

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

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CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

FIFTY-FIFTH

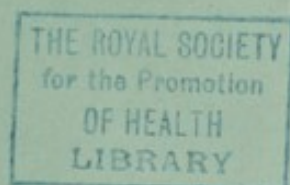
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31/12/58



W.P.—34895—27/9/59

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CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

FIFTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31/12/58

INDEX

	Page
Abattoir	37
Ante-Natal Clinics	33
Annual Rateable Values	9
Area of Municipality	9
Births and Birth Rates	10
Child Welfare Activities	29
Climatic Data	9
Dairies and Milk Control	60
Dairy Employees—Typhoid Testing	62
Dental Clinics	34
Deaths and Death Rates	11
Diphtheria	18
Foodstuffs—Supervision of	44
Game—Inspection of	46
Health Committee—Public	5
Health, Education and Propaganda	28
Health Inspectors' Work	41
Housing—European	52
Housing—Non-European	59
Immunisation	31
Infantile Mortality and Rates	11
Infectious Diseases	17
Influx Control	68
Infectious Diseases Hospital	19
Introductory Letter	3
Licensed Premises	42
Medical Examinations	36
Meningococcal Meningitis	19
Midwifery—Supervision of	32
Milk Control and Dairies	61
Non-European Medical Services	68
Nursery Schools	34
Nursing Homes—Inspection of	29
Pest Control	44, 47
Poliomyelitis	17
Population	10
Poultry—Inspection of	47
Pounds	65
Sanitary and Rubbish Removal Service	66
Scarlet Fever	18
Sewerage Works Laboratories	66
Slum Elimination, Housing and Rehabilitation	50
Staff	5
Statistical Tables	69
Typhoid Fever	21
Tuberculosis	24
Venereal Diseases	26
Water Supplies	65

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1958

Introductory Letter

YOUR WORSHIP THE MAYOR,
and MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA.

I have the honour to present the Fifty-fifth Annual Health Report of the City of Pretoria.

The rate of growth of the city is quite beyond what I would have predicted when I first assumed duty in this Department in 1934, just about twenty-five years ago.

The European Population was then	57,500
Non-European	32,500
Total	90,000
To-day the figures are:	
European	151,300
Non-European	179,800
Total	331,100

The rateable values of the city have increased correspondingly from £21,040,775 to £156,057,916.

This tempo of growth is so steady that Pretoria will inevitably become a very large city, judged by South African standards.

The City Council has recognised the implication of this growth, and has been far-seeing enough to expand all its health services correspondingly for all sections of the population.

This year again I am pleased to be able to record that the health of the city has been satisfactory.

The birth rate amongst Europeans remains steady and the figure for this year of 26.56 is somewhat higher than that of last year which was 26.10. There is a slight reduction in Native birth rates from 40.92 to 36.58. However, these figures are not quite correct because of the inaccuracy of Native birth registration, although registrations are becoming more and more accurate every year. This has been dealt with in previous reports.

The death rates amongst Europeans is somewhat lower—6.77 last year and 6.70 this year, and the same applies to the Native death rates which has decreased from 11.66 to 10.66.

The European Infantile Mortality Rates figure of 24.64 is the second lowest ever recorded, the lowest being 21.31 for 1956. This figure twenty-five years ago, was 68.13. For Natives the figure has dropped to 113.48, the lowest ever recorded. In 1934, this figure was 621.40. As previously pointed out the high figure for 1934 is to a great extent attributed to non-registration of all births, whereas deaths had to be registered. Nevertheless, there has been a great decrease in infantile deaths amongst Natives and a corresponding improvement in the general health of this section of the population.

I have not mentioned the Coloureds and Asiatics because the populations are too small and the figures are of no significance.

The principal causes of death for Europeans over five years of age still remain heart diseases and cancer, with heart diseases causing more than twice the number of cancer deaths. Amongst non-Europeans the principal causes of death in the same age group were, first diseases of the respiratory tract with heart diseases second and cancer and tuberculosis close together for third place.

Out of 124 deaths due to accidents there were 64 due to road and motor vehicles, and I repeat what I said last year that motor accidents are mostly due to driving at high speed. Most of these deaths could be prevented, if there was just a little less selfishness, and a little more thought, courtesy and care on the roads. Very often careful and innocent people are killed because of carelessness of others. South Africa has an unenviably high record for road accidents, and there is a great deal of room for improvement in road behaviour amongst motorists.

Notifications of cases of tuberculosis are still on the increase in both Europeans and non-Europeans. This is probably because we are detecting more cases since this section of the work has expanded. Next year we hope to have our mass-miniature X-ray apparatus which will be a great help to us in our search for cases. I anticipate that this will still further increase notifications. We are, however, now able to hospitalise most of our cases at short notice and we can provide adequate domiciliary treatment and clinic services. It is only by discovering as many cases as possible, instituting methods to prevent spread, providing adequate treatment and rehabilitation of cases, that we can hope to combat this illness which is still the most important infectious disease in South Africa.

The housing position is about the same as last year. We are continuing with the building of new houses for Europeans and non-Europeans. The Council has many new schemes in view for the coming year and it is possible to visualise that within the not too distant future, we shall have overcome most of our housing problems for all races.

During the year the Department suffered a very severe loss due to the death of Dr. Theo Lötter, who passed away on the 15th October, 1958, after a short illness of only five days.

His sudden and untimely end has come as a great shock to the whole of the Municipal Service. There is a feeling of irreparable tragic loss of a kindly friend, who always had a smile and helping hand for everybody.

Dr. Lötter was a man of kind and gentle disposition. He would go a long way out of his way to do a good turn. He would never turn anybody away who came to him for help, whether it was during or after office hours. The public and his patients had free access to him at all times, and never left his office without a feeling of having met a man whom they could trust and in whom they could have confidence. His ever-ready friendly smile and speech would set the most agitated person at rest, who would come under the spell of the friendly atmosphere which he, more than most people, seemed to be able to create with such ease. I think it was a natural and genuine love for his fellow man which radiated from within him and permeated into the atmosphere surrounding him.

There was always an air of calmness and confidence at any clinic where he was in charge. He had a special knack with and love for little children. They seemed to sense a feeling of friendliness in his presence, and went to him quite readily with the confidence which little children get from such people.

He was a man of great integrity and a gentleman to his fingertips. He loved his work and carried out his duties faithfully.

It is much to be able to say of a municipal employee that over his entire twenty-two years service there was not a single justifiable complaint levelled against him by any member of the public. In fact, I cannot recollect any complaint.

Dr. Lötter, throughout his career maintained the dignity of his profession at a very high level. He was a credit to his colleagues and his exemplary character and high standard of medical ethics will always remain as a shining example to those of us who knew him.

Although a Public Health Official he personified the old type of family doctor for whom the world cries out to-day.

Yes, a kindly friend and gentleman has gone to his rest. Those of us who knew him learned to have a great affection for him. We shall miss him but shall never forget him. His passing was a great personal loss to me as we had become close friends working together since 1936.

I have to thank your Worship and Members of the City Council for the assistance extended to me, and in particular I wish to express my appreciation of the support given to me by the Chairman, Councillor L. R. Bester, and members of the Health Committee.

I am also grateful for the assistance rendered by the public, Heads and sub-heads of other Departments. I wish to record my appreciation of the whole-hearted co-operation received from the Press at all times. They gave publicity to all important health measures in the City and have in no small way helped to establish a good relationship between the Department and the public as well as to bring to the notice of the public many important health matters.

I am deeply grateful to the members of my own staff, who have worked with me so loyally and with such enthusiasm.

H. NELSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor L. R. Bester (Chairman)
 Councillor Mrs. M. M. Curson, M.P.C. (Vice-chairman)
 Councillor C. E. Acton
 Councillor J. H. Roodt
 Councillor V. H. Rudd
 Councillor P. G. C. Blignaut
 Councillor H. G. Prinsloo.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958:

MEDICAL OFFICERS

H. NELSON, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.,
 D.T.M., F.R.S.H. Medical Officer of Health.
 T. LOTTER, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P. & S.,
 L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H. (Deceased 15/10/1958) Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
 A. PIJPER, M.D., D.Sc. Consulting Pathologist.
 J. L. van H. van RHYN, M.D., Ch.B., D.M.R. Radiologist (Part-time).
 R. E. W. DICKS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Superintendent Infectious Diseases Hospital
 and Medical Officer in Charge Venereal
 Diseases.
 A. T. B. H. BODENSTAB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
 D.T.M. & H. Assistant Medical Officer of Health.
 R. BUCHAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. Medical Officer—resigned 25/11/1958.
 D. B. LEWIS, B.A., M.B., Ch.B. Medical Officer.
 G. von BACKSTRÖM, M.B., Ch.B. Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Services.
 A. A. E. DE KLERK, M.B., Ch.B. Medical Officer (Child and Maternal Health).
 E. H. WELSH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Medical Officer.
 E. F. COETZER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Medical Officer.

VETERINARY SURGEONS

W. J. WHEELER, B.V.Sc. Veterinary Officer (Manager Abattoir).
 P. L. UYS, B.V.Sc. Veterinary Officer.

CHEMISTS AND ANALYSTS

H. M. DE VAAL, B.Sc. (Appl. & Ind. Chem.),
 M.S.A., Chem. 1, M.Inst.S.P. Chief Chemist and Analyst.
 N. P. LE M. NICOLLE, B.Sc., M.S.A., Chem. 1,
 A.M. Inst. S.P. Assistant Chief Chemist and Analyst.
 H. M. MURRAY, B.Sc. (Appl. & Ind. Chem.),
 M.S.A. Chem. 1. Chemist.
 H. P. OOSTHUIZEN, B.Sc. Chemist.
 J. H. DE LANGE, B.Sc. Chemist.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS

W. J. ENGELBRECHT Lab. Asst. Grade I.
 H. J. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN Lab. Asst. Grade II.
 J. A. BEZUIDENHOUT Lab. Asst.

HEALTH INSPECTORIAL STAFF

W. G. FUNSTON, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and
 Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. Chief Health Inspector.
 A. VELTHUYSEN, Cert. R.S.H. Assistant Chief Health Inspector.
 J. S. R. MARAIS, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other
 Foods, Trop. Hyg. Assistant Chief Health Inspector.
 W. SCOTT, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods Assistant Chief Health Inspector (Abattoir).

SUPERVISING HEALTH INSPECTORS

N. VORSTER, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 R. G. SIEBERT, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 J. L. PAPKIN, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 F. J. H. STOCKWELL, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 O. A. BERGMAN, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., Adv. Know.
 M. J. C. RAUTENBACH, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.

SENIOR HEALTH INSPECTORS

D. S. van COLLER, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 T. B. NOTHNAGEL, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Adv. Know., Trop. Hyg.
 T. J. VAN DER HEEVER, Certs. R.S.H., Trop. Hyg., Meat and Other Foods.
 P. R. VAN HEERDEN, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 C. M. TALJAARD, Hons. B.Sc. (Hygiene), Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
 J. T. GORDON, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. (Abattoir).
 A. J. COETZEE, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.

HEALTH INSPECTORS

S. M. SCOTT, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
 J. C. THERON, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 J. KRUGER, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 E. C. KUNITZ, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 A. C. ENGELBRECHT, Certs. R.S.H., Trop. Hyg., Meat and Other Foods.
 F. K. VERDOORN, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 C. J. SMITH, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 L. G. HECHTER, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., San. Sc.
 M. T. LEUVENINK, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
 F. H. BOOYSEN, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
 J. C. MYBURGH, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 G. VAN LOGGERENBERG, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 H. O. M. BOUWER, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
 M. M. LAUPP, Certs. R.S.H., Trop. Hyg.
 A. P. J. DIQUE, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 J. J. BOTHMA, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
 T. D. CARSTENS, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
 J. A. A. WESSELS, Cert. R.S.H.
 D. H. BREEDT, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
 J. G. MARNEWICK, Cert. R.S.H.
 G. O. VAN BILJON, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
 J. P. v. d. L. COETZEE, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.

CLERICAL STAFF

Administrative Officer:

R. BLOEMINK, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., Adv. Know.

Chief Clerk:

G. W. CLUBB, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.

Senior Clerk:

J. A. CHANDLER.

Junior Clerks:

R. J. R. DREYER.
 R. J. RAATH.

Records Clerk:

Mrs. G. M. BASSON.

Typists:

D. R. DIEMEER, G. H. VLIELAND, B. J. BRINK, A. M. BENTLEY.

Typist/Clerk:

E. D. MARAIS.

Woman Clerk:

E. H. E. OPPERMAN.

EUROPEAN HOUSING

Chief Housing Manager:

E. J. JAMMINE, B.A. (Soc. Sc.) Certs. R.S.H., Trop. Hyg., Meat and Other Foods, Advanced Knowledge.

Senior Housing Manager:

Miss M. M. SMIT, B.Sc., Certs. R.S.H., Trop. Hyg., Diploma of Competency in Housing Management (Octavia Hill).

Assistant Housing Manager:

W. W. ANDERSON, B.A. (Soc. Sc.), Cert. R.S.H.
 Mrs. I. B. WEYERS, B.A. (Soc. Sc.)
 Mrs. A. M. KLOPPER, B.A. (Soc. Sc.).

Housing Assistants:

Mrs. M. D. KEVAN, B.A.
 Mrs. L. ROUX, B.A. (Honours).
 Miss S. F. MARAIS, B.A.
 Miss R. WHEELER, B.A. (Soc. Sc.).

Typist/Clerk:

Mrs. E. M. ROUX.

Woman Clerks:

Miss L. VAN DEN BERG.
 Mrs. S. P. NEL.

Caretaker/Fumigators:

Senior: S. F. HOLDER.
 C. F. G. DIEDERICKS.
 C. F. E. COETZER.

Disinfecting Officer and Clinic Assistant:

C. J. DREYER.

Rodent and Mosquito Eradicators:

J. P. SCHOLTZ.
 A. J. VLOK.
 W. B. v. RENSBURG.
 J. B. VAN WEZEL.
 L. J. DE LANGE.

Together with 27 non-Europeans.

HEALTH VISITORS

- G. S. J. PRETORIUS, (Senior), Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse, Mothercraft.
 E. W. MURRAY, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse, Mothercraft.
 A. S. SCHULTZ, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
 D. H. BRONKHORST, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse, Mothercraft.
 I. L. KOCKOTT, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse, Mothercraft.
 J. WINKEL, Certs. Health Visitor and S.A. Medical Council (Gen.).
 H. M. E. VAN DER MERWE, Certs. Midwifery, Mothercraft.
 W. J. VOLSCHENK, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
 V. J. LOYNES, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse, Mothercraft.
 P. M. McGEER, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse, Mothercraft.
 M. S. MINNAAR, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse, Mothercraft.
 C. S. GOOSEN, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse, Mothercraft.
 H. M. ROBBERTZE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.).
 H. E. FOURIE, Cert. S.A. Medical Council (Gen.).
 M. DE BEER, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), Health Visitor and School Nurse, R.S.H.
 S. M. STOLTZ, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), Health Visitor and School Nurse, R.S.H., and Mothercraft.
 M. Y. VILJOEN, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), Health Visitor and School Nurse, R.S.H.
 D. M. GERHARDT, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) Health Visitor and School Nurse, R.S.H.
 C. E. O. VAN DER MERWE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), Health Visitor and School Nurse, R.S.H.

NON-EUROPEAN NURSES

- SALIMA HUMA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.
 ANNA NTJA, Cert. Midwife.
 GLORIA, MOGALE, Cert. Midwife.
 DEBORAH THELEDI, Cert. Midwife.
 EUPHEN NDUNA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council, (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.

GRACE MSIMANG, Cert. Midwife.
 SUSAN MOFOLO, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.
 HELEN SESOKO, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.
 FLORINAH MANAMELA, Cert. Midwife.
 MARY MOHOLO, Cert. Midwife.
 FLORENCE MOTHLE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.).
 VIOLET MONARE, Cert. Midwife.
 AGNES RAMAHLO, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor
 and School Nurse.
 HILDA TSUENE, Cert. S.A. Medical Council (Gen.).
 FRANCIS MATHAPO, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.
 ELAINE PUOANE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.
 GRACE MALEBYE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor
 and School Nurse.
 ISABEL PUOANE, Cert. Midwife.
 MARY MONTIEDI, Cert. Midwife.
 PRISCILLA MAZIBUKO, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health
 Visitor and School Nurse.
 F. MAPHALLA, Cert. S.A. Medical Council (Gen.).
 W. SOKO, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.
 A. N. N. MATLHOKO, Cert. Midwife.
 REBECCA SETLOGO, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.).
 M. T. RAMFOLO, Cert. Midwife.
 J. MOTSHABI, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.).
 C. F. MOCHE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.).
 J. M. MOLOELE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.).

NON-EUROPEAN NURSING ASSISTANT

ALICE NKOSI.

NON-EUROPEAN CLINIC ORDERLIES

JACOB MOHOLO.	HENRY SETHKEGE.
JOSEPH MONTIEDI.	IZAK MONGOATO.
DANIEL MARABA.	

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE ATTENDANTS

EIGHT EUROPEANS.	FOUR NON-EUROPEANS.
------------------	---------------------

POUNDMASTERS

L. J. BOTHA.	C. W. SHORT.
--------------	--------------

CARETAKER

P. J. YZEL.

CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

CLIMATIC DATA

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

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

Mean Altitude: 4,480 feet.

Temperature: (Statistics kindly supplied by the Director, Weather Bureau, Pretoria):

	Air Temperatures (°C)				Mean Relative Humidity at:		Rainfall Inches m.m.	Days
	Mean Max. °C	Mean Min. °C	Highest Reading of Max. °C	Lowest Reading of Min. °C	8 a.m. %	2 p.m. %		
1958								
January	27.7	17.5	33.5	14.5	77	55	(145.034 mm. (5.71 inches	16
February	28.4	16.6	31.7	13.4	75	48	(43.942 mm. (1.73 inches	7
March	27.2	14.7	32.0	8.5	74	48	(77.978 mm. (3.07 inches	13
April	25.1	11.4	28.6	8.3	76	45	(73.914 mm. (2.91 inches	9
May	23.8	8.3	27.1	3.0	69	32	(5.588 mm. (0.22 inches	2
June	19.5	2.0	22.6	—2.9	71	26	(0.508 mm. (0.02 inches	1
July	20.5	3.4	23.7	—02.	70	27	(—	
August	22.5	4.9	27.7	0.3	59	26	(—	
September	23.1	10.0	33.0	5.3	65	40	(39.624 mm. (1.56 inches	8
October	27.0	12.5	32.2	8.7	59	36	(67.912 mm. (2.28 inches	9
November	28.9	15.4	33.4	10.4	65	40	(113.538 mm. (4.47 inches	16
December	26.5	15.5	30.2	12.1	78	54	(194.056 mm. (7.64 inches	15

AREA OF MUNICIPALITY

The area of Pretoria and suburbs, inclusive of Town Lands, is 70.73 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 AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958

Land	£ 36,677,298
Buildings	83,225,043
	<u>£119,902,341</u>

The value of unrateable land and buildings were £15,544,730 and £20,610,845 respectively. The total values therefore were:—

Land	£ 52,222,028
Buildings	103,835,888
	<u>£156,057,916</u>

For the year under review the rates imposed were 6d. in the £1 on land and 1½d. in the £1 on buildings.

POPULATION

European	151,300
Native	166,700
Asiatic	6,900
Eurafrican	6,200

The population figures, with the exception of that for natives, are an estimate as at 31st December, 1958, and have kindly been supplied by the Department of Census and Statistics, to whom we are grateful for statistical information so willingly given whenever it is sought.

The Native population is estimated at 166,700 and includes the residents of the new Native location, Vlakfontein. This location, although not within the Municipal area, is wholly under the jurisdiction and control of the Pretoria City Council. All the figures and vital statistics for Natives shown in this report, include Vlakfontein, which, in accordance with advice received from the Union Health Department, should be regarded as though it formed part and parcel of the Municipal area of the City of Pretoria.

The principal Vital Statistics for the year under review corrected for outward transfers are:—

	European	Native	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non- European	All Races
Population	151,300	166,700	6,900	6,000	179,800	331,100
Birth Rates	26.56	36.58	33.04	18.70	35.83	31.59
Death Rates	6.70	10.66	7.10	7.42	10.42	8.72
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births	24.64	113.48	48.25	129.31	111.46	78.11
Percentage of illegitimate to live births	0.92	35.81	2.63	10.34	34.18	21.36
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Pul- monary) per 1,000 population ..	0.03	0.20	0.14	0.32	0.20	0.12
Death Rate from Tuberculosis, all forms, per 1,000 population ..	0.03	0.20	0.14	0.32	0.20	0.12

BIRTHS

The following births were registered in Pretoria during the year (figures for 1957 in brackets):—

	European	Native	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non- European	All Races
Local births	4,018 (3,882)	6,098 (6,171)	228 (220)	116 (146)	6,442 (6,537)	10,460 (10,419)
Births where mothers not residents of Pretoria	1,665 (1,585)	1,385 (1,112)	29 (13)	22 (17)	1,436 (1,142)	3,101 (2,727)
Illegitimate births (included in local births)	37 (48)	2,184 (2,270)	6 (4)	12 (17)	2,202 (2,291)	2,234 (2,339)
Stillbirths	50 (42)	170 (254)	2 (5)	2 (1)	174 (260)	224 (302)

BIRTH RATES

European	26.56	(26.10)
Native	36.58	(40.92)
Asiatic	33.04	(32.84)
Eurafrican	18.70	(24.33)
All Non-European	35.83	(39.98)
All Races	31.59	(33.37)

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

European	19.86	(19.33)
Asiatic	25.94	(26.28)
Eurafrican	11.28	(16.50)

Rate for Natives are not given because of the inaccurate notification of Native births.

DEATHS

(Figures for 1957 in brackets)

	European	Native	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non- European	All Races
Local Deaths (all ages)	1,013 (1,006)	1,778 (1,759)	49 (44)	46 (47)	1,873 (1,850)	2,886 (2,856)
Deaths of persons not being local residents	543 (535)	1,068 (1,011)	8 (2)	39 (19)	1,115 (1,032)	1,658 (1,567)

The "non-local" deaths occurred at:—

	Pretoria and other Hospitals	Mental Hospital	Leper Institution	Prison	Visitors
European	458 (482)	64 (37)	1 (—)	4 (5)	16 (9)
Non-European	932 (845)	51 (57)	19 (12)	80 (85)	33 (33)

DEATH RATES

European	6.70	(6.77)
Native	10.66	(11.66)
Asiatic	7.10	(6.56)
Eurafrican	7.42	(7.83)
All non-Europeans	10.42	(11.31)
Total All Races	8.72	(9.15)

INFANTILE MORTALITY

(Figures for 1957 in brackets)

	European	Native	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non- European	All Races
Local deaths	99 (107)	692 (719)	11 (8)	15 (8)	718 (735)	817 (842)
Deaths of infants whose mothers had come to the city for confine- ment or infants who were brought in suffering from the illness which caused death	83 (69)	252 (225)	— (1)	9 (4)	261 (230)	344 (299)
	182 (176)	944 (944)	11 (9)	24 (12)	978 (965)	1,160 (1,141)

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES

European	24.64	(27.56)
Native	113.48	(116.51)
All non-Europeans	111.46	(112.44)
All Races	78.11	(80.81)

TABLE OF INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR ALL RACES SINCE 1926-1927

Year	European	Native	All Non-European	Total All Races
1926-1927	48.48	385.51	315.31	137.49
1927-1928	61.30	438.51	256.04	153.79
1928-1929	57.85	451.12	328.88	143.86
1929-1930	51.77	422.48	297.92	126.94
1930-1931	68.33	573.68	362.07	148.42
1931-1932	59.41	794.87	459.80	153.48
1932-1933	68.44	742.42	429.27	157.99
1933-1934	68.13	621.40	415.93	152.60
1934-1935	51.26	347.00	222.00	95.91
1935-1936	77.67	585.94	374.49	149.53
1936-1937	52.66	450.24	269.49	99.42
1937-1938	63.57	457.14	303.35	116.21
1938-1939	50.95	348.53	230.24	93.94
1939-1940	43.84	349.67	255.39	88.92
1940-1941	62.60	376.34	245.32	96.84
1941-1942	53.30	353.84	253.06	96.10
1942-1943	47.34	329.48	223.30	80.07
1943-1944	47.94	304.99	216.64	77.80
1944-1945	33.98	289.69	206.45	63.50
1945-1946	34.02	215.24	159.35	61.17
1946-1947	25.90	235.16	178.27	53.78
1947-1948	33.16	138.78	127.30	52.78
1948-1949	33.65	203.06	170.77	60.97
1949-1950	32.34	181.97	165.83	92.97
1950-1951	28.98	151.51	136.93	77.94
1951-1952	30.26	136.86	133.91	80.53
1952-1953	28.14	113.94	108.70	66.21
1953-1954	35.57	129.98	124.07	76.92
1954-1955	29.67	121.09	115.79	71.61
1956	21.31	170.25	164.37	96.37
1957	27.56	116.51	112.44	80.81
1958	24.64	113.48	111.46	78.11

Rates for Asiatics and Euraficans are not given as the numbers are too small for rate calculation to be of any value.

The causes of infantile deaths in Europeans were as follows:—

	1958	1957
Malnutrition	1 (Rate 0.25)	2 (Rate 0.52)
Congenital Causes	11 (Rate 2.74)	19 (Rate 4.89)
Diarrhoeal Diseases	7 (Rate 1.74)	7 (Rate 1.80)
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ..	13 (Rate 3.24)	9 (Rate 2.32)
Infectious Diseases	— (—)	— (—)
Other causes	14 (Rate 3.48)	15 (Rate 3.86)
Prematurity	41 (Rate 10.20)	39 (Rate 10.05)
Injury at Birth	4 (Rate 1.00)	11 (Rate 2.83)
Atelectasis	8 (Rate 1.99)	5 (Rate 1.29)
Total European Infant Deaths	<u>99</u>	<u>107</u>

The causes of infantile deaths in non-Europeans were as follows:—

	1958	1957
Congenital causes	17	17
Diarrhoeal Diseases	200	225
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	191	142
Infectious Diseases	9	12
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	4	3
Other causes	164	172
Prematurity	100	108
Injury at birth	11	30
Malnutrition	17	22
Atelectasis	5	4
	<u>718</u>	<u>735</u>

The table given hereunder indicates the number of non-European births and infant deaths during the year under review in the various non-European residential areas:—

Native:

Vlakfontein Location		Bantule Location		Atteridgeville Location		Hercules Area		TOWN	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
1,833	269	61	13	1,121	128	2,689	144	394	38

Asiatics:

Asiatic Location		Hercules Area		TOWN	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
140	5	52	4	36	1

Eurafricans:

Cape Location		Hercules Area		TOWN	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
67	4	46	11	3	—

CAUSES OF DEATH AT AGE 1 AND UNDER 5 YEARS FOR VARIOUS RACES

Europeans:

Eighteen deaths were recorded under this age group:

Broncho Pneumonia	4
Unknown or unspecified cause	2
Accidental: Motor Car	3
Food Poisoning	1
Cancer of the Lung	1
Meningitis (non-Meningococcal)	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1
Meningitis (Cerebro-Spinal Meningococcal)	1
Purulent Infection	1
Heart Disease	1
Liver Disease	1
Nephritis	1
	18

Natives:

Four Hundred and Four deaths were recorded under this age group:

Whooping Cough	1
Diphtheria	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	12
Tuberculosis Central Nervous System	1
Tuberculosis Acute Miliary	1
Measles	7
Cancer Urinary Organs	1
Malnutrition	35
Abscess of Lung	1
Broncho Pneumonia and Bronchitis	108
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	144
Accidents: Poisoning	2
Other	3
Drowning	1
Burns	3
Unknown and unspecified cause	74
Disease of Pharynx	1
Disease of the Pancreas	1
Myocarditis (Chronic)	1
Myocarditis (not Rheumatic)	2
Disease of the Joints	1
Pellagra	2
Meningitis Other forms	1
	404

Asiatics:

Five deaths were recorded in this age group:

Broncho Pneumonia	5
-------------------------	---

Eurafricans:

One death was recorded in this age group:

Lobar Pneumonia	1
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PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN PERSONS FIVE YEARS AND OVER

The Principal causes of death were:

	Europeans		Non-Europeans	
	1958	Yearly Average for 5 years	1958	Yearly Average for 5 years
Cancer	120	123.0	43	38.6
Heart Disease	248	252.8	106	80.2
Bronchitis and Pneumonia (all forms)	88	76.8	192	119.0
Influenza	1	0.6	1	1.4
Typhoid Fever	—	—	3	6.2
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	5	5.2	36	37.8
Tuberculosis (Miliary)	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	5	8.2	2	3.6
Apoplexy	68	63.8	36	23.8
Disease of Kidneys	38	41.6	30	20.6
Disease of Arteries	61	26.0	8	17.4
Disease of Liver and Gall Bladder	13	12.4	6	6.4
Diseases of Pregnancy and the Puerperal state ..	3	1.6	3	5.6
Old Age	26	19.0	17	12.2
Suicide	21	14.6	4	3.8
Accidents	60	44.8	64	61.2
Other Infectious Diseases	8	6.4	11	13.0
Other Causes	131	132.0	182	139.6

DETAILS OF CAUSES OF DEATHS: FIVE YEARS AND OVER

(In all the following tables the figures for 1957 are shown in brackets.)

1. CANCER:

Europeans: 120. Death rate 0.79 per 1,000 population.

Site of disease:—

Buccal cavity and pharynx	6	(5)
Other Digestive organs and Peritoneum	7	(7)
Respiratory tract	18	(18)
Uterus	10	(7)
Other male genital organs	1	(—)
Breast	10	(17)
Male and female urinary organs	7	(6)
Brain and other parts of the nervous system	5	(5)
Rectum	4	(—)
Bones	2	(3)
Other and unspecified organs	3	(13)
Oesophagus	1	(2)
Stomach and duodenum	19	(16)
Liver	8	(13)
Pancreas	7	(7)
Larynx	1	(1)
Prostate	9	(5)
Ovaries	2	(3)
	<u>120</u>	<u>(128)</u>

Death Age:

Under:—

40 years	40—50	50—60	60—70	70—80	Over 80	Total
10 (11)	9 (13)	23 (18)	26 (38)	40 (31)	12 (17)	120 (128)

Non-Europeans:

Site of disease:—

Native:

Buccal cavity and pharynx	—	(2)
Other digestive organs and Peritoneum	2	(1)
Lung	4	(5)
Uterus	6	(1)
Breast	—	(1)
Stomach and Duodenum	3	(5)
Male and female urinary organs	—	(1)
Skin	1	(—)

Other and unspecified organs	5	(3)
Tumours of brain and other parts of nervous system	2	(3)
Oesophagus.....	1	(1)
Rectum	2	(2)
Liver	13	(9)
Prostate	1	(5)

Asiatics:

Buccal Cavity	—	(1)
Digestive organs and Peritoneum	—	(—)
Respiratory tract	1	(—)
Stomach and Duodenum	—	(2)
Prostate	—	(1)

Eurafrican:

Liver.....	1	(—)
Bones	—	(—)
Uterus	1	(2)
Respiratory tract	—	(—)
Stomach and Duodenum	—	(1)
Pancreas	—	(1)
Other and unspecified organs	—	(1)
	<u>43</u>	<u>(49)</u>

2. DISEASES OF THE HEART:

Death rate per 1,000 European population: 1.64 (1.92).

European 248 (286).

Non-Europeans 106 (97).

Natives 90 (75), Asiatics 11 (13), Eurafrican 5 (9).

3. BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA:

European 88 (90).

Non-Europeans 192 (114).

Natives 180 (107), Asiatics 4 (4), Eurafricans 8 (3).

4. INFLUENZA:

Europeans 1 (1).

Non-Europeans 1 (5).

Natives — (5), Eurafricans 1 (—).

5. TYPHOID FEVER:

Non-Europeans 3 (8).

Natives 3 (8).

6. TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY):

Europeans 5 (4).

Non-Europeans 36 (43).

Natives 33 (40), Eurafricans 2 (2), Asiatics 1 (1).

7. DIABETES:

Europeans 5 (6).

Non-Europeans 2 (7).

Natives 2 (7).

8. APOPLEXY:

Europeans 68 (65).

Non-Europeans 36 (37).

Natives 33 (34), Asiatics — (2), Eurafricans 3 (1).

9. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS:

Europeans 38 (53).

Non-Europeans 30 (11).

Natives 26 (8), Asiatics 1 (2), Eurafricans 3 (1).

10. DISEASES OF ARTERIES:

Europeans 61 (33).
 Non-Europeans 8 (17).
 Natives 6 (9), Asiatics 1 (3), Eurafricans 1 (5).

11. DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND GALL BLADDER:

Europeans 13 (11).
 Non-Europeans 6 (8).
 Natives 4 (8), Eurafricans 2 (—).

12. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERAL STATE:

Europeans 3 (1).
 Non-Europeans 3 (4).
 Natives 3 (3), Eurafricans — (1).

13. OLD AGE:

Europeans 26 (22).
 Non-Europeans 17 (13).
 Natives 15 (9), Asiatics 2 (1), Eurafricans — (3).

14. SUICIDE:

Europeans 21 (11).
 Non-Europeans 4 (3).
 Natives 3 (3), Asiatics 1 (—).

15. HOMICIDE:

	Europeans	Natives	Asiatics	Eurafricans
By Firearms	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
„ cutting or piercing instruments	2 (—)	11 (11)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Other specified means	1 (3)	7 (3)	1 (—)	— (—)

16. ACCIDENTS:

Europeans 60 (48).
 Non-Europeans 64 (94).
 Natives 60 (93), Asiatics 2 (—), Eurafricans 2 (1).

	Europeans	Natives	Asiatics	Eurafricans
On Railways	— (—)	— (6)	— (—)	— (—)
By Motor, road vehicles (excluding motor cycles)	36 (40)	26 (51)	2 (—)	— (1)
„ Motor Cycles	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Venemous Animals	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Pedal Cycles	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Road Transport (not motor)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Burns (not conflagration)	1 (—)	2 (4)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Mechanical suffocation	— (—)	— (4)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Drowning	— (—)	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Fall	4 (1)	3 (6)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Conflagration	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Anaesthetic	— (—)	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Poisonous gases	— (—)	1 (4)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Cutting or piercing instruments	— (—)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Poisoning (not by gas)	— (—)	— (5)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Machinery	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Firearms	3 (1)	— (1)	— (—)	2 (—)
Accidents due to electric currents	4 (3)	3 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Other and unspecified accidents	11 (1)	23 (3)	— (—)	— (—)
	60 (48)	60 (93)	2 (—)	2 (1)

DETAILS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

All figures for last year (1st January to 31st December, 1957) are shown in brackets. For tables showing district distribution, age incidence and seasonal distribution, see end of report.

This report should be read in conjunction with the section dealing with the Isolation Hospital.

Typhoid Fever:

	European	Non-European	Total
Local cases	11 (11)	29 (58)	40 (69)
Imported cases	19 (38)	75 (108)	94 (146)
Deaths in local cases . .	— (—)	1 (6)	1 (6)

Local Cases:

All the non-European cases were Bantus. Only one death (a Bantu) was recorded.

All the patients were removed to hospital for treatment. There were two secondary infections in patients from dwellings where previous recent cases had been notified.

There were no milk-borne outbreaks.

In tracing the sources of infection, 32 (7 European and 25 non-European) suspects were tested for the possible carrier state.

The reports of blood specimens of two were Vi(+), but no enteric bacilli were recovered on several further stool and urine examinations.

A considerable decrease in the incidence in non-Europeans has occurred, for which we have no specific explanation.

Tests carried out for the Typhoid Carrier State:

	No. of persons Vi tested	Blood found Vi Positive	Stool and urine found Positive
Typhoid fever investigations . . .	32	2	—
Prospective employees at dairies	316	35	2
Other food handlers	56	6	—

Typhoid Carrier Camp:

The Department regularly examines non-European Dairy Employees, employees at the Municipal Water Works, other non-Europeans employed in the handling of foodstuffs, and persons connected with a case of Typhoid Fever, for the possible typhoid carrier state. Positive male Vi reactors are immediately employed by the Council and housed in the typhoid fever carrier camp, which consists of six huts with the necessary cooking and ablution facilities. Here they undergo further stool and urine examinations.

Number of inmates in Typhoid Carrier Camp on 1st January, 1958	7
Number admitted during the year	27
	—
	34
Number discharged during the year	21
	—
Still in camp on 31st December, 1958	13

Imported Cases:

Of the imported cases, 11 (9 Europeans and 2 Bantus) were Pretoria residents who contracted the disease outside the Pretoria Municipal Area. The balance, 1 European and 71 Bantus, were patients admitted direct to hospital from outside the Municipal area.

POLIOMYELITIS:

	European	Non-European	Total
Local cases	14 (75)	8 (15)	22 (90)
Imported cases	26 (86)	7 (45)	33 (131)
Deaths in local cases	1 (4)	— (—)	1 (4)

Local Cases:

The incidence of this disease in Pretoria has been the lowest recorded in the last four years, 1955, 1956 and 1957 having been years of exceptionally high incidence. During the latter half of 1957 the incidence started to decline and except for a seasonal rise during the summer months, notifications remained few.

It is still not possible to say whether the recent decline in the incidence has any bearing on the number of cases inoculated, as the evaluation of the effect of inoculations will take many years. It is, however, known that epidemics disappear from communities for periods, only to reappear later on. It is possible that the past 18 months has been such a period of quiescence, and we must wait to see what happens in future before we can say more about the anti-Poliomyelitis inoculations.

Work on producing a live attenuated virus is still receiving a great deal of attention and although field trials have already been conducted with what seems to be great success, there are still difficulties to be overcome before such a vaccine will be made available to the public.

The incidence in pre-school children still remains the highest. There were 4 (23) adults, 6 (31) scholars and 12 (36) children of pre-school age.

Age Incidence of all cases

	0 up to 1 year	1-5 years	6-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20 years and over	Total
Males	1 (3)	5 (21)	1 (10)	3 (3)	1 (8)	1 (3)	12 (48)
Females	— (—)	6 (11)	2 (10)	— (7)	1 (6)	1 (8)	10 (42)
Total	1 (3)	11 (32)	3 (20)	3 (10)	2 (14)	2 (11)	22 (90)

One of the patients, a European male of 5½ years unfortunately died. All the patients were removed to the Isolation wards for treatment. There was one known secondary infection, which occurred in a dwelling where a recent previous case had been reported.

Of the 22 cases 11 (4 Europeans and 7 Bantus) had varying degrees of paralysis, and 6 (5 Europeans and 1 Bantu) had weakening of the muscles (paresis) only. Five of the cases, all Europeans, had no paralysis or paresis at all. Two of the cases, both Bantus who developed paralysis, have since died of other causes.

Of the total number of cases it is anticipated that only 5 (1 European and 4 Bantus) will be left with some degree of paralysis. In one, both legs are affected; in three, one leg; and in one, an arm and a leg.

Some of the patients are still receiving treatment. A few though have shown very little further improvement. Some of these will benefit by orthopaedic surgery.

SCARLET FEVER

	European	Non-European	Total
Local cases	119 (134)	— (—)	119 (134)
Imported cases	5 (5)	— (—)	5 (5)

Local Cases

Two of the cases were adults, 82 were scholars and 35 were children of pre-school age. Nine of the cases were removed to the Isolation Wards, 3 whose parents are in the Military Service and live in the Military area of Voortrekkerhoogte, were treated at the Military Hospital, and 107 were isolated and treated at home. There were 11 secondary cases. All the secondary cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported. The disease remains exceptionally mild in nature, most cases recovering from the acute stage within a few days. Complication were rare.

DIPHTHERIA

	European	Non-European	Total
Local cases	18 (10)	63 (49)	81 (59)
Imported cases	27 (24)	49 (46)	76 (70)
Deaths in local cases	— (1)	4 (5)	4 (6)

Local Cases

The non-European cases were 1 Eurafrican, 3 Asiatics and 59 Bantus. Four of the cases, all Bantus, died. They had never been immunised. Ten of the cases were adults, 20 were scholars and 51 were children of pre-school age. Seventy-eight of the cases were removed to the Isolation Wards, and 3 were isolated and treated at home. There were 2 secondary cases (1 European and 1 Bantu). Both the secondary cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported.

Seventy-three of the cases had never been immunised, but 8 (4 Europeans and 4 Bantus) had been immunised previously and they all had very mild attacks.

The incidence of the disease has increased in both Europeans and non-Europeans.

The following table shows the number of persons inoculated against Diphtheria over the last eight years, with the number of cases occurring during the same period.

		Europeans		Non-Europeans	
		Immunised	No. of Cases	Immunised	No. of Cases
1952	..	604	32	1,291	14
1953	..	972	27	316	23
1954	..	3,216	98	590	26
1955	..	431	52	280	38
1956	..	989	26	3,345	57
1957	..	1,062	10	1,023	49
1958	..	1,123	18	1,174	63

Note: The large number of European children immunised during 1954, was because of the increased incidence in Diphtheria in Europeans during that year and the more ready response to our propaganda campaign for immunisation at that time. The large number of non-Europeans immunised during 1956 was a result of an intensive immunisation campaign carried out in the Vlakfontein Location.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local cases	3 (5)	3 (4)	6 (9)
Imported cases	8 (4)	4 (10)	12 (14)

The non-European local cases were all Bantus. One of the cases, a European, died. All were removed to hospital for treatment.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

	Local		Imported	
	European	Non-European	European	Non-European
Encephalitis.....	5	2	5	2
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	1	—	1	—
Malaria	—	—	9	—

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The Department undertakes vaccination of Europeans and non-Europeans at the various Municipal Clinics throughout the City. Records of vaccinations have only been kept since the beginning of 1958. In all there were 1,371 Europeans and 1,089 non-Europeans vaccinated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

This Hospital, an institution of 90 beds, is the property of the City Council of Pretoria and is situated in the grounds of the Pretoria General Hospital.

The European Pavilions, which are entirely separate from the non-European Section, can accommodate 50 patients, while the non-European Pavilions have 40 beds. There is no separate accommodation for Asiatic or Coloured patients but when possible they are nursed in private single or double-bedded wards.

The non-European Section is staffed entirely by Bantu nurses, with an occasional Eurafrikan nurse taking her training at the Pretoria General Hospital.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Pretoria Hospital Board supplies all nursing staff, dispensing requirements, X-Ray facilities, rations, linen and laundering, steam, light and water, together with maintenance of buildings and equipment.

The City Council in return pays a fixed sum per patient per day for those patients for which it accepts financial responsibility. This sum is revised at intervals by arrangement when rising costs warrant it.

In addition by mutual agreement, the Specialist Staff of the General Hospital is available for consultation at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, while the City Council's Medical Officers provide a twenty-four hour infectious diseases consultation service which is used and appreciated particularly by the staff of the Casualty and Admissions Section of the General Hospital. The arrangement works to the mutual benefit of both institutions.

AREAS SERVED

These include the Pretoria Municipal area, its Peri-Urban areas and the Northern Transvaal, but patients are accepted from any other area which happens to be having difficulty in accommodating its own patients during for example, an epidemic period.

AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Pretoria City Council provides its own infectious diseases ambulance service. The Peri-Urban Areas Health Board does the same, while other local authorities send their patients in by rail, taxi or ambulance as the occasion demands.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES — HOSPITAL STATISTICS

N.B.—Comparison figures are given in brackets and relate to the twelve-month period January 1st, 1957, to December 31st, 1957.

Total Admissions

Eight hundred and five (760) patients of which 361 (364) were Europeans and 444 (396) non-Europeans, were admitted.

The area distribution was:—

	Pretoria	Other Areas
Europeans	218 (191)	143 (173)
Non-Europeans	225 (170)	219 (226)

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

Far fewer cases were admitted this year, the incidence being roughly a quarter of that in 1957. Of the 57 patients 43 (152) were Europeans and 14 (64) non-Europeans.

Distribution

	Pretoria	Other Areas
Europeans	14 (69)	29 (83)
Non-Europeans	8 (18)	6 (46)

Of the Pretoria European cases, all except two were admitted from the northern suburban area.

Seasonal Incidence of all Cases

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
14	8	10	1	1	0	1	5	0	3	3	11

Final Results:

Europeans: Of the 43 patients, 28 were discharged from hospital completely recovered. Of the remaining 15, one died and the others were transferred to the Orthopaedic Hospital. One boy of 14 years spent 14 days in a tank respirator and has since recovered.

Non-Europeans: Of the 14 patients, 8 were discharged cured and the remaining 6 were transferred for further orthopaedic treatment. There were no deaths among the non-European cases.

Case Fatality Rates

	Pretoria	Other Areas
Europeans	7.14% (2.6%)	0 (4.8%)
Non-Europeans	0% (5.5%)	0 (6.5%)

Diphtheria

An increase in incidence among both Europeans and non-Europeans is noted.

One hundred and fifty-two (125) patients were admitted during the year, of which 43 (34) were Europeans and 109 (91) were non-Europeans.

Distribution

	Pretoria	Other Areas
Europeans	17 (11)	26 (23)
Non-Europeans	63 (44)	46 (47)

In addition to the above, five carriers, four of whom were Europeans were removed to hospital and treated until free of infectivity. Of the patients admitted, 68.42% were children of five years or under five years of age.

No Pretoria Europeans died, but two children from the Peri-Urban areas had virulent infections and died within a day or two of admission. Non-European deaths were three out of 63 local cases and eleven out of 46 outside cases. Five tracheotomies were performed on three European children all of whom recovered, and on two non-European children, one of whom died.

The late stage of the disease at which some of these patients are sent to hospital is shown by the prolonged periods which they have to remain in hospital before being fit for discharge. Of this year's admissions, six European children were in hospital for two months or longer and the same applied to 28 non-European children.

Seasonal Distribution

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
22	22	19	15	22	13	14	4	5	7	6	3

Of the non-European distribution in Pretoria locations, Vlaktefontein was highest with 28 cases, Lady Selborne 24, Atteridgeville 8, Cape Location 1, and Asiatic Bazaar 1.

Case Fatality Rates

	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	0 (9.09%)	7.69% (Nil)
Non-European	4.76% (13.6%)	23.9% (31.3%)

TYPHOID FEVERS

The total number of cases treated was 120 (183) of which 31 (43) were Europeans and 89 (140) were non-Europeans. Four of the infections were due to *B. Paratyphosus B.* Two of these a European and a Native were from Pretoria, while the other two cases, also a European and a Native, were from Pretoria North and Rosslyn respectively.

There were no European deaths, but three Natives died.

Area Distribution

	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	20 (21)	11 (22)
Non-European	35 (49)	54 (91)

Seasonal Distribution

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
19	18	6	10	10	2	2	4	5	10	19	16

The non-European distribution in Pretoria locations was Vlaktefontein 18, Lady Selborne 10, Atteridgeville 1 and the six remaining cases were scattered indiscriminately through the city.

Case Fatality Rate

	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	Nil (Nil)	Nil (Nil)
Non-European	5.71% (8.5%)	1.85% (10.98%)

The fatality rate for Natives from outside areas (1.85%) is the lowest on record.

SCARLET FEVER

Thirteen cases, all Europeans, were admitted.

Distribution

	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	9 (14)	4 (6)

Practically all were children living in hotels or from blocks of flats. Only one child was admitted because of nephritis complicating his illness. There were no deaths.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are not usually accommodated at the Isolation Hospital but during the year it was necessary to accept a number of cases for one or two days whilst arrangements were made for their admission to various sanatoria. A number of patients who arrived at the General Hospital in a dying condition had also to be received.

Distribution

	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	3	1
Non-European	41	34

There were no European deaths but eleven non-Europeans died, practically all within 48 hours of admission.

Note.—For hospitalisation of Tuberculosis cases generally, see Section under Tuberculosis.

GERMAN MEASLES

There was a small outbreak of German Measles amongst the European nursing staff of the General Hospital in July with a few secondary cases in August, resulting in a total of 23 nurses having to be admitted to the Isolation Hospital. Five Europeans from outside areas were also admitted for various reasons, including acute appendicitis, asthma, and pregnancy which complicated the infection.

Distribution

	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	23	5

There were no deaths.

MEASLES

Measles is not a notifiable disease in Pretoria, but it is evident from the number of complicated cases which required hospitalisation, that we had an epidemic of measles during the winter months. The cases admitted could have been only a fraction of the number of children actually attacked. More than 80% of the patients were under five years of age.

A total of 86 (22) Europeans and 74 (14) non-Europeans was admitted, the highest ever in any one year.

Distribution (area)

	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	61 (16)	25 (6)
Non-European	40 (6)	34 (8)

Distribution (Seasonal)

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
5	5	0	3	5	4	18	21	43	37	15	4

Complications

Nearly all the patients suffered from Broncho-pneumonia but there were no less than seven cases of encephalitis; two cases of acute appendicitis, one of which had already perforated; and five cases of gastro-enteritis. Three European and 7 non-European babies died of broncho-pneumonia. All the cases of encephalitis recovered.

Case Fatality Rate

European	3.48% (Nil).
Non-European	9.46% (14.2%).

WHOOPIING COUGH

Eighteen (9) Europeans and 28 (15) non-Europeans were admitted. All were under five years of age and had lung complications, with the exception of a European girl of nine years who was admitted for an emergency appendix operation.

Distribution

	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	13 (4)	5 (5)
Non-European	14 (9)	14 (6)

Case Fatality Rate

European	Nil (Nil).
Non-European	21.4% (33.33%).

EPIDEMIC PAROTITIS (MUMPS)

Nine (9) Europeans and four (1) non-Europeans were admitted.

Distribution

	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	6 (8)	3 (1)
Non-European	3 (0)	1 (1)

Three Europeans and one non-European were admitted with encephalitis. The non-European, a female of 23 years, died.

MEMINGITIS: MENINGOCOCCAL AND OTHER TYPES

There were twelve cases of meningococcal meningitis admitted, the youngest of which was a European baby of 4½ months. There were no deaths.

Distribution	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	4 (6)	4 (3)
Non-European	1 (0)	3 (1)

Other Types of meningitis (all Europeans) included three due to *Haemophilus Influenzae*, one Streptococcal, and two in which the causative organism could not be identified. These latter two patients died.

VENEREAL DISEASES

None were admitted during the year.

CHICKEN POX

Fourteen (9) Europeans and 15 non-Europeans (2) were admitted.

Distribution	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	10 (6)	4 (2)
Non-European	8 (3)	7 (0)

One patient with encephalitis recovered, but a European male aged 40 years from Pretoria had a severe attack, contracted pneumonia and died suddenly from coronary embolism.

OTHER ADMISSIONS

These included 9 Leprotics (1 European and 8 non-Europeans); 3 unidentified infections which were probably viral in origin; 1 Vulvovaginitis; 1 Facial Pruritus; 1 Fournier's Sepsis and 1 Gas Gangrene. The last two patients, both non-Europeans, did not recover.

OBSERVATION CASES

Forty-eight Europeans and 14 non-Europeans sent in for observation were found not to be suffering from an infectious disease. Most of them were sent to us as possible Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria cases.

There was one death, a European youth sent in as a possible Typhoid perforation, but found to have a ruptured appendix.

Distribution	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	28 (23)	20 (22)
Non-European	11 (7)	10 (7)

The following table summarises the number of cases treated, their race and distribution.

Disease	Europeans		Non-Europeans	
	Pretoria	Other Areas	Pretoria	Other Areas
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	14 (69)	29 (33)	8 (18)	6 (46)
Diphtheria	17 (11)	26 (23)	63 (44)	46 (47)
Diphtheria Carriers	1 (0)	3 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
Typhoid Fever	20 (21)	11 (22)	35 (49)	54 (91)
Scarlet Fever	9 (14)	4 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3 (8)	1 (0)	41 (4)	34 (7)
Measles	61 (16)	25 (5)	40 (6)	34 (9)
German Measles	23 (1)	5 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Whooping Cough	13 (4)	5 (5)	14 (9)	14 (6)
Mumps	6 (8)	3 (1)	3 (0)	1 (1)
Meningitis—all types	8 (6)	6 (3)	1 (0)	3 (1)
Chicken Pox	10 (6)	4 (2)	8 (3)	7 (0)
Venereal Diseases	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (3)
Virus Influenza	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (27)	0 (0)
Other Admissions	5 (4)	1 (1)	0 (2)	10 (8)
Observation Cases	28 (23)	20 (22)	11 (7)	10 (7)
Totals	218 (191)	143 (173)	225 (170)	219 (226)

Total Admissions: 805—an increase of 45 over last year's total, due to more non-Europeans entering hospital. The number of non-Europeans admissions, as was the case the previous year, is in excess of the number of Europeans admitted.

TUBERCULOSIS

1. NOTIFICATION

In previous years notifications and remarks on the incidence of the disease have been kept entirely separate under the headings "Local" and "Imported" cases. A better perspective of the disease on the whole can only be obtained by treating Local and Imported cases as one unit, as the majority of imported cases are patients who have contracted the disease elsewhere, but who are now residing within the Municipal area either permanently or for a limited period while receiving treatment.

For obvious reasons though, those patients who were admitted direct to the General Hospital from outside the Municipal area for other treatment, but who were found on examination to be suffering from Tuberculosis and who on discharge from hospital returned to the places from where they had come, must be excluded from the main body of the report. However, for statistical purposes only, the following details are given. (Note again, throughout this report figures in brackets refer to last years incidence).

	European	Non-European	Total
Local cases (all forms)	36 (23)	464 (424)	500 (447)
Imported cases (all forms)	25 (36)	260 (164)	285 (200)

Respiratory Tuberculosis

	European	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Bantu	Total
Local Cases	28 (20)	3 (2)	10 (20)	341 (307)	382 (349)
Imported Cases	12 (30)	— (—)	1 (6)	102 (94)	115 (130)
Total	40 (50)	3 (2)	11 (26)	443 (401)	497 (479)

Other Forms

	European	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Bantu	Total
Local Cases	8 (3)	— (—)	— (—)	110 (95)	118 (98)
Imported Cases	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	26 (21)	28 (22)
Total	10 (4)	— (—)	— (—)	136 (116)	146 (120)

In addition to the foregoing 142 (48) imported cases were reported. This figure represents the number of cases admitted direct to hospital from places outside Pretoria, who were on examination found to be suffering from Tuberculosis. These cases, for the reasons stated above, are excluded from the following report on the disease.

The distribution of the non-European cases were as follows:—

		Population
Asiatic Bazaar.....	5 (4)	4,500
Atteridgeville and Saulsville locations	139 (103)	40,300
Bantule Location	14 (24)	2,750
Cape Location	9 (19)	1,939
Lady Selborne	175 (147)	50,000
Vlakfontein Location	176 (164)	43,550
Various Compounds.....	9 (13)	8,450
Elsewhere	66 (64)	21,650

2. ATTACK RATE OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

The figures are in respect of the number of notifications per 1,000 head of population as at 31st December, 1958:—

Race	1958
European	.012
Non-European	3.6

3. TOTAL NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES UNDER REGULAR CONTROL AT CLINICS

The total number of known city cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis including quiescent cases, the figures having been corrected for inward and outward transfers and deaths, is as follows:—

European	217
Non-European	2,385
Total	<u>2,602</u>

4. DEATHS (ALL CAUSES AMONGST TUBERCULOSIS SUFFERERS)

European	6 (9)
Asiatic	1 (1)
Eurafrican	5 (6)
Bantus	110 (62)
Total	<u>122 (78)</u>

Of the 122 cases that died, 91 (3 Europeans, 1 Asiatic, 4 Eurafricans and 83 Bantus) were Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases. Sixty-nine of the deaths were in local cases and 22 in imported cases.

The death rate percentage amongst Tuberculosis sufferers known and living in Pretoria:—

(a) Europeans	1.38%
(b) Non-Europeans	3.11%

5. HOSPITAL CASES

The total number of admissions and discharges to and from different hospitals and Sanatoria during the year 1958 is set out hereunder:—

Europeans

	Admissions	Discharged	Regular and Irregular Discharges		Died
			Transferred	Absconded	
King George V	4 (7)	4	—	—	1
Oak Tree	11 (1)	3	—	1	—
Hamlet	— (7)	—	4	—	—
Lilleshalle Rosetta	1 (2)	1	1	—	—
Rietfontein	14 (—)	4	1	2	—
West End Hospital	1 (—)	—	—	—	—
Total	31 (17)	12	6	3	1

Non-Europeans

	Admissions	Discharged	Regular and Irregular Discharges		Died
			Transferred	Absconded	
Zonderwater Hospital	118 (27)	61	11	9	18
Knights Chest Hospital ..	81 (17)	7	4	10	7
Rose Chest Hospital	— (53)	13	4	2	1
Rietfontein Hospital	49 (61)	17	4	15	7
East Rand Chest Hospital ..	3 (52)	3	8	5	—
East Rand SANTA Centre	13 (21)	11	1	3	—
SANTA Centre Atteridgeville	115 (68)	79	8	2	2
Alexandra T.B. Centre	1 (1)	—	2	—	—
Randfontein South Chest Hospital	8 (—)	—	—	—	4
Total	388 (300)	191	42	46	39

6. CLINIC AND OUT-PATIENT SERVICES—STATISTICS

CLINIC	Number of Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases under control	Number of Notifications		Control X-rays			Contact X-rays			Suspect X-rays			Total Number of Contacts on Record
		1957	1958	Total	Positive	Negative	Total	Positive	Negative	Total	Positive	Negative	
A. EUROPEAN	217	50	40	255	226	29	241	22	219	87	15	72	566
B. NON-EUROPEAN													
1. Vlakfontein	610	164	176	485	418	67	279	63	218	108	49	59	1,836
2. Atteridgeville	330	103	139	382	319	63	192	13	179	15	4	11	3,206
3. Lady Selborne ..	453	147	175	463	406	57	254	14	240	23	6	17	3,271
4. Special Diseases Clinic	71	—	—	66	62	4	30	4	26	15	4	11	No home visiting done 633
5. Central Clinic ..	221	23	28	125	118	7	74	24	50	35	14	21	

The various forms in which the disease occurred are as follows:—

	European	Non-European	Total
Pulmonary	40 (49)	455 (419)	495 (468)
Primary Complex	1 (2)	65 (57)	66 (59)
Meningitis	1 (—)	9 (9)	10 (9)
Glandular	3 (1)	27 (27)	30 (28)
Bone and Joint	6 (—)	13 (7)	19 (7)
Miliary	— (—)	20 (13)	20 (13)
Intestinal	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)
Genito Urinary	— (1)	— (—)	— (1)
Pericardial	— (—)	— (3)	— (3)
Ascites	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)
Peritonitis	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Epididymo Orchitis	— (—)	— (1)	— (1)

Familial and House Histories

Nine Europeans and 124 non-Europeans gave histories of Tuberculosis in their families. Three Europeans and 18 non-Europeans gave histories of being contacts of known cases. Eleven non-Europeans gave histories of Tuberculosis in their families as well as being contacts of known cases.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The clinics for venereal diseases are held in the Special Diseases Clinic Building situated in the grounds of the Pretoria General Hospital.

The building is double-storied, and the first floor which is approached by an outside staircase is used exclusively for non-European clinics. When venereal diseases sessions are not being held, the clinic building is used as a Tuberculosis centre.

EUROPEAN SERVICES

Four sessions a week are provided, two for females and two for males, including a session for males in the late afternoon after working hours.

The staff who also carry out other duties, consists of a Medical Officer, Sister and a Male Clinic Clerk. All European sessions are conducted by the Medical Officer in Charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

During the year no follow-up measures were necessary; all patients returning on the due date, or even before, for routine check-up. Seven contacts, all in Pretoria, were traced and treated. The others were casual acquaintances in other town and were untraceable.

The following table shows the number of cases attending during the year:—

Diagnosis	New Cases		Attendances—New and Old Cases Combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis	—	—	2	—
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis	1	—	4	—
Secondary Syphilis	—	—	—	—
Tertiary Syphilis	1	—	10	—
Latent Syphilis	1	1	14	6
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 year)	—	—	—	—
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 year)	—	—	2	—
Total Syphilis	3	1	32	6
Gonorrhoea	35	10	143	29
Venereal Warts	3	—	12	—
Non-Venereal	13	285	27	352
Grand Total	54	296	214	387

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases	—	—
Number of cases suspected of Venereal Disease which proved non-Venereal	13	285
Number of cases discharged on probation	3	12
Number of cases discharged as finally cured	35	7

The large number of female suspects (285) which were proved non-Venereal, is due to the fact that all new admissions to Places of Safety and Orphanages are routinely examined and submitted to serological tests. In addition, patients in a home for unmarried mothers in Pretoria undergo the same tests. Of the male suspects (13) seven had exposed themselves to the possibility of infection. The other six were children from a Place of Safety.

The average number of attendances made at the Clinic by each person suffering from Syphilis is 8.5; this figure is based on records.

NON-EUROPEAN SERVICES

The clinics for non-Europeans in Pretoria are held at various centres. The main clinics, by far the largest are conducted, as previously explained, at the Special Diseases Clinic in the Pretoria Hospital grounds. Sessions are also held at Atteridgeville and Vlaktefontein Polyclinics. The Bantule Clinic has been closed, as all residents have been removed to other locations.

The staff at the Central clinic is the same as for Europeans with the addition of two part-time non-European orderlies and a non-European nurse. The Medical Officer in Charge of the Isolation Hospital conducts all four sessions at the Central Clinic, while the sessions at the other centres are conducted by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health. There is thus a total of six sessions a week for non-Europeans in Pretoria, and two centres in the locations at which patients may present themselves daily for treatment (excluding Saturdays and Sundays). Sessions last approximately an hour and a half while the early evening sessions at the Central Clinic last two hours.

Tracing of contacts of non-Europeans attending the Central Clinic is often impossible because of the casual nature of the association, the number of exposures with different partners, and the difficulty of obtaining any sort of an address.

At the Polyclinics in the locations we have been much more successful, primarily because the factors mentioned in the preceding paragraph do not operate to the same extent in a location.

Absenteeism or interruption of a course of treatment is not a problem, as the native once he has started the treatment, is only too willing to report until cured. When he does become an absentee, it is by force of circumstance, not by choice.

The average number of attendances of syphilitics at the clinics is 6.91 for females and 4.6 for males (based on records).

The following tables show the number of patients who attended the various clinics during the year under review:—

CENTRAL OR MAIN CLINIC

Diagnosis	New Cases		Attendances—New and Old Cases Combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis	109	—	379	—
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis	168	12	703	54
Secondary Syphilis	58	97	262	545
Tertiary Syphilis	29	3	195	60
Latent Syphilis	63	55	325	407
Neuro-Syphilis	—	—	—	—
Congenital Syphilis under 1 year	1	2	6	9
Congenital Syphilis over 1 year	3	—	8	—
Total Syphilis	431	169	1,878	1,075
Gonorrhoea	955	23	3,222	122
G.C. Vulvo-vaginitis	—	—	—	—
Venereal Warts	21	4	79	14
Non-Venereal	168	38	421	108
Grand Total	1,575	234	5,600	1,319

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more venereal diseases	128	3
Number of cases discharged on probation	95	55
Number of cases discharged as fully cured	753	57

VLAKFONTEIN POLYCLINIC

Diagnosis	New Cases		Attendances—New and Old Cases Combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-Negative Primary Syphilis	4	1	20	8
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis	3	3	28	13
Secondary Syphilis	3	24	28	195
Tertiary Syphilis	1	3	1	30
Latent Syphilis	7	52	93	327
Neuro-Syphilis	—	—	—	—
Congenital Syphilis under 1 year	2	—	30	13
Congenital Syphilis over 1 year	1	1	7	22
Total Syphilis.....	21	84	207	608
Gonorrhoea	53	6	272	53
Non-Venereal	24	22	82	54
Grand Total	98	112	561	715
			Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases			7	—
Number of cases discharged on probation			8	12
Number of cases discharged as finally cured			50	48

ATTERIDGEVILLE POLYCLINIC

Diagnosis	New Cases		Attendances—New and Old Cases Combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis	5	4	30	20
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis	4	1	20	26
Secondary Syphilis	2	24	4	188
Tertiary Syphilis	2	—	15	—
Latent Syphilis	1	24	7	238
Neuro-Syphilis	—	—	—	—
Congenital Syphilis under 1 year	—	—	—	2
Congenital Syphilis over 1 year	1	5	2	57
Total Syphilis.....	15	58	78	531
Gonorrhoea	11	6	63	30
Venereal Warts	1	—	1	—
Non-Venereal	3	6	12	21
Grand Total	30	70	154	582
			Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases			—	—
Number of cases discharged on probation			3	26
Number of cases discharged as finally cured			9	36

The total number of cases treated, both of Syphilis and Gonorrhoea amongst non-Europeans shows a marked increase over last year's figures.

Number of cases of Syphilis for year ending 31/12/57	591
Number of cases of Syphilis for year ending 31/12/58	778
Number of cases of Gonorrhoea for year ending 31/12/57	668
Number of cases of Gonorrhoea for year ending 31/12/58	1,054

HEALTH PROPAGANDA

Numerous talks were given to the public on Public Health matters during the year.

Large poster boards with Health Propaganda pictures and appropriate slogans painted on them, were displayed at vantage points in the City.

Filmlets were regularly shown in the cinemas.

All Health Department vans carry posters depicting some or other health message. These posters fit into special slots along the sides and at the backs of the vans. They are changed at regular intervals.

Press interviews and articles appeared in both English and Afrikaans newspapers on an average of one a week.

INSPECTION OF HOSPITALS, NURSING HOMES, CONVALESCENT HOMES AND HOMES FOR THE CHRONIC SICK

During the year all the abovementioned institutions, excepting those which come under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Administration, were inspected regularly on behalf of the Union Health Department.

The general supervision and management of these institutions is satisfactory.

Hospital accommodation in Pretoria, excluding the Pretoria General Hospital and the Andrew McCollm Hospital, is as follows:—

A. For European Medical and Surgical Cases:

Two hospitals and one nursing home with 84, 56 and 31 beds respectively.

B. For European Maternity Cases:

Two nursing homes and one hospital with 35, 9 and 85 beds respectively.

C. For non-European Maternity Cases:

One hundred beds in the Holy Cross Nursing Home at Lady Selborne, 38 beds in the Vlakfontein Maternity Home and 12 beds in the maternity section of the Pretoria General Hospital. Only complicated labour cases and primiparae are admitted to the Pretoria General Hospital.

The City Council of Pretoria pays a fixed annual grant towards the running costs of the Holy Cross Nursing Home and also contributed a portion of the cost of building and equipping the Vlakfontein Maternity Home.

The continuing and rapid increase in population of both Vlakfontein and Atteridgeville Locations has resulted in an acute shortage of non-European maternity beds, and at present only the most needy patients can be accommodated.

CHILD WELFARE ACTIVITIES

STAFF

Three full-time Medical Officers devoted all their time again this year to Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Activities. Routine programmes were however grossly interfered with as three vacancies for Medical Officers in other sections of the Health Department existed during the year, which could not be filled and Medical Officers concerned with Child Welfare Activities had to assist at various other Clinics.

The appointment of a permanent part-time Doctor to assist at the Ante-Natal Clinics at Vlakfontein at three-hourly sessions per week continued. The work has increased so much here that without this help it would have been practically impossible to carry on.

The European Health Visiting Staff is the same as for the last year, namely 19, with one vacant post. Sixteen of these nurses hold the Health Visitor and School Nurses Certificates and/or Mothercraft Certificates. Of the three nurses who do not hold these additional qualifications, one is a Clinic Sister and two are doing T.B. work. Because no nurses with additional Public Health qualifications could be found, we had to appoint one Sister during the course of the year who did not hold these additional qualifications. She however, undertook to take the Health Visitors Course on a part-time basis at the Technical College. This Sister has now obtained the extra Certificate, so that our number of nurses with additional qualifications, is still sixteen.

The non-European staff has been increased by two, and now totals 29. This increase in staff is due to the development at Vlakfontein and increases in the Atteridgeville population. Fifteen of these nurses are employed as Child Welfare nurses, seven as Midwives with one vacant post and seven as T.B. and V.D. nurses.

The difficulties which existed last year because many of our Child Welfare Nurses are so occupied with clinic work that they cannot find sufficient time to do essential Home Visiting, have not been solved yet, because of the great increase in the population of the various locations.

The total number of houses at Atteridgeville at the end of this year totalled 4,496 as compared to the 3,990 at the end of last year with a corresponding increase in population, which now amounts to 27,929.

At Vlakfontein West there are 6,048 houses, with a population of 38,139.

At Vlakfontein East there are 784 houses with a population of 4,985. At present only Vlakfontein West benefits by our clinic services. Vlakfontein East is miles removed from the Clinic building and the distances are too great to be covered by our present nursing staff.

Like last year, the areas for each nurse at both Atteridgeville and Vlakfontein Locations have expanded even more and many of the new streets are so rough that it is not easy to travel by bicycle. However, as these are difficulties only encountered in new areas, they will disappear as time goes on.

The work at Bantule was discontinued at the end of May of this year, because of the shift of the whole population to Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Vlaktefontein.

PREMISES

There is no change in the Clinic facilities for Europeans and conditions are exactly the same as reported in last years Annual Report.

Congestion at the Central Clinic building in van der Walt Street is as acute as ever. This is particularly so as the result of the great increase in numbers for immunization against Poliomyelitis and because vaccine has now been made available for third injections. We eagerly look forward to the establishment of the up-to-date Clinic facilities which are incorporated in the new Blackwood Villa Building project.

The two rooms which are let to us by the S.A. Vroue Federasie in 29th Avenue, Villieria, have proved to be a great asset. The Clinics here are now conducted under favourable conditions and the marked increase in attendances shows how much we have benefited by the move from the Church Hall in 24th Avenue. The same holds for the Child Welfare Clinic at 30th Avenue, which used to be conducted in the School Building and which has also been transferred here.

Although we had entertained high hopes of introducing Ante-Natal Clinics for this area to be conducted in these two rooms, it was quite impossible, through lack of staff, to inaugurate such a service during the course of this year.

The other Child Welfare Clinics are still held in unsuitable classrooms. As was reported last year, the Child Welfare Clinic for Booysens is still conducted in one room in a private dwelling. During this year, we have investigated the possibility of erecting a temporary building on one of three vacant and suitably placed Municipal erven in this area. This investigation is at present being undertaken by the City Engineers Department. We feel that if this bears fruit we will be able to establish well supported Clinics in this area.

GENERAL

The need for a Medical Officer with special Psychiatric training is becoming more and more evident, both for patients and for teaching and application in our ordinary Child Welfare Clinics.

The reorientation of the work which took place as a result of the introduction of the feature dealing with Mental Health which was introduced by the Medical Officer with Psychiatric training, but who unfortunately resigned, is still active. There is a great need for more time to be spent with the individual mother and her problems. We try to meet this need. As a result of this, less visits can be made and less stress therefore is laid on the number of visits.

The Technical College again conducted a course for Health Visitors and School Nurses for European and Non-European Nurses. These candidates have been at our Clinics in relays for most of this year doing the 20 days practical training required by the Examination Board of the Royal Society for Health.

The Pretoria University this year inaugurated its first part-time course for Doctors doing the Diploma in Public Health. Several Medical Officers on our staff were appointed as part-time lecturers and the four candidates completed their required practical training at our Clinics.

YOUTH CLUB

The Department of Social Services at the University is still continuing the activities of this Club.

EUROPEAN STATISTICS

HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS

(Figures for 1957 in brackets.)

	Firsts Visits	Subsequent visits	Number of sick children visited	Total visits
1958	3,840 (3,727)	5,397 (6,411)	918 (767)	10,155 (10,905)

The increase in the number of first visits corresponds with the increase in the birth rate. There has been a gradual decline in the number of subsequent visits over the past few years, because of two factors:—

(a) Acute shortage of Medical Personnel made it imperative to use European Health Visitors to take blood pressures at the Non-European Ante-Natal Clinics in order to help the Doctors. As a result of this, three Health Visitors were taken from their areas for three whole sessions per week.

(b) The larger attendances of babies at the Non-European Child Welfare Clinics at Atteridgeville and Vlaktefontein necessitated extra European Health Visitors to attend at these various Clinics.

DETAILS OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES

(Figures for 1957 in brackets.)

	<i>First attendance</i>	<i>Re-attended</i>	<i>Seen by Doctor</i>
Central, Tuesday	70 (80)	817 (934)	683 (736)
Central, Wednesday	143 (122)	965 (848)	
Central, Friday	113 (116)	996 (912)	
Bloed Street	71 (49)	794 (610)	
West End	91 (118)	1,293 (1,518)	136 (161)
Proclamation Hill	34 (43)	430 (494)	14 (27)
Iscor	73 (52)	471 (463)	
Gezina	68 (66)	515 (580)	
Villieria, Wednesday	115 (96)	1,344 (1,150)	261 (183)
Villieria, Thursday	76 (78)	697 (679)	
Wonderboom South	49 (56)	511 (514)	
Mayville	101 (96)	576 (760)	
Capital Park	100 (85)	817 (737)	
Hatfield	50 (71)	588 (768)	
New Muckleneuk	72 (87)	1,126 (1,085)	
Sunnyside, Tuesday	119 (110)	1,502 (1,424)	
Sunnyside, Wednesday	97 (105)	1,402 (1,408)	
Riviera	52 (65)	579 (548)	71 (83)
Salvokop	22 (10)	395 (263)	
Danville	60 (69)	1,339 (847)	456 (377)
Defence Reserve	10 (2)	108 (188)	
Arcadia	64 (107)	849 (987)	
Showgrounds	36 (26)	643 (546)	
Hercules	193 (160)	3,192 (2,898)	944 (821)
Booyens	75 (59)	1,120 (1,016)	
Mountain View	113 (103)	1,679 (1,883)	
Pretoria Gardens	126 (121)	1,613 (1,492)	
Rietfontein North	44 (46)	414 (430)	
Voortrekker Road	33 (30)	188 (213)	
Pierneef Street	63 (32)	620 (144)	
Brooklyn	83 (46)	1,091 (624)	
Totals	2,419 (2,308)	28,817 (26,975)	2,596 (2,388)

The decrease in the number of cases seen by the Doctor at the Central Clinic on Tuesdays is because the special weekly session for babies and children with emotional needs and problems had to be abandoned temporarily. This had to be done because of shortage of Medical staff, the Medical Officer who conducted this weekly Clinic had to assist at other routine clinics.

The increase in attendances at the Villieria Clinics is, as previously stated, because the work here is carried out under such pleasant and comfortable circumstances, in the two rooms rented from the S.A. Vroue Federasie.

For the rest, little change is reflected.

EUROPEAN ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

(Figures for 1957 in brackets.)

	<i>Central</i>	<i>Hercules</i>	<i>Danville</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of new cases	319 (332)	162 (137)	64 (58)	545 (527)
Total attendances	1,994 (2,008)	930 (844)	478 (421)	3,402 (3,273)

DENTAL CLINIC

(Figures for 1957 in brackets.)

Number of cases who attended the Dental Clinic 92 (81).

Many patients were referred to the Dental Clinic, but as in the past, prejudice against dental treatment during pregnancy is still very difficult to overcome, in spite of all efforts to educate the public. Many of the cases referred are patients from our less privileged areas, where the prejudice is predominant.

IMMUNIZATION

(Figures for 1957 in brackets.)

Number of cases fully immunized against Diphtheria	1,123 (1,062)
Number of cases fully immunized against Whooping Cough	1,039 (842).

Although there is an increase in the number of cases immunized against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, the numbers should have been higher. As we had no epidemic this year, the public was lethargic. It always requires some serious outbreak to awaken the public in regard to the great importance of immunization against Diphtheria. This lack of interest is particularly noticeable in the Danville and Hercules areas in spite of all our efforts.

POLIOMYELITIS

(Figures for 1957 in brackets.)

First Injections	Second Injections	Third Injections
4,062 (3,547)	3,899 (4,530)	4,866 (615)

MIDWIFERY SUPERVISION

(Figures for 1957 in brackets.)

Number of Midwifery bags inspected	76 (84).
Number of Visits to Midwives	14 (27).
Number of Visits to Midwifery cases	2 (6).
Number of Visits to Maternity Homes	70 (85).
Number of Visits to Old Age Homes	21 (18).

Three more Old Age Homes were inspected.

Investigations into Stillbirths and Deaths are still being done. All the information we have gathered has been passed on to the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. These investigations reveal three important facts.

- (1) Stillbirth and Neonatal Death rates amongst Europeans are high.
- (2) In spite of excellent and advanced obstetric care and management, as well as improved Ante-Natal supervision, maternal ill-health such as toxæmia of pregnancy and antepartum hæmorrhage, are still important factors in Stillbirths and Neonatal Deaths.
- (3) In a large percentage of Stillbirths we could not discover the cause, and they were classified under the heading of "Unknown causes".

Morrison in his publication "Foetal and Neonatal Pathology" (1952) emphasized that in forty per cent of Stillbirths, in spite of autopsy, the cause of death could not be established. The percentage of "Unknown causes" for European Stillbirths in Pretoria for this year (although no autopsy follow-up was done) is very similar to Morrison's figures.

It is clear from our own investigations, as well as from records throughout the world, that until there is greater improvement in the Socio-Economic conditions of certain sections and until a thorough knowledge of epidemiological methods and clinical knowledge in regard to the etiology of toxæmia of pregnancy is found, maternal illhealth will remain, and bring with it its high rate of Stillbirths and Neonatal Deaths.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

As in the past, two Nursery Schools and one Creche were regularly inspected by a Medical Officer and supervised by a Health Visitor. Unfortunately in South Africa no Authority has as yet accepted responsibility for the conduct and control of Nursery Schools. Standards were drawn up by some Organizations but they have not been applied because they have not yet been incorporated into the Children's Act. As a result of this, supervision is still inadequate and very difficult.

NON-EUROPEAN CHILD WELFARE

GENERAL

The Non-European Clinics were conducted at Atteridgeville, the Compound Clinic, Vlakkfontein, and at Bantule until the end of May, when all services were discontinued here because this location was closed down.

The Clinic building at Saulsville has been completed now, but has not yet been opened because of lack of Medical staff. Residents of Saulsville (which adjoins Atteridgeville) have been attending the Atteridgeville Clinic and this is responsible for the large increase of attendance there.

At Vlakkfontein work is progressing smoothly in our newly erected Clinic building, in spite of very large Clinic attendances with rush periods.

At Atteridgeville, Vlakkfontein and the Compound, investigations have been carried out in connection with Stillbirths and Deaths under the age of five years. The information gathered can as yet not be used for statistical purposes for the following reasons:—*Firstly*, both at Atteridgeville and Vlakkfontein, due to shortage of staff and increase in population, it has been impossible to investigate all the Stillbirths and Deaths which came to our notice. *Secondly*, many of the newcomers were confined by local gangs in the location and Births, Stillbirths and Deaths only came to our notice anything from six months to one year afterwards.

Thirdly, particulars and addresses as regards Births, Stillbirths and Deaths, submitted to us by the Holy Cross and Denneboom Nursing Homes and the Native Commissioner could, in a large percentage of cases, not be traced by our staff, through the informants giving the wrong address. In an attempt to overcome this difficulty, we have now, in the case of Atteridgeville, approached the Cemetery Caretaker for information in connection with the burial of Stillbirths

and all Deaths under the age of five years. Even here in a large percentage of cases, there are still many inaccuracies. Either the number or name of the street has been incorrectly given or in some instances the spelling of the surname is incorrect and it becomes well nigh impossible to trace. Until more accurate information is forthcoming the available figures are of very little statistical value.

HOME VISITS

(Figures for 1957 in brackets.)

	Natives	Compound Asiatics	Eurafricans	Atteridgeville Natives	Bantule Natives	Vlakfontein Natives
First visits to newly born infants	17 (10)	188 (178)	95 (117)	1,373 (1,239)	115 (239)	315 (—)
Subsequent visits . .	127 (44)	1,640 (2,225)	1,404 (1,817)	4,547 (3,785)	1,717 (4,203)	— (—)
Visits to sick children	2 (—)	111 (74)	79 (—)	117 (141)	158 (149)	— (—)
Number of sick children visited . .	— (—)	104 (47)	47 (41)	106 (123)	— (59)	— (—)

At the Compound Clinic the number of first and subsequent visits to newly born infants have increased in spite of the fact that many families have been rehoused either at Vlakfontein or Atteridgeville. The reason for this is because the natives remaining at the Bantule Location, have been visited by the staff of the Compound Clinic.

First visits to newly born infants at the new Vlakfontein Location was only started this year.

The number of first visits to newly born infants at Atteridgeville and Vlakfontein does not reflect the number of births, because the staff is still mainly occupied with the large number of attendances at the clinic. This takes up most of their time and home visits had to be somewhat neglected.

At Vlakfontein there is only two sessions per week free for home visiting and this was only started at the beginning of October. Subsequent visits or visits to sick children could not be undertaken because of the large clinic attendances which kept the staff occupied most of the time.

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES

(Figures for 1957 in brackets.)

	Natives	Compound Asiatics	Eurafrican	Atteridgeville Natives	Bantule Natives	Vlakfontein Natives
First attendances . .	741 (818)	141 (152)	118 (182)	1,451 (1,014)	85 (262)	2,451 (2,664)
Re-attendances	1,895 (1,683)	1,220 (1,408)	1,862 (1,629)	16,915 (14,840)	1,241 (4,349)	15,351 (12,315)
Seen by Doctor . .	681 (473)	408 (274)	521 (252)	5,195 (3,932)	249 (510)	4,503 (4,195)

At Vlakfontein the number of first attendances is less than those for the previous year because of the re-arrangements in the system of attendances. Previously, all children attending for the first time were included here, but during the latter part of last year and during the course of this year, only babies and children under five years of age were included in the figures.

At the Compound Clinic the number of re-attendances and sick children seen by the doctor, all show increases for natives, in spite of the fact that a large number of families, who used to live here, have now been resettled in Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Vlakfontein. This increase is because natives from the Peri-Urban areas as well as the remaining inhabitants from Bantule came to the Compound Clinic.

All figures for Bantule are greatly reduced. This is because services here were discontinued from the end of May.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

(Figures for 1957 in brackets.)

	Compound Natives	Compound Eurafricans and Asiatics	Atteridgeville Natives	Bantule Natives	Vlakfontein Natives	Total
Number of new cases reporting at Clinics	1,727 (1,669)	164 (141)	1,440 (1,020)	87 (207)	2,107 (1,986)	5,525 (5023)
Number of attendances	5,759 (5,689)	995 (883)	8,365 (6,374)	559 (1,284)	9,048 (8,031)	24,726 (22,261)

The increase in numbers for natives at the Compound Clinic is mainly due to Peri-Urban attendances as well as the remaining inhabitants from Bantule.

CONFINEMENTS DONE BY MIDWIVES

(Figures for 1957 in brackets.)

Bantule	Vlakfontein	Atteridgeville
25 (21)	188 (95)	706 (336).

IMMUNIZATION CLINICS

(Figures for 1957 in brackets.)

Number of cases immunized against Diphtheria	1,174 (1,023).
Number of cases immunized against Whooping Cough	1,127 (1,023).

FEEDING SCHEMES

The only remaining Feeding Scheme which existed at Bantule was discontinued at the end of May.

PRETORIA NURSERY SCHOOLS

Since 1932 the Pretoria City Council has given substantial assistance to nursery schools within its area. It was one of the first of a steadily increasing number of Municipalities to recognise the contribution made by well-run nursery schools to a rounded-out programme of public health services. The nursery school follows on logically from infant and child welfare clinics. It provides for children from two years to school-going age such amenities as space, safety, health care and training, companionship, opportunity for active, constructive play, and training both in independence and social co-operation, under the supervision of specially trained personnel. Thus it meets the essential requirements of children of this age for physical, emotional and social health. In these pre-school years the nursery school lays a foundation for sound growth and development of future citizens.

A few Municipalities conduct their own nursery schools under their Health Departments. Others, like Pretoria, give annual grants to schools run by non-profit making Committees. In 1958, the following nursery schools in Pretoria, listed in order of their establishment, received grants-in-aid from the Municipality:—

Goede Hoop	Struben Street	Riviera-Rietondale	Lys Street
Clare Pentz	Zeiler Street	Saamstaan	Rose Street
Eastern Suburbs ..	Duxbury Road	Sunnyside	Vos Street
Eudora Hauptfleisch	Struben Street	Hillcrest	Duncan Street
Rachel Spero	Beatrix Street	Non-European Coloured Child Care Centre:	Cape Coloured Reserve

In addition to the Municipal grant-in-aid, two of the above nursery schools were also assisted by the Municipal Health Department with services of a doctor or district Health Visitor. The pioneer nursery school of Pretoria is provided with accommodation in municipal premises.

All of the grant-aided nursery schools were recognised by the Transvaal Education Department for purposes of per capita subsidy given to nursery schools which maintain a specific standard in respect of accommodation, equipment, staffing and programme.

Four of the schools run from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. and provide a midday meal and after dinner sleep; four are open in the morning only. These eight observe the Government School terms. One European school runs from 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and is open on Saturdays and during school vacations, thus catering for the children of working mothers. The Coloured Child Care Centre also runs an all-day programme, but does not open on Saturdays or during school vacations.

Fees range from 6d. per month to £7/7s. per quarter, varying with the financial circumstances of the families served.

The total average attendance of children in 1958 in the European grant-aided schools was 515, a highly inadequate proportion of the City's pre-school population. The schools have constantly long waiting lists of children unable to be accommodated.

In addition to the ten nursery schools subsidised by the Municipality, there is one in the Andries Hendrik Potgieter Home run by the Hervormde Church, and one for Indian children in the Asiatic Bazaar, both of which receive provincial subsidy. There are also nursery school sections in the School for Cerebral Palsied Children and in the Trans-Oranje School for the Deaf, which are under the aegis of the Union Department of Education, Arts and science.

PRETORIA DENTAL CLINICS

For the period April 1957–March 1958.

1. The Pretoria Dental Clinic is managed by a Board of Control consisting of representatives from the City Council, the Transvaal Provincial Administration, the Northern Transvaal Branch of the Dental Association of South Africa and the Union Health Department.

2. GRANT-IN-AID

£3,100 per annum was granted by the City Council. The Union Health Department grants £3,100 per annum for all services, except for indigent children attending Transvaal Provincial Schools. The Provincial Administration renewed its grant of £9,600 per annum.

3. DENTAL SURGEONS

The staff consists of a Superintendent, five full-time and one part-time dental surgeons.

4. SCHOOL SERVICES

Seventy European Schools were inspected and 38,102 children examined. Six non-European schools were inspected and 3,251 children examined.

5. MORNING CLINICS

These are extraction services done at the Clinic:—

Number of schools attended to	18
Number of sessions held	18
Number of children treated	839
Number of teeth extracted	1,010

6. CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT AND EXTRACTION SERVICES

These figures indicate all examinations, fillings and extractions done by Dental Surgeons during the year excepting examinations during school inspections:—

Number of children examined	8,895
Number of children treated	19,978
Number of fillings completed	16,802
Number of extractions	7,596

7. GOLD INLAYS AND PROSTHETICS

87 gold inlays were completed.
84 partial dentures were supplied.
4 denture-repairs were done.

8. MOBILE UNIT SERVICES

The mobile Dental Unit was used for the following services:—

(1) Sub-Clinics:

These are Extraction Services rendered at the Schools during morning sessions:—

Number of schools visited	10
Number of sessions held	14
Number of children treated	681
Number of teeth extracted	845

(2) Meerhof Chronic Sick Home:

Number of visits	4
Number of children examined	88
Number of fillings completed	69
Number of teeth extracted	31

(3) Conservative Treatment and Extraction Services:

Conservative Treatment and Extraction Services were rendered at the following schools: Kameeldrift, Heuningnestkrans, Wintersnest, Danie Malan an Rachel de Beer.

Number of children examined	1,550
Number of children treated	1,193
Number of fillings completed	1,123
Number of teeth extracted	359

9. PRE-SCHOOL, ANTE- AND POST-NATAL AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS DEPARTMENTS

One Dental Surgeon is in charge of the abovementioned patients, along with other duties in the Clinic.

The non-Government school section is steadily increasing.

10. ORTHODONTIC SERVICES

One part-time Dental Surgeon is in charge of the Orthodontic Department during two morning sessions per week. There is still a waiting-list of approximately three hundred patients requiring this type of treatment.

During the period under review there were 115 appliances completed and 32 repairs done.

11. NON-EUROPEAN SERVICES

Non-European services are rendered at Marabastad, Lady Selborne and Atteridgeville Clinics by two Dental Surgeons who also take part in the treatment of European School Children. The demand for Conservative Treatment in these departments is a growing concern. The operators are unable to cope with the demand.

EUROPEAN TABLES

PATIENTS ADMITTED					TREATMENTS						
1955-1958	New	Re-visits	Total	Treatment completed	Examinations	Fillings	Root Canal and Pulp treatments	Prophylaxis	Extractions	Gum treatments, Dry Sockets, etc.	Total
Pre-School Children	1955-56 97 1956-57 115 1957-58 87	100 106 132	197 221 219	34 38 26	98 112 90	189 152 140	— — —	— — 2	122 118 128	40 68 60	450 450 420
School Children	1955-56 7,913 1956-57 8,025 1957-58 8,585	11,599 11,389 11,393	19,472 19,414 19,978	4,544 4,107 4,193	7,583 8,280 8,895	16,572 17,092 16,802	7 18 180	146 190 252	8,840 7,512 7,596	1,013 1,988 1,356	34,161 35,080 35,081
Private Schools	1955-56 77 1956-57 92 1957-58 144	163 319 367	240 411 511	40 39 57	81 97 143	284 416 513	— 1 9	4 2 8	46 64 92	51 155 98	466 735 813
Ante- and Post-Natal	1955-56 106 1956-57 86 1957-58 81	177 179 209	283 265 290	43 22 29	107 77 92	263 242 205	— 2 2	5 8 30	173 112 156	62 94 55	610 535 540
Total	1955-56 8,193 1956-57 8,318 1957-58 8,897	12,039 11,993 12,101	20,134 20,311 20,998	4,661 4,206 4,305	7,869 8,566 9,120	17,308 17,902 17,660	7 21 191	156 200 292	9,181 7,806 7,972	1,166 2,305 1,569	35,687 36,800 36,854

N.B.—Fillings are counted according to surfaces involved.

PATIENTS ADMITTED					TREATMENTS					
		New	Re-visits	Total	Examinations	Fillings	Prophylaxis	Extractions	Gum treatments, Dry Sockets, etc.	Total
Pre-School	1955-56	448	112	560	151	22	—	547	44	764
	1956-57	688	45	733	466	22	—	345	22	855
	1957-58	317	28	345	121	26	—	307	15	409
School Children	1955-56	860	232	1,092	95	104	1	1,171	21	1,392
	1956-57	1,719	272	1,991	609	173	3	1,732	47	2,564
	1957-58	1,589	345	1,934	473	380	1	1,689	59	2,602
Adults	1955-56	5,411	998	6,409	75	15	3	9,597	28	9,718
	1956-57	5,630	1,441	7,071	40	16	—	9,718	63	9,837
	1957-58	5,837	1,323	7,160	209	15	—	9,526	129	9,879
Total	1955-56	6,719	1,342	8,061	321	141	4	11,315	93	11,874
	1956-57	8,037	1,758	9,795	1,115	211	3	1,1795	132	13,256
	1957-58	7,743	1,696	9,439	803	421	1	11,522	203	12,890

N.B.—Fillings are counted according to the number of surfaces involved.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION CONDUCTED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A total of 857 such Medical examinations were conducted. This figure includes Medical examinations of persons entering the Municipal Service, special Medical examination under the Workmen's Compensation Act of for Pension Fund or other purposes.

ABATTOIRS

STAFF

The establishment is as follows:—

Director: The Medical Officer of Health.
 Manager: Dr. W. J. Wheeler.
 Accountant: Mr. V. A. Campbell.
 First Grade Clerk: Mr. A. MacKenzie.
 Typist/Clerk: Miss J. H. J. Meyer.
 Assistant Chief Health Inspector: Mr. W. Scott.
 Senior Health Inspector: Mr. J. T. Gordon.
 Meat Inspectors: Four.
 Superintendent By-Products & Refrigeration Plant: Mr. J. A. Matthee.
 Fitter and Turner: One.
 Workshop Assistant: One.
 Machine Attendants: Seven.
 Caretaker/Yard Foreman: One.
 Yard Assistant: One.
 Cleaner Checkers: Two.
 Cleaner Handyman: One.
 Cleaners: Five.
 Watchman: One.
 Natives: 48.

During the year Miss H. C. Wessels, Senior Clerk, resigned and was replaced by First Grade Clerk A. MacKenzie.

The Superintendent By-Products and Refrigeration Plant is still unable to assume duty after an accident in 1948 and the indications are that his service with the Council will soon be terminated.

With two of the Inspectorial staff seriously ill only the Senior Meat Inspector is left on duty and the staff has to be supplemented from the District Inspectorate.

The post of Assistant Veterinary Officer is still vacant. At the present salary offered the chances of filling this post satisfactorily are not good.

It is with regret that the death of Mr. P. T. Furstenburg, a Meat Inspector, is recorded.

As the arrangement whereby the cleaning of the kraals be undertaken by the Parks Department was not satisfactory, the Council has resolved that the Abattoir engage five natives for this service and that the Parks Department be debited with the amount of their wages.

MEAT SUPPLIES

It will be noticed from the schedule appended that there was again an increase in animals slaughtered. This can be expected with the steady growth of Pretoria and its environs.

The quality of beef left much to be desired as the supply area went through a severe drought. Even the cattle introduced from South West Africa were generally poor in condition. Towards the end of the year therefore very high prices for beef and mutton were obtained.

The scheme whereby carcasses are sold on the hook was extended to include pork, and immediately the supplies of especially the poorer quality pigs increased. However, some time will have to elapse before a true picture of the market will be obtained.

Supplies of poultry to the abattoirs are still erratic although a regular trade in Kosher-slaughtered animals occurs.

The flow of animals to the abattoirs is still unsatisfactory and is the main cause of fluctuations in price which cause great dissatisfaction to producers. The traffic in meat between the Rand and Pretoria no doubt serves to stabilise the price somewhat.

BUILDINGS AND PLANT

The extension to the hanging hall has greatly facilitated sales as well as the removal of carcases.

The installation of the new boiler is almost complete while extra latrine and ablution facilities as demanded by the Factories Inspector have been commenced with. Certain extensions to lairage are also being undertaken. The supply of electricity has been improved.

Nevertheless the inadequacy of the whole institution is daily becoming more apparent, and before new abattoirs can be erected, a fair amount of money will have to be spent to relieve the congestion that will have developed.

NEW ABATTOIR

This matter has been left to the Abattoir Sub-committee of the Council, and the report to this sub-committee has been delayed by the consideration that must be given to developing a site which will house not only the abattoirs but also the Market and possibly other Departments.

BY-PRODUCTS MANUFACTURE

During the year the manufacture of bone meal was discontinued and bones are no longer purchased from outside sources. This was found necessary mainly on account of plant becoming worn out. Manufacture of blood meal, carcase meal and fat is being maintained. Demand still far outstrips manufacture and prices of carcase- and blood meal are still controlled at prices far below those obtaining on the world market.

DISEASES ENCOUNTERED

The picture here remained very similar to that during the previous year. The slight increase in Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis encountered in pigs is due chiefly to the larger number of native pigs coming from Native sources.

Globidiosis in cattle was still frequent although less advanced cases than in previous years were found.

Cysticercosis is still the disease causing the greatest wastage of our beef and pork supplies, while Caseous Lymphadenitis in sheep plays an important role in this species.

GENERAL

During the year lectures were given to Worcester Technical College R.S.H. trainees during their practical training at the abattoir as well as to R.S.H. students at the Pretoria Technical College. Also a course of lectures and practical demonstrations was given to four doctors taking the post graduate D.P.H. course.

The abattoirs are visited from time to time by groups of school children, students, farmers, etc.

The institution and its staff are made use of by various bodies such as the Pretoria University, Onderstepoort, Bureau of Standards, etc., for the collection of organs, parasites, etc., for research purposes.

ANIMALS AND POULTRY SLAUGHTERED

	January—December 1958	January—December 1957
Bulls	781	625
Cows	16,637	14,237
Oxen	53,011	51,765
Total beef	<u>70,429</u>	<u>66,627</u>
Calves	3,683	3,175
Sheep	149,863	126,223
Goats	567	515
Pigs	25,497	27,029
Total	<u>250,039</u>	<u>223,569</u>
Donkeys	1,776	1,526
Horses	409	634
Mules	14	20
	<u>2,199</u>	<u>2,180</u>
Fowls	49,445	46,916
Ducks	2,740	2,851
Pigeons	—	24
Turkeys	1,428	1,520
Bantams	—	3
Geese	76	26
Chicks	1,224	822
Guinea Fowls	7	—
	<u>54,920</u>	<u>52,162</u>

IMPORTED MEAT INSPECTED

Beef Carcases	5	—
Mutton Carcases	—	—
Pork Carcases	1,655½	1,191½

BOVINE AND PORK CARCASES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED

	Beef	Veal	Mutton and Goats	Pork
Carcases	1,454	100	287	321
Heads	318	—	—	11
Hearts	90	—	—	—
Intestines	3,707	—	99,048	—
Kidneys	417	—	—	—
Livers	12,173	—	72,222	—
Lungs	3,330	—	7,407	—
Plucks	658	—	6,831	—
Quarters	71	—	476	—
Spleens	3,661	—	—	—
Tails	316	—	—	—
Tongues	435	—	—	11
Tripes	3,663	—	—	—
Udders	1,789	—	—	—
Viscerae	1,486	100	485	384

TOTAL CONDEMNATIONS

	January—December 1958	January—December 1957
Beef	2.064 %	1.93 %
Veal	2.715 %	4.787 %
Mutton	0.190 %	0.204 %
Pork	1.258 %	1.136 %

WEIGHT OF CONDEMNED CARCASES AND PORTIONS THEREOF IN TONS

	January—December 1958	January—December 1957
Beef	361.42	330.03
Veal	1.975	3.276
Mutton	6.336	5.522
Pork	19.978	17.128
Horse Meat	0.778	0.342
Donkey Meat	0.239	0.085
	<u>390.726</u>	<u>356.383</u>

CYSTICERCOSIS (Measles)

	Number Affected	Number Condemned	Number Detained for Cold Storage Treat- ment
Beef	4,512 or 6.406 %	978 or 1.388 %	3,534 or 5.017 %
Pork	283 or 1.109 %	248 or 0.972 %	35 or 0.141 %
	1957		
Beef	4,169 or 6.257 %	860 or 1.291 %	3,309 or 4.966 %
Veal	1 or 0.031 %	—	1 or 0.031 %
Pork	240 or 0.888 %	206 or 0.762 %	34 or 0.126 %

Organs of beef carcasses affected with cysticercosis (measles) detained for Cold Storage Treatment:—

Hearts: 3,618 Livers: 2,178 Tails: 3,515 Tongues: 3,511 Heads: 3,514

TUBERCULOSIS

	Number Affected	Number Generalised	Number Localised
Beef	57 or 0.080%	25 or 0.035%	32 or 0.045%
Pork	52 or 0.204%	24 or 0.094%	28 or 0.109%
1957			
Beef	73 or 0.109%	25 or 0.037%	48 or 0.072%
Pork	40 or 0.148%	12 or 0.044%	28 or 0.104%

IMPORTED MEAT

4 Beef Carcases detained for Cold Storage Treatment.
1 Beef Carcase Condemned.

NUMBER OF SMEARS EXAMINED FROM:

Animals died in kraals and trucks	228
Animals brought from outside for destruction	12
Total	<u>240</u>

EQUINES CODEMNED

Donkeys	Horses
4	3

POULTRY CONDEMNED

Fowls	Turkeys	Rabbits
98	2	2

DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASES ETC. WERE CONDEMNED

Disease	Beef C/S	Beef Qrts.	Veal	Mutton C/S	Mutton Qrts.	Goat	Pork	Horse	Donkey
Actinomycosis	—	Loc. 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cas. Lymphadenitis	—	—	—	130	476	—	—	—	—
Cas. Lymphadenitis	—	—	—	—	Aff. 19811	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	14	—	24	63	—	5	3	—	2
Emphysema	10	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extensive Bruising	120	14	—	18	—	—	11	—	—
Extensive Bruising (lbs.)	—	53828	—	281	—	—	676	—	—
Gangrene	52	20	—	1	—	—	6	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	1	—	2	19	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Tumours	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	978	—	—	—	—	—	248	—	—
Moribund	3	—	—	10	—	—	1	—	—
Mult. Abscesses	52	30	—	3	—	—	11	—	—
Navel-Ill.	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	11	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	—
Pleuritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy and Peritonitis	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Mastitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Metritis	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Pneumonia	4	—	2	20	—	1	2	—	1
Tuberculosis	25	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Carcinoma	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—
Fevered	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oedema	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Haemorrhages	2	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	—
Dermatitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Water	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Growths	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traumatic Pericarditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Globidiosis	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Uraemia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Melanosis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Soiled	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Growths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	1,454	71	100	281	476	6	321	3	4

DISEASES FOR WHICH POULTRY WERE CONDEMNED

	<i>Rabbits</i>	<i>Fowls</i>	<i>Turkeys</i>
Peritonitis	—	26	—
Gangrene	—	2	1
Bruising	—	1	1
Abscesses	—	2	—
Carcinoma	—	25	—
New Growths..	—	4	—
Tuberculosis ..	—	1	—
Dead	2	37	—
	<u>2</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>2</u>

BY-PRODUCTS SOLD FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Hide Pieces	293	1,357
Lard	1	631
Bone Meal	109	1,198
Carcase Meal	334	1,003
Blood Meal	182	556
Tallow	68	385
Hogs hair	1	1,461
Feathers	1	1,607

RECORD OF THE WORK OF THE HEALTH INSPECTORS

Throughout the year under review the Department has been short of its authorised establishment of health inspectors, although it became evident towards the close of the period that personnel were becoming more freely available. A matter for concern is that despite repeated advertisements for qualified meat inspectors at the abattoir, responses were extremely poor. As a consequence of the continued increasing shortage of meat inspectors, it was necessary to second at least two health inspectors and frequently three or four, from the health department to the abattoir throughout the year. Most health inspectors do not like the nature of the work. I appreciate the willingness with which the health inspectors helped out at the abattoirs.

With more staff becoming available, it has been possible to exercise better supervision over the various districts in the city, and to do a little more house-to-house work than has hitherto been possible.

During October 1958, the wholesale butchers were all notified that the provisions of the Public Health By-laws relevant to butchers' vehicles would come into force on the 9th February, 1959, and that it was the intention of the Department to strictly enforce them.

The relevant by-laws read as follows:—

- "8. (5) (a) Vehicles used by a butcher for the conveyance of meat shall conform to the following specification:—

The body of such vehicle shall be entirely enclosed and the necessary doors which shall be dustproof shall be fitted at the rear or on the sides of the body; the entire interior of the vehicle, including top and bottom, sides and ends, shall be lined with galvanised iron, or other similar other non-porous material, of a thickness of not less than 18 gauge, securely bolted and fixed and all joints soldered or welded and made water-tight, presenting a smooth surface. The interior ends of all bolts and rivet heads shall be rounded so as to present no obstacle to cleaning. Other than such bolts and rivet heads, no other surface projection shall be allowed within the vehicle. Two openings, each one inch in diameter shall be provided in the bottom of the vehicle to allow of the escape of water when the vehicle is being cleaned, which openings shall be efficiently closed by means suitable thereto while the vehicle is in use.

- (b) Should it be desired to carry offal in a vehicle together with meat, a box lined and covered with a non-porous material as set out in paragraph (a) shall be utilised for the conveyance of such offal."

Although the by-laws were promulgated during February, 1956, special provisions were made whereby the above-quoted sections would only come into force on the 9th February, 1959, i.e. three years after promulgation.

The aforementioned circular drew an immediate response from the wholesale butchers who, despite written and verbal warnings during the interim period, had failed, almost without exception, to make provision for compliance on due date. At their request a meeting between the Medical Officer of Health and other Council officials and members of the trade was arranged.

As no definite decision could be arrived at an interview between the butchers' representatives and the Health Committee was arranged. The Health Committee resolved that the by-law be not repealed and that if the wholesale butchers so desired they could discuss the matter further with the Medical Officer of Health in order to see how the position could best be met.

At the close of the year, the design and construction of suitable bodies were receiving much attention from the trade and from officials, and it is hoped that the by-laws will be implemented without too much difficulty.

The following pages of this report give in some detail under various headings the work of the health inspectorial staff.

LICENSED PREMISES

The following is a list of premises and the number of each which were licensed during the year. These premises were all inspected at regular intervals and where necessary appropriate action was taken to remedy any unsatisfactory conditions.

	European	Non-European
Bakers and Confectioners	26	5
Billiard Saloons	6	2
Bioscope Tearooms	1	—
Boarding and Lodging Houses	234	—
Brickburners	2	—
Butchers	143	45
Cobblers	59	32
Cycle Dealers	115	57
Dairies	98	15
Dry Cleaning Receiving Depots	139	24
Fellmongers	1	—
Fishfriers	3	—
Fishmongers	36	2
Fat Extractors	1	—
Fresh Produce Dealers	430	186
Fumigators	2	—
Hairdressers	110	24
Hawkers and Pedlars	75	296
Hotels	28	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers	3	—
Laundries	16	6
Market Stalls	15	37
Milk Producers	366	—
Milk Shops	178	21
Millers	3	—
Mineral Water Dealers	118	21
Mineral Water Manufacturers	5	1
Native Eating Houses	7	28
Poulterers	38	—
Provision Dealers	385	273
Provision Factories	7	1
Public Halls	22	1
Quarries	1	—
Restaurants and Tea Rooms	278	85
Secondhand Dealers	64	1
Tanneries	1	—
Theatres (including one Drive-In)	14	3
Turkish Baths	1	—
Undertakers	5	5
Woodsawyers	5	—
Workshops	330	6

BUILDING PLANS

The following table summarises the plans examined during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1958:—

Month	No. of Plans First Submission	No. of Plans Re-submission	Preliminary Plans	Plans submitted by Architects	Plans for Locations	Total
January	156	34	3	—	11	204
February	135	33	1	1	22	192
March	180	35	1	6	16	238
April	164	34	1	1	11	211
May	129	25	—	—	24	178
June	151	36	—	3	15	205
July	146	25	2	1	7	181
August	118	26	—	1	18	163
September . .	155	34	—	—	13	202
October	185	38	1	—	15	239
November . .	141	33	—	—	23	197
December . . .	85	19	2	—	7	113
Total . .	1,745	372	11	13	182	2,323

EARLY MORNING AND EVENING INSPECTIONS

The figures in the following table include the inspections conducted by the food section.

The District Health Inspectors are required to carry out early morning inspections at least once per month, and, in addition, inspections are carried out during the evening or at night as and when required.

It is part of the normal function of Inspectors in the food section in particular to carry out inspections during lunch periods, early evenings, and during the night.

The following table indicates the types of premises inspected and the number of "extra-hour" inspections carried out during the year:—

Type of Inspection	Total Number of Inspections	Total	
		Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory Intimations or Notices served
Food Deliveries	128	90	38
Butcher Shops	645	445	200
Native Eating Houses	21	9	12
Milk Depots	128	105	23
Restaurants and Tea Rooms	269	189	80
Hotels and Boarding Houses	105	64	41
Bakeries and Confectioners	40	27	13
Fishmongers	11	6	5
Miscellaneous	50	32	18
Fresh Produce Dealers	38	24	14
Night Inspections	34	25	9
Food Factories	8	4	4
Dry Cleaning Factories	7	6	1
Complaints	10	5	5
Re-inspections	18	13	5
	1,512	1,044	468
<i>Food Section (various food premises):</i>			
Night Inspections	252	219	33
Lunch Hour Inspections	515	318	197
Early Morning Inspections	23	15	8
Totals	2,302	1,596	706

PEST CONTROL REPORT

The following is a summary of the work in regard to rodent, mosquito and fly control:—

INSPECTION BY DISTRICT INSPECTORS

Rodents

1. Complaints investigated	368
2. Premises inspected and advice given	1,874
3. Notices and intimations to use traps or poison	947
4. Notices served requiring rodent proofing of premises	153
5. Notices served under 3 and 4 above, complied with	248
6. Existing buildings made rodentproof	187
7. New rodentproof buildings completed	143
8. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations	3
9. Accumulations of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed	943
10. Number of rodents seen killed or reported killed	2,086
11. Ratproof animal food bins provided	161
12. Matters referred to Pest Control	26
13. Matters concerning rodent control referred to other Departments	33

Mosquitos

1. Complaints investigated	173
2. Inspections made	1,421
3. Notices and intimations given	592
4. Notices served under (3) above complied with	129
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations	7
6. Breeding places eliminated	312
7. Advice given re mosquito control	797
8. Types of mosquitos found	—

Flies

1. Complaints investigated	153
2. Inspections made	1,103
3. Notices and intimations given	480
4. Notices served under (3) above complied with	155
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations	2
6. Breeding places eliminated	241
7. Advice given re fly control	560

In all the District Health Inspectors carried out 58,783 inspections and issued 23,181 written and verbal warnings during the year.

FOOD SECTION

The importance of the hygienic production, storage, handling, and distribution of foodstuffs cannot be too highly stressed. Regrettably, however, many people engaged in the food trade do not exercise sufficient care and attention to ensure a safe and clean product.

A major problem is the education of non-Europeans, who contribute by far the highest percentage of food handlers, but who unfortunately have very little knowledge of hygiene generally. Nevertheless, by constant vigilance, inspection and instruction, conditions have shown a continued improvement.

A total of 194 hours was devoted to early morning, lunch hour and late evening inspections of catering establishments, during the year.

Special attention has been given to the handling of foodstuffs and the washing of utensils, cutlery and crockery, particularly during meal hours when rushed conditions prevail and hygiene could so easily be neglected.

Regular bacteriological samples were taken of all public water supplies, at their sources, in the course of distribution throughout the city, and from all the public swimming baths and paddling pools.

Large quantities of foodstuffs, details of which are given in this report, were surrendered to the Department or were seized as unfit for human consumption and were condemned or destroyed.

Daily inspections of all foodstuffs exposed for sale on the early morning market were carried out, and large quantities of fruit, vegetables and other foodstuffs were seized, condemned and destroyed.

As mentioned before a total of 194 hours was spent on special night, early morning and lunch hour inspections. The following is a detailed table of this work:—

Contraventions dealt with	239
Notices served	10
Intimations given	228
Contraventions abated	228
Re-inspections	16
Restaurants and Tearooms	431
Licensed Hotels	61
Private Hotels and Bar Houses	107
Confectioners	63
Bakeries	52
Butcheries	4
Food Deliveries	56
Total number of inspections	790

The following table is an analysis of the times of the day during which the inspections were carried out:—

	Number	Satisfactory	Not quite satisfactory and unsatisfactory
Night inspections	252	219	33
Lunch Hour	515	318	197
Early morning	23	15	8
	790	552	238

A total of 157 consignments of foodstuffs (other than those seized on the morning market) were seized or surrendered and the following were condemned as unfit for human consumption and were destroyed:—

Jam	1,507 lbs.
Meat	
Fruit	
Vegetables	7,965 tins
Fish	
Milk	
Miscellaneous tinned foods	
Mayonnaise	
Pickles	1,391 jars
Sandwich Spreads	
Extracts	
Poultry	232 lbs.
Meat (fresh)	257 lbs.
Sausages	98 lbs.
Cheese	10 lbs.
Cereals	95 lbs.
Cereals (packets)	75
Sheep heads	23
Whey	42 lbs.
Dried Fruit	1,637 packets
Dried Fruit	25 lbs.
Dates	315 lbs.
Cream	17 gallons
Vegetables	118 pockets
	2 boxes
Fruit	84 trays
Fish (cured)	122 lbs.
Walnuts	20 grain bags
Margarine	150 lbs.
Game	1 antelope (82 lbs.)
Butter	5 lbs.

In all 24 warnings were issued in respect of infringements of statutes and regulations dealing with foodstuffs.

The following food samples were taken for chemical and bacterial analysis:—

CHEMICAL	Nature of Article	Number of Samples	Satis- factory	Un- satisfactory
	Ice Cream	186	176	10
	Boerewors	100	93	7
	Minced Meat	30	28	2
	Dried Fruit	5	5	—
	Spices	18	18	—
	Cheese	76	76	—
	Vienna Sausage	8	8	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Ice Cream	186	152	34
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Fifty-three warnings were issued in connection with the samples which did not conform to the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act and other legislation dealing with foodstuffs.

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLIES

	Satis- factory	Un- satisfactory	Total
Rietvlei Waterworks:			
After filtration but before chlorination	6	15	21
Fountains:			
(a) Upper Springs (before chlorination)	16	8	24
(b) Lower Springs (before chlorination)	15	9	24
(c) Mixed Water (after chlorination) includes water from Fountains, Rietvlei and Grootfontein	11	—	11

The springs at Fountains yield nearly 6,000,000 gallons a day and the water is chlorinated as a routine measure.

Taps in City:

In various parts of the City	21	4	25
Subsequent to action by the City Engineer repeat samples were satisfactory.			

Other Municipal Supplies:

(a) Vlakfontein Storage Tanks	4	—	4
(b) Vlakfontein Boreholes	8	1	9
(c) Well (supply for Coloureds)	7	6	13
(d) Municipal Baths	60	8	68
(e) Municipal Paddling Pools	24	6	30
(f) Municipal Quarry (Bon Accord)	37	7	44
(g) Municipal Farm Rooiwal	14	—	14

During the year the chlorination of the Bon Accord Quarry supply was commenced and subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

	Satisfactory	Un- satisfactory	Total
On Private Premises			
Boreholes	10	1	11
Wells	—	2	2

The owners were informed of the unsatisfactory reports and were instructed to cease using their boreholes and wells for domestic purposes and to connect up with the town supply.

SEWAGE EFFLUENT PUMPED TO POWER STATION DAM

	Satisfactory	Un- satisfactory	Total
(a) After filtration and chlorination at Sewage Works	1	5	6
(b) After filtration and chlorination at Power Station Dam	1	5	6

This water is sewage effluent which is filtered and chlorinated and pumped to the Power Station for cooling purposes and Pretoria West Golf Course for irrigation. It is not used for swimming or domestic purposes.

MUNICIPAL MARKET

Daily inspections of all produce on the early morning market were carried out and the following quantities of foodstuffs were condemned and destroyed during the year:—

Fruit and Vegetables

Boxes (large)	5,249	Punnets	306
Large Bundles	144	Sugar bags	858
Crates	508	Trays	442
Small lots	28	Grain bags	267
Pockets	7,696		

Dressed Poultry

Number examined	3,634
Number condemned	77
Percentage condemned ..	2.12 %

Game Antelope

Number examined	1,777
Number condemned	11
Percentage condemned	.62 %

Live Poultry

Number examined	38,519
Number condemned	32
Percentage condemned ..	.08 %

Turkeys

Number examined	2,185
Number condemned	1
Percentage condemned ..	.05 %

Ducks

Number examined	3,202
Number condemned	3
Percentage condemned ..	.09 %

Pigeons

Number examined	240
Number condemned	Nil
Percentage condemned ..	Nil

Game Birds

Number examined	645
Number condemned	112
Percentage condemned	17.36 %

Live Geese

Number examined	390
Number condemned	Nil
Percentage condemned	Nil

Rabbits

Number examined	366
Number condemned	15
Percentage condemned	4.1 %

The following table shows the number and type of inspections carried out by Inspectors of the food section:—

Contraventions dealt with	3,088
Contraventions abated	79
Intimations given	3,099
Re-inspected	79
Complaints dealt with and advice given	52
Licence applications dealt with	14
Inspection of butcher shops	890
Inspection of Fishmongers	157
Inspection of Bakehouses	122
Inspection of Confectioners Shops	229
Inspection of Restaurants and Tearooms	1,807
Inspection of Native Eating Houses	334
Inspection of Fruit and Vegetable Stoes	2,461
Inspection of milk shops and milk depots	—
Inspection of other Food Stores	1,197
Inspection of Mineral Water Factories	71
Inspection of Other Food Factories	138
Inspection of Morning Market	358
Miscellaneous Inspections	342
Night Inspections	252
Early Morning Inspections	23
Samples taken	826
Total	9,352

PEST CONTROL SECTION**Mosquito Control Measures**

Routine measures consisting of the clearing of vegetation from spruits, irrigation furrows and dams, grading and straightening of furrows and spruits and filling-in and levelling of holes and depressions which were actual and potential mosquito breeding places were carried out during the year.

In the Northern suburbs several road bridges were constructed over the two spruits which traverse this area, with the result that the spruits had to be straightened at several points which facilitated the flow of water as well as mosquito control measures. In all instances where the spruits were straightened, the old courses were filled in and these together with other holes and depressions which were actual or potential mosquito breeding places which were also filled in and levelled, totalled 130.

Anti-larval spraying in all spruits, irrigation furrows and dams, seepage furrows and swampy areas was carried out at weekly intervals from January to the second week in May.

Fifty-four gallons of D.D.T. Emulsion larvicide were used and as the dilution of the emulsion is 1 in 300 water, the actual number of gallons sprayed was 16,200.

Mosquito control measures were carried out on all market gardens within the Municipal area and the Department enjoyed the full co-operation of the market gardeners.

One-hundred-and-ninety-seven complaints in regard to mosquito nuisance were investigated by the Pest Control staff and District Inspectors and resulted in 611 written or verbal warnings being given. Seven prosecutions followed for failure to comply with the regulations.

In the course of these investigations mosquito breeding was found to be taking place in a large variety of receptacles capable of holding water and the more usual ones were as follows:—

Tins, bottles, motor car tyres, disused car batteries, cisterns in disused W.C. apartments, sagging and badly graded roofgutters, fish ponds (without fish), defective french drains and vacuum tanks.

Rodent Control

Rodent control measures were maintained in all Municipal buildings, parks, stores, townlands, sewage disposal works, Rietvlei Waterworks, Vlakfontein, Atteridgeville, Saulsville, Bon Accord Quarries and also at all nurseries.

The main method of eradication was the setting of poison baits of which 16,781 were set and of these 12,572 were "taken". One-thousand-eight-hundred-and-fifteen rodents are known to have been destroyed, but this figure would probably be much higher were it possible to recover all carcasses but for various reasons many carcasses were not recovered.

Two-thousand-and-eighty-six rodents were either seen killed or reported killed on private premises.

Seven-hundred-and-fifteen complaints were investigated and resulted in 1,067 written and verbal notices requiring measures to be taken for the eradication of rodents being issued. Three persons were prosecuted for failure to comply with the regulations.

One-hundred-and-sixty-nine certificates were issued certifying that premises were rodent free prior to the demolition of buildings.

Fly Breeding

Numerous complaints in regard to fly nuisance were investigated and several surveys were made to locate their breeding places and resulted in one-thousand-one-hundred-and-three inspections being made.

The more common breeding places were found to be in compost heaps, manure heaps, decomposing lawn clippings and other vegetable matter.

Four-hundred-and-eighty verbal and written warnings requiring measures to be taken to prevent fly breeding were issued and only two persons were prosecuted for failing to comply with the requirements of notices.

All Municipal Parks, compost pits and rubbish dumps were inspected at regular intervals and the control measures adopted kept fly breeding down to a minimum. Advice in regard to measures to prevent fly breeding was given in 560 instances.

Cockroach Control

Cockroaches on Municipal premises were eradicated by the Pest Control section by means of spraying with a solution containing D.D.T. and B.H.C. Some of the premises sprayed remained cockroach free for periods of up to six months. Many requests for advice in regard to "pest" destruction were received from the public and the necessary help was given.

Rodent Eradication

Contraventions dealt with	115
Contraventions abated	115
Intimations given	120
Premises re-inspected	166
Complaints dealt with and advice given	347
New impervious floors, laid in grain, flour, forage and other stores	1
Floors repaired or walls or roofs made rodentproof in flour, grain or forage stores	11
Non-rodentproof grain, forage or other stores demolished	27
Accumulations of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rats cleaned up and removed	180
Miscellaneous inspections	729
Night inspections	—
Early morning inspections	—
Total Inspections for the Year	1,461
 Poison baits set on Townlands	 16,781
Number of baits taken	12,572
Number of rodents destroyed on Municipal premises	1,815

Mosquito Control

Premises inspected and contraventions dealt with	16
Contraventions abated	16
Intimations given	19
Premises re-inspected	88
Complaints dealt with and advice given	24
Check up of dams cleared of weeds	598
Check up of dams sprayed	358
Check up on irrigation furrows cleared	1,366
Check up on irrigation furrows sprayed	880
Check up on drainage of swampy areas	135
Check up on spraying of swampy areas	60
Holes and depressions filled in	130
Miscellaneous Inspections	765
	<u>4,404</u>

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE
DISTRICT HEALTH INSPECTORS, SLUM AND HOUSING, FOOD
AND PEST CONTROL SECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

Total inspections made	78,953
Nuisances dealt with	26,904
Nuisances abated (including unabated nuisances carried over from the previous year)	26,731
Complaints dealt with	3,817
Licences refused	183
Licences approved	3,653
Samples of water taken	312
Samples of foodstuffs taken (not including milk)	609
Visits of enquiry re infectious diseases	3,657

Matters Referred to Other Departments

City Engineer	133
Director of Parks and Recreation	37
Non-European Affairs Department	56
Licence Department	55
Chief Housing Master	5
Chief Fire Master	1
Chief Electrical Engineer	2
Chief Traffic Officer	1

Abattoir, Dairies and Infectious Diseases Sections

Full detailed accounts of the activities of these Sections will be found elsewhere in this report.

Prosecutions

The following is an analysis of the prosecutions and the results thereof, instituted by the Department during the year:—

Nature of Offence	Total Number Prosecu- tions	Number guilty	Number found not guilty	Number withdrawn	Number cautioned and dis- charged	Fines Imposed		
						£	s.	d.
Exposing Foodstuffs to Contamination ..	10	9	—	1	—	27	0	0
Failing to comply with notice under Public Health By-laws	13	12	—	1	1	30	0	0
Failing to comply with notice under Slums Regulations	10	10	—	—	—	80	0	0
Excess Preservatives in Meat Products ..	1	1	—	—	—	3	0	0
Permitting Fly-breeding	1	1	—	—	—	5	0	0
Permitting Mosquito-breeding	1	1	—	—	—	2	0	0
Added Water to Milk	11	10	—	1	—	95	0	0
Ice Cream Deficient in Fat	2	2	—	—	—	17	10	0
Ice Cream containing excess organisms ..	1	1	—	—	—	7	10	0
Failing to provide builders latrines	8	8	—	—	1	31	0	0
Unlicensed Dairies	3	2	—	1	—	7	10	0
Using Butcher Shop for storage purposes	1	1	—	—	—	5	0	0
Visible Dirt in Milk	1	1	—	—	—	3	10	0
Preparing or handling meat outside but- cher shop	1	1	—	—	—	10	0	0
Delivering uncovered Bread	1	1	—	—	—	3	0	0
TOTALS	65	61	—	4	2	327	0	0

Of the Prosecutions withdrawn, one was on account of an error in registered ownership; one because two prosecutions were instituted for similar offences on the same day and only one proceeded with; one on account of insufficient evidence; and one because the requirements of the Department were complied with before the date of hearing.

SLUM CLEARANCE:

General

During the year under review, the Department has maintained steady progress in its endeavour to eliminate major slum dwellings and to prevent the occupation of undesirable quarters.

As in previous years, the Department adopted a policy of encouraging owners of slum properties to voluntarily co-operate with the Department in eliminating slum conditions. Warning notices of impending action under the Slums Act and the Municipal Slum Regulations, afforded owners adequate time and opportunity to arrange for tenants to obtain other suitable accommodation.

In many instances owners of slum dwellings were assisted by the Housing Section in the rehousing of families where alternate accommodation was not readily available, or where such other accommodation was above the means of the families concerned.

The absence of suitable housing for the lower income groups is still preventing the Department from speeding up slum clearance in European areas. It is envisaged, however, that the schemes at present under consideration for building houses and flats for these groups, will assist in making Pretoria the city with the lowest number of slum properties in the Union.

SLUM SURVEYS:

In several of the northern suburbs, major slum properties have almost disappeared. The shortage of ground for residential use has prompted owners to sell slum properties at high prices to building contractors who lost no time in replacing the slum dwellings by modern colourful residences. Many old wood and iron houses which for many years landmarked the suburbs, have disappeared in this manner.

The appreciation of a healthy and colourful environment in planning and designing houses is becoming more noticeable by the enthusiasm with which people have taken to colour, shape and design of new houses. Many owners of minor slum dwellings, prompted by the presence of colourful new dwellings around them, have modernised their own homes in keeping with the changed environment. In slum elimination undertakings it is well to remember that it requires more than a roof and four walls to encourage a sense of pride and a better standard of living. Variation in design and colour create an impression of "difference" which encourages competition in beautifying the home and building up the standard of family life.

DEMOLITIONS:

The majority of slum dwellings were demolished by the owners immediately or soon after they became vacant, and were replaced by modern dwellings and flats or, in the case of business sites, modern blocks of shops and offices were erected.

In the centre of the city a number of major and minor slum properties were demolished in the area zoned for light industrial purposes in terms of the Townplanning Scheme. In a number of instances, slum properties were reconstructed for business use.

Owner occupied slum dwellings are causing some concern, as the majority of these are occupied by persons in the lower income group who acquired the properties at a reasonable price, and are still paying off the bonds. In order to assist these people, each case was treated on its merits and providing the fundamental health requirements were complied with, drastic action by the Department was withheld. Unless this type of person is assisted financially, there is not much hope of anything being done to eliminate slum properties.

Occupied outbuildings and garages received special attention and although there are still quite a few scattered throughout the city, the majority of which are occupied by elderly people requiring care by friends and relatives, the number has decreased considerably.

Overcrowding, segregation of sexes and absence of adequate washing, cooking and ablution facilities, remain a problem which can only be eliminated by the provision of additional houses.

COURT PROCEEDINGS:

In accordance with our general policy, the Department endeavoured to gain the co-operation of the public rather than resort to court proceedings.

No court proceedings were instituted under the Slums Act, but in order to avoid an increase in the number of occupied outbuildings and garages, we had to resort to court action under the Municipal Slums Regulations, but only after all other means of persuasion had failed.

There were six prosecutions for occupation of outbuildings and in one instance for failing to maintain premises in a sanitary condition. Nominal fines were imposed and the conditions were remedied.

Proceedings were instituted against one person for obstruction and withholding lawful information. This case is still pending.

SLUM CLEARANCE STATISTICS:

A. Details of Slum Clearance Work Undertaken

Contraventions dealt with	504
Notices served: Prohibiting re-occupation	96
Overcrowding	42
Structural repairs	65
Bathing and Cooking facilities	9
Notices complied with	228
Intimations and advice given	292
Intimations complied with	279
Letters sent	177
Inspectorial duties performed:	
Hotels and lodging houses	169
Dwellings	706
Occupied outbuildings	378
Complaints investigated	217
Interviews	400
Miscellaneous Inspections	405
Non-European Housing	9
Demolition of dwellings	1,072
Conversion of dwellings	69
Housing surveys	74
Housing Application Investigations	75
Re-inspections	1,341
Matters referred to other Departments	38
Total Number of Inspections and Investigations	<u>4,953</u>

B. Demolitions and Conversions of Residential Premises

An exceptionally large number of applications for permission to demolish dwellings or to convert residences into business premises were dealt with in terms of the Housing Act No. 10 of 1957.

As indicated in my previous reports, all applications receive careful consideration before recommendations are submitted to the National Housing Office or to the City Council.

The majority of such buildings were demolished as a result of action taken by this Department under the Slums Act or Municipal Slums Regulations.

A large number resulted from building activities in areas zoned exclusively for business purposes or for the erection of modern blocks of flats and offices.

The following figures indicate the number of applications for the reasons stated:—

For reconstruction—houses, flats and offices, etc.	87
Extensions to schools	15
Resulting from action by this Department	92
Total	<u>194</u>

Applications referred to the National Housing Office for consideration:—

	Number of dwellings	Number of living-rooms involved	Permits approved	Permits pending	Permits refused
Demolitions ..	160	611	159	1	Nil
Conversions ..	16	56	16	Nil	Nil
Total	<u>176</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Nil</u>

Applications referred to the City Council for consideration

	Number of dwellings	Number of living-rooms involved	Authority given	Authority pending	Authority refused
Demolitions ..	13	110	12	1	Nil
Conversions ..	5	42	5	Nil	Nil
Total	<u>18</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Nil</u>

Dwellings actually demolished	185
Dwellings actually converted	21
Business premises demolished	34

EUROPEAN HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

1. GENERAL HOUSING POSITION:

In my last annual report I stated that there were signs of deterioration in the general housing position of the city, especially in regard to accommodation for the lower income groups. In order to assess the extent of this position, and to prepare for European housing needs, a thorough investigation has been undertaken.

In 1951 the City Engineer estimated the shortage of accommodation for Europeans to be 3,500 houses, 1,000 flats and 200 single rooms. This estimate was based on statistics obtained from the Controller of Letting, and from the results of the Slums Survey undertaken by this Department in 1947.

Despite intense building activity which has taken place in Pretoria since 1951, the shortage of accommodation is increasing for the lower-income groups of the population.

An exact assessment of the shortage of accommodation cannot be made with any degree of certainty, and the data submitted can only be regarded as an estimate of our opinion to indicate the position as we consider it to be. This estimation is based on investigations of circumstances and living conditions of applicants for accommodation in our housing schemes, the number of applications received by us annually, the number of families actually helped, and other information in regard to population, income groups, average size of families, and the actual number of housing units built annually in the City.

High building and land costs have for many years prevented private enterprise from building houses for letting purposes. In order to overcome this difficulty investors have resorted to the building of flats, and in Pretoria there does not now appear to be any shortage of flats. Houses for renting purposes are on the other hand, not readily available.

Families of all income groups find it difficult to obtain suitable houses in keeping with their social standards and economic position. This is particularly so for the lower-income groups, who can get accommodation at reasonably low rentals only in our municipal housing schemes or in sub-standard buildings, outbuildings, disused stables or other slum or overcrowded properties.

According to the Department of Census and Statistics there were 21,717 houses in Pretoria in 1951, and the overall average was 4.7 persons per house. There were also 3,146 flats at an average of 2.6 persons per flat. The total population for the city at that time was 130,797.

From information supplied by the Building Section of the City Engineer's Department the following number of houses and flats were built in the municipal area of Pretoria since 1951:—

Year	Houses	Flats
1952	312	210
1953	722	286
1954	362	632
1955	622	1,093
1956	490	539
1957 to 30th June, 1958	716	319
1958 to 31st December, 1958 (estimated)	239	106
Total	<u>3,463</u>	<u>3,185</u>

Since 1951 the European population for the city has increased by at least 19,207 persons to a total of more than 150,000. The 3,463 houses built by private enterprise since 1951 could however, only cater for 15,930 persons, whilst the 3,185 flats catered for 8,281 persons. After also taking into consideration the total number of persons affected by the shortage of accommodation in 1951, it is estimated that there is a shortfall now of houses for 13,693 persons. On the basis of 4.7 persons per house this represents a shortage of approximately 2,914 houses.

Since 1951, 976 houses were either demolished or converted into business and other premises, which further increased the total shortage to 3,910 houses. The Council, however, built 307 houses since 1951, which in turn reduced the shortage to 3,603 houses. Of this total the shortage is greatest for the lower-income groups, because from information supplied by the Department of Census and Statistics at least 50% of the city's population falls into the income group earning less than £500 per annum. This group is eligible for accommodation in our sub-economic houses in Proclamation Hill and Danville, for which the income limits laid down by the National Housing Commission are £30 and £43/6/8 per month respectively. It is therefore evident that at least one-half of the new accommodation provided since 1951 should have been for this latter group. This, however, was not the case because of the very high cost of building, resulting in high rents for the newly-built houses erected by private enterprise, whose main motive is obviously "profitable investment". It is therefore necessary to consider a house-building programme of about 2,500 houses for this lower-income group.

We have been receiving about 900 applications for accommodation annually. With the present number of houses available only about 240 of these applicants can be helped annually, which is only a very small proportion of those who require help. If it were known that accommodation could be made available for more people in our schemes, we would receive a higher number of applications. Many needy families do not apply because they are discouraged by the long waiting list.

To cope with the housing shortage for the lower-income group, the building of at least 2,000 economic houses should be considered as an immediate project, with an additional 300 houses annually, making a total of 5,000 houses over the next ten years.

There is of course, the question as to whose responsibility this is. We feel that it should remain with the City Council and be financed with funds from the Central Government, with no loss to the Council.

Along with the provision of houses, is the very serious question of the availability of ground upon which they can be built. According to the City Engineer's Department the only land considered suitable for low-cost economic housing development within the municipal area of Pretoria is the following:—

	Sites
Danville Extension No. 1 (proclaimed and planned but awaiting service development)	549
Danville—between Danville Extension No. 1 and the Leper Hospital road. Still to be planned, laid-out and developed	1,500 (estimated)
Winkelhaak—between Mountain View and Lady Selborne. Still to be planned, laid-out and developed. Will not be satisfactory unless and until Lady Selborne is cleared of non-Europeans	500 (estimated)
Total	<u>2,549</u>

There is of course also the possibility of using Lady Selborne as a future area for European housing development. This can, however, only be achieved when the non-European population there is removed and accommodated elsewhere. After removal and a re-layout of the township it is estimated that 1,400 sites would be made available. If the latter is included for housing development for the lower-income group, we will have a total of 3,949 sites available.

In addition to the above, Kwaggastrand, west of West Park has already been planned as a future township in the Western areas, but is still awaiting development. This township, comprising 703 stands of approximately 10,000 square feet each, will have to cater for the housing of the middle-income group, and especially for those who would like to build their own houses. It is unlikely that this township would be used for a low-cost economic housing scheme, and in any case land must be made available in the western areas for those persons employed in the industrial undertakings which are developing there.

From the above it will therefore be seen that there is not even sufficient ground available within the municipal area for the 5,000 economic houses which we will require within the next ten years. We have, in addition, to consider the necessity of replacing the 136 flats at the Showgrounds and clearing this site for other purposes. Suitable land must therefore be found elsewhere, but preferably towards the east and south of the present municipal boundaries. Such ground must be reasonably cheap, with adequate shopping centres, schools and other essential amenities readily available.

From a sociological point of view it is important that we obtain land elsewhere. The concentration of housing schemes in one or two areas creates a certain amount of "stigma" to such areas, which must be avoided. On the other hand workers should be housed as near to their places of employment as possible, and as industrial and other developments in Pretoria are no longer confined to the western areas, housing schemes should be built elsewhere to provide for the needs of these workers.

The above observations in regard to the need to acquire land for housing purposes do not take into consideration the needs for private housing development. There is a lack of ground which has led to many people living outside the municipal area even though employed in the city area. This is borne out by the fact that the European population of the areas outside the municipal boundaries has increased since 1951 from approximately 21,300 persons to 30,200, an increase of 41.3% as against an increase of population in the municipal area of 14.75% over the same period.

SUMMARY

1. There is no shortage of flats.
2. There is a fairly extensive shortage of houses.
3. Of this shortage about 2,500 houses are required by low-wage earners.
4. Immediate consideration should be given to the building of 2,000 low-cost economic houses, and thereafter approximately 300 houses annually.
5. Approximately 5,000 low-cost economic houses should be built within the next ten years.
6. Immediate steps should be taken to acquire suitable land for housing schemes towards the east, south or other areas for future housing schemes.
7. Adequate land at reasonable prices should be acquired and made available for the middle and upper income groups.

From this report it would appear that our requirements for the immediate future would be as follows:—

(1) Flats

- (a) The building of one block of approximately 30 flats as a beginning, in the area on the southern aspect of Proclamation Hill near the existing shops, and if this is successful, consideration be given to the building of a second block of flats on the ground west of Campbell Court near the Golf Course. Not more than about 30 flats should be erected in any one block. Sufficient ground be available for gardening and play-space and rentals should not exceed £16/1/8 for one-bedroomed flats and £20/2/2 for two-bedroomed flats.
- (b) The question of terraced housing should be investigated.
- (c) In the light of more recent development, Goede Hoop should be replanned and provision made for the building of municipal flats in this area.

(2) Houses

As an immediate programme the following houses should be built:—

- (a) 50 Double-storey houses in Danville. This scheme has already been approved and application is being made to the National Housing Office for funds.
- (b) 50 Ultra-low-cost houses in Danville, interspersed among the present economic houses.
- (c) 50 New economic houses similar to those already erected in Danville.
- (d) 200 Ultra-low-cost houses in Danville Extension and provision to be made in the 1959/1960 Estimates for development of this Township.
- (e) 50 Sub-economic houses for Old Age Pensioners. These houses to be of a special type to conform with the requirements of the Aged, and to be built as economically as possible. With the exception of the houses for Old Aged Pensioners, all of the above houses to contain no fewer than three bedrooms.

(3) Planning in regard to the Showgrounds

As and when sufficient accommodation becomes available as set out in the report above, the converted bungalows at the Showgrounds should be gradually demolished and the site cleared as soon as possible.

2. PROPOSED SCHEMES:

Although the Council had agreed to embark upon more housing schemes during the year, no houses were built. This was due to technical and other delays in preparing for these schemes, and also due to the Council's inability to develop a township west of the existing Danville township for this purpose.

The schemes contemplated were the building of 100 ultra low-cost houses to sell for approximately £1,250, including the cost of land; 50 double-storey type of economic houses in Danville to sell for approximately £2,150 including the cost of land; and 43 owner-assisted economic houses in Hercules. Under the latter scheme prospective "owners" will be permitted to assist personally in the construction of these houses by prior arrangement with recognised and approved building contractors, with a view to effecting savings on the ultimate cost of erection. The Council will however, be prepared to grant a maximum loan of £2,150 which includes the cost of land allocated by the Council to the prospective "owner".

Funds for these schemes will be obtained from the National Housing Commission. All of the above houses will be sold under the "hire with option to purchase basis" if the amount of the minimum deposit of 5 % and transfer fees cannot be paid immediately by intending purchasers. Under this scheme an economic rental is charged, and out of this rental certain amounts (which represent the provision made in the rental for administrative costs, repairs and maintenance and bad debts reserves) are accumulated by the Council on behalf of purchasers, until sufficient funds are available to pay the deposit and the transfer duty. Thereafter a Deed of Sale will be entered into between the Council and such purchasers.

3. HOME OWNERSHIP SCHEMES:

The "hire with option to purchase" system described above, was introduced by the Council to afford lesser-privileged families, who have no saved-up cash, to acquire security of tenure by ultimately becoming owners of the property allocated to them. Outside of our housing schemes most of these families are constantly on the move from one house to another because of high rentals which they have to pay for limited and often substandard accommodation made available by private enterprise, and also because the houses occupied by them are often sold over their heads—thereby forcing them to get out.

The accumulation of the deposit and transfer duty extends over periods varying from 2½ to 3 years depending upon the scheme and the assessed economic rental. This scheme has been in operation long enough now for us to assess its value both to the Council and the purchasers themselves. There is no doubt that it has been an unqualified success. Losses have been kept down to a minimum because "purchasers" pay a full economic rental until such time as they actually purchase their houses. They are in this way also provided with a very practical way of ultimately becoming "owners" without having to have any available cash beforehand. When the deposit and transfer duty is paid, a Deed of Sale is entered into, and the monthly repayments are immediately reduced by the monthly amount saved by the Council on behalf of the "purchasers".

4. EXISTING SCHEMES:

The Council has 880 economic houses in its various economic selling schemes. Of these there were 71 cancellations and resales and 10 cessations of rights and obligations during the year. In relation to the number of houses available, this changeover of "purchasers" is considered reasonably low.

Although the Council in recent years converted the greater portion of its sub-economic houses into economic selling schemes, there are still 417 sub-economic houses available. Despite the low income limits prescribed by the National Housing Commission for accommodation in sub-economic houses there is still a very heavy demand for these houses.

Most of the applicants are pensioners, widows and deserted wives with children. There are only a very few wage earners whose incomes are "sub-economic" in terms of the very low income limits, namely £30 per month, laid down for these houses by the National Housing Commission.

The demand is very great for three- and four-bedroomed houses, and because of the small number of these available, we have great difficulty in helping many of the larger and really needy families. The building of the ultra-low-cost houses referred to, should assist in providing relief to such families.

5. DIVERSE:

During the year 18 houses and flats were purchased by the Council in connection with the proposed Inner Ring Road and other municipal developmental projects. These were handed over to this Department for letting, control and administrative purposes.

The Council has also agreed to a proposal to build a Community Centre in the far Western areas to serve the people living in Proclamation Hill, Danville and West Park areas, which are predominantly "housing" townships. Plans for this scheme are almost complete and it is hoped that building operations will commence during the coming year.

6. SUMMARY OF ALL EXISTING HOUSING SCHEMES

A. Scheme I

The first of the Council's Sub-economic houses were built during 1933-1935.

Twenty-five houses were built, and this scheme is known as Scheme I.

25 Sub-Economic Houses:

Pretoria West	14
New Muckleneuk	11
	<u>25</u>

Of these, 4 were converted into an Economic Scheme with effect from 1st January, 1955, and two with effect from 1st January, 1956, viz:—

Pretoria West	3
New Muckleneuk	3
	<u>6</u>

Sub-Economic Rents:

Two-bedroomed (semi-detached type)	£2/ 5/0
Two-bedroomed (single)	£2/15/0

Economic Rents:

	Sub-Economic Houses	Sub-Economic houses converted to Economic Houses
Two-bedroomed (semi-detached)	£5/13/0	None converted.
Two-bedroomed (single)	£6/ 6/0	Approximately £9/5/0.

Sub-economic Income Limit £30 per month.

B. Scheme II

The following scheme, comprising 100 Sub-Economic houses, was undertaken by the Council during 1947. This Scheme is known as Scheme II.

100 Sub-Economic Houses:

Rietfontein	6
Wonderboom South and Villieria	21
Mayville	8
New Muckleneuk	15
Proclamation Hill	50
	100

Of these 50 were converted into an Economic Scheme with effect from 1st January, 1955, and 9 with effect from 1st January, 1956, viz:

Mayville	1
Rietfontein	4
Wonderboom South and Villieria	18
New Muckleneuk	9
Proclamation Hill	27
	59

Sub-Economic Rents:

One-bedroomed	£2/18/6
Two-bedroomed	£3/ 4/6
Three-bedroomed	£3/ 9/6

Economic Rents:

	On Sub-Economic Houses	Sub-Economic houses converted to Economic Houses Approximately
One-bedroomed	£6/8/0	—
Two-bedroomed	£8/0/0	£8/ 5/0
Three-bedroomed	£9/0/0	£8/15/9

Sub-economic Income Limit of £30 per month.

C. Scheme III

The following scheme, comprising 200 Sub-economic houses was undertaken during 1937—1938, upon completion of Scheme II, and is known as Scheme III.

200 Sub-Economic Houses:

Rietfontein	14
Wonderboom South	6
Villieria	10
New Muckleneuk	20
Proclamation Hill	150
	200

Of these 64 were converted into an Economic Scheme with effect from the 1st January, 1955, and 36 with effect from 1st January, 1956, viz:

Rietfontein	5
Wonderboom South	2
Villieria	6
New Muckleneuk	11
Proclamation Hill	76
	100

Sub-Economic Rents:

One-bedroomed	£2/18/6
Two-bedroomed	£3/ 4/6
Three-bedroomed	£3/ 9/6

Economic Rents:

	On Sub-Economic houses	Sub-Economic houses converted to Economic Houses Approximately
One-bedroomed	£6/0/0	£7/ 5/0
Two-bedroomed	£7/0/0	£8/ 5/0
Three-bedroomed	£8/0/0	£8/15/0

Sub-economic Income Limit of £30 per month

D. Danville Sub-Economic Housing Schemes

During 1944—1945 the Council proposed building 1,000 Sub-Economic houses at the newly proclaimed township of Danville.

During 1945—1947, 500 Sub-economic houses were built and the building of the remaining 500 houses was discontinued. Of the original 500 Sub-economic houses in this township:

200 were converted into an Economic Scheme with effect from 1st January, 1953, and
100 converted into an Economic Scheme with effect from 1st January, 1955.

Sub-Economic Rentals (Differential rental scheme):

Ranged from 15/- per month to £4/17/6 per month irrespective of size of house, but depending upon income and size of family, i.e. rebates of 5/- per month are given to children under 16 years when incomes are less than £19/10/0 per month.

In December, 1951, sub-economic rentals were raised and now range from £1/6/0 to £6/10/0 per month depending upon income and size of family, as above.

Economic Rents:

	On Sub-economic Houses	On Converted Economic Houses
One-bedroomed	£6/16/6	£8/16/0
Two-bedroomed	£7/15/9	£9/14/0
Three-bedroomed	£8/ 4/6	£10/ 5/0
Four-bedroomed	£9/14/6	£11/14/0

Sub-Economic income limit of £10 per week, i.e. not exceeding £43/6/8 per month.

E. Sub-Economic Houses at Hercules

Fifty-seven Sub-economic houses were built by the Hercules Municipality. These houses were taken over by the Council when Hercules was incorporated.

Sub-Economic Rents:

Two-bedroomed	£1/ 9/0 £1/13/4 £2/ 2/0
Three-bedroomed	£3/ 7/6 £2/16/9

Economic Rents:

Two-bedroomed	£3/ 9/9 £4/ 1/0 £5/ 1/0
Three-bedroomed	£10/13/0 £12/0/0

Sub-Economic income limit of £30 per month.

F. Cottages for Old Aged Pensioners at Hercules

Twelve cottages, made up of six groups of semi-detached houses, were built by the Hercules Municipality and taken over by the Council on incorporation.

Rent: £1/15/0 per month.

Only pensioners earning up to approximately £20 (value combined pensions) per month may be accommodated.

G. National Housing (Letting Scheme): Hercules

Four National Houses were built by the Hercules Municipality and taken over by the Council on incorporation.

Rent: £8/10/0 per month.

No income limit.

H. Flats for the Aged at the Showgrounds

During 1947, ten military bungalows were converted by the Council into thirty flats for the aged at the Showgrounds.

Rent: £3 per month.

Income limit applicable as in F.

Although bathing accommodation is communal, each flat has its own W.C. apartment, equipped also with a washhand basin.

I. Economic Flats at Showgrounds

During 1947 military bungalows were converted into 107 flats of varying sizes, to accommodate families whose incomes exceeded the prescribed income limits for sub-economic houses.

Rents:	1 Bedroomed Flat	£4/12/6
	2 Bedroomed Flat	£5/10/0
	3 Bedroomed Flat	£6/ 5/0

No specific income limits are applicable.
Bathing and W.C. facilities are communal.

J. Economic Shops and Flats Scheme: Danville

This scheme, comprising 18 flats and 8 shops was built by the Council during 1949-1950 on an Economic basis.

Rentals: £8/10/0 per month for 2 flats.
£8 per month for 16 flats.

Shops have been let by the Council on a 10-year lease basis.

K. Sundry Residential and Other Properties

Dwellings, flats and shops purchased by the Council for developmental purposes, e.g. widening of roads, provision of parks, clinics, etc.

At present there are approximately 113 houses, 38 flats (4 blocks, 18 shops, and one hotel.

During the year six houses were demolished.

L. Economic Housing Scheme: Hercules

Although it was originally proposed to build 100 of these houses, only 57 were built during 1955.

These houses sold for approximately £2,150, repayments being approximately £14/5/0 per month.

The remaining 43 sites have been set aside for a home-assisted scheme in which purchasers will be permitted to participate in the actual building of their houses in order to keep the cost of erection as low as possible.

M. Low Cost Economic Selling Scheme at Danville

One hundred houses built and sold during 1953 and 1954. Houses sold for approximately £1,950 each, repayments approximately £13 monthly.

N. Pretoria Economic Selling Scheme (150 Houses)

Thirty-nine houses erected at New Muckleneuk and 11 at Capital Park.

Houses sold for approximately £2,850 to £3,150.

Repayments, after payment of minimum deposits of £60-£70, are approximately £20-£22 per month.

Owing to the Council's inability to acquire adequate land and because of the high cost of these houses, the Council decided against proceeding with the building of the remaining 100 houses.

O. New Danville Economic Scheme (100 Houses)

One hundred houses completed and sold during 1956.

These houses are a little more expensive due to improved design, than the original low-cost houses.

The selling price of these houses is approximately £2,150. The first 50 were sold on the basis of repayment of deposit and transfer duty loan being repaid over a period of 10 years. Monthly repayments were approximately £14/10/0 per month.

The second 50 houses were sold on the revised basis of "hire with option to purchase after three years", that is payment of an economic rental of approximately £18/10/0 per month until the amount of the deposit and transfer duty is paid off through credit allowed in respect of the provision made in the rental for bad debts reserve, administration and maintenance costs.

P. Sundry Economic Properties

The control and administration of 135 economic houses erected in various parts of the city were taken over from the City Treasurer's Department.

Of these the entire housing loan has been paid off in 27 cases, thus leaving a total of 108 still under control of this Department.

NON-EUROPEAN HOUSING

OLD SCHEMES

I. Atteridgeville

475 Morgen in extent and regarded as one of the best native locations in the Union. Atteridgeville was established in 1939; £409,862 was spent on the erection of 1,532 dwellings and £247,089 on development of the area and services.

There are two, three, four and five-roomed houses which, under the new policy, have either been sold or let to the occupiers on an economic basis.

Six schools cater for approximately 2,500 children and bursaries totalling £670 are awarded annually to deserving students.

Apart from such services as water-borne sewerage and rubbish removal there is an excellent clinic conducted by qualified doctors and trained nurses.

The residents have excellent sports facilities, most games being catered for.

II. Bantule

Funds were made available by the National Housing Commission for the provision of housing for Bantule residents in the new Atteridgeville area and as a result the majority of residents have been removed.

It is anticipated that the entire area will be evacuated in the very near future.

III. Lady Selborne

This is a freehold native township which the Council has incorporated with the former Hercules Municipality. The area was originally laid out about 1903 and consisted of 800 erven. As a result of the development and expansion of Pretoria, these erven have been sub-divided to such an extent that there are now approximately 1,800 land owners and a population of about 48,000.

Lady Selborne has been declared as a future European area by the Group Areas Board. It is therefore anticipated that the residents will be transferred to the Atteridgeville and Vlaktefontein Locations in due course.

This area is unsewered and seriously overcrowded. There are a number of well-constructed dwellings interspersed among a large number of quite unsatisfactory wood and iron structures. It is impossible to take action about elimination of overcrowding and removal of slums until a definite policy has been determined and alternate housing made available.

There is a Recreation Hall, Clinic and Crèche in the area, besides a modern maternity home run by the Roman Catholic Church.

NEW SCHEMES

IV VLAKFONTEIN

The Vlaktefontein West scheme was completed in June 1956. There are 6,005 four-roomed houses built at a cost of £187/3/5 each. In addition the following buildings were erected:—

7 Schools, 48 shops, Community Centre, Beerhall, Post Office, Administration Block, Crèche, Clinic, Doctor's Consulting Room, Carpenter's Shop and a Maternity Home.

Sports grounds have been laid out and a pavilion constructed.

Twenty morgen of land has been set aside for a Provincial General Hospital.

The area is developing steadily, priority being given to the supply of electricity, road construction and stormwater drainage.

There is, like in Atteridgeville, a fully equipped and staffed Polyclinic catering for both Vlaktefontein West and East.

Population 38,139.

V. Vlaktefontein East

522 Two-roomed houses have been completed of which 301 have been converted to four-roomed houses.

There are 16 shops and 1 school in the area.

Capital projects are mainly confined to the supply of electricity and water, road construction and stormwater drainage. Population approximately 4,985.

VI. Atteridgeville

2,838 Four-roomed houses have been completed in the new Atteridgeville area to date.

In addition to a Library, a Crèche, a Recreation Hall and a Funeral Parlour, there are four schools.

The area is developing according to plan with emphasis on sewerage reticulation, electricity and water services, road construction and stormwater drainage.

Population approximately 28,009.

VII. Saulsville (An area just west of Atteridgeville)

1,542 Four-roomed houses have been completed and 687 sites laid out and provided with water and sewerage services.

Four schools, 25 shops and a clinic have been erected.

In developing the area sewerage reticulation, electricity and water services, road construction and stormwater drainage are the main capital projects being concentrated on at present.

Here too a polyclinic, extension of Atteridgeville has been erected.

Population approximately 10,326.

VIII. Single Quarters (Hostel) Saulsville

399 Hostel units for the accommodation of 6,384 persons have been constructed and electricity is provided. The area is sewered.

Each unit has communal hot water showers and kitchens equipped with electrical hot-plates for cooking facilities.

The monthly rental is £1/0/0.

Approximately 2,000 single natives are accommodated at present but a steady increase in the new year is anticipated.

IX. General

The electrified rail service from the City to the Atteridgeville and Saulsville areas is now operating successfully.

X. Asiatic and Coloured Housing

Slum clearance in these areas within the City has not been undertaken as no alternative accommodation is available.

Asiatics and Coloured families are living under appalling conditions but relief will be forthcoming shortly as Claudius Township has been set aside by the Group Areas Board as a residential area for Asiatics and a portion of Derdepoort for the Coloureds.

A census is at present being conducted to establish the housing needs of both groups.

DAIRY SECTION

1. DETAILS OF LICENCES DEALT WITH

	New	Transfer	Dis-continued	Refused	Increase or Decrease
Producers	86	15	27	1	+59
Producer - Distributors	—	—	18	—	— 18
Distributors	18	14	6	—	+12
Milkshops	30	10	—	—	+30
	134	39	51	1	+83

During the period under review, dairy premises increased by 83.

. SITUATION OF PREMISES

On the 31st December, 1958, there were 717 dairy premises situated as follows:—

	In Mun. Area	Within 10 miles	11-25 miles	26-50 miles	51-75 miles	76-100 miles	101-150 miles	151-200 miles	Beyond 200 miles	Total
Producers	—	45	79	46	39	35	98	28	1	371
Producer-Distributors	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Distributors	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114
Milkshops	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230
	344	47	79	46	39	35	98	28	1	717

3. MILK SUPPLIES

(a) Number of premises where milk is produced	373
(b) Approximate number of cows kept (in milk)	14,699
(c) Approximate number of cows kept (dry)	6,205
(d) Approximate number of gallons produced daily	22,105

4. TRANSPORTATION OF MILK

The usual transportation of milk from farms is effected by rail and road motor transport. By far the greatest quantity of milk is transported by motor vehicles, which take delivery of milk on the farms or along the main routes. No refrigerated transport is in use. City deliveries are carried out mostly by motor lorries and delivery bicycles.

The whole question of milk transport leaves much to be desired, especially because whether milk is pasteurised or not, its quality deteriorates if it is not kept sufficiently cool.

5. ESTIMATED TOTAL DAILY GALLONAGE CONSUMED AS AT 31/12/1958

	<i>gallons</i>
(a) From Producers	21,725
(b) From Producer-Distributors	380
(c) Imported (during periods of shortage)	312

Of the above daily total the consumption is as follows:—

(a) Pasteurised milk	17,359 or 71 %
(b) Raw milk	5,058 or 29 %

The increase in the percentage (6.8 %) of raw milk consumption and the decrease (6.8 %) in the percentage of pasteurised milk consumed in comparison with that for the period 1957, is because more milk depots were opened in the city by producer-distributors, who under legislation promulgated during 1957, were forced to cease distribution directly from their farms.

All industrial milk imported during periods of shortage was pasteurised before consumption. Such importation is only permitted after careful consideration of the position during periods of seasonal shortage.

The following is a schedule of milk imported, received as surplus during periods of seasonal surplus and the gallonage rejected due to souring, odour, etc., for the period under review:—

	<i>gallons</i>
Imported	113,825
Surplus	882,232
Rejected	25,259

Most of the surplus milk received during periods of seasonal surplus was diverted by the major distributing concerns directly to cheese factories, milk powder factories, condensing factories and factories manufacturing sterilised milk products, whilst a small percentage of surplus milk was separated and the cream sold to butter factories. Most of the skimmed milk left after separating was simply thrown away as no suitable market could be found.

6. DAILY DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

	<i>gallons</i>
(a) By producer-distributors	380
(b) By distributors, tearooms, etc.	22,037

7. PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN THE MILK TRADE

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Producers	380	1,551	1,931
Producer-distributors	3	13	16
Distributors	268	685	953
	651	2,249	2,900

8. TYPHOID TESTING OF DAIRY EMPLOYEES

	Total	Positive	Negative
Europeans	12	2	10
Non-Europeans	304	33	271
	316	35	281

It is regrettable that the total number of employees presented for Typhoid Testing constitutes only a small percentage (10.9%) of the total number of persons employed in the milk trade, but this can unfortunately not be helped because of the long distances of farms from the city. Those who were examined were mostly employees of producer-distributors and distributors who are near the city.

All positive reactors are debarred from employment in dairies, milkshops, waterworks or any food handling trade.

9. DAIRY INSPECTIONS

Regular inspections of all premises and dairy herds were carried out by the Veterinary Officer and dairy inspectorate staff. Assistance was also given, where necessary, by the district inspectors, particularly with the inspections of milk shops and distributors in the city. The production, distribution and handling of all milk in the Municipal area, is very well controlled and supervised. Small amounts of milk may be introduced illegally, but it is so small that it is of no practical importance.

The primary aim and object of inspections is to assist, advise and educate producers, producer-distributors, and distributors in regard to production, handling and utilization of a clean and safe milk. The most important matters discussed and stressed are the following:—

- (a) Animal diseases.
- (b) Feeding and care of animals.
- (c) Building and erection of dairy premises.
- (d) Cleansing and sterilisation of dairy utensils.
- (e) Cooling and transportation of milk.
- (f) Chemical analysis of milk.
- (g) Dairy bacteriology.
- (h) Milk handling, consumption and nutrition.
- (i) General hygienic principles.

PARTICULARS OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT ARE AS FOLLOWS

A. Inspection of Dairies

(a) During day milking	166
(b) Early morning milking	62
(c) At other periods	1,572
Contraventions dealt with	581

B. Inspection of Milk Depots

(a) During day	540
(b) Early morning	61
Contraventions dealt with	76

C. Distribution, Streets, etc. Inspections

(a) During day	328
(b) Early morning	96
Contraventions dealt with	68

D. Other inspections or enquiries 246

E. Complaints dealt with 62

F. Written notices served 79

G. Written notices complied with 65

H. Herd Inspections by Veterinary Officer

These inspections are usually carried out during actual milking periods in the presence of the farmer or other responsible person. Cows are particularly examined for diseases which may adversely affect the milk supply or render the milk unfit or dangerous for human consumption. The farmer is advised on the control, eradication, prevention and treatment of any such diseases.

The most common diseases encountered are the following:—

- (a) Mastitis.
- (b) Contagious abortion.
- (c) Infertility.
- (d) Malnutrition.
- (e) Internal and external parasites.
- (f) Certain endemic diseases, e.g. lumpy-skin disease, redwater, anaplasmosis, tuberculosis, calf paratyphoid and other calf diseases, mange, epivaginitis, vibriosis etc.

Ninety-five dairy herds were inspected during the year involving about 5,000 cows. In addition, serological and microscopical tests on milk samples were performed in the laboratory, the results of which are tabulated in this report.

10. MILK SAMPLING:

- (a) **Plate counts:** (Taken under the Dairy By-laws laying down a standard of not more than 200,000 micro-organisms per millilitre and no *B. coli* in 0.01 millilitre of milk.)

Number of samples taken	349
Conforming to legal standards	163
Containing excess micro-organisms, warnings issued	86
Prosecutions	nil
Containing excess <i>B. coli</i> : warnings issued	26
Prosecutions	nil
Containing excess micro-organisms and <i>B. coli</i> : warnings issued	74
Prosecutions	nil
Total number of warning issued	186
Total number of prosecutions	nil

- (b) **Direct Microscopic counts**

Number of samples examined	9,458
Number very good	5,672
Number good	191
Number fair	3
Number unsatisfactory	3,592

- (c) **Resazurin Test**

Number of samples tested	6,595
Number of samples excellent	39
Number of samples good	2,197
Number of samples fair	919
Number of samples poor	3,440

The results obtained from the direct microscopic counts and the Resazurin tests are mostly done on samples of bulk milk taken 18–36 hours after production. Hence the results cannot be a true reflection of the initial quality as bacterial multiplication invariably takes place from the time of production and the time when samples are taken. Work has also been carried out to compare the results of these two tests, and it showed that a milk of high bacterial contamination (above 200,000 micro-organisms per millilitre) also gave a correspondingly bad Resazurin test.

- (d) **Presumptive Coliform Tests:** (on pasteurised milk)

Number of samples tested	3,429
Number of samples positive	898 (26.2 %)
Number of samples negative	2,531

Despite various measures taken we still find a fairly high percentage (26.2 %) of pasteurised milk samples showing positive *B. coli* results. Attempts have been made to eliminate all possible sources of contamination during and after processing. To a certain extent this has been achieved, although results obtained are still not what they should be.

- (e) **Mastitis Tests**

No routine tests were performed, but results of clinical examinations, complaints by farmers and positive results obtained during direct microscopic tests on milk samples show that the incidence of this disease is still very high. This is chiefly because farmers are still very ignorant

about the nature of the disease and its control. The indiscriminate use of anti-biotics has not succeeded in lowering the incidence, but has resulted in a fair degree of antibiotic contamination of milk supplies generally, which we are now beginning to look upon as serious from very many points of view.

During the period under review, 256 milk samples were positive for streptococcus agalactia. Other forms of mastitis (streptococcus, staphylococcus, corynebacterium, etc.) were also very prevalent.

11. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK (Samples taken under the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act)

(a) Number of samples analysed	464
Number of samples satisfactory	306
Number of samples unsatisfactory:	
(i) Deficient in Milk Fat	19
(ii) Deficient in Milk-Solids-Not-Fat	128
(iii) Added water	11
(b) Prosecutions:	
(i) Deficient in milk fat	Nil
Final warnings	19
(ii) Deficient in Milk-Solids-Not-Fat (warnings)	128
(iii) Added water	11

12. DISC SEDIMENT TEST FOR VISIBLE DIRT

Number of samples taken	1,173
Number of samples satisfactory	966
Number of samples not quite satisfactory—warnings	201
Final warnings	5
Prosecuted	1

13. PHOSPHATASE TEST FOR PASTEURISED MILK

Number of samples testes	3,299
(i) Number efficiently pasteurised	3,293
(ii) Number slightly under pasteurised	6
(iii) Number grossly under pasteurised	—

14. BIOLOGICAL TESTS: No tests performed.

15. SEROLOGICAL TESTS

(a) Tuberculosis (Bovine)

The following figures reflect tuberculin tests performed by the Field Section of the Division of Veterinary Services on herds supplying milk to Pretoria:—

Number of Herds tested	Total Number of Animals	Negative	Positive	Suspicious
7	955	913	23	19

These herds were tested under the so-called Interim Scheme. There are no herds under the accredited herd scheme.

All the reactors from these herds were dealt with according to regulations under the Stock Diseases Act. It is not known whether any of these reactors secreted viable organisms in their milk.

A Commission of Enquiry has been appointed by the Government to report on the whole question of bovine tuberculosis in South Africa.

(b) Contagious Abortion

During the period under review, 829 samples of milk were subjected to the "ring test" with the following results:—

Positive	121 (29.3%)
Negative	586
Suspicious	122

These results compare fairly well with those obtained from other centres. It is generally accepted that the incidence of herd infection varies between 20–45%. Although farmers are making more use of preventive inoculation with strain 19 vaccine, the percentage of infection in animals has not decreased to any marked extent over the past few years.

16. GENERAL REMARKS

(a) Dairy By-laws

New Dairy By-laws were promulgated on 3rd December, 1958, including:—

- (i) Revised and amended dairy by-laws;
- (ii) By-laws for the compulsory pasteurisation of all milk intended for human consumption;
- (iii) By-laws for "certified raw milk".

All producers, producer-distributors and distributors have been advised of the new by-laws in connection with compulsory pasteurisation and certified raw milk which will become operative on the 1st January, 1962.

(b) Milk Scheme

A draft milk scheme for regulating the marketing of fresh milk and cream intended for human consumption in the form of milk or cream or for the manufacture of ice-cream in terms of the Government Marketing Act 1937, as amended, was published on 12th December, 1958. The aim and object of this scheme is to control the production and distribution of fresh milk and cream, and to find a suitable market for "surplus milk".

At present it is difficult to give more details about the future achievements of this scheme. A similar scheme which has been in operation in the Cape Province for the past two years seems to be successful.

(c) Other Prosecutions

Apart from prosecutions instituted for added water and visible dirt, three persons were prosecuted for introducing milk from unlicensed premises.

(d) Pasteurisation plants

It is envisaged, in view of pasteurisation of all milk becoming compulsory as from 1st January, 1962, that more pasteurisation plants will be erected in due time. There are at present four plants in operation within the city. One of the existing firms intends to erect a large modern factory in the near future.

ANIMAL POUNDS

Details of animals impounded in the two Municipal Pounds (West End and Hercules) are as follows:—

Impounded	Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Cattle	Dogs	Other Animals	Pound fees collected	Pound sales collected
West End....	25	14	37	17	1	1	£62/ 6/3	£129/8/11
Hercules	137	139	33	29	—	—	£267/15/0	£32/ 6/9
	162	153	70	46	1	1	£330/ 1/3	£161/15/8

Three animals (2 horses and 1 cow) impounded at Hercules were destroyed after veterinary examination (poverty, tetanus and foreign body pericarditis).

The West End Pound has been closed down as from the 31st December, 1958.

WATER SUPPLIES

The demand for water has increased tremendously year by year as the table set out hereunder shows:—

1929—1930	4.2	mgd.
1934—1935	7.4	mgd.
1939—1940	8.78	mgd.
1945—1946	13.8	mgd.
1946—1947	14.2	mgd.
1947—1948	14.52	mgd.
1948—1949	15.254	mgd.
1949—1950	15.963	mgd.
1950—1951	16.973	mgd.
1951—1952	17.766	mgd.
1952—1953	17.921	mgd.
1953—1954	18.065	mgd.
1954—1955	18.689	mgd.
1955—1956	20.821	mgd.
1956—1957	21.533	mgd.
1957—1958	23.008	mgd.

The water is drawn from five sources; three direct from dolomitic Springs; and the balance from Rietvlei and the Rand Water Board. During the period under review the following quantities of water were drawn from these sources:—

	1958 million gals.
Rand Water Board	4,614.320
Springs (Fountains)	1,805.005
Sterkfontein Springs	549.990
Rietvlei/Erasmus Springs	777.040
Rietvlei Filters	1,122.960

Sanitary and Rubbish Removal Services

The following quantities of refuse, etc., have been removed:—

	January–December 1958
Bin Services	241,777 cubic yards
Special and Coupon Services	22,191 cubic yards
Sanitary Pail Services	6,239,400 gallons
Vacuum Tanks	17,799,500 gallons

SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS AND CHEMICAL LABORATORIES

SEWAGE FLOW

The monthly sewage flow and rainfall figures for the year were as follows:—

1958	Sewage Flow, Daspoort Sewage Works, Daily Average Gallons	Rainfall at Daspoort Sewage Works, Millimetres
January	6,872,000	116.9
February	6,919,000	55.7
March	6,461,000	97.8
April	6,720,000	73.7
May	6,413,000	5.6
June	6,152,000	0.6
July	6,099,000	Nil
August	6,070,000	Nil
September	6,175,000	43.7
October	6,384,000	67.5
November	7,131,000	104.4
December	8,447,000	193.8
Year, 1958	6,654,000	759.7

The daily average figure for the sewage treated at the Daspoort Works has dropped by one million gallons per day compared with that for 1957. This is as the result of by-passing more sewage to Rooiwal, where a total of approximately three million gallons per day is being treated by broad irrigation.

EFFLUENT TO POWER STATION

An average of 2.4 million gallons of sand filtered and chlorinated effluent was pumped daily to the Power Station for use as cooling water. Details of the operation of the rapid gravity sand filters during 1958 are given in Table I.

Digested Sludge

During the year 6,844 cubic yards of digested sludge were removed from the drying beds.

New Works—Rooiwal

The construction of the first two treatment units, each with a capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of sewage per day, is nearing completion.

Good progress was made with the propagation of matchwood poplar trees (*Populus Deltoides*) for the establishment of plantations on certain areas of the farm. Nearly 60,000 cuttings were put in during August, and these will be transplanted next July and August.

Laboratory Services

During the year, 4,605 samples were analysed for the various municipal departments.

Sewage Analyses

Representative samples of sewage and sludge were analysed regularly during the year to maintain efficient operation of the nine treatment units comprising the Works.

TABLE 1: SAND FILTRATION—EFFLUENT TO POWER STATION, 1958

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Volume of Effluent Filtered—millions of gallons	84.47	66.15	91.06	79.83	84.69	80.34	79.62	79.27	76.20	77.01	72.27	69.66	940.57
Volume Pumped to Power Station—millions of gallons	79.66	62.82	86.21	76.23	80.59	76.48	74.86	75.02	72.32	72.51	67.81	65.55	890.06
Rate of Filtration—Gallons/sq. ft./hour	167	155	200	203	165	161	155	155	153	151	145	162	164
Gallons Filtered per sq. ft. per run.	1,970	2,180	2,080	2,180	2,290	2,280	1,850	1,970	2,130	1,870	1,900	1,570	2,020
% Backwash of Volume pumped	6.0	5.3	5.6	4.7	5.1	5.1	6.4	5.7	5.4	6.2	6.6	6.3	5.7
Suspended Solids by Weight p.p.m.													
Unfiltered	13.8	12.0	13.9	18.6	14.6	14.3	24.4	27.2	22.8	25.1	19.8	19.3	18.8
Filtered	6.0	7.6	7.1	8.5	9.1	8.0	10.9	11.4	10.3	10.5	8.5	7.3	8.9
Added	3.8	3.7	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.5
Chlorine—parts per million													
Residual after approx. 1 hour	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6

NON-EUROPEAN MEDICAL SERVICES

A. CLINIC SERVICES

The following table shows the number and types of clinics per week conducted exclusively for non-Europeans in the City and locations:—

	Atteridge- ville	Compound	Vlak- fontein	Bantule	Special Diseases Clinic	Lady Selborne
Child Welfare Clinics	2	2	2	2	—	—
Venereal Diseases Clinics . .	1	—	1	1	4	—
Ante and Post Natal Clinics	1	2	1	1	—	—
Tuberculosis Clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Out-Patient Clinics	3	2	2	2	—	—

Further details regarding Child Welfare, Venereal Diseases, Tuberculosis and Ante-Natal and Post-Natal clinics appear elsewhere in this report. The Bantule clinic closed down in September because all residents had been rehoused in other locations.

OUT-PATIENT CLINIC RETURNS BETWEEN 1st JANUARY, 1958 —

31st DECEMBER, 1958

	Compound	Atteridge- ville	Bantule	Vlak- fontein	Total 1958	1957
1. Number of new patients	1,210	4,963	412	1,888	8,473	5,963
2. Number of repeat attend- ances	379	1,362	103	3,389	5,233	1,648
3. Number of dressings done	428	11,535	874	8,234	21,071	19,045

In addition to the above, out-patient clinics for non-European Municipal Employees are held every morning except Sundays and Public Holidays. During the year, 3,781 sick employees were treated and 1,548 employees who had sustained minor injuries were medically examined and treated.

NATIVE INFLUX CONTROL

All Bantu males seeking employment, or re-employment after a certain period, within the area controlled by the City Council, are examined before being employed. This service was also performed by the City Council's medical officers on behalf of the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board, during the year under review.

The examination is designed to determine whether the applicant is fit or unfit for work, the presence of any venereal or other infectious disease, any verminous infestation, and the necessity or otherwise for vaccination.

The salient points taken from the statistics for the year are as follows:—

Pretoria

Number of Bantu examined	50,930
Number vaccinated against Smallpox	1,099
Number deloused	2,062
Number temporarily unfit for work	904
Number fit for light or domestic work only	386

Peri-Urban Areas

Number of Bantu examined	2,657
Number vaccinated against Smallpox	86
Number deloused	3
Number temporarily unfit for work	30
Number fit for light or domestic work only	56

Table No. 1

BIRTHS (ALL RACES) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958

	EUROPEAN				NATIVE				ASIATIC				EURAFRICAN			
	Legitimate Male	Legitimate Female	Illegitimate Male	Illegitimate Female	Legitimate Male	Legitimate Female	Illegitimate Male	Illegitimate Female	Legitimate Male	Legitimate Female	Illegitimate Male	Illegitimate Female	Legitimate Male	Legitimate Female	Illegitimate Male	Illegitimate Female
January	159	153	4	1	145	120	74	74	13	8	—	—	12	4	1	1
February	188	163	—	1	199	216	137	96	12	13	—	—	4	4	—	—
March	122	133	—	—	146	163	115	94	7	7	—	—	2	4	3	1
April	189	166	2	3	172	157	81	71	9	2	—	—	5	5	—	—
May	171	161	—	1	153	135	81	73	6	5	—	—	6	2	—	—
June	208	156	2	3	117	133	61	62	12	10	—	—	3	3	—	—
July	162	163	3	—	130	104	64	45	14	13	—	—	4	2	—	—
August	191	204	1	—	210	185	129	123	14	11	—	—	4	2	1	1
September	161	162	3	—	159	151	94	75	4	9	—	—	3	2	—	—
October	188	185	4	1	179	164	110	107	7	9	—	—	8	5	—	—
November	157	133	1	3	141	185	89	88	14	11	—	—	7	5	—	—
December	143	163	1	—	214	188	116	125	4	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
TOTALS	2,039	1,942	21	16	2,013	1,901	1,151	1,033	116	106	3	3	66	38	5	7

STILL BIRTHS (LOCAL RESIDENTS)

	EUROPEAN		NON-EUROPEAN		EUROPEAN		NON-EUROPEAN		BIRTHS TO NON-RESIDENTS		EUROPEAN		NON-EUROPEAN	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
January	4	3	8	10	75	72	51	47	75	72	51	47	75	72
February	4	—	12	15	74	76	53	48	74	76	53	48	74	76
March	2	5	5	5	44	43	51	53	44	43	51	53	44	43
April	3	2	10	2	68	68	66	54	68	68	66	54	68	68
May	—	3	8	7	82	71	46	56	82	71	46	56	82	71
June	4	2	7	13	77	55	38	28	77	55	38	28	77	55
July	1	5	6	4	75	67	34	44	75	67	34	44	75	67
August	2	1	6	3	77	73	63	70	77	73	63	70	77	73
September	1	2	7	2	63	72	85	50	63	72	85	50	63	72
October	4	—	8	5	89	86	73	76	89	86	73	76	89	86
November	—	1	6	11	62	59	46	52	62	59	46	52	62	59
December	—	1	9	5	66	71	140	112	66	71	140	112	66	71
TOTALS	25	25	92	82	852	813	746	690	852	813	746	690	852	813

Table No. 2

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958

EUROPEANS	24 hours and under		Over 24 hours to 1 week		Over 1 week to 1 month		Over 1 month to 3 months		Over 3 months to 6 months		Over 6 months under 12 months		Total Infantile Mortality		1 Year to 2 years		2 Years to 3 years		3 Years to 4 years		4 Years to 5 years		Total under 5 years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cerebro Spinal Men. Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furulent Infect. and Septicaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer of the Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malnutrition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified Anaemias	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis, Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Broncho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Lobar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spina Bifida and Meningocele	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation of the Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monstrosities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imperforate Anus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	9	9	11	4	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arelectasis	1	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (First Year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melaena Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents (Motor Car)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Unknown Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	11	14	26	9	6	5	4	1	8	6	7	2	62	37	2	6	1	2	1	2	3	1	69	48

Table No. 3

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958

NATIVES	24 hours and under		Over 24 hours to 1 week		Over 1 week to 1 month		Over 1 month to 3 months		Over 3 months to 6 months		Over 6 months under 12 months		Total Infantile Mortality		1 Year to 2 years		2 years to 3 years		3 years to 4 years		4 years to 5 years		Total under 5 years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Central Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Acute Miliary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery Bacillary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer Urinary Organ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of Adrenal Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malnutrition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Blood Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (Pneumococcal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (Other Forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Circulatory System (Other Forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis (Acute)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis (Chronic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia	3	1	2	2	16	21	22	21	2	2	37	24	86	77	41	32	6	6	4	2	1	4	138	121
Lobar Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	4	3	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7
Congestion of Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess of Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of Pharynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of Pancreas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of the Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Hydrocephalus	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation of Heart	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	14	10	32	21	7	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	55	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	40
Birth Injury	1	1	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
Atelectasis	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Carried forward	23	18	44	29	18	18	41	44	70	47	112	74	308	230	121	126	23	30	7	5	3	6	462	397

Table No. 3—Continued—DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958

NATIVES—continued

	24 hours and under		Over 24 hours to 1 week		Over 1 week to 1 month		Over 1 month to 3 months		Over 3 months to 6 months		Over 6 months to 12 months		Total Infantile Mortality		1 Year to 2 years		2 years to 3 years		3 years to 4 years		4 years to 5 years		Total under 5 years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Brought forward	23	18	44	29	18	18	41	44	70	47	112	74	308	230	121	176	23	30	7	5	3	6	462	397
Infection of New Born	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malena Neonatorum	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Specified Diseases (1st Year)	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7
Accidental Burns	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	6
Accidental Drowning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Unspecified Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Other Unspecified Deaths	2	—	4	9	29	2	12	11	21	24	—	22	68	68	29	27	3	8	3	2	2	—	105	105
TOTAL	25	18	52	43	48	22	54	55	91	74	114	96	384	308	152	155	27	40	10	7	6	7	579	517

ASIATICS

Malnutrition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Premature Birth	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Birth Injury	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Specified Diseases (1st Year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	4	3	8	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

EUROPEANS

Malnutrition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Unspecified Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	2	5	8	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8

Table No. 4
DEATHS OF EUROPEANS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958

	5-10 Years		10-15 Years		15-20 Years		20-25 Years		25-30 Years		30-40 Years		40-50 Years		50-60 Years		60-70 Years		70-80 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	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer and Other Tumours	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Nutrition and Endocrine Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Respiratory System	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Digestive System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Systems	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open Verdict	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown or Unspecified Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	4	4	2	8	8	21	9	6	9	22	13	40	34	87	41	113	70	97	100	99	100	507	389

Table No. 5
DEATHS OF NATIVES FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958

	5-10 Years		10-15 Years		15-20 Years		20-25 Years		25-30 Years		30-40 Years		40-50 Years		50-60 Years		60-70 Years		70-80 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	4	2	2	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer and Other Tumours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Nutrition and Endocrine Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Respiratory System	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Digestive System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Systems	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown or Unspecified Causes	3	2	2	3	1	7	1	2	3	2	3	4	3	3	9	3	10	6	3	7	2	7	40	46
TOTAL	11	22	7	11	12	30	16	17	43	13	65	44	66	34	63	43	53	40	22	26	19	25	377	305

Table No. 7

INFANTILE MORTALITY: NON-EUROPEAN RACES: DISTRICT INCIDENCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958

	Atelec- tasis		Infec- tious Diseases		Diar- rheal Diseases		Bron- chitis and Pneu- monia		Con- genital Causes		Other Causes		Prema- turity		Injury at Birth		Malnu- trition		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	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F
NATIVE																											
Vlaakfontein	2	2	2	1	24	16	32	19	1	4	64	69	17	11	1	1	2	1	145	124	952	881	152.30	140.75	145.75		
Bantule	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	31	30	193.55	233.33	213.11		
Atteridgeville	—	1	2	1	27	15	26	20	1	1	3	7	7	5	4	2	2	4	72	56	609	512	118.23	100.94	114.18		
Hercules	—	—	3	2	63	41	38	39	4	3	9	5	17	14	2	—	4	—	140	104	1,364	1,325	102.64	78.49	90.74		
Town	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	13	10	—	—	1	—	21	17	208	186	100.96	91.40	96.457		
TOTAL	2	3	7	6	118	76	99	83	8	9	79	82	55	40	7	3	9	6	384	308	3,164	2,934	121.37	104.98	113.51		
ASIATIC																											
Location	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	72	68	27.78	44.12	35.71		
Hercules	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	28	24	35.71	125.00	76.92		
Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	17	—	117.65	55.56		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	3	8	119	109	25.21	73.40	48.24		
EURAFRICAN																											
Location	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	42	25	71.43	40.00	59.70		
Hercules	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	26	20	269.23	200.00	239.13		
Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	10	5	71	45	140.85	111.11	129.31		
ALL NON-EUROPEANS																											
Location	2	3	4	3	52	34	61	42	3	5	69	76	26	18	6	3	5	7	228	191	1,706	1,516	133.65	125.99	130.04		
Hercules	—	—	3	2	66	43	43	41	4	3	9	7	17	15	2	—	4	—	148	111	1,418	1,369	104.37	81.08	92.93		
Town	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	13	10	—	—	1	—	21	19	230	203	91.30	93.60	92.38		
TOTAL	2	3	7	6	121	79	105	86	8	9	80	84	56	43	8	3	10	7	397	321	3,354	3,088	118.37	103.95	111.47		

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES: IMPORTED CASES: ALL RACES: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958

	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	1	3	2	2	10	9
Malaria Fever	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	3	1	—	—	7	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Diphtheria	—	—	7	7	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	13
Poliomyelitis	1	1	2	3	8	4	3	2	2	1	—	—	16	10
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	6	2
Tuberculosis	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	6	1	1	2	21	4
Lethargic Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
NON-EUROPEANS														
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	7	8	17	9	9	9	11	5	44	31
Diphtheria	2	3	15	13	4	3	5	3	—	1	—	—	26	23
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lethargic Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Poliomyelitis	—	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	2
Tuberculosis	1	1	14	13	14	15	17	17	40	40	63	25	149	111

DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1953

[illegible]

Table No. 12

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958

		Typhoid Fever	Malaria	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipels	Poliomylitis	Infective Encephalitis	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Tuberculosis	Puerperal Fever
January—											
European	Resident	2	—	10	3	—	4	—	—	5	—
	Imported	4	—	—	8	—	8	1	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	4	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	51	—
	Imported	13	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	23	1
February—											
European	Resident	—	—	13	2	—	3	—	—	3	—
	Imported	2	—	—	4	—	5	1	—	4	—
Non-European	Resident	6	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	41	—
	Imported	13	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	11	—
March—											
European	Resident	—	—	5	5	—	1	—	1	1	—
	Imported	—	6	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
Non-European	Resident	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	44	—
	Imported	5	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	16	—
April—											
European	Resident	1	—	8	4	—	—	1	—	2	—
	Imported	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Non-European	Resident	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	36	—
	Imported	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	22	—
May—											
European	Resident	3	—	12	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
	Imported	—	—	—	8	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	36	—
	Imported	7	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	20	—
June—											
European	Resident	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
	Imported	2	3	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Non-European	Resident	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	28	—
	Imported	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	16	—
July—											
European	Resident	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	6	—
	Imported	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	5	—
Non-European	Resident	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	20	—
	Imported	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	26	—
August—											
European	Resident	—	—	14	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Imported	2	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	—
Non-European	Resident	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	27	—
	Imported	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	20	—
September—											
European	Resident	1	—	17	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
	Imported	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	4	—
Non-European	Resident	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	52	—
	Imported	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	26	—
October—											
European	Resident	2	—	5	—	—	1	1	1	3	—
	Imported	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—
Non-European	Resident	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	38	—
	Imported	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	24	—
November—											
European	Resident	1	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	4	—
	Imported	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	—
Non-European	Resident	6	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	50	—
	Imported	12	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	32	—
December—											
European	Resident	1	—	8	—	—	4	1	—	2	—
	Imported	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Non-European	Resident	4	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	41	—
	Imported	5	—	—	3	—	4	2	—	24	—



STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

VYF-EN-VYFTIGSTE
JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/58

INHOUDSOPGAWE

	Bladsye
Aansteeklike Siektes	20
Aansteeklike Siektes—Hospitaal vir	17 & 19
Behuising—Blanke	53
Behuising—Nieblanke	60
Bevolking	10
Difterie	18
Geboortes en Geboortesysfers	10
Gelisensieerde Persele	43
Geneeskundige Dienste vir Nieblankes	70
Geneeskundige Onderzoek	37
Gesondheid—Komitee vir Openbare	5
Gesondheidsinspekteurs—Opgawe van werk van	42
Gesondheidsopvoeding en -propaganda	29
Grootte van Munisipaliteit	9
Immunisering	32
Inleidingsrede	3
Jaarlikse Belasbare Eiendom	9
Kindersorgwerksaamhede	29
Kindersterftes	11
Kleuterskole	35
Klimaat	9
Kraamtoesig	32
Melkbedryfwerkers—Toest vir Tifoïde van	63
Meningokokkale Meningitis	19
Personeel	5
Plaagbeheer	44, 49
Pluimvee—Inspeksie van	47
Poliomiëlietis	17
Rioolwatersuiweringswerke en Skeikundelaboratoriums	68
Sanitêre en -Vuilgoedverwyderingsdienste	68
Skarlankenkoors	18
Skutte	67
Slagplaas	38
Slumopruiming, Behuising en Rehabilitasie	52
Statistiektable	69 & 71
Sterftes en Sterftesysfers	11
Suiwelseksie	62
Tandklinieke	35
Tifoïde	21
Toestromingsbeheer—Naturelle	70
Tuberkulose	24
Veneriese Siektes	26
Verpleeginrigtings—Inspeksie van	29
Voedsel—Toesig oor	45
Voorgeboortelike Klinieke	34
Watervoorrade	67
Wild—Inspeksie van	47

Inleidingsrede

U EDELAGBARE DIE BURGEMEESTER, en
LEDE VAN DIE STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA.

Dis vir my 'n eer om die vyf-en-vyftigste Jaarlikse Gesondheidsverslag van die Stad Pretoria aan u voor te lê.

Die stad se groeitempo was baie sneller as wat ek sou voorspel het toe ek in 1934, feitlik presies vyf-en-twintig jaar gelede, by hierdie Afdeling diens aanvaar het.

Destyds was die Blanke bevolking	57,500,
die Nie-blanke bevolking	32,500,
en die Totaal	90,000.

Vandag staan die getalle op:

Blankes	151,300
Nie-blankes	179,800
Totaal	331,100

Die belasbare eiendom in die stad het die ooreenkomstig van £21,040,775, tot £156,057,916 toegeneem.

Die ontwikkelingstempo is so gelykmatig dat Pretoria, aan S.A. standarde gemeet, onvermydelik tot 'n baie groot stad sal groei.

Die Stadsraad het die implikasies van hierdie ontwikkeling ingesien en het visie genoeg besit om al sy gesondheidsdienste vir alle seksies van die bevolking ooreenkomstig uit te brei.

Vanjaar is ek weer eens verheug om te kan boekstaaf dat die stad se gesondheid bevredigend was.

Die geboortesyfers onder die Blankes bly bestendig, en hierdie jaar se syfer, nl. 26.56, is effens hoër as dié van verlede jaar wat 26.10 was. Daar was 'n effense afname in die geboortesyfers onder Bantoes, nl. 36.58 teenoor 40.92 vir verlede jaar. Hierdie syfers is egter nie heeltemal korrek nie, weens die onnaukeurigheid waarmee die registrasie van Bantoegeboortes geskied. Nietemin word registrasies jaar na jaar noukeuriger. In vorige verslae is hierdie aspek al behandel.

Die sterftesyfers onder Blankes (6.70) is 'n bietjie laer as dié van verlede jaar (6.77), en dieselfde geld vir die Bantoeesterftesyfers wat in dieselfde tydperk van 11.66 tot 10.66 gedaal het.

Die Blanke kindersterftesyfer van 24.64 is die tweede-laagste wat ooit geboekstaaf is. In 1956 was dit die laagste nl. 21.31. Vyf-en-twintig jaar gelede was hierdie syfer 68.13. Ten opsigte van Bantoes het hierdie syfer na 113.48 gedaal wat, sover bekend, die laagste is. In 1934 het hierdie syfer op 621.40 gestaan. Die hoë syfer vir 1934 is, soos vantevore gemeld, te wyte aan die feit dat alle geboortes nie geregistreer word nie terwyl die registrasie van sterfgevälle verpligtend is. Daar was nogtans 'n groot afname in kindersterftes onder Bantoes en 'n ooreenstemmende verbetering in die algemene gesondheid van hierdie bevolkingsgroep.

Ek het die Kleurlinge en Asiate nie genoem nie omdat hulle getalle te klein is en die syfers gevolglik van geen betekenis is nie.

Die hoofoorsaak van sterftes onder Blankes bo vyf jaar bly nog hartkwale en kanker. Hartkwale is vir meer as dubbeld soveel sterftes as kanker verantwoordelik. Onder Nie-blankes is die hoofoorsaak van sterftes in dieselfde ouderdomsgroep, eerstens, siektes van die asemhalingsorgane, met hartkwale tweede op die lys en kanker en tuberkulose feitlik kop-aan-kop in die derde plek.

Van die 124 sterfgevälle as gevolg van ongelukke was 34 te wyte aan pad- en motorvoertuie, en ek herhaal wat ek verlede jaar gesê het, nl. dat motorongelukke meestal die gevolg van hoë spoed is. Meeste van hierdie ongelukke kon voorkom gewees het as daar 'n bietjie minder selfsug en 'n bietjie meer nadenke, hoflikheid en versigtigheid op die paaie beoefen was. Versigtige en onskuldige mense word heel dikwels gedood deur die onverskilligheid van andere. Suid-Afrika het 'n onbenydenswaardige hoë rekord vir padongelukke, en daar is ruim kans op verbetering wat betref motoriste se gedrag op die pad.

Daar word steeds groter getalle tuberkulosegevälle onder Blankes sowel as Nie-blankes aangemeld. Waarskynlik is dit omdat ons meer gevälle ontdek sedert hierdie sy van die werk uitgebrei is. Ons hoop om volgende jaar ons miniatuur-massa-X-straalapparaat te hê wat ons baie sal help om gevälle op te spoor, en ek verwag dat dit die aanmeldingsyfer nog verder sal opstoot. Ons is egter nou in staat om meeste van ons gevälle met kort kennisgewing in hospitale op te neem, en kan ook toereikende tuisbehandeling en kliniese diens verskaf. Dis slegs deur die opsporing van soveel gevälle as moontlik, die ingebruikneming van metodes om verspreiding te voorkom, die verskaffing van toereikende behandeling en die rehabilitasie van slagoffers dat ons kan hoop om hierdie siekte, wat nog steeds Suid-Afrika se belangrikste aansteeklike siekte is, suksesvol te bekamp.

Die behuisingsposisie is ongeveer dieselfde as verlede jaar. Ons gaan nog voort met die bou van huise vir Blankes en Nie-blankes. Die Raad beoog baie nuwe skemas vir die komende jaar en daar kan verwag word dat ons binne afsienbare tyd die grootste gros van ons behuisingsprobleme vir alle rasse opgelos sal hê.

In die loop van die jaar het die Afdeling 'n baie swaar verlies gely weens die afsterwe van dr. Theo Lötter wat na 'n kort siekbed van slegs 5 dae op 15 Oktober 1958 oorlede is.

Sy plotselinge en ontydige dood het die hele Munisipale Diens as 'n skok getref. Sy dood word ervaar as die onherstelbare en tragiese verlies van 'n toegeneë vriend wat altyd 'n glimlag en 'n helpende hand vir almal gereed gehad het.

Dr. Lötter was iemand met 'n vriendelike en minsame geaardheid, 'n man wat uit sy pad sou gaan om 'n ander 'n guns te bewys. Hy het nooit iemand weggestuur wat by hom om hulp kom aanklop het nie, of dit nou ook al in werksure was of daarna. Die publiek en sy pasiënte het ten alle tye vrye toegang tot hom gehad, en het nooit sy kantoor verlaat nie sonder om te voel dat hulle 'n man ontmoet het op wie hulle kon vertrou en wie hulle in hul vertroue kon neem. Met sy immer-vriendelike glimlag en geselsie kon hy altyd die onrustigste persoon op sy gemak stel en onder die betowering bring van daardie vriendelike atmosfeer wat hy oënskynlik soveel makliker as ander mense kon skep. Ek dink dit was die egte en spontane liefde vir sy medemens wat uit hom gestraal en die atmosfeer rondom hom deurdring het.

'n Gees van kalmte en vertroue het altyd in enige kliniek geheers waar hy in bevel was. Hy het 'n spesiale slag met en liefde vir klein kinders gehad. Asof hulle die gees van toegeneetheid in sy teenwoordigheid kon aanvoel, het hulle graag na hom toe gegaan met dié vertroue waarmee sulke mense klein kindertjies vul.

Hy was 'n man van onkreukbare opregtheid, en 'n „gentleman” in die egste sin van die woord. Hy het sy werk liefgehad en sy pligte getrou uitgevoer.

Dit spreek boekdele as 'n mens van 'n munisipale werknemer kan sê dat in die hele twee-en-twintig jaar van sy dienstyl, daar nie 'n enkele geregverdigde klagte teen hom ingebring is deur enige lid van die publiek nie. Ek kan werklik nie een enkele klag van die aard onthou nie.

Dwarsdeur sy loopbaan het dr. Lötter die waardigheid van sy professie op 'n baie hoë peil gehandhaaf. Vir sy kollegas was hy 'n bate, en sy voorbeeldige karakter en die hoë standaard van sy geneeskundige etiek sal vir ons wat hom geken het, altyd as 'n skitterende voorbeeld bybly.

Hoewel hy 'n Openbare Gesondheidsbeampte was, was hy die verpersoonliking van die ou soort gesinsdokter waaraan die wêreld vandag so 'n skreieinde behoefte het.

Ja, 'n beminde vriend en heer het heengegaan. Ons wat hom geken het, het geleer om hom lief te hê. Ons sal hom mis, maar ons sal hom nooit vergeet nie. Vir my was sy heengaan 'n persoonlike verlies, die verlies van 'n getroue vriend met wie ek sedert 1936 saamgewerk het.

Ek moet u Edelaagbare en Lede van die Stadsraad bedank vir die hulp wat ek van u ontvang het, en in besonder wens ek om my waardering te betuig vir die ondersteuning wat ek van die Voorsitter, Raadslid L. R. Bester, en die lede van die Gesondheidskomitee ontvang het.

Ek is ook dankbaar vir die hulp aan my verleen deur die publiek, Hoofde en Onderhoofde van ander Afdelings. Ek wil ook my dank uitspreek vir die heelhartige ondersteuning wat ek ten alle tye van die Pers geniet het. Hulle het aan alle belangrike gesondheidsmaatreëls in die Stad publisiteit verleen en in geen geringe mate nie daartoe bygedra om 'n goeie verhouding tussen die Afdeling en die publiek tot stand te bring sowel as om die aandag van die publiek op baie belangrike gesondheidsaangeleenthede te vestig.

My hartlike dank ook aan die lede van my eie personeel wat met soveel getrouheid en entoesiasme met my saamgewerk het.

H. NELSON,
Stadsgesondheidshoof.

KOMITEE VIR OPENBARE GESONDHEID

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 Mev. M. M. Curson, L.P.R., (Ondervoorsitter),
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 J. H. Roodt,
 V. H. Rudd,
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PERSONEEL VAN DIE GESONDHEIDSAFDELING OP 31 DESEMBER 1958

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OPPASSERS VAN OPENBARE GEMAKKE

Agt Blankes

Vier Nie-blankes.

SKUTMEESTERS

L. J. BOTHA

C. W. SHORT.

OPSIGTER

P. J. YZEL.

STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

VYF-EN-VYFTIGSTE JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

DIE KLIMAAT

Breedtegraad: 25 grade, 44 minute, 3 sekondes Suid.

Lengtegraad: 1 uur, 52 minute, 48 sekondes Oos.

Gemiddelde hoogte: 4,480 voet.

Temperatuur: (Statistiek vriendelik verskaf deur die Direkteur, Weerburo, Pretoria.)

LUGTEMPERATUUR (°C)

1958	Gem. maks. C.	Gem. min. C.	Hoogste lesing van maks. C.	Laagste lesing van min. C.	Gem. relatiewe vochtigheid		Reënval mm. dm.	Dae
1958:					8 vm. %	2 nm. %		
Januarie	27.7	17.5	33.5	14.5	77	55	145.034 mm. 5.71 dm.	16
Februarie	28.4	16.6	31.7	13.4	75	48	43.942 mm. 1.73 dm.	7
Maart	27.2	14.7	32.0	8.5	74	48	77.978 mm. 3.07 dm.	13
April	25.1	11.4	28.6	8.3	76	45	73.914 mm. 2.91 dm.	9
Mei	23.8	8.3	27.1	3.0	69	32	5.588 mm. 0.22 dm.	2
Junie	19.5	2.0	22.6	— 2.9	71	26	0.508 mm. 0.02 dm.	1
Julie	20.5	3.4	23.7	— 0.2	70	27	—	
Augustus	22.5	4.9	27.7	0.3	59	26	—	
September	23.1	10.0	33.0	5.3	65	40	39.624 mm. 1.56 dm.	8
Oktober	27.0	12.5	32.2	8.7	59	36	67.912 mm. 2.28 dm.	9
November	28.9	15.4	33.4	10.4	65	40	113.538 mm. 4.47 dm.	16
Desember	26.5	15.5	30.2	12.1	78	54	194.056 mm. 7.64 dm.	15

GROOTTE VAN MUNISIPALITEIT

Pretoria en voorstede, met die Dorpsgrond bygereken, beslaan 70.73 vk. myl. Die Stad lê op en tussen drie parallel-lopende reekse kwartsietrante, wat Oos-Wes strek, met valleie tussen-in wat hoofsaaklik skaliegrond bevat.

JAARLIKSE BELASBARE EIENDOM: 31 DESEMBER 1958

Grond	£36,677,298
Geboue	83,225,043
	<u>£119,902,341</u>

Die waarde van die onbelasbare grond en geboue was onderskeidelik £15,544,730 en £20,610,845—'n groototaal dus van:—

Grond	£52,222,028
Geboue	103,835,888
	<u>£156,057,916</u>

Vir die verslagjaar beloop die belastingheffings 6d. in die £1 vir grond en 1½d. in die £1 vir geboue.

BEVOLKING

Blankes	151,300
Bantoes	166,700
Asiate	6,900
Kleurlinge	6,200

Die bevolkingsyfers, behalwe dié vir die Bantoes, is volgens beraming op 31 Desember 1958 wat goedgegunstig verkry is van die Departement van Sensus en Statistiek aan wie ons dank verskuldig is vir die statistiek wat gereedlik verskaf is wanneer daarom gevra is.

Die Bantoebevolking word op 166,700 geskat, met inbegrip van dié van die nuwe Bantoedorp Vlakfontein, wat heeltemal onder die jurisdiksie en beheer van die Stadsraad van Pretoria is, hoewel buite die munisipale gebied geleë. Alle syfers en bevolkingstatistiek vir Bantoes wat in hierdie verslag verskyn, sluit Vlakfontein in, wat volgens opdrag van die Departement van Gesondheid, as deel van die munisipale gebied van die Stad Pretoria beskou moet word.

Hierna volg die vernaamste bevolkingstatistiek vir die verslagjaar, met korreksies vir wegverplasings.

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleur- linge	Totaal Nie- blankes	Alle Rasse
Bevolking	151,300	166,700	6,900	6,000	179,800	331,100
Geboortes	26.56	36.58	33.04	18.70	35.83	31.59
Sterftes	6.70	10.66	7.10	7.42	10.42	8.72
Kindersterftes per 1,000 lewend geborenes	24.64	113.48	48.25	129.31	111.46	78.11
Persentasie buitenegetelike kinders tot lewend geborenes	0.92	35.81	2.63	10.34	34.18	21.36
Sterftes aan Tuberkulose (Pulmonêre) per 1,000 van bevolking	0.03	0.20	0.14	0.32	0.20	0.12
Sterftes aan Tuberkulose, alle soorte, per 1,000 van bevolking	0.03	0.20	0.14	0.32	0.20	0.12

GEBOORTES

Die in Pretoria geregistreerde geboortes gedurende die jaar (1957 s'n tussen hakies) is soos volg:—

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleur- linge	Totaal Nie- blankes	Alle Rasse
Plaaslikes	4,018 (3,882)	6,098 (6,171)	228 (220)	116 (146)	6,442 (6,537)	10,460 (10,419)
Waar moeders nie Pretoria-inwoners was nie	1,665 (1,585)	1,385 (1,112)	29 (13)	22 (17)	1,436 (1,142)	3,101 (2,727)
Buitenegetelike kinders (by plaaslikes inbegrepe)	37 (48)	2,184 (2,270)	6 (4)	12 (17)	2,202 (2,291)	2,234 (2,339)
Doodgeborenes	50 (42)	170 (254)	2 (5)	2 (1)	174 (260)	224 (302)

GEBOORTESYFERS

Blankes	26.56 (26.10)
Bantoes	36.58 (40.92)
Asiate	33.04 (32.84)
Kleurlinge	18.70 (24.33)
Alle Nie-blankes	35.83 (39.98)
Alle Rasse	31.59 (33.37)

Hierna volg die natuurlike aanwas, d.w.s. die getal waarmee die geboortes die sterftes oortref in verhouding tot die bevolking:—

Blankes	19.86 (19.33)
Asiate	25.94 (26.28)
Kleurlinge	11.28 (16.50)

Vir die Bantoes word die syfers nie aangegee nie omdat hul geboortebekendmakings baie onnoukeurig is.

STERFTES

(1957 s'n tussen hakies)

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleur- linge	Totaal Nie- blankes	Alle Rasse
Plaaslikes (alle ouderdomme)	1,013 (1,006)	1,778 (1,759)	49 (44)	46 (47)	1,873 (1,850)	2,886 (2,856)
Persone wat nie alhier woon- agtig was nie	543 (535)	1,068 (1,011)	8 (2)	39 (19)	1,115 (1,032)	1,658 (1,567)

Die „nie-plaaslike” sterftes het plaasgevind in:—

	Pretoriase en ander hospitale	Hosp. vir Sielsiektes	Inrigt. vir Me- laatses	Gevang- enis	Besoekers
Blankes	458 (482)	64 (37)	1 (—)	4 (5)	16 (9)
Nie-blankes	932 (845)	51 (57)	19 (12)	80 (85)	33 (33)

STERFTESYFERS

Blankes	6.70 (6.77)
Bantoe	10.66 (11.66)
Asiate	7.10 (6.56)
Kleurlinge	7.42 (7.83)
Alle Nie-blankes	10.42 (11.31)
Totaal Alle Rasse	8.72 (9.15)

KINDERSTERFTES

(1957 s'n tussen hakies)

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleur- linge	Totaal Nie- blankes	Alle Rasse
Plaaslikes	99 (107)	692 (719)	11 (8)	15 (8)	718 (735)	817 (842)
Van kinders wie se moeders vir bevalling na stad ge- kom het of wat dood is aan siekte waarvoor hulle hierheen gebring is	83 (69)	252 (225)	— (1)	9 (4)	261 (230)	344 (299)
	182 (176)	944 (944)	11 (9)	24 (12)	978 (965)	1,160 (1,141)

KINDERSTERFTESYFERS

Blankes	24.64 (27.56)
Bantoes	113.48 (116.51)
Alle Nie-blankes	111.46 (112.44)
Alle Rasse	78.11 (80.81)

TABEL VAN KINDERSTERFTESYFERS VIR ALLE RASSE SEDERT 1926-1927

Jaar	Blankes	Bantoes	Alle Nie-blankes	Totaal Alle Rasse
1926-1927	48.48	385.51	315.31	137.49
1927-1928	61.30	438.51	256.04	153.79
1928-1929	57.85	451.12	328.88	143.86
1929-1930	51.77	422.48	297.92	126.94
1930-1931	68.33	573.68	362.07	148.42
1931-1932	59.41	794.87	459.80	153.48
1932-1933	68.44	742.42	429.27	157.99
1933-1934	68.13	621.40	415.93	152.60
1934-1935	51.26	347.00	222.00	95.91
1935-1936	77.67	585.94	374.49	149.53
1936-1937	52.66	450.24	269.49	99.42
1937-1938	63.57	457.14	303.35	116.21
1938-1939	50.95	348.53	230.24	93.94
1939-1940	43.84	349.67	255.39	88.92
1940-1941	62.60	376.34	245.32	96.84
1941-1942	53.30	353.84	253.06	96.10
1942-1943	47.34	329.48	223.30	80.07
1943-1944	47.94	304.99	216.64	77.80
1944-1945	33.98	289.69	206.45	53.50
1945-1946	34.02	215.24	159.35	61.17
1946-1947	25.90	235.16	178.27	53.78
1947-1948	33.16	138.78	127.30	52.78
1948-1949	33.65	203.06	170.77	60.97
1949-1950	32.34	181.97	165.83	92.97
1950-1951	28.98	151.51	136.93	77.94
1951-1952	30.26	136.86	133.91	80.53
1952-1953	28.14	113.94	108.70	66.21
1953-1954	35.57	129.98	124.07	76.92
1954-1955	29.67	121.09	115.79	71.61
1956	21.31	170.25	164.37	96.37
1957	27.56	116.51	112.44	80.81
1958	24.64	113.48	111.46	78.11

Vir Asiate en Kleurlinge is die getalle te gering om die berekening van die verhouding van enige waarde te maak.

Kindersterftes by blankes is veroorsaak deur:—

	1958	1957
Wanvoeding	1 (verh. 0.25)	2 (verh. 0.52)
Aangebore oorsake	11 (verh. 2.74)	19 (verh. 4.89)
Diarreesiektes	7 (verh. 1.74)	7 (verh. 1.80)
Lugpyp- en Longontsteking	13 (verh. 3.24)	9 (verh. 2.32)
Aansteeklike siektes	— (—)	— (—)
Ander oorsake	14 (verh. 3.48)	15 (verh. 3.86)
Vroeggeboorte	41 (verh. 10.20)	39 (verh. 10.05)
Geboortebesering	4 (verh. 1.00)	11 (verh. 2.83)
Atelektase	8 (verh. 1.99)	5 (verh. 1.29)
Totaal blanke kindersterftes	<u>99</u>	<u>107</u>

Kindersterftes by Nie-blankes is veroorsaak deur:—

	1958	1957
Aangebore oorsake	17	17
Diarreesiektes	200	225
Lugpyp- en Longontsteking	191	142
Aansteeklike Siektes	9	12
Tuberkulose (pulmonêre).....	4	3
Ander oorsake	164	172
Vroeggeboorte	100	108
Geboortebesering	11	30
Wanvoeding	17	22
Atelektase	5	4
	<u>718</u>	<u>735</u>

Hierna verskyn die tabel met die getalle Nie-blanke geboortes en kindersterftes gedurende die verslagjaar in die verskillende woongebiede vir Nie-blankes:—

Bantoes:

Vlakfontein		Bantule		Atteridgeville		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
1,833	269	61	13	1,121	128	2,689	144	394	83

Asiate:

Asiatebuurt		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
140	5	52	4	36	1

Kleurlinge:

Kleurlinglokasie		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
67	4	46	11	3	—

OORSAKE VAN DOOD TUSSEN 1 EN 5 JAAR VIR VERSKEIE RASSE

Blankes

Agtien sterftes is onder die ouderdomsgroep aangeteken.

Bronchopneumonie	4
Oorsaak onbekend of nie aangedui nie	2
Ongeluk: Motorkar	3
Voedselvergiftiging	1
Longkanker	1
Meningitis (nie meningokokkaal nie)	1
Diarree en dermontsteking	1
Meningitis (serebro-spinaal meningokokkaal)	1
Etterende besmetting	1
Hartkwaal	1
Lewerkwaal	1
Nierontsteking	1
	18

Bantoes:

Onder dié ouderdomsgroep is daar 404 sterftes opgeteken.

Kinkhoes	1
Difterie	1
Tuberkulose (pulmonêre)	12
Tuberkulose sentrale senustelsel	1
Tuberkulose, akute miliêre	1
Masels	7
Kanker, urienorgane	1
Wanvoeding	35
Verswering van die long	1
Broncho-pneumonie en lugpyontsteking	108
Diarree en dermontsteking	144
Ongelukke: Vergiftiging	2
Ander	3
Verdrinking	1
Brandwonde	3
Oorsaak onbekend of nie aangedui nie	74
Siekte van die keelholte	1
Siekte van die alvleesklier	1
Hartspierontsteking (chronies)	1
Hartspierontsteking (nie rumaties nie)	2
Siekte van die gewrigte	1
Pellagra	2
Meningitis (ander vorm)	1

Asiate:

Daar is 5 sterftes in dié ouderdomsgroep opgeteken.	
Broncho-pneumonie	<u>5</u>

Kleurlinge:

Daar is een sterfte in dié ouderdomsgroep opgeteken.	
Lobêre pneumonie	<u>1</u>

VERNAAMSTE DOODSOORSAKE BY PERSONE VAN 5 JAAR EN OUER

Die vernaamste oorsake was:

	Blankes		Nie-blankes	
	1958	Jaarlikse Gem. vir 5 jaar	1958	Jaarlikse Gem. vir 5 jaar
Kanker	120	123.0	43	38.6
Hartkwaal	248	252.8	106	80.2
Lugpyp- en longontsteking (alle vorms) ..	88	76.8	192	119.0
Influenta	1	0.6	1	1.4
Tifoïde	—	—	3	6.2
Tuberkulose (Pulmonêre)	5	5.2	36	37.8
Tuberkulose (Miliêre)	—	—	—	—
Suikersiekte	5	8.2	2	3.6
Beroerte	68	63.8	36	23.8
Siekte van die niere	38	41.6	30	20.6
Siekte van die slagare	61	26.0	8	17.4
Siekte van die lewer en galblaas	13	12.4	6	6.4
Siektes van swangerskap en kraamtydperk	3	1.6	3	5.6
Ouderdom	26	19.0	17	12.2
Selfmoord	21	14.6	4	3.8
Ongelukke	60	44.8	64	61.2
Ander aansteeklike siektes	8	6.4	11	13.0
Ander oorsake	131	132.0	182	139.6

BESONDERHEDE VAN DOODSOORSAKE: 5 JAAR EN OUER

(Syfers vir 1957 verskyn tussen hakies)

1. KANKER.

Blankes: 120 Sterftesyfer 0.79 per 1,000 bevolking.

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:—

Mond- en keelholte	6 (5)
Ander verteringsorgane en buikvlies	7 (7)
Asemhalingsweë	18 (18)
Baarmoeder	10 (7)
Ander manlike geslagsorgane	1 (—)
Bors	10 (17)
Manlike en vroulike uriënorgane	7 (6)
Brein en ander dele van die sensustelsel	5 (5)
Nersderm	4 (—)
Bene	2 (3)
Ander en onaangeduide organe	3 (13)
Slukderm	1 (2)
Maag en duodenum	19 (16)
Lewer	8 (13)
Alvleeskliere	7 (7)
Strottehoof	1 (1)
Prostaat	9 (5)
Eierstokke	2 (3)

120 (128)

Leeftyd by afsterwe:

Onder:—

40 jaar 40-50 50-60 60-70 70-80 bo 80 Totaal.
 10 (11) 9 (13) 23 (18) 26 (38) 40 (31) 12 (17) 120 (128)

Nie-blankes:

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:—

Bantoes:

Mond- en keelholte	—	(2)
Ander verteringsorgane en buikvlies	2	(1)
Long	4	(5)
Baarmoeder	6	(1)
Bors	—	(1)
Maag en Duodenum	3	(5)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane	—	(1)
Vel	1	(—)
Ander en onaangeduide organe	5	(3)
Gewasse van die brein en ander dele van senustelsel	2	(3)
Slukderm	1	(1)
Nersderm	2	(2)
Lewer	13	(9)
Prostaat	1	(5)

Asiate:

Mondholte	—	(1)
Verteringsorgane en buikvlies	—	(—)
Lugweë	1	(—)
Maag en Duodenum	—	(2)
Prostaat	—	(1)

Kleurlinge:

Lewer	1	(—)
Bene	—	(—)
Baarmoeder	1	(2)
Lugweë	—	(—)
Maag en Duodenum	—	(1)
Alveesklere	—	(1)
Ander en onaangeduide organe	—	(1)

43 (49)

2. HARTKWALE:

Sterftesyfer per 1,000 blanke bevolking: 1.64 (1.92).

Blankes 248 (286)

Nie-blankes 106 (97)

Bantoes 90 (75), Asiate 11 (13), Kleurlinge 5 (9).

3. LUGPYP- EN LONGONTSTEKING:

Blankes 88 (90)

Nie-blankes 192 (114)

Bantoes 180 (107), Asiate 4 (4), Kleurlinge 8 (3).

4. INFLUENZA:

Blankes 1 (1)

Nie-blankes 1 (5)

Bantoes — (5), Kleurlinge 1 (—).

5. TIFOÏDE:

Nie-blankes 3 (8)

Bantoes 3 (8).

6. TUBERKULOSE (PULMONÊRE):

Blankes 5 (4)

Nie-blankes 36 (43)

Bantoes 33 (40), Kleurlinge 2 (2), Asiate 1 (1).

7. SUIKERSIEKTE:

Blankes 5 (6)

Nie-blankes 2 (7)

Bantoes 2 (7).

8. BEROERTE:

Blankes 68 (65)

Nie-blankes 36 (37)

Bantoes 33 (34), Kleurlinge 3 (1), Asiate — (2).

9. SIEKTES VAN DIE NIERE:

Blankes 38 (53)
 Nie-blankes 30 (11)
 Bantoes 26 (8), Asiate 1 (2), Kleurlinge 3(1).

10. SIEKTES VAN DIE SLAGARE:

Blankes 61 (33)
 Nie-blankes 8 (17)
 Bantoes 6 (9), Asiate 1 (3), Kleurlinge 1 (5).

11. SIEKTES VAN DIE LEWER EN GALBLAAS:

Blankes 13 (11)
 Nie-blankes 6 (8)
 Bantoes 4 (8), Kleurlinge 2 (—).

12. SIEKTES VAN SWANGERSKAP EN DIE KRAAMTYDPERK:

Blankes 3 (1)
 Nie-blankes 3 (4)
 Bantoes 3 (3), Kleurlinge — (1).

13. OUDERDOM:

Blankes 26 (22)
 Nie-blankes 17 (13)
 Bantoes 15 (9), Asiate 2 (1), Kleurlinge — (3).

14. SELFMOORD:

Blankes 21 (11)
 Nie-blankes 4 (3)
 Bantoes 3 (3), Asiate 1 (—).

15. MOORD:

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge
Per vuurwapens	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Per sny- of steekvoorwerpe	2 (—)	11 (11)	— (—)	— (—)
Per ander aangeduide middels	1 (3)	7 (3)	1 (—)	— (—)

16. ONGELUKKE:

Blankes 60 (48)
 Nie-blankes 64 (94)
 Bantoes 60 (93), Asiate 2 (—), Kleurlinge 2 (1).

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge
Op Spoorweë	— (—)	— (6)	— (—)	— (—)
Per motor, padvoertuie (buiten motorfietse)	36 (40)	26 (51)	2 (—)	— (1)
Per Motorfietse	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Giftige diere	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Trapfietse	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Padvoertuie (nie motor nie)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Brandwonde (nie verwoestende brande nie)	1 (—)	2 (4)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Werktuiglike verstikking	— (—)	— (4)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Verdrinking	— (—)	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Val	4 (1)	3 (6)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Verwoestende brand	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Narkosemiddels	— (—)	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Gifgasse	— (—)	1 (4)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Sny- of steekvoorwerpe	— (—)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Vergiftiging (nie met gas nie)	— (—)	— (5)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Masjinerie	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Vuurwapens	3 (1)	— (1)	— (—)	2 (—)
„ Elektriese stroom	4 (3)	3 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Ander en onaangeduide ongelukke	11 (1)	23 (3)	— (—)	— (—)
	60 (48)	60 (93)	2 (—)	2 (1)

BESONDERHEDE VAN AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES WAT GEDURENDE DIE JAAR AANGEMELD IS

Alle syfers vir verlede jaar (1 Januarie tot 31 Desember 1957) verskyn tussen hakies. Tabelle wat gebiedsverspreiding, ouderdom, voorkoms en seisoensverspreiding aandui, verskyn aan die end van die verslag.

Lees dié verslag saam met die gedeelte oor die Afsonderingshospitaal.

TIFOÏDE:

	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	11 (11)	29 (58)	40 (69)
Ingevoerde gevalle	19 (38)	75 (108)	94 (146)
Sterfte onder plaaslike gevalle.....	— (—)	1 (6)	1 (6)

Plaaslike gevalle:

Al die Nie-blanke gevalle was Bantoes, van wie een se dood opgeteken is.

Al die pasiënte is in die hospitaal behandel. Daar was twee sekondêre besmettings by pasiënte uit wonings waar kort tevore gevalle aangemeld is.

Daar was geen uitbrekings wat deur melk veroorsaak is nie.

By die nasporing van die besmettingsbronne is 32 (7 Blankes en 25 Nie-blankes) verdagtes getoets vir die moontlike draerstadium.

Die verslae oor bloedmonsters van 2 was Vi(+), maar daar is geen ingewandsbasille by verskeie later ontlastings- en urientoetse opgespoor nie.

Vir die aansienlike afname by Nie-blankes, het ons geen gegronde verklaring nie.

Toetse i.v.m. die draerstadium van tifoïde:

	Persone getoets vir Vi.	Bloed Vi- positief bevind	Ontlasting en urien positief bevind
Tifoïde-toetsings	32	2	—
Moontlike melkerywerkers ..	316	35	2
Ander voedselhanteerders....	56	6	—

Tifoïde-draerkamp:

Die Gesondheidsafdeling ondersoek gereeld die Nie-blanke melkerywerkers, werknemers by die munisipale waterwerke, ander Nie-blankes wat met voedsel werk en persone wat met 'n tifoïde-geval in aanraking was, met die oog op 'n moontlike draerstadium. Manlike persone wat positief op die Vi-toets reageer, word onmiddellik deur die Raad in diens geneem en gehuisves in die tifoïde-draerkamp, bestaande uit ses hutte met die nodige kook- en wasgeriewe, en hier word hul uitworpel en urien verder getoets.

Getal inwoners in die tifoïde-draerkamp op 1 Januarie 1958	7
Getal gedurende die jaar opgeneem	27
	<u>34</u>
Getal gedurende die jaar ontslaan	21
Nog in die kamp op 31 Desember 1958	<u>13</u>

Ingevoerde gevalle:

Van die ingevoerde gevalle, was 11 (9 Blankes en 2 Bantoes) Pretoria-inwoners wat die siekte buite die Pretoriase Munisipale gebied opgedoen het. Die orige Blanke en 71 Bantoes is regstreeks van buite die munisipale gebied af in die hospitaal opgeneem.

POLIOMIELITIS:

	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	14 (75)	8 (15)	22 (90)
Ingevoerde gevalle	26 (86)	7 (45)	33 (131)
Sterftes by plaaslike gevalle	1 (4)	— (—)	1 (4)

Plaaslike gevalle:

Die siekte se voorkomssyfer in Pretoria was die laagste wat opgeteken is in die afgelope 4 jaar, waarvan 1955, 1956 en 1957 buitengewone kwaai jare was wat die voorkoms betref. Teen die tweede helfte van 1957 was daar 'n daling en behalwe vir 'n seisoenstyging gedurende die somermaande, was daar min aanmeldings.

Nog is dit nie moontlik om te sê of die onlangse afname in die voorkoms enigsins met die aantal insputings in verband staan nie, aangesien die waardebeepaling van die uitwerking van die insputing oor baie jare sal strek. Dis egter 'n bekende feit dat epidemies uit gemeenskappe verdwyn vir 'n tyd, maar later weer hul verskyning maak. Moontlik was die afgelope 18 maande so 'n stil tydperk en ons moet maar wag om te sien wat die toekoms oplewer voordat ons meer oor die insputings teen Poliomiëlitis kan sê.

Daar word nog baie aandag gewy aan die voortbrenging van 'n lewende verswakke virus, en hoewel veldtoetse skynbaar reeds groot welslae behaal het, is daar nog moeilikhede wat uit die weg geruim moet word voordat so 'n entstof aan die publiek beskikbaar gestel kan word.

Voorskoolse kinders word nog steeds die ergste getref.

Daar was 4 (23) volwassenes, 6 (31) skoliere en 12 (36) voorskoolse kinders.

Voorkoms volgens ouderdom van die gevalle.

	0 tot 1 jaar	1 tot 5 jaar	5-10 jaar	10-15 jaar	15-20 en ouer	20 jaar en ouer	Totaal
Manlikes	1 (3)	5 (21)	1 (10)	3 (3)	1 (8)	1 (3)	12 (48)
Vroulikes	— (—)	6 (11)	2 (10)	— (7)	1 (6)	1 (8)	10 (42)
TOTAAL	1 (3)	11 (32)	3 (20)	3 (10)	2 (14)	2 (11)	22 (90)

'n Blanke seuntjie van 5½ jaar is ongelukkig oorlede. Al die pasiënte is vir behandeling in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem. Daar is een sekondêre besmetting bekend wat voorgekom het in 'n woning waar daar kort tevore 'n geval aangemeld was.

Van die 22 gevalle het 11 (4 Blankes en 7 Bantoes) verskillende grade van verlamming opgedoen en 6 (5 Blankes en 1 Bantoe) het slegs spierverswakking (parese) ondervind. Vyf Blankes het geen verlamming of parese hoegenaamd gehad nie. Twee Bantoes wat verlamming ontwikkel het, is sedertdien weens ander oorsake oorlede.

Na verwagting sal daar uit al die gevalle net 5 (1 Blanke en 4 Bantoes) die een of ander graad van verlamming oorhou. By een is albei bene aangetas; by drie, 'n been; en by een, 'n arm en 'n been.

Sommige pasiënte ontvang nog behandeling, hoewel 'n paar baie min verder verbetering toon. Sommige van hulle sal baat vind by ortopediese heelkunde.

SKARLAKENKOORS:

	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	119 (134)	— (—)	119 (134)
Ingevoerde gevalle	5 (5)	— (—)	5 (5)

Plaaslike gevalle:

Twee van die gevalle was volwassenes, 82, skoliere en 35 voorskoolse kinders. Nege is na die Afsonderingshospitaal verwyder, terwyl 3 wie se ouers in die militêre diens is en te Voortrekkerhoogte in die militêre gebied woon, in die Militêre Hospitaal behandel is, en 107 is tuis afgesonder en behandel. Daar was 11 sekondêre gevalle, wat almal voorgekom het in wonings alwaar daar kort tevore gevalle aangemeld is. Die siekte bly besonder lig van aard, en die meeste gevalle het binne 'n paar dae van die akute stadium herstel. Komplikasies was seldsaam.

DIFTERIE:

	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	18 (10)	63 (49)	81 (59)
Ingevoerde gevalle	27 (24)	49 (46)	76 (70)
Sterfte onder plaaslike gevalle	— (1)	4 (5)	4 (6)

Plaaslike gevalle:

Die Nie-blanke gevalle was 1 Kleurling, 3 Asiate en 59 Bantoes. Vier Bantoes is oorlede. Hulle was nooit geïmmuniseer nie. Tien van die gevalle was volwassenes, 20 skoliere en 51 voorskoolse kinders. Agt-en-sewentig van die gevalle is in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem en 3 is tuis afgesonder en behandel. Daar was 2 sekondêre gevalle (1 Blanke en 1 Bantoe), wat albei afkomstig was uit huise waar daar kort tevore 'n geval aangemeld is.

Drie-en-sewentig van die gevalle was nooit geïmmuniseer nie, maar 8 (4 Blankes en 4 Bantoes) is voorheen geïmmuniseer en hulle het dit in 'n baie ligte graad gehad.

Die voorkoms van die siekte het by sowel Blankes as Nie-blankes afgeneem.

Die navolgende tabel toon die aantal persone aan wat die afgelope 8 jaar teen difterie ingespuut is, asook die aantal gevalle wat die siekte gedurende dieselfde tydperk opgedoen het:—

	Blankes		Nie-blankes	
	Geïmun.	Getal gevalle	Geïmun.	Getal gevalle
1952	604	32	1,291	14
1953	972	27	316	23
1954	3,216	98	590	26
1955	431	52	280	38
1956	989	26	3,345	57
1957	1,062	10	1,023	49
1958	1,123	18	1,174	63

L.W.—Die groot getal blanke kinders wat gedurende 1954 geïmmuniseer is, is daaraan toe te skryf dat die siekte daardie jaar veel meer by Blankes voorgekom het en ons toe beter reaksie op ons propagandaveldtog vir immunisering gekry het. In 1956 is daar in Vlakfontein 'n intensiewe immuniseringsveldtog op tou gesit, wat vir die groot aantal immuniserings by Nie-blankes verantwoordelik was.

MENINGOKOKKALE MENINGITIS:

	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	3 (5)	3 (4)	6 (9)
Ingevoerde gevalle	8 (4)	4 (10)	12 (14)

Al die plaaslike Nie-blanke gevalle was Bantoes. Een van die Blankes is oorlede. Almal is in die hospitaal behandel.

ANDER AANGEMELDE AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES:

	Plaaslik		Ingevoer	
	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Blankes	Nie-blankes
Enkefalitis	5	2	5	2
Kraambedkoors	—	—	—	1
Belroos	1	—	1	—
Malaria	—	—	9	—

INENTING TEEN POKKIES:

By die verskillende munisipale klinieke oor die hele stad ent die Gesondheidsafdeling Blankes en Nie-blankes in, van wie daar altesame sedert die begin van 1958 (toe die inentings eers opgeteken is) onderskeidelik 1,371 en 1,089 ingeënt is.

HOSPITAAL VIR AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES

Hierdie Hospitaal, 'n inrigting met 90 beddens, behoort aan die Stadsraad van Pretoria en is geleë op die terrein van die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal.

Die Blanke-sale wat heeltemal van die Nie-blanke-afdeling geskei is, kan 50 pasiënte huisves terwyl die Nie-blanke-sale 40 beddens bevat. Daar is nie afsonderlike huisvesting vir Asië- of Kleurlingpasiënte nie, maar waar moontlik word hulle in private enkel- of dubbelbedsale verpleeg.

Die personeel van die Nie-blanke-afdeling bestaan uitsluitlik uit Bantoeverpleegsters behalwe 'n enkele Kleurlingverpleegster wat nou en dan vir opleiding in die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal opgeneem word.

Geldelike Reëlings:

Die Pretoriase Hospitaalsraad voorsien al die verplegingspersoneel, aptekersbenodigdhede, X-strafasiliteite, rantsoene, linne en wasgeriewe, stoom, lig en water, sowel as die onderhoud van die geboue en toerusting.

Hiervoor betaal die Stadsraad 'n vasgestelde bedrag per pasiënt per dag vir dié pasiënte vir wie hy geldelike verantwoordelikheid aanvaar. Hierdie bedrag word periodiek deur onderlinge ooreenkoms gewysig as stygende koste dit regverdig.

Daar word ook onderling gereël dat die Spesialistepersoneel van die Algemene Hospitaal vir raadpleging by die Hospitaal vir Aansteeklike Siektes beskikbaar is, terwyl die Stadsraad se Geneeskundige Beamptes 'n dag-en-nag-raadplegingsdiens vir aansteeklike siektes voorsien, wat veral deur die personeel van die Ongevalle- en Opnameafdelings van die Algemene Hospitaal gebruik en waardeer word. Hierdie reëling is ten voordeel van albei inrigtings.

Gebiede wat bedien word:

Hieronder val die Pretoriase Munisipale Gebied, sy buitestedelike gebiede en Noord-Transvaal, maar pasiënte word ingeneem uit enige ander gebied wat moeilikheid ondervind om sy eie pasiënte te huisves, soos byvoorbeeld in tye van epidemies.

Ambulansreëlins:

Die Pretoriase Stadsraad voorsien sy eie ambulansdiens vir aansteeklike siektes. Dieselfde geld vir die Gesondheidsraad vir Buitestedelike Gebiede, terwyl ander plaaslike gebiede hul pasiënte per trein, huurmotor of ambulans instuur, soos omstandighede dit vereis.

AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES: HOSPITAAL STATISTIEK

L.W.—Vergelykende syfers word tussen hakies aangegee en het betrekking op die twaalfmaande-periode van 1 Januarie 1957 tot 31 Desember 1957.

Totale opnames:

Agthonderd-en-vyf (760) pasiënte van wie 361 (364) Blankes en 444 (396) Nie-blankes was, is opgeneem.

Die gebiedsverspreiding is:—

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	218 (191)	143 (173)
Nie-blankes	225 (170)	219 (226)

AKUTE ANTERO-POLIOMIELITIS:

Daar is hierdie jaar baie minder gevalle opgeneem, ongeveer een kwart soveel as in 1957. Van die 57 pasiënte was 43 (152) Blankes en 14 (64) Nie-blankes.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	14 (69)	29 (83)
Nie-blankes	8 (18)	6 (46)

Van die Blanke gevalle in Pretoria is almal behalwe twee uit die noordelike voorstedelike gebied opgeneem.

Tyd van voorkoms van alle Gevalle:

Jan.	Feb.	Mrt.	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Desember
14	8	10	1	1	0	1	5	0	3	3	11

Finale Uitslae:**Blankes:**

Van die 43 pasiënte is 28 volkome herstel uit die hospitaal ontslaan. Van die orige 15 is een dood terwyl die ander na die Ortopediese Hospitaal oorgeplaas is. Een seun van 14 jaar het 14 dae in 'n kunslong deurgebring en het sedertdien herstel.

Nie-blankes:

Van die 14 pasiënte is 8 genees en ontslaan terwyl die orige 6 vir verdere ortopediese behandeling oorgeplaas is. Daar was geen sterfgevälle onder die Nie-blankes nie.

Geval-sterftesyfers:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	7.14% (2.6%)	0 (4.8%)
Nie-blankes	0% (5.5%)	0 (6.5%)

DIFTERIE:

Hier is 'n toename onder Blankes sowel as Nie-blankes opgemerk.

Honderd-twee-en-vyftig (125) pasiënte is in die loop van die jaar opgeneem, van wie 43 (34) Blankes en 109 (91) Nie-blankes was.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	17 (11)	26 (23)
Nie-blankes	63 (44)	46 (47)

Benewens die bogenoemde gevalle is vyf draers, van wie vier Blankes was, na die hospitaal geneem en behandel totdat hulle nie meer aansteeklik was nie. Van die pasiënte wat opgeneem is, was 68.42% kinders van vyf jaar en jonger.

Van die Pretoriase Blankes is nie een dood nie, maar twee kinders uit die buitestedelike gebiede het kwaadaardige besmettings gehad en is 'n dag of twee na opname oorlede. Nie-blanke sterfgevälle was 3 uit 63 plaaslike gevalle en 11 uit 46 buitegevalle. Vyf lugpypinsnydings is uitgevoer op drie Blanke kinders (wat almal herstel het) en twee Nie-blanke kinders (van wie een dood is).

Die gevorderde stadium van die siekte by opname in sommige gevalle word bewys deur die lang periodes wat hulle in die hospitaal moet deurbring voordat hulle ontslaan kan word. Van vanjaar se opnames was ses Blanke kinders twee maande of langer in die hospitaal terwyl dieselfde vir 28 Nie-blanke kinders gegeld het.

Tyd van voorkoms:

Jan.	Feb.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Desember
22	22	19	15	22	13	14	4	5	7	6	3

Van die verspreiding onder Nie-blankes in die Pretoriase lokasies het Vlakfontein die hoogste syfer gehad met 28 gevalle, Lady Selborne 24, Atteridgeville 8, Kleurlinglokaasie 1 en Asiabebou 1.

Geval-sterftesyfers:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	0 (9.09%)	7.69% (0)
Nie-blankes	4.76% (13.6%)	23.9% (31.3%)

TIFOÏDE:

Die totale aantal behandelde gevalle was 120 (183) waarvan 31 (43) Blankes was en 89 (140) Nie-blankes. Vier van die besmettings was te wyte aan *B. Paratifosus* B. Twee hiervan, 'n Blanke en 'n Bantoe, was uit Pretoria afkomstig, terwyl die ander twee gevalle, ook 'n Blanke en 'n Bantoe, uit Pretoria-Noord en Rosslyn onderskeidelik afkomstig was.

Daar was geen sterfgevalle onder Blankes nie, maar drie Bantoes is dood.

Gebiedsverspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	20 (21)	11 (22)
Nie-blankes	35 (49)	54 (91)

Tyd van voorkoms:

Jan.	Feb.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Desember
19	18	6	10	10	2	2	4	5	10	19	16

Die verspreiding onder Nie-blankes in Pretoria was: Vlakfontein 18, Lady Selborne 10, Atteridgeville 1, terwyl die orige ses gevalle rond en bont deur die stad versprei was.

Geval-sterftesyfers:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	0 (0)	0 (0)
Nie-blankes	5.71% (8.5%)	1.85% (10.98%)

Die sterftesyfer onder Bantoes uit die buitegebiede (1.85%) is die laagste wat bekend is.

SKARLAKENKOORS:

Dertien gevalle, almal Blankes, is opgeneem.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	9 (14)	4 (6)

Feitlik al die gevalle was kinders uit hotelle of woonstelgeboue. Slegs een kind is opgeneem omdat daar nierontsteking as komplikasie aanwesig was. Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

LONGTUBERKULOSE:

Gewoonweg word longtuberkulose-gevalle nie in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem nie, maar dit was in die loop van die jaar nodig om 'n paar gevalle vir een of twee dae te huisves terwyl daar reëlins getref is vir hul opname in verskeie sanatoriums. 'n Paar pasiënte wat in 'n sterwende toestand by die Algemene Hospitaal aangekom het, moes ook opgeneem word.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	3	1
Nie-blankes	41	34

Onder Blankes was daar geen sterfgevalle nie maar daar is elf Nie-blankes dood, feitlik almal binne 48 uur na opname.

Opmerking: Vir die hospitalisasie van tuberkulose-gevalle oor die algemeen, sien Afdeling onder Tuberkulose.

DUITSE MASELS:

In Julie het daar 'n geringe uitbreking van Duitse Masels onder die Blanke verplegingspersoneel van die Algemene Hospitaal voorgekom, asook 'n paar sekondêre gevalle in Augustus, met die gevolg dat altesaam 23 verpleegsters in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem moes word. Van buite moes daar om verskeie redes ook vyf Blankes toegelaat word, waaronder gevalle van akute blindedermonsteking, asma en swangerskap wat die besmetting gekompliseer het.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	23	5

Daar was geen sterfgevallen nie.

MASELS:

In Pretoria is masels nie 'n aanmeldbare siekte nie, maar uit die aantal gevalle met komplikasies wat hospitalisasie vereis het, het geblyk dat ons gedurende die wintermaande 'n epidemie beleef het. Die aantal opgenome gevalle kon miskien slegs 'n breukdeel gewees het van die aantal kinders wat werklik die siekte opgedoen het. Meer as 80% van die pasiënte was minder as vyf jaar oud.

Altesaam 86 (22) Blankes en 74 (14) Nie-blankes is opgeneem, die grootste aantal vir een jaar sover bekend.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	61 (16)	25 (6)
Nie-blankes	40 (6)	34 (8)

Tyd van voorkoms:

Jan.	Feb.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Desember
5	5	0	3	5	4	18	21	43	37	15	4

Komplikasies:

Byna al die pasiënte het aan long- en lugpytpontsteking gely, maar daar was nie minder nie as sewe gevalle van enkefalitis, twee gevalle van akute blindedermonsteking waarvan een alreeds geperforeer was, asook vyf gevalle van maagdermonsteking. Drie Blanke en 7 Nie-blanke babas is aan long- en lugpytpontsteking dood. Al die gevalle van enkefalitis het herstel.

Geval-sterftesifer:

Blankes	3.48% (0%)
Nie-blankes	9.46% (14.2%)

KINKHOES:

Agtien (9) Blankes en 28 (15) Nie-blankes is opgeneem. Almal was jonger as vyf jaar en het longkomplikasies gehad behalwe een Blanke dogter van 9 jaar wat vir 'n nood-blindedermonoperasie opgeneem is.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	13 (4)	5 (5)
Nie-blankes	14 (9)	14 (6)

Geval-sterftesifer:

Blankes	0 (0)
Nie-blankes	21.4% (33.33%)

EPIDEMIESE PAROTITIS (PAMPOENTJIES):

Nege (9) Blanke en vier (1) Nie-blanke gevalle is opgeneem.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	6 (8)	3 (1)
Nie-blankes	3 (0)	1 (1)

Drie Blankes en een Nie-blanke is met enkefalitis opgeneem. Die Nie-blanke, 'n 23-jarige vrou, is dood.

MENINGITIS: MENINGOKOKKALE EN ANDER Tipes:

Twaalf gevalle van meningokokkale meningitis is opgeneem waarvan die jongste 'n Blanke baba van 4½ maande oud was. Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	4 (6)	4 (3)
Nie-blankes	1 (0)	3 (1)

Ander, tipes meningitis (almal Blankes) het drie gevalle ingesluit wat aan Hemofilis Influenzae te wyte was, een Streptokokkale geval en twee gevalle waar die veroorsakende organisme nie opgespoor kon word nie. Albei laasgenoemde pasiënte is dood.

GESLAGSIEKTES:

Geen gevalle is in die loop van die jaar opgeneem nie.

WATERPOKKIES:

Veertien (9) Blankes en 15 (2) Nie-blankes is opgeneem.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	10 (6)	4 (2)
Nie-blankes	8 (3)	7 (0)

Een pasiënt met enkefalitis het herstel, maar 'n 40-jarige Blanke man van Pretoria het 'n kwaai aanval gehad, longontsteking opgedoen en is onverwags aan kroonslagarverstoping dood. **ANDER OPNAMES** het ingesluit 9 melaatses (1 Blanke en 8 Nie-blankes), 3 ongeïdentifiseerde besmettings wat waarskynlik van virus-oorsprong was, 1 Vulvovaginitis, 1 Gesigsbelroos, 1 Geboortebesmetting en 1 Gasbrand. Laasgenoemde twee pasiënte, albei Nie-blankes, het nie herstel nie.

OBSERVASIEGEVALLE:

Ten opsigte van 48 Blankes en 14 Nie-blankes wat vir observasie opgeneem is, is gevind dat hulle aan geen aansteeklike siekte ly nie. Meeste van hulle is na ons gestuur as moontlike Polio-miëlitis- of Difteriegevalle.

Daar was een sterfgeval, nl. 'n Blanke jongman wat na ons gestuur is as 'n moontlike geval van Tifoïdeperforasie maar wat geblyk het 'n geval van gebarste blindederms te wees.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	28 (23)	20 (22)
Nie-blankes	11 (7)	10 (7)

Siekte	Blankes		Nie-blankes	
	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Antero-poliomiëlitis	14 (69)	29 (83)	8 (18)	6 (46)
Difterie	17 (11)	26 (23)	63 (44)	46 (47)
Difteriedraers	1 (0)	3 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
Tifoïde	20 (21)	11 (22)	35 (49)	54 (91)
Skarlakenkoors	9 (14)	4 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Longtuberkulose	3 (8)	1 (0)	41 (4)	34 (7)
Masels	61 (16)	25 (5)	40 (6)	34 (9)
Duitse Masels	23 (1)	5 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Kinkhoes	13 (4)	5 (5)	14 (9)	14 (6)
Pampoentjies	6 (8)	3 (1)	3 (0)	1 (1)
Meningitis—alle tipes	8 (6)	6 (3)	1 (0)	3 (1)
Waterpokkies	10 (6)	4 (2)	8 (3)	7 (0)
Geslagsiektes	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (3)
Virusinfluenza	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (27)	0 (0)
Ander Toelatings	5 (4)	1 (1)	0 (2)	10 (8)
Observasiegevalle	28 (23)	20 (22)	11 (7)	10 (7)
TOTAAL	218 (191)	143 (173)	225 (170)	219 (226)

Totale opnames: 805—'n toename van 45 bo verlede jaar se totaal, te wyte aan meer Nie-blankes wat in hospitale opgeneem is. Die totale aantal Nie-blanke opnames is groter as die aantal Blankes wat opgeneem is, soos ook die vorige jaar die geval was.

TUBERKULOSE

1. AANMELDINGS.

In vorige jare is aanmeldings en opmerkings oor die voorkoms van die siekte heeltemal apart gehou onder die opskrifte „Plaaslike” en „Ingevoerde” gevalle. 'n Beter perspektief van die siekte in sy geheel kan slegs verkry word deur Plaaslike en Ingevoerde gevalle as 'n eenheid te behandel, aangesien die meeste ingevoerde gevalle pasiënte is wat die siekte elders opgedoen het maar nou permanent in die munisipale gebied woon of slegs solank die behandeling duur.

Om klaarblyklike redes egter moet pasiënte wat direk van buite vir ander behandeling in die Algemene Hospitaal opgeneem maar as tuberkuloselyers gediagnoseer is en ná ontslag na hul plekke van herkoms teruggekeer het, nie in die hoofdeel van die verslag ingesluit word nie. Nietemin word die volgende besonderhede verskaf, slegs vir statistiekdoeleindes. (L.W.—Die syfers tussen hakies dui dwarsdeur hierdie verslag verlede jaar se voorkoms aan.)

	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle (alle vorms)	36 (23)	464 (424)	500 (447)
Ingevoerde gevalle (alle vorms)	25 (36)	260 (164)	285 (200)

Tuberkulose van die Asemhalingsorgane.

	Blankes	Asiate	Kleurlinge	Bantoes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	28 (20)	3 (2)	10 (20)	341 (307)	382 (349)
Ingevoerde gevalle	12 (30)	— (—)	1 (6)	102 (94)	115 (130)
TOTAAL	40 (50)	3 (2)	11 (26)	443 (401)	497 (479)

Ander Vorms.

	Blankes	Asiate	Kleurlinge	Bantoes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	8 (3)	— (—)	— (—)	110 (95)	118 (98)
Ingevoerde gevalle	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	26 (21)	28 (22)
TOTAAL	10 (4)	— (—)	— (—)	136 (116)	146 (120)

Benewens die voorafgaande is daar 142 (48) ingevoerde gevalle aangemeld. Die syfer verteenwoordig die aantal gevalle wat direk van plekke buite Pretoria opgeneem is en wat na ondersoek as tuberkuloselyers geïdentifiseer is. Hierdie gevalle is om bovermelde redes uitgesluit uit die verslag oor die siekte wat hierop volg.

Die verspreiding van die Nie-blanke gevalle is soos volg:—

		Bevolking
Asiatebuurt	5 (4)	4,500
Atteridgeville en Saulsville	139 (103)	40,300
Bantule	14 (24)	2,750
Kleurlinglokaasie	9 (19)	1,939
Lady Selborne	175 (147)	50,000
Vlakfontein	176 (164)	43,550
Verskeie Kampongs	9 (13)	8,450
Elders	66 (64)	21,650

2. AANVALSYFER VAN TUBERKULOSE VAN DIE ASEMHALINGSTELSEL.

Die syfers verteenwoordig die aantal aanmeldings per 1,000 van die bevolking soos op 31 Desember 1958.

Ras	1958
Blankes	.012
Nie-blankes	3.6

3. TOTALE AANTAL TUBERKULOSEGEVALLE ONDER GEREELDE BEHEER BY KLINIEKE.

Die totale aantal stadsgevalle van longtuberkulose (onaktiewe gevalle ingesluit) sien soos volg uit ná aansuiwering van die syfers vir sterfgevalle en oorplasings na en van elders:

Blankes	217
Nie-blankes	2,385
TOTAAL	2,602

4. STERFGEVALLE (ALLE OORSAKE ONDER TUBERKULOSELYERS).

Blankes	6 (9)
Asiate	1 (1)
Kleurlinge	5 (6)
Bantoes	110 (62)
TOTAAL	122 (78)

Van die 122 sterfgevalle was 91 (3 Blankes, 1 Asiaat, 4 Kleurlinge en 83 Bantoes) gevalle van longtuberkulose. Nege-en-sestig van die sterftes was onder plaaslike gevalle en 22 onder ingevoerdes.

Die sterftepersentasies onder bekende Tuberkuloselyers wat in Pretoria woonagtig is:—

(a) Blankes	1.38%
(b) Nie-blankes	3.11%

5. HOSPITAALGEVALLE.

Die totale aantal gevalle van opnames in en ontslag uit verskillende hospitale en sanatoriums gedurende 1958 word hieronder uiteengesit:—

Blankes:

	Opnames	Gereelde en Ongereelde Ontslaggevalle			
		Ontslaan	Verplaas	Gedros	Gesterf
King George V	4 (7)	4	—	—	1
Oak Tree	11 (1)	3	—	1	—
Hamlet	— (7)	—	4	—	—
Lilleshalle Rosetta	1 (2)	1	1	—	—
Rietfontein	14 (—)	4	1	2	—
Weseinde-hospitaal	1 (—)	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL	31 (17)	12	6	3	1

Nie-blankes:

	Opnames	Gereelde en Ongereelde Ontslaggevalle			
		Ontslaan	Verplaas	Gedros	Gesterf
Zonderwater-hospitaal	118 (27)	61	11	9	18
Knights-borshospitaal	81 (17)	7	4	10	7
Rose-borshospitaal	— (53)	13	4	2	1
Rietfontein-hospitaal	49 (61)	17	4	15	7
Oosrandse Borshospitaal	3 (52)	3	8	5	—
Oosrandse SANTV-Sentrum ..	13 (21)	11	1	3	—
SANTV-Sentrum, Atteridgeville	115 (68)	79	8	2	2
Alexandra-tuberkulosesentrum..	1 (1)	—	2	—	—
Randfontein-Suid-borshospitaal	8 (—)	—	—	—	4
TOTAAL	388 (300)	191	42	46	39

6. KLINIESE EN BUIEPASIENT-DIENSTE: STATISTIEK.

KLINIEK	Aantal long-tuberkulose-gevalle onder beheer	X-straalondersoek vir beheer						X-straalondersoek: kontakgevalle			X-straalondersoek: Verdagte gevalle			TOTALE AANTAL KONTAK-GEVALLE BEKEND
		Totaal			Posi-tief			Totaal			Posi-tief			
		1957	1958											
A. BLANKES . . .	217	50	40	255	226	29	241	22	219	87	15	72	566	
B. NIE-BLANKES														
1. Vlakfontein. . .	610	164	176	485	418	67	279	63	218	108	49	59	1,836	
2. Atteridgeville ..	330	103	139	382	319	63	192	13	179	15	4	11	3,206	
3. Lady Selborne..	453	147	175	463	406	57	254	14	240	23	6	17	3,271	
4. Kliniek vir Spe-siale Siektes	71	—	—	66	62	4	30	4	26	15	4	11	Geen huis-besoeke	
5. Sentrale Kliniek	221	23	28	125	118	7	74	24	50	35	14	21	633	

Die vorms waarin die siekte voorgekom het is soos volg:—

	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Totaal
Long-	40 (49)	455 (419)	495 (468)
Primêre Kompleks-	1 (2)	65 (57)	66 (59)
Meningitis-	1 (—)	9 (9)	10 (9)
Klier-	3 (1)	27 (27)	30 (28)
Been en Gewrig-	6 (—)	13 (7)	19 (7)
Miliêr-	— (—)	20 (13)	20 (13)
Ingewands-	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)
Geslags/Urien-	— (1)	— (—)	— (1)
Hartsak-	— (—)	— (3)	— (3)
Askitis-	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)
Buikvliesontsteking	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Bybalontsteking	— (—)	— (1)	— (1)

Familie- en Huisgeskiedenis.

Nege Blankes en 142 Nie-blankes het geskiedenis van Tuberkulose in die familie aangegee. Drie Blankes en 18 Nie-blankes het opgegee dat hul kontak met bekende gevalle gehad het. Elf Nie-blankes het geskiedenis van Tuberkulose in die familie aangegee sowel as kontak met bekende gevalle.

VENERIESE SIEKTES

Die klinieke vir veneriese siektes word in die Kliniekgebou vir Spesiale Siektes op die terrein van die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal gehou.

Dis 'n dubbelverdiepinggebou, en die eerste verdieping wat deur middel van 'n buitetrapp bereik word, word uitsluitlik vir Nie-blanke klinieke gebruik. Wanneer daar nie klinieke vir veneriese siektes gehou word nie, word die gebou as 'n Tuberkulosesentrum gebruik.

DIENSTE AAN BLANKES:

Daar is voorsiening gemaak vir vier sessies per week, twee vir vroue en twee vir mans, insluitende 'n sessie vir mans in die laat namiddag na werksure.

Die personeel, wat ook ander pligte waarneem, bestaan uit 'n Geneeskundige Beampte, 'n Suster en 'n Manlike Kliniekklerk. Alle Blanke sessies word aangevoer deur die Geneeskundige Beampte in beheer van die Hospitaal vir Aansteeklike Siektes.

In die loop van die jaar was daar geen opvolgmaatreëls nodig nie omdat al die pasiënte op die vasgestelde datums of selfs vroeër vir die roetine-onderzoek teruggekom het. Daar is sewe kontakgevalle, almal in Pretoria, opgespoor en behandel. Die ander was toevallige kennis in ander dorpe en kon nie opgespoor word nie.

Die tabel hieronder toon die aantal gevalle aan wat die kliniek in die loop van die jaar besoek het:—

DIAGNOSE.

	Nuwe Gevalle		Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Sero-negatiewe Primêre Sifilis	—	—	2	—
Sero-positiewe Primêre Sifilis	1	—	4	—
Sekondêre Sifilis	—	—	—	—
Tersiêre Sifilis	1	—	10	—
Latente Sifilis	1	1	14	6
Aangebore Sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	—	—	—	—
Aangebore Sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	—	—	2	—
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE	3	1	32	6
Gonoree	35	10	143	29
Veneriese Gewasse	3	—	12	—
Nie-veneries	13	285	27	352
GROOTTOTAAL	54	296	214	387

	Mans	Vroue
Aantal gevalle wat aan twee of meer Veneriese Siektes ly	—	—
Aantal gevalle wat vermoedelik aan veneriese siektes gely het maar nie-veneries geblyk het	13	285
Aantal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is	3	12
Aantal gevalle wat as finaal genees ontslaan is	35	7

Die groot aantal gevalle van vroulike verdagte gevalle (285) wat geblyk het nie-veneries te wees, is toe te skryf aan die feit dat almal wat in Plekke van Veiligheid of Weeshuise opgeneem word, aan roetineondersoeke en serologiese toetse onderwerp word. Daarbenewens ondergaan pasiënte in 'n tehuis vir ongehude moeders in Pretoria dieselfde toetse. Van die manlike verdagte gevalle (13) het sewe hulle aan moontlike besmetting blootgestel. Die orige ses was kinders uit 'n Plek vir Veiligheid.

Die gemiddelde aantal besoeke aan 'n Kliniek vir alle Sifilislyers is 8.5. Die syfer is op verslae gebaseer.

DIENSTE AAN NIE-BLANKES:

Die klinieke vir Nie-blankes word in Pretoria by verskeie sentrums gehou. Die hoofklinieke, verreweg die grootste, word, soos vantevore uiteengesit, by die Kliniek vir Spesiale Siektes op die Pretoriase Hospitaalsterrein gehou. Sessies word ook by die Poliklinieke in Vlakfontein en Atteridgeville gehou. Die Bantule-kliniek is gesluit omdat al die inwoners na ander lokasies oorgeplaas is.

Die Sentrale Kliniek se personeel is dieselfde as dié vir die Blankes behalwe dat dit ook twee deeltydse Nie-blanke ordonnansse en 'n Nie-blanke verpleegster insluit. Die Geneeskundige Beamppte in bevel van die Afsonderingshospitaal voer al vier die sessies by die Sentrale Kliniek aan terwyl die sessies by die ander sentrums deur die Adjunk-stadsgesondheidshoof aangevoer word. Daar is dus altesaam ses sessies per week vir Nie-blankes in Pretoria, sowel as twee sentrums in die lokasies waar pasiënte hul elke dag behalwe Saterdag en Sondag vir behandeling kan aanmeld. Die sessies duur gemiddeld anderhalfuur terwyl die vroeë aandessies by die Sentrale Kliniek twee uur duur.

Die opspoor van kontakgevalle van die Nie-blankes wat die Sentrale Kliniek besoek, is dikwels onmoontlik as gevolg van die toevallige aard van die omgang, die groot aantal kere wat daar met verskillende genote verkeer word en die moeite om 'n adres van enige aard in die hande te kry.

By die Poliklinieke in die lokasies het ons baie meer sukses gehad, eerstens omdat die faktore wat in die vorige paragraaf genoem is, nie in dieselfde mate in 'n lokasie aanwesig is nie.

Afwesigheid of onderbreking van behandeling is nie 'n probleem nie omdat 'n Bantoe, as daar eenkeer met behandeling begin is, alte gewillig is om die besoeke te herhaal tot hy genees is. As hy nie meer opdaag nie, is dit as gevolg van omstandighede en nie uit vrye keuse nie.

Die gemiddelde aantal besoeke deur sifilislyers by die klinieke is 6.91 vir vroue en 4.6 vir mans (op verslae gebaseer).

Die navolgende tabelle gee die aantal pasiënte aan wat die onderskeie klinieke in die loop van die verslagjaar besoek het:—

SENTRALE OF HOOFKLINIEK

DIAGNOSE.

	Nuwe Gevalle		Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Sero-negatiewe Primêre Sifilis	109	—	379	—
Sero-positiewe Primêre Sifilis	168	12	703	54
Sekondêre Sifilis	58	97	262	545
Tersiêre Sifilis	29	3	195	60
Latente Sifilis	63	55	325	407
Neuro-sifilis	—	—	—	—
Aangebore Sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	1	2	6	9
Aangebore Sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	3	—	8	—
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE	431	169	1,878	1,075

Gonoree	955	23	3,222	122
G.C. Vulvo-vaginitis	—	—	—	—
Veneriese Gewasse	21	4	79	14
Nie-veneries	168	38	421	108
GROOTTOTAAL	1,575	234	5,600	1,319

	Mans	Vroue
Aantal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly	128	3
Aantal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is	95	55
Aantal gevalle wat as ten volle genees ontslaan is	753	57

VLAKFONTEIN-POLIKLINIEK

DIAGNOSE.

	Nuwe Gevalle		Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Sero-negatiewe Primêre Sifilis	4	1	20	8
Sero-positiewe Primêre Sifilis	3	3	28	13
Sekondêre Sifilis	3	24	28	195
Tersiêre Sifilis	1	3	1	30
Latente Sifilis	7	52	93	327
Neuro-sifilis	—	—	—	—
Aangebore Sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	2	—	30	13
Aangebore Sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	1	1	7	22
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE	21	84	207	608

Gonoree	53	6	272	53
Nie-veneries	24	22	82	54
GROOTTOTAAL	98	112	561	715

	Mans	Vroue
Aantal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly	7	—
Aantal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is	8	12
Aantal gevalle wat as ten volle genees ontslaan is	50	48

ATTERIDGEVILLE-POLIKLINIEK

DIAGNOSE.

	Nuwe Gevalle		Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Sero-negatiewe Primêre Sifilis	5	4	30	20
Sero-positiewe Primêre Sifilis	4	1	20	26
Sekondêre Sifilis	2	24	4	188
Tersiêre Sifilis	2	—	15	—
Latente Sifilis	1	24	7	238
Neuro-sifilis	—	—	—	—
Aangebore Sifilis onder 1 jaar	—	—	—	2
Aangebore Sifilis bo 1 jaar	1	5	2	57
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE	15	58	78	531

Gonoree	11	6	63	30
Veneriese Gewasse	1	—	1	—
Nie-veneries	3	6	12	21
GROOTTOTAAL	30	70	154	582

	Mans	Vroue
Aantal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly	—	—
Aantal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is	3	26
Aantal gevalle wat as ten volle genees ontslaan is	9	36

Daar was sedert verlede jaar 'n aanmerklike toename in die aantal behandelde gevalle (van Sifilis sowel as Gonoree) onder Nie-blankes.

Aantal Sifilisgevalle vir die jaar tot 31.12.57.....	591
Aantal Sifilisgevalle vir die jaar tot 31.12.58.....	778
Aantal Gonoreegevalle vir die jaar tot 31.12.57.....	668
Aantal Gonoreegevalle vir die jaar tot 31.12.58.....	1,054

GESONDHEIDSPROPAGANDA

Talle praatjies oor Openbare Gesondheidsaangeleenthede is in die loop van die jaar aan die publiek gegee.

Groot plakkate met Gesondheidspropagandaprente en gepaste slagspreuke daarop is op gunstige plekke in die stad uitgestal.

Kort rolprente is gereeld in die bioskope vertoon.

Alle bestelwaens van die Gesondheidsafdeling dra plakkate met die een of ander gesondheidsboodskap. Hierdie plakkate pas in spesiale gleuwe aan die sye en agterkante van die bestelwaens. Hulle word met gereelde tussenposes omgeruil.

Persoonderhoude en artikels het in beide Engelse en Afrikaanse koerante verskyn teen gemiddeld een per week.

INSPEKSIE VAN HOSPITALE, VERPLEEGINRIGTINGS, HERSTELLINGSOORDE EN TEHUISE VIR CHRONIESE PASIËNTE

In die loop van die jaar is al die bogenoemde inrigtings, behalwe dié wat onder die jurisdiksie van die Provinsiale Administrasie val, gereeld ten behoeve van die Departement van Gesondheidsinspekteer.

Die toesig en bestuur van hierdie inrigtings is oor die algemeen bevredigend.

Hospitaalruimte in Pretoria, die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal en die Andrew MacColm-hospitaal uitgesluit, is soos volg:—

A. Vir Blanke Mediese en Snykundige Gevalle:

Twee hospitale en een verpleeginrigting met 84, 56 en 31 beddens onderskeidelik.

B. Vir Blanke Kraamgevalle:

Twee Verpleeginrigtings en een Hospitaal met 35, 9 en 85 beddens onderskeidelik.

C. Nie Nie-blanke Kraamgevalle:

Honderd beddens in die Holy Cross-verpleeginrigting in Lady Selborne, 38 beddens in die Vlakfontein-kraaminrigting en 12 beddens in die Kraamafdeling van die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal. Slegs gevalle van geboortekomplikasies en eersbarendes word in die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal opgeneem.

Die Stadsraad van Pretoria dra 'n vaste jaarlikse toelae by tot die lopende uitgawes van die Holy Cross-verpleeginrigting en het ook 'n gedeelte van die bou- en toeruskoste van die Vlakfontein-verpleeginrigting betaal.

Die vinnige en ononderbroke toename in die bevolking van Vlakfontein en Atteridgeville het 'n akute tekort aan Nie-blanke kraambeddens tot gevolg gehad, sodat net die behoefstigste pasiënte tans gehuisves kan word.

KINDERSORGWERKSAAMHEDE

PERSONEEL.

Drie voltydse geneeskundige beamptes het vanjaar weer al hulle tyd aan voorgeboortelike sorg en kindersorgwerksaamhede bestee. Roetineprogramme is egter baie belemmer aangesien daar in ander seksies van die Gesondheidsafdeling gedurende die jaar drie vakatures vir geneeskundige beamptes bestaan het. Hierdie vakatures kon nie aangevul word nie, en geneeskundige beamptes verbonde aan kindersorgwerksaamhede moes by verskeie ander klinieke help.

Die aanstelling van 'n permanente deeltydse geneesheer om vir sessies van drie uur per week by die kliniek vir voorgeboortelike sorg te Vlakfontein te help, het van krag gebly. Die werk het hier dermate toegeneem, dat dit sonder hierdie hulp feitlik onmoontlik sou gewees het om daarmee vol te hou.

Die Blanke gesondheidsbesoeksterpersoneel is dieselfde as vir die vorige jaar, naamlik 19, met een vakante betrekking. Sestien van hierdie verpleegsters besit Gesondheidsbesoekster- en Skoolverpleegstersertifikate en/of Moederkundesertifikate. Een van die drie verpleegsters wat nie hierdie bykomende kwalifikasies besit nie, is 'n klinieksuster en twee doen tuberkulosewerk. Omdat geen verpleegsters met bykomende kwalifikasies in verband met Openbare Gesondheid gevind kon word nie, moes ons in die loop van die jaar een verpleegsuster aanstel wat nie oor hierdie bykomende kwalifikasies beskik nie. Sy het egter onderneem om die Gesondheidsbesoeksterskursus op deeltydse grondslag by die Tegniese Kollege te volg. Hierdie suster het die ekstra sertifikaat nou verwerf, sodat ons getal verpleegsters met bykomende kwalifikasies nog steeds op sestien staan.

Die Nie-blanke personeel is met twee vermeerder en tel tans 29. Hierdie personeelvermeerdering is te wyte aan die ontwikkeling te Vlakfontein en die bevolkingstoename in Atteridgeville. Vyftien van hierdie verpleegsters doen as kindersorgverpleegsters diens, sewe as kraamverpleegsters (daar is 'n vakature vir 'n kraamverpleegster) en sewe as tuberkulose- en geslagsiekteverpleegsters.

Weens die groot bevolkingsaanwas in die onderskeie lokasies, is daar nog nie 'n oplossing gevind vir die moeilikhede wat verlede jaar bestaan het omdat baie van ons kindersorgverpleegsters so besig is met kliniekwerk dat hulle nie genoeg tyd kry om noodsaaklike huisbesoek te doen nie.

Die totale getal huise in Atteridgeville was aan die end van hierdie jaar 4,496, in vergelyking met 3,990 aan die end van verlede jaar. Die inwonertal, wat tans op 27,929 staan, het in dieselfde mate toegeneem.

In Vlakfontein-Wes, met 'n inwonertal van 38,139, is daar 6,048 huise.

Vlakfontein-Oos het 'n inwonertal van 4,985 en daar is 784 huise. Op die oomblik trek net Vlakfontein-Wes voordeel uit ons kliniekdienste. Vlakfontein-Oos is myle ver weg van die kliniekgebou en die afstande is te lank om deur ons huidige verpleegpersoneel gedek te word.

In sowel Atteridgeville as Vlakfontein het die gebiede vir elke verpleegster net soos verlede jaar nog meer uitgebrei, en baie van die nuwe strate is so oneffe dat dit nie maklik is om per fiets te ry nie. Aangesien hierdie moeilikhede net in nuwe gebiede aangetref word, sal hulle egter met verloop van tyd verdwyn.

Die werk in Bantule is aan die end van Mei vanjaar gestaak omrede die verskuiwing van die hele bevolking na Atteridgeville, Saulsville en Vlakfontein toe.

PERSELE.

Daar is geen verandering in die kliniekgeriewe vir Blankes nie, en toestande kom presies ooreen met dié wat in verlede jaar se jaarverslag berig is.

Ophoping by die Sentrale Kliniekgebou in Vanderwaltstraat is so ernstig as ooit. Dit is veral die geval as gevolg van die groot toename in getalle vir immunisering teen poliomiëlitis en omdat vaksinstof vir derde inspuitings nou beskikbaar gestel is. Ons kyk gretig vooruit na die instelling van die moderne kliniekgeriewe wat by die skema vir die nuwe Blackwood Villa-gebou ingesluit is.

Die twee vertrekke wat in 29ste Laan, Villieria, aan ons verhuur word deur die S.A. Vrouefederasie, het 'n groot bate geblyk te wees. Die klinieke word tans onder gunstige omstandighede gehou en die aansienlike bywoningstoename toon aan hoeveel voordeel ons getrek het uit die verskuiwing van die kerkzaal in 24ste Laan af. Dit geld ook vir die kindersorgkliniek in 30ste Laan wat eers in die skoolgebou gehou is en wat ook hiernatoe oorgeplaas is.

Hoewel ons hoë verwagtings gekoester het ten opsigte van die instelling van klinieke vir voorgeboortelike sorg vir hierdie gebied, welke klinieke in hierdie twee vertrekke gehou sou word, was dit weens 'n gebrek aan personeel heeltemal onmoontlik om so 'n diens gedurende die loop van die jaar te begin.

Die ander kindersorgklinieke word nog in ongeskikte klaskamers gehou. Die kindersorgkliniek vir Booyens word nog, soos verlede jaar berig is, in een vertrek in 'n private woning gehou. Vanjaar het ons die moontlikheid daarvan ondersoek om 'n tydelike gebou op een van drie vakante en geskikgeleë munisipale erwe in hierdie gebied op te rig. Hierdie ondersoek word tans deur die Stadsingenieursafdeling gedoen. Ons meen dat, as dit vrugte afwerp, ons goed-ondersteunde klinieke in hierdie gebied sal kan vestig.

ALGEMEEN.

Die behoefte aan 'n geneeskundige beamppte met spesiale opleiding in die Psigiatrie, beide vir pasiënte en vir onderrig en behandeling in ons gewone kindersorgklinieke, raak al duideliker.

Die geneeskundige beamppte met opleiding in die Psigiatrie (wat ongelukkig uit diens getree het) het die aspek ingevoer wat oor geestesgesondheid handel. Daar word nog volgehou met die heroriëntasie van die werk wat as gevolg daarvan plaasgevind het. Daar is 'n groot behoefte daaraan dat meer tyd aan die individuele moeder en haar probleme gewy word. Ons probeer om in hierdie behoefte te voorsien. As gevolg hiervan kan minder besoeke afgelê word en minder klem word derhalwe op die getal besoeke gelê.

Die Tegniese Kollege het weer eens vir Blanke en vir Nie-blanke verpleegsters 'n Gesondheids-besoeksters- en 'n Skoolverpleegsterskursus aangebied. Hierdie kandidate was vir die grootste gedeelte van die jaar aflossingsgewyse by ons klinieke om die praktiese opleiding van 20 dae af te lê wat deur die Eksamenraad van die Royal Society for Health vereis word.

Die Universiteit van Pretoria het vanjaar sy eerste deeltydse kursus aangebied vir geneeshere wat vir die Diploma in Openbare Gesondheid studeer. Verskeie geneeskundige beamptes in ons personeel is as deeltydse lektore aangestel, en die vier kandidate het hulle vereiste praktiese opleiding by ons klinieke voltooi.

JEUGKLUB.

Die Universiteit se Afdeling vir Maatskaplike Dienste sit die bedrywighede van hierdie klub nog steeds voort.

STATISTIEKE TEN OPSIGTE VAN BLANKES

HUISBESOEKE DEUR GESONDHEIDSBESOEKSTERS.

(Syfers vir 1957 tussen hakies.)

1958:	Eerste besoeke	Daaropvolgende besoeke	Getal siek kinders besoek	Totale getal besoeke
	3,840 (3,727)	5,397 (6,411)	918 (767)	10,155 (10,905).

Die styging in die getal eerste besoeke stem ooreen met die styging in die geboortesyfer. Oor die afgelope paar jaar was daar weens die ondergemelde twee faktore 'n geleidelike daling in die getal daaropvolgende besoeke:—

- 'n Ernstige tekort aan geneeskundige personeel het dit noodsaaklik gemaak om Blanke gesondheidsbesoeksters te gebruik om by die Nie-blankeklinieke vir voorgeboortelike sorg bloeddrukke te neem, om die geneeshere te help. As gevolg hiervan is drie gesondheidsbesoeksters vir drie volle sessies per week uit hulle gebiede weggeneem.
- Die groter getal bywonings van die kindersorgklinieke vir Nie-blankes in Atteridgeville en Vlakfontein deur babas, het dit nodig gemaak dat ekstra Blanke gesondheidsbesoeksters by die onderskeie klinieke moes diens doen.

BESONDERHEDE VAN KLINIEKBYWONING.

(Syfers vir 1957 tussen hakies.)

	1ste bywoning	Her-bywoning	Deur geneesheer ondersoek
Sentraal, Dinsdag	70 (80)	817 (934)	683 (736)
Sentraal, Woensdag	143 (122)	965 (848)	
Sentraal, Vrydag	113 (116)	996 (912)	
Bloedstraat	71 (49)	794 (310)	
Weseinde	91 (118)	1,293 (1,518)	136 (161)
Proklamasieheuwel	34 (43)	430 (494)	14 (27)
Yskor	73 (52)	471 (463)	
Gezina	68 (66)	515 (580)	
Villieria, Woensdag	115 (96)	1,344 (1,150)	261 (183)
Villieria, Donderdag	76 (78)	697 (679)	
Wonderboomsuid	49 (56)	511 (514)	
Mayville	101 (96)	576 (760)	
Capital Park	100 (85)	817 (737)	
Hatfield	50 (71)	588 (768)	
Nieu-Muckleneuk	72 (87)	1,125 (1,085)	
Sunnyside, Dinsdag	119 (110)	1,502 (1,424)	
Sunnyside, Woensdag	97 (105)	1,402 (1,408)	
Riviera	52 (65)	579 (548)	71 (83)
Salvokop	22 (10)	395 (263)	
Danville	60 (69)	1,339 (847)	456 (377)
Weermagterrein	10 (2)	108 (188)	
Arcadia	64 (107)	849 (987)	
Tentoonstellingsterrein	36 (26)	643 (546)	
Hercules	193 (160)	3,192 (2,898)	944 (821)
Booysens	75 (59)	1,120 (1,016)	
Mountain View	113 (103)	1,679 (1,883)	
Pretoria-Tuine	126 (121)	1,613 (1,492)	
Rietfontein-Noord	44 (46)	414 (430)	
Voortrekkerweg	33 (30)	188 (213)	
Pierneefstraat	63 (32)	620 (144)	
Brooklyn	83 (46)	1,091 (624)	
TOTALE	2,419 (2,308)	28,817 (26,975)	2,596 (2,388)

Die afname in die getal gevalle wat op Dinsdae by die Sentrale Kliniek deur die geneesheer ondersoek is, is te wyte daaraan dat die spesiale weeklikse sessie vir babas en kinders met emosionele behoeftes en probleme tydelik afgeskaf moes word. Dit moes weens 'n tekort aan geneeskundige personeel gedoen word. Die geneeskundige beamppte wat hierdie weeklikse kliniek gehou het, moes by ander roetineklinieke help.

Die toename in bywonings by die Villieriase klinieke is, soos voorheen verklaar is, te danke daaraan dat die werk hier onder sulke aangename en gerieflike omstandighede gedoen word in die twee vertrekke wat by die S.A. Vrouefederasie gehuur word.

Die oorblywende veranderings is gering.

VOORGEBOORTELIKE KLINIEKE VIR BLANKES.

(Syfers vir 1957 tussen hakies.)

	Sentraal	Hercules	Danville	Totaal
Getal nuwe gevalle	319 (332)	162 (137)	64 (58)	545 (527)
Totale bywonings	1,994 (2,008)	930 (844)	478 (421)	3,402 (3,273)

TANDKLINIEK.

(Syfers vir 1957 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle wat die tandkliniek bygewoon het..... 92(82).

Baie pasiënte is na die tandkliniek verwys, maar dit is ten spyte van al die pogings om die publiek op te voed nog steeds, soos in die verlede, moeilik om die vooroordeel te oormees ter wat teen tandheelkundige behandeling gedurende swangerskap bestaan. Baie van die gevalle wat verwys is, is pasiënte uit ons mindergegoede gebiede waar die vooroordeel oorheersend is.

IMMUNISERING.

(Syfers vir 1957 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle wat ten volle teen difterie geïmmuniseer is..... 1,123 (1,062)

Getal gevalle wat ten volle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer is..... 1,039 (842)

Hoewel daar 'n toename is in die getal gevalle wat teen difterie en kinkhoes geïmmuniseer is, moes die syfers hoër gewees het. Aangesien ons vanjaar geen epidemie gehad het nie, was die publiek traag. Difterie moet altyd eers ernstig uitbreek voordat die publiek wakkerskrik omtrent die uiterse belangrikheid van immunisering daarteen. Hierdie gebrek aan belangstelling in weerwil van al ons pogings, is veral in die gebiede Danville en Hercules opmerklik.

POLIOMIELITIS.

(Syfers vir 1957 tussen hakies.)

Eerste inspuiting	Tweede inspuiting	Derde inspuiting
4,062 (3,547)	3,899 (4,530)	4,866 (615)

KRAAMTOESIG.

(Syfers vir 1957 tussen hakies.)

Getal kraamtasse geïnspekteer	76 (84)
Getal besoeke aan vroedvroue	14 (27)
Getal besoeke aan kraamgevalle	2 (6)
Getal besoeke aan kraaminrigtings	70 (85)
Getal besoeke aan tehuise vir bejaardes	21 (18)

Nog 3 tehuise vir bejaardes is geïnspekteer.

Ondersoek word nog steeds na doodgeboortes en sterfgevälle ingestel. Al die inligting wat ons byeengebring het, is aan die Vereniging van Verloskundige en Ginekoloë oorgedra. Hierdie ondersoeke lê drie belangrike feite bloot:—

1. Die syfers ten opsigte van doodgeboortes en sterfte onder pasgebore babas is hoog onder Blankes.
2. Ten spyte van sowel uitmuntende en moderne obstetriesse versorging en beheer as verbeterde voorgeboortelike toesig, is siektes soos toksemie van swangerskap en antepartum-bloeding by die moeder nog steeds belangrike faktore in verband met doodgeboortes en sterfte onder pasgebore babas.
3. In 'n groot persentasie doodgeboortes kon ons nie die oorsaak opspoor nie. Hierdie gevalle is onder die opskrif „Onbekende oorsake” geklassifiseer.

Morisson het in sy publikasie „Foetal and Neonatal Pathology” klem daarop gelê dat die oorsaak van die dood, in 40 % van die gevalle waar babas dood gebore is, ten spyte van lykskouings nie vasgestel kon word nie. Die persentasie „Onbekende oorsake” ten opsigte van doodgebore Blanke babas in Pretoria vir vanjaar is (hoewel geen lykskouings gehou is nie) baie soortgelyk aan Morisson se syfers.

Sowel uit ons eie ondersoekte as uit rekords dwarsdeur die wêreld blyk dit dat swak gesondheid by moeders, en die gevolglike hoë syfers ten opsigte van doodgeboortes en sterfte onder pasgebore babas, sal bly voortbestaan totdat daar 'n groter verbetering in die sosio-ekonomiese toestande van sekere seksies intree en totdat 'n deeglike kennis van epidemiologiese metodes en kliniese kennis betreffende die etiologie van toksemie van swangerskap opgedoen word.

KLEUTERSKOLE.

Soos in die verlede, het 'n geneeskundige beampte gereeld inspeksie gedoen by twee kleuterskole en een crèche, wat ook onder gereelde toesig van 'n gesondheidsbesoekster gestaan het. Ongelukkig het geen owerheid in Suid-Afrika tot dusver verantwoordelikheid aanvaar vir die bestuur en beheer van kleuterskole nie. 'n Paar organisasies het standaard opgestel wat egter nie toegepas is nie, omdat dit nog nie in die Kinderwet opgeneem is nie. As gevolg hiervan is toesig nog ontoereikend en baie moeilik.

NIE-BLANKE-KINDERSORG

ALGEMEEN.

Nie-blankeklinieke is in Atteridgeville, in die Kampongkliniek en in Vlakfontein gehou, en in Bantule tot aan die end van Mei toe al die dienste daar gestaak is omdat die lokasie ontruim is.

Die kliniekgebou in Saulsville is tans voltooi, maar weens gebrek aan geneeskundige personeel nog nie oopgestel nie. Inwoners van Saulsville (wat langsaan Atteridgeville is) het die Atteridgevillese kliniek bygewoon, en die groot toename in bywonings aldaar kan hieraan toegeskryf word.

In Vlakfontein vorder die werk in ons pasopgerigte kliniekgebou vlot, ten spyte van die uiters groot kliniekbywonings gedurende spitsstye.

Ondersoeke in verband met doodgeboortes en sterfgevälle onder die ouderdom van 5 jaar is in Atteridgeville, Vlakfontein en die Kampong uitgevoer. Die versamelde inligting kan om die volgende redes nog nie vir statistiese doeleindes gebruik word nie:—

Eerstens was dit in beide Atteridgeville en Vlakfontein weens personeeltekort en bevolkingsaanwas onmoontlik om ondersoek in te stel na al die gevalle van doodgeboortes en sterfgevälle wat onder ons aandag gekom het.

Tweedens is die bevallings van baie nuwelinge deur plaaslike „vroedvroue” in die lokasie waargeneem, en geboortes, doodgeboortes en sterfgevälle het enigiets van 6 maande tot 'n jaar daarna eers onder ons aandag gekom.

Derdens kon besonderhede en adresse betreffende geboortes, doodgeboortes en sterfgevälle wat deur die Holy Cross- en die Denneboom-kraaminrigting aan ons meegedeel is, in 'n groot persentasie van die gevalle nie deur ons personeel opgespoor word nie, deurdat die meedelaars die verkeerde adresse verstrek het. In 'n poging om hierdie moeilikheid te oorbrug, het ons in die geval van Atteridgeville nou die Begraafplaasopsigter genader om inligting in verband met die teraardebestelling van doodgebore babas en sterfgevälle onder die ouderdom van 5 jaar. Selfs hier is daar in 'n groot persentasie gevalle nog baie onjuisthede. Hetsy die nommer of die naam van die straat is verkeerd opgegee, of in sommige instansies is die van verkeerd gespel, wat opsporing feitlik onmoontlik maak. Totdat noukeuriger inligting bekom word, het die beskikbare syfers maar 'n baie geringe statistiese waarde.

HUISBESOEKE.

(Syfers vir 1957 tussen hakies.)

	Bantoes	Kampong Asiate	Kleurlinge	Att'ville Bantoes	Bantule Bantoes	Vlakfontein Bantoes
Eerste besoeke aan pasgebore babas ...	17 (10)	188 (178)	95 (117)	1,373 (1,239)	115 (239)	315 (—)
Daaropvolgende besoeke	127 (44)	1,640 (2,225)	1,404 (1,817)	4,547 (3,785)	1,717 (4,203)	— (—)
Besoeke aan siek kinders	2 (—)	111 (74)	79 (—)	117 (141)	158 (149)	— (—)
Getal siek kinders besoek	— (—)	104 (47)	47 (41)	106 (123)	— (59)	— (—)

By die Kampongkliniek het die getal eerste en daaropvolgende besoeke aan pasgebore babas toegeneem, in weerwil van die feit dat baie gesinne na huise in Vlakfontein of Atteridgeville oorgeplaas is. Die rede hiervoor is dat die Bantoes wat in Bantule agtergebly het, deur die personeel van die Kampongkliniek besoek is.

Daar is eers vanjaar begin met eerste besoeke aan pasgebore babas in die nuwe Vlakfontein-lokasie.

Die getal eerste besoeke aan pasgebore babas in Atteridgeville en Vlakfontein weerspieël nie die getal geboortes nie, omdat die personeel se aandag nog steeds hoofsaaklik aan die groot getal bywonings by die kliniek gewy word. Die meeste van hulle tyd word hierdeur in beslag geneem en huisbesoeke moes effens verwaarloos word.

In Vlakfontein is daar net twee sessies per week beskikbaar vir huisbesoek, waarmee eers begin Oktober 'n aanvang gemaak is. Weens die groot kliniekbywonings waardeur die personeel meeste van die tyd besig gehou is, kon daaropvolgende besoeke of besoeke aan siek kinders nie onderneem word nie.

BYWONINGS BY KINDERSORGKLINIEKE.

(Syfers vir 1957 tussen hakies.)

	Kampong			Atteridgeville	Bantule	Vlakfontein
	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge	Bantoes	Bantoes	Bantoes
Eerste bywonings . . .	741 (818)	141 (152)	118 (182)	1,451 (1,014)	85 (262)	2,451 (2,664)
Herbywonings	1,895 (1,683)	1,220 (1,408)	1,862 (1,629)	13,915 (14,840)	1,241 (4,349)	15,351 (12,315)
Deur geneesheer ondersoek	681 (473)	408 (274)	521 (252)	5,195 (3,932)	249 (510)	4,503 (4,195)

Die getal eerste bywonings is in Vlakfontein weens herreëling van die bywoonstelsel kleiner as dié vir die vorige jaar. Al die kinders wat vir die eerste keer die kliniek bygewoon het, is voorheen hier ingesluit maar gedurende die laaste gedeelte van verlede jaar en gedurende die loop van vanjaar is net babas en kinders onder die ouderdom van vyf jaar by die syfers ingesluit.

Die getal herbywonings en die getal kinders wat deur die geneesheer ondersoek is, toon by die Kampongkliniek 'n toename ten opsigte van Bantoes, in weerwil van die feit dat 'n groot aantal gesinne wat eers hier gewoon het, tans in Atteridgeville, Saulsville en Vlakfontein hervestig is. Hierdie toename is veroorsaak deurdat sowel Bantoes van die buitestedelike gebiede as die oorblywende inwoners van Bantule, na die Kampongkliniek toe gekom het.

Al die syfers vir Bantule het grootliks afgeneem, omdat dienste hier van einde Mei gestaak is.

VOORGEBOORTELIKE KLINIEKE.

(Syfers vir 1957 tussen hakies.)

	Kampong		Att'ville	Bantule	Vlakfontein	Totaal
	Bantoes	Kleurlinge en Asiate	Bantoes	Bantoes	Bantoes	
Getal nuwe gevalle wat hulle by klinieke aangemeld het	1,727 (1,669)	164 (141)	1,440 (1,020)	87 (207)	2,107 (1,986)	5,525 (5,023)
Getal bywonings	5,759 (5,689)	995 (883)	8,365 (6,374)	559 (1,284)	9,048 (8,031)	24,726 (22,261)

Die syfertoename vir Bantoes, by die kampongklinieke, is hoofsaaklik die gevolg van bywonings deur inwoners van buitestedelike gebiede en deur die oorblywende inwoners van Bantule.

BEVALLINGS WAARGENEEM DEUR VROEDVROUE.

(Syfers vir 1957 tussen hakies.)

Bantule	Vlakfontein	Atteridgeville
25 (21)	188 (95)	706 (336)

IMMUNISERINGSKLINIEKE.

(Syfers vir 1957 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle teen difterie geïmmuniseer	1,174 (1,023)
Getal gevalle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer	1,127 (1,023)

VOEDSKEMAS.

Die enigste oorblywende voedskema, wat in Bantule bestaan het, is einde Mei gestaak.

PRETORIASE KLEUTERSKOLE

Die Stadsraad van Pretoria verleen sedert 1932 aansienlike bystand aan kleuterskole binne sy gebied. Hy was een van die eerste van 'n gestadig toenemende aantal munisipaliteite om die bydrae van goedbeheerde kleuterskole tot 'n afgeronde program van openbare gesondheidsdienste te besef. Die kleuterskool volg die baba- en kindersorgkliniek logies op. Onder toesig van spesiaal-opgeleide personeel verskaf dit aan kinders van twee jaar tot skoolgaande ouderdom geriewe soos ruimte, veiligheid, gesondheidsorg en -opleiding, geselskap, geleentheid tot aktiewe, opbouende spel, en opleiding sowel in selfstandigheid as in maatskaplike samewerking. Wat betref liggaamlike, emosionele en maatskaplike gesondheid, voorsien dit dus in die noodsaaklike behoeftes van kinders van hierdie ouderdom. In hierdie voorskoolse jare lê die kleuterskool 'n fondament vir die gesonde groei en ontwikkeling van toekomsburgers.

'n Paar munisipaliteite het hulle eie kleuterskole onder hulle gesondheidsafdelings. Andere, soos Pretoria, skenk jaarlikse toekennings aan skole wat deur komitees sonder winsbejag beheer word. In 1958 het die Pretoriase kleuterskole wat hieronder in volgorde van oprigting genoem word, hulptoekennings van die Munisipaliteit ontvang:—

Goede Hoop:	Strubenstraat.
Clare Pentz:	Zeilerstraat.
Oostelike Voorstede:	Duxburyweg.
Eudora Hauptfleisch:	Strubenstraat.
Rachel Spero:	Beatrixstraat.
Riviera-Rietondale:	Lysstraat.
Saamstaan:	Rosestraat.
Sunnyside:	Vosstraat.
Hillcrest:	Duncanstraat.
Sorgsentrum vir Nie-blanke/Kleur- lingkinders:	Kleurlingreserwe.

Benewens die munisipale hulptoekenning het twee van die bogemelde kleuterskole ook bystand van die Munisipale Gesondheidsafdeling ontvang in die vorm van die dienste van 'n geneesheer of 'n distriksgesondheidsbesoekster. Aan die pionier-kleuterskool van Pretoria word daar in 'n munisipale gebou akkommodasie verskaf.

Die Transvaalse Onderwysdepartement het aan al die kleuterskole wat hulptoekennings ontvang, erkenning verleen vir die doel van die *per capita*-subsidie wat gegee word aan alle kleuterskole wat ten opsigte van akkommodasie, toerusting, personeel en program 'n bepaalde standaard handhaaf.

Vier van die skole hou van 8 vm. tot 2 nm. aan, verskaf 'n middagmaal, en maak voorsiening vir 'n slapie na ete; vier is net soggens oop. Hierdie agt volg die Staatskoolkwartale na. Een Blankeschool hou van 7.30 vm. tot 5.30 nm. aan en is op Saterdag en gedurende skoolvakansies oop, waardeur dit vir die kinders van werkende moeders voorsiening maak. Die Sorgsentrum vir Kleurlingkinders se program dek ook die hele dag, maar die sentrum is nie op Saterdag en gedurende skoolvakansies oop nie.

Gelde wissel van 6d. per maand tot £7.7.0 per kwartaal, na gelang van die geldelike omstandighede van die gesinne wat bedien word.

In die Blankeschool wat hulptoekennings ontvang, het die totale gemiddelde bywoning van kinders in 1958 op 515 te staan gekom, en dit is 'n hoogs onvoldoende gedeelte van die stad se voorskoolse bevolking. Die skole het deurentyd lang waglyste van kinders wat nie geakkommodeer kan word nie.

Benewens die tien kleuterskole wat deur die Munisipaliteit gesubsidieer word, is daar een in die Andries Hendrik Potgieter-tehuis wat deur die Hervormde Kerk beheer word, en een vir Indiërs in die Asiëbuurt. Albei ontvang provinsiale subsidie. Daar is ook kleuterskoolseksies in die Skool vir Serebraal-verlamde Kinders en in die Transoranje-skool vir Doves, wat onder beskerming van die Uniedepartement van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap staan.

PRETORIASE TANDKLINIEK

Vir die tydperk April 1957 tot Maart 1958.

1. Die Pretoriase Tandkliniek word bestuur deur 'n Beheerraad bestaande uit verteenwoordigers van die Stadsraad, die Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie, die Noord-Transvaalse tak van die Tandheelkundige Vereniging van Suid-Afrika, en die Uniedepartement van Gesondheid.

2. HULPTOEKENNINGS

Die Stadsraad het £3,100 per jaar toegeken. Die Uniedepartement van Gesondheid ken £3,100 per jaar toe vir alle dienste, uitgesonderd vir behoeftige kinders wat Transvaalse skole bywoon. Die Provinsiale Administrasie het sy toekenning van £9,600 per jaar hernuwe.

3. TANDARTSE

Die personeel bestaan uit 'n superintendent, vyf voltydse tandartse en een deeltydse tandarts.

4. SKOOLDIENSTE

Sewentig Blankeskole is geïnspekteer en 38,102 kinders ondersoek. Ses Nie-blankeskole is geïnspekteer en 3,251 kinders ondersoek.

5. OGGENDKLINIEKE

Die ondergemelde tandetrekdiens is by die kliniek gelewer:—

Getal skole waaraan aandag geskenk is	18
Getal sessies gehou	18
Getal kinders behandel	839
Getal tande getrek	1,010

6. BEWARINGSBEHANDELING EN TANDETREKDIENSTE

Afgesien van ondersoek tydens skoolinspeksies, het tandartse gedurende die jaar die ondersoek gedoen en die tande gestop en getrek waarvoor die syfers hier volg:—

Getal kinders ondersoek	8,895
Getal kinders behandel	19,978
Getal stopsels voltooi	16,802
Getal tande getrek	7,596

7. GOUDSTOPSELS EN PROSTETIEK

87 goudstopsels is voltooi,
84 gedeeltelike kunsgebite is verskaf, en
4 kunsgebitherstellings is gedoen.

8. MOBIELE EENHEID-DIENSTE

Die mobiele tandheelkunde-eenheid is vir die ondergemelde dienste gebruik:—

1. Subklinieke:

Die ondergemelde tandetrekdiens is tydens oggendsessies by die skole gelewer:—

Getal skole besoek	10
Getal sessies	14
Getal kinders behandel	681
Getal tande getrek	845

2. Meerhof-hospitaal vir Chroniese Siekes:

Getal besoeke	4
Getal kinders ondersoek	88
Getal stopsels voltooi	69
Getal tande getrek	31

3. Bewaringsbehandeling en Tandetrekdiens:

Bewaringsbehandeling en tandetrekdiens is by die volgende skole gelewer: Kameeldrift, Heuningnestkrans, Wintersnest, Danie Malan en Rachel de Beer.

Getal kinders ondersoek	1,550
Getal kinders behandel	1,193
Getal stopsels voltooi	1,123
Getal tande getrek	359

9. AFDELINGS VOORSKOOLSE SORG, SORG VOOR EN NA DIE GEBOORTE, EN NIE-STAATSKOLE

Benewens die vervulling van ander kliniekpligte, is een tandarts vir die bogenoemde pasiënte verantwoordelik. Die seksie vir nie-Staatskole neem gestadig toe.

10. ORTODONTIESE DIENSTE

Een deeltydse tandarts is tydens twee oggendsessies per week vir die Afdeling Ortodontiek verantwoordelik. Daar is nog 'n waglys van ongeveer driehonderd pasiënte wat hierdie soort behandeling nodig het.

Gedurende die onderhawige tydperk is 115 toestelle voltooi en 32 herstellings gedoen.

11. NIE-BLANKEDIENSTE

Twee tandartse, wat ook Blanke skoolkinders behandel, lewer by die klinieke in Marabastad, Lady Selborne en Atteridgeville dienste aan Nie-blankes. Die aanvraag na bewaringsbehandeling in hierdie afdelings skep steeds meer probleme. Die werkers kan die aanvraag nie bevredig nie.

TABEL TEN OPSIGTE VAN BLANKES.

1955	1958	Opgenome Pasiënte			Behandeling vol-tooi	Onder-soeke	Behandelings					Totaal
		Nuut	Herbe-soeke	Totaal			Stop-sels	Wortel kanaal- en pulpa-behandeling	Voorbe-hou-ding	Getrek	Tand-vleis-behandeling. Droë tand-kaste, ens.	
Voorskoolse kinders	1955-56	97	100	197	34	98	189	—	—	122	40	450
	1956-57	115	106	221	38	112	152	—	—	118	68	450
	1957-58	87	132	219	26	90	140	—	2	128	60	420
Skoolkinders ..	1955-56	7,913	11,599	19,472	4,544	7,583	16,572	7	146	8,840	1,013	34,161
	1956-57	8,025	11,389	19,414	4,107	8,280	17,092	18	190	7,512	1,988	35,080
	1957-58	8,585	11,393	19,978	4,193	8,895	16,802	180	252	7,596	1,356	35,081
Privaatskole....	1955-56	77	163	240	40	81	284	—	4	46	51	466
	1956-57	92	319	411	39	97	416	1	2	64	155	735
	1957-58	144	367	511	57	143	513	9	8	92	98	813
Voor en na die geboorte	1955-56	106	177	283	43	107	263	—	5	173	62	610
	1956-57	86	179	265	22	77	242	2	8	112	94	535
	1957-58	81	209	290	29	92	205	2	30	156	55	540
Totaal	1955-56	8,193	12,039	20,134	4,661	7,869	17,308	7	156	9,181	1,166	35,687
	1956-57	8,318	11,993	20,311	4,206	8,566	17,902	21	200	7,806	2,305	36,800
	1957-58	8,897	12,101	20,998	4,305	9,120	17,660	191	292	7,972	1,569	36,854

L.W.—Stopsels word getel volgens die getal betrokke tandoppervlakke.

		Opgenome Pasiënte			Onder-soeke	Behandeling				Totaal
		Nuut	Her-besoeke	Totaal		Stop-sels	Voorbe-hoeding	Getrek	Tand-vleis-behandeling. Droë tand-kaste, ens.	
Voorskools.....	1955-56	448	112	560	151	22	—	547	44	764
	1956-57	688	45	733	466	22	—	345	22	855
	1957-58	317	28	345	121	26	—	307	15	409
Skoolkinders	1955-56	860	232	1,092	95	104	1	1,171	21	1,392
	1956-57	1,719	272	1,991	609	173	3	1,732	47	2,564
	1957-58	1,589	345	1,934	473	380	1	1,689	59	2,602
Volwassenes	1955-56	5,411	998	6,409	75	15	3	9,597	28	9,718
	1956-57	5,630	1,441	7,071	40	16	—	9,718	63	9,837
	1957-58	5,837	1,323	7,160	209	15	—	9,526	129	9,879
Totaal	1955-56	6,719	1,342	8,061	321	141	4	11,315	93	11,874
	1956-57	8,037	1,758	9,795	1,115	211	3	11,795	132	13,256
	1957-58	7,743	1,696	9,439	803	421	1	11,522	203	12,890

L.W.—Stopsels word getel volgens die getal betrokke tandoppervlakke.

GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEKE DEUR GENEESKUNDIGE BEAMPTES IN DIE GESONDHEIDSAFDELING UITGEVOER

'n Totaal van 857 sulke geneeskundige ondersoeke is uitgevoer. Hierdie syfer omvat die geneeskundige ondersoek van persone wat tot die Munisipale diens toegetree het en spesiale geneeskundige ondersoeke kragtens die Ongevallewet of vir Pensioenfonds- of ander doeleindes.

SLAGPLAAS

PERSONEEL

Die personeelstaat is soos volg:—

Direkteur: Die Stadsgesondheidshoof.
Bestuurder: Dr. W. J. Wheeler.
Rekenmeester: Mnr. V. A. Campbell.
Klerk Graad I: Mnr. A. MacKenzie.
Tikster/Klerke: Mej. J. H. J. Meyer.
Assistent-hoofgesondheidsinspekteur: Mnr. W. Scott.
Senior Gesondheidsinspekteur: Mnr. J. T. Gordon.
Vleisinspekteurs: Vier.
Superintendent, Neweprodukte en Koelingsinstallasie: Mnr. J. A. Matthee.
Monteur-draaibankwerker: Een.
Werkplaas-assistent: Een.
Masjienbedieners: Sewe.
Opsigter/Werfvoorman: Een.
Skoonmaaknasieners: Twee.
Skoonmakershandlanger: Een.
Skoonmakers: Twee.
Nagwag: Een.
Bantoes: 48.

Mej. H. C. Wessels, Senior Klerke, het gedurende die jaar bedank en sy is deur mnr. A. MacKenzie, Klerk Graad I, vervang.

Die Superintendent, Neweprodukte en Koelingsinstallasie, is na 'n ongeluk in 1948 nog nie daartoe in staat om sy pligte te hervat nie, en volgens aanduidings sal sy dienste binnekort beëindig word.

Aangesien twee lede van die inspekteurspersoneel ernstig siek is, doen net die Senior Vleisinspekteur diens en moet die personeel uit die distriksinspektoraat aangevul word.

Die betrekking van Assistent-stadsveearts is nog vakant. Teen die salaris wat tans aangebied word, is die moontlikheid gering dat die betrekking bevredigend gevul sal kan word.

Dit is met leedwese dat die afsterwe van mnr. P. T. Furstenburg, 'n vleisinspekteur, gemeld word.

Aangesien die reëling waarvolgens die skoonmaak van die krale deur die Afdeling Parke onderneem is onbevredigend was, het die Raad besluit dat die Slagplaas vyf Bantoes vir hierdie werk in diens moet neem, en dat die bedrag van hulle lone aan die Afdeling Parke gedebiteer moet word.

VLEISVOORRADE

Uit die aangehegte lys sal gemerk word dat daar weer eens 'n toename was in die getal diere wat geslag is. Weens die gestadige groei van Pretoria en sy omstreke is dit te verwagte.

Die gehalte van beesvleis het veel te wense oorgelaat, daar die leweringsgebied 'n kwaai droogte deurgemaak het. Selfs die vee wat van Suidwes-Afrika af gebring is, was oor die algemeen in 'n swak kondisie. Teen die end van die jaar is daar derhalwe baie hoë pryse vir bees- en skaapvleis behaal.

Die skema waarvolgens karkasse aan die haak verkoop word, is uitgebrei om varkvleis in te sluit en die lewering van veral die laere gehalte varkvleis het onmiddellik toegeneem. 'n Getroue beeld van die mark sal egter eers verkry kan word nadat 'n hele tydjie verloop het.

Die lewering van pluimvee aan die Slagplaas is nog wisselvallig, hoewel daar 'n vaste handel is ten opsigte van diere wat volgens Kosher-voorskrifte geslag is.

Die toevoer van diere na die Slagplaas is nog onbevredigend en dit is die hooforsaak van pryswisselings, wat groot ontevredenheid onder produsente veroorsaak. Die vleishandel tussen die Rand en Pretoria dien ongetwyfeld om die prys ietwat te stabiliseer.

GEBOU EN INSTALLASIES

Die uitbreiding van die hangsaal het sowel verkope as die verwydering van karkasse grootliks vergemaklik.

Die nuwe stoomketel is amper klaar geïnstalleer, terwyl daar begin is met die ekstra latrine- en wasgeriewe wat deur die Inspekteur van Fabriek vereis is. Sekere kraaluitbreidings word ook onderneem. Die lewering van elektrisiteit is verbeter.

Die ontoereikendheid van die hele inrigting word desondanks by die dag duideliker en voordat 'n nuwe slagplaas opgerig kan word, sal 'n redelike bedrag bestee moet word om die ophoping te verlig wat sal ontstaan het.

NUWE SLAGPLAAS

Hierdie saak is aan die Raad se Slagplaas-onderkomitee oorgelaat en die verslag aan hierdie onderkomitee is vertraag deur die oorweging wat verleen moet word aan die ontwikkeling van 'n terrein wat nie net die Slagplaas nie, maar ook die Mark en moontlik ander Afdelings sal huisves.

VERVAARDIGING VAN NEWEPRODUKTE

Die vervaardiging van beenmeel is gedurende die jaar gestaak en bene word nie meer by buitebronne gekoop nie. Dit is nodig bevind hoofsaaklik omdat masjinerie uitgeslyt geraak het. Die vervaardiging van bloedmeel, karkasmeel en vet word voortgesit. Aanvraag oortref steeds produksie en die prys van karkas- en bloedmeel word steeds op veel laer as die heersende wêreldmarkprys beheer.

TEENGEKOME SIEKTES

Hier het die prentjie baie soortgelyk gebly aan dié gedurende die vorige jaar. Die effense toename in die voorkoms van tuberkulose en sistiserkose by varke is hoofsaaklik te wyte aan die groter getal varke behorende aan Bantoes, wat van Bantoebronne afkomstig was.

Globidiose was nog volop by vee, hoewel daar minder gevorderde gevalle as in vorige jare gevind is.

Sistiserkose is steeds die siekte wat die grootste verkwisting van ons bees- en varkveisvoorrade veroorsaak, terwyl kaasagtige limfklierontsteking by skape 'n belangrike rol speel.

ALGEMEEN

Daar is gedurende die jaar lesings gehou sowel vir kwekelinge (Royal Society for Health) van die Worcesterse Tegniese Kollege tydens hulle praktiese opleiding by die Slagplaas as vir studente (Royal Society for Health) by die Pretoriase Tegniese Kollege. Daar is ook 'n reeks lesings en praktiese demonstrasies gehou vir vier geneeshere wat die nagraadse kursus vir die Diploma in Openbare Gesondheid gevolg het.

Die Slagplaas word van tyd tot tyd deur groepe skoolkinders, studente, boere, ens. besoek.

Verskeie liggame, soos die Universiteit van Pretoria, Onderstepoort, die Euro vir Standaarde, ens. maak van die inrigting en sy personeel gebruik vir die versameling van organe, parasiete, ens. vir navorsingsdoeleindes.

GESLAGTE DIERE EN PLUIMVEE

	Januarie-Desember 1958	Januarie-Desember 1957
Bulle.....	781	625
Koeie	16,637	14,237
Osse	53,011	51,765
Totale getal beeste	70,429	66,627
Kalwers	3,683	3,175
Skape	149,863	126,223
Bokke	567	515
Varke	25,497	27,029
Totaal	250,039	223,569
Donkies	1,776	1,526
Perde	409	634
Muile	14	20
	2,199	2,180
Hoenders.....	49,445	46,916
Eende	2,740	2,851
Duiwe	—	24
Kalkoene	1,428	1,520
Bantams	—	3
Ganse	76	26
Kuikens	1,224	822
Tarentale	7	—
	54,920	52,162

INGEVOERDE VLEIS GEÏNSPEKTEER

Beeskarkasse	5	—
Skaapkarkasse	—	—
Varkkarkasse	1,665½	1,191½

AFGEKEURDE BEES- EN VARKKARKASSE EN -ORGANE

	Beeste	Kalwers	Skape en Bokke	Varke
Karkasse	1,454	100	287	321
Koppe	318	—	—	11
Harte	90	—	—	—
Binnegoed	3,707	—	99,048	—
Niere	417	—	—	—
Lewers	12,173	—	72,222	—
Longe	3,330	—	7,407	—
Harslag	658	—	6,831	—
Kwarte	71	—	476	—
Milte	3,661	—	—	—
Sterte	316	—	—	—
Tonge	435	—	—	11
Afval	3,663	—	—	—
Uiers	1,789	—	—	—
Ingewande	1,486	100	485	384

TOTALE AFKEURINGS

	Januarie-Desember 1958	Januarie-Desember 1957
Beesvleis	2.064 %	1.93 %
Kalfsvleis	2.715 %	4.787 %
Skaapvleis	0.190 %	0.204 %
Varkvleis	1.258 %	1.136 %

GEWIG VAN AFGEKEURDE KARKASSE EN GEDEELTES DAARVAN,
IN TONNE

	Januarie-Desember 1958	Januarie-Desember 1957
Beesvleis	361.42	330.03
Kalfsvleis	1.975	3.276
Skaapvleis	6.336	5.522
Varkvleis	19.978	17.128
Perdevleis	0.778	0.342
Donkievleis	0.239	0.085
	<u>390.726</u>	<u>356.383</u>

SISTISERKOSE (Masels)

	Getal aangetas	Getal afgekeur	Getal behou vir koel- kamerbehandeling
Beesvleis	4,512 of 6.406 %	978 of 1.388 %	3,534 of 5.017 %
Varkvleis	283 of 1.109 %	248 of 0.972 %	35 of 0.141 %
	1957		
Beesvleis	4,169 of 6.257 %	860 of 1.291 %	3,309 of 4.966 %
Kalfsvleis	1 of 0.031 %	—	1 of 0.031 %
Varkvleis	240 of 0.888 %	206 of 0.762 %	34 of 0.126 %

Organe van beeskarkasse wat deur sistiserkose (masels) aangetas is en vir koelkamerbehandeling behou is:—

Harte	Lewers	Sterte	Tonge	Koppe
3,618	2,178	3,515	3,511	3,514

TUBERKULOSE

	Getal aangetas	Getal algemeen	Getal gelokaliseerd
Beesvleis	57 of 0.080 %	25 of 0.035 %	32 of 0.045 %
Varkvleis	52 of 0.204 %	24 of 0.094 %	28 of 0.109 %
	1957		
Beesvleis	73 of 0.109 %	25 of 0.037 %	48 of 0.072 %
Varkvleis	40 of 0.148 %	12 of 0.044 %	28 of 0.104 %

INGEVOERDE VLEIS

4 beeskarkasse is vir koelkamerbehandeling behou.
1 beeskarkas is afgekeur.

GETAL SMERE ONDERSOEK

Van diere wat in krale en trokke gevrek het	228
Van diere wat van buite gebring is om vernietig te word.....	12
Totaal	<u>240</u>

AFGEKEURDE EKWINES

Donkies	Perde
4	3

AFGEKEURDE PLUIMVEE

Hoenders	Kalkoene	Konyne
98	2	2

SIEKTES WAAROM KARKASSE, ENS. AFGEKEUR IS

Siektes	Beeskar- kasse	Bees- kwarte	Kalfs- vleis	Skaap- karkasse	Skaap- kwarte	Bokke	Varke	Perde	Donkies
Aktinomikose	—	Lok. 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaasagtige limfklierontsteking.....	—	—	—	130	476 Aangetas 19,811	—	—	—	—
Kaasagtige limfklierontsteking....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermaering	14	—	24	63	—	5	3	—	2
Emfiseem	10	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uitwendige kneusing	120	14	—	18	—	—	11	—	—
Uitwendige kneusing (lb.)	—	53,828	—	281	—	—	676	—	—
Gangreen	52	20	—	1	—	—	6	—	—
Onrypheid	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geelsug	1	—	2	19	—	—	—	—	—
Kwaadaardige gewasse	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Masels	978	—	—	—	—	—	248	—	—
Vrekte	3	—	—	10	—	—	1	—	—
Veelvoudige absesse	52	30	—	3	—	—	11	—	—
Nawelsiekte	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buikvliesontsteking	11	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	—
Borsvliesontsteking	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bors- en buikvliesontsteking	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piëmie	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septiese mastitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septiese metritis	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Septiese pneumonie	4	—	2	20	—	1	2	—	1
Tuberkulose	25	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Karsinoom	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—
Koorsagtig	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Edeem	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bloedings	2	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	—
Huidontsteking	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rooiwater	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwe groeisels	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traumatiese hartsakontsteking ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Globidiose	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nefritis	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Uremie	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Melanose	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Anemie	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bemors	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kwaadaardige groeisels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	1,454	71	100	281	476	6	321	3	4

SIEKTES WAAROM PLUIMVEE AFGEKEUR IS

	Konyne	Hoenders	Kalkoene
Buikvliesontsteking	—	26	—
Gangreen	—	2	1
Kneusing	—	1	1
Absesse	—	2	—
Karsinoom	—	25	—
Nuwe groeisels	—	4	—
Tuberkulose	—	1	—
Gevrek	2	37	—
	<u>2</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>2</u>

VERKOOPT NIEUWPRODUKTE VIR JAAR GEËINDIG 31.12.1958

	Ton	lb.
Velgedeeltes	293	1,357
Varkvet	1	631
Beenmeel	109	1,198
Karkasmeel	334	1,003
Bloedmeel	182	556
Harde vet	68	385
Varkhaar	1	1,461
Vere	1	1,607

OPGAWE VAN DIE GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS SE WERK

Die Afdeling het dwarsdeur die onderhawige jaar 'n tekort in sy gemagtigde personeelsterkte van gesondheidsinspekteurs gehad, hoewel dit aan die einde van die tydperk duidelik was dat personeel vryliker beskikbaar geword het. 'n Saak wat kommer baar, is dat, ten spyte van herhaalde advertensies om gekwalifiseerde vleisinspekteurs by die Slagplaas, die reaksie uiters swak was. As gevolg van die voortdurend toenemende tekort aan vleisinspekteurs, was dit nodig om minstens twee gesondheidsinspekteurs en dikwels drie of vier, die hele jaar deur van die Gesondheidsafdeling na die Slagplaas te sekondeer. Die meeste gesondheidsinspekteurs hou nie van dié werk nie. Ek waardeer die gewilligheid waarmee die gesondheidsinspekteurs by die Slagplaas behulpzaam was.

Met die beskikbaarheid van meer personeellede, was dit moontlik om beter toesig oor die onderskeie distrikte en die stad uit te oefen en om effens meer huis-na-huis-werk te doen as wat tot dusver moontlik was.

Gedurende Oktober 1958 is al die groothandelslagters in kennis gestel dat die bepalinge van die Verordeninge betreffende Openbare Gesondheid wat op slagtersvoertuie betrekking het, op 9 Februarie 1959 van krag sal word en dat die Afdeling voornemens is om hulle streng toe te pas.

Die betrokke verordeninge lui soos volg:—

„8.(5)(a) Voertuig wat 'n slagter gebruik om vleis mee te vervoer, moet aan die volgende spesifikasie voldoen:—

Die raamwerk van so 'n voertuig moet geheel en al toe wees en die nodige deure, wat stofdig moet wees, moet aan die agterkant of aan die sykante van die raamwerk wees; en die hele binnekant van die voertuig, met inbegrip van die deksel en bodem, kante en ente, moet met gegalvaniseerde sink of ander soortgelyke ondeurdringbare materiaal, minstens dikte No. 18, uitgevoer wees, deeglik vasgebout en vasgeheg, en alle laste moet gesoldeer of gesweis en waterdig gemaak wees en 'n gladde oppervlakte hê. Alle binneboue en klinknaelkoppe moet rond gemaak wees sodat hulle nie die skoonmaak van die voertuig belemmer nie; en daar mag behalwe die boue en klinknaelkoppe niks binne die voertuig se binnevlak uitsteek nie. Daar moet twee openinge, elkeen van 'n duim in deursnee, in die bodem van die voertuig gemaak wees om die water te laat uitloop wanneer die voertuig skoongemaak word. Hierdie openinge moet op geskikte en doeltreffende wyse toegedek wees wanneer die voertuig in gebruik is.

(b) Indien daar verlang word om afval gelyktydig met vleis in 'n voertuig te vervoer, moet daar 'n kassie vir die afval gebruik word wat uitgevoer en bedek moet wees met 'n ondeurdringbare materiaal soos in paragraaf (a) beskryf."

Hoewel die verordeninge gedurende Februarie 1956 afgekondig is, is daar spesiale voorsiening gemaak dat bovermelde artikels eers op 9 Februarie 1959 van krag sal word, d.i. drie jaar na afkondiging.

Die voormelde omsendbrief het 'n onmiddellike reaksie uitgelok van die groothandelslagters wat, ten spyte van skriftelike en mondelinge waarskuwings in die tussentyd, byna sonder uitsondering in gebreke gebly het om voorsiening te maak vir die voldoening aan die betrokke verordeninge op die betrokke datum. Op hul versoek is daar 'n vergadering gereël tussen die Stads-gesondheidshoof en ander Raadsamptenare en lede van die slagtersbedryf.

Aangesien daar tot geen definitiewe beslissing geraak kon word nie, is 'n onderhoud tussen die slagtersvertegenwoordigers en die Gesondheidskomitee gereël. Die Gesondheidskomitee het besluit dat die verordening nie herroep word nie en dat, indien die groothandelslagters dit verlang, hulle die saak verder met die Stads-gesondheidshoof kan bespreek ten einde te beslis hoe die toestand die beste die hoof gebied kan word.

Teen die einde van die jaar het die bedryf en amptenare baie aandag geskenk aan die ontwerp en bou van geskikte bakke vir vleiswaens en daar word vertrou dat die verordeninge sonder te veel moeilikheid ten uitvoer gebring sal word.

Op die volgende bladsye van hierdie verslag word daar onder verskillende opskrifte besonderhede verstrekk oor die werk van die gesondheidsinspeksiëpersoneel.

GELISENSIEERDE PERSELE

Hier volg 'n lys van persele, en die aantal van elkeen, wat gedurende die jaar gelisensieer is. Hierdie persele is almal met gereelde tussenpose geïnspekteer en daar is paslik opgetree om, waar nodig, enige onbevredigende toestande reg te stel.

	Blanke	Nie-blanke
Bakkers en Banketbakkers	26	5
Biljartsalonne	6	2
Bioskoop-teekamers	1	—
Losieshuise	234	—
Steenbakkers	2	—
Slagters	143	45
Skoenmakers	59	32
Fietshandelaars	115	57
Melkerye	98	15
Droogskoonmaak-ontvangdepots	139	24
Velhandelaars	1	—
Visbakkers	3	—
Vishandelaars	36	2
Vetuitswaaiers	1	—
Varsproduktehandelaars	430	186
Fumigeerders	2	—
Haarkappers	110	24
Venters en Marskramers	75	296
Hotelle	28	—
Roomysvervaardigers	3	—
Wasserye	16	6
Markstalletjies	15	37
Melkprodusente	366	—
Melkwinkels	178	21
Meulenaars	3	—
Koeldrankhandelaars	118	21
Koeldrankvervaardigers	5	1
Bantoe-eethuise	7	28
Pluimveehandelaars	38	—
Lewensmiddele-handelaars	385	273
Lewensmiddele-fabrieke	7	1
Openbare sale	22	1
Klipgroewe	1	—
Restaurante en Teekamers	278	85
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere ..	64	1
Leerlooierye	1	—
Teaters (een inryteater inbegrepe)	14	3
Turkse baddens	1	—
Begrafnisondernemers	5	5
Houtsaers	5	—
Werkwinkels	330	6

BOUPLANNE

Die ondergemelde tabel verstrek 'n opsomming van die planne wat gedurende die twaalf maande geëindig 31 Desember 1958 ondersoek is:—

Maand	Getal planne vir die eerste keer voorgelê	Getal planne weer voorgelê	Voor- lopige planne	Planne deur Argitekte voorgelê	Planne vir lokasies	Totaal
Januarie	156	34	3	—	11	204
Februarie	135	33	1	1	22	192
Maart	180	35	1	6	16	238
April	164	34	1	1	11	211
Mei	129	25	—	—	24	178
Junie	151	36	—	3	15	205
Julie	146	25	2	1	7	181
Augustus	118	26	—	1	18	163
September ..	155	34	—	—	13	202
Oktober	185	38	1	—	15	239
November ..	141	33	—	—	23	197
Desember ..	85	19	2	—	7	113
TOTAAL ..	1,745	372	11	13	182	2,323

VROEËOGGEND- EN AANDINSPEKSIES

Die syfers van inspeksies wat deur die Voedselseksie gedoen is, word in die onderstaande tabel vervat.

Die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs moet minstens een keer per maand vroeëoggendinspeksies uitvoer, en daarenbove word inspeksies, wanneer nodig, saans of snags uitgevoer.

Dit is deel van die normale pligte van inspekteurs, veral in die die Voedselseksie, om gedurende middagetensye, vroeg saans en gedurende die nag inspeksies uit te voer.

Die ondergemelde tabel dui die soorte persele aan wat geïnspekteer is en die getal buitenstydse inspeksies wat gedurende die jaar uitgevoer is:—

Soort Inspeksie	Totale getal inspeksies	Bevredigend	Nie bevredigend nie. Aansegings of kennisgewings bestel
Voedselaflewings	128	90	38
Slagterswinkels	645	445	200
Bantoe-eethuise	21	9	12
Melkdepots	128	105	23
Restaurante en Teekamers	269	189	80
Hotelle en Losieshuise	105	64	41
Bakkerie en Banketbakkers	40	27	13
Vishandelaars	11	6	5
Diverse	50	32	18
Varsproduktehandelaars	38	24	14
Naginspeksies	34	25	9
Voedselaflewings	8	4	4
Droogskoonmaakfabrieke	7	6	1
Klagtes	10	5	5
Herinspeksies	18	13	5
	1,512	1,044	468
Voedselseksie (verskillende voedsel- persele)			
Naginspeksies	252	219	33
Middagetensuur-inspeksies	515	318	197
Vroeëoggendinspeksies	23	15	8
TOTAAL	2,302	1,596	706

PLAAGBEHEER-VERSLAG

Hier volg 'n opsomming van die werk betreffende beheer oor knaagdiere, muskiete en vlieë:—

INSPEKSIE DEUR DISTRIKSINSPEKTEURS

Knaagdiere

1. Klagtes ondersoek	368
2. Persele geïnspekteer en advies gegee	1,874
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings om valle of gif te gebruik	947
4. Kennisgewings bestel wat knaagdierwering van persele vereis	153
5. Kennisgewings bestel ooreenkomstig 3 en 4 hierbo, voldoen aan	248
6. Bestaande geboue voorsien van knaagdierwering	187
7. Nuwe knaagdierweringgeboue voltooi	143
8. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	3
9. Ophoping van vullis of rommel waar daar moontlik knaagdiere kan skuil, skoongemaak of verwyder	943
10. Getal knaagdiere gedood of as gedood gerapporteer	2,086
11. Rotwering-voedselblikke vir diere voorsien	161
12. Sake na Plaagbeheer verwys	26
13. Sake betreffende knaagdierbeheer na ander Afdelings verwys	33

Muskiete

1. Klagtes ondersoek	173
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer	1,421
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings uitgereik	592
4. Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig (3) hierbo bestel en voldoen aan	129
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	7
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	312
7. Advies gegee betreffende muskietebeheer	797
8. Soorte muskiete gevind	—

VLIEË

1. Klagtes ondersoek	153
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer	1,103
3. Kennisgewings en aanseggings uitgereik	480
4. Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig (3) hierbo bestel, en voldoen aan	155
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	2
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	241
7. Advies gegee betreffende vlieëbeheer	560

Die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs het gedurende die jaar altesaam 58,783 inspeksies uitgevoer en 23,181 skriftelike en mondelinge waarskuwings uitgereik.

VOEDSELSEKSIE

Die belangrikheid van die higiëniese produksie, berging, hantering en verspreiding van eetware kan nie genoeg beklemtoon word nie. Ongelukkig is die versorging en aandag wat baie mense in die voedselbedryf hieraan bestee onvoldoende om vir 'n veilige en skoon produk te sorg.

'n Vername probleem is die opleiding van Nie-blankes wat verreweg die hoogste persentasie voedselhanteerders uitmaak, maar wat ongelukkig baie min kennis dra oor higiëne in die algemeen. Toestande het desnieteenstaande 'n voortdurende verbetering getoon vanweë gedurige waaksaamheid, inspeksie en onderrig.

'n Totaal van 194 uur is gedurende die jaar gewy aan vroeëoggend-, middagetensuur- en laat aandinspeksies van spyseniersake.

Spesiale aandag is geskenk aan die hantering van eetware en die was van kombuisgereedskap, eetgerei en breekgoed, veral gedurende etensure wanneer dit druk daaraan toegaan en higiëne so maklik verwaarloos kan word.

Daar is gereeld bakteriologiese monsters geneem van alle openbare watervoorrade by hul bronne, in die loop van verspreiding deur die stad en van al die openbare swembaddens en speel-dammetjies.

Groot hoeveelhede eetware waaroor besonderhede in hierdie verslag verstrekkend word, is aan die Afdeling uitgelewer of die Afdeling het daarop beslag gelê as ongeskik vir menslike verbruik en dit is afgekeur en vernietig.

Daaglikse inspeksies van alle eetware wat vir verkoping by die vroeë oggendmark uitgestal is, is uitgevoer en groot hoeveelhede vrugte, groente en ander eetware is beslag op gelê, afgekeur en vernietig.

Soos hierbo gemeld, is 'n totaal van 194 uur bestee aan spesiale nag-, vroeëoggend- en middagetensuur-inspeksies. Hier volg 'n uitvoerige tabel van hierdie werk:—

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	239
Kennisgewings bestel	10
Aanseggings gegee	228
Oortredings verwyder	228
Herinspeksies	16
Restaurante en Teekamers	431
Gelisensieerde hotelle	61
Private hotelle en Kroë	107
Banketbakkers	63
Bakkerye	52
Slaghuisse	4
Voedselaflewering	56
Totale getal inspeksies	790

Die ondergemelde tabel gee 'n ontleding van die tye van die dag toe die inspeksies uitgevoer is:—

	Getal	Bevredigend	Nie heeltemal bevredigend nie en onbevredigend
Naginspeksies	252	219	33
Middagetensuur-inspeksies	515	318	197
Vroeëoggendinspeksies	23	15	8
	790	552	238

'n Totaal van 157 besendings eetware (behalwe dié waarop daar by die oggendmark beslag gelê is) is beslag op gelê of uitgelewer en die ondergemelde eetware is afgekeur as ongeskik vir menslike gebruik en vernietig:—

Konfyt	1,507 lb.
Vleis	7,965 blikkies
Vrugte	
Groente	
Vis	
Melk	
Diverse blikkieskos	1,391 flesse
Mayonnaise	
Suurrie	
Toebroodjiesmeersel	
Ekstrakte	
Pluimvee	232 lb.
Vleis (vars)	257 lb.
Wors	98 lb.
Kaas	10 lb.
Graankos	95 lb.
Graankos (pakkies)	75
Skaapkoppe	23
Wei	42 lb.
Droë vrugte	1,637 pakkies
Droë vrugte	25 lb.
Dadels	315 lb.
Room	17 gelling
Groente	118 sakkies
	2 dose
Vrugte	84 platkissies
Vis (gerook)	122 lb.
Okkerneute	20 graansakke
Kunsbotter	150 lb.
Wildsvleis	1 wildsbok (82 lb.)
Botter	5 lb.

Altesaam 24 waarskuwings is uitgereik ten opsigte van oortredings van wette en regulasies betreffende eetware.

Die ondergemelde voedselmonsters is geneem vir skeikundige en bakteriologiese ontleding:—
Skeikundig

Aard van Artikel	Getal monsters	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend
Roomys	186	176	10
Boerewors	100	93	7
Gemaalde vleis	30	28	2
Droë vrugte	5	5	—
Speserye	18	18	—
Kaas	76	76	—
Weense worsies	8	8	—

Bakteriologies

Roomys	186	152	34
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Drie-en-vyftig waarskuwings is uitgereik in verband met die monsters wat nie aan die bepalings van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels en ander wetgewing betreffende eetware, voldoen het nie.

MUNISIPALE WATERLEWERING

Rietvlei-waterwerke

	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend	Totaal
Na filtrering, maar voor chlorering ..	6	15	21

Fonteine

(a) Boonste fontein (voor chlorering)	16	8	24
(b) Onderste fontein (voor chlorering)	15	9	24
(c) Gemengde water (na chlorering) sluit in water van Fonteine, Rietvlei en Grootfontein	11	—	11

Die fonteine by die Fontainedal lewer byna 6,000,000 gelling per dag en die water word gechloreer as 'n roetinemaatreël.

Krane in Stad

	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend	Totaal
In verskillende dele van stad	21	4	25
Na optrede deur die Stadsingenieur was die herhalingsmonsters bevredigend.			

Ander Munisipale Leweringsplekke

(a) Vlakfontein-opbergtenks	4	—	4
(b) Vlakfontein-boorgate	8	1	9
(c) Put (lewing vir Kleurlinge)....	7	6	13
(d) Munisipale swembaddens.....	60	8	68
(e) Munisipale speeldammetjies....	24	6	30
(f) Munisipale klipgroef (Bon Accord)	37	7	44
(g) Munisipale plaas (Rooiwal)....	14	—	14

Gedurende die jaar is daar 'n begin gemaak met die chlorering van die water by die Bon Accord-klipgroef en latere monsters was bevredigend.

Op Private Persele

	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend	Totaal
Boorgate	10	1	11
Putte	—	2	2

Die eienaars is van die onbevredigende verslae verwittig en gelas om die gebruik van water uit hul boorgate en putte vir huishoudelike doeleindes te staak en om by die stadstoevoer aan te sluit.

RIOOLWATERUITVLOEISEL NA KRAGSTASIEDAM GEPOMP

	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend	Totaal
(a) Na filtrering en chlorering by Rioolwaterwerke	1	5	6
(b) Na filtrering en chlorering by Kragstasiedam	1	5	6

Hierdie water is rioolwateruitvloei wat gefiltreer en gechlloreer en na die kragstasie gepomp word vir verkoelingsdoeleindes en na die Pretoria-Wes-gholfbaan vir besproeing. Dit word nie vir swem- of huishoudelike doeleindes gebruik nie.

MUNISIPALE MARK

Daaglikse inspeksie van alle produkte op die vroeëoggendmark is uitgevoer en die ondergemelde hoeveelhede eetware is gedurende die jaar afgekeur en vernietig:—

VRUGTE EN GROENTE

Kissies (groot)	5,249	Handmandjies	306
Groot bondels	144	Suikersakke	858
Kratte	508	Platkissies	442
Klein lotte	28	Graansakke.....	267
Sakke	7,696		

GESLAGTE HOENDERS

Getal ondersoek	3,634
Getal afgekeur	77
Persentasie afgekeur	2.12 %

WILDSBOKKE

Getal ondersoek	1,777
Getal afgekeur	11
Persentasie afgekeur	.62 %

WILDVOËLS

Getal ondersoek	645
Getal afgekeur	112
Persentasie afgekeur	17.36 %

LEWENDIGE HOENDERS

Getal ondersoek	38,519
Getal afgekeur	32
Persentasie afgekeur	.08 %

KALKOENE

Getal ondersoek	2,185
Getal afgekeur	1
Persentasie afgekeur	.05 %

EENDE

Getal ondersoek	3,202
Getal afgekeur	3
Persentasie afgekeur	.09 %

LEWENDIGE GANSE

Getal ondersoek	390
Getal afgekeur	0
Persentasie afgekeur	0

KONYNE

Getal ondersoek	366
Getal afgekeur	15
Persentasie afgekeur	4.1 %

DUIWE

Getal ondersoek	240
Getal afgekeur	0
Persentasie afgekeur	0

Die ondergemelde tabel dui die getal en tipe inspeksies aan wat deur Inspekteurs van die Voedselseksie uitgevoer is:—

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	3,088
Oortredings verwyder	79
Aansegings gegee	3,009
Her-inspeksies	79
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee	52
Lisensie-aansoeke waarmee gehandel is	14
Inspeksie van slaghuise	890
Inspeksie van vishandelaars	157
Inspeksie van bakkerye	122
Inspeksie van banketbakkerye	229
Inspeksie van restaurante en teekamers	1,807
Inspeksie van Bantoe-eethuise	334
Inspeksie van vrugte- en groentewinkels	2,461
Inspeksie van ander voedselwinkels	—
Inspeksie van koeldrankfabrieke	1,197
Inspeksie van ander voedselafwerke	71
Inspeksie van oggendmark	138
Diverse inspeksies	358
Naginspeksies	342
Vroeëoggendinspeksies	252
Monsters geneem	23
TOTAAL	826
	<u>9,352</u>

PLAAGBEHEERSEKSIE

MUSKIETBEHEERMAATREËLS

Roetine-maatreëls bestaande uit die verwydering van plantegroei uit spruite, waterleivore en damme, die gelyk- en reguitmaak van vore en spruite en die opvulling en gelykmaak van gate en holtes wat werklike of potensiele muskietbroeiplekke was, is gedurende die jaar toegepas.

In die noordelike voorstede is padbrûe gebou oor die twee spruite wat deur hierdie gebied loop, met die gevolg dat die spruite by verskeie punte reguit gemaak moes word wat die watervloei en muskietbeheermaatreëls vergemaklik het. In alle gevalle waar die spruite reguit gemaak is, is die ou waterloop opgevol en hierdie opvullings tesame met ander gate en holtes wat werklike of potensiele muskietbroeiplekke was en ook opgevol en gelykgemaak is, het altesaam 130 beloop.

Alle spruite, waterleivore en damme, sypelwatervore en vleiagtige gebiede is van Januarie tot die tweede week van Mei met weeklikse tussenpose met anti-larwespuistof besproei.

Vier-en-vyftig gelling D.D.T.-emulsie-larwegif is gebruik en aangesien die verdunning van die emulsie 1 in 300 water is, is daar in werklikheid 16,200 gelling sproeistof gebruik.

Muskietbeheermaatreëls is op alle groentetuine binne die munisipale gebied toegepas en die Afdeling het die volle samewerking van die groenteboere geniet.

Eenhonderd sewe-en-negentig klagtes betreffende muskietoorlas is deur die Plaagbeheer-personeel en die Distriksinspekteurs ondersoek en het tot gevolg gehad dat 611 skriftelike of mondelinge waarskuwings gegee is. Daar was sewe vervolgings weens versuim om aan die regulasies te voldoen.

In die loop van hierdie ondersoeke is daar gevind dat muskiete uitbroei in 'n groot verskeidenheid vergaarplekke wat water kan bevat, waarvan die algemeenste hieronder aangegee word:—

Blikke, bottels, motorkarbuitebande, ongebruikte motorkarbatterye, spoelbakke in ongebruikte waterklosette, dakgeute wat afgesak en ongelyk is, visdamme (sonder vis), defektiewe stapelriole en suigtenks.

KNAAGDIERBEHEER

Knaagdierbeheermaatreëls is gehandhaaf in alle munisipale geboue, parke, pakhuse, dorpsgronde, rioolwaterwerke, die Rietvlei-waterwerke, Vlaktefontein, Atteridgeville, Saulsville, Bon Accord-klipgroef en ook by alle kwekerie.

Die vernaamste uitroeiemethode was die plasing van gifaas. Daar was 16,781 sulke gifaasplasinge waarvan 12,572 doeltreffend geblyk het. Volgens ons wete is eenduisend agthonderd-en-vyftien knaagdiere uitgeroei, maar hierdie syfer sou waarskynlik baie hoër gewees het indien dit moontlik was om alle karkasse op te spoor, maar om verskeie redes kan baie karkasse nie opgespoor word nie.

Tweeënduisend-ses-en-tagtig knaagdiere is óf na wete gedood óf as dood gerapporteer op private persele.

Sewehonderd-en-vyftien klagtes is ondersoek en dit het tot gevolg gehad dat 1,067 skriftelike en mondelinge kennisgewings wat vereis dat maatreëls getref moet word vir die uitroeiing van knaagdiere, uitgereik is. Drie persone is vervolgt weens versuim om aan die regulasies te voldoen.

Eenhonderd-nege-en-sestig sertifikate wat sertifiseer dat persele voor die sloping van geboue knaagdiervry was, is uitgereik.

VLIEË-UITBROEIING

Veelvuldige klagtes betreffende vlieë-orlas is ondersoek en verskeie opnames is gemaak ten einde hulle broeiplekke op te spoor. Dit het eenduisend eenhonderd-en-drie inspeksies tot gevolg gehad.

Die algemeenste broeiplekke is in komposhope, mishope, ontbindende grasafsnysels en ander plantsoorte aangetref.

Vierhonderd-en-tagtig mondelinge en skriftelike waarskuwings wat maatreëls ter voorkoming van vlieë-uitbroeiing vereis, is uitgereik en slegs twee persone is vervolgt weens versuim om aan die vereistes van die kennisgewings te voldoen.

Alle munisipale parke, komposgate en vuilgoedhope is met gereelde tussenpose geïnspekteer en die aanvaarde beheermaatreëls het vlieë-uitbroeiing tot 'n minimum beperk. Advies betreffende maatreëls om vlieë-uitbroeiing te voorkom, is in 560 gevalle gegee.

KAKKERLAKBEHEER

Kakkerlakke op munisipale persele is deur die Plaagbeheerseksie uitgeroei deur met 'n oplossing van D.D.T. en B.H.C. te spuit. Sommige van die persele wat bespuit is, het tot ses maande lank kakkerlakvry gebly. Baie versoeke om advies betreffende plaagvernietiging is van die publiek ontvang en die nodige hulp is verleen.

KNAAGDIERUITROEIING

Oortredings waarmee handel is	115
Oortredings verwyder	115
Aansegings gegee	120
Persele weer geïnspekteer	166
Klagtes waarmee handel is en advies gegee	347
Nuwe ondeurdringbare vloere in graan-, meel-, voer- en ander pakkamers aangebring	1
Vloere herstel of mure of dakke knaagdiervelig gemaak in meel-, graan- en voerpakkamers	11
Nie-knaagdiervelige graan-, voer- of ander pakkamers gesloop	27
Ophopings van vuilgoed of rommel wat moontlik rotte kan huis- ves, skoongemaak en verwyder	180
Diverse inspeksies	729
Naginspeksies	—
Vroeëoggendinspeksies	—
TOTALE INSPEKSIES VIR DIE JAAR	1,461
Gifaas op dorpsgrond gestel	16,781
Getal aaslokvalle geneem	12,572
Getal knaagdiere op munisipale persele vernietig	1,815

MUSKIETBEHEER

Persele geïnspekteer en oortredings waarmee handel is	16
Oortredings verwyder	16
Aansegings gegee	19
Persele weer geïnspekteer	88
Klagtes waarmee handel is en advies gegee	24
Nagaan van damme wat skoongemaak is van onkruid	598
Nagaan van damme wat bespuit is	358
Nagaan van skoongemaakte waterleivore	1,366
Nagaan van waterleivore wat bespuit is	880
Nagaan van dreinerings van vleiagtige gebiede	135
Nagaan van vleiagtige gebiede wat bespuit is	60
Gate en holtes opgevul	130
Diverse inspeksies	765
.....	4,404

**HIER VOLG 'N OPSOMMING VAN DIE INSPEKSIES GEDURENDE DIE JAAR
UITGEVOER DEUR DIE DISTRIKSGESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS, SLUMS- EN
BEHUISING-, VOEDSEL- EN PLAAGBEHEERSEKSIE**

Totale inspeksies uitgevoer	78,953
Oorlasse waarmee handel is	26,904
Oorlasse verwyder (met inbegrip van oorlasse oorgebring van vorige jaar)	26,731
Klagtes waarmee handel is	3,817
Lisensies geweier	183
Lisensies goedgekeur	3,653
Watermonsters geneem	312
Eetware-monsters geneem (melk nie inbegrepe nie)	609
Navraagbesoeke betreffende aansteeklike siektes	3,657

SAKE NA ANDER AFDELINGS VERWYS

Stadsingenieur	133
Direkteur van Parke en Ontspanning	37
Afdeling Nie-blankesake	56
Afdeling Lisensies	55
Hoofbehuisingbestuurder	5
Brandweerhoof	1
Stadselektromgenieur	2
Verkeershoof	1

SLAGPLAAS-, MELKERIE- EN AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES-SEKSIE

Uitvoerige verslae van die werksaamhede van hierdie Seksies is elders in hierdie verslag te vinde.

VERVOLGINGS

Hier volg 'n ontleding van die vervolgings wat die Afdeling gedurende die jaar ingestel het, en die resultate daarvan:—

Aard van Oortreding	Totale getal vervolgings	Getal skuldig bevind	Getal onskuldig bevind	Getal teruggetrek	Getal gewaarsku en ontslaan	Boetes opgelê
Eetware aan besmetting blootgestel	10	9	—	1	—	£ s. d. 27 0 0
Versuim om te voldoen aan kennisgewing kragtens Verordeninge betreffende Openbare Gesondheid	13	12	—	1	1	30 0 0
Versuim om te voldoen aan kennisgewing kragtens Slumsregulasies	10	10	—	—	—	80 0 0
Te veel preserveermiddels in vleisprodukte	1	1	—	—	—	3 0 0
Toelating van vlieëuitbroeiing	1	1	—	—	—	5 0 0
Toelating van muskietuitbroeiing	1	1	—	—	—	2 0 0
Water by melk gevoeg	11	10	—	1	—	95 0 0
Te min vet in roomys	2	2	—	—	—	17 10 0
Te veel organismes in roomys	1	1	—	—	—	7 10 0
Versuim om bouerslatrines te verskaf	8	8	—	—	1	31 0 0
Ongelisensieerde melkerye	3	2	—	1	—	7 10 0
Gebruik van slaghuis as opbergplek	1	1	—	—	—	5 0 0
Sigbare vuiligheid in melk	1	1	—	—	—	3 10 0
Voorbereiding of hantering van vleis buite slaghuis	1	1	—	—	—	10 0 0
Aflewering van nie-toegedraaide brood	1	1	—	—	—	3 0 0
TOTALE	65	61	—	4	2	327 0 0

Van die vervolgings wat teruggetrek is, is een teruggetrek vanweë 'n vergissing van eiendomsreg, een omdat twee vervolgings vir soortgelyke oortredings op dieselfde dag ingestel is en daar slegs met die een voortgegaan is, en een omdat daar voor die verhoordatum aan die vereistes van die Afdeling voldoen is.

SLUMOPRUIMING

Algemeen

Gedurende die onderhawige jaar het die Afdeling bestendige vordering gemaak in sy poging om die ergste slumwoonhuise uit te skakel en om die okkupasie van ongewenste kwartiere te voorkom.

Soos in vorige jare het die Afdeling 'n beleid gevolg om eienaars van slumeiendomme aan te moedig om vrywilliglik met die Afdeling saam te werk om die slumtoestande uit te skakel. Waarskuwingskennisgewings van naderende optrede kragtens die Slumswet en die Munisipale Slumsregulasies het aan die eienaars genoeg tyd en geleentheid gebied om te reël dat huurders ander geskikte akkommodasie kry.

In baie gevalle het die Behuisingseksie aan eienaars van slumwonings hulp verleen by die her-huisvesting van gesinne waar alternatiewe akkommodasie nie dadelik beskikbaar was nie of waar sodanige ander akkommodasie te duur was vir die betrokke gesinne.

Die afwesigheid van geskikte huisvesting vir die laer inkomstegroepe verhoed nog die Afdeling om slumopruiming in Blankegebiede te bespoedig. Die verwagting is egter dat die skemas wat tans oorweeg word vir die bou van huise en woonstelle vir hierdie groepe sal help om Pretoria die stad met die minste slumeiendomme in die Unie te maak.

SLUMOPNAMES

In verskeie noordelike voorstede het ernstige slumeiendomme byna verdwyn. Die tekort aan grond vir woongebruik het eienaars aangespoor om slumeiendomme teen hoë pryse te verkoop aan boukontraakteurs wat geen tyd verlore laat gaan het om die slumwonings deur moderne kleurvolle woonhuise te vervang nie. Baie ou hout-en-sinkhuise wat die voorstede baie jare lank gekenmerk het, het op dié manier verdwyn.

Die waardering van 'n gesonde en kleurvolle omgewing by die beplanning en ontwerp van huise word opmerkliker as daar gelet word op die entoesiasme waarmee mense tot kleur, vorm en ontwerp van nuwe huise oorgegaan het. Baie eienaars van minder ernstige slumwonings, aangespoor deur die aanwesigheid van kleurvolle nuwe wonings rondom hulle, het hul eie huise gemoderniseer in ooreenstemming met die veranderde omgewing. Dit is goed om by slumuit-skakelingondernemings te onthou dat dit meer as 'n dak en vier mure verg om 'n gevoel van trots en 'n beter lewenstandaard aan te moedig. Verskeidenhede van ontwerp en kleur skep 'n indruk van „andersheid” ter aanmoediging van mededinging om die woning en gebou tot op die gesinslewenstandaard te verfraai.

SLOPING

Die meeste slumwonings is onmiddellik of spoedig nadat hulle vakant geword het deur die eienaars gesloop en deur moderne wonings en woonstelle vervang, of in die geval van besigheidspersele is daar moderne blokke winkels en kantore opgerig.

In die sentrale deel van die stad is 'n aantal ernstige en minder ernstige slumeiendomme gesloop in die gebied wat ingevolge die Dorpsaanlegskema vir ligte nywerheidsdoeleindes ingedeel is. In 'n aantal gevalle is slumeiendomme herbou vir besigheidsgebruik.

Slumwonings wat deur die eienaars bewoon word, baar sorg aangesien die meeste van hierdie huise deur persone in die laer inkomstegroep wat die eiendomme teen 'n redelike prys verkry het en nog die verbande afbetaal, geokkupeer word. Ten einde hierdie mense tegemoet te kom, is elke geval volgens verdienste behandel en die Afdeling het nie drastiese stappe gedoen as daar aan die fundamentele gesondheidsvereistes voldoen is nie. Tensy daar aan hierdie tipe persoon geldelike hulp verleen word, is daar nie veel hoop dat enigiets gedoen kan word om slumeiendomme uit te skakel nie.

Bewoonde buitegeboue en garages het spesiale aandag ontvang en hoewel daar nog heelwat oor die stad versprei is, waarvan die meeste bewoon word deur bejaardes wat die sorg van vriende en familiebetrekkings nodig het, het die getal aansienlik afgeneem.

Oorvol huise, segregasie van geslagte en die afwesigheid van toereikende was-, kook- en reinigingsgeriewe bly 'n probleem wat slegs deur die verskaffing van bykomende huise uitgeskakel kan word.

HOFGEDINGE

Ooreenkomstig ons algemene beleid het die Afdeling gepoog om die samewerking van die publiek te verkry eerder as om hom tot hofgedinge te wend.

Geen hofgedinge is kragtens die Slumswet aanhangig gemaak nie, maar ten einde 'n toename in die aantal bewoonde buitegeboue en garages te voorkom, moes ons ons toevlug neem tot hofgedinge kragtens die Munisipale Slumsregulasies, maar slegs nadat alle oorreringsmetodes misluk het.

Daar was ses vervolgings weens okkupasie van buitegeboue en een geval weens versuim om die perseel in 'n higiëniese toestand te hou. Nominale boetes is opgelê en die toestande is reggestel.

Daar is 'n geding teen een persoon aanhangig gemaak weens dwarsboming en die weerhouding van regmatige inligting. Hierdie saak is nog nie afgehandel nie.

SLUMOPRUIMINGSTATISTIEK

A. Besonderhede van Slumopruimingswerk Onderneem

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	504
Kennisgewings bestel:	
Verbod op herokkupasie	96
Oorvol huise	42
Bouwerkkundige herstelwerk	65
Bad- en kookgeriewe	9
Kennisgewings nagekom	228
Aansegings en advies gegee	292
Aansegings nagekom	279
Briewe gerig	177
Inspeksiepligte uitgevoer:	
Hotelle en losieshuise	169
Wonings	706
Bewoonde buitegeboue	378
Klagtes ondersoek	217
Onderhoude	400
Diverse inspeksies	405
Nie-blanke-behuising	9
Sloping van wonings	1,072
Omskakeling van wonings	69
Behuisingsopnames	74
Huisvestingaansoek-ondersoeke	75
Herinspeksies	1,341
Sake na ander Afdelings verwys	38
TOTALE GETAL INSPEKSIES EN ONDERSOEKE ..	<u>4,953</u>

B. Slopings en Omskakelings van Woonpersele

Daar is met 'n buitengewone groot aantal aansoeke om toestemming om wonings te sloop of om verblyfplekke na besigheidspersele om te skakel ingevolge die Behuisingswet nr. 10 van 1957 gehandel.

Soos in my vorige verslae aangedui, word alle aansoeke noukeurig oorweeg voordat aanbevelings aan die Nasionale Behuisingskantoor of aan die Stadsraad voorgelê word.

Die meerderheid van hierdie geboue is gesloop as gevolg van hierdie Afdeling se optrede kragtens die Slumswet of die Munisipale Slumsregulasies.

'n Groot aantal slopings het plaasgevind as gevolg van bouwerksaamhede in gebiede wat uitsluitend vir besigheidsdoeleindes of vir die oprigting van moderne woonstel- en kantoorblokke ingedeel is.

Die ondergemelde syfers dui die getal aansoeke om die aangegeve redes aan:—

Vir herbouing—huise, woonstelle en kantore, ens.	87
Vergroting van skole	15
As gevolg van hierdie Afdeling se optrede	92
TOTAAL	194

Aansoeke vir oorweging na die Nasionale Behuisingskantoor verwys:—

	Getal wonings	Getal woonkamers betrokke	Permitte goed- gekeur	Permitte nog nie afgehandel nie	Permitte geweer
Slopings	160	611	159	1	0
Omskakelings	16	56	16	+ 0	0
TOTAAL	176	667	175	1	0

AANSOEKE VIR OORWEGING NA DIE STADSRAAD VERWYS

	Getal wonings	Getal woonkamers betrokke	Magtiging verleen	Magtiging nog nie afgehandel nie	Magtiging geweer
Slopings	13	110	12	1	0
Omskakelings	5	42	5	0	0
TOTAAL	18	152	17	1	0

Wonings inderdaad gesloop	185
Wonings inderdaad omgeskakel	21
Besigheidspersele gesloop	34

BLANKE-BEHUISING- EN REHABILITASIEVERSLAG

1. ALGEMENE BEHUISINGSTOESTAND

In my jongste jaarverslag het ek verklaar dat daar tekens van agteruitgang in die algemene behuisingstoestand is, veral betreffende akkommodasie vir die laer inkomstegroepe. Ten einde die omvang van hierdie toestand vas te stel en om voorbereidings te tref vir die behoeftes van Blanke-behuising, is daar 'n deeglike ondersoek ingestel.

In 1951 het die Stadsingenieur die tekort aan huisvesting vir Blankes beraam op 3,500 huise, 1,000 woonstelle en 200 enkelkamers. Hierdie raming is gebaseer op statistiek wat van die Kontroleur van Verhuring en van die resultate van die Slumsopname wat hierdie Afdeling in 1947 onderneem het.

Ten spyte van intensiewe bouwerksaamhede wat sedert 1951 in Pretoria plaasgevind het, word die tekort aan akkommodasie groter vir die laer inkomstegroepe van die bevolking.

'n Presiese bepaling van die akkommodasietekort kan nie met sekerheid gemaak word nie en die voorgelegde gegewens kan slegs beskou word as ons skatting ter aanduiding van die toestand soos dit na ons mening is. Hierdie skatting is gebaseer op ondersoeke van die omstandighede en lewenstoestande van aanvraers om huisvesting in ons behuisingskemas, die getal aansoeke wat jaarliks deur ons ontvang word, die getal gesinne aan wie daar inderdaad hulp verleen is, en ander inligting betreffende bevolking, inkomstegroepe, gemiddelde grootte van gesinne en die werklike getal huise wat jaarliks in die stad gebou is.

Hoë bou- en grondkoste verhoed reeds jare lank private ondernemings om huise vir verhuring te bou. Ten einde hierdie moeilikheid te oorbrug, het beleggers hul toevlug tot die bou van woonstelle geneem en daar blyk nou geen tekort aan woonstelle in Pretoria te wees nie. Aan die ander kant is huurhuise nie so maklik bekombaar nie. Gesinne uit alle inkomstegroepe vind dit moeilik

om geskikte huise in ooreenstemming met hulle sosiale standaard en ekonomiese posisie te bekom. Dit is veral die geval vir die laer inkomstegroepe wat akkommodasie teen redelik lae huurgeld slegs in ons munisipale behuisingskemas of in substandaardgeboue, buitegeboue, ongebruikte stalle of ander agterbuurt- of oorvoleiendomme kan kry.

Volgens die Departement van Sensus en Statistiek was daar in 1951 21,717 huise in Pretoria en die totale gemiddelde was 4.7 persone per huis. Daar was ook 3,146 woonstelle teen 'n gemiddelde van 2.6 persone per woonstel. Destyds was die totale bevolking van die stad 130,797.

Uit die inligting wat deur die Bouseksie van die Stadsingenieursafdeling verskaf is, is die ondergemelde getal huise en woonstelblokke sedert 1951 in die munisipale gebied van Pretoria opgerig:—

Jaar	Huise	Woonstelle
1952	312	210
1953	722	286
1954	362	632
1955	622	1,093
1956	490	539
1957 tot 30 Junie 1958	716	319
1958 tot 31 Desember 1958 (beraam)	239	106
TOTAAL	3,463	3,185

Sedert 1951 het die stad se Blanke bevolking met minstens 19,207 persone tot 'n totaal van meer as 150,000 toegeneem. Die 3,463 huise wat sedert 1951 deur private ondernemings opgerig is, kon egter aan slegs 15,930 persone huisvesting verskaf, terwyl die 3,185 woonstelle aan 8,281 persone akkommodasie verskaf het. Nadat die totale getal persone wat in 1951 deur die tekort aan akkommodasie geraak is, in ag geneem is, word daar beraam dat daar tans 'n tekort aan huise vir 13,693 persone is. Dit verteenwoordig, op die grondslag van 4.7 persone per huis, 'n tekort van ongeveer 2,914 huise.

Sedert 1951 is 976 huise óf gesloop óf in besigheids- en ander geboue omgeskakel, wat die totale tekort verder tot 3,910 huise verhoog het. Die Raad het egter sedert 1951 307 huise gebou wat op sy beurt weer die tekort na 3,603 huise verminder het. Van hierdie totaal is die tekort die grootste vir die laer inkomstegroepe, want inligting wat deur die Departement van Sensus en Statistiek verstrek is, dui aan dat minstens 50 % van die stad se bevolking onder die inkomstegroep ressorteer wat minder as £500 per jaar verdien. Hierdie groep kom in aanmerking vir akkommodasie in ons subekonomiese huise in Proklamasieheuwel en Danville. Die inkomstegrense wat die Nasionale Behuisingskommissie vir dié huise bepaal het, is onderskeidelik £30 en £43.6.8 per maand. Derhalwe is dit duidelik dat minstens die helfte van die nuwe akkommodasie wat sedert 1951 voorsien is, vir hierdie laasgenoemde groep moes gewees het. Dit was egter nie die geval nie en wel vanweë die baie hoë boukoste wat hoë huurgelde meebring vir die nuutgeboude huise wat opgerig is deur private ondernemings wie se hoofmotief natuurlik „winsgewende belegging” is. Derhalwe is dit nodig om 'n huisbouprogram van ongeveer 2,500 huise vir hierdie laer inkomstegroep te oorweeg.

Ons ontvang jaarliks ongeveer 900 aansoeke om akkommodasie. Met die huidige beskikbare getal huise kan daar slegs ongeveer 240 van hierdie aanvraers jaarliks gehelp word, wat slegs 'n baie klein gedeelte is van dié wat hulp nodig het. As dit bekend was dat huisvesting vir meer mense beskikbaar gestel kan word in ons skemas, sal ons meer aansoeke ontvang. Talryke behoefte gesinne doen nie aansoek nie omdat die lang waglys hulle ontmoedig.

Ten einde die behuisingstekort vir die laer inkomstegroep die hoof te bied, behoort die bou van minstens 2,000 ekonomiese huise as 'n onmiddellike skema oorweeg te word, met 'n bykomende 300 huise jaarliks wat die totaal op 5,000 huise oor die eersvolgende 10 jaar te staan bring.

Die vraag ontstaan natuurlik oor wie se verantwoordelikheid dit is. Ons meen dat die Stadsraad hierdie verantwoordelikheid moet behou en dat die Sentrale Regering die skema moet finansier, met geen verlies vir die Raad nie.

Tesame met die voorsiening van huise bestaan daar die baie ernstige vraagstuk van die beskikbaarheid van grond waarop dié huise gebou kan word. Volgens die Stadsingenieursafdeling is die volgende die enigste grond binne die munisipale gebied van Pretoria wat geskik geag word vir die ontwikkeling van ekonomiese laekostebehuising:—

	Persele
Danville-uitbreiding nr. 1 (geproklameer en beplan maar wag op diensontwikkeling)	549
Danville—tussen Danville-uitbreiding nr. 1 en die Leprose-hospitaal-pad. Moet nog beplan, uitgelê en ontwikkel word	1,500 (Beraamde)
Winkelhaak—tussen Mountain View en Lady Selborne. Moet nog beplan, uitgelê en ontwikkel word. Sal nie bevredigend wees nie tensy en voordat Lady Selborne van Nie-blankes ontruim is	500 (Beraamde)
TOTAAL	2,549

Daar bestaan natuurlik ook die moontlikheid dat Lady Selborne gebruik kan word as 'n toekomstige gebied vir die ontwikkeling van Blankebehuising. Dit kan egter slegs volbring word wanneer die Nie-blanke bevolking aldaar verskuif en elders gehuisves is. Daar word beraam dat 1,400 persele beskikbaar gestel sal word na die verskuiwing van die Nie-blankes en 'n heruitlegging van die dorp. As laasgenoemde getal ingesluit word vir behuisingsontwikkeling vir die laer inkomstegroep, sal ons 'n totaal van 3,949 persele beskikbaar hê.

Daarbenewens is Kwaggasrand, wes van Wespark, reeds beplan as 'n toekomstige dorpsgebied in die westelike gebied, maar hy moet nog ontwikkel word. Hierdie dorpsgebied bestaande uit 703 standplase van ongeveer 10,000 vk. vt. elk, sal voorsiening moet maak vir die huisvesting van die middelinkomstegroep en veral vir diegene wat graag hulle eie huise wil laat bou. Dit is onwaarskynlik dat hierdie dorpsgebied gebruik sal word vir 'n ekonomiese laekoste-behuisingskema en daar moet in elk geval grond in die westelike gebiede beskikbaar gestel word vir daardie persone wat werksaam is in die nywerheidsondernemings wat daar aan die ontwikkel is.

Uit bogemelde is dit duidelik dat daar nie eers genoeg grond binne die munisipale gebied beskikbaar is vir die 5,000 ekonomiese huise wat ons binne die eersvolgende 10 jaar nodig sal kry nie. Voorts moet ons oorweging verleen aan die noodsaaklikheid daarvan om die 136 woonstelle by die Tentoonstellingsterrein te vervang en dit vir ander doeleindes beskik te maak. Derhalwe moet geskikte grond elders gevind word, maar verkieslik in 'n oostelike of suidelike rigting van die huidige munisipale grense.

Sodanige grond moet redelik goedkoop wees met voldoende winkelsentrums, skole en ander noodsaaklike geriewe redelik maklik bereikbaar.

Dit is uit 'n sosiologiese oogpunt belangrik dat ons elders grond bekom. Die konsentrasie van behuisingskemas in een of twee gebiede veroorsaak dat 'n sekere „stigma” aan sulke gebiede verbonde is en dit moet verhoed word. Aan die ander kant moet werkers so na moontlik aan hul werkplekke woon en aangesien nywerheids- en ander ontwikkeling in Pretoria nie meer tot die westelike gebiede beperk is nie, behoort behuisingskemas elders aangepak te word om in die behoeftes van hierdie werkers te voorsien.

By bogemelde opmerkings betreffende die nodigheid daarvan om grond vir behuisingsdoeleindes te verkry, word die behoefte aan private behuisingsontwikkeling nie in ag geneem nie. Daar is 'n tekort aan grond wat daartoe lei dat baie mense buite die munisipale gebied woon hoewel hulle in die stadsgebied werksaam is. Dit word gestaaf deur die feit dat die Blanke bevolking van die gebiede buite die munisipale grense sedert 1951 van ongeveer 21,300 persone tot 30,200 toegeneem het, 'n toename van 41.3% teenoor 'n bevolkingsaanwas in die munisipale gebied van 14.75% gedurende dieselfde tydperk.

OPPSOMMING

1. Daar is geen tekort aan woonstelle nie.
2. Daar is 'n taamlik omvangryke tekort aan huise.
3. Van hierdie tekort word ongeveer 2,500 huise deur die lae inkomstegroep benodig.
4. Onmiddellike oorweging moet verleen word aan die bou van 2,000 ekonomiese laekostehuise, en daarna ongeveer 300 huise jaarliks.
5. Ongeveer 5,000 ekonomiese laekostehuise moet binne die eersvolgende 10 jaar gebou word.
6. Onmiddellike stappe moet gedoen word om geskikte grond noordwaarts, suidwaarts of in ander gebiede vir toekomstige behuisingskemas te bekom.
7. Genoeg grond teen redelike pryse moet verkry en beskikbaar gestel word vir die middel- en hoë inkomstegroepe.

Uit hierdie verslag wil dit voorkom asof ons benodigdhede vir die toekoms soos volg daar sal uitsien:—

(1) Woonstelle

- (a) Die bou van een blok van ongeveer 30 woonstelle in die gebied aan die suidekant van Proklamasieheuvel naby die bestaande winkels aanvanklik, en indien dit suksesvol blyk, moet daar oorweging verleen word aan die bou van 'n tweede blok woonstelle op die grond ten weste van Campbell-hof naby die golfbaan.

Daar behoort nie meer as 30 woonstelle in een blok opgerig te word nie. Genoeg grond moet beskikbaar wees vir tuinmaak en vir speelruimte en die huurgeld moet hoogstens £16.1.8 vir eenslaapkamerwoonstelle en £20.2.2 vir tweeslaapkamerwoonstelle wees.

- (b) Die kwessie van terrasvormige behuising behoort ondersoek te word.
- (c) In die lig van meer onlangse ontwikkeling behoort Goedehoop herbeplan te word en voorsiening behoort gemaak te word vir die bou van munisipale woonstelle in hierdie gebied.

(2) Huise

As 'n onmiddellike program moet die ondergemelde huise gebou word:—

- (a) 50 dubbelverdiepinghuise in Danville. Hierdie skema is reeds goedgekeur en daar word by die Nasionale Behuisingskantoor om fondse aansoek gedoen.
- (b) 50 ultra-laekostehuise in Danville, verspreid tussen die huidige ekonomiese huise.
- (c) 50 nuwe ekonomiese huise soortgelyk aan dié wat reeds in Danville opgerig is.
- (d) 200 ultra-laekostehuise in Danville-uitbreiding en daar moet voorsiening in die 1959/1960-begroting gemaak word vir die ontwikkeling van hierdie dorpsgebied.
- (e) 50 subekonomiese huise vir ouderdomspensioentrekkers. Hierdie huise moet 'n spesiale tipe wees om ooreen te stem met die benodigdhede van bejaardes, en moet so ekonomies moontlik gebou word. Met die uitsondering van die huise vir ouderdomspensioentrekkers moet al die bogemelde huise minstens drie slaapkamers hê.

(3) Beplanning Betreffende die Tentoonstellingsterrein

Wanneer genoeg akkommodasie beskikbaar is, soos in bogemelde verslag uiteengesit, moet die omgeskakelde huthuise by die Tentoonstellingsterrein geleidelik gesloop en die terrein so spoedig doenlik opgeruim word.

2. VOORGESTELDE SKEMAS

Hoewel die Raad besluit het om meer behuisingskemas gedurende die jaar aan te pak, is daar geen huise gebou nie. Dit is veroorsaak deur tegniese en ander vertragings in die voorbereiding van hierdie skemas en ook vanweë die Raad se onvermoë om 'n dorpsgebied ten weste van die bestaande Danville-dorpsgebied vir dié doel te ontwikkel.

Die skemas wat beoog is, was die bou van 100 ultra-laekostehuise vir verkoping teen ongeveer £1,250, met inbegrip van die grondkoste; 50 dubbelverdiepingtipe ekonomiese huise in Danville vir verkoping teen ongeveer £2,150, met inbegrip van grondkoste en 43 ekonomiese huise met eienaarshulp in Hercules. Kragtens laasgenoemde skema sal aspirant-„eienaars” toegelaat word om persoonlik hulp te verleen by die bou van hierdie huise volgens voorafgaande reëling met erkende en goedgekeurde boukontraakteurs ten einde besparings op die uiteindelijke oprigtingskoste te bewerkstellig. Die Raad sal egter bereid wees om 'n lening van hoogstens £2,150 toe te staan waarby die koste van die grond wat die Raad aan die aspirant-„eienaar” toegewys het, inbegrepe is.

Geld vir hierdie skemas sal van die Nasionale Behuisingskommissie verkry word. Al die bogemelde huise sal verkoop word kragtens die grondslag van „huur met opsie om te koop” indien die bedrag van die minimum deposito van 5% en oordragkoste nie onmiddellik deur voornemende kopers betaal kan word nie. Kragtens hierdie skema word 'n ekonomiese huurgeld gehef en uit hierdie huurgeld word sekere bedrae (wat die voorsiening wat in die huurgeld vir administrasiekoste, herstelwerk en instandhouding en slegte skulde-reserwes gemaak is, verteenwoordig) opgehoop deur die Raad ten behoeve van die kopers totdat daar genoeg geld beskikbaar is om die deposito en die hereregte te betaal. Daarna sal 'n koop-akte tussen die Raad en sodanige kopers aangegaan word.

HUISBESITSKEMAS

Die „huur met opsie om te koop”-stelsel wat hierbo beskryf is, is deur die Raad ingestel om aan minderbevoorregte gesinne wat nie genoeg kontantgeld het nie, die geleentheid te bied om sekuriteit van eiendomsreg te verkry deurdat hulle uiteindelik besitters kan word van die eiendom wat aan hulle toegewys is. Buite ons behuisingskemas beweeg die meeste van hierdie gesinne gedurig van een huis na 'n ander weens hoë huurgeld wat hulle vir beperkte en dikwels vir substandaard-akkommodasie wat deur private ondernemings beskikbaar gestel word, moet betaal, en omdat die huise wat hulle bewoon dikwels verkoop word terwyl hulle dit nog okkupeer en hulle daardeur gedwing word om te verhuis.

Die ophoping van die deposito en die hereregte strek oor tydperke wat wissel van 2½ tot 3 jaar, na gelang van die skema en die vasgestelde ekonomiese huurgeld. Hierdie skema bestaan nou reeds lank genoeg vir ons om sy waarde vir die Raad en die kopers self, te bepaal. Daar bestaan geen twyfel nie dat dit 'n ongeëwenaarde sukses is. Verliese is tot 'n minimum beperk aangesien „kopers” 'n volle ekonomiese huurgeld betaal tot tyd en wyl hulle hul huise werklik koop. Op hierdie wyse is dit vir hulle ook 'n baie praktiese manier om uiteindelik „eienaars” te word sonder dat hulle vooraf enige kontantgeld nodig het. Wanneer die deposito en die hereregte betaal is, word 'n koopakte aangegaan en die maandelikse terugbetalings word dadelik verminder met die bedrag wat die Raad ten behoeve van die „kopers” gespaar het.

4. BESTAANDE SKEMAS

Die Raad het 880 ekonomiese huise in sy onderskeie ekonomiese verkoopskemas. Hiervan was daar 71 intrekings en herverkopings en 10 oordragte van regte en verpligtinge gedurende die jaar. In verhouding met die beskikbare getal huise, word hierdie verandering van „kopers” as redelik laag beskou.

Hoewel die Raad in die afgelope jare die grootste gedeelte van sy subekonomiese huise in ekonomiese verkoopskemas omgeskakel het, is daar nog 417 subekonomiese huise beskikbaar. Ten spyte van die lae inkomstebepelings wat deur die Nasionale Behuisingskommissie voorgeskryf word vir akkommodasie in subekonomiese huise, is daar nog 'n baie groot aanvraag na hierdie huise. Die meeste aanvraers is gepensioeneerdes, weduwees en vrouens met kinders wie se mans hulle verlaat het. Daar is baie min loontrekkers wie se inkomste „subekonomies” is kragtens die baie lae inkomstegrense, naamlik £30 per maand, wat die Nasionale Behuisingskommissie vir hierdie huise bepaal het.

Die vraag na drie- en vierslaapkamerhuise is baie groot en aangesien daar so min hiervan beskikbaar is, ondervind ons baie moeilikheid om baie van die groter en werklik behoefte gesinne te help. Die bou van die ultra-laekostehuise waarna verwys is, behoort te help om verligting aan sodanige gesinne te besorg.

5. DIVERSE

Gedurende die jaar is 18 huise en woonstelle deur die Raad aangekoop in verband met die voorgestelde binnesingelpad en ander munisipale ontwikkelingskemas. Hierdie huise en woonstelle is aan hierdie Afdeling oorhandig vir verhuring, beheer- en administrasiedoeleindes.

Die Raad het ook 'n voorstel goedgekeur om 'n gemeenskapsentrum in die verre westelike gebiede te bou vir die mense wat in Proklamasiehuwel, Danville en Wespark, wat oorwegend behuisingsdorpsgebiede is, woon. Planne vir hierdie skema is byna voltooi en daar word gehoop dat bouwerkzaamhede gedurende die komende jaar 'n aanvang sal neem.

6. OPSOMMING VAN ALLE BESTAANDE BEHUISINGSKEMAS

A. Skema I

Die Raad se eerste subekonomiese huise is gedurende 1933-1935 gebou. Vyf-en-twintig huise is gebou, en hierdie skema staan bekend as Skema I.

25 subekonomiese huise:

Pretoria-Wes	14
Nieu-Muckleneuk	11
	<u>25</u>

Hiervan is 4 omgeskakel in 'n ekonomiese skema van 1 Januarie 1955 af en twee van 1 Januarie 1956 af, t.w.:—

Pretoria-Wes	3
Nieu-Muckleneuk	3
	<u>6</u>

Subekonomiese huurgeld:

Tweeslaapkamerhuise (skakeltipe)	£2. 5.0
Tweeslaapkamerhuise (enkel)	£2.15.0

Ekonomiese huurgeld:

	Subekonomiese huise	Subekonomiese huise omgeskakel in ekonomiese huise
Tweeslaapkamerhuise (skakeltipe)	£5.13.0	Nie omgeskakel nie
Tweeslaapkamerhuise (enkel)	£6. 6.0	Ongeveer £9.5.0
Subekonomiese inkomstegrense van £30 per maand.		

B. Skema II

Die volgende skema, bestaande uit 100 subekonomiese huise, is gedurende 1947 deur die Raad onderneem. Hierdie skema staan bekend as Skema II.

100 subekonomiese huise:

Rietfontein	6
Wonderboom-Suid en Villieria	21
Mayville	8
Nieu-Muckleneuk	15
Proklamasiehuwel	50
	<u>100</u>

Hiervan is 50 omgeskakel in 'n ekonomiese skema van 1 Januarie 1955 af en 9 van 1 Januarie 1956 af, t.w.:—

Mayville	1
Rietfontein	4
Wonderboom-Suid en Villieria	18
Nieu-Muckleneuk	9
Proklamasieheuwel	27
	59

Subekonomiese huurgeld:

Eenslaapkamerhuise	£2.18.6
Tweeslaapkamerhuise	£3. 4.6
Drieslaapkamerhuise	£3. 9.6

Ekonomiese huurgeld:

	Subekonomiese huise	Subekonomiese huise omgeskakel in ekonomiese huise. Ongeveer
Eenslaapkamerhuise	£6.8.0	—
Tweeslaapkamerhuise	£8.0.0	£8.5.0
Drieslaapkamerhuise	£9.0.0	£8.15.9

Subekonomiese inkomstegrens van £30 per maand.

C. Skema III

Die ondergemelde skema, bestaande uit 200 subekonomiese huise is gedurende 1937–1938, na voltooiing van Skema II, onderneem en staan bekend as Skema III:—

200 subekonomiese huise:

Rietfontein	14
Wonderboom-Suid	6
Villieria	10
Nieu-Muckleneuk	20
Proklamasieheuwel	150
	200

Hiervan is 64 omgeskakel in 'n ekonomiese skema van 1 Januarie 1955 af en 36 van 1 Januarie 1956 af, t.w.:—

Rietfontein	5
Wonderboom-Suid	2
Villieria	6
Nieu-Muckleneuk	11
Proklamasieheuwel	76
	100

Subekonomiese huurgeld:

Eenslaapkamerhuise	£2.18.6
Tweeslaapkamerhuise	£3. 4.6
Drieslaapkamerhuise	£3. 9.6

Ekonomiese huurgeld:

	Subekonomiese huise	Subekonomiese huise omgeskakel in ekonomiese huise. Ongeveer
Eenslaapkamerhuise	£6.0.0	£7. 5.0
Tweeslaapkamerhuise	£7.0.0	£8. 5.0
Drieslaapkamerhuise	£8.0.0	£8.15.0

Subekonomiese inkomstegrens van £30 per maand.

D. Danvillese Subekonomiese Behuisingskemas

Gedurende 1944–1945 het die Raad die bou van 1,000 subekonomiese huise in die pas ge-proklameerde dorpsgebied van Danville beoog. Gedurende 1945–1947 is daar 500 subekonomiese huise gebou en die bou van die oorblywende 500 huise is gestaak. Van die oorspronklike 500 subekonomiese huise in hierdie dorpsgebied is—

200 weer omgeskakel in 'n ekonomiese skema van 1 Januarie 1953 af, en
100 in 'n ekonomiese skema omgeskakel van 1 Januarie 1955 af.

Subekonomiese huurgeld (Differensiaal-huurgeldskema):

Strek van 15/- per maand tot £4.17.6 per maand ongeag die grootte van die huis, maar ooreenkomstig inkomste en grootte van gesin, d.i. kortings van 5/- per maand word toegestaan vir kinders onder die ouderdom van 16 jaar wanneer die inkomste minder as £19.10.0 per maand is.

Subekonomiese huurgeld is in Desember 1951 verhoog en strek nou van £1.6.0 tot £6.10.0 per maand, afhankelijk van die inkomste en grootte van die gesin, soos hierbo uiteengesit.

Ekonomiese huurgeld:

	<i>Subekonomiese huise</i>	<i>Op omgeskakelde ekonomiese huise</i>
Eenslaapkamerhuise	£6.16.6	£8.16.0
Tweeslaapkamerhuise	£7.15.9	£9.14.0
Drieslaapkamerhuise	£8. 4.6	£10. 5.0
Vierslaapkamerhuise	£9.14.6	£11.14.0

Subekonomiese inkomstegrens van £10 per week, d.i. nie meer as £43.6.8 per maand nie.

E. Subekonomiese Huise in Hercules

Sewe-en-vyftig subekonomiese huise is deur die Munisipaliteit van Hercules gebou. By die inlywing van Hercules is hierdie huise deur die Raad oorgeneem.

Subekonomiese huurgeld:

Tweeslaapkamerhuise	£1. 9.0
	£1.13.4
	£2. 2.0
Drieslaapkamerhuise	£3. 7.6
	£2.16.9

Ekonomiese huurgeld:

Tweeslaapkamerhuise	£3. 9.9
	£4. 1.0
	£5. 1.0
Drieslaapkamerhuise	£10.13.0
	£12. 0.0

Subekonomiese inkomstegrens van £30 per maand.

F. Huise vir Ouderdomspensioentrekkers in Hercules

Twaalf huise, saamgestel uit ses groepe skakelhuise is deur die Munisipaliteit van Hercules gebou en by inlywing deur die Raad oorgeneem.

Huur: £1.15.0 per maand.

Slegs gepensioeneerdes wat tot ongeveer £20 per maand verdien (waarde van gekombineerde pensioene), mag gehuisves word.

G. Nasionale Huise (Verhuurskema): Hercules

Vier nasionale huise is deur die Munisipaliteit van Hercules gebou en by inlywing deur die Raad oorgeneem.

Huurgeld: £8.10.0 per maand.

Geen inkomstegrens.

H. Woonstelle vir Bejaardes by die Tentoonstellingsterrein

Gedurende 1947 is tien militêre huthuise deur die Raad in dertig woonstelle vir bejaardes by die Tentoonstellingsterrein omgeskakel.

Huurgeld: £3 per maand.

Inkomstegrens toepaslik soos in F.

Hoewel badgeriewe gemeenskaplik is, het elke woonstel sy eie latrine waarin daar ook 'n waskom is.

I. Ekonomiese Woonstelle by die Tentoonstellingsterrein

Gedurende 1947 is militêre huthuise omgeskakel in 107 woonstelle van verskillende groottes om gesinne te huisves wie se inkomste die voorgeskrewe inkomstegrense vir subekonomiese huise oorskry het.

Huurgeld: Eenslaapkamerwoonstel	£4.12.6
Tweeslaapkamerwoonstel	£5.10.0
Drieslaapkamerwoonstel	£6. 5.0

Geen spesifieke inkomstegrense is toepaslik nie.

Bad, en toiletgeriewe is gemeenskaplik.

J. Ekonomiese Winkel- en Woonstelskema: Danville

Hierdie skema bestaande uit 18 woonstelle en 8 winkels is gedurende 1949-1950 op 'n ekonomiese grondslag deur die Raad uitgevoer.

Huurgeld: £8.10.0 per maand (2 woonstelle)
£8. 0.0 per maand (16 woonstelle).

Winkels is op 'n huurgrondslag van 10 jaar deur die Raad verhuur.

K. Diverse Woon- en Ander Eiendomme

Woonhuise, woonstelle en winkels wat deur die Raad vir ontwikkelingsdoeleindes aangekoop is, bv. die verbreding van paaie, voorsiening van parke, klinieke, ens. Tans is daar ongeveer 113 huise, 38 woonstelle (4 blokke), 18 winkels en een hotel.

Gedurende die jaar is ses huise gesloop.

L. Ekonomiese Behuisingskema: Hercules

Hoewel daar oorspronklik beoog is om 100 van hierdie huise te bou, is slegs 57 gedurende 1955 gebou.

Hierdie huise is vir ongeveer £2,150 verkoop, met terugbetalings van ongeveer £14.5.0 per maand.

Die oorblywende 43 persele is afgesonder vir 'n woningbystandskema waarin kopers toegelaat sal word om deel te hê in die eintlike bou van hulle huise ten einde die oprigtingskoste so laag moontlik te hou.

M. Ekonomiese Laekoste-Verkoopkema in Danville

'n Honderd huise is gedurende 1953 en 1954 gebou en verkoop. Die huise is vir ongeveer £1,950 elk verkoop met maandelikse terugbetalings van ongeveer £13.

N. Pretoriase Ekonomiese Verkoopkema (150 Huise)

Nege-en-dertig huise is in Nieu-Muckleneuk opgerig en 11 in Capital Park.

Die huise is vir ongeveer £2,850 tot £3,150 verkoop.

Terugbetalings is ongeveer £20-£22 per maand na die betaling van minimum deposito's van £60-£70.

Weens die Raad se onvermoë om geskikte grond te bekom en vanweë die hoë koste van dié huise, het die Raad besluit om nie met die bou van die oorblywende 100 huise voort te gaan nie.

O. Nuwe Danvillese Ekonomiese Skema (100 Huise)

'n Honderd huise is gedurende 1956 voltooi en verkoop.

Hierdie huise kos effens meer vanweë 'n beter ontwerp as die oorspronklike laekostehuise.

Die verkoopprys van hierdie huise is ongeveer £2,150. Die eerste 50 is verkoop op die terugbetalingsgrondslag dat die deposito- en hereregtelening oor 'n tydperk van 10 jaar terugbetaal word. Maandelikse terugbetalings was ongeveer £14.10.0 per maand.

Die volgende 50 huise is verkoop volgens die hersiene grondslag van „huur met opsie om na drie jaar te koop”, d.i. betaling van 'n ekonomiese huurgeld van ongeveer £18.10.0 per maand totdat die bedrag van die deposito en die hereregte betaal is deur die krediet wat toegelaat is ten opsigte van die voorsiening wat in die huurgeld gemaak is vir slegte skulde-reserwe, administrasie- en instandhoudingskoste.

P. Diverse Ekonomiese Eiendomme

Die beheer oor en administrasie van 135 ekonomiese huise wat in verskillende dele van die stad opgerig is, is van die Stadstesouriersafdeling oorgeneem.

Hiervan is die hele behuisingslening in 27 gevalle ten volle afbetaal wat dus 'n totaal van 108 laat wat nog onder beheer van hierdie Afdeling is.

NIE-BLANKE-BEHUISING**OU SKEMAS****I. Atteridgeville**

475 morg groot en word beskou as een van die beste Bantoelokasies in die Unie. Atteridgeville is in 1939 gestig; £409,862 is bestee aan die oprigting van 1,532 wonings en £247,089 aan ontwikkeling van die gebied en dienste.

Daar is twee-, drie-, vier- en vyfkamerhuise wat, kragtens die nuwe beleid, op 'n ekonomiese grondslag aan die bewoners verkoop of verhuur is.

Ses skole maak voorsiening vir ongeveer 2,500 kinders en beurse ten bedrae van £670 word jaarliks aan verdienstelike studente toegeken.

Daar is, afgesien van sulke dienste soos rioolstelsels en vuilgoedverwydering, 'n voortrefflike kliniek wat deur gekwalifiseerde dokters en opgeleide verpleegsters bestuur word.

Die inwoners het uitmuntende sportfasiliteite en daar word vir die meeste sportsoorte voorsiening gemaak.

II. Bantule

Fondse is deur die Nasionale Behuisingskommissie beskikbaar gestel vir die voorsiening van huisvesting vir Bantule-inwoners in die nuwe Atteridgeville-gebied en gevolglik is die meeste inwoners verskuif.

Daar word verwag dat die hele gebied eersdaags ontruim sal word.

III. Lady Selborne

Dit is 'n Bantoe-dorpsgebied met eiendomsreg wat die Raad tesame met die voormalige Munisipaliteit van Hercules ingelyf het. Die gebied is oorspronklik in ongeveer 1903 aangelê en het uit 800 erwe bestaan. As gevolg van die ontwikkeling en uitbreiding van Pretoria is hierdie erwe in so 'n mate onderverdeel dat daar nou ongeveer 1,800 grondbesitters en 'n bevolking van ongeveer 48,000 is.

Lady Selborne is deur die Groepsgebiederaad as 'n toekomstige Blanke-gebied verklaar. Derhalwe word daar verwag dat die bewoners ter geleëner tyd na die Atteridgeville- en Vlakfontein-lokasie verskuif sal word.

Hierdie gebied beskik nie oor 'n rioolstelsel nie en is ernstig oorbevolk. Daar is 'n aantal goedgeboude wonings wat versprei is tussen 'n groot aantal heeltemal onbevredigende hout-en-sinkgeboue. Dit is onmoontlik om op te tree betreffende die uitskakeling van oorbewoning en die verwydering van agterbuurtes voordat 'n definitiewe beleid bepaal en alternatiewe huisvesting beskikbaar gestel is.

Daar is 'n ontspanningsaal, 'n kliniek en 'n crèche in die gebied, afgesien van 'n moderne kraaminrigting onder bestuur van die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk.

NUWE SKEMAS

VI Vlakfontein

Die Vlakfontein-Wes-skema is in Junie 1956 voltooi. Daar is 6,005 vierkamerhuise gebou teen 'n koste van £187.35 elk. Daarbenewens is die ondergemelde geboue opgerig:—

7 skole, 48 winkels, 'n gemeenskapsentrum, 'n biersaal, 'n poskantoor, 'n administrasie-blok, 'n crèche, 'n kliniek, 'n doktersprekkamer, 'n timmermanswinkel en 'n kraaminrigting. Sportterreine is uitgelê en 'n pawiljoen is gebou.

Twintig morg grond is afgesonder vir 'n Provinsiale Algemene Hospitaal.

Die gebied ontwikkel voortdurend en daar word voorkeur verleen aan elektrisiteitsvoorsiening, padbou en reënwaterdreinerings.

Net soos in Atteridgeville is daar 'n volledig toegeruste polikliniek met voldoende personeel wat Vlakfontein-Wes én -Oos bedien.

Bevolking: 38,139.

V. Vlakfontein-Oos

522 tweekamerhuise is voltooi waarvan 301 in vierkamerhuise omgeskakel is.

Daar is 16 winkels en 1 skool in die gebied.

Kapitaal-werkskemas is hoofsaaklik beperk tot die lewering van elektrisiteit en watertoevoer, padbou en reënwaterafvoer.

Bevolking ongeveer 4,985.

VI. Atteridgeville

2,838 vierkamerhuise is tot dusver in die nuwe Atteridgeville-gebied voltooi.

Benewens 'n biblioteek, 'n crèche, 'n ontspanningsaal en 'n roukamer, is daar ook 4 skole.

Die gebied ontwikkel volgens plan met spesiale aandag aan 'n rioleringsnetwerk, elektrisiteit- en waterdienste, padbou en reënwaterdreinerings.

Bevolking ongeveer 28,009.

VII. Saulsville ('n Gebied net wes van Atteridgeville)

1.542 vierkamerhuise is voltooi en 687 persele is uitgelê en van water- en rioleringsdienste voorsien.

Vier skole, 25 winkels en 'n kliniek is opgerig.

Die vernaamste kapitaal-werkskemas waarop daar tans gekonsentreer word by die ontwikkeling van die gebied is 'n rioleringsnetwerk, elektrisiteit- en waterdienste, padbou en reënwaterafvoer.

Hier is ook 'n polikliniek in die uitbreiding van Atteridgeville opgerig.

Bevolking ongeveer 10,326.

VIII. Enkelkwartier (Hostel), Saulsville

399 hosteleenhede vir die akkommodasie van 6,384 is opgerig en elektrisiteit word voorsien. Die gebied het 'n rioolstelsel.

Elke eenheid het gemeenskaplike warmwater-stortbaddens en -kombuise wat toegerus is met elektriese warmplate vir kookfasiliteite.

Die maandelikse huurgeld is £1.0.0.

Ongeveer 2,000 enkellopende Bantoes word tans hier gehuisves, maar 'n geleidelike toename word in die nuwe jaar verwag.

IX. Algemeen

Die geëlektrifiseerde treindiens van die stad na die Atteridgeville- en Saulsvillegebied werk nou suksesvol.

X. Behuising vir Asiate en Kleurlinge

Slumopruiming in hierdie gebiede binne die stad is nog nie onderneem nie aangesien geen alternatiewe akkommodasie beskikbaar is nie.

Asiaat- en Kleurlinggesinne lewe in ontsettende toestande, maar daar sal eersdaags verligting kom aangesien die Claudiusdorpsgebied deur die Groepsgebiederaad afgesonder is as 'n woongebied vir Asiate, en 'n gedeelte van Derdepoort vir die Kleurlinge.

'n Opname word tans gemaak ten einde die behuisingbehoefte van albei groepe te bepaal.

SUIWELSEKSIE

1. Besonderhede van Lisensies wat behandel is

	Nuwe	Oor- gedra	Gestaak	Geweier	Toe- of afname
Produsente	86	15	27	1	+ 59
Produsent-verspreiders ..	—	—	18	—	— 18
Verspreiders	18	14	6	—	+ 12
Melkerie	30	10	—	—	+ 30
	134	39	51	1	+ 83

Gedurende die tydperk waarvoor verslag gedoen word, het suiwelpersele met 83 toegeneem.

2. Ligging van Persele

Op 31 Desember 1958 was daar 717 suiwelpersele wat soos volg geleë is:—

	In mun. gebied	Binne 10 myl	11-25 myl	26-50 myl	51-75 myl	76-100 myl	101-150 myl	151-200 myl	Verder as 200 myl	Totaal
Produsente	—	45	79	46	39	35	98	28	1	371
Produsent-versprei- ders	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Verspreiders	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114
Melkerie	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230
	344	47	79	46	39	35	98	28	1	717

3. Melkvoorrade

(a) Aantal persele waar melk geproduseer word.....	373
(b) Aantal koeie wat aangehou word, by benadering (in melk)	14,699
(c) Aantal koeie wat aagehou word, by benadering (droë)	6,205
(d) Aantal gelling wat daaglik geproduseer word, by benadering.....	22,105

4. Vervoer van Melk

Melk word gewoonlik per spoor en padmotorvervoer van plase af vervoer. Verreweg die grootste hoeveelheid melk word per motorvoertuig vervoer wat die melk op die plase of langs die hoofweë oplaai. Geen verkoelde vervoer word gebruik nie. Aflewering in die stad geskied hoofsaaklik deur vrugmotors en bestelfietse.

Die hele kwessie van melkvervoer laat veel te wense oor, veral omdat die gehalte van melk afneem of dit nou al gepasteuriseer is al dan nie, as dit nie koel genoeg gehou word nie.

5. Beraamde Totale Aantal Gellings wat per dag Verbruik word (soos op 31.12.1958)

(a) Van produsente	21,725 gelling
(b) Van produsent-verspreiders	380 gelling
(c) Ingevoer (gedurende tye van tekorte).....	312 gelling

Van die bovermelde daaglikse totaal is die verbruik soos volg:—

(a) Gepasteuriseerde melk	17,359 of 71 %
(b) Rou melk	5,058 of 29 %

Die toename in die persentasie (6.8%) rou melk en die afname in die persentasie (6.8%) gepasteuriseerde melk wat in vergelyking met dié vir die tydperk 1957 verbruik is, is toe te skryf daaraan dat meer melkdepots in die stad geopen is deur produsent-verspreiders wat kragtens wergewing wat gedurende 1957 afgekondig is, verplig is om verspreiding regstreeks van hul plase af te staak.

Alle industriële melk wat gedurende tye van tekorte ingevoer is, is vóór verbruik gepasteuriseer. Sodanige invoer word slegs toegelaat nadat die toestand gedurende tye van seisoentekorte sorgvuldig oorweeg is.

In onderstaande lys word die aantal gellings ingevoerde melk aangegee wat gedurende die tydperk waarvoor verslag gedoen word, tydens seisoensoorskotte as surplus ontvang is, asook die aantal gellings wat afgekeur is omdat dit suur geword het, 'n reuk ontwikkel het, ens.

Ingevoer	113,825 gelling
Oorskot	882,232 gelling
Afgekeur	25,259 gelling

Die merendeel van die oorskotmelk wat gedurende tye van seisoensoorskotte ontvang is, is deur die vernaamste distribusieondernemings regstreeks na kaasfabrieke, melkpoeierfabrieke, kondenseerfabrieke en fabrieke vir die vervaardiging van gesteriliseerde melkprodukte afgelei, terwyl 'n klein persentasie surplusmelk afgeskei en die room aan botterfabrieke verkoop is. Die grootste gedeelte van hierdie afgeroomde melk is eenvoudig weggegooi omdat geen geskikte mark daarvoor gevind kon word nie.

6. Daelikse Verspreiding van Melk

(a) Deur produsent-verspreiders	380 gelling
(b) Deur verspreiders, teekamers, ens.	22,037 gelling

7. PERSONEEL WERKSAAM IN DIE MELKBEDRYF

	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Totaal
Produsente	380	1,551	1,931
Produsent-verspreiders	3	13	16
Verspreiders	268	685	953
	651	2,249	2,900

8. DIE TOETS VAN WERKNEMERS IN MELKBEDRYF VIR TIFOÏDE

	Totaal	Positief	Negatief
Blankes	12	2	10
Nie-blankes	304	33	271
	316	35	281

Dit is te betreur dat die totale aantal werknemers wat vir tifoïdetoetse aangemeld is slegs 'n geringe persentasie (10.9 %) uitmaak van die totale aantal persone wat in die melkbedryf werksaam is, dog dit kan ongelukkig nie verhelp word nie weens die lang afstande wat plase van die stad geleë is. Diegene wat ondersoek is, was hoofsaaklik werknemers van produsent-verspreiders en verspreiders wat naby die stad is.

Almal wat positief reageer, word belet om in melkpersele, melkerye, waterwerke of enige bedryf waar voedsel gehanteer word, te werk.

9. SUIWELINSPEKSIES

Gereelde inspeksies van alle persele en suiwelkuddes is deur die Stadsveearts en suiwel-inspeksiepersoneel uitgevoer. Waar nodig is hulp ook deur die distriksinspekteurs verleen veral ten opsigte van die inspeksie van melkerye en verspreiders in die stad. Die produksie, verspreiding en hantering van alle melk in die munisipale gebied is onder goeie beheer en toesig. Geringe hoeveelhede melk kan moontlik onwettig ingebring word, dog dit is so gering dat dit prakties van geen belang is nie.

Die vernaamste doel en strewe by inspeksies is om produsente, produsent-verspreiders en verspreiders behulpsaam te wees, van raad te dien en op te voed in verband met die produksie, hantering en gebruik van skoon en veilige melk. Die vernaamste aangeleenthede wat bespreek en beklemtoon word, is die ondervemelde:—

- (a) Veetiesiektes.
- (b) Die voeding en versorging van diere.
- (c) Die bou en oprigting van persele vir suiweldoelindes.
- (d) Die skoonmaak en steriliseer van suiwelwerktuie.
- (e) Die verkoeling en vervoer van melk.
- (f) Skeikundige ontleding van melk.
- (g) Suiwelbakteriologie.
- (h) Die hantering, verbruik en voedingswaarde van melk.
- (i) Algemene beginsels van higiëne.

BESONDERHEDE VAN INSPEKSIES WAT UITGEVOER IS, IS SOOS VOLG

A. Inspeksie van Melkpersele

(a) Tydens melktye gedurende die dag	166
(b) Tydens melktye gedurende die vroeë môre	62
(c) Op ander tye	1,572
Oortredings wat behandel is	581

B. Inspeksie van Melkdepots

(a) Gedurende die dag	540
(b) Gedurende die vroeë môre	61
Oortredings wat behandel is	76

C. Inspeksies ten opsigte van Verspreiding, op Straat, ens.

(a) Gedurende die dag	328
(b) Gedurende die vroeë môre	96
Oortredings wat behandel is	68

D. Ander inspeksies of navrae

	246
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E. Klagtes wat behandel is

	62
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F. Skriftelike kennisgewings wat bestel is

	79
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G. Skriftelike kennisgewings waaraan voldoen is

	65
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H. Kudde-inspeksies deur Stadsveearts

Hierdie inspeksies word gewoonlik gedurende die werklike melktye in die teenwoordigheid van die boer of 'n ander verantwoordelike persoon gedoen. Koeie word veral ondersoek vir siektes wat die melkvoorraad kan benadeel of die melk ongeskik of gevaarlik vir menslike verbruik kan maak. Die boer word van raad gedien aangaande die beheer, uitroeiing, voorkoming en behandeling van enige sodanige siektes. Die algemene siektes wat teëgekom word, is die volgende:—

- (a) Uierontsteking.
- (b) Besmetlike misgeboorte.
- (c) Onvrugbaarheid.
- (d) Verkeerde voeding.
- (e) Inwendige en uitwendige parasiete.
- (f) Sekere endemiese siektes, bv. knopvelsiekte, rooiwater, anaplasmoses, tuberkulose, paratuberkulose en ander kalwersiektes, skurftes, epivaginitis, vigriose, ens.

Vyf-en-negentig suiwelkuddes is gedurende die jaar geïnspekteer en hierby was sowat 5,000 koeie betrokke. Daarbenewens is serologiese en mikroskooptoetse van melkmonsters in die laboratorium uitgevoer, waarvan die resultate in hierdie verslag in tabelvorm aangegee word.

10. MELKTOETSE

(a) *Plaattellings:* (Geneem kragtens die melkeryverordeninge waarin 'n standaard van hoogstens 200,000 mikro-organismes per milliliter en geen *B. coli* in 0.01 milliliter melk bepaal word).

Aantal monsters wat geneem is	349
Aantal wat aan wetlike standaarde voldoen	163
Aantal wat oormatige getal mikro-organismes bevat het, waarskuwings uitgereik	86
Vervolgings	geen
Aantal wat oormatige getal <i>B. coli</i> bevat het: waarskuwings uitgereik	26
Vervolgings	geen
Aantal wat oormatige getal mikro-organismes en <i>B. coli</i> bevat het: waarskuwings uitgereik	74
Vervolgings	geen
Totale aantal waarskuwings uitgereik	186
Totale aantal vervolgings	geen

(b) *Regstreekse mikroskopiese tellings:*

Aantal monsters wat ondersoek is	9,458
Aantal wat baie goed was	5,672
Aantal wat goed was	191
Aantal wat redelik was	3
Aantal wat onbevredigend was	3,592

(c) *Resazurintoetse:*

Aantal monsters wat getoets is	6,595
Aantal monsters wat voortreflik was	39
Aantal monsters wat goed was	2,197
Aantal monsters wat redelik was	919
Aantal monsters wat swak was	3,440

Die resultate wat van die regstreekse mikroskopiese tellings en die resazurintoetse verkry is, word meestal gedoen in verband met monsters grootmaatmelk wat 18-36 uur na produksie geneem is. As gevolg hiervan kan die resultate nie 'n juiste weergawe wees van die aanvanklike gehalte nie aangesien bakteriese vermenigvuldiging sonder uitsondering vanaf die tyd van produksie en die tyd wanneer monsters geneem word, plaasvind. Werk is ook gedoen ten einde die resultate van hierdie twee toetse te vergelyk en dit het getoon dat in melk van hoë bakteriese besmetting (bo 200,000 mikro-organismes per milliliter) ook 'n resazurin-toets gelewer het wat in ooreenstemmende mate sleg is.

(d) *Toetse vir waarskynlike coli-besmetting:*

(Op gepasteuriseerde melk.)

Aantal monsters wat getoets is	3,429
Aantal positiewe monsters	898 (26.2 %)
Aantal negatiewe monsters	2,531

Ten spyte van verskillende maatreëls wat toegepas word, vind ons nog 'n taamlik hoë persentasie (26.2 %) monsters gepasteuriseerde melk wat positiewe resultate ten opsigte van *B. coli* toon. Pogings is aangewend om alle moontlike bronne van besmetting tydens en na behandeling uit te skakel. Tot op sekere hoogte is hierin geslaag hoewel die resultate wat verkry word nog nie na wense is nie.

(e) *Toetse vir uierontsteking:*

Geen roetinetoeetse is uitgevoer nie, dog resultate van kliniese ondersoeke, klagtes van boere en positiewe resultate wat tydens regstreekse mikroskopiese toetse op melkmonsters verkry is, toon dat die voorkoms van hierdie siekte nog baie hoog is. Dit is hoofsaaklik te wyte daaraan dat boere nog baie onkundig omtrent die aard van die siekte en sy bestryding is. Die onoordeelkundige gebruik van anti-biotiese middels het nog nie daarin geslaag om die voorkoms van die siekte te verminder nie, maar het tot 'n taamlike mate van anti-biotiese besmetting van melkvoorrade in die algemeen gelei, wat ons tans uit talryke oogpunte ernstig begin bejeën.

Gedurende die tydperk waarvoor verslag gedoen word, was 256 melkmonsters vir streptococcus agalactia positief. Ander vorms van uierontsteking (streptococcus, staphylococcus, corynebacterium ens.) het ook baie voorgekom.

11. SKEIKUNDIGE ONTLEDING VAN MELK

(Monsters is ingevolge die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels geneem.)

(a) Aantal monsters wat ontleed is	464
Aantal monsters wat bevredigend was	306
Aantal monsters wat onbevredigend was:	
(i) Onvoldoende melkvet	19
(ii) Onvoldoende vaste stowwe in melk (waarby vet nie inbegrepe is nie)	128
(iii) Water bygevoeg	11
(b) Vervolgings:	
(i) Onvoldoende melkvet	Geen
Finale waarskuwings	19
(ii) Onvoldoende vaste stowwe in melk (waarby vet nie inbegrepe is nie (waarskuwings)	128
(iii) Water bygevoeg	11

12. TOETS VAN AFSETTING OP SKYF VIR SIGBARE VUIL

Aantal monsters wat geneem is	1,173
Aantal monsters wat bevredigend was	966
Aantal monsters wat nie heeltemal bevredigend was nie—waarskuwings	201
Finale waarskuwings	5
Vervolg	1

13. FOSFATASETOETS VIR GEPASTEURISEERDE MELK

Aantal monsters wat getoets is	3,299
(i) Aantal wat voldoende gepasteuriseer was	3,293
(ii) Aantal wat effens onvoldoende gepasteuriseer was	6
(iii) Aantal wat heeltemal onvoldoende gepasteuriseer was ..	—

14. BIOLOGIESE TOETSE: Geen toetse is gedoen nie.

15. SEROLOGIESE TOETSE

(a) Tuberkulose (Bees-):

Die ondervermelde syfers is 'n weergawe van tuberkulientoetse wat deur die Veldseksie van die Afdeling Veeartsenykundige Dienste op kuddes wat aan Pretoria melk lewer, uitgevoer is:—

Aantal kuddes getoets	Totale getal diere	Negatief	Positief	Verdrag
7	955	913	23	19

Hierdie kuddes is ingevolge die sogenaamde tussentydse skema getoets. Daar is geen kuddes wat onder die skema vir geakkrediteerde kuddes val nie.

Ten opsigte van al die reageerders uit hierdie kuddes is in ooreenstemming met die regulasies kragtens die Wet op Veessiektes opgetree. Dit is nie bekend of enige van hierdie reageerders lewende organismes in hul melk afskei nie.

'n Kommissie van ondersoek is deur die Regering benoem om oor die hele aangeleentheid van beestering in Suid-Afrika verslag te doen.

(b) Besmetlike misgeboorte:

Gedurende die tydperk waaroor verslag gedoen word, is 829 melkmonsters aan die „ringtoets” onderwerp met ondervermelde resultate:—

Positief	121 (29.3%)
Negatief	586
Verdag	122

Hierdie resultate vergelyk redelik goed met dié van ander sentrums. Dit word algemeen aanvaar dat die voorkoms van kuddebesmetting van 20% tot 45% wissel. Hoewel boere meer gebruik maak van voorkomende inenting met stam 19-entstof, het die persentasie besmetting by diere die afgelope paar jaar nie aanmerklik gedaal nie.

16. ALGEMENE OPMERKINGS

(a) Melkeryverordeninge:

Nuwe melkeryverordeninge is op 3 Desember 1958 afgekondig en daarby is inbegrepe:

- (i) Hersiene en gewysigde melkeryverordeninge;
- (ii) Verordeninge vir die verpligte pasteurisering van alle melk wat vir menslike verbruik bestem is;
- (iii) Verordeninge vir „gesertifiseerde rou melk”.

Alle produsente, produsent-verspreiders en verspreiders is in kennis gestel van die nuwe verordeninge in verband met verpligte pasteurisering en gesertifiseerde rou melk wat op 1 Januarie 1962 van krag word.

(b) Melkskema:

'n Konsep-melkskema vir die reëling van die bemaking van vars melk en room wat in die vorm van melk of room vir menslike verbruik of vir die vervaardiging van roomys bedoel is, is op 12 Desember 1958 ingevolge die Bemakingswet 1937, soos gewysig, afgekondig. Die doel wat met hierdie skema beoog word, is om die produksie en verspreiding van vars melk en room te beheer en om 'n geskikte afset vir „oorskotmelk” te vind.

Dit is moeilik om op die oomblik meer besonderhede te verstrek aangaande die toekomstige resultate van hierdie skema. 'n Soortgelyke skema wat die afgelope twee jaar in die Kaapprovinsie in werking was, skyn suksesvol te wees.

(c) Ander vervolgings:

Afgesien van vervolgings wat vanweë bygevoegde water en sigbare vuil ingestel is, is drie persone vervolgt omdat hulle melk van ongelisensieerde persele ingebring het.

(d) Pasteuriseerinstallasies:

Die vooruitsig bestaan dat met die oog daarop dat die pasteurisering van alle melk met ingang van 1 Januarie 1962 verpligtend word meer pasteuriseerinstallasies te geleëner tyd opgerig sal word. Op die oomblik is daar vier installasies in die stad in werking. Een van die bestaande firmas is voornemens om eersdaags 'n groot moderne fabriek op te rig.

SKUTTE

Besonderhede van diere wat in die twee munisipale skutte (te Wes-einde en Hercules) geskut is, is soos volg:—

Geskut	Perde	Muile	Donkies	Beeste	Honde	Ander diere	Skutgelde ingevorder	Skut-verkopings het opgelewer
Wes-einde	25	14	37	17	1	1	£62 6 3	£129 8 11
Hercules	137	139	33	29	—	—	£267 15 0	£32 6 9
	162	153	70	46	1	1	£330 1 3	£161 15 8

Drie diere (2 perde en 1 koei) wat te Hercules geskut is, is van kant gemaak nadat hulle deur 'n veearts ondersoek is (swakheid, kaakklem en hartsakontsteking vanweë vreemde voorwerpe). Die skut te Wes-einde is met ingang van 31 Desember 1958 gesluit.

WATERVOORRADE

Soos in onderstaande tabel aangedui word, het die vraag na water jaar na jaar ontsaglik toegeneem:—

	Miljoen gelling per dag
1929-1930	4.2
1934-1935	7.4
1939-1940	8.78
1945-1946	13.8
1946-1947	14.2
1947-1948	14.52
1948-1949	15.254
1949-1950	15.963
1950-1951	16.973
1951-1952	17.766
1952-1953	17.921
1953-1954	18.065
1954-1955	18.689
1955-1956	20.821
1956-1957	21.533
1957-1958	23.008

Die water is van vyf bronne afkomstig: drie regstreeks van dolomietfonteine en die res van Rietvlei en die Randse Waterraad. Gedurende die termyn waarop verslag gedoen word is ondervermelde hoeveelhede water van hierdie bronne verkry:—

	1958
Randse Waterraad	4614.320
Fonteine (Fonteinedal)	1805.005
Sterkfonteinbronne	549.990
Rietvlei/Erasmusbronne	777.040
Rietvlei-filtreerders	1122.960

SANITERE EN VUILGOEDVERWYDERINGSDIENSTE

Die ondervermelde hoeveelhede vuilgoed ens. is verwyder:—

	Januarie–Desember 1958
Vuilgoedblik-dienste	241,777 kub. jrt.
Spesiale en koepondienste	22,191 kub. jrt.
Nagemmerdienste	6,239,400 gelling
Suigtenks	17,799,500 gelling

VERSLAG OOR RIOOLWATERSUIWERINGSWERKE EN SKEIKUNDE-LABORATORIUMS, 1958

RIOOLWATERVLOEI

Die maandelikse rioolwatervloei en reënvalsifers vir die jaar was soos volg:—

	Rioolwatervloei, Daspoort-rioolwaterwerke: Daelikse gemiddelde in gelling	Reënval te Daspoort- rioolwaterwerke: Millimeter
Januarie	6,872,000	116.9
Februarie	6,919,000	55.7
Maart	6,461,000	97.8
April	6,720,000	73.7
Mei	6,413,000	5.6
Junie	6,152,000	0.6
Julie	6,099,000	Geen
Augustus	6,070,000	Geen
September	6,175,000	43.7
Oktober	6,384,000	67.5
November	7,131,000	104.4
Desember	8,447,000	193.8
Jaar, 1958	6,654,000	759.7

Die daelikse gemiddelde syfer vir die rioolwater wat by die Daspoort-werke behandel is, het in vergelyking met dié vir 1957 met een miljoen gelling per dag gedaal. Dit is die gevolg daarvan dat meer rioolwater na Rooiwal afgelei word waar 'n totaal van ongeveer drie miljoen gelling per dag deur middel van vloedsbesproeiing behandel word.

UITVLOEISEL NA KRAGSTASIE

Gemiddeld 2.4 miljoen gelling uitvloei wat deur sand gefiltreer en gechlloreer is, is daeliks na die kragstasie gepomp om as afkoelwater gebruik te word. Besonderhede van die werking van die snelval-sandfilters gedurende 1958 word in Tabel I aangegee.

VERTEERDE SLYK

Gedurende die jaar is 6,844 kubieke jaart verteerde slyk uit die droogbeddings verwyder.

NUWE WERKE-ROOIWAL

Die bou van die eerste twee eenhede vir die behandeling van rioolwater, elk met 'n vermoë van $1\frac{1}{2}$ miljoen gelling per dag, nader voltooiing.

Daar is goeie vordering gemaak met die voortplanting van vuurhoutjiepopulierbome (*Populus Deltoides*) vir die aanleë van plantasies op sekere gedeeltes van die plaas. Bykans 60,000 steggies is gedurende Augustus ingesit en hulle sal aanstaande Julie en Augustus verplant word.

LABORATORIUMDIENSTE

Gedurende die jaar is 4,605 monsters vir die verskillende munisipale afdelings ontleed.

RIOOLWATERONTLEDINGS

Verteenwoordigende monsters van rioolwater en slyk is gereeld gedurende die jaar ontleed ten einde doeltreffende werking van die nege eenhede vir die behandeling van rioolwater, waaruit die werke bestaan, te verseker.

TABEL I: SANDFILTERING—UITVLOEISEL NA KRAGSTASIE, 1958

	Jan.	Feb.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.	Jaar
Volume uitvloeiisel wat gefiltreer is—miljoen gelling	84.47	66.15	91.06	79.83	84.69	80.34	79.62	79.27	76.20	77.01	72.27	69.66	940.57
Volume wat na kragstasie gepomp is—miljoen gelling	79.66	62.82	86.21	76.23	80.59	76.48	74.86	75.02	72.32	72.51	67.81	65.55	890.06
Snelheid van filtrering—Gelling/vk.vt./uur	167	155	200	203	165	161	155	155	153	151	145	162	164
Gelling gefiltreer per vk. vt. per skof	1,970	2,180	2,080	2,180	2,290	2,280	1,850	1,970	2,130	1,870	1,900	1,570	2,020
%Terugspoeling van volume wat gepomp is	6.0	5.3	5.6	4.7	5.1	5.1	6.4	5.7	5.4	6.2	6.6	6.3	5.7
Vaste stowwe in suspensie (volgens gewig) wat per minuut gepomp is													
Ongefiltreer	13.8	12.0	13.9	18.6	14.6	14.3	24.4	27.2	22.8	25.1	19.8	19.3	18.8
Gefiltreer	6.0	7.6	7.1	8.5	9.1	8.0	10.9	11.4	10.3	10.5	8.5	7.3	8.9
Bygevoeg	3.8	3.7	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.5
Oorblywend na ongeveer 1 uur	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6

GENEESKUNDIGE DIENSTE VIR NIE-BLANKES

A. KLINIESE DIENSTE

Die tabel hieronder dui die aantal en die tipes klinieke aan wat elke week uitsluitlik vir Nie-blankes in die Stad en die lokasies gehou word:—

	Atteridge- ville	Kam- pong	Vlak- fontein	Ban- tule	Kliniek vir Spesiale Siektes	Lady Selborne
Kindersorgklinieke.....	2	2	2	2	—	—
Klinieke vir Veneriese Siektes	1	—	1	1	4	—
Voor- en Nageboortelike Klinieke	1	2	1	1	—	—
Tuberkuloseklinieke	1	1	1	1	1	1
Algemene Buitepasiënt- klinieke	3	2	2	2	—	—

Verdere besonderhede aangaande Kindersorg-, Veneriese siektes-, Tuberkulose-, Voorgeboorte-
like- en Nageboortelike Klinieke verskyn in 'n ander deel van hierdie verslag. Die Bantule-kliniek
is in September gesluit omdat al die inwoners in ander lokasies gehuisves is.

OPGAAF VAN BUIEPASIËNTKLINIEKE VAN 1 JANUARIE 1958
TOT 31 DESEMBER 1958

	Kam- pong	Atteridge- ville	Ban- tule	Vlak- fontein	Totaal	
					1958	1957
1. Aantal nuwe pasiënte...	1,210	4,963	412	1,888	8,473	5,963
2. Aantal herbesoeke	379	1,362	103	3,389	5,233	1,648
3. Aantal verbande aange- bring	428	11,535	874	8,234	21,071	19,045

Benewens die bostaande word buitepasiënteklinieke vir Nie-blanke Munisipale Werknemers
elke oggend behalwe op Sondae en Openbare Vakansiedae gehou. In die loop van die jaar is 3,781
siek werknemers behandel en is 1,548 werknemers wat klein beserings opgedoen het, medies onder-
soek en behandel.

NATURELLE-TOESTROMINGSBEHEER

Alle manlike Bantoes wat werk of herindiensneming na 'n sekere tydperk binne die Stadsraad
se beheerde gebied verlang, word voor indiënsneming ondersoek. Hierdie diens is ook in die
verslagjaar deur die Stadsraad se Geneeskundige Beamptes namens die Gesondheidsraad vir
Buitestedelike Gebiede waargeneem.

Die ondersoek word daarop bereken om vas te stel of die aanvrager geskik is vir werk, al
dan nie, of hy aan enige veneriese of ander aansteeklike siekte ly, of hy met goggas besmet is en
of hy ingeënt moet word.

Die volgende opvallende syfers is uit die jaar se statistiek geneem:—

PRETORIA

Aantal Bantoes wat ondersoek is	50,930
Aantal teen Waterpokkies ingeënt	1,099
Aantal ontluis	2,062
Aantal wat tydelik ongeskik is vir werk	904
Aantal wat slegs vir huis- of ander ligte werk geskik is..	386

BUIESTEDELIKE GEBIEDE

Aantal Bantoes wat ondersoek is	2,657
Aantal teen Waterpokkies ingeënt	86
Aantal ontluis	3
Aantal wat tydelik ongeskik is vir werk	30
Aantal wat slegs vir huis- of ander ligte werk geskik is..	56

	BLANKES				BANTOES				ASIATE				KLEURLINGE			
	Wettig		Buitenegetlik		Wettig		Buitenegetlik		Wettig		Buitenegetlik		Wettig		Buitenegetlik	
	M.	V.	M.	V.	M.	V.	M.	V.	M.	V.	M.	V.	M.	V.	M.	V.
159	153	4	1	145	120	74	74	13	8	—	—	12	4	1	1	
188	163	—	1	199	216	137	96	12	13	1	—	4	4	—	—	
122	133	—	—	146	163	115	94	7	2	—	—	2	4	3	1	
189	166	2	3	172	157	81	71	9	2	—	—	5	5	—	—	
171	161	—	1	153	135	81	73	6	5	—	1	6	2	—	—	
208	156	2	3	117	133	61	62	12	10	—	—	3	3	—	—	
162	163	3	—	130	104	64	45	14	13	—	1	4	2	—	1	
191	204	1	3	210	185	129	123	14	11	—	—	4	2	1	—	
161	162	3	—	159	151	94	75	4	9	1	—	3	2	—	2	
188	185	4	1	189	164	110	107	7	9	1	—	8	5	—	1	
157	133	1	3	179	185	89	88	14	11	—	—	7	8	—	1	
143	163	1	—	214	188	116	125	4	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	

TOTALE	2,039	1,942	21	16	2,013	1,901	1,151	1,033	106	3	66	38	5	7
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DOODGEBOORTES (Plaatslike Inwoners) GEBOORTES AAN NIE-INWONERS

	BLANK		NIE-BLANK		BLANK		NIE-BLANK	
	M.	V.	M.	V.	M.	V.	M.	V.
Januarie	4	3	8	10	75	72	51	47
Februarie	4	—	12	15	74	76	53	48
Maart	2	5	5	5	44	43	51	53
April	3	2	10	2	68	68	66	54
Mei	—	3	8	7	82	71	46	56
Junie	4	2	7	13	77	55	38	28
Julie	1	5	6	4	75	67	34	44
Augustus	2	1	6	3	77	73	63	70
September	1	2	7	2	63	72	85	50
Oktober	4	—	8	5	89	86	73	76
November	—	1	6	11	62	59	46	52
December	—	1	9	5	66	71	140	112
TOTALE	25	25	92	82	852	813	746	690

Tabel Nr. 2

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31.12.58

BLANKES	24 uur en onder	Bo 24 uur, tot 1 week	Oor 1 week, tot 1 maand	Oor 1 maand, tot 3 maande	Oor 3 maande, tot 6 maande	Oor 6 maande, onder 12 maande	Totale baba- sterfte	1 jaar tot 2 jaar	2 jaar tot 3 jaar	3 jaar tot 4 jaar	4 jaar tot 5 jaar	Totaal onder 5 jaar
	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V
Serebro-spinale meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Eterige besmetting en septicemie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Longkanker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanvoeding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ongespesifiseerde anemieë	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander vorms van meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumokokkale meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartkwaal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchopneumonie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lobere pneumonie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarree en enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nefritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewerkwaal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nierbekkenontsteking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore waterhoof	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gesplete ruggraat en harsing- of rugmurgvlesbreuk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore misvorming van die hart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misvorming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geslote anus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore swakhed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voortydige Geboorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Besering by geboorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelktase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander siektes (eerste jaar)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatoriese melanie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander ongelukke (motorkar)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voedselvergiftiging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander onbekende oorsake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL	11 14	26 9	6 5	4 1	8 6	7 2	62 37	2 6	1 2	1 2	3 1	69 48

Tabel Nr. 3

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31.12.58

BANTOES

	24 uur en onder	Bo 24 uur, tot 1 week	Oor week, tot 1 maand	Oor 1 maand tot 3 maande	Oor 3 maande tot 6 maande	Oor 6 maande, onder 12 maande	Totale babu- sterfte	1 jaar tot 2 jaar	2 jaar tot 3 jaar	3 jaar tot 4 jaar	4 jaar tot 5 jaar	Totaal onder 5 jaar
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Kinkhoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Difterie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaukklem	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberkulose van asemhalingstelsel	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	6
Tuberkulose van senuweestelsel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akute miliëre tuberkulose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basillêre disenterie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore sifilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Masels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanker van urine-orgaan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bynier-kwaal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanvoeding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander bloedkwale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (Pneumokokkaal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (ander vorms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartspierontsteking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartkwaal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bloedsomloopstelsel(ander vorms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis (akut)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis (chronies)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchopneumonie	3	1	2	2	2	2	86	41	32	4	1	138
Lobêre pneumonie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kongestie van die longe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longabses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keelholtekwaal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarree en enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pankreaskwaal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gewrigkwaal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore waterhoof	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oorsgedra	4	4	3	5	10	10	238	121	126	7	5	392
							178		30		6	346

Tabel Nr. 3—Vervolg

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31.12.58—Vervolg

BANTOES—Vervolg

	24 uur en onder	Bo 24 uur, tot 1 week	Oor 1 week, tot 1 maand	Oor 1 maand tot 3 maande	Oor 3 maande tot 6 maande	Oor 6 maande tot 12 maande	Totale baba- sterfte	1 jaar tot 2 jaar	2 jaar tot 3 jaar	3 jaar tot 4 jaar	4 jaar tot 5 jaar	Totaal onder 5 jaar
	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V
Oorgebring	4 4	3 5	10 10	39 41	70 45	112 74	238 178	121 126	23 30	7 5	3 6	392 346
Aangebore misvorming van die hart	1 1	1 1	—	—	—	—	1 5	—	—	—	—	1 5
Ander aangebore misvormings	1 1	1 1	—	—	—	—	2 1	—	—	—	—	3 1
Aangebore swakheid	1 1	2 2	—	—	—	—	3 3	—	—	—	—	6 6
Voortydige geboorte	14 10	32 21	7 8	2 1	1 1	—	55 40	—	—	—	—	95 40
Besering by geboorte	1 1	5 1	1 1	—	—	—	7 3	—	—	—	—	10 3
Arelektase	1 3	1 1	—	—	—	—	2 3	—	—	—	—	3 3
Besmetting van pasgeborenes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	—	—	—	—	2 2
Neonatoriese melanie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander gespesifiseerde kwale (eerste jaar)	—	3 3	1 2	—	2 1	—	6 7	—	—	—	—	13 7
Brandwonde (per ongeluk) opgedoen	—	1 1	—	—	—	—	1 2	—	—	—	—	3 2
Verdrink (per ongeluk)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander ongespesifiseerde ongelukke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander ongespesifiseerde sterftes	2 2	4 9	29 2	12 11	21 24	—	68 68	29 27	3 8	3 2	2 2	105 105
TOTAAL	25 18	52 43	48 22	54 55	91 74	114 96	384 308	152 155	27 40	10 7	6 7	579 517

ASIATE

Wanvoeding	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	—	—	—	—	1 1
Bronchopneumonie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrée en enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voortydige geboorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Besering by geboorte	—	1 1	—	—	—	—	1 1	—	—	—	—	2 2
Ander gespesifiseerde kwale (eerste jaar)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL	—	1 2	—	1 1	1 1	—	3 8	3 3	—	—	—	6 10

KLEURLINGE

Wanvoeding	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	—	—	—	—	1 1
Bronchopneumonie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrée en enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voortydige geboorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander ongespesifiseerde sterftes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 7	—	—	—	—	8 8

Tabel Nr. 4

STERFTE VAN BLANKES, VYF JAAR EN OUER BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED VIR JAAR GEËINDIG 31.12.58

	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	Bo 80	Totaal
	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	M V
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Besmetlike en parasitiese siektes	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	8
Kanker en ander gewasse	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	12	14	17	11	59
Voedingsiektes en kwale van buislose kliere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	4
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloedvormende organe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
Kwale van senuweestelsel en senuorgane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Kwale van bloedsomloop stelsel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
Kwale van asemhalingstelsel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Kwale van spysverter. stelsel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Nie-vererise siektes van die urienstelsel en geslagsorgane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Siektes by swangerskap en kindergeboorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187
Seniliteit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122
Selfmoord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
Manslag	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
Ongevalle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Velkwale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Onbeleidse bevinding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
TOTAAL	9	4	4	2	8	8	21	9	6	9	100	507

Tabel Nr. 5

STERFTE VAN BANTOES, VYF JAAR EN OUER BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31.12.58

	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	Bo 80	Totaal
	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	M V
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Aansteeklike en parasitiese siektes	1	4	2	2	—	1	3	2	4	1	3	30
Kanker en ander gewasse	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	3	5	1	21
Voedingsiektes en kwale van buislose kliere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	19
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloedvormende organe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Kwale van senuweestelsel en senuorgane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Kwale van bloedsomloopstelsel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Kwale van asemhalingstelsel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Kwale van spysverter. stelsel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Nie-vererise siektes van die urienstelsel en geslagsorgane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Siektes by swangerskap en kindergeboorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Seniliteit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
Selfmoord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109
Manslag	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83
Ongevalle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
TOTAAL	11	22	7	11	12	30	16	17	43	13	19	377

Tabel Nr. 6
KINDERSTERFTES: BLANKES: OORSAAK VAN DOOD EN STERFTESYFERS VIR JAAR GEËINDIG 31.12.58

	Adelek-tase		Wan-voeding		Diarrree-siektes		Bron-gitis en Pneu-monie		Aan-gebore oorsake		Ander oorsake		Voor-tydigheid		Besering by geboorte		Totale sterftes		Totale geboortes		Sterfte-syfer per 1,000 lewend-geboortes		TOTAAL	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Sentrale gebied	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	5	3	—	—	9	8	243	242	37.29	33.06	35.05	
Pretoria-Wes	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	5	2	—	1	12	7	286	280	41.96	25.00	35.39	
Leprose- en sieklike-hospitale en Verdediging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	
Salvokop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	12	—	—	—	
Voorrekerhoogte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	29	29	34.48	34.48	34.48	
Oostelike voorstede	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	4	7	2	—	9	9	510	481	17.84	18.71	18.16	
Noordelike voorstede	1	3	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	2	4	—	4	3	1	—	16	8	639	621	25.04	12.88	19.05	
Hercules	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	2	1	4	1	5	1	—	—	15	4	335	286	44.48	13.99	30.60	
TOTALE	M 3	V 5	1	6	1	6	9	4	6	5	11	3	24	17	3	1	62	37	2,060	1,958	30.10	19.41	24.64	

Tabel Nr. 7

KINDERSTERFTES: NIE-BLANKE RASSE: DISTRIKSVORKOMS VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31.12.58

	Arelektase		Aansteeklike siektes		Diaree-siektes		Bron-gitis en pneu-monie		Aan-gebore oorsake		Ander oorsake		Voor-tydigheid		Besering by geboorte		Wan-voeding		Totale sterftes		Totale geboortes		Sterfte-syfer per 1,000 lewend-geboortes		TOTALE STERFTE-SYFERS
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
BANTOES																									
Vlakfontein	2	2	2	1	24	16	32	19	1	4	64	69	17	11	1	1	2	1	145	124	952	881	152.30	140.75	145.75
Bantule	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	31	30	193.55	233.33	213.11
Att'Ville	—	1	2	1	27	15	26	20	1	1	3	7	7	5	4	2	2	4	72	56	609	512	118.23	100.94	114.18
Hercules	—	—	3	2	63	41	38	39	4	3	9	5	17	14	2	—	4	—	140	104	1,364	1,325	102.64	78.49	90.74
Stad	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	13	10	—	—	1	—	21	17	208	186	100.96	91.40	96.45
TOTAAL	2	3	7	6	118	76	99	83	8	9	79	82	55	40	7	3	9	6	384	308	3,164	2,934	121.37	104.98	113.51
ASIATE																									
Lokasie	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	72	68	27.78	44.12	35.71
Hercules	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	38	24	35.71	125.00	76.92
Stad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	17	—	117.65	55.56
TOTAAL	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	3	8	119	109	25.21	73.40	48.24
KLEURLINGE																									
Lokasie	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	42	25	71.43	40.00	59.70
Hercules	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	26	20	269.23	200.00	239.13
Stad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	10	5	71	45	140.84	111.11	129.31
ALLE NIE-BLANKES																									
Lokasie	2	3	4	3	52	34	61	42	3	5	69	76	26	18	6	3	5	7	228	191	1,706	1,516	133.65	125.99	130.04
Hercules	—	—	3	2	66	43	43	41	4	3	9	7	17	15	2	—	4	—	148	111	1,418	1,369	104.37	81.08	92.63
Stad	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	13	10	—	—	1	—	21	19	230	203	91.30	93.60	92.38
TOTAAL	2	3	7	6	121	79	105	86	8	9	80	84	56	43	8	3	10	7	397	321	3,354	3,088	118.37	103.95	111.47

	0-1 jaar		1-5 jaar		5-10 jaar		10-20 jaar		20-40 jaar		Bo 40 jaar		TOTALE	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
BLANKES														
Tifoïde	—	—	—	2	—	1	7	2	1	3	2	—	10	9
Malaria	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	1	3	1	—	—	7	2
Skarlakenkoors	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	5
Difterie	1	—	7	7	6	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	14	13
Poliomiëlitits	1	1	2	3	8	4	3	1	2	1	—	—	16	10
Harsing- en rugmurgontsteking	1	—	2	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	6	2
Tuberkulose	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	6	1	10	2	21	4
Letargiese harsingontsteking	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	3
Belroos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
NIE-BLANKES														
Tifoïde	—	—	—	—	7	8	17	9	9	5	11	—	44	31
Difterie	2	3	15	13	4	3	5	3	1	—	26	—	26	23
Kraambedkoors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Letargiese harsingontsteking	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Poliomiëlitits	—	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Harsing- en rugmurgviesontsteking	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	2
tuberkulose	1	1	14	13	14	15	17	17	40	25	63	149	111	11

Tabel Nr. 11

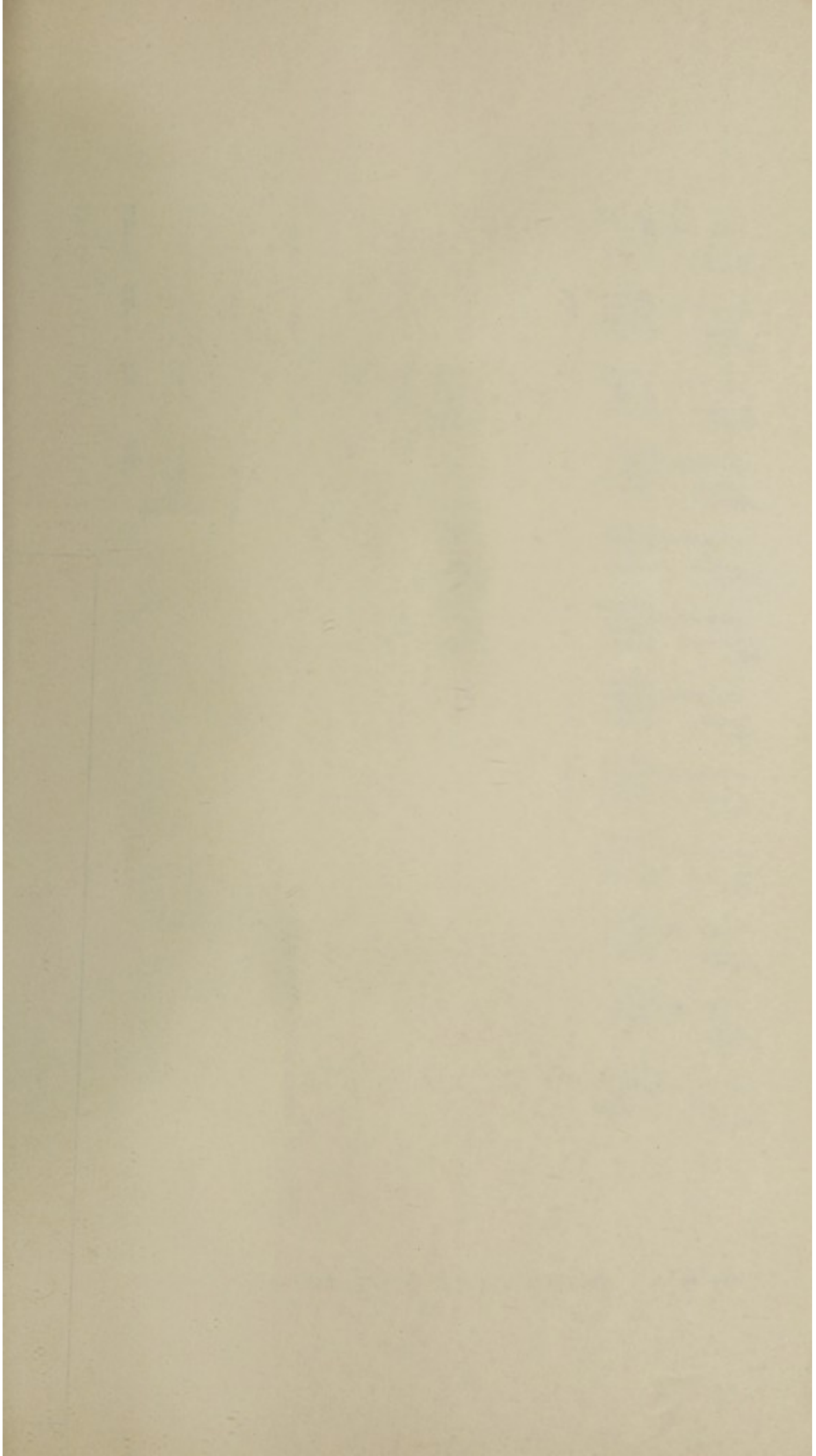
DISTRIKSVERSPREIDING VAN AANGEMELDE AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31.12.58

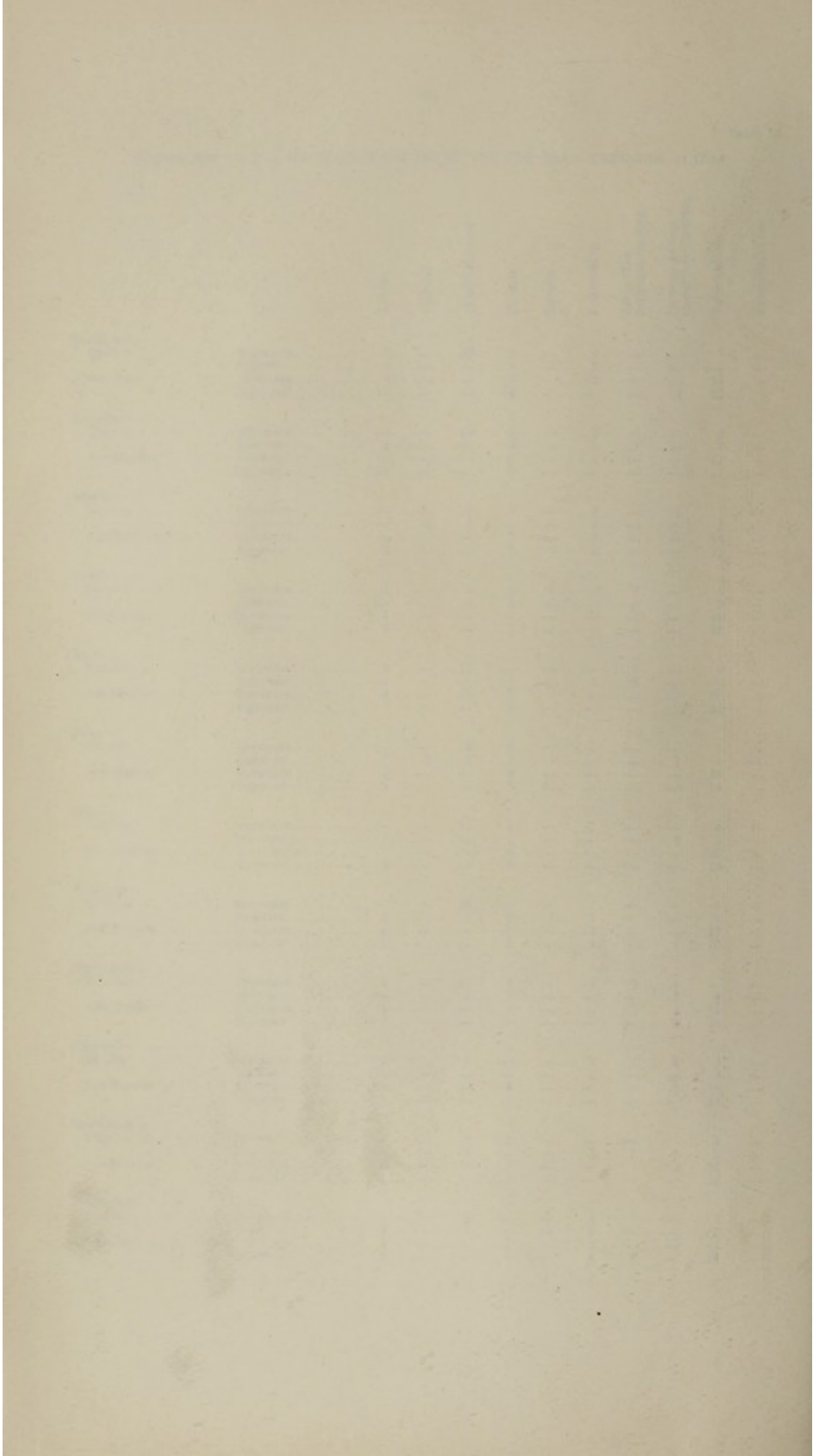
GEBIED	Ras	Besmet- like		Harsing- en rug-		Tuber- kulse	Tra- choom		Ophthal- mia		Kraam- bedkoores		Leprosee		Tifoide		Malaria		Difterie		Malta- koores		Skarlaken- koores		Belroos		Polio- mielitis		
		M	V	M	V		M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M
Sentrale Gebied	Blks.	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	N-blks.	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Blks.	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pretoria-Wes	N-blks.	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprose-gestig, sielaieke- hospitaal, gevangenis en verdedigingssterrein . . . Voortrekkerhoogte Salvokop Oostelike voorstede . . . Noordelike voorstede . . . Hercules Vlakfontein Atteridgeville Asiatebuurt	Blks.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	N-blks.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Blks.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	N-blks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Blks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	N-blks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Blks.	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	N-blks.	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Blks.	4	1	—	1	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	N-blks.	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kleurlingokasie	Blks.	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	N-blks.	—	—	—	—	84	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Blks.	—	—	—	—	92	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bantule	Blks.	—	—	—	—	67	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	N-blks.	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 12

VOORKOMS VAN AANSTEELKIKE SIEKTES VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31.12.58

		Tifoïde	Malaria	Skarlakenkoors	Difterie	Belroos	Poliomieëlitis	Besmetlike harsingontsteking	Harsing- en rug- murgvliesontsteking	Tuberkulose	Kraambedkoors
Januarie—											
Blankes	Inwoners	2	—	10	3	—	4	—	—	5	—
	Ingevoer	4	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
Nie-Blankes	Inwoners	4	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	51	—
	Ingevoer	13	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	23	1
Februarie—											
Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	13	2	—	3	—	—	3	—
	Ingevoer	2	—	—	4	—	5	1	—	4	—
Nie-Blankes	Inwoners	6	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	41	—
	Ingevoer	13	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	11	—
Maart—											
Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	5	5	—	1	—	1	1	—
	Ingevoer	—	6	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
Nie-Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	44	—
	Ingevoer	5	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	16	—
April—											
Blankes	Inwoners	1	—	8	4	—	—	1	—	2	—
	Ingevoer	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Nie-Blankes	Inwoners	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	36	—
	Ingevoer	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	22	—
Mei—											
Blankes	Inwoners	3	—	12	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
	Ingevoer	—	—	—	8	—	1	1	—	—	—
Nie-Blankes	Inwoners	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	36	—
	Ingevoer	7	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	20	—
Junie—											
Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
	Ingevoer	2	3	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Nie-Blankes	Inwoners	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	28	—
	Ingevoer	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	16	—
Julie—											
Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	6	—
	Ingevoer	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	5	—
Nie-Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	20	—
	Ingevoer	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	26	—
Augustus—											
Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	14	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Ingevoer	2	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	—
Nie-Blankes	Inwoners	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	27	—
	Ingevoer	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	20	—
September—											
Blankes	Inwoners	1	—	17	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
	Ingevoer	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	4	—
Nie-Blankes	Inwoners	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	52	—
	Ingevoer	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	26	—
Oktober—											
Blankes	Inwoners	2	—	5	—	—	1	1	1	3	—
	Ingevoer	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—
Nie-Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	38	—
	Ingevoer	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	24	—
November—											
Blankes	Inwoners	1	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	4	—
	Ingevoer	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	—
Nie-Blankes	Inwoners	6	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	50	—
	Ingevoer	12	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	32	—
Desember—											
Blankes	Inwoners	1	—	8	—	—	4	1	—	2	—
	Ingevoer	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Nie-Blankes	Inwoners	4	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	41	—
	Ingevoer	5	—	—	3	—	4	2	—	24	—





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