

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

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CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

FIFTY-SIXTH

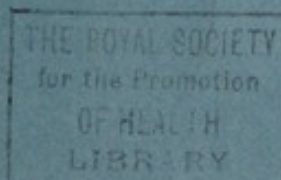
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31/12/59



W.P.—39737—61

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CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

FIFTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

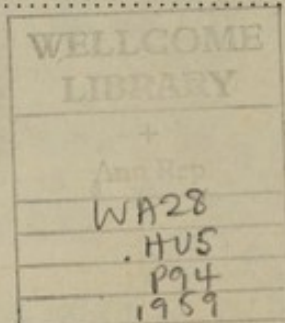
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31/12/59

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Introductory Letter

YOUR WORSHIP THE MAYOR,

and MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA.

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

I am very pleased to report that health conditions throughout the year have been satisfactory.

The European birth rate is slightly down and the non-European rate is almost the same.

The European death rate is slightly higher, it rose from 6.70 to 6.84. For all non-Europeans, the death rate is somewhat lower, it dropped from 10.42 to 10.11.

There is practically no change in the European and non-European Infantile Mortality Rate, which was already low last year.

Heart disease is unfortunately on the increase every year. This year the total number of deaths from this disease rose from 248 to 329 for persons over five years of age. Amongst Europeans it is still by far the highest cause of death, mostly because of the increase in the incidence of coronary thrombosis. As pointed out in my previous report, although we are still not certain what the most important causes of coronary heart disease are, we do know that it is much more prevalent amongst the higher income group. We know that the incidence is much lower amongst the working class Europeans, and it becomes more obvious when we look at the deaths from heart disease amongst non-Europeans, which actually decreased from 106 to 97, with practically no cases of coronary disease.

Cancer is the next biggest killer amongst Europeans. Although there is a slight decrease this year, the number of deaths dropped from 120 to 111.

During the course of the year I suggested that the Department should be allowed to establish a clinic for the detection of early cancer, but this was held in abeyance, pending the findings of the Borckenhagen Commission which is enquiring into, amongst other things, the health services of the State, Province and Local Authority. It seemed a great pity that we were not able to start such a clinic, because many people die annually of cancer which could have been cured had the diagnosis been made early in the disease. In many cases early diagnosis is quite simple. It is hoped, however, that as soon as the Commission's report is finalised that such a clinic will be established.

I am very glad to record that deaths from motor accidents decreased amongst Europeans from 36 to 17 and non-Europeans from 26 to 16. Most of the deaths on the road are avoidable and are due to carelessness, thoughtlessness and selfishness on the part of drivers. A great deal more could be done to avoid road accidents.

There is a slight decrease in the number of notifications of local cases of Tuberculosis, both amongst Europeans and non-Europeans. This illness still remains the most serious of all infectious diseases.

The Department has acquired a new mass miniature radiography apparatus, which will shortly be brought into operation. This will enable us to unearth many more cases, and it can be expected that the number of local cases notified, will increase next year.

The housing position is about the same as last year. The planning of the new schemes which the Council had in view is nearly completed and the building of a number of additional economic houses for Europeans should commence before long.

It is also interesting to note the great progress which has been made in the rehousing of our Bantu population in the various locations.

The increase in our maternal and child health services over the past years has been phenomenal. I discussed this with Sister S. Heather who was one of the first Health Visitors to be appointed to the City Council of Pretoria, and who went on pension in December 1943. She had joined the staff on the 1st December, 1915 and tells me that the post had, at that time, been vacant for several months.

Dr. J. J. Boyd, who was the first full-time Medical Officer of Health of Pretoria, and who served in that capacity from 1904—1929, was away on leave at the time when Sister Heather commenced duties. She, therefore, had to start without the guidance of the Medical Officer of Health. At that time her means of locomotion was, in the mornings, a small mule-drawn cart driven by a native and in the afternoons, a bicycle. Some years later she got a motor bicycle, and ultimately a motor car.

She started her first clinic in an empty shop, No. 126 Church Street. This is a well built up business area to-day. Shortly afterwards two more clinics were started, one at the Blood Street School and the other at the Frederick School, Pretoria West.

For 13 years she was the only Health Visitor. At that time however, there was a large number of voluntary workers, mostly members of the Child Welfare Society, without whose help she would have found it very difficult to carry on. These ladies attended at the clinics and helped with the weighing of the babies. I remember well when I first started in Pretoria in 1934 there were still quite a few of these voluntary workers helping at the clinics. As the work increased however, it became necessary to employ full-time personnel.

The first non-European clinic was opened in the office of the Location Superintendent in Cowie Street. Cowie Street adjoined Marabastad location, which was then the only really big Bantu location in Pretoria, and which has since been completely demolished and the inhabitants transferred to the modern Bantu township of Atteridgeville. Not far from Marabastad there was the other smaller Bantule Location, and soon after the second Bantu Clinic was established there. This location however, was also demolished last year, and the inhabitants have been similarly rehoused mostly in Atteridgeville. To-day there are large and well equipped polyclinics in all our native locations, and there are clinics for Bantus, Asiatics and Coloureds, at the Compound, Atteridgeville, Saulsville, Lady Selborne and Vlaktefontein.

For Europeans there are no less than 27 clinics scattered throughout the City.

From this small beginning and from the work with which Sister Heather had so much to do from 1915 onwards, has grown this service of which full details are given in this report, a service which at the time had one Medical Officer of Health and one Health Visitor, and which now has no less than 11 full-time doctors and 5 part-time doctors, 20 European Health Visitors and 32 non-European Nurses. All the doctors are not employed on Mother and Child Care Services, but of these 4 are almost full-time and 2 part-time on this work.

I am grateful to Sister Heather for this glimpse into the past.

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

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1959:

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.
R. E. W. DICKS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	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)
A. T. B. H. BODENSTAB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.	Superintendent Infectious Diseases Hospital and Medical Officer in Charge Venereal Diseases.
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.
H. S. C. MALAN, M.B., Ch.B.	Medical Officer.
S. CAPLAN, M.B., Ch.B.	Medical Officer.
F. J. ALBERTS, M.B., Ch.B.	Medical Officer.

VETERINARY SURGEONS

W. J. WHEELER, B.V.Sc.	Veterinary Officer (Manager Abattoir).
P. L. UYS, B.V.Sc.	Veterinary Officer.
S. V. O'BRIEN, B.V.Sc. (Hon.)	Assistant Veterinary Officer.

CHEMIST AND ANALYSTS

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

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS

W. J. ENGELBRECHT.	Lab. Asst. Grade I.
A. J. DE VILLIERS.	Lab. Asst. Grade III.
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.

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. PARKIN, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.	
F. J. H. STOCKVELL, 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.	
T. B. NOTHNAGEL, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and other Foods, Adv. Know, Trop. Hyg. (Abattoir).	

SENIOR HEALTH INSPECTORS

D. S. van COLLER, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, 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.
 A. J. COETZEE, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 J. C. THERON, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. (Abattoir).

HEALTH INSPECTORS

S. M. SCOTT, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
 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.
 M. M. LAUPP, Certs. R.S.H., Trop. Hyg., Meat and Other Foods.
 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, Trop. Hyg.
 T. D. CARSTENS, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
 J. A. A. WESSELS, Cert. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 D. H. BREEDT, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
 J. G. MARNEWICK, Cert. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
 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.
 E. A. K. HUGO, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 V. LOGAN, Learner Health Inspector.
 S. J. GOUWS, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 C. F. de la PORTE, Certs. R.S.H., Trop. Hyg.
 H. A. VISAGIE, Certs. R.S.H.
 J. C. L. VAN RENSBURG, Cert., R.S.H. (Abattoir).
 NON-EUROPEAN HEALTH INSPECTOR: F. W. Majokano, B.Sc. (Hygiene).

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:

Mrs. D. R. DIEMER, Mrs. G. H. VLIELAND, Mrs. B. J. BRINK.

Typist/Clerk:

Mrs. E. D. MARAIS.

Women Clerk:

Mrs. E. H. E. OPPERMAN.

EUROPEAN HOUSING

Chief Housing Manager:

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

Senior Housing Manager:

W. W. ANDERSON, B.A./Hons. (Soc. Sc.), Cert. R.S.H.

Assistant Housing Managers:

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

Mrs. I. B. WEYERS, B.A. (Soc. Sc.)

Mrs. L. ROUX, B.A. HONOURS.

Miss. R. WHEELER, B.A. (Soc. Sc.)

Mrs. S. F. ROUX, B.A.

Mrs. M. D. KEVAN, B.A.

Typist/Clerk:

Mrs. E. M. ROUX.

Woman Clerks:

Miss. L. VAN DEN BERG. B.A. (Soc. Sc.)
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, Cert. 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.
- J. 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, Cert. 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.).
- 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.
- I. ERASMUS, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
- E. PETER, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), Mothercraft.

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.
 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.
 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.).
 G. E. MAKGOLO, Cert. Midwife.
 E. DAU, Cert. Midwife.
 L. L. MASUABI, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H. Health Visitor and
 School Nurse.
 J. R. MTOMBENI, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.).
 A. R. MUSHI, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.).

NON-EUROPEAN NURSING ASSISTANT

ALICE NKOSI.

NON-EUROPEAN CLINIC ORDERLIES

JACOB MOHOLO.
 JOSEPH MONTIEDI.

HENRY SATHEKGE.
 DANIEL MARABA.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE ATTENDANTS.

EIGHT EUROPEANS.

FOUR NON-EUROPEANS.

POUNDMASTER

L. J. BOTHA.

CARETAKER

P. J. YZEL.

CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

FIFTY-SIXTH 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 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. %		
1959								
January	27.3	15.1	30.5	20.1	73	53	191.4	15
February	27.5	15.3	30.5	20.7	72	50	66.5	8
March	26.8	14.2	31.3	18.2	71	45	50.9	11
April	25.2	12.0	30.2	16.3	74	41	38.8	8
May	20.6	5.5	26.6	13.0	73	35	21.3	5
June	21.2	4.3	24.8	16.3	59	29	0.0	0
July	19.3	4.7	22.6	11.3	73	35	11.0	2
August	21.3	4.4	26.9	14.3	55	22	0.0	0
September	25.0	8.5	31.3	17.0	41	25	11.5	2
October	27.4	13.2	34.4	18.5	54	31	21.6	12
November	27.0	14.3	32.6	18.1	67	44	103.0	14
December	26.9	16.1	32.8	18.2	71	54	147.9	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 1959

Land	£41,242,510
Buildings	£87,883,273
	<u>£129,125,783</u>

The value of unrateable land and buildings were £18,046,516 and £23,205,952 respectively. The total values therefore were:—

Land	£59,289,026
Buildings	£111,089,225
	<u>£170,378,251</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	154,000
Native	171,700
Asiatic	7,000
Eurafrican	6,500

The population figures, with the exception of that for natives, are an estimate as at 31st December 1959, 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 171,700 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.....	154,000	171,700	7,000	6,500	185,200	339,200
Birth Rates	25.52	36.62	29.29	21.69	35.82	31.14
Death Rates	6.84	10.35	6.14	8.00	10.11	8.62
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births	24.94	117.07	82.93	113.48	115.94	82.08
Percentage of illegitimate to live births	1.27	41.90	0.49	12.77	40.00	25.59
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Pul- monary) per 1,000 population....	0.03	0.17	—	0.15	0.16	0.10
Death Rate from Tuberculosis all forms, per 1,000 population....	0.03	0.17	—	0.15	0.16	0.10

BIRTHS

The following births were registered in Pretoria during the year (figures for 1958 in brackets:—

	European	Native	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non- European	All Races
Local births	3,930 (4,018)	6,287 (6,098)	205 (228)	141 (116)	6,633 (6,442)	10,563 (10,460)
Births where mothers not resident of Pretoria.....	1,897 (1,665)	1,078 (1,385)	24 (29)	27 (22)	1,129 (1,436)	3,026 (3,101)
Illegitimate births (included in local births).	50 (37)	2,634 (2,184)	1 (6)	18 (12)	2,653 (2,202)	2,703 (2,234)
Stillbirths	59 (50)	170 (170)	1 (2)	6 (2)	177 (174)	236 (224)

BIRTH RATES

European	25.52	(26.56)
Native	36.62	(36.58)
Asiatic	29.29	(33.04)
Eurafrican	21.69	(18.70)
All Non-European	35.82	(35.83)
All Races.....	31.14	(31.59)

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

European	18.68	(19.86)
Asiatic	23.15	(25.94)
Eurafrican	13.69	(11.28)

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

DEATHS

(Figures for 1958 in brackets).

	European	Native	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non- European	All Races
Local Deaths (all ages).....	1,053 (1,013)	1,777 (1,778)	43 (49)	52 (46)	1,872 (1,873)	2,925 (2,886)
Deaths of persons not being local residents	569 (543)	968 (1,068)	8 (8)	33 (39)	1,009 (1,115)	1,578 (1,658)

The "non-local" deaths occurred at:—

	Pretoria and other Hospitals	Mental Hospital	Leper Institution	Prison	Visitors
European	508 (458)	52 (64)	— (1)	3 (4)	6 (16)
Non-European	902 (932)	14 (51)	16 (19)	55 (80)	21 (33)

DEATH RATES

European	6.84	(6.70)
Native	10.35	(10.66)
Asiatic	6.14	(7.10)
Eurafrican	8.00	(7.42)
All Non-Europeans	10.11	(10.42)
Total All Races	8.62	(8.72)

INFANTILE MORTALITY

(Figures for 1958 in brackets).

	European	Native	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non- European	All Races
Local deaths	98 (99)	736 (692)	17 (11)	16 (15)	769 (718)	867 (817)
Deaths of infants whose mothers had come to the city for confinement or infants who were brought in suffering from the illness which caused death.....	68 (83)	247 (252)	— (—)	2 (9)	249 (261)	317 (344)
	166 (182)	983 (944)	17 (11)	18 (24)	1,018 (978)	1,184 (1,160)

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES

European	24.94	(24.64)
Native	117.07	(113.48)
All Non-Europeans	115.94	(111.46)
All Races.....	82.08	(78.11)

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
1959	24.94	117.07	115.94	82.08

Rates for Asiatics and Eurafricans 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:—

	1959	1958
Malnutrition	— (Rate —)	1 (Rate 0.25)
Congenital Causes	9 (Rate 2.29)	11 (Rate 2.74)
Diarrhoeal Diseases	9 (Rate 2.29)	7 (Rate 1.74)
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	8 (Rate 2.04)	13 (Rate 3.24)
Infectious Diseases	2 (Rate 0.51)	— (Rate —)
Other causes	11 (Rate 2.79)	14 (Rate 3.48)
Prematurity	42 (Rate 10.69)	41 (Rate 10.20)
Injury at Birth	7 (Rate 1.78)	4 (Rate 1.00)
Atelectasis	10 (Rate 2.54)	8 (Rate 1.99)
Total European Infant Deaths.	<u>98</u>	<u>99</u>

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

	1959	1958
Congenital causes	8	17
Diarrhoeal Diseases	233	200
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	193	191
Infectious Diseases	9	9
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	2	4
Other causes	143	164
Prematurity	107	100
Injury at birth	10	11
Malnutrition	22	17
Atelectasis	9	5
	<u>736</u>	<u>718</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		Atteridgeville Location		Hercules Area		TOWN	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
1,826	265	1,321	168	2,795	260	345	43

Asiatics :

Asiatic Location		Hercules Area		TOWN	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
121	11	50	3	34	3

Eurafricans :

Cape Location		Hercules Area		TOWN	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
81	4	60	11	—	1

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

Eurôpeans :

Eighteen deaths were recorded under this age group:—

Broncho Pneumonia	6
Accidental: Motor Car	4
Drowning	1
Tumour of the Brain	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1
Whooping Cough	1
Heart Disease	2
Leukaemic Leukaemia	1
Nephritis	1
	<u>18</u>

Natives :

Four Hundred and Twenty one deaths were recorded under this age group:—

Typhoid Fever	3
Whooping Cough	2
Diphtheria	4
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	6
Tuberculosis Central Nervous System	3
Measles	4
Monstrosities	1
Malnutrition	42
Abscess of Lung	1
Broncho Pneumonia and Bronchitis	109
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	158
Accidents: Poisoning	1
Other	1
Drowning	1
Burns	2
Fall	1
Unknown and unspecified cause	73
Myocarditis (Chronic)	1
Myocarditis (not Rheumatic)	3
Pellagra	4
Meningitis Other forms	1
	<u>421</u>

Asiatics :

Three deaths were recorded in this age group:—

Broncho Pneumonia	<u>3</u>
-------------------------	----------

Eurafricans :

Five deaths were recorded in this age group:—

Broncho Pneumonia	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	3
	<u>5</u>

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN PERSONS FIVE YEARS AND OVER

The Principal causes of death were:—

	Europeans		Non-Europeans	
	1959	Yearly Average for 5 years	1959	Yearly Average for 5 years
Cancer	111	119.0	50	41.2
Heart Disease	329	275.4	97	93.0
Bronchitis and Pneumonia (all forms).....	98	82.2	154	134.6
Influenza	—	0.6	1	1.4
Typhoid Fever	1	0.2	2	5.8
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	4	4.4	30	36.0
Tuberculosis (Miliary)	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	11	8.0	4	4.2
Apoplexy.....	74	66.0	31	27.4
Disease of Kidneys.....	36	43.2	17	19.4
Disease of Arteries.....	36	33.8	10	12.0
Disease of Liver and Gall Bladder.....	9	13.4	4	6.2
Diseases of Pregnancy and the Puerperal state.....	—	1.0	4	4.0
Old Age	21	19.4	25	15.2
Suicide	21	16.8	5	4.4
Accidents	41	49.4	45	63.2
Other Infectious Diseases	5	6.8	8	10.0
Other Causes	140	132.0	188	155.8

DETAILS OF CAUSES OF DEATHS: FIVE YEARS AND OVER

(In all the following tables the figures for 1958 are shown in brackets).

1. CANCER:

Europeans: 111. Death rate 0.72 per 1,000 population.

Site of disease:—

Buccal cavity and pharynx.....	6	(6)
Other Digestive organs and Peritoneum.....	11	(7)
Respiratory tract (lung).....	13	(18)
Uterus	2	(10)
Other Female genital organs	1	(—)
Breast	16	(10)
Male and female urinary organs	7	(7)
Brain and other parts of the nervous system	5	(5)
Rectum	4	(4)
Bones	1	(2)
Other and unspecified organs	9	(3)
Oesophagus.....	1	(1)
Stomach and duodenum.....	15	(19)
Liver	7	(8)
Pancreas	2	(7)
Larynx	1	(1)
Prostate	5	(9)
Ovaries	2	(2)
Skin	3	(—)
	<u>111</u>	(120)

Death Age:

Under:—

40 years	40—50	50—60	60—70	70—80	Over 80	Total
12 (10)	10 (9)	23 (23)	25 (26)	26 (40)	15 (12)	111 (120)

Non-Europeans:

Site of disease:—

Native :

Buccal cavity and pharynx.....	1	(1)
Other digestive organs and Peritoneum	1	(2)
Lung.....	3	(4)
Uterus	7	(6)
Breast	—	(1)
Stomach and Duodenum.....	2	(3)
Male and female urinary organs	2	(1)
Skin	—	(1)
Pancreas	1	(1)
Bones	1	(1)
Other and unspecified organs	1	(5)
Tumours of brain and other parts of nervous system....	3	(2)
Oesophagus.....	4	(1)
Rectum	1	(2)
Liver	16	(13)
Prostate	1	(1)

Asiatics :

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

Eurafrican :

Oesophagus.....	1	(1)
Liver	1	(1)
Bones	—	(1)
Uterus	—	(1)
Respiratory tract.....	—	(1)
Stomach and Duodenum	2	(1)
Pancreas	—	(1)
Other and unspecified organs	1	(1)
Breast	1	(1)
	<u>50</u>	<u>(43)</u>

2. DISEASES OF THE HEART :

Death rate per 1,000 European population: 2.14 (1.64).
 Europeans 329 (248).
 Non-Europeans 97 (106).
 [Natives 80 (90), Asiatics 9 (11), Eurafrians 8 (5)].

3. BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA :

Europeans 98 (88).
 Non-Europeans 154 (192).
 [Natives 145 (180), Asiatics 4 (4), Eurafrians 5 (8).]

4. INFLUENZA :

Europeans — (1).
 Non-Europeans 1 (1).
 [Natives 1 (—), Eurafrians — (1).]

5. TYPHOID FEVER :

Europeans 1 (—).
 Non-Europeans 2 (3).
 [Natives 2 (3).]

6. TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY):

Europeans 4 (5).
 Non-Europeans 30 (36).
 [Natives 29 (33), Eurafrians 1 (2), Asiatics — (1).]

7. DIABETES :

Europeans 11 (5).
 Non-Europeans 4 (2).
 [Natives 1 (2), Asiatics 2 (—), Eurafrians 1 (—).]

8. APOPLEXY:

Europeans 74 (68).
 Non-Europeans 31 (36).
 [Natives 25 (33), Asiatics 2 (—), Eurafricans 4 (3).]

9. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS:

Europeans 36 (38).
 Non-Europeans 17 (30).
 [Natives 15 (26), Asiatics 1 (1), Eurafricans 1 (3).]

10. DISEASES OF ARTERIES:

Europeans 36 (61).
 Non-Europeans 10 (8).
 [Natives 9 (6), Asiatics 1 (1), Eurafricans — (1).]

11. DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND GALL BLADDER:

Europeans 9 (13).
 Non-Europeans 4 (6).
 [Natives 3 (4), Eurafricans — (2), Asiatics 1 (—).]

12. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERAL STATE:

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

13. OLD AGE:

Europeans 21 (26).
 Non-Europeans 25 (17).
 [Natives 25 (15), Asiatics — (2), Eurafricans — (—).]

14. SUICIDE:

Europeans 21 (21).
 Non-Europeans 5 (4).
 [Natives 5 (3), Asiatics — (1).]

15. HOMICIDE:

	Europeans	Natives	Asiatics	Eurafricans
By Firearms.....	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)
By cutting or piercing instruments...	1 (2)	15 (11)	— (—)	— (—)
By other specified means	2 (1)	5 (7)	— (1)	2 (—)

16. ACCIDENTS:

Europeans 42 (60).
 Non-Europeans 45 (64).
 [Natives 44 (60), Asiatics 1 (2), Eurafricans — (2).]

	Europeans	Natives	Asiatics	Eurafricans
On Railways	— (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Motor, road vehicles (excluding motor cycles)	17 (36)	16 (26)	— (2)	— (—)
„ Motor Cycles	10 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Venemous Animals.....	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Pedal Cycles.....	3 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Road Transport (not motor).....	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Burns (not conflagration).....	— (1)	2 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Mechanical suffocation	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Drowning	1 (—)	4 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Fall	4 (4)	4 (3)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Conflagration	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Anaesthetic	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Poisonous gases	1 (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Cutting or piercing instruments.....	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Poisoning (not by gas).....	1 (—)	2 (—)	1 (—)	— (—)
„ Machinery	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ Firearms	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (2)
Accidents due to electric currents.....	1 (4)	1 (3)	— (—)	— (—)
Other and unspecified accidents	2 (11)	12 (23)	— (—)	— (—)
By Lightning	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	41 (60)	44 (60)	1 (2)	— (2)

DETAILS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

All figures for last year (1st January to 31st December 1958) 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.....	6 (11)	26 (29)	32 (40)
Imported Cases	12 (19)	91 (75)	103 (94)
Deaths in local cases	1 (—)	7 (1)	8 (1)
Attack rate per 100,000 in local cases	3.8	14.03	9.4

Local Cases:

All the non-European cases were Bantus. Of the 8 recorded deaths, 1 was a European and 7 were Bantus. Twenty-nine of the patients (6 Europeans and 23 Bantus) were removed to the Isolation Wards. One, a Bantu, was admitted to the Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte, and 2, both Bantus, being patients at West Koppies Mental Hospital, were isolated and treated in this hospital's isolation wards.

No secondary infections or milk-borne outbreaks were recorded.

During investigations 19 (2 Europeans and 17 non-Europeans) suspects were tested for the possible carrier state. The reports of blood specimens of two were Vi(+) but no enteric bacilli were recovered on further stool and urine examination.

The incidence in European cases has decreased considerably.

Test carried out for the Typhoid Carrier state:

	No. of persons Vi tested	Blood found Vi Positive	Stool and Urine found Positive
Typhoid fever investigations.....	19 (32)	2 (2)	— (—)
Prospective employees at dairies...	340 (316)	34 (35)	— (2)
Other food handlers.....	105 (56)	7 (6)	2 (—)

Typhoid Carrier Camp:

The Department regularly examines European and non-European Dairy Employees, employees at the Municipal Waterworks, other non-Europeans employed in the handling of foods (mainly employees of the Ice cream trade and those engaged in the handling of milk under the school feeding schemes) and persons connected with a case of Typhoid Fever, for the possible carrier state. Positive non-European 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 1959.....	13
Number admitted during the year.....	17
	30
Number discharged during the year.....	20
Still in camp on 31st December 1959.....	10

Imported Cases:

Of the imported cases 5 (2 Europeans and 3 Bantus) were Pretoria residents who contracted the disease outside the Pretoria Municipal area. The balance, 10 Europeans, 2 Eurafricans and 86 Bantus, were patients admitted direct to hospital from outside the Municipal area.

Scarlet Fever:

	European	Non-European	Total
Local Cases.....	95 (119)	— (—)	95 (119)
Imported Cases	4 (5)	— (—)	4 (5)

Local Cases:

Two of the cases were adults, 54 were scholars and 39 were children of pre-school age. Eight of the cases were removed to the Isolation wards and 87 were isolated and treated at home. There were 7 secondary cases. All the secondary cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported. As before, the disease remains exceptionally mild in nature, complications being rare.

DIPHTHERIA:

	European	Non-European	Total
Local cases	13 (18)	73 (63)	86 (81)
Imported Cases	20 (27)	54 (49)	74 (76)
Deaths in local cases	— (—)	6 (4)	6 (4)
Attack rate per 100,000 in local cases	8.4	39.4	25.3

Local Cases:

The non-European cases were 1 Eurafrican and 72 Bantus. Six of the cases, all Bantus, died. They had never been immunised. Ten of the cases were adults, 29 were scholars and 47 were children of pre-school age. Eighty-five of the cases were removed to the Isolation wards and 1 died at home; this case was only discovered and notified at death. There were 5 secondary cases (all Bantus). All the secondary cases occurred in dwellings from which recent previous cases had been reported.

Seventy-six of the cases had never been immunised, but 10 (3 Europeans and 7 Bantus) had been immunised previously. Nine of the patients previously immunised had very mild attacks and 1, contrary to the course of the disease in immunised persons, was severely affected, but recovered.

The following table shows the number of persons inoculated against Diphtheria over the last nine 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
1959....	1,452	13	1,410	73

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.

POLIOMYELITIS:

	European	Non-European	Total
Local cases	13 (14)	11 (8)	24 (22)
Imported Cases	13 (26)	16 (7)	29 (33)
Deaths in local cases	— (1)	— (—)	— (1)
Attack rate local cases per 100,000	8.4	5.9	7.07

Local Cases:

As in 1958 the incidence of this disease remains low. Preliminary arrangements have been made for a scheme to have as many schoolgoing children as possible, immunised against Poliomyelitis, and it is hoped that inoculations will start early in March 1960.

The incidence in pre-school children is still higher than in the other age groups. There were 2 (4) adults, 7 (6) scholars and 15 (12) children of pre-school age, infected, as shown in the following table:—

Age Incidence of all cases:

	0-1 year	1-5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	21 years and over	TOTAL Total
Males	—	7	4	—	—	1	12
Females	1	7	2	1	1	—	12
Total	1	14	6	1	1	1	24

All the patients were removed to the isolation wards for treatment. There was one known secondary infection, which occurred in a dwelling from which a recent previous case had been reported.

Of the 24 cases 17 (8 Europeans, 1 Asiatic and 8 Bantus) had varying degrees of paralysis, and 2 (both Europeans) had weakening of the muscles (paresis) only. Seven of the cases had no paralysis or paresis at all. One of the cases, a Bantu, who developed paralysis, has since died of other causes.

Of the total number of cases it is anticipated that 11 (7 Europeans, 1 Asiatic and 3 Bantus) will be left with some degree of paralysis. The extent of the paralysis in the eleven cases is as follows:—

Both legs	2
Both legs and 1 arm	2
Both arms and 1 leg	1
One leg	4
Both arms	1
One leg and one arm	1
	<hr/>
	11
	<hr/>

Seven of the eleven cases have shown considerable improvement in their condition.

A survey was carried out at the end of 1959, in respect of patients who developed paralysis during the four years 1956-1959. Of the 121 cases that developed paralysis during this period 45 (20.5%) will be left with some degree of paralysis for which there is little hope for further improvement.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS:

	<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Non-Europeans</i>		<i>Total</i>
Local Cases	3	(3)	4	(3)	7 (6)
Imported cases	9	(8)	6	(4)	15 (12)

The non-European local cases were 1 Eurafrikan and 3 Bantus. One of the cases, a European male aged 5/12 years, died. All the cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

Of the imported cases, one was a local resident who had contracted the disease outside the Municipal area. The balance were patients admitted direct to hospital from places outside Pretoria.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED:

	<i>Local</i>		<i>Imported</i>	
	<i>European</i>	<i>Non-European</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Non-European</i>
Encephalitis.....	6	2	2	1
Erysipelas	2	—	1	1
Malaria	—	—	13	3
Leprosy	—	1	—	—
Trachoma	—	2	—	—

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX:

Two thousand and twenty-three (1,371) Europeans and 4,101 (1,089) non-Europeans were vaccinated at Municipal Clinics during the year, details of which are given below.

Europeans:

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Primary Vaccination</i>		<i>Re-Vaccination</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
0-13 months.....	450	459	27	22	958
13 months to 6 years.....	372	335	39	31	777
Scholars.....	88	105	47	40	280
Adults	1	1	2	11	15
Total	911	900	115	104	2023

Non-Europeans:

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>Primary Vaccination</i>		<i>Re-Vaccination</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
0-13 months.....	1,886	1,929	25	16	3,856
13 months to 6 years.....	82	120	5	4	211
Scholars.....	13	16	—	—	29
Adults	3	2	—	—	5
Total	1,984	2,067	30	20	4,101

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 Eurafrican 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 certain portions of 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.

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, 1958 to December 31st, 1958.

Total Admissions:

Eight-hundred-and-sixty-eight (805) patients of which 259 (361) were Europeans and 609 (444) non-Europeans, were admitted.

The area distribution was:—

	Pretoria		Other Areas	
Europeans	145	(218)	114	(143)
Non-Europeans	302	(225)	307	(219)

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis:

There were fewer cases this year than last year. Of the 52 (57) patients 26 (43) were Europeans and 26 (14) non-Europeans.

Distribution:

	Pretoria		Other Areas	
Europeans	13	(14)	13	(29)
Non-Europeans	14	(8)	12	(6)

Seasonal Incidence of all Cases:

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
7 (14)	9 (8)	5 (10)	4 (1)	5 (1)	3 (0)	1 (1)	2 (5)	2 (0)	4 (3)	3 (3)	7 (11)

Final Results:

Europeans—Of the 26 patients, 13 were discharged from hospital completely recovered. Of the remaining 13 cases, 3 were treated in tank respirators. One, a ten year old boy died of Polio-encephalitis whilst still in the respirator. The other two, a boy of 11 years and a girl of 4 years spent 125 days and 18 days in the respirator respectively. Both these last mentioned cases, as well as the remaining 10, were transferred to the Orthopaedic Hospital for further treatment. Non-Europeans—Of these 26 patients, 16 were discharged without any residual paralysis, 9 were transferred to the Orthopaedic wards for further treatment and one child died.

Case Fatality Rates :

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans	0% (7.14%)	7.69% (0%)
Non-Europeans	0% (0%)	8.33% (0%)

Diphtheria :

The incidence amongst both Europeans and non-Europeans is much the same as last year.

One hundred and fifty-five (152) patients were admitted during the year, of which 31 (43) were Europeans and 124 (109) were non-Europeans.

Distribution :

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans	11 (17)	20 (26)
Non-Europeans	72 (63)	52 (46)

Of the patients admitted, 52.26% were children of five years or under five years of age.

Europeans—None of the local cases died, but there were three deaths amongst imported cases. One local case and four others had "bullneck" attacks. Two of these died. In three of the imported cases a tracheotomy had to be performed. One of these died.

Non-Europeans—Of the local 72 cases, six died and of these three had "bullneck" attacks. One local "bullneck" case recovered. Of the 52 outside cases 14 died. There were nine cases of "bullneck" attacks amongst these, two of which recovered. Two tracheotomies had to be performed on imported cases—one of these died.

Seasonal Distribution :

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
12 (22)	16 (22)	22 (19)	24 (15)	11 (22)	6 (13)	13 (14)	8 (4)	7 (5)	10 (7)	10 (6)	16 (3)

Of the non-European distribution in Pretoria locations, Vlakfontein was highest with 43 cases, Lady Selborne 13, Atteridgeville 9, Cape Location 1 and Asiatic Bazaar 0.

Case Fatality Rates :

	Pretoria	Other Areas
Europeans	0% (0%)	15% (7.69%)
Non-Europeans	8.33% (4.76%)	26.92% (23.9%)

TYPHOID FEVER :

The total number of cases treated was 123 (120) of which 19 (31) were Europeans and 104 (89) were non-Europeans.

One European, a middle-aged male, died. His disease at first presented symptoms and signs of acute nephritis which soon changed over to a picture of hepatic involvement. He was admitted with severe jaundice and died of cholaemia.

Thirteen non-Europeans died. One adult female who had given birth to an infant six days prior to admission died of a pulmonary embolism. One case died of intestinal haemorrhage and two after intestinal perforation. Altogether four cases of perforation occurred; of these, two received surgical treatment whilst the other two were treated conservatively. Of each of these two groups, one patient died. Five cases of post-typhoid psychoses, all of whom made a good recovery, occurred. Typhoid in the early stages is easily curable, and all the patients who died came to us too late in the illness.

Area Distribution :

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans	7 (20)	12 (11)
Non-Europeans	29 (35)	75 (54)

Seasonal Distribution :

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
16 (19)	14 (18)	21 (6)	13 (10)	11 (10)	6 (2)	5 (2)	3 (4)	3 (5)	11 (10)	12 (19)	8 (16)

The non-European distribution in Pretoria locations was Vlakfontein 5, Lady Selborne 9, Atteridgeville 4, Saulsville 3 and the remaining eight cases were scattered indiscriminately through the City.

Case Fatality Rate :

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans	14.29% (Nil)	Nil (Nil)
Non-Europeans	2.89% (5.71%)	14.66% (1.85%)

SCARLET FEVER:

Thirteen cases, all Europeans, were admitted.

Distribution:

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans	9 (9)	4 (4)

One child was admitted with Scarlet Fever and a severe epistaxis and one with Otitis media. Where children who were admitted did not come from hotels, school or other hostels, it was usually from homes where the circumstances were such as to warrant admission. 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	7 (3)	2 (1)
Non-European	77 (41)	77 (34)

There were no European deaths but 10 (11) non-Europeans died, practically all within 48 hours of admission.

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

GERMAN MEASLES:

Thirteen European and two non-European cases were admitted.

Of the local cases ten were nurses, one a child from a Place of Safety and the other a child which had been hospitalised for tuberculous adenitis and which contracted the infection whilst in hospital. The case from outside Pretoria was also a ward infection which had originally been admitted for hepatitis.

The one non-European case was a probationer nurse and the other a domestic servant.

Distribution:

	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	12 (23)	1 (5)
Non-European	1 (0)	1 (0)

There were no deaths.

MEASLES:

Measles is not a notifiable disease in Pretoria, and the cases admitted are only a fraction of the number of children actually attacked.

A total of 10 (86) Europeans and 69 (74) non-Europeans was admitted.

Distribution (Area):

	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	5 (61)	5 (25)
Non-European	44 (40)	25 (34)

Distribution (Seasonal):

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2 (5)	4 (5)	0 (0)	0 (3)	3 (5)	2 (4)	7 (18)	11 (21)	22 (43)	12 (37)	10 (15)	6 (4)

Case Fatality Rate:

European	Nil (3.48%)
Non-European	14.49% (9.46%)

Whooping Cough :

Twenty-five (18) Europeans and 31 (28) non-Europeans were admitted. 80% Where children under six years of age.

Distribution :

	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	13 (13)	12 (5)
Non-European	19 (14)	12 (14)

Europeans—There were no deaths. Four cases were admitted from Places of Safety. Broncho-pneumonia was the complication in the majority of cases, but two children had appendicectomy operations, whilst having Whooping Cough, one other was a severe diabetic and another had Infective Hepatitis as the primary cause for hospitalisation.

Non-Europeans—Five children died. Two of these were under one year of age and the others in their second, third and fourth year of life respectively.

Case Fatality Rate :

European	Nil (Nil)
Non-European	16.13% (21.4%)

EPIDEMIC PAROTITIS (MUMPS):

Twenty-two (9) Europeans and 1 (4) non-Europeans were admitted. There were no deaths.

Distribution :

	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	21 (6)	1 (3)
Non-European	0 (3)	1 (1)

Europeans—Of the 22 cases, two suffered from epididymo-orchitis, one from encephalitis, seven were nurses and nine were children from Places of Safety.

Non-Europeans—The only case admitted was a child with rheumatic heart disease which developed mumps.

MENINGITIS: MENINGOCOCCAL AND OTHER TYPES :

Altogether 17 cases were admitted. Fourteen of these suffered from Meningococcal and three from Pneumococcal Meningitis.

Distribution :

	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	3 (4)	7 (4)
Non-European	4 (1)	3 (3)

Europeans—One boy of 12 years became hard of hearing within 18 hours of the onset of his disease and this rapidly progressed to absolute deafness. Three cases suffered from Pneumococcal Meningitis. There were no deaths.

Non-Europeans—All seven suffered from Meningococcal Meningitis. One adult female died.

VENEREAL DISEASES :

No European cases were admitted. One non-European male was admitted after false representations had been made by his employer. He was discharged as soon as the circumstances had been cleared.

CHICKEN POX: :

Fifteen (14) Europeans and 21 (15) non-Europeans were admitted.

Distribution :

	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	6 (10)	9 (4)
Non-European	10 (8)	11 (7)

Two cases, one European and one non-European had encephalitis as a complication. The European case, a girl of 14 years, died within an hour of admission. There were no other deaths.

OTHER ADMISSIONS:

Cases of Leprosy are normally admitted to the Government Leprosarium at Westfort, near Pretoria, but whenever any cases there require major surgical procedures, they are admitted to our Municipal Isolation Hospital. Four cases, all non-Europeans were admitted for such a purpose during the year under review.

In addition, 5 unidentified infections, probably viral in origin (all Europeans), 5 cases of vulvo-vaginitis (3 European and 2 non-Europeans) one non-European case with Puerperal Sepsis, 3 cases of Erysipelas (2 Europeans and 1 non-European) and 3 European cases of Encephalitis were admitted. Of these cases of Encephalitis one European female aged 43 years, died.

Eleven non-Europeans had to be admitted as lodgers. In all these cases breastfed infants for whom no alternative arrangements could be made, were involved.

OBSERVATION CASES:

Fifty (48) Europeans and 50 (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.

One European and four non-Europeans died. The European was a man of 39 years who was sent in as a possible Typhoid Fever, but died of Broncho-pneumonia with myocarditis.

It is also interesting to record that a European boy of 16 years had such severe respiratory obstruction from a staphylococcal membrane that an urgent tracheotomy had to be performed. He subsequently developed a staphylococcal pneumonia, but fortunately recovered.

Distribution:

	Pretoria	Other Areas
European	29 (28)	21 (20)
Non-European	20 (11)	30 (10)

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	13 (14)	13 (29)	14 (8)	12 (6)
Diphtheria	11 (17)	20 (26)	72 (63)	52 (46)
Diphtheria Carriers	0 (1)	0 (3)	0 (1)	0 (0)
Typhoid Fever	7 (20)	12 (11)	29 (35)	75 (54)
Scarlet Fever	9 (9)	4 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7 (3)	2 (1)	77 (41)	77 (34)
Measles	5 (61)	5 (25)	44 (40)	25 (34)
German Measles	12 (23)	1 (5)	1 (0)	1 (0)
Whooping Cough	13 (13)	12 (5)	19 (14)	12 (14)
Mumps	21 (6)	1 (3)	0 (3)	1 (1)
Meningitis—all types	5 (8)	8 (6)	4 (1)	3 (3)
Chicken Pox	6 (10)	9 (4)	10 (8)	11 (7)
Venereal Diseases	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
Virus Influenza	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other Admissions	7 (5)	6 (1)	11 (0)	8 (10)
Observation cases	29 (28)	21 (20)	20 (11)	30 (10)
Totals	145 (218)	114 (143)	302 (225)	307 (219)

Total Admissions: 868—an increase of 63 over last year's total, due to more non-Europeans entering hospital. The number of non-European admissions, as was the case the previous year, is in excess of the number of Europeans admitted.

TUBERCULOSIS

The annual report has been adapted to reports for the other large cities in the Union.

1. NOTIFICATIONS.

The new notifications for the year 1959 amount to 612. Table "A" reflects the analysis of notifications and the incidence per 1,000 population. Imported cases are those not resident in the Pretoria municipal area.

Table A

NOTIFICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1959.

RACE	Sex	Local Cases			Imported			Local and Imported Cases			Incidence per 1,000 population (Local)		
		Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms
EUROPEANS	M	15	6	21	17	0	17	32	6	38	.097	.039	.136
	F	10	2	12	8	0	8	18	2	20	.065	.013	.078
	Total	25	8	33	25	0	25	50	8	58	.162	.052	.214
COLOUREDS	M	6	0	6	1	0	1	7	0	7	.923	0	.923
	F	9	0	9	2	0	2	11	0	11	1.385	0	1.385
	Total	15	0	15	3	0	3	18	0	18	2.308	0	2.308
ASIATICS.....	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	.284	0	.284
	Total	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	.284	0	.284
BANTUS	M	218	37	255	45	9	54	263	46	309	1.270	.216	1.485
	F	125	32	157	51	16	67	176	38	214	.728	.186	.914
	Total	343	69	412	96	25	121	439	84	523	1.998	.402	2.4
ALL NON-EUROPEANS ..	M	224	37	261	46	9	55	270	46	316	1.21	.2	1.377
	F	136	32	168	54	6	60	190	38	228	.734	.173	.907
	Total	360	69	429	100	15	115	460	84	544	1.944	.373	2.284
ALL RACES	M	239	43	282	73	9	82	312	52	364	.705	.127	.831
	F	146	34	180	62	6	68	208	40	248	.43	.1	.531
	Total	385	77	462	135	15	140	520	92	602	1.135	.227	1.362

Table B

Table "B" illustrates, on a basis of comparison for the years 1947 to 1959, the notifications and incidence per 1,000 population, European and Non-European.

EUROPEANS—NEW CASES

	LOCAL				IMPORTED				Incidence per 1,000 population (Local)				Population
	Sex		Pulmonary Tuber- culosis		Sex		Pulmonary Tuber- culosis		Sex		Pulmonary Tuber- culosis		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1947 - 1948	8	6	11	3	29	16	—	—	.075	.057	.104	.028	107,000
1948 - 1949	11	8	18	1	28	12	—	—	.094	.069	.155	.009	116,500
1949 - 1950	21	16	30	7	32	11	—	—	.159	.121	.227	.053	132,000
1950 - 1951	24	11	31	4	14	9	—	—	.186	.085	.24	.031	129,200
1951 - 1952	17	17	29	5	14	6	—	—	.127	.127	.217	.037	133,500
1952 - 1953	21	14	31	4	8	8	—	—	.154	.103	.228	.029	136,100
1953 - 1954	18	14	25	7	11	8	—	—	.129	.101	.179	.05	139,300
1954 - 1955	18	14	24	10	19	10	—	—	.127	.113	.169	.07	142,000
1956	13	13	21	5	9	10	—	—	.09	.09	.145	.034	145,500
1957	17	6	20	3	20	16	—	—	.114	.04	.135	.02	148,700
1958	24	12	28	8	21	4	—	—	.159	.079	.185	.053	151,300

*No data of previous Annual Reports available.

	LOCAL				IMPORTED				Incidence per 1,000 population (Local)				Population
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other cases		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other cases		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other cases		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1959	15	10	6	2	17	8	—	—	.087	.065	.039	.013	154,000

NON-EUROPEANS—NEW CASES

	Local				Incidence per 1,000 population (Local only)				Population
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other cases		M	F	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other cases	
	M	F	M	F					
1947-1948	42	40	73	9	.709	.669	1.221	.15	59,500
1948-1949	46	30	66	10	.68	.443	.973	.148	67,700
1949-1950	101	67	143	25	.920	.69	1.3	.227	110,000
1950-1951	143	84	191	36	1.457	.856	1.946	.367	98,100
1951-1952	137	94	197	34	1.353	.929	1.931	.336	101,100 *
1952-1953	110	63	151	22	1.074	.615	1.474	.215	102,400
1953-1954	142	100	191	51	1.117	.786	1.503	.401	103,800
1954-1955	140	105	209	36	1.297	.973	1.936	.334	107,900
1956	194	131	235	90	1.34	.904	1.623	.621	144,500
1957	264	160	329	95	1.614	.978	2.012	.581	163,500
1958	293	171	354	110	1.629	.951	1.968	.612	179,800
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other cases		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other cases		Population
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1959	224	136	37	32	1.21	.734	.2	.173	185,200

On investigation of the incidence of tuberculosis in the light of incidence according to age groups the picture is as set out in table "C". Particulars for the years 1952—1959 are supplied.

TABLE "C"
EUROPEANS—INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN AGE GROUPS AND % OF TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS

NOTIFICATIONS															
AGE GROUPS															
		0-1		2-5		6-10		11-20		21-40		41 and over		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1952	.....	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	14	12	15	8	31	23
1953	.....	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	9	14	16	6	29	22
1954	.....	1	—	3	—	3	1	—	3	6	10	16	8	39	22
1955	.....	2	1	—	4	3	2	5	—	10	11	17	8	37	26
1956	.....	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	1	3	13	26	6	22	23
1957	.....	—	—	3	—	1	3	4	2	10	13	19	4	37	22
1958	.....	—	—	2	3	3	2	3	1	11	4	26	6	45	16
1959	.....	—	—	4	2	1	3	—	4	12	7	21	5	38	20
% of total tuberculosis notifications 1959		0%		10%		7%		7%		32%		44%			

NON-EUROPEANS—CASES IN AGE GROUPS AND % OF TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS

AGE GROUPS														
0-1		2-5		6-10		11-20		21-40		41 and over		Total		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1952	5	5	21	20	6	15	27	26	103	80	62	16	224	162
1953	4	4	18	14	10	6	14	16	82	58	67	18	195	116
1954	11	3	31	39	11	12	20	24	82	75	121	47	276	200
1955	11	7	37	33	24	17	21	36	98	93	133	41	324	227
1956	13	6	45	38	25	78	23	40	112	91	81	24	299	227
1957	12	2	36	47	24	25	28	28	119	102	134	34	350	238
1958	7	11	51	46	32	34	41	46	136	107	175	38	442	282
1959	10	8	49	52	25	21	34	50	158	106	132	47	408	284
% of total tuberculosis notifications 1959														
2%		14%		6%		13%		38%		26%				

The various forms in which tuberculosis occurred during the year 1959 appear in table D.

TABLE "D"
VARIOUS FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS: LOCAL AND IMPORTED: YEAR OF 1959

	Europeans		Non-Europeans		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Pulmonary	32	18	270	190	510
Primary Complex	—	2	21	17	40
Meningitis	—	—	3	3	6
Miliary	—	—	10	5	15
Glandular	3	—	12	8	23
Bone/Joint	1	—	—	—	1
Abdominal	—	—	—	1	1
Spinal	—	—	—	1	1
Peritonitis	—	—	—	1	1
Pericarditis	1	—	—	1	2
Brain	1	—	—	—	1
Skin	—	—	—	1	1
Total Pulmonary tuberculosis	32	18	270	190	510
Total: Other cases	6	2	46	38	92
Total: All cases	38	20	316	228	602
Total: All cases admitted to hospital					362
Percentage of admission to hospitals. European and Non-European					60%

It is evident and gratifying that notwithstanding a more comprehensive campaign to trace new tuberculosis cases there seems to be a decline of the disease in both races for 1959.

In both races the most cases are diagnosed after the 20th year, i.e. 32% and 38% of all new notifications for Europeans and non-Europeans respectively. Men are more liable than women in the proportion of 2:1, whereas in the group under 20 years of age the age group 2-5 years is affected most.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is by far the most common form of tuberculosis. In accordance with policy the largest percentage of new pulmonary tuberculosis notifications were admitted to hospitals, i.e. an average of 60% of all known European and Non-European cases.

2. DEATHS

The mortality incidence per 1,000 population for the year of 1959 is as follows:

Table E

MORTALITY: 1959: DEATHS PER UNIT OF 1,000

Race	Sex	Local Cases			Imported			Local and Imported			Incidence per 1,000 population (Local only)		
		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	All forms
Europeans	M	4	4	8	—	—	—	4	4	8	.026	.026	.052
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Total	4	4	8	1	—	1	5	4	9	.026	.026	.052
Coloureds	M	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	.616	—	.616
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	.616	—	.616
Bantus	M	54	12	66	14	4	18	68	16	84	.315	.07	.384
	F	21	10	31	7	—	7	28	10	38	.122	.058	.18
	Total	75	22	97	21	4	25	96	26	122	.437	.128	.564
All Non-Europeans	M	58	12	70	14	4	18	72	16	88	.313	.065	.378
	F	21	10	31	7	—	7	28	10	38	.113	.054	.167
	Total	79	22	101	21	4	25	100	26	126	.426	.119	.545
All Races	M	62	16	78	14	4	18	76	20	96	.183	.047	.23
	F	21	10	31	8	—	8	29	10	39	.062	.029	.091
	Total	83	26	109	22	4	26	105	30	135	.245	.086	.321

Asiatics—No deaths.

The Age of death and number of deaths due to other forms of tuberculosis are set out in table "F".

Table "F".

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS: 1959 (AGE GROUPS)

	0-1		1-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Europeans ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	5	—
Non-Europeans ..	5	2	9	11	2	—	2	1	—	7	16	5	16	6	12	2	24	5
Total	5	2	9	11	2	—	2	1	—	7	17	6	18	7	12	2	29	5

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS (LOCAL AND IMPORTED) OTHER FORMS

DEATHS

	DEATHS		Non-Europeans		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Meningitis	—	—	2	3	5
Abdominal	—	—	—	1	1
Miliary.....	—	—	4	1	5
Kidney	—	—	1	—	1
Glandular	—	—	—	1	1
Pericarditis	1	—	2	1	4
Brain	1	—	1	—	2
Primary Complex	—	—	4	3	7
Unknown	—	—	2	—	2
Thrombosis.....	2	—	—	—	2
	4	—	16	10	30

The mortality expressed as a percentage of persons suffering from tuberculosis and who are under our care, is as follows:—

1958: Europeans 1.38%

Non-Europeans 3.11%

1959: Europeans 5.2%

Non-Europeans 8.1%

See also table "G".

The mortality due to tuberculosis per 1,000 of the general population, is as follows:—

TABLE "G"

% Deaths per 1,000 population.

	Deaths per 1,000 population						
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms		All forms			
	1959	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Europeans .....	.032	.026	.049	.076	.061	.04	.058
Non-Europeans .....	.540	.14	.649	.477	.422	.645	.68
All Races .....	.31	.095	.308	.276	.25	.369	.405

An analysis of the stage at which death occurred in relation to the time of notification is given in table "H".

TABLE "H"

NEW NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS DURING 1959.

Deaths prior to notifications

Local Europeans		Imported Europeans		Local Non-Europeans		Imported Non-Europeans	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2	—	—	—	22	8	6	2

51% of total deaths.

Deaths within one month of notification

Local Europeans		Imported Europeans		Local Non-Europeans		Imported Non-Europeans	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	—	—	—	10	7	1	3

28% of total deaths.

Deaths within 1 to 3 month of notification

Local Europeans		Imported Europeans		Local Non-Europeans		Imported Non-Europeans	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—

7% of total deaths.

Deaths within 3 to 6 months of notification

Local Europeans		Imported Europeans		Local Non-Europeans		Imported Non-Europeans	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—

14% of total deaths.

Deaths in 1959 among cases reported before 1959

Local Europeans		Imported Europeans		Local Non-Europeans		Imported Non-Europeans		Total Europeans	Total Non-Europeans	Total
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
4	1	—	1	29	13	11	2	6	55	61

Unfortunately, a large percentage of tuberculosis sufferers is not reported until they are extreme cases, whereas 51% of the cases are only reported to the Department after death. Among known tuberculosis sufferers the following deaths occurred in 1959:—

- (a) 28% within one month after notification.
- (b) 7% within three months after notification.
- (c) 14% within three to six months after notification.

The new miniature X-ray apparatus at present being used by the Department, together with facilities to effect the proposed radiological control of influx to the city on registration, should help to reduce mortality.

3. LOCALITY OF NOTIFICATION

It is evident that the Council's tuberculosis service traces most cases of tuberculosis, i.e. 50%. (See table "I".)

TABLE "I"
LOCALITY OF NOTIFICATION

	Europeans		Non-Europeans		Total	
	Local	Imported	Local	Imported	Local	Imported
General Hospital.....	1	—	103	30	104	30
Private	2	2	3	4	5	6
Isolation Hospital	1	—	44	5	45	5
T.B. Clinics.....	24	14	226	53	250	67
Prison	1	—	—	3	1	3
Health Department Johannesburg	—	4	3	1	3	5
Isacor	1	—	1	1	2	1
Union Department of Health	—	1	—	1	—	2
Weskoppies Hospital.....	—	—	3	—	3	—
Other localities.....	—	3	3	6	3	9
	33	25	429	115	462	140

4. HOSPITALISATION

The admission of new and known tuberculosis cases to hospitals during 1959 is reflected in tables "J", "K" and "L", whereas the percentage admitted to hospitals is shown in table "M".

The percentage of Bantus directly admitted to hospitals, according to policy, is high i.e. 69.2% of local cases (See tables "J", "K", "L" and "M").

TABLE "J"
HOSPITALISATION

New cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported during the year:

Local	: Europeans 33	Non-Europeans 429.
Imported	: Europeans 25	Non-Europeans 115.
Total	: Europeans 58	Non-Europeans 544.

Additional imported cases admitted to General Hospital :148.

NEW PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS CASES ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS FOR TREATMENT

Institutions	EUROPEANS				NON-EUROPEANS				TOTAL				TOTAL	
	Local		Imported		Local		Imported		Europeans		Non-Europeans		Europeans	Non-Europeans
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Knights Chest	—	—	—	—	55	60	2	10	—	—	57	70	—	127
Rose Chest	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
King George V	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Oak Tree	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Rietfontein	2	6	1	3	5	10	—	1	3	9	5	11	12	16
Randfontein South . .	—	—	—	—	16	11	5	4	—	—	21	15	—	36
East Rand Chest . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Alexandra	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Santa, Modder B . . .	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5
Groothoek	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Santa, Atteridgeville .	—	—	—	—	55	25	8	9	—	—	63	34	—	97
Baragwanath	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Zonderwater	—	—	—	—	50	—	5	—	—	—	55	—	—	55
Boksburg	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	7	6	1	3	190	111	20	24	8	9	210	135	17	345

Table K

HOSPITALISATION
Cases reported prior to 1959 but admitted to hospitals in 1959

Institutions	EUROPEANS				NON-EUROPEANS				TOTAL				TOTAL	
	Local		Imported		Local		Imported		Europeans		Non-Europeans		Europeans	Non-Europeans
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Knights Chest	—	—	—	—	16	15	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	32
Rose Chest	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
King George V	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Oak Tree	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Rietfontein	6	2	—	—	11	4	1	—	6	12	—	—	5	—
Randfontein South	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	8	16
East Rand Chest	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Santa, Modder B.	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Santa, Atteridgeville	—	—	—	—	26	16	2	—	—	28	—	—	—	48
Zonderwater	—	—	—	—	22	—	3	4	—	25	—	—	—	25
Total	12	2	—	1	80	39	6	5	12	86	3	44	15	130
Total admitted during year:														
	20		296		12		179		32		475			

TABLE "L"

Total admission of new and old cases : 1959							
Institution	Europeans		Non-Europeans		Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
	M	F	M	F	Total	Total	
Knights Chest..	—	—	73	86	—	159	159
Rose Chest....	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
Kinge George V.	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Oak Tree.....	8	1	—	—	9	—	9
Rietfontein	9	11	17	15	20	32	52
Randfontein South	—	—	22	16	—	38	38
East Rand Mod- der B	—	—	1	3	—	4	4
Santa, Modder B	—	—	4	5	—	9	9
Santa, Atteridge- ville	—	—	91	54	—	145	145
Zonderwater ..	—	—	80	—	—	80	80
Alexandra	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Groothoek	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Santa, Baragwa- nath	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Boksburg	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Total	20	12	308	179	32	475	507

TABLE "M"

New cases admitted to hospitals.

Europeans 17.

Non-Europeans 341.

New cases admitted to hospitals.

Europeans, local 13.

Europeans, imported 4.

Non-Europeans, local 297.

Non-Europeans, imported 44.

% new cases admitted.

Europeans, local 39.4%.

Europeans, imported 16%

Non-Europeans, local 69.2%.

Non-Europeans, imported 16.7%.

% new cases admitted.

Europeans 29.3%.

Non-Europeans 49.3%.

Table N

5. CLINICS: OUTPATIENTS AND X-RAY SERVICES

CLINIC	Number of patients under control	Medical examinations		Tuberculosis tests: contacts		X-ray examinations		Suspected cases		Contacts		Total
		Cases	Contacts	Positive	Negative	Total	Cases	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	
Europeans	171	718	497	2	5	7	288	5	38	12	361	373
Vlafontein, Non-Europeans	415	2456	1438	133	470	603	578	11	33	57	273	330
Atteridgeville	494	1500	2773	27	424	451	457	5	11	8	210	218
Lady Selborne	433	1821	1878	98	278	376	610	9	32	32	141	173
Central Clinic	150	761	238	12	59	71	215	6	12	15	75	90
Special Diseases Clinic	53	218	140	1	1	2	68	14	51	4	44	48
Total	1716	7474	6964	273	1237	1510	2216	50	177	128	1104	1232

Table N (Continued)

CLINICAL HOME VISITING AND X-RAY SERVICES

	Actual number of houses	HOME VISITS Bantu Nurses				RATIONS				
		New cases	Old cases	Contacts	Houses	Mealie lbs.	Meal lbs.	Meat lbs.	Milk gallons	Santa parcels
Europeans	1,529	—	—	—	—	236	1,600	892	623	
Non-Europeans . . (Vlakfontein)	1,073	136	5,995	9,025	4,866	22,492	22,492	9,082	2,288	
Atteridgeville . .	477	Not supplied		—	3,135	14,396	14,396	6,344	2,287	
Lady Selborne . .	830	73	2,946	5,070	1,362	20,426	20,426	7,086	2,028	
Central Clinic . .	278	4	1,276	1,316	948	528	792	58½	—	
Special Diseases . .	—	—	—	—	—	48	180	45½	24	
Clinic	No home visits									
Total	4,187	213	10,217	15,411	10,311	58,156	59,886	23,508	7,147	

From table "N" an interesting comparison between the various Bantu residential areas may be drawn.

In Lady Selborne where housing and the standard of hygiene are poorest and the population probably densest, the highest number of positive tuberculosis tests and positive X-rays are among contacts and suspected cases. The figures are 28% and 20% of the total number of tests, respectively. Atteridgeville is under medical control for a longer period, and here, where there is not such a large population, the figures are 6% and 4%, respectively.

The figures for Vlakfontein, which has the most recent housing scheme, a less free-moving Bantu population than Lady Selborne, but a greater influx of new families than Atteridgeville—families who are often placed under regular medical care for the first time after taking up residence—are 22% and 17%, respectively.

The free rations distributed by the Council are as follows:—

- (a) 58,156 lbs. mealie meal.
- (b) 59,886 lbs. meat.
- (c) 23,508 gallons milk.

Furthermore, the Santa Organisation has supplied 7,147 food parcels which are distributed weekly by the Tuberculosis staff.

The food is distributed among the most deserving cases. This is withdrawn when tuberculosis sufferers are fit to resume work. The Santa parcels are mainly distributed to the dependants of bread-winners. The parcels are very much in demand and, therefore, unfortunately insufficient in number.

(See table „N" continued.)

VENEREAL DISEASES

The majority of 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. The ground floor is used for Europeans 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.

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.....	0	0	0	0
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	1	0	6	0
Secondary Syphilis.....	0	0	0	0
Tertiary Syphilis.....	0	0	0	0
Latent Syphilis.....	0	6	0	17
Neuro-Syphilis.....	1	0	7	0
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 year).....	0	0	0	0
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 year).....	0	0	0	0
Total Syphilis.....	2	6	13	17
Gonorrhoea.....	15	6	105	22
Ulcer Molle.....	1	0	7	0
Venereal Warts.....	0	0	0	0
Non-specific Urethritis.....	5	0	21	0
Non-Venereal.....	7	201	12	213
Grand Total.....	30	213	158	252

The large number of female suspects (201) 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.

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 Poly-clinics.

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 circumstances, not by choice.

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.....	65	3	310	16
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	189	17	762	74
Secondary Syphilis.....	106	126	413	529
Tertiary Syphilis.....	20	3	111	44
Latent Syphilis.....	82	246	447	479
Neuro-Syphilis.....	1	0	1	0
Congenital Syphilis under 1 year.....	0	3	0	8
Congenital Syphilis over 1 year.....	0	2	0	9
Total Syphilis.....	463	400	2044	1159
Gonorrhoea.....	905	28	4121	136
G.C. Vulvo-vaginitis.....	0	0	0	0
Venereal Warts.....	14	0	53	5
Non-Specific Urethritis.....	14	0	50	0
Non-Venereal.....	202	58	624	140
Grand Total.....	1235	486	4852	1440

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more venereal diseases.....	46	4
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	122	72
Number of cases discharged as fully cured.....	643	125

VLAKFONTEIN POLYCLINIC

Diagnosis	New Cases		Attendances—New and Old Cases Combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis.....	3	1	12	1
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	9	0	45	4
Secondary Syphilis.....	0	37	0	208
Tertiary Syphilis.....	1	17	22	104
Latent Syphilis.....	15	206	89	412
Neuro-Syphilis.....	0	0	0	0
Congenital Syphilis under 1 year.....	0	0	3	0
Congenital Syphilis over 1 year.....	0	1	5	5
Total Syphilis.....	28	262	176	734
Gonorrhoea.....	43	10	182	50
Non-Venereal.....	9	8	24	31
Grand Total.....	80	280	382	815

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases.....	8	2
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	13	17
Number of cases discharged as finally cured.....	23	17

ATTERIDGEVILLE POLYCLINIC

Diagnosis	New Cases		Attendances—New and Old Cases Combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis.....	2	0	11	0
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	4	4	24	13
Secondary Syphilis.....	4	43	12	258
Tertiary Syphilis.....	1	1	23	3
Latent Syphilis.....	4	193	48	418
Neuro-Syphilis.....	0	0	0	0
Congenital Syphilis under 1 year.....	2	4	14	13
Congenital Syphilis over 1 year.....	2	0	12	5
Total Syphilis.....	19	245	154	710
Gonorrhoea.....	31	4	289	15
Venereal Warts.....	1	0	1	0
Non-Venereal.....	0	0	0	23
Grand Total.....	51	249	444	748

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases.....	0	0
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	9	43
Number of cases discharged as finally cured.....	23	18

ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS:

Serological tests for Syphilis are done on all women attending the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinics. Normally, those requiring it, receive their treatment at the Ante-Natal clinics, unless there are special circumstances, diagnostic or other, which demand their being referred to the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

After confinement these cases and their infants are followed up at the Venereal Diseases Clinics.

The following tables show the number of Ante-Natal cases treated for Syphilis at the various clinics:—

EUROPEAN:

	Stage of Pregnancy		
	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months
No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test.....	199	176	90
No. of positive or doubtful reactors.....	1	3	1
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	0	0	0
No. of undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy....	1	3	1
No. undergoing a 2nd or 3rd course of treatment during pregnancy	0	0	0

NON-EUROPEAN:

ATTERIDGEVILLE CLINIC:

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test.....	214	927	468
No. of positive or doubtful reactors.....	16	94	42
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	2	22	6
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy....	9	54	24
No. undergoing a 2nd or 3rd course of treatment during pregnancy	0	15	3

COMPOUND CLINIC:

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test.....	290	692	647
No. of positive or doubtful reactors.....	37	92	69
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	2	2	4
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy....	22	56	46
No. undergoing a 2nd or 3rd course of treatment during pregnancy	0	0	1

VLAKFONTEIN CLINIC:

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test.....	223	1410	345
No. of positive or doubtful reactors.....	24	126	27
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	3	26	5
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy....	24	100	22
No. undergoing a 2nd or 3rd course of treatment during pregnancy	3	26	5

HEALTH PROPAGANDA

During the year numerous talks on Public Health matters were given.

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.

CHILD WELFARE ACTIVITIES

STAFF:

As was the case last year, all Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Activities were carried out by 3 full-time Medical Officers.

Two of the three vacancies which existed for Medical Officers in other sections of the Health Department during last year were filled during the course of this year, and as a result of this, the Medical Officers concerned with Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Activities could devote their time more especially to their own affairs. Last year their routine programmes were interfered with as they had to assist at various other Clinics in the absence of three Medical Officers, in other Sections.

The work at the Ante-Natal Clinic at Vlakfontein has increased to such an extent that it requires the services of an additional part-time Doctor to assist at three hourly sessions per week. It will also be necessary to provide a part-time Doctor to assist once per week at the Location Medical Services

The European Health Visiting Staff now totals 20. The one vacancy which existed last year was filled this year. Seventeen of the Health Visitors hold the Health Visitors, School Nurses Certificate and/or Mothercraft Certificates. Of the other three nurses who do not hold this additional qualification, one is a Clinic Sister and two are doing T.B. work.

The Non-European staff has been increased by four and now totals 32. Of these 17 are employed as Child Welfare nurses, 8 as Midwives and 7 as T.B. and V.D. Nurses.

This increase in staff is as a result of the development and increase of population at Atteridgeville and Vlaktefontein locations.

As a result of these increases and with the amount of subsequent increases in attendances at the Clinics, our Non-European Staff has again been occupied mainly with Clinic work and Home visiting has not been as we would have liked to see it. However, as there is still a marked shifting of population and as it appears that this will become less so by the end of this year, we will have more ground for applying for additional staff as far as Home Visiting is concerned. The area of Saulsville has now been incorporated in Atteridgeville and is no longer considered a separate entity.

The total number of houses for these two areas at the end of last year was 6997 with a population of 41,660.

At Vlaktefontein West there are 6059 houses, with a population of 40,292 as compared to 38,139 last year.

As was the case last year, Vlaktefontein West only benefited by our Clinic Services during this year, because of practical difficulties. Vlaktefontein East is a few miles from the Clinic and is too far for patients to attend. Many of the roads are still not properly made and this makes some areas difficult to get to by our Health Visitors.

The difficulties at both Atteridgeville and Vlaktefontein last year as far as expansion is concerned were still very evident during the course of this year. Many of the new streets are too rough and cannot be travelled by bicycles. However, as it seems that conditions are becoming more settled in both these locations, we feel that these problems will disappear in the near future.

PREMISES:

The clinic facilities for Europeans and the conditions under which these services are rendered are exactly the same as reported in last year's Annual Report. Until the modern and improved premises at Blackwood Villa Site are completed, the accommodation position will continue here under exactly the same circumstances from year to year.

There is a marked increase in numbers for immunization against Poliomyelitis; particularly since we have embarked on the fourth injection this year. This has resulted in more congestion at the Central Clinic Building in van der Walt Street.

In 29th Avenue, Villieria, where two rooms are let to us by the S.A. Vroue Federasie, the work is progressing satisfactorily.

The favourable circumstances under which these Clinics are now being conducted, as reported last year, are continuing and can be seen from the increase in figures for attendances at these Clinics.

Ante-Natal Clinics for this area have not yet been started, because of lack of Medical Staff.

For the rest, many other Clinics are still conducted in unsatisfactory accommodations, like school rooms.

The Child Welfare Clinic for Booyens, which is conducted in one room in a private dwelling, is still causing concern. Although the possibility of erecting a temporary building on one of the three vacant and suitably placed Municipal erven in this area has been investigated by the City Engineers Department, nothing positive has so far been done.

GENERAL

As in the past, and with our special re-orientation of work, we are more and more concerned that more time be spent with the individual mother and her problems. Unfortunately, as a result of lack of Medical Staff as well as a Medical Officer with special psychiatric training, this part of the work has not progressed as we would have wished. In spite of this, we do however try to meet the needs as best we can.

This year 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 the year doing the 20 days practical training required by the Examination Board of the Royal Society for Health.

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 1958 in brackets).

First visits	Subsequent visits	Number of sick children visited	Total visits
3788 (3840)	4911 (5397)	981 (918)	9850 (10155)

There is a decrease in the number of first visits this year and this corresponds with the decrease in the birth rate for the year. The decline in the number of subsequent visits over the past year is still evident for the same reasons as last year, namely:—

- shortage of Medical personnel made it necessary to use European Health Visitors to take blood pressures at Non-European Ante-Natal Clinics in order to help the Doctors. As was the case last year, three Health Visitors were again taken from their areas for three whole sessions per week.
- the increase in attendances of babies at the Non-European Child Welfare Clinics Atteridgeville and Vlaktefontein has also necessitated extra European Health Visitors to attend at these Clinics.

DETAILS OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES

(Figures for 1958 in brackets).

	1st attended	Re-attendances	Seen by Doctor
Central—Tuesday	67 (70)	825 (817)	807 (683)
Central—Wednesday	118 (143)	833 (965)	
Central—Friday.....	102 (113)	835 (996)	
Bloed Street	64 (71)	803 (794)	
West End	110 (91)	1412 (1293)	164 (136)
Proclamation Hill.	39 (34)	596 (430)	35 (14)
Iscor	47 (73)	545 (471)	
Gezina.....	71 (68)	536 (515)	
Villieria (Wednesday).....	119 (115)	1599 (1344)	287 (261)
Villieria (Thursday).....	76 (76)	830 (697)	
Wonderboom South.....	57 (49)	522 (511)	
Mayville	102 (101)	704 (576)	
Capital Park	64 (100)	546 (817)	
Hatfield	36 (50)	481 (588)	
New Muckleneuk.....	70 (72)	950 (1126)	
Sunnyside (Tuesday).....	129 (119)	1635 (1502)	
Sunnyside (Wednesday).....	117 (97)	1479 (1402)	
Riviera	66 (52)	748 (579)	83 (71)
Salvokop	10 (22)	279 (395)	
Danville	36 (60)	848 (1339)	387 (456)
Defence Reserve.....	9 (10)	144 (108)	
Arcadia	87 (64)	821 (849)	
Showgrounds	17 (36)	474 (643)	
Hercules	186 (193)	3411 (3192)	1001 (944)
Booyens	65 (75)	1016 (1120)	
Mountain View	99 (113)	1824 (1679)	
Pretoria Gardens.....	141 (126)	1586 (1613)	
Rietfontein North.....	43 (44)	452 (414)	
Voortrekker Road.....	34 (33)	251 (188)	
Pierneef Street.	46 (63)	438 (620)	
Brooklyn	64 (83)	944 (1091)	
	2291 (2419)	28067 (28817)	2770 (2596)

Very little changes are reflected in these figures. It has not yet been possible to re-establish the special weekly session for babies and children with emotional needs and problems at the Central Clinic on Tuesdays as a result of staff shortage. Many of these cases do however attend the ordinary Child Welfare Clinic on Tuesday afternoons, and this accounts mainly for the increase in numbers seen by the doctor at this Clinic.

The favourable circumstances operating at the Villieria, 29th Avenue, Clinic, as the result of adequate building facilities is again reflected this year in a persistently high attendance at this Clinic.

EUROPEAN ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

(Figures for 1958 in brackets).

	Central	Hercules	Danville	Total
Number of new cases.....	349 (319)	136 (162)	47 (64)	532 (545)
Total attendances.....	2146 (1994)	1043 (930)	344 (478)	3533 (3402)

At our European Ante-Natal Clinic we still continue with relaxing Ante-Natal exercises. All patients, who participated, stated that they have benefited from it.

DENTAL CLINIC

(Figures for 1958 in brackets).

Number of cases who attended the Dental Clinic..... 101 (92)

In spite of all efforts over many years to try and educate the public, attendances of mothers, attending the Ante-Natal Clinics, at the Dental Clinic are still disheartening. Many of the cases referred to the Dental Clinic are patients from our less privileged areas where prejudice is predominant and also where the mother can not afford to leave her home for what she considers to be not essential.

IMMUNIZATION

(Figures for 1958 in brackets).

Number of cases fully immunized against Diphtheria..... 1452 (1123).

Number of cases fully immunized again Whooping Cough..... 1301 (1039).

There is an increase in the number of cases immunized against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, but the numbers could have been higher. We still find lack of interest in immunization in the Danville and Hercules areas in spite of all our efforts...

POLIOMYELITIS

(Figures for 1958 in brackets).

	1st. Injections	2nd Injections	3rd Injections	4th Injections
Children	2310 (4062)	2412 (3899)	2638 (4866)	445
Adults.....	1362	1248	1113	

This year we embarked on the fourth injections against Poliomyelitis and have found the public to be responsive.

MIDWIFERY SUPERVISION

(Figures for 1958 in brackets).

No. of Midwifery bags inspected.....	71 (76)
No. of visits to Midwives.....	15 (14)
No. of visits to Midwifery cases.....	1 (2)
No. of visits to Maternity Homes.....	50 (70)
No. of visits to Old Age Homes.....	19 (21)

NURSERY SCHOOLS

Two Nursery Schools and one Creche were regularly inspected by a Medical Officer and supervised by a Health Visitor. Inspections done by the Medical Officer were not as regular as we would have wished, but as a result of shortage of Medical personnel, it was often difficult to find time to do the necessary inspection.

NON-EUROPEAN CHILD WELFARE

Non-European Clinics were conducted at Atteridgeville, Compound and Vlaktefontein. The Clinic Building at Saulville has been completed, but services have not yet been inaugurated because of lack of staff.

In view of this, residents of Saulville (which adjoins Atteridgeville) have been attending the Atteridgeville Clinic and they are responsible to a large extent for the increase in attendances at Atteridgeville.

At Vlaktefontein, attendances have risen along with the growth of this Location. This will call for additional Non-European nursing staff during the new year.

As in the case with the Europeans, investigations in connection with stillbirths and deaths under the age of 5 years have been carried out at Atteridgeville, Vlaktefontein and the Compound. Our problem as far as statistical facts is concerned, it still the same as it was last year.

Firstly, due to shortage of staff and increase in population, it has been impossible to investigate all the stillbirths and deaths which come to our notice.

Secondly, many of the newcomers were confined by gangs and births, stillbirths and deaths came to our notice anything from 6 months to one year after it happened.

Thirdly, particulars and addresses as regards births, stillbirths and deaths submitted to us by Denneboom and Holy Cross Nursing Homes and the Native Commissioner could, in a large percentage of cases, not be traced by our staff because the informants so often give the wrong address.

Our attempt in Atteridgeville in trying to overcome this difficulty, namely by approaching the Cemetery Caretaker for information in connection with the burial of stillbirths and all deaths under the age of 5 years, has not proved as rewarding as we had anticipated, because even here there are still many inaccuracies. Either the number or name of the street is given incorrectly or in some instances the spelling of the surname is incorrect and become wellnigh impossible to trace.

Fourthly, a factor which has come much more prominently to the fore this year in connection with our investigations, is that many of the burial certificates are signed by the Location Superintendent.

In many of these cases, the cause of death is given as "natural causes". This makes it impossible to come to a positive conclusion.

HOME VISITS

(Figures for 1958 in brackets.)

	Natives	Compound Asiatics	Eurafrics	Atteridgeville Natives	Vlakfontein Natives
First visits to newly born infants ..	7 (17)	161 (188)	94 (95)	1,256 (1,373)	1,271 (315)
Subsequent visits	56 (127)	1,850 (1,640)	1,511 (1,404)	5,144 (4,547)	392 (—)
Visits to sick children	3 (2)	106 (111)	125 (79)	78 (117)	2 (—)
Number of sick children visited ..	2 (—)	111 (104)	— (47)	74 (106)	17 (—)

At the Compound Clinic there is a marked reduction in all visits for natives, because of the shift of the population to Atteridgeville and Vlakfontein, and also because Bantule Location has been totally closed down.

In the Compound area all visits in connection with Asiatics and Eurafrians reflect little change.

At Atteridgeville there is a decrease in the number of first visits. This is mainly so because of the inadequate manner in which births are brought to our notice.

At Vlakfontein, we started with first visits during the latter few months of last year. This accounts for the marked increase reflected for first visits in this year's figures.

We have also this year for the first time, embarked on subsequent visits in Vlakfontein. This accounts for no figures being shown for last year.

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES

(Figures for 1958 in brackets.)

	Natives	Compound Asiatics	Eurafrics	Atteridgeville Natives	Vlakfontein Natives
First attendances	626 (741)	96 (141)	143 (118)	1,593 (1,451)	2,878 (2,451)
Re-attendances	1,574 (1,895)	1,396 (1,220)	2,142 (1,862)	20,796 (16,915)	18,637 (15,351)
Seen by Doctor	566 (681)	429 (408)	624 (521)	6,241 (5,195)	3,932 (4,503)

At the Compound Clinic the figures for all attendances for natives show little change in spite of the fact that most of the families here have been rehoused in Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Vlakfontein. This more or less constant factor is accounted for by attendances of natives from Peri-Urban areas.

At Atteridgeville first attendances are lower because information as regards births have come to us in an unsatisfactory fashion and first visits which usually stimulate attendances at the Clinic have not been done, as we would have liked.

For the rest, all figures show an increase in numbers.

At Vlakfontein there is an increase for all attendances except for the number of cases seen by the Doctor.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

(Figures for 1958 in brackets.)

	Natives	Compound Eurafrics and Asiatics	Atteridgeville Natives	Vlakfontein Natives	Total
Number of new cases reporting at Clinics	1,564 (1,727)	167 (164)	1,791 (1,440)	1,998 (2,107)	5,520 (5,438)
Number of attendances	5,834 (5,759)	1,263 (995)	9,122 (8,365)	10,036 (9,048)	26,925 (24,167)

There is a more or less constant attendance figure for natives at the Compound Clinic in spite of the fact that few natives are now resident in this area. This is accounted for by Peri-Urban areas natives attending the Clinic.

The increase in Atteridgeville is because Saulsville Clinic has not been opened and Atteridgeville is serving Saulsville as well.

At Vlakfontein there is a decrease in the number of first attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics.

CONFINEMENTS DONE BY MIDWIVES

(Figures for 1958 in brackets.)

Vlakfontein	Atteridgeville
191 (188)	452 (706)

IMMUNIZATION CLINIC

(Figures for 1958 in brackets.)

No. of cases immunized against Diphtheria	1410 (1174).
No. of cases immunized against Whooping Cough	1373 (1127).

PRETORIA NURSERY SCHOOLS

In Pretoria there are 15 established Nursery Schools which are approved and subsidised by the Provincial Administration, and two Nursery Schools for physically handicapped children which are supported by Union Government.

Thirteen of these Nursery Schools received a grant-in-aid from the Pretoria Municipality in 1959. Details of these thirteen Nursery Schools are as follows:—

Name of Nursery School	Hours	No. of children	% of working mothers and special cases	No. of staff	Meals Served	Health Services
Eud ra Hauptfleisch	7.30-5.30	91	100%	8	Breakfast. Lunch. Afternoon refreshment.	Make use of all Municipal Health Services, i.e. doctor, nurse, Dental Clinic.
Eastern suburbs ..	8-2	100	45%	6	Mid-morning milk. Lunch.	Honorary doctor for routine examination of children.
Good Hope	8-5	60	45%	4	Mid-morning milk. Lunch. Afternoon refreshment.	Municipal doctor, nurse and Dental Clinic.
Clare Pentz	8-2	56	50%	4	Mid-morning milk. Lunch.	Honorary doctor.
Sunnyside	7.30-1	60	80%	3	Mid-morning milk and fruit.	Municipal doctor, nurse and Dental Clinic.
Saamstaan	7.30-1.30	100	45%	5	Mid-morning milk and fruit.	Municipal doctor, nurse and Dental Clinic.
Riviera Rietondale..	8-12.30	64	60%	3	Mid morning milk and fruit.	
Rachel Spero	8-1	55	45%	4	Mid-morning milk and fruit.	
Hillcrest	8-2	87	56%	6	Mid-morning milk and fruit.	
Andries Hendrik Potgieter	8.15-1.15	24	Children from Institution	2	Mid-morning milk and sandwich at Nursery School. Other meals served at Institutions.	
Mayville	7.30-5.30	49	91%	3	Mid-morning milk and sandwich. Lunch. Afternoon refreshment.	
Katie Kagan	8-1	90	100%	6	Three full meals served at creche between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.	Municipal doctor, nurse and Dental Clinic.
Coloured Child care Centre	7.45-4.30	72	75%	6	Three full meals.	Municipal doctor, nurse and Dental clinic.

It is the purpose of the above Nursery Schools to provide an environment in which the child can develop as fully as possible under the guidance of specially trained teachers.

Health care is a basic part of the Nursery School programme. Nutritious food, adequate rest, as well as space and opportunity for exercise through play are provided. Great care is taken to encourage in the child good habits of personal hygiene.

A number of the above schools use the services of the Municipal doctor, nurse and Dental Clinic to the benefit of children attending. Other schools use the services of an honorary doctor to carry out routine examinations of the children.

A high standard is maintained in these Nursery Schools which are inspected annually by the Transvaal Education Department.

PRETORIA DENTAL CLINICS

For the period April 1958—March 1959.

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-eight European schools were visited and 43,158 children were examined.

5. MORNING CLINICS:

These are extraction services done at the Clinic:—

No. of Schools attended to.....	13
No. of Sessions held.....	13
No. of children treated.....	498
No. of Teeth extracted.....	510

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:—

No. of children examined.....	8,588
No. of children treated.....	27,149
No. of Fillings completed.....	20,853
No. of Extractions.....	16,961

7. GOLD INLAYS AND PROSTHETICS:

82 Gold inlays were completed.
85 Partial Dentures were supplied.
9 Partial Dentures were repaired.
12 Full upper or lower dentures were supplied.

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	14
No. of sessions held.....	23
No. of children treated.....	1,111
No. of teeth extracted.....	1,194

(2) Meerhof Chronic Sick Home:

No. of visits	5
No. of children examined.....	136
No. of fillings completed.....	155
No. of teeth extracted.....	57

(3) Conservative Treatment and Extraction Services:

Conservative treatment and extraction services were rendered at the following schools: Government Village, Die Poort, F. H. Odendaal and Derdepoot.

No. of children examined.....	377
No. of children treated.....	897
No. of fillings completed.....	1,622
No. 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.

The number of patients on the waiting-list is still on the increase.

During the period under review there were 90 appliances completed and 27 repairs done. A total of 1,633 operations was performed.

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 is steadily increasing and unfortunately no more time and operators can at present be arranged to do these departments.

EUROPEAN TABLES

PATIENTS ADMITTED				Treatment completed	Examinations	TREATMENTS						
1956-1959	New	Re-visits	Total			Fillings	Root Canal and Pulp Cap-pings	Pro-phy-laxis	Ex-trac-tions	Gum treat-ments, Dry Sock-ets,	Total	
Pre-School Children	1956-57	115	106	221	38	112	152	—	—	118	68	450
	1957-58	87	132	219	26	90	140	—	2	128	60	420
	1958-59	82	73	155	16	84	147	—	—	101	60	392
School Children	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
	1958-59	8,048	10,106	18,164	3,133	7,413	18,991	225	193	5,910	990	33,712
Private Schools	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
	1958-59	139	429	568	76	171	821	18	60	109	97	1,276
Ante- and Post-Natals	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
	1958-59	91	166	257	25	98	289	3	21	132	25	568
Total	1956-57	8,381	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
	1958-59	8,360	10,774	19,144	2,901	7,766	20,248	246	274	6,252	1,162	35,948

Fillings are counted according to surfaces.

NON-EUROPEAN TABLES

PATIENTS ADMITTED				TREATMENTS						
1956-59		New	Revisits	Total	Exami- na- tions	Fillings	Pro- phy- laxis	Ex- trac- tions	Gum treat- ments, Dry Sockets, etc.	Total
Pre-School Children	1956-57	688	45	733	466	22	—	345	22	855
	1957-58	317	28	345	121	26	—	307	15	409
	1958-59	330	37	362	84	19	—	374	20	497
School Children	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
	1958-59	1,519	604	2,123	482	564	—	1,646	34	2,726
Adults	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
	1958-59	6,058	1,216	7,283	243	4	—	8,685	111	9,043
Total	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
	1958-59	7,907	1,857	9,773	809	587	—	10,705	165	12,266

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

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A total of 734 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 or for Pension Fund or other purposes.

ABATTOIRS

STAFF:

The establishment is as follows:—

Director—The Medical Officer of Health.
 Manager—Dr. W. J. Wheeler.
 Chief Clerk—A.G.B. Pattison.
 Typist/Clerk—Miss J. H. J. Meyer.
 Supervising Meat Inspector—T.B. Nothnagel.
 Senior Meat Inspector—J. C. Theron.
 Meat Inspectors—Four.
 Superintendent By-Products and Refrigeration—B. de Lange.
 Fitter and Turner—One.
 Workshop Assistant—One.
 Machine Attendants—Seven.
 Caretaker/Yard Foreman—One.
 Cleaner Checkers—Two.
 Cleaner Handyman—One.
 Cleaners—Four.
 Watchman—One.
 Natives—48.

It is with regret that the untimely death of Mr. W. Scott, Chief Meat Inspector early in the year is recorded.

This post has since been reduced to that of Supervising Meat Inspector.

The Accountant, Mr. V. A. Campbell retired on pension, his post being taken by the present Chief Clerk while the post of First Grade Clerk was abandoned, relief, when necessary, being supplied from the City Treasurer's Department.

The Superintendent of the By-Products plant, after several years of suffering from an injury received on duty, was boarded as medically unfit. The appointment of Mr. B. de Lange to this post has brought great relief.

Some trouble is still experienced in filling the Meat Inspector's posts but fortunately relief from the District Inspectors' section is readily available.

MEAT SUPPLIES:

As will be seen from the appended schedule, there was again an overall increase in the number of animals slaughtered. Cattle and sheep from drought-stricken areas, especially the Karroo and South West Africa were received in fair numbers. The supply of fed cattle was regular throughout the year and tended to stabilise the market.

The experiment by the Meat Control Board to allow the introduction of pigs without permit, caused flooding of the market and accentuated the inadequacy of hanging space at the abattoirs.

Supplies of stock are still erratic as the various agents vie with each other in supplying animals when prices are high, the Meat Control Board permits serving mainly to dam back supplies.

Inadequate chilling facilities necessitate the sale of warm beef and pork which often have to hang for long periods before arriving in cold storage. Mutton is slaughtered in the afternoon and is chilled overnight for sale.

NEW ABATTOIRS:

Another year has passed without a start being made with the erection of the new abattoir. Owing to the uncertainty of future abattoir control, the sub-committee dealing with this matter wants the assurance that the ratepayers of Pretoria will not be burdened by the big capital expenditure necessary to erect a regional abattoir, unless it knows that the future income is assured. To this effect a meeting with the Meat Control Board has been convened. It is understood, however, that a committee of enquiry into the abattoir and meat marketing facilities in the Witwatersrand and Pretoria is to be appointed. It is thus possible that the outcome of this enquiry will have to be waited before any further steps can be taken.

It is thus possible that further extensions may have to be made to improve certain facilities to tide us over the following few years.

BY-PRODUCTS MANUFACTURE:

With the greater weight of condemned material there was a relative increase in the weight of by-products. Through the appointment of a By-products Manager and improved supervision coupled with greater efficiency, production of especially blood meal was increased. There is, however, a necessity for a drying shed for blood meal to decrease moisture content.

Prices of by-products are still controlled at the same level excepting fat which is sold by tender.

POULTRY SLAUGHTERING:

During the year by-laws were promulgated to allow slaughter of poultry within the Municipal area other than at the Municipal Abattoir. It was felt that as by far the largest number of poultry was introduced into the Municipal area as dressed poultry, it would be better to encourage slaughtering on premises which District Health Inspectors could supervise to some extent.

The tendency is to flood our abattoirs with poultry at certain times of the year which leads to dislocation of service and consequent inefficiency.

Although other poultry abattoirs may arise in Pretoria, the Municipal facilities should always prove of value to small producers and in providing a centre for Kosher slaughter as well as a quarantine abattoir in the event of an outbreak of some serious poultry disease.

DISEASES ENCOUNTERED:

Beef condemnations were caused mainly as in the past by Cysticercosis and bruising. In pigs Cysticercosis was the greatest cause for condemnations while in sheep Caseous Lymphadenitis filled the role.

Again an increase in measles of both cattle and pigs was observed and the number of carcasses requiring to be frozen has become too large for our freezing chambers. Consequently freezing by owners of private cold storages has had to be undertaken under the supervision of the District Health Inspectors.

Judging by the picture seen at the abattoirs the two human tapeworms responsible are becoming more and more generalised.

Globidiosis of cattle is still encountered to some extent in animals from the warmer parts.

Tuberculosis in cattle and pigs followed the same pattern as in previous years. Localised T.B. of the glands of the head in native pigs occurs mainly in this species while in cattle the localised form is apt to be seen sporadically from various areas. The generalised form is seen mostly in dairy animals.

Internal parasites cause conditions in the internal organs which necessitate the condemnation of far too many organs, e.g. nodular worm in the gut of sheep, the tapeworm *Stilesia hepatica* in the liver of sheep and liver fluke (*Fasciola*) in cattle.

GENERAL:

Farmers are visiting the abattoirs in even greater numbers to learn not only something about the grading and marketing of stock but also about our methods of inspection and the diseases encountered. Groups of school children, especially boys from the platteland, find visits to the abattoirs instructive. Specimens are still collected for various institutions while the training of Meat Inspectors was again undertaken.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER 1959 ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

	1957	1958	1959
Bulls	652	781	865
Cows	14,327	16,637	17,416
Oxen	51,765	53,011	54,729
Total beef	66,744	70,429	73,010
Calves	3,175	3,683	4,169
Sheep	126,223	149,863	174,335
Goats	515	567	265
Pigs	27,029	25,497	29,600
Total	223,686	250,039	281,379

Increase of 57,692 Animals since 1957.

EQUINS

	1958	1959
Donkeys	1,776	1,315
Horses	409	445
Mules	14	17
Total	2,199	1,777

POULTRY

Fowls	49,445	63,755
Ducks	2,740	5,240
Turkeys	1,428	2,000
Bantams	—	4
Geese	76	72
Chickens	1,224	2,032
Quinea Fowls	7	—
Rabbits	—	199
	<hr/> 54,920	<hr/> 73,302

IMPORTED MEAT EXAMINED

Beef Carcases	5	7
Pig Carcases	1,655½	—

BEEF—MUTTON—PORK CARCASES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED

	Beef	Veal	Mutton & Goats	Pork
Carcases	1,548	181	659	1,054
Heads	504	—	—	33
Hearts	79	—	—	—
Intestines	4,843	—	129,568	—
Kidneys	386	—	—	—
Livers	11,239	—	78,142	155
Lungs	590	—	5,699	—
Plucks	696	181	11,257	1,093
Quarters	60	—	1,006	—
Spleens	386	—	—	—
Tails	438	—	—	—
Tongues	570	—	—	33
Tripes	4,843	181	—	—
Udders	2,046	—	—	—
Viscera	4,576	—	657	—

TOTAL CONDEMNATIONS.

	1958	1959
Cattle	2.064%	2.123%
Sheep	0.190%	0.378%
Calves	2.715%	4.3165%
Pigs	1.258%	3.56%

CYSTICEROSIS (MEASLES)

	1958		
	Total Affected	Total Condemned	Total treated in Cold Storage
Cattle	4512 or 6.406%	978 or 1.388%	3534 or 5.017%
Pigs	283 or 1.109%	248 or 0.972%	35 or 0.141%
	1959		
Cattle	5532 or 7.575%	1112 or 1.522%	4430 or 6.067%
Pigs	1075 or 3.65%	966 or 3.277%	109 or 0.372%

ORGANS OF CARCASES INFECTED WITH CYSTICERCOSIS TREATED IN COLD STORAGE

Hearts	Livers	Tails	Tongues	Heads
4397	3521	4397	4402	4388

TUBERCULOSIS ANIMALS AFFECTED

	1958		
	Number Affected	Number Generalised	Number Localised
Cattle	57 or 0.080%	25 or 0.035%	32 or 0.045%
Pigs	52 or 0.204%	24 or 0.09%	28 or 0.109%
	1959		
Cattle	39 or 0.0548%	21 or 0.028%	18 or 0.024%
Pigs	62 or 0.084%	40 or 0.055%	22 or 0.101%

IMPORTED MEAT TREATED IN COLD STORAGE

Beef	7 carcasses
Pork	—

TOTAL NUMBER OF BLOODSMEARS EXAMINED, DURING YEAR

Total Number of animals dead in trucks and pens.....	216
Total Number of animals received from outside for destruction.....	4
Total	<u>220</u>

EQUINES CONDEMNED

Donkeys	Mules	Horses	Zebras
30	1	6	4½

POULTRY CONDEMNED

Fowls
100

WEIGHTS IN TONS OF CONDEMNED CARCASSES AND PORTIONS THEREOF.

	1958	1959
Cattle	361.42	378.223
Calves	1.975	3,311
Sheep	6.336	11.378
Pigs	19.978	61.520
Horses	0.778	1,160
Donkeys	0.239	1.996
Zebra	—	0.650
Mules	—	0.199
	<u>390.726</u>	<u>458.437</u>

DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES ETC. WERE CONDEMNED

Disease	Beef C/S	Beef Qts.	Veal	Mutton	Goat	Pork	Horse	Mule	Donkeys
Emaciation	29	—	41	—	—	—	5	1	26
Emphysema	6	7	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extensive Bruising	106	—	1	4	—	9	—	—	—
Extensive Bruising (lbs.)	27,958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Follicular Mange	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gangrene	36	8	—	6	—	5	—	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	1	—	2	19	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Tumours	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cysticercosis (Measles)	1,112	—	—	—	—	966	—	—	—
Melanosis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Moribund	7	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Mult. Abscesses	43	—	4	1	—	13	—	—	4
Navel-ill	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pleuritis	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy and Peritonitis	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Mastitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Metritis	8	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Pneumonia	8	—	2	3	—	3	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urticaria	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Carcinoma	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Water	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarcosporidiosis	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Def. Bleeding	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Cyst. Tenuicollis	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Globidiosis	80	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—
Cas. Lymphadenitis C/S	—	—	—	376	—	—	—	—	—
Cas. Lymphadenitis Aff. lbs.	—	—	—	20,350	—	—	—	—	—

DISEASES FOR WHICH POULTRY WERE CONDEMNED

	Fowls	Ducks	Turkeys
Peritonitis	11	—	—
Gangrene	1	—	—
Abscesses	6	—	—
Carcinoma	14	—	—
New Growths	14	—	—
Tuberculosis	1	—	—
Dead in Pens.	51	7	—
Int. Haemorrhages	1	—	—
Sept. Pneumonia	1	—	—

BY-PRODUCTS SOLD FOR YEAR ENDED 31/12/1959

	Tons	lbs.
Hide Pieces	352	1,717
Fat	115	853
Carcase Meal	381	1,351
Blood Meal	313	1,988
Hogs hair.....	3	1,167
Feathers	1	1,623½

RECORD OF THE WORK OF THE HEALTH INSPECTORS

Toward the close of the year under review the inspectorial staff reached its full authorised complement (apart from the abattoir) for the first time for many years. It was necessary daily to second staff to the abattoir since it has not been possible to bring the staff there up to full establishment, but with a greater number of qualified personnel coming forward it is hoped that the position will be eased early in 1960.

It is pleasing to report that there has been considerable improvement in the manner of distribution of wholesale meat, a matter which was referred to in some detail in my report for the year 1958. As a result of continued pressure by the Department there are now very few of the old open vehicles with canvas covers used for the distribution of meat. Although some of the converted vehicles as well as the design of some of the new ones are not to the entire satisfaction of the Department, it can be claimed that in a very short transitory period considerable improvement in the transportation of meat has been effected.

AIR POLLUTION

Unhappily it cannot be recorded that any substantial progress has been made toward the abatement or prevention of air pollution. In the absence of adequate positive legislation reliance has to be placed upon the co-operation of industry and others to reduce or prevent this menace as much as possible. A number of complaints received during the year were investigated and although sympathetic co-operation was received and endeavours to reduce the discharge of smoke, were made, no permanent or costly alterations to the offending installations could be insisted upon. It would appear that research into practical measures to eliminate air pollution at its source is indicated. Many factors are involved however, and no rapid solution to the problem and its abatement must be expected or even anticipated. It is pleasing to record however, that the Central Government, the South African Council for Scientific Research, Local Authorities, Industry and numerous other groups are devoting an ever-increasing interest in the subject and it is expected that greater impetus will soon become evident in tackling the problem.

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.

	Europeans	Non-Europeans
Bakers and Confectioners.....	26	4
Billiard Saloons.....	7	2
Bioscope Tearooms	1	—
Boarding & Lodging Houses.....	233	—
Brickburners	1	—
Butchers	145	46
Cobblers	60	29
Cycle Dealers	84	56
Dairies	102	15
Dry Cleaning Receiving Depots.....	141	21
Fellmongers.....	1	—
Fishfriers	3	—
Fishmongers	38	2
Fresh Produce Dealers	442	175
Fumigators	2	—
Hairdressers	125	21
Hawkers & Pedlars	93	329
Hotels	26	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers.....	4	—
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	23	6
Market Stalls	16	37
Milk Producers	380	—
Milk Shops.....	191	19
Millers	3	—
Mineral Water Dealers	135	25
Mineral Water Manufacturers	6	1

Native Eating Houses.....	6	29
Poulterers	39	—
Provision Dealers	407	264
Provision Factories.....	7	1
Public Halls.....	22	1
Quarries	1	—
Restaurants & Tea Rooms	295	81
Secondhand Dealers	64	1
Tanneries.....	1	—
Theatres (Including 1 Drive-in).....	13	3
Turkish Baths.....	1	—
Undertakers	5	6
Woodsawyers	5	—
Workshops	336	7

BUILDING PLANS

The following table summarises the plans examined during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1959:—

Month	No. of Plans First Submission	No. of Plans Re-submission	Preliminary Plans	Plans submitted by Architects	Plans for Locations	Total
January	109	16	1	—	24	150
February	109	59	—	—	18	186
March	149	31	—	1	17	198
April	146	33	—	—	23	202
May	128	30	—	1	18	177
June	132	41	1	1	20	195
July	233	31	—	—	34	298
August	138	33	—	—	21	192
September	222	29	—	—	13	264
October	147	37	1	—	18	203
November	133	31	—	—	25	189
December	104	15	—	1	21	141
Total	1,750	386	3	4	252	2,395

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	Found Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory Intimations or Notices served
Food Deliveries	194	170	24
Butcher Shops	826	632	194
Native Eating Houses.....	14	6	8
Milk Depots	185	176	9
Restaurants and Tea Rooms.....	365	262	103
Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	15	12	3
Bakers and Confectioners.....	14	12	2
Fish Mongers	14	11	3
Miscellaneous	51	41	10
Fresh Produce Dealers	61	44	17
Cow Keepers	8	6	2
Hairdressers	4	3	1
Provision Dealers	10	6	4
Food Factories	7	6	1
	1,768	1,387	381
Food Section (various food premises):			
Night Inspections	271	240	31
Lunch Hour Inspections	678	467	211
Early Morning Inspections	33	25	8
	2,750	2,119	631

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.....	376
2. Premises inspected and advice given.....	1,639
3. Notices and intimations to use traps or poison.....	826
4. Notices served requiring rodent proofing of premises.....	157
5. Notices served under 3 & 4 above, complied with.....	248
6. Existing buildings made rodentproof.....	170
7. New rodentproof buildings completed.....	91
8. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	4
9. Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed.....	748
10. No. of rodents seen killed or reported killed.....	1,553
11. Ratproof animal food bins provided.....	110
12. Matters referred to Pest Control.....	16
13. Matters concerning rodent control referred to other departments.....	15

Mosquitos:

1. Complaints investigated.....	167
2. Inspections made.....	1,489
3. Notices and intimations given.....	449
4. Notices served under (3) above complied with.....	156
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	2
6. Breeding places eliminated.....	374
7. Advice given re mosquito control.....	690
8. Types of mosquitos found.....	—

Flies:

1. Complaints investigated.....	116
2. Inspections made.....	995
3. Notices and intimations given.....	410
4. Notices served under (3) above complied with.....	99
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	4
6. Breeding places eliminated.....	246
7. Advice given re fly control.....	645

In all the District Health Inspectors carried out 56,394 inspections and issued 22,034 written and verbal warnings during the year.

FOOD SECTION

This section supervises all food produced, handled or distributed on every type of premises ranging from the more elaborate licensed hotels, to the smallest native eating house.

Regular bacteriological samples were taken of public water supplies, at their sources, in the course of distribution throughout the city, and from all public swimming baths and paddling pools. In addition samples of all types of foodstuffs, mainly perishable, such as sausages, ice cream, cheese and meat were analysed chemically and bacteriologically. The sellers of samples found to be below standard, were warned or prosecuted.

During the year the inspection and control of all licensed hotels and large boarding house establishments was taken over by this section. A complete record is made of each of the premises and regular inspections are carried out.

A total of 220 hours was spent on early morning, lunch hour and night inspections of restaurants, hotels and boarding houses during meal hours and whilst meals were being prepared and served. Special attention has been given to the handling and preparation of foodstuffs, washing of utensils, cutlery and crockery and personal cleanliness.

During the 16th—22nd March, 1959, a "Food Hygiene Week" was held. This coincided with similar campaigns held by many Reef Municipalities and entailed, inter alia, the distribution of literature dealing with all aspects of food hygiene including its' handling, preparation, distribution and storage.

The literature was distributed mainly to the European and non-European schools in the municipal area of Pretoria, and by arrangement the teaching staff delivered lectures in the ordinary curriculum from sets of lectures which were distributed to each school. Each pupil was handed a pamphlet and sets of health education adhesive stamps which they were asked to take home. It was felt that this was one very effective method of distributing information to as many homes as possible.

The non-European section was very keen to receive the literature and took a lively interest in the campaign. In addition, organisations such as the Vroue Federasie, National Council of Women Consumers Federation, St. Johns, Noodhulpliga, Red Cross Society, Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Industries, took part in the drive. In all 344 posters, 54,225 pamphlets, 108,773 stickers and 242 lectures in English, Afrikaans and native languages were distributed. A lecture on food hygiene was given at the Technical College by a member of the staff of the Department.

Every business in the City engaged in any way in the food trade received verbal advice and literature on food hygiene and the Department enjoyed considerable co-operation from them. The improvements made by these establishments became permanent features.

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

Regular inspection of food stores, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, bakeries, food factories, and installation of modern machinery and equipment together with improved methods have hygienic conditions generally enhanced during the last few years. However, we are careful not to be lulled into a false sense of security and constant vigilance is maintained.

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

Contraventions dealt with.....	250
Notices Served	6
Intimations given.....	244
Contraventions abated.....	244
Inspections carried out	
Re-inspections	22
Restaurant and Tea Rooms.....	536
Licensed Hotels.....	117
Private Hotels and Bar Houses.....	160
Confectioners	50
Bakeries	63
Butcheries	1
Food Deliveries.....	33
Total No. of Inspections.....	982

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

	No.	Satisfactory	Not quite satisfactory and unsatisfactory
Night Inspections.....	271	240	31
Lunch Hour	678	467	211
Early Morning	33	25	8

A total of 131 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	1,720 lbs.
Meat	8,955 tins
Fruit	
Vegetables	
Fish	
Milk	
Miscellaneous tinned foods	
Mayonnaise.....	748 Jars.
Pickles	
Sandwich Spreads.....	
Extracts	
Meat (Fresh).....	108 lbs.
Almonds	25 lbs.
Sausages	17 lbs.
Cheese	9 lbs.
Cereals	51 lbs.
Cereals (Packets).....	206 packets
Poultry.....	5
Confectionery	87 packets
Cream	15 gallons
Dates	662 lbs.
Dried Fruit.....	441 packets
Fish (prepared).....	82 lbs.
Ham	14 lbs.
Mutton (Fresh).....	90 lbs.
Olives	142 lbs.
Polony	15 lbs.
Pork	18 lbs.
Salt	18 lbs.
Spice	113 lbs.

In all 21 warnings were issued in respect of infringements of statutes and regulations dealing with foodstuffs.

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

CHEMICAL

Nature of Article	No. of samples	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory
Ice Cream.....	176	173	3
Boerewors	88	82	6
Minced Meat.....	49	46	3
Dried Fruit.....	10	10	
Spices	10	10	
Cheese	39	39	
Vienna Sausages	4	4	
Polony	1	1	

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Ice Cream	177	138	39
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Fifty-one warnings were issued in connection with the samples which did not conform to the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act and other regulations dealing with foodstuffs. Two prosecutions were instituted.

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLIES:

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total.
Rietvlei Waterworks			
(After filtration but before chlorination).....	7	11	18
Fountains:			
(a) Upper Springs (Before Chlorination).....	7	2	9
(b) Lower Springs (Before Chlorination).....	6	3	9
(c) Mixed Water (After Chlorination).....	17	—	17
(Includes water from Fountains, Rietvlei and Grootfontein).			

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

Taps in City:

Various parts of the City.....	19	1	20
--------------------------------	----	---	----

Other Municipal Supplies:

(a) Vlakfontein Storage Tanks.....	4	—	4
(b) Vlakfontein Boreholes.....	10	5	15
(c) Well (Supply for Coloureds).....	2	10	12
(d) Municipal baths.....	70	5	75
(e) Municipal Paddling Pools.....	20	2	22
(f) Municipal Quarry (Bon Accord).....	18	13	31
(g) Municipal farm Rooiwal.....	19	1	20

Rand Water Board:

Taken from main supply pipe.....	9	—	9
----------------------------------	---	---	---

The Bon Accord quarry borehole repeatedly showed contamination. Eventually the City Engineer's staff found a supply pipe that bypassed the chlorination apparatus; this was rectified and the results have since been satisfactory.

On Private Premises:

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Boreholes	11	8	19
Wells	1	—	1

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 city supply.

Sewage Effluent Pumped to Power Station Dam:

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
(a) After filtration & chlorination at Sewage works.....	—	10	10
(b) After filtration & chlorination at Power Station Dam..	—	10	10

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, and is satisfactory for the purpose for which it is being used.

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).....	1,926	Punnets	334
Large Bundles.....	631	Sugar Bags.....	1,033
Crates	559	Trays	856
Small lots.....	123	Grain Bags.....	676
Pockets	8,355		

Dressed Poultry:

Number examined.....	6,021
Number condemned.....	11
Percentage condemned.....	.18%

Game Antelope:

Number Examined.....	864
Number condemned.....	9
Percentage condemned.....	1.04%

Live Poultry:

Number Examined.....	41,705
Number condemned.....	120
Percentage condemned.....	.29%

Game (Birds)—dead:

No. Examined	1,691
Number Condemned.....	133
Percentage condemned.....	7.86%

Turkeys:

Number Examined.....	951
Number condemned.....	—
Percentage condemned.....	—

Live Geese:

Number Examined.....	219
Number condemned.....	11
Percentage condemned.....	5.02%

Ducks:

Number Examined.....	1,510
Number condemned.....	24
Percentage condemned.....	1.59%

Rabbits:

Number Examined.....	95
Number condemned.....	—
Percentage condemned.....	—

Pigeons

Number examined.....	296
Number condemned.....	—
Percentage condemned.....	—

The following table shows the number of inspections carried out by Inspectors of the Food Section:—

Contraventions dealt with.....	5,711
Contraventions abated.....	5,701
Notices served.....	189
Intimations given.....	5,522
Re-inspected.....	373
Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	203
Licence applications dealt with.....	340
Inspection of Butcher shops.....	1,726
Inspection of Fishmongers.....	357
Inspection of Bakehouses.....	339
Inspection of Confectioners shops.....	581
Inspection of Restaurants and Tea Rooms.....	2,608
Inspection of Native Eating Houses.....	381
Inspection of Fruit and Vegetable shops.....	1,736
Inspection of Milk Shops and Milk depots.....	36
Inspection of other Food Stores.....	922
Inspection of Mineral Water Factories.....	50
Inspection of other Food Factories.....	271
Inspection of Morning Market.....	297
Inspection of Boarding Houses and Hotels.....	635
Miscellaneous Inspections.....	800
Night Inspections.....	271
Early Morning Inspections.....	33
Lunch Hour Inspections.....	678
Samples Taken.....	855
	<hr/>
	12,916

PEST CONTROL SECTION**Mosquito Control Measures:**

The clearing of vegetation from all spruits, the uncanalised sections of Aapias River, irrigation furrows and dams in the Les Marais and Elofsdal areas, and the grading and straightening of spruits and furrows were maintained during the year.

The course of a section of Skinner spruit, north of the Trans-Oranje Deaf and Dumb School, was diverted to its old course which is more rocky and solid, in order to prevent soil erosion and the consequent pooling of water during rainy weather.

A large swamp in the Groenkloof plantation, off the corner of George Storrar Drive and Queen Wilhelmina Road was successfully drained. The swamp is fed by several springs and remains wet throughout the year. Anti-larval spraying has been carried out in this area during the past three years but portions were almost inaccessible and spraying did not control mosquito breeding satisfactorily. A series of furrows now drain this area and anti-larval spraying can be carried out effectively.

Work in connection with mosquito control measures which had been in operation since 1939, and which have been carried out by us on the Market Gardens within the Municipal Area as well as the irrigation furrows of the Les Marais Irrigation Board, the University experimental farm which is on the border, but just outside the Municipal Area, and the National Match Factory, was suspended for approximately four months. This was due to the raising of the fee, payable to the City Council, from £4.0.0d. to £10.0.0d. per annum per farm, and to the full actual cost in respect of the Les Marais Irrigation Board, the University Experimental Farm, and the National Match Factory.

The Market Gardeners and the Les Marais Irrigation Board were at first reluctant to pay the increased fee but after realising all the implications which could follow, were they to refuse the Council's offer, the irrigation Board and all the farmers agreed to carry on with the scheme and control measures were resumed. The National Match factory readily agreed to the increased fee. The fees charged to farmers are still much lower than the actual cost. The Peri-Urban Areas Health Board under whose jurisdiction the University farm falls, undertook to do the work there.

Extensive mosquito breeding was found to be taking place in the dam of the one farmer who was not agreeable to enter into the scheme and a prosecution is pending.

Two hundred and fifty-five holes and depressions which were actual or potential breeding places, were filled in and levelled.

Weekly anti-larval spraying of all spruets, dams, irrigation furrows, swampy areas and seepage furrows was carried out from January to May and again from the end of September to the end of December. One hundred and eighty-five gallons of "D.D.T. Emulsion" larvicide were used.

One hundred and ninety-one complaints in regard to mosquito nuisance were investigated by the Pest Control and District Inspectors and resulted in 1523 inspections being made, 487 verbal or written warnings being given, followed by 3 prosecutions for failure to comply with the regulations.

RODENT CONTROL:

"Warfarin" anti-coagulant rodenticide has again proved to be the simplest and most effective method of rodent eradication.

It has been possible to control rodent infestations in Municipal buildings by checking the bait points regularly and ensuring that there was sufficient bait for the rodents to take at all times.

In this manner a heavy infestation of rodents at the Abattoir was soon cleared and the position has been satisfactory for several months.

Rodent control measures were maintained in all Municipal buildings, nurseries, parks, stores, central sewage disposal works, Rooiwal sewage disposal works, Rietvlei Waterworks, sports fields, bowling greens, Vlakfontein, Atteridgeville, Saulsville and at Bon Accord Quarries.

23,278 Poison baits were set, of which 16,575 were "taken" and 2021 rodents are known to have been destroyed in Municipal premises.

In addition to the number of rodents known to have been destroyed in Municipal premises, 1,553 rodents were either seen killed or reported killed in private premises.

Six hundred and sixty-three complaints were investigated and resulted in 859 written and verbal notices requiring measures to be taken for the eradication of rodents, being issued. 157 Notices requiring rodent-proofing of premises were issued.

Four persons were prosecuted for failure to comply with the regulations.

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

FLY-BREEDING:

Regular inspections were made of all Municipal premises where potential breeding places for flies existed; these included parks, nurseries, compost pits and rubbish dumps and effective control was maintained throughout the year.

One hundred and sixteen complaints in regard to fly nuisance were investigated which resulted in 995 inspections being made. Four hundred and ten written or verbal warnings were issued, 246 breeding places were eliminated and four persons were prosecuted for failure to comply with the regulations.

COCKROACH CONTROL:

The eradication of cockroaches in Municipal buildings was carried out by this Section. The heaviest infestation was in the by-product plant at the Abattoir. The infested parts were sprayed with a solution containing D.D.T. and B.H.C. and effective control was achieved.

Many requests for advice in regard to cockroach eradication were received from members of the public and the necessary advice was given.

RODENT ERADICATION:

Contraventions dealt with.....	31
Contraventions abated.....	31
Intimations given.....	33
Premises re-inspected.....	197
Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	287
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.....	4
Non-rodentproof grain, forage or other stores demolished	27
Accumulations of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rats cleaned up and removed.....	158
Miscellaneous inspections.....	876
Night inspections.....	—
Early morning inspections.....	—
Total inspections for the Year.....	1,550
Poison baits set on Townlands.....	23,278
Number of baits taken.....	16,575
Number of rodents destroyed on Municipal premises.....	2,021

Mosquito Control:

Contraventions dealt with.....	25
Contraventions abated.....	25
Notices served.....	4
Intimations given.....	34
Premises re-inspected.....	78
Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	24
Check up of dams cleared of weeds.....	530
Check up of dams sprayed.....	342
Check up on irrigation furrows cleared.....	1,583
Check up on irrigation furrows sprayed.....	792
Check up on drainage of swampy areas.....	196
Check up on spraying of swampy areas.....	90
Holes and depressions filled in.....	255
Houses sprayed for mosquito control.....	—
Special investigations carried out for identification of mosquitoes	1
Inspections carried out in connection with malaria notification..	—
Miscellaneous Inspections.....	865
Night Inspections.....	—
Early morning inspections.....	—
.....	4,756
Number of Prosecutions.....	1

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.....	95,399
Nuisances dealt with.....	32,627
Nuisances abated (including unabated nuisances carried over from the previous year).....	32,564
Complaints dealt with.....	3,954
Samples of water taken.....	301
Samples of foodstuffs taken (not including milk).....	554
Visits of enquiry re infectious diseases.....	3,032

Matters Referred to Other Departments:

City Engineer.....	198
Director of Parks and Recreation.....	69
Chief Licence Officer.....	65
Non-European Affairs Department.....	59
Chief Housing Manager.....	9
Chief Electrical Engineer.....	3
Chief Fire Master.....	1
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 of Prosecutions	Number found guilty	Number found not guilty	Number withdrawn	Number cautioned and discharged	Fines imposed
Deficient in Milk Fat	3	3	—	—	—	£ 17
Permitting Fly Breeding	1	1	—	—	—	2
Failing to comply with Notice—Public Health By-laws	27	26	—	1	1	145
Contravention of Tea Room By-laws	4	4	—	—	—	11
Failing to Provide Builders Latrines	7	7	—	—	—	30
Exposing foodstuffs to Contamination	27	25	1	1	—	66
Introducing milk from Unlicensed Premises	6	5	1	1	—	21
Failing to comply with Notice Slums Regulations	4	4	—	—	—	30
Dirty conditions of Dairy Premises	1	1	—	—	—	5
Added Water to Milk	8	8	—	—	—	45
Delivering Milk without Wearing Overalls	3	3	—	—	—	15
Refusing to allow access to Premises—Slums Regulations	1	1	—	—	—	5
Dirty condition of Bakeries	3	1	1	1	—	60
Hawking and Transferring of Milk in Street	1	1	—	—	—	15
Failing to give information to Health Inspector— Public Health Act	1	1	—	—	—	5
Preservatives in Milk	1	1	—	—	—	3
Sale of Milk from Unlicensed Premises	1	—	1	—	—	—
Occupying Moveable Structure	1	1	—	—	—	3
Dirty Builders Vehicle	1	1	—	—	—	2
Permitting Mosquito Breeding	1	1	—	—	—	3
Receiving Milk from Unlicensed Premises	1	1	—	—	—	5
Failing to Provide Native Latrine	1	1	—	—	—	1
Dirty conditions of Butcher Shop	1	1	—	—	—	5
No name and address on Bakers Vehicle	1	1	—	—	—	2
Bakery Employees not wearing Overalls	1	1	—	—	—	7
Failing to use covered containers for Bread De- livery	1	—	—	1	—	—
Exposing unsound food for Sale	1	1	—	—	—	3
Failing to comply with Rodent Regulations	1	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	110	101	3	6	1	£506

Of the Prosecutions withdrawn, two were on account of an error in registered ownership, three on account of insufficient evidence and in one case the requirements of the Department were complied with before the date of hearing.

SLUM CLEARANCE:

Although there has been a remarkable increase in the population of the city during the past few years, the Department has managed to prevent the spread of undesirable housing conditions which so often happens in a rapidly grown city.

The establishment of a number of new townships on the City's boundaries has helped to maintain the balance between supply and demand of houses for the middle and higher income groups. Flats are now freely available in the city for these groups.

There is however, still not sufficient suitable housing for the lower income group, especially for those with larger families. The shortage of cheap land and the high building costs make it very difficult to provide houses for this group.

Elimination of slums and rehousing of the occupiers go hand in hand. Unless provision is made for housing schemes to accommodate displaced occupants of slum premises, slum clearance is retarded. Since the majority of slum properties dealt with are normally occupied by poorer families who find it difficult to obtain other suitable accommodation, any action by the Department has necessarily to take into consideration individual circumstances. Major slum properties have, nevertheless, been considerably reduced during the year, and 94 dwellings were demolished.

DISTRIBUTION OF SLUM PROPERTIES:

The following table indicates the distribution and the results obtained in European areas during the past three years. In the Eastern area, major slum properties have almost completely disappeared.

Areas	Known Existing Slum Dwellings at 31.11.1959	Slum Dwellings Eliminated	Known Existing Occupied Outbuildings	Outbuildings Vacated
Innesdale Areas.....	12	64	10	43
Western Areas (West of Steenhoven Spruit).....	7	21	17	18
Eastern Areas (East of Aapias River)	1	32	3	4
Central Areas.....	32	98	4	16
Hercules Areas.....	26	43	47	58
Total	78	258	81	139

Of the existing slum dwellings in the central area of the City, there are twenty concentrated in the small area of Goede Hoop. This area has a most valuable potential for the erection of flats for workers in the nearby light industrial area or for homes for the aged, as it is centrally situated and close to all amenities.

In the Hercules area many slum houses are owner-occupied by poor people who cannot easily be assisted under the Council's present housing schemes. Many of these owners have large families, with the result that outbuildings are being used as additional accommodation. The occupation of outbuildings, is also brought about by some of these poorer families letting outbuildings so as to augment their incomes.

The use of unsatisfactory outbuildings as dwellings was particularly prevalent in the suburb of Mountain View and drastic action had to be taken to curb the spread of these conditions. The result was that 21 out of a total of 30 occupied outbuildings were vacated in this suburb due to action by the Department.

SLUM SURVEYS:

Although there has been a considerable decrease in major slum properties, the majority of which were demolished, there is still a large number of dwellings in which minor slum conditions exist, particularly in the Central, Western and Hercules areas.

These minor slum conditions arise from overcrowding, inadequate cooking, washing and ablution facilities, and improper segregation of the sexes. Minor contraventions of the Slums Act and Regulations such as overcrowding and non-segregation of sexes in flats would appear to be more common than hitherto. The position in this regard is being carefully watched.

The following are some of the factors giving rise to minor slum conditions:—

- High rents for houses and flats force families to share accommodation with relatives or friends.
- The shortage of accommodation in reasonably close proximity to places of employment and high transport costs, cause families to seek accommodation in already congested areas.
- Single persons and aged couples rent rooms in private dwellings, because they cannot afford boarding and lodging house tariffs. The older and cheaper types of boarding establishments have disappeared from the central part of the city to make way for commercial buildings and flats.
- Owners of residential premises situated in areas zoned for business or light industrial purposes, are unwilling to effect repairs and renovations to properties, with the result that they gradually deteriorate into minor and eventually major slums.

It is extremely difficult to assist people living under unsatisfactory conditions caused by the abovementioned factors. It is an easy matter to apply the provisions of the Slums Regulations to properties where unsatisfactory conditions exist, but similar or worse conditions are invariably created elsewhere by the same families, unless they can be rehoused immediately.

COURT PROCEEDINGS:

As in previous years, and in accordance with our policy, we have, whenever possible, sought the co-operation of the public rather than resort to court proceedings.

In three instances, however, court proceedings were instituted under the Municipal Slums Regulations, after other means of persuasion had failed. Two prosecutions were in respect of unsatisfactory occupied outbuildings and one for insanitary conditions which existed on certain licensed lodging house premises.

DEMOLITIONS AND CONVERSIONS OF RESIDENTIAL PREMISES:

A large number of applications for permission to demolish dwellings or to convert residential premises into business use, were again dealt with in terms of the Housing Act No. 10 of 1957.

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

For replacement, after demolition or conversion, by—houses, flats and offices etc.....	81
Extensions to schools, hostels, churches, etc.....	4
Resulting from action by this Department.....	94
Total	179

In accordance with the provisions of Section 72 (2) and 72 (3) of the Housing Act, applications for dwellings comprising five or less livingrooms, were referred to the National Housing Office for consideration, and all premises where more than five livingrooms were involved, were submitted to the City Council for the necessary authority.

Details of applications dealt with are reflected in the following two tables:—

Applications referred to the National Housing Office

	<i>Number of Dwellings</i>	<i>Number of living-rooms involved</i>	<i>Permits approved</i>	<i>Permits Pending</i>	<i>Permits Refused</i>
Demolitions ..	153	655	151	2	Nil
Conversions ..	9	27	9	Nil	Nil
Total	162	682	160	2	Nil

Applications referred to the City Council

	<i>Number of Premises</i>	<i>Number of living-rooms involved</i>	<i>Authority Given</i>	<i>Authority Pending</i>	<i>Authority Refused</i>
Demolitions ..	16	167	14	2	Nil
Conversions ..	1	16	Nil	1	Nil
Total	17	183	14	3	Nil

Although no permits or permission to demolish or to convert residential premises were refused by the National Housing Office or by the City Council, all applications received careful consideration before we submitted recommendations to the two authorities concerned. All applicants were required to supply us with full details as to the rehousing of tenants of occupied premises, the reasons for applications and the proposed future use of the sites.

The following premises were actually demolished and converted during the year under review:—

Dwellings demolished	125
Dwellings converted for business use	9
Business premises demolished	24

All permits issued by the National Housing Office and or the City Council, were subject to the condition that certificates, testifying that the premises were free from rodent and vermin infestation, were obtained from the Medical Officer of Health prior to demolition or conversion.

SLUM CLEARANCE STATISTICS:

The following are further details of slum clearance work undertaken, during the year:—

Contraventions of the Act and Regulations dealt with	1,327
Notices Served:—	
Prohibiting re-occupation.....	157
Overcrowding	171
Structural Repairs	95
Bathing and Cooking Facilities.....	68
Notices complied with	325
Intimations and advice given	836
Intimations complied with	834
Letters sent	339
Interviews	901
Matters referred to other Departments	66

Inspections carried out—

Hotels and Lodging Houses.....	291
Dwellings.....	1,337
Occupied Outbuildings.....	569
Complaints investigated	317
Miscellaneous	442
Non-European Houses	20
Dwellings before and during demolition.....	919
Dwellings before and during conversion.....	80
Premises in area surveys.....	446
Housing Application Investigations.....	46
Re-inspections	1,466
Night Inspections.....	3
Total Number of Inspections and Investigations.....	<u>5,936</u>

NON-EUROPEAN AREAS:

The personnel attached to this section consists of:—

- 1 Supervising Health Inspector.
- 2 District Health Inspectors and
- 1 non-European Health Inspector (authorised establishment: 6).

During the year under review, inspections have been carried out in the non-European areas on business as well as private and residential premises. In the townships of Lady Selborne, Claremont, Atteridgeville, Saulsville, Cape Location and the Asiatic Bazaar the number of house to house inspections were few compared to those done in the Vlaktefontein area—the reason being that a non-European Health Inspector was employed on a full time basis in the latter area.

Each European Health Inspector has a specific area in one or more of the native townships allotted to him. The non-European Health Inspector is permanently stationed at Vlaktefontein native township and is under the direct supervision of the Supervising Health Inspector.

COMMENTS ON THE RESPECTIVE TOWNSHIPS:

1. Lady Selborne and Claremont: (erven 1–36—:

Dwelling houses and other structures in these townships are, on the whole, of a rather poor type. The majority of houses and rooms in yards are very overcrowded. Practically all business premises have living quarters occupied by respective licensees, attached to the rear part of the shops. The shop premises themselves are mostly poorly designed and constructed. Quite a few unauthorised rooms and additions to houses have been erected. It is, however, extremely difficult to prove this, as the material used is mostly second hand, and the premises themselves of very old construction. The original plans are now unobtainable.

One of the greatest difficulties is that although the owners are willing to effect repairs and improvements to the premises, they have not the necessary funds. They are also expecting to be moved to other areas, and this also aggravates the position.

Inspections on private premises in those areas where there is no non-European Health Inspector, were only done when time permitted, as the Health Inspectors are fully occupied controlling business premises and with other more urgent work.

All sanitary removal services in this area are carried out by the City Engineer's Department. Each house has its own water supply in the form of a standpipe connected with the Municipal water main. Except for the business premises, very few houses are provided with laid on water in the buildings themselves. Notwithstanding the adequate rubbish removal services provided, one still finds rubble on streets and on unbuilt erven.

Both Lady Selborne and Claremont areas were deproclaimed under the Group Areas Act during this year and are now known as "white" areas. It will, however, still take some time before all non-whites are removed from these areas. The Council has already embarked on a scheme to acquire properties in these areas, and 15 properties have already been transferred to the Council. During this year the Council acquired only one property. Four buildings so acquired and which were in poor condition were demolished after the occupants were suitably accommodated.

Very few building plans for new buildings were submitted during the year. The approval of building plans in these townships is subject to final approval by the Group Areas Board.

2. Bantule and Hoves Ground:

During the year all inhabitants were provided with housing accommodation in the new native townships. Approximately 500 dwelling houses, 8 business premises and 9 other buildings were demolished.

These were areas which caused us much anxiety, as they were real black spots, and it is good to know that they have now been wiped out.

3. Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Vlaktefontein East and West:

These areas are all well under control and development is properly planned. The expansion has been phenomenal. Although temporary structures are still allowed during the construction of the permanent dwelling, these were all demolished on completion of the brick dwelling.

The original "site and service" section at Vlaktefontein East is the only portion which has remained unsatisfactory, and progress with the erection of new brick structures has been very slow. The Council has, however, now undertaken the completion of all these buildings. On the whole all residential premises have been maintained in reasonably good condition.

Since the 1st January 1959 a qualified non-European Health Inspector has been employed on a full time basis in Vlaktefontein. Most of his work has been house to house inspections, where advice was given in regard to general cleanliness and vermin, mosquito and rodent control. Apart from this type of work, there was regular inspection of delivery vehicles for foodstuffs such as milk, ice-cream, meat and bread, all water supply tanks stands and vacant land for mosquito breeding and other nuisances.

We have tried, as far as possible, to educate the inhabitants in public health, rather than to serve notices or to prosecute. Notices have only been served in cases where the defaulters failed to co-operate after verbal intimations. On the whole the co-operation was very good and it was only in a few instances necessary to resort to more drastic action.

The townships of Atteridgeville and Saulsville are sewered and all rubbish removal services are undertaken by the City Engineer's Department.

Vlaktefontein has a thrice-weekly pail removal service. Each one of the premises is provided with a rubbish bin with a removal service once per week. The business premises are all provided with a vacuum tank service for waste water disposal. All these services are rendered under contract by the Silverton Town Council. Steps have been taken to acquire land for the establishment of sewerage outfall-works which will eventually serve this area. All dry non-noxious refuse is dumped on excavated ground in the township and is reasonably well controlled.

A fair amount of litter is to be found in the streets and open spaces at Vlaktefontein East and West, and it is necessary that some form of scavenging should be introduced as soon as possible.

Quite a number of animals are kept in the new native areas. It is not uncommon at times to see, especially at Vlaktefontein, numbers of horned animals, as well as draught animals and goats. It is possible however, that a number of the animals found grazing within the township, do not belong to the inhabitants, but to owners of adjacent farms. This matter has already been taken up with the non-European Affairs Department whose officials are doing their utmost to control the number of animals. A kraal has been provided, but very few have thus far made use of it.

General:

Fifteen unauthorised structures were found on various premises. These were referred to the non-European Affairs Department for attention. This does not include fowl houses which are generally of poor construction, as we do not take action in such cases, except where health nuisances are found.

The slaughtering of animals for ceremonial purposes is a custom still frequently followed. During the year permits were issued to slaughter 36 animals for this purpose. Each of the premises where such slaughtering was permitted, was inspected to ensure that no nuisances existed after slaughtering and advice was given in regard to the disposal of paunch contents, hides and bones. Special care was taken to avoid consumption of unhealthy meat.

During the latter part of the year, the Native Hostel and Compound in Proes Street were vacated and the inhabitants are now housed at the hostel at Saulsville, which is very well kept.

During house to house inspections it was found that the larger bedrooms have sufficient floor space for the occupants. The second (and smaller) bedrooms are generally too small, and in at least 50% the permitted floor space per person is exceeded. A small percentage make use of diningrooms and kitchens for sleeping purposes. This occurs mostly where the family is large and where illegitimate grandchildren, and other relatives are housed in the same dwelling. In exceptional cases the outbuildings were also found to be used for living purposes. In rooms so congested segregation of sexes becomes quite impracticable.

The following return on sanitary accommodation gives an indication of latrine accommodation based on the requirements of one latrine and pail for every 8 persons or part thereof. Where this number, per pail, is exceeded it frequently results in spillage of night soil.

STATISTICAL RETURN ON SANITARY ACCOMMODATION: HOUSE TO HOUSE
INSPECTIONS: BLOCKS A TO E.

	1-8 persons	9-16 persons	17-24 persons
Block A.	210	43	1
Block B.	283	41	—
Block C.	272	69	—
Block D.	245	53	—
Block E.	45	12	—
Total	1,055	218	1

The above returns are in respect of blocks A to E Vlakfontein West.

STATISTICAL RETURNS FOR ALL AREAS:

A. SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR IN THE NON-
EUROPEAN AREAS:

Nuisances dealt with.....	3,499
Notices complied with.....	165
Intimations complied with.....	3,312
Notices served.....	187
Intimations given.....	3,312
Re-inspections	321
Complaints investigated	108
Licence applications.....	348
Premises where animals/poultry are kept.....	248
Butcher shops.....	1,360
Fishmongers and Poulterers.....	77
Bake houses and confectioners.....	33
General Dealers (Food).....	1,810
General Dealers (no Food).....	616
Restaurants, Tearooms and Eating Houses.....	1,616
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	212
Milk depots and Milk Shops.....	700
Hawkers' Storerooms.....	119
Fresh Produce and Ice-cream Carts.....	190
Delivery vehicles (meat, milk, fish, bread).....	590
Bioscopes and Public Halls.....	15
House Inspections.....	2,836
Hairdressers.....	287
Wash-houses and Laundries.....	42
Factories and Workshops.....	40
Ceremonial slaughtering.....	36
Occupied outbuildings.....	1
Visits after hours.....	101
Other visits.....	1,862
Choked Drains/Defective water fittings.....	10
Unauthorised Structures.....	15
Structural defects to buildings.....	204
Other matters.....	50
Total	13,847

B. PEST CONTROL:

Rodents:

1. Complaints investigated.....	1
2. Premises inspected and advice given.....	546
3. Notices and intimations to use traps or poison.....	263
4. Notices served requiring rodent proofing of premises.....	12
5. Notices served under 3 and 4 above, complied with.....	19
6. Existing buildings made rodentproof.....	28
7. New rodentproof buildings completed.....	—
8. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	—
9. Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed.....	94
10. No. of rodents seen killed or reported killed.....	434
11. Ratproof animal food bins provided.....	3

Mosquitos:

1. Complaints investigated.....	2
2. Inspections made.....	324
3. Notices and intimations given.....	47
4. Breeding places eliminated.....	38
5. Advice given re mosquito control.....	73
6. Types of mosquitos found.....	Culex

Flies:

1. Inspections made.....	167
2. Notices and intimations given.....	121
3. Notices served under (2) above complied with.....	3
4. Breeding places eliminated.....	37
5. Advice given re fly control.....	139

C. BUILDING PLANS:

252 Plans for alterations, additions and new buildings were examined during the year.

D. LICENSED PREMISES:

Type of Business	Claremont	Lady Selborne	Asiatic Bazaar	Vlakfontein	Atteridgeville	Sauls-ville
Bakers and Confectioners..	—	—	2	—	—	—
Billiard Saloons.....	—	—	2	—	—	—
Butchers	5	16	6	8	6	2
Coal Agencies.....	—	—	—	3	—	—
Cobblers.....	4	5	10	2	2	—
Cycle Dealers.....	2	6	8	4	1	1
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	9	4	10	1	—	—
Fishmongers	—	1	1	—	—	—
General Dealers (provisions excluded).....	1	1	32	—	—	—
Hairdressers	1	3	6	3	1	1
Hawkers and Pedlars.....	7	27	59	—	1	2
Laundries	—	—	6	—	—	—
Milk Depots.....	—	—	1	5	3	2
Mineral Water Dealers.....	—	5	—	1	—	—
Native Eating Houses.....	4	22	1	—	—	—
Provision Dealers.....	10	43	26	12	11	6
Theatres	—	—	4	—	—	—
Tailors and Dressmakers....	—	—	4	3	1	1
Undertakers	1	1	—	2	—	—
Workshops and Motor Spares	1	2	6	3	—	—

E. PROSECUTIONS:

Nature of offence	Total Number of Prosecutions	Number Guilty	Number found not Guilty	Number withdrawn	Number cautioned and discharged	Fines Imposed
Exposing food to contamination	2	2	—	—	—	£4.0.0.
Dirty condition of premises.	1	1	—	—	—	£5.0.0.
Not making use of facilities provided whilst delivering bread.	9	8	—	1	—	£21.0.0.
Total	12	11	—	1	—	£30.0.0.

F. GENERAL INFORMATION: NEW TOWNSHIPS ONLY:

	Atteridgeville and Sauls-ville	Atteridgeville	Sauls-ville	Vlakfontein West	Vlakfontein East
Population	46,155	—	—	40,292	7,238
Dwelling houses	—	4,454	2,543	6,058	1,016
Places of Worship	16 buildings erected. 36 vacant sites.	—	—	17 buildings completed. 10 vacant sites.	2 buildings completed. 9 vacant sites.
Schools	15	—	—	11	1
Beer Hall	—	—	1	1	—
Beer Hall Depots	—	3	—	—	—
Community Centre	—	1	—	—	—
Garage	—	1	—	1	—
Creches	2	—	—	1	1 under construction.
Hostel	—	—	1	—	—
Administrative Blocks	—	1	—	1	1

Notes: Saulsville.

1. The total number of houses namely 2,543 includes 171 wood and iron structures.
2. During the year 1,175 brick dwelling units were completed.

Vlakfontein East:

During the year 214 brick dwelling units were completed.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Sale of Foodstuffs on Public Streets:

The practice of selling foodstuffs on streets is one which is becoming more and more prominent. In these townships one frequently finds native women squatting on the ground and selling, amongst others fruit and vegetables, sweet potatoes in jackets, ground nuts (shelled and unshelled) boiled eggs and in season sugar cane and cooked mealies. Mealie leaves, various fruit skins and that portion of sugar cane which is ejected after chewing is completed, is not uncommon at such sites.

In addition to the aforementioned articles, one finds on occasions, that fried fish and liver and home made buns and vetkoek are also sold. Whenever encountered, the sellers are warned against this practice.

The articles sold by these women are all kept and/or prepared at their respective dwelling houses where there are no facilities at all.

During 1958 this Department wrote to the non-European Affairs Department, and agreed in principle that only unshelled peanuts and sweet potatoes in jackets be permitted to be sold by these women.

This matter is one which should receive further attention. (Negotiations with the Non-European Affairs Department in this regard are pending).

The sale of offal is another matter which is causing concern. The hawkers of offal do not hesitate to expose their goods on drums and even on paper laid out on the ground. Although it is admitted that offal is a cheap and valuable food for the native, it is felt that a more acceptable solution be found, may be in the form of "offal shops" or alternatively restricting its sale to butcher shops only.

2. NON-EUROPEAN HEALTH STAFF:

Although I am fully aware of the trouble taken by this Department to obtain additional non-European Health Inspectors, I cannot do otherwise but to raise this matter again.

From observations made during the year, it would appear that the natives feel more inclined to give information more freely to one of their race than to the European. It not infrequently happens that they appear not to understand when enquiries are made.

The one non-European Health Inspector who has been with this Department since January 1959, proved to be of great value and a very capable worker. He has thus far been well received by the people.

Additional non-European Health personnel will be of great value and will help in the health education of the Bantu.

3. OFFICE ACCOMMODATION:

It is of utmost importance that suitable office accommodation be provided in the native townships as well as at the main office building. At Vlakfontein only one office is available for the non-European Health Inspector, which makes it extremely difficult to receive reports and discuss matters. We are still negotiating with the non-European Affairs Department in this regard. Adequate office accommodation will be provided in the new administrative block at Atteridgeville.

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, with a shortage of accommodation for families in the lower income groups. This was reported in detail to the Council and as a result it was resolved to embark as soon as possible on an extensive house-building programme mostly for families in the lower income group. Planning in this regard is now well advanced and it is anticipated that a start will shortly be made with the building of the first of these schemes.

The housing position generally does not appear to have improved, and there are signs of deterioration in regard to housing of large families falling in the low income group. Housing accommodation for this group at low enough rentals can only be provided by the Council. Private enterprise motivated purely by profit consideration, prefer building flats. Many new blocks of flats were built with the result that there is now a surplus of flats and a shortage of houses.

Because of the shortage of houses for the lower-income groups there has been an increase in the number of families occupying outbuildings and sub-standard buildings throughout the "poorer" areas of the city, and more and more families share houses, particularly in the more central areas of the city. This sharing of houses is not only due to general shortage of accommodation for the lower income groups, but also to economic factors which compel families to seek accommodation at rentals which they can afford, even though the accommodation offered is not always satisfactory.

In general, houses for renting are still not readily available, even for families in the higher income groups. This is not only due to reluctance on the part of investors to build houses for renting, but also because many families in the middle and higher income groups wish to acquire their own homes and so increase their security. This is borne out by the fact that more than half the houses in Pretoria are owner-occupied. This bears testimony to the economic stability of a large proportion of the city's population, due to no small extent to the large number of civil servants and other wage earners, who comprise a high proportion of the population. This is also an important reason why Pretoria has not really got a serious slum problem.

Home-ownership should, however, not be confined to the more privileged sections of the population. It is for this reason that Pretoria has in recent years followed the very sound policy of embarking upon and encouraging home-ownership schemes in its various housing projects for the benefit of the lower-income group families.

Factors militating against a vigorous pursuance of this policy are the relatively high cost of ground in Pretoria and the maximum income limit of families who are permitted to be helped being fixed at £70 per month by the National Housing Commission. Because of this restriction, it is not possible to provide accommodation for the large number of families for whom private enterprise cannot cater adequately. Details of the Council's home-ownership schemes and the method by which houses may be purchased is described fully under Section 3 of this report.

From information supplied by the Building Section of the City Engineer's Department, the following number of houses and flats have been built annually in the Municipal area of Pretoria since 1951:—

	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.....	239	106
1959	295	927

A total of one hundred and thirty four (134) houses and flats were either demolished or converted into business and other premises during 1959. This leaves a total increase of 1,088 housing units built during the year. More than three-quarters of this increase comprises flats, which families in the lower income groups cannot afford to occupy, and which appear to be generally in surplus supply. Approximately 1,350 housing units are at present required to be built annually in order to cater for the natural increase in population. Owing to a scarcity and the high cost of suitable building plots, a large number of people employed in the city are inclined to build houses in townships outside its boundaries. If the Council had not established its own new townships such as Groenkloof and now Lukasrand, the exodus would have been greater.

It is imperative for the Council to acquire, if necessary by incorporation, some of the areas situated on the outskirts of the city, with a view to developing and making more ground available to meet the housing needs of its own population. It seems wrong for people to earn their living in a city and enjoy all its facilities without contributing towards the cost of maintenance and development of these facilities.

2. PROPOSED HOUSING SCHEMES:

The Council agreed to build the following housing schemes as an immediate project, with a view to affording relief for the lower income groups:—

- Two blocks of not more than 30 flats each. One block of flats to be erected in the area on the southern aspect of Proclamation Hill near the existing shops, and the other on the ground west of Campbell Court near the golf course.
- 50 Double-storey economic houses in Danville.
- 50 Ultra low-cost three-bedroomed houses in Danville interspersed among the present economic houses.
- 50 Economic three-bedroomed houses, similar to those already erected in Danville.
- 200 Ultra low-cost three-bedroomed houses in Danville Extension.
- 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.

No new houses could however be built during the year. This was due to technical and other difficulties in preparing these schemes and inability to develop a new area west of the existing Danville township, before its official proclamation as a township by the Administrator.

It is expected that a start will be made early in the coming year with the building of one block of 30 flats at Proclamation Hill South, 50 double-storey economic houses and 250 ultra low-cost schemes at Danville. It is estimated that the latter houses will cost approximately £1,250 each. This scheme has been planned expressly for large families requiring three and four bedrooms and falling in the £45 to £55 per month income group.

3. HOME-OWNERSHIP SCHEMES:

All economic houses are sold according to a system which has been evolved to enable a tenant who has not got the ready cash to pay the minimum 5% deposit and the transfer duty, and eventually to purchase a dwelling. There has at the same time been no deviation from the important sociological principle of "self-help", and purchasers have actually been induced to feel that they have a material and valuable "stake" in the purchase of their properties.

If the purchase of a property is made too easy, there is a tendency to encourage occupation by tenants who are not genuine buyers. This usually results in an all too frequent vacating of properties causing losses of rental, expenditure in repairs and redecoration and many cancellations which require involved and tedious legal procedure.

Our system is based on the principle of effecting a "forced saving" of the deposit and transfer duty. A tenant initially rents a dwelling on what we term a "hire with option to purchase" basis. In doing so he starts by paying a full economic rental. Out of this rental, the normal provision which is made for administrative charges, plus the amounts set aside for the bad debts' reserve and renewals (that is repairs and maintenance) are saved up for the tenant monthly until the accumulated total is equal to the minimum deposit and transfer duty required. The tenant is then given the right to exercise his option to purchase within a period of 30 days, where-upon a Deed of Sale is negotiated and the deposit and transfer duty is paid from his savings as set out above. His future monthly repayment or instalment is then reduced accordingly.

Should a tenant not wish to exercise his option to purchase, he may continue occupation on a purely letting basis, but he has to continue to pay the economic rental. This rental is not reduced as in the case of an actual purchaser and he also forfeits wholly the amounts saved up on his behalf.

In practice this system has meant that the purchase of a property is finally effected after varying periods of tenancy-on-a-hire basis of approximately 30—36 months.

This scheme has proved an unqualified success so far, and losses have been reduced to a minimum, because "purchasers" pay a full economic rental until such time as they actually purchase their houses. "Quasi" purchasers have also been eliminated.

4. EXISTING SCHEMES:

The Council still has 873 economic houses in its various economic selling schemes. Of these there were 18 cancellations and resales and 28 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 heavy demand for these houses.

Most of the applicants for these houses 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.

An analysis of the various income groups into which the most recent applicants for houses fall, is as follows:—

Of 686 new applications received, 213 were in the sub-economic group, 127 earned between £30 and £43 per month, 209 between £43 and £59 per month, and 137 earned more than £59 per month.

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

5. DIVERSE:

(a) Sundry Municipal Properties:

During the year 13 houses 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. Apart from our housing scheme we are now also controlling 157 such shops, houses and flats.

(b) Group Areas Development:

Five properties situated in the Riverside area outside the municipal boundaries of the city were purchased by the Council. The Riverside area has been classified in terms of a Group Areas Act determination as a "white area", and as the Council has taken over the functions of the Group Areas Development Board in respect of its own and some of its neighbouring areas, the Council has been purchasing affected properties in this area. Where the properties so purchased are capable of conversion into dwellings for occupation by the whites, they are repaired and renovated and so relet. All other properties are demolished. It is anticipated that approximately 50 properties will be purchased in the Riverside area under this system.

(c) **Community Centre and Public Hall:**

The Council has already agreed to a proposal to build a Community Centre in the Western area to serve Proclamation Hill, Danville and the Westpark areas, which are predominantly "housing" townships. Plans for this scheme have been completed and it is hoped that building operations will commence during the coming year.

6. ANALYSIS OF FAMILIES OFFERED ACCOMMODATION

The following is an analysis of the type of accommodation offered, and the number of families who were accommodated within our various housing schemes during the year:

Sub-economic houses	66
Converted economic houses	15
Economic houses	32
Economic flats	82
Sundry municipal properties	49
Total	<u>244</u>

In addition to the above, 93 tenants were transferred within our various housing schemes as a result of changes in income or in the sizes of their families, whilst 15 tenants vacated their houses without giving the usual month's notice or as a result of eviction for the non-payment of rentals or instalments.

7. SUMMARY OF ALL EXISTING HOUSING SCHEMES:

A. Scheme I

The first of the Council's Sub-economic houses were built during 1931.

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)	£1.15.0.
Two-bedroomed (single)	£2. 5.0.

Economic Rents:

	Sub-Economic Houses	Sub-Economic houses converted to Economic houses. None converted. Approximately.
Two-bedroomed (semi-detached)	£5.13.0.	
Two-bedroomed (single)	£6. 6.0.	£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 1937. 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
	<u>100</u>

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
	<u>59</u>

Sub-Economic Rents:

One-bedroomed	£2. 8. 6.
Two-bedroomed	£2.14. 6.
Three-bedroomed	£2.19. 6.

Economic Rents:

	On Sub-Economic Houses	Sub-Economic houses converted to Economic Houses
One-bedroomed	£6. 8. 0.	Approximately £9. 12. 0.
Two-bedroomed	£8. 0. 0.	£9. 17. 10.
Three-bedroomed	£9. 0. 0.	£11. 2. 0.

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
	<u>200</u>

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
	<u>100</u>

Sub-Economic Rents:

One-bedroomed	£2. 8. 6.
Two-bedroomed	£2.14. 6.
Three-bedroomed	£2.19. 6.

Economic Rents:

	On Sub-Economic Houses	Sub-Economic houses converted to Economic Houses
One-bedroomed	£6. 0. 0.	Approximately £9. 3. 6.
Two-bedroomed	£7. 0. 0.	£9. 12. 6.
Three-bedroomed	£8. 0. 0.	£10. 10. 9.

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):

Previously 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 16/- to £6.0.0 per month depending upon income and size of family, as above.

Economic Rents:

	On Sub- Economic Houses	On Converted Economic Houses Approximately
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 IN 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. 4. 0
	£1. 8. 4
	£1.17. 0
Three-bedroomed	£3. 2. 6
	£2.11. 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. 10. 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.

These houses were converted into an economic scheme with effect from 1st July 1958 and made available for sale.

Economic Rentals.
Two at £13. 15. 3 p.m. each
One at £15. 17. 10 p.m.
One at £19. 17. 6 p.m.

Instalments after payment of deposit and transfer duty.

Two at £7. 16. 11 p.m. each
One at £9. 1. 0 p.m.

One at £11. 12. 11 p.m.

Income Limit of £70 per month.

H. Flats for the Aged at the Showgrounds:

During 1950/51, ten military bungalows were converted by the Council into thirty flats for the aged at the Showgrounds.

Rent: £2. 15. 0 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 two-roomed 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. 0. 0 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 92 houses, 38 flats (4 blocks), 26 shops, and one hotel.

During the year 5 houses, 6 shops and 1 garage 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.

M. Low Cost Economic Selling Scheme at Danville

One hundred houses built and sold during 1953 and 1954. Houses sold or 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 34 cases, thus leaving a total of 101 still under control of this Department.

NON-EUROPEAN HOUSING

OLD SCHEMES.

1. 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 waterborne 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.

2. Lady Selborne

This is a freehold native township which the Council has incorporated with the former Hercules Municipality. The area was originally laid out in 1903 or 1905 and consisted of 800 erven. As a result of the development and expansion of Pretoria these erven have been subdivided to such an extent that there are now approximately 1,800 land owners with a population of about 50,000.

Lady Selborne has been declared as a future European area by the Group Areas Board. It is anticipated that the residents will be transferred to the Atteridgeville and Vlaktefontein Locations during the next 3 years.

This area is unsewered and seriously overcrowded. There are a number of well constructed dwellings interspersed amongst a large number of quite unsatisfactory wood and iron structures.

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

NEW SCHEMES

3. Vlaktefontein

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, Creche, Clinic, Doctor's Consulting Room, Carpenter's shop, a Maternity Home and a Police Station.

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.

Population: 41,500.

4. Vlaktefontein East:

852 houses have been completed. 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: 5,960.

5. Atteridgeville/Saulsville:

5,457 Four-roomed houses have been completed in the Atteridgeville/Saulsville area to date.

In addition to a Library, a Creche, a Recreation Hall, a Clinic and a Funeral Parlour there are 8 schools and 73 shops.

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

Population approximately: 32,700.

6. Single Quarters (Hostel) Saulsville:

399 Hostel units for the accommodation of 6,384 persons have been constructed and electricity is provided. The area is seweraged. Each unit has communal hot water showers and kitchens equipped with electrical hot-plates for cooking facilities. The monthly rental is £1.

Approximately 5,000 single natives are accommodated at present but a steady increase in the new year is anticipated.

7. General:

The Electrified rail service to the Atteridgeville/Saulsville and Vlakfontein areas is now operating successfully.

8. Asiatic Bazaar:

A new residential area for Asiatics. Laudium (Claudius) has been proclaimed for the above group. All essential services will be provided right from the commencement and it is hoped to make a start with building activities in this area towards November 1960. The services already approved and portions of which have to be provided by the end of October 1960 are the following:

Roads	£121,000
Stormwater Drainage.....	£70,000
Water	£186,000
Sewerage Reticulation	£95,000
Main Sewer.....	£25,000
Electricity	£108,000
Total	£605,000

9. Coloured Area:

In terms of the Group Areas Act a portion of the farm Derdepoort 469 and a portion of the existing Townships Eersterust and Despatch comprising approximately 800 morgen have been proclaimed as an area for occupation by members of the Coloured group.

Essential services will be provided and a start with the building of houses will be made by the end of 1960.

The Administrator has already approved the Council's application for borrowing powers for the purpose of providing the following services:—

Road Construction.....	£123,200
Stormwater Drainage.....	£34,235
Water Supply.....	£47,150
Sewerage	£72,000
Electricity Supply	£95,000
Total	£371,585

DAIRY SECTION

1. DETAILS OF LICENCES DEALT WITH:

	New	Transfers	Dis-continued	Refused	Increase or Decrease
Producers	79	12	63	3	16
Producer - Distributors	—	—	—	—	—
Distributors	14	10	3	1	11
Milkshops	29	6	—	—	29
	124	28	66	4	56

During the period under review, dairy premises increased by 56.

2. SITUATION OF PREMISES:

On the 31st December 1959, there were 773 dairy premises situated as follows:—

	In Muni- cipal 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	1	38	87	52	47	43	94	24	1	387
Producer-Distributors ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Distributors	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
Milkshops	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	259
	387	38	87	52	47	43	94	24	1	773

3. MILK SUPPLIES:

(a) Number of premises where milk is produced.....	389
(b) Approximate No. of cows kept (in milk).....	14,756
(c) Approximate No. of cows kept (dry).....	6,049
(d) Approximate number of gallons produced daily.....	23,022

4. TRANSPORTATION OF MILK:

The usual method of transportation of milk from farms is by means of rail or road motor transport. By far the greatest quantity of milk is transported by motor vehicles which take delivery of milk on the farm of production or along the main routes. No refrigerated transport is in use, except cooltrucks supplied by the South African Railways. Transportation of milk under proper refrigerated conditions is a problem of national importance in view of long distances, and adverse climatic conditions. City deliveries are carried out mostly by motor lorries and delivery bicycles.

5. ESTIMATED TOTAL DAILY GALLONAGE CONSUMED AS AT 31.12.59:

	Gallons
(a) From producers.....	22,797
(b) From producer-distributors.....	225
(c) Imported (during periods of shortage).....	118

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

- (a) Pasteurised milk 19,005 gallons or 82%.
- (b) Raw milk 4,135 gallons or 18%.

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 from producers during periods of seasonal surplus and the gallonage rejected due to souring, taints etc. for the period under review:—

Imported 43,226 gallons.

Surplus 244,996 gallons (destroyed as skimmed milk).

Rejected 23,000 gallons (approximately).

Most of the surplus milk received during periods of seasonal surplus was diverted by the major distributing (pasteurising) firms directly to cheese factories, milk powder factories, condensing factories and sterilising factories. A quantity of surplus milk (244,996 gallons) was separated and the cream sold to butter factories. As no suitable market could be found for the skimmed milk it was simply thrown away.

6. DAILY DISTRIBUTION OF MILK:

(a) By producer-distributors.....	225 gallons.
(b) By distributors, tearooms, etc.....	22,915 gallons.

7. PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN THE MILK TRADE:

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Producers	389	1,722	2,111
Producer-Distributors	2	17	19
Distributors	253	667	920
	644	2,406	3,050

8. TYPHOID TESTING OF DAIRY EMPLOYEES:

	Total	Positive	Negative
Europeans	33	3	30
Non-Europeans	311	31	280
	344	34	310

It is regrettable that the total number of employees presented for Typhoid Testing constitutes only a small percentage (13.2%) of the total number of persons employed in the milk trade. This position can, however, not be helped because of long distances of farms from the city, and the continuous changing of dairy employees—mostly non-Europeans. Employees tested during the period under review were mostly derived from producer-distributors and distributors in the city.

All positive reactors are debarred from employment in dairies, milkshops, waterworks or any food handling trade. No milkborne outbreaks of typhoid or any other milkborne epidemic occurred during the period under review.

9. DAIRY INSPECTIONS:

Regular inspections of all milk premises and dairy herds were carried out by the inspectorate staff, consisting of two qualified Veterinarians and three qualified health inspectors. In addition, assistance is also rendered by other members of the inspectorate staff of the Health Department, with inspections of milk shops and distributors within the city. The production, handling, processing and distribution of all milk in the Municipal area is very well controlled and supervised. Instances were found where small amounts of raw milk from unlicensed sources were introduced and sold illegally in the city. Such contraventions have all been dealt with successfully.

The primary aim and object of inspections is to assist, advise and educate producers, producer-distributors, distributors and all milk handlers in regard to the 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 equipment.
- (e) Cooling and transportation of milk.
- (f) Chemical analysis of milk.
- (g) Dairy bacteriology.
- (h) Milk handling, consumption and nutrition.
- (i) General hygienic principles.

In addition to the above, members of the dairy inspectorate staff assist the Government in the preparation of specifications and standards for various milk products as well as serving on combined committees of various local authorities dealing with matters relating to milk and milkproducts.

Particulars of inspections carried out are as follows:—

A. Inspection of Dairies:

(a) During milking periods.....	182
(b) Other periods.....	1,480
Contraventions dealt with.....	510

B. Inspection of Milk Depots:

(a) Early morning.....	83
(b) During day.....	488
Contraventions dealt with.....	64

C. Distribution, Streets etc. Inspections:

(a) During day	376
(b) Early morning.....	76
Contraventions dealt with.....	72

D. Other Inspections of Enquiries.....

306

E. Complaints (pulbic) dealt with.....

47

F. Written notices served.....

51

G. Written notices complied with.....

42

H. Herd Inspections by Veterinary Officers:

These inspections are carried out by two Veterinary Officers during actual milking periods and cows are examined particularly for the presence of diseases or conditions which may adversely affect the milk supply or render the milk dangerous for human consumption. In addition, the farmer is also advised on all matters pertaining to the treatment, prevention and control of animal diseases, internal and external parasites and any other matter which may be necessary.

Because farmers are so often ignorant about the presence of and serious financial losses caused by mastitis in herds, steps were recently taken to bring this to the personal notice of the farmer by systematic testing and treatment of herds for mastitis.

During the period under review 115 routine inspections of herds have been carried out. Some of these herds were specially examined for mastitis.

The Veterinary Officers are also responsible for most of the laboratory work on milk, eg., breed counts, phosphatase tests, presumptive coliform tests, dye tests and microscopic examinations etc., the results of which are tabulated in this report.

10. MILK SAMPLING:

(a) Direct Microscopic Count (Breed counts):

No. of samples examined	8,888
No. very good.....	5,949
No. good.....	72
No. unsatisfactory.....	2,867

(b) Resazurin Test: (Raw Milk).

No. of samples tested.....	6,182
No. very good.....	44
No. good.....	2,639
No. fair.....	1,081
No. poor.....	1,710
No. very bad.....	708

(c) Presumptive Coliform Test: (On pasteurised milk).

No. of samples tested.....	3,822
No. of samples positive.....	720 (or 18.8%)
No. of samples negative.....	3,102

(d) Mastitis Tests:

During routine direct microscopic examinations of 8,888 samples of milk from producers, 475 samples were found to be positive for *Streptococcus agalactiae*. Figures are not available for other forms of mastitis as well as those found during routine mastitis examinations on individual cows on farms. Preliminary results however have shown that the incidence of chronic mastitis amongst some dairy herds is as high as 75%.

(e) Disc Sediment Test for Visible Dirt:

No. of samples taken.....	853
No. of samples satisfactory.....	782
No. of samples not satisfactory—warnings.....	71
Final warnings.....	—
Prosecuted.....	—

(f) Phosphatase Test for Pasteurised Milk:

No. of samples tested.....	3,871
No. of samples efficiently pasteurised	3,870
No. of samples slightly under pasteurised.....	1
No. of samples grossly under pasteurised.....	—

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

No. of samples taken.....	357
Conforming to legal standards.....	230
Containing excess micro-organisms, warnings issued.....	48
Prosecutions	Nil.
Containing excess B. coli, warnings issued.....	17
Prosecutions	Nil.
Containing excess micro-organisms and B. coli, warnings issued.....	62
Prosecutions.....	Nil.
Total number of warnings issued.....	127
Total number of prosecutions.....	Nil.

- (h) **Chemical Analysis of Milk:** (Samples taken under the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act).

(i) Number of samples analysed.....	488
Number of samples satisfactory.....	357
Number of samples unsatisfactory.....	131
(a) Deficient in Milkfat.....	7
(b) Deficient in Milk-Solids-Not-Fat.....	112
(c) Containing added water.....	11
(d) Containing Preservatives (formalin).....	1
(ii) <i>Prosecutions:</i>	
(a) Deficient in Milkfat.....	3
Final warnings.....	4
(b) Deficient in Milk-Solids-Not-Fat.....	Nil.
(c) Added Water.....	9
(d) Preservatives (formalin).....	1

(One case of added water was withdrawn and another case is still pending).

11. BIOLOGICAL TESTS:

No tests performed.

12. SEROLOGICAL TESTS:

(a) Tuberculosis (Bovine).

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

<i>Number of herds tested</i>	<i>Total Number of animals</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>
8	793	717	1	75

No routine milk tests or tuberculin tests are carried out by the Health Department.

The recommendations of a commission of enquiry into Bovine Tuberculosis in South Africa have not been officially released.

(b) Contagious Abortion:

No. tests have been performed on milk samples during the period under review. In view of the fact that farmers are inoculating their stock on an ever increasing basis with Strain 19 vaccine, false results are obtained with the milk "ring-test". The incidence of the disease, in spite of preventative inoculation, is still very high and serious losses are sustained annually.

13. GENERAL REMARKS:

(a) Dairy By-Laws:

- (i) Certain amendments will be made of the Dairy By-laws promulgated on the 3rd December 1958.
- (ii) Compulsory pasteurisation will be enforced as from 1st January 1962.
- (iii) Provisions were made in the Dairy By-laws for the production and sale of "certified raw milk" as from 1st January 1962.

(b) Fresh Milk Scheme:

Investigations are still being carried out by the Government in connection with a proposed fresh Milk Marketing Scheme. Preliminary results obtained proved to be against the implementation of the scheme.

(c) Pasteurisation Plants:

There are at present four pasteurisation plants in operation within the city. Plans for the building and erection of two more plants have been approved by the City Council.

(d) Other Prosecutions:

Apart from prosecutions instituted for added water, low milk fat content and preservatives, 14 prosecutions were instituted against persons for introducing milk from unlicensed sources, unsatisfactory conditions and exposing milk to contamination.

ANIMAL POUNDS

Details of animals impounded in the municipal pound are as follows:—

Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Cattle	Sheep and Goats	Pigs	Dogs	Pound Fees Collected	Pound Sales Collected
93	108	57	31	2 goats	3	—	£222/13/3	£52/16/6

WATER SUPPLIES

As previously stated 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	„
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	„
1958—1959	25.339	„

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:—

	1959 Million Gallons
Rand Water Board.....	5365.00
Springs (Fountains).....	1543.02
Sterkfontein Springs.....	487.72
Rietvlei/Erasmus Springs.....	696.83
Rietvlei Filters.....	785.11

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

	January December 1959
Bin Services.....	257,394 c.yds.
Special and Coupon Services.....	24,007 „
Sanitary Pail Services.....	5,062,915 gallons
Vacuum Tanks	15,775,324 gallons

REPORT ON SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS AND CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, 1959

SEWAGE FLOW:

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

1959	Sewage Flow Daspoot Sewage Works Daily Average, Gallons	Rainfall at Daspoot Sewage Works Millimeters
January	8,441,000	175.8
February	8,112,000	46.7
March	7,642,000	36.7
April	7,653,000	35.3
May	7,289,000	22.0
June.....	7,557,000	Nil
July	7,323,000	11.5
August	7,449,000	Nil
September	7,226,000	9.0
October	7,610,000	18.9
November	7,993,000	96.0
December	8,308,000	115.7
Year 1959	7,717,000	567.6

The daily average figure for the sewage treated at the Daspoort Works has risen by one million gallons compared with that for 1958. This increase is due to the overall rise in sewage flow as a result of new connections to the sewers.

Effluent to Power Station :

An average of 2.5 million gallons of sand filtered and chlorinated effluent per day was pumped to the Power Station for use as cooling water. Details of the operation of the rapid gravity sand filters during 1959 are given in Table I.

DIGESTED SLUDGE :

During the year 6937 cubic yards of digested sludge were removed from the drying beds.

The installation of a mechanical sludge handling system is greatly improving the efficiency with which the dried sludge can be removed from the beds.

NEW WORKS—ROOIWAL :

The construction of the first units with a capacity of 3 million gallons of sewage per day was completed and loaded to capacity.

During the winter 38,000 poplar trees were planted and are making good progress. Cuttings for transplanting in 1960 were also established.

LABORATORY SERVICES :

During the year 4413 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 Daspoort Works and the two units in operation at Rooiwal.

TABLE 1: SAND FILTRATION—EFFLUENT TO POWER STATION, 1959

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Volume of Effluent Filtered—millions of gallons	82.82	71.41	83.60	84.49	84.02	78.81	82.66	83.28	82.46	79.45	77.07	68.73	954.80
Volume Pumped to Power Station—millions of gallons	77.64	65.42	77.74	74.55	80.85	75.48	79.19	80.15	79.50	76.94	74.07	66.03	907.56
Rate of Filtration—Gallons/sq. ft./hour	162	157	164	164	170	190	202	203	188	176	194	191	180
Gallons Filtered per sq. ft. per Run	1,770	1,180	1,480	1,330	2,900	2,800	2,740	2,460	2,480	3,180	2,910	2,760	2,330
% Backwash of Volume pumped	6.7	9.2	7.5	8.0	3.9	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.3	4.1	4.1	5.2
Suspended Solids by Weight p.p.m.	Unfiltered	17.7	16.1	16.4	18.8	12.7	17.9	12.2	16.0	17.9	13.2	14.5	16.2
	Filtered	7.3	6.0	6.0	7.5	7.8	8.8	6.5	7.6	7.5	5.6	6.4	7.1
Chlorine—parts per million	Added	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.4
	Residual after approx 1 hour	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.5	0.9

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	Vlakfon- tein	Special Diseases Clinic	Lady Selborne
Child Welfare.....	2	2	2	—	—
Venereal Diseases Clinics.....	1	—	1	4	—
Ante & Post Natal Clinics.....	1	2	1	—	—
Tuberculosis Clinics.....	1	1	1	1	1
General Out-Patient Clinics.....	3	2	2	—	—

Further details regarding Child Welfare, Venereal Diseases, Tuberculosis and Ante-Natal clinics appear elsewhere in this report.

OUT-PATIENT CLINIC RETURNS BETWEEN 1st JANUARY 1959—31st DECEMBER 1959

	Compound	Atteridge- ville	Vlakfon- tein	Total 1959	Total 1958
1. Number of new patients.....	1,436	9,185	6,909	17,530	8,473
2. Number of repeat attendances.....	672	8,332	10,616	19,620	5,233
3. Number of dressings done.....	446	10,082	10,569	21,097	21,071

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, 3,068 sick employees were treated and 1,676 employees who had sustained minor injuries were medically examined and treated.

Table No. 1

BIRTHS (ALL RACES) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959

	EUROPEAN				NATIVE				ASIATIC				EUROAFRICAN			
	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 ..	211	154	1	4	181	167	118	96	6	9	—	—	8	7	1	—
February ..	166	160	—	4	139	166	100	76	5	13	—	—	6	3	1	1
March ..	148	123	2	—	53	49	28	26	13	6	—	—	1	8	1	—
April ..	157	143	—	4	173	164	121	145	14	12	—	—	1	2	2	—
May ..	156	147	1	1	217	240	181	184	7	7	—	1	1	6	1	1
June ..	162	159	—	3	122	132	89	61	13	7	—	—	4	3	2	2
July ..	200	169	2	—	99	123	91	80	15	9	—	—	6	10	1	—
August ..	170	160	3	2	151	176	99	129	4	8	—	—	5	1	—	—
September ..	181	148	1	3	85	89	73	71	8	5	—	—	8	3	1	—
October ..	127	157	3	2	90	118	89	89	4	9	—	—	5	4	1	1
November ..	208	203	4	4	170	130	107	100	9	7	—	—	8	8	1	1
December ..	140	131	3	3	290	329	235	246	6	8	—	—	8	2	2	1
TOTALS	2,026	1,854	20	30	1,770	1,883	1,331	1,303	104	100	—	1	66	57	11	7

	STILL BIRTHS (LOCAL RESIDENTS)		BIRTHS TO NON-RESIDENTS	
	EUROPEAN Male	NON-EUROPEAN Female	EUROPEAN Male	NON-EUROPEAN Female
January ..	2	2	80	73
February ..	—	3	74	83
March ..	1	4	62	72
April ..	3	5	86	84
May ..	3	6	85	98
June ..	4	1	69	64
July ..	2	7	86	96
August ..	4	2	70	74
September ..	1	—	102	81
October ..	2	4	86	55
November ..	7	4	87	93
December ..	2	1	64	73
TOTALS	31	28	951	946

TOTALS

517

Table No. 2

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959

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 to 12 months		Total Infantile Mortality		One 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumour of the Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erythrocytosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intra-cranial Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Myocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lobar Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Embolism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monstrosities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	11	3	10	9	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	27	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Birth Injury	—	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Atelectasis	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
Other diseases first year	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Other accidents (Motorcar)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental drowning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other unknown causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TOTAL

12	4	25	20	7	3	10	5	6	3	1	2	61	37	3	5	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	71	45
----	---	----	----	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

Table No. 3

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959

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
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Central Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Acute Miliary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer of the Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malnutrition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (Non-Menin.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of the Ear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis (Rheumatic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease Not Rheumatic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lobar Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypostatic Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carbuncles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth Injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Syphilitic Pemphigus Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melaena Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Specified Diseases First Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Unknown or Specified Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	33	16	51	62	21	23	50	32	109	86	131	121	396	340	161	147	43	36	16	15	5	4	621	536

Table No. 3

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959

ASIATICS

	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 Years 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
Broncho Pneumonia	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	1	4	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Imperforate Anus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Premature Birth	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Birth Injury	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

TOTAL

2	1	2	1	1	—	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	10	7	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---

EURAFRICANS

Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Premature Birth	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Birth Injury	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

TOTAL

—	1	—	3	1	—	2	1	3	3	2	—	8	8	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

DEATHS OF EUROPEANS, FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959

	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
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	8
Cancer and Other Tumours	1	2	1	1	—	4	5	11	15	12	3	59
Diseases of Nutrition and Endocrine Glands	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	3
Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	8	14	13	1	30
Diseases of Circulatory System	—	1	—	1	1	5	24	38	53	56	22	211
Diseases of Respiratory System	2	2	1	1	—	2	8	7	12	16	17	73
Diseases of Digestive System	—	1	—	—	—	2	5	4	3	2	1	17
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Systems	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	4	5	4	4	19
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	11
Suicide	—	—	2	—	3	6	1	1	1	1	—	15
Homicide	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	6
Accidents	3	2	3	8	5	5	3	4	3	—	1	36
Legal Executions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open Verdict	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown or Unspecified Causes	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	9
TOTAL	7	7	13	5	10	26	49	78	113	94	96	515

Table No. 5
DEATHS OF NATIVES, FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959

	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	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	11
Cancer and Other Tumours	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	18
Diseases of Nutrition and Endocrine Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	20
Diseases of Circulatory System	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	42
Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	66
Diseases of Digestive System	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	15
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Systems	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Senility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	10
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1
Accidents	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	6
Legal Executions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Open Verdict	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown or Unspecified Causes	4	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	39
TOTAL	15	12	11	15	12	13	22	16	17	14	49	24	58	34	64	41	62	30	32	25	27	27	369	251

INFANTILE MORTALITY: EUROPEAN: CAUSE OF DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959 Table No. 6

	Atelectasis		Mal-nutrition		Infectious Diseases		Diarrhoeal Diseases		Bronchitis and Pneumonia		Congenital Causes		Other Causes		Prematurity		Injury at Birth		Total Deaths		Total Births		Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births		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	
Central Area.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	3	2	—	—	8	5	245	237	32.65	21.10	26.97
Pretoria West	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	8	2	—	1	9	6	296	245	30.41	24.49	27.73
Leper and Mental Hospitals and Defence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
Salvokop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	21	19	47.62	—	25.00
Voortrekkerhoogte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	35	—	—	—
Eastern Suburbs	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	1	2	5	4	1	1	15	8	505	476	29.70	16.80	23.45
Northern Suburbs	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	7	6	2	—	14	13	596	568	23.49	22.89	23.20
Hercules.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	4	1	2	—	14	5	345	299	40.58	16.72	29.50
TOTAL	4	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	6	—	5	—	7	—	27	—	5	—	61	—	2,046	—	29.81	—	—
F:	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	4	—	4	—	15	—	2	—	37	—	1,884	—	19.64	24.94

Table No. 7

INFANTILE MORTALITY: ALL NON-EUROPEAN RACES: DISTRICT INCIDENCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959

	Atelectasis		Infectious Diseases		Diarrhoeal Diseases		Bronchitis and Pneumonia		Congenital Causes		Other Causes		Prematurity		Injury at Birth		Mal-nutrition		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	
NATIVE																									
Vlaktefontein	—	1	3	—	51	28	27	21	1	1	49	54	13	6	4	1	2	3	150	115	912	914	164.47	125.82	145.13
Atteridgeville	2	1	1	3	27	24	32	28	1	2	8	9	7	15	3	1	3	1	84	84	650	671	129.23	125.19	127.18
Hercules	3	1	2	1	50	49	37	44	2	1	11	9	23	16	1	—	5	5	134	126	1,365	1,430	98.17	88.11	93.02
Town	—	1	—	1	3	1	1	3	—	—	3	—	18	9	—	—	3	—	28	15	174	171	160.91	87.72	124.64
TOTAL	5	4	6	5	131	102	97	96	4	4	71	72	61	46	8	2	13	9	396	340	3,101	3,186	127.70	106.72	117.07
ASIATIC																									
Location	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	3	59	62	135.59	48.39	90.91
Hercules	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	31	19	64.52	52.63	60.00
Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	20	—	150.00	88.24
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	2	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	10	7	104	101	96.15	69.31	82.93
EURAFRICAN																									
Location	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	41	40	48.78	50.00	49.38
Hercules	—	1	—	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	6	5	36	24	166.67	208.33	183.33
Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	1	—	—	4	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	8	8	77	64	103.90	125.00	113.42
ALL NON-EUROPEANS																									
Location	2	2	4	3	79	53	63	53	4	3	57	63	22	21	8	2	5	4	244	204	1,662	1,687	146.81	120.92	133.77
Hercules	3	2	2	1	54	49	40	46	2	1	11	9	24	17	1	2	5	5	142	132	1,432	1,473	99.16	89.61	94.32
Town	—	1	—	1	3	1	1	5	—	1	3	—	18	10	—	—	3	—	28	19	188	191	148.94	99.42	124.01
TOTAL	5	5	6	5	136	103	104	104	6	5	71	72	64	48	9	4	13	9	414	355	3,282	3,351	126.11	105.97	115.94

Table No. 9
NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES: LOCAL CASES: ALL RACES: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959

	0-1 Year		1-5 Years		5-10 Years		10-20 Years		20-40 Years		Over 40 Years		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
EUROPEANS:														
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	4	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	13	15	23	22	7	13	1	1	—	—	44	51
Diphtheria	—	2	3	1	2	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	6	7
Poliomyelitis	—	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	9
Tuberculosis	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	3	4	—	5	—	21	12
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Lethargic Encephalitis	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	3	3
NON-EUROPEANS:														
Typhoid Fever	—	—	4	1	3	2	3	—	9	2	—	—	21	5
Diphtheria	3	—	9	12	12	17	7	8	1	4	—	—	32	41
Tuberculosis	6	6	35	39	17	11	16	19	100	60	87	33	261	168
Poliomyelitis	—	—	4	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	3
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	1
Lethargic Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Trachoma	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2

Table No. 10
NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES: IMPORTED CASES: ALL RACES: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959

	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	—	—	—	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	—	1	8	6
Malaria Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	11	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Diphtheria Fever	—	—	5	4	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Poliomyelitis Fever	—	—	3	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	3
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	8
Lethargic Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
NON-EUROPEANS:														
Typhoid Fever	1	1	—	2	9	8	22	19	17	7	8	—	57	37
Malaria Fever	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
Diphtheria	1	1	12	12	10	13	1	1	—	2	1	—	25	29
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis	2	—	7	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	4
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	4	—
Tuberculosis	4	2	14	13	8	10	18	31	58	46	45	14	147	11
Lethargic Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 12

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1959

		Typhoid Fever	Malaria Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria Fever	Leprosy Fever	Erysipelas Fever	Polio-myelitis	Infective Encephalitis	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	Tuberculosis	Puerperal Fever	Trachoma
January—													
European	Resident	—	—	8	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
	Imported	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	7	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	35	—	—
	Imported	13	1	—	6	—	1	3	—	2	51	—	—
February—													
European	Resident	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	1	—	4	—	—
	Imported	2	3	2	3	—	1	4	—	—	4	—	—
Non-European	Resident	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
	Imported	14	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	36	—	—
March—													
European	Resident	—	—	9	1	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	—
	Imported	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—
Non-European	Resident	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
	Imported	17	2	—	9	—	—	2	—	—	24	—	—
April—													
European	Resident	—	—	11	3	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
	Imported	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Non-European	Resident	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—
	Imported	11	—	—	11	—	—	1	—	—	17	—	—
May—													
European	Resident	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Imported	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Non-European	Resident	2	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	—	30	—	—
	Imported	6	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	16	—	—
June—													
European	Resident	2	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
	Imported	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	4	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	38	—	—
	Imported	6	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	—
July—													
European	Resident	1	—	11	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Imported	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
	Imported	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
August—													
European	Resident	1	—	12	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Imported	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Non-European	Resident	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	40	—	—
	Imported	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	—
September—													
European	Resident	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	—	—
	Imported	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Non-European	Resident	1	—	—	7	1	—	—	2	3	43	—	—
	Imported	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	20	—	—
October—													
European	Resident	—	—	10	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	—	—
	Imported	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—
Non-European	Resident	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
	Imported	4	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	20	—	—
November—													
European	Resident	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Imported	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—
Non-European	Resident	2	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	44	—	—
	Imported	14	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	18	—	—
December—													
European	Resident	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Imported	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—
Non-European	Resident	1	—	—	10	—	—	4	—	—	38	—	2
	Imported	4	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	17	—	—



STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

SES EN VYFTIGSTE
JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/59

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Inleidingsbrief

EDELAGBARE BURGEMEESTER,

en LEDE VAN DIE STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA.

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

Ek is baie bly om te kan berig dat gesondheidstoestande dwarsdeur die jaar bevredigend was.

Die geboortesifer onder Blankes is effens laer en die onder Nieblankes is byna dieselfde.

Die sterftesyfer onder Blankes is effens hoër; dit het van 6.70 na 6.84 gestyg. Vir alle Nieblankes is die sterftesyfer ietwat laer; dit het van 10.42 na 10.11 gedaal.

Daar is feitlik geen verandering nie in die Kindersterftesyfer van die Blankes en Nieblankes, wat verlede jaar alreeds laag was.

Hartkwale neem ongelukkig elke jaar toe. Vanjaar het die totale aantal sterftes as gevolg van hierdie siekte vir persone bo 5 jaar van 248 tot 329 gestyg. Onder die Blankes is dit steeds verreweg die grootste doodsoorsaak, veral weens die toename in die voorkoms van kroonaartrombose. Soos in my vorige verslag aangedui is, is ons nog nie seker wat die belangrikste oorsake van kroonaarsiekte is nie, maar ons weet dat dit veel meer onder die hoër-inkomstegroep voorkom. Ons weet dat die voorkoms onder die werkende klas Blankes veel laer is en dit blyk nog duideliker wanneer ons na die sterftes aan hartkwale onder Nieblankes kyk, wat in werklikheid van 106 tot 97 gedaal het, met feitlik geen gevalle van kroonaarsiekte nie.

Kanker is die volgende grootste doder onder Blankes, hoewel daar vanjaar 'n klein afname was; die aantal sterfgevälle het van 120 tot 111 gedaal.

Gedurende die loop van die jaar het ek voorgestel dat die Afdeling toegelaat moet word om 'n kliniek vir die opsporing van vroeë kanker te stig, maar dit is agterweë gehou, in afwagting van die bevindings van die Borckenhagen-kommissie wat onder andere op die gesondheidsdienste van die Staat, die Provinsie en Plaaslike Owerhede ingaan. Dit skyn 'n groot jammerte te wees dat ons nie so 'n kliniek kon begin het nie, omdat baie mense jaarliks aan kanker sterf wat genees kon gewees het as die diagnose van die siekte vroeg gedoen was. In baie gevalle is vroeë diagnose heel eenvoudig. Daar word egter gehoop dat, sodra die Kommissie se verslag afgehandel is, daar so 'n kliniek gestig sal word.

Ek is baie bly om te konstateer dat sterfgevälle as gevolg van motorongelukke verminder het, onder Blankes van 36 tot 17 en onder Nieblankes van 26 tot 16. Die meeste sterftes op die paaie is vermybaar en is toe te skrywe aan agtelosigheid, onbedagsaamheid en selfsugtigheid aan die kant van voertuigbestuurders. Daar kan nog veel meer gedoen word om padongelukke te voorkom.

Daar was 'n geringe toename in die aantal aanmeldings van plaaslike gevalle van Tuberkulose, sowel onder Blankes as Nieblankes. Hierdie siekte bly steeds die ernstigste van alle aansteeklike siektes.

Die Afdeling het 'n nuwe massa-miniatuur-radiografietoestel bekom, wat binnekort in werking gestel sal word. Dit sal ons in staat stel om baie meer gevalle op te spoor en daar kan verwag word dat die aantal plaaslike gevalle wat aangemeld word, aanstaande jaar sal toeneem.

Die behuisingstoestand is omtrent dieselfde as verlede jaar. Die beplanning van die nuwe skemas wat die Road beoog, is byna voltooi en die aanbou van 'n aantal ekonomiese huise vir Blankes behoort eerlank te begin.

Dit is ook interessant om te let op die groot vooruitgang wat gemaak is in die herbehuising van ons Bantoebevolking in die verskeie lokasies.

Die toename in ons moeder- en kindersorgdienste oor die afgelope jare was merkwaardig. Ek het dit onlangs met suster S. Heather bespreek. Sy was een van die eerste Gesondheids-besoekers wat die Stadsraad van Pretoria aangestel het en het in Desember 1943 met pensioen afgetree. Sy het op 1 Desember 1915 by die personeel aangesluit en vertel my dat die pos destyds etlike maande lank vakant was.

Dr. J. J. Boyd, wat die eerste voltydse Stadsgesondheidshoof van Pretoria was en van 1904 tot 1929 in daardie hoedanigheid gedien het, was met verlof weg toe suster Heather diens aanvaar het. Sy moes dus sonder die leiding van die Geneeskundige Gesondheidsbeampste begin. Destyds was haar vervoermiddel in die oggende 'n klein muilkarretjie wat deur 'n naturel gedryf is en in die namiddae 'n trapfiets. 'n Paar jaar later het sy 'n motorfiets gekry en uiteindelik 'n motorkar.

Sy het haar eerste kliniek in 'n leë winkel, Kerkstraat no .126 begin. Dit is tans 'n beboude sakegebied. Kort daarna is nog twee klinieke begin, een in die Bloedstraatse Skool en die ander by die Frederickstraatse Skool, Pretoria-Wes.

Dertien jaar lank was sy die enigste Gesondheidsbesoekster. Destyds was daar egter baie vrywillige werkers, meesal lede van die Kinderwylsynvereniging, sonder wie se hulp sy dit uiters moeilik sou gevind het om voort te gaan. Hierdie dames het die klinieke bygewoon en met die weeg van die babas gehelp. Ek onthou nog goed dat, toe ek in 1934 in Pretoria begin werk het, daar nog etlike van hierdie vrywillige werkers by die klinieke gehelp het. Namate die werk toegeneem het, het dit egter nodig geword om voltydse personeel in diens te neem.

Die eerste kliniek vir Nieblankes is in die kantoor van die Lokasiesuperintendent in Cowiestraat geopen. Cowiestraat was langsaan Marabastadlokasie, wat toe die enigste groot Bantoe-lokasie in Pretoria was en wat sedertdien heeltemal gesloop is nadat die inwoners na die moderne Bantoe-dorp Atteridgeville oorgeplaas is. Nie ver van Marabastad af nie was daar die ander kleiner Bantulelokasie en kort daarna is die tweede Bantoe-kliniek daar bestig. Hierdie lokasie is egter ook verlede jaar gesloop en die inwoners is eweneens van nuwe huise voorsien, meesal in Atteridgeville. Tans is daar groot en goed toegeruste poliklinieke in al ons Bantoe-lokasies en daar is klinieke vir Bantoes, Asiate en Kleurlinge by die Kampong, Atteridgeville, Saulsville, Lady Selborne en Vlakfontein.

Vir Blankes is daar nie minder as 27 klinieke nie, wat dwarsdeur die stad versprei is.

Van hierdie klein begin en van die werk waaraan suster Heather van 1915 af so nou verbonde was, het hierdie diens aangegroei na dié waarvan volledige besonderhede in hierdie verslag gegee word, 'n diens wat destyds net een geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte en een gesondheidsbesoekster gehad het en wat nou nie minder nie as 11 voltydse geneeshere en 5 deeltydse geneeshere, 20 Blanke gesondheidsbesoeksters en 32 Nieblanke Verpleegsters tot sy beskikking het. Al die geneeshere is nie in Moeder- en Kindersorgdienste werksaam nie, maar van hulle is daar 4 byna voltyds en 2 deeltys met hierdie werk besig.

Ek is dankbaar jeens suster Heather vir hierdie kykie in die verlede.

Ek moet u Edelaagbare en Lede van die Stadsraad bedank vir die bystand wat aan my verleen is, en ek wil veral my waardering betuig vir die ondersteuning wat die Voorsitter, raadslid L. R. Bester, en die lede van die Gesondheidskomitee my gegee het.

Ook is ek dankbaar vir die hulp wat die publiek, asook Hoofde en Onderhoofde van ander Afdelings aan my verleen het. Graag boekstaaf ek my waardering van die heelhartige samewerking wat te alle tye van die Pers ontvang is. Hulle het publisiteit aan alle belangrike gesondheidsmaatreëls aan die Stad gegee en het op geen geringe wys gehelp om 'n goeie verhouding tussen die Afdeling en die publiek te skep, asook om talryke belangrike gesondheidsaangeleenthede onder die aandag van die publiek te bring.

Ek is innig dankbaar aan die lede van my eie personeel wat so getrou en ywerig saam met my gewerk het.

H. NELSON.

Stadsgesondheidshoof.

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 FRANCIS MATHAPO, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), R.S.H.
 ELAINE PUOANE, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), R.S.H.
 GRACE MALEBYE, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), R.S.H., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
 ISABEL PUOANE, Sert. Verloskunde.
 MARY MONTIEDI, Sert. Verloskunde.
 F. MAPHALLA, Sert. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg.).
 W. SOKO, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), R.S.H.
 A. N. N. MATLHOKO, Sert. Verloskunde.
 REBECCA SETLOGO, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
 M. T. RAMFOLO, Sert. Verloskunde.
 J. MOTSHABI, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
 C. F. MOCHE, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
 J. M. MOLOELE, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
 G. E. MAKGOLO, Sert. Verloskunde.
 E. DAU, Sert. Verloskunde.
 L. L. MASUABI, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), R.S.H., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
 J. R. MTOMBENI, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
 A. R. MUSHI, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).

NIEBLANKE VERPLEEGASSISTENTE

ALICE NKOSI.

NIEBLANKE KLINIEKHELPERS

JACOB MAHOLO.
 JOSEPH MONTIEDI.

DANIEL MARABA.
 HENRY SATHEKGE.

OPPASSERS VAN OPENBARE GEMAKKE

Agt Blankes.

Vier Nieblankes.

SKUTMEESTER

L. J. BOTHA.

OPSIGTER

P. J. YZEL.

STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

SES-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.)

	Gem. maks. C.	Gem. min. C.	Hoogste lesing van maks. C.	Laagste lesing van min. C.	Gem. relatiewe vogtigheid		Reënval mm.	Dae
					8 cm. %	2 cm. %		
1959:								
Januarie	27.3	15.1	30.5	20.1	73	53	191.4	15
Februarie	27.5	15.3	30.5	20.7	72	50	66.5	8
Maart	26.8	14.2	31.3	18.2	71	45	50.9	11
April	25.2	12.0	30.2	16.3	74	41	38.8	8
Mei	20.6	5.5	26.6	13.0	73	35	21.3	5
Junie.....	21.2	4.3	24.8	16.3	59	29	0.0	0
Julie.....	19.3	4.7	22.6	11.3	73	35	11.0	2
Augustus	21.3	4.4	26.9	14.3	55	22	0.0	0
September	25.0	8.5	31.3	17.0	41	25	11.5	2
Oktober	27.4	13.2	34.4	18.5	54	31	21.6	12
November	27.0	14.3	32.6	18.1	67	44	103.0	14
Desember	26.9	16.1	32.8	18.2	71	54	147.9	15

GROOTTE VAN MUNISIPALITIET

Pretoria en voorstede, met inbegrip van die Dorpsgrond, 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 WAARDES :31 DESEMBER 1959

Grond	£41,242,510
Geboue	£87,883,273
	<u>£129,125,783</u>

Die waarde van die onbelasbare grond en geboue was onderskeidelik £18,046,516 en £23,205,952—'n groototaal dus van:—

Grond	£59,289,026
Geboue	£111,089,225
	<u>£170,378,251</u>

Vir die onderhawige jaar het die belastingheffings 6d. in die £1 vir grond en 1½d. in die £1 vir geboue beloop.

BEVOLKING

Blankes	154,000
Bantoes	171,700
Asiate	7,000
Kleurlinge	6,500

Die bevolkingsyfers, behalwe dié vir die Bantoes, is volgens skatting op 31 Desember 1959 wat goedgegunstig verkry is van die Departement van Sensus en Statistiek aan wie ons dank verskuldig is vir die statistiek wat geredelik verskaf is wanneer daarom gevra is.

Die Bantoebevolking word op 171,700 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 gevalle wat elders tuis behoort.

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleur- linge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle Rasse
Bevolking	154,000	171,700	7,000	6,500	185,200	339,200
Geboortes	25.52	36.62	29.29	21.69	35.82	31.14
Sterftes	6.84	10.35	6.14	8.00	10.11	8.62
Kindersterftes per 1,000 le- wend geborenes	24.94	117.07	82.93	113.48	115.94	82.08
Persentasie buitenegtelike kinders tot lewend gebore- nes	1.27	41.90	0.49	12.77	40.00	25.59
Sterftes aan Tuberkulose (Pulmonêre) per 1,000 van bevolking	0.03	0.17	—	0.15	0.16	0.10
Sterftes aan Tuberkulose, alle soorte, per 1,000 van bevol- king	0.03	0.17	—	0.15	0.16	0.10

GEBORTES

Die in Pretoria geregistreerde geboortes gedurende die jaar (1958 s'n tussen hakies) is soos volg:—

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleur- linge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle Rasse
Plaaslikes	3,930 (4,018)	6,287 (6,098)	205 (228)	141 (116)	6,633 (6,442)	10,563 (10,460)
Waar moeders nie Pretoria- inwoners was nie	1,897 (1,665)	1,078 (1,385)	24 (29)	27 (22)	1,129 (1,436)	3,026 (3,101)
Buitenegtelike kinders (by plaaslikes inbegrepe)	50 (37)	2,634 (2,184)	1 (6)	18 (12)	2,653 (2,202)	2,703 (2,234)
Doodgeborenes	59 (50)	170 (170)	1 (2)	6 (2)	177 (174)	236 (224)

GEBORTESYFERS

Blankes	25.52	(26.56)
Bantoes	36.62	(36.58)
Asiate	29.29	(33.04)
Kleurlinge	21.69	(18.70)
Alle Nieblankes	35.82	(35.83)
Alle Rasse	31.14	(31.59)

Hierna volg die natuurlike aanwas, d.w.s. die getal waarmee die geboortes die sterftes oortref in verhouding tot die bevolking:—

Blankes	18.68	(19.86)
Asiate	23.15	(25.94)
Kleurlinge	13.69	(11.28)

Vir die Bantoes word die syfers nie aangegee nie omdat hul geboortebekendmakings baie onnaukeurig is.

STERFTES

(1958 s'n tussen hakies)

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleur- linge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle Rasse
Plaaslikes (alle ouderdomme)	1,053 (1,013)	1,777 (1,778)	43 (49)	52 (46)	1,872 (1,873)	2,925 (2,886)
Persone wat nie alhier woon- agtig was nie.....	569 (543)	968 (1,068)	8 (8)	33 (39)	1,009 (1,115)	1,578 (1,658)

Die „nie-plaaslike” sterftes het plaasgevind in:—

	Pretoriase en ander hospitale	Hosp. vir Sielsiektes	Inrigt. vir Me- laatses	Gevangenis	Besoekers
Blankes	508 (458)	52 (64)	— (1)	3 (4)	6 (16)
Nieblankes	902 (932)	14 (51)	16 (19)	55 (80)	21 (33)

STERFTESYFERS

Blankes	6.84	(6.70)
Bantoes	10.35	(10.66)
Asiate	6.14	(7.10)
Kleurlinge	8.00	(7.42)
Alle Nieblankes	10.11	(10.42)
Totaal Alle Rasse.....	8.62	(8.72)

KINDERSTERFTES

(1958 s'n tussen hakies).

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleur- linge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle Rasse
Plaaslikes	98 (99)	736 (692)	17 (11)	16 (15)	769 (718)	867 (817)
Van kinders wie se moeders vir bevalling na stad gekom het of wat dood is aan siekte waarvoor hulle hierheen ge- bring is.....	68 (83)	247 (252)	— (—)	2 (9)	249 (261)	317 (344)
	166 (182)	983 (944)	17 (11)	18 (24)	1,018 (978)	1,184 (1,160)

KINDERSTERFTESYFERS

Blankes	24.94	(24.64)
Bantoes	117.07	(113.48)
Alle Nieblankes	115.94	(111.46)
Alle Rasse	82.08	(78.11)

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	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
1959	24.94	117.07	115.94	82.08

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:—

	1959	1958
Wanvoeding	— (Verh. —)	1 (verh. 0.25)
Aangebore oorsake	9 (verh. 2.29)	11 (verh. 2.74)
Diarreesiektes	9 (verh. 2.29)	7 (verh. 1.74)
Lugpyp- en Longontsteking	8 (verh. 2.04)	13 (verh. 3.24)
Aansteeklike siektes	2 (verh. 0.51)	— (verh. —)
Ander oorsake	11 (verh. 2.79)	14 (verh. 3.48)
Vroeggeboorte	42 (verh. 10.69)	41 (verh. 10.20)
Geboortebesering	7 (verh. 1.78)	4 (verh. 1.00)
Atelektase	10 (verh. 2.54)	8 (verh. 1.99)
Totaal Blanke kindersterftes	<u>98</u>	<u>99</u>

Kindersterftes by Nieblankes is veroorsaak deur:—

	1959	1958
Aangebore oorsake	8	17
Diarreesiektes	233	200
Lugpyp- en Longontsteking	193	191
Aansteeklike Siektes	9	9
Tuberkulose (pulmonêre)	2	4
Ander oorsake	143	164
Vroeggeboorte	107	100
Geboortebesering	10	11
Wanvoeding	22	17
Atelektase	9	5
	<u>736</u>	<u>718</u>

Hierna verskyn die tabel met die getalle Nieblanke geboortes en kindersterftes gedurende die verslagjaar in die verskillende woongebiede vir Nieblankes:—

Bantoes:

Vlakfontein		Atteridgeville		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Ge-boortes	Sterf-tes	Ge-boortes	Sterf-tes	Ge-boortes	Sterf-tes	Ge-boortes	Sterf-tes
1,826	265	1,321	168	2,795	260	345	43

Asiate:

Asiatebuurt		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Ge-boortes	Sterf-tes	Ge-boortes	Sterf-tes	Ge-boortes	Sterf-tes
121	11	50	3	34	3

Kleurlinge:

Kleurling lokasie		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Ge-boortes	Sterf-tes	Ge-boortes	Sterf-tes	Ge-boortes	Sterf-tes
81	4	60	11	—	1

OORSAKE VAN DOOD TUSSEN 1 EN 5 JAAR VIR VERSKEIE RASSE

Blankes:

Agtien sterftes is onder dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken.

Bronchopneumonie	6
Ongeluk: Motorkar.....	4
Verdrinking.....	1
Gewas op die brein.....	1
Diarree en dermontsteking.....	1
Kinkhoes	1
Hartkwaal	2
Aleukemiese leukemie.....	1
Nierontsteking	1
	<hr/> 18

Bantoes:

Onder dié ouderdomsgroep is daar 421 sterftes opgeteken.

Tifoide	3
Kinkhoes	2
Difterie	4
Tuberkulose (pulmonêre).....	6
Tuberkulose sentrale senustelsel.....	3
Masels	4
Monstruositeit	1
Wanvoeding	42
Verswering van die long	1
Broncho-pneumonie en lugpypontsteking.....	109
Diarree en dermontsteking.....	158
Ongelukke: Vergiftiging	1
Ander	1
Verdrinking.....	1
Brandwonde	2
Val.....	1
Oorsaak onbekend of nie aangedui nie.....	73
Hartspierontsteking (chronies).....	1
Hartspierontsteking (nie rumatise nie).....	3
Pellagra	4
Meningitis (ander vorms).....	1

421

Asiate:

Daar is 3 sterftes in dié ouderdomsgroep opgeteken:—	
Broncho-pneumonie	3
	—

Kleurlinge:

Daar is 5 sterftes in dié ouderdomsgroep opgeteken:—	
Broncho-pneumonie	2
Diarree en dermontsteking.....	3
	—
	5
	—

VERNAAMSTE DOODOORSAKE BY PERSONE VAN 5 JAAR EN OUER

Die vernaamste oorsake was:

	Blankes		Nieblankes	
	1959	Jaarlikse Gem. vir 5 jaar	1959	Jaarlikse Gem. vir 5 jaar
Kanker	111	119.0	50	41.2
Hartkwaal	329	275.4	97	93.0
Lugpyp- en longontsteking (alle vorms).....	98	82.2	154	134.6
Influenta	—	0.6	1	1.4
Tifoïde	1	0.2	2	5.8
Tuberkulose (Pulmonêre).....	4	4.4	30	36.0
Tuberkulose (Miliêre).....	—	—	—	—
Suikersiekte	11	8.0	4	4.2
Beroerte.....	75	66.0	31	27.4
Siekte van die niere.....	36	43.2	17	19.4
Siekte van die slagare.....	36	33.8	10	12.0
Siekte van die lewer en galblaas.....	9	13.4	4	6.2
Siektes van swangerskap en kraamtydperk.....	—	1.0	4	4.0
Ouderdom	21	19.4	25	15.2
Selfmoord	21	16.8	5	4.4
Ongelukke	41	49.4	45	63.2
Ander aansteeklike	5	6.8	8	10.0
siektes	—	—	—	—
Ander oorsake.....	140	132.0	188	155.8

BESONDERHEDE VAN DOODOORSAKE: 5 JAAR EN OUER

(Syfers vir 1958 verskyn tussen hakies).

1. KANKER.

Blankes: 111. Sterftesyfer 0.72 per 1,000 bevolking.

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:—

Mond- en keelholte.....	6 (6)
Ander verteringsorgane en buikvlies.....	11 (7)
Asemhalingsweë (long).....	13 (18)
Baarmoeder	2 (10)
Ander vroulike geslagsorgane.....	1 (—)
Bors	16 (10)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane.....	7 (7)
Brein en ander dele van die senustelsel.....	5 (5)
Nersderm	4 (4)
Bene	1 (2)
Ander en onaangeduide organe.....	9 (3)
Slukderm.....	1 (1)
Maag en duodenum.....	15 (19)
Lewer.....	7 (8)
Alvleeskliere	2 (7)
Strottehoof	1 (1)
Prostaat	5 (9)
Eierstokke	2 (2)
Vel	3 (—)

111 (120)

LEEFTYD BY AFSTERWE:

Onder:—

40 jaar.	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	bo 80	Totaal
12 (10)	10 (9)	23 (23)	25 (26)	26 (40)	15 (12)	111 (120)

Nieblankes:

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:—

Bantoes

Mond- en keelholte.....	1	(—)
Ander verteringsorgane en buikvlies.....	1	(2)
Long.....	3	(4)
Baarmoeder	7	(6)
Bors	—	(—)
Maag en Duodenum.....	2	(3)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane.....	2	(—)
Vel	—	(1)
Alveesklere	1	(—)
Bene	1	(—)
Ander en onaangeduide organe.....	1	(5)
Gewasse op die brein en van ander dele van senustelsel.....	3	(2)
Slukderm.....	4	(1)
Nersderm	1	(2)
Lewer.....	16	(13)
Prostaat	1	(1)

Asiate:

Mondholte	—	(—)
Verteringsorgane en buikvlies.....	—	(—)
Lugweë	—	(1)
Maag en Duodenum.....	—	(—)
Prostaat	—	(—)

Kleurlinge:

Slukderm.....	1	(—)
Lewer.....	1	(1)
Bene	—	(—)
Baarmoeder	—	(1)
Lugweë	—	(—)
Maag en Duodenum.....	2	(—)
Alveesklier.....	—	(—)
Ander en onaangeduide organe.....	1	(—)
Bors	1	(—)

50 (43)**2. HARTKWALE:**

Sterftesyfer per 1,000 blanke bevolking: 2.14 (1.64).

Blankes 329 (248).

Nieblankes 97 (106).

[Bantoes 80 (90), Asiate 9 (11) Kleurlinge 8 (5).]

3. LUGPYP- EN LONGONTSTEKING:

Blankes 98 (88).

Nieblankes 154 (192).

[Bantoes 145 (180), Asiate 4 (4), Kleurlinge 5 (8).]

4. INFLUENZA:

Blankes — (1).

Nieblankes 1 (1).

[Bantoes 1 (—), Kleurlinge — (1).]

5. TIFOÏDE:

Blankes 1 (—).

Nieblankes 2 (3).

[Bantoes 2 (3).]

6. TUBERKULOSE (PULMONÊRE):

Blankes 4 (5).

Nieblankes 30 (36).

[Bantoes 29 (33), Kleurlinge 1 (2), Asiate — (1).]

7. SUIKERSIEKTE:

Blankes 11 (5).

Nieblankes 4 (2).

[Bantoes 1 (2), Asiate 2 (—), Kleurlinge 1 (—).]

8. BEROERTE:

Blankes 74 (68).
 Nieblankes 31 (36).
 [Bantoes 25 (33), Asiate 2 (—), Kleurlinge 4 (3).]

9. SIEKTE VAN DIE NIERE:

Blankes 36 (38).
 Nieblankes 17 (30).
 [Bantoes 15 (26), Asiate 1 (1), Kleurlinge 1 (3).]

10. SIEKTE VAN DIE SLAGARE:

Blankes 36 (61).
 Nieblankes 10 (8).
 [Bantoes 9 (6), Asiate 1 (1), Kleurlinge — (1).]

11. SIEKTE VAN DIE LEWER EN GALBLAAS:

Blankes 9 (13).
 Nieblankes 4 (6).
 [Bantoes 3 (4), Kleurlinge — (2), Asiate 1 (—).]

12. SIEKTES VAN SWANGERSKAP EN DIE KRAAMTYDPERK:

Blankes — (3).
 Nieblankes 4 (3).
 [Bantoes 4 (3), Kleurlinge — (—).]

13. OUDERDOM:

Blankes 21 (26).
 Nieblankes 25 (17).
 [Bantoes 25 (15), Asiate — (2), Kleurlinge — (—).]

14. SELFMOORD:

Blankes 21 (21).
 Nieblankes 5 (4).
 [Bantoes 5 (3), Asiate — (1).]

15. MOORD:

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge
Per vuurwapens	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)
Per sny- of steekvoorwerpe.....	1 (2)	15 (11)	— (—)	— (—)
Per ander aangeduide middels.....	2 (1)	5 (7)	— (1)	2 (—)

16. ONGELUKKE:

Blankes 42 (60).
 Nieblankes 45 (64).
 [Bantoes 44 (60), Asiate 1 (2), Kleurlinge — (2).]

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge
Op spoorweë.....	— (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per motor, padvoertuie (buiten motorfietse) ..	17 (36)	16 (26)	— (2)	— (—)
„ motorfietse	10 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ giftige diere.....	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ trapfietse	3 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Padvoertuie (nie motor nie).....	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Per brandwonde (nie verwoestende brande nie)	— (1)	2 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
„ werktuiglike verstikking.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ verdrinking.....	1 (—)	4 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ val.....	4 (4)	4 (3)	— (—)	— (—)
„ verwoestende brand.....	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
„ narkosemiddels	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ gifgasse	1 (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
„ sny- of steekvoorwerpe.....	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ vergiftiging (nie met gas nie).....	1 (—)	2 (—)	1 (—)	— (—)
„ masjinerie	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
„ vuurwapens	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (2)
„ elektriese stroom.....	1 (4)	1 (3)	— (—)	— (—)
Ander en onaangeduide ongelukke.....	2 (11)	12 (23)	— (—)	— (—)
Deur weerlig	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	41 (60)	44 (60)	1 (2)	— (2)

BESONDERHEDE VAN AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES WAT GEDURENDE DIE JAAR AANGEMELD IS

Alle syfers vir verlede jaar (1 Januarie tot 31 Desember 1958) verskyn tussen hakies. Tabelle wat gebiedsverspreiding, ouderdom, voorkoms en seisoenverspreiding aandui, verskyn aan die end van die verslag.

Lees dié verslag saam met die gedeelte oor die Afsonderingshospitaal.

TIFOÏDE:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle.....	6 (11)	26 (29)	32 (40)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	12 (19)	91 (75)	103 (94)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle.....	1 (—)	7 (1)	8 (1)
Aantastingsyfer per 100,000 by plaaslike gevalle.....	3.8	14.03	9.4

Plaaslike gevalle:

Al die Nieblanke gevalle was Bantoes. Van die opgetekende 8 sterfgevallen, was 1 'n Blanke en 7 Bantoes. Nege-en-twintig pasiënte (6 Blankes en 23 Bantoes) is na die Afsonderingshospitaal verwyder. Een, 'n Bantoe, is in die Militêre Hospitaal te Voortrekkerhoogte opgeneem, terwyl 2 Bantoes afgesonder en behandel is in die afsonderingsafdeling van die Weskoppieshospitaal vir Sielsiektes, alwaar hulle pasiënte was.

Geen sekondêre besmettings of deur melk veroorsaakte uitbrekings is geboekstaaf nie.

Gedurende nasporings is 19 (2 Blankes en 17 Nieblankes) verdagtes getoets vir die moontlike draerstadium. Die verslag oor bloedmonsters van 2 was Vi (+) maar daar is geen ingewandsbasille by later ontlastings- en urientoetse opgespoor nie.

Die afname by Blankes was aansienlik.

Toetse i.v.m. die draerstadium van tifoïde:

	Persone getoets vir Vi	Bloed Vi- positief bevind	Ontlasting en urien positief bevind
Tifoïde-toetsing	19 (32)	2 (2)	— (—)
Moontlike melkerywerkers.....	340 (316)	34 (35)	— (2)
Ander voedselhanteerders.....	105 (56)	7 (6)	2 (—)

Tifoïde-draerkamp:

Die Gesondheidsafdeling ondersoek gereeld die Blanke en Nieblanke melkerywerkers, werknemers by die munisipale waterwerke, en ander Nieblankes wat met voedsel werk (hoofsaaklik werknemers van die roomysbedryf en diegene wat melk vir die skoolvoedingskemas hanteer) en persone wat met 'n tifoïde-geval in aanraking was, met die oog op 'n moontlike draerstadium. Manlike Nieblankes 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 uitwerpsel en urien verder getoets.

Getal inwoners in die tifoïde-draerkamp op 1 Januarie 1959.....	13
Getal gedurende die jaar opgeneem.....	17
	—
	30
Getal gedurende die jaar ontslaan	20
	—
Nog in kamp of 31 Desember 1959.....	10
	—

Ingevoerde gevalle:

Van die ingevoerde gevalle, was 5 (2 Blankes en 3 Bantoes) Pretoria-inwoners wat die siekte buite die Pretoriase Munisipale gebied opgedoen het. Die orige 10 Blankes, 2 Kleurlinge en 86 Bantoes is regstreeks van buite die munisipale gebied af in die hospitaal opgeneem.

SKARLAKENKOORS:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle.....	95 (119)	— (—)	95 (119)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	4 (5)	— (—)	4 (5)

Plaaslike gevalle:

Twee van die gevalle was volwassenes, 54 skoliere en 39 voorskoolse kinders. Agt is na die Afsonderingshospitaal verwyder, en 87 is tuis afgesonder en behandel. Daar was 7 sekondêre gevalle wat almal voorgekom het in wonings alwaar daar kort tevore gevalle aangemeld is. Die siekte bly besonder lig van aard en komplikasies was seldsaam.

DIFTERIE:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle.....	13 (18)	73 (63)	86 (81)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	20 (27)	54 (49)	74 (76)
Sterfte onder plaaslike gevalle	— (—)	6 (4)	6 (4)
Aantastingsyfer per 100,000 by plaaslike gevalle.....	8.4	39.4	25.3

Plaaslike gevalle:

Die Nieblanke gevalle was 1 Kleurling en 72 Bantoes. Ses Bantoes is oorlede. Hulle was nooit geïmmuniseer nie. Tien van die gevalle was volwassenes, 29 skoliere en 47 voorskoolse kinders. Vyf-en-tagtig van die gevalle is in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem en 1 is tuis oorlede toe die siekte eers ontdek en aangemeld is. Daar was 5 sekondêre gevalle (almal Bantoes) wat almal afkomstig was uit huise waar daar kort tevore 'n geval aangemeld was.

Ses-en-twintig van die gevalle was nooit geïmmuniseer nie, maar 10 (3 Blankes en 8 Bantoes) is voorheen geïmmuniseer en 9 van hulle het dit in 'n baie ligte graad gehad. Een geïmmuniseerde geval was, in teenstelling met die verloop van die siekte by sulke persone, swaar aangetas, maar het herstel.

Die volgende tabel toon die aantal persone wat die afgelope 9 jaar teen difterie ingespuut is, asook die aantal gevalle wat die siekte gedurende dieselfde tydperk opgedoen het:—

	Blankes		Nieblankes	
	Geïmmun.	Getal gevalle	Geïmmun.	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
1959.....	1,452	13	1,410	73

L.W.—Die groot aantal 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 verkry het. In 1956 is daar in Vlakfontein 'n intensiewe immuniseringsveldtog op tou gesit, wat vir die groot aantal immuniserings by Nieblankes verantwoordelik was.

POLIOMIELITIS:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle.....	13 (14)	11 (8)	24 (22)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	13 (26)	16 (7)	29 (33)
Sterftes by plaaslike gevalle.	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Aantastingsyfer by plaaslike gevalle per 100,000.....	8.4	5.9	7.07

Plaaslike gevalle:

Die siekte se voorkomssyfer bly laag soos in 1958. Voorlopige reëlings is getref om soveel skoliere as moontlik teen Poliomiëlitis te laat immuniseer en hopelik sal die inspuittings vroeg in Maart 1960 begin.

Voorskoolse kinders word nog steeds die ergste getref. Daar was 2 (4) volwassenes, 7 (6) skoliere en 15 (12) voorskoolse kinders soos uit die volgende tabel blyk:—

	0-1 jaar	1-5 jaar	6-10 jaar	11-15 jaar	16-20 jaar	21 jaar en ouer	Totaal
Manlikes	—	7	4	—	—	1	12
Vroulikes	1	7	2	1	1	—	12
TOTAAL	1	14	6	1	1	1	24

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 24 gevalle het 17 (8 Blankes, 1 Asiaat en 8 Bantoes) verskillende grade van verlamming opgedoen en 2 (Blankes) het slegs spierverswakking (parese) ondervind. Sewe van die gevalle het geen verlamming of parese hoegenaamd gehad nie. Een Bantoe wat verlamming ontwikkel het, is sedertdien weens ander oorsake oorlede.

Na verwagting sal daar uit al die gevalle net 11 (7 Blankes, 1 Asiaat en 3 Bantoes) die een of ander graad van verlamming oorhou. Die mate van die verlamming van die 11 gevalle is soos volg:—

Albei bene.....	2
Albei bene en 1 arm.....	2
Albei arms en 1 been.....	1
Een been.....	4
Albei arms.....	1
Een been en 1 arm.....	1
	<hr/> 11 <hr/>

In sewe van die elf gevalle se toestand was die verbetering aanmerklik.

Aan die einde van 1959 is daar 'n opname gemaak van die pasiënte wat gedurende die 4 jaar 1956/1959 verlamming opgedoen het en bevind dat 45 (20.5%) uit die 121 gevalle die een of ander graad van verlamming oorgehou het ten opsigte waarvan die hoop op verdere verbetering maar skraal is.

MENINGOKOKKALE MENINGITIS:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	3 (3)	4 (3)	7 (6)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	9 (8)	6 (4)	15 (12)

Die plaaslike Nieblanke gevalle was 1 Kleurling en 3 Bantoes. Een van die Blankes is oorlede. Dit was 'n seuntjie van 5 maande. Almal is in die hospitaal behandel.

Van die ingevoerde gevalle was een 'n plaaslike inwoner wat buite die munisipale gebied siek geword het. Die orige pasiënte is direk van buite Pretoria af, in die hospitaal opgeneem.

ANDER AANGEMELDE AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES:

	Plaaslik		Ingevoer	
	Blankes	Nieblankes	Blankes	Nieblankes
Enkefalitis	6	2	2	1
Belroos	2	—	1	1
Malaria	—	—	13	3
Melaatsheid.....	—	1	—	—
Trachoom	—	2	—	—

INENTING TEEN POKKIES:

By die munisipale klinieke is daar gedurende die jaar 2,023 (1,371) Blankes en 4,101 (1,089) Nieblankes ingeënt, besonderhede waarvan hierna verskyn:—

BLANKES:

Ouderdomsgroep	Eerste inenting		Herinenting		Totaal
	Manlik	Vroulik	Manlik	Vroulik	
0-13 maande	450	459	27	22	958
13 maande tot 6 jaar.....	372	335	39	31	777
Skoliere	88	105	47	40	280
Volwassenes	1	1	2	11	15
Totaal	911	900	115	104	2,023

NIEBLANKES:

Ouderdomsgroep	Eerste inenting		Herinenting		Totaal
	Manlik	Vroulik	Manlik	Vroulik	
0-13 maande.....	1,886	1,929	25	16	3,856
13 maande tot 6 jaar.....	82	120	5	4	211
Skoliere	13	16	—	—	29
Volwassenes	3	2	—	—	5
Totaal	1,984	2,067	30	20	4,101

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 Nieblanke-afdeling geskei is, kan 50 pasiënte huisves terwyl die Nieblanke-sale 40 beddens bevat. Daar is nie afsonderlike huisvesting vir Asiate- of Kleurlingpasiënte nie, maar waar moontlik word hulle in private enkel of dubbelbedsale verpleeg.

Die personeel van die Nieblanke-afdeling bestaan uitsluitlik uit Bantoeverpleegsters behalwe nou en dan 'n Kleurlingverpleegster wat opleiding in die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal ondergaan.

Geldelike Reëlings:

Die Pretoriase Hospitaalraad voorsien al die verplegingspersoneel, aptekersbenodigdhede, X-straalfasiliteite, 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 Beampptes 'n dag-en-nag-raadplegingsdiens vir aansteeklike siektes voorsien, wat veral deur die personeel van die Ongevalle- en Opname-afdelings van die Algemene Hospitaal gebruik en waardeer word.

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 tydens epidemies.

Ambulansreelings:

Die Pretoriase Stadsraad voorsien sy eie ambulansdiens vir aansteeklike siektes. Dieselfde geld vir die Gesondheidsraad vir Buitestedelike Gebiede, terwyl ander plaaslike owerhede hul pasiënte per trein, huurmotor of ambulans instuur, soos omstandighede dit vereis.

AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES: HOSPITAALSTATISTIEK

L.W.—Vergelykende syfers word tussen hakies aangegee en het betrekking op die twaalfmaande-periode van 1 Januarie 1958 tot 31 Desember 1958.

Totale opnames:

Agthonderd agt-en-sestig (805) pasiënte van wie 259 (361) Blankes en 609 (444) Nieblankes was, is opgeneem.

Die gebiedsverspreiding is:—

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	145 (218)	114 (143)
Nieblankes	302 (225)	307 (219)

AKUTE ANTERO-POLIOMIELITIS:

Daar is vandeessjaar minder gevalle opgeneem as verlede jaar. Van die 52 (57) pasiënte was 26 (43) Blankes en 26 (14) Nieblankes.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	13 (14)	13 (29)
Nieblankes	14 (8)	12 (6)

Tyd van voorkoms van alle Gevalle:

Jan.	Feb.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
7 (14)	9 (8)	5 (10)	4 (1)	5 (1)	3 (0)	1 (1)	2 (5)	2 (0)	4 (3)	3 (3)	7 (11)

Finale Uitslae:**Blankes:**

Van die 26 pasiënte is 13 volkome herstel uit die hospitaal ontslaan. Van die orige 13 is 3 in die kunslong behandel. Een seun van 10 jaar het aan Polio-enkefalitis gesterwe terwyl hy nog in die kunslong was. Die ander twee, 'n seuntjie van 11 en 'n dogtertjie van 4 het onderskeidelik 125 en 18 dae in die kunslong deurgebrind, en is, saam met die orige 10, na die Ortopediese Hospitaal vir verdere behandeling oorgeplaas.

Nieblankes:

Van die 26 pasiënte is 16 sonder oorblywende verlamming ontslaan terwyl 9 vir verdere ortopediese behandeling oorgeplaas is. Daar was een sterfgeval, naamlik 'n Nieblanke kind.

Geval-sterftesyfers:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	0% (7.14%)	7.79% (0%)
Nieblankes	0% (0%)	8.33% (0%)

DIFTERIE:

Die voorkoms onder Blankes sowel as Nieblankes stem baie ooreen met verlede jaar.

Honderd-vyf-en-vyftig (152) pasiënte is in die loop van die jaar opgeneem, van wie 31 (43) Blankes en 124 (109) Nieblankes was.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	11 (17)	20 (26)
Nieblankes	72 (63)	52 (46)

Van die pasiënte wat opgeneem is, was 52.26% kinders van vyf jaar en jonger.

Blankes:

Van die plaaslike gevalle is nie een dood nie, maar daar was 3 sterfgevallen onder die ingevoerde gevalle. Een plaaslike geval en vier ander het „bulnek“-aanvalle gehad, van wie twee oorlede is. By 3 van die ingevoerde gevalle is 'n lugpyp-insnyding uitgevoer, van wie een oorlede is.

Nieblankes:

Van die plaaslike 72 gevalle is 6 oorlede en van hulle het 3 „bulnek“-aanvalle gehad—een van laasgenoemde gevalle het herstel. Van die 52 gevalle van buite af, is 14 oorlede. Onder hierdie gevalle het 9 „bulnek“-aanvalle gehad, twee van wie herstel het. Op 2 ingevoerde gevalle is lugpypinsnydings uitgevoer—een van hulle is oorlede.

Tyd van voorkoms:

Jan.	Feb.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
12 (22)	16 (22)	22 (19)	24 (15)	11 (22)	6 (13)	13 (14)	8 (4)	7 (5)	10 (7)	10 (6)	16 (3)

Van die verspreiding onder Nieblankes in die Pretoriase lokasies het Vlakfontein die hoogste syfer gehad met 43 gevalle, Lady Selborne 13, Atteridgeville 9, Kleurlinglokaasie 1 en Asiatebuurt 0.

Geval-sterftesyfers:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	0% (0%)	15 % (7.69%)
Nieblankes	8.33% (4.76%)	26.92 % (23.9%)

TIFOIDE:

Die totale aantal behandelde gevalle was 123 (120) van wie 19 (31) Blankes was en 104 (89) Nieblankes.

Daar was een sterfgeval, 'n middeljarige Blanke man. Aanvanklik het sy siekte die simptome en tekens vertoon van akute nierontsteking wat spoedig 'n ander prentjie vertoon het, naamlik van leweraandoening. Hy is met ernstige geelsug opgeneem en het aan cholemie (gal in die bloed) beswyk.

Dertien Nieblankes is oorlede. 'n Volwasse vrou wat ses dae voor opname geboorte gegee het, is oorlede aan pulmonêre embolie. Een geval is oorlede aan ingewandsbloeding en twee na ingewandsperforasie. Daar was altesaam 4 gevalle van perforasie, van wie 2 snykundig behandel is, terwyl die ander twee konserwatief behandel is. Een pasiënt uit elke van hierdie twee groepe het beswyk. Daar het 5 gevalle voorgekom van psigose na tifoïde, van wie almal goed herstel het. Tifoïde in die vroeë stadiums is maklik geneesbaar, en al die pasiënte wat gesterf het, het na ons gekom toe die siekte al ver gevorder het.

Gebiedsverspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	7 (20)	12 (11)
Nieblankes	29 (35)	75 (54)

Tyd van voorkoms:

Jan.	Feb.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
16 (19)	14 (18)	21 (6)	13 (10)	11 (10)	6 (2)	5 (2)	3 (4)	3 (5)	11 (10)	12 (19)	8 (16)

Die verspreiding onder Nieblankes in Pretoria was: Vlakfontein 5, Lady Selborne 9, Atteridgeville 4, Saulsville 3, terwyl die orige 8 gevalle rond en bont deur die stad versprei was.

Geval-sterftesyfers:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	14.29% (0)	0 (0)
Nieblankes	2.89% (5.71%)	14.66% (1.85%)

SKARLAKENKOORS:

Dertien gevalle, almal Blankes, is opgeneem.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	9 (9)	4 (4)

Een kind is met skarlakenkoors en ernstige neusbloeding opgeneem en een met middeloor-ontsteking. Waar kinders wat opgeneem is, nie uit hotelle, skool- of ander koshuise afkomstig was nie, was dit gewoonlik uit huise waar omstandighede opname geregverdig het. 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 hulle 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	7 (3)	2 (1)
Nieblankes	77 (41)	77 (34)

Onder Blankes was daar geen sterfgevalle nie maar daar is 10 (11) Nieblankes dood, feitlik, almal binne 48 uur na opname.

Opmerking: Vir die hospitalisasie van tuberkulose-gevalle oor die algemeen, sien Tuberkulose gedeelte.

DUITSE MASELS:

Dertien Blankes en 2 Nieblankes is opgeneem. Van die plaaslike gevalle was 10 verpleegsters, 'n kind van 'n Bewaardoord en nog 'n kind wat die siekte in die hospitaal opgedoen het alwaar hy weens tuberkuleuse klierontsteking was. Die geval van buite Pretoria het ook die siekte in die hospitaal opgedoen, alwaar hy aanvanklik vir lewerontsteking opgeneem is.

Die Nieblanke geval was 'n leerlingverpleegster en die ander 'n huisbediende.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	12 (23)	1 (5)
Nieblankes	1 (0)	1 (0)

Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

MASELS:

In Pretoria is masels nie 'n aanmeldbare siekte nie, en die gevalle wat opgeneem is, is slegs 'n breukdeel van die aantal kinders wat werklik die siekte opgedoen het.

Altesaam 10 (86) Blankes en 69 (74) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	5 (61)	5 (25)
Nieblankes	44 (40)	25 (34)

Tyd van voorkoms:

Jan.	Feb.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
2 (5)	4 (5)	0 (0)	0 (3)	3 (5)	2 (4)	7 (18)	11 (21)	22 (43)	12 (37)	10 (15)	6 (4)

Geval-sterftesyfer:

Blankes	0 (3.48%)
Nieblankes	14.49% (9.46%)

KINKHOES:

Vyf-en-twintig (18) Blankes en 31 (28) Nieblankes is opgeneem. Tagtig persent was jonger as ses jaar.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	13 (13)	12 (5)
Nieblankes	19 (14)	14 (14)

Blankes:

Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie. Vier gevalle is van Bewaaroorde af opgeneem. In die meeste gevalle was die komplikasie long- en lugpyontsteking, maar twee kinders het blindedermoperasies ondergaan terwyl hulle kinkhoes gehad het; 'n ander het ernstige suikersiekte gehad; en nog een het aansteeklike lewerontsteking gehad as die primêre oorsaak vir opname in die hospitaal.

Nieblankes:

Vyf kinders is oorlede, twee van wie onder 'n jaar, en die ander in hul tweede, derde en vierde lewensjaar.

Geval-sterftesyfer:

Blankes	0 (0)
Nieblankes	16.13% (21.4%)

EPIDEMIESE PAROTITIS (PAMPOENTJIES):

Twee-en-twintig (9) Blanke en 1 (4) Nieblanke gevalle is opgeneem.

Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	21 (6)	1 (3)
Nieblankes	0 (3)	1 (1)

Blankes:

Van die 22 gevalle, het twee aan bybalontsteking en een aan enkefalitis gely; sewe was verpleegsters en nege kinders van Bewaaroorde afkomstig.

Nieblankes:

Net 'n kind is opgeneem wat aan rumatiesiese hartsiekte gely het en toe pampoentjies opgedoen het.

MENINGITIS: MENINGOKOKKALE EN ANDER Tipes:

Altesaam 17 gevalle is opgeneem, van wie 14 aan meningokokkale en drie aan pneumokokkale meningitis gely het.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	3 (4)	7 (4)
Nieblankes	4 (1)	3 (3)

Blankes:

'n Seun van 12 jaar het hardhorend geword binne 18 uur nadat hy deur die siekte aangetas is, en spoedig was hy stokdoof. Drie pasiënte het aan pneumokokkale meningitis gely. Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

Nieblankes:

Al sewe het aan meningokokkale meningitis gely. Een volwasse vrou is oorlede.

GESLAGSIEKTES:

Geen Blanke gevalle is opgeneem nie. 'n Nieblanke man is opgeneem na valse vertoë deur sy werknemer, maar sodra die omstandighede opgeklaar was, is hy ontslaan.

WATERPOKKIES:

Vyftien (14) Blankes en 21 (15) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	6 (10)	9 (4)
Nieblankes	10 (8)	11 (7)

Een Blanke en 1 Nieblanke het enkefalitis as komplikasie gehad. Die Blanke, 'n meisie van 14 jaar, het binne 'n uur na toelating gesterf. Verder was daar nie sterfgevalle nie.

ANDER OPNAMES:

Gevalle van melaatsheid word normaalweg opgeneem in die Staatsinrigting te Westfort, naby Pretoria, maar wanneer gevalle aldaar groot snykundige behandeling verg, word hulle in ons Munisipale Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem, soos gedurende die verslagjaar gebeur het in die geval van vier Nieblankes pasiënte.

Daarbenewens is opgeneem: 5 ongeïdentifiseerde besmettings, waarskynlik van virus-oorsprong (almal blankes), 5 gevalle van vulvovaginitis (3 Blankes en 2 Nieblankes), 1 Nieblanke geval met geboortebesmetting, 3 gevalle van belroos (2 Blankes en 1 Nieblanke) en 3 Blanke gevalle van encefalitis, van die laasgenoemde waarvan 'n Blanke vrou van 43 jaar oorlede is.

Elf Nieblankes moes as loseerders opgeneem word—almal borsbabas vir wie daar geen ander uitweg gevind kon word nie.

OBSERVASIEGEVALLE:

Ten opsigte van 50 (48) Blankes en 50 (14) Nieblankes wat vir observasie opgeneem is, is gevind dat hulle aan geen aansteeklike siekte ly nie. Meeste van hulle is na ons gestuur as moontlike Poliomiëlitis- of Difteriegevalle.

Daar is 1 Blanke en 4 Nieblankes oorlede. Die Blanke, 'n man van 39 jaar, is na ons gestuur as 'n moontlike geval van Tifoïde, maar hy is oorlede aan long- en lugpypontsteking met hartspierontsteking.

Interessantheidshalwe word die geval gemeld van 'n Blanke seun van 16 jaar wat so 'n ernstige asemhalingsobstruksie weens 'n stafilokokkale vlies ondervind het, dat daar 'n dringende lugpyp-snee uitvoer moes word. Later het hy stafilokokkale longontsteking ontwikkel, maar gelukkig herstel.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Blankes	29 (28)	21 (20)
Nieblankes	20 (11)	30 (10)

In die volgende tabel word die aantal behandelde gevalle, hul rasindeling en verspreiding opgesom:

Siekte	Blankes		Nieblankes	
	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede	Pretoria	Ander Gebiede
Akute Antero-poliomiëlitis.....	13 (14)	13 (29)	14 (8)	12 (6)
Difterie	11 (17)	20 (26)	72 (63)	52 (46)
Difteriedraers.....	0 (1)	0 (3)	0 (1)	0 (0)
Tifoïde	7 (20)	12 (11)	29 (35)	75 (54)
Skarlakenkoors	9 (9)	4 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Longtuberkulose	7 (3)	2 (1)	77 (41)	77 (34)
Masels	5 (61)	5 (25)	44 (40)	25 (34)
Duitse Masels.....	12 (23)	1 (5)	1 (0)	1 (0)
Kinkhoes	13 (13)	12 (5)	19 (14)	12 (14)
Pampoentjies	21 (6)	1 (3)	0 (3)	1 (1)
Meningitis—alle tipes.....	5 (8)	8 (6)	4 (1)	3 (3)
Waterpokkies	6 (10)	9 (4)	10 (8)	11 (7)
Geslagsiektes.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
Virusinfluenza.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Ander opnames	7 (5)	6 (1)	11 (0)	8 (10)
Observasiegevalle	29 (28)	21 (20)	20 (11)	30 (10)
Totale	145 (218)	114 (143)	302 (225)	307 (219)

Totale opnames: 868—'n toename van 63 bo verlede jaar se totaal, te wyte aan meer Nieblankes wat in hospitale opgeneem is. Die totale aantal Nieblanke opnames is groter as die aantal Blankes wat opgeneem is, soos ook die vorige jaar die geval was.

VENERIESE SIEKTES

Die merendeel van die klinieke vir veneriese siektes word in die Kliniekgebou vir Spesiale Siektes op die terrein van die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal gehou.

Dis 'n dubbelverdiepinggebou, waarvan die grondverdieping vir Blankes gebruik word, terwyl die eerste verdieping wat deur middel van 'n buitetrapp bereik word, uitsluitlik vir Nieblanke klinieke gebruik word. Wanneer daar nie klinieke vir veneriese siektes aan die gang is 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.

Die tabel hieronder toon die aantal gevalle aan wat die Kliniek in die loop van die jaar besoek het:

	Nuwe Gevalle		Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Sero-negatiewe Primêre Sifilis.....	0	0	0	0
Sero-positiewe Primêre Sifilis.....	1	0	6	0
Sekondêre Sifilis.....	0	0	0	0
Tersiêre Sifilis.....	0	0	0	0
Latente Sifilis.....	0	6	0	17
Neuro-sifilis.....	1	0	7	0
Aangebore Sifilis (onder 1 jaar).....	0	0	0	0
Aangebore Sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	0	0	0	0
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE	2	6	13	17
Gonorrée	15	6	105	22
Ulcus Molle	1	0	7	0
Veneriese gewasse.....	0	0	0	0
Nie-spesifieke urinebuisontsteking.....	5	0	21	0
Nie-veneries	7	201	12	213
GROOTTOTAAL	30	213	158	252

Die groot aantal gevalle van vroulike verdagte gevalle (201) wat geblyk het nie-veneries te wees, is toe te skryf aan die feit dat almal wat in Bewaarooorde of Weeshuise opgeneem word, aan roetineondersoeke en serologiese toetse onderwerp word. Daarbenewens ondergaan pasiënte in 'n tehuis vir ongehude moeders in Pretoria dieselfde toetse.

DIENSTE AAN NIEBLANKES:

Die klinieke vir Nieblankes word in Pretoria by verskeie sentrums gehou. Die hoofklinieke, verreweg die grootste, word, soos reeds verduidelik, by die Kliniek vir Spesiale Siektes op die Pretoriase Hospitaalsterrein gehou. Sessies word ook by die Poliklinieke in Vlakfontein en Atteridgeville gehou.

Die Sentrale Kliniek se personeel is dieselfde as dié vir die Blankes behalwe dat dit ook twee deeltydse Nieblanke helpers en 'n Nieblanke verpleegster insluit. Die Geneeskundige Beampte 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 Nieblankes in Pretoria, sowel as twee sentrums in die lokasies waar pasiënte hulle 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 Nieblankes 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 totdat hy genees is. As hy nie meer opdaag nie, is dit deur omstandighede en nie uit vrye keuse nie.

Die volgende tabelle gee die aantal pasiënte aan wat die onderskeie klinieke in die loop van die verslagjaar besoek het:—

SENTRALE OF HOOFKLINIEK

	Nuwe Gevalle		Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Sero-negatiewe Primêre Sifilis	65	3	310	16
Sero-positiewe Primêre Sifilis.....	189	17	762	74
Sekondêre Sifilis.....	106	126	413	529
Tersiêre Sifilis.....	20	3	111	44
Latente Sifilis.....	82	246	447	479
Neuro-sifilis.....	1	0	1	0
Aangebore Sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	0	3	0	8
Aangebore Sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	0	2	0	9
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE.....	463	400	2,044	1,159
Gonorrêe	905	29	4,121	136
G.C. Vulvo-vaginitis	0	0	0	0
Veneriese gewasse.....	14	0	53	5
Nie-spesifieke urinebuisontsteking.....	14	0	50	0
Nie-veneries	202	58	624	140
GROOTTOTAAL.....	1,235	486	4,852	1,440

	Mans	Vroue
Aantal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.....	46	4
Aantal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is.....	122	72
Aantal gevalle wat as ten volle genees ontslaan is.....	643	125

VLAKFONTEIN-POLIKLINIEK

DIAGNOSE:

	Nuwe Gevalle		Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Sero-negatiewe Primêre Sifilis.....	3	1	12	1
Sero-positiewe Primêre Sifilis.....	9	0	45	4
Sekondêre Sifilis.....	0	37	0	208
Tersiêre Sifilis.....	1	17	22	104
Latente Sifilis.....	15	206	89	412
Neuro-sifilis.....	0	0	0	0
Aangebore Sifilis (onder 1 jaar).....	0	0	3	0
Aangebore Sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	0	1	5	5
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE.....	28	262	176	734
Gonorrêe	43	10	182	50
Nie-veneries	9	8	24	31
GROOTTOTAAL.....	80	280	382	815

	Mans	Vroue
Aantal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.....	8	2
Aantal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is.....	13	17
Aantal gevalle wat as ten volle genees ontslaan is.....	23	17

ATTERIDGEVILLE-POLIKLINIEK

DIAGNOSE

	Nuwe Gevalle		Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Sero-negatiewe Primêre Sifilis.....	2	0	11	0
Sero-positiewe Primêre Sifilis.....	4	4	24	13
Sekondêre Sifilis.....	4	43	12	258
Tersiêre Sifilis.....	1	1	23	3
Latente Sifilis.....	4	193	48	418
Neuro-sifilis.....	0	0	0	0
Aangebore Sifilis (onder 1 jaar).....	2	4	14	13
Aangebore Sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	2	0	12	5
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE.....	19	245	154	710
Gonorrêe	31	4	289	15
Veneriese gewasse.....	1	0	1	0
Nie-veneriese	0	0	0	23
GROOTTOTAAL.....	51	249	444	748

	Mans	Vroue
Aantal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.....	0	0
Aantal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is.....	9	43
Aantal gevalle wat as ten volle genees ontslaan is.....	23	18

VOORGEBOORTELIKE SIFILISBEHANDELING:

Alle vroue wat die munisipale klinieke vir voorgeboortelike sorg besoek, word serologies getoets vir sifilis, en normaalweg word diegene wat dit nodig het, aldaar behandel, tensy spesiale omstandighede, hetsy diagnosties of andersins, dit vereis dat hulle na die kliniek vir veneriese siektes moet gaan.

Na die bevalling word hierdie gevalle en hulle babas by die kliniek vir veneriese siektes opgevolg.

Die tabel hieronder toon die aantal voorgeboortelike gevalle aan wat by die verskillende klinieke teen sifilis behandel is:—

	Maande van Swangerskap		
	1-3 maande	4-6 maande	7-9 maande
BLANKES:			
Aantal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	199	176	90
Aantal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was.....	1	3	1
Aantal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is.....	0	0	0
Aantal wat 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	1	3	1
Aantal wat 2de of 3de reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	0	0	0
NIEBLANKES:			
ATTERIDGEVILLEKLINIEK:			
Aantal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	214	927	468
Aantal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was.....	16	94	42
Aantal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is.....	2	22	6
Aantal wat 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	9	54	24
Aantal wat 2de of 3de reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	0	15	3
KAMPONGKLINIEK:			
Aantal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	290	692	647
Aantal wie se reaksie positief of twyfelagtig was.....	37	92	69
Aantal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is.....	2	2	4
Aantal wat 1ste reeks behandeling tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	22	56	46
Aantal wat 2de of 3de reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	0	0	1
VLAKFONTEINKLINIEK:			
Aantal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	223	1,410	345
Aantal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was.....	24	126	27
Aantal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is.....	3	26	5
Aantal wat 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	24	100	22
Aantal wat 2de of 3de reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	3	26	5

TUBERKULOSE

Die jaarverslag is aangepas by die van die ander groot stede in die Unie.

1. AANGIFTE:

Die nuwe aangifte vir die jaar 1959 beloop 612. Tabel "A" weerspieël die ontleding van die aangifte en die voorkoms per 1,000 lede van die bevolking. Ingevoerde gevalle beteken dié wat nie in die Pretoriase munisipale gebied woonagtig is nie.

TABEL A—AANMELDINGS VIR JAAR 1959

	Plaaslike Gevalle			Ingevoer			Plaaslik en Ingevoer			Voorkoms per 1 000 Lede Bevolking (net Plaaslik)		
	Gelag	Long- tuberkulose	Ander vorme	Alle vorme	Long- tuberkulose	Ander vorme	Alle vorme	Long- tuberkulose	Ander vorme	Alle vorme	Long- tuberkulose	Ander vorme
RAS												
	M	15	6	21	17	0	17	32	6	38	.097	.039
	V	10	2	12	8	0	8	18	2	20	.065	.013
Blank	Totaal	25	8	33	25	0	25	50	8	58	.162	.052
Kleurlinge												
	M	6	0	6	1	0	1	7	0	7	.923	0
	V	9	0	9	2	0	2	11	0	11	1.385	0
	Totaal	15	0	15	3	0	3	18	0	18	2.308	0
Asiate												
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	V	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	.284	0
	Totaal	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	.284	0
Bantoes												
	M	218	37	255	45	9	54	263	46	309	1.270	.216
	V	125	32	157	51	16	67	176	38	214	.728	.186
	Totaal	343	69	412	96	25	121	439	84	523	1.998	.402
Alle Nieblankes												
	M	224	37	261	46	9	55	270	46	316	1.21	.2
	V	136	32	168	54	6	60	190	38	228	.734	.173
	Totaal	360	69	429	100	15	115	460	84	544	1.944	.373
Alle Rasse												
	M	239	43	282	73	9	82	312	52	364	.705	.127
	V	146	34	180	62	6	68	208	40	248	.43	.1
	Totaal	385	77	462	135	15	140	520	92	602	1.135	.227

Tabel „B” illustreer op 'n vergelykende basis oor die jare 1947 tot 1959, die aangifte en voorkoms per 1,000 lede van die bevolking, blank en nieblank.

Tabel B

BLANKES — NUWE GEVALLE

	Plaastik				Ingevoer				Voorkoms per 1,000 lede Bevolking Plaastik				Bevolking
	Geslag		Ander Gevalle		Geslag		Ander Gevalle*		Geslag		Ander Gevalle		
	M	V	Long-T.B.	Ander Gevalle	M	V	Long-T.B.	Ander Gevalle	M	V	Long-T.B.	Ander Gevalle	
1947-1948	8	6	11	3	29	16	—	—	.075	.057	.104	.028	107,000
1948-1949	11	8	18	1	28	12	—	—	.094	.069	.155	.009	116,500
1949-1950	21	16	30	7	32	11	—	—	.159	.121	.227	.053	132,000
1950-1951	24	11	31	4	14	9	—	—	.186	.085	.24	.031	129,200
1951-1952	17	17	29	5	14	6	—	—	.127	.127	.217	.037	133,500
1952-1953	21	14	31	4	8	8	—	—	.154	.103	.228	.029	136,100
1953-1954	18	14	25	7	11	8	—	—	.129	.101	.179	.05	139,300
1954-1955	18	14	24	10	19	10	—	—	.127	.113	.169	.07	142,000
1956	13	13	21	5	9	10	—	—	.09	.09	.145	.034	145,500
1957	17	6	20	3	20	16	—	—	.114	.04	.135	.02	148,700
1958	24	12	28	8	21	4	—	—	.159	.079	.185	.053	151,300
*Geen data beskikbaar van vorige jaarverslae nite.													
1959	Long-T.B.		Ander Gevalle		Long-T.B.		Ander Gevalle		Long-T.B.		Ander Gevalle		Bevolking
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
	15	10	6	2	17	8	—	—	.087	.065	.039	.013	154,000

Tabel B

NIEBLANKES — NUWE GEVALLE

	Voorkoms per 1,000 lede Bevolking (net Plaaslik)						Bevolking
	Plaaslik				Long-T.B.		
	Manlik	Vroulik	Long-T.B.	Ander gevalle	Manlik	Vroulik	
1947-1948	42	40	73	9	.709	.669	59,500
1948-1949	46	30	66	10	.68	.443	67,700
1949-1950	101	67	143	25	.920	.69	110,000
1950-1951	143	84	191	36	1.457	.856	98,100
1951-1952	137	94	197	34	1.353	.929	101,100
1952-1953	110	63	151	22	1.074	.615	102,400
1953-1954	142	100	191	51	1.117	.786	103,800
1954-1955	140	105	209	36	1.297	.973	107,900
1956	194	131	235	90	1.34	.904	144,500
1957	264	160	329	95	1.614	.978	163,500
1958	293	171	354	110	1.629	.951	179,800
	Long-T.B.		Ander gevalle		Long-T.B.		Bevolking
	M	V	M	V	M	V	
1959	224	136	37	32	1.21	.734	185,200

Wanneer die voorkoms van Tuberkulose ondersoek word in die lig van die voorkoms volgens ouderdomsgroepe, is die beeld die soos uiteengesit word in Tabel „C”. Besonderhede vir die jare 1952-1959 word verstrekk.

Tabel C

BLANKES — VOORKOMS VAN TUBERKULOSE IN OUDERDOMSGROEPE EN % VAN TOTALE AANMELDINGS
OUDERDOMSGROEPE

	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-20		21-40		41 en ouer		Totaal
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
1952	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	14	12	15	8	V 23
1953	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	9	14	16	6	29 22
1954	1	—	3	—	3	1	—	3	6	10	16	8	39 22
1955	2	1	—	4	3	2	5	—	10	17	17	8	37 20
1956	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	1	3	13	26	6	22 23
1957	—	—	3	—	1	3	4	2	10	13	19	4	37 22
1958	—	—	2	3	3	2	3	1	11	4	26	6	45 16
1959	—	—	4	2	1	3	—	4	12	7	21	5	38 20
% van Totale Tuberkuloseaangifte 1959	0%		10%		7%		7%		32%		44%		

Tabel C

NIEBLANKES — GEVALLE IN OUDERDOMSGROEPE EN % VAN TOTALE AANMELDINGS
OUDERSOMSGROEPE

	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-20		21-40		41 en ouer		Totaal
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
1952	5	5	21	20	6	15	27	26	103	80	62	16	162
1953	4	4	18	14	10	6	14	16	82	58	67	18	116
1954	11	3	31	39	11	12	20	24	82	75	121	47	200
1955	11	7	37	33	24	17	21	36	98	93	133	41	227
1956	13	6	45	38	25	78	23	40	112	91	81	24	227
1957	12	2	36	47	24	25	28	28	119	102	134	34	238
1958	7	11	51	46	32	34	41	46	136	107	175	38	282
1959	10	8	49	52	25	21	34	50	158	106	132	47	284
% van Totale Tuberkulose-aangifte 1959	2%		14%		6%		13%		38%		26%		

Die verskillende vorme waarin Tuberkulose gedurende die jaar 1959 voorgekom het, verskyn in Tabel D.

TABEL D.

VERSKILLENDE VORME VAN TUBERKULOSE: PLAASLIK EN INGEVOER:
JAAR 1959

	Blank		Nieblank		Totaal
	Manlik	Vroulik	Manlik	Vroulik	
Pulmonêr (Long).....	32	18	270	190	510
Primêre Kompleks.....	—	2	21	17	40
Meningitis.....	—	—	3	3	6
Miliêr.....	—	—	10	5	15
Klier.....	3	—	12	8	23
Beengewrig.....	1	—	—	—	1
Buik.....	—	—	—	1	1
Rugwerwel.....	—	—	—	1	1
Peritonitis.....	—	—	—	1	1
Perikarditis.....	1	—	—	1	2
Brein.....	1	—	—	—	1
Vel.....	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAAL LONGTUBERKULOSE ..	32	18	270	190	510
TOTAAL ANDER GEVALLE	6	2	46	38	92
TOTAAL ALLE GEVALLE.....	38	20	316	228	602
Totaal alle gevalle in Hospitale opgeneem					362
Persentasie opname in hospitaal.					
Blankes en Nieblankes					60%

Dit is duidelik en verblydend dat, niteenstaande 'n meer uitgebreide veldtog om nuwe gevalle van tuberkulose op te spoor, daar 'n afname van die siekte by albei rasse gedurende 1959 blyk te wees.

By beide rasse word meeste gevalle gediagnoseer na die 20ste lewensjaar, naamlik onderskeidelik 32% en 38% vir Blankes en Nieblankes van alle nuwe aangifte. Mans is meer blootgestel as vroue in die verhouding 2:1, terwyl die groep onder 20 jaar die ouderdomsgroep 2-5 die swaarste getref word.

Longtuberkulose is verreweg die algemeenste vorm van tuberkulose. Ooreenkomstig die beleid is die grootste persentasie nuwe longtuberkuloseaangifte in hospitale opgeneem, naamlik 'n gemiddeld 60% van alle bekende Blanke en Nieblanke gevalle.

2. STERFGEVALLE:

Die sterftevoorkoms per 1,000 bevolkingslede vir die jaar 1959 is soos volg:—

Die ouderdom by afsterwe en die getal sterfgevalle weens ander vorme van Tuberkulose word uiteengesit in Tabel „F”

LONGTUBERKULOSE: STERFTES: 1959 (OUDERDOMSGROEPE)

	0-1		1-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-oor	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	5	—
Nieblankes	5	2	9	11	2	—	2	1	—	7	16	5	16	6	12	2	24	5
Totaal	5	2	9	11	2	—	2	1	—	7	17	6	18	7	12	2	29	5

NIE-LONGTUBERKULOSESTERFTE (PLAASLIK EN INGEVOER) ANDER VORME STERFGEVALLE

	Blankes		Nieblankes		Totaal
	Manlik	Vroulik	Manlik	Vroulik	
Meningitis	—	—	2	3	5
Buik	—	—	—	1	1
Miliër	—	—	4	1	5
Nier	—	—	1	—	1
Klier	—	—	—	1	1
Perikarditis	1	—	1	—	2
	—	—	1	—	1
Brein	1	—	1	—	2
Primêre kompleks	—	—	1	3	4
	—	—	1	—	1
	—	—	1	—	1
Onbekend	—	—	1	—	1
Trombose	2	—	2	—	2
	4	—	16	10	30

Die sterfte as 'n persentasie van persone wat aan Tuberkulose ly en onder ons toesig is, is soos volg:—

1958: Blankes 1.38% Nieblankes 3.11%
1959: Blankes 5.2% Nieblankes 8.1%.

Sien ook Tabel „G”

Die sterfte weens tuberkulose per 1,000 van die algemene bevolking is soos volg:—

TABEL G

	Sterfgevalle per 1,000 Bevolkingslede						
	Long-tuberkulose	Ander Vorme	Alle vorme				
	1959	1959	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Blankes	.032	.026	.049	.076	.061	.04	.058
Nieblankes	.540	.14	.649	.477	.422	.645	.68
Alle Rasse	.31	.095	.308	.276	.25	.369	.405

'n Ontleding van die stadium waarop die dood ingetree het, gestel teenoor die datum van aangifte, volg in Tabel „H”

TABEL H

Nuwe aanmeldings en Sterfgevalle gedurende 1956

Sterfgevalle voor ontvangs van aanmelding.

Plaaslik Blankes		Ingevoer Blankes		Plaaslik Nieblankes		Ingevoer Nieblankes	
M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
2	—	—	—	22	8	6	2

51% van Totale Sterfte.

Sterfgevalle binne 1 maand na aanmelding.

Plaaslik Blankes		Ingevoer Blankes		Plaaslik Nieblankes		Ingevoer Nieblankes	
M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
1	—	—	—	10	7	1	3

28% van Totale Sterfte.

Sterfgevallen binne 1 tot 3 maande na aanmelding.

Plaaslik Blankes		Ingevoer Blankes		Plaaslik Nieblankes		Ingevoer Nieblankes	
M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—

7% van Totale Sterfte.

Sterfgevallen binne 3 tot 6 maande na aanmelding.

Plaaslik Blankes		Ingevoer Blankes		Plaaslik Nieblankes		Ingevoer Nieblankes	
M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—

14% van Totale Sterfte.

Sterfte in 1959 van gevalle voor 1959 aangemeld

Blankes				Nieblankes				Totaal Blankes	Totaal Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslik	Ingevoer	Plaaslik	Ingevoer	Plaaslik	Ingevoer	Plaaslik	Ingevoer			
M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V			
4	1	—	1	29	13	11	2	6	55	61

Ongelukkig word 'n groot persentasie tuberkuloselyers nie aangemeld voordat hulle reeds uiterste gevalle is nie, terwyl 51% gevalle eers na die dood by die Afdeling aangemeld word. Onder bekende tuberkuloselyers het in 1959 die volgende sterfgevallen voorgekom:—

- (a) 28% binne een maand na aanmelding.
- (b) 7% binne drie maande na aanmelding.
- (c) 14% binne drie tot ses maande na aanmelding.

Die nuwe miniatuur-X-straalapparaat wat die Raad tans gebruik, tesame met fasiliteite om die toestroming na die stad by registrasie radiologies te kontroleer, soos die plan is, behoort te help om die sterftesyfer te verlaag.

3. OORD VAN AANMELDING:

Dit is duidelik dat die Raad se toringdiens die meeste gevalle van toring opspoor, naamlik 50% (Sien Tabel „I”).

TABEL I.—Oord van Aanmelding.

	Blankes		Nieblankes		Totaal	
	Plaaslik	Ingevoer	Plaaslik	Ingevoer	Plaaslik	Ingevoer
Volkshospitaal	1	—	103	30	104	30
Privaat	2	2	3	4	5	6
Afsonderingshospitaal	1	—	44	5	45	5
Tuberkuloseklinieke	24	14	226	53	250	67
Gevangenis	1	—	—	3	1	3
Gesondheidsafdeling Johan- burg	—	4	3	1	3	5
Yskor.....	1	—	1	1	2	1
Uniedepartement van Ge- sondheid.....	—	1	—	1	—	2
Weskoppieshospitaal	—	—	3	—	3	—
Ander oorde.....	—	3	3	6	3	9
	33	25	429	115	462	140

4. HOSPITALISASIE:

Die opname van nuwe en bekende tuberkulosegevalle in hospitale gedurende 1959, word in tabelle „J”, „K” en „L” weergegee terwyl die persentasie wat in hospitale opgeneem is, in Tabel „M” aangegee word.

Die persentasie Bantoes wat volgens beleid regstreeks in Tuberkulosehospitale opgeneem is, is hoog, te wete 69.2% plaaslike gevalle. Sien Tabelle „J”, „K”, „L” en „M”.

TABEL „J”.

HOSPITALISASIE

Nuwe gevalle van Longtuberkulose aangemeld gedurende die jaar:—

Plaaslik:	Blankes 33	Nieblankes 429
Ingevoer:	Blankes 25	Nieblankes 115
Totaal:	Blankes 58	Nieblankes 544

Bykomende ingevoerde gevalle wat in die Volkshospitaal opgeneem is: 148.

NUWE LONGTUBERKULOSEGEVALLE IN INRIGTINGS OPGENEEM VIR BEHANDELING

Inrigtings	BLANKES				NIEBLANKES				TOTAAL				TOTAAL	
	Plaastlik		Ingevoer		Plaastlik		Ingevoer		Blankes		Nieblankes		Blankes	Nieblankes
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V		
Knights Chest	—	—	—	—	55	60	2	10	—	57	—	70	—	127
Rose Chest	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
King George V . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Oak Tree	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Rietfontein	2	6	1	3	5	10	—	1	3	5	9	11	12	16
Randfontein-Suid	—	—	—	—	16	11	5	4	—	21	—	15	—	36
East Rand Chest . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Alexandra	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Santa, Modder B. . .	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	5
Groot Hoek	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Santa, Atteridgeville	—	—	—	—	55	25	8	9	—	63	—	34	—	97
Baragwanath	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Zonderwater	—	—	—	—	50	—	5	—	—	55	—	—	—	55
Boksburg	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totaal	7	6	1	3	190	111	20	24	8	210	9	135	17	345

TABEL L

Totale Opnames van Nuwe en Ou Gevalle gedurende 1959.

Inrigting	Blankes		Nieblankes		Blankes Totaal	Nieblankes Totaal	Totaal
	M	V	M	V			
Knights Chest.....	—	—	73	86	—	159	159
Rose Chest.....	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
King George V.....	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Oak Tree.....	8	1	—	—	9	—	9
Rietfontein	9	11	17	15	20	32	52
Randfontein Suid.....	—	—	22	16	—	38	38
East Rand Modder B.....	—	—	1	3	—	4	4
Santa Modder B.....	—	—	4	5	—	9	9
Santa Atteridgeville.....	—	—	91	54	—	145	145
Zonderwater	—	—	80	—	—	80	80
Alexandra	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Groot Hoek.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Santa Barangwanath.....	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
Boksburg Hospitaal.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
TOTAAL	20	12	308	179	32	475	507

TABEL M.

Nuwe Gevalle opgeneem in hospitale:

Blankes 17

Nieblankes 341

Nuwe Gevalle opgeneem in hospitale:

Blankes plaaslik 13

Blankes ingevoer 4.

Nieblankes plaaslik 297

Nieblankes ingevoer 44.

% Nuwe gevalle opgeneem:—

Blankes plaaslik 39.4%.

Blankes ingevoer 16%.

Nieblankes plaaslik 69.2%.

Nieblankes ingevoer 16.7%.

% Nuwe gevalle opgeneem:—

Blankes 29.3%.

Nieblankes 49.3%.

Uit tabel „N” is daar 'n interessante vergelyking te maak tussen die verskillende Bantoewoon-gebiede.

In Lady Selborne waar die behuising en higiëniese peil die swakste en die bevolking waarskynlik die digste is, is die hoogste aantal positiewe tuberkulose-toetse en positiewe X-straalbeelde onder aanrakings- en verdagte gevalle gevind. Die syfers is onderskeidelik 28% en 20% van die totale aantal toetse. Atteridgeville is al langer onder mediese beheer, en hier waar daar nie so 'n groot bevolking is nie, is die syfers onderskeidelik 6% en 4%.

In Vlakfontein, wat die nuutste behuiskema, 'n minder vry bewegende Bantoebevolking as Lady Selborne, maar tog 'n groter toestroming van nuwe gesinne as Atteridgeville het—gesinne wat dikwels na intrek vir die eerste keer onder gereelde mediese toesig versorg word—is die syfers onderskeidelik 22% en 17%.

Die rantsoene wat die Raad kosteloos uitgedeel het is soos volg:—

- (a) 58,156 lb. meliemeel.
- (b) 59,886 lb. vleis.
- (c) 23,508 gelling melk.

Die Santa-organisasie het verder gesorg vir 7,147 voedselpakkies wat weekliks uitgedeel word deur die tuberkulosepersoneel.

Die voedsel word aan die verdienstelikste gevalle uitgedeel. Waar tuberkuloselyers weer geskik is vir werk, word dit onttrek. Die Santapakkies word hoofsaaklik uitgedeel aan die afhanklikes van broodwinners en is baie gesog. Die getal pakkies is derhalwe ongelukkig onvoldoende. (Sien Tabel „N” vervolg.)

GESONDHEIDSPROPAGANDA

Talle praatjies oor openbare gesondheidsaangeleenthede is in die loop van die jaar gelewer.

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 toe waens van die Gesondheidsafdeling dra plakkate met die een of ander gesondheidsboodskap. Hierdie plakkate pas in spesiale gleuwe aan die sye en agterkante van die toe waens. Hulle word by gereelde tussenpose omgeruil.

Persoonderhoude en artikels het gemiddeld een keer per week in beide Engelse en Afrikaanse koerante verskyn.

KINDERSORGWERKSAAMHEDE

PERSONEEL.

Al die voorgeboortelike sorg en kindersorgwerksaamhede is, net soos verlede jaar, deur drie voltydse geneeskundige beamptes gedoen.

Twee van die drie vakatures wat verlede jaar in ander seksies van die Gesondheidsafdeling vir geneeskundige beamptes bestaan het, is in die loop van vanjaar aangevul en diensengevolge kon die geneeskundige beamptes wat met voorgeboortelike sorg en kindersorgwerksaamhede belas is, hulle tyd besonderliker aan hulle eie sake wy. Verlede jaar is hulle roetineprogramme belemmer deurdat hulle by verskeie ander klinieke hulp moes verleen aangesien daar in ander seksies drie geneeskundige beamptes te min was.

Die werk by die kliniek vir voorgeboortelike sorg te Vlakfontein het dermate toegeneem dat 'n bykomende deeltydse geneesheer nodig is om drie keer per week vir 'n sessie van een uur te help. 'n Deeltydse geneesheer sal ook verskaf moet word om een keer per week met die geneeskundige dienste in die lokasies te help.

Die Blanke gesondheidsbesoeksterpersoneel tel tans 20. Die een vakature wat verlede jaar bestaan het, is vanjaar aangevul. Sewentien van die gesondheidsbesoeksters besit Gesondheidsbesoekster-, Skoolverpleegster- en/of Moederkundesertifikate. Een van die drie verpleegsters wat nie hierdie bykomende kwalifikasies besit nie, is 'n klinieksuster en twee doen tuberkulosewerk.

Die Nieblanke personeel is met vier vermeerder en tel tans 32. Sewentien van hierdie verpleegsters is as kindersorgverpleegsters werksaam, agt as vroedvrouens en sewe as tuberkulose- en geslagsiekte-verpleegsters.

Hierdie personeelvermeerdering is aan die ontwikkeling en bevolkingsaanwas in die lokasies Atteridgeville en Vlakfontein te wyte.

Ten gevolge van hierdie aanwas en met die daaropvolgende toename in kliniekbywonings was ons Nieblanke personeel weer eens hoofsaaklik met kliniekwerk besig en huisbesoek was nie na wense nie. Aangesien daar egter nog 'n merkbare bevolkingskuiwing is en aangesien dit einde vanjaar sal afneem, sal ons meer grond hê vir aansoek om bykomende personeel wat huisbesoek betref. Die gebied Saulsville is nou by Atteridgeville ingelyf en word nie langer as 'n aparte entiteit beskou nie.

Aan die einde van verlede jaar was die totale getal huise vir hierdie twee gebiede 6,997 en die inwonertal was 41,660.

Net soos verlede jaar het, weens praktiese moeilikhede, net Vlakfontein-Wes by ons kliniek-dienste gebaat. Vlakfontein-Oos is 'n paar myl van die kliniek af en dit is te ver vir pasiënte om die kliniek by te woon. Baie van die paaie is nog nie behoorlik gemaak nie en hierdeur is dit vir ons gesondheidsinspekteurs moeilik om sommige gebiede te bereik.

In die loop van vanjaar was verlede jaar se moeilikheid sowel te Atteridgeville as te Vlakfontein wat uitbreiding betref, nog baie duidelik. Baie van die nuwe strate is te oneffe en daar kan nie per fiets daarop gery word nie. Aangesien toestande in albei hierdie lokasies blykbaar egter bestendiger raak, meen ons dat hierdie probleem in die nabye toekoms sal verdwyn.

PERSELE.

Die kliniekgeriewe vir Blankes en die toestande waaronder hierdie dienste gelewer word, kom presies ooreen met dié wat in verlede jaar se jaarverslag berig is. Totdat die moderne en verbeterde gebou te Blackwood Villa-terrein voltooi is, sal die toestand wat akkommodasie betref van jaar tot jaar presies dieselfde bly.

Daar is 'n merkbare toename in getalle vir immunisering teen poliomiëlitis, veral vandat ons vanjaar met die vierde inspuiting begin het. Dit het groter ophoping by die Sentrale Kliniekgebou in Vanderwaltstraat tot gevolg gehad.

In 29ste Laan, Villieria, waar die S.A. Vrouefederasie twee vertrekke aan ons verhuur, vorder die werk bevredigend.

Die gunstige omstandighede waaronder hierdie klinieke tans gehou word, soos verlede jaar berig is, duur voort en kan uit die styging in die syfers vir bywoning van hierdie klinieke gemerk word.

Weens gebrek aan geneeskundige personeel is daar nog nie met klinieke vir voorgeboortelike sorg vir hierdie gebied begin nie.

Baie ander klinieke word origins nog in onbevredigende akkommodasie, soos skoolvertrekke, gehou.

Die kindersorgkliniek vir Booysens, wat in een vertrek in 'n private woning gehou word, besorg nog kommer. Hoewel die Stadsingenieursafdeling ondersoek ingestel het na die moontlikheid daarvan om 'n tydelike gebou op een van die drie vakante en geskik geleë munisipale erwe in hierdie gebied op te rig, is daar tot nog toe nikspositiefs gedoen nie.

ALGEMEEN.

Soos in die verlede, en met ons spesiale heroriëntasie van die werk, is ons steeds gretiger dat meer tyd aan die individuele moeder en haar probleme gewy moet word. Weens gebrek aan sowel geneeskundige personeel as 'n geneeskundige beampte met spesiale opleiding in die Psigiatrie, het hierdie deel van die werk ongelukkig nie na wense gevorder nie. In weerwil hiervan poog ons tog om na die beste van ons vermoë aan die behoeftes te voldoen.

Die Tegniese Kollege het vanjaar weer eens vir Blanke en vir Nieblanke verpleegsters 'n Gesondheidsbesoeksters- en 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.

JEUGKLUB.

Die Universiteit se Afdeling vir Maatskaplike Dienste sit die bedrywighede van hierdie klub nog steeds voort.

STATISTIEK TEN OPSIGTE VAN BLANKES

HUISBESOEKE DEUR GESONDHEIDSBESOEKSTERS.

(Syfers vir 1958 tussen hakies.)

1959.	Eerste besoeke	Daaropvolgende besoeke	Getal siek kinders besoek	Totale getal besoeke
	3788 (3840)	4911 (5397)	981 (918)	9850 (10155)

Daar is vanjaar 'n daling in die getal eerste besoeke en dit stem met die daling in die geboortesyfer vir die jaar ooreen. Die daling in die getal daaropvolgende besoeke oor die afgelope jaar kom, om die volgende redes wat verlede jaar ook geld het, nog voor:—

- 'n Ernstige tekort aan geneeskundige personeel het dit noodsaaklik gemaak om Blanke gesondheidsbesoeksters te gebruik om by die Nieblankeklinieke vir voorgeboortelike sorg bloeddrukke te neem om die geneeshere te help. Net soos verlede jaar is drie gesondheidsbesoeksters vir drie volle sessies per week uit hulle gebiede weggeneem.
- Die groter getal bywonings van die kindersorgklinieke vir Nieblankes 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 1958 tussen hakies.)

	1ste bywoning	Herbywoning	Deur geneesheer ondersoek
Sentraal, Dinsdag.....	67 (70)	825 (817)	807 (683)
Sentraal, Woensdag.....	118 (143)	833 (965)	
Sentraal, Vrydag.....	102 (113)	835 (996)	
Bloedstraat	64 (71)	803 (794)	
Weseinde.....	110 (91)	1,412 (1,293)	164 (136)
Proklamasiehuwel.....	39 (34)	596 (430)	35 (14)
Yskor.....	47 (73)	545 (471)	
Gezina.....	71 (68)	536 (515)	
Villieria, Woensdag.....	119 (115)	1,599 (1,344)	287 (261)
Villieria, Donderdag.....	76 (76)	830 (697)	
Wonderboomsuid	57 (49)	522 (511)	
Mayville	102 (101)	704 (576)	
Capital Park.....	64 (100)	546 (817)	
Hatfield	36 (50)	481 (588)	
Nieu-Muckleneuk	70 (72)	950 (1,125)	
Sunnyside, Dinsdag	129 (119)	1,635 (1,502)	
Sunnyside, Woensdag.....	117 (97)	1,479 (1,402)	
Riviera	66 (52)	748 (579)	83 (71)
Salvokop	10 (22)	279 (395)	
Danville	36 (60)	848 (1,339)	387 (456)
Weermagterrein.....	9 (10)	144 (108)	
Arcadia	87 (64)	821 (849)	
Tentoonstellingsterrein.....	17 (36)	474 (643)	
Hercules	186 (193)	3,411 (3,192)	1,001 (944)
Booysens	65 (75)	1,016 (1,120)	
Mountain View.....	99 (113)	1,824 (1,679)	
Pretoria-Tuine.....	141 (126)	1,586 (1,613)	
Rietfontein-Noord	43 (44)	452 (414)	
Voortrekkerweg	34 (33)	251 (188)	
Pierneefstraat	46 (63)	438 (620)	
Brooklyn	64 (83)	944 (1,091)	
TOTALE.....	2,291 (2,419)	2,8067 (28,817)	2,770 (2,596)

Hierdie syfers toon baie min verandering aan. Weens personeeltekort was dit nog nie moontlik om die spesiale weeklikse sessie vir babas en kinders met emosionele behoeftes en probleme op Dinsdae by die Sentrale Kliniek weer in te stel nie. Baie gevalle woon egter die gewone kindersorgklinieke op Dinsdagnamiddae by en die styging in die getal wat by hierdie kliniek deur die geneesheer ondersoek is, kan hieraan toegeskryf word.

Die gunstige omstandighede wat weens voldoende gebougeriewe by die kliniek te 29ste Laan, Villieria, heers, word vanjaar weer eens deur 'n voortdurende hoë bywoningsyfer by hierdie kliniek weerspieël.

VOORGEBOORTELIKE KLINIEKE VIR BLANKES.

(Syfers vir 1958 tussen hakies.)

	Sentraal	Hercules	Danville	Totaal
Getal nuwe gevalle.....	349 (319)	136 (162)	47 (64)	532 (545)
Totale bywonings.....	2,146 (1,994)	1,043 (930)	344 (478)	3,533 (3,402)

Ons sit by ons Blankekliniek vir voorgeboortelike sorg nog voorgeboortelike ontspanningsoefeninge voort. Al die pasiënte wat deelgeneem het, sê dat hulle daarby gebaat het.

TANDKLINIEK.

(Syfers vir 1958 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle wat die tandkliniek bygewoon het	101 (92)
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In weerwil van al die pogings oor baie jare om die publiek op te voed, is moeders wat die klinieke vir voorgeboortelike sorg bywoon se bywoning van die tandkliniek nog ontmoedigend. Baie van die gevalle wat soontoe verwys is, is pasiënte uit ons mindergegoede gebiede waar die vooroordeel oorheersend is en waar die moeder dit nie kan bekostig om vir iets wat sy nie noodsaaklik ag uit haar huis te gaan nie.

IMMUNISERING.

(Syfers vir 1958 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle wat ten volle teen difterie geïmmuniseer is.....	1,452 (1,123)
Getal gevalle wat ten volle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer is.....	1,301 (1,039)

Daar is 'n styging in die getal gevalle wat teen difterie en kinkhoes geïmmuniseer is, maar die syfers kon hoër gewees het. In weerwil van al ons pogings vind ons nog 'n gebrek aan belangstelling in immunisering in die gebiede Danville en Hercules.

POLIOMIELITIS.

(Syfers vir 1958 tussen hakies.)

	<i>Eerste inspuiting</i>	<i>Tweede inspuiting</i>	<i>Derde inspuiting</i>	<i>Vierde inspuiting</i>
Kinders	2,310 (4,062)	2,412 (3,899)	2,638 (4,866)	445
Volwassenes	1,362	1,248	1,113	

Ons het vanjaar met die vierde inspuiting teen poliomiëlitis begin en gevind dat die publiek reageer.

KRAAMTOESIG.

(Syfers vir 1958 tussen hakies.)

Getal kraamtasse geïnspekteer.....	71 (76)
Getal besoeke aan vroedvroue.....	15 (14)
Getal besoeke aan kraamgevalle.....	1 (2)
Getal besoeke aan kraaminrigtings.....	50 (70)
Getal besoeke aan tehuise vir bejaardes.....	19 (21)

KLEUTERSKOLE.

'n Geneeskundige beampte het gereeld inspeksie gedoen by twee kleuterskole en een crèche en 'n gesondheidsbesoekster het daar toesig gehou. Die geneeskundige beampte se inspeksies was nie so gereeld as wat ons dit sou wou gehad het nie, maar weens die tekort aan geneeskundige personeel was dit dikwels moeilik om tyd te vind om die nodige inspeksie te doen.

NIEBLANKE-KINDERSORG

Nieblankeklinieke is te Atteridgeville, in die Kampong en te Vlakfontein gehou. Die kliniekgebou te Saulsville is voltooi, maar weens personeeltekort is dienste nog nie ingestel nie.

Inwoners van Saulsville (wat langsaan Atteridgeville is) het derhalwe die Atteridgevillese kliniek bygewoon en die toename in bywonings te Atteridgeville is in 'n groot mate hieraan toe te skryf.

Te Vlakfontein het die bywonings saam met die uitbreiding van die lokasie toegeneem. Hierdeur sal bykomende Nieblanke verplegingspersoneel gedurende die nuwe jaar nodig wees.

Net soos ten opsigte van Blankes is daar te Atteridgeville, te Vlakfontein en in die Kampong ondersoek in verband met doodgeboortes en sterfgevalle onder die ouderdom van 5 jaar uitgevoer. Ons het nog dieselfde probleem as verlede jaar wat statistiese feite betref.

Eerstens was dit weens personeeltekort en bevolkingsaanwas onmoontlik om ondersoek in te stel na al die gevalle van doodgeboortes en sterfgevalle wat onder ons aandag gekom het.

Tweedens is die bevallings van baie nuwelinge deur „ouvrouens” in die lokasie waargeneem, en geboortes, doodgeboortes en sterfgevalle het enigiets van 6 maande tot 'n jaar daarna eers onder ons aandag gekom.

Derdens kon besonderhede en adresse betreffende geboortes, doodgeboortes en sterfgevalle wat deur die Holy Cross- en die Denneboom-kraaminrigting en die Bantoesakekommissaris aan ons meegedeel is, in 'n groot persentasie van die gevalle nie deur ons personeel opgespoor word nie, deurdat die meedelaars so dikwels verkeerde adresse verstrek.

Ons poging in Atteridgeville om hierdie moeilikheid te oorbrug, naamlik deur die Begraafplaasopsigter te nader om inligting in verband met die teraardebestelling van doodgebore babas en al die sterfgevalle onder die ouderdom van 5 jaar, het nie die vrugte afgewerp wat ons verwag het nie omdat daar selfs hier nog baie onjuisthede is. Hetsy die nommer of die naam van die straat word verkeerd opgegee, of in sommige instansies is die van verkeerd gespel, wat opsporing feitlik onmoontlik maak.

Vierdens is 'n faktor wat vanjaar meer op die voorgrond getree het in verband met ons ondersoek, die feit dat baie van die begrafnis sertifikate deur die Lokasiesuperintendent onderteken word.

In baie van hierdie gevalle word die oorsaak van die dood as „natuurlike oorsake” opgegee. Dit maak dit onmoontlik om positiewe gevolgtrekkings te maak.

HUISBESOEKE.

(Syfers vir 1958 tussen hakies.)

	Bantoes	Kampong Asiate	Kleurlinge	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Vlakfontein Bantoes
Eerste besoeke aan pasgebore babas	7 (17)	161 (188)	94 (95)	1,256 (1,373)	1,271 (315)
Daaropvolgende besoeke	56 (127)	1,850 (1,640)	1,511 (1,404)	5,144 (4,547)	392 (—)
Besoeke aan siek kinders	3 (2)	166 (111)	125 (79)	78 (117)	2 (—)
Getal siek kinders besoek	2 (—)	111 (104)	— (47)	74 (106)	17 (—)

By die Kamponggliniek is daar, weens die verskuiwing van die bevolking na Atteridgeville en Vlakfontein en ook omdat Bantulelokasie heeltemal gesluit is, ten opsigte van Bantoes 'n merkbare afname in al die besoeke.

In die Kamponggebied toon al die besoeke ten opsigte van Asiate en Kleurlinge min verandering.

Te Atteridgeville is daar 'n afname in die getal eerste besoeke. Dit is veral so vanweë die ondoeltreffende wyse waarop geboortes onder ons aandag gebring word.

Ons het gedurende die laaste paar maande van verlede jaar met eerste besoeke te Vlakfontein begin. Dit verklaar die merkbare styging in eerste besoeke wat deur vanjaar se syfers aangetoon word.

Ons het ook vanjaar vir die eerste keer daaropvolgende besoeke in Vlakfontein aangepak. Dit is hierom dat daar geen syfers vir verlede jaar aangetoon word nie.

BYWONINGS BY KINDERSORGKLINIEKE.

(Syfers vir 1958 tussen hakies.)

	Bantoes	Kampong Asiate	Kleurlinge	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Vlakfontein Bantoes
Eerste bywonings	626 (741)	96 (141)	143 (118)	1,593 (1,451)	2,878 (2,451)
Herbywonings	1,574 (1,895)	1,396 (1,220)	2,142 (1,862)	20,796 (16,915)	18,637 (15,351)
Deur geneesheer ondersoek	566 (681)	429 (408)	624 (521)	6,241 (5,195)	3,932 (4,503)

By die Kamponggliniek toon die syfers vir al die bywonings ten opsigte van Bantoes min verandering in weerwil daarvan dat die meeste gesinne hier in Atteridgeville, Saulsville en Vlakfontein hervestig is. Hierdie min of meer konstante faktor word deur bywonings deur Bantoes uit buitestedelike gebiede verklaar.

Eerste bywonings was te Atteridgeville laer omdat inligting oor geboortes ons op 'n onbevredigende wyse bereik het en eerste besoeke, wat bywonings by die kliniek gewoonlik prikkel, nie na wense afgelê is nie.

Origens toon al die syfers 'n toename in getalle aan.

Te Vlakfontein is daar vir al die bywonings 'n styging, uitgesonderd die getal gevalle wat deur die geneesheer ondersoek is.

VOORGEBOORTELIKE KLINIEKE.

(Syfers vir 1958 tussen hakies.)

	Bantoes	Kampong Kleurlinge en Asiate	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Vlakfontein Bantoes	Totaal
Getal nuwe gevalle wat hulle by klinieke aangemeld het	1,564 (1,727)	167 (164)	1,791 (1,440)	1,998 (2,107)	5,520 (5,438)
Getal bywonings	5,834 (5,759)	1,263 (995)	9,122 (8,365)	10,036 (9,048)	26,925 (24,167)

Daar is 'n min of meer konstante bywoningsyfer vir Bantoes by die Kamponggliniek in weerwil daarvan dat min Bantoes tans in hierdie gebied woonagtig is. Die verklaring hiervoor is dat Bantoes uit die buitestedelike gebied die kliniek bywoon.

Die toename te Atteridgeville is daaraan toe te skryf dat die Saulsvilse kliniek nog nie geopen is nie en Saulsville ook deur Atteridgeville bedien word.

Te Vlakfontein is daar 'n afname in die getal eerste bywonings by klinieke vir voorgeboortelike sorg.

BEVALLINGS WAARGENEEM DEUR VROEDVROUE.

(Syfers vir 1958 tussen hakies.)

Vlakfontein
191 (188)Atteridgeville
452 (706)

IMMUNISERINGSKLINIEKE.

(Syfers vir 1958 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle teen difterie geïmmuniseer.....	1410	(1174)
Getal gevalle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer.....	1373	(1127)

PRETORIASE KLEUTERSKOLE

Daar is in Pretoria vyftien gevestigde kleuterskole wat deur die Provinsiale Administrasie goedgekeur is en gesubsidieer word, en twee kleuterskole vir liggaamlik belemmerde kinders wat deur die Unieregering gesteun word.

Dertien van hierdie kleuterskole het in 1959 'n hulptoekenning van die Munisipaliteit Pretoria ontvang. Besonderhede van hierdie dertien kleuterskole is soos volg:—

Naam van kleuterskool	Ure	Getal kinders	% Werkende moeders en spesiale gevalle	Personeel tal	Maaltye wat bedien word	Gesondheidsdienste
Eudora Hauptfleisch....	7.30-5.30	91	100%	8	Oggendete. Middagete. Namiddagete.	Maak van al die munisipale gesondheidsdienste gebruik, d.i. geneesheer, verpleegster en tandkliniek.
Oostelike Voorstede ..	8-2	100	45%	6	Melk middel van oggend. Middagete.	Eregeneesheer vir roetine-onderzoek van kinders.
Goede Hoop	8-5	60	45%	4	Melk middel van oggend. Middagete. Namiddagete.	Munisipale geneesheer, verpleegster en tandkliniek.
Clare Pentz.....	8-2	56	50%	4	Melk middel van oggend.	Eregeneesheer.
Sunnyside	7.30-1.00	60	80%	3	Melk en vrugte middel van oggend.	Munisipale geneesheer, verpleegster en tandkliniek.
Saamstaan	7.30-1.30	100	45%	5	Melk en vrugte middel van oggend.	Munisipale geneesheer, verpleegster en tandkliniek.
Riviera-Rietondale	8-12.30	64	60%	3	Melk en vrugte middel van oggend.	
Rachel Spero	8-1	55	45%	4	Melk en vrugte middel van oggend.	
Hillcrest	8-2	87	56%	6	Melk en vrugte middel van oggend.	
Andries Hendrik Potgieter	8.15-1.15	24	Kinders van inrigting	2	Melk en toebroodjies te kleuterskool, middel van oggend. Ander maaltye word by inrigting bedien.	
Mayville	7.30-5.30	49	91%	3	Melk en toebroodjies middel van oggend. Namiddagverversing.	
Katie Kagan	8-1	90	100%	6	3 volle maaltye word tussen 7 vm. en 6 nm. by crèche bedien.	Munisipale geneesheer, verpleegster en tandkliniek.
Sorgsentrum vir Kleurlingkinders.	7.45-4.30	72	75%	6	Drie volle maaltye.	Munisipale geneesheer, verpleegster en tandkliniek.

Bogemelde kleuterskole stel hulle dit ten doel om 'n omgewing te bied waarin die kind onder leiding van spesiaal opgeleide onderwysers so volledig moontlik kan ontwikkel.

Gesondheidsorg is 'n basiese deel van die kleuterskoolprogram. Voedsame kos, genoeg rus, asook ruimte en geleentheid vir oefening deur middel van spel word verskaf. Baie moeite word gedoen om wat persoonlike higiëne betref, goeie gewoontes by die kind aan te moedig.

'n Aantal van bogemelde skole gebruik die dienste van die munisipale geneesheer, verpleegster en tandkliniek tot voordeel van die kinders. Ander skole gebruik die dienste van 'n eregeneesheer om roetineonderseke van die kinders uit te voer.

'n Hoë standaard word in hierdie kleuterskole, wat jaarliks deur die Transvaalse Onderwysdepartement geïnspekteer word, gehandhaaf.

PRETORIASE TANDKLINIEKE

Vir die tydperk April 1958 tot Maart 1959.

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. HULPTOEKENINGS.

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.

Agt-en-sewentig Blankeskole is geïnspekteer en 43,158 kinders is ondersoek.

5. OGGENDKLINIEKE.

Die ondergemelde tandtrekdienste is by die kliniek gelewer:—

Getal skole waaraan aandag geskenk is.....	13
Getal sessies gehou.....	13
Getal kinders behandel.....	498
Getal tande getrek.....	510

6. BEWARINGSBEHANDELING EN TANDETREKDIENSTE

Afgesien van ondersoeke tydens skoolinspeksies, het tandartse gedurende die jaar die ondersoeke gedoen en die tande gestop en getrek waarvoor die syfers hier volg:—

Getal kinders ondersoek.....	8,588
Getal kinders behandel.....	27,149
Getal stopsels voltooi.....	20,853
Getal tande getrek.....	16,961

7. GOUDSTOPSELS EN PROSTETIEK

82 goudstopsels is voltooi,
85 gedeeltelike kunsgebitte is verskaf,
9 gedeeltelike kunsgebitte is herstel, en
12 volle bo- of onder-kunsgebitte is verskaf.

8. MOBIELE EENHEID-DIENSTE

Die mobiele tandheelkundige eenheid is vir die ondergemelde dienste gebruik:—

1. Subklinieke:

Die ondergemelde tandtrekdienste is tydens oggendsessies by die skole gelewer:—

Getal skole besoek.....	14
Getal sessies.....	23
Getal kinders behandel.....	1,111
Getal tande getrek.....	1,194

2. Meerhofhospitaal vir Chronies Siekes:

Getal besoeke.....	5
Getal kinders ondersoek.....	136
Getal stopsels voltooi.....	155
Getal tande getrek.....	57

3. Bewaringsbehandeling en Tandtrekdienste:

Bewaringsbehandeling en tandtrekdienste is by die volgende skole gelewer: Staatsdorp, Die Poort, F. H. Odendaal en Derdepoort.

Getal kinders ondersoek.....	377
Getal kinders behandel.....	897
Getal stopsels voltooi.....	1,622
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. Die getal pasiënte wie se name op die waglys is, neem nog steeds toe. Gedurende die onderhawige tydperk is 90 toestelle voltooi en 27 herstellings gedoen. Altesaam 1,633 operasies is gedoen.

11. NIEBLANKEDIENSTE

Twee tandartse, wat ook Blanke skoolkinders behandel, lewer by die klinieke in Marabastad, Lady Selborne en Atteridgeville dienste aan Nieblankes. Die aanvraag na bewaringsbehandeling neem gestadig toe en tans kan daar ongelukkig nie vir meer tyd en werkers om hierdie afdelings te behartig, reëlings getref word nie.

TABEL TEN OPSIGTE VAN BLANKES

1956-1957		Opgenome Pasiënte			Behandeling vol-tooi	Onder-soeke	Behandelings					Totaal
		Nuut	Herbe-soeke	Totaal			Stop-sels	Wortel-kanaal-en pulpa-behan-deling	Voor-be-hoe-ding	Getrek	Tand-vleis-behan-deling. Droë tand-kaste, ens.	
Voorskoolse Kinders	1956-57	115	106	221	38	112	152	—	—	118	68	450
	1957-58	87	132	219	26	90	140	—	2	128	60	420
	1958-59	82	73	155	16	84	147	—	—	101	60	392
Skool-kindens	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
	1958-59	8,048	10,106	18,164	3,133	7,413	18,991	225	193	5,910	990	33,712
Privaat-skole	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
	1958-59	139	429	568	76	171	821	18	60	109	97	1,276
Voor en na die Ge-boorte	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
	1958-59	91	166	257	25	98	289	3	21	132	25	568
Totaal ..	1956-57	8,381	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
	1958-59	8,360	10,774	19,144	2,901	7,766	20,248	246	274	6,252	1,162	35,948

L.W.—Stopsels word volgens die betrokke oppervlakke getel.

TABEL TEN OPSIGTE VAN NIEBLANKES

1956-1959		Opgenome Pasiënte			Onder-soeke	Behandeling				Totaal
		Nuut	Her-be-soeke	Totaal		Stop-sels	Voorbe-hoeding	Getrek	Tand-vleis-behan-deling. Droë tand-kaste, ens.	
Voorskoolse Kinders	1956-57	688	45	733	466	22	—	345	22	855
	1957-58	317	28	345	121	26	—	307	15	409
	1958-59	330	37	362	84	19	—	374	20	497
Skoolkinders	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
	1958-59	1,519	604	2,123	482	564	—	1,646	34	2,726
Volwassenes	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
	1958-59	6,058	1,216	7,283	243	4	—	8,685	111	9,043
Totaal	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
	1958-59	7,907	1,857	9,773	809	587	—	10,705	165	12,266

L.W.—Stopsels word volgens die betrokke oppervlakke getel.

GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEKE DEUR GENEESKUNDIGE BEAMPTES IN DIE GESONDHEIDSAFDELING UITGEVOER

'n Totaal van 734 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.
 Hoofklerk: A. G. Pattison.
 Tikster/Klerk: Mej. J. H. J. Meyer.
 Toesighoudende Vleisinspekteur: T. B. Nothnagel.
 Senior Vleisinspekteur: J. C. Theron.
 Vleisinspekteurs: Vier.
 Superintendent, Neweprodukte en Koelingsinstallasie: B. de Lange.
 Monteur-draaibankwerker: Een.
 Werkplaas-assistent: Een.
 Masjienbedieners: Sewe.
 Opsigter/Werfvoorman: Een.
 Skoonmaaknasieners: Twee.
 Skoonmakershandlanger: Een.
 Skoonmakers: Vier.
 Nagwag: Een.
 Bantoes: 48.

Dit is met leedwese dat aangemeld word dat mnr. W. Scott, Hoofvleisinspekteur, vroeg in die jaar oorlede is.

Hierdie betrekking is sedertdien na dié van toesighoudende vleisinspekteur teruggesit.

Die rekenmeester, mnr. V. A. Campbell, het met pensioen afgetree en die huidige hoofklerk het sy plek ingeneem, terwyl die betrekking van klerk graad 1 afgeskaf is. Wanneer dit nodig is, word hulp uit die Stadstesouriersafdeling verskaf.

Nadat die Superintendent van die neweproduktefabriek jare lank aan 'n besering gely het wat hy op diens opgedoen het, het 'n geneeskundige raad hom liggaamlik afgekeur. Die aanstelling van mnr. B. de Lange in hierdie betrekking het goot verligting gebring.

Daar word nog 'n bietjie moeilikheid ondervind om die vleisinspekteursbetrekkings aan te vul, maar hulp uit die distriksinspekteursekse is gelukkig gereedlik beskikbaar.

VLEISVOORRADE

Soos uit die aangehegte lys gemerk sal word, was daar weer eens 'n algemene toename in die getal diere wat geslag is. Daar is redelike getalle beeste en skape uit droogtegeteisterde gebiede, veral die Karoo en Suidwes-Afrika, ontvang. Die lewering van gevoerde vee was die hele jaar deur konstant en het bygedra om die mark te stabiliseer.

Die Vleisbeheerraad se proefneming om die invoer van varke sonder permit toe te laat, het 'n oorstrooming van die mark veroorsaak en die ontoereikendheid van hangruimte by die Slagplaas beklemtoon.

Veevoorrade is nog wisselvallig aangesien die onderskeie agente met mekaar wedywer om diere te lewer wanneer pryse hoog is. Die Vleisbeheerraad se permitte dien hoofsaaklik om voorrade terug te hou.

Ontoereikende koelgeriewe noodsaak die verkoop van warm bees- en varkvleis wat dikwels lank moet hang voordat dit in koelkamers kom. Skape word in die namiddag geslag en word die nag lank vir verkoop verkoel.

NUWE SLAGPLAAS

Nog 'n jaar het verloop sonder dat met die oprigting van die nuwe slagplaas begin is. Weens die onsekerheid van toekomstige slagplaasbeheer wil die onderkomitee wat met hierdie saak handel die versekering hê dat die belastingbetalers van Pretoria nie met die groot kapitaaluitgawe wat nodig is om 'n streekslagplaas op te rig, belas sal word nie. Die onderkomitee wil weet dat die toekomstige inkomste verseker is. 'n Vergadering saam met die Vleisbeheerraad is hiervoor belê. Daar word egter verstaan dat 'n komitee van ondersoek na die slagplaas en na vleisbemarkingsgeriewe op die Witwatersrand en Pretoria aangestel gaan word. Dit is dus moontlik dat die uitslag van hierdie ondersoek afgewag sal moet word voordat enige verdere stappe gedoen kan word.

Verdere uitbreidings sal moontlik dus gemaak moet word om sekere geriewe te verbeter ten einde ons moeilikheid die volgende paar jaar lank te bowe tekom.

VERVAARDIGING VAN NEWEPRODUKTE

Met die groter gewig afgekeurde materiaal was daar 'n betreklike styging in die gewig neweprodukte. Weens die aanstelling van 'n neweprodukte-bestuurder en weens verbeterde toesig tesame met groter doeltreffendheid, is die produksie van veral bloedmeel verhoog. Daar is egter 'n behoefte aan 'n drooglokaal vir bloedmeel om voggehalte te verlaag.

Die pryse van neweprodukte, uitgesonderd vet wat per tender verkoop word, word nog op dieselfde vlak beheer.

DIE SLAG VAN PLUIMVEE

Gedurende die jaar is verordeninge afgekondig om die slag van pluimvee binne die munisipale gebied, benewens by die Munisipale Slagplaas, toe te laat. Daar is gemeen dat dit beter sal wees om die slag van pluimvee op persele waarvoor distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs in 'n mate toesig kan hou, aan te moedig aangesien verreweg die grootste getal pluimvee klaar geslag in die munisipale gebied ingebring word.

Die neiging is om ons Slagplaas op sekere tye van die jaar te oorstroom. Dit lei tot ontwrigting van die diens en gevolglike ondoeltreffendheid.

Hoewel ander pluimvee-slagplase in Pretoria kan ontstaan, sal die munisipale geriewe altyd vir klein produsente en as sentrum vir slag volgens Kosher-voorskrifte asook as kwarantynslagplaas ingeval 'n ernstige pluimveesiekte uitbreek, van waarde wees.

SIKTES AANGETREF

Die afkeuring van beesvleis is, soos in die verlede, hoofsaaklik deur sistiserkose en kneusing veroorsaak. By varke was die grootste oorsaak vir afkeurings sistiserkose, terwyl dit by skape kaasagtige limfklierontsteking was.

Daar is weer eens 'n toename in masels by sowel beeste as varke opgemerk en die getal karkasse wat bevriesing vereis, het te groot vir ons koelkamers geword. Bevriesing deur eienaars van private koelkamers moes derhalwe onder toesig van die distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs onderneem word.

Te oordeel na die prentjie wat by die Slagplaas gesien kan word, raak die verantwoordelike twee menslike lintwurms steeds algemener.

Globidiose word nog in 'n mate by vee uit die warmer streke aangetref.

Tuberkulose by vee en varke het dieselfde patroon as in vorige jare gevolg. Gelokaliseerde tuberkulose van die kopklere by Bantoes se varke kom veral by hierdie spesie voor terwyl die gelokaliseerde vorm neig om sporadies by vee uit verskeie gebiede voor te kom. Die algemene vorm word meesal by melkdiere aangetref.

Inwendige parasiete veroorsaak toestande in die inwendige organe wat die afkeuring van ver te veel organe noodsaak, bv. knoppieswurm in die derms van skape, die lintwurm *Stilesia hepatica* in die lewers van skape en lewerslak (*Fasciola*) by beeste.

ALGEMEEN

Al hoe meer boere besoek die Slagplaas om iets omtrent sowel die gradering en bemerking van vee as ons inspeksiemetodes en die aangetroffe siektes te wete te kom. Groepe skoolkinders, veral seuns van die platteland, vind besoeke aan die Slagplaas leersaam. Daar word nog steeds monsters vir verskeie inrigtings versamel, terwyl die opleiding van vleisinspekteurs weer onderneem is.

JAARVERSLAG VIR DIE TYDPERK 1 JANUARIE TOT 31 DESEMBER 1959

	Geslagte diere		
	1957	1958	1959
Bulle	652	781	865
Koeie	14,327	16,637	17,416
Osse	51,765	53,011	54,729
Totaal (beeste)	<u>66,744</u>	<u>70,429</u>	<u>73,010</u>
Kalwers	3,175	3,683	4,169
Skape	126,223	149,863	174,335
Bokke	515	567	265
Varke	27,029	25,497	29,600
Totaal	<u>223,686</u>	<u>250,039</u>	<u>281,379</u>

TOENAME VAN 57,692 DIERE SEDERT 1957

EKWINES

	1958	1959
Donkies	1,776	1,315
Perde	409	445
Muile	14	17
Totaal	<u>2,199</u>	<u>1,777</u>

PLUIMVEE

Hoenders	49,445	63,755
Eende.....	2,740	5,240
Kalkoene	1,428	2,000
Bantams.....	—	4
Ganse	76	72
Kuikens	1,224	2,032
Tarentale	7	—
Konyne	—	199
	<u>54,920</u>	<u>73,302</u>

INGEVOERDE VLEIS ONDERSOEK

	1958	1959
Beeskarkasse	5	7
Varkkarkasse	1,655½	—

AFGEKEURDE BEES-, SKAAP- EN VARKKARKASSE EN -ORGANE

	Beeste	Kalwers	Skape en bokke	Varke
Karkasse	1,548	181	659	1,054
Koppe	504	—	—	33
Harte	79	—	—	—
Binnegoed	4,843	—	129,568	—
Niere	386	—	—	—
Lewers	11,239	—	78,142	155
Longe.....	590	—	5,699	—
Harslag.....	696	181	11,257	1,093
Kwarte	60	—	1,006	—
Milte	386	—	—	—
Sterte	438	—	—	—
Tonge	570	—	—	33
Afval	4,843	181	—	—
Uiers	2,046	—	—	—
Ingewande	4,576	—	657	—

TOTALE AFKEURINGE

	1958	1959
Beeste	2.064%	2.123%
Skape	0.190%	0.378%
Kalwers	2.715%	4.3165%
Varke	1.258%	3.56%

SISTISERKOSE (MASELS)

	1958		Totaal in koel- kamer behandel
	Totaal aangetas	Totaal afgekeur	
Beeste	4,512 of 6.406%	978 of 1.388%	3,534 of 5.017%
Varke.....	283 of 1.109%	248 of 0.972%	35 of 0.141%
	1959		
Beeste	5,532 of 7.575%	1,112 of 1.522%	4,430 of 6.067%
Varke.....	1,075 of 3.65%	966 of 3.277%	109 of 0.372%

ORGANE VAN KARKASSE WAT MET SISTISERKOSE BESMET WAS EN IN KOELKAMER BEHANDEL IS

Harte	Lewers	Sterte	Tonge	Koppe
4,397	3,521	4,397	4,402	4,388

TUBERKULOSE: AANGETASTE DIERE

		1958	
	<i>Getal aangetas</i>	<i>Getal algemeen</i>	<i>Getal gelokaliseerd</i>
Beeste	57 of 0.080%	25 of 0.035%	32 of 0.045%
Varke.....	52 of 0.204%	24 of 0.09%	28 of 0.109%
		1959	
Beeste	39 of 0.0548%	21 of 0.028%	17 of 0.024%
Varke.....	62 of 0.084%	40 of 0.055%	22 of 0.101%

INGEVOERDE VLEIS WAT IN KOELKAS BEHANDEL IS

Beesvleis	7 karkasse.
Varkvleis	—

TOTALE GETAL BLOEDSMERE WAT GEDURENDE DIE JAAR ONDERSOEK IS

Totale getal diere wat in trokke en krale gevrek het.....	216
Totale getal diere wat van buite gebring is om vernietig te word....	4
Totaal	<u>220</u>

AFGEKEURDE EKWINES

<i>Donkies</i>	<i>Muile</i>	<i>Perde</i>	<i>Sebras</i>
30	1	6	4½

AFGEKEURDE PLUIMVEE

Hoenders
100

GEWIG VAN AFGEKEURDE KARKASSE EN GEDEELTES DAARVAN, IN TONNE

	1958	1959
Beesvleis	361.42	378.223
Kalfsvleis	1.975	3.311
Skaapvleis	6.336	11.378
Varkvleis	19.978	61.520
Perdevleis	0.778	1.160
Donkievleis	0.239	1.996
Sebravleis	—	0.650
Muilvleis	—	0.199
	<u>390.726</u>	<u>458.437</u>

SIEKTES WAAROOR KARKASSE, ENS. AFGEKEUR IS

<i>Siektes</i>	<i>Beeskar- kasse</i>	<i>Bees- kwarte</i>	<i>Kalfs- vleis</i>	<i>Skaap- karkasse</i>	<i>Bokke</i>	<i>Varke</i>	<i>Perde</i>	<i>Muile</i>	<i>Donkies</i>
Vermaering	29	—	41	—	—	—	5	1	26
Emfiseem	6	7	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uitwendige kneusing	106	—	1	4	—	9	—	—	—
Uitwendige kneusing (lb.)	27,958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Follikulêre skurfte	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gangreen	36	8	—	6	—	5	—	—	—
Onrypheid	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geelsug	1	—	2	19	—	—	—	—	—
Kwaadaardige gewasse	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sistiserkose (Masels)	1,112	—	—	—	—	966	—	—	—
Melanose	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Vrekte	7	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Veelvoudige abesse	43	—	4	1	—	13	—	—	4
Nawelsiekte	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buikvliesontsteking	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Borsvliesontsteking	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Bors- en buikvliesontsteking	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piëmie	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septiese mastitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septiese metritis	8	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Septiese pneumonie	8	—	2	3	—	3	—	—	—
Tuberkulose	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galbulle	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Karsinoom	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edeem	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rooiwater	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarkosporidiose	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vertraagde bloeding	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Cyst. Tennicollis	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Globidiose	80	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—
Kaasagtige limfklierontsteking (karkasse)	—	—	—	376	—	—	—	—	—
Kaasagtige limfklierontsteking (lb. aangetas)	—	—	—	20,350	—	—	—	—	—

SIEKTES WAAROO PLUIMVEE AFGEKEUR IS

	Hoenders	Eende	Kalkoene
Buikvliesontsteking	11	—	—
Gangreen	1	—	—
Absesse	6	—	—
Karsinoom	14	—	—
Nuwe groeisels	14	—	—
Tuberkulose	1	—	—
In krale gevrek	51	7	—
Inwendige bloeding	1	—	—
Septiese pneumonie	1	—	—

VERKOOPTE NEWEPRODUKTE VIR DIE JAAR GEEINDIG 31.12.1959

	Ton	lb.
Velgedeeltes	352	1,717
Vet	115	853
Karkasmeel	381	1,351
Bloedmeel	313	1,988
Varkhaar	3	1,167
Vere	1	1,623½

OPGAWE VAN DIE GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS SE WERK

Teen die einde van die onderhawige jaar, het die inspeksiepersoneel die volle gemagtigde sterkte (afgesien van die slagplaas) vir die eerste keer in baie jare bereik. Dit was nodig om daaglikse personeel aan die slagplaas te leen aangesien dit nie moontlik was om die volle personeelsterkte daar te verkry nie, maar aangesien 'n groter aantal gekwalifiseerde personeel beskikbaar word, sal die posisie hopelik vroeg in 1960 verbeter.

Dit is 'n genoeg om te berig dat daar 'n aansienlike verbetering in die manier van verspreiding van groothandelsvleis was—'n aangeleentheid waarna breedvoerig in my verslag vir die jaar 1958 verwys is. As gevolg van volgehoue druk deur die Afdeling word daar nou min van die ou oop voertuie met seilbedekkings vir die verspreiding van vleis gebruik. Alhoewel sommige van die omgeskakelde voertuie asook die ontwerp van sommige van die nuwe voertuie nie heeltemal tot bevrediging van die Afdeling is nie, kan daar tog daarop aanspraak gemaak word dat aansienlike verbetering in die vervoer van vleis in 'n baie kort oorgangstydperk bewerkstellig is.

LUGBESOEDELING

Ongelukkig kan daar nie geboekstaaf word dat aansienlike vordering ten opsigte van die afname of voorkoming van lugbesoedeling gemaak is nie. In die afwesigheid van doeltreffende positiewe wetgewing, moet op die samewerking van nywerhede en andere staatgemaak word om hierdie gevaar soveel moontlik te verminder of te voorkom. 'n Aantal klagtes wat in die loop van die jaar ontvang is, is ondersoek en hoewel simpatieke samewerking verkry is en pogings aangewend is om rook te verminder, kon daar nie op blywende of duur veranderings aan die ergerlike installasies aangedring word nie. Dit skyn asof navorsing oor praktiese maatreëls om lugbesoedeling oplossing van die probleem en die afname daarvan moet verwag word nie. Dit is egter 'n genoeg om te kan meld dat die Sentrale Regering, die Suid-Afrikaanse Wetenskaplike en Nywerheidsnavorsingsraad, plaaslike owerhede, die nywerheid en talle ander groepe al meer belangstelling in die kwessie openbaar en na verwagting sal die probleem binnekort met groter vuur aangepak word.

In die volgende bladsye van hierdie verslag word onder verskillende opskrifte die werk van die gesondheidsinspeksiepersoneel taamlik breedvoerig aangegee.

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.

	Blankes	Nieblankes
Bakkers en Banketbakkers	26	4
Biljartsalonne	7	2
Bioskoop-teekamers	1	—
Losieshuise	233	—
Steenbakkers	1	—
Slagters	145	6
Skoenmakers	60	29
Fietshandelaars	84	56
Melkerye	102	15
Droogskoonmaak-ontvangsdepots	141	21
Velhandelaars	1	—
Visbakkers	3	—
Vishandelaars	38	2
Varsproduktehandelaars	442	175
Fumigeerders	2	—
Haarkappers	125	21
Venters en Marskramers	93	329
Hotelle	26	—
Roomysvervaardigers	4	—
Wasserye en Droogskoonmakers	23	6
Markstalletjies	16	37
Melkprodusente	380	—
Melkwinkels	191	19
Meulenaars	3	—
Koeldrankhandelaars	135	25
Koeldrankvervaardigers	6	1
Bantoe-eethuise	6	29
Pluimveehandelaars	39	—
Lewensmiddele-handelaars	407	264
Lewensmiddele-fabrieke	7	1
Openbare sale	22	1
Klipgroewe	1	—
Restaurante en Teekamers	295	81
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere	64	1
Leerlooierye	1	—
Teaters (een inryteater inbegrepe)	13	3
Turkse baddens	1	—
Begrafnisondernemers	5	6
Houtsaers	5	—
Werkwinkels	336	7

BOUPLANNE

Die ondergemelde tabel verstrek 'n opsomming van die planne wat gedurende die twaalf maande geëindig 31 Desember 1959 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	109	16	1	—	24	150
Februarie ..	109	59	—	—	18	186
Maart	149	31	—	1	17	198
April	146	33	—	—	23	202
Mei	128	30	—	1	18	177
Junie	132	41	1	1	20	195
Julie	233	31	—	—	34	298
Augustus ..	138	33	—	—	21	192
September ..	222	29	—	—	13	264
Oktober	147	37	1	—	18	203
November ..	133	31	—	—	25	189
Desember ..	104	15	—	1	21	141
TOTAAL ..	1,750	386	3	4	252	2,395

VROEÛOGGEND- 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 Voedselseksie, om gedurende middagetensstye, 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
Voedselaflowerings	194	170	24
Slagterswinkels	826	632	195
Bantoe-eethuise	14	6	8
Melkdepots	185	176	9
Restaurante en Teekamers	365	262	103
Hotelle en Losieshuise	15	12	3
Bakkerie en Banketbakkers	14	12	2
Vishandelaars	14	11	3
Diverse	51	41	10
Varsproduktehandelaars	61	44	17
Koei-aanhouders	8	6	2
Haarkappers	4	3	1
Lewensmiddelehandelaars	10	6	4
Voedselafwerke	7	6	1
	1,768	1,387	381
Voedselseksie (verskillende voedselpersele)			
Naginspeksies	271	240	31
Middagetensuur-inspeksies	678	467	211
Vroeëoggendinspeksies	33	25	8
TOTALE.....	2,750	2,119	631

PLAAGBEHEER-VERSLAG

Hier volg 'n opsomming van die werk betreffende beheer oor knaagdiere, muskiete en vlieë:—

INSPEKSIE DEUR DISTRIKSINSPEKTEURS

Knaagdiere

1. Klagtes ondersoek	376
2. Persele geïnspekteer en advies gegee	1,639
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings om valle of gif te gebruik	826
4. Kennisgewings bestel wat knaagdierwering van persele vereis	157
5. Kennisgewings bestel ooreenkomstig 3 en 4 hierbo, voldoen aan	248
6. Bestaande geboue voorsien van knaagdierwering	170
7. Nuwe geboue met knaagdierwering voltooi	91
8. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	4
9. Ophoping van vullis of rommel waar daar moontlik knaagdiere kan skuil, skoongemaak of verwyder	748
10. Getal knaagdiere gedood of as gedood gerapporteer	1,553
11. Rotwering-voedselblikke vir diere voorsien	110
12. Sake na Plaagbeheer verwys.....	16
13. Sake betreffende knaagdierbeheer na ander Afdelings verwys	15

Muskiete

1. Klagtes ondersoek	167
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer	1,489
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings uitgereik	449
4. Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig (3) hierbo bestel en voldoen aan	156
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	2
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	374
7. Advies gegee betreffende muskietebeheer	690
8. Soorte muskiete gevind	—

Vlieë

1. Klagtes ondersoek	116
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer	995
3. Kennisgewings en aanseggings uitgereik	410
4. Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig (3) hierbo bestel, en voldoen aan	99
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	4
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	246
7. Advies gegee betreffende vlieëbeheer	645

Die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs het gedurende die jaar altesaam 56,394 inspeksies uitgevoer en 22,034 skriftelike en mondelinge waarskuwings uitgereik.

VOEDSELSEKSIE

Hierdie Seksie hou toesig oor die produksie, hantering en verspreiding van alle eetware op elke soort perseel, van die groter gelisensieerde hotelle tot die kleinste Bantoe-eethuis.

Daar is gereeld bakteriologiese monsters geneem van openbare watervoorrade by hul bronne, in die loop van verspreiding deur die stad en van al die openbare swembaddens en plasdammetjies. Daarbenewens is monsters van alle soorte eetware, hoofsaaklik bedefbaar, soos wors, roomys, kaas en vleis skeikundig en bakteriologies ontleed. Die verkopers van monsters wat onderkant standaard bevind is, is gewaarsku of vervolgd.

Hierdie Seksie het gedurende die jaar die inspeksie en beheer van alle gelisensieerde hotelle en groot losieshuise oorgeneem. 'n Volledige rekord van elke perseel word opgestel en inspeksies word gereeld uitgevoer.

'n Totaal van 220 uur is gewy aan vroeëoggend-, middageten- en laat aandinspeksies van restaurants, hotelle en losieshuise gedurende etensure en terwyl maaltye voorberei en bedien is. Spesiale aandag is geskenk aan die hantering en voorbereiding van eetware, die was van kombuisgereedskap, eetgerei en breekgoed en persoonlike skoonheid.

Gedurende 16 tot 22 Maart 1959 is 'n „Voedselsuiwerheidsweek” gehou. Dit het saamgeval met soortgelyke veldtogte wat deur baie Randse Munisipaliteite gehou is en wat onder meer die verspreiding van literatuur oor alle aspekte van voedselhigiëne, insluitende die hantering, voorbereiding, verspreiding en berging van eetware, behels.

Die literatuur is hoofsaaklik in die Blanke- en Nieblankeskele in die munisipale gebied van Pretoria versprei, en daar is gereël dat die onderwyspersoneel lesings gee in die gewone leerplan uit stalle lesings wat aan elke skool gegee is. Aan elke leerling is 'n pamflet en stalle gesondheids-onderrigplakkeëls gegee en hulle is gevra om dit huis toe te neem. Daar is gemeen dat dit een baie doeltreffende metode is om inligting aan soveel huise moontlik te verskaf.

Die Nieblanke seksie was baie gretig om die literatuur te ontvang en het baie in die veldtog belanggestel. Daarbenewens het organisasies soos die Vrouefederasie, die National Council of Women, die Verbruikersfederasie, St. John, die Noodhulp Liga, die Rooikruisvereniging, die Kamer van Handel en die Kamer van Nywerhede aan die veldtog deelgeneem. Altesaam 344 plakke, 54,225 pamflette, 108,773 aanplakbiljette en 242 lesings in Engels, Afrikaans en Bantoetale is versprei. 'n Lesing oor voedselhigiëne is deur 'n personeellid van die Afdeling by die Tegniese Kollege gegee.

Elke besigheid in die stad wat enigsins by die voedselhandel betrokke was, het mondelinge advies en literatuur oor voedselhigiëne ontvang en die Afdeling het heelwat samewerking van hulle verkry. Die verbeterings wat deur hierdie inrigtings aangebring is, het blywende instellings geword.

Groot hoeveelhede eetware waaroor besonderhede in hierdie verslag verstrek word, is gedurende die jaar aan die Afdeling uitgelewer of die Afdeling het daarop beslag gelê as ongeskik vir menslike verbruik en dit is afgekeur en vernietig.

Gereelde inspeksies van eetwarewinkels, hotelle, losieshuise, restaurants, bakkerie, voedselabriekke en die installering van moderne masjinerie en toerusting asook verbeterde metodes het higiëniese toestande oor die afgelope paar jaar oor die algemeen bevorder.

Ons is egter versigtig om nie gerus te raak nie en daar word gedurig gewaak.

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 220 uur bestee aan spesiale nag-, vroeëoggend- en middag-etensuur-inspeksies. Hier volg 'n uitvoerige tabel van hierdie werk:—

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	250
Kennisgewings bestel	6
Aanseggings gegee	244
Oortredings verwyder	244
<i>Inspeksies uitgevoer:</i>	
Herinspeksies	22
Restaurante en teekamers	536
Gelisensieerde hotelle	117
Private hotelle en kroee	160
Banketbakkers	50
Bakkerye	63
Slaghuisse	1
Voedselafleweringe	33
Totale getal inspeksies	982

Die ondergemelde tabel gee 'n ontleding van die tye van die dag toe die inspeksies uitgevoer is:—

	<i>Getal</i>	<i>Bevredigend</i>	<i>Nie heeltemal bevredigend nie en onbevredigend</i>
Naginspeksies	271	240	31
Middagetensuur-inspeksies	678	467	211
Vroeëoggendinspeksies	33	25	8

'n Totaal van 131 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	1,720 lb.	
Vleis	}	8,955 blikkies
Vrugte		
Groente		
Vis		
Melk		
Diverse blikkieskos	}	748 flesse
Mayonnaise		
Suurui		
Toebroodjiesmeersel	}	108 lb.
Ekstrate		
Vleis (vars)		25 lb.
Amandels		17 lb.
Wors		9 lb.
Kaas		51 lb.
Graankos		206
Graankos (pakkies)		5
Pluimvee		87 pakkies
Gebak		15 gelling
Room		662 lb.
Dadels		441 pakkies
Droë vrugte		82 lb.
Vis (voorberei)		14 lb.
Ham		90 lb.
Skaapvleis (Vars)		142 lb.
Olywe		15 lb.
Polonie		18 lb.
Varkvleis		18 lb.
Sout		113 lb.
Speserye		

Altesaam 21 waarskuwings is uitgereik ten opsigte van oortredings van wette en regulasies betreffende eetware.

Die ondergemelde voedselmonsters is geneem vir skeikundige en bakteriologiese ontleding:—

SKEIKUNDIG

<i>Aard van Artikel</i>	<i>Getal monsters</i>	<i>Bevredigend</i>	<i>Onbevredigend</i>
Roomys	176	173	3
Boerewors	88	82	6
Gemaalde vleis	49	46	3
Droë vrugte	10	10	—
Speserye	10	10	—
Kaas	39	39	—
Weense worsies	4	4	—
Polonie	1	1	—

BAKTERIOLOGIES

Roomys	177	138	39
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Een-en-veertig 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. Daar was twee vervolgings.

MUNISIPALE WATERLEWERING

Rietvlei-waterwerke	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend	Totaal
Na filtrering, maar voor chlorering	7	11	18

Fonteine

(a) Boonste fontein (voor chlorering)	7	2	9
(b) Onderste fontein (voor chlorering)	6	3	9
(c) Gemengde water (na chlorering) (sluit in water van Fonteine, Rietvlei en Grootfontein)	17	—	17

Die fonteine by die Fonteinedal lewer byna 6,000,000 gelling per dag en die water word gechlloreer as 'n roetinemaatreël.

Krane in Stad

	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend	Totaal
In verskillende dele van stad	19	1	20

Ander Munisipale Leweringsplekke

(a) Vlakfontein-opbergtens	4	—	4
(b) Vlakfontein-boorgate	10	5	15
(c) Put (lewering vir Kleurlinge)	2	10	12
(d) Munisipale swembaddens	70	5	75
(e) Munisipale speeldammetjies	20	2	22
(f) Munisipale klipgroef (Bon Accord)	18	13	31
(g) Munisipale plaas (Rooiwal)	19	1	20

Randse Waterraad

Uit hooftoevoerpylyn	9	—	9
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Die boorgat by die Bon Accord-klipgroef het herhaaldelik besmetting getoon. Die Stadsingenieur se personeel het uiteindelik gevind dat 'n toevoerpyp nie deur die chloreringapparaat gaan nie. Dit is reggestel en die resultate was sedertdien bevredigend.

Op Private Persele

	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend	Totaal
Boorgate	11	8	19
Putte	1	—	1

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.

Rioolwateruitvloei na Kragstasiedam gepomp

	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend	Totaal
(a) Na filtrering en chlorering by Rioolwaterwerke ..	—	10	10
(b) Na filtrering en chlorering by Kragstasiedam ..	—	10	10

Hierdie water is rioolwateruitvloei wat gefiltreer en gechlloreer en na die kragstasie gepomp word vir verkoelingsdoeleindes en na die Pretoria-Wes-gholfbaan vir besproeiing. Dit word nie vir swem- of huishoudelike doeleindes gebruik nie en is bevredigend vir die doel waarvoor dit gebruik word.

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)	1,926	Handmandjies	334
Groot bondels	631	Suikersakke	1,033
Kratte	559	Platkissies	856
Klein lotte	123	Graansakke	676
Sakke	8,355		

Geslagte Hoenders	
Getal ondersoek	6,021
Getal afgekeur.....	11
Persentasie afgekeur .....	.18%
Wildsbokke	
Getal ondersoek	864
Getal afgekeur.....	9
Persentasie afgekeur	1.04%
Wildvoëls	
Getal ondersoek	1,691
Getal afgekeur.....	133
Persentasie afgekeur	7.86%
Lewendige Hoenders	
Getal ondersoek	41,705
Getal afgekeur.....	120
Persentasie afgekeur .....	.29%
Kalkoene	
Getal ondersoek	951
Getal afgekeur.....	—
Persentasie afgekeur	—
Eende	
Getal ondersoek	1,510
Getal afgekeur.....	24
Persentasie afgekeur	1.59%
Lewendige Ganse	
Getal ondersoek	219
Getal afgekeur.....	11
Persentasie afgekeur	5.02%
Konyne	
Getal ondersoek	95
Getal afgekeur.....	—
Persentasie	—
Duiwe	
Getal ondersoek	296
Getal afgekeur.....	—
Persentasie afgekeur	—

Die onderstaande tabel dui die getal en tipe inspeksies aan wat deur Inspekteurs van die Voedselseksie uitgevoer is:—

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	5,711
Oortredings verwyder	5,701
Kennisgewings bestel	189
Aanseggings gegee	5,522
Herinspeksies	373
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee	203
Lisensieaansoeke waarmee gehandel is	340
Inspeksie van slaghuise	1,726
Inspeksie van vishandelaars	357
Inspeksie van bakkerye	339
Inspeksie van banketbakkerye	581
Inspeksie van restaurante en teekamers	2,608
Inspeksie van Bantoe-eethuise	381
Inspeksie van vrugte- en groentewinkels	1,736
Inspeksie van melkwinkels en -depots.....	36
Inspeksie van ander voedselwinkels.....	922
Inspeksie van koeldrankfabrieke	50
Inspeksie van ander voedsel-fabrieke	271
Inspeksie van oggendmark	297
Inspeksie van losieshuise en hotelle.....	635
Diverse inspeksies	800
Naginspeksies	271
Vroeë-oggendinspeksies	33
Middagetensuurinspeksies.....	678
Monsters geneem	855
TOTAAL	12,916

PLAAGBEHEERSEKSIE

Muskietbeheermaatreëls

Die verwydering van plantegroei uit alle spruite, die ongekanaliseerde gedeeltes van die Apiesrivier, waterleivore en damme in die Les Marais- en Eloffsdalgebied en die nivellering en reguitmaak van spruite en vore is gedurende die jaar uitgevoer.

Die loop van 'n gedeelte van Skinnerspruit, noord van die Trans-Oranje-skool vir Dowes, is teruggelei na die ou loop wat klipperiger en meer solied is ten einde grondverspoeling en die gevolglike damming van water gedurende reënweer te voorkom.

'n Groot moeras in die Groenkloofplantasie, naby die hoek van George Storrar-rylaan en Koningin Wilhelminalaan is met welslae gedreineer. Die moeras word deur etlike fonteine gevoed en is deur die jaar nat. Anti-larwebespuiting is gedurende die afgelope drie jaar in hierdie gebied uitgevoer, maar gedeeltes was feitlik ontoeganklik en bespuiting het die uitbroei van muskiete nie bevredigend beheer nie. 'n Reeks vore dreineer nou hierdie gebied en anti-larwebespuiting kan doeltreffend uitgevoer word.

Muskietbeheermaatreëls wat sedert 1939 in werking is en wat deur ons in die groentetuine in die munisipale gebied asook die waterleivore van die Les Marais-besproeiingsraad, die Universiteit se proefplaas wat op die grens maar net buite die munisipale gebied is en die National Match-fabriek toegepas word, is vir ongeveer vier maande gestaak. Dit was as gevolg van die verhoging van die bedrag wat aan die Raad betaalbaar is, van £4 tot £10 per jaar per plaas, en tot die volle werklike koste ten opsigte van die Les Marais-besproeiingsraad, die Universiteit se proefplaas en die National Match-fabriek.

Die groenteboere en die Les Marais-besproeiingsraad was aanvanklik traag om die verhoogde bedrag te betaal, maar nadat hulle al die implikasies wat kon volg, indien hulle die Raad se aanbod van die hand sou wys, besef het, het die Besproeiingsraad en al die boere ingestem om met die skema voort te gaan en beheermaatreëls is hervat. Die National Match-fabriek het gereedelik tot die verhoogde bedrag ingestem. Die bedrag wat die boere moet betaal, is nog veel laer as die werklike koste. Die Gesondheidsraad vir Buitestedelike Geliede, in wie se regsgebied die Universiteitsplaas val, het onderneem om self die werk daar te doen.

Daar is gevind dat die omvangryke uitbroei van muskiete in die dam van een boer plaasvind wat nie bereid was om aan die skema deel te neem nie, en 'n vervolging is hangende.

Tweehonderd vyf-en-vyftig gate en holtes wat werklike of potensiele broeiplekkie was, is opgevolg en gelykgemaak.

Alle spruite, damme, waterleivore, moerasagtige gebiede en sypelwatervore is van Januarie tot Mei en weer van die einde van September tot die einde van Desember weekliks met anti-larwespuiststof besproei. Eenhonderd vyf-en-tagtig gelling D.D.T.-emulsie-larwegif is gebruik.

Eenhonderd een-en-negentig klagtes betreffende muskietoorlas is deur die Plagbeheerpersoneel en die Distriksinspekteurs ondersoek en het tot gevolg gehad dat 487 skriftelike of mondelinge waarskuwings gegee is. Daar was drie vervolgings weens versuim om aan die regulasies te voldoen.

KNAAGDIERBEHEER

„Warfarin“-teenstremmiddel-knaagdiergif het weer eens die eenvoudigste en doeltreffendste metode van knaagdieruitroeiing geblyk te wees.

Dit was moontlik om knaagdierbesmetting in munisipale geboue te beheer deur die aaspunte gereeld te inspekteer en deur te verseker dat daar te alle tye genoeg aas vir die knaagdiere was.

'n Swaar besmetting met knaagdiere by die slagplaas is op hierdie wyse gou uit die weg geruim en die toestand is al etlike maande lank bevredigend.

Knaagdierbeheermaatreëls is gehandhaaf in alle munisipale geboue, kwekerie, parke, pakhuse, die sentrale rioolwaterwerke, die Rooiwalrioelwaterwerke, die Rietvleiwaterwerke, sportvelde, rolbalbane, Vlakfontein, Atteridgeville, Saulville en die Bon Acord-klipgroef.

Daar was 23,278 gifaasplasings waarvan 16,575 doeltreffend geblyk het en volgens ons wete is 2,021 knaagdiere op munisipale persele uitgeroei.

Benewens die aantal knaagdiere wat ons weet op munisipale persele uitgeroei is, is daar of gesien of daar is berig dat 1,553 knaagdiere op private persele uitgeroei is.

Seshonderd drie-en-sestig klagtes is ondersoek en dit het tot gevolg gehad dat 859 skriftelike en mondelinge kennisgewings wat vereis dat maatreëls getref moet word vir die uitroeiing van knaagdiere, uitgereik is. Eenhonderd sewe-en-vyftig kennisgewings wat vereis dat knaagdierwering aan persele aangebring word, is uitgereik.

Eenhonderd en dertien sertifikate wat sertifiseer dat persele voor die slooping van geboue knaagdiervry was, is uitgereik.

VLIEË-UITBROEIING

Gereelde inspeksies van alle munisipale persele waar potensiële broeiplekke vir vlieë bestaan het, is uitgevoer. Dit sluit in parke, kwekerye, komposputte en vullishope en doeltreffende beheer is deur die jaar gehandhaaf.

Eenhonderd en sestiën klagtes in verband met vlieë-oorlas is ondersoek, wat 955 inspeksies tot gevolg gehad het. Vierhonderd en tien skriftelike of mondelinge waarskuwings is uitgereik, 246 broeiplekke is uit die weg geruim en vier persone is vervolgt weens versuim om aan die regulasies te voldoen.

KAKKERLAKBEHEER

Die uitroeiing van kakkerlakke in munisipale geboue is deur hierdie Seksie uitgevoer. Die grootste besmetting was in die neweprodukte-installasie by die slagplaas. Die besmette dele is met 'n oplossing van D.D.T. en B.H.C. bespuit en doeltreffende beheer is verkry.

Baie versoeke om raad oor die uitroeiing van kakkerlakke is van lede van die publiek ontvang en die nodige raad is gegee.

KNAAGDIERUITROEIING

Oortredings waarmee handel	31
Oortredings verwyder	31
Aansegings gegee	33
Persele weer geïnspekteer	197
Klagtes waarmee handel is en advies gegee	287
Nuwe ondeurdringbare vloere in graan, meel-, voer-, en ander pakkamers aangebring	1
Vloere herstel of mure of dakke knaagdierveilig gemaak in meel-, graan- en voerpakkamers	4
Nie-knaagdierveilige graan-, voer- of ander pakkamers gesloop	27
Ophopings van vuilgoed of rommel wat moontlik rotte kan huisves, skoongemaak en verwyder.....	158
Diverse inspeksies	876
Naginspeksies	—
Vroeëoggendinspeksies	—
TOTALE INSPEKSIES VIR DIE JAAR	1,550
Gifaas op dorpsgrond gestel	23,278
Getal aaslokvalle geneem	16,575
Getal knaagdiere op munisipale persele vernietig	2,021

MUSKIETBEHEER

Oortredings waarmee handel is	25
Oortredings verwyder	25
Kennisgewings bestel	4
Aansegings gegee	34
Persele weer geïnspekteer	78
Klagtes waarmee handel is en advies gegee	24
Nagaan van damme wat skoongemaak is van onkruid	530
Nagaan van damme wat bespuit is	342
Nagaan van skoongemaakte waterleivore	1,583
Nagaan van waterleivore wat bespuit is	792
Nagaan van dreinerings van vleiagtige gebiede.....	196
Nagaan van vleiagtige gebiede wat bespuit is	90
Gate en holtes opgevol	255
Huise bespuit vir muskietbeheer	—
Spesiale ondersoeke betreffende identifikasie van muskiete....	1
Inspeksies in verband met kennisgewings van malaria	—
Diverse inspeksies	865
Naginspeksies	—
Vroeëoggendinspeksies	—
TOTALE INSPEKSIES VIR DIE JAAR	4,756
Getal vervolgings	1

HIER VOLG 'N OPSOMMING VAN DIE INSPEKSIES GEDURENDE DIE JAAR
UITGEVOER DEUR DIE DISTRIKSGESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS,
SLUMS- EN BEHUISING-, VOEDSEL- EN PLAAGBEHEERSEKSE

Totale inspeksies uitgevoer	95,399
Oorlasse waarmee gehandel is	32,627
Oorlasse verwyder (met inbegrip van oorlasse oorgebring van vorige jaar)	32,564
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is	3,954
Watermonsters geneem	301
Eetware-monsters geneem (melk nie inbegrepe nie)	554
Navraagbesoeke betreffende aansteeklike siektes	3,032

SAKE NA ANDER AFDELINGS VERWYS

Stadsingenieur	198
Direkteur van Parke en Ontspanning	69
Afdeling Nie-Blankes	59
Afdeling Lisensies	65
Hoofbehuisingsbestuurder	9
Brandweerhoof	1
Stadselektroingenieur	3
Verkeershoof	1

SLAGPLAAS-, MELKERIE- EN AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES-SEKSIE

Uitvoerige verslae van die werksaamhede van hierdie Seksie 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 terug- getrek	Getal gewaarsku en ontslaan	Boetes opgelê
Tekort aan bottervet	3	3	—	—	—	£17
Toelating van vlieë-uitbroeiing	1	1	—	—	—	£2
Versuim om te voldoen aan kennisgewing— Verordeninge betreffende Openbare Gesond- heid	27	26	—	1	1	£145
Oortreding van Verordeninge betreffende Tee- kamers	4	4	—	—	—	£11
Versuim om bouerslatrines te verskaf	7	7	—	—	—	£30
Eetware aan besmetting blootgestel	27	25	1	1	—	£66
Invoer van melk van ongelisensieerde persele ..	6	5	1	1	—	£21
Versuim om te voldoen aan kennisgewing krag- tens Slumsregulasies	4	4	—	—	—	£30
Vuil toestand van melkeryperseel	1	1	—	—	—	£5
Water by melk gevoeg	8	8	—	—	—	£45
Aflewering van melk sonder dra van oorpak	3	3	—	—	—	£15
Weiering om toegang tot perseel te verleen— Slumsregulasies	1	1	—	—	—	£5
Vuil toestand van bakkerie	3	1	1	1	—	£60
Smous en oorplasing van melk in straat	1	1	—	—	—	£15
Versuim om inligting aan Gesondheidsinspekteur te verstrek—Volksgesondheidswet	1	1	—	—	—	£5
Preserveermiddels in melk	1	1	—	—	—	£3
Verkoop van melk van ongelisensieerde perseel	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bewoning van roerende struktuur	1	1	—	—	—	£3
Vuil bouersvoertuig	1	1	—	—	—	£2
Toelating van muskietuitbroeiing	1	1	—	—	—	£3
Ontvang van melk vanaf ongelisensieerde perseel	1	1	—	—	—	£5
Versuim om Bantoeatrane te verskaf	1	1	—	—	—	£1
Vuil toestand van slaghuys	1	1	—	—	—	£5
Geen naam of adres op bakkersvoertuig nie	1	1	—	—	—	£2
Versuim van bakkeriewerknemers om oorpakke te dra	1	1	—	—	—	£7
Versuim om bedekte houers vir broodaflewering te gebruik	1	—	—	1	—	—
Te koop aanbieding van besmette voedsel	1	1	—	—	—	£3
Versuim om aan Knaagdierregulasies te voldoen	1	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAAL	110	101	3	6	1	£506

Van die vervolgings wat teruggetrek is, is twee teruggetrek vanweë 'n vergissing van eiendoms-
reg, drie vanweë onvoldoende getuienis en een omdat daar voor die verhoordatum aan die vereistes
van die Afdeling voldoen is.

SLUMOPRUIMINGS

Alhoewel daar 'n opmerklieke toename in die bevolking van die stad gedurende die afgelope paar jaar was, het die Afdeling daarin geslaag om die groei van ongewenste behuisingstoestande wat so dikwels in 'n vinniggroeiende stad plaasvind, te verhoed.

Die stigting van 'n aantal nuwe dorpe op die stadsgrense het gehelp om die ewewig tussen aanbod van en aanvraag na huise vir die middel- en hoëinkomstegroep te handhaaf. Woonstelle is nou vryelik in die stad beskikbaar vir hierdie groepe.

Daar is egter steeds nie voldoende geskikte behuising vir die laerinkomstegroep nie, veral vir dié met groot gesinne. Die tekort aan goedkoop grond en die hoë boukoste maak dit baie moeilik om huise vir hierdie groep te verskaf.

Die uitskakeling van slums en die herbehuising van die bewoners gaan hand aan hand. Tensy voorsiening gemaak word dat behuisingskemas die bewoners van slumpersele kan huisves, word slumopruiming vertraag. Aangesien die meeste slumeiendomme waarmee gehandel word, gewoonlik deur armer gesinne bewoon word wat dit moeilik vind om ander geskikte huisvesting te bekom, moet individuele omstandighede by enige optrede deur die Afdeling in aanmerking geneem word. Ernstige slumeiendomme is nogtans gedurende die jaar aansienlik verminder en 94 wonings is gesloop.

VERSPREIDING VAN SLUMEIENDOMME

Die volgende tabel toon die verspreiding van en die resultate wat gedurende die afgelope drie jaar in Blanke-gebiede verkry is. Ernstige slumeiendomme het in die oostelike gebied feitlik heeltemal verdwyn:

Gebiede	Bekende bestaande slumwonings op 31.12.1959	Slumwonings uitgeskakel	Bekende bestaande bewoonde buitegeboue	Buitegeboue ontruim
Innesdale-gebiede	12	64	10	43
Westelike gebiede (wes van Steenhoven- spruit)	7	21	17	18
Oostelike gebiede (oos van Apiesrivier) ..	1	32	3	4
Sentrale gebiede	32	98	4	16
Herculesgebiede	26	43	47	58
TOTAAL	78	258	81	139

Van die bestaande slumwonings in die sentrale gebied van die stad, is twintig in die klein gebied van Goedeheop gekonsentreer. Hierdie gebied is besonder waardevol vir die oprigting van woonstelle vir werkers in die nabygeleë ligtenywerheidsgebied of vir oue-tehuise aangesien dit sentraal geleë en na aan al die geriewe is.

In die Herculesgebied word baie slumhuise deur die arm eienaars bewoon aan wie hulp nie maklik onder die Raad se huidige behuisingskemas verleen kan word nie. Baie van hierdie eienaars het groot gesinne, met die gevolg dat buitegeboue as bykomende huisvesting gebruik word. Die bewoning van buitegeboue kom ook tot stand deurdat sommige van hierdie armer gesinne buitegeboue verhuur ten einde hul inkomste aan te vul.

Daar was veral heelwat gebruik van buitegeboue as wonings in die voorstad Mountain View en daar moes drasties opgetree word om die verspreiding van hierdie toedrag van sake aan bande te lê. Die gevolg was dat 21 uit 'n totaal van 30 bewoonde buitegeboue in hierdie voorstad weens die optrede van die Afdeling ontruim is.

SLUMOPNAMES

Hoewel daar 'n aansienlike afname in ernstige slumeiendomme was—die meeste van hulle is gesloop—is daar nog 'n groot aantal wonings waar minder ernstige slumtoestande bestaan, veral in die sentrale, westelike en Herculesgebied.

Hierdie minder ernstige slumtoestande ontstaan as gevolg van oorbewoning, onvoldoende kook-, was- en reinigingsgeriewe en ontoereikende skeiding van die geslagte. Minder ernstige oortredings van die Slumswet en -regulasies, soos oorbewoning en die nie-skeiding van die geslagte in woonstelle, skyn algemener voor te kom as in die verlede. Die posisie in hierdie verband word noukeurig dopgehou.

Hier volg sommige van die faktore wat aanleiding gee tot minder ernstige slumtoestande:—

- Hoë huurgelde vir huise en woonstelle dwing gesinne om huisvesting met familie of vriende te deel.
- Die tekort aan huisvesting redelik naby aan werksplekke en hoë vervoerkoste veroorsaak dat gesinne huisvesting soek in gebiede wat alreeds oorbewoon is.

- (c) Enkelinge en bejaarde pare huur kamers in private wonings omdat hulle nie losieshuis-tariewe kan bekostig nie. Die ouer en goedkoper tipe losieshuis het uit die sentrale gedeelte van die stad verdwyn om plek te maak vir handelsgeboue en woonstelle.
- (d) Die eienaars van woonpersele in gebiede wat vir besigheid of ligtenywerhede ingedeel is, is omwillig om herstel- en opknappingswerk aan eiendomme te doen met die gevolg dat hulle geleidelik versleg tot minder ernstige en uiteindelik ernstige slums.

Dit is uiters moeilik om mense te help wat onder onbevredigende toestande lewe as gevolg van die bogemelde faktore. Dit is maklik om die bepalings van die Slumsregulasies toe te pas op eiendomme waar onbevredigende toestande bestaan, maar soortgelyke of erger toestande word gewoonlik elders deur dieselfde gesinne geskep, tensy hulle onmiddellik her-huisvesting ontvang.

HOFGEDINGE

Soos in vorige jare en ooreenkomstig ons beleid, het ons, waar moontlik, die samewerking van die publiek probeer verkry eerder as om tot hofgedinge oor te gaan.

Daar is egter in drie gevalle hofgedinge kragtens die Munisipale Slumsregulasies ingestel nadat ander maniere van oorreding misluk het. Twee vervolgings was ten opsigte van onbevredigende buitegeboue wat bewoon is en een ten opsigte van onhigiëniese toestande op 'n gelisensieerde losieshuisperseel.

SLOPINGS EN OMSKAKELINGS VAN WOONPERSELE

Daar is weer eens met 'n groot aantal aansoeke om toestemming om wonings te sloop of woonpersele vir besigheidsgebruik om te skakel ingevolge die Behuisingswet nr. 10 van 1957 gehandel.

Die ondergemelde syfers dui die getal aansoeke om die aangegewe reëde aan:—

Vir vervanging, na sloping of omskakeling, deur- huise, woonstelle en kantore, ens.	81
Uitbreidings aan skole, hostels, kerke, ens.	4
As gevolg van hierdie Afdeling se optrede	94
TOTAAL	179

Ooreenkomstig die bepalings van artikel 72(2) en 72(3) van die Behuisingswet is aansoeke om wonings wat uit vyf of minder woonkamers bestaan, na die Nasionale Behuisingskantoor vir oorweging verwys en alle persele waarby meer as vyf woonkamers betrokke was, is vir die nodige magtiging aan die Stadsraad voorgelê.

Besonderhede van die aansoeke waarmee gehandel is, word in die volgende twee tabelle verstrekk:—

Aansoeke vir Oorweging na die Nasionale Behuisingskantoor verwys

	Getal woningen	Getal woonkamers	Permitte	Permitte nog nie afgehandel nie	Permitte geweer
Slopings	153	655	151	2	—
Omskakelings	9	27	9	—	—
TOTAAL	162	682	160	2	—

Aansoeke vir Oorweging na die Stadsraad Verwys

	Getal woningen	Getal woonkamers betrokke	Magtiging verleen	Magtiging nog nie afgehandel nie	Magtiging geweer
Slopings	16	167	14	2	—
Omskakelings	1	16	—	1	—
TOTAAL	17	183	14	3	—

Alhoewel geen permitte of toestemming om woonpersele te sloop of om te skakel deur die Nasionale Behuisingskantoor of die Stadsraad geweier is nie, het alle aansoeke sorvuldige oorweging geniet voordat ons aanbeveling aan die twee betrokke owerhede voorgelê het. Van alle aanvrers is vereis om ons van volledige besonderhede te voorsien aangaande her-huisvesting van die huurders van geokkupeerde persele, die reëde vir aansoeke en die beoogde toekomstige gebruik van die persele.

Die volgende persele is inderdaad gesloop en omgeskakel gedurende die verslagjaar:

Wonings gesloop	125
Wonings omgeskakel vir besigheidsgebruik	9
Besigheidspersele gesloop	24

Alle permitte wat deur die Nasionale Behuisingskantoor en/of die Stadsraad uitgereik is, was onderworpe aan die voorwaarde dat sertifikate waarin gesertifiseer is dat die persele knaagdier- en ongediertevry is van die Stadsgesondheidshoof verkry is vóór sloping of omskakeling.

SLUMOPRUIMINGSTATISTIEK

Besonderhede van Slumopruimingswerk gedurende die jaar onderneem:—	
Oortreding van die Wet en Regulasies waarmee gehandel is	1,327
Kennisgewings bestel:	
Verbod op herokkupasie	157
Oorvol huise	171
Bouwerkkundige herstelwerk	95
Bad- en kookgeriewe	68
Kennisgewings nagekom	325
Aansegginge en advies gegee	836
Aansegginge nagekom	834
Briewe gerig	339
Onderhoude	901
Aangeleenthede na ander Afdelings verwys	66
Inspeksiepligte uitgevoer:	
Hotelle en losieshuise	291
Wonings	1,337
Bewoonde buitegeboue	569
Klagtes ondersoek	317
Diverse inspeksies	442
Nieblanke-behuising	20
Wonings voor en gedurende slopinge	919
Wonings voor en gedurende omskakeling	80
Behuisingsopnames	446
Huisvestingaansoek-ondersoeke	46
Herinspeksies	1,466
Naginspeksies	3
TOTALE GETAL INSPEKSIES EN ONDERSOEKE	<u>5,936</u>

NIEBLANKE-GEBIEDE

Die personeel verbonde aan hierdie Seksie bestaan uit:—

1. Toesighoudende Gesondheidsinspekteur.
2. Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs.
1. Bantoesondheidsinspekteur (gemagtigde personeelsterkte: 6).

Gedurende die onderhawige jaar is inspeksies in die Nieblanke-gebiede op besigheids- sowel as private en woonpersele uitgevoer. In die dorpe Lady Selborne, Claremont, Atteridgeville, Saulsville, die Kleurlinglokase en die Asiatebuurt was die aantal inspeksies van huis tot huis gering in vergelyking met dié wat in die Vlaktegebied uitgevoer is. Die rede hiervoor is dat 'n Bantoesondheidsinspekteur op 'n voltydse grondslag in laasgenoemde gebied werksaam was.

Aan elke Blanke Gesondheidsinspekteur word 'n spesifieke gebied in een of ander van die Bantodorpe toegeken. Die Nieblanke Gesondheidsinspekteur is permanent te Vlaktegebied-Bantodorp gestasioneer en is onder die direkte toesig van die Toesighoudende Gesondheidsinspekteur.

KOMMENTAAR OOR DIE ONDERSKEIE DORPE

1. Lady Selborne en Claremont: (Erwe 1-36).

Woonhuise en ander geboue in hierdie dorpe is oor die algemeen van 'n taamlike swak gehalte. Die meeste van die huise en kamers in agterplase is oorbewoon. Feitlik alle besigheidspersele het woonkwartiere agter aan die winkels wat deur die onderskeie lisensiehouers bewoon word. Die winkelpersele self is meesal van 'n swak ontwerp en swak gebou. Heelwat ongemagtigde kamers en byvoegings aan huise is opgerig. Dit is egter baie moeilik om dit te bewys aangesien die materiaal wat gebruik is, meesal tweedehands en die persele baie oud is. Die oorspronklike planne is nou onverkrygbaar.

Een van die grootste moeilikhede is dat hoewel die eienaars gewillig is om die persele te herstel en verbeterings aan te bring, hulle nie die nodige geld het nie. Hulle verwag ook om na ander gebiede verskuif te word, en dit vererger die posisie.

Inspeksies van private persele in daardie gebiede waar daar nie 'n Nieblanke Gesondheidsinspekteur is nie, is slegs uitgevoer wanneer die tyd dit toegelaat het, aangesien die Gesondheidsinspekteurs baie besig gehou word met die beheer van besigheidspersele en ander dringender werk.

Alle sanitêre verwyderingsdienste in hierdie gebied word deur die Stadsingenieursafdeling uitgevoer. Elke huis het sy eie watertoevoer in die vorm van 'n standpyp wat by die munisipale hoofwaterpyp aangesluit is. Met die uitsondering van die besigheidpersele is daar min huise waar water in die geboue aangelê is. Nieteenstaande die toereikende vuilgoedverwyderingsdienste wat verskaf word, is daar nog rommel op strate en lê erwe.

Die Lady Selborne- en Claremontgebied is albei ingevolge die Groepsgebiedewet gedurende hierdie jaar gedeproklameer en is nou as „wit” gebiede bekend. Dit sal egter nog 'n geruime tyd duur voordat al die Nieblankes uit hierdie gebiede verwyder is. Die Raad is alreeds besig met 'n skema om eiendomme in hierdie gebiede te bekom en 15 eiendomme is reeds aan die Raad getransporeer. Vanjaar het die Raad slegs een eiendom bekom. Vier geboue wat aldus verkry is en wat in 'n swak toestand was, is gesloop nadat die okkuperders van geskikte huisvesting voorsien is.

Daar is baie min bouplanne vir nuwe geboue gedurende die jaar voorgelê. Die goedkeuring van bouplanne vir hierdie dorpe is onderworpe aan finale goedkeuring deur die Groepsgebiederaad.

2. Bantule en Hove's Ground:

Al die inwoners is gedurende die jaar van huisvesting in die nuwe Bantodorp voorsien. Ongeveer 500 huise, 8 besigheidpersele en 9 ander geboue is gesloop.

Hierdie gebiede het ons baie kommer besorg aangesien hulle regte swartkolle was en dit is 'n verligting om te weet dat hulle nou venietig is.

3. Atteridgeville, Saulsville en Vlakfontein-Oos en -Wes:

Hierdie gebiede is goed onder beheer en ontwikkeling is behoorlik beplan. Die uitbreiding was fenomonaal. Alhoewel tydelike strukture gedurende die bou van die permanente huise toegelaat is, is eersgenoemde almal gesloop by voltooiing van die baksteenwoning.

Die oorspronklike „erf-en-diens”-seksie te Vlakfontein-Oos is die enigste deel wat onbevredigend bly en vordering met die oprigting van nuwe baksteenstrukture was baie stadig. Die Raad het egter nou die voltooiing van al hierdie geboue onderneem. Oor die algemeen is al die woonpersele in 'n redelike goeie toestand gehou.

Sedert 1 Januarie 1959 is 'n gekwalifiseerde Nieblanke Gesondheidsinspekteur op 'n voltydse grondslag in Vlakfontein werksaam. Die meeste van sy werk het bestaan uit huis-tot-huis-inspeksies waar advies gegee is in verband met algemene skoonheid en die beheer van ongediertes, muskiete en knaagdiere. Afgesien van hierdie soort werk was daar gereelde inspeksie van afleweringsvoertuie van eetware soos melk, roomys, vleis en brood, van alle watertoevoertens en oopgrond vir muskietuitbroeiing en ander oorlaste.

Ons het sover moontlik probeer om die inwoners aangaande openbare gesondheid te onderrig eerder as om kennisgewings te bestel of te vervolg. Kennisgewings is slegs in gevalle bestel waar die oortreders versuim het om na mondelinge aansegginge saam te werk. Die samewerking was oor die algemeen baie goed en daar moes slegs in 'n paar gevalle meer drasties opgetree word.

Die dorpe Atteridgeville en Saulsville het riolering en alle vuilgoedverwyderingsdienste word deur die Stadsingenieursafdeling onderneem.

Vlakfontein het 'n emmerverwyderingsdiens drie keer per week. Elke perseel is van 'n vullisblik voorsien met 'n verwyderingsdiens een keer per week. Al die besigheidpersele is van 'n suigtenkdiens voorsien vir die verwydering van vuilwater. Al hierdie dienste word per kontrak deur die Stadsraad van Silverton verskaf. Stappe is gedoen om grond te verkry vir rioolwater-suiweringswerke wat uiteindelik hierdie gebied sal bedien. Al die droë nieskadellike afval word op uitgegrawe grond in die dorp gegooi en is redelik goed onder beheer.

Daar is heelwat rommel in die strate en oopruimtes in Vlakfontein-Oos en -Wes en dit is nodig dat een of ander vorm van straatreiniging so gou moontlik ingestel word.

Daar word heelwat diere in die nuwe Bantogebiede aangehou. Heelwat beeste asook trekdiere en boerbokke is heel dikwels veral in Vlakfontein te sien. Dit is egter moontlik dat 'n aantal van die diere wat in die dorp wei nie aan die inwoners behoort nie maar aan die eienaars van aangrensende plase. Hierdie aangeleentheid is reeds by die Afdeling Nieblankesake aanhangig gemaak en daardie amptenare doen hul bes om die aantal diere te beheer. 'n Kraal is verskaf, maar min het tot dusver daarvan gebruik gemaak.

ALGEMEEN

Daar is 15 ongemagtigde strukture op verskillende persele gevind. Hulle is na die Afdeling Nieblankesake vir aandag verwys. Dit sluit nie hoenderhokke in nie wat oor die algemeen van swak konstruksie is, aangesien ons nie in sulke gevalle optree nie, behalwe waar daar 'n gesondheidsoorlas is.

Die slag van diere vir seremoniële doeleindes is 'n gebruik wat nog dikwels gevolg word. Daar is gedurende die jaar permitte uitgereik om 36 diere vir hierdie doel te slag. Elke perseel waar sodanige slagting toegelaat is, is daarna geïnspekteer ten einde te verseker dat daar nie daarna 'n oorlas was nie en advies is gegee in verband met die wegdoening van pensinhoud, huide en bene. Spesiale sorg is gedra om die eet van besmette vleis te voorkom.

Die Bantoehostel en kampong is gedurende die laaste gedeelte van die jaar ontruim en die inwoners word nou in die hostel te Saulsville wat baie goed in stand gehou word, gehuisves.

Gedurende inspeksies van huis tot huis is gevind dat die groter slaapkamers genoeg vloer-ruimte vir die inwoners het. Die tweede (en kleiner) slaapkamers is gewoonlik te klein en in minstens 50% van hulle is die veroorloofde vloer-ruimte per persoon oorskry. 'n Klein persentasie maak van eetkamers en kombuise vir slaapdoeleindes gebruik. Dit gebeur meesal waar daar 'n groot gesin is en waar buite-egtelike klein kinders en ander familieleden in dieselfde woning gehuisves word. In uitsonderlike gevalle is gevind dat die buitegeboue ook vir woondoeleindes gebruik word. In sulke oorvol kamers word skeiding van die geslagte onuitvoerbaar.

Die volgende opgawe oor sanitêre akkommodasie gee 'n aanduiding van latrine-akkommodasie gebaseer op een latrine en emmer vir elke agt persone of minder. Waar hierdie getal, per emmer, oorskry word, het dit dikwels die mors van nagvuil tot gevolg gehad.

STATISTIESE OPGAWE OOR SANITÊRE AKKOMMODASIE:

Huis-tot-Huis-Inspeksies: Blokke A tot E

	1-8 <i>persone</i>	9-16 <i>persone</i>	17-24 <i>persone</i>
Blok A	210	43	1
Blok B	283	41	—
Blok C	272	69	—
Blok D	245	53	—
Blok E	45	12	—
TOTAAL	1,055	218	1

Die bogemelde opgawe is ten opsigte van blokke A tot E, Vlakfontein-Wes.

STATISTIESE OPGAWE VIR ALLE GEBIEDE:

A. Opsomming van Inspeksies Gedurende die Jaar in die Nieblankegebiede

Oorlaste waarmee handel is	3,499
Kennisgewings waaraan voldoen is	165
Aansegings waaraan voldoen is	3,312
Kennisgewings bestel	187
Aansegings gegee	3,312
Herinspeksies	321
Klagtes ondersoek	108
Lisensie-aansoeke	348
Persele waar diere/pluimvee aangehou word	248
Slaghuse	1,360
Vis- en pluimveehandelaars	77
Bakkerie en banketbakkers	33
Algemene handelaars (Eetware)	1,810
Algemene handelaars (nie eetware nie)	616
Restaurants, teekamers en eethuse	1,616
Varsproduktehandelaars	212
Melkdepots en melkwinkels	700
Marskramerpakkamers	119
Varsprodukte- en roomyskarretjies	190
Afleweringvoertuie (vleis, melk, vis, brood)	590
Bioskope en openbare sale	15
Huisinspeksies	2,836
Haarkappers	287
Washuse en wasserye	42
Fabrieke en werkwinkels	40
Seremoniële slagtings	36
Bewoonde buitegeboue	1
Besoeke buite ure	101
Ander besoeke	1,862
Verstopte riole/defektiewe watertoebehore	10
Ongemagtigde strukture	15
Strukturele defekte aan geboue	204
Ander aangeleenthede	50
TOTAAL	13,847

B. Plaagbeheer

Knaagdiere:

1. Klagtes ondersoek	1
2. Persele geïnspekteer en advies gegee	546
3. Kennisgewings en aanseggings om lokvalle of gif te gebruik ..	263
4. Kennisgewings bestel waarin vereis word dat persele knaagdierveilig gemaak word	12
5. Kennisgewings bestel onder 3 en 4 hierbo, waaraan voldoen is ..	19
6. Bestaande geboue knaagdierveilig gemaak	28
7. Nuwe knaagdierveilige geboue voltooi	—
8. Vervolgens weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	—
9. Ophoping van rommel of hout wat knaagdiere kan huisves, skoongemaak of verwyder	94
10. Aantal knaagdiere gedood of as dood gerapporteer	434
11. Rotdigte diervoedselblikke verskaf	3

Muskiete:

1. Klagtes ondersoek	2
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer	324
3. Kennisgewings en aanseggings gegee	47
4. Broeiplekke uitgeroei	38
5. Advies aangaande muskietbeheer gegee	73
6. Soorte muskiete gevind	Culex

Vlieë:

1. Inspeksies uitgevoer	167
2. Kennisgewings en aanseggings gegee	121
3. Kennisgewings onder (2) hierbo bestel waaraan voldoen is ..	3
4. Broeiplekke uitgeroei	37
5. Advies aangaande vliegbeheer gegee	139

C. Bouplanne

252 planne vir veranderings, aanbouings en nuwe geboue is gedurende die jaar ondersoek.

D. Gelisensieerde Persele

Soorte besighede	Claremont	Lady Selborne	Asiate-buurt	Vlakfontein	Atteridgeville	Saulsville
Bakkers en banketbakkers ..	—	—	2	—	—	—
Biljartsalonne	—	—	2	—	—	—
Slagters	5	16	6	8	6	2
Steenkoolagentskappe	—	—	—	3	—	—
Skoenmakers	4	5	10	2	2	—
Fietshandelaars	2	6	8	4	1	1
Varsproduktelandelaars ..	9	4	10	1	—	—
Vishandelaars	—	1	1	—	—	—
Algemene handelaars (lebensmiddele uitgesluit) ..	1	1	32	—	—	—
Haarkappers	1	3	6	3	1	1
Marskramers en venters ..	7	27	59	—	1	2
Wasserye	—	—	6	—	—	—
Melkdepots	—	—	1	5	3	2
Koeldrankhandelaars	—	5	—	1	—	—
Bantoe-eethuise	4	22	1	—	—	—
Lewensmiddele-handelaars ..	10	43	26	12	11	6
Teaters	—	—	4	—	—	—
Kleremakers (sters)	—	—	4	3	1	1
Begrafnisondernemers	1	1	—	2	—	—
Werkwinkels en motoronderdele	1	2	8	3	—	—

E. Vervolgings

Aard van oortreding	Totale getal vervolgings	Getal skuldig	Getal onskuldig bevind	Getal teruggetrek	Getal gewaarsku en ontslaan	Boetes opgelê
Blootstelling van voedsel aan besmetting	2	2	—	—	—	£4.0.0
Vuil toestand van perseel ..	1	1	—	—	—	£5.0.0
Versuim om van verskafte geriewe gebruik te maak terwyl brood afgelewer is ..	9	8	—	1	—	£21.0.0
TOTAAL	12	11	—	1	—	£30.0.0

F. Algemene Inligting: Slegs Nuwe Dorpe

	Atteridgeville en Saulsville	Atteridgeville	Saulsville	Vlakfontein-Wes	Vlakfontein-Oos
Bevolking	46,155	—	—	40,292	7,238
Woonhuise	—	4,454	2,543	6,058	1,016
Kerke	16 geboue opge- rig. 36 terreine.	—	—	17 geboue vol- tooi. 10 leë terreine.	2 geboue voltooi. 9 leë terreine.
Skole	15	—	—	11	1
Biersaal	—	—	1	1	—
Biersaaldepots	—	3	—	—	—
Gemeenskapsentrum ..	—	1	—	—	—
Garage	—	1	—	1	—
Crèches	2	—	—	1	1 in aanbou.
Hostel	—	—	1	—	—
Administratiewe blokke	—	1	—	1	1

OPMERKINGS**Saulsville**

1. Die totale getal huise naamlik 2,543 sluit 171 hout-en-sinkstrukture in.
2. Gedurende die jaar is 1,175 baksteenwoningeenhede voltooi.

Vlakfontein-Oos

Gedurende die jaar is 214 baksteenwoningeenhede voltooi.

OPMERKINGS EN AANBEVELINGS**1. Verkoop van Eetware op Openbare Strate**

Die gewoonte om eetware op straat te verkoop, word al meer prominent. In hierdie dorpe word dikwels gevind dat Bantoevroue op die grond sit en onder andere vrugte en groente, patats in hul skille, grondboontjies (uitgedop en met doppe), gekookte eiers en, in seisoen, suikerriet en gekookte mielies verkoop. Mielieblare, verskillende soorte vrugteskille en daardie deel van die suikerriet wat nadat die gekou is, uitgespoeg word, word heel dikwels op sulke terreine aangetref.

Benewens die bogemelde artikels word gebakte vis en lewer en tuisgemaakte bolletjies en vetkoek ook soms verkoop. Wanneer hulle raakgeloop word, word die verkoopsters teen hierdie gebruik gewaarsku.

Die artikels wat deur hierdie vroue verkoop word, word by hul onderskeie wonings gehou en/of voorberei, waar daar geen geriewe is nie.

Hierdie Afdeling het in 1958 aan die Afdeling Nieblankesake geskryf en in beginsel ingestem dat toegelaat word dat slegs grondboontjies in doppe en patats in hul skille deur hierdie vroue verkoop word.

Hierdie aangeleentheid behoort verdere aandag te ontvang. (Onderhandelings met die Afdeling Nieblankesake in hierdie verband is hangende.)

Die verkoop van afval is ook 'n kwessie wat kommer veroorsaak. Afvalmarskramers aarsel nie om hulle ware op konkas en selfs op papier op die grond uit te stal nie. Hoewel erken word dat afval 'n goedkoop en waardevolle voedsel vir die Bantoe is, word gemeen dat 'n meer aanvaarbare oplossing gevind moet word, miskien in die vorm van „afvalwinkels” of, as alternatief, om die verkoop daarvan tot slaghuise te beperk.

2. Nieblanke Gesondheidspersoneel

Alhoewel ek terdeë bewus is van die moeite wat hierdie Afdeling doen om bykomende Nieblanke Gesondheidsinspekteurs te verkry, het ek geen keuse as om hierdie aangeleentheid weer op te haal nie.

Uit waarnemings gedurende die jaar blyk dit dat die Bantoes meer geneig is om vryliker inligting aan iemand van hul eie ras as aan die Blanke te verskaf. Dit gebeur taamlik dikwels dat hulle blykbaar nie verstaan wanneer navrae gedoen word nie.

Die Nieblanke Gesondheidsinspekteur wat vanaf Januarie 1959 in hierdie Afdeling was, het van groot waarde en 'n baie bekwame werker geblyk te wees. Tot dusver is hy goed deur die mense ontvang.

Bykomende Nieblanke Gesondheidspersoneel sal van groot waarde wees en help met die gesondheidsonderrig van die Bantoe.

3. Kantoorakkommodasie

Dit is van die allegrootste belang dat geskikte kantoorakkommodasie in die Bantoe dorpe asook in die hoofkantoorgebou verskaf word. Daar is slegs een kantoor te Vlakfontein vir die Nieblanke Gesondheidsinspekteur beskikbaar wat dit baie moeilik maak om verslae te ontvang en aangeleenthede te bespreek. Ons onderhandel nog met die Afdeling Nie-Blankesake in hierdie verband. Toereikende kantoorakkommodasie sal in die nuwe administratiewe blok te Atteridgeville verskaf word.

BEHUISING EN REHABILITASIE VAN BLANKES

1. Algemene Behuisingstoestand:

In my laaste jaarverslag het ek gemeld dat daar tekens van verslegting in die stad se algemene behuisingstoestand was, met 'n tekort aan huisvesting vir gesinne in die laerinkomstegroep. Volledige verslag hieroor is aan die Raad gelewer, en as gevolg daarvan is daar besluit om so gou moontlik 'n uitgebreide huisbouprogram, hoofsaaklik vir gesinne in die laerinkomstegroep, van stapel te stuur. Beplanning in hierdie verband is nou ver gevorderd, en verwag word dat daar binnekort met die bouwerk van die eerste van hierdie skemas begin sal word.

Die algemene behuisingstoestand het blykbaar nie verbeter nie, en daar is tekens van agteruitgang wat betref behuising van groot gesinne in die laerinkomstegroep. Behuising vir dié groep teen huurgelde wat laag genoeg is, kan slegs deur die Raad verskaf word. Private ondernemings wat slegs die oog op wins het, verkies om woonstelle te bou. Baie nuwe woonstelblokke is gebou, met die gevolg dat daar nou 'n surplus aan woonstelle en 'n tekort aan huise is.

Weens die tekort aan huise vir die laerinkomstegroepe was daar dwarsdeur die „armer” stadsgebiede 'n toename in die aantal gesinne wat buitegeboue en substandaard-geboue bewoon, en veral in die meer sentrale gebiede is daar ook 'n gestadige toename in die aantal families wat huise deel. Hierdie delery van huise is nie slegs te wyte aan die huistekort vir die laerinkomstegroep nie, maar ook aan ekonomiese faktore wat gesinne dwing om huisvesting te soek teen huurgelde wat hulle kan bekostig, hoewel die aangebode huisvesting nie altyd bevredigend is nie.

Oor die algemeen is huurhuise nie gereedlik beskikbaar nie, selfs vir gesinne in die hoër-inkomstegroep. Dis nie alleen te wyte aan die onwilligheid van beleggers om huise vir verhuur te bou nie, maar ook omdat baie gesinne in die middel- en hoërinkomstegroep graag hulle eie huise wil bekom en sodoende hul sekuriteit verhoog. Dit word gestaaf deur die feit dat meer as die helfte van die huise in Pretoria deur die eienaars bewoon word. Die ekonomiese stabiliteit van 'n groot gedeelte van die stad se bevolking, in geen geringe mate nie te danke aan die groot aantal staatsamptenare en ander salaristrekkers wat 'n groot persentasie van die bevolking uitmaak, word ook deur hierdie feite gestaaf.

Huisbesit behoort egter nie tot die meer bevoorregte gedeelte van die bevolking beperk te word nie. Om hierdie rede het Pretoria in die afgelope jare 'n baie gesonde beleid gevolg deur huisbesitskemas van stapel te stuur en dit aan te moedig in sy verskeie behuisingkemas vir die voordeel van die gesinne in die laerinkomstegroep.

Faktore wat die strenge uitvoering van hierdie beleid belemmer, is die betreklik hoë koste van grond in Pretoria en die feit dat die maksimum inkomste van gesinne wat gehelp mag word, deur die Nasionale Behuisingkommissie op £70 per maand vasgestel is. Weens hierdie beperking is dit nie moontlik om huisvesting te voorsien aan 'n groot aantal gesinne wat nie voldoende deur private ondernemings voorsien kan word nie. Besonderhede van die Raad se huisbesitskemas en die wyse waarop huise gekoop kan word, word volledig in deel 3 van hierdie verslag beskryf.

Volgens inligting verstrekk deur die Bouseksie van die Stadsingenieursafdeling, is die volgende aantal huise en woonstelle sedert 1951 in Pretoria se munisipale gebied gebou:—

	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.....	239	106
1959	295	927

Altesaam honderd-vier-en-dertig (134) huise en woonstelle is gedurende 1959 of gesloop of in sake- of ander persele omgeskakel. Dit laat 'n totale toename van 1,088 wooneenhede wat in die loop van die jaar gebou is. Meer as driekwart van hierdie toename behels woonstelle, wat nie deur gesinne in die laerinkomstegroepe bekostig kan word nie, en waarvan daar oor die algemeen skynbaar 'n surplus beskikbaar is. Daar moet tans ongeveer 1,350 wooneenhede jaarliks gebou word ten einde voorsiening te maak vir die natuurlike bevolkingsaanwas. Weens die skaarste en die hoë pryse van geskikte boupersone is 'n groot aantal mense wat in die stad werk, geneig om huise in dorpe buite die stadsgrense te bou. As die Raad nie sy eie nuwe dorpe soos Groenkloof en Lukasrand gestig het nie, sou die uittog nog groter gewees het. Dit is gebiedend noodsaaklik dat die Raad, desnoods deur middel van inlywing, sekere van die gebiede in die buitewyke van die stad bekom met die oog op ontwikkeling en beskikbaarstelling van meer grond ten einde sy eie bevolking se behuisingbehoefte die hoof te beid. Dit skyn verkeerd te wees dat mense hul brood in die stad verdien en al sy geriewe geniet sonder om tot die instandhoudings- en ontwikkelingskoste van hierdie geriewe by te dra.

2. Beoogde Behuisingskemas:

Die Raad het toegestem om die volgende behuisingskemas onmiddellik aan te pak ten einde verligting aan die laerinkomstegroepe te bring:—

- (a) Twee blokke van hoogstens 30 woonstelle elk. Een woonstelblok sal op die suidelike helling van Proklamasiehuwel naby die bestaande winkels opgerig word, en die ander een op die grond wes van Campbell Court naby die golfbaan.
- (b) Vyftig ekonomiese dubbelverdiepinghuise in Danville.
- (c) Vyftig ultralaekoste-huise met drie slaapkamers, versprei tussen die bestaande ekonomiese huise.
- (d) Vyftig ekonomiese drieslaapkamerhuise, soortgelyk aan die wat reeds in Danville opgerig is.
- (e) Tweehonderd ultralaekoste-huise met drie slaapkamers in Danville-uitbreiding.
- (f) Vyftig subekonomiese huise vir ouderdomspensioentrekkers. Hierdie huise moet van 'n spesiale tipe wees om te voldoen aan oues van dae se behoeftes, en moet so ekonomies moontlik gebou word.

Geen nuwe huise kon egter gedurende die jaar gebou word nie. Dit was te wyte aan tegniese en ander moeilikhede met die opstel van die skemas, en omdat die nuwe gebied wes van Danville nie ontwikkel kon word voordat die Administrateur dit as dorpsgebied geproklameer het nie.

Verwag word dat daar vroeg aanstaande jaar met die bou van 'n blok van 30 woonstelle in Proklamasiehuwel-Suid, 50 ekonomiese dubbelverdiepinghuise en 250 ultralaekoste-huise by Danville begin sal word. Laasgenoemdes sal volgens skatting ongeveer £1,250 elk kos, en die skema is spesifiek ontwerp vir groot gesinne binne die inkomstegroep £45 tot £55 per maand wat drie of vier slaapkamers nodig het.

3. Huisbesitskemas:

Alle ekonomiese huise word verkoop volgens 'n stelsel wat ontwerp is om die huurder wat nie kontant beskikbaar het nie in staat te stel om die minimum deposito van 5% en hereregte te betaal en uiteindelik 'n huis te koop. Terselfdertyd was daar geen afwyking van die belangrike sosiologiese beginsel van „selfhulp” nie, en kopers is inderdaad oorgehaal om te glo dat hulle 'n wesenlike en waardevolle „aandeel” aan die koop van hul eiendomme het.

Indien die koop van 'n eiendom te maklik gemaak word, het dit die neiging om huurders wat nie egte kopers is nie, aan te moedig om huise te bewoon. Dit loop te dikwels uit op die ontruiming van eiendomme wat huurgeldverlies, herstel- en verkoste, asook baie intrekkings wat ingewikkelde en langdragtige regsproesse verg, tot gevolg het.

Ons stelsel is gebaseer op die beginsel van 'n „gedwonge opspaar” van die deposito en hereregte. Die huurder huur die woning oorspronklik op wat ons noem 'n „huur-met-die-opsie-om-te-koop”-basis. In die proses begin hy deur 'n volle ekonomiese huurgeld te betaal. Uit hierdie huurgeld word die normale administrasiekoste plus die reserwes vir slegte skulde en hernuwings (herstellings en instandhouding) maandeliks vir die huurder opgespaar totdat die opgehoopde totaal gelykstaan aan die vereiste minimum deposito en hereregte. Die huurder kry dan die reg om sy opsie om te koop binne 30 dae uit te oefen. Hierna word die koopakte opgestel en die deposito en hereregte uit die spaargeld, soos hierbo verduidelik, betaal. Sy toekomstige maandelikse terugbetaling of paaiement word dan dienoreenkomstig verlaag.

Indien 'n huurder nie sy opsie om te koop wil uitoefen nie, mag hy op 'n suiwer huurbasis aanbly, maar dan moet hy aanhou om die ekonomiese huurgeld te betaal. Hierdie huurgeld word nie verlaag soos in die geval van die werklike koper nie en hy verbeur ook die hele bedrag wat ten behoeve van hom opgespaar is.

In die praktyk het hierdie stelsel daarop neergekom dat die koop van die eiendom finaal bewerkstellig word na wisselende tydperke van bewoning op 'n huurbasis van ongeveer 30-36 maande.

Tot dusver het die skema 'n onvermengde sukses geblyk te wees, en verliese is tot 'n minimum verminder omdat „kopers” 'n volle ekonomiese huurgeld betaal tot tyd en wyl hulle werklik hul huise koop. „Kammakopers” is ook uitgeskakel.

4. Bestaande skemas:

Die Raad het nog steeds 873 ekonomiese huise binne sy verskeie ekonomiese verkoopskemas. In die loop van die jaar was daar 18 intrekkings en herverkope en 28 gevalle van sessie van regte en verpligtinge ingevolge die skemas. In verhouding tot die aantal beskikbare huise word hierdie verwisseling van „kopers” as redelik laag beskou.

Hoewel die Raad in die afgelope jare die merendeel van sy subekonomiese huise by die ekonomiese verkoopskemas ingeskakel het, is daar nog 417 subekonomiese huise beskikbaar. Ten spyte van die lae inkomsteperke wat die Nasionale Behuisingskommissie voorskryf vir die bewoning van subekonomiese huise is daar nog steeds 'n groot aanvraag na hierdie huise.

Die meeste van die aanvraers vir hierdie huise is pensioentrekkers, weduwees en vroue met kinders wie se mans hul verlaat het. Daar is net 'n paar loontrekkers wie se inkomtes „subekonomies” is, gemeet aan die baie lae inkomsteperke, naamlik £30 per maand, wat deur die Nasionale Behuisingskantoor vir dié huise vasgestel is.

'n Ontleding van die verskeie inkomstegroepe waarin meeste van die onlangse aanvrers na huise val, is soos volg:—

Van 686 nuwe aanvrers het 213 in die subekonomiese groep geval, 127 het tussen £30 en £43 per maand verdien, 209 tussen £43 en £59 per maand, en 137 bo £59 per maand.

Daar is 'n redelike groot aanvraag na drie- en vierslaapkamerhuise; en weens die klein aantal wat beskikbaar is, vind ons dit moeilik om baie van die groter en regtig behoeftige gesinne te help. Die bou van die ultra-lae-koste-huise waarna verwys is, behoort te help om verligting aan sodanige gesinne te bring.

5. Allerlei:

(a) Diverse munisipale eiendomme.

In die loop van die jaar het die Raad 13 huise in verband met die beoogde binnesingelpad en ander munisipale ontwikkelingskemas gekoop. Hulle is aan hierdie Afdeling oorgedra vir verhuur-, beheer- en administratiewe doeleindes. Benewens ons behuisingskema beheer ons ook nou 157 sodanige winkels, huise en woonstelle.

(b) Groepsgebiede-ontwikkeling:

Vyf eiendomme, geleë in Riverside buitekant die stad se munisipale grense, is deur die Raad aangekoop. Die Riverside-gebied is ingevolge die bepalings van die Groepsgebiedewet as 'n „wit gebied” geklassifiseer en aangesien die Raad die Groepsgebiede-ontwikkelingsraad se funksies ten opsigte van sy eie en sommige van die naburige gebiede oorgeneem het, koop die Raad eiendomme in hierdie gebied op wat daardeur geraak word. Waar die aldus aangekoopte eiendomme in wonings vir Blankes omgeskep kan word, word hulle herstel, hernu en so weer verhuur. Alle ander eiendomme word gesloop. Beraam word dat ongeveer 50 eiendomme in die Riverside-gebied ingevolge hierdie stelsel aangekoop sal word.

(c) Gemeenskapsentrum en openbare saal:

Die Raad het alreeds toegestem om 'n gemeenskapsentrum in die westelike gebied op te rig om Proklamasiehuwel, Danville en die Wespark-gebiede, wat hoofsaaklik „behuisingsdorpe” is, te bedien. Planne vir hierdie skema is voltooi en daar word gehoop om volgende jaar te begin bou.

6. Ontleding van gesinne aan wie huisvesting gebied word.

Die volgende is 'n ontleding van die tipe huisvesting wat aangebied word en die aantal gesinne wat in die loop van die jaar met behulp van ons behuisingskemas gehuisves is:—

Subekonomiese huise	66
Omgeskakelde ekonomiese huise.....	15
Ekonomiese huise.....	32
Ekonomiese woonstelle.....	82
Diverse munisipale eiendomme.....	49
Totaal	244

Daarbenewens is 93 huurders binne ons verkeie behuisingskemas oorgeplaas as gevolg van veranderinge in hul inkomste of gesinsgrootte, terwyl 15 huurders hul huise sonder die gebruikelike maand kennisgewing ontruim het, of uitgeset is weens die wanbetaling van huurgelde of paaieimente.

7. Opsomming van alle bestaande behuisingskemas:

A. Skema I.

Die Raad se eerste subekonomiese huise is in 1931 gebou.

Vyf-en-twintig huise is gebou, en die skema staan bekend as Skema I.

25 Subekonomiese huise:

Pretoria-Wes	14
Nieu-Muckleneuk	11
	<u>25</u>

Hiervan is 4 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1955 in 'n ekonomiese skema omgeskakel en twee met ingang van 1 Januarie 1956, te wete:—

Pretoria-Wes	3
Nieu-Muckleneuk	3
	<u>6</u>

Sub-ekonomiese huurgelde:

Tweeslaapkamer (skakeltipe).....	£1 15 0.
Tweeslaapkamer (enkel).....	£2 5 0.

Ekonomiese huurgelde :

	Subekonomiese huise	Subekonomiese huise wat na ekonomiese huise omgeskakel is. Geen huise omgeskakel nie. Ongeveer
Tweeslaapkamer (skakeltipe).....	£5 13 0.	
Tweeslaapkamer (enkel).....	£6 6 0.	£9 5 0.

Die subekonomiese inkomsteperk is £30 per maand.

B. Skema II.

Die volgende skema, bestaande uit 100 subekonomiese huise, is in 1937 deur die Raad onderneem en staan bekend as Skema II.

100 Subekonomiese huise :

Rietfontein	6
Wonderboomsuid en Villieria.....	21
Mayville	8
Nieu-Muckleneuk	15
Proklamasieheuwel.....	50
	<u>100</u>

Hiervan is 50 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1955 in 'n ekonomiese skema omgeskakel en 9 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1956, te wete:—

Mayville	1
Rietfontein	4
Wonderboomsuid en Villieria	18
Nieu-Muckleneuk	9
Proklamasieheuwel.....	27
	<u>59</u>

Subekonomiese huurgelde :

Eenslaapkamer	£2 8 6.
Tweeslaapkamer	£2 14 6.
Drieslaapkamer	£2 19 6.

Ekonomiese huurgelde :

	Subekonomiese huise	Subekonomiese huise wat na ekonomiese huise omgeskakel is ongeveer
Eenslaapkamer	£6 8 0.	£9 12 0.
Tweeslaapkamer	£8 0 0.	£9 17 10.
Drieslaapkamer	£9 0 0.	£11 2 0.

Die subekonomiese inkomsteperk is £30 per maand.

C. Skema III.

Die volgende 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
Wonderboomsuid	6
Villieria	10
Nieu-Muckleneuk	20
Proklamasieheuwel.....	150
	<u>200</u>

Hiervan is 36 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1955 in 'n ekonomiese skema omgeskakel en 36 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1956, te wete:—

Rietfontein	5
Wonderboomsuid	2
Villieria	6
Nieu-Muckleneuk	11
Proklamasieheuwel.....	76
	<u>100</u>

Subekonomiese huurgelde :

Eenslaapkamer	£2 8 6.
Tweeslaapkamer	£2 14 6.
Drieslaapkamer	£2 19 6.

Ekonomiese huurgelde :

	Subekonomiese huise	Subekonomiese huise wat in ekonomiese huise omgeskakel is ongeveer
Eenslaapkamer	£6 0 0.	£9 3 6.
Tweeslaapkamer	£7 0 0.	£9 12 6.
Drieslaapkamer	£8 0 0.	£10 10 9.

Die subekonomiese inkomsteperk is £30 per maand.

D. Danvillese Subekonomiese Behuisingskemas :

Die Raad het beoog om in 1944-1945 1,000 subekonomiese huise by die pas geproklameerde dorp Danville te bou.

Gedurende 1945-1947 is 500 subekonomiese huise gebou, en die bou van die orige 500 huise is gestaak. Van die oorspronklike 500 subekonomiese huise in dié dorp is:—

- 200 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1953 in 'n ekonomiese skema omgeskakel en
- 100 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1955 in 'n ekonomiese skema omgeskakel.

Subekonomiese huurgelde (differensiële huurgeldskema).;

Dit het voorheen gewissel van 15/- per maand tot £4 17 6. per maand, ongeag die grootte van die huis en na gelang van die inkomste en grootte van die gesin; dit is, kortings van 5/- per maand is vir elke kind onder 16 jaar toegestaan as die inkomste minder as £19.10.0 per maand was.

In Desember 1951 is subekonomiese huurgelde verhoog, en dit wissel nou van 16/- tot £6.0.0. per maand, na gelang van die inkomste en grootte van gesin, soos hierbo.

Ekonomiese huurgelde :

	Subekonomiese huise	Omgeskakelde ekonomiese huise, ongeveer
Eenslaapkamer	£6 16 6.	£8 16 0.
Tweeslaapkamer	£7 15 9.	£9 14 0.
Drieslaapkamer	£8 4 6.	£10 5 0.
Vierslaapkamer	£9 14 6.	£11 14 0.

Die subekonomiese inkomsteperk is £10 per week, dit wil sê, hoogstens £43.6.8. per maand.

E. Subekonomiese huise in Hercules :

Sewe-en-vyftig subekonomiese huise is deur die munisipaliteit van Hercules gebou. Hierdie huise is deur die Raad oorgeneem toe Hercules ingelyf is.

Subekonomiese huurgelde :

Tweeslaapkamer	£1 4 0
	£1 8 4
	£1 17 0
Drieslaapkamer	£3 2 6
	£2 11 9

Ekonomiese huurgelde :

Tweeslaapkamer	£3 9 9
	£4 1 0
	£5 1 0
Drieslaapkamer	£10 13 0
	£12 0 0

Die subekonomiese inkomsteperk is £30 per maand.

F. Huisies vir ouderdomspensioentrekkers by Hercules :

Twaalf huisies, in die vorm van ses groepe skakelhuse, is deur die munisipaliteit van Hercules gebou en by inlywing deur die Raad oorgeneem.

Huurgeld: £1 10 0 per maand.

Slegs pensioentrekkers met 'n inkomste van hoogstens £20 per maand (gesamentlike waarde van pensioene) word gehuisves.

G. Nasionale Behuising (Huurskema) : Hercules.

Vier nasionale huise is deur die munisipaliteit van Hercules gebou en by inlywing deur die Raad oorgeneem.

Hierdie huise is met ingang van 1 Julie 1958 in 'n ekonomiese skema omgeskakel en te koop aangebied.

Ekonomiese huurgelde :

		<i>Paaieamente na betaling van deposito en hereregte.</i>
Twee teen £13 15 3 per maand elk.		Twee teen £7 16 11 p.m. elk.
Een teen £15 17 10 per maand elk.		Een teen £9 1 0 p.m. elk.
Een teen £19 17 6 per maand elk.		Een teen £11 12 11 p.m. elk. elk.
Die inkomsteperk is £70 per maand.		

H. Woonstelle vir oues van dae by die Tentoonstellingsterrein :

Gedurende 1950/1 is tien militêre huthuise by die Tentoonstellingsterrein deur die Raad in dertig woonstelle vir oues van dae omgeskep.

Huurgeld: £2 15 0. per maand.

Inkomsteperk van toepassing soos in F.

Hoewel badfasiliteite gemeenskaplik is, het elke woonstel sy eie spoelkloset en wasbak.

I. Ekonomiese woonstelle by die Tentoonstellingsterrein :

Gedurende 1947 is militêre huthuise in 107 woonstelle van wisselende groottes omgeskep om gesinne te huisves wie se inkomstes die voorgeskrewe perke vir subekonomiese huise oorskry.

Huurgelde: Eenslaapkamerwoonstel	£4 12 6.
Tweeslaapkamerwoonstel	£5 10 0.
Drieslaapkamerwoonstel	£6 5 0.

Geen bepaalde inkomsteperk is van toepassing nie. Bad- en latrinegeriewe is gemeenskaplik.

J. Ekonomiese winkel- en woonstelskema :

Hierdie skema, bestaande uit 18 tweekamerwoonstelle en 8 winkels, is gedurende 1949-1950 op 'n ekonomiese basis deur die Raad gebou.

Huurgelde: £8 10 0 per maand vir 2 woonstelle.

£8 0 0 per maand vir 16 woonstelle.

Winkels word op 'n tienjaar-huurbasis deur die Raad verhuur.

K. Diverse woon- en ander eiendomme :

Woonhuise, woonstelle en winkels wat vir ontwikkelingsdoeleindes deur die Raad aangekoop is, d.w.s. verbreding van paaie, aanlê van parke, klinieke, ens.

Daar is tans 92 huise, 38 woonstelle (vier blokke), 26 winkels en een hotel.

In die loop van die jaar is 5 huise, 6 winkels en een garage gesloop.

L. Ekonomiese behuisingskema : Hercules :

Hoewel daar oorspronklik beoog is om 100 van hierdie huise te bou, is slegs 57 in 1955 gebou.

Die huise is vir ongeveer £2,150 verkoop, teen paaieamente van ongeveer £14 5 0. per maand.

M. Ekonomiese laekosteverkoopskema te Danville :

Honderd huise is gedurende 1953-1954 gebou en verkoop. Huise is teen ongeveer £1,950 elk verkoop, teen paaieamente van ongeveer £13 per maand.

N. Pretoriase ekonomiese verkoopskema (150 huise.):

Nege-en-dertig huise is in Nieu-Muckleneuk opgerig, en 11 in Capital Park.

Huise is vir ongeveer £2,850 tot £3,150 elk verkoop.

Paaieamente, na betaling van minimum deposito's van £60-£70, beloop ongeveer £20-£22 per maand.

Te wyte aan die feit dat die Raad nie genoeg grond kan kry nie en die hoë koste van hierdie huise, het die Raad besluit om nie voort te gaan met die bou van die orige 100 huise nie.

O. Nuwe Danvillese ekonomiese skema (100 huise):

Honderd huise is gedurende 1956 voltooi en verkoop.

Hierdie huise is as gevolg van 'n verbeterde ontwerp 'n bietjie duurder as die oorspronklike laekostehuise.

Hierdie huise se verkoopprys is ongeveer £2,150. Die eerste vyftig is verkoop op die basis van terugbetaling oor 'n tydperk van tien jaar van die deposito- en hereregte. Maandelikse paaieamente was ongeveer £14 10 0.

Die orige 50 is verkoop op die hersiene basis van „huur met die opsie om na drie jaar te koop”, dit is, betaling van 'n ekonomiese huurgeld van ongeveer £18 10 0. per maand totdat die bedrag van die deposito en hereregte afbetaal is met behulp van krediet wat toegestaan word ten opsigte van voorsiening wat in die huurgeld gemaak word vir 'n reserwe vir slegte skulde en administrasie- en instandhoudingskoste.

P. Diverse Ekonomiese Eiendomme :

Die beheer en administrasie van 135 ekonomiese huise wat in verskeie dele van die stad opgerig is, is van die Stadstoesouriersafdeling oorgeneem.

In 34 van hierdie gevalle is die hele behuisingslening afbetaal, en die orige 101 gevalle is nog onder hierdie Afdeling se beheer.

BEHUISSING VAN NIEBLANKES

OU SKEMAS.

1. Atteridgeville :

Atteridgeville is 475 morges groot en word as een van die beste Bantoedorpe in die Unie beskou. Dis in 1939 gestig. £409,862 is aan die oprigting van 1,532 wonings bestee en £247,089 aan die ontwikkeling van die terrein en die dienste.

Daar is twee-, drie-, vier- en vyfkamerhuise wat kragtens die nuwe beleid op 'n ekonomiese basis aan die inwoners verkoop is of verhuur word.

Daar is ses skole wat in die behoeftes van ongeveer 2,500 kinders voorsien en beurse ter waarde van £670 word jaarliks aan verdienstelike studente toegeken.

Benewens dienste soos spoelriolering en vuilgoedverwydering is daar 'n uitstekende kliniek met gekwalifiseerde dokters en opgeleide verpleegsters.

Die inwoners beskik oor uitstekende sportfasiliteite wat meeste sportsoorte insluit.

2. Lady Selborne :

Dis 'n Bantodorp met erfpagreg wat die Raad saam met die voormalige Herculesse munisipaliteit ingelyf het. Die gebied is oorspronklik in 1903 of 1905 aangelê en het uit 800 erwe bestaan. As gevolg van Pretoria se ontwikkeling en uitbreiding is die erwe in so 'n mate onderverdeel dat daar nou ongeveer 1,800 grondbesitters en 'n bevolking van omtrent 50,000 is.

Die Groepsgebiederaad het Lady Selborne as 'n toekomsigte Blanke gebied verklaar. Verwag word dat die inwoners binne die volgende drie jaar na Atteridgeville en Vlakfontein oorgeplaas sal word.

Die gebied is nie gerioleer nie en is ernstig oorbevolk. Daar is 'n aantal goedgeboude wonings tussen die groot aantal heeltemal onbevredigende hout-en-sink-bousels versprei.

Daar is 'n ontspanningsaal, kliniek en crèche in die gebied, benewens 'n moderne kraaminrigting wat deur die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk bestuur word.

NUWE SKEMAS :

3. Vlakfontein :

Die Vlakfonteinweskema is in Junie 1956 voltooi. Daar is 6,005 vierkamerhuise wat teen 'n koste van £187.3.5. elk gebou is. Daarbenewens is die volgende geboue opgerig:—

7 Skole, 48 winkels, gemeenskapsentrum, biersaal, poskantoor, administratiewe blok, crèche, kliniek, dokterspreekkamer, skrynwerkerswinkel, kraaminrigting en polisiestasie. 'n Sportterrein is aangelê en 'n pawiljoen gebou.

Twintig morges grond is vir 'n provinsiale algemene hospitaal uitgehou.

Die gebied ontwikkel gelykmatig en voorkeur word gegee aan elektrisiteitsverskaffing, padbou en stormwaterdreinerings.

Bevolking: 41,500.

4. Vlakfontein-Oos :

Daar is 852 huise voltooi, sowel as 16 winkels en een skool. Kapitaalskemas word hoofsaaklik beperk tot die verskaffing van elektrisiteit en water, padbou en stormwaterdreinerings.

Bevolking: ongeveer 5,960.

5. Atteridgeville/Saulsville.

Tot dusver is daar 5,457 vierkamerhuise in die Atteridgeville/Saulsville-gebied voltooi.

Benewens 'n biblioteek, crèche, ontspanningsaal, kliniek en begrafnisondernemerslokaal is daar 8 skole en 73 winkels. Die gebied word volgens plan ontwikkel, met die klem op rioolbetting, elektrisiteits- en waterdienste, padbou en stormwaterdreinerings.

Bevolking: ongeveer 32,700.

6. Enkelkwartiere (Hostel), Saulsville :

Daar is 399 hosteleenhede gebou wat onderdak vir 6,384 persone verskaf, en elektrisiteit is voorsien. Die gebied is gerioleer. Elke eenheid het gemeenskaplike warmwater-stortbaddens en kombuise met elektriese warmplate as kookgeriewe. Die maandelikse huur is £1.

Tans word daar 5,000 alleenlopende Bantoes gehuisves, maar 'n gestadige toename word in die nuwe jaar verwag.

7. Algemeen:

Die geëlektrifiseerde treindiens na die Atteridgeville/Saulsville- en die Vlakfontein-gebied werk nou bevredigend.

8. Asiategaai:

'n Nuwe woongebied vir Asiategaai, Claudium (Claudius) is vir bovermelde groep geproklameer. Alle noodsaaklike dienste sal reg van die begin af verskaf word en ons hoop om teen November 1960 met boubedrywighede in dié gebied te begin. Die dienste is alreeds goedgekeur, en die volgende moet teen einde Oktober 1960 voorsien word:—

Paaië	£121,000
Stormwaterdreinerings	£70,000
Water	£186,000
Rioolbenetting	£95,000
Hoofrioël	£25,000
Elektrisiteit	£108,000
Totaal	£605,000

9. Kleurlinggebied:

Ingevolge die Groepsgebiedewet is 'n gedeelte van die plaas Derdepoort 469 en 'n gedeelte van die bestaande dorpe Eersterust en Despatch, ongeveer 800 morg groot, as 'n gebied vir bewoning deur lede van die Kleurlinggroep geproklameer.

Noodsaaklike dienste sal voorsien word en daar sal teen einde 1960 met die bou van huise begin word.

Die Administrateur het alreeds die Raad se aansoek om leningsbevoegdheid goedgekeur met die doel om die volgende dienste te verskaf:—

Padbou	£123,200
Stormwaterdreinerings	£34,235
Watertoevoer	£47,150
Riolering	£72,000
Elektrisiteitstoevoer	£95,000
Totaal	£371,585

SUIWELSEKSIE

1. Besonderhede van Lisensies wat behandel is:

	Nuut	Oorgedra	Gestaak	Geweier	Toe- of afname
Produsente	79	12	63	3	+16
Produsent-verspreiders	—	—	—	—	—
Verspreiders	14	10	3	1	+11
Melkwinkels	29	6	—	—	+29
	124	28	66	4	+56

Gedurende die verslagtydperk het suiwelpersele met 56 toegeneem.

2. Ligging van Persele:

Op 31 Desember 1959 was daar 773 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	1	38	87	52	47	43	94	24	1	387
Produsent-verspreiders	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Verspreiders	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
Melkwinkels	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	259
	387	38	87	52	47	43	94	24	1	773

3. Melkvoorraad:

(a) Aantal persele waar melk geproduseer word.....	389
(b) Benaderde aantal koeie wat aangehou word (in melk).....	14,756
(c) Benaderde aantal koeie wat aangehou word (droog).....	6,049
(d) Benaderde aantal gellings wat daagliks geproduseer word.....	23,022

4. Vervoer van Melk:

Melk word gewoonlik per spoor of 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 behalwe die koeltrokke wat deur S.A. Spoorweë verskaf word. Vervoer van melk onder behoorlike verkoelingstoestande is 'n probleem van nasionale belang met die oog op die groot afstande en die ongunstige klimaatstoestande. Aflewering in die Stad geskied hoofsaaklik deur vragmotors en bestelfietse.

5. Beraamde totale aantal gellings wat per dag verbruik word soos op 31 Desember 1959.

	Gelling
(a) Van produsente.....	22,797
(b) Van produsent-verspreiders.....	225
(c) Ingevoer (gedurende tye van tekorte).....	118
Van die bogenelde daaglikse totaal is die verbruik soos volg:—	
(a) Gepasteuriseerde melk	19,005 of 82%
(b) Rou melk	4,135 of 18%

Alle industriële melk wat gedurende tye van tekorte ingevoer is, is voor verbruik gepasteuriseer. Sodanige invoer word slegs toegelaat nadat die toestand gedurende tye van tekorte sorgvuldig oorweeg is.

Die onderstaande lys gee die aantal gellings ingevoerde melk aan 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	43,226 gelling
Oorskot	244,996 gelling (as afgeroomde melk vernietig)
Afgekeur	23,000 gelling (ongeveer)

Die merendeel van die oorskotmelk wat gedurende tye van seisoensoorskotte ontvang is, is deur die vernaamste distribusieondernemings (pasteuriseerders) regstreeks na kaasfabrieke, melkpoeierfabrieke, kondenseerfabrieke en fabrieke vir die vervaardiging van gesteriliseerde melkprodukte afgelei, terwyl 'n hoeveelheid surplusmelk (244,996) gellings afgeskei en die room aan botterfabrieke verkoop is. Hierdie afgeroomde melk is eenvoudig weggegooi omdat geen geskikte mark daarvoor gevind kon word nie.

6. Daelikse Verspreiding van Melk:

(a) Deur produsent-verspreiders	225 gelling
(b) Deur verspreiders, teekamers, ens.....	22,915 gelling

7. Personeel werksaam in die Melkbedryf.:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Produsente	389	1,772	2,111
Produsent-verspreiders	2	17	19
Verspreiders	253	667	920
	644	2,406	3,050

8. Die Toets van Werknemers in Melkbedryf vir Tifoïde:

	Totaal	Positief	Negatief
Blankes	33	3	30
Nie-Blankes	311	31	280
	344	34	310

Dit is te betreur dat die totale aantal werknemers wat vir tifoïdetoetse aangemeld is slegs 'n geringe persentasie (13.2%) 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 en die gedurige wisseling van suiwelwerknemers—meestal Nieblankes. Diegene wat ondersoek is, was hoofsaaklik werknemers van produsent-verspreiders en verspreiders in die stad.

Almal wat positief reageer, word belet om in melkpersele, melkerye, waterwerke of enige bedryf waar voedsel gehanteer word, te werk. Geen uitbraak, deur melk versprei, van tifoïde of enige ander melkverspreide epidemie het gedurende die verslagtydperk voorgekom nie.

9. Suiwelinspeksies:

Gereelde inspeksies van alle melkpersele en melkkuddes is deur die inspeksiepersoneel, bestaande uit twee gekwalifiseerde veeartse en drie gekwalifiseerde gesondheidsinspekteurs, uitgevoer. Daarbenewens is hulp ook verleen deur ander lede van die inspeksiepersoneel van die Gesondheidsafdeling met inspeksie van melkerye en verspreiders in die stad. Die hantering, verwerking en verspreiding van alle melk in die munisipale gebied word baie goed beheer en toesig oor gehou. Gevalle is teëgekom waar klein hoeveelhede rou melk van ongelisensieerde bronne onwettig die stad binnegebring en verkoop is. Daar is suksesvol teen sodanige oortredings opgetree.

Die vernaamste doel en strewe by inspeksies is om produsente, produsent-verspreiders, verspreiders en alle melkhanteerders by te staan, raad te gee en op te voed wat betref die produksie, hantering en gebruik van skoon en veilige melk. Die vernaamste aangeleenthede wat bespreek en beklemtoon word, is die volgende:—

- (a) Veetiesiektes.
- (b) Die voeding en versorging van diere.
- (c) Die bou en oprig van suiwelpersele.
- (d) Skoonmaak en sterilisering van suiweltoerusting.
- (e) Die verkoeling en vervoer van melk.
- (f) Skeikundige ontleding van melk.
- (g) Suiwelbakteriologie.
- (h) Hantering, verbruik en voedingswaarde van melk.
- (i) Algemene laboratoriumwerk verbonde aan melk, bv. vermenigvuldigingstellers, fosfatase-toetse, vermoedelike coliform-toetse, kleurseltoetse en mikroskopiese ondersoeke, ens., die resultate waarvan in die verslag getabelleer word.

10. Melktoetse :

(a) Regstreekse mikroskopiese tellings. (vermenigvuldigingstellers):

Aantal monsters getoets	8,888
Aantal wat baie goed was.....	5,949
Aantal wat goed was.....	72
Aantal wat onbevredigend was.....	2,867

(b) Resazurintoetse. (Rou melk).

Aantal monsters getoets	6,182
Aantal wat baie goed was.....	44
Aantal wat goed was.....	2,639
Aantal wat redelik was.....	1,081
Aantal wat swak was.....	1,710
Aantal wat baie swak was.....	708

(c) Vermoedelike coliformtoetse (op gepasteuriseerde melk):

Aantal monsters getoets	3,822
Aantal positiewe monsters.....	720 (of 18.8%)
Aantal negatiewe monsters.....	3,102

(d) Mastitistoetse.

Gedurende regstreekse mikroskopiese roetineondersoeke van 8,888 melkmonsters van produsente, is 475 monsters gevind wat positief was vir *Streptococcus agalactiae*. Vir ander vorms van mastitis, sowel as vir dié wat gedurende roetine-mastitisondersoeke by individuele koeie op plase gevind is, is syfers nie beskikbaar nie. Voorlopige resultate toon egter dat die voorkoms van chroniese mastitis onder sekere melkkuddes so hoog as 75% is.

(e) Toets van neerslag op skyf vir sigbare vuil.

Aantal monsters geneem	853
Aantal bevredigende monsters.....	782
Aantal onbevredigende monsters—waarskuwings.....	71
Finale Waarskuwings	—
Vervolgings	—

(f) Fosfatase-toets vir gepasteuriseerde melk.

Aantal monsters getoets	3,871
Aantal monsters doeltreffend gepasteuriseer.....	3,870
Aantal monsters wat effens te swak gepasteuriseer is.....	1
Aantal monsters wat heeltemal te swak gepasteuriseer is.....	—

- (g) *Plaattelings en vermoedelike B. Coli-toetse*: (Gedoen ingevolge die Melkeryverordeninge wat 'n standaard van hoogstens 200,000 organismes per milliliter en geen B. Coli in 0.01 milliliter melk bepaal het.)

Aantal monsters geneem	357
Aantal wat aan wetlike standaarde voldoen	230
Aantal wat te veel mikro-organismes bevat—gewaarsku	48
Vervolgings	Geen
Aantal wat te veel B. Coli bevat—gewaarsku	17
Vervolgings	Geen
Aantal wat te veel mikro-organismes en B. Coli bevat—gewaarsku	62
Vervolgings	Geen
Totale aantal waarskuwings	127
Totale aantal vervolgings	Geen

- (h) *Skeikundige ontleding van melk*: (Monsters ingevolge die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels geneem.)

(i) Aantal monsters ontleed	488
Aantal bevredigende monsters	357
Aantal onbevredigende monsters	131
(a) Onvoldoende melkvet	7
(b) Onvoldoende vaste melkstowwe (vet uitgesluit)	112
(c) Water bygevoeg	11
(d) Preserveermiddels bygevoeg (formalien)	1
(ii) Vervolgings:	
(a) Onvoldoende melkvet	3
Finale waarskuwings	4
(b) Onvoldoende vaste melkstowwe (vet uitgesluit)	Geen
(c) Water bygevoeg	9
(d) Preserveermiddels (formalien)	1

(Een geval van bygevoegde water is teruggetrek, en nog 'n geval is nog nie afgehandel nie.)

11. Biologiese toetse

Geen toetse gedoen nie.

12. Serologiese toetse

- (a) *Tuberkulose* (Bees).

Die ondervermelde syfers weerspieël toetse wat deur die Veldseksie van die Afdeling Veeartsenykundige Dienste op kuddes wat aan Pretoria melk lewer, uitgevoer is.

Aantal kuddes getoets	Totale aantal diere	Negatief	Positief	Verdag
8	793	717	1	75

Geen roetine-melktoetse of tuberkulentoetse word deur die Gesondheidsafdeling uitgevoer nie.

Die aanbevelings van 'n kommissie van ondersoek na beestuberkulose in Suid-Afrika is nog nie amptelik vrygestel nie.

- (b) *Besmetlike misgeboorte*

Geen toetse is gedurende die verslagtydperk op melkmonsters uitgevoer nie. As gevolg van die feit dat boere hul vee op toenemende skaal met stam 19-entstof inent, word valse resultate met die melk-„ringtoets” verkry. Die voorkomssyfer van die siekte is ten spyte van voorkomende inenting nog baie hoog en ernstige verliese word jaarliks gely.

13. Algemene opmerkings

- (a) *Melkeryverordeninge*

- Sekere wysiginge sal aan die Melkeryverordeninge wat op 3 Desember 1958 afgekondig is, aangebring word.
- Verpligte pasteurisering sal met ingang van 1 Januarie 1962 van krag wees.
- Voorsiening is in die Melkeryverordeninge gemaak vir die produksie en verkoop van „gesertifiseerde rou melk” met ingang van 1 Januarie 1962.

(b) *Varsmelkskema*

Ondersoek word nog deur die Regering ingestel in verband met 'n beoogde be-markingskema vir vars melk. Voorlopige resultate het geblyk teen die instelling van die skema te wees.

(c) *Pasteurisasie-installasies*

Daar is tans vier pasteurisasie-installasies in die Stad in werking. Planne vir die bou en oprigting van nog twee installasies is deur die Stadsraad goedgekeur.

(d) *Ander vervolgings*

Benewens vervolgings wat ingestel is weens bygevoegde water, lae melkvethoud en preserveermiddels, is daar 14 vervolgings ingestel teen persone wat melk uit onge-lisensieerde bronne op die mark gebring het en melk aan besmetting blootgestel het.

SKUTTE

Besonderhede van diere wat in die munisipale skutte geskut is, is soos volg:—

Perde	Muile	Donkies	Beeste	Skape en bokke	Varke	Honde	Skutgelde ingevoer	Skutverkopings het opgelewer
93	108	57	31	2 bokke	3	—	£222/13/3	£52/16/6

WATERTOEOVOER

Soos voorheen verklaar is, het die wateraanvraag jaar na jaar geweldig toegeneem, soos in onderstaande tabel aangetoon word:—

	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
1958-1959	25.339

Die water is uit vyf bronne afkomstig: drie dolomietfonteine lewer regstreeks 'n gedeelte en Rietvlei en die Randse Waterraad verskaf die res. Oor die onderhawige tydperk is die volgende hoeveelhede water uit hierdie bronne verkry:

	1959 Miljoen gelling
Randse Waterraad	5,365.00
Fontainedalfonteine	1,543.02
Sterkfonteinfonteine	487.72
Rietvlei- en Erasmusfonteine	696.83
Rietvleifiltereeraanleg	785.11

Die volgende hoeveelhede vuilgoed, ens. is verwyder:—

Januarie–Desember 1959	
Asblikdiens	257,394 kub. jt.
Spesiale en koepondiens	24,007 kub. jt.
Saniteitsemmerdiens	5,062,915 gelling
Suigtenkdiens	15,775,324 gelling

VERSLAG OOR RIOOLWATERSUIWERINGSWERKE EN SKEIKUNDIGE LABORATORIUMS 1959

RIOOLWATERAFVOER

Hier volg die maandelikse rioolwaterafvoer- en reënvalsyfers oor die jaar:—

1959	Rioolwaterafvoer, Daspoort-rioolwaterwerke Daaglikse gemiddeld, gelling	Reënval by Millimeter
Januarie	8,441,000	175.8
Februarie	8,112,000	46.7
Maart	7,642,000	36.7
April	7,653,000	35.3
Mei	7,289,000	22.0
Junie	7,557,000	Geen
Julie	7,323,000	11.5
Augustus	7,449,000	Geen
September	7,226,000	9.0
Oktober	7,610,000	18.9
November	7,993,000	96.0
Desember	8,308,000	115.7
Jaar 1959	7,717,000	567.6

Die daaglikse gemiddelde syfer vir die rioolwater wat by die Daspoortwerke behandel is, het, vergeleke by dié vir 1958, met miljoen gelling toeneem. Die styging is toe te skryf aan die algemene toename in rioolwaterafvoer vanweë nuwe rioolaansluitings.

UITVLOEISEL NA KRAGSTASIE

Gemiddeld 2.5 miljoen gelling sandgefiltreerde en gechlloreerde uitvloeisel per dag is na die Kragstasie gepomp vir gebruik as verkoelingswater. Besonderhede oor die werking van die snelval-sandfiltreerders gedurende 1959 word in tabel I aangegee.

VERTEERDE SLYK

Gedurende die jaar is 6,937 kubieke jaart verteerde slyk van die droogbeddings verwyder.

'n Meganiese slykhanteerstelsel wat aangebring is, verbeter die doeltreffendheid waarmee die gedroogde slyk van die beddings verwyder word aansienlik.

NUWE SUIWERINGSWERKE BY ROOIWAL

Die bou van die eerste eenhede met 'n vermoë van 3 miljoen gelling rioolwater per dag is voltooi en tot die volle vermoë belas.

Gedurende die winter is 38,000 populierbome aangeplant wat nou goed vorder. Daar is ook steggies ingelê wat in 1960 oorgeplant gaan word.

LABORATRIUMDIENSTE

Gedurende die jaar is 4,413 monsters vir die onderskeie munisipale afdelings ontleed.

RIOOLWATERONTLEDING

Verteenwoordigende monsters rioolwater en slyk is gereeld gedurende die jaar ontleed ten einde doeltreffende werking van die nege behandelingseenhede wat die Daspoortwerke behels en die twee werkende eenhede by Rooiwal, te verseker.

TABEL I: SANDFILTERING—UITVLOEISEL NA KRAGSTASIE, 1959

	Jan.	Feb.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Augustus	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Dec.	Jaar
Volume afloop gefiltreer—miljoen gelling	82.82	71.41	83.60	80.49	84.02	78.81	82.66	83.28	82.46	79.45	77.07	68.73	954.80
Volume na kragtasie gepomp—miljoen gelling	77.64	65.42	77.74	74.55	80.85	75.48	79.19	80.15	79.50	76.94	74.07	66.03	907.56
Filtreringskoers—Gelling/vk.vt./uur	162	157	164	164	170	190	202	203	188	176	194	191	180
Gelling per vk. vt. per skof gefiltreer	1,770	1,180	1,480	1,330	2,900	2,800	2,740	2,460	2,480	3,180	2,910	2,760	2,330
% Terugloop van volume wat gepomp is	6.7	9.2	7.5	8.0	3.9	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.3	4.1	4.1	5.2
Gesuspendeerde vaste stowwe volgens gewig: Dele per miljoen	21.4	17.7	16.1	16.4	18.8	12.7	17.9	12.2	16.0	17.9	13.2	14.5	16.2
Ongefiltreer													
Gefiltreer	7.3	6.0	6.0	8.0	7.5	7.8	8.8	6.5	7.6	7.5	5.6	6.4	7.1
Bygevoeg	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.4
Chloor: Dele per miljoen													
Oorblyfsel na ongeveer 1 uur	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.5	0.9

GENEESKUNDIGE DIENSTE VIR NIEBLANKES

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	Kampong	Vlakfon- tein	Kliniek vir Spesiale Siektes	Lady Selborne
Kindersorgklinieke	2	2	2	—	—
Klinieke vir Veneriese Siektes	1	—	1	4	—
Voor- en Nageboortelike Klinieke	1	2	1	—	—
Tuberkuloseklinieke	1	1	1	1	1
Algemene Buitepasiëntklinieke	3	2	2	—	—

Verdere besonderhede aangaande Kindersorg-, Veneriese siektes-, Tuberkulose-, Voorgeboortelike en Nageboortelike Klinieke verskyn in 'n ander deel van hierdie verslag.

OPGAAF VAN BUITEPASIËNTKLINIEKE VAN 1 JANUARY 1959—31 DESEMBER 1959

	Kampong	Atteridge- ville	Vlakfon- tein	Totaal 1959	1958
1. Aantal nuwe pasiënte	1,436	9,185	6,909	17,530	8,473
2. Aantal herbesoeke	672	8,332	10,616	19,620	5,233
3. Aantal verbande aangebring	446	10,082	10,569	21,097	21,071

Benewens die bostaande word buitepasiëntklinieke vir Nieblanke Munisipale werknemers elke oggend behalwe op Sondae en Openbare Vakansiedae gehou. In die loop van die jaar is 3,068 siek werknemers behandel en is 1,676 werknemers wat klein beserings opgedoen het, medies ondersoek en behandel.

Tabel 1

GEBOROTES (ALLE RASSE) GEDURENDE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1959

	BLANKES			BANTOES			ASIATIE			KLEURLINGE		
	Buitetgetelik			Buitetgetelik			Buitetgetelik			Egtelik		
	M	V	M	M	V	M	M	V	M	M	V	V
Januarie	211	154	1	181	167	118	96	9	6	8	7	—
Februarie	166	160	—	139	166	100	76	13	5	6	3	—
Maart	148	123	2	53	49	28	26	6	13	6	8	—
April	157	143	—	173	164	121	145	12	14	1	2	—
Mei	156	147	1	217	240	181	184	7	7	1	6	—
Junie	162	159	—	122	132	89	61	7	13	4	3	2
Julie	200	169	2	99	123	91	80	9	15	6	10	—
Augustus	170	160	3	151	176	99	129	8	4	5	1	—
September	181	148	1	85	89	73	71	5	8	8	3	—
Oktober	127	157	3	90	118	89	89	9	4	5	4	—
November	208	203	4	170	130	107	100	7	9	8	8	—
Desember	140	131	3	290	329	235	246	8	6	8	2	—
TOTAAL	2,026	1,854	20	1,770	1,883	1,331	1,303	100	104	66	57	7

DOODGEBOROTES—(Plaaslike Inwoners)

GEBOROTES—(Nie-Inwoners)

	BLANKES			NIEBLANKES			BLANKES			NIEBLANKES		
	Buitetgetelik			Buitetgetelik			Buitetgetelik			Egtelik		
	M	V	M	M	V	M	M	V	M	M	V	V
Januarie	2	2	15	5	80	73	64	53	80	64	53	—
Februarie	—	3	4	4	74	83	68	47	74	68	47	—
Maart	1	—	10	3	62	72	25	23	62	25	23	—
April	3	5	5	6	86	84	65	49	86	65	49	—
Mei	3	2	6	1	85	98	71	61	85	71	61	—
Junie	4	1	—	1	69	64	36	20	69	36	20	—
Julie	2	7	16	14	86	96	44	34	86	44	34	—
Augustus	4	2	8	12	70	74	53	45	70	53	45	—
September	1	—	2	4	102	81	23	35	102	23	35	—
Oktober	2	1	—	—	86	55	29	44	86	29	44	—
November	7	4	7	13	87	93	51	45	87	51	45	—
Desember	2	1	18	23	64	73	83	81	64	83	81	—
TOTAAL	31	28	91	86	951	946	612	517	31	946	612	517

Tabel 2

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER 5 JAAR OUD GEDURENDE JAAR GEÏNDIG 31 DESEMBER 1959

BLANKES

BLANKES													
	24 uur en jonger	24 uur tot een week	Een week tot een maand	Een tot drie maande	Drie tot ses maande	Over as 6 maar jonger as 12 maande	Totale uitgeling-sterfte	Een tot twee jaar	Twee tot drie jaar	Drie tot vier jaar	Vier tot vyf jaar	Totale sterfte onder vyf 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	
Serebrospinale meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Kinkhoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Griep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Breingewas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Leukemie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eritrositose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Intrakraniële abces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Akute hartspierontsteking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Akute brongitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bronchopneumonie	—	2	—	—	1	1	5	1	1	1	—	1	
Lobèrre pneumonie	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Pulmonèrre embolie	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Diarree en enteritis	—	—	—	3	2	—	6	3	—	—	—	4	
Ingewandsverstopping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Akute nefritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aangebore misvorming	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	
Misvorming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aangebore swakheid	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	3	
Voortydige geboorte	11	3	10	9	2	—	27	15	—	—	—	27	
Besering by geboorte	—	4	1	1	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	5	
Atelektase	—	4	6	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	4	
Ander siektes (eerste jaar)	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	3	
Ander ongelukke (motor-)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	
Verdrinkongelukke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ander onbekende oorsake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAAL	12	4	25	20	7	3	61	37	4	2	3	71	
												45	

Tabel 3

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINGIG 31 DESEMBER 1959

BANTOES

	24 jaar en jonger		24 jaar tot een week		Een week tot een maand		Een tot drie maande		Drie tot ses maande		Ouer as 6 maar jonger as 12 maande		Totale suigelingsterfte		Een tot twee jaar		Twee tot drie jaar		Drie tot vier jaar		Vier tot vyf jaar		Totale sterfte onder vyf 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
Maagkoors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinkhoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Difterie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kakkleem	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberkulose van asemhalingstelsel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberkulose van sentrale senuweestelsel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akute miliere tuberkulose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore sifilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Masels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longkanker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akute rumatiekkors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanvoeding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bloedarmoede	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (nie-meningo-)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oorkwaal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perikarditis (rumaties)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartkwaal (nie-rumaties)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akute brongitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchopneumonie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lobere pneumonie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hipostatiese pneumonie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diaree en enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aner kwale van urinestelsel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karbonkels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore misvorming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voortydige geboorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Besering by geboorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelektase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blaarkoorsbesmetting (nie-sifilites)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatoriese melanie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander gespesifiseerde kwale (eerste jaar)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ongelukke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander onbekende gespesifiseerde oorsaake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL	33	16	51	62	21	23	50	32	109	86	131	121	396	340	161	147	43	36	16	15	5	4	621	536

Tabel 3—Vervolg

ASIATE																							
24 uur en jonger	24 uur tot een week	Een week tot een maand	Een tot drie maanden	Drie tot ses maanden	Ouer as 6 maar jonger as 12 maande	Totale suigeling-sterfte	Een tot twee jaar	Twee tot drie jaar	Drie tot vier jaar	Vier tot vyf jaar	Totale sterfte onder vyf jaar												
M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V												
Bronchopneumonie	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Diarree en enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Aangebore waterhoof	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Aangebore misvorming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Aangebore misvorming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Geslote anus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Voortydige geboorte	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Voortydige geboorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Besering by geboorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAAL	2	1	2	1	1	—	2	2	2	2	1	1	10	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	8
KLEURLINGE																							
Bronchopneumonie	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Akute brongitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diarree en enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	5	3
Voortydige geboorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Voortydige geboorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Besering by geboorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelektase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL	—	1	—	3	1	—	2	1	3	3	2	—	8	8	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	9	12

Tabel 4

STERFTE VAN BLANKES, VYF JAAR EN OUER, BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1959

	5-10 jaar		10-15 jaar		15-20 jaar		20-25 jaar		25-30 jaar		30-40 jaar		40-50 jaar		50-60 jaar		60-70 jaar		70-80 jaar		80 jaar		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
Aansteeklike en parasitiese siektes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	8	2
Kanker en ander gewasse	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	5	6	11	12	15	10	12	14	12	3	59	52
Voedingsiektes en kwale van buislose klieres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	—	3	—	—	3	8
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloedvormende organe	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3
Kwale van senuweestelsel en sintuigorgane	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	1	4	8	3	14	19	13	27	11	22	50	80
Kwale van bloedsomloopstelsel	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	5	5	24	3	38	12	53	39	56	42	32	50	211	154
Kwale van asemhalingstelsel	2	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	8	4	7	5	12	15	16	13	23	17	73	58
Kwale van spyverteringstelsel	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	5	2	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	17	13
Nie-veneriese siektes van die urinestelsel en geslagsorgane	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	3	5	2	4	4	4	4	19	18
Siektes by swangerskap en kindergeboorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seniliteit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	9	11	10
Selfmoord	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	1	6	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	15	6
Manslag	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Ongelukke	3	2	2	—	3	—	8	—	5	—	5	—	3	2	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	36	6
Teregstelling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbeëelte bevinding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	3	4	—	3	2	9	10
TOTAAL	7	7	6	3	7	1	13	5	10	5	26	20	49	26	78	43	113	94	110	108	96	110	515	422

Tabel 5

STERFTE VAN BANTOES, VYF JAAR EN OUER, BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31st DESEMBER 1959

	5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Bo 80		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
Aanstreeklike en parasitiese siektes.....	3	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	2	9	1	2	2	6	1	5	1	1	—	1	—	29	11
Kanker en ander gewasse.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	5	9	2	5	6	3	3	3	—	3	—	26	—
Voedingsiektes en kwale van buislose kliere	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	5
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloedvormende organe	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	5	3
Kwale van sensuïteitsorgane	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	6	2	2	1	4	—	1	12	20
Kwale van bloedsomloopstelsel	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	5	12	5	12	10	9	6	6	7	2	4	50	42
Kwale van asemhalingsstelsel	5	6	1	4	2	3	4	3	2	4	11	3	13	12	13	12	21	6	8	6	7	7	87	66
Kwale van spysverteringsstelsel	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	4	1	2	4	1	6	2	3	1	4	2	1	—	1	—	22	15
Nie-venetiese siektes van die urinestelsel en geslagsorgane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	5	10
Siektes by swangerskap en kindergeboorte	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Seniliteit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	2	7	7	15	10
Selfmoord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Manslag	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	7	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	1
Ongelukke	2	1	3	2	4	—	5	1	6	—	5	1	3	—	8	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	38	6
Teregstelling	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Onbesliste bevinding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake	4	2	3	3	—	2	1	3	4	3	2	2	5	3	11	4	12	5	3	4	5	8	50	39
TOTAAL	15	12	11	15	12	13	22	16	17	14	49	24	58	34	64	41	62	30	32	25	27	27	369	251

Tabel 6
KINDERSTERFTE: BLANKES: OORSAAK VAN DOOD EN STERFTESYFER VIR JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1959

	Atelk- tase		Wan- voeding		Besmetlike siektes		Diaree- siektes		Brongitis en Pneumonie		Aan- gebore oorsaak		Ander oorsaak		Voor- tydigheid		Besering by geboorte		Totale sterf- gevalle		Totale geboortes		Sterftesifer per 1,000 lewendgeboortes		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	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	3	2	—	—	8	5	245	237	32.65	21.10	26.97
Pretoria-Wes	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	8	2	—	1	9	6	296	245	30.41	24.49	27.73
Leprose- en sielsieke-hospitale en Ver- dediging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
Salvokop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	21	19	47.62	—	25.00
Voortrekkehoogte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	35	—	—	—
Oostelike voorstede	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	1	2	5	4	1	1	15	8	505	476	29.70	16.80	23.45
Noordelike voorstede	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	7	6	2	—	14	13	596	568	23.49	22.89	23.20
Hercules	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	4	1	2	—	14	5	345	299	40.58	16.72	29.50
TOTAAL	M	4	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	5	—	7	—	27	—	5	—	61	—	2,046	—	29.81	—	—
	V	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	37	—	1,884	—	19.64	—	24.94

Tabel 7

KINDERSTERFTE: NIEBLANKE RASSE: DISTRIKSVORKOMS VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1959

KINDERSTERFTE: NIEBLANKE KASSE: DISTRIKSVOORKOMSTE VAN 1925

	Aansteeklike siektes		Diaree-siektes		Brongitis en Pneumonie		Aangebore oorsake		Besering by geboorte		Voor-tydigheid		Wanvoeding		Totale sterf-gevalle		Totale geboortes		Sterfesyfer per 1,000 lewendegeboortes		Totale Sterfesyfer				
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V					
BANTOES																									
Vlaakfontein	—	1	3	—	51	28	27	21	1	1	49	54	13	6	4	1	2	3	150	115	192	914	164.47	125.82	145.13
Atteridgeville	2	1	1	3	27	24	32	28	1	2	8	9	7	15	3	1	3	1	84	84	650	671	129.23	125.19	127.18
Hercules	3	1	2	1	50	49	37	44	2	1	11	9	23	16	1	—	5	5	134	126	1365	1430	98.17	88.11	93.02
Stad	—	1	—	1	3	1	1	3	—	—	3	—	18	9	—	—	3	—	28	15	174	171	160.91	87.72	124.64
TOTAAL	5	4	6	5	131	102	97	96	4	4	71	72	61	46	8	2	13	9	396	340	3101	3186	127.70	106.72	117.07
ASIAAT																									
Lokasie	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	3	59	62	135.59	48.39	90.91
Hercules	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	31	19	64.52	52.63	60.00
Stad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	20	—	150.00	88.24
TOTAAL	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	2	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	10	7	104	101	96.15	69.31	82.93
KLEURLINGE																									
Lokasie	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	41	40	48.78	50.00	49.38
Hercules	—	1	—	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	6	5	36	24	166.67	208.33	183.33
Stad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL	—	1	—	—	4	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	8	8	77	64	103.90	125.00	113.42
ALLE NIE-BLANKES																									
Lokasie	2	2	4	3	79	53	63	53	4	3	57	63	22	21	8	2	5	4	244	204	1662	1687	146.81	120.92	133.77
Hercules	3	2	2	1	54	49	40	46	2	1	11	9	24	17	1	2	5	5	142	132	1432	1473	99.16	89.61	94.32
Stad	—	1	—	1	3	1	1	5	—	1	3	—	18	10	—	—	3	—	28	19	188	191	148.94	99.42	124.01
TOTAAL	5	5	6	5	136	103	104	104	6	5	71	72	64	48	9	4	13	9	414	355	3282	3351	126.11	105.97	115.94

Tabel 8

STERFTE IN INRIGTINGS VAN PERSONE WAT NIE IN PRETORIA WOONAGTIG IS NIE, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1959

	0-1 jaar		1-5 jaar		5-10 jaar		10-20 jaar		20-40 jaar		Bo 40 jaar		Totaal Blankes		Totaal Nieblankes	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
PRETORIA EN ANDER HOSPITALE:																
Blankes	34	34	9	10	3	2	3	6	31	12	214	150	294	214	549	354
Nieblankes	136	111	59	78	12	17	25	17	97	52	220	79	—	—	—	—
SIELSIEKEHOSPITAAL:																
Blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	27	23	28	24	11	3
Nieblankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	6	3	—	—	—	—
LEPROSE-INRIGTING:																
Blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	6	—	—	9	7
Nieblankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
GEVANGENISSE:																
Blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	33	1	15	1	—	—	52	3
BESOEKERS:																
Blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	4	—	—
Nieblankes	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	5	7	—	—	6	15
TOTAAL: BLANKES	34	34	9	10	3	2	3	6	34	13	244	177	327	242	—	—
NIE-BLANKES	136	113	59	79	12	18	30	19	135	57	255	96	—	—	627	382

Tabel 9

AANMELDING VAN AANSTEELKELIKE SIEKTES: PLAASLIKE GEVALLE: ALLE RASSE: JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1959												
	0-1 jaar		1-5 jaar		5-10 jaar		10-20 jaar		20-40 jaar		Bo 40 jaar	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
BLANKES												
Tifoïde	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skarlakenkoors	—	—	13	15	23	22	7	13	2	1	1	1
Difterie	—	—	3	1	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	—
Poliomielitis	—	—	1	2	2	3	1	3	—	—	—	—
Tuberkulose	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	3	4	3	13	5
Belroos	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningokokkus-meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Letargiese enkefalitis	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
NIEBLANKES												
Tifoïde	—	—	4	1	3	2	3	—	9	2	2	—
Difterie	3	—	9	12	12	17	7	8	1	4	—	—
Tuberkulose	6	6	35	39	17	11	16	19	100	60	87	33
Poliomielitis	—	—	4	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Meningokokkus-meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Letargiese enkefalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Leprose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Trachoom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totaal												
	21	21	5	5	32	32	41	41	168	168	3	3

Tabel 10

AANMELDING VAN AANSTEELKELIKE SIEKTES: INGEVOERDE GEVALLE: ALLE RASSE: JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1959												
	0-1 jaar		1-5 jaar		5-10 jaar		10-20 jaar		20-40 jaar		Bo 40 jaar	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
BLANKES												
Tifoïde	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	1	—	1	—	2	1	5	1	1	1	—	—
Skarlakenkoors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Difterie	—	—	5	4	4	1	3	1	5	1	—	—
Poliomielitis	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Serebrospinale meningitis	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberkulose	—	—	1	2	1	1	5	—	1	3	—	—
Letargiese enkefalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	8	—
Belroos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totaal												
	1	1	8	8	17	17	19	19	57	57	37	37
NIEBLANKES												
Tifoïde	1	1	2	2	9	8	22	19	17	7	8	—
Malaria	—	—	12	12	10	13	1	1	—	1	—	—
Difterie	1	1	7	3	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	—
Belroos	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomielitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Serebrospinale meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberkulose	4	2	14	13	8	10	2	31	2	2	4	2
Letargiese enkefalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	46	58	46	45	14
Totaal												
	1	1	2	2	9	8	22	19	17	7	8	—

VOORKOMS VAN AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1959

		Tifoïde	Malaria	Skarlakenkoors	Difterie	Leprose	Belroos	Poliomielitis	Aansteeklike Enkefalitis	Serebrospinale Meningitis	Tuberkulose	Kraambedkoors	Trachoom
Januarie—													
Blankes.....	Inwoners	—	—	8	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
	Ingevoer	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners	7	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	35	—	—
	Ingevoer	13	1	—	6	—	1	3	—	2	51	—	—
Februarie—													
Blankes.....	Inwoners	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	1	—	4	—	—
	Ingevoer	2	3	2	3	—	1	4	—	—	4	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
	Ingevoer	14	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	36	—	—
Maart—													
Blankes.....	Inwoners	—	—	9	1	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	—
	Ingevoer	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
	Ingevoer	17	2	—	9	—	—	2	—	—	24	—	—
April—													
Blankes.....	Inwoners	—	—	11	3	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
	Ingevoer	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—
	Ingevoer	11	—	—	11	—	—	1	—	—	17	—	—
Mei—													
Blankes.....	Inwoners	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Ingevoer	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners	2	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	—	30	—	—
	Ingevoer	6	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	16	—	—
Junie—													
Blankes.....	Inwoners	2	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
	Ingevoer	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners	4	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	38	—	—
	Ingevoer	6	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	—
Julie—													
Blankes.....	Inwoners	1	—	11	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
	Ingevoer	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
	Ingevoer	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Augustus—													
Blankes.....	Inwoners	1	—	12	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Ingevoer	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	40	—	—
	Ingevoer	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	—
September—													
Blankes.....	Inwoners	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	—	—
	Ingevoer	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners	1	—	—	7	1	—	—	2	3	43	—	—
	Ingevoer	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	20	—	—
Oktober—													
Blankes.....	Inwoners	—	—	10	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	—	—
	Ingevoer	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
	Ingevoer	4	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	20	—	—
November—													
Blankes.....	Inwoners	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Ingevoer	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners	2	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	44	—	—
	Ingevoer	14	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	18	—	—
Desember—													
Blankes.....	Inwoners	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Ingevoer	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners	1	—	—	10	—	—	4	—	—	38	—	2
	Ingevoer	4	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	17	—	—





STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

SES EN VYFTIGSTE

JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/59