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Contributors

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CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

FIFTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31/12/60

W.P.—42848—1961

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FIFTY-SEVENTH

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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-seventh 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 population is now 155,600 an increase of 1,600 over last year. The Native population has increased to 181,900 which is an increase of 20,200. Asiatics have increased by 200 to 7,200. The Eurafrican population is now 6,500 which is a decrease of 1,650 many of them having left Pretoria to live elsewhere.

The total population has increased by 10,350 to 349,550.

The European birth rate is about the same and there is a slight decrease in the Native birth rate.

There is a slight increase in the infantile mortality rate—from 24.94 to 26.99 but the total infantile mortality for all races has decreased from 82.08 to 71.62.

There is a slight decrease in the number of deaths from heart diseases in Europeans which was 329 last year and is 312 for this year. Heart disease is still the biggest cause for death amongst Europeans and I discussed this in my report last year. Deaths from this illness in non-Europeans has increased from 97 to 109.

The number of deaths from cancer is about the same, 112 last year and 111 this year.

There has been an increase again this year in deaths from motor accidents. The figure for last year was 17 for Europeans and 16 for non-Europeans. This year the figures are 37 and 38 respectively.

In the World Health Organisation Epidemiological and Statistical Report Volume 13 No. 10 of 1960, figures are given for motor accidents throughout the whole world. The South African European motor accident death rate is 27 per 100,000 population which is the highest rate recorded in the world for the year 1960. Motor accidents are in most cases. preventable and are nearly always due to driving at excessively high speeds and taking unnecessary risks. Most of these deaths could have been prevented if there was just a little more thought, courtesy and care on the roads. Very often careful and innocent people are killed because of carelessness of others. There are of course, some accidents which are unavoidable.

Tuberculosis is still the most serious of all our infectious diseases. Last year the number of cases notified were 33 Europeans and 429 non-Europeans. The figures this year are 20 and 517 respectively.

The mass miniature radiography apparatus which we acquired last year has now been brought into operation and during the year we X-rayed 5,940 persons with it. Many of these X-rays were done at the request of private enterprise and the rest were mainly contacts of patients, suspect cases and control films of actual cases.

We hope to extend this X-ray survey as soon as possible.

There still appears to be a shortage of housing accommodation especially for families falling within the lower income group and more so for the larger families in this group. The Council has approved of the building of 250 extra low-cost houses to meet this problem. We were unfortunately not able to start with the building of the houses during the year. The planning is however, complete, and application has already been made to the National Housing Commission for the necessary funds. It is anticipated that the building of these houses will commence sometime during the next year.

A study of the full report on housing is interesting and gives details of all our existing schemes and future plans.

It is with great regret that I have to report the untimely death of our Chief Municipal Chemist and Analyst, Mr. Hubertus Moorrees de Vaal, who passed away suddenly at the early age of 48 years.

Mr. de Vaal had an excellent school and university career. He was educated at Kimberley and later at Boys High School, Paarl. He attained the degree of B.Sc. Chemical Engineering at the University of Cape Town, and soon after graduation joined the Pretoria Municipal Service. At the time of his death he had been in the service for nearly 28 years.

He was an outstanding Chemist and was recognised as such by his colleagues, but his main efforts, his great work, and the sphere in which he stood in a category by himself, was in the field of the chemistry, bacteriology and design and construction of sewage purification works. He was the main force in the design and planning of the Council's new Sewage Works at Rooiwal and the extensions to the old works. These are monuments to the great and successful efforts he put into his work. He was well-known throughout South Africa as an authority on modern sewage disposal works. Dozens of local authorities sought his advice before embarking on new sewage works and many of these works are his designs. So valuable was his advice, and so much was it sought that the City Council of Pretoria unselfishly allowed him to give of his services to other local authorities.

His passing is a great loss to the whole country in this field alone.

He was a calm, quiet, profound thinker. His work was at all times the essence of meticulous perfection. He was intolerant of any slip-shod work—if indeed he could show any intolerance!

No matter what he undertook, whether it was highly skilled scientific of technical, or whether it was organising a Church bazaar, it was always done with his inherent impeccable thoroughness. In this, and his profound knowledge and constant study, lay the great success in whatever he undertook.

His energies were limitless. Nothing was too much for him. If he undertook to do something, it was as good as done. He served on many scientific committees and on equally many charitable organisations. In whatever he undertook he gave fully of himself, physically, materially, freely and with happiness.

But apart from his work, Mr. de Vaal, the human being, stood out far above the ordinary run of individuals. He lived on a higher plane than most people. He was in every way an example of clean honest living and absolute truth and integrity. His thoughts were always for others. He did so many things for so many people in such a quiet way, that even his closest friends did not know of it.

He loved his family deeply: he was in every way an exemplary husband and father. He leaves behind him his wife Mary, a worthy companion of this lovable man, and two sons and a daughter. He has gone from them, but what wonderful memories they must have of him and what a wonderful example to live up to. Such a heritage is given to few!

With them we mourn his passing, but we take comfort in knowing that he lived a full and happy life and that he left behind an ineradicable influence for good, which shall live on and be passed on to future generations.

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, 1960:

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.
T. ABBOTT, 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.

CHEMISTS AND ANALYSTS

N. P. LE M. NICOLLE, B.Sc., M.S.A., Chem. Inst. A.M., Inst. S.P.	Chief Chemist and Manager Sewerage Purification Works.
H. M. MURRAY, B.Sc. (Appl. & Ind. Chem.), M.S.A. Chem. I.	Assistant Chief Chemist and Assistant Manager Sewerage Purification Works.
H. P. OOSTHUIZEN, B.Sc.	Chemist
J. H. DE LANGE, B.Sc.	Chemist.
H. H. E. SCHRÖDER, 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. M. Inst., P.H. M.R.S.H.	Chief Health Inspector.
A. VELTHUISEN, Cert. R.S.H. M. Inst. P.H.	Assistant Chief Health Inspector.
J. S. R. MARAIS, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H.	Assistant Chief Health Inspector.

SUPERVISING HEALTH INSPECTORS

N. VORSTER, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H.
R. G. SIEBERT, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H.
J. L. PARKIN, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
F. J. H. STOCKWELL, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H.
O. A. BERGMAN, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., Adv. Know. M. Inst. P.H
M. J. C. RAUTENBACH, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H.
T. B. NOTHNAGEL, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Adv. Know., Trop. Hyg. (Abbattoir). M.INST. P.H.

SENIOR HEALTH INSPECTORS

D. S. van COLLER, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H.
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. M. Inst. P.H.
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)
A. C. ENGELBRECHT, Certs. R.S.H., Trop. Hyg., Meat and Other Foods. (Abattoir)

HEALTH INSPECTORS

S. M. SCOTT, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H.
E. C. KUNITZ, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H.
F. K. VERDOORN, Certs R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H.
C. J. SMITH, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H.
L. G. HECHTER, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., San.Sc. M.Inst. P.H.
M. T. LEUVENNINK, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, M.Inst. P.H.
F. H. BOOYSEN, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods. M. Inst. P.H.
J. C. MYBURGH, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H.
G. VAN LOGGERENBERG, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M.Inst. P.H.
M. M. LAUPP, Certs. R.S.H., Trop. Hyg., Meat and Other Foods. M. Inst. P.H.
A. P. J. DIQUE, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H. ,M.R.S.H.
J. J. BOTHMA, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H.
T. D. CARSTENS, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
D. H. BREEDT, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods. Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H.
J. G. MARNEWICK, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods. M. Inst. P.H.
G. O. VAN BILJON, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods. M. Inst. P.H.
J. P. v.d.L. COETZEE, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods. Trop. Hyg., M. Inst. P.H.
E. A. K. HUGO, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H.
V. LOGAN, Learner Health Inspector.
S. J. GOUWS, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H.
C. F. de la PORTE, Certs. R.S.H., Trop. Hyg. Meat & Other Foods, M. Inst. P.H.
H. A. VISAGIE, Certs. R.S.H. Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M. Inst. P.H.
J. C. L. VAN RENSBURG, Cert. R.S.H. (Abattoir).

NON-EUROPEAN HEALTH INSPECTORS

D. TAOLO, Cert. R.S.H.
A. S. MAKUBALO, Certs. R.S.H., Trop. Hyg.

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.

Technical Assistant:
H. P. J. LE ROUX.

Junior Clerks:
R. J. RAATH.

Records Clerk:
Mrs. G. M. BASSON.

Typists:
Mrs. D. R. DIEMEER, Mrs. G. H. VLIELAND, Mrs. B. J. BRINK.

Typist/Clerk:
Mrs. E. D. MARAIS.

Woman Clerks:
Mrs. E. H. E. OPPERMAN, Mrs. M. S. van der MERWE.

EUROPEAN HOUSING

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

Senior Housing Manager:
W. W. ANDERSON, B.A. Hon., B.A. (Soc.Sc.), Cert. R.S.H.

Assistant Housing Managers:
Mrs. M. M. DREYEPONDT, 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. Hons.
Miss. R. WHEELER, B.A. (Soc. Sc.)
Mrs. S. F. ROUX, B.A.
Mrs. M. D. KEVAN. B.A.

Housing Assistants:

Mrs. E. M. BEUKES, B.A.
Miss. E. BESTER, B.A. (Soc. Sc.)

Typist/Clerk:

Mrs. E. M. ROUX.

Woman Clerk:

Mrs. S. P. NEL.
Miss. E. du PLESSIS

Caretaker/Fumigators:

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

Disinfecting Officer and Clinic Assistant:

C. J. CREYER.

Rodent and Mosquito Eradicators:

J. P. SCHOLTZ.
W. B. van RENSBURG.
L. J. DE LANGE.
A. L. NEL.
Together with 27 non-Europeans.

HEALTH VISITORS

G. S. J. PRETORIUS, (Senior), Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse, Mothercraft.

E. W. MURRAY, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse, Mothercraft.

A. S. SCHULTZ, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.

I. L. KOCKOTT, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse, Mothercraft.

J. WINKEL, Certs. Health Visitor and S.A. Medical Council (Gen.)

H. M. E. VAN DER MERWE, Certs. Midwifery, Mothercraft.

W. J. VOLSCHENK, 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.).

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. R.S.H.

I. A. BOTHA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) Health Visitor & School Nurse, R.S.H.

M. BOTHA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) Mothercraft.

NON-EUROPEAN NURSES

SALMINA 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 MOHOHLO, 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 MONTOEDI, 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.), R.S.H.
M. T. RAMFOLO, Cert. Midwife.
J. MOTSHABI, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) R.S.H.
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.) R.S.H.
R. M. J. HLALETHWA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
E. MABBIZELA, Cert. Midwife.
E. J. M. SHIHLANE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.)

NON-EUROPEAN NURSING ASSISTANT

ALICE NKOSI

NON-EUROPEAN CLINIC ORDERLIES

JACOB MOHOHLO.
JOSEPH MONTOEDI.
DANIEL MARABA
HENRY SATHEKGE.
P. D. C. MOKUENA

NON-EUROPEAN CLINIC CLERK

B. R. MANYOROLA.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE ATTENDANTS.

EIGHT EUROPEANS
FOUR NON-EUROPEANS

POUNDMASTER

L. J. BOTHA

CARETAKER

P. J. YZEL.

CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

FIFTY-SEVENTH 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).

1960	Air Temperatures (°C) Mean Max. °C	Mean Min. °C	Highest Reading of Max. °C	Lowest Reading of Min. °C	Mean Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. %	2 p.m. %	Rainfall m.m.	Days.
January	28.6	14.9	33.5	7.9	65	40	78.1	12
February	28.2	16.1	32.7	11.9	72	44	63.5	8
March	27.1	14.3	31.4	10.3	75	44	74.2	9
April	23.2	10.5	30.1	5.1	75	44	69.8	12
May	21.1	4.6	24.6	—0.9	71	29	13.0	3
June	19.4	2.3	22.1	—1.5	71	30	18.0	1
July	19.1	1.7	24.1	—2.0	68	27	2.3	2
August	23.3	6.9	29.0	3.2	69	31	8.0	1
September	25.4	9.4	30.3	4.1	61	29	10.0	4
October	27.9	13.7	33.1	8.0	61	32	63.2	7
November	25.5	13.8	32.6	11.2	67	46	163.0	13
December	26.9	15.1	32.5	10.5	69	47	119.4	19

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 1960

Land	£44,199,766
Buildings	£94,014,512
	£138,214,278

The value of unrateable land and buildings were £21,131,682 and £25,318,193 respectively. The total values therefore were:—

Land	£65,331,448
Buildings	£119,332,705
	£184,664,153

For the year under review the rates imposed were 6d. in the £1 on land and 1¼d. in the £1 on buildings.

POPULATION

European	155,600
Native	181,900
Asiatic	7,200
Eurafrican	4,850

The population figures, with the exception of that for natives, are an estimate as at 31st December 1960, 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 181,900 and includes the residents of the new 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	155,600	181,900	7,200	4,850	193,950	349,550
Birth Rates	26.43	33.42	27.64	25.36	33.00	30.08
Death Rates	6.87	10.14	6.39	10.52	10.01	8.61
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births	26.99	101.50	65.33	97.56	100.30	71.62
Percentage of illegitimate to live births	1.17	40.83	1.01	12.19	39.04	24.23
Death rate from Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) per 1,000 population	0.03	0.16	—	0.21	0.16	0.10
Death rate from Tuberculosis all forms, per 1,000 population	0.04	0.26	—	0.21	0.25	0.15

BIRTHS

The following births were registered in Pretoria during the year (figures for 1959 in brackets):—

	European	*Native*	*Asiatic*	*Eurafrican*	*Total non-European*	*All Races*
Local births	4,113 (3,930)	6,079 (6,287)	199 (205)	123 (141)	6,401 (6,633)	10,514 (10,563)
Births where mothers not residents of Pretoria	2,117 (1,897)	736 (1,078)	23 (24)	44 (27)	803 (1,129)	2,920 (3,026)
Illegitimate births (included in local births)	48 (50)	2,482 (2,634)	2 (1)	15 (18)	2,499 (2,653)	2,547 (2,703)
Stillbirths	36 (59)	145 (170)	1 (1)	5 (6)	151 (177)	187 (236)

BIRTH RATES

European	26.43	(25.52)
Native	33.42	(36.62)
Asiatic	27.64	(29.29)
Eurafrican	25.36	(21.69)
All non-Europeans	33.00	(35.82)
All Races	30.08	(31.14)

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

European	19.56	(18.68)
Asiatic	21.25	(23.15)
Eurafrican	14.84	(13.69)

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

DEATHS

(Figures for 1959 in brackets)

	European	*Native*	*Asiatic*	*Eurafrican*	*Total Non-European*	*All Races*
Local Deaths (all ages).....	1,069 (1,053)	1,844 (1,777)	46 (43)	51 (52)	1,941 (1,872)	3,010 (2,925)
Deaths of persons not being local residents.....	745 (569)	1,011 (968)	8 (8)	43 (33)	1,062 (1,009)	1,807 (1,578)

The "non-local" deaths occurred at:—

	Pretoria and other Hospitals	*Mental Hospital*	*Leper Institution*	*Prison*	*Visitors*
European.	697 (508)	35 (52)	1 (—)	3 (3)	9 (6)
Non-European.	982 (902)	11 (14)	4 (16)	63 (55)	2 (21)

DEATH RATES

European.	6.87	(6.84)
Native	10.14	(10.35)
Asiatic	6.39	(6.14)
Eurafrican	10.52	(8.00)
All Non-Europeans.	10.01	(10.11)
Total all Races.....	8.61	(8.62)

INFANTILE MORTALITY

(Figures for 1959 in brackets).

	European	*Native*	*Asiatic*	*Eurafrican*	*Total Non-European*	*All Races*
Local deaths.	111 (98)	617 (736)	13 (17)	12 (16)	642 (769)	753 (867)
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.....	74 (68)	213 (247)	— (—)	8 (2)	221 (249)	295 (317)
	185 (166)	830 (983)	13 (17)	20 (18)	863 (1,018)	1,048 (1,184)

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES

European.	26.99	(24.94)
Native	101.50	(117.07)
All Non-Europeans.	100.30	(115.94)
All Races.	71.62	(82.08)

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

Year	*European*	*Native*	*All non-Europeans*	*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
1960	26.99	101.50	100.30	71.62

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:—

	1960		1959	
Malnutrition	—	(Rate —)	—	(Rate —)
Congenital Causes	12	(Rate 2.92)	9	(Rate 2.29)
Diarrhoeal Diseases	5	(Rate 1.22)	9	(Rate 2.29)
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	15	(Rate 3.65)	8	(Rate 2.04)
Infectious Diseases	1	(Rate 0.24)	2	(Rate 0.51)
Other Causes	19	(Rate 4.62)	11	(Rate 2.79)
Prematurity	43	(Rate 10.45)	42	(Rate 10.69)
Injury at Birth	6	(Rate 1.46)	7	(Rate 1.78)
Atelectasis	10	(Rate 2.43)	10	(Rate 2.54)
Total European Infant Deaths	111		98	

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

	1960	1959
Congenital causes	11	8
Diarrhoeal Diseases	188	233
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	176	193
Infectious Diseases	9	9
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	2	2
Other causes	84	143
Prematurity	85	107
Injury at birth	25	10
Malnutrition	22	22
Atelectasis	15	9
	617	736

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 area:—

Native:

Vlakfontein Location		*Atteridgeville Location*		*Hercules Area*		*Town*	
Births	*Deaths*	*Births*	*Deaths*	*Births*	*Deaths*	*Births*	*Deaths*
1,676	257	1,546	147	2,499	174	358	39
(1,826)	(265)	(1,321)	(168)	(2,795)	(260)	(345)	(43)

Asiatics:

Asiatic Location		*Hercules Area*		*Town*	
Births	*Deaths*	*Births*	*Deaths*	*Births*	*Deaths*
124	8	47	2	28	3

Eurafricans:

Cape Location		*Hercules Area*		*Town*	
Births	*Deaths*	*Births*	*Deaths*	*Births*	*Deaths*
67	8	52	4	4	—

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

Europeans:

Twenty-one deaths were recorded under this Age group:—

Diphtheria	1
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	1
Measels	1
Poliomyelitis	2
Inter-cranial abscess	1
Heart Disease	2
Broncho Pneumonia	8
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1
Congenital Heart	1
Accidental: Unspecified	1
Drowning	2
	21

Natives:

Four hundred and seventy-seven deaths were recorded under this age group:

Chronic Nephritis	1
Whooping Cough	1
Diphtheria	6
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	3
Tuberculosis Central Nervous System	6
Measles	5
Disease of the Blood	1
Malnutrition	55
Congenital Heart	1
Broncho Pneumonia and Bronchitis	159
Tonsilitis	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	169
Accidents: Other	3
Suffocation	1
Burns	6
Unknown and unspecified cause	54
Myocarditis (not Rheumatic)	1
Pellagra	2
Meningitis other forms	2
	477

Asiatics:

Two deaths were recorded in this age group:—

Malnutrition	1
Accidental (gas)	1
	2

Eurafricans:

Two deaths were recorded in this age group:—

Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1
Accidental burns	1
	2

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN PERSONS FIVE YEARS AND OVER

The Principal causes of death were:—

	Europeans		*Non-Europeans*	
	1960	*Yearly Average for 5 years*	1959	*Yearly Average for 5 years*
Cancer	112	116.8	59	46.6
Heart Disease	312	286.2	109	101.2
Bronchitis and Pneumonia (all forms)	122	93.4	205	172.2
Influenza	—	0.2	—	1.4
Typhoid Fever	—	0.2	1	3.6
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	4	4.6	26	33.2
Tuberculosis (Other forms)	1	0.2	9	2.0
Diabetes	6	7.0	4	4.6
Apoplexy	53	62.4	40	31.4
Disease of Kidneys	42	47.2	32	22.0
Disease of Arteries	21	36.6	9	11.4
Disease of Liver and Gall Bladder	15	13.0	4	5.8
Disease of Pregnancy and the Puerperal state	1	1.2	8	4.4
Old Age	20	20.8	12	16.4
Suicide	32	21.0	9	5.6
Accidents	79	58.8	77	70.2
Other Infectious Diseases	8	5.8	11	8.0
Other Causes	109	124.0	205	176.0

DETAILS OF CAUSES OF DEATHS: FIVE YEARS AND OVER

(In all the following tables the figures for 1959 are shown in brackets).

1. CANCER:

Europeans: 112. Death rate 0.72 per 1,000 population.

Site of disease:

Buccal cavity and pharynx	3	(6)
Other Digestive organs and Peritoneum	8	(11)
Respiratory tract (lung)	18	(13)
Uterus	4	(2)
Other Female genital organs	5	(1)
Breast	6	(16)
Male and female urinary organs	5	(7)
Brain and other parts of the nervous system	7	(5)
Rectum	1	(4)
Bones	—	(1)
Other and unspecified organs	18	(9)
Oesophagus	1	(1)
Stomach and duodenum	20	(15)
Liver	4	(7)
Pancreas	5	(2)
Larynx	—	(1)
Prostate	5	(5)
Ovaries	1	(2)
Skin	1	(3)
	112	(111)

Death age:

Under:—

40 *years*		40—50		50—60		60—70		70—80		*Over* 80		*Total*	
9	(12)	13	(10)	21	(23)	28	(25)	31	(26)	10	(15)	112	(111)

Non-Europeans:

Site of disease:—

Native:

Buccal cavity and pharynx	3	(1)
Other digestive organs and Peritoneum	3	(1)
Lung	5	(3)
Uterus	3	(7)
Larynx	1	(—)
Breast	2	(—)
Stomach and Duodenum	4	(2)
Male and female urinary organs	1	(2)
Female Genital Organs	1	(—)
Pancreas	1	(1)
Bones	3	(1)
Other and unspecified organs	—	(1)
Tumours of brain and other parts of nervous system	1	(3)
Oesophagus	15	(4)
Rectum	—	(1)
Liver	9	(16)
Prostate	1	(1)

Asiatics:

Lung	1	(—)

Eurafrican:

Oesophagus	—	(1)
Liver	—	(1)
Uterus	1	(—)
Lung	1	(—)
Stomach and Duodenum	2	(2)
Brain	1	(—)
Other and unspecified organs	—	(1)
Breast	—	(1)
	59	(50)

2. **DISEASES OF THE HEART:**

Death rate per 1,000 European population 2.01 (2.14)
Europeans 312 (329)
Non-Europeans 190 (97)
[Natives 85 (80), Asiatics 15 (9), Eurafricans 9 (8)]

3. **BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA:**

Europeans 122 (98)
Non-Europeans 205 (154)
[Natives 195 (145), Asiatics 4 (4), Eurafricans 6 (5)].

4. **INFLUENZA:**

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

5. **TYPHOID FEVER:**

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

6. **TUBERCULOSIS:**

Europeans 5 (4).
Non-Europeans 35 (30)...
[Natives 34 (29), Eurafricans 1 (1), Asiatics — (—)].

7. **DIABETES:**

Europeans 6 (11).
Non-Europeans 4 (4).
[Natives 4 (1), Asiatics — (2), Eurafricans — (1)].

8. **APOPLEXY:**

Europeans 53 (74).
Non-Europeans 40 (31).
]Natives 36 (25), Asiatics — (2), Eurafricans 4 (4)].

9. **DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS:**

Europeans 42 (36).
Non-Europeans 32 (17).
[Natives 28 (15), Asiatics 2 (1), Eurafricans 2 (1)].

10. **DISEASES OF ARTERIES:**

Europeans 21 (36).
Non-Europeans 9 (10).
[Natives 7 (9), Asiatics — (1), Eurafricans 2 (—)].

11. **DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND GALL BLADDER:**

Europeans 15 (9).
Non-Europeans 4 (4).
[Natives 4 (3), Eurafricans — (—), Asiatics — (1)].

12. **DISEASES OF PREGNANCE AND THE PUERPERAL STATE:**

Europeans 1 (—).
Non-Europeans 8 (4).
[Natives 8 (4), Eurafricans — (—)].

13. **OLD AGE:**

Europeans 20 (21).
Non-Europeans 12 (25).
[Natives 11 (25), Asiatics 1 (—), Eurafricans — (—)].

14. **SUICIDE:**

Europeans 32 (21).
Non-Europeans 9 (5).
[Natives 8 (5), Asiatics 1 (—)].

15. **HOMICIDE:**

	Europeans		*Natives*		*Asiatics*		*Eurafricans*	
By Firearms	—	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By cutting or piercing instruments	—	(1)	32	(15)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By other specified means	1	(2)	7	(5)	—	(—)	—	(2)

16. **ACCIDENTS:**

Europeans 79 (42).
Non-Europeans 77 (45).
[Natives 75 (44), Asiatics — (1), Eurafricans 2 (—)].

	Europeans		*Natives*		*Asiatics*		*Eurafricans*	
On Railways	2	(—)	6	(2)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By Motor, road vehicles (excluding motor cycles)	37	(17)	37	(16)	—	(—)	1	(—)
By motor cycles	2	(10)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By Venemous Animals	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By Pedal Cycles	—	(3)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By Road Transport (Not motor)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By Burns (Not conflagration)	—	(—)	6	(2)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By Mechanical suffocation	1	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By Drowning	2	(1)	1	(4)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By Fall	7	(4)	8	(4)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By Conflagration	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By Anaesthetic	4	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By Poisonous gases	—	(1)	1	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By cutting or piercing instruments	—	(—)	1	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By Poisoning (not gas)	1	(1)	—	(2)	—	(1)	—	(—)
By Machinery	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By Firearms	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
Accidents due to electric currents	1	(1)	1	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)
Other and unspecified accidents	22	(2)	13	(12)	—	(—)	1	(—)
By lightning	—	(1)	1	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
	79	(41)	75	(44)	—	(1)	2	(—)

DETAILS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

All the figures for last year (1st January to 31st December 1959) are shown in brackets. For tables showing district distribution, age incidence and seasonal distribution, see end of report. Figures for Vlakfontein, the Municipal controlled location situated approximately ten miles east of the Municipal Boundary, are included in the report.

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

Typhoid fever:

	Europeans	*Non-Europeans*	*total*
Local Cases	5 (6)	17 (26)	22 (32)
Imported Cases	9 (12)	51 (91)	60 (103)
Incidence Rate per 100,000 (local cases)	3.2 (3.8)	8.7 (14.03)	6.5 (9.4)
Deaths in local cases	— (1)	— (7)	— (8)

Local Cases:

All the non-European cases were Bantus.

It is pleasing to note that no deaths were reported.

Eighteen (5 Europeans and 13 Bantus) of the cases were removed to the Isolation wards, 3 (all Bantus) to the Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte, and 1 (a Bantu) to the Iscor Compound Hospital for treatment. No secondary infections were recorded. There were no milk-borne outbreaks.

In tracing the sources of infection, 4 suspects were tested for the possible carrier state.

The reports of blood specimens of one was Vi(+). However, Typhoid bacilli were not grown from repeated stool and urine cultures.

TESTS CARRIED OUT FOR THE TYPHOID CARRIER STATE:

	No. of persons Vi. Tested	*Blood found vi. Positive*	*Stool and urine found positive*
Typhoid Fever Investigations	4	1	—
Prospective Employees at Dairies	155	13	—
Other Food Handlers	75	4	—

Although it is claimed by some authorities that the Vi test is unreliable, it has been shown that it is most essential that prospective employees at the Waterworks, dairy employees and where possible foodhandlers undergo this test. In the last few years we have discovered two extremely active carriers amongst those tested in this way. These two carriers are now employed by the City Council and kept under very close observation.

Typhoid Carrier Camp:

Non-European Dairy employees, employees at the Municipal Waterworks, other non-Europeans employed in the handling of foodstuffs and persons connected with a case of Typhoid Fever are regularly examined by the Department. Males who are Vi positive 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 regular stool and urine examinations, and are kept under control.

No. of inmates in Typhoid Carrier Camp on 1st January 1960	10
No. of cases admitted during the year	9
	19
No. discharged during the year	8
Still in camp on 31st December 1960	11

Imported Cases:

Of the imported cases 4 (2 Europeans and 2 Bantus) were Pretoria residents who contracted the disease outside the Pretoria Municipal area. The balance, 7 Europeans, 3 Eurafricans and 46 Bantus, were patients admitted direct to hospital from outside the Municipal area.

POLIOMYELITIS:

It is pleasing to note that the disease has again shown a period of low incidence, but there is every reason to believe that some of the cases could have been avoided, had the public not been neglectful in having their children immunised against the disease. The public has been frequently told through the Press, radio and by lectures of the importance of immunisation against Poliomyelitis.

	European		*Non-European*		*Total:*	
Local Cases	17	(13)	10	(11)	27	(24)
Imported Cases	22	(13)	16	(16)	38	(29)
Incidence rate per 100,000 (local cases)	10.9	(8.4)	5.2	(5.9)	7.7	(7.07)
Deaths in local cases	4	(—)	—	(—)	4	(—)

Local Cases:

Of the ten non-Europeans notified, 2 were Asiatics, 1 a Eurafrican and 7 Bantus.

As in previous years, the age group 1—5 years still remains the most susceptible as is shown in the following table:—

Age Incidence:

	0–1 years:	1–5 years:	6–10 years:	11–15 years:	16–20 years:	21 years and over	Total
Males	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Females	2	8	—	—	2	1	13
TOTAL	2	22	—	—	2	1	27

Three (2) of the patients were adults, none (7) were scholars and 24 (15) were children of preschool age.

All the cases were removed to the isolation wards for treatment except one who was admitted to the Boksburg Hospital. There were no known secondary infections.

Of the 27 cases, 18(10 Europeans, 1 Asiatic and 7 Bantus) had varying degrees of paralysis, 4 (3 Europeans and 1 Asiatic) had weakening of the muscles (paresis) only, and five (all Europeans) had no paralysis or paresis at all.

Four of the patients, all Europeans, unfortunately died. Three were males aged 4, 4 and 2.7/12 years and 1 a female of 32 years.

During the year two immunisation campaigns were conducted.

In the first campaign an effort was made to immunise as many schoolgoing children as possible in Pretoria with the Salk type vaccine.

In order to ascertain the number of children requiring immunisation, circular/questionnaire/consent forms were distributed to parents of all schoolgoing children through the co-operation of the school staffs. On these forms which were to be returned to the school Principals, parents were required to give details of previous immunisations against Poliomyelitis and to give their consent for the Health Department to administer any further doses if required.

The sorting and correlating of the information thus obtained was a big task. It took 16 Inspectors 3½ days to sort these forms into groups i.e. those requiring 1 injection, 2 injections etc. etc. From this information it was found that out of 37,000 scholars in Pretoria ± 17,000 required either 3, 2 or 1 further injections or the complete course. The balance either had completed their course of injections or were not interested.

Programmes were drawn up and all school Principals advised of procedure to be followed when the immunisation teams visited the schools.

Two teams, each consisting of a doctor and two qualified nursing sisters were used to carry out the work. They were assisted by the Health Inspector in whose area the school was situated. He attended to the administrative side and collected the money. (There was a nominal charge of 1/– per injection for Europeans). One of the nursing sisters in each team was kindly seconded to the Department from the staff of the Medical Inspectress of Schools.

The numbers of children inoculated daily by the teams depended upon the degree of co-operation and organisation at the various schools. On one occasoin over 600 children were inoculated by one team from 8.45 a.m. to 1 p.m. but on the average 350 to 400 children were done in a morning.

The two teams completed the first round of inoculations at the 65 schools in the 6 weeks, 19th April to the 4th June 1960, when the numbers of scholars inoculated were as follows:—

Those requiring:	1st inoculation	10,626
	2nd inoculation	138
	3rd inoculation	481
	4th inoculation	6,047
	TOTAL	17,292

Two further visits were made to all the schools during July and November 1960 to inoculate scholars where injections were due. The second and third rounds took 1 month in each case to complete.

It is disturbing to note that of the 17,292 children inoculated at the first visit to the schools, 10,626 were children of parents who, although they showed their willingness for the inoculations to be given, had neglected to have their children immunised at ages when the risk of contracting Poliomyelitis was the greatest i.e. between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

It is considered that approximately 75% of all school going children had been immunised with the Salk vaccine at the end of the third phase of the campaign.

The second campaign was the result of a decision by the Union Government to make the live Poliomyelitis attenuated virus available for immunisation of the public against the disease during October 1960.

This campaign was far more extensive in that it covered Europeans, Coloureds, Asiatics and Bantus in certain age groups. (Europeans 6 months to 30 years and all non-Europans from 6 months to 16 years of age).

On the 19th October 1960, we were advised by the Government that such a campaign could be conducted. The approval of the Council was obtained and £12,000 excess expenditure voted for the purpose within the following few days. It was necessary to conduct the campaign before the very hot weather set in, and with this in view everything had to be arranged with the greatest speed.

The three voluntary organisations, Red Cross, Noodhulpliga and St. John's Ambulance, assisted in staffing immunisation teams. The Defence Department undertook to do the military personnel and families, and likewise Iscor did their staff and their families.

The campaign was conducted in four phases. European school children, European general public, non-European scholars and non-European general public.

In the school scheme, immunisation teams were sent to the schools and did the immunisations there. In two days working during school hours 47 teams immunised 27,845European school children and in a further two days 16 teams did 26,994 non-European school chrildren. The teams which carried out the work at the European schools were staffed by members of the three Voluntary Aid Societies supervised and assisted by Health Inspectors. At the non-European schools, the Health Inspectors carried out the work. They in turn were assisted and supervised by Health Inspector supervisors. Immunisations at Nursery Schools were undertaken by two health visitor teams.

In doing the general public, 31 centres were opened throughout the city for Europeans and 11 in the locations for non-Europeans for two consecutive days in each case. Here again teams in the European areas were staffed by Voluntary Aid Society members, supervised and assisted by health inspectors and by health inspectors only in the non-Europan areas.

A room was set aside at the Department, where vaccine was diluted and where the preparation of supplies and equipment for the immunisation teams was done. This section was staffed by a health inspector and a health visitor. Many other persons in the department were used to a greater or lesser degree in the preparation and running of the campaign.

Circular letters were sent by post to each householder in the city explaining the need for the immunisations and asking for their support. Regular articles were also inserted in newspapers circulating in Pretoria, before and during the campaign.

On the 10th November 1960, three weeks after the inception of the campaign, immunisations were started and completed on the 30th November 1960. During that period the following number of persons were immunised:—

European Scholars at 72 schools	27,845
Non-European Scholars at 58 Schools	22,485
European Public at 31 centres	22,671
Non-European Public at 11 centres	31,521
Police College, Prisons Department, Iscor and other small groups	8,297
TOTAL	112,819

Further weekly immunisation clinics were held at the Health Department for those who had not been immunised during the campaign.

The result in both the European and non-European schools, where 80% of the scholars were immunised, was encouraging. On the other hand, only 36% of the estimated number of Europeans in the age group six months to 30 years, excluding scholars, presented themselves for immunisation. It is possible that unfavourable weather conditions at that time had something to do with the poor response. As no reliable figures for non-Europeans in the age group from six months to 16 years are available the percentage could not be calculated, but it is considered that the results obtained were somewhat better than those of the European public.

On the whole, however, the campaign was successful, with no untoward incidents.

In this campaign only Type I live attenuated virus was used. Although it is realised that only one administration of only one type is not sufficient to produce adequate immunity, we do feel that a reasonably large number of scholars did receive some protection. We are, however, not satisfied with the response of the non-school-going public and hope that there will be a better support in this coming year when we will give three oral administrations at about two monthly intervals in doses containing all three types of live attenuated Poliomyelitis viruses. Although the forthcoming campaign may render a large percentage of the groups at risk immune, a high degree of immunity in the population will have to be maintained. To maintain this immunity still greater efforts will have to be made in future, concentrating on children in the 3/12ths to 5 years age group, but particularly on infants attaining the age of three months.

SCARLET FEVER:

	Europeans:	*Non-Europeans:*	*Total:*
Local Cases	79 (95)	— (—)	79 (95)
Imported Cases	4 (4)	— (—)	4 (4)

Local Cases:

There has been a further decrease in the incidence of this disease during the period under review. As before the disease remains mild in nature, with complications a rarity.

One of the cases was an adult, 55 were scholars and 23 were children of pre-school age. Seven of the cases were removed to the Isolation wards and 72 were isolated and treated at home. There were 3 secondary cases. All the secondary cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported. The imported cases were all patients who were admitted direct to hospital from outside the Municipal area.

DIPHTHERIA:

	Europeans:	*Non-Europeans:*	*Total:*
Local cases	22 (13)	61 (73)	83 (86)
Imported Cases	18 (20)	80 (54)	98 (74)
Deaths in local cases	3 (—)	7 (6)	10 (6)
Attack rate per 100,000 (local cases)	14.1 (8.4)	31.4 (39.4)	24.7 (25.3)

Local Cases:

The non-European cases were all Bantus. Six of the cases were adults, 32 were scholars, and 45 children of pre-school age. All the cases were removed to the Isolation wards for treatment. Ten of the patients, 3 Europeans and 7 Bantus, died. They had never been immunised previously.

Seven (1 European and 6 Bantus) secondary cases were notified. All the secondary cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported.

Seventy-three (16 Europeans and 57 Bantus) had never been immunised, but 10 (6 Europeans and 4 Bantus) had nevertheless been immunised previously but had the disease in a mild form only.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS:

	Europeans:	*Non-Europeans:*	*Total:*
Local Cases	4 (3)	6 (4)	10 (7)
Imported cases	3 (9)	2 (6)	5 (15)

The non-European local cases were 1 Asiatic, 1 Eurafrican and 4 Bantus. One of the cases, a Bantu aged 5/12th years died. All the cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

All the imported cases were patients admitted direct to hospital from places outside Pretoria.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED:

	LOCAL:		IMPORTED:	
	European:	*Non-European:*	*European:*	*Non-European:*
Encephalitis	10 (6)	— (2)	6 (2)	2 (1)
Erysipelas	1 (2)	— (—)	— (1)	— (1)
Insecticidal Poisoning	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Malaria	— (—)	— (—)	2 (13)	— (3)

Vaccination against Smallpox:

Two thousand and ninety-seven Europeans and 3,062 non-Europeans were vaccinated at Municipal Clinics during the year, details of which are given below:—

EUROPEANS:

AGE GROUP:	Primary Vaccination: Males	Primary Vaccination: Females:	Re-vaccination: Males:	Re-vaccination: Females:	TOTAL:
0–13 months	463 (450)	489 (459)	22 (27)	26 (22)	1000 (958)
13 months to 6 years	373 (372)	330 (335)	45 (39)	18 (31)	766 (777)
Scholars	105 (88)	103 (105)	35 (47)	53 (40)	296 (280)
Adults	2 (1)	7 (1)	8 (2)	18 (11)	35 (15)
Total:	943 (911)	929 (900)	110 (115)	115 (104)	2097 (2023)

NON-EUROPEANS:

AGE GROUP:	Primary Vaccination: Males:	Primary Vaccination: Females:	Re-vaccinations: Males:	Re-vaccinations: Females:	TOTAL:
0–13 months	1,109 (1,886)	1,341 (1,929)	3 (25)	1 (16)	2,444 (3,856)
13 months to 6 years	127 (82)	115 (120)	10 (5)	10 (4)	262 (211)
Scholars	143 (13)	207 (16)	— (—)	— (—)	350 (29)
Adults	2 (3)	4 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	6 (5)
Total	1,381 (1,984)	1,667 (2,067)	13 (30)	11 (20)	3,062 (4,101)

Food Poisoning:

During the year one incident of food poisoning which resulted in the death of two Bantu children, was reported.

On the 12th October 1960, the department received a complaint that several Bantus who had eaten food left over from a Dinner Dance function in the City Hall on the 6th October had developed symptoms of food poisoning and that a Bantu child who had also consumed the food had died.

Investigations were instituted immediately on receiving the report, but these were seriously hampered because the report only came to our notice five days after the incident.

The menu at the dinner consisted of:—

Bread Rolls, Cheese, Olives, Salami, Fillets of Anchovies, Ox Tongue, Mince Croquets, Coddled Eggs, Roast Chicken, Baked Potatoes, Macedoine of Vegetables, Spanish Rice and Giblets, Souvlakia, French Salad—Bonne Bouché (sweets) Fruit Salad and Ice Cream, Black Coffee.

Quantities of the Spanish Rice and Giblets, Baked Potatoes, Roast Chicken and Mince were left over after the dinner. These articles were placed in cardboard containers for removal by the Council's Refuse Removal Services, the following day.

Nine of the 21 non-European employees at the City Hall helped themselves to varying quantities of this waste food the following morning (7th October) when they come on duty—between 7 a.m. and 7.30 a.m. Between 11 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. five had symptoms of severe diarrhoea and vomiting, but four were not affected.

Two of the cases received medical attention and by 8 p.m. on the 7th October, diarrhoea and vomiting in all those affected had ceased.

In all cases where diarrhoea and vomiting occurred "Rice and Giblets" had been eaten. One of the four not affected ate only "Chicken" and "Mince", the other three had only small quantities of the Rice and other food.

Also on the 7th October, two of the abovementioned natives took food home to their families, one living at Vlakfontein and the other at Atteridgeville Location.

Four of the members of the family at Vlakfontein developed symptoms of diarrhoea and/or vomiting 3 to 5 hours after consumption of the Rice, but all recovered without medical attention after 8 hours.

As the food taken home to the family at Vlakfontein was too much for them, some was given to relatives on the 8th October. Three people in this family, two females of 3 and 3.3/12th years and a male of 1.4/12th years consumed "Rice and giblets" but a female of 56 years ate only "Chicken" and "Mince". The female adult was unaffected but the three children developed vomiting with diarrhoea, within 2½ hours, one of whom, the female of 3.3/12th years, although she had received medical attention at 2 p.m., died at 3 p.m. the same day. The other two recovered.

Five members of the family at Atteridgeville all had portions of the "Rice and Giblets" on the 7th October at 4.30 p.m. Two were adults and three were children of 5, 3 and 2 years. The adults were unaffected but two of the children developed vomiting approximately 3 hours later from which they recovered a few hours later.

The third child, a female of 2 years, developed vomiting and diarrhoea 31 hours after consumption of the affected foodstuffs. As this information did not tally with that obtained from the other cases the family was closely interrogated, but they insisted that the information was correct. The symptoms continued unabated and medical attention was given at 12 noon on the 9th October but the child died at 4 a.m. on the 10th October.

Some of the affected food from the family at Atteridgeville was still available and sent to the Institute for Pathology for examination. The following report on their findings was received:

Culture:

A mixed growth of a variety of organisms, mostly nonpathogens, but including fairly numerous coagulase positive staphylococci, was obtainde. No Salmonella, Cl. Welchii or Cl. Botulinum isolated.

"*Biological Test*:

A saline extract of the food was inoculated intra peritoneally into two guinea pigs—neither showed any adverse effects."

As far as could be ascertained no person who attended the Dinner Dance on the 6th October, 1960, was affected and no irregularities in respect of the supply and preparation of the food could be found.

It would appear that the food, however, in some unknown way, became contaminated with the pathogenic organisms after the function on the 6th October, and that the resultant illness in those who consumed portions of the infected food, was caused by either one of the pathogens isolated or a combination of all.

The Giblets obviously caused the infection, but it is interesting and important to note that in an outbreak such as this not all the incriminating foodstuff need necessarily be infected, or at any rate infected to such an extent as to cause an illness. We should bear this in mind in our investigations and remember that the fact that all persons eating the same foodstuffs need not necessarily become ill.

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 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 DESEASES HOSPITAL: STATISTICS.

N.B. Comparative figures are given in brackets and relate to the twelve-month period January 1st, 1959 to December 31st, 1959.

TOTAL ADMISSIONS:

Eight-hundred-and-ninety-five (868) patients of which 255 (259) were Europeans and 640 (609) non-Europeans, were admitted.

The area distribution was:—

	Pretoria.	*Other areas.*
Europeans	178 (145)	77 (114)
Non-Europeans	341 (302)	299 (307)

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS:

Sixty-four (52) patients were admitted this year. Of these 41 (26) were Europeans and 23 (26) non-Europeans.

DISTRIBUTION:

	Pretoria.	*Other areas.*
Europeans	19 (13)	22 (13)
Non-Europeans	10 (14)	13 (12)

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF ALL CASES:

Jan.	*Feb.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
6 (7)	13 (9)	14 (5)	8 (4)	4 (5)	2 (3)	1 (1)	2 (2)	3 (2)	1 (4)	5 (3)	5 (7)

FINAL RESULTS:

Europeans: Of the 41 patients 16 were discharged from the Isolation Hospital completely recovered, a further 16 were left with minor degrees of paralysis, 3 with severe paralysis and six patients died. Where necessary patients were transferred to the Orthopaedic Hospital for further treatment of residual paralysis.

Of the 6 patients who died, 5 were treated with mechanical respirators (3 in tank respirators and two after tracheotomy with intermittent positive pressure respirators).

One tragic and somewhat unusual occurrence was the admission first of a one-year old child, two days later its four-year old brother and the following day its 32 year-old mother. All three suffered from Poliomyelitis Virus Type I infections.

The mother was treated, after tracheotomy, with an intermittent positive pressure respirator and the four year-old child in a tank respirator. Both died. The youngest child survived with very severe residual paralysis.

Non-Europeans: Of these 23 patients, 13 were discharged without residual paralysis, 8 with slight and 2 with severe degrees of residual paralysis. Where any of these patients could benefit from further Orthopaedic treatment, they were referred or transferred to the necessary department.

Diphtheria:

There was in increase especially amongst the non-Europeans as compared to last year.

One-hundred-and-seventy-five (155) patients were admitted during the year, of which 35 (31) were Europeans and 140 (124) were non-Europeans.

Distribution:

	Pretoria.	*Other areas.*
Europeans	21 (11)	14 (20)
Non-Europeans	64 (72)	76 (52)

Of the patients admitted, 53.7% were children of five years or under five years of age.

Europeans: Six children died and of these five had "bullneck" attacks and two had tracheotomy operations. Eight other cases had "bullneck" attacks and of these three recovered. Five tracheotomy operations were performed and of these cases two who had associated "bullneck" attacks did not recover.

Non-Europeans: Of the local 64 cases 8 died and of these 3 had "bullneck" attacks.. One local "bullneck" case recovered. Of the 76 outside cases 20 died. Seven cases had "bullneck" attacks and of these two recovered. On five children tracheotomy operations had to be performed and of these three recovered.

Seasonal Distribution:

Jan.	*Feb.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
29 (12)	22 (16)	38 (22)	15 (24)	11 (11)	9 (6)	6 (13)	12 (8)	2 (7)	7 (10)	16 (10)	8 (16)

The non-European distribution in Pretoria locations was Vlakfontein 22 cases, Lady Selborne 23, Atteridgeville-Saulsville 16, Cape Location 1, and Asiatic Bazaar O. Two non-European children were admitted from European residential suburbs.

Case Fatality Rates:

	Pretoria.	*Other Areas.*
Europeans	14.29% (0%)	21.43% (15%)
Non-Europeans	12.50% (8.33%)	26.32% (26.92%)

Typhoid Fever:

The total number of cases treated was 83 (123) of which 12(19) were Europeans and 71 (104) were non-Europeans.

Except for one European case, who suffered a relapse, all made uneventful recoveries. Of the non-European cases six died, one after an intestinal perforation and the others of severe toxaemia. One patient developed a post-typhoid psychosis, but made a good recovery.

Area Distribution:

	Pretoria.	*Other Areas.*
Europeans	8 (7)	4 (12)
Non-Europeans	24 (29)	47 (75)

Seasonal Distribution:

Jan.	*Feb.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
22 (16)	22 (14)	9 (21)	4 (13)	6 (11)	2 (6)	2 (5)	0 (3)	2 (3)	3 (11)	1 (12)	10 (8)

The non-European distribution in Pretoria locations was Vlakfontein 2, Lady Selborne 10, Atteridgeville 2, Saulsville 4 and the remaining six cases were scattered indiscriminately through the City.

Case Fatality Rate:

	Pretoria.	*Other areas*
Europeans	Nil (14.29%)	Nil (Nil)
Non-Europeans	4.17% (2.89%)	10.64% (14.66%)

Scarlet Fever:

Seven cases, all Europeans, were admitted.

Distribution:

	Pretoria.	*Other areas.*
Europeans	6 (9)	1 (4)

Where children were not admitted from hotels, school or other hostels, the home 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 admitted.

Distribution:

	Pretoria.	*Other areas.*
Europeans	8 (7)	1 (2)
Non-Europeans	55 (77)	67 (77)

One European patient died of Cor pulmonale with fibroid Tuberculosis and a further 17 non-Europeans died, practically all within 48 hours of admission.
Note: For hospitalisation of Tuberculosis cases generally, see Section under Tuberculosis.

German Measles:

Fourteen European cases were admitted.
Of the local cases eleven were nurses, one a child from a place of safety and the other a child who had been hospitalised for osteomyelitis and contracted the infection whilst in hospital.
No non-European cases were admitted.

Distribution:

	Pretoria.	*Other areas.*
Europeans	13 (12)	1 (1)
Non-Europeans	0 (1)	0 (1)

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 47(10) Europeans and 174(69) non-Europeans was admitted.

Distribution (Area).

	Pretoria.	*Other areas.*
Europeans	34 (5)	13 (5)
Non-Europeans	115 (44)	59 (25)

Distribution (Seasonal):

Jan.	*Feb.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June*	*July.*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
7 (2)	13 (4)	11 (0)	4 (0)	8 (3)	30 (2)	32 (7)	30 (11)	35 (22)	23 (12)	18 (10)	10 (6

Case Fatality Rate:

European	Nil	(Nil)
Non-European	6.03%	(14.49%)

One case worthy of special mention is a Bantu child of 2 years who was admitted with hae morrhagic measles and recovered. This child was treated and nursed in the same way as one would a child with extensive burns.

Whooping Cough:

Seven (25) Europeans and 19(31) non-Europeans were admitted. All cases admitted were children under six years of age.

Distribution:

	Pretoria.	*Other areas:*
Europeans	5 (13)	2 (12)
Non-Europeans	11 (19)	8 (12)

There were no deaths amongst the European cases, but one non-European child died of a complicating broncho-pneumonia within five hours of admission.

Case Fatality Rate:

European	Nil	(Nil)
Non-European	5.26%	(16.13%)

Epidemic Parotitis (Mumps):

Five (22) Europeans and 2(1) non-Europeans were admitted.
There were no deaths.

Distribution:

	Pretoria.	*Other areas.*
Europeans	4 (21)	1 (1)
Non-Europeans	1 (0)	1 (1)

Europeans:
Of the 5 cases admitted two were staff members of the General Hospital, one was a child from an orphanage, another had fractured his femur while he had an attack of mumps and the other case suffered from mumps encephalitis.

Non-Europeans:
The two cases admitted were domestic servants.

Meningitis: Meningococcal and other types:

Altogether 11 cases were admitted. Nine of these suffered from Meningococcal and one from Influenzal Meningitis. The remaining case suffered from a Meningitis of which the aetiology could not be established with certainty.

Distribution:

	Pretoria.	*Other areas.*
Europeans	5 (3)	2 (7)
Non-Europeans	4 (4)	0 (3)

One European female, aged 67 years, died of an attack of Meningococcal Meningitis. All non-Europeans recovered, although one Coloured male, aged 61 years, had remained unconscious for 6½ days.

Chickenpox:

Nine (15) Europeans and 24 (21) non-Europeans were admitted.
One European patient died. All other cases recovered.

Distribution:

	Pretoria.	*Other areas.*
Europeans	8 (6)	1 (9)
Non-Europeans	22 (10)	2 (11)

Europeans: Two adult males were admitted with attacks of Primary Varicella Pneumonia. One, aged 26 years, recovered, and the other, aged 30 years, died within eleven hours of admission. One child of 3 years suffered from a thrombocytopenic purpura as a complication, and only recovered after a fresh blood transfusion. Another child, aged 4 years, suffered from Varicella Encephalitis but recovered. One patient was a probationer nurse in the General Hospital and all others were admitted for complications not directly referable to their Chickenpox infection.

Non-Europeans: One patient was a probationer nurse in the General Hospital and another an Orderly at another hospital. Four cases were domestic servants and the others were all admitted for conditions not directly referable to their Chickenpox infection.

Other Admissions:

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

In addition, 6 unidentified infections, probably viral in origin (all Europeans), 7 cases of vulvo-vaginitis (all Europeans from places of safety) 1 case of Erysipelas (a European female aged 72 years), two European and two non-European cases of Encephalitis, one adult European female with a Gas-gangrene infection in an open fractured femur, one European child, a susceptable measles contact with a broncho-pneumonia and 3 non-European children with severe generalised Vaccinia were admitted.

Four non-Europeans had to be admitted as lodgers, because their sick children were being breastfed and no alternative arrangements could be made.

Observation Cases:

Forty-four (50) Europeans and 49(50) 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, Diphtheria, Typhoid fever or Pulmonary Tubreculosis cases.

One European and three non-Europeans died. The European was a child of 2 years who was sent in as a possible Diphtheria case, but died of an acute laryngo-tracheo-bronchitis in spite of a Tracheotomy operation.

Distribution:

	Pretoria.	*Other areas.*
Europeans	35 (29)	9 (21)
Non-Europeans	28 (20)	21 (30)

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

	Europeans.		*non-Europeans*	
Disease	*Pretoria*	*Other areas*	*Pretoria*	*Other areas*
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	19 (13)	22 (13)	10 (14)	13 (12)
Diphtheria	20 (11)	14 (20)	64 (72)	76 (52)
Diptheria Carriers	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Typhoid Fever	8 (7)	4 (12)	24 (29)	47 (75)
Scarlet Fever	6 (9)	1 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8 (7)	1 (2)	55 (77)	67 (77)
Measles	34 (5)	13 (5)	115 (44)	59 (25)
German Measles	13 (12)	1 (1)	0 (1)	0 (1)
Whooping Cough	5 (13)	2 (12)	11 (19)	8 (12)
Mumps	4 (21)	1 (1)	1 (0)	1 (1)
Meningitis—all types	5 (5)	2 (8)	4 (4)	0 (3)
Chickenpox	8 (6)	1 (9)	22 (10)	2 (11)
Venereal Diseases	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)
Virus Influenza	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other Admissions	12 (7)	6 (6)	7 (11)	5 (8)
Observation cases	35 (29)	9 (21)	28 (20)	21 (30)
Totals	178 (145)	77 (114)	341 (302)	299 (307)

Total Admissions: 895—an increase of 27 over last year's total, due to the admission of more non-Europeans. The number of non-European admissions, as was the case the previous year, is in excess of the number of Europeans.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

NOTE: Comparison figures are given in brackets and relate to the twelvemonth period January 1st 1959 to December 31st 1959.

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:—

	New Cases		Attendances—New and old cases combined	
Diagnosis:	*Male:*	*Female:*	*Male:*	*Female:*
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis	9 (1)	2 (0)	42 (6)	3 (0)
Secondary Syphilis	6 (0)	5 (0)	35 (0)	14 (0)
Tertiary Syphilis	0 (0)	3 (0)	2 (0)	18 (0)
Latent Syphilis	1 (0)	7 (6)	3 (0)	22 (17)
Neuro-Syphilis	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (7)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 year)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 year)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total Syphilis	16 (2)	17 (6)	83 (13)	57 (17)
Gonorrhoea	20 (15)	3 (6)	92 (105)	13 (22)
Ulcus Molle	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (7)	0 (0)
Vulvo Vaginitis	0 (0)	6 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Venereal Warts	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Non-Specific Urethritis	7 (5)	0 (0)	33 (21)	0 (0)
Non-Venereal	28 (7)	122 (201)	50 (12)	131 (213)
Grand Total	71 (30)	148 (213)	258 (158)	207 (252)

The large number of female suspects (148) 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.

When the number of cases of both primary and secondary Syphilis are compared with the figures for last year, it will be seen, that for the one case treated in 1959, no less than 22 reported for treatment during the year under review. This rise in incidence is, in itself, sufficient to cause this Department concern but, what makes it a more vexed matter is our inability to trace the true-contacts of these cases. Every effort is made to trace the contacts of all cases. Of all cases who were located and examined not one was found to be suffering from syphilis. Some years ago when Syphilis was more prevalent, we more frequently than not, were given the correct names and addresses of the contacts who were the likely sources of infection, and in this way we were able to exercise better control. It is difficult to say why we were unable to get the correct names and addresses of contacts this year. There must be some reason for this reluctance.

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 Vlakfontein 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 Male:	New cases Female:	Attendances—New and old cases combined Male:	Attendances—New and old cases combined Female:
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis	60 (65)	4 (3)	326 (310)	22 (16)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis	213 (189)	28 (17)	966 (762)	176 (74)
Secondary Syphilis	123 (106)	217 (126)	519 (413)	963 (529)
Tertiary Syphilis	11 (20)	3 (3)	93 (111)	28 (44)
Latent Syphilis	130 (82)	243 (246)	955 (447)	577 (479)
Neuro-Syphilis	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 year)	3 (0)	3 (3)	18 (0)	23 (8)
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 year)	3 (0)	0 (2)	8 (0)	0 (9)
Total Syphilis	543 (463)	498 (400)	2885 (2044)	1789 (1159)
Gonorrhoea	839 (905)	28 (28)	4814 (4121)	137 (136)
G. C. Vulvo Vaginitis	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Veneral Warts	33 (14)	10 (0)	133 (53)	38 (5)
Non-Specific Urethritis	16 (14)	0 (0)	78 (50)	0 (0)
Non-Venereal	201 (202)	44 (58)	804 (624)	141 (140)
Grand Total	1632 (1235)	580 (486)	8714 (4852)	2105 (1440)

	Male:	Female:
Number of cases suffering from two or more venereal diseases	170 (46)	11 (4)
Number of cases discharged on probation	186 (122)	115 (72)
Number of cases discharged as fully cured	569 (643)	59 (125)

VLAKFONTEIN POLYCLINIC

Diagnosis:	New Cases Male:	New Cases Female:	Attendances—New and old cases combined Male:	Attendances—New and old cases combined Female:
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis	2 (3)	2 (1)	7 (12)	16 (1)
Sero-positive Primary Sophilis	16 (9)	6 (0)	82 (45)	35 (4)
Secondary Syphilis	14 (0)	62 (37)	65 (0)	340 (208)
Tertiary Syphilis	2 (1)	0 (17)	10 (22)	8 (104)
Latent Syphilis	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis under 1 year	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (3)	13 (0)
Congenital Syphilis over 1 year	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (5)	0 (5)
Total Syphilis	49 (28)	331 (262)	291 (176)	835 (734)
Gonorrhoea	49 (43)	6 (10)	204 (182)	52 (50)
Non-Venereal	8 (9)	3 (8)	25 (24)	10 (31)
Venereal Warts	3 (0)	2 (0)	13 (0)	3 (0)
Grand Total	109 (80)	342 (280)	533 (382)	900 (815)

	Male:	Female:
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases	8 (8)	0 (2)
Number of cases discharged on probation	10 (13)	17 (17)
Number of cases discharged as finally cured	16 (23)	17 (17)

ATTERIDGEVILLE POLYCLINIC:

Diagnosis:	New Cases: Male:	New Cases: Female:	Attendances—New and old cases combined Male:	Attendances—New and old cases combined Female:
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis	1 (2)	0 (0)	7 (11)	0 (0)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis	6 (4)	3 (4)	39 (24)	18 (13)
Secondary Syphilis	1 (4)	14 (43)	35 (12)	139 (258)
Tertiary Syphilis	0 (1)	1 (1)	12 (23)	14 (3)
Latent Syphilis	4 (4)	221 (193)	37 (48)	449 (418)
Neuro-syphilis	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis under 1 year	2 (2)	1 (4)	54 (14)	30 (13)
Congenital Syphilis over 1 year	0 (2)	0 (0)	13 (12)	0 (5)
Total Syphilis	14 (19)	240 (245)	197 (154)	650 (710)
Gonorrhoea	23 (31)	4 (4)	95 (289)	50 (15)
Venereal Warts	2 (1)	2 (0)	5 (1)	6 (0)
Non-Venereal	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (0)	1 (23)
Grand Total	39 (51)	246 (249)	302 (444)	707 (748)

	Male:	Female:
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases	3 (0)	2 (0)
Number of cases discharged on probation	4 (9)	9 (43)
Number of cases discharged as finally cured	15 (23)	6 (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 seriological test	173 (199)	224 (176)	80 (90)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	3 (1)	0 (3)	0 (1)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy	0 (1)	1 (3)	0 (1)
No. undergoing a 2nd or 3rd. course of treatment during pregnancy	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

Non-European:

ATTERIDGEVILLE CLINIC:			
No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test	151 (214)	938 (927)	519 (468)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	29 (16)	90 (94)	84 (42)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	7 (2)	13 (22)	16 (6)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy	30 (9)	73 (54)	50 (24)
No. undergoing a 2nd or 3rd course of treatment during pregnancy	3 (0)	7 (15)	7 (3)
COMPOUND CLINIC:			
No. of pregnant women submitted to seriological test	264 (290)	727 (692)	568 (647)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	43 (37)	86 (92)	63 (69)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	2 (2)	1 (2)	1 (4)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy	27 (22)	54 (56)	39 (46)
No. undergoing a 2nd or 3rd course of treatment during pregnancy	5 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)
VLAKFONTEIN CLINIC:			
No. of pregnant women submitted to seriological test	211 (223)	1203 (1410)	313 (345)
No. of Positive or doubtful reactors	34 (24)	154 (126)	47 (27)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	4 (3)	29 (26)	6 (5)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy	30 (24)	110 (100)	38 (22)
No. undergoing a 2nd or 3rd course of treatment during pregnancy	4 (3)	22 (26)	4 (5)

TUBERCULOSIS ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1960.

The Tuberculosis incidence rate for 1959 was based on the estimated population of the city. That for 1960 is based on the most recent census figures and is probably a more correct index.

The Department is now operating its own mass miniature X-ray apparatus, which facilitated the X-ray control of 3,447 contacts of established cases of the disease. Amongst these, numerous cases of the disease were found, which probably accounts for the apparent increase in the number of local cases of the disease detected during 1960.

Where figures appear in brackets in the detailed tabulated analysis which follows, they reflect the 1959 incidence.

NOTIFICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1960

Race	Sex	Local cases			Imported cases			Local and Imported cases			Incidence per 1,000 members of Population (Local only)			POPULATION
		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	9	—	9	9	1	10	18	1	19	.058	—	.058	155,600
	F	9	2	11	4	1	5	13	3	16	.058	.012	.07	
TOTAL		18	2	20	13	2	15	31	4	35	.116	.012	.128	
Eurafricans	M	8	1	9	1	—	1	9	1	10	1.649	.206	1.855	4,850
	F	5	2	7	1	—	1	6	2	8	1.031	.412	1.443	
TOTAL		13	3	16	2	—	2	15	3	18	2.68	.618	3.298	
Asiatics	M	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	4	.278	.278	.556	7,200
	F	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	4	.278	.278	.556	
TOTAL		4	4	8	—	—	—	4	4	8	.556	.556	1.112	
Bantus	M	258	44	302	76	10	86	334	54	388	1.418	.242	1.66	181,900
	F	144	47	191	62	11	73	206	58	264	.791	.258	1.059	
TOTAL		402	91	493	138	21	159	540	112	652	2.209	.5	2.71	
All Non-Europeans	M	268	47	315	77	10	87	345	57	402	1.381	.242	1.624	193,950
	F	151	51	202	63	11	74	214	62	276	.778	.263	1.041	
TOTAL		419	98	517	140	21	161	556	122	678	2.160	.505	2.665	
All Races	M	277	47	324	86	11	97	363	58	421	.792	.134	.926	349.550
	F	160	53	213	67	12	79	227	65	292	.458	.152	.61	
TOTAL		437	100	537	153	23	176	590	123	713	1.25	.286	1.536	

TABLE "B" ILLUSTRATES, ON A BASIS OF COMPARISON FOR THE YEARS 1947 to 1960 THE NOTIFICATIONS AND INCIDENCE PER 1,000 MEMBERS OF POPULATION EUROPEANS AND NON EUROPEANS.

EUROPEANS—NEW CASES

	Local				Imported				Incidence per 1,000 Members of Population (Local cases only)				
	All Forms		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	All Forms		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	All forms		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	Population
	Sex M	Sex F			Sex M	Sex F			Sex M	Sex F			
1947–1948	8	6	11	3	29	16	—	—	.057	.057	.104	.028	107,000
1948–1949	11	8	18	1	28	21	—	—	.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

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Forms		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Forms		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Forms		
	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
1960	9	9	—	2	9	4	1	1	.058	.058	—	.128	155,600

NON-EUROPEANS—NEW CASES

	Local				Incidence per 1,000 members of Population (local cases only)				Population
	All forms		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	All forms		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	
	M	F			M	F			
1947–1948	42	40	73	9	.709	.669	1.221	.15	59,500
1948–1949	46	30	66	10	.60	.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		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1959	224	136	37	32	1.21	.734	.2	.173	185,200
1960	268	151	47	51	1.331	.779	.242	.263	193,950

ON INVESTIGATION OF THE INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE LIGHT OF THE INCIDENCE ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS, THE PICTURE IS AS SET OUT IN TABLE C. PARTICULARS FOR THE YEARS 1952—1960 ARE SUPPLIED

TABLE "C"

EUROPEANS—INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN AGE GROUPS AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS (LOCAL AND IMPORTED)

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
Percentage of total tuberculosis notifications 1959	0%		10%		7%		7%		32%		44%			
1960	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	10	6	19	16
Percentage of total tuberculosis notifications 1960	0%		5%		5%		5%		39%		46%			

NON-EUROPEANS—CASES IN AGE GROUPS AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS (LOCAL AND IMPORTED)

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
Percentage of total tuberculosis notifications 1959	2%		14%		6%		13%		38%		26%			
1960	13	17	57	58	18	23	25	37	146	107	141	36	401	278
Percentage of total tuberculosis notifications 1960	5%		17%		6%		9%		37%		26%			

THE VARIOUS FORMS IN WHICH THE DISEASE OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR 1960, APPEAR IN TABLE D BELOW.

Table D.

	Local			Imported			Grand Total:
	European:	Non-European:	Total:	European:	Non-European:	Total:	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	415	437	13	139	152	589
Primary Complex	—	58	58	1	6	7	65
Bone and Joint	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Meningitis	—	11	11	—	2	2	13
Miliary	1	9	10	1	2	3	13
Adenitis	1	16	17	—	8	8	25
Skin	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Peritonitis	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Spine	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Abscess in Groin	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Ulceration of throat	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
TOTALS	20	517	537	15	161	176	713

Number of cases (local and imported) who were notified and admitted to hospital during 1960 555

Percentage of admission to hospitals of total number notified during 1960 ..... 77%

Table E

MORTALITY 1960

	Sex:	Local cases			Imported cases			Local and imported cases			Death rate per 1,000 population (local only)			POPULATION
		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	6	—	6	2	1	3	8	1	9	.031	—	.031	
	F	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	.006	.006	155,600 Europeans
TOTAL		6	1	7	2	1	3	8	2	10	.031	.006	.037	
Eurafricans	M	3	—	3	1	—	1	4	—	4	.619	—	.619	
	F	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	.619	—	.619	4,850 Eurafricans
TOTAL		6	—	6	1	—	1	7	—	7	1,238	—	1,238	
Asiatics					NO DEATHS									7,200 Asiatics
Bantus	M	47	14	61	3	—	3	50	14	64	.258	.077	.335	
	F	23	9	32	4	—	4	27	9	36	.126	.049	.175	181,900 Bantus
TOTAL		70	23	93	7	—	7	77	23	100	.385	.126	.51	
All Non-Europeans	M	50	14	64	4	—	4	54	14	68	.257	.072	.329	
	F	26	9	35	4	—	4	30	9	39	.134	.046	.18	193,950 All non-Europeans
TOTAL		76	23	99	8	—	8	84	23	107	.391	.118	.509	
All races	M	56	14	70	6	—	6	63	14	77	.16	.04	.2	
	F	26	10	36	4	—	4	30	10	40	.074	.029	.103	349,550 All Races
TOTAL		82	24	106	10	—	10	93	24	117	.234	.069	.303	

TABLE F.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1960 IN AGE GROUPS.

	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Non-Europeans	4	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	4	10	13	2	3	13	3	20	1
TOTAL	5	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	4	10	13	2	3	20	3	20	1

DEATHS FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS WERE AS FOLLOWS (LOCAL AND IMPORTED) DEATHS (OTHER FORMS ONLY).

	Europeans:		*Non-Europeans:*		*Total*
	Male:	*Female:*	*Male:*	*Female:*	
Primary Complex	—	—	—	2	2
Meningitis	—	—	6	5	11
Miliary.....	—	1	3	1	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Peritonitis	—	—	1	—	1
Malnutrition with Bronchal Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1
Abscess on brain.....	—	—	1	—	1
Struck by lighting	—	—	1	—	1
Injury in car.....	1	—	—	—	1
Old age	—	—	2	—	2
TOTAL	1	1	14	9	25

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

1958: Europeans 1.38% Non-Europeans 3.11%
1959: Europeans 5.2% Non-Europeans 8.1%
1960: Europeans 3.9% Non-Europeans 5.0%

See also table G.

TALBE G.

THE MORTALITY DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS PER 1,000 OF THE GENERAL POPULATION IS AS FOLLOWS:

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS PER 1,000 COMPARED WITH EARLIER YEARS (LOCAL AND IMPORTED)

	Pulmonary	*Other Forms:*	*Pulmonary:*	*Other Forms:*	*All Forms*					
	1959	1959	1960	1960	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Europeans	.032	.026	.051	.013	.049	.049	.061	.04	.058	.064
Non-Europeans	.540	.14	.433	.119	.649	.477	.442	.645	.68	.552
All Races	.31	.095	.266	.068	.308	.276	.25	.369	.405	.334

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

Table H.

NEW NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS DURING 1960 (1959)

DEATHS PRIOR TO NOTIFICATIONS.

Local Europeans:		*Imported Europeans:*		*Local Non-Europeans:*		*Imported Non-Europeans:*	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
— (2)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	21 (22)	15 (8)	1 (6)	— (2)

1960—32% of total deaths 1959—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 (10)	5 (7)	— (1)	1 (3)

1960 13% of total deaths 1959 28% of total deaths.

DEATHS WITHIN 1 to 3 MONTHS OF NOTIFICATION

Local Europeans		Imported Europeans		Local Non-Europeans		Imported Non-Europeans	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	8 (3)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)

1960 9% of total deaths 1959 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
— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	4 (6)	— (2)	.. — (—)	— (—)

1960—3% of total deaths. 1959—14% of total deaths.

DEATHS IN 1960 OF CASES REPORTED BEFORE 1960

Europeans				Non-Europeans				Total Europeans	Total Non-Europeans	Total Europeans and Non-Europeans
Local		Imported		Local		Imported				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
6 (4)	— (1)	2 (—)	— (1)	21 (29)	14 (13)	3 (11)	3 (2)	8 (6)	4 (55)	49 (61)

Unfortunately, a large percentage of tuberculosis sufferers are not reported until they are extreme cases, whereas some of the cases are only reported to the Department after death. Among known tuberculosis suffers the following deaths occurred in 1960: (figures for 1959 shown in brackets)

(*a*) 13% (28%) within 1 month after notification.
(*b*) 9% (7%) 1–3 months after notification.
(*c*) 3% (14%) 3–6 months after notification.

LOCALITY OF NOTIFICATION:

It is evident that the Council's tuberculosis service, traces the greater proportion of the cases of tuberculosis notified i.e. 57% (See TABLE I)

TABEL I

LOCALITY OF NOTIFICATION

	Europeans				Non-Europeans				Total			
	Local		Imported		Local		Imported		Local		Imported	
General Hospital	2	(1)	—	(—)	88	(103)	17	(30)	90	(104)	17	(30)
Private	3	(2)	2	(2)	4	(3)	—	(4)	7	(5)	2	(6)
Health Dept. Johannesburg	—	(—)	—	(4)	—	(3)	—	(1)	—	(3)	—	(5)
Isolation Hospital	5	(1)	2	(—)	25	(44)	80	(5)	30	(45)	82	(5)
T.B. Clinics	9	(24)	10	(14)	334	(226)	60	(53)	343	(250)	70	(67)
Weskoppies	—	(—)	—	(—)	3	(3)	—	(—)	3	(3)	—	(—)
Prison	—	(1)	—	(—)	1	(—)	1	(3)	1	(1)	1	(3)
R.B.D.	1	—()	—	(—)	26	(—)	1	(—)	27	(—)	1	(—)
Iscor	—	(1)	1	(—)	5	(1)	—	(1)	5	(2)	1	(1)
Lady Selborne Health Centre	—	(—)	—	(—)	9	(—)	—	(—)	9	(—)	—	(—)
Union Health Department	—	(—)	—	(1)	—	(—)	—	(1)	—	(—)	—	(2)
Other Localities	—	(4)	—	(3)	12	(3)	2	(6)	12	(3)	2	(9)
TOTAL	20	(33)	15	(25)	517	(429)	161	(115)	537	(462)	176	(140)

4. Hospitalisation:

The admission of new and known Tuberculosis cases to Sanatoria during 1960 (1959) is reflected in tables "J" "K" and "L" whereas percentage of the total number of new cases to Sanatoria during 1960 is shown in Table "M" (See tables "J", "K", "L" and "M").

Table J.

HOSPITALISATION.

New cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported during the year 1960 (1959 in brackets):

LOCAL	Europeans	20(33)	Non-Europeans 517(429)
IMPORTED	Europeans	15(25)	Non-Europeans 161(115)
TOTAL	Europeans	35(58)	Non-Europeans 678(544)

The above figures for Imported Cases include Tuberculosis cases admitted direct to the General Hospital from outside Pretoria.

NEW PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS CASES ADMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS FOR TREATMENT (CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1960)

	Europeans				Non-Europeans				Total				Total	
	Local		Imported		Local		Imported		Europeans	Non-Europeans	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Europeans	Non-Europeans
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males	Males	Females	Females		
Knights Chest	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	58(55)	44(60)	3(2)	10(10)	—(—)	61(57)	—(—)	54(70)	—(—)	115(127)
Rose Chest	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	8(2)	2(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	8(2)	—(—)	2(—)	—(—)	10(2)
King George V	—(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)
Oaktree	4(4)	—(—)	2(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	6(4)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	6(4)	—(—)
Rietfontein	4(2)	2(6)	1(1)	1(3)	10(5)	10(10)	1(—)	2(1)	5(3)	11(5)	3(9)	12(11)	8(12)	23(16)
Randfontein South Chest	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	3(16)	3(11)	—(5)	—(4)	—(—)	3 (21)	—(—)	3(15)	—(—)	6(36)
East Rand Chest	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(2)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(2)	—(—)	—(2)
Alexandra	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)
Santa Modder B	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	3(2)	3(3)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	3(2)	—(—)	3(3)	—(—)	6(5)
Groothoek	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)
Santa Atteridgeville	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	54(55)	37(25)	6(8)	3(9)	—(—)	60(63)	—(—)	40(34)	—(—)	100(97)
Baragwanath	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1(2)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1(2)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1(2)
Zonderwater	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	79(50)	—(—)	10(5)	—(—)	—(—)	89(55)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	89(55)
Boksburg					1(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1(1)
TOTAL	8(7)	2(6)	1(3)	1(3)	217(190)	99(111)	20(20)	15(24)	11(8)	237(210)	3(9)	114(135)	14(17)	351(345)

TABLE K.

HOSPITALISATION — 1960. [1959]

CASES REPORTED PRIOR TO 1960 BUT ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1960.

Institutions	Europeans				Non-Europeans				Total		Total		Total	
	Local		Imported		Local		Imported		Males		Females			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Europeans	Non-European	Europeans	Non-European	Europeans	Non European
Knights Chest	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	22(16)	19(15)	—(—)	2(1)	—(—)	22(16)	—(—)	21(16)	—(—)	43(32)
Rose Chest	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	2(1)	2(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	2(1)	—(—)	2(—)	—(—)	4(1)
King George V	—(2)	1(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(2)	—(—)	1(—)	—(—)	1(2)	—(—)
Oak Tree	1(4)	—(—)	1(—)	—(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	2(4)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	2(5)	—(—)
Rietfontein	2(6)	1(2)	1(—)	—(—)	9(11)	7(4)	2(1)	1(—)	3(6)	11(12)	1(2)	8(4)	4(8)	19(16)
Randfontein South	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)	—(2)
East Rand Chest	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	1(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)	1(1)	—(—)	1(2)
S.A.N.T.A. Modder B	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1(2)	2(2)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1(2)	—(—)	2(2)	—(—)	3(4)
S.A.N.T.A. Atteridgeville	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	54(26)	16(16)	2(2)	4(4)	—(—)	56(28)	—(—)	20(20)	—(—)	76(48)
Zonderwater	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	36(22)	—(—)	4(3)	—(—)	—(—)	40(25)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	40(25)
TOTAL	3(12)	2(2)	2(—)	—(1)	124(80)	47(39)	8(6)	7(5)	5(12)	132(86)	2(3)	54(44)	7(15)	186(130)
Total admitted during year 1960—(1959)									16(20)	369(296)	5(12)	168(179)	21(32)	537(475)

Table L.

TOTAL ADMISSION OF NEW AND OLD CASES—1960. (1959)

Instition	Europeans M	Europeans F	Non-Europeans M	Non-Europeans F	Europeans Total	Non-Europeans Total	Total
Knights Chest	— (—)	— (—)	83 (73)	75 (86)	— (—)	158 (159)	158 (159)
Rose Chest	— (—)	— (—)	10 (3)	4 (—)	— (—)	14 (3)	14 (3)
King George V	— (3)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (3)	— (—)	1 (3)
Oak Tree	8 (8)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	8 (9)	— (—)	8 (9)
Rietfontein	8 (9)	4 (11)	22 (17)	20 (15)	12 (20)	42 (32)	54 (52)
Randfontein South..	— (—)	— (—)	3 (22)	3 (16)	— (—)	6 (38)	6 (38)
East Rand Modder B	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)	1 (3)	— (—)	1 (4)	1 (4)
S.A.N.T.A. Modder B	— (—)	— (—)	4 (4)	5 (5)	— (—)	9 (9)	9 (9)
S.A.N.T.A. Atteridgeville	— (—)	— (—)	116 (91)	60 (54)	— (—)	176 (145)	176 (145)
Zonderwater	— (—)	— (—)	129 (80)	— (—)	— (—)	129 (80)	129 (80)
Alexandra	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)	— (1)
Groothoek	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)	— (1)
S.A.N.T.A. Baragwana	— (—)	— (—)	1 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (2)	1 (2)
Boksburg	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (—)
TOTAL ...	16 (20)	6 (12)	369 (296)	168 (179)	21 (32)	537 (475)	558 (507)

Table M.

	1960	(1959)
New Cases admitted to hospitals		
Europeans (local and imported)	14	(17)
Non-Europeans (local and imported)	351	(341)
New Cases admitted to hospitals		
Europeans (local only)	10	(13)
Europeans (imported only)	4	(4)
Non-Europeans (local only)	316	(297)
Non-Europeans (imported only)	35	(44)

HOME VISITING BY NURSING STAFF AND RATIONS ISSUED TO PATIENTS AND DEPENDANTS.

	Homes visited to investigate and control known and Notified cases	Average No. of patients:	Rations: Mealie Meal in lbs.	Meat in lbs.	Milk in Gallons	Santa Parcels
Europeans	1,625	3–4	396	789	168	450
Vlakfontein non-Europeans	5,432	200	25,520	25,520	9,050	2,288
Atteridgeville	3,669	160	13,376	13,376	7,118	2,030
Lady Selborne	3,073	140	14,270	13,610	6,008	2,132
Central Clinic	300	12	1,040	3,744	546	—
TOTAL	14,099		54,602	44,039	22,890	6,900

CLINICS, OUTPATIENT AND X-RAY SERVICES.

Clinic:	Number of patients under Control:	Medical Examinations		X-ray Examinations				Contacts:		
		Cases:	Contacts:	Cases:	Suspected Cases:					
					Positive:	Negative:	Total:	Positive:	Negative:	**Total:**
Europeans	202	533	561	246	7	38	45	12	269	**281**
Vlakfontein (Non-Europeans)	580	2,561	1,748	858	49	22	71	66	952	**1,018**
Atteridgeville	521	1,769	2,366	602	13	119	132	55	1,118	**1,173**
Lady Selborne	520	2,025	2,498	673	25	56	81	30	699	**729**
Central Clinic	230	1,081	517	268	25	35	60	10	95	**105**
TOTAL		7,969	7,690	2,647	119	270	389	173	3,133	**3,306**

The mass miniature X-ray apparatus of the Council was responsible for 5940 of the said X-ray exposures. Of these, 127 European and 510 non-European X-rays were done at the request and expense of private enterprise. The remainder namely 5303, consisted of 3447 X-rays in respect of contacts, 1622 case control plates, 361 X-rays in respect of suspected cases. On interpretation the Radiologist called for 63 large plates.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

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

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

Filmlets were regularly shown in the cinemas.

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

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

CHILD WELFARE ACTIVITIES.

Staff:

Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Activities this year were carried out by four full-time Medical Officers; the additional Medical Officer being the one who was appointed to fill the post at the newly established Saulsville Clinic.

At Vlakfontein the volume of work at the Ante-Natal Clinics continued to require the services of an additional part-time Doctor to assist at three-hourly sessions per week. The need which existed last year to provide a part-time Doctor to assist once per week at the Location Medical Services Clinic was also attended to and the services of such a part-time person has been obtained during the course of the year.

The European Health Visiting Staff now totals 22; an increase of two since last year. This increase has resulted in filling the vacancy at Saulsville Clinic and a vacancy which existed at the T.B. Clinic at Lady Selborne.

Nineteen of the Health Visitors hold the Health Visitors and School Nurses Certificate and/or Midwifery Certificate. Of the other three nurses who do not hold the additional qualifications, one is a Clinic Sister and two are doing T. B. work. There were two resignations during the course of the year, creating two vacancies, one of which has been filled.

The Non-European Staff has been increased by two and now totals 34. Of these 18 are Child Welfare Nurses and 9 are Midwives. Seven are T. B. and V. D. Nurses.

The shift of population to Atteridgeville and Vlakfontein with resulting increase in numbers necessitated this increase in staff. Despite this increase, we have this year again, as in the past, had to use these nurses mainly in clinic work because of the greater number of attendances due to new developments and increased population. Home visiting has again been neglected to a certain extent. However, towards the end of this year, the population seems to have become more stable and once this has completely settled down, we will be able to take stock of the whole situation in a more satisfactory manner and apply for the necessary additional staff in order to cope with the important home visiting aspect of the work.

As was reported last year, Saulsville has been incorporated with Atteridgeville and is no longer considered a separate entity. However, for administrative purposes we are dealing with these two Clinics and the area they serve on a separate basis.

Building in Saulsville is still very active and the total number of occupied houses for these two areas now number 7,675, as compared with 6,997 for last year. The total population for these two areas has increased from 41,660 to 46, 091. There are still 468 houses unoccupied in the Saulsville area. When there are occupied they will be served by our clinic in Saulsville. This will mean that we will have to apply for additional Child Welfare nurses as well as Midwives.

At Vlakfontein west there are now 7,180 houses as compared with the 6,069 last year. The population for this year has increased from 40,292 to 52,996. This will also call for additional staff.

Vlakfontein West is the only part of the Vlakfontein which can benefit from our Clinic services because Vlakfontein 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 access to some areas somewhat difficult. Because of this we will in the near future have to think seriously of the establishment of an additional Clinic in Vlakfontein East with all the necessary facilities and staff. We were not able to extend our services at Atteridgeville and Vlakfontein as we would have like to mainly because the new streets are too rough for use by our nurses who have to travel by bicycle on their home visits. However, as the shift in population seems to be settling and getting more constant, we feel that it will not be long before these problems will be solved.

Premises:

The conditions and clinical facilities under which services for Europeans are rendered will remain constant from year to year until the new building at Blackwood Villa is completed. The problem in dealing with increased congestion at our Central Clinic last year as the result of increase in numbers for Immunization against Poliomyelitis, was this year relieved to a certain extent by the extensive Poliomyelitis campaign which was undertaken when large numbers were done at numerous centres throughout the City away from the Central Clinic.

The favourable circumstances reported on in connection with the Clinic at 29th Avenue, Villieria, where two rooms are let to us by the S.A. Vroue Federasie, continued during this year and has resulted in a general increase in attendances.

Ante-Natal Clinics for this area have still not been embarked upon because of lack of medical staff.

Our other Clinics are still conducted in unsatisfactory premises such as schoolrooms and similar places. We have not yet obtained suitable premises for the Child Welfare Clinic for Booysens. The possibility of erecting a temporary building on one of the three vacant and suitably placed Municipal erven in this area which had been investigated, was not approved because it was felt that the numbers attending this Clinic did not justify the expense. However, we hope to approach the Ned. Herv. Congregation for the use of their Church Hall at the corner of Attic and Pretoria Streets. This Hall is suitably placed and will increase our attendances for this aera.

General:

We find that the special re-orientation of work upon which we embarked a few years ago, since when more time is spent with the individual mother and her problems, is paying dividends. This appears to be so in spite of the fact that we lack the assistance of a Medical Officer with special psychiatric training. We feel that by giving more time to individual mothers we have been able to help in getting rid of pent-up emotions and problems which they would otherwise have suppressed to the detriment of their health. Although we cannot do very much along these lines, we are convinced that such a service is well worthwhile.

Students from the Technical College who were taking the course for Health Visitors and School Nurses both European and non-European, have again this year been to our Clinics in relays for their 20 days practical training. This training is required by the Examination Board of the Royal Society for Health.

Youth Club:

The Department of Social Services at the University has discontinued the activities of this Club because of difficulty in obtaining the services of interested people.

EUROPEAN STATISTICS.

HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

(Figures for 1959 in brackets).

	First visits	*Subsequent visits.*	*No. of sick children visited*	*Total visits.*
1960	3,863 (3,788)	4,924 (4,911)	1,015 (981)	9,802 (9,680)

There is an increase in the number of first visits which corresponds with the increase in the birth rate for the year. All other visits have also increased because of the appointment of an additional Medical Officer and European and non-European nurses.

DETAILS OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

(Figures for 1959 in brackets).

	First attendance	*Re-attendance*	*Seen by Doctor*
Central (Teusday)	72 (67)	814 (825)	788 (807)
Central (Wednesday)	121 (118)	938 (833)	
Central (Friday)	99 (102)	736 (835)	
Bloed Street	64 (64)	788 (803)	
West End	123 (110)	1,471 (1,412)	255 (164)
Proclamation Hill	54 (39)	847 (596)	56 (35)
Iscor	68 (47)	574 (545)	
Gezina	55 (71)	491 (536)	
Villieria (Wednesday)	151 (119)	1,660 (1,599)	265 (287)
Villieria (Thursday)	77 (76)	784 (830)	
Wonderboom South	46 (57)	481 (522)	
Mayville	83 (102)	505 (704)	
Capital Park	59 (64)	548 (546)	
Hatfield	27 (36)	357 (481)	
New Muckleneuk	67 (70)	822 (950)	
Sunnyside (Teusday)	120 (129)	1,439 (1,635)	
Sunnyside (Wednesday)	135 (117)	1,591 (1,479)	
Riviera	69 (66)	838 (748)	73 (83)
Salvokop	23 (10)	427 (279)	
Danville	21 (36)	749 (848)	353 (387)
Defence Reserve	6 (9)	159 (144)	
Arcadia	79 (87)	1,027 (821)	
Showgrounds	23 (17)	503 (474)	
Hercules	161 (186)	2,982 (3,411)	1,013 (1,001)
Booysens	63 (65)	871 (1,016)	
Mountain View	129 (99)	1,630 (1,824)	
Pretoria Gardens	150 (141)	1,780 (1,586)	
Rietfontein North	36 (43)	426 (452)	
Voortrekker Road	33 (34)	157 (251)	
Pierneef Street	54 (46)	426 (438)	
Brooklyn	89 (64)	870 (944)	

The special weekly session for babies and children with emotional problems at the Central Clinic on Teusday have not been re-established. This was mainly because of the 7 months absence of the Medical Officer particularly interested in this work.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

(Figures for 1959 in brackets).

	Central	Hercules	Danville	Total
No. of new cases	265 (349)	156 (136)	45 (47)	466 (208)
Total attendances	1,474 (2,146)	1,117 (1,043)	355 (344)	2,946 (3,232)

There is a decrease in the number of new cases attending at the Central Clinic as well as a decrease in total attendances. This is because during the course of the year, the Moedersbond was taken over by the Provincial Administration where a daily Ante-Natal Clinic is held. Such a service is naturally a benefit to mothers in the central area who might find it difficult to attend on Fridays when we hold our Central area Clinic.

In addition, the unmarried mothers from the Armstrong Berning Home are now not any longer attending our Clinic, but are seen at the Provincial Maternity Hospital.

Because of this decrease in numbers, we have discontinued the Thursday morning Ante-Natal Clinic at the Central Clinic and now have only a Friday morning session.

At the Central Clinic, as in the past, we still have relaxing Ante-Natal exercises and it is very gratifying to get enthusiastic reports from mothers who have participated in these exercises.

DENTAL CLINIC.

(Figures for 1959 in brackets).

Number of cases who attended the Dental Clinic..... 77 (101)

Mothers attending our Ante-Natal Clinics and who are referred to the Dental Clinic are still not attending for dental care as frequently as we want them to. This is disheartening because we have not ceased in our efforts to try and educate the public in this respect. Unfortunately, most of the patients who fail to attend are those from the less privileged areas and who need this care so much.

Prejudice and socio-economic difficulties are frequently the cause for non-attendance at the Dental Clinic. Inspite of the fact that we are prepared to supply these mothers with bus tickets, many of them say that it is impossible to leave the home and children for something which they consider to be not essential. It is felt that although disheartened by this type of reaction, we should give up our endeavours. We feel very strongly that some centre should be established where these mothers can leave their children whilst they are going to town to attend to such essentialities.

IMMUNIZATION.

(Figures for 1959 in brackets).

No. of cases fully immunized against Diphtheria..... 1,411 (1,452)

No. of cases fully immunized against Whooping Cough..... 1,256 (1,301)

These figures show little change. This unsatisfactory and upsetting lack of interest on the part of the public, particularly so in the Danville and Hercules areas, is very disappointing.

POLIOMYELITIS.

(Figures for 1959 in brackets).

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Children	1,389 (2,310)	1,382 (2,412)	1,802 (2,638)	1,168 (445)
Adults	789 (1,362)	885 (1,248)	1,099 (1,113)	387

The figures for the above show attendances for all four injections at our Central Clinic only. All attendances show a decrease. This is as a result of the extensive campaign which was embarked upon during the course of the year, where thousands of injections and oral administration of vaccine were given at various other centres throughout the city as well as at the Schools.

MIDWIFERY SUPERVISION.

(Figures for 1959 in brackets).

No. of Midwifery bags inspected	72 (71)
No. of visits to Midwives	23 (15)
No. of visits to Midwifery cases	2 (1)
No. of visits to Maternity homes	70 (50)
No. of visits to Old Age Homes	15 (19)

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

Two Nursery Schools and one Creche were regularly inspected by a Medical Officer and supervised by a Health Visitor.

NON-EUROPEAN CHILD WELFARE.

Clinic services were established for Saulsville in the new Clinic building so that non-European Clinics were conducted at Atteridgeville, Compound, Vlakfontein and Saulsville. Although Saulsville and Atteridgeville are considered as one Location, for administrative purposes we keep separate records. As a result of attendances during this year at Saulsville Clinic numbers have been greatly reduced at Atteridgeville.

During this past year, we have continued with our investigation into stillbirths and deaths of children under the age of 5 years, for both European and non-European. As far as statistical facts for the non-Europeans are concerned, the matter is still exactly the same as was reported on last year. Because of increased population in both locations and shortage of staff, not all deaths and stillbirths have been investigated. Another reason for this is that many of the newcomers are still confined by gamps, and births, stillbirths and deaths are still coming to our notice anything from 6 months to one year or more after they have taken place. As reported last year, we still experience difficulty in connection with incorrect addresses. Our attempt to approach the Cemetery Caretaker for information in connection with the burial of children under the age of 5 years and stillbirths have not been very successful, as even here many inaccuracies occur; either the number or name of the street is given incorrectly or in some instances the spelling of the surname is incorrect and it becomes impossible to trace. The fourth factor to interfere with our investigations and which was mentioned last year, is that burial certificates are signed by the Location Superintendent and the cause of death is classified as "natural causes". This is very unsatisfactory and until such time as more accurate "medical" information can be obtained, our statistics will remain inaccurate to that extent.

HOME VISITS.

(Figures for 1959 in brackets).

	Natives	*Compound Asiatics*	*Eur africs.*	*Atteridgeville Natives*	*Saulsville Natives*	*Vlakfontein Natives*
First visits to newly born infants.	1(7)	170(161)	102(94)	1,010(1,256)	1,296	1,149(1,271)
Subsequent visits.	20(56)	1,681(1,850)	1,466(1,511)	2,997(5,144)	113	367(392)
Visits to sick children.	—(3)	124(106)	114(125)	30(78)	—	2(2)
No. of sick children visited.	—(2)	92(111)	53(—)	—(74)	—	—(17)

At the Compound Clinic all visits for natives show a marked reduction. This is due to the shift of population to either Atteridgeville or Vlakfontein.

As far as visits in connection with Asiatics at the Compound are concerned, the figures reflect little change.

All visits for Atteridgeville have been markedly reduced as we are now dealing separately with Saulsville for record purposes.

It will be noted that Saulsville reflects figures for 1960 only and none for 1959, as this Clinic was only started at the beginning of this year.

All visits for Vlakfontein are more or less constant, except the number of sick children visited, for which we show no figure, as we did not have the staff to do the work.

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

Figures for 1959 in brackets).

	Natives	*Compound Asiatics.*	*Eurafrics*	*Atteridgeville Natives*	*Saulsville Natives*	*Vlakfontein Natives*
First attendances	456(626)	95(96)	134(143)	1,024(1,593)	1,813	2,583(2,878)
Re-attendances	1,217(1,574)	1,458(1,396)	2,588(1,862)	15,719(20,796)	14,986	2,1119(15,351)
Seen by Doctor	458(566)	539(429)	509(624)	4,361(6,241)	4,541	4,375(3,932)

The figures for Natives attending at the Compound show little change inspite of the fact that practically the whole population from this area has been transferred to Atteridgeville or Vlakfontein. This is due to the fact that the Compound Clinic also serves very large numbers of Peri-Urban natives.

At Atteridgeville all attendances show a decrease. This is again due to the fact that we have opened a Clinic at Saulsville. Vlakfontein figures show a decrease for first attendances and the reason for this is probably that first attendances are usually stimulated by home visits, and in Vlakfontein home visits have not been as satisfactory as we would like them to be, because of lack of staff. Our staff there is at present occupied for the best part of the day with large attendances at the Clinics.

Re-attendances and those seen by the Doctor all have increased.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

(Figures for 1959 in brackets).

	Natives	*Compound Eurafrican & Asiatics*	*Att'ville Natives*	*Saulsville Natives*	*Vlakfontein Natives*
No. of new cases reporting at Clinics	1,471 (1,564)	167 (167)	998 (1,790)	1,375	1,871 (1,998)
No. of attendances.	5,574 (5,835)	1,296 (1,263)	5,174 (8,281)	5,950	9,642 (10,036)

At the Compound Clinic attendance figures for natives are practically constant, inspite of the fact that there are not many resident in this area now. These constant numbers are accounted for by the numbers of Peri-Urban Bantus who attend this Clinic.

At Atteridgeville, both first and total attendances show a marked decrease again as the result of the establishment of the Saulsville Clinic, which is now bearing the extra burden which Atteridgeville had to handle previously.

At Vlakfontein there is a decrease in both first and total attendances, the reason being the establishment of the Denneboom Nursing Home Clinic.

CONFINEMENTS DONE BY MIDWIVES.

(Figures for 1959 in brackets).

Atteridgeville	*Saulsville*	*Vlakfontein*
414 (452)	196	145 (191)

IMMUNIZATION CLINIC.

(Figures for 1959 in brackets).

No. of cases immunized against Diphtheria	1,486 (1,410)
No. of cases immunized against Whooping Cough	1,351 (1,373)

PRETORIA NURSERY SCHOOLS

With the opening of three New Nursery Schools in 1960, there are now 17 Nursery Schools in Pretoria which are approved and subsidized by the Provincial Administration and two Nursery Schools for Physically handicapped children which are supported by the Union Government. These Nursery Schools cater for approximately 1,150 children. Two of them are for non-European children.

Details for Nursery Schools are as follows:—

Name of Nursery School	*School Hours*	*No. of children*	*Percentage of working mothers*	*No. of Staff.*	*Meals served*	*Health Services*
Eastern Suburbs Nursery School	8–2	100	45%	6	Mid-morning milk Lunch	Honorary Doctor
Eudora Hauptfleisch Nursery School	7.30–5.30	91	100%	8	Mid-morning milk Lunch Afternoon refreshment,	Make use of all municipal Health services i.e. Doctor Nurse and Dental Clinic
Good Hope Nursery School	7–5	60	45%	4	Mid-morning milk Lunch Afternoon Refreshment.	Make use of all Municipal Health services.
Clare Pentz Nursery School	8–2	57	50%	4	Mid-morning milk Lunch	Honarary Doctor
Sunnyside Nursery School	7.30–1	60	80%	3	Mid-morning milk and fruit	Make use of all Municipal Health Services.
Saamstaan Nursery School	7.30–1.30	100	45%	5	Mid-morning milk	Use all Municipal Health Services.
Riviera Rietondale Nursery School	8–1	62	45%	3	Mid-morning milk	
Rachel Spero Nursery	8–1	58	45%	4	Mid-morning milk and fruit	
Hillcrest Nursery School	8–2	82	40%	6	Mid-morning milk Lunch	
Andries Hendrik Potgieter Nursery School ..	8.15–1.15	23	Children are from Institution	2	Mid-morning milk and sandwich.	
Mayville Nursery School	7.30–5.30	74	90%	5	Mid-morning milk Lunch Afternoon Snack	
Katie Kagan Nursery School	7–6	97	100%	8	Three full meals	Use all Municipal Health Services.
Menarah Nursery School	7.45–1.15	60	40%	4	Mid-morning milk and fruit	Municipal Nurse.
Mimosa Nursery School	8–12.30	20	40%	2	Mid-morning milk and fruit	
Aga Kahn Nursery School	8–2	36	—	3	Mid-morning milk Lunch	
Coloured Child-care centre	7.30–4	72	90%	4	Three full meals	Use all Municipal Health Services.

It is the purpose of the above Nursery Schools to provide an environment in which the child can develop as fully and happily 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 in play are provided. A number of the schools use the services of the Municipal Doctor, Nurse and the Dental Clinic to the benefit of the 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.

Eleven of these Nursery Schools received a Grant-in-Aid from the Pretoria Municipality in 1960. As expenses are high in a well run nursery School the Management of these schools as well as the Nursery School Society of Pretoria wish to express to the Pretoria City Council and Municipal Health Department, their appreciation for the help which they have given.

PRETORIA DENTAL CLINICS

For the period April 1959—March 1960.

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. **SCHOOL SERVICES**
Sixty-four European Schools were inspected and 39,189 children examined.

4. **MORNING CLINICS**
These are extraction services done at the Clinic:—

Number of schools attended to	12
Number of sessions held	12
Number of children treated	497
Number of teeth extracted	618

5. **CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT AND EXTRACTION SERVICES**
These figures indicate all examinations, fillings and extractions done by Dental Surgeons during the year excepting examinations during school inspections:—

Number of children examined	8,469
Number of children treated	17,273
Number of fillings completed	18,571
Number of extractions	6,833

6. **GOLD INLAYS AND PROSTHETICS**
103 gold inlays were completed
59 Partial dentures were supplied.
10 partial dentures were repaired.
4 full upper or lower dentures were supplied.

7. **MOBILE UNIT SERVICES**
The mobile Dental Unit was used for the following services:—

(1) **Sub-Clinics:**
These are Extraction Services renderd at the Schools during morning sessions:—

Number of schools visited	12
Number of sessions held	18
Number of children treated	933
Number of teeth extracted	1,123

(2) **Meerhof Chronic Sick Home:**

Number of visits	7
Number of children examined	156
Number of fillings completed	126
Number of teeth extracted	44

(3) **Conservative Treatment and Extraction Services:**
Conservative Treatment and Extraction Services were rendered at the following schools:— Government Village, Akasia, Die Poort, F. H. Odendaal and Mooiplaas.

Number of children examined	547
Number of children treated	742
Number of fillings completed	1,704
Number of teeth extracted	207

8. **PRE-SCHOOL, ANTE-AND POST-NATAL AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS DEPARTMENTS**
These Departments again show a slight increase as compared with previous years. Activities of these Departments are shown in the attached statistics.

9. **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 increasing.
During the period under review there were 96 appliances completed and 13 repairs done.
A total of 2,427 operations was performed.

10. **NON-EUROPEAN SERVICES**
Non-European services were 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.

EUROPEAN TABLES

1957–1960		PATIENTS ADMITTED New	Re-visits	Total	Treatment completed	Examinations	TREATMENTS Fillings	Root Canal and Pulp Cappings	Prophylaxis	Extractions	Other treatment	Total
Pre-School Children	1957–58	87	132	219	26	90	140	—	2	128	60	420
	1958–59	82	73	155	16	84	147	—	—	101	60	392
	1959–60	73	106	179	32	73	199	1	5	90	125	493
School Children	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
	1959–60	7,466	9,025	16,491	2,584	8,108	17,396	212	165	6,642	1,896	34,419
Private Schools	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
	1959–60	172	434	606	69	188	976	38	25	101	106	1,434
Ante- and Post-Natal	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
	1959–60	87	183	270	32	93	330	2	34	128	34	621
Total	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
	1959–60	7,798	9,748	17,543	2,717	8,462	18,901	253	229	6,961	2,161	36,977

NON-EUROPEAN TABLES

1957–1960		PATIENTS ADMITTED New	Re-visits	Total	TREATMENTS Examinations	Fillings	Prophylaxis	Extractions	Other treatment	Total
Pre-School children	1957–58	317	28	345	121	26	—	307	15	409
	1958–59	330	37	362	84	19	—	374	20	497
	1959–60	311	38	349	122	22	—	267	33	444
School Children .	1957–58	1,589	345	1,934	437	380	1	1,689	59	2,602
	1958–59	1,519	604	2,123	482	564	—	1,646	34	2,726
	1959–60	2,242	530	2,772	563	570	1	2,171	41	3,346
Adults	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
	1959–60	6,559	1,259	7,818	518	30	—	8,937	96	9,581
Total	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
	1959–60	9,112	1,827	10,939	1,203	622	1	11,375	170	13,371

MEDICAL EXAMINATION CONDUCTED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A total of 930 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:—

Manager—Dr. W. J. Wheeler.
Chief Clerk—Mr. A. G. B. Pattison
Typist/Clerk—Miss J. H. J. Meyer.
Supervising Meat Inspector—Mr. T. B. Nothnagel.
Senior Meat Inspector—Mr. A. C. Engelbrecht.
Meat Inspectors—Five.
Cleaners/Checkers—Three.
Cleaners—Four.
Watchman—One.
Caretaker/Yard Foreman—One.
Yard Assistant—One.
Superintendent By-Products & Refrigeration—Mr. B. de Lange.
Fitter and Turner—One.
Workshop Assistant—One.
Senior Machine Attendants—Three.
Machine Attendants—Four.
Natives—Fifty.

During the year after several years of suffering from an injury on duty Mr. J. A. Matthee the previous By-Products Superintendent passed away. The untimely death of Watchman J. H. Botha is also recorded.

The chronic shortage of Meat Inspectors still continues and the use of District Health Inspectors as relief staff is still essential.

SUPPLIES OF STOCK:

It would seem that the seasonal periods of shortage are gone for good as another year has passed with slaughter animals of the various species readily available at all times.

As will be seen from the figures given, the marked increase in animals slaughtered has again occurred to keep pace with the rapid growth of Pretoria's population. This upward trend should be maintained especially with the increased spending power expected from the side for the non-European population.

Although the cattle population is not increasing to any extent in the country, better management is enabling farmers to sell at an earlier age and so satisfy the growing demand.

The attempts by the Meat Control Board to regulate the influx of stock by means of permits have not proved very successful and it has therefore, been decided to abandon the use of permits from 15th January, 1961. What the impact of this measure will be upon the very limited lairage facilities at the abattoirs remains to be seen. The position in respect of these facilities has been aggravated by the isolation of a section of the cattle kraals for the reception of cattle from the Foot and Mouth Disease Quarantine Areas.

Sheep are received mainly from the Cape and Free State and usually arrive in large numbers by train during the early part of the week and so put a further strain on our lairage facilities.

The removal of influx permits for pigs has not greatly altered the position, as owners together with Handling Agents work out their own distribution so as to obtain the highest prices.

MEAT SUPPLIES:

Sale on the hook has been persisted with which still makes it necessary to carry on with the slaughter of cattle and sheep at separate times. This creates further difficulty with our inadequate facilities. Nevertheless the abattoir has been able to cope with the demand up to the present.

Inadequate hanging facilities prior to sale still necessitate the use of passage ways where hygienic conditions are far from ideal. One of the cattle hanging halls is so badly ventilated that, in hot weather purchasers complain that the keeping qualities of carcases are impaired.

Due to the inadequate facilities at the abattoirs, the distribution of offal by Bantu hawkers has still to be countenanced.

The number of poultry slaughtered has decreased considerably as was anticipated, the abattoir serving mainly for Kosher slaughtering and for surplus stock which cannot be handled elsewhere, especially just before holiday periods.

NEW ABATTOIRS:

During the year the Meat Control Board requested the extension of hanging hall and lairage facilities. When confronted with the increased abattoir fees necessary to cover essential improvements as well as the capital burden until the time of moving to new abattoirs, the Control Board would not agree to the increases.

The Control Board then met the Manager, and later the Abattoir Sub-Committee of the Council. The Control Board officials pointed out that the Minister was about to appoint a Commission of Enquiry into the meat trade and so advised the Municipality not to proceed with the ere tion of a new abattoir. At the same time it was felt that alterations to the old abattoirs might enable them to function for a number of years. Despite the fact that the Council had appointed

consultants to investigate this possibility seven years previously, the technical staff of the Meat Control Board together with certain Municipal Officials have now been burdened with this task which is not an easy one.

Due to the delay which will be caused by the meetings of the enquiry and the subsequent deliberations and the time it will take to erect the new buildings, it would appear that eight years would be the shortest time for which the present abattoirs will have to suffice.

To cover this period, considerable extensions and improvements will have to be made.

BY-PRODUCTS MANUFACTURE:

Increased condemnations and slaughtering again lead to the increase in total wieght of carcase meal, blood meal and fat produced. Improvement of products, however, is hampered by lack of space and facilities.

The tender price of fat was lower than anticipated although this should be offset by the increased income from carcase- and blood meal in the new year. This increase in price was allowed following the raising of price control of these commodities.

DISEASES ENCOUNTERED:

As in the previous years, beef condemnations were mainly for Cysticercosis (measles) and for bruising. The incidence of measles in cattle has risen to almost 9% in cattle and 4% in pigs. The cattle affected come mainly from the warmer drier parts of Northern Transvaal and are of the best quality. Pigs from Native owners show the highest infestation.

It is felt that the time is overdue for the launching of a campaign by the government to eliminate the two tapeworms concerned.

As long as extensive distances to abattoirs have to be covered by animals, bruising will be encountered. The dehorning of stock should do much to obviate losses from this cause.

Pleurisy and peritonitis in cattle occur mainly in cows due to the spread of infection from the uterus caused by retention of the afterbirth and by some specific infection. Besnoitiosis (Elephant Hide Disease) is still encountered to some extent but the farmers are selling infected cattle at an earlier stage in an effort to eliminate the disease.

It has been noticed that cattle arriving for slaughter are less tick-infested and consequently less abscesses are encountered than few years ago.

Tuberculosis showed more or less the same pattern as in previous years. In pigs the occurrence was mainly in animals from Native owners, infection being greatly confined to the glands in the throat.

In cattle sporadic cases are encountered and infection is mainly confined to the lungs. A number of generalised Tuberculosis cases were found in dairy animals showing positive tuberculin reactions when tests were undertaken for the elimination of the disease from herds by Veterinarians.

Due to the serious Foot and Mouth position, mainly in the Transvaal, the supply of stock to the abattoirs was threatened. However, a section of the cattle kraals has been isolated as far as possible for the reception of animals from infected areas and constant vigilance is maintained to prevent spread of this disease which may have serious consequences for the country as a whole.

Caseous lymphadenitis still causes most condemnations of mutton where Merino sheep are infected through shearing wounds.

Due to prolonged train journeys many sheep suffer digestive upsets and die in the kraals.

GENERAL:

Due to lack of freezing space at the abattoirs more and more carcases have to be removed for treatment to other cold storages. It became necessary to place the supervision of these carcases under the control of the Supervising Meat Inspector.

During the year a group of Health Inspectors was taken for training for their Meat and Foods Certificate while two groups of Veterinary Students were accommodated for their vacational practice.

Veterinary examination of pigs from the Experimental Farm and the Pig Breeding Station was regularly undertaken.

Collection of specimens and organs for various institutions is still undertaken while owners of stock on several occasions requested Veterinary consultation on disease conditions encountered.

Despite the varied interests which centre in the abattoirs where conditions are far from ideal, relations between the various bodies have been as good as can be expected.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

	1958	1959	1960
Bulls	781	865	993
Cows	16,637	17,416	19,084
Oxen	53,011	54,729	62,801
Total beef	70,429	73,010	82,878
Calves	3,683	4,169	4,924
Sheep	149,863	174,335	183,995
Goats	567	265	239
Pigs	25,497	29,600	32,981
Total	250,039	281,379	305,017

INCREASE OF 23,638 ANIMALS SINCE 1959

EQUINES

	1959	1960
Donkeys	1,315	990
Horses	445	622
Mules	17	11
	1,777	1,623

POULTRY

Fowls	63,755	31,667
Ducks	5,240	6,622
Turkeys	2,000	2,037
Bantams	4	—
Geese	72	58
Chickens	2,032	771
Guinea Fowls	—	—
Rabbits	199	97
	73,302	41,252

IMPORTED MEAT EXAMINED.

Beef Carcases	7	13

BEEF—MUTTON—PORK CARCASES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED.

	Beef	*Veal*	*Mutton & Goats*	*Pork*
Carcases	2,058	252	459	1,287
Heads	277	—	—	59
Hearts	166	—	—	—
Intestines	6,824	—	137,385	—
Kidneys	484	—	—	48
Livers	12,257	—	75,750	440
Lungs	1,263	—	5,478	6
Plucks	974	—	13,453	48
Quarters	124	—	994	4
Spleens	6,818	—	—	—
Tails	390	—	—	—
Tongues	511	—	—	59
Tripes	6,959	—	—	31
Udders	3,393	—	—	—
Viscera	5,258	252	459	768

TOTAL CONDEMNATIONS.

	1959	1960
Cattle	2.123%	2.483%
Sheep	0.378%	.249%
Calves	4.3165%	5.119%
Pigs	3.56%	3.902%

CYSTICERCOSIS (Measles)

	Total Affected	*Total Condemmned*	*Total treated in cold storage*
1959			
Cattle	5,532 or 7.575%	1,112 or 1.522%	4,430 or 6.067%
Pigs	1,075 or 3.65%	966 or 3.277%	109 or 0.372%
1960			
Cattle	7,451 or 8.992%	1,401 or 1.685%	6,050 or 7.296%
Pigs	1,312 or 3.978%	1,135 or 3,441%	177 or 0.536%

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEASLY CARCASES TREATED IN COLD STORAGES OTHER THAN AT MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.

Cattle 1,432 C/s.

Number of inspections carried out of cold storages 31/10/1960—31/12/1960: 136
Number of contraventions dealt with: 11
Notices or intimations given: 9

ORGANS OF CARCASES INFECTED WITH CYSTICERCOSIS TREATED IN COLD STORAGE AT MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.

Hearts:	*Livers*	*Tails*	*Tongues*	*Heads*
5,944	4,797	5,964	5,953	5,923

TUBERCULOSIS (ANIMALS AFFECTED)

	Number affected	*Number Generalised*	*Number Localised*
1959			
Cattle	39 or 0.0548%	21 or 0.028%	18 or 0.024%
Pigs	62 or 0.209%	40 or 0.135%	22 or 0.074%
1960			
Cattle	109 or 0.131%	58 or 0.069%	51 or 0.061%
Pigs	115 or 0.348%	56 or 0.169%	59 or 0.178%

IMPORTED MEAT TREATED IN COLD STORAGE

Beef ..... 13 Carcases
Pork ..... — —

TOTAL NUMBER OF BLOODSMEARS EXAMINED

Total number of dead animals in trucks and pens	178
Total number of animals received from outside for destruction	—
Total	178

EQUINES CONDEMNED

Donkeys	*Mules*	*Horses*	*Zebras*
—	1	3	—

POULTRY CONDEMNED

Fowls	*Turkeys*	*Ducks*	*Rabbits*
117	1	3	1

DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASES ETC. WERE CONDEMNED

Disease:	*Beef C/S*	*Beef Qrts.*	*Veal*	*Mutton*	*Goat*	*Pork*	*Horse*	*Mule*	*Donkeys*
Actinomycosis	302 *Heads* 302 *Tongues*								
Carcinoma	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Def. Bleeding	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Emaciation	38	—	52	65	—	6	—	—	—
Emphysema	14	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ext. Bruising	204	39	4	12	—	21	—	—	—
Ext. Bruising (lbs)	44,746	—	—	12 Qrts.	—	930	—	—	—
Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangrene	58	47	—	2	—	6	—	—	—
Jaundice	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	7,451	—	1	—	—	1,135	—	—	—
Malignant Tumours	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Moribund	6	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
Mult. Abscesses	65	23	2	1	—	31	—	—	—
Mult. Abscesses (Qrts.)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Oedema	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	11	—	—	3	—	9	—	—	—
Pleuritis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy & Peritonitis	79	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sarcosporidiosis	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sept. Metritis	10	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sept. Pneumonia	6	—	7	4	—	6	—	—	—
Sept. Pericarditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ureamia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Globidiosis	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint-ill	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navel-ill	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redwater	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept. Nephritis	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cas. Lymphadenitis C/S	—	—	—	319,936 Qrts.	—	—	—	—	—
Cas. Lymphadenitis Aff. (lbs)	—	—	—	16,992	—	—	—	—	—
Follicular Mange	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Sept. Orchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Mult. Haemorrhages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

DISEASES FOR WHICH POULTRY WERE CONDEMNED

	Fowls	*Ducks*	*Turkeys*
Abscesses	2	—	—
Dead Fowls	67	1	1
Carcinoma	9	—	—
Gangrene	1	—	—
Peritonitis	18	—	—
Sept. Enteritis	3	—	—
Malignant Tumours	5	1	—
Decomposition	1	—	—
New Growths	11	—	—
Emaciation	—	1	—

WEIGHTS OF CONDEMNED CARCASES EXCLUDING WEIGHTS OF ORGANS.

	Tons		*Lbs.*
Cattle	505.6175	or	1,011,235
Calves	4.986	or	9,973
Sheep	11.643	or	23,286
Pigs	6.334	or	126,684
Horses	0.7315	or	1,473
Mules	0.2275	or	455

BY-PRODUCTS SOLD FOR YEAR ENDED 31/12/1960

	Tons	*lbs.*
Hide Pieces	—	51,880
Fat	137	1,762
Carcase Meal	475	1,928
Blood Meal	398	1,548
Hogshair	—	5,359
Feathers	—	1,799

RECORD OF THE WORK OF THE HEALTH INSPECTORS.

For the most part of the year under review the authorised establishment of health inspectors has been up to full strength insofar as the Health Department is concerned. The same cannot, however, be said in regard to the Abattoir where the shortage of Meat Inspectors has continued throughout the year. As a consequence health inspectors have been seconded to the Abattoir daily; an unavoidable procedure which has caused dissatisfaction and some inconvenience to the inspectors concerned in the ordinary performance of their duties.

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 (including Depots)	32	2
Billiard Saloons	7	2
Bioscope Tearooms	1	—
Boarding and Lodging Houses	214	—
Brickburners	1	—
Butchers	153	43
Cobblers	55	21
Cycle Dealers	76	56
Dairies	103	15
Dry Cleaning Receiving Depots	127	15
Fellmongers	1	—
Fishfriers	4	—
Fishmongers	43	2
Fresh Produce Dealers	437	158
Fumigators	3	—
Hairdressers	144	23
Hawkers & Pedlars	82	347
Hotels	29	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers	4	—
Ice Cream Vendors	6	—
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	36	7
Market Stalls	17	37
Milk Producers	354	—

Milk Shops	201	27
Millers	4	—
Mineral Water Dealers	143	21
Mineral Water Manufacturers	6	1
Native Eating Houses	7	29
Poulterers	34	—
Provision Dealers	422	243
Provision Factoris	9	2
Public Halls and Places of Entertainment	24	1
Quarries	1	—
Restaurants and Tearooms	300	80
Second-hand dealers	65	2
Tanneries	1	—
Theatres (Including 1 Drive-in)	13	3
Turkish Baths	1	—
Undertakers	5	7
Woodsawyers	5	—
Workshops	349	9

BUILDING PLANS:

The following table summarises the plans examined during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1960:—

Month	*No. of Plans First Submission*	*No. of Plans Re-submitted*	*Preliminary Plans*	*Plans submitted by Architects*	*Plans for Locations*	*Total*
January	108	18	—	—	11	137
February	185	22	—	—	14	221
March	187	19	1	1	22	230
April	122	36	—	—	33	191
May	167	34	—	1	17	219
June	133	22	—	—	35	190
July	120	23	—	5	36	184
August	159	40	—	2	41	242
September	142	33	—	—	44	219
October	91	24	—	—	32	147
November	129	24	—	1	35	187
December	64	12	—	—	50	126
Totals	1,605	307	1	10	370	2,293

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	286	243	43
Butcher Shops	705	522	183
Native Eating Houses	16	12	4
Milk Depots	165	157	8
Restaurants & Tea Rooms	336	252	84
Hotels and Boarding Houses	26	20	6
Fish Mongers	10	8	2
Miscellaneous	35	29	6
Fresh Produce Dealers	53	41	12
Cowsheds	12	10	2
Food Factoris	7	5	2
Night Inspections	4	4	—
Bakeries & Confectioners	13	9	4
Totals	1,668	1,312	356
Food Section (various food premises).			
Night Inspections	172	151	21
Lunch Hour Inspections	456	302	154
Early morning Inspections	31	25	6
Grand Totals	2,327	1,790	537

PEST CONTROL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1960:

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

INSPECTION BY DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

Rodents:

1.	Complaints investigated	180
2.	Premises inspected and advice given	1,853
3.	Notices and intimations to use traps or poison	786
4.	Notices served requiring rodent proofing of premises	41
5.	Notices served under 3 & 4 above, complied with	58
6.	Existing building made rodentproof	98
7.	New rodentproof buildings completed	129
8.	Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations	3
9.	Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed	602
10.	No. of rodents seen killed or reported killed	1,581
11.	Ratproof animal food bins provided	69
12.	Matters referred to Pest Control	6
13.	Matters concerning rodent control referred to other departments	17

Mosquitos:

1.	Complaints investigated	116
2.	Inspections made	1,191
3.	Notices and intimations given	424
4.	Notices served under (3) above complied with.	73
5.	Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations	2
6.	Breeding places eliminated	265
7.	Advice given re mosquito control	614
8.	Types of mosquitos found	—

Flies:

1.	Complaints investigated	82
2.	Inspections made	970
3.	Notices and intimations given	358
4.	Notices served under (3) above complied with	40
5.	Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations	2
6.	Breeding places eliminated	229
7.	Advice given re fly control.	569

FOOD SECTION:

This section is responsible for ensuring the hygienic production, handling or distribution of foodstuffs throughouts the City and in the non-European areas falling under the jurisdiction of the Pretoria City Council. Frequent visits and inspections of all types of premises engaged in the food trade were made.

Regular samples were taken of public water supplies both at their sources and at different points throughout the reticulation system. In addition, the water in the seven swimming baths and paddling pools was regularly sampled and tested to ensure the efficient functioning of the purification plants.

The appended tables clearly indicate the types of food samples taken for bacterial and/or chemical analyses during the year. Samples of perishable foodstuffs form the bulk of those taken.

When any sample of food was found to be below the required standard, the seller was either warned or prosecuted.

During the year a large quantity of foodstuffs, details of which are given hereunder, were surrendered to the Department or were seized as unfit for human consumption, and were condemned and destroyed. The excellent co-operation between the food vendors and the Department was maintained throughout the year. This co-operation has resulted in very few warnings to vendors for unsound foodstuffs found exposed for sale or stored on the premises.

A Health Inspector was in daily attendance at the early morning market where large quantities of foodstuffs were seized and condemned as unfit for human consumption. The details of these quantities are furnished in the tables hereunder.

The policy of inspecting restaurants, hotels, boarding houses and other food vendors during meal hours whilst food were being prepared and served was continued. A Total of 179 hours were spent on these early morning, lunch hour and night inspections.

Special attention was given to the handling of prepared foodstuffs, the washing of utensils, cutlery and crockery and the personal cleanliness of the personnel concerned.

The method of transporting fresh fish packed in ice in suitable trucks direct from the coast to Pretoria, has reduced the deterioration of fresh fish to a few pounds as compared to several tons during preceding years.

It is pleasing to record that meat in wholesale quantity is no longer transported on open type vehicles having a tarpaulin as the only protection offered. During the year the last of this type of vehicle was taken off the road. Wholesale meat is now distributed only in vehicles having closed bodies, and this Department appreciated the co-operation received from the trade during the transition period, and is confident that improved types of vehicles will come into use as a result of the experience gained.

The wells used by the very small Coloured Community living west of Vlakfontein were checked and samples of water were taken. These samples were strongly suspicious of gross pollution and the position caused concern. Arrangements were made for these Coloureds to obtain water from a more satisfactory source nearby, as a temporary measure, pending the reticulation of the City's supply to this township in the near future.

Where the new sewage outfalls are situated and where the new power station was under construction, new boreholes have been sunk at Rooiwal works. The water was used for domestic purposes by Europeans and non-Europeans living and working on the site.

Wherever samples proved the water to be below the required standard, immediate steps were taken to rectify the matter.

As mentioned before, a total of 179 hours was spent on special night, early morning and lunch hour inspections. The following is a detailed table of this work:—

Contraventions dealt with	181
Notices served	16
Intimations given	165
Contraventions abated	181

Inspections Carried out:

Re-inspections	16
Restaurants and Tea Rooms	428
Licensed Hotels	14
Private Hotels and Boarding Houses	85
Confectioners	53
Bakeries	27
Butchers	5
Food Deliveries	31
Total No. of Inspections	659

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

	No.	*Satisfactory*	*Notquite satisfactory and unsatisfactory*
Night inspections	172	151	21
Lunch Hour	456	302	154
Early Morning	31	25	6

A total of 140 consignments of foodstuffs (other than those seized on the morning market) was surrendered or seized and the following were condemned as unfit for human consumption and were destroyed:—

Jam	1,586 lbs.
Meat, Fruit, Vegetables, Fish, Milk, Miscellaneous tin Foods	11,197 tins.
Mayonnaise, Pickles, Sandwich Spreads, Extracts	1,167 Jars
Fruit Squashes	368 Bottles
Cream	27 Gallons
Fruit	115 Trays
Poultry	248 lbs.
Sausages	9 lbs.
Cheese	83 lbs.
Cereals	1,316 packets
Confectionery	17 lbs.
Fresh Fish	13 lbs.
Salt	133 lbs.
Biltong	5 lbs.
Dates	163 lbs.
Boerwors	21 lbs.
Cake Meal	197 lbs.
Margarine	6 lbs.
Coffee	5 lbs.
Sugar	95 lbs.

In all 17 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	180	176	4
Boerwors	109	103	6
Mince Meat	129	110	19
Cheese	6	6	—
Polony	13	13	—
Pork Sausages	2	2	—
Beef Sausages	1	1	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL:

Nature of Article	*No. of samples:*	*No. Satisfactory:*	*No. Unsatisfactory*
Ice Cream	180	155	25

Fifty-four 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.

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLIES:

	Satisfactory	*Unsatisfactory*	*Total:*
Rietvlei Waterworks:			
(After filtration but before chlorination)	6	4	10
Fountains:			
(a) Upper Springs (before chlorination)	10	—	10
(b) Lower Springs (before chlorination)	10	—	10
(c) Mixed Water (after chlorination, includes water from Fountains, Rietvlei and Grootfontein)	10	—	10

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

Taps in City:			
In various parts of City	20	—	20
Other Municipal Supplies:			
(a) Vlakfontein Boreholes and wells	13	4	17
(b) Vlakfontein storage tanks	6	4	10
(c) Municipal Baths	72	—	72
(d) Municipal Paddling Pools	18	6	24
(e) Rooiwal	22	—	22
(f) Municipal Quarry (Bon Accord)	21	12	33

RAND WATER BOARD:

Taken from Main Supply Pipe	10	—	10

The Bon Accord quarry borehole showed intermittent contamination. The chlorination however, has since rectified the matter and the results toward the end of the year have been satisfactory.

ON PRIVATE PREMISES:

Boreholes	11	—	11

SEWAGE EFFLUENT PUMPED TO POWER STATION DAM:

(a) After filtration and chlorination at Sewage works	—	11	11
(b) After filtration and chlorination at Power Station Dam	—	11	11

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

MUNICIPAL MARKET:

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

Fruit and Vegetables:

Boxes large	3,101	Punnets	809
Large Bundles	7	Heaps	3
Crates	582	Sugar Bags	1,220
Carton Boxes	2	Trays	1,952
Small Lots	2	Grain Bags	278
Pockets	15,465		

Dressed Poultry:

No. examined	9,309
No. condemned	68
Percentage condemned	.63%

Game Antelope:

No. examined	803
No. condemned	25
Percentage condemned	3.11%

Live Poultry:

No. examined	48,132
No. condemned	42
Percentage condemned	.087%

Game Birds: (*dead*)

No. examined	19
No. condemned	1
Percentage condemned	5.26%

Turkeys:

No. examined	1,374
No. condemned	2
Percentage condemned	.14%

Live Geese:

No. examined	166
No. condemned	—
Percentage condemned	Nil

Ducks:

No. examined	2,935
No. condemned	14
Percentage condemned	.48%

Rabbits:

No. examined	4
No. condemned	—
Percentage condemned	Nil

Pigeons:

No. examined	195
No. condemned	—
Percentage condemned	Nil

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

Contraventions dealt with	3,863
Contraventions abated	3,845
Notices served	253
Intimations given	3,592
Re-inspected	855
Complaints dealt with and advice given	268
Licence applications dealt with	214
Inspection of butcher shops	1,140
Inspection of fishmongers shops	213
Inspection of bakehouses	226
Inspection of confectioners' shops	133
Inspection of restaurants and tea rooms	2,081
Inspection of Native Eating houses	323
Inspection of fruit and vegetable stores	2,906
Inspection of milk shops and milk depots	222
Inspection of other food stores	1,620
Inspection of mineral water factories	20
Inspection of other food factories	185
Inspection of morning market	300
Miscellaneous Inspections	82
Night Inspections	172
Early morning inspections	31
Lunch Hour Inspections	456
Samples taken	871
Hotel and Boarding House inspections	950
	11,268

PEST CONTROL SECTION:

Mosquito Control Measures:

As a routine measure, vegetation was cleared from the main irrigation furrow and all the irrigation dams in the Eloffsdal area, the uncanalised sections of the Aapies River and all spruits within the Municipal area.

The Department secured the full co-operation of Market Gardeners in its mosquito control measures and very little trouble was experienced in obtaining payment for the services rendered to them in this connection.

The drainage furrows in the Groenkloof plantation were properly maintained. Weekly anti-larval spraying completely eliminated mosquito breeding at this source.

As the supply of water to the Les Marais irrigation furrows had been cut at the Aapies River, due to the construction of the main sewer to Rooiwal, the spraying of these furrows was suspended. The furrows were, however, kept under observation for possible pooling of rainwater and consequent breeding of mosquitos, but no such emergency arose.

Anti-larval spraying of all spruits, dams, irrigation furrows, swampy areas and seepage furrows was carried out at weekly intervals from January to the end of April and resumed from the end of September to the end of December. 175 gallons of undiluted D.D.T. Emulsion larvicide were used.

258 holes and depressions which were actual or potential breeding places, were filled and levelled on Municipal property. 265 breeding places on private premises were eliminated.

The Pest Control and District Health Inspectors investigated 124 complaints in regard to mosquito nuisance. These complaints resulted in 1199 inspections being carried out and 432 verbal or written warnings being given. Two persons were prosecuted for failure to comply with the regulations regarding the prevention of mosquito breeding.

Rodent Control:

Rodent control measures were maintained in all Municipal buildings, stores, parks, nurseries, both the Central and Rooiwal sewage disposal works, sports fields including bowling greens, tennis courts, Municipal buildings in the Vlakfontein, Atteridgeville and Saulsville non-European townships, Fountains Valley, Rietvlei Waterworks and Bon Accord Quarries.

The main method of eradication adopted was the setting out of bait containing "Warfarin" rodenticide. All the bait points were regularly checked to ensure that there was sufficient bait for the rodents to take at all times.

This method again proved to be most effective, and it was possible to control rodent infestations satisfactorily.

17,720 poison baits were set, of which 12,810 were "taken" and 1,483 rodents are known to have been destroyed in Municipal premises. This figure would probably be much higher were it possible to recover all the carcases.

In addition, 1,581 rodents were either seen killed or reported killed in private premises.

The Pest Control Inspector and District Health Inspectors investigated 412 complaints in regard to rodent infestations, resulting in 2,085 inspections being made, 789 verbal or written warnings being issued and the prosecution of three persons for failure to comply with the relevant regulations.

735 accumulations of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents were cleaned up and removed.

The number of new rodentproof buildings completed totalled 129, whilst 98 existing buildings were made rodentproof and 17 non-rodentproof grain, forage or other stores were demolished.

118 certificates were issued certifying that premises were rodent free prior to the demolition of buildings.

Fly-Breeding:

All Municipal premises where potential breeding places for flies were known to exist were inspected regularly, and with the application of insecticides fly-breeding was kept well under control.

There were considerably less complaints in regard to fly nuisance than in the previous year, the number being 82 which resulted in 970 inspections being made, 358 written or verbal warnings being issued and two prosecutions for failure to comply with the relevant regulations followed.

229 breeding places were eliminated and advice in regard to control measures was given in 569 instances.

General:

Several requests for advice in regard to measures of control for cockroaches, fleas, ticks and bed-bugs were received during the year. The use of a solution containing D.D.T. and B.H.C. was recommended and used with satisfactory results.

The non-European quarters at two swimming baths, three parks, Atteridgeville and Vlakfontein clinics and Electricity Department were sprayed for the eradication of bed-bugs and cockroaches. Excellent results were obtained.

Rodent Eradication for year ended 31st December, 1960:

Contraventions dealt with	3
Contraventions abated	3
Intimations given	3
Premises re-inspected	279
Complaints dealt with and advice given	232
New impervious floors laid in grain, flour, forage and other stores	—
Floors repaired or walls or roofs made rodentproof in flour grain or forage stores	—
Non-rodentproof grain, forage or other stores demolished	17
Accumulations of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rats cleaned up and removed.	133
Miscellaneous inspections	937
Night inspections.	—
Early morning inspections	—
Total Inspections for the Year	1,601
Poison baits set on Townlands	17,720
Number of baits taken	12,810
Ratholes on Townlands, etc. gassed	—
Premises in town gassed	—
Number of rodents destroyed on Municipal premises	1,483
Number of animals found under suspicious circumstances and sent for bacteriological examination	—
Number of Prosecutions	—

PROSECUTIONS:

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

Nature of Offence:	*Total No. of Prosecutions:*	*No. Found guilty:*	*No. Found not guilty:*	*No. withdrawn*	*No. cautioned and discharged*	*Fines Imposed:*
Failing to provide Builders Latrines & Defective Builders Latrines	23	19	—	4	—	£56 10 0
Failing to comply with Notice under the Public Health By-laws	11	11				£58 0 0
Milk Delivery vehicle, name & address not inscribed	4	4				£7 10 0
Introducing Milk from unlicensed premises	2	2				£6 0 0
Receiving Milk from unlicensed premises	1	1				£10 0 0
Added water to Milk	12	11	—	1		£85 0 0
Preservative in Mince Meat	6	6				£43 0 0
Excess Preservative in sausages	1	1				£5 0 0
Failing to comply with notice under the Rodent Regulations	3	3				£8 0 0
Permitting Fly-breeding	2	2				£3 0 0
Dirty conditions of Bakery	2	2				£25 0 0
Exposing Foodstuffs to contamination	19	17		2		£40 0 0
Permitting Mosquito Breeding	1			1		
Failing to comply with notice under Slums Regulations	5	4		1	1	£68 0 0
Transfering Milk in street	1	1				£10 0 0
Hawking of milk	1	1				£10 0 0
Keeping cow without permit	1	1				£1 0 0
Dirty conditions of Tea Room	1	1				£2 0 0
TOTAL	96	87	—	9	1	£438 0 0

SLUM CLEARANCE:

In any growing city in which the population rapidly increases and where there are large numbers of people in each of the various racial groups, it is to be expected that housing conditions may not always be on par with the standards laid down for modern living. Adequate housing of all sections of the community forms the key to modern living and in this respect, Pretoria has been very fortunate indeed.

Not only has a high standard of housing been maintained insofar as Europeans are concerned, but the City Council has also embarked on extensive rehousing schemes for Bantus, Coloureds and Asiatics.

The elimination of slum conditions in the non-European townships, has been receiving attention for many years. The development of new townships for these sections of the community, however, requires much planning and thought, especially insofar as the social and cultural needs of the various groups are concerned.

The three essential health requirements, namely housing, sanitation and water, must of necessity be provided before rehousing can take place. Modern townplanning, however, demands that simultaneous consideration be given to the provision of roads, lighting, power, stormwater drainage, transport and educational facilities.

The whole process of slum clearance and the rehousing of the displaced persons therefore depends on the speed at which the essential housing requirements and amenities can be provided. Above all, the necessity to keep land and other building costs as low as possible, so that the ultimate rent charged is within the means of those to be rehoused, cannot be too highly stressed. Failure to do so will result in the displaced persons creating unsatisfactory conditions wherever they might otherwise go.

During the year under review, a further 76 major slum dwellings were demolished in European areas. The majority of these were occupied by poorer families and it is regrettable that we are still not in a position to assist all families in the lower income groups with suitable housing, especially those with large families.

SLUM SURVEYS:

An improvement in the number of inspectorial staff has permitted the Slums Section to carry out more detailed surveys of European houses in the older suburbs.

The expansion of the City's industrial and business areas has resulted in many minor slum houses in these areas deteriorating into major slums, because owners were unwilling to spend money on old houses situated in areas zoned for business purposes.

As a result, it was found that whereas there were 78 known major slum dwellings in European areas at the beginning of the year, and despite the fact that 76 slum dwellings were demolished during the course of the year, the number of known major slum dwellings at the end of the year, was still 90. A fairly large percentage of these, however, has already been vacated and will most probably be demolished in the near future.

The occupation of outbuildings and other undesirable quarters in backyards was still causing concern, and this practice seemed to be on the increase. At the beginning of the year, there were 81 known occupied outbuildings. During the year, 44 outbuildings were vacated and at the end of the year under review, the number of known occupied outbuildings was found to be 102; an increase of nearly 26% on the previous year.

Investigations have revealed that many of these outbuildings were occupied by old people who wished to continue an independent life rather than live-in with their children. In the majority of cases, their only income was an old-age pension.

A large number of outbuildings were found to be occupeid by families who had moved into the municipal area from outside the city boundaries. The breadwinners of a number of these families were employed in temporary positions where there was little or no security. They were therefore, not in a position to acquire their own homes. These people could not afford high rent and many were only too glad to have a roof over their heads. They were therefore, obliged to live under most aggravating conditions.

In order to assist these families, a system should be worked out whereby local authorities are given more financial assistance to provide suitable houses for the poorer European families. One wonders also whether the time is not ripe for industry and large commercial organisations to play a bigger part in providing or subsidising housing schemes for their lower paid European employees. It would be wise for organised commerce and industry in conjunction with Central and Local Government bodies, to give this matter their consideration.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR SLUM DWELLINGS AND OCCUPIED OUTBUILDINGS:

The following table indicates the distribution of known major slum dwellings and unsatisfactory occupied outbuildings in European areas as at the end of the year under review.

Non-European areas which have since been proclaimed European areas in terms of the Group Areas Act, are not included in this table.

	Known existing slums dwellings at 31.12.60	*Known occupied outbuildings at* 31.12.60	*Increase or decrease on previous year.*	
			Slum Dwellings:	*Outbuildings:*
Innesdale areas	17	13	+ 5	+ 7
Western areas (west of Steenhoven Spruit)	10	18	+ 3	+ 1
Eastern areas (East of Aapies River)	1	6	—	+ 3
Central areas	33	7	+ 1	+ 3
Hercules areas	29	58	+ 3	+11
Totals	90	102	+12	+25

No detailed surveys of slum properties in non-European areas were undertaken by this Department in the past, as it would have served no useful purpose unless housing schemes were contemplated for these people. Slum dwellings in European areas which were acquired by the City Council in terms of the Group Areas Act, were demolished wherever possible, and the occupants were rehoused in the various Bantu townships.

As new townships are now being developed for Coloureds and Asiatics, the existing overcrowded slum conditions will automatically disappear once these sections of the community move into new homes, in the respective areas proclaimed for their occupation in terms of the Group Areas Act.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

As already mentioned elsewhere in this report, the process of eliminating slums and unsatisfactory housing conditions, depends on the ability of the various authorities to provide houses for the lower income groups. With this in mind the Department has continued with its policy of seeking the co-operation of the public, rather than to resort to court proceedings.

Although no slums court proceedings have been instituted since the second world war, excellent progress has been made. It has occasionally been necessary to institute proceedings under the Municipal Slums Regulations, but this was only after other means of persuasion had failed.

During the year under review, four prosecutions were instituted in respect of unsatisfactory occupied outbuildings, five for failing to provide adequate cooking facilities and four for failing to comply with notices under the Slums Regulations in regard to structural reparis to dwellings. In some instances, heavy fines were imposed by the Court. Three cases are still pending, but in two of these the persons prosecuted have since complied with the requirements of the Slums Regulations.

Demolitions and Conversions of Residential Premises:

The number of applications for permission to demolish dwellings or to convert residential premises into business use, has been slightly less than during the previous four years. There appears to have been a tightening up on loans for buildings in areas where development has been slow.

In the central area and especially in Sunnyside, applications for permission to demolish dwellings situated on proclaimed business and flat sites in terms of the City's Townplanning schemes, have been exceptionally high. Many old houses in these two areas have made way for large blocks of shops, offices and flats.

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

For building of flats, offices or for re-building houses	87
Extensions to schools, hostels and churches	4
Resulting from action by this department where rebuilding of houses became necessary or the vacant sites were afterwards used for other buildings	76
Total	167

Of the 167 applications dealt with during the year, 116 dwellings have already been demolished and 14 dwellings have been converted into business use.

In addition to the foregoing, the department dealt with 28 applications for the demolition of business premises. Although permits were not required for the demolition of these premises in terms of the Housing Act, the Department insisted that certificates be obtained to certify that the buildings were free from rodent and vermin infestation before demolition was commenced. Similar certificates were required prior to demolition and/or conversion of dwellings.

Details of applications for demolition and/or conversion of dwellings are reflected in the following two tables:—

Applications referred to the National Housing Office.—

	No. of dwellings:	*No. of living rooms involved:*	*Permits Approved:*	*Permits Refused:*	*Permits Pending:*
Demolitions	141	503	136	Nil	5
Conversions	13	53	13	Nil	Nil
Total	154	556	149	Nil	5

Applications referred to the City Council:

	No. of premises:	*No. of living rooms involved:*	*Authority given:*	*Authority refused:*	*Authority Pending:*
Demolitions	12	108	12	Nil	Nil
Conversions	1	16	1	Nil	Nil
Total	13	124	13	Nil	Nil

NURSERY SCHOOLS, CRECHES AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS:

Although this item is dealt with more fully elsewhere in my report, under the heading "Maternity and Child Welfare Services" we have found it advisable to separate the environmental and the personal control which has hitherto been exercised over these institutions.

More and more working mothers of all races are leaving pre-school children and babies in the care of nursery schools, kindergartens or creches where conditions have not always been found to be of very satisfactory standards.

Private dwelling houses which are not suitable for these purposes have often been converted into creches without regard to suitability of construction, sanitation, food preparation, indoor and outdoor play facilities and the general environment. In order to control all these matters, by-laws have already been drafted which it is hoped will be promulgated in the near future.

As the Slums Section deals with slum conditions in private dwelling houses, boarding and lodging house establishments, hotels, hostels and other residential institutions, this section under the control of the Chief Health Inspector, will supervise the environmental aspects of these establishments. The personal control, which includes the medical examination, feeding and general health of the children and staff of these institutions, will be exercised by the Medical Officer in charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

SLUM CLEARANCE STATISTICS:

The following are details of inspections and investigations associated with slum clearance work undertaken during the year:—

Hotels and lodging houses	297
Private dwelling houses	1,582
Occupied outbuildings	647
Complaints investigated	308
Non-European houses	40
Dwellings and other premises before and after demolition	732
Dwellings and other premises before and after conversion	144
Dwellings in area surveys	1,479
Housing Application investigations	35
Re-inspection of premises	1,466
Miscellaneous	529
Total	7,259

Details of action taken following inspections and investigations enumerated above, are as follows:—

Contraventions of the Slums Act and Regulations dealt with	1,871

Notices served:

Prohibiting re-occupation	202
Prohibiting over-crowding	244
For structural repairs and renovations	184
For Bathing, wash-up and cooking facilities	88
Notices complied with	462
Intimations and advice given	1,153
Letters sent	189
Matters referred to other departments for attentions	122
Interviews with members of the public	939

NON-EUROPEAN AREAS:

The personnel attached to this section consists of:—

One Supervising Health Inspector.
Two District Health Inspectors, and
Two Bantu Health Inspectors (authorised establishment: 6)

During the year inspections were carried out on all business, residential and private premises in these areas.

Each European Health Inspector has a specific area in one or more of the non-European townships allotted to him. One Bantu Health Inspector is permanently stationed at Vlakfontein native township. The second Bantu Inspector is temporarily stationed at Vlakfontein, and will be transferred to the Lady Selborne/Claremont area as soon as office accommodation becomes available.

The Bantu Health Inspectors are under the direct supervision of the Supervising Health Inspector.

COMMENTS ON THE RESPECTIVE TOWNSHIPS:

1. Lady Selborne and Claremont (Erven 1-36):

The dwelling houses and other structures in these townships are generally of a rather poor type. The majority of houses and rooms in yards remain very overcrowded. In nearly every instance the business premises have living quarters attached to the rear of the shops which are occupied by the respective licensees.

Most of the owners are willing to affect repairs and improvements to their premises, but do not possess the necessary funds. Their pending removal to other areas aggravates this position.

In order to station one Bantu inspector in this area, arrangements for temporary office accommodation were in hand at the close of the year. The proposed arrangements will relieve the European health inspector of certain less important work and allow him more time to attend to food establishments and other more important matters.

The water supply to premises in this area is by means of a stand pipe served by the Municipal water main. Although very few houses have a piped water supply in the buildings, the owners of business premises have been required to provide this facility. All cleansing services in this area are carried out by the City Engineer's Department and although adequate removal services are provided, the utmost difficulty has been experienced in inducing the inhabitants not to deposit litter on the streets and on vacant sites.

It is hoped that the unhygienic areas of Lady Selborne and Claremont will, during the course of the next few years, cease to exist. Both have been proclaimed as future "white" areas under the Group Areas Act and as a result the City Council has already acquired a number of properties, a proportion of which have already been demolished as unfit for human occupation.

2. Asiatic Bazaar and Cape Location:

Both these areas are very congested and the houses and rooms which are mostly of wood and iron construction, are totally defective, inadequately lit and overcrowded, and the W.C. and bathroom accommodation is inadequate. Gross overcrowding and the non-separation of sexes exists throughout these areas.

Although the business premises are reasonably kept, many are constructed of wood and iron and are generally in poor structural condition. Living quarters are in many cases attached to the business premises and are also very congested.

The new residential areas provided for these groups are now being developed and it is anticipated that residents will, in the near future, be able to take up residence in these areas.

The elimination of the old Cape location as well as the Asiatic Bazaar as it is known to-day will mean the erasure of a slum area whcih has for many years been a source of anxiety.

3. Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Vlakfontein East and West:

Expansion and development in these areas continued continued on a sound basis. Temporary structures for living purposes were still permitted to be used whilst brick houses were in the course of erection. These wood and iron structures were, however, all removed on completion of the new dwellings.

With the exception of the original site and service scheme at Vlakfontein East, all other residential premises are generally being kept in good condition.

Business premises are generally well kept and co-operation with this department is very good.

Since the Bantu Health Inspector was appointed in the Vlakfontein area, more than half of the premises have been inspected and the occupiers advised on health matters. The co-operation of the inhabitants has been satisfactory and practically all nuisances were abated after verbal intimations had been given and only in a few instances were written notices necessary.

Atteridgeville and Saulsville are sewered and all rubbish removal services are undertaken by the City Engineer's Department. The Vlakfontein areas have a pail removal system; pails are removed three times per week. Each property is provided with a rubbish bin with a weekly removal service. All business premises are provided with a vacuum tank service for waste and soil water disposal. All services are rendered under contract by the Silverton Town Council. Provision has been made for the sewering of these areas in the near future. All dry non-noxious refuse is dumped on excavated ground in the centre of the township and is well controlled.

A fair amount of litter is to be found in the streets and open spaces, and it is necessary that some form of scavenging should be introduced into these areas. Repeated representations for the establishment of this service have not as yet met with success.

The number of cattle and draught animals in the townships has been reduced. Although the number of such animals kept is comparatively small, a continuous watch must be kept to ensure that residents do not furtively introduce them. A communal kraal with ample grazing, has not induced the owners of draught animals to keep them there, the distance from businesses and residents probably being a factor.

The slaughtering of animals for ceremonial purposes is a custom still frequently followed. During the year permits were issued to slaghter 64 animals for this purpose. The relevant premises were inspected to ensure that no nuisance existed after slaughtering. Care was taken to avoid consumption of unhealthy meat.

During house to house inspections in the Vlakfontein area, it was found that the permitted floor space per person was in many instances exceeded. This occurred mostly where the family was large and where illegitimate children and other relatives are housed in the same dwelling. In a few instances outbuildings were also found to be used for living purposes. In rooms so congested, the segregation of sexes becomes quite impracticable.

The following return on overcrowding gives an indication of the conditions which were found.

STATISTICAL RETURN ON OVERCROWDING (OR OTHERWISE) OF ROOMS USED AS BEDROOMS (REQUIREMENTS BASED ON 40 SQ. FT. PER PERSON OVER THE AGE OF 10 YEARS AND 20SQ. FT. PER PERSON UNDER THE AGE OF 10 YEARS), VLAKFONTEIN AREA ONLY.

(*Note*: Bedrooms used for other purposes are not included in this table).
For various reasons it has not been possible to investigate every house.

Type of room		Township Block Number: A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Q	S	Total
First bedroom:	Satisfactory	225	228	243	258	115	196	199	105	403	220	2,192
	Not satisfactory	50	68	102	82	59	36	80	49	113	38	677
Second bedroom:	Satisfactory	115	130	181	159	83	115	145	91	210	122	1,351
	Not satisfactory	151	154	150	157	83	86	97	46	253	117	1,294
Third bedroom:	Satisfactory	11	15	10	8	4	1	2	1	22	6	80
	Not satisfactory	4	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	16
Fourth bedroom:	Satisfactory	7	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	12
	Not satisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diningrooms also used as bedrooms:												
	Satisfactory	65	57	79	97	50	44	69	28	140	91	720
	Not satisfactory	11	7	12	13	9	5	4	6	10	10	87
Kitchens also used as bedrooms:												
	Not satisfactory	—	1	14	6	4	3	6	4	14	10	62
Outbuildings used as bedrooms:												
	Not satisfactory	6	13	11	11	2	2	1	—	7	8	61
Total number of houses inspected:		275	297	345	340	174	232	279	154	516	258	2,870

The following return reflects the conditions in the Vlakfontein area in regard to latrine accommodation. The requirements are based on one latrine and pail for every eight persons or part thereof. Where this number, per pail, is exceeded it frequently results in spillage of night soil:—

STATISTICAL RETURN ON SANITARY ACCOMMODATION BLOCKS A TO H AND Q AND S: VLAKFONTEIN.

Block No.	1–8 *persons.*	9–16 *persons.*	17–24 *persons.*
A	192	81	2
B	221	75	1
C	251	92	2
D	238	101	1
E	111	63	—
F	199	33	—
G	226	52	1
H	121	33	—
Q	392	122	2
S	196	62	—
Total	2,146	714	9

STATISTICAL RETURNS FOR ALL AREAS:

A. Summary of inspections made during the year:

Nuisances dealt with	4,933
Notices complied with	90
Intimations complied with	4,718
Notices served	215
Intimations given	4,718
Re-inspections	162
Complaints investigated	30
License applications	624
Premises where animals/poultry are kept	315
Butcher shops	1,802
Fishmongers and poulterers	49
Bake-houses and confectioners	15
General Dealers (food)	2,251
General Dealers (no food)	1,035
Restaurants, tearooms and eating houses	2,181
Fresh produce dealers	472
Milk depots and milk shops	700
Hawkers' storerooms	250
Fresh produce and ice-cream carts	174
Delivery vehicles (meat, milk, fish, bread)	725
Bioscopes and public halls	8
House inspections	1,684
Hairdressers	277
Wash-houses and laundries	81
Factoris and workshops	76
Ceremonial slaughtering	59
Occupied outbuildings	12
Visits after hours	108
Other visits (including revisits to houses)	5,815
Choked drains/defective water fittings	5
Unauthorised structures	13
Other matters	7
Total	18,930

NOTE: These figures are not included in reports of other sections of this department.

B. Pest Control:

The following is a summary of inspections made in regard to pest control work in these areas and is included in the reports submitted by the Pest Control Section.

Rodents:

Premises inspected and advice given	985
Notices and intimations to use traps or poison	473
Notices served requiring rodentproofing of premises	14
Notices served and complied with	15
Existing buildings made rodentproof	25
Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed	139
No. of rodents seen killed or reported killed	873

Mosquitos:

Complaints investigated	2
Inspections made	182
Notices and intimations given	68
Breeding places eliminated	50
Advice given re mosquito control	101
Types of mosquitos found	Culex

Flies:

Complaints investigated	1
Inspections made	246
Notices and intimations given	141
Breeding places eliminated	48
Advice given re fly control	70

C. BUILDING PLANS:

Three-hundred-and-seventy plans for alterations, additions and new buildings were examined during the year. (This figure has been included in the list compiled in this regard).

D. LICENSED PREMISES:

	Claremont	*Lady Selborne*	*Asiatic Bazaar and Cape Location*	*Vlakfontein*	*Atteridgeville*	*Saulsville*
Bakers and confectioners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Billiard saloons	—	—	1	—	—	—
Butchers	5	16	6	8	6	2
Coal Agencies	—	—	—	5	1	4
Cobblers	4	6	10	3	2	—
Cycle Dealers	2	6	11	3	1	2
Fresh produce dealers	9	6	9	3	1	3
Fishmongers	—	—	1	—	—	—
General dealers (provisions excluded)	1	1	32	—	—	—
Hairdressers	1	2	10	3	1	1
Hawkers and Pedlars	8	32	92	—	1	2
Dry cleaning factories and laundries	—	—	7	—	1	—
Milk depots	—	3	1	6	3	2
Mineral water dealers	—	—	—	—	1	1
Native eating houses	4	23	1	—	—	—
Provision dealers	10	45	37	12	12	8
Theatres	—	—	3	—	—	—
Tailors/Dressmakers	—	—	4	3	1	2
Undertakers	2	1	—	3	1	—
Workshops and Motor Spares	1	2	5	4	1	—
Restaurants and tearooms	10	2	25	9	5	4
Herbalists	—	—	—	2	—	1

E. PROSECUTIONS:

Nature of offence.	*Total No. of prosecutions.*	*No. Guilty*	*No. found not guilty*	*No. withdrawn.*	*No. cautioned & discharged*	*Fines imposed*
Failure to comply with notice—Nuisance Clause.	1	1	—	—	—	£5 0 0
Not making use of facilities whilst delivering bread	7	7	—	—	—	£10 0 0
Bread delivery vehicle not dustproof	1	1	—	—	—	£10 0 0
TOTAL	9	9	—	—	—	£25 0 0

Note: These figures are included in returns compiled in this regard.

GENERAL INFORMATION: (NEW NATIVE TOWNSHIPS ONLY).

	Atteridgeville & Saulsville	*Atteridgeville*	*Saulsville*	*Vlakfontein West*	*Vlakfontein East*
Population	52,068			41,354	11,642
Dwelling houses (occupied)		4,425	3,241	6,061	1,784
Dwelling houses newly erected but vacant			489		
Places of Worship	16 buildings erected 36 vacant stands			19 buildings completed 7vacant sites	2 buildings completed 5 vacant sites
Schools	16			11	1
Beer Halls			1	1	1 under construction
Beerhall depots		3			
Community centres		1		1	
Garages		1		1	
Creches		2	1 under construction	1	1
Hostel			1		
Administrative blocks		1		1	1

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE INSPECTIONS MADE BY DISTRICT HEALTH INSPECTORS, SLUM AND HOUSING, FOOD, PEST CONTROL AND NON-EUROPEAN AREAS SECTIONS DURING THE YEAR:—

Total Inspections made	99,013
Nuisances dealt with	30,392
Nuisances abated (including unabated nuisances carried over from the previous year)	29,598
Complaints dealt with	3,016
Licence Applications dealt with	3,884
Samples of water taken	281
Samples of foodstuffs taken (not including milk)	620
Visits of enquiry re infectious diseases	2,788

Matters referred to other Departments:

City Engineer	118
Non-European Affairs Department	65
Chief Licence Officer	34
Director of Parks and Recreation	49
Electrical Engineer	2
Housing	3
Municipal stables	1
Town Clerks Department	1
City Passenger Transport	1
Traffic Department	2

Abattoir, Dairies and Infectious Diseases Sections:

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

Prosecutions Withdrawn:

No. withdrawn	*Reason for withdrawal:*
2	It was found that Builders had permission to use the latrines on adjoining premises.
2	It could not be fully established that the accused were the contractors concerned.
1	The accused paid for the work (mosquito spraying) to be done by the Department after summons was issued.
2	Extensive alterations and improvements were being carried out to the satisfaction of the Department.
1	The accused was no longer the registered owner of the premises concerned.
1	The supplier to the dairy was prosecuted for Added water to milk.

EUROPEAN HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

1. GENERAL HOUSING POSITION:

During the year 663 applications were received by the Department for accommodation in Council housing schemes.

Judging from this number there still appears to be a fairly serious shortage of housing accommodation in the city for families falling within the lower-income category. The shortage is more so for the large family in this group. Although we have often stressed the urgent need for ultra lowcost economic houses for the social and economic needs of such families, and the approval of the Council had been obtained for the building of 250 such houses as a first step, the work could unfortunately not be undertaken during the year. Planning for this scheme has been completed and application has already been made to the National Housing Commission for the necessary funds. It is now anticipated that building of these houses will commence some time during the coming year.

The need for providing this type of accommodation is becoming more and more the responsibility of the Council. Private enterprise, whose investments are motivated purely by profit considerations, is obviously under present exonomic conditions unable to build houses sufficiently cheaply to enable low-income families to occupy them at rentals which they can afford. For several years the tendency has been for private enterprise to concentrate mainly on building flats for letting purposes, or building of expensive houses for speculative or selling purposes only.

Since 1952 the pattern of housing development in Pretoria has undergone an important change. This is borne out by the following information obtained from the Building Section of the City Engineer's Department regarding the number of housing units built annually within the municipal area of Pretoria for the period 1952—1960:

Year	*Houses*	*Flats*
1952	312	210
1953	722	286
1954	362	632
1955	622	1,093
1956	490	539
1957 to 30th June, 1958	716	319
1958 to 31st December, 1958	239	106
1959	295	927
1960	428	1,227

As can be seen the proportion of flats is rapidly increasing. According to the 1951 Census there already existed a great difference in the average size of families occupying flats and houses respectively. At that time the average number of persons accommodated per flat in Pretoria was 2.6 whilst the mean average number of persons per family per house was approximately 4.7. Provisional figures obtained in connection with the 1960 Census indicate that the average number of persons per flat and house has dropped to 2.3 and 4.5 respectively.

Bearing this in mind, and also the fact that between the censuses of 1951 and 1960 the European population of the municipal area has increased by only 23,992 persons, as compared with the much greater increase of 51,564 persons for the metropolitan area of Pretoria, the number of houses and flats built indicate that in the past few years many more new housing units were provided within the municipal area of the City for persons in this economic group than was necessary.

This higher rate of increase in the metropolitan area also confirms an apparent trend for employees in the City to build houses in areas outside the municipal boudaries. Probably because it is cheaper to live there and because of the ever increasing difficulty in obtaining reasonably cheap building sites in the City.

The shortage of building plots has aggravated the housing position for families in the lower-income category. They have to seek inferior or sub-standard housing in the City or cheaper accommodation and cheaper building sites in surrounding areas, most of which are situated several miles away from their main centres of employment. This means heavy transport expenditure. These families are unable to afford the high rents demanded for houses and flats in the City. The inevitable result is that the City Council of Pretoria is being burdened with the task of supplying their main accommodation needs. Because of the comparatively high cost of land for this purpose, however, the Council is now being confronted with the problem of building economic houses at a cost which might be somewhat in excess of the rent-paying potentialities of families for whom they are intended.

On the other hand the intensive building of flats by private enterprise within the City has given rise to an excess of this type of accommodation without assisting in alleviating accommodation problems for families with two or more children. If this trend continues it is possible that there might be a decline in the European birthrate.

According to provisional figures obtained in connection with the 1960 Census there are over 500 blocks of flats in Pretoria, comprising about 9,329 flats. From these figures there are about 22,000 persons accommodated in flats. This represents about one-seventh of the European population which is about 155,500. There are also approximately 27,700 houses in the City catering for the accommodation needs of approximately 124,700 persons. Approximately 8,000 persons are living in rooms such as hotels, lodging-houses, boarding-houses and hostels.

From a purely economic point of view the existence of a very marked surplus of flats in the City does not appear to be having any noticeable effect upon the high rentals being charged for such accommodation. Normal competition should have resulted in a reduction of rentals, but this has apparently not materialised because any likely reduction which might have taken place, has been discounted by the recent increase in servicing and other costs, as a result of higher wages for native labour, as well as a gradual increase in the general cost of building construction. Because of the high rents, even for older flats, relief in this from is also being denied to families falling into the lower income groups. Their lot has, therefore, become a problem of having to choose between occupying inadequate houses or suffering economic difficulties in obtaining better but more expensive accommodation; or relying upon the Council to provide for their housing needs in subsidised schemes. As the Council is, however, confronted with the problem of having insufficient cheap land available for this purpose it is imperative that some of the areas situated on the outskirts of the City be acquired, if necessary through incorporation, with a view to developing and making more ground available to meet housing needs.

2. PROPOSED HOUSING SCHEMES:

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

(*a*) 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.

(*b*) 50 Double-storey economic houses in Danville.

(*c*) 50 Ultra low-cost three-bedroomed houses in Danville interspersed among the present economic houses.

(*d*) 50 Economic three-bedroomed houses, similar to those already erected in Danville.
(*e*) 200 Ultra low-cost three-bedroomed houses in Danville Extension.
(*f*) 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.

Of the above projects a start was made with the building of the 50 double-storey economic houses at Danville. At the end of the year twelve of these houses, which have tiled-roofs, had been completed and occupied. These houses comprising lounges, three or four bedrooms, large kitchens, bathrooms and usual outbuildings are being sold for approximately £2,450, including cost of land. So far this scheme has proved popular. It is, however, too early to comment upon it's success or otherwise, other than to state that these houses appear to be assisting materially in changeing and improving the general appearance of the Danville township. This area had until this scheme was commenced, been built-up with single-storey houses only.

Due to administrative and technical difficulties in preparing for the 250 ultra low-cost schemes, as well as the Councel's inability to commence with the development of the area west of the existing Danville township, we were unable to proceed with the building of these houses. It is anticipated that they will cost approximately £1,300 each. This scheme has been planned mainly for large families requiring three and four bedrooms and falling in the £45 to £55 per month income group. Housing accommodation for this group is urgently needed and this project should assist greatly in minimising difficulties of most of these families. Application has, however, been made to the National Housing Commission for funds to proceed with this scheme and also that of building the economic flats at Proclamation Hill.

Planning for the remaining schemes is also in progress.

3. HOME-OWNERSHIP SCHEMES:

All economic houses are sold according to a system evolved to enable a tenant who has not got the ready cash to pay the minimum 5% deposit and transfer duty, and eventually to purchase a dwelling. There has at the same time been no deviation from the important sociological principle of "selfhelp", and purchasers have actually been encouraged 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 geniune buyers. This usually results in an all too frequent vacating of properties causing loss of rentals, expenditure in repairs and redecoration and cancellations which sometimes involve difficult 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, whereupon 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.

The success of this scheme may be gauged from the fact that of 885 economic houses under sale by the Council during the year, only 21 deeds of sale were cancelled and 21 cessions of rights and obligations were arranged.

Additional loans amounting to a total of £6,610 for the purpose of undertaking additions and improvements to individual economic houses were approved in 12 cases. All these loans included the building of additional bedrooms to cater for the needs of growing families.

4. EXISTING SCHEMES:

The Council has 885 economic houses in its vairous economic selling schemes.

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. 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.

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 27 houses were purchased by the Council in connection with the proposed Traffic and Inner Ring Road development, and other municipal developmental projects. These were handed over to this Department for letting, control and administrative purposes. Apart from all our housing schemes the Department is now controlling a total of 177 shops, houses and flats. These houses and flats enabled us to assist a large number of families falling into the middle and higher income groups with accommodation in various areas of the City.

(*b*) Group Areas Development:

Properties situated in the Riverside and Highlands areas outside the municipal boundaries of the City, and properties in the Claremont area situated within the municipal area are being purchased by the Council in connection with Group Areas Development. These areas have been classified in terms of a Group Areas Act determination as areas for future occupation by whites. As the Council has taken over the functions of the Group Areas Development Board in respect of it's own and neighbouring areas it has been purchasing all affected properties in these areas. Where these properties are capable of conversion into dwellings for occupation by whites, they are suitably disinfected, repaired, renovated and re-let. Where possible, these houses are also being connected to a piped water-supply before being allowed to be re-occupied. All other properties are demolished. During the year the following properties were purchased:

Riverside	18
Highlands	15
Claremont	6
Total	39

Of these, all dwellings and buildings on 15 premises were demolished.

(*c*) Community Centre and Public Hall:

A start was made with the building of a Community Centre in the far Western areas to serve the residents of Proclamation Hill, Danville and West Park areas. These are predominantly "housing" townships.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the building of this centre and it is now anticipated that it will be possible to commence most of the group activities envisaged for this centre early in the new year.

(*d*) Wechsler-Bellevue national standardisation testing:

Arising from a request by the National Institute for Personnel Research the Council agreed to permit a survey to be undertaken by this organisation of persons drawn from the lower-income groups living in the various housing schemes. Testing commenced during November, 1960 and is still in progress. The general results of this survey could be a means of supplying the Department with general information on intelligence, personality and other aspects of tenants living in housing schemes. Individual results will not be available as the testing is confidential.

6. ANALYSIS OF FAMILIES OFFERED ACCOMMODATION:

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

Sub-economic houses	58
Converted economic houses	29
Sundry municipal properties	90
Showgrounds flats	68
Sundry economic properties	3
New Danville economic houses	11
Danville Low-Cost economic houses	9
New Hercules economic houses	8
Danville Flats	12
Old Age Pensioners Flats	1
Double Storey Danville economic houses	10
	299

In addition to the above, 92 tenants were transferred within our various housing schemes as a result of changes in income or in the sizes of their families, whilst 27 tenants vacated their houses without giving the usual month's notice. Ten families were evicted on the grounds of 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
Nieuw Muckleneuk	11
	25

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
Nieuw Muckleneuk	3
	6

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*
Two-bedroomed (semi-detached)	£5/13/0	None converted
Two-bedroomed (single)	£6/ 6/0	*Approximately* £9/5/0

Sub-economic Income Limit £30 per month.

B. Scheme II

The following scheme, comprising 100 Sub-Economic houses, was undertaken by the Council during 1937. This Scheme is known as Scheme II.

100 *Sub-Economic Houses*:

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

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

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

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 Approximately*
One-bedroomed	£6/8/0	£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
Nieuw Muckleneuk	20
Proclamation Hill	150
	200

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

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

Sub-Economic Rents:

One-bedroomed	£2/ 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 Approximately*
One-bedroomed	£6/0/0	£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 form 15/– per month to £4/17/6 per month irrespective of size of house, but depending upon income and size of family.

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.

Rebates of 5/– per month are given in respect of dependant children under the age of 17 years, when the assessable income of a family is less than £25 per month. A further rebate of 2/6d. per month is given in respect of every unit of ten shillings, by which the assessable family income is less than £19/10/0. For purposes of assessing the rentals to be paid a rental of £4/7/6 per month is used as the basic rental for a house irrespective of it's size.

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:	*Instalments after payment of deposit and transfer duty.*
Two at £13/15/3 p.m. each	Two at £7/16/11 p.m. each
One at £15/17/10 p.m.	One at £9/1/0 p.m.
One at £19/17/6 p.m.	One at £11/12/ 11p.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 it's 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 114 houses, 37 flats, and 26 shops and premises used for purposes other than residential.

During the year 16 houses were demolished.

L. Economic Housing Scheme: Hercules.

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

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

M. Low-Cost Economic Selling Scheme at Danville.

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

N. Pretoria Economic Selling Scheme (150 Houses)

Thirty-nine houses erected at Nieuw 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 38 cases, thus leaving a total of 97 still under control of this Department.

Q. Double-Storey economic houses at Danville (50 Houses)

Building operations commenced during 1960. In November, 1960, 12 compelted houses were taken-over by the Department and sold.

The selling-price of these houses is approximately £2,450. Repayments, after payment of approximately £125 and transfer duty of approximately £73, will be about £14/0/0 per month.

It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed during 1961.

NON-EUROPEAN HOUSING

OLD SCHEMES:

(1) Atteridgeville:

475 Morgen in extent and regarded as one of the best Bantu locations in the Union. Atteridgeville was established in 1939; R819;724 was spent on the erection of 1,532 dwellings and R494,178 on the development of the areas 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.

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

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

(2) Lady Selborne:

This is a freehold Bantu 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 sub-divided to such an extent that there are now 1,495 land owners with a population of about 43,900.

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 Vlakfontein locations within the next two or three years.

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

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) Vlakfontein:

7,861 Four-roomed houses have been completed in the Vlakfontein West and East areas to date.

In addition the following buildings were erected:—

17 Schools, 70 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: 54,150.

(4) Atteridgeville/Saulsville:

6,887 Four-roomed houses have been completed in the Atteridgeville area to date.

In addition to a library, a creche, a recreation hall, a clinic, a funeral parlour and a modern dry cleaning works, there are 16 schools and 74 shops.

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

Population: 47,829.

(5) Single Quarters (Hostels) Saulsville:

399 Hostel units for the accommodation of 6,384 persons have been constructed and electricity is provided. The area is sewered. Each unit has communal hot water showers and kitchens equipped with electrical hot plates for cooking facilities. The monthly rental is R2.

Approximately 5,118 single Bantu are accommodated at present.

(6) General:

The electrified rail service to the Atteridgeville/Saulsville and Vlakfontein areas is operating satisfactorily.

(7) Laudium:

Laudium is the new area for Asiatics. 200 Houses are under construction and all essential services are being provided.

It is anticipated that the abovementioned houses will be completed and occupied within the very near future.

During the next financial year provision will be made on the capital estimates for the erection of Administration Offices and a clinic.

(8) 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.

200 Houses are at present under construction and all essential services are being provided.

A number of families are being temporarily housed in properties taken over by the Council, a community hall has been provided and a cemetery is being laid out.

Administration offices and a clinic will be erected in the near future.

DAIRY SECTION.

1. DETAILS OF LICENCES DEALT WITH:

	New	*Transferred*	*Discontinued*	*Refused*	*Increase or decrease*
Producers	40	7	74	—	−34
Producer Distributors	—	—	—	—	
Distributors	16	9	15	2	+1
Milk Shops	50	20	—	2	+50
Totals	106	36	89	4	+17

During the period under review the number of dairy premises increased by 17, but the number of producers decreased by 34, in spite of the fact that 40 new producers were registered. The discontinuation of 74 producers would indicate that many farmers find that the production of raw milk is uneconomical under present conditions.

2. SITUATION OF PREMISES:

On the 31st December, 1960 there were 790 dairy premises situated as follows:

	In Municipal 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*	*tToal*
Producers.....	1	34	81	48	41	25	96	26	1	353
Producer Distributors.	2									2
Distributors.	126									126
Milk Shops.	309									309
Totals.	438	34	81	48	41	25	96	26	1	790

3. MILK SUPPLIES:

Number of premises where milk is produced	355
Approximate number of cows kept (in milk)	15,635
Approximate number of cows kept (dry)	6,683
Approximate number of gallons produced daily.	24,010

4. TRANSPORTATION OF MILK:

The usual method of transportation of milk 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 farms or along the main routes. No refrigerated transport is used except cool-trucks supplied by the South African Railways where milk is transported by rail. The necessity of transportation milk under proper refrigerated conditions is of national importance in view of long distances, climatic conditions and losses through deterioration sustained by farmers. Deliveries in the city are carried out mostly by motor vehicles and delivery bicycles. No refrigerated transport is used, but distributions endeavour to deliver milk with the least delay.

5. ESTIMATED TOTAL DAILY GALLONAGE CONSUMED AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1960:

	gallons
From Producers	23,670
From Producers Distributors	340
Imported (during periods of shortage).....	36
Total	24,046

Of the above daily total the consumption is as follows:

	gallons
Pasteurised Milk	22,036 (or (91.9%)
Raw Milk	2,010 (or 8.1%)

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. A total gallonage of 13,400 was imported mainly during the months of March and April, 1960.

Due to the introduction of legislation for the compulsory pasteurisation of milk with effect from 1st January, 1962, a considerable number of small raw milk distributing depots have sold their interests to pasteurising firms, during the year, and consequently the sale and consumption of pasteurised milk has increased over that of the previous year. Another factor which led to the increased use of pasteurised milk was the erection of a fifth pasteurisation plant in the city.

6. SURPLUS, SKIMMED AND SOUR MILK:

As in the previous year a considerable quantity of surplus milk was received during periods of seasonal surplus. The estimated total gallonage received was 728,600. This was mainly diverted by the major distributing (pasteurising) firms directly to cheese factories, milkpowder factories, condensing factories and sterilising factories. 132,720 gallons of surplus milk was separated and the cream sold to butter factories and the skimmed milk sold or given away to farmers, or smiply thrown away, where no suitable outlet or market could be found.

Severe losses were also sustained by farmers due to the condemnation of large quantities of milk on account of souring, taints and other causes. The estimated gallonage rejected was 29,620.

7. DAILY DISTRIBUTION OF MILK:

	gallons
(*a*) By Producer Distributors	2,010
(*b*) By Distributors, tearooms etc.	22,036
Total	24,046

8. PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN THE MILK TRADE:

	Europeans:	*Non-Europeans*	*Total:*
Producers	370	1,658	2,028
Producer Distributors	2	18	20
Distributors	255	701	956
Total	627	2,377	3,004

9. TYPHOID TESTING OF DAIRY EMPLOYEES:

	Total:	*Negative:*	*Positive:*
Europeans	11	11	—
Non-Europeans	144	131	13
	155	142	13

It is regrettable that the total number of employees presented for Tophoid testing constitutes only a small percentage (5.2%) of the total number of persons employed in the dairy trade. This position can, however, not be improved on account 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 producers and producer-distributors within 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.

10. INSPECTIONS:

Regular inspections of all milk premises and dairy herds were carried out by the dairy inspectorate staff, consisting of two qualified Veterinary Surgeons and three qualified Health Inspectors. In addition, assistance is also rendered by other members of the health inspectorate staff in connection 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. Successful prosecutions were instituted for the introduction of milk without a licence and for receiving milk from unlicensed sources.

The primary aim and object of inspctions is to assist, advise and educate producers, producer distributors, distributors and all milk handlers in regard to the production, handling and utilisation of a clean and safe and wholesome milk. The most important matters discussed and stressed are:—

(*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 milk products.

Particulars of inspections carried out are as follows:—

A. Inspection of dairies:

(*a*) During milking periods	160
(*b*) Other periods	1,262
Contraventions dealt with	662

B. Inspection of Milk Depots:

(*a*) Early morning	42
(*b*) During day	651
Contraventions dealt with	140

C. Distribution, Street etc. Inspections:

(*a*) Early morning	37
(*b*) During day	69
Contraventions dealt with	21

D. Other Inspections or Enquiries	255
E. Complaints (public) dealt with	35
F. Written Notices served	100
G. Written Notices complied with	63

H. Herd Inspections by Veterinary Officers.

These inspections are carried out during actual milking periods and cows are particularly examined for the presence of diseases which may adversely affect the quality and safety of milk. In addition, the farmer is advised on all matters pertaining to the treatment, prevention and control of animal diseases, internal and external parasites and any other suchlike matters. Remarkable results were obtained in a number of dairy herds with the control and eradication of mastitis, due to systematic testing of herds and treatment of positive cases.

During the period under review 495 inspections of herds were carried out. Some of these herds were inspected more than once. The most common conditions and diseases found, excluding mastitis, were: Malnutrition, external and internal parasitic infestation, redwater, gallsickness, tick toxicoses, plant poisoning, digestive disturbances, infertility, brucelloses and tuberculosis.

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

11. MILK SAMPLING:

(a) Direct Microscopic Counts (Raw milk):

No. of samples examined	9,219
No. very good	5,363
No. good	875
No. fair	281
No. unsatisfactory	2,700

(b) Resazurin Test (raw milk):

No. of samples tested	8,314
No. very good	192
No. good	5,096
No. fair	2,095
No. unsatisfactory	931

(c) Presumptive Coliform Test (Pasteurised milk, 48 hours at 37°C).

No. of samples tested	4,201
No. of samples positive	333 (or 7.9%)
No. of samples negative	3,868

(d) Mastitis Tests:

During routine microscopic examinations of 9,219 samples of milk from producers 777 samples were found to be positive for Streptococcus agalactia. Statistics are not available for other forms of mastitis, although a high percentage of a mixed infection of Streptococcal and Staphylococcal mastitis is commonly found during routine examination of dairy herds. The incidence of chronic mastitis, due mostly to Streptococcus agalactiae, is however, very high expecially in neglected herds.

(e) Disc Sediment Test for Visible Dirt:

No. of samples taken	719
No. of samples staisfactory	617
No. of samples not satisfactory	102
Final warnings	102
Prosecuted	Nil

(f) Phosphatase Test—pasteurised milk:

No. of samples tested	4,380
No. of samples efficiently pasteurised	4,380
No. of samples slightly under-pasteurised	Nil
No. of samples grossly under-pasteurised	Nil

(*g*) **Plate Counts and Presumptive Coliform Tests:**

(Taken under the Dairy-bylaws laying down a standard of not more than 200,000 organisms per millilitre and no B. coli in 0.01 millilitre)

No. of samples analysed	302
Conforming to legal standards	189
Containing excess micro-organisms—warnings issued—	66
Containing excess E. coli—warnings issued—	8
Containing excess micro-organisms and E. coli	39
Total number of warnings issued	113
Total number of prosecutions	Nil

(*h*) **Chemical Analysis of Milk: (Samples taken under the Foods, Durgs and Disinfectants Act):**

(1) No. of samples analysed	419
No. of samples satisfactory	272
No. of samples unsatisfactory	147
(I) Deficient in milk fat	4
(ii) Deficient in Milk Solids Not Fat	130
(iii) Containing added water	13
(iv) Containing preservatives	Nil

(2) **Prosecutions:**

During the year 20 contraventions were dealt with under the Foods, Drugs and Disinfectants Act and the Dairy Bylaws. One case (added water) was withdrawn and 18 persons were convicted for offences as follows:—

	No. of Prosecutions	*Fines paid*
(i) Introducing milk without a licence	2	£6/0/0
(ii) Added water	12	£ 70/0/
(iii) Receiving unlicensed milk	1	£ 10/0/0
(iv) Transferring milk in street	1	£ 10/0/0
(v) Hawking milk	1	£ 10/0/0
(vi) No name and address on delivery vehicle	3	£ 5/10/0
Total	20	£111/10/0

The high number of cases of "added water" needs explanation. Although the farmer is responsible for his milk, it often happens that his own employees (non-Europeans) add the water to the milk for one reason or another—most of it is suspected to be theft of milk and replacement of the stolen milk by water.

12. BIOLOGICAL TESTS:

Eighteen (18) milk samples were tested biologically (guinea pig inoculation) for the presence of bovine tuberculosis. The results all proved negative.

13. SEROLOGICAL TESTS:

(*a*) **Tuberculosis (Bovine):**

The following figures reflect tests (Intradermal Tuberculin) performed by the Field Section of the Division of Veterinary Services, Onderstepoort, on herds supplying milk to Pretoria.

No. of herds Tested:	*Total No. of animals*	*Negative*	*Positive:*	*Suspicious:*
9	1,122	1,060	45	17

The results for one particular herd tested showed that out of a total of 74 cows, 40 were positive and 3 suspicious. The owner was advised to have the whole herd slaughtered as about 35 cows had died of suspected tuberculosis prior to the test. The herd was subsequently slaughtered at the local abattoir and 51 carcases condemned for generalised tuberculosis, 16 for emaciation whilst the rest were passed as Grade V. A fair amount of open udder lesions were found on post mortem examination. The high incidence of tuberculosis in this herd is due to poor management, malnutrition and the fact that most of the animals were bought on various dispersal sales. The possibility that some animals arrived at the farm suffering from open lesions was most probably the starting factor in the serious spread of tuberculosis in this herd.

(*b*) **Contagious Abortion (Brucellosis):**

No test have been performed on milk samples during the period under review, as "false" results are obtained with the "ring-test". This is mainly due to the indiscriminate inoculation of dairy herds with the "strain-19" anti-brucellosis vaccine. Farmers are continuously advised about the correct method of inoculation, but this has not proved very effective yet. The general tendency by farmers is still of inoculate all stock including carriers of the disease.

14. GENERAL REMARKS:

(*a*) **Diary Bylaws:**

(i) Certain amendments will be made to the Dairy Bylaws promulgated on the 3rd December, 1958.
(ii) Compulsory pasteurisation will be enforced as from 1st January, 1962, as well as certain provisions relating to the sale of "certified raw milk".
(iii) Draft regulations have been gazetted in connection with a fresh milk marketing scheme. These were not accepted and negotiations are again being undertaken to have the scheme promulgated.

(*b*) **Pasteurisation Plants:**

During the year under review a 5th pasteurisation plant was erected and put into use.

ANIMAL POUNDS

Details of animals impounded in the Municipal Pound (Hercules) are as follows:—

Horses	*Mules*	*Donkeys*	*Cattle*	*Sheep and Goats*	*Pigs*	*Dogs*	*Pound fees collected*	*Pound Sales collected*
101	146	58	56	—	—	—	£309.18.0d.	£76. 0.0d.

Four donkeys, two mules and one cow impounded and not released were sold on a public auction sale.

One mule was destroyed on arrival due to malnutrition, poverty and blindness.

WATER SUPPLIES.

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

	m.g.d.
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
1959—1960	27.994

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:—

	1960
Rand Water Board	6454.340
Springs (Fountains)	1,594.922
Sterkfontein Springs	528.180
Rietvlei/Erasmus Springs	731.200
Rietvlei Filters	931.752

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

	January—December, 1960
Bin Services	272,138 c. yds.
Special and Coupon Services	22,065 ,,
Sanitary Pail Services	4,307,088 gallons.
Vacuum Tanks	15,041,820 gallons.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS AND CHEMICAL LABORATORIES

SEWAGE FLOW:

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

1960	*Daspoort sewage works*		*Rooiwal sewage works*	
	Daily Average flow gallons	*Rainfall* MM.	*Daily Average flow gallons*	*Rainfall* MM.
January	8,472,000	100.6	—	—
February	8,722,000	30.6	—	—
March	8,693,000	51.9	2,922,000	80.3
April	8,371,000	70.4	2,835,000	65.1
May	7,703,000	9.8	3,440,000	6.8
June	6,904,000	2.0	4,035,000	1.2
July	6,734,000	4.6	3,801,000	0.0
August	6,511,000	0.8	4,362,000	0.4
September	7,092,000	0.8	3,614,000	3.3
October	7,252,000	57.2	3,802,000	49.6
November	8,861,000	156.9	4,330,000	171.8
December	7,990,000	92.8	4,038,000	179.2
Year 1960	7,775,000	578.4	3,718,000	

The daily average flow of sewage treated at the two works was 11½ million gallons. The flow treated at the Daspoort Works was the same as for 1959 viz. an average of 7¾ million gallons per day.

EFFLUENT TO POWER STATION:

An average of 2.6 million gallons of sand filtered and chlorinated effluent was pumped to the Power Station daily for use as cooling water. Details of the operation of the rapid gravity sand filters during 1960 are given in table I.

DIGESTED SLUDGE:

During the year 9080 Monorail skip loads of digested sludge were removed from the drying beds. This represents 6740 cubic yards of sludge handled during the year.

ROOIWAL SEWAGE WORKS:

Construction is proceeding satisfactorily with the second unit and the irrigation pumps will shortly be in operation. Work is advanced on the stabilization ponds to provide cooling water for the New Power Station under construction.

A further 8,000 poplar trees were planted and are growing satisfactorily. 115,000 Cuttings for transplanting in 1961 were also established.

LABORATORY SERVICES:

During the year 3,468 samples were analysed for various municipal departments. With the more stable condition of the town water supply, fewer water analyses were necessary.

SEWAGE, RIVER AND DAM ANALYSES:

Representative samples of sewage, sludge, river water and dam water were analysed regularly during the year to maintain efficient operation of the Sewage Treatment Units and to observe any pollution or changing conditions in the rivers and dams.

CHEMICAL STAFF AT 31/12/60.

N. P. 1e M. Nicolle, B. Sc., M.S.A. Chem. I., M. Inst. S.P.	Chief Chemist and Manager Sewage Works
H. M. Murray, B.Sc., (Appl. & Ind. Chem.) M.S.A. Chem. I., A.M. Inst. S.P.	Asst. Chief Chemist and Asst. Manager Sewage Works
H. P. Oosthuizen, B. Sc.	Chemist
J. H. de Lange, B. Sc.	Chemist
W. J. Engelbrecht	Laboratory Assistant
A. J. de Villiers	Laboratory Assistant

TABLE 1. SAND FILTRATION — EFFLUENT TO POWER STATION 1960

		Jan.	Feb.	Mr.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Dec.	Nov.	Year
Volume of Effluent filtered millions of Gallons		80.45	72.95	82.66	77.60	83.05	79.88	85.25	85.23	76.38	79.03	75.75	73.47	951.7
Volume pumped to Power Station—Millions of gallons		77.79	70.32	80.11	75.42	80.59	77.58	82.84	82.02	74.15	77.15	74.06	72.45	924.48
Rate of Filtration—Gallons/sq. ft./hour		197	197	189	198	181	163	164	166	168	166	163	212	180
Gallons filtered per sq. ft. per Run		2,980	2,980	3,640	4,170	3,860	3,520	3,960	3,320	3,710	5,060	5,080	5,180	3,950
% Backwash of Volume pumped		3.4	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.4	3.5
Suspended Solids by Weight p.p.m.	Unfiltered	10.4	9.1	10.1	12.9	9.2	13.2	9.7	11.4	12.1	9.4	9.9	8.8	10.5
	Filtered	4.6	4.8	5.9	6.8	4.8	5.9	5.5	6.5	4.7	2.3	2.6	4.5	4.9
Chlorine: parts per million	Added	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5
	Residual after approx. 1 hour	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6

NON-EUROPEAN MEDICAL SERVICES:

CLINIC SERVICES:

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

	Atteridge-ville	*Compound*	*Vlak-fontein*	*Special Diseases*	*Lady Selborne*
Child Welfare	2	3	2	—	—
Venereal Diseases Clinic	1	—	1	4	—
Ante- and Post Natal Clinics	1	2	1	—	—
Tuberculoses	1	1	1	—	1
General Out-patient Clinic	2	—	2	—	—

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

OUT-PATIENT CLINIC RETURNS BETWEEN 1/1/60.—31/12/60. t

(Figures for 1959 in Brackets).

	Compound	*Atteridgeville*	*Vlakfontein*	*Total* 1960	*Total* 1959
Number of new patients	469 (1,436)	8,790 (9,185)	8,102 (6,909)	17,361	(17,530)
Number of repeat attendances	250 (672)	9,847 (8,332)	12,277 (10,616)	22,374	(19,620)
Number of dressings done	778 (446)	13,201 (10,082)	11,362 (10,569)	25,341	(21,097)

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, 2,849 sick employees were treated and 1,719 employees who had sustained injuries were medically examined and treated.

TABLE No. 1.

BIRTHS (ALL RACES) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DESEMBER 1960

	EUROPEAN				NATIVE				ASIATIC				EURAFRICAN			
	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	179	146	1	2	98	119	71	63	3	12	—	—	2	8	—	1
February	164	159	3	5	132	141	102	87	15	7	—	—	5	5	1	1
March	190	177	5	1	192	184	127	99	9	8	—	—	5	5	2	1
April	178	184	—	5	141	125	95	106	10	5	—	—	6	1	—	1
May	156	160	2	3	93	84	51	55	8	5	—	—	3	4	—	—
June	150	164	2	4	96	90	52	62	10	8	—	—	5	5	—	—
July	169	176	1	1	120	108	106	86	14	11	1	—	6	6	—	1
August	197	167	2	3	226	230	142	154	11	13	—	—	3	5	2	2
September	139	161	2	3	130	120	107	112	4	7	—	—	6	—	—	1
October	158	156	1	1	156	159	101	112	3	6	—	—	3	4	—	—
November	204	186	—	1	73	95	56	60	8	8	—	1	9	9	—	1
December	197	148	—	—	346	339	235	241	5	7	—	—	1	2	—	1
TOTALS	2,081	1,984	19	29	1,803	1,794	1,245	1,237	100	97	1	1	54	54	5	10

	STILLBIRTHS (LOCAL RESIDENTS)				BIRTHS TO NON-RESIDENTS			
	EUROPEAN		NON-EUROPEAN		EUROPEAN		NON-EUROPEAN	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	1	—	7	8	87	101	14	11
February	1	1	7	3	94	75	35	29
March	1	2	—	—	95	102	39	46
April	5	2	—	—	89	116	26	24
May	1	1	10	4	68	81	21	24
June	1	2	11	8	70	80	26	34
July	3	2	6	4	78	86	28	31
August	3	1	15	5	107	71	45	52
September	1	—	13	4	85	90	31	40
October	1	—	10	6	90	74	27	32
November	3	3	9	6	106	93	30	30
December	—	1	7	2	95	84	73	55
TOTALS	21	15	95	50	1,064	1,053	395	408

TABLE No. 2.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1960

	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
EUROPEANS																								
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intracranial Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Meningitis Pheumococcal	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
,, Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Myocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Broncho Pheumonia	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	3	1	1	1	—	7	6	2	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	11	9
Pheumonia Lobar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	2
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation	—	1	1	2	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	7
Premature Birth	7	5	21	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	15
Birth Injury	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Atelectasis	3	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Infection of the New born	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Melaenia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases first year	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Accidental Drowning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Other accidents unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Other Unknown causes	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
TOTAL	12	7	31	17	6	9	6	9	4	4	5	1	64	47	3	2	2	3	3	3	5	—	77	55

TABLE No. 3.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1960

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	3
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis Pulm.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Tuberculosis other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Purulent Infection	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Syphilis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	5
Cancer of Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malnutrition	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	5	5	4	13	9	19	19	3	11	1	2	—	—	36	41
Myxoedema and Cretinism	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Blood Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Meningitis Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Convulsions	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	6	7	13	10	15	16	20	31	32	23	86	87	54	47	13	16	6	9	5	2	164	161
Disease of Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	3
Disease of the Pharynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	5	4	4	11	20	41	18	39	46	95	93	70	70	9	9	6	2	1	2	181	176
Disease of the Liver	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Cellutis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Hydrocephalus	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
,, Heart	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
,, Debility	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Premature Birth	12	9	22	26	4	2	4	3	1	—	1	—	44	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	40
Birth Injury	5	1	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	5
Atelectasis	2	2	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9

Table No. 3—*Continued*—**DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1960**

NATIVES—*continued*	24 hours and under		Over 24 hours to 1 week		Over 1 Week to 1 month		Over 1 month to 3 months		Over 3 months to 6 months		Over 6 months under 12 months		Total Infantile Mortality		1 Year to 2 years		2 years to 3 years		3 yaers 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
Melaena Neoratorum	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other Diseases first year	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Accidents Motor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Accidental Burns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	4	2
Accidental Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Accident unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other unknown causes	1	1	8	—	5	2	7	7	11	6	14	7	46	23	16	20	8	4	1	2	3	—	74	49
TOTAL	21	15	56	51	28	25	41	49	82	65	96	88	324	293	170	169	40	43	18	19	14	4	566	528
ASIATICS																								
Malnutrition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diarrhoea and Interitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
" Debility	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Birth injury	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Premature birth	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other disease first year	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Accidental Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	2	3	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	3	10	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	11
EURAFRICANS																								
Birth Injury	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Broncho Pheumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diarrhoea and Interitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Congestion and Lungs	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—1	—	1	—
Intestinal Obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Periostitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Accidental Burns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	3	5	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7

MM

TABLE No. 4.

DEATHS OF EUROPEANS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1960

	5–10 years		10–15 years		15–20 years		20–25 years		25–30 years		30–40 years		40–50 years		50–60 years		60–70 years		70–80 years		Over 80 years		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	7	7
Cancer & Other Tumours	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	6	7	9	12	18	10	17	14	3	7	58	54
Diseases of Nutrition Endocrine Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	2	3	8
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	6	1
Diseases of Nervous System and sense organs	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	4	1	6	8	13	11	13	16	13	15	52	54
Diseases of Circulatory system	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	5	14	5	44	24	40	38	47	42	25	42	177	158
Diseases of Respiratory system	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	4	1	12	7	11	10	12	11	26	18	72	50
Diseases of Digestive system	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	4	1	3	2	1	3	4	4	13	16
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Urinary and Genital systems	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	4	5	6	5	4	5	6	17	25
Diseases of the skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Senility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	6	7	11	9
Suicide	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5	2	5	1	7	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	26	6
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Accidents	3	—	1	2	7	3	13	2	2	—	8	2	6	2	5	3	4	—	4	3	5	4	58	21
Legal Executions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open Verdict	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown or unspecified causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	7	9	15
TOTAL	5	3	3	2	10	5	23	7	8	5	28	17	46	27	89	64	99	83	109	99	90	114	510	427

TABLE No. 5.

DEATHS OF NATIVES FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1960

	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
Infectioys and Parasitic Diseases	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	5	1	2	3	5	6	1	5	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	25	21
Cancer & Other Tumours	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	2	8	4	13	6	6	3	1	—	—	—	36	17
Diseases of Nutrition Endocrine Glands	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	5
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2
Diseases of Nervous System and sense organs	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	4	—	8	7	10	2	1	4	1	3	1	3	28	24
Diseases of Circulatory system	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	1	1	7	11	5	5	12	8	8	7	6	7	3	4	44	48
Diseases of Respiratory system	8	9	2	3	5	3	7	8	5	3	20	9	19	3	20	13	23	7	7	6	9	6	125	70
Diseases of Digestive system	2	1	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	3	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	16	11
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Urinary and Genital systems	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	1	1	4	3	—	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	15	13
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Senility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	5	5	6
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	7	1
Homicide	—	—	—	—	4	1	11	—	9	—	10	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	2
Accidents	3	2	8	—	4	—	9	1	10	1	10	1	11	—	9	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	69	6
Legal Executions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Open Verdict	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown or unspecified causes	4	2	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	3	5	8	3	8	7	6	7	9	5	6	11	47	46
TOTAL	19	24	13	9	18	10	35	25	35	19	70	40	72	26	91	41	62	34	32	22	22	31	469	281

TABLE No. 6.

INFANTILE MORTALITY EUROPEAN: CAUSE OF DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1960

	Atelectasis		Malnutrition		Infectious Diseases		Diarrhoeal Diseases		Bronchitis and Pneumonia		Congenital Causes		Other Causes		Prematurity		Injury at Birth		Total Deaths		Total Births		Mortality Rates 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	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	—	—	8	10	191	227	41.88	44.05	43.06
Pretoria West	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	4	6	307	298	13.03	20.13	16.53
Leper & Mental Hospitals and Defence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	8	6	125.00	166.67	142.86
Salvokop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	25	21	80.00	—	43.48
Voortrekkerhoogte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	32	34	31.25	—	15.15
Eastern Suburbs	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	2	8	6	1	1	15	12	554	496	27.08	24.19	25.71
Northern Suburbs	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	1	—	3	2	2	9	4	1	—	19	13	647	566	29.37	22.97	26.38
Hercules	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	3	6	1	1	—	14	5	336	365	41.67	13.70	27.10
TOTAL M	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	5	—	10	—	28	—	4	—	63	—	2,100		30.48	—	
TOTAL F	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	7	—	9	—	15	—	2	—	47	—	2,013	—	23.35	26.99

TABEL No. 7.

INFANTILE MORTALITY: ALL NON-EUROPEAN RACES: DISTRICT INCIDENCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1960

	Atelectasis		Infectious Diseases		Diarrhoeal Diseases		Bronchitis and Pneumonia		Congenital Causes		Other Causes		Prematurity		Injury at Birth		Malnutrition		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	
NATIVES																									
Vlakfontein	—	3	1	4	45	50	26	28	—	2	37	18	17	16	5	1	2	2	133	124	842	834	157.96	148.68	153.34
Atteridgeville	3	3	—	3	21	17	18	35	—	4	9	4	9	9	7	—	2	3	69	78	768	778	89.84	100.26	95.08
Hercules	2	1	—	2	25	25	39	23	3	—	3	7	15	8	7	2	8	4	102	72	1,269	1,230	80.38	58.54	68.63
Town	1	2	1	—	4	1	6	1	—	2	2	4	4	7	1	2	1	—	20	19	169	189	118.34	100.53	108.94
TOTAL	6	9	2	9	95	93	89	87	3	8	51	33	45	40	20	5	13	9	324	293	3,048	3,031	106.28	96.67	101.50
ASIATIC																									
Location	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	2	6	63	61	32.70	98.36	64.50
Hercules	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	21	26	—	76.92	39.09
Town	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	17	11	58.82	181.82	107.15
TOTAL	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	3	10	101	98	28.71	102.04	65.30
EURAFRICAN																									
Location	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	35	32	114.28	125.00	119.40
Hercules	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	24	28	41.67	107.14	76.92
Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	7	59	64	84.75	109.39	97.56
ALL NON-EUROPEANS																									
Location	3	6	1	7	67	68	44	67	1	6	49	24	27	27	12	2	4	5	208	212	1,708	1,705	121.80	124.34	123.08
Hercules	3	1	—	2	25	27	39	24	3	1	3	7	15	8	7	3	8	4	103	77	1,314	1,284	79.39	59.97	69.21
Town	2	2	1	—	4	1	6	1	—	3	2	4	4	8	1	2	1	—	21	21	186	204	112.90	102.94	107.69
TOTAL	8	9	2	9	96	96	89	92	4	10	54	35	46	43	20	7	13	9	332	310	3,208	3,193	103.49	97.09	100.14

TABLE No. 8.

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS OF PERSONS NOT RESIDENT IN PRETORIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1960

	0–1 years		1–5 years		5–10 years		10–20 years		20–40 years		Over 40 years		Total European		Total Non-European	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
PRETORIA AND OTHER HOSPITALS:																
European	47	27	5	8	9	1	12	10	48	32	290	208	411	286	—	—
Non-European	112	109	103	90	13	18	26	25	115	57	210	104	—	—	579	403
MENTAL HOSPITAL:																
European	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	20	15	20	—	—
Non-European	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	—	—	—	9	2
LEPER ASYLUM:																
European	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-European	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1
PRISONS:																
European	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Non-European	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	42	—	20	1	—	—	63	1
VISITORS:																
European	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	4	5	—	—
Non-European	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
TOTAL: EUROPEAN	47	27	5	8	9	1	12	10	50	32	311	233	434	311	—	—
Non-European	113	109	103	90	13	18	27	25	158	59	241	107	—	—	655	408

TABLE No. 9.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES: LOCAL CASES: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1960

	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	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2
Scarlet Fever	—	2	8	8	19	22	3	16	—	1	—	—	30	49
Diphtheria	—	1	5	2	2	6	1	4	1	—	—	—	9	13
Poliomyelitis	—	1	9	2	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	9	8
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	7	6	9	11
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
Lethargic Encephalitis	1	1	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	6	4
Fluoried poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
NON-EUROPEANS:														
Typhoid Fever	1	—	1	—	2	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	10	7
Diphtheria	—	—	12	14	5	20	—	7	—	3	—	—	17	44
Tuberculosis	11	12	44	41	18	28	19	21	101	69	121	32	314	203
Poliomyelitis	—	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	5	1
Lethargic Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. 10.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE ʏIMPORTED CASES ʏALL RECASʏ FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1960

	0–1 year		1–5 years		5–10 years		10–20 yaers		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	3	1	2	2	1	1	6	5
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Diphtheria	—	—	6	3	—	3	2	4	—	—	—	—	8	10
Poliomyelitis	1	—	7	5	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	13	9
Tuberculosis	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	6	3	2	1	10	5
Malarie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Menigococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1
Lethargic Encephalitis	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	4
NON-EUROPEANS														
Typhoid Fever	—	—	2	2	5	4	16	5	9	8	1	1	33	20
Diphtheria	1	—	13	23	15	16	3	8	1	—	—	—	33	47
Tuberculosis	—	1	8	11	4	4	7	11	27	41	39	8	85	76
Poliomyelitis	—	—	5	7	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	9
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Lethargic Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1

TABLE No. 11.

DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1960

DISTRICT	Race	Infective Encephalitis		Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		Tuberculosis		Trachoma		Opthalmia Neonatorum		Puerperal Fever		Leprosy		Typhoid Fever		Malaria		Diptheria		Flouried poisoning		Scarlet Fever		Erysipelas		Poliomyelitis	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Central Area	European	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	7	6	—	—	—	2
	Non-European	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pretoria West ..	European	1	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	2
	Non-European	—	—	—	—	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leper Inst., Mental Hospital, Prison & Def. Res.	European	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Non-European	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voortrekkerhoogte	European	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-European	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvokop	European	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Non-European	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Suburbs	European	1	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	13	17	—	—	1	—
	Non-European	—	—	1	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern suburbs	European	2	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	6	16	—	—	1	2
	Non-European	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hercules	European	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	2	4	—	1	5	2
	Non-European	—	—	2	1	89	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	5	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Vlakfontein ..	Non-European	—	—	—	—	91	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Atteridgeville ...	Non-European	—	—	—	—	85	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asiatic Bazaar ...	Non-European	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cape Location ..	Non-European	—	—	1	—	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

TABEL 12.

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1960

		Typhoid Fever	Malaria	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Leprosy	Erysipelas	Poliomyelitis	Infective Encephalitis	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Trachoma	Fluoride Poisoning	Tuberculosis
January—													
European	Resident	—	—	8	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
	Imported....	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Non-European .	Resident	2	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	41
	Imported....	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11
February—													
European	Resident	1	—	6	2	—	—	5	2	—	—	2	2
	Imported....	5	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2
Non-European .	Resident	4	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	55
	Imported....	26	—	—	26	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	12
March—													
European	Resident	3	—	8	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	Imported....	1	—	2	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	3
Non-European .	Resident	—	—	—	14	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	47
	Imported....	6	—	—	23	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	17
April—													
European	Resident	—	—	6	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Imported....	—	—	1	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Non-European .	Resident	1	—	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	29
	Imported....	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	9
May—													
European	Resident	—	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
	Imported....	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Non-European .	Resident	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
	Imported....	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	15
June—													
European	Resident	—	—	10	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	4
	Imported....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Non-European .	Resident	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	57
	Imported....	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
July—													
European	Resident	—	—	4	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	3
	Imported....	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Non-European .	Resident	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	38
	Imported....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11
August—													
European	Resident	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
	Imported....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Non-European .	Resident	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	47
	Imported....	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	16
September—													
European	Resident	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Imported....	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Non-European .	Resident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
	Imported....	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
October—													
European	Resident	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
	Imported....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Non-European .	Resident	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
	Imported....	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12
November—													
European	Resident	1	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
	Imported....	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2
Non-European .	Resident	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
	Imported....	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
December—													
European	Resident	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Imported....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Non-European .	Resident	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
	Imported....	5	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	12

STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

SEWE-EN-VYFTIGSTE

JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/60

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Inleidingsbrief

EDELAGBARE BURGEMEESTER,

en LEDE VAN DIE STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA.

Ek het die eer om die sewe-en-vyftigste jaarlikse Gesondheidsverslag van die Stad Pretoria in te dien.

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

Die Blankebevolking tel nou 155,600, 'n toename van 1,600 bo verlede jaar s'n. Die Bantoebevolking het na 181,900 vermeerder, 'n toename van 20,200. Die Asiate het met 200 na 7,200 vermeerder. Die Kleurlingbevolking is nou 6,500, wat 'n vermindering van 1,650 beteken aangesien baie van hulle Pretoria verlaat het om elders te gaan woon.

Die totale bevolking het met 10,350 na 349,550 vermeerder.

Die Blankegeboortesyfer is omtrent dieselfde en daar is 'n geringe afname in die Bantoegeboortesyfer.

Daar is 'n geringe toename in die kindersterftesyfer — van 24.94 tot 26.99, maar die totale kindersterftesyfer vir alle rasse het van 82.08 tot 71.62 gedaal.

Daar is 'n geringe daling in die aantal sterfgevalle weens hartkwale by Blankes wat verlede jaar 329 was en vir hierdie jaar 312 is. Hartkwaal bly nog die hoofoorsaak van dood onder Blankes en ek het dit in my verslag verlede jaar bespreek. Sterfgevalle weens hierdie siekte by Nieblankes het van 97 tot 109 vermeerder.

Die aantal sterfgevalle weens kanker is ongeveer dieselfde, 112 verlede jaar en 111 hierdie jaar.

Daar was hierdie jaar weer 'n toename in sterfgevalle weens motorongelukke. Die syfer vir verlede jaar was 17 vir Blankes en 16 vir Nieblankes. Hierdie jaar is die syfers onderskeidelik 37 en 38.

In die Epidemiologiese en Statistiese verslag van die Wêreldgesondheidsorganisasie, Deel 13, no. 10 van 1960, word syfers verstrek ten opsigte van motorongelukke dwarsdeur die hele wêreld. Die Suid-Afrikaanse sterftesyfer ten opsigte van motorongelukke vir Blankes is 27 per 100,000 van die bevolking, wat die hoogste aangetekende syfer in die wêreld vir die jaar 1960 is. In die meeste gevalle is motorongelukke voorkombaar en kan feitlik altyd toegeskryf word aan bestuur teen hoë snelheid en die waag van onnodige kanse. Die meeste van hierdie sterfgevalle kon verhoed gewees het as daar net 'n bietjie meer bedagsaamheid, hoflilkheid en versigtigheid op die paaie was. Dikwels word versigtige en onskuldige mense gedood weens die nalatigheid van andere. Daar is natuurlik sommige ongelukke wat onvermybaar is.

Tering bly steeds die ernstigste van al ons aansteeklike siektes. Verlede jaar was die aantal aangemelde gevalle 33 Blankes en 429 Nieblankes. Die syfers vir hierdie jaar is onderskeidelik 20 en 517.

Die massa-miniatuur-radiografie-apparaat wat ons verlede jaar aangeskaf het, is nou in werking gestel en ons het in die loop van die jaar 5,940 persone daarmee ondersoek. Baie van hierdie X-straal-opnames is op versoek van private ondernemings gedoen en die origes was hoofsaaklik kontakgevalle van pasiënte, verdagte gevalle en toetsfilms van werklike gevalle.

Ons hoop om hierdie X-straal-opnames so gou moontlik uit te brei.

Dit skyn of daar nog 'n tekort aan huisvesting is, veral vir gesinne wat in die laer-inkomstegroep val en in besonder wat die groter gesinne in hierdie groep betref. Die Raad het die bou van nog 250 ekstra-laekoste-huise, om in hierdie behoefte te voorsien, goedgekeur. Ongelukkig kon ons nie gedurende die jaar 'n aanvang maak met die bou van die huise nie. Die planne is egter voltooi en aansoek om die nodige fondse is reeds by die Nasionale Behuisingkommissie gedoen. Daar word verwag dat een of ander tyd volgende jaar met die bou van hierdie huise begin sal word.

Die volledige verslag oor behuising is belangwekkend en verstrek besonderhede van al ons bestaande skemas en toekomstige planne.

Dit is met groot leedwese dat ek die ontydige afsterwe moet berig van ons Munisipale Hoofskeikundige en Ontleder, mnr. Hubertus Moorrees de Vaal, wat skielik op die vroeë ouderdom van agt-en-veertig jaar oorlede is.

Mnr. de Vaal het 'n uitmuntende skool- en universiteitsloopbaan gehad. Hy het te Kimberley en later by die Hoër Seunskool, Paarl skoolgegaan. Hy het die graad B.Sc. in Chemiese Ingenieurswese aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad behaal en het kort daarna in diens van die Pretoriase Munisipaliteit getree. Toe hy dood is, was hy al byna 28 jaar in die diens.

Hy was 'n uitstaande skeikundige en is as sodanig deur sy kollegas erken, maar sy vernaamste beywering, sy groot werk en die gebied waarop hy uitgeblink het, was dié van die chemie, bakteriologie en die ontwerp en bou van rioolwatersuiweringswerke. Hy het die hoofaandeel gehad in die ontwerp en beplanning van die Raad se nuwe rioolwaterwerke te Rooiwal en die uitbreidings aan die ou rioolwerke. Hulle dien as monument van die groot welslae waarmee hy sy werk verrig het. Hy was welbekend dwarsdeur Suid-Afrika as 'n gesaghebbende op die gebied van moderne rioolwaterwerke.

Dosyne plaaslike owerhede het sy advies gevra voordat hulle met nuwe rioolwerke begin het en talle van hierdie werke is deur hom ontwerp. Sy advies was so waardevol en so gesog dat die Stadsraad van Pretoria op onbaatsugtige wyse hom toegelaat het om sy dienste aan ander plaaslike owerhede te verleen.

Sy afsterwe is 'n groot verlies vir die hele land op hierdie gebied alleen.

Hy was 'n kalm, stil, diep denker. Sy werk was te alle tye 'n toonbeeld van nougesette volmaaktheid. Hy kon nie agtelosige werk verdra nie — as hy inderdaad ooit onverdraagsaam kon wees!

Wat hy ook al onderneem het, hetsy hoogsbedrewe wetenskaplike of tegniese werk, hetsy die organisasie van 'n kerkbasaar, is dit altyd met sy inherente onfeilbare deeglikheid verrig. Hieraan asook aan sy grondige kennis en gedurige studie kan die groot welslae van al sy ondernemings toegeskryf word.

Sy energie was grensloos. Niks was vir hom te veel nie. As hy onderneem het om iets te doen, was dit so goed as gedaan. Hy het in talryke wetenskaplike komitees gedien en was ook betrokke by talryke liefdadigheidsorganisasies. Wat hy ook al onderneem het, het hy met volle oorgawe, liggaamlik, stoflik, vrylik en heuglik, verrig.

Maar afgesien van sy werk het mnr. de Vaal, die mens, ver bo die gewone uitgeblink. Hy het op 'n hoër vlak as die meeste ander mense gelewe. Hy was allesins 'n voorbeeld van 'n skoon, gesonde lewenswyse en van absolute waarheid en egtheid. Hy het altyd aan andere gedink. Hy het so veel vir so baie mense op so 'n stille manier gedoen, dat selfs sy intiemste vriende onbewus daarvan was.

Hy het sy gesin innig liefgehad; hy was in elke opsig 'n voorbeeldige man en vader. Hy laat sy vrou Mary, 'n waardige gesellin van hierdie beminbare man, en twee seuns en 'n dogter na. Hy is van hulle weg, maar hulle moet wonderlike herinneringe van hom hê, en wat 'n goeie voorbeeld om na te volg! So 'n nalatenskap word aan weiniges geskenk.

Saam met hulle betreur ons sy heengaan maar ons put troos in die wete dat hy 'n vol gelukkige lewe gelei het en dat hy 'n onuitwisbare invloed ten goede nagelaat het, wat sal voortleef en aan toekomstige geslagte oorgedra sal word.

Ek moet u Edelagbare en lede van die Stadsraad bedank vir die hulp wat aan my verleen is en ek wil veral my waardering uitspreek vir die steun wat deur die Voorsitter, Raadslid L. R. Bester en lede van die Gesondheidskomitee aan my gegee is.

Ook is ek dankbaar vir die steun wat deur die publiek, Hoofde en Onderhoofde van ander Afdelings verleen is. Graag boekstaaf ek my waardering van die heelhartige samewerking wat ek te alle tye van die pers ontvang het. Hulle het aan alle belangrike gesondheidsmaatreëls in die stad publisiteit verleen en het baie daartoe bygedra om 'n goeie verhouding tussen die Afdeling en die publiek te bewerkstellig asook om talryke belangrike gesondheidsaangeleenthede onder die aandag van die publiek te bring.

Ek is baie dank verskuldig aan die lede van my eie personeel, wat so getrou en met soveel ywer met my saamgewerk het.

H. NELSON.

Stadsgesondheidshoof.

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C. M. TALJAARD, Hons. B.Sc. (Higiëne), Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en Ander Voedsel.
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R. BLOEMINK, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en Ander Voedsel, Trop. Hig., Gevor. Kennis.

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Tegniese Assistent:
H. P. J. LE ROUX.

Junior Klerk:
R. J. RAATH.

Argiefklerk:
Mev. G. M. BASSON.

Tiksters:
Mevv. D. R. DIEMEER, G. H. VLIELAND, G. J. BRINK.

Tikster/Klerk:
Mev. E. D. MARAIS.

Vroulike Klerke:
Mevv. E. H. E. OPPERMAN, M. S. van der MERWE.

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Senior Behuisingsbestuurder:
W. W. ANDERSON, B.A. Hons. B.A.(S.W.), Sertt. K.G.G.

Asst.-behuisingsbestuurderesse:
Mev. M. M. DRYEPONDT, B.Sc., Sertt. K.G.G., Trop. Hig., Dipl. van Bedrewenheid in Behuisingsbestuur (Octavia Hill).
Mev. I. B. WEYERS, B.A. (S.W.).
Mev. L. ROUX, B.A. Hons.
Mej. R. WHEELER, B.A. (S.W.).
Mev. S. F. ROUX, B.A.
Mev. M. D. KEVAN, B.A.

Behuisingsassistente:

Mej. E. M. BEUKES, B.A.
Mej. E. BESTER, B.A. (S.W.).

Tikster/Klerk:

Mev. E. M. ROUX.

Vroulike Klerke:

Mev. S. P. NEL,
Mej. E. du Plessis.

Opsigter/Fumigeerders:

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C. F. G. DIEDERICKS.
C. F. E. COETZER.

Ontsmetter en kliniekassistent:

C. J. DREYER.

Knaagdier- en muskietuitroeiers:

J. P. SCHOLTZ.
W. B. van RENSBURG.
L. J. DE LANGE.
A. L. NEL.
en 27 Nieblankes.

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GLORIA MOGALE, Sert. Verloskunde.
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E. J. M. SHIHLANE, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).

NIEBLANKE VERPLEEGASSISTENTE

ALICE NKOSI.

NIEBLANKE KLINIEKHELPERS

JACOB MOHOHLO.
JOSEPH MONTOEDI.
DANIEL MARABA.
HENRY SATHEKGE.
P. D. C. MAKUENA.

NIEBLANKE KLINIEKKLERK

B. R. MANYOROLA.

OPPASSERS VAN OPENBARE TOILETGERIEWE

AGT BLANKES
VIER NIEBLANKES.

SKUTMEESTER

L. J. BOTHA.

OPSIGTER

P. J. YZEL.

STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

SEWE-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.)

LUGTEMPERATURE (°C)

1960.	Gem. maks. °C	Gem. min. °C.	Hoogste lesing van maks. °C.	Laagste lesing van min. °C.	Gem. relatiewe vogtigheid om 8 vm. %	2 nm. %	Reënval. mm.	dae.
Januarie	28.6	14.9	33.5	7.9	65	40	78.1	12
Februarie	28.2	16.1	32.7	11.9	72	44	63.5	8
Maart	27.1	14.3	31.4	10.3	75	44	74.2	9
April	23.2	10.5	30.1	5.1	75	44	69.8	12
Mei	21.1	4.6	24.6	—0.9	71	29	13.0	3
Junie	19.4	2.3	22.1	—1.5	71	30	18.0	1
Julie	19.1	1.7	24.1	—2.0	68	27	2.3	2
Augustus	23.3	6.9	29.0	3.2	69	31	8.0	1
September	25.4	9.4	30.3	4.1	61	29	10.0	4
Oktober	27.9	13.7	33.1	8.0	61	32	63.2	7
November	25.5	13.8	32.6	11.2	67	46	163.0	13
Desember	26.9	15.1	32.5	10.5	69	47	119.4	19

GROOTTE VAN MUNISIPALE GEBIED

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 en wes strek, met valleie tussen-in wat hoofsaaklik skaliegrond bevat.

JAARLIKSE BELASBARE WAARDES: 31 DESEMBER 1960

Grond	£44,199,766
Geboue	£94,014,512
	£138,214,278

Die waarde van die onbelasbare grond en geboue was onderskeidelik £21,131,682 en £25,318,193 — 'n groottotaal dus van:—

Grond	£65,331,448
Geboue	£119,332,705
	£184,664,153

Vir die onderhawige jaar het die belastingheffings 6d. in die £1 vir grond en 1¼d. in die £1 vir geboue beloop.

BEVOLKING

Blankes	155,600
Bantoes	181,900
Asiate	7,200
Kleurlinge	4,850

Die bevolkingsyfers, behalwe dié vir die Bantoes, is volgens skatting op 31 Desember 1960, wat goedgunstiglik 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 181,900 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 Unie-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 tuishoort.

	Blankes	*Bantoes*	*Asiate*	*Kleur-linge*	*Totaal Nieblankes*	*Alle Rasse*
Bevolking	155,600	181,900	7,200	4,850	193,950	349,550
Geboortes	26.43	33.42	27.64	25.36	33.00	30.08
Sterftes	6.87	10.14	6.39	10.52	10.01	8.61
Kindersterftes per 1,000 lewend geborenes	26.99	101.50	65.33	97.56	100.30	71.62
Persentasie buitenegteike kinders tot lewend geborrenes	1.17	40.83	1.01	12.19	39.04	24.23
Sterftes aan Tuberkulose (Pulmonêre) per 1,000 van bevolking	0.03	0.16	—	0.21	0.16	0.10
Sterftes aan Tuberkulose, alle soorte, per 1,000 van bevolking	0.04	0.26	—	0.21	0.25	0.15

GEBOORTES

Die in Pretoria geregistreerde geboortes gedurende die jaar (1959 s'n tussen hakies) is soos volg:—

	Blankes	*Bantoes*	*Asiate*	*Kleur-linge*	*Totaal Nieblankes*	*Alle Rasse*
Plaaslikes	4,113 (3,930)	6,079 (6,287)	199 (205)	123 (141)	6,401 (6,633)	10,514 (10,563)
Waar moeders nie Pretoria-inwoners was nie	2,117 (1,897)	736 (1,078)	23 (24)	44 (27)	803 (1,129)	2,920 (3,026)
Buitenegtelike kinders (by plaaslikes inbegrepe)	48 (50)	2,482 (2,634)	2 (1)	15 (18)	2,499 (2,653)	2,547 (2,703)
Doodgeborenes	36 (59)	145 (170)	1 (1)	5 (6)	151 (177)	187 (236)

GEBOORTESYFERS

Blankes	26.43	(25.52)
Bantoes	33.42	(36.62)
Asiate	27.64	(29.29)
Kleurlinge	25.36	(21.69)
Alle Nieblankes	33.00	(35.82)
Alle Rasse	30.08	(31.14)

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

Blankes	19.56	(18.68)
Asiate	21.25	(23.15)
Kleurlinge	14.84	(13.69)

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

STERFTES

(1959 s'n tussen hakies)

	Blankes	*Bantoes*	*Asiate*	*Kleur-linge*	*Totaal Nieblankes*	*Alle Rasse*
Plaaslikes (alle ouderdomme)	1,069 (1,053)	1,844 (1,777)	46 (43)	51 (52)	1,941 (1,872)	3,010 (2,925)
Persone wat nie alhier woonagtig is nie.	745 (569)	1,011 (968)	8 (8)	43 (33)	1,062 (1,009)	1,807 (1,578)

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

	Pretoriase en ander hospitale	*Hosp. vir Sielsiekes*	*Inrigt. vir Melaatses*	*Gevangenis*	*Besoekers*
Blankes.	697 (508)	35 (52)	1 (—)	3 (3)	9 (6)
Nieblankes	982 (902)	11 (14)	4 (16)	63 (55)	2 (21)

STERFTESYFERS

Blankes.	6.87	(6.84)
Bantoes.	10.14	(10.35)
Asiate	6.39	(6.14)
Kleurlinge.	10.52	(8.00)
Alle Nieblankes	10.01	(10.11)
Totaal Alle Rasse.	8.61	(8.62)

KINDERSTERFTES

(1959 s'n tussen hakies.)

	Blankes	*Bantoes*	*Asiate*	*Kleur-linge*	*Totaal Nieblankes*	*Alle Rasse*
Plaaslikes.	111 (98)	617 (736)	13 (17)	12 (16)	642 (769)	753 (867)
Van kinders wie se moeders vir bevalling na stad gekom het of wat dood is aan siekte waarvoor hulle hierheen gebring is.	74 (68)	213 (247)	— (—)	8 (2)	221 (249)	295 (317)
	185 (166)	830 (983)	13 (17)	20 (18)	863 (1,018)	1,048 (1,184)

KINDERSTERFTESYFERS

Blankes.	26.99	(24.94)
Bantoes.	101.50	(117.70)
Alle Nieblankes.	100.30	(115.94)
Alle Rasse.	71.62	(82.08)

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
1960	26.99	101.50	100.30	71.62

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:—

	1960.		1959	
Wanvoeding.....	—	(Verh. —)	—	(Verh. —)
Aangebore oorsake.....	12	(Verh. 2.92)	9	(Verh. 2.29)
Diarreesiektes.....	5	(Verh. 1.22)	9	(Verh. 2.29)
Lugpyp- en Longontsteking.....	15	(Verh. 3.65)	8	(Verh. 2.04)
Aansteeklike siektes.....	1	(Verh. 0.24)	2	(Verh. 0.51)
Ander oorsake.....	19	(Verh. 4.62)	11	(Verh. 2.79)
Vroeggeboorte.....	43	(Verh. 10.45)	42	(Verh. 10.69)
Geboortebesering.....	6	(Verh. 1.46)	7	(Verh. 1.78)
Atelektase.....	10	(Verh. 2.43)	10	(Verh. 2.54)
Totaal Blanke kindersterftes.....	111		98	

Kindersterftes by Nieblankes is veroorsaak deur:—

	1960	1959
Aangebore oorsake	11	8
Diarreesiektes.....	188	233
Lugpyp- en Longontsteking.....	176	193
Aansteeklike Siektes.....	9	9
Tuberkulose (pulmonêre).....	2	2
Ander oorsake.....	84	143
Vroeggeboorte.....	85	107
Geboortebesering.....	5	10
Wanvoeding.....	22	22
Atelektase.....	15	9
	617	736

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*	
Geboortes	*Sterftes*	*Geboortes*	*Sterftes*	*Geboortes*	*Sterftes*	*Geboortes*	*Sterftes*
1,676	257	1,546	147	2,499	174	358	39
(1,826)	(265)	(1,321)	(168)	(2,795)	(260)	(345)	(43)

Asiate:

Asiatebuurt		*Herculesgebied*		*Stad*	
Geboortes	*Sterftes*	*Geboortes*	*Sterftes*	*Geboortes*	*Sterftes*
124	8	47	2	28	3

Kleurlinge:

Kleurlinglokasie		*Herculesgebied*		*Stad*	
Geboortes	*Sterftes*	*Geboortes*	*Sterftes*	*Geboortes*	*Sterftes*
67	8	52	4	4	—

OORSAKE VAN DOOD TUSSEN 1 EN 5 JAAR VIR VERSKEIE RASSE:

Blankes:

Een-en-twintig sterftes is onder dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken.

Difterie	1
Tuberkulose (pulmonêre)	1
Masels	1
Poliomiëlitis	2
Sweer in Skedel	1
Hartkwaal	2
Bronchopneumonie	8
Diarree en dermontstekening	1
Aangebore hartkwaal	1
Ongeluk: Ongespesifiseer	1
Verdrinking	2
	21

Bantoes:

Vierhonderdsewe-en-sewentig sterftes is onder dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Chroniese nierpyn	1
Kinkhoes	1
Difterie	6
Tuberkulose (pulmonêre)	3
Tuberkulose sentrale senustelsel	6
Masels	5
Bloedkwaal	1
Wanvoeding	55
Aangebore hart	1
Bronchopneumonie en lugpypontsteking	159
Mangelontsteking	1
Diarree en dermontsteking	169
Ongeluk: Ander	3
Versmoring	1
Brandwonde	6
Onbekende en ongespesifiseerde oorsaak	54
Hartspierontsteking (nie rumaties nie)	1
Pellagra	2
Meningitis (ander vorms)	2
	477

Asiate:

Daar is 2 sterftes in dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Wanvoeding	1
Ongeluk (gasse)	1
	2

Kleurlinge:

Daar is 2 sterftes in dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Diarree en dermontsteking	1
Ongeluk: Brandwonde	1
	2

VERNAAMSTE DOODOORSAKE BY PERSONE VAN 5 JAAR EN OUER

Die vernaamste oorsake was:—

	Blankes		Nieblankes	
	1960	Jaarlikse Gem. vir 5 jaar	1960	Jaarlikse Gem. vir 5 jaar
Kanker	112	116.8	59	46.6
Hartkwaal	312	286.2	109	101.2
Lugpyp- en longontsteking (alle vorms)	122	93.4	205	172.2
Influensa	—	0.2	—	1.4
Tifoïde	—	0.2	1	3.6
Tuberkulose (pulomêre)	4	4.6	26	33.2
Tuberkulose (ander vorms)	1	0.2	9	2.0
Suikersiekte	6	7.0	4	4.6
Beroerte	53	62.4	40	31.4
Siekte van die niere	42	47.2	32	22.0
Siekte van die slagare	21	36.6	9	11.4
Siekte van die lewer en galblaas	15	13.0	4	5.8
Siekte van swangerskap en kraamtydperk	1	1.2	8	4.4
Ouderdom	20	20.8	12	16.4
Selfmoord	32	21.0	9	5.6
Ongelukke	79	58.8	77	70.2
Ander aansteeklike siektes	8	5.8	11	8.0
Ander oorsake	109	124.0	205	176.0

BESONDERHEDE VAN DOODOORSAKE: 5 JAAR EN OUER

(In al die volgende tabelle verskyn die syfers vir 1959 tussen hakies).

1. KANKER.

Blankes: 112. Sterftesyfer 0.72 per 1,000 bevolking.

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:—

Mond- en keelholte	3	(6)
Ander verteringsorgane en buikvlies	8	(11)
Asemhalingsweë (long)	18	(13)
Baarmoeder	4	(2)
Ander vroulike geslagsorgane	5	(1)
Bors	6	(16)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane	5	(7)
Brein en ander dele van die senustelsel	7	(5)
Nersderm	1	(4)
Bene	—	(1)
Ander en onaangeduide organe	18	(9)
Slukderm	1	(1)
Maag en duodenum	20	(15)
Lewer	4	(7)
Alvleeskliere	5	(2)
Strottehoof	—	(1)
Prostaat	5	(5)
Eierstokke	1	(2)
Vel	1	(3)
	112	(111)

Leeftyd by afsterwe:

Onder:—

40 jaar	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	bo 80	Totaal.
9 (12)	13 (10)	21 (23)	28 (25)	31 (26)	10(15)	112 (111)

Nieblankes.

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:—

Bantoes.

Mond- en keelholte	3	(1)
Ander verteringsorgane en buikvlies	3	(1)
Long	5	(3)
Baarmoeder	3	(7)
Strottehoof	1	(—)
Bors	2	(—)
Maag en Duodenum	4	(2)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane	1	(2)
Vroulike geslagsorgane	1	(—)
Alvleeskliere	1	(1)
Bene	3	(1)
Ander en onaageduide organe	—	(1)
Gewasse op die brein en van ander dele van senustelsel	1	(3)
Slukderm	15	(4)
Nersderm	—	(1)
Lewer	9	(16)
Prostaat	1	(1)

Asiate:

Long	1	(—)

Kleurlinge:

Slukderm	—	(1)
Lewer	—	(1)
Baarmoeder	1	(—)
Long	1	(—)
Maag en Duodenum	2	(2)
Brein	1	(—)
Ander en onaangeduide organe	—	(1)
Bors	—	(1)
	59	(50)

2. HARTKWALE.

Sterftesyfer per 1,000 blanke bevolking 2.01 (2.14)
Blankes 312 (329)
Nieblankes 109 (97)
[Bantoes 85 (80), Asiate 15 (9), Kleurlinge 9 (8)]

3. LUGPYP- EN LONGONTSTEKING:

Blankes 122 (98)
Nieblankes 205 (154)
[Bantoes 195 (145), Asiate 4 (4), Kleurlinge 6 (5)]

4. INFLUENSA:

Blankes — (—)
Nieblankes — (1)
[Bantoes — (1),-Kleurlinge — (—)]

5. TIFOÏDE.:

Blankes — (1)
Nieblankes 1 (2)
[Bantoes 1 (2)]

6. TUBERKULOSE:

Blankes 5 (4)
Nieblankes 35 (30)
[Bantoes 34 (29), Kleurlinge 1 (1), Asiate — (—)]

7. SUIKERSIEKTE:

Blankes 6 (11)
Nieblankes 4 (4)
[Bantoes 4 (1), Asiate — (2), Kleurlinge — (1)]

8. BEROERTE:

Blankes 53 (74)
Nieblankes 40 (31)
[Bantoes 36 (25), Asiate — (2), Kleurlinge 4 (4)].

9. SIEKTE VAN DIE NIERE:

Blankes 42 (36)
Nieblankes 32 (17)
[Bantoes 28 (15), Asiate 2 (1), Kleurlinge 2 (1)]

10. SIEKTE VAN DIE SLAGARE:

Blankes 21 (36)
Nieblankes 9 (10)
[Bantoes 7 (9), Asiate — (1), Kleurlinge 2(—)]

11. SIEKTE VAN DIE LEWER EN GALBLAAS:

Blankes 15 (9)
Nieblankes 4 (4)
(Bantoes 4 (3), Kleurlinge — (—), Asiate — (1)).

12. SIEKTES VAN SWANGERSKAP EN DIE KRAAMTYDPERK:

Blankes 1 (—)
Nieblankes 8 (4)
(Bantoes 8 (4), Kleurlinge — (—))

13. OUDERDOM:

Blankes 20 (21)
Nieblankes 12 (25)
(Bantoes 11 (25), Asiate 1 (—), Kleurlinge — (—))

14. SELFMOORD:

Blankes 32 (21)
Nieblankes 9 (5)
(Bantoes 8 (5), Asiate 1 (—)).

15. MOORD:

	Blankes	*Bantoes*	*Asiate*	*Kleurlinge*
Per vuurwapens	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per sny- of steekvoorwerpe	— (1)	32 (15)	— (—)	— (—)
Per ander aangeduide middels	1 (2)	7 (5)	— (—)	— (2)

16. ONGELUKKE:

Blankes 79 (42)
Nieblankes 77 (45)
(Bantoes 75 (44), Asiate — (1), Kleurlinge 2 (—)).

	Blankes	*Bantoes*	*Asiate*	*Kleurlinge*
Op spoorweë	2 (—)	6 (2)	— (—)	—(—)
Per motor, padvoertuie (buiten motorfietse)	37 (17)	37 (16)	— (—)	1 (—)
Per motorfietse	2 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per giftige diere	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per traffietse	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per padvoertuie (nie motor nie)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per brandwonde (nie verwoestende brande nie)	— (—)	6 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
Per werktuiglike verstikking	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per verdrinking	2 (1)	1 (4)	— (—)	— (—)
Per val	7 (4)	8 (4)	— (—)	— (—)
Per verwoestende brand	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per narkosemiddels	4 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per gifgasse	— (1)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per sny- of steekvoorwerpe	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Per vergiftiging (nie met gas nie)	1 (1)	— (2)	— (1)	— (—)
Per masjinerie	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per vuurwapens	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per elektriese stroom	1 (1)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Ander en onaangeduide ongelukke	22 (2)	13 (12)	— (—)	1 (—)
Per weerlig	— (1)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	79 (41)	75 (44)	— (1)	2 (—)

BESONDERHEDE VAN AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES WAT GEDURENDE DIE JAAR AANGEMELD IS

Alle syfers vir verlede jaar (1 Januarie tot 31 Desember 1959) verskyn tussen hakies. Tabelle wat gebiedsverspreiding, ouderdom, voorkoms en seisoensverspreiding aandui, verskyn aan die end van die verslag. Syfers ten opsigte van Vlakfontein, die lokasie wat onder munisipale beheer staan en ongeveer tien myl ten ooste van die munisiaple grens geleë is, word by die verslag ingesluit.

Lees die verslag saam met die gedeelte oor die Afsonderingshospitaal.

	Blankes	*Nieblankes*	*Totaal*
TIFOÏDE:			
Plaaslike gevalle	5 (6)	17 (26)	22 (32)
Ingevoerde gevalle	9 (12)	51 (91)	60 (103)
Voorkomssyfer per 100,000 (plaaslike gevalle)	3.2 (3.8)	8.7 (14.03)	6.5 (9.4)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle	— (1)	— (7)	— (8)

Plaaslike gevalle:

Al die Nieblanke gevalle was Bantoes.

Dit is verblydend om te merk dat geen sterfgevalle aangemeld is nie.

Agtien (5 Blankes en 13 Bantoes) van die gevalle is na die Afsonderingshospitaal verwyder. Drie (almal Bantoes) is in die Militêre Hospitaal te Voortrekkerhoogte en 1 ('n Bantoe) in die Yskorkamponghospitaal vir behandeling opgeneem. Geen sekondêre besmettings is aangeteken nie. Daar was geen uitbrekings deur melk veroorsaak nie.

Gedurende nasporings is 4 verdagtes getoets vir die moontlike draertoestand.

Die verslae oor bloedmonsters van een was Vi (+) maar daar is geen ingewandsbasille by herhaalde ontlastings- en urinetoetse opgespoor nie.

TOETSE IN VERBAND MET DIE TIFOÏDE-DRAERTOESTAND

	Getal persone getoets vir Vi	*Bloed Vi-positief bevind*	*Ontlasting en urien positief bevind*
Tifoïdetoetsing	4	1	—
Moontlike melkerywerkers	155	13	—
Ander voedselhanteerders	75	4	—

Hoewel sommige gesaghebbendes beweer dat die Vi-toets onbetroubaar is, is daarop gewys dat dit uiters belangrik is dat voornemende werknemers by die Waterwerke, melkerywerkers en, waar moontlik, voedselhanteerders hierdie toets ondergaan. In die afgelope paar jaar het ons twee baie aktiewe draers ontdek onder diegene wat aldus getoets is. Hierdie twee draers is nou by die Stadsraad in diens en word gedurig op nougesette wyse waargeneem.

Tifoïde-draerkamp.

Nieblanke melkerywerkers, werknemers by die munisipale waterwerke, en ander Nieblanke werknemers wat met voedsel werk en persone wat met 'n geval van tifoïde in aanraking was, word gereeld deur die Gesondheidsafdeling ondersoek. Manlike gevalle wat Vi-positief is, word onmiddellik deur die Raad in diens geneem en in die tifoïde-draerkamp gehuisves, wat uit ses hutte met die nodige kook- en wasgeriewe bestaan. Hier word hul ontlasting en urine gereeld ondersoek en hulle word onder beheer gehou.

Getal inwoners in die tifoïde-draerkamp op 1 Januarie 1960	10
Getal gedurende die jaar opgeneem	9
	19
Getal gedurende die jaar ontslaan	8
Nog in kamp of 31 Desember 1960	11

Ingevoerde gevalle:

Van die ingevoerde gevalle was 4 (2 Blankes en 2 Bantoes) inwoners van Pretoria wat die siekte buite die Pretoriase munisipale gebied opgedoen het. Die origes, 7 Blankes, 3 Kleurlinge en 46 Bantoes, is pasiënte wat regstreeks van buite die munisipale gebied af in die hospitaal opgeneem is.

POLIOMIËLITIS:

Dit is verblydend om op te merk dat die siekte weer 'n tydperk van lae voorkoms getoon het, maar daar bestaan alle rede om aan te neem dat sommige van die gevalle vermy kon geword het, as die publiek nie nalatig was om hul kinders teen die siekte te immuniseer nie. Die aandag van die publiek is dikwels deur middel van die pers, radio en deur lesings gevestig op die belangrikheid van immunisering teen poliomiëlitis.

	Blankes		*Nieblankes*		*Totaal*	
Plaaslike gevalle.....	17	(13)	10	(11)	27	(24)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	22	(13)	16	(16)	38	(29)
Voorkomssyfer by plaaslike gevalle per 100,000.....	10.9	(8.4)	5.2	(5.9)	7.7	(7.07)
Sterftes by plaaslike gevalle.....	4	(—)	—	(—)	4	(—)

Plaaslike gevalle:

Van die tien Nieblankes wat aangemeld is, was 2 Asiate, 1 'n Kleurling en 7 Bantoes.

Soos in vorige jare bly die ouderdomsgroep 1–5 jaar steeds die vatbaarste, soos in die volgende tabel aangedui word:—

VOORKOMS VOLGENS OUDERDOM.

	0–1 *jaar*	1–5 *jaar*	6–10 *jaar*	11–15 *jaar*	16–20 *jaar*	21 *jaar* *en ouer*	*Totaal*
Manlikes.....	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Vroulikes.....	2	8	—	—	2	1	13
TOTAAL....	2	22	—	—	2	1	27

Drie (2) van die pasiënte was volwassenes, geen (7) was skoliere en 24 (15) was kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom.

Al die pasiënte is vir behandeling in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem, behalwe een geval wat in die Boksburghospitaal opgeneem is. Daar was geen bekende sekondêre besmetting nie.

Van die 27 gevalle het 18 (10 Blankes, 1 Asiaat en 7 Bantoes) verskillende grade van verlamming opgedoen en 4 (3 Blankes en 1 Asiaat) het slegs spierverswakking (parese) ondervind. Vyf gevalle (almal Blankes) het geen verlamming of parese hoegenaamd gehad nie.

Vier van die pasiënte, almal Blankes, is ongelukkig dood. Drie van hulle was manlik met ouderdomme 4, 4 en 2½ jaar en een 'n vrou van 32 jaar.

Gedurende die jaar is twee immuniseringsveldtogte gehou.

Gedurende die eerste veldtog is 'n poging aangewend om soveel skoolgaande kinders soos moontlik in Pretoria met die Salktipe-entstof te immuniseer.

Ten einde vas te stel hoeveel kinders immunisering vereis, is omsendbrief-/vraelys-/toestemmingsvorms deur die samewerking van die skoolpersonele aan die ouers van alle skoolgaande kinders gestuur. Op hierdie vorms, wat aan skoolhoofde teruggestuur moes word, moes ouers besonderhede verstrek van vorige immuniserings teen poliomiëlitis en moes hulle hul toestemming gee dat die Gesondheidsafdeling verdere dosisse kon toedien, indien nodig.

Die sorteer en saambring van die inligting wat aldus verkry is, was 'n groot taak. Dit het 16 inspekteurs 3½ dae geneem om hierdie vorms in groepe te sorteer, d.w.s. dié wat 1 inspuiting, 2 inspuitings ens. vereis het. Uit hierdie inligting is bevind dat uit 37,000 skoliere in Pretoria, ± 17,000 òf 3, 2 of 1 verdere inspuiting of die hele kursus vereis het. Die origes het òf hul kursus van inspuitings voltooi òf het nie belang gestel nie.

Programme is opgestel en al die skoolhoofde verwittig van die prosedure wat gevolg moes word wanneer die immuniseringspanne die skole besoek.

Twee spanne, elk bestaande uit 'n dokter en twee gekwalifiseerde verpleegsusters, is gebruik om die werk te verrig. Hulle is bygestaan deur die Gesondheidsinspekteur in wie se gebied die skool geleë is. Hy het die administrasiewerk gedoen en die geld ingevorder. (Daar was 'n nominale heffing van 1/– per inspuiting vir Blankes). Een van die verpleegsusters in elke span is goedgunstiglik uit die personeel van die Mediese Inspektrise van Skole aan die Afdeling geleen.

Die aantal kinders wat daagliks deur die spanne geïmmuniseer is, het afgehang van die mate van samewerking en organisasie by die verskillende skole. By een geleentheid is meer as 600 kinders deur een span van 8.45 vm. tot 1 nm. geïmmuniseer maar gemiddeld is van 350 tot 400 kinders in 'n oggend geïmmuniseer.

Die twee spanne het die eerste ronde van immunisering by die 65 skole in die 6 weke, 19 April tot 4 Junie 1960, voltooi, toe die aantal skoliere wat geïmmuniseer was, soos volg was:—

Dié wat 1ste inspuiting moes kry	10,626
„ 2de „ „ „	138
3de „ „ „	481
4de „ „ „	6,047
TOTAAL.....	17,292

Gedurende Julie en November 1960 is twee verdere besoeke aan al die skole gebring om skoliere te immuniseer in gevalle waar dit tyd vir die inspuitings was. Die tweede en derde rondes het in elke geval een maand vereis om voltooi te word.

Dit is verontrustend om daarop te let dat van die 17,292 kinders wat by die eerste besoek aan die skole geïmmuniseer is 10,626 kinders was van ouers wat, hoewel hulle bereid was om die immunisering te laat toedien, nagelaat het om hul kinders te laat immuniseer op die ouderdom toe die gevaar om poliomiëlitis op te doen die grootste was, d.w.s. tussen die ouderdomme van 1 en 5 jaar.

Die mening word gehuldig dat ongeveer 75% van alle skoolgaande kinders teen die einde van die derde fase van die veldtog met die Salkentstof geïmmuniseer is.

Die tweede veldtog was die gevolg van 'n beslissing van die Unieregering om die lewende verswakte poliomiëlitisvirus gedurende Oktober 1960 aan die publiek beskikbaar te stel vir immunisering teen die siekte.

Hierdie veldtog was baie uitgebreider deurdat dit van toepassing was op Blankes, Kleurlinge, Asiate en Bantoes in sekere ouderdomsgroepe. (Blankes 6 maande tot 30 jaar en alle Nieblankes van 6 maande tot 16 jaar).

Op 19 Oktober 1960 is ons deur die Regering in kennis gestel dat so 'n veldtog gehou sou word. Die goedkeuring van die Raad is verkry en 'n oorbesteding van £12,000 is binne die volgende paar dae vir die doel bewillig. Dit was nodig om die veldtog te hou voordat die baie warm weer begin het en met die oog hierop moes alles met die grootste spoed gereël word.

Die drie vrywillige organisasies, die Rooikruisvereniging, Noodhulpliga en St. John-ambulansvereniging, het gehelp om personeel vir die immuniseringspanne te verskaf. Die Departement van Verdediging het onderneem om die militêre personeel en hul gesinne te immuniseer en Yskor het vir hul personeel en hul gesinne dieselfde gedoen.

Die veldtog is in vier fases gehou: Blanke skoolkinders, die algemene Blanke publiek, Nieblanke skoliere en die algemene Nieblanke publiek.

In die skoolskema is immuniseringspanne na die skole gestuur om die immuniserings daar te doen. In twee dae se werk gedurende skoolure het 47 spanne 27,845 Blanke skoolkinders geïmmuniseer en in nog twee dae het 16 spanne 26,994 Nieblanke skoolkinders geïmmuniseer. Die spanne wat die werk by die Blanke skole verrig het, het bestaan uit lede van die drie vrywillege hulpverenigings onder toesig van en bygestaan deur Gesondheidsinspekteurs. By die Nieblankeskole het die, Gesondheidsinspekteurs die werk verrig. Hulle is weer bygestaan en beheer deur Toesighoudende Gesondheidsinspekteurs. Immuniserings by kleuterskole is deur twee spanne van Gesondheidsbesoeksters onderneem.

Toe die algemene publiek aan die beurt kom, is 31 sentrums deur die hele stad vir Blankes en 11 in die lokasies vir Nieblankes geopen vir twee agtereenvolgende dae in elke geval. Ook in hierdie geval het die spanne in die Blanke gebiede bestaan uit lede van die vrywillige hulpverenigings, onder toesig van en bygestaan deur Gesondheidsinspekteurs en deur Gesondheidsinspekteurs alleen in die Nieblanke gebiede.

'n Kamer is by die Afdeling afgesonder waar entstof verdun is en waar voorrade en toerusting vir die immuniseringspanne voorberei is. Die personeel van hierdie seksie het bestaan uit 'n Gesondheidsinspekteur en 'n Gesondheidsbesoekster. Die dienste van baie ander persone in die Afdeling is in meerdere of mindere mate gebruik om die veldtog voor te berei en te organiseer.

Omsendbriewe met 'n verduideliking van die behoefte aan immunisering en die versoek om hul steun is per pos aan elke huisbewoner in die stad gestuur.

Gereelde artikels is ook in die koerante wat in Pretoria sirkuleer voor en gedurende die veldtog geplaas.

Op 10 November 1960, drie weke na die aanvang van die veldtog, is n begin–gemaak met die immuniserings en hulle is op 30 November 1960 voltooi. Gedurende dié tydperk is die volgende getal persone geïmmuniseer:—

Blanke skoliere by 72 skole	27,845
Nieblanke skoliere by 58 skole	22,845
Blanke publiek by 31 sentrums	22,671
Nieblanke publiek by 11 sentrums	31,521
Polisiekollege, Gevangenisafdeling, Yskor en ander kleiner groepe	8,297
TOTAAL	112,819

Verder is weeklikse immuniseringsklinieke by die Gesondheidsafdeling gehou vir diegene wat nie gedurende die veldtog geïmmuniseer is nie.

Die resultaat in beide die Blanke- en Nieblankeskole, waar 80% van die skoliere geïmmuniseer is, was bemoedigend. Daarteenoor het slegs 36% van die beraamde getal Blankes in die ouderdomsgroep ses maande tot dertig jaar, behalwe die skoliere, hulle vir immunisering aangemeld. Dit is moontlik dat ongunstige weerstoestande destyds iets te doen gehad het met die swak reaksie. Aangesien daar geen betroubare syfers vir Nieblankes in die ouderdomsgroep van ses maande tot 16 jaar beskikbaar is nie, kon die persentasie nie bereken word nie, maar daar word gemeen dat die resultate wat verkry is, ietwat beter was as dié van die Blanke publiek.

Oor die algemeen het die veldtog egter suksesvol en sonder enige onaangename insidente verloop.

In hierdie veldtog is slegs van lewende verswakte virus tipe I gebruik gemaak. Hoewel besef word dat slegs een toediening van slegs een tipe nie genoeg is om voldoende immuniteit te verleen nie, is ons tog van mening dat 'n redelike groot aantal skoliere 'n mate van beskerming geniet het. Ons is egter nie tevrede met die reaksie van die nie-skoolgaande publiek nie en ons vertrou dat daar in hierdie komende jaar beter ondersteuning sal wees wanneer ons, met tussenpose van ongeveer twee maande, dosisse wat aldrie tipes lewende verswakte poliomiëlitisvirusse bevat, sal toedien. Hoewel die toekomstige veldtog 'n groot persentasie van die vatbare groepe immuun sal maak, moet 'n hoë mate van immuniteit in die bevolking gehandhaaf word.

Ten einde hierdie immuniteit te handhaaf, sal in die toekoms nog groter pogings aangewend moet word, met besondere aandag aan kinders in die groep 3 maande tot 5 jaar oud, maar veral aan babas nadat hulle die ouderdom van drie maande bereik het.

SKARLAKENKOORS:

	Blankes	*Nieblankes*	*Totaal*
Plaaslike gevalle	79 (95)	— (—)	79 (95)
Ingevoerde gevalle	4 (4)	— (—)	4 (4)

Plaaslike gevalle:

Daar was 'n verdere afname in die voorkoms van hierdie siekte gedurende die onderhawige tydperk. Soos voorheen bly die siekte lig van aard, met komplikasies net in uitsonderlike gevalle.

Een van die gevalle was 'n volwassene, 55 was skoliere en 23 was kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Sewe van die gevalle is in die Afsonderingshopsitaal opgeneem en 72 is geïsoleer en tuis behandel.

Daar was 3 sekondêre gevalle. Al die sekondêre gevalle het voorgekom in wonings waaruit 'n onlangse vorige geval berig is. Die ingevoerde gevalle was almal pasiënte wat regstreeks van buite die munisipale gebied in die hospitaal opgeneem is.

DIFTERIE:

	Blankes	*Nieblankes*	*Totaal*
Plaaslike gevalle	22 (13)	61 (73)	83 (86)
Ingevoerde gevalle	18 (20)	80 (54)	98 (74)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle	3 (—)	7 (6)	10 (6)
Voorkomssyfer per 100,000 by plaaslike gevalle	14.1 (8.4)	31.4 (39.4)	24.7 (25.3)

Plaaslike gevalle:

Die Nieblanke gevalle was almal Bantoes. Ses van die gevalle was volwassenes, 32 was skoliere en 45 was kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Al die gevalle is vir behandeling in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem. Tien van die pasiënte, drie Blankes en 7 Bantoes, is dood. Hulle is nooit voorheen geïmmuniseer nie.

Sewe (1 Blanke en 6 Bantoes) sekondêre gevalle is aangemeld. Al die sekondêre gevalle het voorgekom in wonings waaruit 'n onlangse vorige geval berig is.

Drie-en-sewentig (16 Blankes en 57 Bantoes) is nooit geïmmuniseer nie, maar 10 (6 Blankes en 4 Bantoes) is tog voorheen geïmmuniseer maar het die siekte slegs in 'n ligte graad gehad.

MENINGOKOKKALE MENINGITIS:

	Blankes	*Nieblankes*	*Totaal*
Plaaslike gevalle	4 (3)	6 (4)	10 (7)
Ingevoerde gevalle	3 (9)	2 (6)	5 (15)

Die Nieblanke plaaslike gevalle was 1 Asiaat, 1 Kleurling en 4 Bantoes. Een van die gevalle, 'n Bantoe wat 5 maande oud was, het gesterf. Al die gevalle is vir behandeling in die hospitaal opgeneem.

Al die ingevoerde gevalle is pasiënte wat regstreeks uit plekke buite Pretoria in die hospitaal opgeneem is.

ANDER AANGEMELDE AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES:

	Plaaslik		*Ingevoer*	
	Blankes	*Nieblankes*	*Blankes*	*Nieblankes*
Enkefalitis	10 (6)	— (2)	6 (2)	2 (1)
Belroos	1 (2)	— (—)	— (1)	— (1)
Vergiftiging deur insektegif	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Malaria	— (—)	— (—)	2 (13)	— (3)

Inenting teen pokkies:

By die munisipale klinieke is daar gedurende die jaar tweeduisend sewe-en-neëntig Blankes en 3,062 Nieblankes ingeënt, besonderhede waarvan hierna verskyn:—

Blankes:

	Eerste inenting		*Herinenting*		
Ouderdomsgroep	*Manlik*	*Vroulik*	*Manlik*	*Vroulik*	*Totaal*
0–13 maande	463 (450)	489 (459)	22 (27)	26 (22)	1,000 (958)
13 maande tot 6 jaar	373 (372)	330 (335)	45 (39)	18 (31)	766 (777)
Skoliere	105 (88)	103 (105)	35 (47)	53 (40)	296 (280)
Volwassenes	2 (1)	7 (1)	8 (2)	18 (11)	35 (15)
TOTAAL	943 (911)	929 (900)	110 (115)	115 (104)	2,097 (2,023)

Nieblankes:

	Eerste inenting		*Herinenting*		
Ouderdomsgroep	*Manlik*	*Vroulik*	*Manlik*	*Vroulik*	*Totaal*
0–13 maande	1,109 (1,886)	1,341 (1,929)	3 (25)	1 (16)	2,444 (3,856)
13 maande tot 6 jaar	127 (82)	115 (120)	10 (5)	10 (4)	262 (211)
Skoliere	143 (13)	207 (16)	— (—)	— (—)	350 (29)
Volwassenes	2 (3)	4 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	6 (5)
TOTAAL	1,381 (1,984)	1,667 (2,067)	13 (30)	11 (20)	3,062 (4,101)

Voedselvergiftiging:

Gedurende die jaar is een geval van voedselvergiftiging wat tot die dood van twee Bantoekinders aanleiding gegee het, aangemeld.

Op 12 Oktober 1960 het die Afdeling 'n klagte ontvang dat verskeie Bantoes wat voedsel geëet het wat oorgebly het van 'n dinee-dansfunksie in die Stadsaal op 6 Oktober, simptome van voedselvergiftiging ontwikkel het en dat 'n Bantoekind, wat ook van die voedsel geëet het, dood is.

Na ontvangs van die berig, is ondersoek onmiddellik ingestel maar die ondersoek is ernstig bemoeilik omdat die berig eers vyf dae na die gebeurtenis onder ons aandag gebring is.

Die spyskaart by die dinee was soos volg: Ronde broodjies, kaas, olywe, salami, ansjovis, beestong, frikkadelle, saggaar eiers, gebraaide hoender, gebakte aartappels, gemengde groente, Spaanse rys en pluimveebrokkies, souvlakia, Franse slaai—nagereg, vrugteslaai en roomys, swart koffie.

Heelwat van die Spaanse rys en pluimveebrokkies, gebakte aartappels, gebraaide hoender en frikkadel het na die dinee oorgebly. Hierdie artikels is in kartonhouers geplaas vir verwydering deur die Raad se vuilgoedverwyderingsdienste die volgende dag.

Nege van die 21 Nieblanke werknemers by die Stadhuis het wisselende hoeveelhede van hierdie oorgeblewe voedsel die volgende oggend (7 Oktober) geëet. toe hulle aan diens gekom het—tussen 7 vm. en 7.30 vm. Tussen 11 vm. en 12.30 nm. het vyf van hulle simptome van ernstige diarree en vomering getoon, maar vier is nie aangetas nie.

Twee van die gevalle het geneeskundige behandeling gekry en teen 8 nm. op 7 Oktober het die diarree en vomeer by al die betrokkenes opgehou.

In al die gevalle waar diarree en vomering plaasgevind het, is „rys en pluimveebrokkies" geëet. Een van die vier wat nie aangetas is nie, het slegs „hoender" en „frikkadel" geëet en die ander drie het slegs klein hoeveelhede van die rys en ander voedsel geëet.

Op 7 Oktober het twee van bogenoemde naturelle ook voedsel huistoe geneem vir hul gesinne. Die een woon te Vlakfontein- en die ander te Atteridgevillelokasie.

Vier van die lede van die gesin te Vlakfontein het simptome van diarree en/of vomering 3 tot 5 uur na die eet van die rys ontwikkel, maar het almal sowat 8 uur later sonder geneeskundige behandeling herstel.

Aangesien die voedsel wat vir die gesin te Vlakfontein saamgeneem is vir hulle te veel was, is 'n gedeelte daarvan op 8 Oktober aan familiebetrekkinge gegee. Drie persone in hierdie gesin, twee vroulike Bantoes van 3 en $3\frac{3}{12}$ des jaar en 'n manlike Bantoe van $1\frac{4}{12}$des jaar het „rys en pluimveebrokkies" geëet, maar 'n vroulike Bantoe van 56 jaar het slegs „hoender" en „frikkadel" geëet. Die volwasse vroulike Bantoe is onaangetas maar die drie kinders het binne $2\frac{1}{2}$ uur vomering met diarree ontwikkel, een waarvan, die vroulike Bantoe van $3\frac{3}{12}$des jaar, dieselfde dag om 3 nm. oorlede is, hoewel sy om 2 nm. geneeskundige behandeling geniet het. Die ander twee het herstel.

Vyf lede van die gesin te Atteridgeville het almal porsies van die „rys en pluimveebrokkies" op 7 Oktober om 4.30 nm. geëet. Twee was volwassenes en drie was kinders van 5, 3 en 2 jaar. Die volwassenes was onaangetas maar twee van die kinders het ongeveer 3 uur later vomering ontwikkel. Hulle het egter 'n paar uur later herstel.

Die derde kind, 'n vroulike Bantoe van 2 jaar, het vomering en diarree 31 uur nadat sy die vergiftigde voedsel geëet het, ontwikkel. Aangesien hierdie inligting nie ooreengestem het met dié wat van ander gevalle verkry is nie, is die gesin noukeurig ondervra, maar hulle het beklemtoon dat die inligting juis was. Die simptome het sonder verligting voortgeduur en geneeskundige behandeling is om 12-uur middag op 9 Oktober verkry, maar die kind is om 4 vm. op 10 Oktober oorlede.

'n Gedeelte van die vergiftigde voedsel was nog by die gesin te Atteridgeville beskikbaar en is vir ondersoek na die Instituut vir Patologie gestuur. Die volgende verslag oor hul bevindings is ontvang:—

Kweking:

'n Gemengde kweking van 'n verskeidenheid organismes, meestal nie-siektekieme, maar met inbegrip van taamlik talryke gestolde positiewe stafilokokke, is verkry. Geen salmonella, cl. Welchii of cl. Botulinum is geïsoleer nie.

Biologiese Toets:

'n Soutoplossing van die voedsel is in die buikvlies van twee marmotjies ingespuit—geeneen van hulle het enige nadelige uitwerking getoon nie.

Sover vasgestel kon word, is niemand wat die dineedans op 6 Oktober bygewoon het, aangetas nie, en geen onreëlmatigheid ten opsigte van die lewering en voorbereiding van die voedsel kon ontdek word nie.

Dit skyn egter of die voedsel op een of ander onbekende manier na die fuksie, op 6 Oktober, met die siektekiem-organismes besmet is en dat die gevolglike siekte by diegene wat gedeeltes van die besmette voedsel geëet het, veroorsaak is deur een van die siektekieme alleen of deur 'n samestelling van almal.

Die pluimveeafval het klaarblyklik die infeksie veroorsaak, maar dit is interessant en belangrik om daarop te let dat by 'n uitbreking soos hier, nie al die verdagte voedsel noodwendig besmet is nie, of ten minste in so 'n mate besmet is dat dit 'n siekte veroorsaak. Ons moet dit in gedagte hou by ons ondersoeke en onthou dat al die persone wat dieselfde voedsel eet, nie noodwendig siek hoef te word nie.

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 sale vir Blankes wat heeltemal van die Nieblanke-afdeling geskei is, kan 50 pasiënte huisves terwyl die sale vir Nieblankes 40 beddens bevat. Daar is nie afsonderlike huisvesting vir Asiate- of Kleurlingpasiënte nie, maar waar moontlik word hulle in private enkel- of tweebedsale 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 Beamptes '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.

Ambulansreëlings:

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 twaalfmaandeperiode van 1 Januarie 1959 tot 31 Desember 1959.

Totale opnames:

Agthonderd vyf-en-negentig (868) pasiënte van wie 255 (559) Blankes en 640 (609) Nieblankes was, is opgeneem.

Die gebiedsverspreiding is:—

	Pretoria	*Ander gebiede*
Blankes	178 (145)	77 (114)
Nieblankes	341 (302)	299 (307)

Akute Antero-Poliomiëlitis:

Daar is vanjaar vier-en-sestig (52) pasiënte opgeneem. Een-en-veertig (26) pasiënte was Blankes en 23 (26) Nieblankes.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	*Ander gebiede*
Blankes	19 (13)	22 (13)
Nieblankes	10 (14)	13 (12)

Tyd van voorkoms van alle gevalle:

Jan.	*Feb.*	*Maart*	*April*	*Mei*	*Junie*	*Julie*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Okt.*	*Nov.*	*Des.*
6 (7)	13 (9)	14 (5)	8 (4)	4 (5)	2 (3)	1 (1)	2 (2)	3 (2)	1 (4)	5 (3)	5 (7)

Finale uitslae:

Blankes:

Van die 41 pasiënte is 16 volkome herstel uit die Afsonderingshospitaal ontslaan, 16 het in 'n geringe mate verlamming oorgehou, 3 was ernstig verlam en ses pasiënte is oorlede. Waar dit nodig was, is die pasiënte na die Ortopediese Hospitaal oorgeplaas vir verdere behandeling van oorblywende verlamming.

Van die 6 pasiënte wat oorlede is, is 5 deur middel van kunslonge behandel (3 in tenkasemhalingstoestelle en twee na lugpypinsnydings met afwisselende positiewe drukasemhalingsapparate).

'n Tragiese en ietwat buitengewone voorval was die opname, eerstens van 'n kind van 'n jaar oud, twee dae later sy vierjarige broertjie en die dag daarop sy 32-jarige moeder. Al drie het aan poliomiëlitis, virus-tipe I, gely.

Na lugpypinsnyding is die moeder deur middel van 'n afwisselende positiewe drukasemhalingsapparaat en die vierjarige kind in 'n tenkasemhalingstoestel behandel. Albei is oorlede. Die jongste kind het poliomiëlitis oorlewe met ernstige oorblywende verlamming.

Nieblankes:

Van die 23 pasiënte is 13 sonder oorblywende verlamming, 8 met geringe en 2 met ernstige oorblywende verlamming ontslaan. Waar enige van hierdie pasiënte kon baat vind by verdere ortopediese behandeling, is hulle na die nodige afdeling verwys of oorgeplaas.

DIFTERIE:

Daar was veral onder die Nieblankes 'n toename in vergelyking met verlede jaar.

Eenhonderd vyf-en-sewentig (155) pasiënte is in die loop van die jaar opgeneem, van wie 35 (31) Blankes en 140 (124) Nieblankes was.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	*Ander gebiede*
Blankes	21 (11)	14 (20)
Nieblankes	64 (72)	76 (52)

Van die pasiënte wat opgeneem is, was 53.7% kinders van vyf jaar en jonger.

Blankes:

Ses kinders is oorlede en van hulle het 5 „bulnek"- aanvalle gehad en twee het lugpypinsnydings ontvang. Agt ander gevalle het „bulnek"-aanvalle gehad en van hulle het 3 herstel. Vyf lugpypinsnydings is uitgevoer en van hierdie gevalle is twee wat ook „bulnek"-aanvalle gehad het, oorlede.

Nieblankes:

Van die plaaslike 64 gevalle is 8 oorlede en van hulle het 3 „bulnek"-aanvalle gehad—een van laasgenoemde gevalle het herstel. Van die 76 gevalle van buite af, is 20 oorlede. Onder hierdie gevalle het 7 „bulnek-aanvalle" gehad, twee van wie herstel het. Op 5 gevalle is lugpypinsnydings uitgevoer en drie het herstel.

Tyd van voorkoms:

Jan.	*Feb.*	*Maart*	*April*	*Mei*	*Junie*	*Julie*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Okt.*	*Nov.*	*Des.*
29 (12)	22 (16)	38 (22)	15 (24)	11 (11)	9 (6)	6 (13)	12 (8)	2 (7)	7 (10)	16 (10)	8 (16)

Die verspreiding onder Nieblankes in die Pretoriase lokasies: Vlakfontein (22), Lady Selborne 23, Atteridgeville/Saulsville 16, Kleurlinglokasie 1 en Asiatebuurt 0. Twee Nieblanke kinders is uit Blankewoongebiede opgeneem.

Geval-sterftesyfers:

	Pretoria	*Ander gebiede*
Blankes	14.29% (0%)	21.43% (15%)
Nieblankes	12.50% (8.33%)	26.32% (26.92%)

TIFOÏDE:

Die totale aantal behandelde gevalle was 83 (123) van wie 12 (19) Blankes was en 71 (104) Nieblankes.

Met die uitsondering van een Blanke geval wat 'n terugslag gehad het, het almal herstel. Ses Nieblankes is oorlede, een na ingewandsperforasie en die ander van ernstige bloedvergiftiging. Een pasiënt het psigose na tifoïde ontwikkel, maar het herstel.

Gebiedsverspreiding:

	Pretoria	*Ander gebiede*
Blankes	8 (7)	4 (12)
Nieblankes	24 (29)	47 (75)

Tyd van voorkoms:

Jan.	*Feb.*	*Maart*	*April*	*Mei*	*Junie*	*Julie*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Okt.*	*Nov.*	*Des.*
22 (16)	22 (14)	9 (21)	4 (13)	6 (11)	2 (6)	2 (5)	0 (3)	2 (3)	3 (11)	1 (12)	10 (8)

Die verspreiding onder Nieblankes in Pretoria was: Vlakfontein 2, Lady Selborne 10, Atteridgeville 2, Saulsville 4, terwyl die orige 6 gevalle rond en bont deur die stad versprei was.

Geval-sterftesyfers:

	Pretoria	*Ander gebiede*
Blankes	Geen (14.29%)	0 (0%)
Nieblankes	4.17% (2.89%)	10.64% (14.66%)

SKARLAKENKOORS:

Sewe gevalle, almal Blankes, is opgeneem.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	*Ander gebiede*
Blankes	6 (9)	1 (4)

Waar kinders wat opgeneem is, nie uit hotelle, skool- of ander koshuise afkomstig was nie, was dit 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 reëlings getref is vir hul opname in verskeie sanatoriums. 'n Paar pasiënte wat in 'n sterwende toestand by die Algemene Hospitaal aangekom het, moes ook opgeneem word.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	*Ander gebiede*
Blankes	8 (7)	1 (2)
Nieblankes	55 (77)	67 (77)

Een Blanke is oorlede aan cor pulmonale met fibro-tuberkulose en 17 Nieblankes is oorlede, feitlik almal binne 48 uur na opname.

Opmerking—Vir die hospitalisasie van tuberkulose-gevalle oor die algemeen, kyk Tuberkulose-gedeelte.

DUITSE MASELS:

Veertien Blankes is opgeneem. Van die plaaslike gevalle was 11 verpleegsters, een 'n kind van 'n Bewaaroord en nog 'n kind wat die siekte in die hospitaal opgedoen het alwaar hy weens osteomiëlitis was.

Geen Nieblanke gevalle is opgeneem nie.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	*Ander gebiede*
Blankes	13 (12)	1 (1)
Nieblankes	0 (1)	0 (1)

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 47 (10) Blankes en 174 (69) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	*Ander gebiede*
Blankes	34 (5)	13 (5)
Nieblankes	115 (44)	59 (25)

Tyd van voorkoms:

Jan.	*Feb.*	*Maart*	*April*	*Mei*	*Junie*	*Julie*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Okt.*	*Nov.*	*Des.*
7 (2)	13 (4)	11 (0)	4 (0)	8 (3)	30 (2)	32 (7)	30 (11)	35 (22)	23 (12)	18 (10)	10 (6)

Geval-sterftesyfer:

Blankes..... 0 (0)

Nieblankes 6.03% (14.48%)

Een geval verdien spesiale vermelding, naamlik dié van 'n tweejarige Bantoekind wat met bloeiende masels opgeneem is en herstel het. Die kind is op dieselfde wyse behandel as een met grootskaalse brandwonde.

KINKHOES:

Sewe (25) Blankes en 19 (31) Nieblankes is opgeneem. Almal was kinders jonger as 6 jaar.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	*Ander gebiede*
Blankes.....	5 (13)	2 (12)
Nieblankes	11 (19)	8 (12)

Blankes:

Daar was geen Blankesterfgevalle nie, maar een Nieblanke kind is vyf uur na opname oorlede as gevolg van long- en lugpypontsteking.

Geval-sterftesyfer:

Blankes..... 0 (0)

Nieblankes 5.26% (16.13%)

EPIDEMIESE PAROTITIS (PAMPOENTJIES):

Vyf (22) Blanke en 2 (1) Nieblanke gevalle is opgeneem.
Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	*Ander gebiede*
Blankes.....	4 (21)	1 (1)
Nieblankes	1 (0)	1 (1)

Blankes:

Van die 5 gevalle was 2 personeellede van die Algemene Hospitaal, een was 'n kind uit 'n weeshuis, 'n ander een het sy femur gebreek terwyl hy pampoentjies gehad het en die ander geval het enkefalitis gehad.

Nieblankes:

Die twee gevalle wat opgeneem is, was huisbediendes.

MENINGITIS: MENINGOKOKKALE EN ANDER TIPES:

Altesaam 11 gevalle is opgeneem, van wie 9 aan meningokokkale en een aan griepmeningitis gely het. Die oorblywende geval het aan meningitis gely waarvan die etiologie nie met sekerheid vasgestel kon word nie.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	*Ander gebiede*
Blankes.....	5 (3)	2 (7)
Nieblankes	4 (4)	0 (3)

Een vroulike Blanke, 67 jaar oud, is oorlede aan 'n aanval van meningokokkale meningitis. Al die Nieblankes het herstel, alhoewel 'n 61 jarige Kleurlingman 6½ dae lank bewusteloos was.

WATERPOKKIES:

Nege (15) Blankes en 24 (21) Nieblankes is opgeneem. Een Blanke is oorlede. Al die ander gevalle het herstel.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	*Ander gebiede*
Blankes	8 (6)	1 (9)
Nieblankes	22 (10)	2 (11)

Blankes:

Twee manlike blankes is opgeneem met aanvalle van primêre Varicella Pneumonie. Een, 26 jaar oud, het herstel en die ander een, 30 jaar oud, is binne elf uur na opname oorlede. Een 3-jarige kind het trombositiese huidbloeding as komplikasie gehad en het slegs na 'n varsbloedoortapping herstel. 'n Ander kind, 4 jaar oud, het aan Varicella enkefalitis gely, maar het herstel. Een pasiënt was 'n leerlingverpleegster in die Algemene Hospitaal en al die ander gevalle is opgeneem weens komplikasies wat nie regstreeks na hulle waterpokkie-infeksie teruggevoer kon word nie.

Nieblankes:

Een pasiënt was 'n leerlingverpleegster in die Algemene Hospitaal en die ander 'n helper in 'n ander hospitaal. Vier gevalle was huisbediendes en al die ander is opgeneem weens toestande wat nie regstreeks na hulle waterpokkie-infeksie teruggevoer kon word 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 drie Nieblanke pasiënte.

Daarbenewens is opgeneem: 6 ongeïdentifiseerde besmettings waarskynlik van virus-oorsprong (almal Blankes), 7 gevalle van vulvovaginitis (almal Blankes uit Bewaarplekke), 1 geval van belroos ('n 72-jarige vroulike Blanke), 2 Blanke en 2 Nieblanke gevalle van enkefalitis, een vroulike Blanke met gasbrandinfeksie in 'n oop gebreekte femur, een Blanke kind, 'n vatbare maselskontakgeval met longpypontsteking en 3 Nieblanke kinders met ernstige algemene koeipokke.

Vier Nieblankes moes as loseerders opgeneem word omdat hul siek kinders borsbabas was vir wie daar geen ander reëlings getref kon word nie.

OBSERVASIEGEVALLE:

Ten opsigte van 44 (50) Blankes en 49 (50) Nieblankes wat vir observasie opgeneem is, is gevind dat hulle aan geen aansteeklike siekte ly nie. Die meeste van hulle is na ons gestuur as moontlike poliomiëlitis-, difterie-, tifoïde- of pulmonêre tuberkulose-gevalle.

Daar is 1 Blanke en 3 Nieblankes oorlede. Die Blanke, 'n kind van 2 jaar, is na ons gestuur as 'n moontlike geval van difterie, maar hy is oorlede aan akute long- en lugpypontsteking nieteenstaande 'n lugpypinsnyding.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	*Ander gebiede*
Blankes	35 (29)	9 (21)
Nieblankes	28 (20)	21 (30)

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	19	(13)	22	(13)	10	(14)	13	(12)
Difterie	20	(11)	14	(20)	64	(72)	76	(52)
Difteriedraers	1	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Tifoïde	8	(7)	4	(12)	24	(29)	47	(75)
Skarlakenkoors	6	(9)	1	(4)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Longtuberkulose	8	(7)	1	(2)	55	(77)	67	(77)
Masels	34	(5)	13	(5)	115	(44)	59	(25)
Duitse masels	13	(12)	1	(1)	0	(1)	0	(1)
Kinkhoes	5	(13)	2	(12)	11	(19)	8	(12)
Pampoentjies	4	(21)	1	(1)	1	(0)	1	(1)
Meningitis—alle tipes	5	(5)	2	(8)	4	(4)	0	(3)
Waterpokkies	8	(6)	1	(9)	22	(10)	2	(11)
Geslagsiektes	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(0)
Virusinfluensa	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Ander opnames	12	(7)	6	(6)	7	(11)	5	(8)
Observasiegevalle	35	(29)	9	(21)	28	(20)	21	(30)
TOTALE	178	(145)	77	(114)	341	(302)	299	(307)

Totale opnames: 895—'n toename van 27 bo verlede jaar se totaal, te wyte aan meer Nieblankes wat 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

L.W.—Vergelykende syfers word tussen hakies aangegee en het betrekking op die twaalfmaande-periode van 1 Januarie 1959 tot 31 Desember 1959.

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 buitetrap 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 sessies vir Blankes 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:—

Diagnose	*Nuwe gevalle*				*Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik*			
	Mans		*Vroue*		*Mans*		*Vroue*	
Sero-negatiewe Primêre Sifilis	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)
Sero-positiewe Primêre Sifilis	9	(1)	2	(0)	42	(6)	3	(0)
Sekondêre Sifilis	6	(0)	5	(0)	35	(0)	14	(0)
Tersiêre Sifilis	0	(0)	3	(0)	2	(0)	18	(0)
Latente Sifilis	1	(0)	7	(6)	3	(0)	22	(17)
Neuro-sifilis	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(7)	0	(0)
Aangebore Sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Aangebore Sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE	16	(2)	17	(6)	83	(13)	57	(17)
Gonoree	20	(15)	3	(6)	92	(105)	13	(22)
Ulcus Molle	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(7)	0	(0)
Vulvovaginitis	0	(0)	6	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Veneriese gewasse	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Nie-spesifieke urinebuisontsteking	7	(5)	0	(0)	33	(21)	0	(0)
Nie-veneries	28	(7)	122	(201)	50	(12)	131	(213)
GROOTTOTAAL	71	(30)	148	(213)	258	(158)	207	(252)

Die groot aantal gevalle van vroulike verdagte gevalle (148) wat geblyk het nie-veneries te wees, is toe te skryf aan die feit dat almal wat in Bewaaroorde of Weeshuise opgeneem word, aan roetineondersoeke en serologiese toetse onderwerp word. Daarbenewens ondergaan pasiënte in 'n tehuis vir ongehude moeders in Pretoria dieselfde toetse.

Wanneer die aantal gevalle van primêre en sekondêre sifilis met die syfers van die vorige jaar vergelyk word, blyk dit dat vir die een geval wat in 1958 behandel is, nie minder nie as 22 hulle gedurende die verslagjaar vir behandeling aangemeld het. Hierdie toename is op sigself genoeg om by hierdie Afdeling sorg te wek, maar wat die saak vererger, is dat ons nie die ware kontakgevalle van hierdie gevalle kan opspoor nie. Alle pogings word aangewend om die kontakgevalle van alle gevalle op te spoor. Nie een van die gevalle wat opgespoor en ondersoek is, het aan sifilis gely nie. 'n Paar jaar gelede toe sifilis nog 'n groot omvang gehad het, is die regte name en adresse van die waarskynlike kontakgevalle gewoonlik verstrek en kon ons dus beter beheer uitoefen. Dit is moeilik om te sê waarom ons nie die regte name en adresse van die kontakgevalle vanjaar kon bekom nie. Daar moet 'n rede vir hierdie onwilligheid wees.

DIENSTE AAN NIEBLANKES:

Die klinieke vir Nieblankes word in Pretoria by verskeie sentrums gehou. Die hoofklinieke, verreweg die grootstes, word, soos reeds verduidelik, by die Kliniek vir Spesiale Siektes op die Pretoriase Hospitaalterrein 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 Saterdae en Sondae) vir behandeling kan aanmeld. Die sessies duur gemiddeld anderhalfuur terwyl die vroeë aandsessies 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

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle				Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik			
	Mans		Vroue		Mans		Vroue	
Sero-negatiewe Primêre Sifilis	60	(65)	4	(3)	326	(310)	22	(16)
Sero-positiewe Primêre Sifilis	213	(189)	28	(17)	966	(762)	176	(74)
Sekondêre Sifilis	123	(106)	217	(126)	519	(413)	963	(529)
Tersiêre Sifilis	11	(20)	3	(3)	93	(111)	28	(44)
Latente Sifilis	130	(82)	243	(246)	955	(447)	577	(479)
Neuro-sifilis	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(0)
Aangebore Sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	3	(0)	3	(3)	18	(0)	23	(8)
Aangebore Sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	3	(0)	0	(2)	8	(0)	0	(9)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE	543	(463)	498	(400)	2,855	(2,044)	1,789	(1,159)

Diagnose	Nuwe Gevalle				Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik			
	Mans		Vroue		Mans		Vroue	
Gonorree	839	(905)	28	(28)	4,814	(4,121)	137	(136)
G.C. Vulvovaginitis	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Veneriese gewasse	33	(14)	10	(0)	133	(53)	38	(5)
Nie-spesifieke urinebuisontsteking	16	(14)	0	(0)	78	(50)	0	(0)
Nie-veneries	201	(202)	44	(58)	804	(624)	141	(140)
GROOTTOTAAL	1,632	(1,235)	580	(486)	8,714	(4,852)	2,105	(1,440)

	Mans		Vroue	
Aantal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly	170	(46)	11	(4)
Aantal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is	186	(122)	115	(72)
Aantal gevalle wat as ten volle genees ontslaan is	569	(643)	59	(125)

VLAKFONTEIN-POLIKLINIEK

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle				Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik			
	Mans		Vroue		Mans		Vroue	
Sero-negatiewe Primêre Sifilis	2	(3)	2	(1)	7	(12)	16	(1)
Sero-positiewe Primêre Sifilis	16	(9)	6	(0)	82	(45)	35	(4)
Sekondêre Sifilis	14	(0)	62	(37)	65	(0)	340	(208)
Tersiêre Sifilis	2	(1)	0	(17)	10	(22)	8	(104)
Latente Sifilis	14	(15)	260	(206)	126	(89)	423	(412)
Neuro-sifilis	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)
Aangebore Sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	0	(0)	1	(0)	0	(3)	13	(0)
Aangebore Sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(5)	0	(5)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE	49	(28)	331	(262)	291	(176)	835	(734)

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle				Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik			
	Mans		Vroue		Mans		Vroue	
Gonorree	49	(43)	6	(10)	204	(182)	52	(50)
Nie-veneries	8	(9)	3	(8)	25	(24)	10	(31)
Veneriese gewasse	3	(0)	2	(0)	13	(0)	3	(0)
GROOTTOTAAL	109	(80)	342	(280)	533	(382)	900	(815)

	Mans		Vroue	
Aantal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly	8	(8)	0	(2)
Aantal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is	10	(13)	17	(17)
Aantal gevalle wat as ten volle genees ontslaan is	16	(23)	17	(17)

ATTERIDGEVILLE-POLIKLINIEK

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle: Mans		Nuwe gevalle: Vroue		Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik: Mans		Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik: Vroue	
Sero-negatiewe Primêre Sifilis	1	(2)	0	(0)	7	(11)	0	(0)
Sero-positiewe Primêre Sifilis	6	(4)	3	(4)	39	(24)	18	(13)
Sekondêre Sifilis	1	(4)	14	(43)	35	(12)	139	(258)
Tersiêre Sifilis	0	(1)	1	(1)	12	(23)	14	(3)
Latente Sifilis	4	(4)	221	(193)	37	(48)	449	(418)
Neuro-sifilis	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Aangebore Sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	2	(2)	1	(4)	54	(14)	30	(13)
Aangebore Sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	0	(2)	0	(0)	13	(12)	0	(5)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE	14	(19)	240	(245)	197	(154)	650	(710)
Gonorree	23	(31)	4	(4)	95	(289)	50	(15)
Veneriese gewasse	2	(1)	2	(0)	5	(1)	6	(0)
Nie-veneries	0	(0)	0	(0)	5	(0)	1	(23)
GROOTTOTAAL	39	(51)	246	(249)	302	(444)	707	(748)

	Mans		Vroue	
Aantal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly	3	(0)	2	(0)
Aantal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is	4	(9)	9	(43)
Aantal gevalle wat as ten volle genees ontslaan is	15	(23)	6	(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	173	(199)	224	(176)	80	(90)
Aantal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was	3	(1)	0	(3)	0	(1)
Aantal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	1	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Aantal wat 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	0	(1)	1	(3)	0	(1)
Aantal wat 2de of 3de reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Nieblankes:	1—3 maande		4—6 maande		7—9 maande	
ATTERIDGEVILLEKLINIEK:						
Aantal swangeres wat serologies getoets is	151	(214)	938	(927)	519	(468)
Aantal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was	29	(16)	90	(94)	84	(42)
Aantal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	7	(2)	13	(22)	16	(6)
Aantal wat 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	30	(9)	73	(54)	50	(24)
Aantal wat 2de of 3de reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	3	(0)	7	(15)	7	(3)
KAMPONGKLINIEK:						
Aantal swangeres wat serologies getoets is	264	(290)	727	(692)	586	(647)
Aantal wie se reaksie positief of twyfelagtig was	43	(37)	86	(92)	63	(69)
Aantal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	2	(2)	1	(2)	1	(4)
Aantal wat 1ste reeks behandeling tydens swangerskap ontvang	27	(22)	54	(56)	39	(46)
Aantal wat 2de of 3de reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	5	(0)	0	(0)	0	(1
VLAKFONTEINKLINIEK:						
Aantal swangeres wat serologies getoets is	211	(223)	1,203	(1,410)	313	(345)
Aantal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was	34	(24)	154	(126)	47	(27)
Aantal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	4	(3)	29	(26)	6	(5
Aantal wat 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	30	(24)	110	(100)	38	(22)
Aantal wat 2e of 3de reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	4	(3)	22	(26)	4	(5)

JAARVERSLAG IN VERBAND MET TUBERKULOSE VIR DIE JAAR 1960

Die tuberkulose-voorkoms vir 1959 is op die geskatte stadsbevolking gebaseer. Die syfer vir 1960 is op die onlangse sensussyfers gebaseer en is waarskynlik 'n korrekter indeks.

Die Afdeling het nou sy eie massa-miniatuur-X-straal-apparaat wat die X-straal-beheer van 3,447 kontakgevalle van vasgestelde siektegevalle vergemaklik het. Onder hierdie kontakgevalle was daar talle persone wat die siekte het en dit verklaar waarskynlik die toename in die aantal plaaslike gevalle wat gedurende 1960 opgespoor is.

Waar syfers tussen hakies verskyn in die breedvoerige getabelleerde ontleding wat hierna volg, weerspieël hulle die voorkoms vir 1959.

TABEL A — AANMELDINGS VIR JAAR 1960

RAS	Ge-slag	Plaaslike gevalle: Long-tuber-kulose	Plaaslike gevalle: Ander vorme	Plaaslike gevalle: Alle vorme	Ingevoer: Long-tuber-kulose	Ingevoer: Ander vorme	Ingevoer: Alle vorme	Plaaslik en Ingevoer: Long-tuber-kulose	Plaaslik en Ingevoer: Ander vorme	Plaaslik en Ingevoer: Alle vorme	Voorkoms per 1,000 lede Bevolking (Net Plaaslik): Long-tuber-kulose	Voorkoms per 1,000 lede Bevolking (Net Plaaslik): Ander vorme	Voorkoms per 1,000 lede Bevolking (Net Plaaslik): Alle vorme	BEVOLKING
Blankes	M	9	—	9	9	1	10	18	1	19	.058	—	.058	155,600
	V	9	2	11	4	1	5	13	3	16	.058	.012	.07	
TOTAAL		18	2	20	13	2	15	31	4	35	.116	.012	.128	
Kleurlinge	M	8	1	9	1	—	1	9	1	10	1.649	.206	1.855	4,850
	V	5	2	7	1	—	1	6	2	8	1.031	.412	1.443	
TOTAAL		13	3	16	2	—	2	15	3	18	2.68	.618	3.298	
Asiate	M	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	4	.278	.278	.556	7,200
	V	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	4	.278	.278	.556	
TOTAAL		4	4	8	—	—	—	4	4	8	.556	.556	1.112	
Bantoes	M	258	44	302	76	10	86	334	54	388	1.418	.242	1.66	181,900
	V	144	47	191	62	11	73	206	58	264	.791	.258	1.059	
TOTAAL		402	91	493	138	21	159	540	112	652	2.209	.5	2.71	
Alle Nie-blankes	M	268	47	315	77	10	87	345	57	402	1.381	.242	1.624	193,950
	V	151	51	202	63	11	74	214	62	276	.778	.263	1.041	
TOTAAL		419	98	517	140	21	161	556	122	678	2.160	.505	2.665	
Alle Rasse	M	277	47	324	86	11	97	363	58	421	.792	.134	.926	349,550
	V	160	53	213	67	12	79	227	65	292	.458	.152	.61	
TOTAAL		437	100	537	153	23	176	590	123	713	1.25	.286	1.536	

TABEL „B" ILLUSTREER OP 'N VERGELYKENDE BASIS OOR DIE JARE 1947 TOT 1960, DIE AANGIFTE EN VOORKOMS PER 1,000 LEDE VAN DIE BEVOLKING BLANKES EN NIE-BLANKES.

BLANKES—NUWE GEVALLE

	Plaaslik				Ingevoer				Voorkoms per 1,000 lede Bevolking (net plaaslik)				
	Alle vorme Geslag		Long-tuberkulose	Ander vorme	Alle vorme Geslag		Long-tuberkulose	Ander vorme	Alle vorme Geslag		Long-tuberkulose	Ander vorme	Bevolking
	M	V			M	V			M	V			
1947–1948	8	6	11	3	29	16			.057	.057	.104	.028	107,000
1948–1949	11	8	18	1	28	21		—	.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

	Long-tuberkulose		Ander vorme		Long-tuberkulose		Ander vorme		Long-tuberkulose		Ander vorme		
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
1959	15	10	6	2	17	8	—	—	.087	.065	.039	.013	154,000
1960	9	9	—	2	9	4	1	1	.058	.058	—	.128	155,600

NIEBLANKES—NUWE GEVALLE

	Plaaslik				Voorkoms per 1,000 lede Bevolking (net Plaaslik)				
	Alle vorme		Long-tuberkulose	Ander vorme	Alle vorme		Long-tuberkulose	Ander	Bevolking
	M	V			M	V			
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

	Long-tuberkulose		Ander vorme		Long-tuberkulose		Ander vorme		
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
1959	224	136	37	32	1.21	.734	.2	.173	185,200
1960.	268	151	47	51	1.331	.779	.242	.263	193,950

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 1952–1960 WORD VERSTREK

BLANKES—VOORKOMS VAN TUBERKULOSE IN OUDERDOMSGROEPE EN % VAN TOTALE AANMELDINGS (PLAASLIK EN INGEVOER)

	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	M	V
1952	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	14	12	15	8	31	23
1953	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	9	14	16	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
% van Totale Tuberkuloseaanmeldings 1959..	0%		10%		7%		7%		32%		44%			
1960	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	10	6	19	16
% van Totale Tuberkuloseaanmeldings 1960..	0%		5%		5%		5%		39%		46%			

NIEBLANKES—GEVALLE IN OUDERDOMSGROEPE EN % VAN TOTALE AANMELDINGS (PLAASLIK EN INGEVOER)

	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	M	V
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
% van Totale Tuberkuloseaanmeldings 1959..	2%		14%		6%		13%		38%		26%			
1960	13	17	57	58	18	23	25	37	146	107	141	36	401	278
% van Totale Tuberkuloseaanmeldings 1960..	5%		17%		6%		9%		37%		26%			

DIE VERSKILLENDE VORME WAARIN TUBERKULOSE GEDURENDE DIE JAAR 1960 VOORGEKOM HET, VERSKYN IN TABEL D

TABEL D.

	Plaaslik			*Ingevoer*			Groototaal
	Blank	*Nieblank*	*Totaal*	*Blank*	*Nieblank*	*Totaal*	
Pulmonêr (Long)	18	415	437	13	139	152	589
Primêre Kompleks	—	58	58	1	6	7	65
Beengewrig	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Meningitis	—	11	11	—	2	2	13
Miliêr	1	9	10	1	2	3	13
Adenitis	1	16	17	—	8	8	25
Vel	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Peritonitis	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Rugwerwel	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Abses in lies	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Ulserering van keel	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
TOTALE	20	517	537	15	161	176	713

Getal gevalle (plaaslik en ingevoer) in 1960 in hospitale opgeneem: 555. Persentasie-opname in hospitaal van totale aantal aanmeldings gedurende 1960: 77%.

Tabel E

STERFTE 1960

	Geslag	Plaaslike gevalle: Longtuberkulose	Plaaslike gevalle: Ander vorme	Plaaslike gevalle: Alle vorme	Ingevoerde gevalle: Longtuberkulose	Ingevoerde gevalle: Ander vorme	Ingevoerde gevalle: Alle vorme	Plaaslike en Ingevoerde gevalle: Longtuberkulose	Plaaslike en Ingevoerde gevalle: Ander vorme	Plaaslike en Ingevoerde gevalle: Alle vorme	Voorkoms per 1,000 lede bevolking (net plaaslik): Longtuberkulose	Voorkoms per 1,000 lede bevolking (net plaaslik): Ander vorme	Voorkoms per 1,000 lede bevolking (net plaaslik): Alle vorme	BEVOLKING
Blankes	M	6	—	6	2	1	3	8	1	9	.031	—	.031	
	V	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	.006	.006	155,600 Blankes
TOTAAL		6	1	7	2	1	3	8	2	10	.031	.006	.037	
Kleurlinge	M	3	—	3	1	—	1	4	—	4	.619	—	.619	
	V	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	.619	—	.619	4,850 Kleurlinge
TOTAAL		6	—	6	1	—	1	7	—	7	1.238	—	1.238	
Asiate					GEEN STERFGEVALLE									7,200 Asiate
Bantoes	M	47	14	61	3	—	3	50	14	64	.258	.077	.335	
	V	23	9	32	4	—	4	27	9	36	.126	.049	.175	181,900 Bantoes
TOTAAL		70	23	93	7	—	7	77	23	100	.384	.126	.51	
Alle Nie-blankes	M	50	14	64	4	—	4	54	14	68	.257	.072	.329	
	V	26	9	35	4	—	4	30	9	39	.134	.046	.18	193,950 Alle Nie-blankes
TOTAAL		76	23	99	8	—	8	84	23	107	.391	.118	.509	
Alle Rasse	M	56	14	70	6	—	6	63	14	77	.16	.04	.2	
	V	26	10	36	4	—	4	30	10	40	.074	.029	.103	349,550 Alle rasse
TOTAAL		82	24	106	10	—	10	93	24	117	.234	.069	.303	

TABLE F.

DIE GETAL STERFGEVALLE WEENS LONGTUBERKULOSE GEDURENDE 1960 WORD IN DIE VOLGENDE TABEL VOLGENS OUDERDOMSGROEPE UITEENGESIT.

OUDERDOMSGROEPE

	0–1		1–5		5–10		10–15		15–20		20–30		30–40		40–50		bo 50	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Blankes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Nieblankes ..	4	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	4	10	13	2	3	13	3	20	1
TOTAAL ..	5	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	4	10	13	2	3	20	3	20	1

NIE-LONGTUBERKULOSESTERFTE (PLAASLIK EN INGEVOER) (NET ANDER VORME) STERFGEVALLE

	Blankes		*Nieblankes*		*Totaal*
	Manlik	*Vroulik*	*Manlik*	*Vroulik*	
Primêre Kompleks	—	—	—	2	2
Meningitis.....	—	—	6	5	11
Miliêr	—	1	3	1	5
Longtuberkulose en buikvliesontsteking	—	—	1	—	1
Ondervoeding met lugpyp- en longontsteking.....	—	—	—	1	1
Breinabses.....	—	—	1	—	1
Deur weerlig getref.....	—	—	1	—	1
Motorongeluk.....	1	—	—	—	1
Ouderdom	—	—	2	—	2
TOTAAL.....	1	1	14	9	25

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%
1960: Blankes 3.9% Nieblankes 5.0%

Kyk ook Tabel „G."

TABEL G.

DIE STERFTE WEENS TUBERKULOSE PER 1,000 VAN DIE ALGEMENE BEVOLKING IS SOOS VOLG:— PERSENTASIE STERFGEVALLE PER 1,000 VERGELEKE MET VORIGE JAAR (PLAASLIK EN INGEVOER).

	Longtuberkulose	*Ander vorme*	*Longtuberkulose*	*Ander vorme*	*Alle vorme*					
	1959	1959	1960	1960	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Blankes	.032	.026	.051	.013	.049	.076	.061	.04	.058	.064
Nieblankes	.540	.14	.433	.119	.649	.477	.442	.645	.68	.552
Alle rasse	.31	.095	.266	.068	.308	.276	.25	.369	.405	.334

'n Ontleding van die stadium waarop die dood ingetree het, gestel teenoor die datum van aanmelding, volg in Tabel „H".

NUWE AANMELDINGS EN STERFGEVALLE GEDURENDE 1960 (1959)

STERFGEVALLE VOOR ONTVANGS VAN AANMELDING

Plaaslik Blankes		*Ingevoer Blankes*		*Plaaslik Nieblankes*		*Ingevoer Nieblankes*	
M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
— (2)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	21 (22)	15 (8)	1 (6)	— (2)

1960—32% van totale sterfte. 1959—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 (10)	5 (7)	— (1)	1 (3)

1960—13% van totale sterfte. 1959—28% van totale sterfte.

STERFGEVALLE BINNE 1 TOT 3 MAANDE NA AANMELDING

Plaaslik Blankes		*Ingevoer Blankes*		*Plaaslik Nieblankes*		*Ingevoer Nieblankes*	
M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	8 (3)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)

1960—9% van totale sterfte. 1959—7% van totale sterfte.

STERFGEVALLE BINNE 3 TOT 6 MAANDE NA AANMELDING

Plaaslik Blankes		*Ingevoer Blankes*		*Plaaslik Nieblankes*		*Ingevoer Nieblankes*	
M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	4 (6)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)

1960—3% van totale sterfte. 1959—14% van totale sterfte

STERFTE IN 1960 VAN GEVALLE VOOR 1960 AANGEMELD

Blankes				*Nieblankes*				*Totaal Blankes*	*Totaal Nieblankes*	*Totaal Blankes en Nieblankes*
Plaaslik		*Ingevoer*		*Plaaslik*		*Ingevoer*				
M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V			
6 (4)	— (1)	2 (—)	— (1)	21 (29)	14 (13)	3 (11)	3 (2)	8 (6)	4 (55)	49 (61)

Ongelukkig word 'n groot persentasie tuberkuloselyers nie aangemeld voordat hulle reeds uiterste gevalle is nie, terwyl sommige gevalle eers na die dood by die Afdeling aangemeld word. Onder bekende tuberkuloselyers het in 1960 die volgende sterfgevalle voorgekom (syfers vir 1959 word tussen hakies aangegee:)—

(*a*) 13% (28%) binne een maand na aanmelding.
(*b*) 9% (7%) binne drie maande na aanmelding.
(*c*) 3% (14%) binne drie tot ses maande na aanmelding.

OORD VAN AANMELDING:

Dit is duidelik dat die Raad se teringdiens die meeste gevalle van tering opspoor, naamlik 57% (Kyk tabel „I")

TABEL I

OORD VAN AANMELDING

	Blankes				*Nieblankes*				*Totaal*			
	Plaaslik		*Ingevoer*		*Plaaslik*		*Ingevoer*		*Plaaslik*		*Ingevoer*	
Volkshospitaal	2	(1)	—	(—)	88	(103)	17	(30)	90	(104)	17	(30)
Privaat	3	(2)	2	(2)	4	(3)	—	(4)	7	(5)	2	(6)
Gesondheidsafdeling, Johannesburg	—	(—)	—	(4)	—	(3)	—	(1)	—	(3)	—	(5)
Afsonderingshospitaal	5	(1)	2	(—)	25	(44)	80	(5)	30	(45)	82	(5)
Tuberkuloseklinieke	9	(24)	10	(14)	334	(226)	60	(53)	343	(250)	70	(67)
Weskoppieshospitaal	—	(—)	—	(—)	3	(3)	—	(—)	3	(3)	—	(—)
Gevangenis	—	(1)	—	(—)	1	(—)	1	(3)	1	(1)	1	(3)
R.B.D.	1	(—)	—	(—)	26	(—)	1	(—)	27	(—)	1	(—)
Yskor	—	(1)	1	(—)	5	(1)	—	(1)	5	(2)	1	(1)
Lady Selborne-gesondheidsentrum	—	(—)	—	(—)	9	(—)	—	(—)	9	(—)	—	(—)
Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid	—	(—)	—	(1)	—	(—)	—	(1)	—	(—)	—	(2)
Ander oorde	—	(—)	—	(3)	12	(3)	2	(6)	12	(3)	2	(9)
TOTAAL	20	(33)	15	(25)	517	(429)	161	(115)	537	(462)	176	(140)

4. HOSPITALISASIE:

Die opname van nuwe en bekende tuberkulosegevalle in hospitale gedurende 1960 (1959) word in tabelle „J", „K", en „L", weergegee terwyl die persentasie wat gedurende 1960 in hospitale opgeneem is, in tabel „M" aangegee word (Kyk tabelle „J", „K", „L", en „M".)

TABEL J

HOSPITALISASIE

Nuwe gevalle van longtuberkulose aangemeld gedurende die jaar 1960 (1959 tussen hakies).

PLAASLIK	Blankes	20 (33)	Nieblankes	517 (429)
INGEVOER	Blankes	15 (58)	Nieblankes	161 (115)
TOTAAL	Blankes	35 (58)	Nieblankes	678 (544)

Die bogemelde syfers vir ingevoerde gevalle sluit in tuberkulosegevalle wat regstreeks van buite Pretoria in die Algemene Hospitaal opgeneem is.

NUWE LONGTUBERKULOSEGEVALLE IN INRIGTINGS OPGENEEM VIR BEHANDELING (GEVALLE GEDURENDE 1960 AANGEMELD).

Inrigtings	Blankes				Nieblankes				Totaal				Totaal	
	Plaaslik		Ingevoer		Plaaslik		Ingevoer		Blankes	Nie-Blankes	Blankes	Nie-Blankes	Blankes	Nie-Blankes
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	Mans	Mans	Vrouens	Vrouens		
Knights-b.h.	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	58(55)	44(60)	3(2)	10(10)	—(—)	61(57)	—(—)	54(70)	—(—)	115(127)
Rose-b.h.	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	8(2)	2(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	8(2)	—(—)	2(—)	—(—)	10(2)
King George V	—(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)
Oaktree	4(4)	—(—)	2(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	6(4)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	6(4)	—(—)
Rietfontein	4(2)	2(6)	1(1)	1(3)	10(5)	10(10)	1(—)	2(1)	5(3)	11(5)	3(9)	12(11)	8(12)	23(16)
Randfontein-Suid-b.h.	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	3(16)	3(11)	—(5)	—(4)	—(—)	3(21)	—(—)	3(15)	—(—)	6(36)
Oos-Rand-b.h.	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(2)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(2)	—(—)	—(2)
Alexandra	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)
Santa Modder B	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	3(2)	3(3)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	3(2)	—(—)	3(3)	—(—)	6(5)
Grootboek	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)
Santa Atteridgeville	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	54(55)	37(25)	6(8)	3(9)	—(—)	60(63)	—(—)	40(34)	—(—)	100(97)
Baragwanath	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1(2)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1(2)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1(2)
Zonderwater	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	79(50)	—(—)	10(5)	—(—)	—(—)	89(55)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	89(55)
Boksburg					1(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	(1)1	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1(1)
TOTAAL	8(7)	2(6)	3(1)	1(3)	217(190)	99(111)	20(20)	15(24)	11(8)	237(210)	3(9)	114(135)	14(17)	351 (345)

Tabel K

HOSPITALISASIE (1959)

GEVALLE AANGEMELD VOOR 1960 MAAR OPGENEEM IN HOSPITALE IN 1960.

Inrigtings	Blankes				Nie-blankes				Totaal		Totaal		TOTAAL	
	Plaaslik		Ingevoer		Plaaslik		Ingevoer		Mans		Vrouens			
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Blankes	Nie-blankes
Knights-b.h.	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	22(16)	19(15)	—(—)	2(1)	—(—)	22(16)	—(—)	21(16)	—(—)	43(32)
Rose-b.h.	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	2(1)	2(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	2(1)	—(—)	2(—)	—(—)	4(1)
King George V	—(2)	1(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(2)	—(—)	1(—)	—(—)	1(2)	—(—)
Oak Tree	1(4)	—(—)	1(—)	—(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	2(4)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	2(5)	—(—)
Rietfontein	2(6)	1(2)	1(—)	—(—)	9(11)	7(4)	2(1)	1(—)	3(6)	11(12)	1(2)	8(4)	4(8)	19(16)
Randfontein-Suid.	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)	—(2)
Oos-Rand-b.h.	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	1(1)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(1)	—(—)	1(1)	—(—)	1(2)
S.A.N.T.A. Modder B	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1(2)	2(2)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1(2)	—(—)	2(2)	—(—)	3(4)
S.A.N.T.A. Atteridgeville	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	54(26)	16(16)	2(2)	4(4)	—(—)	56(28)	—(—)	20(20)	—(—)	76(48)
Zonderwater	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	36(22)	—(—)	4(3)	—(—)	—(—)	40(25)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	40(25)
TOTAAL	3(12)	2(2)	2(—)	—(1)	124(80)	47(39)	8(6)	7(5)	5(12)	132(86)	2(3)	54(44)	7(15)	186(130)
Totaal opgeneem gedurende jaar 1960 (1959)									16(20)	369(296)	5(12)	168(179)	21(32)	537(475)

TABEL L

TOTALE OPNAMES VAN NUWE EN OU GEVALLE GEDURENDE 1960 (1959)

Inrigting	Blankes M		Blankes V		Nieblankes M		Nieblankes V		Blankes Totaal		Nieblankes Totaal		Totaal	
Knights-b.h.	—	(—)	—	(—)	83	(73)	75	(86)	—	(—)	158	(159)	158	(159)
Rose-b.h.	—	(—)	—	(—)	10	(3)	4	(—)	—	(—)	14	(3)	14	(3)
King George V.	—	(3)	1	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	1	(3)	—	(—)	1	(3)
Oak Tree	8	(8)	—	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)	8	(9)	—	(—)	8	(9)
Rietfontein	8	(9)	4	(11)	22	(17)	20	(15)	12	(20)	42	(32)	54	(52)
Randfontein-Suid.	—	(—)	—	(—)	3	(22)	3	(16)	—	(—)	6	(38)	6	(38)
Oos-Rand Modder B.	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(1)	1	(3)	—	(—)	1	(4)	1	(4)
S.A.N.T.A. Modder B.	—	(—)	—	(—)	4	(4)	5	(5)	—	(—)	9	(9)	9	(9)
S.A.N.T.A. Atteridgeville	—	(—)	—	(—)	116	(91)	60	(54)	—	(—)	176	(145)	176	(145)
Zonderwater	—	(—)	—	(—)	129	(80)	—	(—)	—	(—)	129	(80)	129	(80)
Alexandra	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(1)	—	(1)
Groothoek	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(1)	—	(1)
S.A.N.T.A. Baragwanath	—	(—)	—	(—)	1	(2)	—	(—)	—	(—)	1	(2)	1	(2)
Boksburg	—	(—)	—	(—)	1	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)	1	(1)	1	(1)
TOTAAL	16	(20)	6	(12)	369	(296)	168	(179)	21	(32)	537	(475)	558	(507)

TABEL M

1960 (1959)

Nuwe gevalle opgeneem in hospitale:

Blankes (plaaslik en ingevoer)	14	(17)
Nieblankes (plaaslik en ingevoer)	351	(341)

Nuwe gevalle opgeneem in hospitale:

Blankes (net plaaslik)	10	(13)
Blankes (net ingevoer)	4	(4)
Nieblankes (net plaaslik)	316	(297)
Nieblankes (net ingevoer)	35	(44)

HUISBESOEKE DEUR VERPLEGINGSPERSONEEL EN RANTSOENE UITGEREIK AAN PASIËNTE EN AFHANKLIKES.

	Aantal huise besoek om bekende en aangemelde gevalle te onderseok en te beheer.	*Rantsoene*				
		Gemiddelde aantal pasiënte	*Mieliemeel lb.*	*Vleis lb.*	*Melk in gellings*	*Santa-pakkies*
Blankes	1,625	3–4	396	789	168	450
Vlakfontein (Nieblankes)	5,432	200	25,520	25,520	9,050	2,288
Atteridgeville	3,669	160	13,376	13,376	7,118	2,030
Lady Selborne	3,073	140	14,270	13,610	6,008	2,132
Sentrale Kliniek	300	12	1,040	3,744	546	—
TOTAAL	14,099		54,602	44,039	22,890	6,900

KLINIEKE, BUITEPASIËNTE EN X -STRAAL-DIENS.

Kliniek	Aantal pasiënte onder beheer	Mediese ondersoeke		X-straal-ondersoeke				Kontakte		
		Gevalle	Kontakte	Gevalle	Verdagte Gevalle					
					Positief	Negatief	Totaal	Positief	Negatief	Totaal
Blankes	202	533	561	246	7	38	45	12	269	281
Vlakfontein (Nie-blankes)	580	2,561	1,748	858	49	22	71	66	952	1,018
Atteridgeville	521	1,769	2,366	602	13	119	132	55	1,118	1,173
Lady Selborne	520	2,025	2,498	673	25	56	81	30	699	729
Sentrale Kliniek	230	1,081	517	268	25	35	60	10	95	105
TOTAAL		7,969	7,690	2,647	119	270	389	173	3,133	3,306

Die massa-miniatuur-X-straal-apparaat van die Raad het 5,940 X-straalfoto's geneem. Van hierdie gevalle is 127 Blankes en 510 Nieblankes op versoek en koste van private ondernemings gedoen. Die res, naamlik 5,305, het bestaan uit 3,447 X-straalfoto's ten opsigte van kontakte, 1,622 was gevallebeheer-X-straalfoto's en 361 was X-straalfoto's ten opsigte van verdagte gevalle. By vertolking het die Radioloog 63 groot foto's aangevra.

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 toewaens van die Gesondheidsafdeling dra plakkate met die een of ander gesondheidsboodskap. Hierdie plakkate pas in spesiale gleuwe aan die sye en agterkante van die toewaens. Hulle word by gereelde tussenpose omgeruil.

Personderhoude en artikels het gemiddeld een keer per week in beide Engels en Afrikaanse koerante verskyn.

KINDERSORGWERKSAAMHEDE

PERSONEEL:

Voorgeboortelike sorg en kindersorgwerksaamhede is vanjaar deur vier voltydse geneeskundige beamptes gedoen, die bykomende geneeskundige beampte is een wat aangestel is om die pos by die onlangs gestigde Saulsville-kliniek te vul.

Die hoeveelheid werk te Vlakfontein by die voorgeboortelike klinieke het weer eens die dienste van 'n bykomende deeltydse geneesheer vereis om by drie-uur-sessies per week behulpsaam te wees. Die behoefte wat verlede jaar bestaan het aan 'n deeltydse geneesheer om een keer per week met die geneeskundige dienste in die lokasies te help, het ook aandag ontvang en die dienste in die lokasies te help, het ook aandag ontvang en die dienste van so 'n deeltydse persoon is gedurende die jaar verkry.

Die Blanke gesondheidsbesoeksterpersoneel tel tans 22. Hierdie toename van twee het tot gevolg gehad dat die vakature by die Saulsville-kliniek en die vakature by die T.B.-kliniek te Lady Selborne gevul kon word.

Negentien van die gesondheidsbesoeksters is in besit van die Gesondheidsbesoekster- en Skoolverpleegstersertifikaat en/of die Kraamverplegingsertifikaat. Van die ander drie verpleegsters wat nie die bykomende kwalifikasies het nie, is een 'n klinieksuster en twee doen T.B.-werk. Daar was twee bedankings gedurende die jaar, wat twee vakatures geskep het, waarvan een gevul is.

Die Nieblanke personeel is met twee vermeerder en tel tans 34. Agtien van hierdie verpleegsters is kindersorgverpleegsters, 9 is vroedvrouens en 7 is tuberkulose- en geslagsiekte-verpleegsters.

Die bevolkingsverskuiwing na Atteridgeville en Vlakfontein met 'n gevolglike toename in aantal, het hierdie personeelvermeerdering genoodsaak. Ten spyte van hierdie vermeerdering moes ons vanjaar net soos in die verlede, weer hierdie verpleegsters hoofsaaklik vir kliniekwerk gebruik as gevolg van die groter aantal bywonings weens die nuwe ontwikkelings en toename in bevolking. Huisbesoeke is weer in 'n mate afgeskeep. Teen die einde van hierdie jaar blyk dit dat die bevolking stabieler geword het, en sodra hy gevestig raak, sal ons die hele situasie op 'n bevredigender wyse in oënskou kan neem en aansoek doen om die nodige bykomende personeel ten einde die belangrike aspek van huisbesoeke te behartig.

Soos verlede jaar berig is, is Saulsville by Atteridgeville ingelyf en word dit nie langer as 'n aparte entiteit beskou nie. Vir administratiewe doeleindes handel ons egter met hierdie twee klinieke en die gebiede wat hulle dien, op 'n afsonderlike grondslag.

Daar is nog baie boubedrywigheid in Saulsville en die totale getal geokkupeerde huise vir die twee gebiede is nou 7,675 in vergelyking met 6,997 verlede jaar. Die totale bevolking van hierdie twee gebiede het van 41,660 tot 46,091 toegeneem. Daar is nog 468 onbewoonde huise in die Saulsvillegebied. Wanneer hulle geokkupeer word, sal hulle deur ons kliniek in Saulsville bedien word. Dit sal beteken dat ons aansoek om addisionele kindersorgverpleegsters en vroedvrouens sal moet doen.

Daar is nou 7,180 huise te Vlakfontein-Wes in vergelyking met 6,069 verlede jaar. Die bevolking het vanjaar van 40,292 tot 52,996 toegeneem. Dit sal ook addisionele personeel vereis.

Vlakfontein-Wes is die enigste deel van Vlakfontein wat by ons kliniekdienste kan baat omdat Vlakfontein-Oos 'n paar myl van ons klinieke af geleë is en te ver is vir pasiënte om die kliniek by te woon. Baie van die paaie is nog nie behoorlik gemaak nie en dit maak toegang tot sommige gebiede ietwat moeilik. Om hierdie rede sal ons in die nabye toekoms ernstige oorweging moet verleen aan die stigting van 'n bykomende kliniek in Vlakfontein-Oos met al die nodige geriewe en personeel. Ons kan nie soos ons graag wou ons dienste te Atteridgeville en Vlakfontein uitbrei nie, hoofsaaklik omdat die strate te rof is vir gebruik deur ons verpleegsters wat huisbesoeke per fiets moet aflê. Aangesien die bevolkingsverskuiwing begin gevestig raak, meen ons dat hierdie probleme eerlank opgelos sal wees.

PERSELE:

Die kliniekgeriewe vir Blankes en die toestande waaronder hierdie dienste gelewer word, sal van jaar tot jaar dieselfde bly totdat die nuwe gebou te Blackwood Villa voltooi is. Die probleem in verband met die hantering van die toenemende ophoping by ons Sentrale Kliniek verlede jaar as gevolg van die toename in getalle vir immunisering teen poliomiëlitis, is vanjaar in 'n mate verlig deur die uitgebreide poliomiëlitisveldtog wat van stapel gestuur is toe groot getalle mense by talle sentrums oor die hele stad, weg van die Sentrale Kliniek, geïmmuniseer is.

Die gunstige omstandighede waaroor verslag gedoen is in verband met die kliniek te 29ste Laan, Villieria, waar twee kamers deur die S.A. Vrouefederasie aan ons verhuur word, het deur die jaar voortgeduur en het 'n algemene toename in bywoning tot gevolg gehad.

Voorgeboortelike klinieke vir hierdie gebied is nog nie onderneem nie weens die gebrek aan geneeskundige personeel.

Ons ander klinieke word nog op onbevredigende persele soos klaskamers en soortgelyke plekke gehou.

Ons het nog nie 'n geskikte perseel vir die kindersorgkliniek vir Booysens verkry nie. Die moontlikheid om 'n tydelike gebou op een van die drie vakante en geskik geleë munisipale erwe wat ondersoek is, op te rig, is nie goedgekeur nie omdat daar gemeen is dat die getalle wat hierdie kliniek bywoon nie die uitgawe regverdig nie. Ons hoop egter om die Ned. Herv. Gemeente te nader om die gebruik van sy kerksaal op die hoek van Attie- en Pretoriastraat. Hierdie saal het 'n geskikte ligging en sal die bywoning vir hierdie gebied verhoog.

ALGEMEEN:

Ons vind dat die spesiale heroriëntasie van die werk waarmee 'n paar jaar gelede begin is waarvolgens meer tyd aan die individuele moeder en haar probleme bestee word, diwidende afwerp. Dit blyk die geval te wees ten spyte van die feit dat dit ons aan die hulp van 'n geneeskundige beampte met spesiale psigiatriese opleiding ontbreek. Ons meen dat deur meer aandag aan individuele moeders te bestee, ons hulle kon help om van opgekropte gevoelens en probleme ontslae te raak wat hulle andersins tot nadeel van hul gesondheid sou onderdruk het. Hoewel ons nie veel in hierdie opsig kan doen nie, is ons daarvan oortuig dat so 'n diens die moeite werd is.

Studente van die Tegniese Kollege wat die kursus vir gesondheidsbesoeksters en skoolverpleegsters volg, was weer vanjaar 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 het die bedrywighede van hierdie klub gestaak weens die moeilikheid om die dienste van belangstellendes te verkry.

STATISTIEK TEN OPSIGTE VAN BLANKES

HUISBESOEKE DEUR GESONDHEIDSBESOEKSTERS:

(Syfers vir 1959 tussen hakies.)

1960	*Eerste besoeke*	*Daaropvolgende besoeke*	*Getal siek kinders besoek*	*Totale getal besoeke*
	3,863 (3,788)	4,924 (4,911)	1,015 (981)	9,802 (9,680)

Daar is 'n toename in die getal eerste besoeke, wat ooreenstem met die toename in die geboortesyfer vir die jaar. Alle ander besoeke het ook toegeneem as gevolg van die aanstelling van 'n bykomende geneeskundige beampte en Blanke en Nieblanke verpleegsters.

BESONDERHEDE VAN KLINIEKBYWONING:

(Syfers vir 1959 tussen hakies.)

	1ste bywoning		*Herbywoning*		*Deur geneesheer ondersoek*	
Sentraal, Dinsdag	72	(67)	814	(825)	788	(807)
Sentraal, Woensdag	121	(118)	938	(833)	—	
Sentraal, Vrydag	99	(102)	736	(835)	—	
Bloedstraat	64	(64)	788	(803)	—	
Weeinde	123	(110)	1,471	(1,412)	255	(164)
Proclamation Hill	54	(39)	847	(596)	56	(35)
Yskor	68	(47)	574	(545)	—	
Gezina	55	(71)	491	(536)	—	
Villieria (Woensdag)	151	(119)	1,660	(1,599)	265	(287)
Villieria (Donderdag)	77	(76)	784	(830)	—	
Wonderboomsuid	46	(57)	481	(522)	—	
Mayville	83	(102)	505	(704)	—	
Capital Park	59	(64)	548	(546)	—	
Hatfield	27	(36)	357	(481)	—	
Nieu-Muckleneuk	67	(70)	822	(950)	—	
Sunnyside (Dinsdag)	120	(129)	1,439	(1,635)	—	
Sunnyside (Woensdag)	135	(117)	1,591	(1,479)	—	
Riviera	69	(66)	838	(748)	73	(83)
Salvokop	23	(10)	427	(279)	—	
Danville	21	(36)	749	(848)	353	(387)
Weermagterrein	6	(9)	159	(144)	—	
Arcadia	79	(87)	1,027	(821)	—	
Tentoonstellingsterrein	23	(17)	503	(474)	—	
Hercules	161	(186)	2,982	(3,411)	1,013	(1,001)
Booysens	63	(65)	871	(1,016)	—	
Mountain View	129	(99)	1,630	(1,824)	—	
Pretoria Gardens	150	(141)	1,780	(1,586)	—	
Rietfontein-Noord	36	(43)	426	(452)	—	
Voortrekkerweg	33	(34)	157	(251)	—	
Pierneefstraat	54	(46)	426	(438)	—	
Brooklyn	89	(64)	870	(944)	—	

Die spesiale weeklikse sessie vir babas en kinders met emosionele behoeftes en probleme op Dinsdae by die Sentrale Kliniek, is nog nie weer ingestel nie. Dit is hoofsaaklik as gevolg van die afwesigheid van 7 maande van die geneeskundige beampte wat veral in hierdie werk belang stel.

VOORGEBOORTELIKE KLINIEKE VIR BLANKES:

(Syfers vir 1959 tussen hakies.)

	Sentraal	*Hercules*	*Danville*	*Totaal*
Getal nuwe gevalle	265 (349)	156 (136)	45 (47)	466 (208)
Totale bywonings	1,474 (2,146)	1,117 (1,043)	355 (344)	2,946 (3,232)

Daar is 'n afname in die aantal nuwe gevalle wat die Sentrale Kliniek bywoon asook 'n afname in die totale bywoning. Die rede hiervoor is omdat die Moedersbond waar 'n daaglikse voorgeboortelike kliniek gehou word, in die loop van die jaar deur die Provinsiale Administrasie oorgeneem is. So 'n diens is natuurlik tot voordeel van moeders in die sentrale gebied wat dit moielik vind om ons kliniek vir die sentrale gebied op Vrydae by te woon.

Daarbenewens woon die ongehude moeders van die Armstrong Berning-tehuis nie langer ons kliniek by nie, maar gaan na die Provinsiale Kraamhospitaal.

As gevolg van hierdie afname in getalle het ons ons voorgeboortelike kliniek op Donderdagoggende by die Sentrale Kliniek gestaak en het nou net op Vrydagoggende sessies.

Soos in die verlede sit ons by die Sentrale Kliniek nog voorgeboortelike ontspanningsoefeninge voort en dit is baie bemoedigend om entoesiastiese verslae te ontvang van moeders wat aan hierdie oefeninge deelgeneem het.

TANDKLINIEK:

(Syfers vir 1959 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle wat die tandkliniek bygewoon het 77 (101)

Moeders wat die klinieke vir voorgeboortelike sorg bywoon en wat na die tandheelkundige kliniek verwys word, gaan nog steeds nie so dikwels soos ons verlang vir tandheelkundige sorg nie. Dit is ontmoedigend omdat ons nog nie ons pogings om die publiek in hierdie opsig op te voed, gestaak het nie. Ongelukkig is meeste van die pasiënte wat versuim om die kliniek by te woon, uit die mindergegoede gebiede afkomstig en juis hulle het hierdie sorg so nodig.

Vooroordeel en sosio-ekonomiese moeilikhede is dikwels die oorsaak van versuim om die tandheelkundige kliniek by te woon. Ten spyte van die feit dat ons bereid is om hierdie moeders van buskaartjies te voorsien, sê baie van hulle dat dit onmoontlik is om van die huis en kinders weg te gaan vir iets wat hulle nie as noodsaaklik beskou nie. Daar word gemeen dat hoewel hierdie soort reaksie ontmoedigend is, ons nie ons pogings moet staak nie. Ons is sterk van mening dat 'n sentrum ingestel moet word waar hierdie moeders hulle kinders kan laat terwyl hulle stad toe gaan om aandag aan sulke noodsaaklike dinge te skenk.

IMMUNISERING:

(Syfers vir 1959 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle wat ten volle teen difterie geïmmuniseer is 1,411 (1,452)
Getal gevalle wat ten volle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer is 1,256 (1,301)

Hierdie syfers toon min verandering. Hierdie onbevredigende en ontstellende gebrek aan belangstelling by die publiek veral in die gebiede Danville en Hercules, is baie teleurstellend.

POLIOMIËLITIS:

(Syfers vir 1959 tussen hakies.)

	Eerste inspuiting	*Tweede inspuiting*	*Derde inspuiting*	*Vierde inspuiting*
Kinders	1,389 (2,310)	1,382 (2,412)	1,802 (2,638)	1,168 (445)
Volwassenes	789 (1,362)	885 (1,248)	1,099 (1,113)	387

Die voorgaande syfers toon bywonings vir al vier inspuitings slegs by ons Sentrale Kliniek. Alle bywonings toon 'n afname. Dit is as gevolg van die uitgebreide veldtog gedurende die jaar toe duisende inspuitings en mondtoedienings van entstof by verskillende ander sentrums oor die hele stad asook by die skole gegee is.

KRAAMTOESIG:

(Syfers vir 1959 tussen hakies).

Getal kraamtasse geïnspekteer	72 (71)
Getal besoeke aan vroedvroue	23 (15)
Getal besoeke aan kraamgevalle	2 (1)
Getal besoeke aan kraaminrigtings	70 (50)
Getal besoeke aan tehuise vir bejaardes	15 (19)

KLEUTERSKOLE:

'n Geneeskundige beampte het gereeld inspeksie gedoen by twee kleuterskole en een créche en 'n gesondheidsbesoekster het daar toesig gehou.

NIEBLANKEKINDERSORG

Kliniekdienste vir Saulsville is in die nuwe kliniekgebou ingestel en Nieblankeklinieke is gevolglik te Atteridgeville, in die Kampong, te Vlakfontein en te Saulsville gehou. Hoewel Saulsville en Atteridgeville as een afsonderlike lokasie beskou word, hou ons vir administratiewe doeleindes afsonderlike registers. As gevolg van bywoning by die Saulsville-kliniek vanjaar, is die getalle vir Atteridgeville baie minder.

Ons het gedurende die afgelope jaar ons ondersoek na doodgebore babas of die dood van kinders onder die ouderdom van 5 jaar, wat Blankes sowel as Nieblankes betref, voortgesit. Wat die statistiese feite vir die Nieblankes betref, is die posisie net dieselfde soos verlede jaar berig is. As gevolg van die bevolkingstoename in albei lokasies en die personeeltekort, is nie alle sterfgevalle en gevalle van doodgebore babas ondersoek nie. Nog 'n rede hiervoor is dat die bevallings van nuwelinge nog steeds deur „ouvrouens" waargeneem word, en geboortes, doodgeboortes en sterfgevalle kom steeds enigiets van 6 maande tot 'n jaar daarna eers onder ons aandag. Soos verlede jaar berig is, ondervind ons nog steeds moeilikheid in verband met verkeerde adresse. Ons poging om die Begraafplaasopsigter te nader vir inligting in verband met die begrawing van kinders onder die ouderdom van 5 jaar en doodgebore babas, was nie baie suksesvol nie aangesien selfs hier baie onjuisthede voorkom; of die nommer of naam van die straat word verkeerd opgegee, of in sommige gevalle is die spelling van die van verkeerd, wat opsporing onmoontlik maak. Die vierde faktor wat ons ondersoeke belemmer en wat verlede jaar genoem is, is dat begrafnissertifikate deur die Lokasiesuperintendent onderteken word en die oorsaak van die dood as „natuurlike oorsake" opgegee word. Dit is 'n baie onbevredigende toedrag van sake en tot tyd en wyl juister „mediese" inligting verkry kan word, sal ons statistiek in daardie mate onakkuraat wees.

HUISBESOEKE:

(Syfers vir 1959 tussen hakies.)

	Bantoes	Kampong Asiate	Kleurlinge	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Saulsville Bantoes	Vlakfontein Bantoes
Eerste besoeke aan pasgebore babas	1(7)	170(161)	102(94)	1,010(1,256)	1,296	1,149(1,271)
Daaropvolgende besoeke	20(56)	1,681(1,850)	1,466(1,511)	2,997(5,144)	113	367(392)
Besoeke aan siek kinders	—(3)	124(106)	114(125)	30(78)	—	2(2)
Getal siek kinders besoek	—(2)	92(111)	53(—)	—(74)	—	—(17)

By die Kampongkliniek is daar, weens die verskuiwing van die bevolking na Atteridgeville en Vlakfontein, ten opsigte van Bantoes 'n merkbare afname in al die besoeke.

In die Kamponggebied toon al die besoeke ten opsigte van Asiate min verandering.

Te Atteridgeville is daar 'n afname in al die besoeke aangesien ons nou vir rekorddoeleindes afsonderlik met Saulsville handel.

Daar sal gemerk word dat daar slegs vir 1960 syfers vir Saulsville aangegee word, maar niks vir 1959 nie. Die rede hiervoor is dat hierdie kliniek eers aan die begin van vanjaar geopen is.

Al die besoeke vir Vlakfontein is min of meer konstant behalwe wat die aantal siek kinders betref wat besoek is. Hiervoor word geen syfers aangegee nie omdat daar nie personeel was om die werk te doen nie.

BYWONINGS BY KINDERSORGKLINIEKE.

(Syfers vir 1959 tussen hakies.)

	Bantoes	Kampong Asiate	Kleurlinge	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Saulsville Bantoes	Vlakfontein Bantoes
Eerste bywonings	456(626)	95(96)	134(143)	1,024(1,593)	1,813	2,583(2,878)
Herbywonings	1,217(1,574)	1,458(1,396)	2,588(1,862)	15,719(20,796)	14,986	21,119(15,351)
Deur geneesheer ondersoek	458(566)	539(429)	509(624)	4,361(6,241)	4,541	4,375(3,932)

By die Kampongkliniek toon die syfers vir al die bywonings ten opsigte van Bantoes min verandering in weerwil daarvan dat die meeste gesinne hier in Atteridgeville en Vlakfontein hervestig is. Hierdie min of meer konstante faktor word deur bywonings deur Bantoes uit buitestedelike gebiede verklaar.

Al die bywonings te Atteridgeville toon 'n afname, weer eens as gevolg van die feit dat ons 'n kliniek te Saulsville geopen het. Die Vlakfonteinsyfers toon 'n afname vir eerste bywonings, waarskynlik omdat eerste bywonings gewoonlik deur huisbesoeke gestimuleer word en huisbesoeke in Vlakfontein was nie so bevredigend as wat ons dit sou wou gehad het nie as gevolg van die personeeltekort. Ons personeel aldaar is tans vir die grootste gedeelte van die dag besig met die hoë bywoning by die klinieke.

Herbywonings en dié wat die geneesheer besoek het, toon 'n toename.

VOORGEBOORTELIKE KLINIEKE:

(Syfers vir 1959 tussen hakies.)

	Kampong Bantoes	Atteridgeville Kleurlinge en Asiate	Saulsville Bantoes	Vlakfontein Bantoes	Bantoes
Getal nuwe gevalle wat hulle by klinieke aangemeld het	1,471 (1,564)	167 (167)	998 (1,790)	1,375	1,871 (1,998)
Getal bywonings.....	5,574 (5,835)	1,296 (1,263)	5,174 (8,281)	5,950	9,642 (1,036)

Daar is 'n min of meer konstante bywoningsyfer vir Bantoes by die Kampongkliniek 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.

Beide eerste en totale bywonings toon 'n opmerklike afname te Atteridgeville, weer eens as gevolg van die instelling van die Saulsville-kliniek wat nou die ekstra las dra wat voorheen deur Atteridgeville gehanteer moes word.

Te Vlakfontein is daar 'n afname in die getal eerste en totale bywonings weens die stigting van die Denneboom-verpleeginrigtingkliniek.

BEVALLINGS WAARGENEEM DEUR VROEDVROUE:

(Syfers vir 1959 tussen hakies.)

Vlakfontein	*Atteridgeville*	*Saulsville*
145 (191)	414 (452)	196

IMMUNISERINGSKLINIEKE:

(Syfers vir 1959 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle teen difterie geïmmuniseer	1,486 (1,410)
Getal gevalle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer	1,351 (1,373)

PRETORIASE KLEUTERSKOLE

Met die opening van 3 nuwe kleuterskole in 1960 is daar nou in Pretoria 17 kleuterskole wat deur die Provinsiale Administrasie goedgekeur is en gesubsidieer word, en twee kleuterskole vir liggaamlik belemmerde kinders wat deur die Unieregering gesteun word. Hierdie kleuterskole maak vir ongeveer 1,150 kinders voorsiening.

Besonderhede van hierdie dertien kleuterskole is soos volg:—

Naam van kleuterskool	*Ure*	*Getal kinders*	*Persentasie werkende moeders en spesiale gevalle*	*Personeeltal*	*Maaltye wat bedien word*	*Gesondheidsdienste*
Hillcrest-kleuterskool	8–2	82	40%	6	Melk middel van oggend. Middagete.	
Andries Hendrik Potgieter-kleuterskool	8.15–1.15	23	Kinders van inrigting	2	Melk middel van oggend en toebroodjie.	
Mayville-kleuterskool	7.30–5.30	74	90%	5	Melk middel van oggend. Middagete. Namiddagete.	
Katie Kagan-kleuterskool	7–6	97	100%	8	3 volle maaltye	Maak van al die munisipale gesondheidsdienste gebruik.
Menarah-kleuterskool	7.45–1.15	60	40%	4	Melk en vrugte middel van oggend.	Munisipale verpleegster.
Mimosa-Kleuterskool	8–12.30	20	40%	2	Melk en vrugte middel van oggend.	
Aga Kahn-kleuterskool	8–2	36	—	3	Melk middel van oggend. Middagete.	
Sorgsentrum vir Kleurlingkinders.	7.30–4	72	90%	4	3 volle maaltye	Maak van al die munisipale gesondheidsdienste gebruik.
Oostelike Voorstedekleuterskool	8–2	100	45%	6	Melk middel van oggend. Middagete.	Eregeneesheer.
Eudora Hauptfleischkleuterskool	7.30–5.30	91	100%	8	Melk middel van oggend. Middagete. Namiddagverversing.	Maak van al die munisipale gesondheidsdienste gebruik, d.i. geneesheer, verpleegster en tandkliniek.
Goede Hoop-kleuterskool	7–5	60	45%	4	Melk middel van oggend. Middagete. Namiddagverversing.	Maak van al die munisipale gesondheidsdienste gebruik.
Clare Pentz-kleuterskool	8–2	57	50%	4	Melk middel van oggend. Middagete.	Eregeneesheer.
Sunnyside-kleuterskool	7.30–1	60	80%	3	Melk en vrugte middel van oggend.	Maak van al die munisipale gesondheidsdienste gebruik.
Saamstaan-kleuterskool	7.30–1.30	100	45%	5	Melk middel van oggend.	Maak van al die munisipale gesondheidsdienste gebruik.
Riviera / Rietondalekleuterskool	8–1	62	45%	3	Melk middel van oggend.	
Rachel Spero-kleuterskool	8–1	58	45%	4	Melk en vrugte middel van oggend.	

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.

'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 roetineondersoeke van die kinders uit te voer.

'n Hoë standaard word in hierdie kleuterskole, wat jaarliks deur die Transvaalse Onderwysdepartement geïnspekteer word, gehandhaaf.

Elf van hierdie kleuterskole het gedurende 1960 hulptoekennings van die Pretoriase Munisipaliteit ontvang. Aangesien onkoste in 'n goed gereelde kleuterskool hoog is, wil die Bestuur van hierdie skole asook die Kleuterskoolvereniging van Pretoria hul waardering teenoor die Pretoriase Stadsraad en die Munisipale Gesondheidsafdeling betuig vir die hulp wat hulle verleen het.

PRETORIASE TANDKLINIEKE

Vir die tydperk April 1959 tot Maart 1960.

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 Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid.

2. HULPTOEKENNINGS

Die Stadsraad het £3,100 per jaar toegeken. Die Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid ken £3,100 per jaar toe vir alle dienste, uitgesonderd vir behoeftige kinders wat Transvaalse provinsiale skole bywoon. Die Provinsiale Administrasie het sy toekenning van £9,600 per jaar hernuwe.

3. SKOOLDIENSTE

Vier-en-sestig Blankeskole is geïnspekteer en 39,189 kinders is ondersoek.

4. OGGENDKLINIEKE

Die ondergemelde tandetrekdienste is by die kliniek gelewer:—

Getal skole waaraan aandag geskenk is	12
Getal sessies gehou	12
Getal kinders behandel	497
Getal tande getrek	618

5. 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	8,469
Getal kinders behandel	17,273
Getal stopsels voltooi	18,571
Getal tande getrek	6,833

6. GOUDSTOPSELS EN PROSTETIEK

103 goudstopsels is voltooi,
59 gedeeltelike kunsgebitte is verskaf,
10 gedeeltelike kunsgebitte is herstel, en
4 volle bo- of onder-kunsgebitte is verskaf.

7. MOBIELE EENHEID-DIENSTE

Die mobiele tandheelkundige eenheid is vir die ondergemelde dienste gebruik:—

1. Subklinieke:

Die ondergemelde tandetrekdienste is tydens oggendsessies by die skole gelewer:—

Getal skole besoek	12
Getal sessies	18
Getal kinders behandel	933
Getal tande getrek	1,123

2. Meerhofhospitaal vir Chroniese Siekes:

Getal besoeke	7
Getal kinders ondersoek	156
Getal stopsels voltooi	126
Getal tande getrek	44

3. Bewaringsbehandeling en Tandetrekdienste.

Bewaringsbehandeling en tandetrekdienste is by die volgende skole gelewer: Staatsdorpie, Akasia, Die Poort, F. H. Odendaal en Mooiplaas.

Getal kinders ondersoek	547
Getal kinders behandel	742
Getal stopsels voltooi	1,704
Getal tande getrek	207

8. AFDELINGS VOORSKOOLSE SORG, SORG VOOR EN NA DIE GEBOORTE, EN NIE-STAATSKOLE

Hierdie afdelings toon 'n geringe toename in vergelyking met vorige jare.
Aktiwiteite van hierdie afdelings word in die aangehegte statistieke aangetoon.

9. 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 96 toestelle voltooi en 13 herstellings gedoen. Altesaam 2,427 operasies is gedoen.

10. 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.

TABEL TEN OPSIGTE VAN BLANKES

1957–1960		OPGENOME PASIËNTE			Behandeling voltooi	Ondersoeke	BEHANDELINGS					Totaal
		Nuut	Herbesoeke	Totaal			Stopsels	Wortelkanaal- en pulpabehandeling	Voorbehoeding	Getrek	Ander behandeling	
Voorskoolsekinders	1957–58	87	132	219	26	90	140	—	2	128	60	420
	1958–59	82	73	155	16	84	147	—	—	101	60	392
	1959–60	73	106	179	32	73	199	1	5	90	125	493
Skoolkinders	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
	1959–60	7,466	9,025	16,491	2,584	8,108	17,396	212	165	6,642	1,896	34,419
Privaatskole	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
	1959–60	172	434	606	69	188	976	38	25	101	106	1,434
Voor en na die geboorte	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
	1959–60	87	183	270	32	93	330	2	34	128	34	621
Totaal	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
	1959–60	7,798	9,748	17,543	2,717	8,462	18,901	253	229	6,961	2,161	36,977

TABEL TEN OPSIGTE VAN NIEBLANKES

1957–60		OPGENOME PASIËNTE			BEHANDELINGS					Totaal
		Nuut	Herbesoeke	Totaal	Ondersoeke	Stopsels	Voorbehoeding	Getrek	Ander behandeling	
Voorskoolse kinders	1957–58	317	28	345	121	26	—	307	15	409
	1958–59	330	37	362	84	19	—	374	20	497
	1959–60	311	38	349	122	22	—	267	33	444
Skoolkinders	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
	1959–60	2,242	530	2,772	563	570	1	2,171	41	3,346
Volwassenes	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
	1959–60	6,559	1,259	7,818	518	30	—	8,937	96	9,581
Totaal	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
	1959–60	9,112	1,827	10,939	1,203	622	1	11,375	170	13,371

GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEKE DEUR GENEESKUNDIGE BEAMPTES IN DIE GESONDHEIDSAFDELING UITGEVOER

'n Totaal van 930 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:—
Bestuurder: Dr. W. J. Wheeler
Hoofklerk: Mnr. A. G. B. Pattison
Tikster/Klerk: Mej. J. H. J. Meyer
Toesighoudende Vleisinspekteur: Mnr. T. B. Nothnagel.
Senior Vleisinspekteur: Mnr. A. C. Engelbrecht.
Vleisinspekteurs: Vyf.
Skoonmaker/Nasieners: Drie.
Skoonmakers: Vier.
Nagwag: Een
Opsigter/Werfvoorman: Een.
Werkplaas-assistent: Een
Superintendent, Neweprodukte en Koelingsinstallasie: Mnr. B. de Lange.
Monteur-draaibankwerker: Een
Werkwinkel-assistent: Een
Senior masjienbedieners: Drie
Masjienbedieners: Vier.
Bantoes: 50.

Gedurende die jaar, na etlike jare se lyding as gevolg van 'n besering aan diens, is mnr. J. A. Matthee, die vorige Superintendent, Neweprodukte, oorlede. Die ontydige afsterwe van nagwag J. H. Botha word ook geboekstaaf.

Die kroniese tekort aan Vleisinspekteurs duur nog voort en die gebruik van Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs as aflospersoneel is steeds noodsaaklik.

VEEVOORRADE

Dit blyk dat die seisoenstekorte vir goed iets van die verlede is aangesien nog 'n jaar verby is met slagdiere van alle soorte te alle tye geredelik beskikbaar.

Soos blyk uit die gegewe syfers, het die opvallende toename in die aantal diere wat geslag is weer tred gehou met die vinnige groei in Pretoria se bevolking. Hierdie opwaartse neiging behoort gehandhaaf te word, veral na aanleiding van die verhoogde verwagte koopvermoë aan die kant van die Nieblanke bevolking.

Alhoewel die aantal beeste in die land in geen besondere mate toeneem nie, stel beter bestuur boere in staat om die diere op 'n vroeër ouderdom te verkoop en sodoende aan die toenemende aanvraag te voldoen.

Die pogings deur die Vleisbeheerraad om die veetoevloei deur middel van permitte te beheer, was nie baie geslaagd nie en daar is dus besluit om met ingang van 15 Januarie 1961 die gebruik van permitte te staak. Die posisie ten opsigte van hierdie geriewe is vererger deur die isolering van 'n deel van die veekrale vir die ontvangs van beeste uit die bek- en klouseerkwarantyngebiede.

Skape is hoofsaaklik uit die Kaapprovinsie en die Vrystaat afkomstig en arriveer gewoonlik in groot getalle per trein vroeg in die week en ooreis sodoende verder ons kraalgeriewe.

Die opheffing van toestromingspermitte vir varke het nie die posisie baie verander nie aangesien eienaars saam met hanteeragente self die verspreiding uitwerk ten einde die hoogste pryse te verkry.

VLEISVOORRADE

Daar is voortgegaan met verkope aan die haak wat die slag van beeste en skape op verskillende tye nog steeds noodsaaklik maak. As gevolg van ons ontoereikende geriewe skep dit meer moeilikhede. Die slagplaas het nogtans daarin geslaag om tot dusver die aanvraag te behartig.

Ontoereikende hanggeriewe voor verkope noodsaak nog steeds die gebruik van gange waar higiëniese toestande alles behalwe ideaal is. Een van die hangsale vir beeste is so swak geventileer dat kopers kla dat die karkasse gedurende warm weer nie vars bly nie.

As gevolg van die ontoereikende geriewe by die slagplaas moet die verspreiding van afval deur Bantoemarskramers nog goedgekeur word.

Daar is heelwat minder pluimvee geslag as wat verwag is. Die slagplaas is hoofsaaklik gebruik vir die slag volgens kosjer-voorskrifte en surplus voorrade wat nie elders gehanteer kon word nie, veral net voor vakansies.

NUWE SLAGPLAAS

Die Vleisbeheerraad het in die loop van die jaar die uitbreiding van hangsaal- en kraalgeriewe aangevra. Toe hy te staan gekom het voor die verhoogde slagplaasgelde wat nodig is om noodsaaklike verbeterings asook die kapitaallas te dek totdat na die nuwe slagplaas getrek word, wou die Beheerraad nie die verhogings goedkeur nie.

Die Beheerraad het toe die Bestuurder en daarna die Slagplaas-onderkomitee van die Raad ontmoet. Die Beheerraadamptenare het daarop gewys dat die Minister op die punt staan om 'n Kommissie van Ondersoek in verband met die vleishandel aan te stel, en het die Munisipaliteit aangeraai om nie met die oprigting van 'n nuwe slagplaas voort te gaan nie. Terselfdertyd is daar gemeen dat die ou slagplaas na die aanbring van veranderings moontlik nog 'n aantal jare kan

funksioneer. In weerwil van die feit dat die Raad sewe jaar gelede raadgewers aangestel het om hierdie moontlikheid te ondersoek, is die tegniese personeel van die Vleisbeheerraad, saam met sekere munisipale amptenare, nou met hierdie taak, wat nie maklik is nie, belas.

Weens die vertragings as gevolg van die vergaderings van die Ondersoekkommissie en die beraadslaging daarna en die tyd wat nodig is om die nuwe gebou op te rig, blyk dit dat die huidige slagplaas nog minstens agt jaar lank voldoende sal moet wees.

Om hierdie tydperk te oorbrug, sal heelwat uitbreidings en verbeterings aangebring moet word.

VERVAARDIGING VAN NEWEPRODUKTE

Die toename in afgekeurde en geslagte diere het weer eens aanleiding gegee tot die toename in die totale gewig karkasmeel, bloedmeel en vet wat geproduseer is. Verbetering in produkte word egter deur die gebrek aan ruimte en geriewe belemmer.

Die tenderprys van vet was laer as wat verwag is, hoewel die hoër inkomste uit karkas- en bloedmeel gedurende die afgelope jaar daarvoor behoort te vergoed. Hierdie prysverhoging is goedgekeur nadat prysbeheer op hierdie kommoditeite opgehef is.

SIEKTES AANGETREF

Die afkeuring van beesvleis is, soos in die verlede, hoofsaaklik deur sistiserkose (masels) en kneusing veroorsaak. Die voorkoms van masels onder beeste het tot amper 9% en by varke tot 4% gestyg. Die aangetaste beeste kom hoofsaaklik uit die warmer droër dele van Noord-Transvaal en is van die beste gehalte. Varke wat aan Bantoes behoort, toon die meeste besmetting.

Daar word gemeen dat die tyd vir 'n veldtog deur die Staat om die twee betrokke lintwurms uit te roei, reeds lank gelede aangebreek het.

Solank diere lang afstande na slagplase moet aflê, sal kneusing voorkom. Verliese as gevolg hiervan behoort baie te verminder indien beeste onthoring word.

Mantelvliesontsteking en ingewandsonsteking kom hoofsaaklik by koeie voor as gevolg van die verspreiding van ontsteking vanaf die uterus omdat die nageboorte agterbly en as gevolg van een of ander spesifieke infeksie. Besnoitiosis (olifantvelsiekte) kom nog in 'n mate voor, maar boere verkoop aangetaste beeste op 'n vroeër ouderdom in 'n poging om hierdie siekte uit te skakel.

Daar is gemerk dat beeste wat by die slagplaas aankom minder bosluise het en gevolglik word minder absesse gevind as 'n paar jaar gelede.

Tuberkulose het feitlik dieselfde patroon as in vorige jare getoon. By varke het dit hoofsaaklik voorgekom by diere wat aan Bantoes behoort. Infeksie was in 'n groot mate tot die kliere in die keel beperk.

Sporadiese gevalle word by beeste aangetref en infeksie is hoofsaaklik tot die longe beperk. Daar is 'n paar algemene tuberkulosegevalle by melkkoeie aangetref wat positiewe tuberkulienreaksies getoon het toe toetse vir die uitskakeling van die siekte by kuddes deur veeartse uitgevoer is.

As gevolg van die ernstige bek-en-klouseerposisie, veral in Transvaal, is die beestoevoer na die slagplaas bedreig. 'n Deel van die beeskrale is egter sover moontlik afgesonder vir die ontvang van diere uit besmette gebiede en daar word gedurig gewaak teen die verspreidig van hierdie siekte wat ernstige gevolge vir die land as 'n geheel kan hê.

Kaasagtige limfklierontsteking is nog die hoofoorsaak van die afkeuring van skaapvleis by merinoskape waar die diere deur skeerwonde besmet word.

As gevolg van lang treinreise ly baie skape aan spysverteringsmoeilikhede en vrek in die krale.

ALGEMEEN

Weens die gebrek aan vriesruimte by die slagplaas moet al meer karkasse vir behandeling na ander koelkamers verwyder word. Dit het nodig geword om toesighouding oor hierdie karkasse onder die beheer van die Toesighoudende Vleisinspekteur te plaas.

'n Groep gesondheidsinspekteurs het gedurende die jaar opleiding vir hul Vleis- en voedselsertifikate ontvang en twee groepe veeartsenystudente het hul praktiese werk gedurende vakansies hier afgelê.

Veeartsenykundige ondersoek van varke afkomstig van die proefplaas en die varktelery is gereeld onderneem.

Die insameling van monsters en organe vir verskillende inrigtings word nog steeds onderneem, terwyl vee-eienaars by etlike geleenthede veeartsenykundige konsultasie oor siektetoestande wat hul teëgekom het, aangevra het.

Ten spyte van die uiteenlopende belange in die slagplaas, waar toestande alles behalwe ideaal is, was die verhouding tussen die verskillende liggame so goed as wat verwag kon word.

DIERE GESLAG

	1958	1959	1960
Bulle	781	865	993
Koeie	16,637	17,416	19,084
Osse	53,011	54,729	62,801
Totaal (beeste)	70,429	73,010	82,878
Kalwers	3,683	4,169	4,924
Skape	149,863	174,335	183,995
Bokke	567	265	239
Varke	25,497	29,600	32,981
Totaal	250,039	281,379	305,017

TOENAME VAN 23,638 DIERE SEDERT 1959

EKWINES

	1959	1960
Donkies	1,315	990
Perde	445	622
Muile	17	11
Totaal	1,777	1,623

PLUIMVEE

Hoenders	63,755	31,667
Eende	5,240	6,622
Kalkoene	2,000	2,037
Bantams	4	—
Ganse	72	58
Kuikens	2,032	771
Tarentale	—	—
Konyne	199	97
Totaal	73,302	41,252

INGEVOERDE VLEIS ONDERSOEK

Beeskarkasse	7	13

AFGEKEURDE BEES-, SKAAP- EN VARKKARKASSE EN -ORGANE

	Beeste	*Kalwers*	*Skape en bokke*	*Varke*
Karkasse	2,058	252	459	1,287
Koppe	277	—	—	59
Harte	166	—	—	—
Binnegoed	6,824	—	137,385	—
Niere	484	—	—	48
Lewers	12,257	—	75,750	440
Longe	1,263	—	5,478	6
Harslag	974	—	13,453	48
Kwarte	124	—	994	4
Milte	6,818	—	—	—
Sterte	390	—	—	—
Tonge	511	—	—	59
Afval	6,959	—	—	31
Uiers	3,393	—	—	—
Ingewande	5,258	252	459	768

TOTALE AFKEURINGS

	1959	1960
Beeste	2.123%	2.483%
Skape	0.378%	.249%
Kalwers	4.3165%	5.119%
Varke	3.56%	3.902%

SISTISERKOSE (MASELS)

	Totaal aangetas	*Totaal afgekeur*	*Totaal in koelkamer behandel*
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%
1960			
Beeste	7,451 of 8.992%	1,401 of 1.685%	6.050 of 7.296%
Varke	1,312 of 3.978%	1,135 of 3.441%	177 of 0.546%

TOTALE AANTAL MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE WAT IN ANDER KOELKAMERS AS DIE MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS.

Beeste.....1432 karkasse.
Aantal inspeksies by koelkamers 31/10/1960—31/12/1960: 136
Aantal oortredings waarmee gehandel is: 11
Kennisgewings of aanmanings: 9

ORGANE VAN KARKASSE WAT MET SISTISERKOSE BESMET WAS EN IN MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAASKOELKAMER BEHANDEL IS

Harte	*Lewers*	*Sterte*	*Tonge*	*Koppe*
5,944	4,797	5,964	5,953	5,923

TUBERKULOSE: AANGETASTE DIERE

	Getal aangetas	*Getal algemeen*	*Getal gelokaliseerd*
1959			
Beeste	39 of 0.0548%	21 of 0.028%	18 of 0.024%
Varke.....	62 of 0.209%	40 of 0.135%	22 of 0.074%
1960			
Beeste	109 of 0.131%	58 of 0.069%	51 of 0.061%
Varke.....	115 of 0.348%	56 of 0.169%	59 of 0.178%

INGEVOERDE VLEIS WAT IN KOELKAS BEHANDEL IS

Beesvleis ..... 13 karkasse
Varkvleis..... —

TOTALE GETAL BLOEDSMERE WAT GEDURENDE DIE JAAR ONDERSOEK IS

Totale getal diere wat in trokke en krale gevrek het..... 178
Totale getal diere wat van buite gebring is om vernietig te word..... —
TOTAAL..... 178

AFGEKEURDE EKWINES

Donkies	*Muile*	*Perde*	*Zebras*
—	1	3	—

AFGEKEURDE PLUIMVEE

Hoenders	*Kalkoene*	*Eende*	*Konyne*
117	1	3	1

SIEKTES WAAROOR KARKASSE, ENS. AFGEKEUR IS.

Siektes	*Beeskarkasse*	*Beeskwarte*	*Kalfsvleis*	*Skaapkarkasse*	*Bokke*	*Varke*	*Perde*	*Muile*	*Donkies*
Aktinomikose	302 koppe 302 tonge								
Karsinoom	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Vertraagde bloeding	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Vermaering	38	—	52	65	—	6	—	—	—
Emfiseem	14	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Uitwendige kneusing	204	39	4	12	—	21	—	—	—
Uitwendige kneusing (lb)	44,746	—	—	12 kwarte	—	930	—	—	—
Koors	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangreen	58	47	—	2	—	6	—	—	—
Geelsug	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Masels	7,451	—	1	—	—	1,135	—	—	—
Kwaadaardige gewasse	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Vrekte	6	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
Veelvoudige absesse	65	23	2	1	—	31	—	—	—
Veelvoudige absesse (kwarte)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Edeem	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buikvliesontsteking	11	—	—	3	—	9	—	—	—
Borsvliesontsteking	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bors- en buikvleisontsteking	79	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sarkosporidiose	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Septiese metritis	10	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Septiese pneumonie	6	—	7	4	—	6	—	—	—
Septiese hartsakontsteking	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uremie	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Globidiose	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onrypheid	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gewigkwaal	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nawelkwaal	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rooiwater	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septiese nierontsteking	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratifoïde	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaasagtige limfklierontsteking (karkasse)	—	—	—	318,963	—	—	—	—	—
Kaasagtige limfklierontsteking (lb. aangetas)	—	—	—	kwarte 16,992	—	—	—	—	—
Follikulêre skurfte	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Septiese Orchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Veelvoudige bloeding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

SIEKTES WAAROOR PLUIMVEE AFGEKEUR IS

	Hoenders	*Eende*	*Kalkoene*
Absesse	2	—	—
Dooie pluimvee	67	1	1
Karsinoom	9	—	—
Gangreen	1	—	—
Buikvliesontsteking	18	—	—
Septiese dermontsteking	3	—	—
Kwaadaardige gewasse	5	1	—
Ontbinding	1	—	—
Nuwe groeisels	11	—	—
Vermaering	—	1	—

GEWIG VAN AFGEKEURDE KARKASSE, GEWIG VAN ORGANE UITGESLUIT

	ton		*lb*
Beesvleis	505.6175	of	1,011,235
Kalfsvleis	4.986	of	9,973
Skaapvleis	11.643	of	23,286
Varkvleis	6.334	of	126,684
Perdevleis	0.7315	of	1,473
Muilvleis	0.2275	of	455

VERKOOPTE NEWEPRODUKTE VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31.12.60

	ton	*lb*
Velgedeeltes	—	51,880
Vet	137	1,762
Karkasmeel	475	1,928
Bloedmeel	398	1,548
Varkhaar	—	5,359
Vere	—	1,799

OPGAWE VAN DIE GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS SE WERK

Vir die grootste gedeelte van die onderhawige jaar was daar die vollge gemagtigde sterkte inspeksiepersoneel wat die Gesondheidsafdeling betref. Dieselfde kan egter nie van die slagplaas gesê word nie waar die tekort aan vleisinspekteurs die hele jaar lank voortgeduur het. Gevolglik moes gesondheidsinspekteurs daagliks aan die slagplaas geleen word; 'n onvermydelike prosedure wat ontevredenheid en 'n mate van ongerief vir die betrokke inspekteurs in die gewone uitvoering van hul pligte veroorsaak het.

In die volgende bladsye van hierdie verslag word onder verskillende opskrifte die werk van die gesondheidsinspeksiepersoneel taamlik breedvoerig weergegee.

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 (insluitende depots)	32	2
Biljartsalonne	7	2
Bioskoop-teekamers	1	
Losieshuise	214	
Steenbakkers	1	
Slagters	153	43
Skoenmakers	55	21
Fietshandelaars	76	56
Melkerye	103	15
Droogskoonmaak-ontvangsdepots	127	15
Velhandelaars	1	
Visbakkers	4	
Vishandelaars	43	2
Varsproduktehandelaars	437	158
Fumigeerders	3	
Haarkappers	144	23
Venters en Marskramers	82	347
Hotelle	29	
Roomysvervaardigers	4	
Roomysverkopers	6	
Wasserye en Droogskoonmakers	36	7
Markstalletjies	17	37
Melkprodusente	354	
Melkwinkels	201	27

	Blankes	Nieblankes
Meulenaars	4	
Koeldrankhandelaars	143	21
Koeldrankvervaardigers	6	1
Bantoe-eethuise	7	29
Pluimveehandelaars	34	
Lewensmiddele-handelaars	422	243
Lewensmiddele-fabrieke	9	2
Openbare sale en vermaaklikheidsplekke	24	1
Klipgroewe	1	
Restaurante en Teekamers	300	80
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere	65	2
Leerlooierye	1	
Teaters (een inryteater inbegrepe)	13	3
Turkse baddens	1	
Begrafnisondernemers	5	7
Houtsaers	5	
Werkwinkels	349	9

BOUPLANNE

Die ondergemelde tabel verstrek 'n opsomming van die planne wat gedurende die twaalf maande geëindig 31 Desember 1960 ondersoek is:—

Maand	Getal planne vir die eerste keer voorgelê	Getal planne weer voorgelê	Voorlopige planne	Planne deur Argitekte voorgelê	Planne vir Lokasies	Totaal
Januarie	108	18	—	—	11	137
Februarie	185	22	—	—	14	221
Maart	187	19	1	1	22	230
April	122	36	—	—	33	191
Mei	167	34	—	1	17	219
Junie	133	22	—	—	35	190
Julie	120	23	—	5	36	184
Augustus	159	40	—	2	41	242
September	142	33	—	—	44	219
Oktober	91	24	—	—	32	147
November	129	24	—	1	35	187
Desember	64	12	—	—	50	126
TOTAAL	1,605	307	1	10	370	2,293

VROEËOGGEND- EN AANDINSPEKSIES

Die syfers van inspeksies wat deur die Voedselseksie gedoen is, word in die onderstaande tabel vervat.

Die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs moet minstens een keer per maand vroeëoggendinspeksies uitvoer, en daarenbowe word inspeksies, wanneer nodig saans of snags uitgevoer.

Dit is deel van die normale pligte van inspekteurs, veral in die Voedselseksie, om gedurende middagetenstye, vroeg saans en gedurende die nag inspeksies uit te voer.

Die onderstaande 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 bevind	Nie bevredigend nie Aanseggings of kennisgewings bestel
Voedselaflewerings	286	243	43
Slagterswinkel	705	522	183
Bantoe-eethuise	16	12	4
Melkdepots	165	157	8
Restaurante en Teekamers	336	252	84
Hotelle en Losieshuise	26	20	6
Vishandelaars	10	8	2
Diverse	35	29	6
Varsproduktehandelaars	53	41	12
Koeistalle	12	10	2
Voedselfabrieke	7	5	2
Naginspekteurs	4	4	—
Bakkerye en Banketbakkers	13	9	4
Totaal	1,668	1,312	356
Voedselseksie (verskillende voedselpersele):			
Naginspeksies	172	151	21
Middagetensuur-inspeksies	456	302	154
Vroeëoggendinspeksies	31	25	6
GROOTTOTAAL	2,327	1,790	537

INSPEKSIE DEUR DISTRIKSINSPEKTEURS

Knaagdiere:

1.	Klagtes ondersoek	180
2.	Persele geïnspekteer en advies gegee	1,853
3.	Kennisgewings en aanseggings om valle of gif te gebruik	786
4.	Kennisgewings bestel wat knaagdierwering van persele vereis	41
5.	Kennisgewings bestel ooreenkomstig 3 en 4 hierbo, voldoen aan	58
6.	Bestaande geboue voorsien van knaagdierwering	98
7.	Nuwe geboue met knaagdierwering voltooi	129
8.	Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	3
9.	Ophoping van vuilgoed of rommel waar daar moontlik knaagdiere kan skuil, skoongemaak of verwyder	602
10.	Getal knaagdiere gedood of as gedood gerapporteer	1,581
11.	Rotwering-voedselblikke vir diere voorsien	69
12.	Sake na Plaagbeheer verwys	6
13.	Sake betreffende knaagdierbeheer na ander afdelings verwys	17

Muskiete:

1.	Klagtes ondersoek	116
2.	Inspeksies uitgevoer	1,191
3.	Kennisgewings en aanseggings uitgereik	424
4.	Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig (3) hierbo bestel en voldoen aan	73
5.	Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	2
6.	Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	265
7.	Advies gegee betreffende muskietbeheer	614
8.	Soorte muskiete gevind	—

Vlieë:

1.	Klagtes ondersoek	82
2.	Inspeksies uitgevoer	970
3.	Kennisgewings en aanseggings uitgereik	358
4.	Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig (3) hierbo bestel, en voldoen aan	40
5.	Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	2
6.	Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	229
7.	Advies gegee betreffende vlieëbeheer	569

VOEDSELSEKSIE:

Hierdie Seksie is verantwoordelik om te sorg vir die higiëniese produksie, hantering en verspreiding van alle eetware oor die hele stad en in die Nieblankegebiede wat onder die jurisdiksie van die Stadsraad van Pretoria val.

Daar is gereeld monsters geneem van openbare watervoorrade by hul bronne en by verskillende punte in die verspreidingstelsel. Daarbenewens is gereeld monsters van die water in die sewe swembaddens en plasdammetjies geneem en getoets ten einde die doeltreffende werking van die suiweringsinstallasies te verseker.

Die aangehegte tabelle toon duidelik die soorte eetware waarvan in die loop van die jaar monsters geneem is vir bakteriologiese en/of skeikundige ontleding. Die meeste monsters is van bederfbare eetware geneem.

Waar enige van die eetwaremonsters nie aan die standaard voldoen het nie, is die verkoper of gewaarsku of vervolg.

'n Groot hoeveelheid eetware, waaroor besonderhede hierna verskaf word, is aan die Afdeling oorhandig of daar is beslag op gelê omdat dit vir menslike verbruik ongeskik was en dit is afgekeur en vernietig. Die uitstekende samewerking tussen die voedselverkopers en die Afdeling is deur die jaar volgehou. Hierdie samewerking het tot gevolg gehad dat min verkopers gewaarsku is omdat die eetware wat te koop aangebied of op die perseel opgeberg is, ongeskik was.

'n Gesondheidsinspekteur het daagliks die vroeëoggendmark bygewoon waar daar op groot hoeveelhede eetware beslag gelê is wat as ongeskik vir menslike verbruik verklaar is. Besonderhede hiervan word in die tabelle hierna verskaf.

Daar is voortgegaan met die beleid om restaurants, hotelle, losieshuise en ander plekke waar voedsel verskaf word gedurende maaltye terwyl voedsel voorberei en bedien is, te inspekteer. 'n Totaal van 179 uur is aan hierdie vroeëoggend-, middagetensuur- en naginspeksies bestee.

Spesiale aandag is aan die hantering van voorbereide eetware, die was van skottelgoed, eetgerei en breekware en die persoonlike skoonheid van die betrokke personeel bestee.

Die metode om vars vis in ys in geskikte waens direk van die kus na Pretoria te vervoer, het die deteriorasie van vars vis tot 'n paar pond verminder in vergelyking met etlike ton gedurende vorige jare.

Daar kan met genoeë geboekstaaf word dat groothandelvleisvoorrade nie langer in oop voertuie met slegs 'n seil bo-oor as die enigste beskerming vervoer word nie. Die laaste van hierdie soort voertuig is gedurende die jaar van die paaie verwyder. Groothandelvleisvoorrade word nou slegs in toe voertuie versprei en hierdie Afdeling het die samewerking waardeer wat gedurende die oorgangstydperk van die handel ontvang is en het die volste vertroue dat verbeterde tipes voertuie gebruik sal word as gevolg van die ervaring wat opgedoen is.

Die putte wat deur die klein Kleurlinggemeenskap ten weste van Vlakfontein gebruik is, is ondersoek en monsters van die water is geneem. Daar was sterk tekens van ernstige besoedeling in hierdie monsters en die posisie het sorg gewek. Daar is gereël dat hierdie Kleurlinge, as 'n tydelike maatreël, water van 'n bevredigende bron daar naby verkry, in afwagting van die retikulasie van die Stadstoevoer na hierdie dorp in die nabye toekoms.

Nuwe boorgate is geboor by die Rooiwalwaterwerke waar die nuwe rioolwaterwerke geleë is en waar die nuwe kragstasie gebou word. Die water is deur Blankes en Nieblankes wat op die terrein woon en werk vir huishoudelike doeleindes gebruik.

Waar monsters bewys het dat die water nie aan die standaard voldoen nie, is stappe om die saak in die reine te bring, onmiddellik gedoen.

Soos hierbo gemeld, is 'n totaal van 179 uur bestee aan spesiale nag-, vroeëoggend- en middagetensuur-inspeksies. Hier volg 'n uitvoerige tabel van hierdie werk:—

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	181
Kennisgewings bestel	16
Aanseggings gegee	165
Oortredings verwyder	181

Inspeksies uitgevoer:

Herinspeksies	16
Restaurante en teekamers	428
Gelisensieerde hotelle	14
Private hotelle en losieshuise	85
Banketbakkers	53
Bakkerye	27
Slaghuise	5
Voedselaflewerings	31
Totale getal inspeksies	659

Die ondergemelde tabel gee 'n ontleding van die tye van die dag toe die inspeksies uitgevoer is:

	Getal	*Bevredigend*	*Nie heeltemal bevredigend nie en onbevredigend*
Naginspeksies	172	151	21
Middagetensuur-inspeksies	456	302	154
Vroeëoggendinspeksies	31	25	6

'n Totaal van 140 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	1,586 lb.
Vleis, Vrugte, Groente, Vis, Melk, Diverse blikkieskos, Mayonnaise	11,197 blikkies
Suuruie, Toebroodjiesmeersel, Ekstrakte	1,677 flesse
Vrugtedrank	368 bottels
Room	27 gelling
Vrugte	115 plat kassies
Pluimvee	248 lb.
Wors	9 lb.
Kaas	83 lb.
Graankos	1,316 pakkies
Gebak	17 lb.
Vis (vars)	13 lb.
Sout	133 lb.
Biltong	5 lb.
Dadels	163 lb.
Boerewors	21 lb.
Koekmeel	197 lb.
Margarien	6 lb.
Koffie	5 lb.
Suiker	95 lb.

Altesaam 17 waarskuwings is uitgereik ten opsigte van oortredings van wette en regulasies betreffende eetware.

Die ondergemelde voedselmonsters is geneem vir skeikundige en bakteriologiese ontleding:—

SKEIKUNDIG

Aard van Artikel ..	*Getal monsters*	*Bevredigend*	*Onbevredigend*
Roomys	180	176	4
Boerewors	109	103	6
Gemaalde Vleis	129	110	19
Kaas	6	6	—
Polonie	13	13	—
Varkwors	2	2	—
Beeswors	1	1	—

BAKTERIOLOGIES

Roomys	180	155	25

Vier-en-vyftig waarskuwings is uitgereik in verband met die monsters wat nie aan die bepalings van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels en ander wetgewing betreffende eetware, voldoen het nie.

MUNISIPALE WATERLEWERING

	Bevredigend	*Onbevredigend*	*Totaal*
Rietvleiwaterwerke			
(Na filtrering, maar voor chlorering	6	4	10
Fonteine			
(*a*) Boonste fontein (voor chlorering)	10	—	10
(*b*) Onderste fontein (voor chlorering)	10	—	10
(*c*) Gemengde water (na chlorering) (sluit in water van Fonteine, Rietvlei en Grootfontein)	10	—	10

Die fonteine by die Fonteinedal lewer byna 6,000,000 gelling per dag en die water word gechloreer as 'n roetinemaatreël.

	Bevredigend	*Onbevredigend*	*Totaal*
Krane in Stad:			
In verskillende dele van stad	20	—	20
Ander Munisipale Leweringsplekke:			
(*a*) Vlakfonteinboorgate en -putte	13	4	17
(*b*) Vlakfontein-opbergtenks	6	4	10
(*c*) Munisipale swembaddens	72	—	72
(*d*) Munisipale speeldammetjies	18	6	24
(*e*) Rooiwal	22	—	22
(*f*) Munisipale klipgroef (Bon Accord)	21	12	33
Randse Waterraad			
Uit hooftoevoerpyplyn	10	—	10

Die boorgat by die Bon Accord-klipgroef het herhaaldelik besmetting getoon. Die chlorering het egter sedertdien die saak reggestel en die resultate was teen die einde van die jaar bevredigend.

Op private persele:			
Boorgate	11	—	11

ROOIWALWATERUITVLOEISEL NA KRAGSTASIEDAM GEPOMP

	Bevredigend	*Onbevredigend*	*Totaal*
(*a*) Na filtrering en chlorering by Rioolwaterwerke.	—	11	11
(*b*) Na filtrering en chlorering by Kragstasiedam	—	11	11

Hierdie water is rioolwateruitvloiesel wat gefiltreer en gechloreer 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.

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	3,101	Sakkies	15,465
Groot bondels	7	Handmandjies	809
Kratte	582	Suikersakke	1,220
Klein lotte	2	Platkissies	1,952
Hope	3	Graansakke	278
Kartondose	2		

Geslagte Hoenders:

Getal ondersoek	9,309
Getal afgekeur	68
Persentasie afgekeur	.63%

Wildsbokke:

Getal ondersoek	803
Getal afgekeur	25
Persentasie afgekeur	3.11%

Wildvoëls (dood)

Getal ondersoek	19
Getal afgekeur	1
Persentasie afgekeur	5.26%

Lewendige Hoenders:

Getal ondersoek	48,132
Getal afgekeur	42
Persentasie afgekeur	.087%

Kalkoene:

Getal ondersoek	1,374
Getal afgekeur	2
Persentasie afgekeur	.14%

Eende:

Getal ondersoek	2,935
Getal afgekeur	14
Persentasie afgekeur	.48%

Lewendige Ganse:

Getal ondersoek	166
Getal afgekeur	—
Persentasie afgekeur	Geen

Konyne:

Getal ondersoek	4
Getal afgekeur	—
Persentasie afgekeur	Geen

Duiwe:

Getal ondersoek	195
Getal afgekeur	—
Persentasie afgekeur	Geen

Die onderstaande tabel dui die getal en tipe inspeksies aan wat deur Inspekteurs van die Voedselseksie uitgevoer is:—

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	3,863
Oortredings verwyder	3,845
Kennisgewings bestel	253
Aanseggings gegee	3,592
Herinspeksies	855
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee	268
Lisensieaansoeke waarmee gehandel is	214
Inspeksie van slaghuise	1,140
Inspeksie van vishandelaars	213
Inspeksie van bakkerye	226
Inspeksie van banketbakkerye	133
Inspeksie van restaurante en teekamers	2,081
Inspeksie van Bantoe-eethuise	323
Inspeksie van vrugte- en groentewinkels	2,906
Inspeksie van melkwinkels en -depots	222
Inspeksie van ander voedselwinkels	1,620
Inspeksie van koeldrankfabrieke	20
Inspeksie van ander voedselfabrieke	185
Inspeksie van oggendmark	300
Diverse inspeksies	82
Naginspeksies	172
Vroeë-oggendinspeksies	31
Middagetensuurinspeksies	456
Monsters geneem	871
Inspeksie van losieshuise en hotelle	950
	11,268

PLAAGBEHEERSEKSIE

Muskietbeheermaatreëls:

Die verwydering van plantegroei uit die hoofbesproeiingsvoor en al die besproeiingsdamme in die Eloffsdalgebied, die ongekanaliseerde gedeeltes van die Apiesrivier en al die spruite in die munisipale gebied is as 'n roetinemaatreël uitgevoer.

Die Afdeling het die heelhartige samewerking van groenteboere in verband met sy muskietbeheermaatreëls verkry en daar is min moeilikheid ondervind om betaling te verkry vir die dienste wat in hierdie verband aan hulle gelewer is.

Die dreineringslote in die Groenkloofplantasie is behoorlik in stand gehou. Weeklikse bespuiting met antilarwespuitstof het die uitbroei van muskiete by hierdie bron heeltemal uitgeskakel.

Aangesien die verskaffing van water aan die Les Marais-besproeiingsvore by die Apiesrivier afgesny is weens die bou van die hoofriool na Rooiwal, is die bespuiting van hierdie vore gestaak. Die vore is egter onder toesig gehou vir moontlike opdamming van reënwater en die gevolglike uitbroei van muskiete, maar so 'n noodtoestand het nie ontstaan nie.

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 antilarwespuitstof besproei. Eenhonderd vyf-en-sewentig gelling D.D.T.-emulsie-larwegif is gebruik.

Tweehonderd agt-en-vyftig gate en holtes wat werklike of potensiële broeiplekke was, is op munisipale eiendom opgevul en gelykgemaak. Tweehonderd vyf-en-sestig broeiplekke op private persele is uitgeroei.

Eenhonderd vier-en-twintig klagtes betreffende muskietoorlas is deur die Plaagbeheerpersoneel en die Distriksinspekteurs ondersoek en het tot gevolg gehad dat 1199 inspeksies uitgevoer en 432 skriftelike of mondelinge waarskuwings gegee is. Daar was twee vervolgings weens versuim om aan die regulasies vir die voorkoming van die uitbroei van muskiete te voldoen.

Knaagdierbeheer:

Knaagdierbeheermaatreëls is gehandhaaf in alle munisipale geboue, pakkamers, parke, kwekerye, die Sentrale en die Rooiwal-rioolwaterwerke, sportvelde insluitende rolbalvelde en tennisbane, munisipale geboue in die Bantoedorpe Vlakfontein, Atteridgeville en Saulsville, die Fonteinedal, Rietvlei-waterwerke en die Bon Accordklipgroef.

Die hoofuitroeiingsmetode was die plasing van aasbevattende „Warfarin"-knaagdiergif. Al die gifaasplasings is gereeld ondersoek om te verseker dat daar te alle tye genoeg gifaas vir die knaagdiere was.

Hierdie metode was weer eens die doeltreffendste en dit was moontlik om knaagdierverpestings bevredigend te beheer.

Daar was 17,720 gifaasplasings waarvan 12,810 „geneem" is en volgens ons wete is 1,483 knaagdiere op munisipale persele vernietig. Hierdie syfer sou waarskynlik veel hoër gewees het indien dit moontlik was om al die karkasse te vind.

Daarbenewens is daar of gesien of daar is berig dat 1,581 knaagdiere op private persele uitgeroei is.

Die Knaagdierbeheerinspekteur en die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs het 412 klagtes in verband met knaagdierbesmetting ondersoek en dit het tot gevolg gehad dat 2,085 inspeksies uitgevoer is, 789 skriftelike en mondelinge waarskuwings uitgereik is en drie persone vervolg is weens versuim om aan die betrokke regulasies te voldoen.

Sewehonderd vyf-en-dertig ophopings van vuilgoed of hout waar knaagdiere waarskynlik kon skuil, is opgeruim en verwyder.

Daar is 'n totaal van 129 knaagdiervry-geboue voltooi, terwyl 98 bestaande geboue knaagdiervry gemaak is en 17 graan-, voer- en ander pakkamers wat nie knaagdiervry was nie, is gesloop.

Eenhonderd en agtien sertifikate wat sertifiseer dat persele voor die sloping van geboue knaagdiervry was, is uitgereik.

VLIEË-UITBROEIING

Gereelde inspeksies van alle munisipale persele waar potensiële broeiplekke vir vlieë bestaan het, is uitgevoer en met behulp van insekdoders is vlieë-uitbroeiing goed onder beheer gehou.

Daar was aansienlik minder klagtes in verband met vlieë-oorlas as in die vorige jaar, naamlik slegs 82, wat 70 inspeksies tot gevolg gehad het. Driehonderd agt-en-vyftig skriftelike of mondelinge waarskuwings is uitgereik, en twee persone is vervolg weens versuim om aan die regulasies te voldoen.

Tweehonderd nege-en-twintig broeiplekke is uit die weg geruim en daar is in 569 gevalle raad in verband met beheermaatreëls gegee.

ALGEMEEN

Etlike versoeke om raad in verband met maatreëls om kakkerlakke, vlooie, bosluise, en weeluise te beheer, is gedurende die jaar ontvang. Die gebruik van 'n oplossing bevattende D.D.T. en B.H.C. is aanbeveel en met bevredigende resultate gebruik.

Die Nieblankekwartiere by twee swembaddens, drie parke, Atteridgeville- en Vlakfonteinkliniek en by die Elektrisiteitsafdeling is vir die uitroeiing van weeluise en kakkerlakke bespuit met uitstekende gevolg.

KNAAGDIERUITROEIING VIR JAAR GËEINDIG OP 31.12.1960

Oortredings waarmee gehandel	3
Oortredings verwyder	3
Aanseggings gegee	3
Persele weer geïnspekteer	279
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee	232
Nuwe ondeurdringbare vloere in graan-, meel-, voer-, en ander pakkamers aangebring	—
Vloere herstel of mure of dakke knaagdierveilig gemaak in meel-, graan- en voerpakkamers	—
Nie-knaagdierveilige graan-, voer- of ander pakkamers gesloop	17
Ophopings van vuilgoed of rommel wat moontlik rotte kan huisves, opgeruim en verwyder	133
Diverse inspeksies	937
Naginspeksies	—
Vroeëoggendinspeksies	—
TOTALE INSPEKSIES VIR DIE JAAR	1,601
Gifaas op dorpsgrond gestel	17,720
Getal aaslokvalle geneem	12,810
Gasaanvalle op rotgate op dorpsgronde ens.	—
Gasaanvalle op persele in stad	—
Getal knaagdiere op munisipale persele vernietig	1,483
Aantal diere onder verdagte omstandighede gevind en vir bakteriologiese ondersoek weggestuur	—
Getal vervolgings	—

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 terugge-trek*	*Getal gewaarsku en ontslaan*	*Boetes opgelê*
Versuim om bouerslatrines te verskaf en defektiewe bouerslatrines	23	19	—	4	—	£56 10 0
Versuim om te voldoen aan kennisgewing—Verordeninge betreffende Openbare Gesondheid	11	11				£58 0 0
Melkafleweringsvoertuig: naam en adres nie aangebring nie	4	4				£7 10 0
Invoer van melk van ongelisensieerde perseel	2	2				£6 0 0
Ontvang van melk vanaf ongelisensieerde perseel	1	1				£10 0 0
Water by melk gevoeg	12	11	—	1		£85 0 0
Preserveermiddels in gemaalde vleis	6	6				£43 0 0
Oormaat preserveermiddels in wors	1	1				£5 0 0
Versuim om aan kennisgewing ingevolge Knaagdierregulasies te voldoen	3	3				£8 0 0
Toelating van vlieëuitbroeiing	2	2				£3 0 0
Vuil toestand van bakkery	2	2				£25 0 0
Blootstelling van eetware aan besmetting	19	17		2		£40 0 0
Toelating van muskietuitbroeiing	1			1		
Versuim om te voldoen aan kennisgewing kragtens Slumregulasies	5	4		1	1	£68 0 0
Melk in straat oorgegooi	1	1				£10 0 0
Melkmarskramery	1	1				£10 0 0
Aanhou van koei sonder permit	1	1				£1 0 0
Vuil toestand van teekamer	1	1				£2 0 0
TOTAAL	96	87	—	9	1	£438 0 0

SLUMOPRUIMINGS

In enige groeiende stad waar die bevolking vinnig toeneem en waar daar groot aantalle persone in elk van die verskillende rassegroepe is, kan verwag word dat behuisingstoestande nie altyd gelyk sal wees met die standaarde wat vir die moderne lewe bepaal is nie. Doeltreffende behuising van alle seksies van die gemeenskap is die sleutel tot die moderne lewe en in hierdie opsig was Pretoria inderdaad baie gelukkig.

Daar is nie alleen 'n hoë behuisingstandaard vir Blankes gehandhaaf nie, maar die Raad het ook omvattende herbehuisingskemas vir Bantoes, Kleurlinge en Asiate aangepak.

Die uitwissing van slumtoestande in die Nieblankedorpe ontvang al baie jare lank aandag. Die ontwikkeling van nuwe dorpe vir hierdie seksies van die gemeenskap vereis egter baie beplanning en oorweging, veral wat die sosiale en kulturele behoeftes van die verskillende groepe betref.

Die drie essensiële gesondheidsvereistes, naamlik behuising, sanitasie en water moet noodwendig verskaf word voordat herbehuising kan plaasvind. Moderne stadsbeplanning vereis egter die gelyktydige oorweging van die verskaffing van paaie, ligte, krag, stormwaterriolering, vervoer en opvoedkundige geriewe.

Die hele proses van slumopruiming en die herbehuising van die ontwortelde persoon hang dus af van die snelheid waarteen die noodsaaklike behuising en geriewe verskaf kan word. Boweal kan daar nie genoeg klem gelê word op die noodsaaklikheid om grond- en ander boukoste so laag moontlik te hou nie sodat die huur wat uiteindelik gevra word, binne die vermoë is van diegene wat herbehuising ontvang. Versuim om dit te doen, sal daartoe lei dat die ontwortelde persone onbevredigende toestande skep waar hulle ook andersins gaan.

Gedurende die verslagjaar is nog 76 slumwonings in Blanke gebiede gesloop. Die meeste hiervan is deur armer gesinne bewoon en dit is betreurenswaardig dat ons nog nie in 'n posisie is om alle gesinne in die laerinkomstegroep, veral dié met groot gesinne, van geskikte behuising te voorsien nie.

SLUMOPNAMES

'n Verbetering in die sterkte van die inspeksiepersoneel het die Slumseksie in staat gestel om breedvoeriger opnames van huise vir Blankes in die ouer voorstede te maak.

Die uitbreiding van die stad se nywerheids- en besigheidsgebiede het tot gevolg gehad dat heelwat minder ernstige slumhuise in hierdie gebiede tot ernstige slums verswak omdat eienaars onwillig was om geld te bestee aan ou huise in gebiede wat vir besigheidsdoeleindes ingedeel is.

Gevolglik is gevind dat hoewel daar 78 bekende ernstige slumwonings in Blanke gebiede aan die begin van die jaar was, en ten spyte van die feit dat 76 slumwonings in die loop van die jaar gesloop is, die getal bekende ernstige slumwonings aan die einde van die jaar nog 90 was. 'n Taamlike groot persentasie hiervan is egter al ontruim en sal waarskynlik binnekort gesloop word.

Die bewoning van buitegeboue en ander ongewenste kwartiere in agterplase veroorsaak nog steeds kommer en dit blyk asof hierdie gewoonte toeneem. Daar was 81 bewoonde buitegeboue aan die begin van die jaar bekend. Gedurende die jaar is 44 buitegeboue ontruim en aan die einde van die verslagjaar was dit bekend dat 102 buitegeboue bewoon word, 'n toename van byna 26% in vergelyking met die vorige jaar.

Ondersoeke het aan die lig gebring dat baie van hierdie buitegeboue deur bejaardes geokkupeer is wat 'n onafhanklike bestaan wou voortsit eerder as om by hul kinders in te woon. In die meeste gevalle was hulle enigste inkomste 'n ouderdomspensioen.

Daar is gevind dat 'n groot aantal buitegeboue geokkupeer word deur gesinne wat van buite die stadsgrense na die munisipale gebied getrek het. Die broodwinners van 'n aantal van hierdie gesinne was in tydelike posisies werksaam waar daar weinig of geen sekuriteit is nie. Hulle was dus nie in 'n posisie om hul eie huise te bekom nie. Hierdie mense kon nie hoë huurgeld bekostig nie en was maar te dankbaar om onderdak te hê. Hulle was dus verplig om onder uiters swak toestande te lewe.

Ten einde hierdie gesinne te help, behoort 'n skema uitgewerk te word waarvolgens plaaslike owerhede meer geldelike hulp ontvang om geskikte behuising vir die armer Blanke gesinne te verskaf. 'n Mens wonder ook of die tyd nie aangebreek het vir nywerhede en groot handelsorganisasies om 'n groter rol te speel in die verskaffing of subsidiëring van behuisingskemas vir hul laerbesoldigde Blanke werknemers nie. Dit sou vir die georganiseerde handel en nywerheid in samewerking met sentrale en plaaslike bestuursliggame raadsaam wees om hierdie aangeleentheid te oorweeg.

VERSPREIDING VAN ERNSTIGE SLUMEIENDOMME EN GEOKKUPEERDE BUITEGEBOUE

Die volgende tabel toon die verspreiding van bekende ernstige slumeiendomme en onbevredigende geokkupeerde buitegeboue in Blanke gebiede teen die einde van die verslagjaar.

Nieblanke gebiede wat sedertdien as Blanke gebiede ingevolge die Wet op Groepsgebiede geproklameer is, is nie by hierdie tabel ingesluit nie.

	Bekende bestaande slumwonings op 31.12.1960	*Bekende geokkupeerde buitegeboue op* 31.12.1960	*Toename of afname in vergelyking met vorige jaar.*	
			Slumwonings	*Buitegeboue*
Innesdale-gebiede	17	13	+ 5	+ 7
Westelike gebiede (wes van Steenhovenspruit)	10	18	+ 3	+ 1
Oostelike gebiede (oos van Apiesrivier)	1	6	—	+ 3
Sentrale gebiede	33	7	+ 1	+ 3
Herculesgebiede	29	58	+ 3	+11
TOTAAL	90	102	+12	+25

Hierdie Afdeling het in die verlede nie breedvoerige opnames van slumeiendomme in Nieblanke gebiede onderneem nie aangesien dit van geen nut sou gewees het tensy behuisingskemas vir hierdie mense beoog is nie. Slumwonings in Blanke gebiede wat ingevolge die Wet op Groepsgebiede deur die Stadsraad aangekoop is, is waar moontlik gesloop en die inwoners in die verskillende Bantoedorpe gehuisves.

Aangesien nuwe dorpe nou vir Kleurlinge en Asiate ontwikkel word, sal die bestaande oorbevolkte slumtoestande outomaties verdwyn as hierdie seksies van die gemeenskap nuwe huise betrek in die onderskeie gebiede wat ingevolge die Wet op Groepsgebiede vir okkupasie deur hulle geproklameer is.

HOFGEDINGE

Soos elders in hierdie verslag vermeld word, hang die proses van uitskakeling van slums en onbevredigende behuisingstoestande af van die vermoë van die verskillende owerhede om huise aan die laerinkomstegroepe te verskaf. Met inagneming hiervan, het die Afdeling voortgegaan met sy beleid om die samewerking van die publiek te probeer verkry eerder as om tot hofgedinge oor te gaan.

Hoewel geen hofgedinge in verband met slums sedert die tweede wêreldoorlog ingestel is nie, is uitstekende vordering gemaak. Dit was af en toe nodig om gedinge kragtens die munisipale Slumregulasies in te stel, maar dan slegs nadat ander oorredingsmetodes misluk het.

Gedurende die verslagjaar is vier vervolgings ten opsigte van onbevredigende geokkupeerde buitegeboue, vyf weens versuim om toereikende kookgeriewe te verskaf en vier weens versuim om aan kennisgewings kragtens die Slumregulasies met betrekking tot strukturele herstelwerk aan wonings te voldoen, ingestel. In sommige gevalle het die Hof swaar boetes opgelê. Drie sake is nog hangende, maar in twee van hierdie gevalle het die persone wat vervolg word sedertdien aan die vereistes van die Slumregulasies voldoen.

SLOPINGS EN OMSKAKELINGS VAN WOONPERSELE

Die aantal aansoeke om toestemming om wonings te sloop of woonpersele vir besigheidsgebruik om te skakel, was effens minder as gedurende die vorige vier jaar. Daar was blykbaar 'n inkorting van lenings vir geboue in gebiede waar ontwikkeling stadig is.

In die sentrale gebied en veral in Sunnyside was daar besonder baie aansoeke om toestemming om wonings te sloop op persele wat ingevolge die stad se Stadsbeplanningskemas vir besigheid en woonstelle geproklameer is. Heelwat ou huise in hierdie twee gebiede moes plek maak vir groot blokke winkels, kantore en woonstelle.

Die onderstaande syfers dui die getal aansoeke om die aangegewe redes aan:—

Vir die bou van woonstelle, kantore of die herbou van huise.....	87
Uitbreidings aan skole, hostels en kerke.....	4
As gevolg van hierdie Afdeling se optrede waar die herbou van huise nodig geword het of oop persele later vir ander geboue gebruik is.....	76
TOTAAL.....	167

In verband met die 167 aansoeke waarmee gedurende die jaar gehandel is, is 116 wonings reeds gesloop en 14 wonings is vir besigheidsgebruik omgeskep.

Benewens die voorgaande het die Afdeling met 28 aansoeke om die sloping van besigheidspersele gehandel. Hoewel permitte vir die sloping van hierdie persele ingevolge die Behuisingswet nie nodig is nie, het die Afdeling aangedring op die verkryging van sertifikate om te sertifiseer dat die geboue knaagdier- en ongediertevry is voordat met die sloping begin is. Soortgelyke sertifikate is voor sloping en/of omskakeling van wonings vereis.

Besonderhede van aansoeke om sloping en/of omskakeling van wonings word in die volgende twee tabelle verstrek:—

Aansoeke om Oorweging na die Nasionale Behuisingskantoor verwys

	Getal wonings	*Getal woonkamers*	*Permitte toegestaan*	*Permitte nog nie afgehandel nie*	*Permitte geweier*
Slopings.....	141	503	136	Geen	5
Omskakelings	13	53	13	Geen ..	Geen
TOTAAL.....	154	556	149	Geen	5

Aansoeke vir Oorweging na die Stadsraad verwys

	Getal wonings	*Getal woonkamers betrokke*	*Magtiging verleen*	*Magtiging nog nie afgehandel nie*	*Magtiging geweier*
Slopings.....	12	108	12	Geen	Geen
Omskakelings..	1	16	1	Geen	Geen
TOTAAL.....	13	124	13	Geen	Geen

KLEUTERSKOLE, CRÈCHES EN SOORTGELYKE INRIGTINGS

Hoewel hierdie item elders in my verslag breedvoeriger behandel word onder die opskrif „Kraam- en Kindersorgdienste," is dit raadsaam bevind om die omgewings- en persoonlike beheer wat tot dusver oor hierdie inrigting uitgeoefen is, te skei.

Al meer werkende moeders van alle rasse laat voorskoolse kinders en suigelinge in die sorg van kleuterskole, kindertuine of créches waar toestande nie altyd bevredigend aan standaarde voldoen het nie.

Private woonhuise wat nie vir hierdie doeleindes geskik is nie, is na créches omgeskakel sonder inagneming van geskiktheid van konstruksie, sanitasie, voedselvoorbereidingsgeriewe, binnens- en buitenshuise speelgeriewe en die algemene omgewing. Ten einde al hierdie aangeleenthede te beheer, is verordeninge reeds opgestel wat hopelik binnekort afgekondig sal word.

Aangesien die Slumseksie met slumtoestande in private woonhuise, losieshuise, hotels, hostels, en ander residensiële inrigtings handel, sal hierdie Seksie, onder beheer van die Hoofgesondheidsinspekteur, toesig hou oor die omgewingsaspekte van hierdie inrigtings. Die persoonlike beheer wat die geneeskundige ondersoek, voeding en algemene gesondheid van die kinders en personeel van hierdie inrigtings insluit, sal deur die geneeskundige beampte in bevel van die Kraam- en Kindersorgseksie uitgeoefen word.

SLUMOPRUIMINGSTATISTIEK

Besonderhede van inspeksies en ondersoeke in verband met Slumopruimingswerk gedurende die jaar onderneem:—

Hotelle en losieshuise	297
Private wonings	1,582
Bewoonde buitegeboue	647
Klagtes ondersoek	308
Nieblanke-behuisings	40
Wonings en ander persele voor en na slopings	732
Wonings en ander persele voor en na omskakeling	144
Behuisingsopnames	1,479
Huisvestingaansoek-ondersoeke	35
Herinspeksies van persele	1,466
Diverse	529
Totaal	7,259

Besonderhede van optrede na bogemelde inspeksies en ondersoeke:—

Oortreding van die Slumswet en Regulasies waarmee gehandel is	1,871
Kennisgewings bestel:	
Verbod op herokkupasie	202
Verbod op oorvol huise	244
Bouwerkundige herstelwerk en opknappings	184
Bad-, was- en kookgeriewe	88
Kennisgewings nagekom	462
Aanseggings en advies gegee	1,153
Briewe gerig	189
Aangeleenthede na ander Afdelings verwys	122
Onderhoude	939

NIEBLANKE-GEBIEDE

Die personeel verbonde aan hierdie Seksie bestaan uit:—

1 Toesighoudende Gesondheidsinspekteur.
2 Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs.
2 Bantoegesondheidsinspekteurs (gemagtigde personeelsterkte: 6)

Gedurende die jaar is inspeksies in hierdie gebiede op besigheids- sowel as private en woonpersele uitgevoer.

Elke Blanke Gesondheidsinspekteur het 'n spesifieke gebied in een of meer Nieblanke dorpe wat aan hom toegewys is. Een Bantoegesondheidsinspekteur is permanent in die Vlakfontein-Bantoedorp gestasioneer. Die tweede Bantoe-inspekteur is tydelik te Vlakfontein gestasioneer en sal na Lady Selborne/Claremontgebied oorgeplaas word sodra kantoorakkommodasie beskikbaar is.

Die Bantoegesondheidsinspekteurs 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 meeste eienaars is gewillig om hul persele te herstel en verbeterings aan te bring, maar het nie die nodige geld daarvoor nie. Die feit dat hulle wag op verskuiwings na ander gebiede vererger hierdie posisie.

Ten einde een Bantoe-inspekteur in hierdie gebied te stasioneer, is reëlings vir tydelike kantoorakkommodasie teen die einde van die jaar getref. Die voorgestelde reëlings sal die Blanke Gesondheidsinspekteur van sekere minder belangrike werk onthef en hom meer tyd verskaf vir aandag aan voedselplekke en ander belangriker sake.

Die waterverskaffing aan persele in hierdie gebied geskied deur middel van 'n standpyp wat deur die munisipale hoofwaterpyp voorsien word. Hoewel daar na min huise water aangelê is, is van die eienaars van besigheidspersele die verskaffing van hierdie gerief vereis. Alle reinigingsdienste in hierdie gebied word deur die Stadsingenieursafdeling uitgevoer en hoewel toereikende vuilgoedverwyderingsdienste verskaf word, is moeilikheid ondervind om die inwoners te oorreed om nie rommel op die strate en leë erwe te gooi nie.

Hopelik sal die onhigiëniese gebiede van Lady Selborne en Claremont in die loop van die volgende paar jaar uit die weg geruim word. Albei is as toekomstige „wit" gebiede ingevolge die Groepsgebiedewet geproklameer en na aanleiding daarvan het die Stadsraad alreeds 'n aantal eiendomme aangekoop waarvan 'n deel reeds gesloop is as ongeskik vir bewoning deur mense.

2. ASIATEBUURT EN KLEURLINGLOKASIE

Albei hierdie gebiede is baie oorvol en die huise en kamers wat meesal uit hout en sink bestaan, is heeltemal defektief, ontoereikend verlig en oorbewoon en daar is nie genoeg latrine- en badkamerakkommodasie nie. Daar is 'n totale oorbewoning en 'n gebrek aan skeiding van die geslagte in hierdie gebiede.

Hoewel die besigheidspersele in 'n redelike toestand gehou word, is baie van hout en sink gebou en oor die algemeen in 'n swak toestand. Woonkwartiere is in baie gevalle aan die besigheidspersele aangebou en is ook baie oorvol.

Die nuwe woongebiede wat vir hierdie groepe verskaf is, word nou ontwikkel en na verwagting sal inwoners binnekort hulle intrek in hierdie gebiede kan neem.

Die uitskakeling van die ou Kleurlinglokasie asook die Asiatebuurt soos dit vandag bekend is, sal die uitwissing van 'n slumgebied beteken wat jarelank 'n bron van kommer was.

3. ATTERIDGEVILLE, SAULSVILLE EN VLAKFONTEIN-OOS EN -WES.

Uitbreiding en ontwikkeling in hierdie gebiede het op 'n gesonde grondslag voortgeduur. Daar is nog toegelaat dat tydelike strukture vir woondoeleindes gebruik word terwyl baksteenhuise opgerig word. Hierdie hout-en-sinkstrukture is egter almal verwyder na voltooiing van die nuwe geboue.

Met uitsondering van die oorspronklike erf-en-diensskema te Vlakfontein-Oos, word alle ander woonpersele oor die algemeen in 'n goeie toestand gehou.

Besigheidspersele word oor die algemeen goed in stand gehou en samewerking met hierdie Afdeling is baie goed.

Vandat die Bantoegesondheidsinspekteur in die Vlakfonteingebied aangestel is, is meer as die helfte van die persele geinspekteer en advies oor gesondheidsaangeleenthede aan die inwoners gegee. Die samewerking van die bewoners was bevredigend en feitlik alle oorlaste is uit die weg geruim na mondelinge aanseggings gegee is en slegs in 'n paar gevalle was skriftelike kennisgewings nodig.

Daar is riolering in Atteridgeville en Saulsville en alle vuilgoedverwyderingsdienste word deur die Stadsingenieursafdeling onderneem. Die Vlakfonteingebiede het 'n emmerverwyderingsdiens drie keer per week. Elke perseel is van 'n vuilgoedblik voorsien met 'n verwyderingsdiens een keer per week. Al die besigheidspersele is van 'n suigtenkdiens voorsien vir die verwydering van vuilwater. Al hierdie dienste word per kontrak deur die Stadsraad van Silverton verskaf. Voorsiening is gemaak vir die riolering van hierdie gebiede in die afsienbare toekoms. Al die droë nieskadelike afval word op uitgegrawe grond in die middel van die dorp gegooi en is goed onder beheer.

Daar is heelwat rommel in die strate en oop ruimtes en een of ander vorm van straatreiniging in hierdie gebiede moet ingestel word. Herhaalde vertoë vir die instelling van hierdie diens is nog nie met sukses bekroon nie.

Die aantal beeste en trekdiere in die dorpe is verminder. Hoewel daar redelik min sulke diere aangehou word, moet daar gedurig 'n wakende oog gehou word om te verseker dat die inwoners hulle nie skelm invoer nie. 'n Gemeenskaplike kraal met voldoende weiding het nie die eienaars oorreed om trekdiere daar te hou nie—die afstand vanaf besighede en wonings was waarskynlik 'n faktor.

Die slag van diere vir seremoniële doeleindes vind nog dikwels plaas. Gedurende die jaar is permitte vir die slag van 64 diere vir hierdie doel uitgereik. Die betrokke perseel is geïnspekteer om te verseker dat daar nie 'n oorlas bestaan nadat geslag is nie. Sorg is gedra dat bederfde vleis nie geëent word nie.

Gedurende inspeksies van huis tot huis in die Vlakfonteingebied is gevind dat die veroorloofde vloerruimte per persoon in baie gevalle oorskry is. Dit het hoofsaaklik voorgekom waar die gesin groot is en waar buite-egtelike kinders en ander familielede in dieselfde woning gehuisves is. In 'n paar gevalle is buitegeboue ook as woonplek gebruik. In sulke oorvol kamers, is die skeiding van die geslagte onuitvoerbaar.

Die volgende opgawe oor oorbewoning gee 'n aanduiding van die toestande wat gevind is.

STATISTIESE OPGAWE OOR OORBEWONING (OF ANDERSINS) VAN KAMERS WAT AS SLAAPKAMERS GEBRUIK IS (VEREISTES GEBASEER OP 40 VK. VT. PER PERSOON BO DIE OUDERDOM VAN 10 JAAR EN 20 VK. VT PER PERSOON ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 10 JAAR). NET VLAKFONTEINGEBIED.

(*Opmerking*: Slaapkamers wat vir ander doeleindes gebruik is, is nie in hierdie tabel ingesluit nie).
Om verskillende redes was dit nie moontlik om elke huis te ondersoek nie.

Tipe kamer	Dorpsbloknommer A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Q	S	Totaal
Eerste slaapkamer: Bevredigend.....	225	228	243	258	115	196	199	105	403	220	2,192
Onbevredigend. ...	50	68	102	82	59	36	80	49	113	38	677
Tweede slaapkamer: Bevredigend.....	115	130	181	159	83	115	145	91	210	122	1,351
Onbevredigend ..	151	154	150	157	83	86	97	46	253	117	1,294
Derde slaapkamer: Bevredigend.....	11	15	10	8	4	1	2	1	22	6	80
Onbevredigend ..	4	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	16
Vierde slaapkamer: Bevredigend.....	7	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	12
Onbevredigend ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eetkamers ook as slaapkamers gebruik:											
Bevredigend.....	65	57	79	97	50	44	69	28	140	91	720
Onbevredigend ..	11	7	12	13	9	5	4	6	10	10	87
Kombuise ook as slaapkamers gebruik:											
Onbevredigend ..	—	1	14	6	4	3	6	4	14	10	62
Buitegeboue as slaapkamers gebruik:											
Onbevredigend ..	6	13	11	11	2	2	1	—	7	8	61
Totale getal huise geinspekteer:.....	275	297	345	340	174	232	279	154	516	258	2,870

Die volgende opgawe oor sanitêre akkommodasie gee 'n aanduiding van latrine-akkommodasie in die Vlakfonteingebied 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. BLOKKE A TOT H EN Q EN S: VLAKFONTEIN

Blok no.	1—8 *persone*	9—16 *persone*	17—24 *persone*
A	192	81	2
B	221	75	1
C	251	92	2
D	238	101	1
E	111	63	—
F	199	33	—
G	226	52	1
H	121	33	—
Q	392	122	2
S	196	62	—
Totaal	2,146	714	9

STATISTIESE OPGAWE VIR ALLE GEBIEDE:

A. Opsomming van Inspeksies Gedurende die jaar

Oorlaste waarmee gehandel is	4,933
Kennisgewings waaraan voldoen is	90
Aanseggings waaraan voldoen is	4,718
Kennisgewings bestel	215
Aanseggings gegee	4,718
Herinspeksies	162
Klagtes ondersoek	30
Lisensie-aansoeke	624
Persele waar diere/pluimvee aangehou word	315
Slaghuise	1,802
Vis- en pluimveehandelaars	49
Bakkerye en banketbakkers	15
Algemene handelaars (eetware)	2,251
Algemene handelaars (nie eetware nie)	1,035
Restaurante, teekamers en eethuise	2,181
Varsproduktehandelaars	472
Melkdepots en melkwinkels	700
Marskramerpakkamers	250
Varsprodukte-en roomyskarretjies	174
Afleweringsvoertuie (vleis, melk, vis, brood)	725
Bioskope en openbare sale	8
Huisinspeksies	1,684
Haarkappers	277
Washuise en wasserye	81
Fabrieke en werkwinkels	76
Seremoniële slagtings	59
Bewoonde buitegeboue	12
Besoeke buite ure	108
Ander besoeke (insluitende herbesoeke aan huise)	5,815
Verstopte riole/defektiewe watertoebehore	5
Ongemagtigde strukture	13
Ander aangeleenthede	7
Totaal	18,930

Opmerking.—Hierdie syfers is nie by verslae van ander seksies van hierdie Afdeling ingesluit nie.

B. Plaagbeheer

Die onderstaande is 'n opsomming van inspeksies in verband met plaagbeheerwerk en is ingesluit by die verslae wat deur die Plaagbeheerseksie voorgelê is:—

Knaagdiere:

Persele geïnspekteer en advies gegee	985
Kennisgewings en aanseggings om lokvalle of gif te gebruik	473
Kennisgewings bestel waarin vereis word dat persele knaagdierveilig gemaak word	14
Kennisgewings bestel waaraan voldoen is	15
Bestaande geboue knaagdierveilig gemaak	25
Ophoping van rommel of hout wat knaagdiere kan huisves, skoongemaak of verwyder	139
Aantal knaagdiere gedood of as dood gerapporteer	873

Muskiete:

Klagtes ondersoek	2
Inspeksies uitgevoer	182
Kennisgewings en aanseggings gegee	68
Broeiplekke uitgeroei	50
Advies aangaande muskietbeheer gegee	101
Soorte muskiete gevind	Culex

Vlieë:

Klagtes ondersoek	1
Inspeksies uitgevoer	246
Kennisgewings en aanseggings gegee	141
Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	48
Advies aangaande vliegbeheer gegee	70

C. BOUPLANNE

370 planne vir veranderings, aanbouings en nuwe geboue is gedurende die jaar ondersoek. (Hierdie syfer is ingesluit by die lys wat in hierdie verband opgestel is).

D. GELISENSIEERDE PERSELE:

Soorte besighede	*Claremont*	*Lady Selborne*	*Asiatebuurt en Kleurling-lokasie*	*Vlak-fontein*	*Atteridge-ville*	*Sauls-ville*
Bakkers en banketbakkers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biljartsalonne	—	—	1	—	—	—
Slagters	5	16	6	8	6	2
Steenkoolagentskappe	—	—	—	5	1	4
Skoenmakers	4	6	10	3	2	—
Fietshandelaars	2	6	11	3	1	2
Varsproduktehandelaars	9	6	9	3	1	3
Vishandelaars	—	—	1	—	—	—
Algemene handelaars (lewensmiddele uitgesluit)	1	1	32	—	—	—
Haarkappers	1	2	10	3	1	1
Marskramers en venters	8	32	92	—	1	2
Droogskoonmakers en wasserye	—	—	7	—	1	—
Melkdepots	—	3	1	6	3	2
Koeldrankhandelaars	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bantoe-eethuise	4	23	1	—	—	—
Lewensmiddele-handelaars	10	45	37	12	12	8
Teaters	—	—	3	—	—	—
Kleremakers (sters)	—	—	4	3	1	2
Begrafnisondernemers	2	1	—	3	1	—
Werkswinkels en motoronderdele	1	2	5	4	1	—
Restaurante en teekamers	10	2	25	9	5	4
Kruiedokters	—	—	—	2	—	1

E. VERVOLGINGS:

Aard van oortreding	*Totale getal vervolgings*	*Getal skuldig*	*Getal onskuldig bevind*	*Getal terug-getrek*	*Getal gewaar-sku en ontslaan*	*Boetes opgele*
Versuim om aan kennisgewing te voldoen—Oorlasklousule	1	1	—	—	—	£5 0 0
Versuim om van verskafte geriewe gebruik te maak terwyl brood afgelewer is	7	7	—	—	—	£10 0 0
Broodafleweringsvoertuig nie stofdig nie	1	1	—	—	—	£10 0 0
TOTAAL	9	9	—	—	—	£25 0 0

Opmerking: Hierdie syfers is ingesluit by opgawes wat in hierdie verband saamgestel is.

ALGEMENE INLIGTING: (NET NUWE BANTOEDORPE).

	Atteridgeville & Saulsville	*Atteridgeville*	*Saulsville*	*Vlakfontein-Wes*	*Vlakfontein-Oos*
Bevolking	52,068			41,354	11,642
Woonhuise (bewoon)		4,425	3,241	6,061	1,784
Woonhuise so pas opgerig maar onbewoon			489		
Kerke	16 geboue opgerig 36 leë erwe			19 geboue voltooi 7 leë erwe	2 geboue voltooi 5 leë erwe
Skole	16			11	1
Biersale			1	1	1 in aanbou
Biersaaldepots		3			
Gemeenskapsentrum		1		1	
Garages		1		1	
Crèches		2	1 in aanbou	1	1
Hostels			1		
Administratiewe blokke		1		1	1

HIER VOLG 'N OPSOMMING VAN DIE INSPEKSIES GEDURENDE DIE JAAR UITGEVOER DEUR DIE DISTRIKSGESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS, SLUMS- EN BEHUISING-, VOEDSEL- EN PLAAGBEHEERSEKSIE

Totale inspeksies uitgevoer	99,013
Oorlasse waarmee gehandel is	30,392
Oorlasse verwyder (met inbegrip van oorlasse oorgebring van vorige jaar)	29,598
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is	3,016
Lisensie-aansoeke waarmee gehandel is	3,884
Watermonsters geneem	281
Eetware-monsters geneem (melk nie inbegrepe nie)	620
Navraagbesoeke betreffende aansteeklike siektes	2,788

Sake na ander Afdelings verwys:

Stadsingenieur	118
Afdeling Nieblankesake	65
Afdeling Lisensies	34
Direkteur van Parke en Ontspanning	49
Stadselektroïngenieur	2
Hoofbehuisingsbestuurder	3
Munisipale stalle	1
Afdeling van die Stadsklerk	1
Afdeling Vervoer	1
Verkeershoof	2

Slagplaas-, melkerye- en aansteeklike siektes-seksie:

Uitvoerige verslae van die werksaamhede van hierdie Seksie is elders in hierdie verslag te vinde.

Vervolgings teruggetrek

	Getal teruggetrek	*Rede vir terugtrekking*
(*a*)	2	Daar is gevind dat die bouers toestemming het om die latrines op die aangrensende perseel te gebruik.
(*b*)	2	Daar kon nie heeltemal vasgestel word dat die aangeklaagdes die betrokke kontrakteurs is nie.
(*c*)	1	Nadat dagvaarding uitgereik is, het die aangeklaagde betaal om die werk (muskietbespuiting) deur die Afdeling gedoen te laat word.
(*d*)	2	Omvattende veranderings en verbeterings is aangebring tot bevrediging van die Afdeling.
(*e*)	1	Die aangeklaagde was nie langer die geregistreerde eienaar van die betrokke perseel nie.
(*f*)	1	Die verskaffer aan die melkery is vervolg omdat hy water by die melk gevoeg het.

BEHUISING EN REHABILITASIE VAN BLANKES

1. ALGEMENE BEHUISINGSTOESTAND

Gedurende die jaar het my Afdeling 663 aansoeke om huisvesting in die Raad se behuisingskemas ontvang.

Aan hierdie getal geoordeel, blyk dit dat daar nog 'n taamlik ernstige tekort aan behuising in die stad is vir gesinne wat in die laerinkomstegroep val. Die tekort is ernstiger vir die groot gesinne in die groep. Hoewel ons dikwels die behoefte aan ekonomiese ultralaekostehuise vir die sosiale en ekonomiese behoeftes van sulke gesinne beklemtoon het en die toestemming van die Raad vir die bou van 250 sodanige huise as eerste stap verkry het, kon die werk ongelukkig nie gedurende die jaar aangepak word nie. Beplanning vir hierdie skema is voltooi en daar is reeds by die Nasionale Behuisingskommissie om die nodige fondse aansoek gedoen. Daar word nou verwag dat daar in die loop van die volgende jaar met die bou van die huise begin kan word.

Die verskaffing van hierdie tipe huisvesting word al hoe meer die Raad se verantwoordelikheid. Private ondernemings, wie se beleggings bloot deur winsoorwegings gemotiveer word, is onder die huidige ekonomiese toestande klaarblyklik nie in staat om huise goedkoop genoeg te bou om gesinne met lae inkomstes in staat te stel om dit te bewoon teen huurgelde wat hulle kan bekostig nie. Vir etlike jare was die neiging by private ondernemings om op die bou van woonstelle vir verhuringsdoeleindes, of die bou van duur huise slegs vir spekulasie- of verkoopsdoeleindes, te konsentreer.

Sedert 1952 het die patroon van behuisingsontwikkeling in Pretoria 'n belangrike verandering ondergaan. Dit word gestaaf deur die volgende inligting wat van die Stadsingenieursafdeling se Bouseksie ontvang is aangaande die aantal wooneenhede wat in die tydperk 1952–1960 binne die Pretoriase munisipale gebied gebou is:

Jaar	*Huise*	*Woonstelle*
1952	312	210
1953	722	286
1954	362	632
1955	622	1,093
1956	490	539
1957 tot 30 Junie 1958	716	319
1958 tot 31 Desember 1958	239	106
1959	295	927
1960	428	1,227

Soos gesien kan word, neem die woonstelle na verhouding snel toe. Volgens die 1951-sensus opname het daar alreeds 'n groot verskil bestaan tussen die gemiddelde grootte van gesinne wat onderskeidelik woonstelle en huise bewoon. Destyds was die gemiddelde aantal persone per woonstel in Pretoria 2.6 terwyl die gemiddelde aantal persone per gesin per huis 4.7 was. Voorlopige syfers wat in verband met die 1960 -sensus verkry is, dui daarop dat die gemiddelde aantal persone per woonstel en per huis tot 2.3 en 4.5 onderskeidelik gedaal het.

Met inagneming hiervan en ook die feit dat die Blanke bevolking van die munisipale gebied tussen die sensusopnames van 1951 en 1960 met slegs 23,992 siele toegeneem het, vergeleke met die baie groter toename van 51,564 persone vir die metropolitaanse gebied van Pretoria, dui die aantal huise en woonstelle daarop dat daar in die afgelope paar jaar baie meer nuwe wooneenhede binne die stad se munisipale gebied vir persone in hierdie ekonomiese groepe verskaf is, as wat nodig was.

Hierdie sneller toename in die metropolitaanse gebied bevestig ook 'n skynbare neiging by werknemers in die stad om huise in gebiede buite die munisipale grense te hou, waarskynlik omdat dit goedkoper is om daar te woon en dit altyd moeiliker gaan om redelik goedkoop boupersele in die stad te kry.

Die tekort aan boupersele het die behuisingsposisie vir gesinne in die laerinkomstegroep vererger. Hulle moet minderwaardige of substandaardbehuising in die stad of goedkoper huisvesting en boupersele in die omliggende streke soek, waarvan meeste etlike myle van hul vernaamste werksentrums geleë is. Dit beteken hoë vervoeruitgawes. Hierdie gesinne is nie in staat om die hoë huurgelde wat vir huise en woonstelle in die stad gevra word, te betaal nie. Die onvermydelike gevolg is dat die Stadsraad van Pretoria belas word met die taak om in hulle vernaamste huisvestingsbehoeftes te voorsien. Om rede van die relatief hoë prys van grond vir hierdie doel kom die Raad egter nou voor die probleem te staan dat die koste van die ekonomiese huise wat hulle bou, 'n bietjie hoër mag wees as die vergelykbare huurgeld wat die gesinne vir wie dit bedoel word, kan betaal.

Aan die ander kant het die intensiewe woonstelbouery deur private ondernemings binne die stad aanleiding gegee tot 'n oormate van hierdie tipe huisvesting sonder dat dit daartoe bydra om die huisvestingsprobleme van gesinne met twee of meer kinders te verlig. Indien hierdie neiging voortduur, kan dit tot 'n daling in die geboortesyfer by Blankes lei.

Volgens die voorlopige syfers wat in verband met die 1960 -sensusopname verkry is, is daar meer as 500 woonstelblokke in Pretoria, wat ongeveer 9,329 woonstelle behels. Volgens dié syfers woon daar ongeveer 22,000 persone in woonstelle. Dit verteenwoordig omtrent een-sewende van die Blanke bevolking van nagenoeg 155,500. Daar is ook ongeveer 27,700 huise in die stad wat huisvesting aan ongeveer 124,700 mense bied. Ongeveer 8,000 persone bly in kamers soos in hotels, huurkamerhuise, losieshuise en koshuise.

Uit 'n suiwer ekonomiese oogpunt skyn die baie opvallende oormaat van woonstelle in die stad nie 'n merkbare uitwerking op die hoë huurgelde te hê wat vir sodanige huisvesting gevra word nie. Normale wedywering sou tot 'n verlaging van huurgelde gelei het maar dit het blykbaar nie gebeur nie omdat enige verlaging wat moontlik plaasgevind het, ongedaan gemaak is deur die onlangse verhoging van diens- en ander koste as gevolg van hoër Bantoelone sowel as 'n geleidelike styging in die algemene boukoste. Weens die hoër huurgelde, selfs vir ouer woonstelle, kom daar ook uit hierdie rigting geen uitkoms vir gesinne in die laerinkomstegroepe nie. Die probleem het hulle dus ten deel geval om te kies tussen die bewoning van ontoereikende huise en ekonomiese sorge deur die verkryging van beter maar duurder huisvesting; anders moet hulle op die Raad reken om deur gesubsidieerde skemas vir hulle huisvesting te sorg. Aangesien die Raad egter met die probleem te kampe het dat hulle oor onvoldoende goedkoop grond vir hierdie doel beskik, is dit noodsaaklik dat daar van die gebiede in die buitewyke van die stad verkry word, deur inlywing indien nodig, ten einde meer grond te ontwikkel en vir behuisingsbehoeftes beskikbaar te stel.

2. BEOOGDE BEHUISINGSKEMAS

Die Raad het ingestem om die volgende behuisingskemas onmiddellik aan te pak ten einde verligting aan die laer-inkomstegroepe te bring:

(*a*) Twee blokke van hoogstens 30 woonstelle elk. Een woonstelblok sal op die suidelike helling van Proclamation Hill naby die bestaande winkels opgerig word, en die ander een op die grond wes van Campbell Court naby die gholfbaan.

(*b*) Vyftig ekonomiese dubbelverdiepinghuise in Danville.

(*c*) Vyftig ultralaekoste-huise met drie slaapkamers in Danville 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.

Van bogenoemde skemas is daar met die bou van die 50 ekonomiese dubbelverdiepinghuise by Danville begin. Aan die einde van die jaar is twaalf van hierdie huise, wat teëldakke het, voltooi en betrek. Hierdie huise, wat bestaan uit sitkamers, drie of vier slaapkamers, groot kombuise, badkamers, en gewone buitegeboue, word vir ongeveer £2,450 verkoop, die prys van die grond inbegrepe. Tot dusver het die skema baie gewild geblyk te wees. Dis egter nog te vroeg om kommentaar oor die sukses al dan nie daarvan te lewer, behalwe om te vermeld dat die huise blykbaar aanmerklik daartoe bydra om Danville se algemene voorkoms te verbeter. Voor die skema aangepak is, is dié gebied slegs met enkelverdiepinghuise bebou.

Weens die administratiewe en tegniese moeilikhede verbonde aan die voorbereidings vir 250 ultralaekosteskemas, sowel as die Raad se onvermoë om met die ontwikkeling van die gebied wes van die bestaande Danville-dorp te begin, kon ons nie aan hierdie huise begin bou nie. Verwag word dat hulle ongeveer £1,300 sal kos. Hierdie skema is hoofsaaklik beplan vir groot gesinne in die inkomstegroep £45 tot £55 per maand wat drie en vier slaapkamers nodig het. Huisvesting vir dié groep is dringend nodig en die skema behoort baie by te dra om meeste van hierdie gesinne se moeilikhede te verminder. Daar is egter by die Nasionale Behuisingskommissie aansoek gedoen om fondse om met die skema voort te gaan, asook met dié van die bou van ekonomiese woonstelle by Proclamation Hill.

Beplanning vir die orige skemas is ook reeds aan die gang.

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 verfkoste, asook baie intrekkings wat ingewikkelde en langdradige regsprosesse 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 opgehoopte 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 dienooreenkomstig verlaag.

Indien 'n huurder nie sy opsie om te koop wil uiteoefen 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 behoewe 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.

Die sukses van die skema kan gemeet word aan die feit dat van die 885 ekonomiese huise wat die Raad in die loop van die jaar verkoop het, slegs 21 koopaktes ingetrek en 21 sessies van regte en verpligtinge gereël is.

In 12 gevalle is bykomende lenings ten bedrae van altesaam £6,610 goedgekeur vir die doel van aanbouings en verbeterings aan indiwiduele ekonomiese huise. Al hierdie lenings sluit die bou van bykomende slaapkamers in om in die behoeftes van groeiende gesinne te voorsien.

4. BESTAANDE SKEMAS

Die Raad het 885 ekonomiese huise binne sy verskeie ekonomiese verkoopskemas.

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 inkomste „subekonomies" is, gemeet aan die baie lae inkomstebeperkings, naamlik £30 per maand, wat deur die Nasionale Behuisingskantoor vir dié huise vasgestel is.

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 ultralaekoste-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 27 huise in verband met die beoogde verkeers-, binnesingelpad- en ander munisipale ontwikkelingskemas aangekoop. Hulle is aan hierdie Afdeling oorgedra vir verhuur-, beheer-, en administratiewe doeleindes. Benewens al ons behuisingskemas beheer ons ook nou altesaam 177 winkels, huise en woonstelle. Hierdie huise en woonstelle stel ons in staat om 'n groot aantal gesinne in die middel- en hoërinkomstegroep aan huisvesting in verskeie gebiede van die stad te help.

(*b*) Groepsgebiedeontwikkeling

Eiendomme geleë in die Riverside- en Highlandsgebiede, buite die stad se munisipale grense, en eiendomme in die Claremontgebied binne die munisipale gebied, word tans deur die Raad aangekoop in verband met Groepsgebiedeontwikkeling. Hierdie gebiede is ingevolge 'n bepaling van die Wet op Groepsgebiede as gebiede vir toekomstige bewoning deur Blankes geklassifiseer. Aangesien die Raad die funksies van die Groepsgebiedeontwikkelings- raad oorgeneem het ten opsigte van sy eie en aangrensende gebiede, koop hy alle eiendomme in hierdie gebiede op wat daardeur geraak word. Waar die eiendomme in wonings geskik vir bewoning deur Blankes omgeskakel kan word, word hulle na behore ontsmet, herstel, hernieu en weer verhuur. Waar moontlik word die huise ook by 'n watertoevoerpyp ingeskakel voor daar toegelaat word dat hulle weer betrek word. Alle ander eiendomme word gesloop. Gedurende die jaar is die volgende eiendomme aangekoop:

Riverside	18
Highlands	15
Claremont	6
Totaal	39

Alle wonings en geboue op 15 van hierdie eiendomme is gesloop.

(*c*) Gemeenskapsentrum en openbare saal:

'n Begin is gemaak met die bou van 'n gemeenskapsaal in die verre westelike gebiede om die inwoners van Proclamation Hill, Danville en Wespark te bedien. Hulle is oorwegend „behuisingsdorpe".

Bevredigende vordering is met die bou van hierdie sentrum gemaak en daar word nou verwag dat daar vroeg in die nuwe jaar begin kan word met die groepsbedrywighede wat vir die sentrum in die vooruitsig gestel word.

(*d*) Nasionale Wechsler-Bellevue-standaardisasietoets

In antwoord op 'n versoek van die Nasionale Instituut vir Personeelnavorsing het die Raad ingestem dat hierdie organisasie 'n opname maak van persone afkomstig uit die laerinkomstegroepe wat ingevolge die verskeie behuisingskemas gehuisves word. Die toetse het in November 1960 begin en is nog aan die gang. Die algemene uitslae van hierdie opname kan moontlik die Afdeling voorsien van algemene inligting oor die intelligensie, persoonlikheid en ander aspekte van huurders van huise ingevolge die behuisingskemas. Indiwiduele resultate sal nie beskikbaar wees nie aangesien die toetse vertroulik is.

6. ONTLEDING VAN GESINNE AAN WIE HUISVESTING GEBIED WORD

Die volgende is 'n ontleding van die tipe huisvesting wat aangebied word en die aantal „nuwe" gesinne wat gedurende die jaar ingevolge ons verskeie behuisingskemas gehuisves is:—

Subekonomiese huise	58
Omgeskakelde ekonomiese huise	29
Diverse munisipale eiendomme	90
Woonstelle by tentoonstellingsterrein	68
Diverse ekonomiese eiendomme	3
Nuwe Danvillese ekonomiese huise	11
Danvillese ekonomiese laekostehuise	9
Nuwe Herculese ekonomiese huise	8
Danville-woonstelle	12
Woonstelle vir ouderdomspensioentrekkers	1
Danvillese ekonomiese dubbelverdiepinghuise	10
	299

Benewens die bogenoemde is 92 huurders binne ons verskeie behuisingskemas oorgeplaas weens verandering in inkomste of gesinsgroottes, terwyl 27 huurders hul huise ontruim het sonder om die gebruiklike maand kennis te gee. Tien gesinne is uitgesit weens wanbetaling van huurgelde of paaiemente.

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
	25

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
	6

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.*
Tweeslaapkamer (skakeltipe)	£5/13/0	Ongeveer £9/5/0
Tweeslaapkamer (enkel)	£6/ 6/0	

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
Proclamation Hill	50
	100

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
Proclamation Hill	27
	59

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
Proclamation Hill	150
	200

Hiervan is 64 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
Proclamation Hill	76
	100

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 huise en na gelang van die inkomste en grootte van die gesin.

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 die gesin.

Kortings van 5/– per maand is toegestaan ten opsigte van afhanklike kinders onder 17 jaar wanneer die belasbare inkomste van 'n gesin minder as £25 per maand is. 'n Verdere korting van 2/6d. per maand is toegestaan ten opsigte van elke tien sjielings wat die belasbare gesinsinkomste minder as £19/10/0d. per maand is. Vir die doel van die vasstel van huurgelde word 'n huurgeld van £4/7/6d. per maand as die basiese huurgeld vir 'n huis geneem ongeag sy grootte.

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 skakelhuise, 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:

	Paaiemente na betaling van deposito en hereregte.
Twee teen £13/15/3 per maand elk	Twee teen £ 7/16/11 per maand elk
Een teen £15/17/10 per maand	Een teen £9/1/0/per maand
Een teen £19/17/6 per maand	Een teen £11/12/11 per maand

Die inkomsteperk is £70 per maand.

H. Woonstelle vir oues van dae by die Tentoonstellingsterrein:

Gedurende 1950/51 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 114 huise, 37 woonstelle en 26 winkels en eiendomme wat vir ander dan woondoeleindes gebruik word.

In die loop van die jaar is 16 huise 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 paaiemente 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 paaiemente 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.

Paaiemente, 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 hereregtelening. Maandelikse paaiemente 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 Stadstesouriersafdeling oorgeneem.

In 38 van hierdie gevalle is die hele behuisingslening afbetaal, en die orige 97 gevalle is nog onder hierdie Afdeling se beheer.

Q. Ekonomiese dubbelverdiepinghuise te Danville (50 huise):

Boubedrywighede het in 1960 begin. In November 1960 is 12 voltooide huise deur die Afdeling oorgeneem en verkoop.

Die verkoopsprys van hierdie huise is ongeveer £2,450. Terugbetaling, na betaling van die minimum deposito van ongeveer £125 en hereregte van ongeveer £73, sal teen ongeveer £14/0/0 per maand geskied.

Verwag word dat hierdie skema in die loop van 1961 voltooi sal word.

BEHUISING VAN NIEBLANKES

OU SKEMAS

(1) Atteridgeville:

Atteridgeville is 475 morg groot en word as een van die beste Bantoedorpe in die Unie beskou. Dis in 1939 gestig. R819,724 is aan die oprigting van 1,532 wonings bestee en R494,178 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.

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 Bantoedorp met erfpagreg wat die Raad saam met die voormalige Herculese 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 onververdeel dat daar nou ongeveer 1,495 grondbesitters en 'n bevolking van omtrent 43,900 is.

Die Groepsgebiederaad het Lady Selborne as 'n toekomstige Blanke gebied verklaar. Verwag word dat die inwoners binne die volgende twee of 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 créche in die gebied, benewens 'n moderne kraaminrigting wat deur die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk bestuur word.

NUWE SKEMAS

(3) Vlakfontein:

Tot dusver is daar 7,861 huise in Vlakfontein-wes en Vlakfontein-oos opgerig. Daarbenewens is die volgende geboue opgerig:—

17 Skole, 70 winkels, gemeenskapsentrum, biersaal, poskantoor, administratiewe blok, crèche, kliniek, doktersspreekkamer, skrynwerkerswinkel, kraaminrigting en polisiestasie. 'n Sportterrein is aangelê en 'n pawiljoen gebou.

Twintig morg grond is vir 'n provinsiale algemene hospitaal uitgehou.

Die gebied ontwikkel gelykmatig en voorkeur word gegee aan elektrisiteitsverskaffing, padbou en vloedwaterdreinering.

Bevolking: 54,150.

(4) Atteridgeville/Saulsville:

Tot dusver is daar 6,887 vierkamerhuise in die Atteridgeville/Saulsville-gebied voltooi.

Benewens 'n biblioteek, créche, ontspanningsaal, kliniek en begrafnisondernemerslokaal is daar 16 skole en 74 winkels. Die gebied word volgens plan ontwikkel, met die klem op rioolbenetting, elektrisiteits- en waterdienste, padbou en vloedwaterdreinering.

Bevolking: ongeveer 47,829

(5) 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 R2.

Tans word daar 5,118 alleenlopende Bantoes gehuisves.

(6) Algemeen:

Die geëlektrifiseerde treindiens na die Atteridgeville/Saulsville- en die Vlakfontein-gebied werk nou bevredigend.

(7) Laudium:

Laudium is die nuwe gebied vir Asiate. Daar word tans 200 huise gebou en alle noodsaaklike dienste word verskaf.

Beraam word dat bogenoemde huise in die baie nabye toekoms voltooi en betrek sal word.

In die volgende geldjaar sal voorsiening vir die oprigting van administratiewe kantore en kliniek in die kapitaalbegroting gemaak word.

(8) 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.

Daar word tans aan 200 huise gebou en alle noodsaaklike dienste word verskaf.

'n Aantal gesinne word tans tydelik gehuisves in eiendomme wat deur die Raad oorgeneem is, 'n gemeenskapsaal is verskaf en 'n begraafplaas word tans aangelê.

Administratiewe kantore en 'n kliniek sal in die nabye toekoms opgerig word.

SUIWELSEKSIE

1. BESONDERHEDE VAN LISENSIES WAT BEHANDEL IS.

	Nuut	*Oorgedra*	*Gestaak*	*Geweier*	*Toe- of afname*
Produsente	40	7	74	—	—34
Produsent-verspreiders	—	—	—	—	
Verspreiders	16	9	15	2	+ 1
Melkwinkels	50	20	—	2	+50
Totale	106	36	89	4	+17

Gedurende die verslagtydperk het die aantal suiwelpersele met 17 toegeneem, maar die aantal produsente het met 34 verminder hoewel 40 nuwe produsente geregistreer is. Die produksiestaking van 34 produsente dui daarop dat die produksie van rou melk onder huidige toestande onekonomies is.

2. LIGGING VAN PERSELE:

Op 31 Desember 1960 was daar 790 suiwelpersele wat soos volg geleë is:

	In munisipale 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	34	81	48	41	25	96	26	1	353
Produsent-verspreiders	2									2
Verspreiders	126									126
Melkwinkels	309									309
Totale.	438	34	81	48	41	25	96	26	1	790

3. MELKVOORRADE:

Aantal persele waar melk geproduseer word.....	355
Benaderde aantal koeie wat aangehou word (in melk).....	15,635
Benaderde aantal koeie wat aangehou word (droog).....	6,683
Benaderde aantal gellings wat daagliks geproduseer word.....	24,010

4. VERVOER VAN MELK

Melk word gewoonlik per spoor of padmotorvervoer vervoer. Verreweg die grootste hoeveelheid melk word deur motorvoertuie vervoer wat die melk op die plase of langs die hoofweë oplaai. Geen koelvervoer word gebruik nie behalwe die koeltrokke wat die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë verskaf waar melk per spoor vervoer word. Die noodsaaklikheid van behoorlike koelvervoer van melk is van nasionale belang met die oog op die lang afstande, klimaatstoestande en verliese wat boere ly as gevolg van bederwing. In die stad geskied aflewering hoofsaaklik per motorvoertuig of per fiets. Geen koelvervoer word gebruik nie maar verspreiders probeer om melk met die mins moontlike vertraging te laat aflewer.

5. BERAAMDE TOTALE AANTAL GELLINGS WAT PER DAG GEBRUIK WORD SOOS OP 31 DESEMBER 1960

	gelling
Van produsente.....	23,670
Van produsent-verspreiders.....	340
Ingevoer (gedurende tye van skaarste).....	36
Totaal	24,046

Van die bogemelde daaglikse totaal is die verbruik soos volg:

Gepasteuriseerde melk.....	22,036 (of 91.9%)
Rou melk.....	2,010 (of 8.1%)

Alle industriële melk wat gedurende tye van skaarste ingevoer is, is voor verbruik gepasteuriseer. Sodanige invoer word slegs toegelaat nadat die toestand gedurende tye van seisoenskaarste sorgvuldig oorweeg is. 'n Totaal van 13,400 gelling is gedurende die maande Maart en April 1960 ingevoer.

Weens die aanneem van wetgewing vir die verpligte pasteurisasie van melk met ingang van 1 Januarie 1962 het 'n aansienlike aantal klein roumelkverspreidingsdepots hulle belange gedurende die jaar aan pasteurisasiefirmas verkoop, en gevolglik het die verkope en verbruik van gepasteuriseerde melk bo dié van die vorige jaar gestyg. 'n Ander faktor wat tot die toename in die verbruik van gepasteuriseerde melk gelei het, was die oprigting van 'n vyfde pasteuriseringsinstallasie in die stad.

6. SURPLUS-, AFGEROOMDE EN SUUR MELK.

Soos in die vorige jaar is 'n aansienlike hoeveelheid surplusmelk gedurende tye van seisoensurplus ontvang. Die beraamde totaal ontvang is 728,600 gelling. Dit is deur die vernaamste verspreiders (pasteurisasiefirmas) regstreeks na kaas-, melkpoeier-, kondensmelk- en sterilisasiefabrieke afgelei. 132,720 gelling surplusmelk is geskei, die room aan botterfabrieke verkoop en die melk verkoop, aan boere weggegee of sommer weggegooi as 'n geskikte afsetgebied of mark nie gevind kon word nie.

Boere het ook ernstige verliese gely weens die afkeuring van groot hoeveelhede melk as gevolg van suurword, bysmake of ander oorsake. 'n Totaal van 29,620 gelling is afgekeur.

7. DAAGLIKSE VERSPREIDING VAN MELK

	gelling
(*a*) Deur produsent-verspreiders.....	2,010
(*b*) Deur verspreiders, teekamers, ens.....	22,036
Totaal	23,046

8. PERSONEEL WERKSAAM IN DIE MELKBEDRYF

	Blankes	*Nieblankes*	*Totaal*
Produsente	370	1,658	2,028
Produsent-verspreiders	2	18	20
Verspreiders	255	701	956
Totaal	627	2,377	3,004

9. DIE TOETS VAN WERKNEMERS IN DIE MELKBEDRYF VIR TIFOÏDE.

	Totaal	*Negatief*	*Positief*
Blankes	11	11	—
Nieblankes	144	131	13
	155	142	13

Dit is te betreur dat die totale aantal werknemers wat vir tifoïdetoetse aangemeld is, slegs 'n klein persentasie (5.2%) uitmaak van die totaal wat in die melkbedryf werksaam is. Hierdie toestand kan egter nie verbeter word nie, te wyte aan die lang afstande van plase van die stad en die gedurige wisseling van suiwelwerknemers—veral Nieblankes. Werknemers wat in die verslagtydperk ondersoek is, is meesal afkomstig van produsente en produsent-verspreiders in die stad.

Almal wat positief reageer, word belet om in melkpersele, melkwinkels, waterwerke of enige voedselbedryf te werk. Geen uitbraak, deur melk versprei, van tifoïde of enige ander melkverspreide epidemie het gedurende die verslagtydperk voorgekom nie.

10. INSPEKSIES

Gereelde inspeksies van alle melkpersele en melkkuddes is deur die suiwelinspeksiepersoneel bestaande uit twee gekwalifiseerde veeartse en drie gekwalifiseerde gesondheidsinspekteurs uitgevoer. Daarbenewens word hulp ook deur ander lede van die gesondheidsinspeksiepersoneel verleen in verband met inspeksies van melkwinkels en verspreidingsdepots in die stad. Die produksie, hantering, verwerking en verspreiding van alle melk in die munisipale gebied word baie goed beheer en toesig oor gehou. Suksesvolle vervolgings is ingestel vir die invoer van melk sonder 'n lisensie en die ontvangs van melk uit ongelisensieerde bronne.

Die primêre doel en strewe van inspeksies is om produsente, produsentverspreiders, verspreiders en alle melkhanteerders te help, raad te gee en op te voed wat betref die produksie, hantering en benutting van skoon, veilige en voedsame melk. Die belangrikste sake wat bespreek en beklemtoon word, is die volgende:—

(*a*) Veesiektes.
(*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 beginsels van higiëne.

Daarbenewens het lede van die suiwelinspeksiepersoneel die Regering gehelp met die opstel van spesifikasies en standaarde vir verskillende melkprodukte, en ook in gesamentlike komitees van verskillende plaaslike owerhede gedien wat met aangeleenthede verbonde aan melk en melkprodukte handel.

Besonderhede van uitgevoerde inspeksies is soos volg:—

A. Inspeksie van melkerye.

(*a*) Gedurende melktye	160
(*b*) Ander tye	1,262
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	662

B. Inspeksies van melkdepots

(*a*) Vroeg in die môre	42
(*b*) Gedurende die dag	651
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	140

C. Inspeksie van verspreiding, op straat, ens.

(*a*) Vroeg in die môre	37
(*b*) Gedurende die dag	69
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	21

D. Ander inspeksies en navrae	255
E. Klagtes (openbare) waarmee gehandel is	35
F. Skriftelike kennisgewings bestel	100
G. Skriftelike kennisgewings waaraan voldoen is	63

H. Kudde-inspeksies deur veeartse.

Hierdie inspeksies is gedurende die melktye uitgevoer en koeie is veral ondersoek vir siektes wat die kwaliteit en veiligheid van melk nadelig kan beïnvloed. Daarbenewens is die boere raad gegee oor sake aangaande die behandeling, voorkoming en beheer van veesiektes, in- en uitwendige parasiete en soortgelyke sake. Merkwaardige resultate is in 'n aantal melkkuddes behaal met die beheer en uitwissing van mastitis deur die stelselmatige toetsing van kuddes en behandeling van positiewe gevalle.

Gedurende die verslagtydperk is 145 inspeksies van kuddes uitgevoer. Party van hierdie kuddes is meer as een keer geïnspekteer. Behalwe mastitis is gevind dat die volgende toestande en siektes meeste voorkom: ondervoeding, uit- en inwendige parasiete, rooiwater, galsiekte, bosluisvergiftiging, plantvergiftiging, spysverteringsmoeilikheid, onvrugbaarheid, brusellose en tuberkulose.

Die veeartse is ook verantwoordelik vir meeste van die laboratoriumwerk aan melk soos mikroskopiese tellings, fosfatasetoetse, coliformtoetse, kleurseltoetse ens., die resultate waarvan in hierdie verslag getabelleer is.

11. MELKTOETSE

(*a*) **Aantal mikroskopiese tellings (rou melk):**

Aantal monsters getoets	9,219
Aantal baie goeie monsters	5,363
Aantal goeie monsters	875
Aantal redelike monsters	281
Aantal onbevredigende monsters	2,700

(*b*) **Resazurintoetse (rou melk):**

Aantal monsters getoets	8,314
Aantal baie goeie monsters	192
Aantal goeie monsters	5,096
Aantal redelike monsters	2,095
Aantal onbevredigende monsters	931

(*c*) **Vermoedelike coliformtoetse (gepasteuriseerde melk. 48 uur teen 37°C).**

Aantal monsters getoets	4,201
Aantal positiewe monsters	333 (of 7.9%)
Aantal negatiewe monsters	3,868

(*d*) **Mastitistoetse:**

Gedurende mikroskopiese roetineondersoeke van 9,219 melkmonsters van produsente is daar 777 monsters gevind wat positief was vir Streptococcus agalactiae. Vir ander vorms van mastitis is geen statistiek beskikbaar nie hoewel 'n hoë persentasie gemengde besmetting van Streptokokkale en Stafilokokkale mastitis dikwels gedurende roetineondersoek van melkkuddes aangetref word. Die voorkomssyfer van chroniese mastitis, meestal te wyte aan Streptoccocus agalactiae, is egter veral onder verwaarloosde kuddes baie hoog.

(*e*) **Toets vir neerslag op skyf van sigbare vuil:**

Aantal monsters geneem	719
Aantal bevredigende monsters	617
Aantal onbevredigende monsters	102
Finale waarskuwings	102
Vervolgings	Geen

(*f*) **Fosfatasetoets vir gepasteuriseerde melk:**

Aantal monsters getoets	4,380
Aantal monsters doeltreffend gepasteuriseer	4,380
Aantal monsters wat effens te swak gepasteuriseer is	Geen
Aantal monsters wat heeltemal te swak gepasteuriseer is	Geen

(g) Plaattellings 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 vereis)

Aantal monsters getoets	302
Aantal wat aan wetlike standaarde voldoen	189
Aantal wat teveel mikro-organismes bevat—gewaarsku	66
Aantal wat teveel B.-coli bevat—gewaarsku	8
Aantal wat teveel mikro-organismes en B. coli bevat	39
Totale aantal waarskuwings	113
Totale aantal vervolgings	Geen

(h) Skeikundige ontleding van melk (Monsters ingevolge die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels geneem.)

(1) Aantal monsters ontleed	419
Aantal bevredigende monsters	272
Aantal onbevredigende monsters	147
(i) Onvoldoende melkvet	4
(ii) Onvoldoende vaste melkstowwe (vet uitgesluit)	130
(iii) Water bygevoeg	13
(iv) Preserveermiddels	Geen

(2) Vervolgings:

Gedurende die jaar is daar gehandel met 20 oortredings ingevolge die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels en die Melkeryverordeninge. Een saak (water bygevoeg) is teruggetrek en 18 persone is gestraf vir oortredings soos volg:—

	Aantal vervolgings	*Boetes betaal*
(i) Melk sonder 'n lisensie ingevoer	2	£ 6/0/0
(ii) Water bygevoeg	12	£ 70/0/0
(iii) Ongelisensieerde melk ontvang	1	£ 10/0/0
(iv) Melk in straat oorgeplaas	1	£ 10/0/0
(v) Met melk gesmous	1	£ 10/0/0
(vi) Geen naam en adres op afleweringsvoertuig nie.	3	£ 5/10/0
Totaal	20	£111/10/0

Die groot aantal gevalle van „water bygevoeg" moet verduidelik word. Hoewel die boer vir sy melk verantwoordelik is, gebeur dit dikwels dat sy eie werknemers (Nieblankes) om een of ander rede water by die melk gooi—vermoedelik meesal omdat melk gesteel en die gesteelde melk dan deur water vervang word.

12. BIOLOGIESE TOETSE

Agtien (18) melkmonsters is biologies getoets (marmotinspuiting) vir die teenwoordigheid van beestuberkulose. Al die resultate was negatief.

13. SEROLOGIESE TOETSE

(a) Tuberkulose (Bees-).

Die volgende syfers weerspieël toetse (Binnehuidse Tuberkulien) wat deur die Veldseksie van die Afdeling Veeartsenykundige Dienste, Onderstepoort, op kuddes wat aan Pretoria melk lewer, uitgevoer is.

Aantal kuddes getoets	*Totale aantal diere*	*Negatief*	*Positief*	*Verdag*
9	1,122	1,060	45	17

Die resultate vir een besondere kudde wat getoets is, het aangedui dat uit die totaal van 74 koeie 40 positief en 3 verdag was. Die eienaar is aangeraai om die hele kudde te laat slag aangesien 35 koeie voor die toets aan verdagte tuberkulose dood is. Die kudde is toe by die plaaslike slagplaas geslag, 51 karkasse is weens verspreide tuberkulose afgekeur, 16 weens vermaering en die res is as Graad V gegradeer. 'n Hele aantal oop uierletsels is by nadoodse ondersoeke ontdek. Die hoë voorkomssyfer in hierdie kudde is te wyte aan swak bestuur, ondervoeding en die feit dat meeste van die diere by verskeie opruimingsuitverkopings gekoop is. Die feit dat party diere met oop letsels op die plaas aangekom het, was waarskynlik die faktor wat die ernstige verspreiding van tuberkulose in hierdie kudde aan die gang gesit het.

(*b*) **Besmetlike misgeboorte (Brusellose):**

Geen toetse is gedurende die verslagtydperk op melkmonsters uitgevoer nie aangesien „vals" resultate met die „ringtoets" behaal is. Dit is hoofsaaklik te wyte aan die onoordeelkundige inenting van melkkuddes met die stam 19-entstof teen brusellose. Boere word gedurig raad gegee oor die korrekte inentingsmetode, maar dit het tot dusver nie baie doeltreffend geblyk nie. Die algemene neiging by boere is nog om alle vee in te ent, insluitende draers van die siekte.

14. ALGEMENE OPMERKINGS

(*a*) **Melkeryverordeninge:**

(i) Sekere veranderinge sal gemaak moet word aan die melkeryverordeninge wat op 3 Desember 1958 afgekondig is.
(ii) Verpligte pasteurisasie sal met ingang van 1 Januarie 1962 afgedwing word, sowel as sekere bepalings betreffende die verkoop van „gesertifiseerde rou melk."
(iii) Konsepregulasies is aangekondig in verband met 'n varsmelkbemarkingskema. Hulle is nie aanvaar nie, en daar word tans weer onderhandelinge gevoer om die skema afgekondig te kry.

(*b*) **Pasteuriseringsinstallasies:**

In die loop van die verslagjaar is 'n vyfde pasteuriseringsinstallasie opgerig en in gebruik geneem.

SKUTTE

Besonderhede van diere wat in die munisipale skut (Hercules) geskut is, is soos volg:—

Perde	*Muile*	*Donkies*	*Beeste*	*Skape & bokke*	*Varke*	*Honde*	*Skutgelde ingevorder*	*Met skutverkopings ingevorder*
101	146	58	56	—	—	—	£309.18.0	£76.0.0

Vier donkies, twee muile en een koei wat geskut en nie gelos is nie, is per openbare veiling verkoop.

Een muil is by sy aankoms doodgemaak weens ondervoeding, swak toestand and blindheid.

WATERTOEVOER

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
1959—1960	27.994

Die water is uit vyf bronne afkomstig; drie dolomietfonteine lewer regstreeks 'n gedeelte en Rietvlei en die Randse Waterraad verskaf die res. Gedurende die verslagtydperk is die volgende hoeveelhede water uit hierdie bronne verkry:—

	1960 Miljoen gelling
Randse Waterraad	6,454.340
Fonteinedalfonteine	1,594.922
Sterkfonteinfonteine	528.180
Rietvlei- en Erasmusfonteine	731.200
Rietvleifiltreerinstallasie	931.752

Die volgende hoeveelhede vuilgoed, ens. is verwyder:—

	Januarie—Desember 1960
Asblikdiens	272,138 kub. jt.
Spesiale en koepondiens	22,065 kub. jt.
Nagemmerdiens	4,307,088 gelling
Suigtenkdiens	15,041,820 gelling

RIOOLWATERSUIWERINGSWERKE EN SKEIKUNDIGE LABORATORIUMS

RIOOLWATERAFVOER:

Hier volg die maandelikse rioolwaterafvoer- en reënvalsyfers oor die jaar:—

1960	*Daspoort-rioolwaterwerke*		*Rooiwal-rioolwaterwerke*	
	Daaglikse gemiddelde afvoer Gelling	*Reënval Millimeter*	*Daaglikse gemiddelde afvoer Gelling*	*Reënval Millimeter*
Januarie	8,472,000	100.6	—	—
Februarie	8,722,000	30.6	—	—
Maart	8,693,000	51.9	2,922,000	80.3
April	8,371,000	70.4	2,835,000	65.1
Mei	7,703,000	9.8	3,440,000	6.8
Junie	6,904,000	2.0	4,035,000	1.2
Julie	6,734,000	4.6	3,801,000	0.0
Augustus	6,511,000	0.8	4,362,000	0.4
September	7,092,000	0.8	3,614,000	3.3
Oktober	7,252,000	57.2	3,802,000	49.6
November	8,861,000	156.9	4,330,000	171.8
Desember	7,990,000	92.8	4,038,000	179.2
Jaar 1960	7,775,000	578.4	3,718,000	—

Die daaglikse gemiddelde syfer vir die rioolwater wat by die twee werke behandel is, het 11½ miljoen gelling beloop. Die syfer vir die rioolwater wat by die Daspoortwerke behandel is, was dieselfde as vir 1959, nl. 'n gemiddelde van 7¾ miljoen gelling per dag.

UITVLOEISEL NA KRAGSTASIE:

Gemiddeld 2.6 miljoen gelling sandgefiltreerde en gechloreerde uitvloeisel per dag is na die Kragstasie gepomp vir gebruik as verkoelingswater. Besonderhede oor die werking van die snelvalsandfiltreerders gedurende 1960 word in tabel I aangegee.

VERTEERDE SLYK:

Gedurende die jaar is 9,080 vragte verteerde slyk per enkelspoorkipwa van die droogbeddings verwyder. Dit verteenwoordig 6,740 kubieke jaart rioolslyk wat gedurende die jaar gehanteer is.

SUIWERINGSWERKE BY ROOIWAL:

Die bou van die tweede eenheid vorder bevredigend en die besproeiingspompe sal eersdaags werk. Daar is al ver gevorder met die werk aan die stabiliseerdamme wat verkoelingswater moet verskaf vir die nuwe kragstasie wat in aanbou is.

Daar is nog 8,000 populierbome aangeplant wat nou goed vorder. Daar is ook 115,000 steggies ingelê wat in 1961 oorgeplant gaan word.

LABORATORIUMDIENSTE:

Gedurende die jaar is 3,468 monsters vir die onderskeie munisipale afdelings ontleed. Met die stabieler toestand van die stadswatertoevoer, was daar minder waterontledings nodig.

ONTLEDING VAN RIOOL- EN DAMWATER:

Verteenwoordigende monsters rioolwater en slyk asook rivier- en damwater is gereeld gedurende die jaar ontleed ten einde doeltreffende werking van die behandelingseenhede te verseker en enige besoedeling of veranderde toestande in die riviere en damme agter te kom.

TABEL 1.

SANDFILTRERING—UITVLOEISEL NA KRAGSTASIE, 1960

		Jan.	Feb.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.	Jaar
Volume afloop gefiltreer—miljoen gelling		80.45	72.95	82.66	77.60	83.05	79.88	85.25	85.23	76.38	79.03	75.75	73.47	951.7
Volume na kragstasie gepomp — miljoen gelling		77.79	70.32	80.11	75.42	80.59	77.58	82.84	82.02	74.15	77.15	74.06	72.45	924.48
Filtreringstempo—Gelling/vk. vt. /uur		197	197	189	198	181	163	164	166	168	166	163	212	180
Gelling per vk. vt. per skof gefiltreer		2,980	2,980	3,640	4,170	3,860	3,520	3,960	3,320	3,710	5,060	5,080	5,180	3,950
% Terugloop van volume wat gepomp is		3.4	3.7	3.2	2,8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.4	3.5
Gesuspendeerde vaste stowwe volgens gewig: Dele per miljoen	Ongefiltreer	10.4	9.1	10.1	12.9	9.2	13.2	9.7	11.4	12.1	9.4	9.9	8.8	10.5
	Gefiltreer	4.6	4.8	5.9	6.8	4.8	5.9	5.5	6.5	4.7	2.3	2.6	4.5	4.9
Chloor: Dele per miljoen	Bygevoeg	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5
	Oorblyfsel na ongeveer 1 uur	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6

GENEESKUNDIGE DIENSTE VIR NIEBLANKES

A. KLINIESE DIENSTE:

Die tabel hieronder dui die aantal en die tipes klinieke aan wat elke week uitsluitlik vir Nieblankes in die stad en die lokasies gehou word.

	Atteridgeville.	*Kampong.*	*Vlakfontein*	*Kliniek vir spesiale Siektes*	*Lady Selborne*
Kindersorgklinieke.	2	3	2	—	—
Klinieke vir Veneriese Siektes.....	1	—	1	4	—
Voor- en Nageboortelike klinieke.....	1	2	1	—	—
Tuberkuloseklinieke	1	1	1	—	1
Algemene Buitepasiëntklinieke.....	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 1.1.60—31.12.60

(Syfers vir 1959 tussen hakies).

	Kampong		*Atteridgeville*		*Vlakfontein*		*Totaal* 1960	1959
Aantal nuwe pasiënte..	469	(1,436)	8,790	(9,185)	8,102	(6,909)	17,361	(17,530)
Aantal herbesoeke	250	(672)	9,847	(8,332)	12,277	(10,616)	22,374	(19,620)
Aantal verbande aangebring.	778	(446)	13,201	(10,082)	11,362	(10,569)	25,341	(21,097)

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 2,849 siek werknemers behandel en is 1,719 werknemers wat beserings opgedoen het, medies ondersoek en behandel.

TABEL 1.

GEBOORTES (ALLE RASSE) GEDURENDE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1960

	BLANKES				BANTOES				ASIATE				KLEURLINGE			
	Egtelik		*Buitenegtelik*		*Egtelik*		*Buitenegtelik*		*Egtelik*		*Buitenegtelik*		*Egtelik*		*Buitenegtelik*	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Januarie	179	146	1	2	98	119	71	63	3	12	—	—	2	8	—	1
Februarie	164	159	3	5	132	141	102	87	15	7	—	—	5	5	1	1
Maart	190	177	5	1	192	184	127	99	9	8	—	—	5	5	2	1
April ..	178	184	—	5	141	125	95	106	10	5	—	—	6	1	—	1
Mei	156	160	2	3	93	84	51	55	8	5	—	—	3	4	—	—
Junie ..	150	164	2	4	96	90	52	62	10	8	—	—	5	5	—	—
Julie	169	176	1	1	120	108	106	86	14	11	1	—	6	6	—	1
Augustus	197	167	2	3	226	230	142	154	11	13	—	—	3	5	2	2
September	139	161	2	3	130	120	107	112	4	7	—	—	6	—	—	1
Oktober	158	156	1	1	156	159	101	112	3	6	—	—	3	4	—	—
November	204	186	—	1	73	95	56	60	8	8	—	1	9	9	—	1
Desember	197	148	—	—	346	339	235	241	5	7	—	—	1	2	—	1
TOTALE	2,081	1,984	19	29	1,803	1,794	1,245	1,237	100	97	1	1	54	54	5	10

	DOODGEBOORTES (PLAASLIKE INWONERS)				GEBOORTES (NIE-INWONERS)			
	BLANKES		NIEBLANKES		BLANKES		NIEBLANKES	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Januarie	1	—	7	8	87	101	14	11
Februarie	1	1	7	3	94	75	35	29
Maart	1	2	—	—	95	102	39	46
April	5	2	—	—	89	116	26	24
Mei	1	1	10	4	68	81	21	24
Junie	1	2	11	8	70	80	26	34
Julie	3	2	6	4	78	86	28	31
Augustus	3	1	15	5	107	71	45	52
September	1	—	13	4	85	90	31	40
Oktober	1	—	10	6	90	74	27	32
November	3	3	9	6	106	93	30	30
Desember	—	1	7	2	95	84	73	55
TOTALE	21	15	95	50	1,064	1,053	359	408

TABEL 2.

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1960

BLANKES	24 uur en jonger		24 uur tot een week		Een week tot een maand		Een tot drie maande		Drie tot 6 maande		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	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Difterie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberkulose (pulmonêre)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Masels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Poliomiëlitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Masels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sweer binne skedel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Meningitis pneumokokkale	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
,, ander vorms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hartspierontsteking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Akute brongitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Bronchopneumonie	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	3	1	1	1	—	7	6	2	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	11	9
Lobêre pneumonie	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diarree en enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	2
Buikvliesontsteking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nefritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Aangebore waterhoof	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Aangebore misvorming	—	1	1	2	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	7
Voortydige geboorte	7	5	21	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	15
Besering by geboorte	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Atelektase	3	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Infeksie by pasgeborenes	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Neonatories melanie	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ander siektes (eertse jaar)	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Verdrinkongelukke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Ander ongelukke (nie aangedui nie)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Ander onbekende oorsake	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
TOTAAL	12	7	37	17	6	9	6	9	4	4	5	1	64	47	3	2	2	3	3	3	5	0	77	55

TABEL 3.

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1960

BANTOES	24 uur en jonger		24 uur tot een week		Een week tot een maand		Een tot drie maande		Drie tot 6 maande		Ouer as 6 maar jonger as 12 maande		Totale suigeling-sterfte		Een tot twee jaar		Twee tot drie		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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kinkhoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Difterie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	3
Kaakklem	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberkulose (pulmonêre)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Tuberkulose ander vorme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Etterende infeksie	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Aangebore sifilis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Griep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Masels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	5
Longkanker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wanvoeding	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	5	5	4	13	9	19	19	3	11	1	2	—	—	36	41
Miksodeem en Kretinisme	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bloedkwaal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Meningitis ander vorme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Stuipe	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hartkwaal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Bronchopneumonie	—	—	6	7	13	10	15	16	20	31	32	23	86	87	54	47	13	16	6	9	5	2	164	161
Strottehoofkwaal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Akute brongitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	3
Keelholtekwaal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diarree en enteritis	—	—	—	5	4	4	11	20	41	18	39	46	95	93	70	70	9	9	6	2	1	2	181	176
Lewerkwaal	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Buikvliesontsteking	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nierontsteking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Weefselontsteking	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Aangebore waterhoof	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Aangebore hartkwaal	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Aangebore swakheid	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Voortydige geboorte	12	9	22	26	4	2	4	3	1	—	1	—	44	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	44
Besering by geboorte	5	1	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	5
Atelektase	2	2	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9
Neonatoriese melanie	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ander kwale (eerste jaar)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ander ongelukke (motor)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Brandwondongelukke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	4	2

TABEL 3.—*Vervolg*—STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1960

BANTOES vervolg)	24 uur en jonger		24 uur tot een week		Een week tot een maand		Een tot drie maande		Drie tot 6 maande		Ouer as 6 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	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Verstikkingsongelukke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ongelukke nie aangedui nie	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ander onbekende oorsake	1	1	8	—	5	2	7	7	11	6	14	7	46	23	16	20	8	4	1	2	3	—	74	49
TOTAAL	21	15	56	51	28	25	41	49	82	65	96	88	324	203	170	169	40	43	18	19	14	4	566	528
ASIATE																								
Wanvoeding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bronchopneumonie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diarree en enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Aangebore hart	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Aangebore swakheid	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Besering by geboorte	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Voortydige geboorte	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Atelektase	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ander kwale (eerste jaar)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vergiftigingsongelukke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAAL	2	3	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	3	10	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	11
KLEURLINGE																								
Besering by geboorte	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis, ander vorme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bronchopneumonie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diarree en enteritis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Bloedstuwing in longe	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dermverstopping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Beenvliesontsteking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelektase	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Brandwondongelukke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAAL	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	3	5	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7

TABEL 4.

STERFTES VAN BLANKES, VYF JAAR EN OUER, BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1960

	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		Bo 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	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	7	7
Kanker en ander gewasse	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	6	7	9	12	18	10	17	14	3	7	58	54
Voedingsiektes en kwale van buislose kliere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	2	3	8
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloedvormende organe	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	6	1
Kwale van senuweestelsel en sintuigorgane	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	4	1	6	8	13	11	13	16	13	15	52	54
Kwale van bloedsomloopstelsel	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	5	14	5	44	24	40	38	47	42	25	42	177	158
Kwale van asemhalingstelsel	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	4	1	12	7	11	10	12	11	26	18	72	50
Kwale van spysverteringstelsel	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	4	1	3	2	1	3	4	4	13	16
Nie-veneriese siektes van die urinestelsel en geslagsorgane	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	4	5	6	5	4	5	6	17	25
Velkwale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—		1	1	2
Seniliteit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	6	7	11	9
Selfmoord	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5	2	5	1	7	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	26	6
Manslag	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ongelukke	3	—	1	2	7	3	13	2	2	—	8	2	6	2	5	3	4	—	4	3	5	4	58	21
Teregstelling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbesliste bevinding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	7	9	15
TOTAAL	5	3	3	2	10	5	23	7	8	5	28	17	46	27	89	64	99	83	109	99	90	114	510	427

TABEL 5.

STERFTE VAN BANTOES, VYF JAAR EN OUER, BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1960

	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		Bo 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	3	2	1	1	2	2	5	1	2	3	5	6	1	5	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	25	21
Kanker en ander gewasse	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	2	8	4	13	6	6	3	1	—	—	—	36	17
Voedingsiektes en kwale van buislose kliere	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	5
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloedvormende organe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2
Kwale van senuweestelsel en sintuigorgane	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	4	—	8	7	10	7	1	4	1	3	1	3	28	24
Kwale van bloedsomloopstelsel	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	1	1	7	11	5	5	12	8	8	7	6	7	3	4	44	48
Kwale van asemhalingstelsel	8	9	2	3	5	3	7	8	5	3	20	9	19	3	20	13	23	7	7	6	9	6	125	70
Kwale van spysverteringstelsel	2	1	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	3	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	16	11
Nie-veneriese siektes van die urinestelsel en geslagsorgane	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	1	1	4	3	—	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	15	13
Siektes by swangerskap en kindergeboorte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Seniliteit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	5	5	6
Selfmoord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	7	1
Manslag	—	—	—	—	4	1	11	—	9	—	10	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	2
Ongelukke	3	2	8	—	4	—	9	1	10	1	10	1	11	—	9	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	69	6
Teregstelling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Onbesliste bevinding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake	4	2	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	3	5	8	3	8	7	6	7	9	5	6	11	47	46
TOTAAL	19	24	13	9	18	10	35	25	35	19	70	40	72	26	91	41	62	34	32	22	22	31	469	281

TABEL 6.

KINDERSTERFTE: BLANKES: OORSAAK VAN DOOD EN STERFTESYFER VIR JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1960.

	Atelektase		Wanvoeding		Aansteekelike siektes		Diarreesiektes		Brongitis en Pneumonie		Aangebore oorsake		Ander oorsake		Voortydigheid		Besering by geboorte		Totale sterfgevalle		Totale geboortes		Sterftesyfer 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	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	—	—	8	10	191	227	41.88	44.05	43.06
Pretoria-Wes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	4	6	307	298	13.03	20.13	16.53
Leprose- en sielsiekehospitale en Verdediging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	8	6	125,00	166.67	142.86
Salvokop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	25	21	80.00	—	43.48
Voortrekkerhoogte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	32	34	31.25	—	15.15
Oostelike voorstede	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	2	8	6	1	1	15	12	554	496	27.08	24.19	25.71
Noordelike voorstede	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	1	—	3	2	2	9	4	1	—	19	13	647	566	29.37	22.97	26.38
Hercules	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	3	6	1	1	—	14	5	336	365	41.67	13.70	27.10
TOTAAL M	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	5	—	10	—	28	—	4	—	63	—	2,100	—	30.48	—	—
TOTAAL V	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	7	—	9	—	15	—	2	—	47		2,013	—	23.35	26.99

TABEL 7.

KINDERSTERFTE: NIEBLANKE RASSE: DISTRIKSVOORKOMS VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1960

	Atelektase		Aansteeklike siektes		Diarreesiektes		Brongitis en pneumonie		Aangebore oorsake		Ander oorsake		Voortydigheid		Besering by geboortes		Wanvoeding		Totale sterfgevalle		Totale geboortes		Sterftesyfer 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	
BANTOES																									
Vlakfontein	—	3	1	4	45	50	26	28	—	2	37	18	17	16	5	1	2	2	133	124	842	834	157.96	148.68	153.34
Atteridgeville	3	3	—	3	21	17	18	35	—	4	9	4	9	9	7	—	2	3	69	78	768	778	89.84	100.26	95.08
Hercules	2	1	—	2	25	25	39	23	3	—	3	7	15	8	7	2	8	4	102	72	1,269	1,230	80.38	68.54	68.63
Stad	1	2	1	—	4	1	6	1	—	2	2	4	4	7	1	2	1	—	20	19	169	189	118.34	100.53	108.94
TOTAAL	6	9	2	9	95	93	89	87	3	8	51	33	45	40	20	5	13	9	324	293	3,048	3,031	106.28	96.67	101.50
ASIATE																									
Lokasie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	2	6	63	61	32.70	98.36	64.50
Hercules	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	21	26	—	76.92	39.09
Stad	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	17	11	58.82	181.82	107.15
TOTAAL	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	3	10	101	98	28.71	102.04	65.30
KLEURLINGE																									
Lokasie	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—		—	—	4	4	35	32	114.28	125.00	119.40
Hercules	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	24	28	41.67	107.14	76.92
Stad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
TOTAAL	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	7	59	64	84.75	109.39	97.56
ALLE NIE-BLANKES																									
Lokasie	3	6	1	7	67	68	44	67	1	6	49	24	27	27	12	2	4	5	208	212	1,708	1,705	121.80	124.34	123.08
Hercules	3	1	—	2	25	27	39	24	3	1	3	7	15	8	7	3	8	4	103	77	1,314	1,284	79.39	59.97	69.21
Stad	2	2	1	—	4	1	6	1	—	3	2	4	4	8	1	2	1	—	21	21	186	204	112.90	102.94	107.69
TOTAAL	8	9	2	9	96	96	89	92	4	10	54	35	46	43	20	7	13	9	332	310	3,208	3,193	103.49	97.09	100.14

TABEL 8.

STERFTE IN INRIGTINGS VAN PERSONE WAT NIE IN PRETORIA WOONAGTIG IS NIE, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1960

	0–1 jaar		1–5 jaar		5–10 jaar		10–20 jaar		20–40 jaar		Bo 40 jaar		Totaal Blankes		Totaal nie-blankes	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
PRETORIASE EN ANDER HOSPITALE:																
Blankes	47	27	5	8	9	1	12	10	48	23	290	208	411	286	—	—
Nie-blankes	112	109	103	90	13	18	26	25	115	57	210	104	—	—	579	403
SIELSIEKEHOSPITAAL																
Blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	20	15	20	—	—
Nie-blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	—	—	—	9	2
LEPROSE-INRIGTING:																
Blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Nie-blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1
GEVANGENISSE:																
Blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Nie-blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	42	—	20	1	—	—	63	1
BESOEKERS:																
Blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	4	5	—	—
Nie-blankes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
TOTAAL: BLANKES	47	27	5	8	9	1	12	10	50	32	311	233	434	311	—	—
Nie-blankes	113	109	103	90	13	18	27	25	158	59	241	107	—	—	655	408

TABEL 9.

AANMELDING VAN AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES: PLAASLIKE GEVALLE: ALLE RASSE: JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1960

	0–1 jaar		1–5 jaar		5–10 jaar		10–20 jaar		20–40 jaar		Bo 40 jaar		TOTAAL	
BLANKES	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Tifoïde	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2
Skarlakenkoors	—	2	8	8	19	22	3	16	—	1	—	—	30	49
Difterie	—	1	5	2	2	6	1	4	1	—	—	—	9	13
Poliomiëlitis	—	1	9	2	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	9	8
Tuberkulose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	7	6	9	11
Belroos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningokokkus-meningitis	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
Letargiese enkefalitis	1	1	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	6	4
Fluoriedvergiftinging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
NIE-BLANKES														
Tifoïde	1	—	1	—	2	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	10	7
Difterie	—	—	12	14	5	20	—	7	—	3	—	—	17	44
Tuberkulose	11	12	44	41	18	28	19	21	101	69	121	32	314	203
Poliomiëlitis	—	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Menigokokkus-meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	5	1
Letargiese enkefalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABEL 10.

AANMELDING VAN AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES: INGEVOERDE GEVALLE: ALLE RASSE: JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1960

	0–1 jaar		1–5 jaar		5–10 jaar		10–20 jaar		20–40 jaar		Bo 40 jaar		TOTAAL	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
BLANKES														
Tifoïde	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	6	5
Skarlakenkoors	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Difterie	—	—	6	3	—	3	2	4	—	—	—	—	8	10
Poliomiëlitis	1	—	7	5	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	13	9
Tuberkulose	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	6	3	2	1	10	5
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningokokkus-meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1
Letargiese enkefalitis	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	4
NIE-BLANKES														
Tifoïde	—	—	2	2	5	4	16	5	9	8	1	1	33	20
Difterie	1	—	13	23	15	16	3	8	1	—	—	—	33	47
Tuberkulose	—	1	8	11	4	4	7	11	27	41	39	8	85	76
Poliomiëlitis	—	—	5	7	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	9
Meningokokkus-meningitis	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Letargiese enkefalitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1

TABEL 11.

DISTRIKSVERSPREIDING VAN AANGEMELDE AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1960

		Aansteeklike enkefalitis		Serebrospinale meningitis		Tuberkulose		Trachoom		Neonatoriese oftalmie		Kraambedkoors		Melaatsheid		Tifoïde		Malaria		Difterie		Fluoriedvergiftiging		Skarlakenkoors		Belroos		Poliomiëlitis	
		M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Sentrale Gebied	Blks.	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	7	6	—	—	—	2
	N-blks	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pretoria-Wes	Blks.	1	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	2
	N-blks.	—	—	—	—	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprose-inrigting, sielsiekehospitaal, gevangenis- en verdedigingsterrein	Blks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	N-blks.	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voortrekkerhoogte	Blks.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	N-blks.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvokop	Blks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	N-blks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oostelike voorstede	Blks.	1	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—		13	17	—	—	1	—
	N-blks.	—	—	1	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noordelike voorstede	Blks.	2	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	6	16	—	—	1	2
	N-blks.	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hercules	Blks.	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	2	4	—	1	5	2
	N-blks.	—	—	2	1	89	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	5	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Vlakfontein	N-blks.	—	—	—	—	91	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Atteridgeville	N-blks.	—	—	—	—	85	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asiatebuurt	N-blks.	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Kleurlinglokasie	N-blks.	—	—	1	—	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

TABEL 12.

VOORKOMS VAN AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1960

		Tifoïde	Malaria	Skarlakenkoors	Difterie	Melaatsheid	Belroos	Poliomëlitis	Aansteeklike Enkefalitis	Serebrospinale meningitis	Trachoom	Fluoried-vergiftiging	Tuberkulose
Januarie—													
Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	8	4	—	—	1	—	1		—	1
	Ingevoer	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—		—	1
Nie-Blankes ...	Inwoners	2	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	—		—	41
	Ingevoer	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—		—	11
Februarie—													
Blankes	Inwoners	1	—	6	2	—	—	5	2	—		2	2
	Ingevoer	5	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—		—	2
Nieblankes	Inwoners	4	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—		—	55
	Ingevoer	26	—	—	26	—	—	3	—	—		—	12
Maart—													
Blankes	Inwoners	3	—	8	3	—	—	2	—	—		—	2
	Ingevoer	1	—	2	3	—	—	5	—	—		—	3
Nieblankes	Inwoners	—	—	—	14	—	—	3	—	—		—	47
	Ingevoer	6	—	—	23	—	—	5	1	—		—	17
April—													
Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	6	3	—	—	1	—	—		—	1
	Ingevoer	—	—	1	5	—	—	2	—	—		—	1
Nieblankes	Inwoners	1	—	—	6	—	—	3	—	—		—	29
	Ingevoer	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—		—	9
Mei—													
Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	—		—	1
	Ingevoer	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	—		—	2
Nieblankes	Inwoners	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—		—	34
	Ingevoer	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—		—	15
Junie—													
Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	10	3	—	—	1	2	—		—	4
	Ingevoer	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2		—	1
Nieblankes	Inwoners	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1		—	57
	Ingevoer	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—		—	14
Julie—													
Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	4	1	—	1	1	2	—		—	3
	Ingevoer	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	1		—	—
Nieblankes	Inwoners	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3		—	38
	Ingevoer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		—	11
Augustus—													
Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	1	—		—	4
	Ingevoer												2
Nieblankes	Inwoners	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	2		—	47
	Ingevoer	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—		—	16
September—													
Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1		—	1
	Ingevoer	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—		—	1
Nieblankes	Inwoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	52
	Ingevoer	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		—	14
Oktober—													
Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	1	2		—	—
	Ingevoer	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—		—	—
Nieblankes	Inwoners	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—		—	38
	Ingevoer	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1		—	12
November—													
Blankes	Inwoners	1	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	—		—	1
	Ingevoer	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	—		—	2
Nieblankes	Inwoners	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—		—	46
	Ingevoer	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—		—	18
Desember—													
Blankes	Inwoners	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—		—	—
	Ingevoer	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—		—	—
Nieblankes	Inwoners	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—		—	33
	Ingevoer	5	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—		1	12

STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

SEWE-EN-VYFTIGSTE

JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/60