

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

Contributors

Pretoria (South Africa). Health Department.

Publication/Creation

Pretoria : City Council, [1961]

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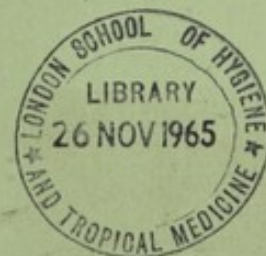


CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

FIFTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31/12/61





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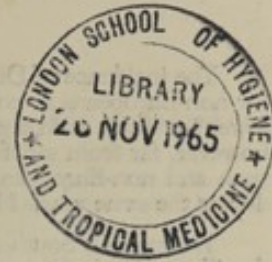
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Introductory Letter



YOUR WORSHIP THE MAYOR

and MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA.

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

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

The European population is now 161,200 an increase of 5,600. The Bantu population has increased to 187,400 an increase of 5,500. Asiatics have increased by 400 to 7,600. The Eurafrikan population is now 4,900 which is an increase of 50 over last year.

European birth rates have decreased by 0.98 from 26.43 to 25.45, and for Bantus it has increased by 5.12 from 33.42 to 38.54.

Death rates for Europeans have decreased by 0.48 from 6.87 to 6.39 and for Bantus increased by 2.34 from 10.14 to 12.48.

Infantile mortality rates have decreased slightly by 0.91 for Europeans from 26.99 to 26.08, and increased by 10.92 from 101.50 to 112.42 for Bantus.

Amongst Europeans heart disease is still the biggest cause of death, although the number of deaths has decreased from 312 to 306.

There is a slight increase in the number of deaths from cancer from 111 last year to 115 this year, and it is still the second highest cause of death amongst Europeans.

Amongst Bantus the largest number of deaths, a total of 241, was due to infections of the respiratory tract. The next highest was 141 deaths from heart disease.

Motor accidents have again claimed a large number of deaths, and although the number has decreased from 37 to 36 in Europeans, there has been an increase from 37 to 51 amongst Bantus.

In my introductory letter last year I wrote:—

"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."

The daily toll of deaths from motor accidents throughout the Republic of South Africa is increasing and it has become imperative that active steps should be taken to reduce the dangers on the road, particularly as we know only too well that most accidents are avoidable.

Tuberculosis still remains our most serious infectious disease. There has been a reduction in the total number of cases amongst Europeans from 33 last year to 21 this year, but in non-Europeans it has risen from 517 to 716. This increase should not be interpreted to mean an actual increase in the incidence, it really is because we have been in a position, through our mass miniature radiography apparatus, to extend our search for cases. The incidence is probably still higher and we hope to extend our search still further in the coming year. It is only when we will be in a position to discover, treat and isolate, if necessary, the vast majority of our cases that we will come anywhere near controlling this illness.

Modern treatment for Tuberculosis is very effective. The drugs which we have at our disposal have changed the outlook from one with a hopeless or doubtful prognosis to one for which there now is an effective cure.

We must, however, not pin all our faith in these "wonder" drugs, because Tuberculosis is a disease of poverty, under-nutrition, bad housing and overcrowding, and without removing these conditions, we can never hope to stamp it out or control it effectively. Because of the new drugs which are so effective, it has in recent years been said, even by persons in authority, that within the foreseeable future we should be able to almost eradicate the illness in South Africa. It is a great mistake to regard the problem in this light. We are a long way off from getting on top of it, and it will require the unstinted efforts of everybody concerned and the application of all our knowledge in the medical, educational, social and economic fields to reduce this disease to a minimum. It is true that if funds and personnel were available and the willingness is there, it could well nigh be eradicated in the foreseeable future.

The South African National Tuberculosis Association has contributed a great deal towards combatting Tuberculosis. It has already established some 7,000 beds and given food and money to many cases and their dependants. Its funds for the ten year programme which was originally planned are, however, running low and during next year it will again start a fund raising appeal to enable it to continue with its good work and branch out in new directions. It is hoped that all those who are able to contribute will do so, as S.A.N.T.A.'S help could do much towards bringing Tuberculosis under control.

The incidence of Diphtheria this year is 12 for Europeans as compared with 22 last year and 32 for non-Europeans as compared with 62 last year. This reduction is good and I am sure that the lower incidence is in a great measure due to our active immunisation campaign. The position is, however, far from satisfactory, particularly if we compare the number of local births, both European and non-European, with the comparatively small number of immunisations which we did during the same year. I have explained this in the section dealing with Diphtheria.

Throughout South Africa there are a few hundred deaths from Diphtheria every year whereas the illness is almost unknown in all European countries, where the susceptible population is adequately immunised.

Up to now quite a large number of children have been immunised in Pretoria, although accurate figures are not available because the Department only does a certain number and the number done by general practitioners is unknown. I, however, estimate that not more than 50% of European children are immunised and the number immunised amongst non-Europeans is far less.

We are continually trying to impress on the public the importance of immunisation against Diphtheria and we hope to intensify our educational drive.

In the section dealing with Poliomyelitis I have given a full report on our anti-Poliomyelitis immunisation campaigns, and I am satisfied that both our European and non-European susceptible populations have been very well protected by oral vaccination, but as I have said in the body of the report we must always bear in mind, in connection with mass immunisation against Poliomyelitis with the live attenuated virus, that it will eliminate or reduce to a minimum the virulent viruses of Poliomyelitis from the general population. This is all to the good because by so doing it will eliminate Poliomyelitis. But it will also reduce the number of people in the general population who would normally develop natural immunity, as the normal presence of the virus in the general population will disappear because these viruses are killed in the intestinal tract of persons immunised with live viruses and are not excreted. And so, in a few years time, in a properly immunised population, we will have very little natural immunity. This makes it incumbent on us to ensure that all newly born children are immunised when they are about three months old. If this is not done, we might find ourselves with a new young highly susceptible population which might lead to disastrous results if there were to be an outbreak of Poliomyelitis. If we are going to use this immunising agent, and I say we must, then it also becomes our duty to ensure that all newly born children are similarly protected.

Although by continual propaganda a reasonable amount of success in this direction could be attained, I feel so strongly about this that I have recommended to the Advisory Committee on Virology to the Minister of Health that immunisation of children with this vaccine should be made compulsory.

I have again submitted a full report on housing. There are still a number of housing schemes in progress and some schemes have been completed during the year. The Council has also made provision for the following new housing projects:—

- (a) A block of 30 flats on a view site situated in Proclamation Hill Extension No. 1. These flats will be let at economic rentals which will be much lower than rentals charged for similar accommodation elsewhere.
- (b) A block of 30 duplex-type of flats in the southern sector of the old portion of Proclamation Hill township.
- (c) 50 Ultra low-cost three-bedroomed houses in Danville,
- (d) 50 Economic three-bedroomed houses.
- (e) 50 Sub-economic houses for Old Age Pensioners.

There is still a need for houses for the lower income groups.

The converted bungalow scheme at the Showgrounds, where about 100 families are housed, should be scrapped at the earliest possible moment. These bungalows are still quite good, but the area is unsuited for housing and the bungalows are all converted military quarters. This was a post war emergency scheme, but the area should revert to the open space it was originally designed to be.

Other accommodation must be provided for the present occupants as soon as possible so that the area can be cleared.

I have to thank your Worship and Members of the City Council for the assistance extended to me and to the Health Department.

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 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 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

From the 1st January to the 28th February 1961, the Public Health Committee comprised of the following members:—

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.

As from 1st March 1961, the City Council of Pretoria applied the newly promulgated sections in the Local Government Ordinance (Administration and Elections) 1960, which made provision for the establishment of the Management Committee which took the place of all the various committees who used to deal with reports from the different Departments. This Management Committee is a group of five persons elected by the Councillors from the Councillors. Since that date, the Health Committee was replaced by the Management Committee to whom the Medical Officer of Health now reports directly. This Committee consists of:—

Councillor W. J. Seymore, M.P.C. (Chairman).
Councillor L. J. van den Berg (Vice-Chairman).
Councillor T. H. Janse van Vuuren (Major).
Councillor R. Rutowitz (member).
Councillor B. M. van Tonder (member).

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1961

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 Services).
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.

CHEMIST AND ANALYSTS

N. P. LE M. NICOLLE, B.Sc., M.S.A., Chem. Inst. A.M. Inst. S.P.	Chief Chemist and Manager Sewerage Purifi- cation Works.
H. M. MURRAY, B.Sc. (Appl. & Ind. Chem.), M.S.A. Chem. I.	Assistant Chief Chemist and Assistant Mana- ger Sewerage Purification Works.
H. P. OOSTHUIZEN, B.Sc.	Chemist.
J. H. DE LANGE, B.Sc.	Chemist.
H. H. E. SCHROËDER, 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.
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 J. C. THERON, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 A. C. ENGELBRECHT, Certs. R.S.H., Trop. Hyg., Meat and Other Foods (Abattoir).
 S. M. SCOTT, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M. Inst. P.H.

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 G. VAN LOGGERENBERG, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M. Inst. P.H.
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 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.
 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.
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 E. A. K. HUGO, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M. Inst. P.H.
 V. LOGAN, CERT. R.S.H.
 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 and Other Foods, M. Inst. P.H.
 H. A. VISAGIE, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M. Inst. P.H.
 F. J. BEKKER, Cert. R.S.H.
 N. J. FOURIE, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
 F. J. BROEKMAN, Learner Health Inspector, Cert. R.S.H.

NON-EUROPEAN HEALTH INSPECTORS

- S. T. MAPUTLA, 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.
 D.W. DE VILLIERS.

Records Clerk:

- Mrs. G. M. BASSON.

Typists:

Mrs. D. R. DIEMEER—Mrs. G. H. VLIELAND—Mrs. B. J. BRINK—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, Adv. Know.

Senior Housing Manager:

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

Assistant Housing Managers:

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.

Mrs. E. M. Beukes, B.A.

Housing Assistants:

Miss E. van derWALT, B.A. (Soc. Sc.).

Typist/Clerk:

Mrs. E. M. ROUX.

Women Clerks:

Mrs. S. P. NEL.

Mrs. E. S. VAN VUUREN.

Caretaker/Fumigators:

Senior: S. F. HOLDER.

C. F. G. DIEDERICKS.

C. F. E. COETZER.

Disinfecting Officer and Clinic Assistant:

C. J. DREYER.

Rodent and Mosquito Eradicators.

J. P. SCHOLTZ.

W. B. VAN RENSBURG.

L. J. DE LANGE.

A. L. NEL.

I. P. DENYSSCHEN.

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.

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M. S. MINNAAR, 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.).

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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 and School Nurse, R.S.H.
 M. BOTHA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), Mothercraft.
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 G. NAUDE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), Health Visitor and School Nurse.
 D. H. BRONKHORST, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse, Mothercraft.

NON-EUROPEAN NURSES

- SALMINA HUMA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.
 ANNA NTJA, Cert. Midwife.
 GLORIA MOTHEMELA, Cert. Midwife.
 DEBORAH THELEDI, Cert. Midwife.
 EUPHEN NDUNA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council, (Gen. & Midwif.) R.S.H.
 GRACE MSIMANG, Cert. Midwife.
 SUSAN MOFOLO, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.
 HELEN SESOKO, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.
 FLORINAH MANAMELA, Cert. Midwife.
 MARY MOHOLO, Cert. Midwife.
 FLORENCE MOTHLE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.).
 VIOLET MONARE, Cert. Midwife.
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 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.
 REBECCA SETHLOGO, 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.).
 G. E. MAKGOLO, Cert. Midwife.
 E. DAU, Cert. Midwife.
 J. R. MTOMBENI, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.
 A. R. MUSHI, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.
 E. MABIZELA, Cert. Midwife.
 E. J. M. SHIHLANE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.).
 G. BIDLI, Cert. Midwife.
 F. E. SIBIYA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.).

NON-EUROPEAN NURSING ASSISTANT

ALICE NKOSI

NON-EUROPEAN CLINIC ORDERLIES

JACOB MOHOLO
 JOSEPH MONTOEDI

HENRY SATHEKGE.
 P. D. C. MAKUENA.

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-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

Chapter I.

PART I. CLIMATIC AND OTHER DATA

CLIMATIC DATA

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

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

Mean Altitude: 4,480 feet.

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

1961	Air Temperatures (°C)			Lowest Reading of Min. °C	Mean Relative Humidity at		Rainfall	
	Mean Max. °C	Mean Min. °C	Highest Reading of Max. °C.		8 a.m. %	2 p.m. %	m.m.	days.
January.....	27.9	14.6	33.0	7.9	66	43	111.4	8
February.....	28.0	15.7	32.1	12.3	72	46	49.8	13
March.....	26.0	15.2	30.0	12.0	78	50	83.6	13
April.....	24.0	11.6	28.0	7.7	80	48	108.3	11
May.....	20.9	7.8	25.3	0.9	80	46	43.5	10
June.....	18.8	5.6	21.2	0.1	83	41	95	7
July.....	19.2	4.6	22.1	1.2	73	34	2	2
August.....	20.1	4.1	28.5	0.4	65	29	1	1
September.....	26.5	10.6	31.5	3.5	59	30	39.2	3
October.....	28.4	12.0	34.6	5.4	53	27	102.2	5
November.....	26.3	14.4	32.2	9.5	72	51	107.0	15
December.....	27.4	14.5	32.9	11.1	72	46	74.6	13

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, 1961

Land.....	R87,923,585
Buildings.....	R194,274,094
	<u>R282,197,679</u>

The value of unrateable land and buildings were R43,598,470 and R50,430,086 respectively. The total values therefore were:—

Land.....	R131,522,055
Buildings.....	R244,704,180
	<u>R376,226,235</u>

For the year under review the rates imposed were 5 cents per R2.00 on land and 1.04166 cent per R2.00 on buildings.

PART 2. VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION

European.....	161,200
Bantu.....	187,400
Asiatic.....	7,600
Eurafrican.....	4,900

The population figures, with the exception of that for Bantu, are an estimate as at 31st December 1961, and have been supplied by the Department of Census and Statistics, to whom we are grateful for statistical information willingly given whenever it is sought.

The Bantu population estimated at 187,400 includes residents of the new Bantu location, Vlakkfontein. 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 Bantu shown in this report, include Vlakkfontein, which, in accordance with advice received from the State Health Department, should be regarded as 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	Bantu	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total non- European	All Races
Population.....	161,200	187,400	7,600	4,900	199,900	361,100
Birth Rates.....	25.45	38.54	25.13	23.88	37.67	32.22
Death Rates.....	6.39	12.48	4.74	11.84	12.17	9.59
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births.....	26.08	112.42	31.41	128.21	110.61	80.80
Percentage of illegitimate to live births.....	1.32	41.80	1.57	19.66	40.43	26.65
Death rate from Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) per 1,000 population.....	—	0.27	—	0.61	0.28	0.15
Death rate from Tuberculo- sis all forms, per 1,000 population.....	—	0.36	—	0.61	0.35	0.19

BIRTHS

The following births were registered in Pretoria during the year (figures for 1960 in brackets):—

	European	Bantu	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non- European	All Races
Local births.....	4,102 (4,113)	7,223 (6,079)	191 (199)	117 (123)	7,531 (6,401)	11,633 (10,514)
Births where mothers not residents of Pretoria...	2,215 (2,117)	896 (736)	30 (23)	35 (44)	961 (803)	3,176 (2,920)
Illegitimate births (included in local births).....	54 (48)	3,019 (2,482)	3 (2)	23 (15)	3,045 (2,499)	3,099 (2,547)
Stillbirths.....	31 (36)	232 (145)	4 (1)	1 (5)	237 (151)	268 (187)

BIRTH RATES

European.....	25.45	(26.43)
Bantu.....	38.54	(33.42)
Asiatic.....	25.13	(27.64)
Eurafrican.....	23.88	(25.36)
All non-Europeans.....	37.67	(33.00)
All Races.....	32.22	(30.08)

Rates for Bantu are not given because of the inaccurate notification of Bantu births. are as follows:—

European.....	19.06	(19.56)
Asiatic.....	20.39	(21.25)
Eurafrican.....	12.04	(14.84)

Rates for Bantu are not given because of the inaccurate notification of Native births.

DEATHS

(Figures for 1960 in brackets)

	European	Bantu	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non-European	All Races
Local Deaths (all ages).....	1,030 (1,069)	2,339 (1,844)	36 (46)	58 (51)	2,433 (1,941)	3,463 (3,010)
Deaths of persons not being local residents.	696 (745)	1,205 (1,011)	12 (8)	49 (43)	1,266 (1,062)	1,962 (1,807)

The "non-local" deaths occurred at:—

	Pretoria and other Hospitals	Mental Hospital	Leper Institution	Prison	Visitors
European.	634 (697)	49 (35)	— (1)	1 (3)	12 (9)
Non-European.....	1,159 (982)	12 (11)	1 (4)	91 (63)	3 (2)

DEATH RATES

European.	6.39	(6.87)
Bantu.....	12.48	(10.14)
Asiatic.....	4.74	(6.39)
Eurafrican.....	11.84	(10.52)
All Non-Europeans.....	12.17	(10.01)
Total all Races.....	9.59	(8.61)

INFANTILE MORTALITY

(Figures for 1960 in brackets)

	European	Bantu	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non-European	All Races
Local deaths.....	107 (111)	812 (617)	6 (13)	15 (12)	833 (642)	940 (753)
Deaths of infants whose mothers had come to the city for confinement of infants who were brought in suffering from the illness which caused death.....	84 (74)	263 (213)	3 (—)	7 (8)	273 (221)	357 (295)
	191 (185)	1,075 (830)	9 (13)	22 (20)	1,106 (863)	1,297 (1,048)

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES

European.	26.08	(26.99)
Bantu.....	112.42	(101.50)
All Non-Europeans.....	110.61	(100.30)
All Races.	80.80	(71.62)

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

Year	European	Bantu	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
1961.....	26.08	112.42	110.61	80.80

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

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

	1961	1960
Malnutrition.....	— (Rate —)	— (Rate —)
Congenital Causes	12 (Rate 2.93)	12 (Rate 2.92)
Diarrhoeal Diseases.....	7 (Rate 1.73)	5 (Rate 1.22)
Bronchitis and Pneumonia. . . .	12 (Rate 2.93)	15 (Rate 3.65)
Infectious Diseases.	1 (Rate 0.25)	1 (Rate 0.24)
Other Causes.....	17 (Rate 4.14)	19 (Rate 4.62)
Prematurity.....	46 (Rate 11.21)	43 (Rate 10.45)
Injury at Birth.....	3 (Rate 0.73)	6 (Rate 1.46)
Atelectasis.....	9 (Rate 2.19)	10 (Rate 2.43)
Total European Infant Deaths.	<u>107</u>	<u>111</u>

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

	1961	1960
Congenital causes.....	11	11
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	207	188
Bronchitis and Pneumonia.....	241	176
Infectious Diseases.	8	9
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).....	4	2
Other causes.....	131	84
Prematurity.....	115	85
Injury at birth.....	35	5
Malnutrition.....	32	22
Atelectasis.....	28	15
	<u>812</u>	<u>617</u>

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

Bantu:

Vlakfontein Location		Atteridgeville Location		Hercules Area		Town	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
1,621 (1,676)	332 (257)	2,127 (1,546)	203 (147)	3,020 (2,499)	222 (174)	455 (358)	55 (39)

Asiatics:

Asiatic Location		Hercules Area		Town	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
113	4	45	—	33	2

Eurafricans:

Cape Location		Hercules Area		Town	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
71	5	45	9	1	1

Causes of death at age 1 and under 5 years for various races

Europeans:

Eight deaths were recorded under this Age group:—

Meningitis.....	1
Cancer of the Brain.....	1
Other Viruses.....	1
Tumour of the Brain.....	1
Cerebral Embolism.....	1
Broncho Pneumonia.....	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	1
	<hr/>
	8

Bantu:

Five hundred and seventy-four deaths were recorded under this age group:

Chronic Nephritis.....	1
Epilepsy.....	1
Diphtheria.....	3
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).....	10
Tuberculosis Central Nervous System.....	7
Measles.....	11
Disease of the Bones.....	1
Malnutrition.....	53
Congenital Heart.....	2
Broncho Pneumonia and Bronchitis.....	208
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	186
Accidents: Other.....	2
Burns.....	8
Unknown and unspecified cause.....	76
Myocarditis (not Rheumatic).....	3
Meningitis other forms.....	2
	<hr/>
	574

Asiatics:

One death was recorded in this age group:—

Broncho Pneumonia.....	1
------------------------	---

Eurafricans:

Six deaths were recorded in this age group:—

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	2
Broncho Pneumonia.....	2
Encephalitis.....	1
Malnutrition.....	1
	<hr/>
	6

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN PERSONS FIVE YEARS AND OVER

The Principal causes of death were:—

	Europeans		Non-Europeans	
		Yearly Average for 5 years		Yearly Average for 5 years
Cancer.....	115	117.2	71	54.4
Heart Disease.....	306	292.2	141	110.0
Bronchitis and Pneumonia (all forms).....	93	98.2	241	181.2
Influenza.....	—	0.4	—	1.4
Typhoid Fever.....	—	0.2	1	3.0
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).....	—	4.2	41	35.2
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	—	0.2	6	3.0
Diabetes.....	6	6.8	5	4.4
Apoplexy.....	65	65.0	48	38.6
Disease of Kidneys.....	54	44.6	35	25.0
Disease of Arteries.....	36	37.4	13	11.4
Disease of Liver and Gall Bladder.....	8	11.2	14	7.2
Diseases of Pregnancy and the Puerperal state.....	—	1.0	5	4.8
Old Age.....	13	20.4	5	16.4
Suicide.....	35	24.0	9	6.0
Accidents.....	71	59.8	99	75.8
Other Infectious Diseases.....	4	6.0	17	10.6
Other Causes.....	109	122.6	268	198.6

DETAILS OF CAUSES OF DEATH. FIVE YEARS AND OVER

(In all the following tables the figures for 1960 are shown in brackets).

1. Cancer.

Europeans: 115. Death rate 0.71 per 1,000 population.

Site of disease:

Buccal cavity and pharynx.....	4	(3)
Other Digestive organs and Peritoneum.....	8	(8)
Respiratory tract (lung).....	10	(18)
Uterus.....	8	(4)
Other Female genital organs.....	1	(5)
Breast.....	9	(6)
Male and female urinary organs.....	3	(5)
Brain and other parts of the nervous system.....	5	(7)
Rectum.....	3	(1)
Bones.....	6	(—)
Other and unspecified organs.....	15	(18)
Oesophagus.....	1	(1)
Stomach and duodenum.....	14	(20)
Liver.....	9	(4)
Pancreas.....	7	(5)
Larynx.....	1	(—)
Prostate.....	9	(5)
Ovaries.....	—	(1)
Skin.....	2	(1)
	<u>115</u>	<u>(112)</u>

Death age:

Under:—

40 years	40—50	50—60	60—70	70—80	Over 80	Total:
8 (9)	14 (13)	30 (21)	22 (28)	24 (31)	17 (10)	115 (112)

Non-Europeans:

Site of disease:—

Bantu.

Buccal cavity and pharynx.....	—	(3)
Other digestive organs and Peritoneum.....	4	(3)
Lung.....	6	(5)
Uterus.....	3	(3)
Larynx.....	—	(1)
Breast.....	2	(2)
Stomach and Duodenum.....	5	(4)
Male and female urinary organs.....	2	(1)
Female Genital Organs.....	1	(1)
Skin.....	1	(1)
Bones.....	2	(3)
Other and unspecified organs.....	9	(1)
Tumours of brain and other parts of nervous system....	2	(1)
Oesophagus.....	11	(15)
Rectum.....	2	(1)
Liver.....	13	(9)
Prostate.....	2	(1)

Asiatics.

Prostate.....	1	(1)
Lung.....	—	(1)
Stomach.....	1	(1)
Uterus.....	1	(1)

Eurafrican.

Skin.....	1	(1)
Uterus.....	—	(1)
Lung.....	—	(1)
Stomach and Duodenum.....	—	(2)
Brain.....	—	(1)
Other and unspecified organs.....	1	(1)
Breast.....	1	(1)
	<u>71</u>	<u>(59)</u>

2. DISEASES OF THE HEART.

Death rate per 1,000 European population 1.90 (2.01)

Europeans 306 (312)

Non-Europeans 141 (109)

[Bantu 124 (85), Asiatics 13 (15), Eurafricans 4 (9)]

3. BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA.

Europeans 93 (122)

Non-Europeans 241 (205)

[Bantu 225 (195), Asiatics 7 (4), Eurafricans 9 (6)]

4. INFLUENZA.

Europeans — (—)

Non-Europeans — (—).

[Bantu — (—), Eurafricans — (—).]

5. TYPHOID FEVER.

Europeans — (—).

Non-Europeans 1 (1).

[Bantu 1 (1).]

6. TUBERCULOSIS.

Europeans — (5).

non-Europeans 47 (35).

[Bantu 44 (34), Eurafricans 3 (1), Asiatics — (—).]

7. DIABETES.

Europeans 6 (6).

Non-Europeans 5 (4).

[Bantu 4 (4), Asiatics 1 (—), Eurafricans — (—).]

8. APOPLEXY.

Europeans 65 (53).
 Non-Europeans 48 (40).
 [Bantu 44 (36), Asiatics 1 (—), Eurafricans 3 (4).]

9. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

Europeans 54 (42).
 Non-Europeans 35 (32).
 [Bantu 31 (28), Asiatics — (2), Eurafricans 4 (2).]

10. DISEASES OF ARTERIES.

Europeans 36 (21).
 Non-Europeans 13 (9).
 [Bantu 11 (7), Asiatics — (—), Eurafricans 2 (2).]

11. DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND GALL BALDDER.

Europeans 8 (15).
 Non-Europeans 14 (4).
 [Bantu 14 (4), Eurafricans — (—), Asiatics — (—).]

12. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERAL STATE.

Europeans —(1).
 Non-Europeans 5 (8).
 [Bantu 5 (8), Eurafricans — (—).]

13. OLD AGE.

Europeans 13 (20).
 Non-Europeans 5 (12).
 [Bantu 5 (11), Asiatics — (1), Eurafricans — (—).]

14. SUICIDE.

Europeans 35 (32).
 Non-Europeans 9 (9).
 [Bantu 9 (8), Asiatics — (1).]

15. HOMICIDE.

	Europeans	Bantu	Asiatics	Eurafricans
By Firearms.....	1 (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By cutting or piercing instruments.....	— (—)	35 (32)	— (—)	— (—)
By other specified means.....	— (1)	9 (7)	— (—)	— (—)

16. ACCIDENTS.

Europeans 71 (79).
 Non-Europeans 99 (77).
 [Bantu 96 (75), Asiatics 1 (—), Eurafricans 2 (2).]

	Europeans	Bantu	Asiatics	Eurafricans
On Railways.....	1 (2)	7 (6)	— (—)	— (—)
By Motor, road vehicles (excluding motor cycles)..	36 (37)	51 (37)	— (—)	1 (1)
By motor cycles.....	3 (2)	4 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Venemous Animals.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Pedal Cycles.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Road Transport (Not motor).....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Burns (Not conflagration).....	6 (—)	5 (6)	— (—)	— (—)
By Mechanical suffocation.....	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Drowning.....	2 (2)	5 (1)	— (—)	1 (—)
By Fall.....	4 (7)	5 (8)	— (—)	— (—)
By Conflagration.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Anaesthetic.....	2 (4)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Poisonous gases.....	— (—)	6 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
By cutting or piercing instruments.....	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
By Poisoning (not gas).....	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Machinery.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Firearms.....	3 (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Accidents due to electric currents.....	2 (1)	3 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Other and unspecified accidents.....	11 (22)	9 (13)	1 (—)	— (1)
By lightning.....	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
	71 (79)	96 (75)	1 (—)	2 (2)

Chapter II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General.

All figures for last year (1st January to 31st December 1960) are shown in brackets. For tables showing district distribution, age incidence and seasonal distribution, see end of report.

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

One thousand one hundred and sixty-five cases of notifiable infectious disease were reported during the year. This is a decrease of 90 on last year's figures and is the lowest recorded since 1953, when 1,115 cases were reported; the highest number of notifications during this period being 1,415 reported during 1955.

Decreases in incidence are noted in practically all diseases, except for Tuberculosis which again shows an increase of 200 on last year's figures. This is dealt with in greater detail under the respective headings.

As a result of representations made to the Minister of Health, Staphylococcal Infection in mothers and newborn infants was made a notifiable disease in Pretoria as from the 20th October 1961. Active steps are being taken to reduce the incidence of this disease which has risen in recent years.

TUBERCULOSIS

While the number of notifications of European cases of the disease remains more or less constant, 1961 has again shown a considerable increase in non-European notifications from 678 in 1960 to 927 in 1961.

This illness has shown a steady rise in the numbers notified annually in non-Europeans, and in the past ten years alone it has risen from 231 cases in 1952 to 927 in 1961, an increase of approximately 700 cases annually.

On the face of it, it would seem that the incidence in non-Europeans has reached alarming proportions. The figures presented are indeed high but this increase is not entirely an "actual" increase in incidence. In recent years much stress has been laid on case finding. Many firms employing large numbers of non-Europeans have had their staff mass X-rayed by SANTA's mobile X-ray units and many more contacts have been X-rayed by our own mass X-ray unit than in previous years when these facilities were not available. Added to the above an increasing number of Tuberculin skin tests were performed on children under ten years of age.

In these ways we have increased our case findings and this has caused increased notifications. The increase in the number of notifications of cases of Primary Complex from 58 in 1960 to 157 in 1961 (Table D) and the increase of cases discovered to have histories of Tuberculosis in their families, as well as those who have been contacts of cases from 182 in 1960 to 326 in 1961 (see contact spread) also bear this out.

In the absence of more accurate data however, it is difficult to state with accuracy, to what extent the actual incidence of the disease has increased.

TUBERCULOSIS VITAL STATISTICS.

The following tables A, B and B1, show the total number of notifications for the year classified in the various races and sexes, together with the respective incidence rates for local cases only, and comparative tables of notifications, together with incidence rates for the years 1947 to 1961 for Europeans and non-Europeans respectively.

While the incidence rate for Europeans has fluctuated over the years, the non-European rate has shown a marked increase, but for reasons stated above, this rise is considered to be not entirely due to the spread of the disease itself.

TABLE A.

NOTIFICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1961.

Race	Local cases				Imported cases				Local and imported cases				Incidence rate per 1,000 population (local)				POPULATION
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Forms		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Forms		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Forms		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Forms		
	Sex	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	All Forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	All Forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	All Forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	All Forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	All Forms	
Europeans	M	16	—	16	9	2	11	25	2	27	.099	—	.099			161,200	
	F	3	2	5	3	1	4	6	3	9	.019	.012	.012				
TOTAL		19	2	21	12	3	15	31	5	36	.118	.012	.118				
Eurafricans	M	14	1	15	2	1	3	16	2	18	2.857	.204	2.857			4,900	
	F	4	6	10	1	—	1	5	6	11	.816	1.224	.816				
TOTAL		18	7	25	3	1	4	21	8	29	3.673	1.482	3.673				
Asiatics	M	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	4	.394	.132	.394			7,600	
	F	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	4	.394	.132	.394				
TOTAL		6	2	8	—	—	—	6	2	8	.788	.264	.788				
Bantus	M	312	96	408	90	18	108	402	114	516	1.665	.512	1.665			187,440	
	F	186	89	275	84	15	99	270	104	374	.992	.475	.992				
TOTAL		498	185	683	174	33	207	672	218	890	2.657	.987	2.657				
All Non-Europeans	M	329	98	427	92	19	111	421	117	538	1.645	.49	1.645			199,940	
	F	193	96	289	85	15	100	278	111	389	.97	.48	.97				
TOTAL		522	194	716	177	34	211	699	228	927	2.615	.97	2.615				
All Races	M	345	98	443	101	21	122	446	119	565	.955	.271	.955			361,140	
	F	196	98	294	88	16	104	284	114	398	.543	.271	.543				
TOTAL		541	196	737	189	37	226	730	233	963	1.498	.542	1.498				

AGE GROUPS.

The following tables C and C1 show the incidence of Tuberculosis in age groups in Europeans and non-Europeans respectively, for the past ten years, together with the percentage of the total cases in each age group.

It is interesting to note that an increase in the incidence in Europeans in the age groups over 21 years and a corresponding decrease in the group under 21 years in recent years is occurring, whereas in non-Europeans the reverse is observed. This increase in the groups under 20 years in non-Europeans may again, to some extent, be attributed to the increased "case finding" efforts mentioned previously.

TABLE C.
EUROPEANS. LOCAL AND IMPORTED

	Age Groups										41 and over	Total		
	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-20		21-40					
	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 notifications 1960-1961.....	0%		5%		5%		5%		39%		46%			
1960-1961.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	9	5	16	3	26	10
Percentage of total notifications 1961.....	0%		3%		0%		3%		40%		54%			

TABLE C1.
NON-EUROPEANS. LOCAL AND IMPORTED.

	Age Groups										41 and over	Total		
	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-20		21-40					
	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	33	34	41	46	136	107	175	38	442	282
1959.....	10	8	49	62	25	21	34	50	158	106	132	47	408	284
Percentage of total notifications 1959.....	2%		14%		6%		13%		38%		36%			
1960.....	13	17	57	58	18	23	25	37	146	107	141	36	401	278
Percentage of total notifications 1960.....	5%		17%		6%		9%		37%		26%			
1961.....	28	18	83	97	33	44	43	44	183	138	167	49	537	390
Percentage of total notifications 1961.....	5%		19%		8%		9%		35%		24%			

FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The various forms in which the disease occurred during the year are shown in the following table:—

TABLE D

	Local			Imported			Grand Total:
	European	Non-European	Total	European	Non-European	Total	
Pulmonary.....	19	522	541	14	177	191	732
Glands.....	—	7	7	—	8	8	15
Intestinal.....	—	2	2	—	2	2	4
Spinal.....	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
Joints.....	—	2	2	—	1	1	3
Reproductive Organs.....	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
Miliary.....	—	15	15	—	5	5	20
Meningal.....	—	10	10	1	3	4	14
Primary Complex.....	1	156	157	—	14	14	171
TOTAL.....	21	716	737	15	211	226	963

SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION.

The sources from which notifications of the disease were received are as follows:—

As in previous years a large majority of the cases notified are discovered by our Tuberculosis clinics.

TABLE I

	Europeans				Non-Europeans				Total	
	Local		Imported		Local		Imported			
Tuberculosis clinics.....	18	(9)	10	(10)	421	(334)	61	(60)	510	(413)
General Hospital.....	—	(2)	—	(—)	109	(88)	5	(17)	114	(107)
Private Practitioners.....	1	(3)	1	(2)	15	(4)	1	(—)	18	(9)
Isolation Hospital.....	—	(5)	1	(2)	58	(25)	118	(80)	177	(112)
Weskoppies Hospital.....	1	(—)	—	(—)	13	(3)	1	(—)	15	(3)
Prisons Department.....	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	(2)
Registrar of Births and Deaths.....	—	(1)	1	(—)	34	(26)	9	(1)	44	(28)
Other Sources.....	1	(—)	2	(1)	66	(17)	16	(1)	85	(20)
TOTAL.....	21	(20)	15	(15)	716	(498)	211	(161)	963	(694)

HOSPITALISATION.

The number of new and old cases admitted to Sanatoria during the year, as well as the distribution to the various hospitals—(figures for 1960 in brackets), are reflected in the following tables:—

	European.				Non-European.				Total									
	Local		Imported		Local		Imported											
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F										
Cases notified and admitted to Sanatoria during 1961.....	12	(8)	5	(2)	—	(3)	—	(1)	245	(217)	95	(99)	27	(20)	24	(15)	408	(365)
Cases notified prior to 1961 and admitted to Sanatoria during 1961.....	5	(3)	7	(2)	—	(2)	—	(—)	84	(124)	43	(47)	15	(8)	4	(7)	167	(193)
TOTAL.....	17	(11)	12	(4)	—	(5)	—	(1)	328	(341)	138	(146)	42	(28)	28	(22)	575	(558)

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES TO VARIOUS HOSPITALS.

Institutions	European		Non-European		European		Non-European		Total					
	M	F	M	F	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total				
Knights Chest.....	—	(—)	—	(—)	77	(83)	88	(75)	—	(—)	165	(158)	165	(158)
King George V.....	—	(—)	4	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	4	(1)	4	(1)
Oak Tree Chest.....	3	(8)	1	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	4	(8)	—	(—)	4	(8)
Rietfontein.....	14	(8)	7	(4)	28	(22)	16	(20)	21	(12)	44	(42)	65	(54)
Randfontein South														
Chest.....	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(3)	1	(3)	—	(—)	1	(6)	1	(6)
East Rand Chest....	—	(—)	—	(—)	8	(—)	8	(1)	—	(—)	16	(1)	16	(1)
S.A.N.T.A. Modder														
B.....	—	(—)	—	(—)	8	(4)	2	(5)	—	(—)	10	(9)	10	(9)
S.A.N.T.A. Pretoria..	—	(—)	—	(—)	120	(116)	58	(60)	—	(—)	178	(176)	178	(176)
Zonderwater.....	—	(—)	—	(—)	112	(129)	—	(—)	—	(—)	112	(129)	112	(129)
Groothoek.....	—	(—)	—	(—)	2	(—)	1	(—)	—	(—)	3	(—)	3	(—)
Witbank S.A.N.T.A.	—	(—)	—	(—)	1	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	1	(—)	1	(—)
Rose Chest.....	—	(—)	—	(—)	14	(10)	2	(4)	—	(—)	16	(14)	16	(14)
Baragwanath.....	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(1)	—	(1)
Boksburg.....	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(1)	—	(1)
TOTAL.....	17	(16)	12	(5)	370	(369)	176	(168)	29	(21)	546	(537)	575	(558)

Compared with 1960, the number of cases admitted to institutions remains reasonably constant.

CONTACT SPREAD

The following table shows the number of cases who gave histories of being contacts of known cases or of having Tuberculosis in their families or both.

Contacts of known cases	familial history:	Contacts and familial history:	Total
19 (12)	301 (167)	6 (3)	326 (182)

These cases were discovered through home visiting by the nursing staff, by the regular clinics and by outpatient and X-ray services, as reflected in the following table:—

CLINICS, OUTPATIENT AND X-RAY SERVICES§

	Number of patients under control.	Home visits by nursing staff	Attendances at clinics & medical examinations		X-ray Examinations						
				Contacts	Cases	Suspected cases		Total	Contacts		Total
						Pos.	Neg.		Pos.	Neg.	
Europeans.....	179	1,447	559	56	237	12	33	45	18	278	296
Non-Europeans Vlakfontein.....	836	5,515	2,707	2,745	1,164	63	180	243	108	1,326	1,434
Atteridgeville.....	760	3,393	2,247	3,260	884	53	168	221	91	1,862	1,953
Lady Selborne.....	598	2,201	1,743	2,782	697	39	119	158	29	663	694
Central Clinic.....	220	282	970	375	355	49	190	239	16	234	250
TOTAL.....	2,585	12,838	8,826	9,635	3,337	216	690	906	262	4,365	4,627

At each of the three Bantu Clinics, Vlakfontein, Atteridgeville and Lady Selborne, a European Sister and two Bantu staff nurses are in attendance; one Sister and a staff nurse in part-time capacity at the Compound Clinic, and one European Sister at the European Clinic.

The X-ray services are performed by a European technical assistant and a Bantu Clerk. One European doctor is in charge of Tuberculosis services.

Through the mass miniature X-ray apparatus 8,916 chest X-rays were taken. Of these 1,070 were in respect of employees at private enterprises. Other X-rays were:—

New cases.....	493
Suspect cases.....	550
Contacts.....	2,935
Control X-rays.....	3,868

DEATHS

It is unfortunate that a large number of cases, particularly amongst non-Europeans, are not reported until the disease is too far advanced. A considerable number are also only notified at death.

The total deaths occurring during the year were as follows:—

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Cases notified during 1961 and who also died during 1961.....	2 (10)	89 (107)	91 (117)
Cases notified prior to 1961 but who died during 1961.....	2 (8)	47 (41)	49 (49)
Total deaths during 1961.....	4 (18)	136 (148)	140 (166)

Table E shows Tuberculosis mortality in races and sexes together with death rates for the respective groups.

Sex	MORTALITY 1961: (OLD AND NEW CASES).										POPULATION		
	Local Cases			Imported cases			Local and imported cases					Death rate per 1,000 population (local only)	
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	All Forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	All Forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	All Forms	All Forms			
M	2	1	3	1	—	1	3	1	4	4	.012	.018	161,200
F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	1	3	1	—	1	3	1	4	4	.012	.018	—
M	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	.408	—	4,900
F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	.408	—	4,900
M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,600
F	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	.131	—	—
TOTAL	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	.131	—	—
M	59	17	76	10	2	12	69	19	88	88	.314	.09	187,440
F	23	8	31	11	3	14	34	11	45	45	.123	.043	—
TOTAL	82	25	107	21	5	26	103	30	133	133	.437	.133	—
M	61	17	78	10	2	12	71	19	90	90	.305	.085	199,940
F	24	8	32	11	3	14	35	11	46	46	.12	.04	—
TOTAL	85	25	110	21	5	26	106	30	136	136	.425	.125	—
M	63	18	81	11	2	13	74	20	94	94	.174	.05	361,140
F	24	8	32	11	3	14	35	11	46	46	.066	.022	—
TOTAL	87	26	113	22	5	27	109	31	140	140	.24	.072	—

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION COMPARED WITH EARLIER YEARS: (Local & Imported)

TABLE E.

	Pulmo- nary	Other forms	Pulmo- nary	Other forms	Pulmo- nary	Other forms	All forms						
							1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Europeans .....	.032	.026	.051	.013	.018	.006	.049	.076	.061	.04	.058	.064	.024
Non-Europeans .....	.54	.14	.443	.119	.535	.155	.649	.477	.442	.645	.68	.552	.68
All Races .....	.31	.095	.266	.068	.301	.086	.308	.276	.25	.369	.405	.334	.387

The rates for Europeans and non-Europeans remain reasonably constant compared with recent years.

AGE GROUPS.

The following table shows deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the various age groups:—

TABLE E.

	0-1		1-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-20		31-40		41-50		50 and Over		Total			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	Europeans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Non-Europeans	3	1	3	5	1	—	—	—	3	6	11	11	10	6	19	3	20	3	70	35	—	—
TOTAL	3	1	3	5	1	—	—	—	3	6	11	11	10	6	19	3	23	3	73	35	—	—

Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis and deaths in Tuberculosis sufferers who died from other causes are shown in the following table:—

	European		Non-European		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Primary complex with contributory causes.....	—	—	4	1	5
Diabetes.....	1	—	—	—	1
Cancer.....	—	—	1	—	1
Bones and Joints.....	—	—	2	—	2
Miliary Tuberculosis.....	—	—	1	3	4
Intestinal Tuberculosis.....	—	—	1	2	3
Tuberculous Meningitis.....	—	—	6	5	11
Spinal Tuberculosis.....	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of the Kidney.....	—	—	1	—	1
Malnutrition.....	—	—	1	—	1
Car Accidents.....	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculous Broncho-Pneumonia.....	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL.....	1	—	20	11	32

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

	Europeans		Non-European	
	%	%	%	%
1958.....	1.38	3.1	—	—
1959.....	5.2	8.1	—	—
1960.....	3.9	5.0	—	—
1961.....	2.2	4.0	—	—

The stages at which death occurred in cases notified during the year were as follows:—

	Europeans		Non-European		Total	Percentage of total deaths
	M	F	M	F		
Deaths prior to notification.....	1	—	29	18	48	53%
Died within 1 month of notification.....	—	—	24	8	32	35%
Died within 1—3 months of notification....	—	—	1	2	3	3%
Died within 3—6 months of notification....	—	—	4	1	5	6%
Died within 6—12 months of notification....	1	—	2	—	3	3%
TOTAL.....	2	—	60	29	91	—

It is regrettable to note that 53% of the cases who were notified and who died during 1961, were only discovered and reported at death.

The 32 deaths which occurred within one month of notification were patients who only came to our clinics when the disease was so advanced that treatment was of little avail.

Mortality shows a very marked drop in cases who received treatment for periods longer than one month after notification.

It is also noted that in Non-Europeans, 53 males compared with 26 females, died prior to or within one month of notification. The higher rate in the males is because he is usually the breadwinner of the family and does not present himself for examination, simply because he is likely to lose a day's pay if he stays away from work to attend the clinic. If he happens to be suffering from Tuberculosis, his condition deteriorates until he is no longer able to work, and then only does he seek medical advice, which at such an advanced stage of the disease is frequently ineffective.

Very often secondary cases are the first to be discovered and only on looking for the source of infection is it found to be the male adult who is the breadwinner and who failed to seek medical advice as stated above.

TYPHOID FEVER

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local cases.....	4 (5)	16 (17)	20 (22)
Imported cases.....	11 (9)	41 (51)	52 (60)
Incidence rate per 100,000 (local cases)	2.4 (3.2)	8.0 (8.7)	5.5 (6.5)
Deaths in local cases.....	— (—)	3 (—)	3 (—)

Of the 16 non-Europeans notified, one was a Eurafrican and fifteen were Bantus.

There were three deaths, all Bantu.

Nineteen (3 Europeans, 1 Eurafrican and 15 Bantu) of the cases were removed to the Isolation Wards for treatment and one, a European, was isolated and treated at home. No secondary infection was recorded. There was no milk-borne outbreak.

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

The report of blood specimens of one was Vi (+). Typhoid bacilli were, however, not grown in 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.....	6 (4)	1 (1)	— (—)
Prospective employee at dairies.....	264 (155)	27 (13)	— (—)
Other food handlers	67 (75)	5 (4)	— (—)

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 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 1961.....	11
No. of cases admitted during the year.....	12
	—
	23
	—
No. discharged during the year.....	17
	—
Still in camp on 31st December 1961.....	6

Imported cases.

Of the imported cases, four (2 Europeans and 2 Bantu) were Pretoria residents who contracted the disease outside the Pretoria Municipal area. The balance, 48 cases (9 Europeans and 39 Bantu) were patients admitted direct to hospital from outside the Municipal area.

POLIOMYELITIS.

The incidence of Poliomyelitis during the year has shown a remarkable, though not altogether unexpected, drop. Having conducted an immunisation campaign amongst schoolgoing children from May to December 1960, with the Salk type vaccine, as well as an extensive campaign with Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine containing protection against type 1 Poliomyelitis amongst susceptible

Europeans and non-Europeans in the ages at risk during November 1960, and even a further campaign (see below for full details) during the year under review with Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine containing protection against all three types of Poliomyelitis, a reduction in the incidence was expected. Provided the vaccines used are as effective as stated, and I believe this to be so, we hope to have achieved a level of immunity in the susceptible groups of the population of Pretoria, which might well mean the end or reduction to minimal proportions of the incidence of this crippling disease, provided of course that this level of immunisation is maintained. To maintain this level of immunity, continual propaganda and health education is necessary. We know only too well that once a disease reaches minimal proportions the public becomes apathetic and neglectful about immunisation, and it is this very apathy and neglect that has to be continually and definitely combated.

There is one important factor which we must always bear in mind in connection with mass immunisation against Poliomyelitis with the live attenuated virus; it will eliminate or reduce to a minimum the virulent viruses of Poliomyelitis from the general population. This is all to the good because by so doing it will eliminate Poliomyelitis. But it will also reduce the number of people in the general population who would normally develop natural immunity, as the normal presence of the virus in the general population will disappear because these viruses are killed in the intestinal tract of persons immunised with live viruses and are not excreted. And so, in a few years time, in a properly immunised population, we will have very little natural immunity. This makes it incumbent on us to ensure that all newly born children are immunised when they are about three months old. If this is not done, we might find ourselves with a new young highly susceptible population which might lead to disastrous results if there were to be an outbreak of Poliomyelitis. If we are going to use this immunising agent, and I say we must, then it also becomes our duty to ensure that all newly born children are similarly protected.

Although by continual propaganda a reasonable amount of success in this direction could be attained, I feel so strongly about this that I have recommended to the Advisory Committee on Virology to the Minister of Health, that immunisation of children with this vaccine be made compulsory.

The following cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year:—

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local cases.....	2 (17)	1 (10)	3 (27)
Imported cases.....	1 (22)	2 (16)	3 (38)
Incidence rates per 100,000 (local cases).....	1.2 (10.9)	0.5 (5.2)	0.8 (7.7)
Deaths in local cases.....	— (4)	— (—)	— (4)

Local cases.

The two European cases were a female of 16 years and a male of 6 years, and the non-European a Bantu male of 1 year.

All the cases were removed to the Isolation Wards for treatment.

One had paralysis of the right upper arm, one partial paralysis of the right leg with paresis of the right foot and third paresis of both legs. Two of the patients have recovered completely and the third, although not completely recovered, has shown improvement.

Stool specimens taken from two the patients showed them to be positive for type 1 and type 3 Poliomyelitis respectively.

The fact that one of the patients had had three injections with Salk vaccine, one dose of attenuated type 1 and 1 dose attenuated types 1, 2 and 3 combined Poliomyelitis vaccine, possibly indicates that this patient was one of those exceptional cases who do not produce anti-bodies after immunisation. I am sure that the incidence of such cases amongst those immunised with the oral vaccine which is much more effective, will be much less.

Poliomyelitis immunisation campaign 1961.

In accordance with the wishes of the Government to conduct an immunisation campaign on a national basis using Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine containing protection against all three types of Poliomyelitis, the Department organised a campaign similar to the one conducted during November 1960, amongst susceptible Europeans and non-Europeans in the city.

Three separate doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ m.l. each containing 100,000 virus particles of types 1, 2 and 3 Poliomyelitis viruses, were given, at intervals of approximately two months to persons within the prescribed age groups presenting themselves for immunisation during the following three phases of the campaign:—

15th May to 29th May 1961.

25th July to 3rd August 1961.

5th September to 19th September 1961.

The prescribed age groups were as follows:—

Europeans, Asiatics and Coloureds from 3 months to 29 years, all pregnant women whatever their age, Bantus from 3 months to 9 years and immigrants from Western Europe and North America from 3 months to 39 years of age.

The reason for Bantu being immunised up to the age of 9 years only, is because serological examinations conducted by the Poliomyelitis Research Foundation have shown that the Bantu develops natural immunity to the disease through wild circulating viruses at an early age. This is borne out in the following table which shows the percentages, in the various age groups, of the total number of cases reported in the Republic of South Africa during the last year of high incidence 1959, for Europeans and Bantu:—

	0-1 yrs.	1-4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-19 yrs.	20 yrs and over
European.	5%	38%	25%	14%	18%
Bantu	20%	62%	9%	5%	4%

Each phase of the campaign was conducted in a similar way to that done in November 1961.

Circular letters were sent by post, together with the electrical light and water accounts, to each householder in the city explaining the need for the immunisations and asking for their support, prior to each phase of the campaign. Regular articles were also inserted in newspapers circulating in Pretoria before and during the campaign.

Posters encouraging the public to be immunised were distributed to post offices, banks, shops and other business premises for display on their premises. Posters were also displayed in the Municipal buses.

Propaganda was also made over the radio at various times preceding and during the campaign.

During the first phase one van fitted with a public address system, kindly loaned by one of the Oil Companies, was used to broadcast short messages on days and in localities where European immunisations were being done, encouraging the public to be immunised and advising them of the whereabouts of their nearest immunisation centre. This proved very successful, with the result that during the second and third phase, four such vans were used in both European and non-European areas. In addition, this system was used for two days prior to days on which immunisations were to take place during the third phase, in order to forewarn the public.

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

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

During each phase of the campaign the vaccine was administered to five groups at different times. These were:—

1. European school children.
2. European general public.
3. Non-European scholars.
4. Non-European public and
5. European public at various centres, where of necessity or for convenience teams were sent to immunise persons at such places as the Leper Asylum, Mental Hospital, Police College etc.

In the school scheme, immunisation teams were sent to the schools. 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. Immunisations at European and non-European Nursery Schools were undertaken by teams of Health Visitors assisted by voluntary aid society members.

The results obtained during each phase are shown in the undermentioned schedule:—

	Scholars		
	Total number of scholars immunised. The percentage of scholars immunised as compared with the total number on the register is given in brackets		
	1st Phase:	2nd Phase	3rd Phase
Europeans.....	35,478 (96.5%)	33,089 (89.9%)	33,225 (90.4%)
Non-Europeans.....	11,175 (82.1%)	11,614 (85.3%)	10,782 (77.3%)

When the general public was immunised, thirty centres were opened throughout the city for Europeans and eleven in the locations for non-Europeans, for two consecutive days for each group. 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-European areas.

The following are the results achieved at these centres during the three phases:

	General Public		
	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase
Europeans immunised at 30 centres in two days	34,903	34,373	33,415
Non-Europeans immunised at 11 centres in two days	21,264	23,011	26,790
TOTAL IMMUNISED AT CENTRES	56,167	57,384	60,205

The total number of persons immunised in each racial group for each of the three phases, together with the percentage of the estimated population involved is shown in the table below. The reason for the number of Bantu immunised being more than the estimated population at risk is because the figures of the numbers involved, which were given to us by the State Health Department were incorrect and because although only children up to nine years of age fell within the group to be immunised, children slightly over that age may have been done as well.

Race	Estimated Susceptible Population	Total number of persons immunised and percentage done			
		1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase	
Europeans (3 months to 29 yrs)	85,804	84,980 (99%)	80,548 (93%)	80,479 (93%)	
Asiatics (3 months to 29 yrs) . .	4,358	3,670 (84%)	3,522 (80%)	3,512 (90%)	
Coloureds (3 months to 29 yrs)	3,453	2,145 (62%)	2,399 (69%)	2,429 (70%)	
Bantus (3 months to 9 yrs)	32,582	27,339 (83%)	29,025 (89%)	32,681 (100%)	
TOTAL	126,000	118,134 (93%)	115,494 (91%)	119,101 (94%)	

At the close of the campaign, a weekly clinic for the administration of the vaccine to Europeans was inaugurated at the Health Department. This service was later extended to inhabitants of the various non-European areas at clinics in their areas. The number of doses given to persons in the various age groups at these clinics since the close of the campaign until the 31st December 1961, are given hereunder:—

	3-5 mths.	6-11 mths.	1-4 yrs.	5-6 yrs.	7-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	Pregnant women over 29 years	Immigrants from West Europe and North America	TOTAL
Europeans	321	435	461	154	53	102	134	778	56	29	2,523
	1,371										
Non-Europeans	258	343	324	34	11	—	—	5	—	—	975
	959										

It is pleasing to note that a large number of immunisations are now being done in the age group mostly at risk i.e. 3 months to 6 years.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases reported were as follows:—

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local Cases	61 (79)	1 (—)	62 (79)
Imported Cases	4 (4)	— (—)	4 (4)

Local cases.

Here again there has been a further decrease in the incidence of the disease from last year's figures, and it is the lowest number of cases recorded since 1933 when 56 cases were reported. The highest number recorded in one year was during 1942 when 779 cases were notified. Since then there has been a steady decline in the incidence.

As before, the disease remains mild with rarely any complications.

Three of the cases were adults, 32 were scholars and 27 children of pre-school age. Twenty-nine were males and 33 females. Eight of the cases were removed to the isolation wards and 54 were isolated and treated at home. There were nine secondary cases. All the secondary cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported.

The 4 imported cases were patients who were admitted direct to hospital from outside the Municipal area.

DIPHTHERIA.

Cases notified were as follows:—

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local cases	12 (22)	32 (61)	44 (83)
Imported cases	9 (18)	72 (80)	81 (98)
Deaths in local cases	— (3)	4 (7)	4 (10)
Attack rate per 100,000 (local cases)	7.4 (14.1)	16.0 (31.4)	12.1 (24.7)

Local Cases.

The non-European cases were one Asiatic and thirty-one Bantu. Seven of the cases were adults, twelve were scholars and twenty-five were children of pre-school age. Twenty-one were males and twenty-three females. All the cases were removed to the Isolation Wards for treatment. Four of the patients, all Bantu, died. They had never been immunised previously.

Three (all Bantu) secondary cases were notified. All the secondary cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported.

Thirty-nine (11 Europeans, 1 Asiatic and 27 Bantu) had never been immunised, but five (1 European and 4 Bantu) had been immunised previously, but had the disease in a mild form only.

In common with most other notifiable diseases, a considerable reduction in the incidence rate has again been recorded compared with that of last year. For Europeans this is the lowest figure recorded in 36 years, except for one year, 1957, when 10 cases were notified. Amongst the non-Europeans however, quite frequent years of low incidence have been recorded, but the figure of 32 is the lowest recorded over the past seven years.

At a glance the position looks reassuring, but if a comparison is made of the number of local births (Europeans 4,102 and non-Europeans 8,531) with the number of immunisations done during the year (see table below) the level of immunity amongst the population of Pretoria, particularly amongst the non-Europeans, leaves much to be desired. A considerable number of Europeans, no doubt, are immunised by private practitioners, but the number of Europeans and non-Europeans who came for immunisation in 1961 indicates that there are many children who have not been immunised. Increased propaganda together with an immunisation campaign against this disease is called for and will be undertaken in the near future to protect a larger portion of the susceptible population against an increase in incidence.

The following table shows the number of persons inoculated against Diphtheria at the Department's clinics over the past eleven years, together with the number of cases occurring during the same period:—

	Europeans		Non-Europeans	
	Immunised	No. of cases	Immunised	No. of cases
1952.....	604	32	1,291	14
1953.....	972	27	316	23
1954.....	3,216	98	590	26
1955.....	431	52	280	38
1956.....	989	26	3,345	57
1957.....	1,062	10	1,023	49
1958.....	1,123	18	1,174	63
1959.....	1,452	13	1,410	73
1960.....	1,411	22	1,486	61
1961.....	1,259	12	1,728	32

Note.

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

Imported Cases.

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

STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.

During the early part of the year I had discussions with members of the S.A. Association of Gynaecologists and Obstetricians when the incidence of staphylococcal infections in mothers and babies, who became infected during their stay in maternity hospitals, was discussed.

Other countries are likewise faced with the problem of the control of this infection, some strains of which are resistant to practically all known methods of treatment, including anti-biotics.

It was felt that this infection was increasing in Pretoria and measures had to be instituted for its control.

As a result a request was made to the Minister of Health, for staphylococcal infection in mothers and newly born infants to be made notifiable in the municipal area of Pretoria. This request was agreed to and the necessary legislation was promulgated on the 20th October 1961, making Pretoria the first local authority in the Republic to have this disease made notifiable.

Routine inspections are made at all maternity hospitals under our control and measures to combat this infectoin have been intensified.

Although this disease was only made notifiable during October, all Health Visitors, visiting mothers with newborn infants have been on the look out for cases since March 1961.

The following table shows the number of confinements done at some of the maternity hospitals in the Municipal area, together with the number of infections which occurred and the percentage of mothers and babies who showed signs of infection after parturition.

	Number of Infections	Number of confinements January to December 1961	Percentage of confinements infected
Hospital No. 1.....	25	1,612	1.5%
Hospital No. 2.....	54	1,350	4.0%
Hospital No. 3.....	36	2,400	1.5%

The above figures were compiled over a period when intensive measures against the disease were not yet in operation. The majority are cases which were considered to be Staphylococcal infections from the information supplied by the Health Visitors. Only a limited number of diagnostic swabs were taken during this period to confirm the diagnosis.

For these reasons the figures are not accurate, but it is a guide as to the possible incidence.

Difficulties experienced in putting control programme into operation are gradually being rectified and every effort is being made to reduce the incidence of this disease, which can have fatal results in the newborn.

In order to make the public aware of the infection, press articles on the nature of staphylococcal infection, its dangers, method of spread etc. were published in both English and Afrikaans papers circulating in Pretoria.

The importance of this infection has also been brought to the notice of all medical practitioners by means of an article published in the South African Medical Journal, and the Local medical news letter of the Northern Transvaal branch of the Medical Association of South Africa.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local cases.....	— (4)	1 (6)	1 (10)
Imported cases.....	2 (3)	1 (2)	3 (5)

The non-European local case was a Bantu, who recovered from the disease.

All the cases were removed to hospital for treatment. 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.....	2 (10)	4 (—)	3 (6)	— (2)
Erysipelas.....	4 (1)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)
Leprosy.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Malaria.....	— (—)	— (—)	3 (2)	— (—)
Puerperal Sepsis.....	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Insecticidal Poisoning.....	— (2)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Two thousand, two hundred and seventeen (2,217) Europeans and 2,650 non-Europeans were vaccinated at Municipal Clinics during the year, details of which are given below:—

Europeans.

Age Groups	Primary vaccination		Re-vaccination		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
0-13 months. . .	481 (463)	454 (489)	8 (22)	4 (26)	947 (1,000)
13 mths-6 yrs. . .	401 (373)	417 (330)	26 (45)	23 (18)	867 (766)
Scholars.....	134 (105)	114 (103)	37 (35)	48 (53)	333 (296)
Adults.....	9 (2)	18 (7)	16 (8)	27 (18)	70 (35)
TOTAL.....	1,025 (943)	1,003 (929)	87 (110)	102 (115)	2,217 (2,097)

Non-Europeans.

Age Groups	Primary vaccination		Re-vaccination		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
0-13 months....	850 (1,109)	852 (1,341)	9 (3)	4 (1)	1,715 (2,444)
13 mths-6 years.	171 (127)	94 (115)	5 (10)	2 (10)	272 (262)
Scholars.....	339 (143)	323 (207)	— (—)	1 (—)	663 (350)
Adults.....	— (2)	— (4)	— (—)	— (—)	— (6)
TOTAL....	1,360 (1,381)	1,269 (1,667)	14 (13)	7 (11)	2,650 (3,062)

Chapter III.

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 DISEASES HOSPITAL. STATISTICS

N.B.—Comparative figures are given in brackets and relate to the twelve month period January 1st, 1960 to December 31st, 1960.

TOTAL ADMISSIONS.

Eight-hundred-and-thirty-nine (895) patients of which 160 (255) were Europeans and 679 (640) non-Europeans, were admitted.

The area distribution was:—

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	84 (178)	76 (77)
Non-Europeans.....	410 (341)	269 (299)

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

Four (64) patients were admitted this year. Of these one (41) was a European and 3 (23) non-Europeans.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	1 (19)	0 (22)
Non-Europeans.....	1 (10)	2 (13)

Seasonal incidence of all cases.

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1 (6)	2 (13)	0 (14)	0 (8)	1 (4)	0 (2)	0 (1)	0 (2)	0 (3)	0 (1)	0 (5)	0 (5)

Final results.

The only European patient as well as one of the non-Europeans left hospital completely recovered. Of the other two non-Europeans, one was left with slight and the other with severe residual paralysis.

DIPHTHERIA.

There was a decrease in the number of cases this year. This decrease was practically confined to local cases; the number being less than one-half of those admitted the previous year.

The decrease amongst the non-Europeans is especially gratifying. It is impossible to say whether this reduction in incidence is due to our well-sustained immunisation campaigns at the location clinics, although we should like to believe that this is the case.

One-hundred-and-fifteen (175) patients were admitted during the year, of which 23 (35) were Europeans and 118 (140) were non-Europeans.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	11 (21)	12 (14)
Non-Europeans.....	29 (64)	63 (76)

Of the patients admitted, 66.1% were children of five years or under five years of age.

Europeans.—Only one child with a severe "bullneck" attack did not recover. In four children a tracheotomy operation had to be performed. All these cases recovered.

Non-Europeans.—Eighteen cases died and of these seven had "bullneck" attacks and one had a tracheotomy performed. A total of ten tracheotomy operations were performed on non-European cases. Altogether twelve cases had "bullneck" attacks and of the five that recovered, two developed severe peripheral neuritis which required prolonged physiotherapeutic treatment and the application of splints.

Seasonal distribution.

Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
5 (29)	7 (22)	10 (38)	18 (15)	23 (11)	11 (9)	6 (6)	2 (12)	6 (2)	3 (7)	12 (16)	12 (8)

The non-European distribution in Pretoria locations was Vlakfontein 13 (22) cases, Lady Selborne 8 (23), Atteridgeville-Saulsville 3 (16), Cape Location 1 (1) and Asiatic Bazaar 0 (0). Five (2) non-European children were admitted from European residential suburbs.

Case Fatality Rates.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	Nil% (14.29%)	8.33% (21.43%)
Non-Europeans.....	15.63% (12.50%)	20.63% (26.32%)

TYPHOID FEVER.

The total number of cases treated was 64 (83) of which 12 (12) were Europeans and 52 (71) were non-Europeans.

All Europeans made uneventful recoveries.

Of the non-European cases four died; one elderly male of a complicating cerebral haemorrhage and the three others succumbed to severe toxæmia. The only patient who developed an intestinal perforation recovered after conservative treatment. No cases of intestinal haemorrhage nor of post-typhoid psychosis occurred this year.

Area distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	3 (8)	9 (4)
Non-Europeans.....	17 (24)	35 (47)

Seasonal distribution.

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
15 (22)	10 (22)	4 (9)	3 (4)	0 (6)	5 (2)	2 (2)	6 (0)	1 (2)	4 (3)	10 (1)	4 (10)

The non-European distribution in Pretoria locations was Vlakfontein 6 (2), Lady Selborne 2 (10), Atteridgeville Nil (2), Saulsville 1 (4) and the remaining eight (6) cases were scattered indiscriminately through the City.

Case fatality rates.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	Nil (Nil)	Nil (Nil)
Non-Europeans.....	11.76% (4.17%)	5.71% (10.64%)

SCARLET FEVER.

Nine European and two non-European cases were admitted.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	7 (6)	2 (1)
Non-Europeans.....	2 (0)	0 (0)

Except for one probationer nurse, 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.....	4 (8)	0 (1)
Non-Europeans.....	111 (55)	79 (67)

Two Europeans were admitted pending lobectomy operations. After operation they were transferred to wards in the general hospital. The other two patients were transferred to Sanatoria.

Of the non-European patients, fourteen died, one of a complication carcinoma of the oesophagus, before arrangements could be made for their transfer to Sanatoria.

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

GERMAN MEASLES.

Three European cases were admitted. The local case was a probationer nurse and the other two cases were hospitalised for reasons other than German Measles.

No non-European cases were admitted.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	1 (13)	2 (1)
Non-Europeans.....	0 (0)	0 (0)

There were no deaths.

MEASLES.

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

A total of 13 (47) Europeans and 194 (174) non-Europeans was admitted.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	11 (34)	2 (13)
Non-Europeans.....	148 (115)	46 (59)

Case fatality rate.

European.....	Nil (Nil)
Non-Europeans.....	9.79% (6.03%)

One case worthy of special mention is a Bantu child of 2 years who was admitted with surgical emphysema in the neck following spontaneous rupture of a Bulla in the lung. The patient made an uneventful recovery.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Ten (7) Europeans and 40 (19) non-Europeans were admitted. With the exception of two non-European children both aged seven years, all cases admitted were under six years of age.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	6 (5)	4 (2)
Non-Europeans.....	23 (11)	17 (8)

There were no deaths amongst the European cases.

Three non-Europeans, all under 18 months of age, died of a complicating broncho-pneumonia. One unfortunate child, 2 years of age, developed an encephalitis with permanent disabling sequelae.

Case fatality rate.

Europeans.....	Nil (Nil)
Non-Europeans.....	7.50% (5.26%)

EPIDEMIC PAROTITIS (MUMPS).

Five (5) Europeans and 1 (2) non-European were admitted.
There were no deaths.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	3 (4)	2 (1)
Non-Europeans.....	1 (1)	Nil (1)

Europeans.—Of the five cases admitted, three were probationer nurses, one was a child that had to have an appendectomy whilst suffering from mumps, and the other was admitted because it was suspected that the child was suffering from encephalitis.

Non-Europeans.—The only patient admitted was a five year old child suffering from *Tabes Mesenterica*. The attack of mumps was not the primary reason for hospitalisation.

MENINGITIS. MENINGOCOCCAL AND OTHER TYPES.

Eight cases were admitted. Four of these, two Europeans and two non-Europeans suffered from Meningococcal Meningitis. Three Europeans suffered from a septic meningitis, probably viral in origin, and one infant from Tuberculous Meningitis. The last-mentioned case died within three days of admission. All the other made uneventful recoveries.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	3 (5)	3 (2)
Non-Europeans.....	1 (4)	1 (0)

CHICKENPOX.

Thirteen (9) Europeans and 11 (24) non-Europeans were admitted. There were no deaths.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	8 (8)	5 (1)
Non-Europeans.....	11 (22)	0 (2)

With the exception of three European nurses on the staff of the General Hospital, all other patients were admitted for complications not directly referable to their Chickenpox infections.

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. Four (0) Europeans and 13 (3) non-Europeans were admitted for such a purpose during the year under review.

Other Europeans admitted were five cases of Erysipelas, one vulvovaginitis from a Place of Safety, three cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome, one Cocksackie Group A infection, two cases of encephalitis, one Dermatitis herpetiformis, one case of Puerperal Sepsis and one Scarlet Fever contact for her confinement.

Two non-European children sent to us as cases of diphtheria from outside the city suffered from secondary syphilis with mucous patches on their tonsils.

One European and eight non-Europeans had to be admitted as lodgers. These were all cases where breast-fed infants were concerned and no alternative arrangements could be made.

OBSERVATION CASES.

Forty-one (44) Europeans and 66 (49) 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 Tuberculosis cases.

One European child sent in as a suspect case of Whooping Cough died of broncho-pneumonia with collapse of one lung.

None of the non-European cases died. The most interesting case amongst this group of non-Europeans was a female child of 14 years admitted as a suspect case of Poliomyelitis, but was found to be suffering from Dermatomyositis.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	14 (35)	27 (9)
Non-Europeans.....	48 (28)	18 (21)

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

Disease	Europeans				Non-Europeans			
	Pretoria		Other areas		Pretoria		Other areas	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.....	1	(19)	0	(22)	1	(10)	2	(13)
Diphtheria.....	11	(20)	12	(14)	29	(64)	63	(76)
Diphtheria Carriers.....	0	(1)	0	(0)	3	(0)	0	(0)
Typhoid Fever.....	3	(8)	9	(4)	17	(24)	35	(47)
Scarlet Fever.....	7	(6)	2	(1)	2	(0)	0	(0)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	4	(8)	0	(1)	111	(55)	79	(67)
Measles.....	11	(34)	2	(13)	148	(115)	46	(59)
German Measles.....	1	(13)	2	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Whooping Cough.....	6	(5)	4	(2)	23	(11)	17	(8)
Mumps.....	3	(4)	2	(1)	1	(1)	0	(1)
Meningitis—all types.....	3	(5)	3	(2)	1	(4)	1	(0)
Chickenpox.....	8	(8)	5	(1)	11	(22)	0	(2)
Veneral Diseases.....	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	2	(0)
Virus Influenza.....	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Other Admissions.....	12	(12)	8	(6)	15	(7)	6	(5)
Observation cases.....	14	(35)	27	(9)	48	(28)	18	(21)
TOTALS.....	84	(178)	76	(77)	410	(341)	269	(299)

Chapter IV.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Note.—Comparison figures are given in brackets and relate to the twelve-month period January 1st 1960 to December 31st 1960.

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

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

EUROPEAN SERVICES.

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

The staff who also carry out other duties, consists of a Medical Officer, sister and a male clinic clerk. All European sessions are conducted by the Medical Officer in charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

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

Diagnosis	New cases		Attendances—New and old cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis.....	1 (0)	0 (0)	11 (1)	0 (0)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	3 (9)	0 (2)	36 (42)	0 (3)
Secondary Syphilis.....	1 (6)	4 (5)	6 (35)	32 (14)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (3)	1 (2)	1 (18)
Latent Syphilis.....	2 (1)	6 (7)	10 (3)	22 (22)
Neuro-Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis (under one year).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis (over one year).....	0 (0)	5 (0)	0 (0)	19 (0)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	7 (16)	15 (17)	64 (83)	74 (57)

Diagnosis	New cases		Attendances—New and old cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gonorrhoea.....	34 (20)	3 (3)	134 (92)	11 (13)
Ulcus Molle.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Vulvo Vaginitis.....	0 (0)	0 (6)	0 (0)	1 (0)
Venereal Warts.....	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)
Non-specific Urethritis.....	0 (7)	0 (0)	8 (33)	0 (0)
Non-Venereal.....	40 (28)	45 (122)	87 (50)	70 (131)
GRAND TOTAL.....	81 (71)	64 (148)	293 (258)	157 (207)

A large percentage of the female suspects (45) which were proved non-Venereal, is due to the fact that all new admissions to Places of Safety and Orphanages are routinely examined and submitted to serological tests. In addition, patients in a home for unmarried mothers in Pretoria undergo the same tests.

NON-EUROPEAN SERVICES.

The clinics for non-Europeans in Pretoria are held at various centres. The main clinics, by far the largest, are conducted as previously explained, at the Special Diseases Clinic in the Pretoria Hospital grounds. Sessions are also held at Atteridgeville and Vlakkfontein 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 Poly-clinics 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 usually 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:—

CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Diagnosis	New cases				Attendances—New and old cases combined			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis...	29	(60)	0	(4)	187	(326)	0	(22)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis...	231	(213)	19	(28)	1,087	(966)	130	(176)
Secondary Syphilis.....	108	(123)	166	(217)	472	(519)	933	(963)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	4	(11)	2	(3)	46	(93)	20	(28)
Latent Syphilis.....	149	(130)	192	(243)	905	(955)	467	(577)
Neuro-Syphilis.....	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 yr.)..	1	(3)	3	(3)	9	(18)	27	(23)
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 yr.)..	2	(3)	2	(0)	15	(8)	10	(0)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	524	(543)	384	(498)	2,721	(2,885)	1,587	(1,789)

Diagnosis	New cases				Attendances—New and old cases combined			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
Gonorrhoea.....	881	(839)	13	(28)	3,850	(4,814)	73	(137)
G.C.Vulvo Vaginitis.....	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Venereal Warts.....	24	(33)	7	(10)	104	(133)	29	(38)
Non-Specific Urethritis.....	3	(16)	0	(0)	15	(78)	0	(0)
Non-Venereal.....	267	(201)	44	(44)	958	(804)	125	(141)
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,699	(1,632)	448	(580)	7,648	(8,714)	1,814	(2,105)

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more venereal diseases.....	191 (170)	8 (11)
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	244 (186)	110 (115)
Number of cases discharged as fully cured.....	727 (569)	60 (59)

VLAKFONTEIN POLYCLINIC

Diagnosis	New cases				Attendances—New and old cases combined			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis..	1	(2)	1	(2)	6	(7)	5	(16)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis...	17	(16)	5	(6)	65	(82)	44	(35)
Secondary Syphilis.....	16	(14)	56	(62)	61	(65)	339	(340)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	0	(2)	0	(0)	4	(10)	0	(8)
Latent Syphilis.....	4	(15)	256	(260)	55	(127)	459	(423)
Congenital Syphilis under 1 year..	2	(0)	1	(1)	11	(0)	2	(13)
Congenital Syphilis over 1 year..	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	40	(49)	319	(331)	202	(291)	849	(835)
Gonorrhoea.....	32	(49)	7	(6)	129	(204)	19	(52)
Non-Venereal.....	4	(8)	12	(3)	20	(25)	33	(10)
Venereal Warts.....	1	(3)	0	(2)	15	(13)	7	(3)
GRAND TOTAL.....	77	(109)	338	(342)	366	(533)	908	(900)

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases.....	1 (8)	2 (0)
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	8 (10)	26 (17)
Number of cases discharged as finally cured.....	23 (16)	8 (17)

ATTERIDGEVILLE POLYCLINIC

Diagnosis	New Cases				Attendances—New and old cases combined			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis...	1	(1)	0	(0)	5	(7)	2	(0)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis...	4	(6)	3	(3)	46	(39)	14	(18)
Secondary Syphilis.....	4	(1)	24	(14)	24	(35)	158	(139)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	0	(0)	1	(1)	0	(12)	17	(14)
Latent Syphilis.....	5	(4)	250	(221)	40	(37)	541	(449)
Neuro-Syphilis.....	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Congenital Syphilis under 1 year..	6	(2)	2	(1)	32	(54)	60	(30)
Congenital Syphilis over 1 year..	0	(0)	1	(0)	4	(13)	8	(0)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	20	(14)	281	(240)	151	(197)	800	(650)
Gonorrhoea.....	16	(23)	4	(4)	61	(95)	20	(50)
Venereal Warts.....	0	(2)	0	(2)	3	(5)	0	(6)
Non-Venereal.....	1	(0)	0	(0)	2	(5)	1	(1)
GRAND TOTAL.....	37	(39)	285	(246)	217	(302)	821	(707)

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases.....	1 (3)	1 (2)
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	5 (4)	24 (9)
Number of cases discharged as finally cured.....	7 (15)	17 (6)

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.....	167	(173)	177	(224)	40	(80)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors.....	2	(3)	0	(0)	0	(0)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(0)
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 seriological test.....	243	(151)	1,384	(938)	648	(519)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors.....	22	(29)	133	(90)	47	(84)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	1	(7)	22	(13)	16	(16)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	18	(30)	75	(73)	31	(50)

COMPOUND CLINIC

No. of pregnant women submitted to seriological test.....	201	(264)	649	(727)	476	(568)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors.....	19	(43)	73	(86)	60	(63)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	0	(2)	1	(1)	0	(1)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	7	(27)	35	(54)	33	(39)

VLAKFONTEIN CLINIC.

No. of pregnant women submitted to seriological test.....	228	(211)	1,183	(1,203)	411	(313)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors.....	42	(34)	139	(154)	34	(47)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	3	(4)	57	(29)	14	(6)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	39	(30)	90	(110)	23	(38)
No. undergoing a 2nd or 3rd course of treatment during pregnancy.....	2	(4)	0	(22)	0	(4)

Chapter V.

CHILD WELFARE ACTIVITIES.

Staff.

Ante-Natal and Child Welfare activities were carried out by four full-time Medical Officers. The volume of work at Vlakfontein increased to such an extent that the assistance of one additional part-time doctor, which was obtained last year, did not suffice and it was necessary to employ a second part-time doctor to assist at two three-hourly sessions per week. That means that we have now at Vlakfontein the assistance of two part-time doctors, one three-hourly and the other two three-hourly sessions.

The European Health Visiting staff totals 22, the same as last year. There were two resignations by Health Visitors, but both these posts have been filled.

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 Tuberculosis work.

The Non-European Nursing Staff has been increased by one and now totals 35. This additional member was appointed in the place of an orderly who resigned during the course of the year, because it was felt that a female nurse would be more useful.

Nineteen of the 35 nurses are used as Child Welfare nurses, nine as Midwives and seven to do Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases work.

The shift of population to Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Vlakfontein has resulted in larger numbers attending our clinics. As was the case last year, our nurses were compelled to do more clinic work and home visiting has not been done as frequently as desired.

The increase in population has now been so great that more staff will have to be appointed for Vlakfontein, Atteridgeville and Saulsville as soon as possible.

Although, as reported last year, Saulsville and Atteridgeville have been incorporated into one for administrative purposes, we find it easier to deal with these two clinics separately.

The total number of houses for the area Atteridgeville/Saulsville is 9,272, as compared with 7,711 last year. The population has increased from 46,991 to 54,862. 468 Additional houses in Saulsville have now been occupied. This has increased our numbers at the Saulsville clinic, and we will have to apply for additional Child Welfare Nurses, as well as Midwives.

At Vlakfontein there are now 8,390 houses as compared with 7,180 last year, and the population has increased from 52,996 to 56,313. This will not only call for the appointment of additional staff, but the establishment of a clinic for Vlakfontein East. Arrangements are already being made between this department and the Non-European Affairs Department accordingly.

Premises.

Clinical facilities for European services are exactly the same as was reported on last year. However, building at the Blackwood Villa site is in progress and should be completed in a few years time.

Attendances at the clinic at 29th Avenue, Villieria, where two rooms are let to us by the S.A. Vroue Federasie, remain favourable and this is reflected in the all-round increase in numbers here.

Other European clinics are still conducted as in the past in rather unsatisfactory premises such as school rooms.

The difficulty we had at Booyens where the clinic had to be conducted in various private houses from time to time, has been solved by obtaining a very suitable Church Hall belonging to the Nederduits Hervormde Congregation, situated at the corner of Attie and Pretoria streets.

General.

As reported last year, we are convinced of the importance of spending more time with individual mothers and their problems. In doing this work we become more and more aware of the need of special psychiatric training to assist us in many ways.

At present we can do no more than touch on the fringe of diagnosis of problems. By encouraging mothers to talk freely and voluntarily about their problems, we aim at preventing suppression of anxieties and fears which could be very detrimental to mother and child relationship.

For a long time now both doctors and nursing staff have been concerned about the number of breast abscesses encountered, and also the number of children who have been noticed to have had skin lesions or eye infections shortly after birth or after discharge from the Nursing Homes. The South African Association of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists made similar observations and at the beginning of this year we had discussions with this Group to see what could be done to prevent such infections.

It was decided that we would gather information through the Health Visitor who usually sees the mother and baby within fourteen days from birth when the mother is home. In this way we would be able to gauge, to some extent, the number of cases presenting lesions after discharge from the Maternity Hospital.

It was arranged to investigate these cases along the same lines as we have been doing in connection with stillbirths and infant deaths. We felt that if Staphylococcal infections could be made notifiable, we would be in a better position to get early information and institute preventive measures in good time. We, therefore, approached the Minister of Health with a request that this illness be made notifiable in Pretoria. The Minister acceded to our request.

The following form was drawn up for use by the Health Visitors when investigating a case of suspected Staphylococcal Infection.

STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA. CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA.			
			No.
STAFILOKOKINFEKSIE / STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTION.			
Van van Moeder:	Ouderdom:	Ras:	
Surname of Mother:	Age:	Race:	
Adres:			
Huisbesoekkaart Nr.		Datum van ondersoek:	
Home visiting card No.		Date of investigation:	
Vorige swangerskap:		Vorige borsabsesse:	
Previous pregnancies		Previous breast abscesses	
Aard van Voorgeboortebehandeling:			
Nature of Pre-Natal Care:			
Datum van geboorte van baba:		Metode van Verlossing:	
Date of birth of baby:		Method of Delivery:	
Dokter in Bevel:		Verpleeginrigting/Vroedvrouw:	
Doctor in Charge		Nursing Home/Midwife:	
Babe in Kinderkamer of by Moeder:		Datum van ontslag:	
Baby in Nursery or with mother:		Date of discharge:	
Saal Nr.	Privaat:	Semi-privaat:	Algemeen:
Ward No.	Private:	Semi-private:	General
Aard van Puerperium:			
Character of Puerperium:			
SIMTOME / SYMPTOMS.			
MOEDER / MOTHER.			
	Aanvang/Onset.	Opmerkings/Remarks.	
Koors/Temperature	.....	.....
Borsabses/Breast abscess	.....	.....
Velletels/Skin Lesions	.....	.....
Ander aangetaste areas/ Other affected areas	.....	.....
Tipe chirurgiese behandeling: Type of surgical intervention	.....	.....
BABA / BABY.			
	Aanvang/Onset.	Opmerkings/Remarks.	
Oë/Eyes	.....	.....
Vel/Skin	.....	.....
Naels/Nails	.....	.....
Nael/Umbilious	.....	.....
Diarree/Diarrhoea	.....	.....
Ander/Other	.....	.....
Behandeling/Treatment	.....	.....

KONTAKTE/CONTACTS.

Het die pasiënt enige kennis van bloedvinte, absesse of aangetaste velletsels by:—
Has the patient any knowledge of boils, abscesses or infected skin lesions in:—

- (a) *Ander lede van die gesin:*
Other members of the family:

Naam: Verwantskap:
Name: Relationship:
.....

- (b) *Ander familiebetrekkinge of vriende wat haar tuis of in die verpleeginrigting onlangs besoek het?*

Any relatives or friends who visited her at home or the nursing home recently?
(Gee asseblief name en adresse waar beskikbaar)
(Please give names and addresses if available)

BAKTERIOLOGIESE ONDERSOEKE/BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.**MOEDER/MOTHER.**

Datum: Aard: Uitslag:
Date: Nature: Result:

BABA/BABY.

Datum: Aard: Uitslag:
Date: Nature: Result:

KONTAKTE/CONTACTS.

Datum: Aard: Uitslag:
Date: Nature: Result:

Verpleeginrigting of Dokter in kennis gestel
Nursing home or Doctor advised

Datum:
Date:

OPMERKINGS/REMARKS.

.....
.....
.....
.....

GESONDHEIDSBESOEKSTER/HEALTH VISITOR.

By way of a newsletter, General Practitioners were informed of the fact that the illness was made notifiable and that we were instituting a scheme for combatting it. The Department agreed to meet costs for bacteriological investigations. General Practitioners have been advised that they can have the necessary examinations done along the same lines as for other infectious diseases. Where patients had no family doctor, the Health Visitors took the necessary swabs and smears.

All the Maternity Homes were advised about these investigations and Matrons and their staff were asked to study the memorandum which was drawn up by the British Ministry of Health's Central Health Services Council Standing Medical Advisory Committee in connection with Staphylococcal Infections in hospitals.

At this stage it is quite impossible to say how far this investigation will lead us, but we hope that with the co-operation of the South African Association of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, nursing homes and General Practitioners might publish some results in the near future.

In the middle of November a six months pilot scheme for skimmed milk powder, authorised by the State Health Department, in an attempt to combat Kwashiorkor, was started. Three areas were chosen for the scheme, Hercules, Saulsville and the Compound. These areas each serve a different type of population and it will be interesting to see the results of each.

Authorities on Kwashiorkor state that a high quality protein, such as 1 lb. of skimmed milk powder per week will prevent this illness.

The scheme has been in operation for too short a time to express any definite opinion—it would appear that those children receiving the milk, are already benefitting.

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

EUROPEAN CLINIC SERVICES

Home visits by Health Visitors:

(Figures for 1960 in brackets).

	First visits	Subsequent visits	No. of sick children visited	Total Visits
1961	4,075 (3,863)	6,917 (4,924)	1,129 (1,015)	11,923 (9,802)

Corresponding to the increase in birth rate, the number of first visits are higher than those for last year. All other visits show a subsequent increase. There is quite a notable increase for subsequent visits over last year, and this is because of our new approach where a mother and baby is visited more frequently in case of problems.

Details of Clinic Attendances:

(Figures for 1960 in brackets).

	First attendances	Re-attendances	Seen by doctor
Central (Tuesday).....	76 (72)	642 (814)	826 (788)
Central (Wednesday).....	151 (121)	882 (938)	
Central (Friday).....	146 (99)	953 (736)	
Bloed Street.....	63 (64)	651 (788)	
West End.....	169 (123)	1,680 (1,471)	508 (255)
Proclamation Hill.....	44 (54)	900 (847)	71 (56)
Iscor.....	62 (68)	583 (574)	
Gezina.....	78 (55)	547 (591)	
Villieria (Wednesday).....	169 (151)	1,785 (1,660)	425 (265)
Villieria (Thursday).....	82 (77)	887 (784)	
Wonderboom South.....	62 (46)	533 (481)	
Mayville.....	81 (83)	443 (505)	
Capital Park.....	65 (59)	512 (548)	
Hatfield.....	32 (27)	379 (357)	
New Muckleneuk.....	72 (67)	935 (822)	
Sunnyside (Tuesday).....	128 (120)	1,591 (1,439)	
Sunnyside (Wednesday).....	123 (135)	1,588 (1,591)	
Riviera.....	64 (69)	866 (838)	
Salvokop.....	30 (23)	455 (428)	
Danville.....	41 (21)	857 (749)	401 (353)
Defence Reserve.....	10 (6)	208 (150)	
Arcadia.....	97 (79)	927 (1,027)	
Showgrounds.....	19 (23)	501 (503)	
Hercules.....	220 (161)	3,602 (2,982)	1,309 (1,013)
Booyens.....	68 (63)	822 (871)	
Mountain View.....	136 (129)	1,983 (1,630)	
Pretoria Gardens.....	117 (150)	1,116 (1,780)	
Rietfontein North.....	41 (36)	518 (426)	
Voortrekker Road.....	52 (35)	288 (157)	
Pierneef Street.....	71 (54)	636 (426)	
Brooklyn.....	67 (89)	908 (870)	

Little change is reflected in these figures except that there is a general increase.

Ante-natal clinics:

(Figures for 1960 in brackets).

	Central	Danville	Hercules	Total
No. of new cases.....	222 (265)	46 (45)	160 (156)	428 (466)
Total attendances.....	1,343 (1,474)	302 (355)	1,189 (1,117)	2,834 (2,946)

The decrease for the total number of cases attending for the first time and also for re-attendances, is because Pretoria Maternity Hospital now provides a daily Ante-Natal Clinic. It is much easier for many mothers to attend on a day which might be more suitable to them. We have only three sessions of Ante-Natal Clinics, that is Wednesday mornings for Danville and Hercules and Friday morning for the Central Clinic.

The relaxing exercises at the Central Clinic continue and it is gratifying to get very enthusiastic reports from mothers who have participated in these exercises.

Dental Clinic Treatment (Expectant Mothers)

(Figures in brackets for 1960).

No. of cases who attended the Dental Clinic..... 67 (77)

It is disheartening to note the constant decrease in numbers of cases referred from our Ante-Natal Clinic who actually attend the Dental Clinic.

Many of the cases who are referred to the Dental Clinic are, as in the past, from the less privileged areas where many circumstances prevail which interfere and prevent them from attending. The fact that we supply the mothers with bus tickets has not overcome this. Many mothers say it is just impossible to leave their homes and children to attend the Dental Clinic. Together with this there is a certain amount of prejudice through ignorance.

We are still convinced that some centre should be established where these mothers could leave their children whilst they are going to town to attend the dentist.

Immunisation Clinics.

(Figures for 1960 in brackets).

No. of cases fully immunised against Diphtheria.... 1,259 (1,411)
 No. of cases fully immunised against Whooping Cough..... 1,138 (1,256)

It is very disappointing to note that the numbers here are less than last year. It shows a lack of interest on the part of the public. This will probably continue until there is an epidemic. We are planning an active educational campaign.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Poliomyelitis immunisation is written up elsewhere.

Midwifery supervision.

(Figures for 1960 in brackets).

No. of midwifery bags inspected..... 54 (72)
 No. of visits to midwives..... 25 (23)
 No. of visits to midwifery cases..... — (2)
 No. of visits to maternity homes..... 56 (70)

No. of visits to Old Age Homes..... 27 (15)

Nursery Schools.

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

NON-EUROPEAN CLINIC SERVICES

Non-European Clinic services were conducted this year at Atteridgeville, Compound and Saulsville. Although Atteridgeville/Saulsville is considered one, for administrative purposes, we treat these two separately. The Clinic which became established in Saulsville last year, functioned very well throughout this year as the increase in numbers shows.

When we embarked on the investigation into Staphylococcal Infection, the location areas were also included, because we have had trouble with breast abscesses amongst our Ante-Natal patients after confinement, both in hospital and in the district.

Investigations into stillbirths and deaths of children under the age of five years, continued throughout the year. The situation is still very unsatisfactory, particularly in Vlakfontein where the burial certificate is very often issued by the Commissioner or by the Location Superintendent, and the cause of death classified as "natural causes".

It is impossible to report at this stage with accuracy on our investigations for the past year. Many stillbirths and deaths come to our notice anything from six months to a year after death.

Home visits.

(Figures for 1960 in brackets).

	Bantu	Compound Asiatics	Eurafricans	Atteridgeville Bantu	Saulsville Bantu	Vlaktefontein Bantu
First visits to newly born—	(1)	169 (170)	77 (102)	1,055 (1,010)	1,220 (1,296)	1,162 (1,149)
Subsequent visits	3 (20)	1,146 (1,681)	1,026 (1,466)	2,553 (2,997)	431 (113)	444 (367)
Visits to sick children	(—)	105 (124)	35 (114)	— (30)	1 (—)	1 (2)
No. of sick children visited	(—)	90 (92)	32 (53)	1 (—)	— (—)	2 (—)

At the Compound there is a continuous decline in the number of all, visits, because of the continual shift of population either to Atteridgeville or Vlaktefontein.

At Atteridgeville all visits have been reduced because of the opening of the Saulsville Clinic which, for record purposes, we regard separately. There is a general increase for all visits at Vlaktefontein, because of the increased population.

Child Welfare Clinic Attendances.

(Figures for 1960 in brackets).

	Bantu	Compound Asiatics	Eurafricans	Atteridgeville Bantu	Saulsville Natives	Vlaktefontein Bantu
First attendances	456 (456)	112 (95)	125 (134)	914 (1,024)	1,897 (1,813)	2,706 (2,583)
Re-attendances	1,508 (1,217)	1,702 (1,458)	2,596 (2,588)	15,994 (15,719)	18,298 (14,986)	24,169 (21,119)
Seen by doctor	462 (458)	506 (539)	552 (509)	3,765 (4,361)	4,795 (45,41)	53,67 (4,375)

All attendances at the Compound Clinic reflect little change.

The decrease for first attendances as well as those seen by the doctor for Atteridgeville, is because Saulsville clinic became well established during the course of this year.

There is a general increase in all numbers for Vlaktefontein because of increase in population.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

(Figures for 1960 in brackets).

	Compound Bantu	Eurafricans and Asiatics	Atteridgeville Bantu	Saulsville Bantu	Vlaktefontein Bantu
No. of new cases reporting at clinics	1,207 (1,471)	163 (167)	996 (998)	1,428 (1,375)	1,894 (1,871)
No. of attendances	4,661 (5,574)	1,103 (1,296)	5,618 (5,174)	7,413 (5,950)	9,733 (9,642)

The more or less constant figures for natives at the Compound is the result of Peri-Urban patients attending our clinic here.

Figures for Eurafricans and Asiatics remain more or less constant.

At Atteridgeville the figures are about the same at last year.

Confinements done by midwives.

(Figures for 1960 in brackets).

	Atteridgeville	Saulsville	Vlaktefontein
	253 (414)	227 (196)	106 (145)

Little change is reflected in the number of confinements done for Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Vlaktefontein. The number of midwives available should really do more than these.

Public Health Talks.

Many public talks were given in Pretoria as well as other towns during the course of the year.

Immunisation.

(Figures for 1960 in brackets).

No. of cases immunised against Diphtheria	1,728 (1,486)
No. of cases immunised against Whooping Cough	1,476 (1,351)

Chapter VI.

PRETORIA DENTAL CLINICS.

For the period April 1960—March 1961.

The Pretoria Dental Clinic was started in the Health Department building in 1925, and moved to its own building in November 1938 and was officially opened in February 1939.

The 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 State Health Department.

The City Council's grant in aid to the Dental Clinic is R7,800 per annum. The State Health Department grant is R6,200 per annum and the Provincial Administration grant is R19,200 per annum.

There are six full-time dentists employed at the Clinic.

CLINICAL WORK

Scholars.

The mornings are divided into two sessions, and prior arrangements are made through the office, for certain schools to send in groups of patients at certain times. In this way the number of patients is regulated according to the number of dentists on duty, and leads to better planning of work.

In afternoons, control is not quite so effective, since many patients are inclined to break appointments, without the courtesy of informing the clinic. However, many patients visit the clinic without appointments, and where possible such patients are "fitted in". Steps are being taken to try to establish who the patients are who habitually break their appointments; these will be eliminated, except for treatment for pain.

Treatment at the clinics is of the highest order and the dental surgeons employed are all well qualified. The whole staff do excellent work.

The emphasis of our work is on conservation and neither trouble nor expense is spared to provide the best possible treatment.

Unfortunately there does seem to be, in the minds of some, a stigma attached to receiving treatment at the clinic; this in spite of the pains taken to show the fallacy of this attitude.

Pre-school Children.

This section of our work seems to have lagged behind in recent times, but steps are being taken to impress the sources, from which this group of patients is referred, of the importance of beginning dental treatment at the earliest possible time.

Orthodontics.

This is a very busy and popular department of the Clinic, and the results achieved have been most gratifying.

Dental inspection of schools 1961

A total of fifty-six schools were examined. It was found that of the 32,801 scholars examined, 28,247 required some or other form of dental treatment. This represents eighty-six per cent and gives food for thought. It has not yet been established what percentage of these patients are indigent. Whether they could afford to pay or not, there is certainly a vast amount of dental work to be done in Pretoria.

Non-European Dental Clinics.

The clinics at Marabastad, Lady Selborne and Atteridgeville are usually well attended, as one would expect from the vast population of those areas. The patients however, only come for alleviation of pain and have not yet appreciated the benefit which is derived from conservative treatment.

The tremendous increase in paradontal conditions in this group of patients, is very noticeable, and it is sad to see this in a race which was once relatively free of dental disease.

Chapter VII.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

A total of 787 such medical examinations were conducted by medical officers in the Health Department. The 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.

Chapter VIII.

ABATTOIR ACTIVITIES.

Staff

The establishment is as follows:

Manager—Dr. W. J. Wheeler.
 Chief Clerk—A. G. B. Pattison.
 Typist/Clerk—Miss. J. H. J. Meyer.
 Supervising Meat Inspector—T. B. Nothnagel.
 Senior Meat Inspector—A. C. Engelbrecht.
 Meat Inspectors—Five.
 Superintendent By-Products & Refrigeration Plant— B. de Lange.
 Fitter and Turner—One
 Workshop Assistant —One.
 Senior Machine & Boiler Attendants—Three.
 Machine & Boiler Attendants—Five.
 Yard Foreman—One
 Yard Assistant Gr. I—One.
 Yard Assistant Gr. II—One.
 Cleaner/Checkers—Three.
 Cleaners—Two.
 Total Europeans—Twenty nine.
 Non-Europeans—47 (5 paid by Parks Department)

Throughout most of the year it was still necessary to utilise relief Meat Inspectors from the Health Department due to resignations, illness and leave. Organisation of the Bantu labour force by a firm of consultants had practically no effect upon the method of working or staff employed.

Supplies of stock.

Since the removal of permits for the introduction of stock by the Meat Control Board, the overloading of lairage space for all species has become chronic. Very often animals have to stand over for longer than a week under conditions far from ideal and mortality is often high and emergency slaughter of many animals has to be performed. Conditions also are not conducive to the production of the best quality meat.

Speculators who base their purchase price on the minimum guaranteed price are overloading the abattoirs.

An oversupply of sheep was aggravated by the drought conditions prevailing in the Karoo and Eastern Cape areas.

The demand for pork is so far below the number of animals offered that influx of these animals has from time to time been limited due to lack of lairage.

Furthermore the Meat Control Board has been forced, through lack of cold storage facilities for the holding of carcasses bought at the minimum guaranteed price, to limit the number of animals slaughtered.

Despite this, as will be seen from the data supplied the number of stock slaughtered has again increased. This undesirable trend under present conditions is bound to be maintained and bodes no good for the future since the facilities at the abattoir are limited and inadequate.

Due to an outbreak of Newcastle Disease among poultry in the Pretoria Area, the poultry market was once more moved to the abattoir and removal of live poultry from the abattoir was prohibited by the Government Veterinary Department until the disease had been eradicated.

This position caused congestion at the poultry abattoir from time to time so that general cleaning operations suffered.

The poultry market has now been permanently established at the abattoir. The supply, however, is irregular and the quality generally poor.

Proposed new Abattoir.

This project was shelved awaiting the findings of the Commission of Enquiry into Abattoir and Allied facilities. However, tentative plans have been discussed to tide this abattoir over the next few years. Improvements considered essential, however, will cost a considerable amount of money. As redemption of this amount will be on a short term basis, the abattoir charges will have to be raised considerably to meet the commitments.

In the meantime, however, profits from working are utilised to effect palliative improvements

By-products manufacture.

Although facilities in the factory are far from ideal, the standards for the various products have been maintained. Due to the increased price for carcase- and bloodmeal the factory now shows a profit.

The decreased production of carcase meal despite increased condemnations is probably due to better fat extraction as well as to the fact that the Ofial Company is making use of material previously considered as waste and used for by-products manufacture.

There is still a poor demand for the fat produced. Unfortunately the firm holding the tender has gone into voluntary liquidation and the income from this source should be smaller than anticipated as the new tender price will probably be smaller.

Diseases Encountered.

The list of diseases to a large extent follows the pattern of the previous year.

The main loss through condemnation is still through infection with measles in cattle and pigs as well as through bruising in these species.

The drop in percentage infestation with measles in cattle is probably due to a larger percentage coming from the Vryburg area where the infestation is not so prevalent.

In sheep, localised infection by the organisms causing Caseous Lymphadenitis causes condemnation of most mutton. Sheep livers still are heavily infested with the tape worm *Stilesia hepatica*.

Tuberculosis infection was once more very low being localised mainly in the respiratory system of cattle and the lymph glands of the throat in pigs.

Infection is observed mainly in dairy cattle and in pigs from the Native areas.

Although quarantine stock from the Foot and Mouth areas was received regularly, no cases were encountered. Since no real quarantine facilities exist at the Pretoria Abattoir, no animals from really dangerous areas could be accepted.

Because sheep coming to Pretoria have to travel by train over long distances and are then forced to stand over for some time before slaughter, metabolic diseases are apt to develop. Many die in the kraals, but emergency slaughter often saves many consignments.

General.

Due to inadequate freezing space at the abattoirs not all measly carcasses can be accommodated and have to be frozen and supervised elsewhere while undergoing treatment. During the year 1,073 beef carcasses had to be treated under such far from ideal conditions.

During the year two groups of students taking their Meat and Foods course, were trained as well as one group of Medical students doing their Diploma of Public Health Course.

Groups of Medical Students as well as scholars from all over Transvaal are regularly shown round the institution. Veterinary Students also complete their practical meat inspection training at the abattoir twice annually.

The collection of samples and specimens, mainly for Onderstepoort Veterinary Research station, but also for other institutions, is also undertaken.

Detailed post mortem examination of pigs is regularly undertaken on behalf of the Pig Testing Station and the University of Pretoria Experimental Farm.

The same method of "Sale on the Hook" is followed by the Meat Control Board and conditions are unlikely to alter before the findings of the Commission of Enquiry into Abattoir and Allied Facilities become known.

As this is likely to take some considerable time, conditions prevailing will have to be tolerated for the next few years while the future of the whole industry is in the melting pot.

STATISTICS Animals Slaughtered

	1959	1960	1961
Bulls.....	865	993	792
Cows.....	17,416	19,084	15,089
Oxen.....	54,729	62,801	73,025
Total beef.....	<u>73,010</u>	<u>82,878</u>	<u>88,058</u>
Calves.....	4,169	4,924	5,058
Sheep.....	174,335	183,995	216,173
Goats.....	265	239	236
Pigs.....	29,600	32,981	32,934
Total.....	<u>281,379</u>	<u>305,017</u>	<u>343,307</u>

INCREASE OF 61,928 ANIMALS SINCE 1959
(FIVE YEARS) INCREASE OF 149,032 ANI-
MALS SINCE 1956.

	1960	1961
Donkeys.....	990	462
Horses.....	622	782
Mules.....	11	31
	<u>1,623</u>	<u>1,275</u>
Fowls.....	31,667	26,122
Ducks.....	6,622	4,097
Pigeons.....	—	62
Turkeys.....	2,037	1,973
Bantams.....	—	—
Geese.....	58	94
Chickens.....	771	6,089
Guinea Fowls.....	—	—
Rabbits.....	97	109
	<u>41,252</u>	<u>38,546</u>

Beef—Mutton—Pork—Veal carcasses and organs condemned

	Beef	Veal	Mutton & Goats	Pork
Carcases.....	2,196	209	611	954
Heads.....	484	—	—	26
Hearts.....	150	—	—	—
Intestines.....	5,587	—	186,486	—
Kidneys.....	726	—	1	—
Livers.....	11,896	—	92,986	1,103
Lungs.....	1,879	—	5,147	3
Plucks.....	1,054	—	13,766	22
Quarters.....	141	—	833	4
Spleens.....	2,153	—	—	—
Tails.....	381	—	—	—
Tongues.....	544	—	—	22
Tripes.....	2,222	—	—	—
Udders.....	5,444	—	—	—
Viscera.....	2,405	—	574	891

Total Condemnations

	1960	1961
Cattle.....	2.483%	2.470%
Sheep.....	.249%	.282%
Calves.....	5.119%	4.132%
Pigs.....	3.902%	2.896%

Cysticercosis (Measles)

	1960		
	Total affected	Total condemned	Total treated in cold storage
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%
	1961		
Cattle.....	7,140 or 8.030%	1,533 or 1.725%	5,606 or 6.305%
Pigs.....	890 or 2.702%	779 or 2.365%	111 or 0.337%

Organs of Carcasses infected with Cysticercosis treated in Cold Storage at Municipal Abattoir

Hearts	Livers	Tails	Tongues	Heads
5,491	4,346	5,524	5,526	5,418

Incidence of Tuberculosis

	1960		
	Number affected	Number generalised	Number localised
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%
	1961		
Cattle.....	80 or 0.089%	22 or 0.065%	58 or 0.024%
Pigs.....	159 or 0.482%	56 or 0.170%	103 or 0.312%
Calves.....	1 or 0.019%	—	—

Imported Meat treated in Cold Storage

3 Beef Carcasses.

Total number of Measly Carcasses treated in Cold Storage other than at Municipal Abattoir
1,073 Carcasses.

Inspections of Cold Storages (Measly Carcasses)

Inspections carried out: 534.
Contraventions dealt with: 14.
Intimations given: 12.
Notices served: 2.

Total number of Bloodsmears examined

Total number of dead animals in trucks and pens.....	485
Total number of dead animals received from outside for destruction.....	nil
TOTAL.....	<u>485</u>

Number of Bloodsmears examined	Cattle.....	37
	Sheep.....	413
	Pigs.....	32
	Equines.....	3
	<u>485</u>	

Equines Condemned

Donkeys	Mules	Horses
—	2	8

Poultry Condemned

Fowls	Ducks	Turkeys
211	10	2

Diseases for which Carcasses etc. were condemned

Disease	Beef C/S	Beef Aerts.	Veal	Mutton & Goat	Pork	Horse	Mule	Donkeys
Actinomycosis	33 aff.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cas. Lymphadenitis	—	—	—	272	—	—	—	—
Cas. Lymph. Affected	—	—	—	15,139 835 Qrts	—	—	—	—
Carcinoma	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	16	—	30	39	31	1	1	—
Def. Bleeding	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Emphysema	16	18	—	—	—	1	—	—
Besnoitiose	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bethriomycosis	—	6,2249 lbs	—	10 lbs	3	—	—	—
Ext. Bruising	282	55	—3	23	26	1	—	—
Ext. Bruising (lbs)	—	—	—	—	584	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Follicular Mange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangrene	68	33	3	3	16	1	—	—
				2 Qrts	2 Qrts	—	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—
Joint-ill	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	2	—	1	16	—	—	—	—
Malignant Tumours	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcinoma	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Moribund	8	—	—	215	—	—	—	—
Mult. Abscesses	62	26	2	2	16	1	—	—
Mult. Abscesses (Qrts)	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Navel-ill	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	8	—	2	3	10	—	—	—
Pleuritis	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
Petechiae	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pleurisy & Peritonitis	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyemia	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sarcosporidiosis	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Septic Pericarditis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Nephritis	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Septic Mastitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Metritis	16	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Septic Pneumonia	6	—	7	12	5	—	—	—
Traumatic Pericarditis	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uremia	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Measles (Cysticercosis)	1,533	—	4	1	977	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	22	—	4	—	56	—	—	—

Diseases for which poultry were condemned

	Fowls	Turkeys	Ducks
Bruising.....	3	—	—
Peritonitis.....	20	—	2
Gangrene.....	3	—	—
Abscesses.....	13	1	—
Carcinoma.....	58	—	—
Malignant Tumours.....	20	—	—
Malignant Growths.....	21	—	—
Dead in pens.....	88	1	6
Emaciation.....	2	—	—
Ext. Bruising.....	—	—	2
Enteritis.....	3	—	—

By-Products sold for year ended 31/12/1961

	Tons	lbs.
Fat.....	175	638
Carcase Meal.....	453	1,758
Blood Meal.....	414	1,985
Feathers.....	—	919
Pig Bristle.....	—	502

Chapter IX.

HEALTH INSPECTORATE ACTIVITIES.

EUROPEAN AREAS.

The following pages of this report set out in some detail, under various sub-headings the work performed by the health inspectorate during the year under review. In the main the detailed information given is relevant to the work performed by the specialised sections. The work done by the district health inspectorate, which is by far the larger of the groups, is more concerned with the day to day routine inspection of premises throughout the city. This section does most of the initial investigation and includes almost every facet of the work normally performed by a health inspector.

Almost the whole of the health inspectorate were engaged in the various anti-poliomyelitis campaigns which were conducted during the year, and much credit for the efficiency and smooth conduct of these campaigns was due to them. Their enthusiasm and willingness to work continuously from early morning to late at night merits special mention and was very much appreciated.

On the whole the environmental standard of hygiene in the city is very satisfactory indeed, and this standard has been considerably enhanced by the sewerage of the Innesdale area. The development of the Hercules area has introduced many urgent waste disposal problems, often aggravated by soil formations and sub-soil waters which preclude satisfactory sub-soil waste disposal. Since these problems are reaching serious proportions the sewerage of this area should be embarked upon as soon as possible.

The decision to sewer the new Coloured Township at Eersterus was a wise one. On the other hand the Vlaktefontein Bantu areas are still served by a pail system which is proving inadequate and unsatisfactory. The Council is, however, busy with a sewerage scheme for this area and we hope that this will be done with as little delay as possible.

The hygienic handling, preparation and distribution of foodstuffs has, as usual, received continuous attention. For very many years we have strived to improve the delivery of wholesale meat. Two years ago our Bylaws which made it compulsory for all meat to be transported in approved hygienically constructed enclosed vehicles came into force. The Department "hastened slowly" in the implementation of this Bylaw and it is pleasing to record that the distribution of wholesale meat is now entirely in enclosed vehicles. Now that the transition period from the old open type to the present types of closed vehicles is over, it is hoped that the trade and others concerned will gradually improve the design and functioning of these vehicles.

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 & Confectioners (Including Depots).....	30	2
Billiard Saloons.....	7	2
Bio Operators.	31	9
Bioscope Tearooms.....	2	—
Boarding & Lodging Houses.....	207	—
Brickburners.....	1	—
Butchers.....	158	43
Cobblers.....	54	18
Cycle Dealers.....	84	50
Dairies.....	97	15
Dry Cleaning Receiving Depots.....	117	21
Fellmongers.....	1	—
Fishfriers.....	2	—
Fishmongers.....	43	1
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	465	157
Fumigators.....	2	—

Hairdressers.....	146	23
Hawkers and Pedlars.....	66	303
Hotels.....	29	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers.....	2	—
Ice Cream Vendors.....	8	1
Laundries and Dry Cleaners.....	37	6
Market Stalls.....	18	37
Milk Producers.....	331	—
Milk Shops.....	212	27
Millers.....	4	—
Mineral Water Dealers.....	157	24
Mineral Water Manufacturers.....	6	1
Motor Vehicle Attendants.....	16	—
Bantu Eating Houses.....	7	32
Pawnbrokers.....	1	—
Pintables and Jukeboxes.....	108	6
Poulterers.....	34	—
Provision Dealers.....	424	248
Provision Factories.....	10	2
Public Halls and Places of Entertainment.....	25	1
Quarries.....	1	—
Restaurants and Tearooms.....	306	78
Second-hand dealers.....	75	4
Tanneries.....	1	—
Theatres (Including 1 Drive-in).....	14	3
Turkish Baths and Sauna Baths.....	2	—
Undertakers.....	5	6
Woodsawyers.....	4	—
Workshops.....	327	9

Building Plans.

The following table summarises the plans examined during the twelve months ended 31st December 1961:—

Month	No. of Plans First submission	No. of Plans Re-submission	Preliminary Plans	Plans submitted by Architects	Plans for Locations	Total
January.....	86	23	—	—	24	133
February.....	118	28	—	2	16	164
March.....	184	34	—	2	27	247
April.....	101	14	—	—	31	146
May.....	121	29	—	—	20	170
June.....	101	21	—	—	37	159
July.....	87	19	—	1	21	128
August.....	130	23	—	—	44	197
September....	112	19	—	—	28	159
October.....	101	22	—	—	22	145
November....	148	26	—	2	32	208
December....	76	20	—	—	27	123
	1,365	278	—	7	329	1,979

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
Butcher Shops.....	711	585	126
Food Deliveries.....	232	208	24
Native Eating Houses.....	14	7	7
Restaurants and Tearooms.....	309	220	89
Milk Depots.....	148	136	12
Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	34	30	4
Miscellaneous.....	38	28	10
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	45	28	17
Fish Mongers.....	13	10	3
Laundries.....	5	5	0
Bakers and Confectioners.....	11	11	0
Night Inspections.....	2	2	0
	1,562	1,270	292
Food Section (various food premises)....	169	149	20
Night Inspections.....	376	318	58
Lunch Hour Inspections.....	29	26	3
Early Morning Inspection.....			
	2,136	1,763	373

PEST CONTROL.

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

Inspection by District Inspectors

Rodents.

1. Complaints investigated.....	285
2. Premises inspected and advice given.....	2,919
3. Notices and intimations to use traps or poison.....	1,551
4. Notices served requiring rodent proofing of premises.....	78
5. Notices served under 3 and 4 above, complied with.....	172
6. Existing buildings made rodentproof.....	158
7. New rodentproof buildings completed.....	103
8. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	
9. Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed.....	1,166
10. No. of rodents seen killed or reported killed.....	2,384
11. Ratproof animal food bins provided.....	76
12. Matters referred to Pest Control.....	6
13. Matters concerning rodent control referred to other Departments.....	11

Mosquitos.

1. Complaints investigated.....	207
2. Inspections made.....	2,031
3. Notices and intimations given.....	611
4. Notices served under 3. above complied with.....	110
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	
6. Breeding places eliminated.....	507
7. Advice given re mosquito control.....	815
8. Types of mosquitos found.....	

Flies.

1. Complaints investigated.....	102
2. Inspections made.....	1,275
3. Notices and intimations given.....	437
4. Notices served under 3. above complied with.....	69
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	
6. Breeding places eliminated.....	273
7. Advice given re fly control.....	599

FOOD SECTION.

This section was responsible for ensuring the hygienic production, handling and distribution of foodstuffs throughout the city, and in the non-European areas, and frequently visited all types of premises engaged in the food trade.

Regular samples were taken of municipal water supplies at their sources and at different points throughout the reticulation system.

In addition, the water in the seven swimming baths and swimming pools was regularly tested to ensure efficient functioning of the purification plants.

The appended tables detail the types of food samples taken for bacteriological or chemical analysis during the year. When any sample of food was found to be below standard a warning or prosecution followed.

Large quantities of foodstuffs, details of which are given hereunder were surrendered to the Department or were seized as being unfit for human consumption and were condemned and destroyed. A Health Inspector was on daily attendance at the early morning market where large quantities of foodstuffs were seized and condemned as unfit for human consumption.

The policy of inspecting restaurants, hotels, boarding houses and other food establishments during meal hours whilst food was being prepared and served, was continued. A total of 159 hours were spent on such early morning, lunch hour and night inspections.

The sampling of water from private boreholes and wells was done where considered necessary and whenever samples proved the water to be below standard, immediate steps were taken.

Statistics.

As mentioned before a total of 159 hours was spent on special night, early morning and lunch hour inspections. The following is a detailed table of this work:—

Contraventions dealt with.....	154
Notices served.....	11
Intimations given.....	143
Contraventions abated.....	154

Inspections carried out.

Re-inspections.....	12
Restaurants and Tearooms.....	392
Licensed Hotels.....	34
Confectioners.....	50
Bakeries.....	30
Private Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	23
Dairies and Depots.....	2
Food Factories.....	5
Food Deliveries.....	16
TOTAL.....	<u>574</u>

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

	Number	Satisfactory	Not quite satisfactory and unsatisfactory
Night Inspections.....	169	149	20
Lunch Hour.....	376	318	58
Early Morning.....	29	26	3

A total of 158 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:

Jam.....	3,853 lbs.
Meat.....	} 17,855 tins.
Fruit.....	
Vegetables.....	
Fish.....	
Milk.....	
Miscellaneous tin foods	
Mayonnaise.....	
Pickles.....	
Sandwich spreads.....	
Extracts.....	
Poultry.....	220 lbs.
Meat (fresh and processed).....	358 lbs.
Sausages.....	19 lbs.
Cheese.....	164 lbs.
Cereals.....	35,593 lbs.
Dried Fruit.....	357 lbs.
Dates.....	666 lbs.

Cream.....	107 gallons
Fish.....	263 lbs.
Fish (curried).....	123 lbs.
Nuts.....	29 lbs.
Cooking Fat.....	1,392 lbs.
Margarine.....	13 lbs.
Butter.....	8 lbs.
Spices.....	66 lbs.
Jelly.....	39 lbs.
Baking Powder.....	140 lbs.
Coffee Mixture.....	28 lbs.
Cocoa.....	308 lbs.
Tea.....	158 lbs.
Instant Puddings.....	70 lbs.
Sugar.....	31,647 lbs.
Icing Sugar.....	1,924 lbs.
Salt.....	256 lbs.
Sweets.....	63 lbs.
Citric Acid.....	91 lbs.
Custard.....	172 lbs.
Powdered Milk.....	241 lbs.
Mopani worms.....	10,640 lbs.
Frozen vegetables.....	65 lbs.

Mopani worms. (*Gonenbrosia Belina*) are hairy caterpillars which, according to information given to the Department, infest the Mopani tree in the Northern Transvaal during December and January. Their colour in the dried state is grey-black with yellow bands.

These caterpillars are relished by bantu and are much sought after as an article of diet—another example of what, to white races, is a strange edible delicacy.

The caterpillars are collected and the hairs are removed by a light singe over hot embers. They are thereafter immersed in boiling water for a short period during which they are killed and cooked, care being taken that they are not overdone and that body formation remains intact. They are then removed from the pot and placed on sheets of corrugated iron or other suitable surface and exposed to the sun to dry. The whole process is primitive.

When dry they are placed in jute bags, each bag holding approximately 70 lbs. They are placed on the market in this packing, command a price of about R14.00 (£7.0.0.) per bag and have a ready sale.

Dr. Quinn of the Zebedela Estates in his book "Food Habits of the Pedi" quotes the following analyses:—

"Dry Prepared Worms.	Water 5.9%
	Protein 19.1%
	Ether Extract 51.1% (Carbohydrate)
Fresh Worms.	Water 83.1%
	Protein 10.4%
	Ether Extract 3.3% (Carbohydrate)."

Food and Water Sampling.

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

Chemical Analysis

Nature of Article	No. of samples	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory
Ice Cream.....	160	157	3
Boerwors.....	121	111	10
Minced Meat.....	62	59	3
Cheese.....	18	18	—
Vienna Sausage.....	11	11	—
Polony.....	41	41	—
Pork Sausage.....	1	1	—

Bacteriological Analysis

Nature of Article	No. of samples	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory
Ice Cream.....	160	145	15

Forty-one warnings were issued in connection with samples which did not conform to the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act and other regulations dealing with foodstuffs.

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLIES.

	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Total
Rietvlei Waterworks.			
After filtration before chlorination.....	4	5	9
Fountains.			
(a) Upper Fountains (before chlorination).....	6	3	9
(b) Lower Fountains (before chlorination).....	7	2	9
(c) Mixed Water (After chlorination, includes water from Fountains, Rietvlei and Grootfontein).....	9	—	9
Taps in City.			
Various areas of city.....	8	—	8
Other Municipal Supplies.			
(a) Vlakfontein Storage Tanks.....	26	6	32
(b) Municipal Baths.....	69	3	72
(c) Municipal Paddling Pools.....	24	—	24
(d) Rooiwal.....	32	9	41
(e) Municipal Quarry (Bon Accord).....	12	8	20
Rand Water Board.			
Taken from main supply pipe.....	10	—	10
On Private Premises.			
Boreholes.....	10	2	12
Wells.....	1	—	1
Sewage effluent pumped to power station dam.			
(a) After filtration and chlorination at Sewage Works....	2	7	9
(b) After filtration and chlorination at Power Station Dam..	2	7	9
This effluent is filtered and chlorinated and pumped to the Power Station dam for cooling purposes and Pretoria West Golf course for irrigation. It is not used for cooking or domestic purposes, but the standard of purity is nevertheless required to be the same as for drinking water.			
Stream flowing into Rietvlei Dam.			
Old Witkoppies Bridge.....	—	9	9
This stream is being carefully watched to guard against gross pollution of the Rietvlei Dam.			
Chemical			
(a) Municipal Swimming Baths.....	72	—	72
(b) Municipal Paddling Pools.....	24	—	24

MUNICIPAL MARKET.

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

Fruit and Vegetables.

Boxes.....	6,082	Bundles.....	48
Grain Bags.....	278	Heaps.....	17
Sugar Bags.....	1,680	Trays.....	1,020
Pockets.....	16,095	Carton Boxes.....	41
Crates.....	1,418	Punnets.....	449

Dressed Poultry.

No. Examined.....	7,584	Fowls (Live)	
No. Condemned.....	37	No. Examined.....	25,047
Percentage condemned.....	.48%	No. condemned.....	28
		Percent condemned.....	.11%

Turkeys (Live)

No. examined.....	1,092	Ducks (Live)	
No. condemned.....	15	No. examined.....	1,990
Percentage condemned.....	1.37%	No. condemned.....	Nil
		Percentage condemned.....	Nil

Pigeons (Live)

No. examined.....	94	Geese (Live).	
No. condemned.....	Nil	No. examined.....	121
Percentage condemned.....	Nil	No. condemned.....	Nil
		Percentage condemned.....	Nil

Game (Antelope).

Number examined.....	497	Game (Birds).	
No. condemned.....	43	No. examined.....	2,318
Percentage condemned.....	8.65%	No. condemned.....	142
		Percentage condemned.....	6.12%

Sundry Inspections.

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

	<i>Total for Year</i>
Contraventions dealt with.....	3,516
Contraventions abated.....	3,509
Notices served.....	201
Intimations given.....	3,315
Re-inspected.....	807
Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	288
Licence applications dealt with.....	180
Inspection of butcher shops.....	766
Inspection of fishmongers shops.....	127
Inspection of bakehouses.....	233
Inspection of confectioners' shops.....	119
Inspection of restaurants and tearooms.....	1,725
Inspection of Native eating houses.....	312
Inspection of fruit and vegetable stores.....	3,297
Inspection of milk shops and milk depots.....	346
Inspection of other food stores.....	1,530
Inspection of mineral water factories.....	116
Inspection of other food factories.....	386
Inspection of morning market.....	283
Miscellaneous Inspections.....	1,107
Night Inspections.....	169
Early morning inspections.....	29
Samples taken.....	976
Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	1,164
TOTAL.....	<u>13,960</u>

PEST CONTROL SECTION.**Mosquito Control Measures.**

Routine clearing of vegetation from all spruits, the uncanalised portion of the Aapies River, the main irrigation furrow and dams in the Innesdale area, all within the municipal boundaries, was maintained during the year.

Anti-larval spraying of all spruits, dams, irrigation furrows, the quarries south of the Voortrekker Monument as well as those east of the Leper Institution, swampy areas and seepage furrows was carried out at weekly intervals from January to the first week in May and resumed from the end of September to the end of December.

Extensive mosquito breeding was found to be taking place in a stagnant pool south/west of the Power Station during July but after a thorough spraying the pool remained trouble free until September when general spraying was resumed.

Two hundred and ninety gallons of undiluted D.D.T. emulsion larvicide were used which amounted to approximately 87,000 gallons diluted larvicide sprayed.

The Department enjoyed the full co-operation of the Market Gardeners within the Municipal area and there was no reluctance on their part to pay the required amount for the services rendered and it was thus possible to effectively carry out mosquito control measures on the farms.

Four hundred and thirty-five holes and depressions which were actual or potential breeding places, were filled and levelled on Municipal premises.

During February 1961, extensive mosquito breeding was found to be taking place in the experimental maturation and oxidation ponds. These "ponds" are adjoining the Municipal Sewerage Works and are part of the new and simple method of treating sewage. The experiments are described elsewhere in this report. The process is controlled and supervised by the Council for Industrial and Scientific Research.

The banks of some of the ponds were heavily overgrown with grass and weeds at water level which made conditions for mosquito breeding most favourable. Prolific breeding was taking place in the manholes and in one of the concrete oxidation ponds.

Officials of the C.S.I.R. were not in favour of larvicidal spraying as they contended that larvicide would destroy other aquatic fauna which were important in the process of maturation and oxidation.

Discussions were held with officials of the C.S.I.R. and they agreed to use oil in the manholes and to remove the vegetation from the edges of the maturation ponds.

The ponds were inspected at regular intervals and it was found that after these control measures had been implemented mosquito breeding was reduced to a minimum although not completely eliminated.

During December the Medical Officer of Health and a Senior Health Inspector of the Department met senior representatives of the C.S.I.R. on the site of these ponds for the purpose of establishing a close liaison and also to ensure control of mosquito breeding or any other nuisance which might arise in future. Relations were most cordial and mutually beneficial, and it is expected that optimum "health" control will be readily maintained.

The Pest Control and District Health Inspectors investigated 242 complaints in regard to mosquito nuisance. These complaints resulted in 2,031 inspections being carried out and 617 verbal or written warnings being given.

Rodent Control

The two European Rodent Eradicators maintained rodent control work in all Municipal Buildings, stores, parks, sports fields, Central and Rooiwal sewage disposal works, Rietvlei Waterworks, Bon Accord Quarries, Fountains Valley, all Municipal buildings in the Vlakfontein, Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Lady Selborne Non-European Townships.

The setting out of rodent bait containing "Warfarin" as its active ingredient was the main method of eradication used and by checking the bait points regularly, and ensuring that sufficient bait was available to the rodents at all times, it was possible to control rodent infestations satisfactorily.

In this manner of setting out bait and replenishing the bait "taken", 13,555 poison baits were set of which 7,161 were "taken" and 1,411 rodents are known to have been destroyed on Municipal premises. This figure would be much higher were it possible to recover all the carcasses.

In addition, 2,384 rodents were either seen killed or reported killed in private premises.

Four hundred and ninety-four complaints in regard to rodent infestations were investigated by the Pest Control Inspector and District Health Inspectors, resulting in 2,035 inspections being made, 615 verbal or written warnings being issued. There were no prosecutions for failure to comply with the requirements of the relevant regulations.

Attention was given to all accumulations of rubbish, rubble and lumber, likely to harbour rodents, found in the course of inspections and in all 1,462 such accumulations were removed.

New rodentproof buildings completed during the year totalled 103, whilst 158 existing buildings were made rodentproof and 14 non-rodentproof grain, forage or other stores were demolished. 73 Certificates were issued certifying that premises were rodent free prior to the demolition of buildings.

Fly-breeding

Municipal premises where potential breeding places for flies were known to exist, were inspected regularly, and with the application of insecticides fly-breeding was controlled satisfactorily.

One hundred and two complaints in regard to fly nuisance were investigated, resulting in 1,275 inspections being made, 437 verbal or written warnings being issued and 273 breeding places being eliminated.

Cockroaches.

All sewer manholes in the central area bounded by Tulleken Street, Boom Street, Edward Street and Princess Park Avenue, were sprayed for the destruction of cockroaches towards the end of January 1961.

The spraying was carried out on behalf of the City Engineer by the Parks Department under the supervision of the Pest Control Section. The insecticide used was a combination of D.D.T. and B.H.C. solution and very satisfactory results were obtained.

Manholes were re-inspected two months later and were found to be cockroach free. Another follow-up inspection was made in the northern section of the area and very few cockroaches were seen.

In addition to the spraying of the sewers the following Municipal premises were sprayed for the eradication of cockroaches:—Records Room, City Hall; Recreation Club, Electricity Department; Traffic Department Cafeteria; Slaughtermans' changeroom, Abattoir; Offices of the Installation Section, Electricity Department.

Bed-bugs.

Advice in regard to the eradication of bed-bugs was given to the public when necessary.

The Pest Control Section sprayed twelve Municipal sub-compounds for the eradication of bed-bugs and the results were satisfactory.

Other Insects.

Several complaints were received in regard to flea and tick infestations and advice on the methods of eradication was given.

Rodent Eradication.

Contraventions dealt with.....	4
Contraventions abated.....	4
Intimations given.....	4
Premises re-inspected.....	271
Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	209
Non-rodentproof grain, forage or other stores demolished.....	14
Accumulations of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rats cleaned up and removed.....	296
Miscellaneous inspections.....	908
TOTAL INSPECTIONS FOR THE YEAR.....	1,702
Poison baits set on Townlands.....	13,555
Number of baits taken.....	7,161
Number of rodents destroyed on Municipal premises.....	1,411

Mosquito Control.

Contraventions dealt with.....	5
Contraventions abated.....	6
Notices served.....	2
Intimations given.....	4
Premises re-inspected.....	119
Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	35
Check up of dams cleared of weeds.....	640
Check up of dams sprayed.....	457
Check up on irrigation furrows cleared.....	1,297
Check up on irrigation furrows sprayed.....	838
Check up on drainage of swampy areas.....	271
Check up on spraying of swampy areas.....	203
Holes and depressions filled in.....	435
Houses sprayed for mosquito control.....	—
Miscellaneous inspections.....	779
TOTAL INSPECTIONS FOR YEAR.....	5,089

Inspections by District Inspectors (Statistics).

The following is a summary of the inspections made by District Health Inspectors, slum and housing, infectious diseases, food, pest control and non-European areas sections during the year. (Figures for the previous year given in brackets).

Total inspections made.....	95,127	(99,013)
Nuisances dealt with.....	31,806	(30,392)
Nuisances abated (including unabated nuisances carried over from the previous year).....	30,743	(29,598)
Complaints dealt with.....	3,173	(3,016)
Licence applications dealt with.....	4,295	(3,884)
Samples of water taken (bacteriological and chemical)	379	(281)
Samples of foodstuffs taken (not including milk)....	574	(620)
Visits of enquiry re infectious diseases.....	2,374	(2,788)

Matters referred to other Departments.

City Engineer.....	124
Non-European Affairs Department.....	53
Chief Licence Officer.....	32
Director of Parks and Recreation.....	98
Electrical Engineer.....	8
Chief Housing Manager.....	5
Traffic Department.....	1
Fire Department.....	1
Mechanical and Transport Engineer.....	1

Abattoir, Dairies and Infectious Diseases Sections.

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

PROSECUTIONS

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

Nature of offence	Total No. of Prosecutions	No. Guilty	No. found not Guilty	No. caution- ed and charged	No. with- drawn	Fines Imposed
Exposing foodstuffs to contamination.....	9	9	—	1	—	R48-00
Failing to comply with notice under the Public Health By-laws.....	13	8	—	1	5	R55-00
Failing to comply with notice under the Slums	18	16	—	2	2	R301-00
Permitting flybreeding.....	3	3	—	1	—	R10-00
Dirty conditions of tearoom.....	2	2	—	—	—	R16-00
Added water to milk.....	20	15	1	1	4	R185-00
Failing to provide builders latrines.....	2	2	—	—	—	R10-00
Introducing milk without a permit.....	1	1	—	—	—	R90-00
Dirty conditions of bakery.....	2	2	—	—	—	R20-00
Permitting Mosquito Breeding.....	1	1	—	—	—	R10-00
TOTAL.....	71	59	1	6	11	R745-00

PROSECUTIONS WITHDRAWN.

Of the prosecutions withdrawn, two were because the notices served were complied with before the cases were due to be heard; two because the parties concerned were not the registered owners; one because the Health Inspector had left the service and no other witness was available; one because of the poor state of health of the person concerned and the premises were to be demolished, one because a Building Society undertook to do the work; four because the summonses were not properly served under the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

During the year under review, a further 65 major slum dwellings were demolished in European areas. The majority of these were occupied by poorer families. A similar number of unsatisfactory outbuildings were vacated. Although there are still 97 known major slum dwellings, it is anticipated that more than 50% of these will be vacated or demolished during the course of the year.

Good progress has been made in regard to housing schemes for Bantus, Coloureds and Asiatics, details of which appear elsewhere in this report.

As the townships of Lady Selborne and Claremont, as well as several peri-urban areas have been proclaimed "white" areas, the non-European owners of properties in these areas are selling to the Council. The majority of houses in these areas are major slums and are being demolished when occupiers move into their respective townships. Existing overcrowded slum conditions will, therefore, automatically disappear once these sections of the community move into new homes.

SLUM SURVEYS.

Notwithstanding the comparative shortage of capital throughout the Republic during the first half of the year under review, which had its effects on the Building Industry, the number of residential buildings erected in the city and surrounding areas has nevertheless shown a steady increase.

Unfavourable economic conditions usually result in a lowering of living and housing standards, and although it had been stated that unemployment figures in Building and Allied trades showed an increase, it was of short duration and had no adverse effects on housing and living standards insofar as Pretoria is concerned. In fact, whereas last year we were concerned about an increase in the number of European families accommodated in outbuildings and rooms in backyards, surveys have shown that at the end of the year there were only 37 families so housed as compared with 102 at the beginning of the year. This is the lowest number of families accommodated in this undesirable type of accommodation since the second world war.

There has been an increase in the number of major slum dwellings in the central and Hercules areas. In the central area, the slum houses are confined to the Goede Hoop and light industrial areas north of Proes Street. In Hercules they are scattered throughout various suburbs. Several of these properties have been acquired by the City Council for various municipal schemes and will undoubtedly be demolished in the near future.

A matter which causes concern is the number of houses in the Hercules area which is being sold to poorer families under a no deposit hire-purchase system. It is invariably found that as soon as owners of these houses realise that repairs and renovations have become uneconomical, they sell under this system on condition that the purchaser agrees to carry out all renovations required by the City Council. Very few of such hire-purchasers are in a financial position to carry out their obligations under the Deed of Sale and eventually find that the repairs required are beyond their means, and in any case not worthwhile for the value of their property. This lands them in real difficulties if we have to take action under the Slums Act or Regulations.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR SLUM DWELLINGS AND OCCUPIED OUTBUILDINGS.

The following table indicates the distribution of known major slum dwellings and unsatisfactory outbuildings in European areas. Figures of the previous year are in brackets.

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

	Known existing slum dwellings at 31.12.61.	Known occupied outbuildings as at 31.12.61	Increase or decrease on previous year	
			Slum dwellings	Outbuildings
Innesdale areas.....	4 (17)	7 (13)	-13	-6
Western areas (West of Steenhoven Spruit).....	11 (10)	8 (18)	+1	-10
Eastern Areas (East of Apies River).....	0 (1)	3 (6)	-1	-3
Central Areas.....	40 (33)	5 (7)	+7	-2
Hercules Areas.....	42 (29)	14 (58)	+13	-44
TOTAL.....	97 (90)	37 (102)	+7	-65

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

As mentioned in previous reports, the process of eliminating slums and unsatisfactory housing conditions depends on the ability of the various authorities to provide houses for lower income groups. With this in mind, we have continued with our policy of seeking the co-operation of owners and occupiers of privately owned slum premises, to remove the slum conditions rather than resort to drastic action.

During the year we found it necessary to institute court proceedings under the Municipal Slums Regulations against 18 persons, involving 25 charges, the details of which are as follows:—

Contravention	Number of charges:
Permitting occupation of outbuildings.....	4
Using cellar for preparation of food.....	1
Failure to provide adequate cooking facilities.....	5
Failure to provide adequate W.C. accommodation.....	1
Failure to provide adequate bathroom facilities.....	2
Failure to maintain premises in satisfactory structural condition.....	12
TOTAL.....	25

DEMOLITIONS AND CONVERSIONS OF RESIDENTIAL PREMISES.

The number of applications for permission to demolish dwelling houses or to convert residential premises into business use, was very much lower than during the previous five years. The majority of applications received resulted from action instituted against owners of major slum dwellings.

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

For the building of flats, offices and shops.....	29
Extensions to schools.....	2
Resulting from action by this department.....	65
TOTAL.....	96

From the 96 applications received, 80 dwellings have already been demolished and 14 have been converted for business use.

Only seven business premises were demolished during the year. Although permits are not required for these premises, we insisted that certificates be obtained from the Department that buildings are free from rodents and vermin infestation before demolition is commenced. Similar certificates are required in respect of all other demolitions.

Details of applications for demolitions of dwellings dealt with are reflected in the following table:—

APPLICATIONS REFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING

	No. of dwellings	No. of living rooms involved	Permits approved	Permits refused
Demolitions.....	81	336	81	Nil
Conversions.....	14	50	14	Nil
TOTAL.....	95	386	95	Nil

SLUM CLEARANCE STATISTICS.

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

<i>Type of inspection:</i>	<i>Number of premises</i>
Hotels and lodging houses.....	267
Private dwelling houses.....	1,991
Occupied outbuildings.....	660
Complaints investigated.....	311
Non-European houses.....	36
Dwellings and other premises before and after demolition.....	523
Dwellings and other premises before and after conversion.....	180
Dwellings in area surveys.....	1,482
Housing applications investigated.....	4
Re-inspection of premises.....	1,279
Miscellaneous—including creches, nursery schools and old age homes.....	589
TOTAL.....	<u>7,322</u>

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

Notices served.

Prohibiting occupation.....	246
Overcrowding.....	282
Structural repairs and renovations.....	267
Bathing, wash-up and cooking facilities.....	214
Intimations and advice given.....	925
Total number of contraventions dealt with.....	<u>1,934</u>
Total number of notices and intimations complied with.....	<u>1,495</u>
Letters sent.....	79
Matters referred to other departments.....	109
Interviews with members of the public.....	486

Nursery Schools, Creches and similar Institutions.

Special attention was paid to these institutions particularly in regard to sanitation, food preparation, construction, play facilities and general environment.

The conditions are generally good and although the proposed by-laws to control these institutions have not yet been promulgated, the co-operation received from the controlling bodies has been satisfactory. Non-European creches especially are very well controlled and are fulfilling a very useful purpose.

There is still much need for more old age homes and for small flats to accommodate old married couples. This problem requires serious consideration, especially with regard to the acquisition of suitably situated land for future buildings, as the number of aged people in all racial groups is increasing year by year.

NON-EUROPEAN AREAS.

The personnel attached to this section consists of:—

- 1 Supervising Health Inspector.
- 2 District Health Inspectors.
- 2 Bantu Health Inspectors (authorised establishment 6).

During the year two Bantu were accepted as trainees to undergo three months practical training to satisfy the Health Inspectors syllabus of the R.S.H. One was appointed in a permanent capacity after completing the required training. The second trainee had not completed his training at the close of the year.

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

A European Health Inspector was in charge of one or more of the non-European townships. One Bantu Health Inspector was permanently stationed at Atteridgeville native township and the other was transferred to Lady Selborne as from April 1961.

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 majority of houses and other structures in these townships are of poor construction and very overcrowded. In nearly every instance business premises have living quarters attached to the rear of shops which are occupied by respective licensees.

As from April 1961, house to house surveys were carried out in these areas with the object of getting latrines reasonably repaired, yards cleaned of rubbish and filth, and to check and advise on mosquito and rodent control work.

During the year 416 premises were inspected and re-inspected when necessary by the Bantu Health Inspector. In many instances up to six revisits were necessary to ensure the work was satisfactorily done. Most defaulters responded well after verbal intimations had been given or after receiving the usual courtesy notice from the Department. In a few instances statutory notices had to be served. The general impression gained was that owners and other defaulters are willing to do the required work, but that they did not possess the necessary funds. The fact that they were awaiting removal to other areas aggravates this position.

With the exception of business premises and a few houses having a piped supply in buildings, the water supply to premises in this area is by means of a standpipe in each yard area. All supplies are, however, served by the Municipal water main.

All cleansing services in this area are carried out by the City Engineer's Department. The removal services are adequate, but the utmost difficulty has been experienced in inducing inhabitants not to deposit litter and wastewater onto streets, into stormwater furrows and on vacant sites. During the year street surfaces were repaired and stormwater furrows cleaned and graded to adequately remove storm and seepage water. A permanent maintenance gang has been established to keep streets and furrows in reasonable condition since storms rapidly deteriorate the streets and furrows.

Lady Selborne and Claremont have now been declared "white" areas under the Group Areas Act, and it is hoped to get these unhygienic areas cleared in the very near future. A number of properties have already been acquired by the Council of which many have been demolished as unfit for human occupation.

2. Asiatic Bazaar and Cape Location.

These areas are very congested and houses and rooms are mostly totally defective, inadequately lit and overcrowded, with insufficient W.C. and bathroom accommodation. Although business premises are reasonably kept, many are wood and iron and are generally in poor structural condition. In many instances, living quarters are attached to the shops and are also very congested.

Congestion and overcrowding have, to some extent, been minimised by the completion and occupation of houses in areas provided for these race groups at Laudium and Eersterust.

The replanning of these two areas and the resettlement of the inhabitants in the newly established areas allocated to them should be expedited.

3. Indian Township—Laudium.

During 1960, the City Council provided all essential services in this township established for the Indian Community and last year embarked on an Economic Housing Scheme of 200 houses. Each house consists of three bedrooms, livingroom, kitchen, W.C. apartment and a bathroom, and is provided with electricity, electric stoves and hot water cisterns. Work on this housing scheme progressed so well that a number of houses were available for occupation within a few months. There was a big demand for these houses, and in nearly every instance people were ready to move into a house the moment it was ready for occupation. The occupants are contented and keep their premises clean.

Well designed modern shops, administrative offices, a clinic and other facilities will be provided in the near future.

A private bus service conveys school-children to and from the township to the Asiatic Bazaar. This will continue until school buildings are provided in the new township.

All premises in the township are sewered and cleansing services are provided by the City Engineer's Department.

Stormwater drainage and making of roads are well in hand.

4. Coloured Area—Eersterust.

This area, established for the Coloured group, is being developed on a basis similar to that for the Indian community at Laudium.

The building of 200 Economic houses in this area progressed very well and a number were occupied towards the end of the year. Each house consists of three bedrooms, a livingroom, kitchen and a bathroom with a W.C. The houses are well kept and clean and are provided with electricity, electric stoves and hot water cisterns.

A number of families were temporarily housed in properties taken over by the Council.

A prefabricated school building has been erected. A community hall has also been provided.

The rehousing of this group is long overdue. It is hoped that progress will be maintained at a high level, so that present unsatisfactory housing conditions existing in the Cape Location, Lady Selborne and Claremont areas, will soon be a thing of the past.

A few old, poorly designed and constructed shops serve the needs of the community in this

area. These existed when the area was acquired. It is essential that well designed and modern business and other premises, including a clinic, be provided in the near future.

All newly erected premises in the township are sewered and essential services provided.

Stormwater drainage and making of roads are well in hand.

5. Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Vlakfontein East and West.—

The expansion and development in these areas continued on a sound basis. The Atteridgeville/Saulsville areas have now been more or less fully built up as far as residential premises are concerned.

Residential and business premises are generally well kept and co-operation with the Department is very good.

Atteridgeville and Saulsville areas are sewered and all cleansing services are rendered by the City Engineer's Department. The Vlakfontein areas have a pail removal system; pails are removed three times a week. Each property is provided with a rubbish bin with a weekly removal service. Business premises are provided with a vacuum tank service for wastewater, and in some instances, for water borne sanitary installations. These services are all rendered under contract, by the Silverton Town Council. Several complaints in regard to the nightsoil removal service were received during the year and as mentioned earlier in this report, the need for water-borne sewerage is urgent. All dry non-noxious refuse is dumped on excavated ground in the centre of the township and is well controlled.

During the year scavenging services were introduced in these areas, with considerable improvement in the cleanliness of streets and open spaces.

Only a small number of cattle and draught animals are kept in these areas. A continuous watch is, however, maintained to ensure that residents do not furtively introduce them. The communal kraal with ample grazing has not induced owners of such animals to keep them there; the distance from business and residences probably being a factor. There is, however, no actual health nuisance being created by the few animals kept.

Slaughtering of animals for ceremonial purposes is a custom frequently followed. During the year permits were issued to slaughter 46 such animals. The relevant premises were inspected to ensure that no nuisance existed after slaughtering and care was taken to avoid consumption of unhealthy meat.

During house to house inspections, it was found in many cases that due to the absence of storage accommodation, a variety of articles are kept in bedrooms and livingrooms causing congestion. In a number of instances, plans were submitted for proposed storerooms to relieve this position. Plans were also submitted for additional bedrooms and livingrooms to dwellings. Apart from the desire to have larger living units and more comfort, these additions have relieved the overcrowding commonly found with larger families. During house surveys it was found that the required floor space per person was, in many instances, not attained. This occurred mostly where the family was large and where illegitimate children and other relatives were housed in the same dwelling. In some cases outbuildings and verandah enclosures were also found to be used for sleeping purposes. In rooms so congested, the segregation of sexes becomes quite impracticable. All these matters were dealt with as best we could under the circumstances.

The following return on overcrowding gives an indication of conditions:

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 20 SQ. FT. PER PERSON UNDER THE AGE OF 10 YEARS.

Type of room:	Atteridgeville	Vlakfontein
First bedroom: Satisfactory.....	365	679
Not satisfactory.....	307	663
Second bedroom: Satisfactory.....	54	569
Not satisfactory.....	23	603
Third bedroom: Satisfactory.....		32
Not satisfactory.....		9
Fourth bedroom: Satisfactory.....		—
Not satisfactory.....		—
Diningrooms also used as bedrooms:		
Satisfactory.....	352	309
Not satisfactory.....	98	83
Kitchens also used as bedrooms:		
Not satisfactory.....	289	47
Outbuildings also used as bedrooms:		
Not satisfactory.....	2	29
Verandah of dwellings converted to bedrooms:		
Not satisfactory.....	20	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES INSPECTED:.....	672	1,342

This overcrowding meant that the number of people per pail was exceeded, resulting in spillage of night soil.

STATISTICAL RETURN ON SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

A. Atteridgeville Area. (Sewered area—number of persons per W.C.)

1-12 persons	13-24 persons
647	25

B. Blakfontein Area. (Not sewered—number of persons per pail closet).

1-8 persons	9-16 persons	17-24 persons
929	405	8

STATISTICAL RETURNS FOR ALL NON-EUROPEAN AREAS.

A. Summary of inspections made during the year.—

Nuisances dealt with.....	8,647
Notices complied with.....	255
Intimations complied with.....	8,088
Notices served.....	559
Intimations given.....	8,088
Re-inspections—notices.....	767
Re-inspections—intimations.....	3,423
Complaints investigated.....	9
Licence applications.....	624
Premises where animals/poultry are kept.....	503
Butcher shops.....	1,652
Fishmongers and Poulterers.....	43
General Dealers (Foods).....	2,073
General Dealers (No Food).....	946
Restaurants, Tearooms and Eating Houses.....	2,091
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	352
Milk Depots and Milk shops.....	618
Hawkers' storerooms.....	232
Fresh Produce and Ice cream carts.....	128
Delivery vehicles (meat, milk, fish, bread).....	460
Bioscopes and Public Halls.....	5
House inspections.....	3,128
Hairdressers.....	270
Washhouses and laundries.....	47
Factories and workshops.....	81
Ceremonial slaughtering.....	46
Occupied outbuildings.....	19
Visits after hours.....	111
Other visits.....	1,660
Matters reported for transmission to other Departments:	
Choked Drains/Defective water fittings.....	8
Unauthorised structures.....	35
Other matters.....	9
TOTAL.....	19,340

Note.—These figures are not included in reports dealing with European areas.

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.

Complaints investigated.....	8
Premises inspected and advice given.....	1,519
Notices and intimations to use traps or poison.....	1,017
Notices served requiring rodentproofing of premises.....	18
Notices served and complied with.....	38
Existing buildings made rodentproof.....	61
Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	—
Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed.....	547
No. of rodents seen killed or reported killed.....	1,043
Ratproof animal food bins provided.....	2
Matters concerning rodent control referred to other depart- ments.....	1

Mosquitos.

Complaints investigated.....	11
Inspections made.....	291
Intimations given.....	188
Breeding places eliminated.....	143
Advice given re mosquito control.....	184
Types of mosquitos found.....	Culex

Flies.

Complaints investigated.....	4
Inspections made.....	337
Notices and intimations given.....	200
Notices served and complied with.....	3
Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	—
Breeding places eliminated.....	64
Advice given re fly control.....	253

C. Building Plans.

Three hundred and twenty-nine plans for alterations, additions and new buildings were examined during the year.

D. Licensed premises.

	Asiatic Bazaar and Cape Location	Lady Selborne	Claremont	Vlak- fontein	Atteridge- ville	Sauls- ville
Bakers and confectioners	3	—	—	—	—	—
Billiard Saloons	2	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers	8	16	5	8	6	3
Coal Agencies	2	—	—	5	1	4
Cobblers	9	6	4	1	2	—
Cycle Dealers	15	5	2	3	1	2
Fresh Produce Dealers	28	6	9	2	1	3
Fishmongers	1	—	—	—	—	—
General Dealers (Provisions excluded).....	47	1	1	12	—	—
Hairdressers	11	3	1	—	1	1
Hawkers and Pedlars	110	37	9	3	1	2
Dry cleaning Factories and Laundries	6	—	—	—	1	—
Milk depots	1	3	—	2	3	2
Mineral Water Dealers	3	—	—	6	1	1
Native Eating Houses	2	23	4	—	—	—
Provision Dealers	56	45	10	—	12	8
Theatres	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tailors/Dressmakers	4	—	—	3	1	2
Undertakers	—	1	1	2	1	—
Workshops and Motor Spares.....	6	2	1	3	1	—
Restaurants and Tearooms.....	33	2	10	9	5	4
Herbalists	—	—	—	2	—	1
Second-hand Dealers	3	—	—	—	—	—

E. Prosecutions.

Nature of offence	Total No. of Prosec- utions	No. Guilty	No. found not guilty	No. with- drawn	No. cau- tioned & discharged	Fines imposed
Bread not protected during delivery	6	6	—	—	—	R26-00
Failing to comply with the terms of a notice....	1	—	—	1	—	—

F. General Information. New Townships only.

	Saulsville	Atteridgeville and Saulsville	Vlakfontein East & West	Laudium	Eersterust
Population	Hostel only 4,360	54,862	56,493	1,056	1,338
Dwelling Houses					
(a) Occupied		9,253	8,387	176	84
(b) Vacant		—	6	24	88
(c) Under construction		485	304	—	—
Places of Worship		19	24	—	—
Schools		16	18	—	1
		(4 under con- struction)			
Beer Halls		1	2	—	—
Beer hall Depots		3	—	—	—
Community Centres and Halls ..		1	1	—	1
Garages		1	1	—	—
Creches		3	2	—	—
Hostel	1	—	—	—	—
Administrative Blocks	2	2	2	—	—

**CONTRIBUTION BY THE MANAGER, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
NON-EUROPEAN HOUSING**

Old Schemes.

1. Atteridgeville.

475 Morgen in extent and regarded as one of the best Bantu Locations in the Republic. 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 42,446.

Lady Selborne has been declared a 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 crèche in the area besides a modern maternity home run by the Roman Catholic Church.

NEW SCHEMES.

3. VLAKFONTEIN.

8,393 Four-roomed houses have been completed in the Vlakfontein West and East areas to date.

In addition the following buildings were erected: 18 schools, 70 shops, community centre, beerhall, post office, administration block, crèche, 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: 56,493.

4. ATTERIDGEVILLE/SAULSVILLE.

7,713 Four-roomed houses have been completed in the Atteridgeville/Saulsville area to date. In addition to a library, a crèche, 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.

5. SINGLE QUARTERS (HOSTEL) SAULSVILLE.

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

Approximately 5,000 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 have been constructed and all essential services are being provided.

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 have been constructed 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.

Chapter X.

EUROPEAN HOUSING AND REHABILITATION.

1. GENERAL HOUSING POSITION.

During the year 799 applications were received for accommodation, mostly in our subsidised housing schemes. This relatively high number indicates that there is still a fairly urgent need for housing accommodation at low rentals for families in the lower income groups. Besides having to attend to this large number of routine applications, we also had to deal with several families who were very urgently in need of accommodation.

During the year under review 59 new families were accommodated in sub-economic houses. These families had incomes below R86.67* per month in the case of those housed in the Danville township and R60.00 per month in the case of those housed in other areas such as Proclamation Hill, Nieuw Muckleneuk, Innesdale and Hercules. Twenty-one families with incomes of about R110.00 to R120.00 per month were accommodated in converted economic houses. These were originally sub-economic houses which were converted into an economic selling scheme during 1953. In more or less the same income group, 69 new families were accommodated in the temporary economic scheme at the Showgrounds. This scheme is now mainly used as a transition centre from which transfers to various housing schemes are effected as soon as such accommodation is available, and when other factors, such as the rehabilitation or readjustment of some families specially placed here for the purpose of adjusting themselves, warrant it. In addition, 34 new families with incomes of approximately R130.00 to R150.00 were accommodated in various economic selling scheme houses. In the same income group 55 families were given accommodation in the new double-storey economic houses which were completed during the latter part of 1960 and early in 1961. A total of 175 families were also accommodated in diverse dwelling-houses and flats owned by the Council throughout the City.

Besides the above, 92 tenants were transferred within the housing schemes principally on account of changes in income and sizes of family.

The above figures show to some degree the need for local authorities to assume and accept the responsibility of providing accommodation for the lower income groups. Private enterprise is unable under present economic conditions and high building and land costs, to provide this accommodation at rentals which low income group families can afford.

On the other hand private enterprise has contributed materially in recent years to the elimination of a shortage of accommodation for families in the higher income groups. This is amply borne out in Pretoria by the large surplus of flats throughout the City, whilst houses for renting are more readily available in areas where it was at one time almost impossible to rent a house except at an exorbitant rental.

According to figures supplied by the Building Section of the City Engineer's Department the number of housing units built annually within the municipal area of Pretoria for the period of 1952 to 1961 is as follows:—

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
1961.....	334	742

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.

* For the benefit of overseas readers: R1 or 100 Cents — Ten Shillings.

Bearing this in mind, and also that between the Census of 1951 and 1960 the European population of the municipal area has increased by only 23,992 as compared with the much greater increase of 51,564 for the metropolitan area of Pretoria, the number of houses and flats built indicates that in the past few years many more new housing units were provided within the municipal area of the City for those able to afford such accommodation than was necessary.

This is probably because in many instances it is cheaper to live outside the municipal boundaries where land is also cheaper.

2. SCHEMES IN PROGRESS AND COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR.

- (a) 50 Economic double-storey houses were completed.
- (b) A commencement was made with the building of 200 low-cost economic houses in Danville West at an estimated building cost of approximately R2,400.00 per house.
- (c) A start was made with the building of two blocks of flats and cottages for aged and disabled persons by utility housing organisations sponsored by the Council.

3. PROPOSED NEW HOUSING SCHEMES.

- (a) A block of 30 flats on a view site situated in Proclamation Hill Extension No. 1. This block will comprise north-facing flats overlooking the Golf Course at Pretoria West. These flats will be let at economic rentals which will be much lower than rentals charged for similar accommodation elsewhere. The site chosen is conveniently situated for transportation, shopping centres and places of employment in the western areas.
- (b) A commencement will probably be made with the building of a block of 30 duplex-type of flats in the southern sector of the old portion of Proclamation Hill Township. The rentals of these flats will be lower than the rentals for the flats referred to in paragraph (a).
- (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) 50 Sub-economic houses for Old Age Pensioners. These houses are to be of a type designed specially to conform to the social and physical needs of the Aged, and will be designed as economically as possible.

The double-storey houses complete with outbuildings are sold for approximately R4,900 (£2,450) inclusive of the cost of ground. They all have tiled roofs and none of the houses has less than three bedrooms.

They have proved popular with certain families, but more people prefer single-storey houses. This scheme has the advantage of having provided variation in elevation and aspect, but on the whole they were not as successful as we had thought they would be.

The 200 low-cost economic houses being built have been designed to cater for large families with an income of about R90.00 (£45) to R100.00 (£50) per month. It is this group which for several years now has been unable to find good accommodation on the ordinary property market because of high rentals. As there has been a serious shortage of three-bedroomed houses in our housing schemes for this group for many years, some of these families have had to live under slum and other unsatisfactory overcrowded conditions. It is hoped that this scheme will help to rid the City of the unsatisfactory slum properties now accommodating such families. Fortunately there are not too many such cases in Pretoria.

4. 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 purchase a dwelling. There has at the same time been no deviation from the important sociological principle of "self-help", and purchases have been encouraged to feel that they have a material "stake" in the purchase of their properties.

If the purchase of a property is made too easy, there is a tendency to encourage occupation by tenants who are not genuine buyers. This usually results in an all too frequent vacating of properties causing 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 fund) 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 to be a 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 the number of economic houses under sale by the Council during the year only a few deeds of sale were cancelled.

In special cases additional loans for the purpose of undertaking additions and improvements to individual economic houses were obtained from the National Housing Office. These loans were all for the building of additional bedrooms to cater for growing families.

5. EXISTING SCHEMES.

The Council has 921 economic houses in its various economic selling schemes.

Although we have in recent years converted the greater portion of 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 very few wage earners whose incomes are "sub-economic", namely R60.00 or less per month, as laid down 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.

6. DIVERSE

(a) Sundry Municipal Properties.

During the year an additional 84 properties were purchased by the Council in connection with the proposed Traffic and Inner Ring Road and other municipal developmental projects. These were handed over to this Department for letting, control and administrative purposes. In addition to all our housing schemes we are now controlling a total of 253 shops, houses, flats, factory and other premises. These additional houses and flats enabled us to assist a large number of families falling into the middle and higher income groups in various areas of the City.

Of the above properties 35 houses have been taken over in the Goedehoop area, where it is contemplated ultimately to purchase all the properties and to replan and redevelop the area as a garden suburb.

The above figures do not include 26 houses demolished because of dilapidated condition...

(b) Group Areas Development.

Properties situated in the Riverside, Eastwood and Highlands areas outside the municipal boundaries of the City, and properties in Claremont and Lady Selborne which are 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 its own and neighbouring areas it has been purchasing affected properties in these areas. Where these properties are capable of conversion into dwellings for occupation by Whites they are suitably repaired, renovated and re-let. All other properties are demolished. Up to 31st December 1961 the following properties had been purchased and handed-over to this Department for control and administration. The properties in other areas which have been set aside for non-Whites are handled by the Council's Non-European Affairs Department:—

	No. of Properties
Riverside.....	32
Highlands.....	53
Claremont (White area portion).....	41
Central.....	3
	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	<u>129</u>

In the Riverside area most of the houses have been or will be demolished. There are at present 177 family units housed in those properties which have not yet been demolished.

(c) Recreation Centre and Public Hall, Danville.

This building which is on the main road to the Danville township was completed during the year. It was built to serve residents of Proclamation Hill, Danville and West Park which are predominantly municipal and other "housing" townships and to encourage the development of sound community relationships in these areas.

It was officially opened by His Worship the Mayor, Councillor van Vuuren on 15th September 1961 at a special civic reception held at the Centre and to which representatives of the main rate-payers, church, sporting, cultural and other organisations serving the western areas were specially invited.

It is called "Lucas van den Berg Recreation Centre" in appreciation of the efforts made by Councillor L. J. van den Berg in connection with the establishment of the Centre.

Between its inaugural date and the 31st December 1961 the following number of persons have participated in various activities:—

	<i>Number of Functions or activities</i>	<i>Participating Persons</i>
Ballet classes.....	37	1,691
Cinema Shows.....	4	750
Weddings.....	1	280
Choir evenings.....	12	185
School Concerts.....	9	3,960
Physical Training Sessions.....	8	451
Vroue Federasie Domestic Science and other classes.....	16	465
Volkspede Dancing evenings.....	14	1,073
Meetings.....	9	459
TOTAL.....	<u>110</u>	<u>9,314</u>

These figures show how useful such a Centre can be.

7. 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.....	55
Converted economic houses.....	21
Sundry municipal properties.....	162
Showgrounds flats.....	69
Sundry economic properties.....	5
New Danville economic houses.....	12
Danville Low-Cost economic houses.....	11
New Hercules economic houses.....	3
Danville flats.....	9
Old Age Pensioners Flats.....	4
Double-storey Danville economic houses.....	55
„Rond en Bont" economic houses.....	3
TOTAL.....	<u>409</u>

In addition to the above, 92 tenants were transferred within our various housing schemes as a result of changes in income or in sizes of families, whilst 31 tenants vacated houses without giving the usual month's notice. Only seven families were evicted on grounds of non-payment of rentals or instalments which is a very small number in relation to the large number of houses and properties involved. It also shows that we have been quite successful in keeping arrears down to reasonable levels. We think this is largely because we have wide discretionary powers to deal with families genuinely in distress before drastic action, such as eviction proceedings, is taken. This has helped to prevent breaking-up the family home in many cases and has also enabled us to undertake effective rehabilitative measures amongst such families.

8. 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
	<u>25</u>

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

Pretoria West.....	3
Nieuw Muckleneuk.....	3
	<u>6</u>

<i>Sub-Economic Rents:</i>	
Two-bedroomed (semi-detached type).....	R3.50
Two-bedroomed (single).....	R4.50

Economic Rents:

	<i>Sub-Economic Houses</i>	<i>Sub-Economic houses converted to Economic houses. None converted Approximately</i>
Two-bedroomed (semi-detached).....	R11.30	R18.50
Two-bedroomed (single).....	R12.60	
Sub-economic Income Limit R60.00 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
	<u>100</u>

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

Mayville.....	1
Rietfontein.....	4
Wonderboom South and Villieria.....	18
Nieuw Muckleneuk.....	9
Proclamation Hill.....	27
	<u>49</u>

Sub-Economic Rents:

One-bedroomed.....	R4.85
Two-bedroomed.....	R5.45
Three-bedroomed.....	R5.95

Economic Rents:

	<i>On Sub-Economic Houses</i>	<i>Sub-Economic houses converted to Economic houses Approximately</i>
One-bedroomed.....	R12.80	R19.20
Two-bedroomed.....	R16.00	R19.78
Three-bedroomed.....	R18.00	R22.20
Sub-Economic Income Limit of R60.00 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
	<u>200</u>

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

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

Sub-Economic Rents:

One-bedroomed.....	R4.85
Two-bedroomed.....	R5.45
Three-bedroomed.....	R5.95

Economic Rents:

	<i>On Sub-Economic Houses</i>	<i>Sub-Economic houses converted to Economic Houses Approximately</i>
One-bedroomed.....	R12.00	R18.35
Two-bedroomed.....	R14.00	R19.25
Three-bedroomed.....	R16.00	R21.07
Sub-economic Income Limit of R60.00 per month.		

D. Danville Sub-Economic Housing Schemes

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

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

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

Sub-Economic Rentals (Differential rental scheme):

Previously ranged from R1.50 per month to R9.75 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 R1.60 to R12.00 per month depending upon income and size of family, but rebates of 50c 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 R50.00 per month. A further rebate of 25c per month is given in respect of every unit of R1.00, by which the assessable family income is less than R39.00. For purposes of assessing the rentals to be paid a rental of R8.75 per month is used as the basic rental for a house irrespective of its size.

Economic Rents:

	<i>On Sub-Economic Houses</i>	<i>On Converted Economic Houses Approximately</i>
One-bedroomed.....	R13.65	R17.60
Two-bedroomed.....	R15.57	R19.40
Three-bedroomed.....	R17.45	R20.50
Four-bedroomed.....	R19.45	R23.40
Sub-Economic income limit of R20.00 per week, i.e. not exceeding R86.67 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 us when Hercules was incorporated.

Sub-Economic Rents:

Two-bedroomed.....	R2.40
	R2.83
	R3.70
Three-bedroomed.....	R6.25
	R5.17

Economic Rents:

Two-bedroomed.	R6.97
	R8.10
	R10.10
Three-bedroomed.	R21.30
	R24.00

Sub-Economic income limit of R60.00 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: R3.00 per month.

Only pensioners earning up to approximately R40.00 (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.

<i>Economic Rentals</i>	<i>Instalments after payment of deposit and transfer duty</i>
Two at R27.53 per month each	Two at R15.69 per month each
One at 31.78 per month	One at R18.10 per month
One at R39.75 per month	One at R23.29 per month
Income Limit of R140.00 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: R5.50 per month.

Income limit applicable as in F.

Although bathing accommodating 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.....	R9.25
2 Bedroomed Flat.....	R11.00
3 Bedroomed Flat.....	R12.50

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.

R17.00 per month for 2 flats.

R16.00 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 157 houses, 46 flats, and 50 business premises used for purposes other than residential.

During the year 10 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 R4,300.00, repayments being approximately R28.50 per month.

M. Low-Cost Economic Selling Scheme at Danville.

One hundred houses built and sold during 1953 and 1954. Houses sold for approximately R3,900.00 each, repayments approximately R26.00 monthly.

N. Pretoria Economic Selling Scheme (50 Houses)

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

Houses sold for approximately R5,700.00 to R6,300.00.

Repayments, after payment of minimum deposits of R120.00—R140.00, are approximately R40.00—R44.00 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 R4,300.00. 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 R29.00 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 R37.00 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 during 1959.

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 completed houses were sold, and the remainder taken over by the Department and sold during the early part of 1961.

The selling-price of these houses is approximately R4,890.00. Repayments, after payment of minimum deposits of approximately R244.00 and transfer duty of approximately R146.60 will be about R26.00 per month.

R. Scheme "B"—200 low-cost economic houses.

This scheme was commenced during the latter part of 1961. It is anticipated the first group of 14 houses will be handed over to the Department upon completion at the end of March or April 1962.

These houses will sell for approximately R2,900 to R3,100.00 inclusive of land.

The scheme will comprise 80 three-bedroomed and 120 four-bedroomed houses complete with lounges, large kitchens, bathroom, separate W.C. and electric stoves and hot-water geysers. Native rooms and W.C.'s are also being built on each property.

After payment of the minimum deposit and transfer duty the instalments should be approximately R21.00 per month.

Chapter XI.

DAIRY AND VETERINARY CONTROL.

1. DETAILS OF LICENCES DEALT WITH.

	New	Trans-ferred	Dis-continued	Refused	Increase or decrease
Producers.....	47	7	58	2	-11
Producer-Distributors.....	—	—	—	—	—
Distributors.....	10	7	13	—	-3
Milkshops.....	12	2	1	—	+11
TOTAL.....	69	16	72	2	-3

2. SITUATION OF PREMISES.

On the 31st December 1961, there were 787 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	Total
Producers.....	1	28	81	46	38	24	95	28	1	342
Producer-Distributors..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Distributors.....	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123
Milkshops.....	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	320
TOTAL.....	446	28	81	46	38	24	95	28	1	787

3. MILK SUPPLIES.

No. of premises where milk is produced.....	344
Approximate number of cows kept:—	
(a) In milk.....	12,275
(b) Dry.....	6,499
Approximate gallonage of milk produced daily.....	22,908

4. TRANSPORTATION OF MILK.

The usual method of transportation of milk is by means of rail or road motor transport. By far the greatest portion 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. Motor vehicles used for the transportation of milk are usually of the "open" type with no provision for sheltering cans of milk from direct sunlight, dust and rain.

Deliveries in the city are carried out mostly by motor vehicles and delivery bicycles, and although no refrigerated transport is used, milk is usually protected from sun and rain. Distributors endeavour to expedite deliveries with the least delay.

5. ESTIMATED DAILY CONSUMPTION OF MILK.

From producers.....	22,658 gallons.
From Producer-Distributors.....	250 gallons.
Imported (industrial milk during periods of shortage)..	200 gallons.
TOTAL.....	23,108

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

Pasteurised milk.....	21,399 gallons or 92.4%
Raw milk.....	1,769 gallons or 7.6%

Industrial milk imported during periods of shortage was pasteurised before consumption. Such importation is only allowed after careful consideration of the position during periods of seasonal shortage. Shortages are usually a sequel to inclement weather conditions and to a lesser extent to other conditions, such as opening of educational centres after long holiday periods, and periodic seasonal outbreaks of animal diseases, especially lumpy skin disease, three-day stiff sickness etc. A total gallonage of 73,000 was imported mainly during the months of May, June and September 1961.

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

6. SURPLUS, SKIMMED AND SOUR MILK.

As in the previous year a considerable quantity of surplus milk was received by the major distributing dairies during periods of seasonal surplus. The estimated total gallonage received was 556,400. This was mainly diverted to cheese, milk powder, condensing and sterilising factories. A gallonage of 270,500 of surplus milk was separated and the cream sold to butter factories. The skimmed milk was sold or given away to farmers and 196,500 gallons for which no suitable market outlet could be found was simply thrown away.

Severe losses were also sustained by farmers due to the rejection of large quantities of milk on account of souring, tainting and other causes. The estimated gallonage rejected was 38,600.

7. DAILY DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.

(a) By Producer-Distributors.....	250 gallons.
(b) By Distributors, tea rooms etc.....	22,858 gallons.
TOTAL.....	<u>23,108 gallons.</u>

8. PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN THE MILK TRADE.

	Europeans	Non- Europeans	Total
Producers.....	300	1,282	1,582
Producer-Distributors.....	2	14	16
Distributors.....	280	690	970
TOTAL.....	<u>582</u>	<u>1,986</u>	<u>2,568</u>

9. TYPHOID CARRIER TESTING OF DAIRY EMPLOYEES.

	Total	Negative	Positive
Europeans.....	24	24	—
Non-Europeans.....	240	213	27
	<u>264</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>27</u>

It is regrettable that the total number of employees who came for typhoid carrier testing is only a small percentage (1%) 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 continuous changing of employees—especially non-Europeans. Employees tested were mostly from producer-distributors and distributors within the city.

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

10. INSPECTIONS.

Regular inspections of all milk premises were carried out by the inspectorate staff consisting of two Veterinarians 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 distributing depots within the city. The production, handling, processing and distribution of all milk in the municipal area is very well controlled and supervised.

The primary aim and object of inspections is to assist, advise and educate producers, producer-distributors, distributors and all milk handlers in regard to the production, handling and utilization of a clean, 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) Production, cooling and transportation of milk.
- (f) Chemical and bacteriological analysis of milk.
- (g) Milk handling, distribution, consumption and nutrition.
- (h) General principles of hygiene.

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 other local authorities dealing with matters appertaining to milk and milk products.

Particulars of inspections carried out are as follows:—

A. INSPECTION OF DAIRIES (FARMS).	
(a) During milking periods.....	791
(b) Other periods.....	1,310
Contraventions dealt with.....	712
B. INSPECTIONS OF MILK DEPOTS.	
(a) Early mornings.....	56
(b) During day.....	761
Contraventions dealt with.....	125
C. DISTRIBUTION, STREET ETC. INSPECTIONS.	
(a) Early morning.....	43
(b) During day.....	76
Contraventions dealt with.....	18
D. Other inspections or Enquiries.....	236
E. Complaints (public) dealt with.....	43
F. Written notices served.....	66
G. Written notices complied with.....	53

H. HERD INSPECTIONS BY VETERINARY OFFICERS.

These inspections are carried out mostly during actual milking periods and cows are particularly examined for the presence of diseases which adversely affect the quality and safety of the milk. In addition, the farmer is advised on all matters appertaining to the treatment, prevention and control of animal diseases, internal and external parasites, feeding and management and any other such like matters.

During the period under review 575 inspections of herds were carried out, of which some were inspected more than once.

The most common diseases and ailments found, excluding mastitis were: Malnutrition, parasitic infestation (internal and external), babesiosis, anaplasmosis, tick toxicoses, plant poisoning, systemic ailments, infertility, brucellosis, tuberculosis, lumpy skin disease, mange and many other diseases and conditions of less consequence. Mastitis still remains a major herd problem. Staphylococcal infections seem to be on the increase and has attained a foothold in many herds.

The indiscriminate sale and use of various anti-biotic mastitis preparations has resulted in many instances of drug resistance. In herds where this drug resistance has been encountered, careful laboratory procedures for identification of the causative organism and subsequent anti-biograms have lead to excellent results on subsequent treatment.

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 hereunder.

11. MILK TESTS.

(a) Direct microscopic counts. (Raw milk).	
No. of samples examined.....	10,025
No. very good.....	5,329
No. good.....	891
No. fair.....	76
No. unsatisfactory.....	3,729
(b) Resazurin Test. (Raw milk).	
No. of samples tested.....	9,742
No. very good.....	108
No. good.....	5,779
No. fair.....	2,351
No. unsatisfactory.....	1,504

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

No. of samples tested.....	4,099
No. of samples positive.....	289 (or 6.6%)
No. of samples negative.....	3,810

(d) **Mastitis tests.**

During routine microscopic examinations of 10,025 samples of milk from producers, 889 were found to be positive for *Streptococcus agalactiae*. Statistics are not available for the other causative mastitis producing organisms, although a high percentage of mixed *Streptococcal* and *Staphylococcal* mastitis is commonly found during routine examination of samples from dairy herds.

(e) **Disc Sediment test for visible dirt.**

No. of samples taken.....	222
No. of samples satisfactory.....	189
No. of samples not satisfactory.....	33
Final warnings.....	
Prosecuted.....	

(f) **Phosphatase test (Pasteurised Milk).**

No. of samples tested.....	4,267
No. of samples efficiently pasteurised.....	4,254
No. of samples slightly under pasteurised.....	13
No. of samples grossly under pasteurised.....	Nil

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

(Taken under the Dairy By-laws of the City Council of Pretoria laying down a standard of not more than 200,000 micro-organisms per milli-litre and no. *B. coli* in 0.01 millilitres).

No. of samples analysed.....	259
Conforming to legal standards.....	133
Containing excess micro-organisms—warnings issued.....	51
Containing excess <i>E. coli</i> —warnings issued.....	24
Containing excess micro-organisms and <i>E. coli</i>	51
Total number of warnings issued.....	126
Total number of prosecutions.....	Nil

(h) **Chemical analysis of milk.** (Samples taken under the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act).

No. of samples analysed.....	609
No. of samples satisfactory.....	226
No. of samples unsatisfactory.....	383
(i) Deficient in milk fat.....	17
(ii) Deficient in milk solids not fat.....	343
(iii) Containing added water.....	21
(iv) Containing preservatives.....	Nil

(i) **Biological tests.**

No biological tests were performed.

(j) **Serological Tests.**(a) **Tuberculosis.**

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

No. of herds tested	Total No of Animals	Negative	Positive	Suspicious
8	966	953	1	12

For various reasons farmers make little use of facilities offered to them to have their herds "accredited". A few microscopic tests on milk samples were performed with negative results. A case of generalised tuberculosis was diagnosed in the carcase of a cow found slaughtered on a dairy farm on account of infertility.

(b) **Contagious Abortion.** (Brucellosis).

A few bulk milk samples have been subjected to the "ring test" results which are enumerated below. Due to the indiscriminate inoculation of herds with "strain 19" vaccine, regular testing of milk samples cannot be carried out effectively on account of "false" results being obtained. Farmers are, however, continuously advised to inoculate all young animals in order to build up an immune stock, with the object of preventing the spread of the disease. It can be accepted that at least 20% of all dairy animals are infected with Brucellosis. The incidence of the disease in human beings, on the other hand, is surprisingly low.

No. of samples tested	Positive	Negative	Percentage infected
88	8	80	9%

12. PROSECUTIONS.

During the period under review, 22 contraventions were dealt with under the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act and the Dairy By-laws. Seven of these cases (added water) were withdrawn due to legal implications, whilst for the rest (fifteen) convictions were obtained for offences enumerated below.

<i>Added Water</i>	<i>Introduction of Industrial milk without a licence</i>	<i>Amount of fines paid</i>
14	1	R275.00

13. GENERAL COMMENTS.

(a) Dairy By-laws.

- (i) Amendments to the Dairy By-laws promulgated during December 1958, have not yet been finalised.
- (ii) Compulsory pasteurisation will be enforced as from 1st January 1962 as well as certain provisions relating to the sale of "Certified Raw Milk and Cream".
- (iii) Draft regulations have been gazetted in connection with a fresh milk marketing scheme. It is anticipated that this scheme will be promulgated some time during the coming year.

(b) Pasteurisation Plants.

A sixth pasteurisation plant was erected and put into use during the past year by a group of producers and producer-distributors.

14. SUMMARY

Some of the interesting features in this report are:—

- (a) The large number (58) of dairy farmers who ceased production of milk. The figure for the previous year was 74.
- (b) The cessation of thirteen distributors as a result of the enforcement of compulsory pasteurisation as from 1st January 1962.
- (c) The decrease in the total number of dairy premises by three. This is the first time it occurred over a period of many years.
- (d) The apparent decrease in the gallonage of milk produced and consumed by approximately 1,000 gallons daily as compared with that of the previous year.
- (e) The slight increase in the percentage of pasteurised milk consumed and the slight decrease in the percentage of raw milk consumed as compared with figures from the previous year.
- (f) The apparent increase of "added water" contraventions from twelve in 1960 to twenty-one in 1961. This, however, is not a true reflection of an actual increase since the number of samples analysed was also much greater.

15. ANIMAL POUNDS.

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

<i>Horses</i>	<i>Mules</i>	<i>Donkeys</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep & Goats</i>	<i>pigs</i>	<i>Dogs</i>	<i>Pound fees collected</i>	<i>Pound Sales collected</i>
88	129	33	81	5	—	—	R480-20	R63-95

One mule, three donkeys and one cow impounded and not released were sold on a public auction. One horse was destroyed on arrival on account of advanced debility.

Chapter XII.

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
1960—1961.....	29.004

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:—

	1961
Rand Water Board.....	7,201.840
Springs (Fountains).....	1,545.694
Sterkfontein Springs.....	504.816
Rietvlei/Erasmus Springs.....	760.390
Rietvlei Filters.....	573.192

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

	January— December 1961
Bin Services.....	272.518 c. yds.
Special and Coupon Services.....	23.574 c. yds.
Sanitary Pail Services.....	3,747.360 gallons.
Vacuum Tanks.....	12,369.900 gallons.

Chapter XIII.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS AND CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, (1961.)

SEWAGE FLOW:

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

1961	Daspoort Sewage Works		Rooiwal Sewage Works	
	Daily Average flow gallons	Rainfall mm	Daily Average flow gallons	Rainfall mm
January.....	9,256,000	132.8	4,134,000	85.3
February.....	9,023,000	64.7	4,103,000	49.2
March.....	9,195,000	109.4	4,937,000	98.6
April.....	8,927,000	138.0	5,696,000	126.2
May.....	8,122,000	42.2	4,784,000	56.3
June.....	7,703,000	15.0	4,985,000	12.5
July.....	7,042,000	0.0	5,037,000	0.0
August.....	7,640,000	0.0	4,890,000	0.0
September.....	7,887,000	16.6	4,486,000	17.7
October.....	8,102,000	81.3	4,486,000	34.2
November.....	8,548,000	74.5	4,652,000	79.0
December.....	8,461,000	95.6	4,329,000	52.9
Year 1961.....	8,325,000	770.1	4,710,000	611.9

The daily average flow of sewage treated at the two works was 13 million gallons, an increase of 1½ million gallons as compared with 1960.

EFFLUENT TO POWER STATION.

A total of 973 million gallons of sandfiltered and chlorinated effluent was pumped to the Power Station on 365 days which is a daily average of 2.7 million gallons. Analytical results for the effluent are given in table I.

DIGESTED SLUDGE, DASPOORT WORKS.

During the year 11,255 Monorail skip loads of digested sludge were removed from the drying beds. This represents 8,658 cubic yards of dried sludge handled during the year.

RAGS AND GRIT. DASPOORT WORKS.

1,329 cu. yards of rags and 520 cu. yards of sand and grit were removed from the sewage during the year. This represents an average of 12 cu. ft. rags and 4.7 cu. ft. sand and grit per million gallons of sewage.

ROOIWAL SEWAGE WORKS.

Two Settlement Tanks of the second unit were commissioned during the year and the stabilization Ponds have been in operation for a short period. The Stabilization Ponds have an area of approximately 13 acres and are receiving 1.5 million gallons of Humus Tank Effluent per day. Results show a marked decrease in the bacteriological count of faecal organisms.

The Match Poplar plantation has been brought up to 85,000 trees and a nursery established with 216,000 cuttings for transplanting in the winter of 1962.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

During the year 4,350 samples were analysed for various municipal departments.

SEWAGE RIVER AND DAM ANALYSIS.

Representative samples of sewage, sludge, river water and dam water were analysed periodically each month of the year to maintain efficient operation of the sewage treatment units, and to observe any pollution or changing conditions in the rivers and dams. The average results of the sewage and sludge analyses are given in tables I and II.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY STAFF.

N. P. 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.
H. H. E. Schröder, B.Sc., U.E.D.....	Chemist.
W. J. Engelbrecht.....	Laboratory Assistant.
A. J. de Villiers.....	Laboratory Assistant.
C. S. Burns.....	Typist/Clerk.

TABLE 1.

AVERAGE RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF SEWAGE EFFLUENT FROM THE DIFFERENT UNITS.

Figures in brackets represent the highest and the lowest values respectively for the year.

Results are in parts per million.

UNITS

DASPOORT
7 & 8
6 ft. biofilters
single filtration

5 & 6
12 ft. biofilters
double filtration

9
5 ft. Jerks bio-
filter 2:1 recirculation

Sandfilters
Rapid Gravity

ROOIWAL
1
12 ft. biofilters
single filtration

	1-4 6 ft. biofilters single filtration	2.3	3.5	1.8	1.3	2.7	4.2
Average daily flow millions gallons.....	10.8 (16.8)	12.0 (13.5)	10.1 (14.8)	16.0 (19)	9.9 (12.1)	13.7 (19)	13.7 (19)
4 Hours oxygen absorbed	20. (48)	23.5 (43)	25 (36)	41 (58)	13.5 (17.5)	21.5 (30)	21.5 (30)
5 Day B.O.D.	85 (135)	90 (110)	75 (100)	150 (190)	62 (120)	105 (140)	105 (140)
Chemical Oxygen Demand	15 (20)	12 (19)	12.5 (25)	26 (31)	12 (17)	14 (22)	14 (22)
Ammonia as N	10 (22)	23 (25)	7.5 (17.5)	1 (2)	16 (19)	19 (30)	19 (30)
Nitrate as N	425 (460)	470 (535)	560 (700)	570 (740)	465 (515)	510 (560)	510 (560)
Total Dissolved Solids (dried at 105°C).....	25 (56)	27 (53)	29 (48)	50 (80)	7 (15)	37 (80)	37 (80)
Suspended Solids	3.2 (9.9)	4.3 (8.2)	1.8 (4.0)	3.1 (7.9)	2.2 (5.2)	5.3 (8.0)	5.3 (8.0)
Synthetic Detergents (Anionics)							

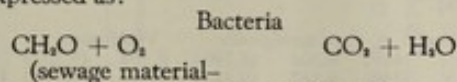
TABLE 2
AVERAGE RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF SLUDGE.

	Daspoort		Rooiwal	
	Raw Sludge	Digested Sludge	Raw Sludge	Digested Sludge
Daily average volume pumped gallons.....	65,000	—	50,000	—
pH.....	6.1	7.1	5.7	7.2
Solids %.....	4.9	6.0	7.0	5.9
Ash % of Solids.....	23	39	24	40
Volatile Acids p.p.m.....	1,300	110	1,900	350
Ammonia as N p.p.m.....	150	570	—	—

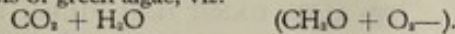
MATURATION PONDS

At Daspoort Sewage Works, Humus Tank Effluent is further purified by sand filtration to render it suitable as cooling water for the Power Station. At Rooiwal it is hoped to achieve the same purification by means of maturation ponds which are a series of shallow dams into which the Humus Tank Effluent is fed.

When water containing sewage organic materials is subjected to aerobic conditions, purification immediately commences. Bacteria break down the organic pollution and in its simplest form the reaction may be expressed as:



In a maturation pond a complementary reaction takes place as a result of the assimilation of carbon by the photosynthesis of green algae, viz.



The organic material in the form of algal growth is fed on by higher forms of life and in a properly operated scheme of maturation ponds a balance sets in between the various micro- and macro-organisms resulting in an effluent of high quality. Elsewhere it has been found that organisms of faecal origin are reduced to very low numbers, typical counts being 10 to 100 faecal E. coli per 1 ml.

The scheme at Rooiwal consists of 4 ponds in series 13 acres in extent, 5 to 6 ft. deep with a total volume of about 20 million gallons. Humus tank effluent is fed in at a rate of 1½ to 2 million gallons per day and it is found that the faecal E. coli counts are reduced from more than 100,000 per 1 ml. in the influent to less than 100 per 1 ml. in the effluent.

The effluent is slightly turbid due to some suspended algae, but appears to be gradually improving. Once a balance is achieved it is expected that the effluent will be suitable for cooling water in the new Power Station at Rooiwal.

Chapter XIV.

NON-EUROPEAN MEDICAL SERVICES.

CLINICS CONDUCTED

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 Clinics.....	1	—	1	4	—
Ante- and Post- Natal Clinics.....	1	2	1	—	—
Tuberculosis.....	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.

CLINIC RETURNS

(Figures for 1960 in brackets).

	Compound	Atteridgeville	Vlaktefontein	Saulsville	Total
Number of new patients	(—) (469)	8,306 (8,790)	8,469 (8,102)	4,046 (—)	20,821 (17,361)
Number of repeat attendance	(—) (250)	9,587 (9,847)	12,212 (12,277)	12,705 (—)	34,504 (22,374)
Number of dressings done	2,707 (778)	13,378 (13,201)	11,911 (11,362)	12,661 (—)	40,657 (25,341)

In addition to the above, out-patient clinics for non-European Municipal employees are held every morning except Sundays and Public Holidays. During the year, 3,186 sick employees were treated and 1,766 employees who had sustained injuries were medically examined and treated.

Chapter XV.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

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.

TABLE No. 3.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1961

BANTU

	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	M	F	
Diphtheria																											
Tetanus																											
Tuberculosis																											
Congenital Syphilis																											
Measles																											
Cancer of Bones																											
Malnutrition																											
Pellagra																											
Intracranial Abscess																											
Meningitis Other Forms																											
Epilepsy																											
Valvular Disease of Heart																											
Other Chronic Myocarditis																											
Acute Bronchitis																											
Broncho Pneumonia	7	2	11	7	8	13	20	22	38	34	35	35	119	113	72	61	25	21	6	5	5	4	227	204			
Lobar Pneumonia																											
Hypostatic Pneumonia																											
Diarrhoea & Enteritis																											
Chronic Nephritis																											
Congenital Hydrocephalus																											
Congenital Malformations																											
Congenital Debility																											
Premature Birth	10	12	40	25	7	10	5	6					62	53													
Birth Injury	1	6	14	13	1								16	19													
Atelectasis	4	6	5	10	1								11	17													
Maternal Toxaemia																											
Infections of the new born																											
Other Diseases First year																											
Infanticide																											
Other Accidents Motor Vehicles	1																										
Accidental Burns																											
Other Unknown Causes																											
TOTAL	25	27	78	67	42	28	65	61	101	102	104	112	415	397	223	198	56	44	13	16	13	11	720	666			

TABLE No. 3.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1961

	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
ASIATICS																								
Broncho Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Premature Birth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Unknown Causes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
EUAFRICANS																								
Disease of the Ear	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis other forms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malnutrition	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningitis other forms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Broncho Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Premature Birth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Birth Injury	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

REVIEW OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1961

TABLE No. 4.

DEATHS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1961

EUROPEANS	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																								
Cancer & Other Tumours.....	2	2																							
Diseases of Nutrition, Endocrine Glands.....																									
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs.....																									
Diseases of Nervous System and sense organs.....	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Diseases of Circulatory system.....	2				4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	7	7	11	12	14	14	14	14	9	10	48
Diseases of Respiratory system.....																									
Diseases of Digestive system.....	1																								
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Urinary and Genital systems.....																									
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth.....																									
Senility.....																									
Suicide.....																									
Homicide.....																									
Accidents.....	2		2	1	7	2	4	1	12	1	12	1	6	8	1	5	1	5	1	2	2	1	2	1	62
Unknown or unspecified causes.....																									
TOTAL.....	8	4	4	1	9	3	10	4	22	7	34	14	47	31	103	68	99	67	128	102	83	67	83	67	547

TABLE No. 7.

INFANTILE MORTALITY: ALL NON-EUROPEANS; AREA INCIDENCE FOR THE YARD ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1961

BANTU	Atelectasis		Infectious Diseases		Diarhoeal 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			
Vlakkfontein	3	8	2	1	38	46	49	41	2	2	—	—	18	13	2	1	4	9	165	167	802	819	205.74	203.91	204.81		
Aterridgenville	1	5	2	1	32	18	41	40	3	—	—	—	12	14	6	7	3	1	109	94	1,036	1,091	105.21	86.16	95.44		
Hercules	7	3	3	1	34	33	29	34	2	2	—	—	17	12	7	9	8	6	117	105	1,538	1,482	76.07	70.08	73.51		
Town	—	1	2	—	2	4	2	5	—	—	—	—	15	14	1	2	—	1	24	31	243	212	98.72	146.22	120.88		
TOTAL	11	17	9	3	106	101	121	120	7	4	—	—	62	53	16	19	15	17	415	397	3,619	3,604	111.91	110.15	112.42		
ASIATIC:																											
Location	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hercules	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EURAFRICAN:																											
Location	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hercules	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL NON-EUROPEANS:																											
Location	4	13	4	2	70	64	92	82	5	2	—	—	32	30	9	8	7	10	279	265	1,934	1,998	144.26	132.63	138.35		
Hercules	—	3	3	1	35	34	29	37	2	2	—	—	17	12	7	9	9	7	119	112	1,578	1,532	76.05	73.11	74.28		
Town	7	1	2	—	2	4	2	5	—	—	—	—	16	14	2	2	—	1	27	31	261	228	103.44	136.00	118.61		
TOTAL	11	17	9	3	107	102	123	124	7	4	1	2	65	56	18	19	16	18	425	408	3,773	3,758	112.64	108.59	110.34		

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1961

		Typhoid Fever	Malaria Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Leprosy	Erysipelas	Poliomylitis	Infective Encephalitis	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Puerperal Fever	Insecticidal Poisoning
January:—												
European	Resident	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Imported	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Imported	12	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
February:—												
European	Resident	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Imported	10	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
March:—												
European	Resident	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Imported	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Imported	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April:—												
European	Resident	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Imported	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Non-European	Resident	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Imported	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May:—												
European	Resident	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Imported	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Imported	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June:—												
European	Resident	1	—	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Imported	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July:—												
European	Resident	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
	Imported	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	Imported	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August:—												
European	Resident	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Imported	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Imported	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September:—												
European	Resident	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Non-European	Resident	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Imported	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October:—												
European	Resident	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Imported	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November:—												
European	Resident	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Imported	8	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
December:—												
European	Resident	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Imported	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Imported	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 11

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1941

Disease	1941		1940		1939		1938		1937		1936	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Scarlet fever	10	0.03	15	0.05	20	0.07	25	0.08	30	0.10	35	0.12
Diphtheria	5	0.02	8	0.03	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	32	0.11
Whooping cough	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19
Measles	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21
Polio	3	0.01	5	0.02	8	0.03	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08
Smallpox	1	0.00	2	0.01	3	0.01	4	0.01	5	0.02	6	0.02
Typhoid	8	0.03	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15
Paratyphoid	10	0.03	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17
Shigellosis	15	0.05	20	0.07	28	0.09	38	0.13	50	0.17	65	0.23
Amoebiasis	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19
Trachoma	20	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21	70	0.25
Chlamydia	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19	65	0.23
Gonorrhoea	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19	65	0.23	75	0.27
Genital ulcers	10	0.03	15	0.05	20	0.07	28	0.09	38	0.13	50	0.17
Pharyngitis	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21
Acute tonsillitis	20	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21	70	0.25
Chronic tonsillitis	10	0.03	15	0.05	20	0.07	28	0.09	38	0.13	50	0.17
Oral candidiasis	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19
Stomatitis	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21
Pharyngitis	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19	65	0.23
Acute otitis media	20	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21	70	0.25
Chronic otitis media	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21
Acute sinusitis	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19	65	0.23
Chronic sinusitis	10	0.03	15	0.05	20	0.07	28	0.09	38	0.13	50	0.17
Acute rhinitis	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19
Chronic rhinitis	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21
Acute laryngitis	10	0.03	15	0.05	20	0.07	28	0.09	38	0.13	50	0.17
Chronic laryngitis	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19
Acute bronchitis	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21
Chronic bronchitis	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19	65	0.23
Acute pneumonia	20	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21	70	0.25
Chronic pneumonia	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21
Acute pleurisy	10	0.03	15	0.05	20	0.07	28	0.09	38	0.13	50	0.17
Chronic pleurisy	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19
Acute peritonitis	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21
Chronic peritonitis	10	0.03	15	0.05	20	0.07	28	0.09	38	0.13	50	0.17
Acute meningitis	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19
Chronic meningitis	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21
Acute encephalitis	10	0.03	15	0.05	20	0.07	28	0.09	38	0.13	50	0.17
Chronic encephalitis	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19
Acute poliomyelitis	5	0.02	8	0.03	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12
Chronic poliomyelitis	10	0.03	15	0.05	20	0.07	28	0.09	38	0.13	50	0.17
Acute parotitis	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21
Chronic parotitis	10	0.03	15	0.05	20	0.07	28	0.09	38	0.13	50	0.17
Acute orchitis	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19
Chronic orchitis	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21
Acute epididymitis	10	0.03	15	0.05	20	0.07	28	0.09	38	0.13	50	0.17
Chronic epididymitis	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19
Acute proctitis	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21
Chronic proctitis	10	0.03	15	0.05	20	0.07	28	0.09	38	0.13	50	0.17
Acute cystitis	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19
Chronic cystitis	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21
Acute urethritis	10	0.03	15	0.05	20	0.07	28	0.09	38	0.13	50	0.17
Chronic urethritis	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19
Acute pyelitis	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21
Chronic pyelitis	10	0.03	15	0.05	20	0.07	28	0.09	38	0.13	50	0.17
Acute nephritis	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19
Chronic nephritis	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21
Acute glomerulonephritis	10	0.03	15	0.05	20	0.07	28	0.09	38	0.13	50	0.17
Chronic glomerulonephritis	12	0.04	18	0.06	25	0.08	35	0.12	45	0.15	55	0.19
Acute interstitial nephritis	15	0.05	22	0.07	30	0.10	40	0.13	50	0.17	60	0.21
Chronic interstitial nephritis	10	0.03	15	0.05	20	0.07	28	0.09	38	0.13	50	0.17



STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

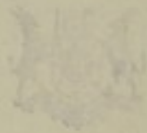
AGT-EN-VYFTIGSTE
JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/61



STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

AGTEN-VYFTIESTE

JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgehoedheidsraad

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/61

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INLEIDINGSBRIEF



EDELAGBARE BURGEMEESTER,

en LEDE VAN DIE STADSRaad VAN PRETORIA.

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

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

Die Blankebevolking tel nou 161,200, 'n toename van 5,600 bo verlede jaar s'n. Die Bantoebevolking het na 187,400 vermeerder, 'n toename van 5,500. Die Asiate het met 400 na 7,600 vermeerder. Die Kleurlingbevolking is nou 4,900, wat 'n toename van 50 in vergelyking met verlede jaar beteken.

Die Blankegeboortesifer het met 0.98 van 26.43 na 25.45 verminder en in die geval van Bantoes het dit met 5.12 van 33.42 na 38.54 toegeneem.

Sterftesyfers vir Blankes het met 0.48 van 6.87 na 6.39 verminder en vir Bantoes het dit met 2.34 van 10.14 na 12.48 toegeneem.

Daar is 'n geringe vermindering in die kindersterftesyfer, met 0.91 van 26.99 na 26.08 vir Blankes en 'n toename met 10.92 van 101.50 na 112.42 vir Bantoes.

Hartkwaal bly nog die hooforsaak van dood onder Blankes, hoewel die aantal sterfgevallen van 312 na 306 verminder het.

Daar is 'n geringe toename in die aantal sterfgevallen weens kanker, van 111 verlede jaar na 115 hierdie jaar, en dit bly die tweede vernaamste oorsaak van dood onder Blankes.

Onder Bantoes het die grootste aantal sterfgevallen, 'n totaal van 241, as gevolg van infeksies van die asemhalingstelsel voorgekom. Die naashoogste aantal was 141, wat aan hartkwaal beswyk het.

Motorongelukke was weer eens vir 'n groot aantal sterfgevallen verantwoordelik en hoewel die getal van 37 na 36 onder Blankes verminder het, was daar 'n toename van 37 na 51 onder Bantoes.

In my inleidingsbrief het ek verlede jaar geskryf:—

„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 kanses. Die meeste van hierdie sterfgevallen kon verhoed gewees het as daar net 'n bietjie meer bedagsaamheid, hoflikheid 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.”

Die daaglikse getal sterftes weens motorongelukke dwarsdeur die Republiek van Suid-Afrika neem steeds toe en dit het gebiedend noodsaaklik geword dat daadwerklike stappe gedoen moet word om die gevare op die pad te verminder, veral aangesien ons maar al te goed weet dat die meeste ongelukke voorkom kan word.

Tuberkulose bly steeds die ernstigste van al ons aansteeklike siektes. Daar is 'n vermindering in die totale getal gevalle onder Blankes van 33 verlede jaar na 21 hierdie jaar, maar by Nieblankes het dit van 517 na 716 gestyg. Hierdie toename moet nie geïnterpreteer word as sou dit 'n werklike toename in die voorkoms beteken nie, dit is in werklikheid daaraan toe te skryf dat ons in die posisie verkeer het om deur middel van massa-miniatur-radiografie ons soektog na elke geval uit te brei. Die voorkoms is waarskynlik nog hoër en ons hoop dat ons ons soektog in die komende jaar nog verder sal kan uitbrei. Dit is slegs wanneer ons enigsins in 'n posisie sal wees om die oorgrote meerderheid van ons gevalle op te spoor, te behandel en waar nodig te isoleer, dat ons enigsins 'n mate van beheer oor hierdie siekte sal kan uitoefen.

Die moderne behandeling vir tuberkulose is baie doeltreffend. Die medisyne waarvoor ons beskik, het die vooruitsig verander van een met 'n hopelose of twyfelagtige prognose na een waarvoor daar nou 'n doeltreffende geneesmiddel bestaan.

Ons moet egter nie al ons geloof in hierdie „wonder-middels” plaas nie, omdat tuberkulose 'n siekte is wat uit armoede, ondervoeding, swak behuising en oorbewoning voortspruit en sonder dat hierdie toestande uit die weg geruim word, kan ons nooit hoop om dit uit te roei of doeltreffend te beheer nie. Na aanleiding van die nuwe, uiters doeltreffende medisyne is daar in die afgelope jare selfs deur gesaghebbende persone gesê dat ons in staat behoort te wees om die siekte in die voorsienbare toekoms in Suid-Afrika so te sê uit te wis. Dit is baie verkeerd om die probleem in hierdie lig te sien. Ons het nog geensins die siekte onder die knie nie en dit sal die toegewyde inspanning van almal wat daarby betrokke is en die toepassing van al ons kennis op geneeskundige, opvoedkundige, sosiale en ekonomiese gebied vereis om hierdie siekte tot 'n minimum te beperk. Dit is waar dat indien fondse en die personeel beskikbaar is en die bereidwilligheid bestaan, dit in die voorsienbare toekoms bykans uitgeroei kan word.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Tuberkulosevereniging het 'n groot bydrae gelewer ten opsigte van die bestryding van tuberkulose. Dit het reeds sowat 7,000 beddens beskikbaar gestel en voedsel en geld aan baie tuberkuloselyers en hul afhanklikes verskaf. Sy fondse vir die tien-jaar-program wat oorspronklik beplan is, raak egter min en gedurende volgende jaar sal 'n nuwe ooploop vir die insameling van fondse van stapel gestuur word om die vereniging in staat te stel om sy goeie werk voort te sit en werk in nuwe vertakkinge te onderneem. Die hoop word gekoester dat almal wat kan bydra dit sal doen, aangesien S.A.N.T.A. se bystand baie kan help om tuberkulose onder beheer te bring.

Die voorkomssyfer van difterie was hierdie jaar 12 vir Blankes in vergelyking met 22 verlede jaar en 32 vir Nie-Blankes in vergelyking met 62 verlede jaar. Hierdie vermindering is goed en ek is seker dat die laer voorkomssyfer in 'n groot mate aan ons daadwerklike immuniseringsveldtog toe te skrywe is. Die posisie is egter geensins bevredigend nie, veral as ons die getal plaaslike geboortes, Blankes sowel as Nieblankes, vergelyk met die betreklike klein getal immuniserings wat ons gedurende dieselfde jaar gedoen het. Ek het dit in die Seksie wat oor difterie handel, verduidelik.

Dwarsdeur Suid-Afrika is daar elke jaar 'n paar sterftes as gevolg van difterie, terwyl die siekte in alle Europese lande waar die bevolking wat vir die siekte vatbaar is, doelmatig geïmmuniseer word, bykans onbekend is.

Tot dusver is 'n groot getal kinders in Pretoria geïmmuniseer, hoewel akkurate syfers nie beskikbaar is nie omdat die Afdeling slegs 'n sekere getal doen en die getal wat deur algemene praktisyns gedoen word nie bekend is nie. Volgens my beraming word daar egter nie meer as 50% van die Blanke kinders geïmmuniseer nie en die getal wat onder die Nieblankes geïmmuniseer word, is baie minder.

Ons probeer voortdurend die belangrikheid van immunisering teen difterie aan die publiek tuisbring en ons hoop om ons opvoedkundige veldtog te verskerp.

In die deel wat oor poliomiëlitis handel, het ek volle besonderhede van ons immuniseringsveldtogte teen poliomiëlitis verstrek en ek is tevrede dat beide ons Blanke- en Nieblankebevolkings wat vir die siekte vatbaar is, baie goed deur middel van die slukstofimmunisering beskerm is, maar soos ek in die verslag self gemeld het, moet ons dit altyd in verband met massa-immunisering teen poliomiëlitis met die lewende verswakte virus in gedagte hou dat dit die kwaadaardige virusse van poliomiëlitis by die algemene bevolking sal uitskakel of tot 'n minimum sal beperk. Dit is alles ten goede omdat poliomiëlitis daardeur uitgeskakel sal word. Dit sal egter ook die getal persone in die algemene bevolking verminder wat normaalweg natuurlike immuniteit sou ontwikkel, aangesien die normale teenwoordigheid van die virus in die algemene bevolking sal verdwyn omdat hierdie virusse in die dermkanaal van persone wat met lewende virusse geïmmuniseer is, gedood word en nie uitgeskei word nie. Op hierdie wyse sal daar binne bestek van 'n paar jaar weinig natuurlike immuniteit in 'n behoorlik geïmmuniseerde bevolking wees. Dit maak dit vir ons verpligtend om te verseker dat alle kinders wat gebore word, geïmmuniseer word wanneer hulle omtrent drie maande oud is. Indien dit nie gedoen word nie, mag ons onself met 'n nuwe jong hoogsvatbare bevolking vind wat skrikwekkende resultate tot gevolg mag hê indien poliomiëlitis sou uitbreek. Indien ons hierdie immuniseringsmiddel gaan gebruik, en ek sê ons moet, dan is dit ook ons plig om toe te sien dat alle kinders wat gebore word, op 'n soortgelyke wyse beskerm word.

Hoewel 'n redelike mate van sukses deur voortdurende propaganda in hierdie rigting verkry sou kon word, huldig ek so 'n sterk mening hieroor dat ek by die Minister van Gesondheid se Raadgewende Komitee oor Virologie aanbeveel het dat immunisering van kinders met hierdie entstof verpligtend gemaak moet word.

Ek het weer eens 'n volledige verslag oor behuising voorgelê. Daar is nog 'n aantal behuising-skemas in aanbou en sommige skemas is gedurende die jaar voltooi. Die Raad het ook voorsiening gemaak vir die volgende nuwe behuisingprojekte:—

- (a) 'n Blok van 30 woonstelle op 'n standplaas geleë in Proclamation Hill-uitbreiding no. 1. Hierdie woonstelle sal teen ekonomiese huurgelde verhuur word wat baie minder sal wees as die huurgelde wat elders vir soortgelyke akkommodasie gevra word.
- (b) 'n Blok van 30 duplex-tipe-woonstelle in die suidelike sektor van die ou deel van Proclamation Hill.
- (c) 50 Drieslaapkamer-huise teen uiters lae koste in Danville.
- (d) 50 Ekonomiese drieslaapkamer-huise.
- (e) 50 Subekonomiese huise vir Pensionarisse.

Daar is nog 'n behoefte aan huise vir die laer inkomstegroep.

Die omgeskakelde huthuiskema by die Tentoonstellingsterrein waar ongeveer 100 gesinne gehuisves word, moet op die vroegs moontlike datum geskrap word. Hierdie huthuise is nog betreklik goed, maar die gebied is nie vir behuising geskik nie en die huthuise is almal omgeskakelde militêre kwartiere. Dit was 'n na-oorlogse noodskema maar die gebied moet weer 'n onbeboude ruimte word waarvoor dit oorspronklik bedoel was.

Ander akkommodasie moet so spoedig moontlik vir die huidige bewoners verskaf word sodat daardie gebied opgeruim kan word.

Ek moet u Edelagbare en lede van die Stadsraad bedank vir die hulp wat u aan my en aan die Gesondheidsafdeling verleen het.

Ek is ook 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 my eie personeel, wat so getrou en met soveel ywer met my saamgewerk het.

H. NELSON,
STADSGESONDHEIDSHOOF.

KOMITEE VIR OPENBARE GESONDHEID.

Vanaf 1 Januarie tot 28 Februarie 1961 het die Komitee vir Openbare Gesondheid uit die volgende lede bestaan:—

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H. G. Prinsloo.
L. J. van den Berg.

Vanaf 1 Maart 1961 het die Stadsraad van Pretoria die pas gepromulgeerde artikels van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur (Administrasie en Verkiesings), 1960, toegepas, wat voorsiening gemaak het vir die instelling van 'n Bestuurskomitee wat die plek ingeneem het van al die onderskeie komitees wat met verslae van die verskillende Afdelings gehandel het. Hierdie Bestuurskomitee is 'n groep van vyf persone wat deur die Raadslede uit die geledere van die Raadslede gekies word. Sedert daardie datum is die Gesondheidskomitee vervang deur die Bestuurskomitee, aan wie die Stadsgesondheidshoof nou direk verslag doen. Hierdie komitee het bestaan uit:—

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W. SOKO, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.
REBECCA SETLOGO, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.
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J. R. MTOMBENI, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.
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E. J. M. SHIHLANE, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
G. BIDLI, Sert. Verloskunde.
F. E. SIBIYA, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).

NIEBLANKE VERPLEEGASSISTENTE.

ALICE NKOSI.

NIEBLANKE KLINIEKHELPERS.

JACOB MOHOHLO
JOSEPH MONTOEDI

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

AGT-EN-VYFTIGSTE JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

Hoofstuk I.

DEEL I. KLIMAAT EN ANDER GEGEWENS

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.)

1961	Lugtemperatuur (°C)			Laagste lesing van min.	Gem. relatiewe vogtigheid om		Reënval	
	Gem. maks. °C.	Gem. min. °C.	Hoogste lesing van maks.		8 vm.	2 nm.	mm.	dae.
Januarie.....	27.9	14.6	33.0	7.9	66	43	111.4	8
Februarie.....	28.0	15.7	32.1	12.3	72	46	49.8	13
Maart.....	26.0	15.2	30.0	12.0	78	50	83.6	13
April.....	24.0	11.6	28.0	7.7	80	48	108.3	11
Mei.....	20.9	7.8	25.3	0.9	80	46	43.5	10
Junie.....	18.8	5.6	21.2	0.1	83	41	95	7
Julie.....	19.2	4.6	22.1	1.2	73	34	2	2
Augustus.....	20.1	4.1	28.5	0.4	65	29	1	1
September.....	26.5	10.6	31.5	3.5	59	30	39.2	3
Oktober.....	28.4	12.0	34.6	5.4	53	27	102.2	5
November.....	26.3	14.4	32.2	9.5	72	51	107.0	15
Desember.....	27.4	14.5	32.9	11.1	72	46	74.6	13

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 1961.

Grond	R87,923,585
Geboue	R194,274,094
	<u>R282,197,679</u>

Die waarde van die onbelasbare grond en geboue was onderskeidelik R43,598,470 en R50,430,086. Die groototaal was dus:—

Grond	R131,522,055
Geboue	R244,704,180
	<u>R376,226,235</u>

Vir die onderhawige jaar het die belastingheffings 5 sent per R2-00 vir grond en 1.04166 sent per R2-00 vir geboue beloop.

DEEL 2. BEVOLKINGSTATISTIEK

BEVOLKING.

Blankes	161,200
Bantoes	187,400
Asiate	7,600
Kleurlinge.	4,900

Die bevolkingsyfer, behalwe dié vir die Bantoes, is volgens skatting op 31 Desember 1961, wat goedgevestig verkry is van die Departement van Sensus en Statistiek aan wie ons dank verskuldig is vir die statistieke wat gereedlik verskaf is wanneer daarom gevra is.

Die Bantoebevolking word op 187,400 geskat, met inbegrip van dié van die nuwe Bantoeoord Vlakfontein, wat heeltemal onder die jurisdiksie en beheer van die Stadsraad van Pretoria is, hoewel buite die munisipale gebied geleë. Alle syfers en bevolkingstatistieke vir Bantoes wat in hierdie verslag verskyn, sluit Vlakfontein in, wat volgens opdrag van die Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid as deel van die munisipale gebied van die Stad Pretoria beskou moet word.

Hierna volg die vernaamste bevolkingstatistieke vir die verslagjaar, met korreksies vir gevalle wat elders tuis behoort.

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleur- linge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle Rasse.
Bevolking	161,200	187,400	7,600	4,900	199,900	361,100
Geboortes	25.45	38.54	25.13	23.88	37.67	32.22
Sterftes	6.39	12.48	4.74	11.84	12.17	9.59
Kindersterftes per 1,000 lewend geborenes	26.08	112.42	31.41	128.21	110.61	80.80
Persentasie buitenegetelike kinders tot lewend geborenes	1.32	41.80	1.57	19.66	40.43	26.65
Sterftes aan Tuberkulose (Pulmonêre) per 1,000 van bevolking	—	0.27	—	0.61	0.28	0.15
Sterftes aan Tuberkulose, alle soorte, per 1,000 van bevolking	—	0.36	—	0.61	0.35	0.19

GEBORTES.

Die in Pretoria geregistreerde geboortes gedurende die jaar (syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies) is soos volg:—

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleur- linge	Totaal Nie- blankes	Alle Rasse.
Plaaslikes	4,102 (4,113)	7,223 (6,079)	191 (199)	117 (123)	7,531 (6,401)	11,633 (10,514)
Waar moeders nie Pretoria-inwoners is nie	2,215 (2,117)	896 (736)	30 (23)	35 (44)	961 (803)	3,176 (2,920)
Buitenegetelike kinders (by plaaslikes inbegrepe)	54 (48)	3,019 (2,482)	3 (2)	23 (15)	3,045 (2,499)	3,099 (2,547)
Doodgeborenes	31 (36)	232 (145)	4 (1)	1 (5)	237 (151)	268 (187)

GEBORTESYFERS.

Blankes	25.45	(26.43)
Bantoes	38.54	(33.42)
Asiate	25.13	(27.64)
Kleurlinge.	23.88	(25.36)
Alle Nieblankes	37.67	(33.00)
Alle Rasse.	32.22	(30.08)

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

Blankes	19.06	(19.56)
Asiate	20.39	(21.25)
Kleurlinge.	12.04	(14.84)

Vir die Bantoes word die syfers nie aangegee nie omdat hulle geboortebekendmakings baie onnoukeurig is.

STERFTES.

(Syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies)

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleur- linge	Totaal Nie- blankes	Alle Rasse
Plaaslike sterftes (alle ouderdomme)	1,030 (1,069)	2,339 (1,844)	36 (46)	58 (51)	2,433 (1,941)	3,463 (3,010)
Persone wat nie alhier woonagtig is nie	696 (745)	1,205 (1,011)	12 (8)	49 (43)	1,266 (1,062)	1,962 (1,807)

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

	Pretoriase en ander hospitale	Hospitaal vir Sielsiekes	Inrigting vir Melaatses	Gevangenis	Besoekers
Blankes	634 (697)	49 (35)	— (1)	1 (3)	12 (9)
Nieblankes.....	1,159 (982)	12 (11)	1 (4)	91 (63)	3 (2)

STERFTESYFERS.

Blankes	6.39	(6.87)
Bantoes	12.48	(10.14)
Asiate	4.74	(6.39)
Kleurlinge.	11.84	(10.52)
Alle Nieblankes.....	12.17	(10.01)
Totaal Alle Rasse	9.59	(8.61)

KINDERSTERFTES.

(Syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies)

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleur- linge	Totaal Nie- blankes	Alle Rasse.
Plaaslikes.....	107 (111)	812 (617)	6 (13)	15 (12)	833 (642)	940 (753)
Van kinders wie se moeders vir bevalling na stad gekom het of wat dood is aan siekte waaraan hulle gely het toe hulle hierheen gebring is	84 (74)	263 (213)	3 (—)	7 (8)	273 (221)	357 (295)
	191 (185)	1,075 (830)	9 (13)	22 (20)	1,106 (836)	1,297 (1,048)

KINDERSTERFTESYFERS.

Blankes	26.08	(26.99)
Bantoes	112.42	(101.50)
Alle Nieblankes	110.61	(100.30)
Alle Rasse.	80.80	(71.62)

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
1961	26.08	112.42	110.61	80.80

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:—

	1961	1960
Wanvoeding	— (Verh. —)	— (Verh. —)
Aangebore oorsake	12 (Verh. 2.93)	12 (Verh. 2.92)
Diarreesiektes	7 (Verh. 1.73)	5 (Verh. 1.22)
Brongitis en Pneumonie	12 (Verh. 2.93)	15 (Verh. 3.65)
Aansteeklike siektes	1 (Verh. 0.25)	1 (Verh. 0.24)
Ander oorsake	17 (Verh. 4.14)	19 (Verh. 4.62)
Vroeggeboorte	46 (Verh. 11.21)	43 (Verh. 10.45)
Geboortebesering	3 (Verh. 0.73)	6 (Verh. 1.46)
Atelektase	9 (Verh. 2.19)	10 (Verh. 2.43)
Totaal Blanke kindersterftes	<u>111</u>	<u>111</u>

Kindersterftes by Nieblankes is veroorsaak deur:—

	1961	1960
Aangebore oorsake	11	11
Diarreesiektes	207	188
Brongitis en Pneumonie	241	176
Aansteeklike Siektes	8	9
Tuberkulose (pulmonêre)	4	2
Ander oorsake	131	84
Vroeggeboorte	115	85
Geboortebesering	35	5
Wanvoeding	32	22
Atelektase	28	15
	<u>812</u>	<u>617</u>

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

Bantoes:

Vlakfontein		Atteridgeville		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Ge-boortes:	Sterf-tes:	Ge-boortes:	Sterf-tes:	Ge-boortes:	Sterf-tes:	Ge-boortes:	Sterf-tes:
1,621	332	2,127	203	3,020	222	455	55
(1,676)	(257)	(1,546)	(147)	(2,499)	(174)	(358)	(39)

Asiate:

Asiatebuurt		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Ge-boortes	Sterf-tes	Ge-boortes	Sterf-tes	Ge-boortes	Sterf-tes
113	4	45	—	33	2

Kleurlinge:

Kleurlinglokasie		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Ge-boortes	Sterf-tes	Ge-boortes	Sterf-tes	Ge-boortes	Sterf-tes
71	5	45	9	1	1

OORSAKE VAN DOOD TUSSEN 1 EN 5 JAAR VIR VERSKEIE RASSE.

Blankes:

Agt sterftes is onder dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Meningitis	1
Breinkanker	1
Ander virusse	1
Breingewas	1
Serebrale Embolisme	1
Brongopneumonie	2
Diarree en Enteritis	1
	<hr/>
	8

Bantoes:

Vyfhonderd vier-en-sewentig sterftes is onder dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Chroniese nefritis	1
Epilepsie	1
Difterie	3
Tuberkulose (Pulmonêr)	10
Tuberkulose (Sentrale Senustelsel)	7
Masels	11
Beensiekte	1
Wanvoeding	53
Aangebore hartkwaal	2
Brongopneumonie en brongitis	208
Diarree en enteritis	186
Ongelukke: Ander	2
Brandwonde	8
Onbekende en onaangeduide oorsaak	76
Hartspierontsteking (nie reumatis nie)	3
Meningitis (ander vorme)	2
	<hr/>
	574

Asiate:

Een sterfte is in hierdie ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Brongopneumonie	1
-----------------------	---

Kleurlinge:

Ses sterftes is in hierdie ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Diarree en dermontsteking	2
Brongopneumonie	2
Harsingontsteking	1
Wanvoeding	1
	<hr/>
	6

VERNAAMSTE DOODOORSAKE BY PERSONE VAN 5 JAAR EN OUER

Die vernaamste oorsake was:—

	Blankes:		Nieblankes:	
		Jaarlikse Gem. vir 5 jaar:		Jaarlikse Gem. vir 5 jaar:
Kanker	115	117.2	71	54.4
Hartkwaal.	306	292.2	141	110.0
Brongitis en pneumonie (alle vorme)	93	98.2	241	181.2
Influenta	—	0.4	—	1.4
Tifoïde	—	0.2	1	3.0
Tuberkulose (pulmonêre)	—	4.2	41	35.2
Tuberkulose (ander vorme)	—	0.2	6	3.0
Suikersiekte	6	6.8	5	4.4
Beroerte	65	65.0	48	38.6
Siekte van die niere	54	44.6	35	25.0
Siekte van die slagare	36	37.4	13	11.4
Siekte van die lewer en galblaas	8	11.2	14	7.2
Siekte van swangerskap en kraamtydperk	—	1.0	5	4.8
Ouderdom	13	20.4	5	16.4
Selfmoord	35	24.0	9	6.0
Ongelukke	71	59.8	99	75.8
Ander aansteeklike siektes	4	6.0	17	10.6
Ander oorsake	109	122.6	268	198.6

BESONDERHEDE VAN DOODOORSAKE: 5 JAAR EN OUER.

(In al die volgende tabelle verskyn die syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies).

1. KANKER.

Blankes 115. Sterftesyfer 0.71 per 1,000 van bevolking.

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:—

Mond- en keelholte	4	(3)
Ander verteringsorgane en buikvlies	8	(8)
Asemhalingsweë (long)	10	(18)
Baarmoeder	8	(4)
Ander vroulike geslagsorgane	1	(5)
Bors	9	(6)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane	3	(5)
Brein en ander dele van die sensusorgane	5	(7)
Rektum	3	(1)
Bene	6	(—)
Ander en onaangeduide organe	15	(18)
Slukderm	1	(1)
Maag en duodenum	14	(20)
Lewer	9	(4)
Alveiskliere	7	(5)
Strottehoof	1	(—)
Prostaat	9	(5)
Eierstokke	—	(1)
Vel	2	(1)
	<u>115</u>	<u>(112)</u>

Leeftyd by afsterwe:

Onder:—

40 jaar	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	Bo 80	Totaal.
8 (9)	14 (13)	30 (21)	22 (28)	24 (31)	17 (10)	115 (112)

Nieblankes.

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:—

Bantoes:		
Mond- en keelholte	—	(3)
Ander verteringsorgane en buikvlies	4	(3)
Long.....	6	(5)
Baarmoeder	3	(3)
Strottehoof	—	(1)
Bors	2	(2)
Maag en Duodenum	5	(4)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane.....	2	(1)
Vroulike geslagsorgane	1	(1)
Vel	1	(1)
Bene	2	(3)
Ander en onaangeduide organe.....	9	(1)
Gewasse op die brein en van ander dele van sensustelsel....	2	(1)
Slukderm.....	11	(15)
Rektum	2	(1)
Lewer	13	(9)
Prostaat	2	(1)
Asiate:		
Prostaat	1	(1)
Long.....	—	(1)
Maag	1	(1)
Baarmoeder	1	(1)
Kleurlinge:		
Vel	1	(1)
Baarmoeder	—	(1)
Long.....	—	(1)
Maag en Duodenum	—	(2)
Brein	—	(1)
Ander en onaangeduide organe.....	1	(1)
Bors	1	(1)
	<hr/>	
	71	(59)

2. HARTKWALE:

Sterftesyfer per 1,000 van Blanke bevolking 1.90 (2.01)
 Blankes 306 (312)
 Nieblankes 141 (109)
 (Bantoes 124 (85), Asiate 13 (15), Kleurlinge 4 (9))

3. BRONGITIS EN PNEUMONIE:

Blankes 93 (122)
 Nieblankes 241 (205)
 (Bantoes 225 (195), Asiate 7 (4), Kleurlinge 9 (6))

4. INFLUENZA:

Blankes — (—)
 Nieblankes — (—)
 (Bantoes — (—), Kleurlinge — (—))

5. TIFOÏDE:

Blankes — (—)
 Nieblankes 1 (1)
 (Bantoes 1 (1))

6. TUBERKULOSE:

Blankes — (5)
 Nieblankes 47 (35)
 (Bantoes 44 (34), Kleurlinge 3 (1), Asiate — (—))

7. SUIKERSIEKTE:

Blankes 6 (6)
 Nieblankes 5 (4)
 (Bantoes 4 (4), Asiate 1 (—), Kleurlinge — (—))

8. BEROERTE:

Blankes 65 (53)
 Nieblankes 48 (40)
 (Bantoes 44 (36), Asiate 1 (—), Kleurlinge 3 (4))

9. SIEKTES VAN DIE NIERE:

Blankes 54 (42)
 Nieblankes 35 (32)
 (Bantoes 31 (28), Asiate — (2), Kleurlinge 4 (2))

10. SIEKTES VAN DIE SLAGARE:

Blankes 36 (21)
 Nieblankes 13 (9)
 (Bantoes 11 (7), Asiate — (—), Kleurlinge 2 (2))

11. SIEKTES VAN DIE LEWER EN GALBLAAS:

Blankes 8 (15)
 Nieblankes 14 (4)
 (Bantoes 14 (4), Kleurlinge — (—), Asiate — (—))

12. SIEKTES VAN SWANGERSKAP EN DIE KRAAMTYDPERK:

Blankes — (1)
 Nieblankes 5 (8)
 (Bantoes 5 (8), Kleurlinge — (—))

13. OUDERDOM.

Blankes 13 (20)
 Nieblankes 5 (12)
 (Bantoes 5 (11), Asiate — (1), Kleurlinge — (—))

14. SELFMOORD.

Blankes 35 (32)
 Nieblankes 9 (9)
 (Bantoes 9 (8), Asiate — (1))

15. MOORD.

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge:
Per vuurwapens	1 (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per sny- of steekvoorwerpe	— (—)	35 (32)	— (—)	— (—)
Per ander aangeduide middels	— (1)	9 (7)	— (—)	— (—)

16. ONGELUKKE.

Blankes 71 (79)
 Nieblankes 99 (77)
 (Bantoes 96 (75), Asiate 1 (—), Kleurlinge 2 (2))

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge
Op spoorweë	1 (2)	7 (6)	— (—)	— (—)
Per motor, padvoertuie (buiten motor- fietse)	36 (37)	51 (37)	— (—)	1 (1)
Per motorfietse	3 (2)	4 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per giftige diere	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per trapfietse	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per padvoertuie (nie motor nie)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per brandwonde (nie groot brande nie) ..	6 (—)	5 (6)	— (—)	— (—)
Per werktuiglike versmoring	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per verdrinking	2 (2)	5 (1)	— (—)	1 (—)
Per val	4 (7)	5 (8)	— (—)	— (—)
Per verwoestende brand	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per narkosemiddels	2 (4)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per gifgasse	— (—)	6 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Per sny- of steekvoorwerpe	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Per vergiftiging (nie met gas nie)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per masjinerie	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per vuurwapens	3 (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per elektriese stroom	2 (1)	3 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Ander en onaangeduide ongelukke	11 (22)	9 (13)	1 (—)	— (1)
Per weerlig	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
	71 (79)	96 (75)	1 (—)	2 (2)

Hoofstuk II.

AANSTEEKLIKE SIKTES

ALGEMEEN.

Alle syfers vir verlede jaar (1 Januarie tot 31 Desember 1960) verskyn tussen hakies. Tabelle wat gebiedsverspreiding, ouderdom, voorkoms en seisoensverspreiding aandui, verskyn aan die end van die verslag.

Hierdie verslag moet saam met die gedeelte oor die Afsonderingshospitaal gelees word.

Eenduisend eenhonderd vyf-en-sestig gevalle van aanmeldbare aansteeklike siektes is gedurende die jaar gerapporteer. Dit is 'n vermindering van 90 in vergelyking met verlede jaar se syfers en is die laagste sedert 1953, toe 1,115 gevalle aangemeld is; die hoogste getal wat gedurende hierdie tydperk aangemeld is, was 1,415, gedurende 1955.

'n Vermindering in die voorkoms word by bykans alle siektes bespeur, behalwe tuberkulose wat weer 'n toename van 200 bo verlede jaar se syfers toon. Dit word in meer besonderhede onder die onderskeie opskrifte behandel.

As gevolg van verstoë wat tot die Minister van Gesondheid gerig is, is stafilokokinfeksie by moeders en pasgebore babas van 20 Oktober 1961 'n aanmeldbare siekte in Pretoria verklaar. Daadwerklike stappe word gedoen om die voorkoms van hierdie siekte, wat in die afgelope jare gestyg het, te verminder.

TUBERKULOSE

Terwyl die aanmeldingsyfer vir Blanke tuberkuloselyers min of meer bestendig gebly het, het 1961 weer eens 'n aansienlike styging, naamlik van 678 in 1960 tot 927 in 1961, in die Nieblanke aanmeldings getoon.

Hierdie siekte toon 'n gestadige styging in die gevalle wat jaarliks ten opsigte van Nieblankes aangemeld word, en net in die afgelope tien jaar alleen het dit van 231 gevalle in 1952 tot 927 in 1961 gestyg, 'n toename van sowat 700 gevalle per jaar.

Op die oog af wil dit voorkom of die voorkoms onder die Nieblankes onrusbarende afmetings bereik het. Die syfers wat verstrekkend word, is inderdaad hoog, maar hierdie toename is nie heeltemal 'n „ware” styging in die voorkomssyfer nie. In die jongste jare is heelwat nadruk op opsporing gelê. Talle firmas wat groot aantalle Nieblankes in diens het, het hul personele op groot skaal deur S.A.N.T.A. se mobiele X-straleenhede laat ondersoek en heelwat meer kontakgevalle as in vorige jare toe hierdie geriewe nie beskikbaar was nie, is deur ons massa-X-straalapparaat gefotografeer. Hierbenewens is 'n groter aantal tuberkuline-veltoetse op kinders onder die ouderdom van tien jaar uitgevoer.

Langs hierdie weë het ons ons opsporingsyfer kon verhoog en dit het gelei tot 'n groter aanmeldsyfer. Die toename van 58 in 1960 tot 157 in 1961 in die getal aanmeldings van gevalle wat onder die primêre kompleks ressorteer (tabel D) en die toename in gevalle waar ontdek is dat daar tuberkulose in hul families voorkom, asook die toename van 182 in 1960 tot 326 in 1961 (sien Verspreiding deur Kontak) ten opsigte van dié wat kontakte van gevalle was, staaf dit ook.

By ontstentenis van juister besonderhede is dit egter moeilik om met akkuraatheid te sê in welke mate die werklike voorkoms van die siekte in omvang toegeneem het.

STATISTIEKE VIR TUBERKULOSE.

Tabelle A, B en B1 wat hierna volg, toon die getal aanmeldings vir die jaar, geklassifiseer in verskillende rasse en volgens geslag, tesame met die onderskeie voorkomssyfers slegs vir plaaslike gevalle en vergelykende tabelle van aanmeldings tesame met die voorkomssyfers vir die jare 1947 tot 1961 vir onderskeidelik Blankes en Nieblankes.

Terwyl die voorkomssyfer ten opsigte van Blankes oor die jare gewissel het, toon die syfers vir Nieblankes 'n duidelike styging, maar om die redes hierbo gemeld, word beskou dat hierdie toename nie geheel en al aan die verspreiding van die siekte self te wyte is nie.

TABEL A

GEVALLE AANGEMELD VIR DIE JAAR 1961

Voorkoms per 1,000 van
die statistiese bevolking
(Plaaslik)

Plaaslik en ingevoer

Ingevoer

Plaaslik

Ras	Ge- slag	Plaaslik			Ingevoer			Plaaslik en ingevoer			BEVOLKING		
		Pulmonêre tuberku- lose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuberku- lose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuberku- lose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuberku- lose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms
Blankes	M	16	—	16	9	2	11	25	2	27	.099	—	.099
	V	3	2	5	3	1	4	6	3	9	.019	.012	.031
TOTAAL		19	2	21	12	3	15	31	5	36	.118	.012	.13
Kleurlinge	M	14	1	15	2	1	3	16	2	18	2.857	.204	3.061
	V	4	6	10	1	—	1	5	6	11	.816	1.224	2.04
TOTAAL		18	7	25	3	1	4	21	8	29	3.673	1.428	5.101
Asiate	M	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	4	.394	.132	.526
	V	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	4	.394	.132	.526
TOTAAL		6	2	8	—	—	—	6	2	8	.788	.264	1.052
Bantoes	M	312	96	408	90	18	108	402	114	516	1.665	.512	2.177
	V	186	89	275	84	15	99	270	104	374	.992	.475	1.467
TOTAAL		498	185	683	174	33	207	672	218	890	2.657	.987	3.644
Alle Nieblankes	M	329	98	427	92	19	111	421	117	538	1.645	.49	2.135
	V	193	96	289	85	15	100	278	111	389	.97	.48	1.45
TOTAAL		522	194	716	177	34	211	699	228	927	2.615	.97	3.585
Alle Rasse	M	345	98	443	101	21	122	446	119	565	.955	.271	1.226
	V	196	98	294	88	16	104	284	114	398	.543	.271	.814
TOTAAL		541	196	737	189	37	226	730	233	963	1.498	.542	2.04

TABEL B.
DIE TABEL ILLUSTRER OP 'N VERGELYKENDE BASIS DIE AANMELDINGS EN VOORKOMS PER 1,000 VAN DIE STATISTIESE BEVOLKING OOR DIE JARE 1947 TOT 1961: BLANKES EN NIEBLANKES.
BLANKES: NUWE GEVALLE

	Plaaslik			Ingevoer			Voorkoms per 1,000 van die statistiese bevolking (plaaslike gevalle).		
	Pulmonêre tuberkulose.			Pulmonêre tuberkulose			Pulmonêre tuberkulose		
	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal
1947-48	11	8	19	—	—	—	29	16	45
1948-49	18	11	29	—	—	—	28	21	49
1949-50	30	21	51	—	—	—	32	11	43
1950-51	31	24	55	Afsonderlike syfers vir hierdie klassifisering van ingevoerde gevalle nie beskikbaar nie.	—	—	14	9	23
1951-52	29	17	46	—	—	—	14	6	20
1952-53	31	4	35	—	—	—	8	8	16
1953-54	25	7	32	—	—	—	11	8	19
1954-55	24	18	42	—	—	—	19	10	29
1956	21	13	34	—	—	—	9	10	19
1957	20	17	37	—	—	—	20	16	36
1958	28	24	52	—	—	—	21	4	25
1959	25	8	33	—	—	—	17	8	25
1960	9	9	18	6	2	8	10	5	15
1961	16	3	19	2	2	4	27	9	36

TABEL BI.

NIEBLANKES: NUWE GEVALLE

	Plaaslik			Ander vorms			Voorkoms per 1,000 van die stadiese bevolking (plaaslike gevalle)		
	Pulmonêre tuberkulose			Pulmonêre tuberkulose			Pulmonêre tuberkulose		
	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal
1947-48	73	9	82	42	40	82	1.221	.15	1.371
1948-49	66	10	76	46	30	76	.973	.148	1.121
1949-50	143	25	168	101	67	168	1.3	.227	1.527
1950-51	191	36	227	143	84	227	1.946	.367	2.313
1951-52	197	34	231	137	94	231	1.931	.336	2.267
1952-53	151	22	173	110	63	173	1.474	.215	1.689
1953-54	191	51	242	142	100	242	1.503	.401	1.904
1954-55	209	36	245	140	105	245	1.936	.334	2.270
1956	235	90	325	194	131	325	1.623	.611	2.234
1957	329	95	424	264	160	424	2.012	.581	2.593
1958	354	110	464	293	171	464	1.968	.612	2.580
1959	360	69	429	261	168	429	1.944	.2	2.144
1960	419	47	466	315	202	517	2.161	.242	2.403
1961	522	194	716	427	289	716	2.61	.49	3.10

OUDERDOMSGROEPE.

Tabelle C en C1 hierna toon die voorkoms van tuberkulose volgens ouderdomsgroep by onderskeidelik Blankes en Nieblankes vir die afgelope tien jaar aan tesame met die persentasie totale gevalle in elke ouderdomsgroep.

Dit is interessant om op te let dat daar 'n styging in die voorkoms onder Blankes in die ouderdomsgroep bo 21 jaar en 'n ooreenstemmende daling by die groep onder 21 jaar in die jongste jare was, terwyl die omgekeerde by die Nieblankes waargeneem is. Hierdie styging by die groepe Nieblankes onder 21 jaar kan weer eens in 'n mate toegeskryf word aan die groter opsporing-poging waarvan vroeër melding gemaak is.

TABEL C.

BLANKES: 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	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
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings 1959	0%		10%		7%		7%		32%		44%			
1960	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	10	6	19	16	
Persentasie totale aanmeldings.. 1960	0%		5%		5%		5%		39%		46%			
1961	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	9	5	16	3	26	10
Persentasie totale aanmeldings 1961	0%		3%		0%		3%		40%		54%			

TABEL C1.

NIEBLANKES: 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	33	34	41	46	136	107	175	38	442	282
1959	10	8	49	62	25	21	34	50	158	106	132	47	408	284
Persentasie totale aanmeldings 1959	2%		14%		6%		13%		38%		36%			
1960	13	17	57	58	18	23	25	37	146	107	141	36	401	278
Persentasie totale aanmeldings 1960	5%		17%		6%		9%		37%		26%			
1961	28	18	83	97	33	44	43	44	183	138	167	49	537	390
Persentasie totale aanmeldings 1961	5%		19%		8%		9%		35%		24%			

SOORTE TUBERKULOSE.

Die verskillende vorms waarin die siekte gedurende die jaar voorgekom het, word in die tabelle hieronder verstrekkend:

TABEL D.

	Plaaslik			Ingevoer			Groot-totaal
	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Totaal	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Totaal	
Pulmonêr	19	522	541	14	177	191	732
Kliere	—	7	7	—	8	8	15
Ingewande	—	2	2	—	2	2	4
Ruggraat	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
Gewrigte	—	2	2	—	1	1	3
Voortplantingsorgane	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
Miliêr	—	15	15	—	5	5	20
Meningaal	—	10	10	1	3	4	14
Primêre kompleks	1	156	157	—	14	14	171
TOTAAL	21	716	737	15	211	226	963

OORDE VAN AANMELDING.

Soos in vorige jare is die merendeel van die gevalle wat aangemeld is, deur ons tuberkulose-klinieke ontdek.

Die oorde waarvandaan die siekte aangemeld is, is die volgende:—

TABEL I.

	Blankes		Nieblankes		Totaal
	Plaaslik	Ingevoer	Plaaslik	Ingevoer	
Tuberkuloseklinieke	18 (9)	10 (10)	421 (334)	61 (60)	510 (413)
Algemene Hospitaal	— (2)	— (—)	109 (88)	5 (17)	114 (107)
Private praktisyne	1 (3)	1 (2)	15 (4)	1 (—)	18 (9)
Afsonderingshospitaal	— (5)	1 (2)	58 (25)	118 (80)	177 (112)
Weskoppieshospitaal	1 (—)	— (—)	13 (3)	1 (—)	15 (3)
Gevangenis	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)	— (1)	— (2)
Registrateur van geboortes en sterfgevallen	— (1)	1 (—)	34 (26)	9 (1)	44 (28)
Ander oorde	1 (—)	2 (1)	66 (17)	16 (2)	85 (20)
TOTAAL	21 (20)	15 (15)	716 (498)	211 (161)	963 (694)

HOSPITALISASIE.

Die opname van nuwe en ou gevalle wat gedurende die jaar in sanatoriums opgeneem is, asook die verdeling onder die verskillende hospitaalinrigtings word met die syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies, in die volgende tabelle weergegee:—

	Blankes				Nieblankes				Totaal
	Plaaslik		Ingevoer		Plaaslik		Ingevoer		
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
Gevalle aangemeld en gedurende 1961 in sanatoriums opgeneem	12	(8) 5 (2)	— (3)	— (1)	245 (217)	95 (99)	27 (20)	24 (15)	408 (365)
Gevalle voor 1961 aangemeld en gedurende 1961 in sanatoriums opgeneem	5	(3) 7 (2)	— (2)	— (—)	84 (124)	43 (47)	15 (8)	4 (7)	167 (193)
TOTAAL	17	(11) 12 (4)	— (5)	— (1)	328 (341)	138 (146)	42 (28)	28 (22)	575 (558)

VERDELING VAN GEVALLE ONDER VERSKILLENDE HOSPITAALINRIGTINGS.

Inrigtings	Blankes		Nieblankes		Blankes Totaal	Nieblankes Totaal	Totaal					
	M	V	M	V			M	V				
Knights-borshospitaal	—	(—)	—	(—)	77	(83)	88	(75)	—	(—)	165	(158)
King George V	—	(—)	4	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)	4	(1)	—	(—)
Oak Tree-borshospitaal	3	(8)	1	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	4	(8)	—	(—)
Rietfontein-lasaret	14	(8)	7	(4)	28	(22)	16	(20)	21	(12)	44	(42)
Randfontein-Suid-hos- pitaal	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(3)	1	(3)	—	(—)	1	(6)
Oos-Rand-borshospitaal	—	(—)	—	(—)	8	(—)	8	(1)	—	(—)	16	(1)
S.A.N.T.A.-sentrum, Modder B	—	(—)	—	(—)	8	(4)	2	(5)	—	(—)	10	(9)
S.A.N.T.A.-sentrum, Pretoria	—	(—)	—	(—)	120	(116)	58	(60)	—	(—)	178	(176)
Zonderwater	—	(—)	—	(—)	112	(129)	—	(—)	—	(—)	112	(129)
Groothoek	—	(—)	—	(—)	2	(—)	1	(—)	—	(—)	3	(—)
S.A.N.T.A.-sentrum, Witbank	—	(—)	—	(—)	1	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	1	(—)
Rose-borshospitaal	—	(—)	—	(—)	14	(10)	2	(4)	—	(—)	16	(14)
Baragwanath	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(1)
Boksburg	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(1)
TOTAAL	17	(16)	12	(5)	370	(369)	176	(168)	29	(21)	546	(537)

Vergeleke met 1960 het die aantal gevalle wat in hospitaalnrigtings opgeneem is redelik bestendig gebly.

VERSPREIDING DEUR KONTAK.

Die volgende tabel toon die getal gevalle aan ten opsigte waarvan vasgestel is dat hulle tuberkulose opgedoen het na kontak met bekende gevalle of waar tuberkulose familiaal oorgedra is, of albei:—

Kontak met bekende gevalle	Familiaal oorgedra	Deur kontak en familiaal oorgedra	Totaal
19 (12)	301 (167)	6 (3)	326 (182)

Hierdie gevalle is ontdek deur huisbesoek wat deur die verplegingspersoneel onderneem is, deur gereelde klinieke en deur buitepasiënt- en X-straaldienste, waarvan die volgende tabel 'n weergawe is:—

KLINIEKE, BUIITEPASIËNT- EN X-STRAALDIENSTE:

	Getal pasiënte onder ons beheer.	Huisbesoek deur verplegingspersoneel.	Bywoning van klinieke en geneeskundige ondersoeke		X-straalondersoeke					Totaal	
			Gevalle	Kontakgevalle	Gevalle	Verdachte gevalle		Totaal	Kontakgevalle		
						Pos.	Neg.		Pos.		Neg.
Blankes	179	1,447	559	56	237	12	33	45	18	278	296
Nieblankes	836	5,515	2,707	2,745	1,164	63	180	243	108	1,326	1,434
Vlakfontein	760	3,393	2,247	3,260	884	53	168	221	91	1,862	1,953
Atteridgeville	598	2,201	1,743	2,782	697	39	119	158	29	663	694
Lady Selborne	220	282	970	375	355	49	190	239	16	234	250
TOTAAL	2,585	12,838	8,826	9,635	3,337	216	690	906	262	4,365	4,627

By elk van die Bantoklinieke in Vlakfontein, Atteridgeville en Lady Selborne doen 'n Blanke Suster en twee Bantostafverpleegsters diens; een Suster en 'n Stafverpleegster is in deelydse hoedanigheid by die Kampongkliniek werksaam, en een Blanke Suster is aan die Blankekliniek verbonde.

Die X-straaldienste word deur 'n Blanke tegniese assistent en 'n Bantoklerk verrig. Een Blanke geneesheer staan aan die hoof van die tuberkulosedienste.

Deur middel van die massa-miniatuur-X-straalapparaat is 8,916 bors-X-straalopnames gemaak. Hiervan was 1,070 ten opsigte van werknemers in die diens van private ondernemings. Die orige X-straalfoto's het bestaan uit:—

Nuwe gevalle	493
Verdachte gevalle	550
Kontakgevalle	2,935
Beheer-X-straalopnames	3,868

STERFGEVALLE.

Ongelukkig word 'n groot aantal gevalle, veral onder die Nieblankes, eers nadat die siekte te ver gevorder het, aangemeld terwyl 'n aansienlike aantal na die afsterwe eers aangemeld word.

Die totale sterftesyfer vir die jaar is soos volg:—

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Gevalle wat gedurende 1961 aangemeld en ook gedurende 1961 oorlede is	2 (10)	89 (107)	91 (117)
Gevalle wat voor 1961 aangemeld, maar gedurende 1961 oorlede is	2 (8)	47 (41)	49 (49)
Totale sterftesyfer gedurende 1961	4 (18)	136 (148)	140 (166)

Tabel E toon die sterftes as gevolg van tuberkulose onder die verskillende rasse en volgens geslag asook die sterftesyfer vir die onderskeie groepe aan.

TABEL E.

Ras	STERFTESYFER 1961: (OU EN NUWE GEVALLE.)										Sterftesyfer per 1,000 van die statistiese bevolking (net plaaslik)	BEVOLKING			
	Plaaslik			Ingevoer			Plaaslik en ingevoer			Pulmonêre tuberkulose vorms			Ander vorms	Alle vorms	
	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander vorms	tuberkulose vorms						
Blankes	M	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	4	.012	.006	.018	161,200
	V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL		2	1	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	4	.012	.006	.018	
Kleurlinge	M	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	.408	—	.408	4,900
	V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL		2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	.408	—	.408	
Asiate	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,600
	V	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	.131	—	.131	
TOTAAL		1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	.131	—	.131	
Bantoes	M	59	17	76	10	2	12	69	19	88	88	.314	.09	.404	187,440
	V	23	8	31	11	3	14	34	11	45	45	.123	.043	.166	
TOTAAL		82	25	107	21	5	26	103	30	133	133	.437	.133	.570	
Alle Nieblankes	M	61	17	78	10	2	12	71	19	90	90	.305	.085	.390	199,940
	V	24	8	32	11	3	14	35	11	46	46	.12	.04	.16	
TOTAAL		85	25	110	21	5	26	106	30	136	136	.425	.125	.55	
Alle Rasse	M	63	18	81	11	2	13	74	20	94	94	.174	.05	.224	361,140
	V	24	8	32	11	3	14	35	11	46	46	.066	.022	.088	
TOTAAL		87	26	113	22	5	27	109	31	140	140	.24	.072	.312	

TABEL F.

STERFTESYFER PER 1,000 VAN DIE STATISTIESE BEVOLKING VERGELEKE MET VORIGE JARE:
(Plaaslik en Ingevoer).

	Pul-	Ander	Pul-	Ander	Pul-	Ander	Alle vorms						
	monêr	vorms	monêr	vorms	monêr	vorms	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Blankes .....	.032	.026	.051	.013	.018	.006	.049	.076	.061	.04	.058	.064	.024
Nieblankes .....	.54	.14	.443	.119	.535	.155	.649	.477	.442	.645	.68	.552	.68
Alle rasse .....	.31	.095	.266	.068	.301	.086	.308	.276	.25	.369	.405	.334	.387

Die syfers vir Blankes en Nieblankes bly redelik bestendig vergeleke met dié van die afgelope jare.

OUDERDOMSGROEPE:

Die volgende tabel toon die sterfte as gevolg van pulmonêre tuberkulose onder die verskillende ouderdomsgroepe aan.

	TABEL G.																			
	0-1		1-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		50 en ouer	Totaal		
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V		
Blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3		
Nieblankes	3	1	3	5	1	—	—	—	3	6	11	11	10	6	19	3	20	3	70	35
TOTAAL	3	1	3	5	1	—	—	—	3	6	11	11	10	6	19	3	23	3	73	35

Sterfgevälle spruitend uit ander tuberkulosevorms en sterfgevälle onder tuberkuloselyers waar beswyking aan ander faktore toe te skryf is, word in die volgende tabel aangetoon:—

	Blankes		Nieblankes		Totaal
	M	V	M	V	
Primêre kompleks met bydraende oorsake	—	—	4	1	5
Diabetes	1	—	—	—	1
Kanker	—	—	1	—	1
Beengestel en gewigte	—	—	2	—	2
Miliêre tuberkulose	—	—	1	3	4
Ingewandstuberkulose	—	—	1	2	3
Tuberkuleuse meningitis	—	—	6	5	11
Ruggraattuberkulose	—	—	1	—	1
Niertuberkulose	—	—	1	—	1
Wanvoeding	—	—	1	—	1
Motorongelukke	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberkuleuse brongopneumonie	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAAL	1	—	20	11	32

Die sterftesyfer uitgedruk as 'n persentasie van persone wat aan tuberkulose ly en onder ons sorg is, is soos volg:—

	Blankes	Nieblankes
1958	1.38%	3.1%
1959	5.2%	8.1%
1960	3.9%	5.0%
1961	2.2%	4.0%

'n Uiteensetting van die stadium waarop die dood ingetree het by gevälle wat gedurende die jaar aangemeld is, volg hieronder:—

	Blankes		Nieblankes		Totaal		Persentasie totale Sterfgevälle
	M	V	M	V	M	V	
Gesterf voor aanmelding	1	—	29	18	48	—	53%
Gesterf binne 1 maand na aanmelding ..	—	—	24	8	32	—	35%
Gesterf binne 1-5 maande na aanmelding	—	—	1	2	3	—	3%
Gesterf binne 3-6 maande na aanmelding	—	—	4	1	5	—	6%
Gesterf binne 6-12 maande na aanmelding	1	—	2	—	3	—	3%
TOTAAL	2	—	60	29	91	—	

Dit is te betreur dat tuberkulose in 53% van die gevalle wat aangemeld is en gedurende 1961 gesterf het, eers by die dood ontdek en aangemeld is.

In 32 gevalle waar die dood binne een maand na aanmelding ingetree het, het die pasiënte na ons klinieke gekom eers toe die siekte in so 'n gevorderde stadium was dat behandeling van min waarde was.

Die sterftesyfer ten opsigte van gevalle wat behandeling ontvang het vir langer tydperke as een maand na aanmelding, toon 'n baie duidelike daling.

Dit val ook op dat 53 manspasiënte teenoor 26 vrouepasiënte onder die Nieblankes of voor aanmelding of binne een maand na aanmelding gesterf het. Die hoër syfer vir die manspasiënte is daaraan toe te skryf dat hulle gewoonlik die broodwinners van die gesinne is en dat hulle, uit vrees vir die verlies van 'n dag se besoldiging indien hulle van die werk af wegbly om die kliniek by te woon, hul nie vir ondersoek aanmeld nie. Indien dit gebeur dat so 'n Nieblanke 'n tuberkuloselyer is, gaan sy gesondheidstoestand agteruit totdat hy nie meer in staat is om te werk nie en dan eers geneeskundige hulp soek, wat in so 'n gevorderde stadium van die siekte veelal vergeefs is.

Dit gebeur dikwels dat sekondêre gevalle die eerste ontdek word en dat daar eers by diagnose van die infeksiebron ontdek word dat dit die manlike volwassene is wat die broodwinner is en wat versuim het om die geneeskundige hulp op te soek, soos hierbo gemeld.

TIFOÏDE.

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	4 (5)	16 (17)	20 (22)
Ingevoerde gevalle	11 (9)	41 (51)	52 (60)
Voorkomssyfer per 100,000 (plaaslike gevalle).....	2.4 (3.2)	8.0 (8.7)	5.5 (6.5)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle.....	— (—)	3 (—)	3 (—)

Van die 16 Nieblankes wat aangemeld is, was een 'n Kleurling en vyftien Bantoes.

Daar was drie sterfgevallen, almal Bantoes.

Negentien (3 Blankes, 1 Kleurling en 15 Bantoes) van die gevalle is vir behandeling na die Afsonderingshospitaal verwyder en een, 'n Blanke, is tuis geïsoleer en behandel. Geen sekondêre infeksie is aangeteken nie. Daar was geen uitbrekings wat deur melk veroorsaak is nie.

Gedurende nasporing van die bronne van besmetting is ses verdagtes getoets vir die moontlike draertoestand.

Die verslag oor bloedmonsters van een was Vi(+). Tifoïdebasille is egter nie in herhaalde stoelgang- en urinekulture gekweek nie.

Toetse wat in verband met die Tifoïde-draertoestand uitgevoer is.

	Getal persone getoets vir Vi	Bloed Vi-positief bevind	Ontlasting en urine positief bevind
Tifoïdetoetsing	6 (4)	1 (1)	— (—)
Voornemende melkerywerkers	264 (155)	27 (13)	— (—)
Ander voedselhanteerders	67 (75)	5 (4)	— (—)

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 1961	11
Getal gedurende die jaar opgeneem	12
	<hr/>
	23
Getal gedurende die jaar ontslaan.	17
	<hr/>
Nog in kamp op 31 Desember 1961.	6

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, 48 gevalle (9 Blankes en 39 Bantoes), was pasiënte wat regstreeks van buite die munisipale gebied af in die hospitaal opgeneem is.

POLIOMIËLITIS.

Die voorkoms van poliomiëlitis gedurende die jaar het 'n opmerklike daling wat egter nie heeltemal onverwags was nie, getoon. Nadat daar van Mei tot Desember 1960 'n immuniseringsveldtog met die Salktipe-entstof gehou is, asook 'n uitgebreide veldtog met poliomiëlitis-slukentstof wat beskerming teen die tipe I-poliomiëlitis onder vatbare Blankes en Nieblankes in die gevaarlike ouderdomsgroepe bied, gedurende November 1960, en 'n verdere veldtog (kyk hieronder vir volle besonderhede) gedurende die verslagjaar met poliomiëlitis-slukentstof wat beskerming teen al drie tipes poliomiëlitis bied, is 'n afname in die voorkomssyfer verwag. Mits die entstowwe wat gebruik word, so doeltreffend is as wat beweer word, en ek glo dat dit wel die geval is, hoop ons dat ons 'n peil ten opsigte van immuniteit by die vatbare bevolkingsgroepe van Pretoria bereik het wat wel die einde, of die beperking tot 'n minimale verhouding, van die voorkoms van hierdie verlamende siekte mag beteken, mits hierdie peil van immuniteit natuurlik gehandhaaf word. Om hierdie peil van immuniteit te handhaaf, is voortdurende propaganda en opvoeding ten opsigte van gesondheid nodig. Ons besef maar al te goed dat sodra 'n siekte minimale afmetings aanneem, die publiek apaties en nalatig raak wat immunisering betref en dit is juis hierdie onverskilligheid en versuim wat voortdurend en doeltreffend teengewerk moet word.

Daar is een belangrike faktor wat ons altyd in gedagte moet hou in verband met massa-immunisering teen poliomiëlitis met die lewende verswakte virus; dit sal die kwaadaardige virusse van poliomiëlitis by die algemene bevolking uitkakel of tot 'n minimum beperk. Dit is alles ten goede omdat poliomiëlitis daardeur uitgeskakel sal word. Dit sal egter ook die getal persone in die algemene bevolking beperk wat normaalweg natuurlike immuniteit sou ontwikkel, aangesien die normale teenwoordigheid van die virus in die algemene bevolking sal verdwyn omdat hierdie virusse in die dermkanaal van persone wat met die lewende virusse geïmmuniseer word, vernietig word en nie uitgeskei word nie. Op hierdie wyse sal daar binne bestek van 'n paar jaar weinig natuurlike immuniteit in 'n behoorlik geïmmuniseerde bevolking wees. Dit maak dit vir ons verpligtend om te verseker dat alle babas geïmmuniseer word wanneer hulle omtrent drie maande oud is. Indien dit nie gedoen word nie, mag ons moontlik 'n nuwe hoogsvatbare jong bevolking hê met skrikwekkende gevolge indien daar 'n uitbreking van poliomiëlitis sou wees. Indien ons hierdie immuniseringsmiddel gaan gebruik, en ek sê ons moet, dan is dit ook ons plig om toe te sien dat alle kinders wat gebore word, op 'n soortgelyke wyse beskerm word.

Hoewel 'n redelike mate van sukses deur middel van voortdurende propaganda in hierdie rigting verkry kan word, huldig ek so 'n sterk mening hieroor dat ek by die Minister van Gesondheid se Raadgewende Komitee oor Virologie aanbeveel het dat immunisering van kinders met hierdie entstof verpligtend gemaak moet word.

Die volgende gevalle van poliomiëlitis is gedurende die jaar aangemeld:—

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	2 (17)	1 (10)	3 (27)
Ingevoerde gevalle	1 (22)	2 (16)	3 (38)
Voorkomssyfer per 100,000 (plaaslike gevalle).....	1.2 (10.9)	0.5 (5.2)	0.8 (7.7)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle.....	— (4)	— (—)	— (4)

Plaaslike gevalle.

Die twee Blanke gevalle was 'n vroulike pasiënt van 16 jaar en 'n manlike pasiënt van 6 jaar, en die Nieblanke was 'n manlike Bantoe van 1 jaar.

Al die gevalle is vir behandeling na die Afsonderingshospitaal geneem.

Een het verlamming van die regterbo-arm gehad, een gedeeltelike verlamming van die regterbeen met parese van die regtervoet en die derde een parese van albei bene. Twee van die pasiënte het volkome herstel en die derde een toon verbetering hoewel nog nie volkome herstel nie.

Ontlastingsmonsters van twee van die pasiënte het getoon dat hulle onderskeidelik vir tipe 1- en tipe 3-poliomiëlitis positief is.

Die feit dat een van die pasiënte drie inspuitings met Salk-entstof, een dosis van die verswakte virustipe 1 en een dosis van die poliomiëlitis-entstof van die gekombineerde verswakte virustipes 1, 2 en 3 gehad het, is moontlik 'n aanduiding dat hierdie pasiënt een van daardie uitsonderlike gevalle is wat nie antiliggame vervaardig na immunisering nie.

Ek is seker dat die voorkoms van sulke gevalle baie minder sal wees onder diegene wat met die slukstof, wat doeltreffender is, geïmmuniseer is.

POLIOMIËLITIS-IMMUNISERINGSVELDTOG 1961.

Ooreenkomstig die wense van die regering om 'n immuniseringsveldtog op 'n nasionale grondslag te hou en die poliomiëlitis-slukentstof te gebruik wat beskerming teen al drie tipes poliomiëlitis bied, het die Afdeling 'n soortgelyke veldtog georganiseer as die een wat gedurende November 1960 onder vatbare Blankes en Nieblankes in die stad gehou is.

Drie afsonderlike dosisse van $\frac{1}{2}$ ml. wat elk 100,000 virusdeeltjies van tipes 1, 2 en 3 poliomiëlitisvirusse bevat, is met tussenpose van ongeveer twee maande aan persone in die voorgeskrewe ouderdomsgroepe gegee wat hulself vir immunisering aangemeld het gedurende die volgende drie fases van die veldtog:

- 15 Mei tot 29 Mei 1961.
- 25 Julie tot 3 Augustus 1961.
- 5 September tot 19 September 1961.

Die voorgeskrewe ouderdomsgroepe was soos volg:—

Blankes, Asiate en Kleurlinge van 3 maande tot 29 jaar, alle swanger vroue ongeag hul ouderdomme, Bantoes van 3 maande tot 9 jaar en immigrante van Westelike Europa en Noord-Amerika van 3 maande tot 39 jaar.

Die rede waarom Bantoes slegs tot die ouderdom van 9 jaar geïmmuniseer word, is omdat serologiese ondersoeke wat deur die Poliomiëlitis-navorsingstigting uitgevoer is, aan die lig gebring het dat die Bantoes op 'n vroeë ouderdom deur middel van virusse wat vry onder hulle in omloop is, natuurlike immuniteit teen die siekte ontwikkel. Dit word bewys in die volgende tabel wat die persentasies, in die onderskeie ouderdomsgroepe, van die totale getal gevalle wat in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika aangemeld is gedurende die laaste jaar met 'n hoë voorkomssyfer, nl. 1959, vir Blankes en Bantoes toon:—

	0-1 jaar	1-4 jaar	5-9 jaar	10-19 jaar	20 jaar en ouer
Blankes	5%	38%	25%	14%	18%
Bantoes	20%	62%	9%	5%	4%

Elke fase van die veldtog is op 'n soortgelyke manier as dié van November 1960 gehou.

Omsendbriewe is voor elke fase van die veldtog per pos saam met elektrisiteit- en waterrekening aan elke huisbewoner in die stad gestuur, met die verduideliking van die behoefte aan immunisering en die versoek om hulle steun. Gereelde artikels is ook voor en gedurende die veldtog in koerante wat in Pretoria sirkuleer, geplaas.

Plakkate wat die publiek aanmoedig om hulle te laat immuniseer, is aan poskantore, banke, winkels en ander besigheidsplekke gestuur om in hulle persele vertoon te word. Plakkate is ook in die munisipale busse vertoon.

Propaganda is ook by verskillende geleenthede voor en gedurende die veldtog oor die radio gemaak.

Gedurende die eerste fase is een motorwa toegerus met 'n luidsprekerstelsel, wat goedgunstelik deur een van die oliemaatskappye geleen is, gebruik om op die dae en in die gebiede waar Blanke-immuniserings uitgevoer word, kort boodskappe uit te saai, waarin die publiek aangemoedig is om hulle te laat immuniseer en van die ligging van hulle naaste immuniseringsentrum verwittig is. Dit het baie suksesvol geblyk te wees met die gevolg dat daar gedurende die tweede en derde fase vier sulke motorwaens in Blanke- sowel as Nieblankegebiede gebruik is. Daarbenewens is hierdie stelsel gedurende die twee dae voordat immuniserings tydens die derde fase sou plaasvind, gebruik ten einde die publiek vooraf in kennis te stel.

'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 gekwalifiseerde Verpleegsuster. Die dienste van baie ander persone in die Afdeling is in 'n mindere of meerdere mate in verband met die veelvuldige pligte verbonde aan die veldtog, gebruik.

Die drie vrywillige organisasies, die Rooikruisvereniging, Noodhulpliga en St. John-ambulansvereniging, het weer gehelp om personeel vir die immuniseringspanne te verskaf. Die Departement van Verdediging het weer eens onderneem om die militêre personeel en hul gesinne te immuniseer en Yskor het die immunisering van sy personeel en gesinne behartig.

Gedurende elke fase van die veldtog is die entstof op verskillende tye aan vyf groepe toegedien. Hierdie groepe was soos volg:—

1. Blanke skoolkinders.
2. Blanke algemene publiek.
3. Nieblanke skoolkinders.
4. Nieblanke publiek.

5. Blanke publiek by verskillende sentrums waarheen spanne noodsaaklikheids- of gerieflikheidsshalwe gestuur is om persone by sulke plekke soos die Leprose-inrigting, die Gestig vir Kranksinniges en die Polisiekollege, ens. te immuniseer.

In die skoolkema is immuniseringspanne na die skole gestuur. Die spanne wat die werk by die Blankeskolle verrig het, het bestaan uit lede van die drie vrywillige hulpverenigings onder toesig van en bygestaan deur Gesondheidsinspekteurs. By die Nieblankeskolle het die Gesondheidsinspekteurs die werk verrig. Immuniserings by Blanke- en Nieblankekleuterskolle is deur spanne Gesondheidsbesoeksters, bygestaan deur lede van vrywillige hulpverenigings, onderneem.

Die resultate wat gedurende elke fase behaal is, word in die ondergemelde bylae aangetoon.

SKOLIERE.

Totale getal skoliere geïmmuniseer. Die persentasie skoliere geïmmuniseer in vergelyking met die getal op die register, word tussen hakies aangedui.

	1e Fase	2e Fase	3e Fase
Blankes	35,478 (96.5%)	33,089 (89.9%)	33,225 (90.4%)
Nieblankes	11,175 (82.1%)	11,614 (85.3%)	10,782 (77.3%)

Toe die algemene publiek geïmmuniseer is, is dertig sentrums deur die hele stad vir Blankes en elf in die lokasies vir Nieblankesgeopen, vir twee agtereenvolgende dae vir elke groep. Spanne in die Blankegebiede het uit lede van die vrywillige hulpverenigings, onder toesig van en bygestaan deur Gesondheidsinspekteurs en in die Nieblankegebiede slegs uit Gesondheidsinspekteurs, bestaan.

Die volgende resultate is gedurende die drie fases by hierdie sentrums behaal:

ALGEMENE PUBLIEK.

	1e Fase	2e Fase	3e Fase
Blankes gedurende twee dae by 30 sentrums geïmmuniseer	34,903	34,373	33,415
Nieblankes gedurende twee dae by 11 sentrums geïmmuniseer	21,264	23,011	26,790
TOTAAL BY SENTRUMS GEÏMMUNISEER....	56,167	57,384	60,205

Die totale getal persone wat vir elkeen van die drie fases in elke rassegroep geïmmuniseer is, tesame met die persentasie van die geraamde bevolking wat daarby betrokke is, word in onderstaande tabel weergegee. Die rede waarom die getal geïmmuniseerde Bantoes meer is as die geraamde bevolking wat gevaar loop om die siekte op te doen, is dat die syfers wat deur die Departement van Gesondheid aan ons verstrekkend is, verkeerd was, en omrede die feit dat hoewel net kinders tot en met die ouderdom van nege jaar in die groep geval het wat geïmmuniseer moes word, kinders eeffe bo daardie ouderdom moontlik ook geïmmuniseer is.

Ras	Geraamde vatbare bevolking	Totale getal persone geïmmuniseer en persentasie gedoen				
		1e Fase		2e Fase		3e Fase
Blankes (3 maande tot 29 jaar)	85,804	84,980 (99%)	80,548 (93%)	80,479 (93%)	80,479 (93%)	80,479 (93%)
Asiate (3 maande tot 29 jaar)	4,358	3,670 (84%)	3,522 (80%)	3,512 (80%)	3,512 (80%)	3,512 (80%)
Kleurlinge (3 maande tot 29 jaar)	3,453	2,145 (62%)	2,399 (69%)	2,429 (70%)	2,429 (70%)	2,429 (70%)
Bantoes (3 maande tot 9 jaar)	32,582	27,339 (83%)	29,025 (89%)	32,681 (100%)	32,681 (100%)	32,681 (100%)
TOTAAL	126,000	118,134 (93%)	115,494 (91%)	119,101 (94%)	119,101 (94%)	119,101 (94%)

Met die afsluiting van die veldtog is 'n weeklikse kliniek vir die toediening van die entstof aan Blankes by die Gesondheidsafdeling ingestel. Hierdie diens is later uitgebrei na bewoners van die verskillende Nieblankegebiede by klinieke in hul gebiede. Die getal dosisse wat by hierdie klinieke aan persone in die verskillende ouderdomsgroepe gegee is sedert die afsluiting van die veldtog tot 31 Desember 1961, word hieronder aangedui:—

	3-5 mnde.	6-11 mnde.	1-4 jr.	5-6 jr.	7-9 jr.	10-14 jr.	15-19 jr.	20-29 jr.	Swanger vroue bo 29 jaar	Immigrante uit Wes- Europa & Noord-Ameri- ka	TOTAAL
Blankes	321	435	461	154	53	102	134	778	56	29	2,523
Nieblankes	258	343	324	34	11	—	—	5	—	—	975
	959										

Dit is verblydend om te sien dat 'n groot getal immuniserings nou in die ouderdomsgroep waaraan die grootste risiko verbonde is, nl. 3 maande tot 6 jaar, gedoen word.

SKARLAKENKOORS.

Die getal gevalle wat aangemeld is, was die volgende:—

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	61 (79)	1 (—)	62 (79)
Ingevoerde gevalle	4 (4)	— (—)	4 (4)

Plaaslike gevalle.

Daar was hier weer 'n verdere daling in die voorkomssyfer van die siekte in vergelyking met verlede jaar se syfers en dit is die kleinste getal gevalle wat sedert 1933 aangeteken is, toe 56 gevalle berig is. Die hoogste getal wat in een jaar aangeteken is, was gedurende 1942 toe 779 gevalle aangemeld is. Sedertdien was daar 'n geleidelike daling in die voorkomssyfer.

Soos voorheen, word die siekte in 'n ligte graad opgedoen en daar is selde enige komplikasies. Drie van die gevalle was volwassenes, 32 was skoliere en 27 voorskoolse kinders. Nege-en-twintig was manlike en 33 vroulike persone. Agt van die gevalle is na die Afsonderingshospitaal verwyder en 54 is tuis afgesonder en verpleeg. Daar was nege sekondêre gevalle. Al die sekondêre gevalle het in wonings voorgekom waar 'n vorige geval onlangs aangemeld is.

Die 4 ingevoerde gevalle was pasiënte wat direk van buite die munisipale gebied in die hospitaal opgeneem is.

DIFTERIE.

Die volgende gevalle is aangemeld:—

	Blankes:	Nieblankes:	Totaal:
Plaaslike gevalle	12 (22)	32 (61)	44 (83)
Ingevoerde gevalle	9 (18)	72 (80)	81 (98)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle.....	— (3)	4 (7)	4 (10)
Voorkomssyfer per 100,000 (plaaslike gevalle)	7.4 (14.1)	16.0 (31.4)	12.1 (24.7)

Plaaslike gevalle.

Die Nieblankegevalle was een Asiaat en een-en-dertig Bantoes. Sewe van die gevalle was volwassenes, twaalf was skoliere en vyf-en-twintig was kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Een-en-twintig was manlik en drie-en-twintig vroulik. Al die gevalle is na die Afsonderingshospitaal verwyder. Vier van die pasiënte, almal Bantoes, is oorlede. Hulle is nooit tevore behoorlik geïmmuniseer nie.

Drie sekondêre gevalle (almal Bantoes) is aangemeld. Al die sekondêre gevalle het in wonings voorgekom waar 'n vorige geval onlangs aangemeld is.

Nege-en-dertig (11 Blankes, 1 Asiaat en 27 Bantoes) is nooit geïmmuniseer nie maar vyf (1 Blanke en 4 Bantoes) is voorheen geïmmuniseer maar het die siekte slegs in 'n ligte graad gehad.

Net soos die meeste ander aanmeldbare siektes, is 'n aansienlike vermindering in die voorkomssyfer weer aangeteken in vergelyking met dié van verlede jaar. Vir Blankes is dit die laagste syfer wat in 36 jaar aangeteken is, met die uitsondering van 1957 toe 10 gevalle aangemeld is. Onder die Nieblankes word 'n lae voorkomssyfer per jaar dikwels aangeteken maar die syfer van 32 is die laagste wat die afgelope sewe jaar aangeteken is. Met 'n oogopslag lyk die posisie gerusstellend, maar indien 'n vergelyking getref word tussen die getal plaaslike geboortes (Blankes 4,102 en Nieblankes 8,531) en die getal immuniserings gedurende die jaar (kyk tabel hieronder), laat die peil van immuniteit onder die bevolking van Pretoria, veral onder die Nieblankes, veel te wense oor. 'n Aansienlike getal Blankes word ongetwyfeld deur private praktisyns geïmmuniseer, maar die getal Blankes en Nieblankes wat hulle in 1961 vir immunisering aangemeld het, toon dat daar baie kinders is wat nie geïmmuniseer is nie. Toenemende propaganda saam met 'n immuniseringsveldtog teen hierdie siekte is nodig en sal in die nabye toekoms onderneem word om die vatbare bevolking teen 'n toename in die voorkomssyfer te beskerm.

Die volgende tabel toon die getal persone wat gedurende die afgelope elf jaar by die Afdeling teen difterie geïmmuniseer is, saam met die getal gevalle wat gedurende dieselfde tydperk voorgekom het:—

	Blankes:		Nieblankes:	
	Geffimmuni-seer	Getal gevalle	Geffimmuni-seer	Getal gevalle
1952	604	32	1,291	14
1953	972	27	316	23
1954	3,216	98	590	26
1955	431	52	280	38
1956	989	26	3,345	57
1957	1,062	10	1,023	49
1958	1,123	18	1,174	63
1959	1,452	13	1,410	73
1960	1,411	22	1,486	61
1961	1,259	12	1,728	32

OPMERKING.

Die groot getal Blanke kinders wat gedurende 1954 geïmmuniseer is, is aan die verhoogde voorkomssyfer van difterie by Blankes gedurende daardie jaar toe te skryf, wat 'n geredeliker reaksie op ons propagandaveldtog tot gevolg gehad het. Die groot getal Nieblankes wat gedurende 1956 geïmmuniseer is, was die gevolg van 'n intensiewe immuniseringsveldtog wat by die Vlakfonteinlokasie uitgevoer is.

Ingevoerde gevalle.

Van die ingevoerde gevalle was een 'n inwoner van Pretoria wat die siekte buite die munisipale gebied opgedoen het. Die res, drie gevalle, was pasiënte wat direk van buite die munisipale gebied in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem is.

STAFILOKOK-INFESIËS.

Ek het vroeg in die jaar besprekings gehad met lede van die S.A. Vereniging van Ginekoloë en Verloskundiges toe die voorkomssyfer van stafilokok-infeksië by moeders en babas wat gedurende hul verblyf in kraamhospitale die infeksie opgedoen het, bespreek is.

Ander lande het ook met die probleem van die beheer van hierdie infeksie te kampe, waarvan sommige soorte teen feitlik alle bekende behandelingsmetodes, insluitende antibiotika, weerstandig is.

Daar is gemeen dat hierdie infeksie in Pretoria toeneem en stappe gedoen moes word om dit te beheer.

Gevollik is 'n versoek aan die Minister van Gesondheid gerig dat stafilokok-infeksie by moeders en pasgebore babas 'n aanmeldbare siekte in die munisipale gebied van Pretoria verklaar moet word. Hierdie versoek is toegestaan en die nodige wetgewing is op 20 Oktober 1961 gepromulgeer, sodat Pretoria die eerste plaaslike owerheid in die Republiek was wat hierdie siekte as aanmeldbaar verklaar het.

Roetine-inspeksies word by alle kraamhospitale wat onder ons beheer is, gehou en maatreëls om hierdie infeksie te bestry, is verskerp.

Hoewel hierdie siekte slegs gedurende Oktober as aanmeldbaar verklaar is, is alle Gesondheidsbesoeksters wat moeders met pasgebore babas besoek, sedert Maart 1961 op die uitkyk na sulke gevalle.

Die volgende tabel toon die getal bevallings wat by sommige van die kraamhospitale in die munisipale gebied waargeneem is, tesame met die getal infeksies wat voorgekom het en die persentasie moeders en babas wat na die bevalling tekens van infeksie getoon het.

	Getal infeksies	Getal bevallings Januarie tot Desember 1961	Persentasie bevallings waarby infeksie opgedoen is
Hospitaal no. 1	25	1612	1.5%
Hospitaal no. 2	54	1350	4.0%
Hospitaal no. 3	36	2400	1.5%

Bostaande syfers is saamgestel oor 'n tydperk toe intensiewe maatreëls teen die siekte nog nie in werking getree het nie. Die meerderheid is gevalle wat volgens die inligting wat deur die Gesondheidsbesoeksters verstrekkend is, as stafilokok-infeksies beskou is. Slegs 'n beperkte getal diagnostiese smere is gedurende hierdie tydperk geneem om die diagnose te bevestig.

Om hierdie redes is die syfers nie akkuraat nie maar dit dien as 'n handleiding vir die moontlike voorkomssyfer.

Probleme wat by die inwerkingstelling van die kontroleprogram ondervind is, word geleidelik reggestel en elke moontlike poging word aangewend om die voorkomssyfer van hierdie siekte, wat noodlottige gevolge vir pasgeborenes kan hê, te verminder.

Ten einde die publiek bewus te maak van die besmetting, is persartikels oor die aard van stafilokok-infeksie, sy gevare, die wyse waarop dit versprei, ens. in Engelse sowel as Afrikaanse koerante wat in Pretoria versprei word, gepubliseer.

Die belangrikheid van hierdie besmetting is ook deur middel van 'n artikel wat in die Suid-Afrikaanse Mediese Tydskrif gepubliseer is en die plaaslike geneeskundige nuusbrieff van die Noord-Transvaalse tak van die Mediese Vereniging van Suid-Afrika, onder die aandag van alle mediese praktisyns gebring.

MENINGOKOKKALE MENINGITIS.

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	— (4)	1 (6)	1 (10)
Ingevoerde gevalle	2 (3)	1 (2)	3 (5)

Die plaaslike Nieblanke geval was 'n Bantoe wat van die siekte herstel het.

Al die gevalle is vir behandeling in die hospitaal opgeneem. Die ingevoerde gevalle was pasiënte wat regstreeks uit plekke buite Pretoria in die hospitaal opgeneem is.

ANDER AANGEMELDE AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES.

	Plaaslik:		Ingevoer:	
	Blank	Nieblank	Blank	Nieblank
Enkefalitis	2 (10)	4 (—)	3 (6)	— (2)
Belroos	4 (1)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)
Melaatsheid	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Malaria	— (—)	— (—)	3 (2)	— (—)
Kraamkoors	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Vergiftiging deur insekgif ..	— (2)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)

INENTING TEEN POKKIES.

By die munisipale klinieke is daar gedurende die jaar tweeduisend tweehonderd-en-sewentien (2,217) Blankes en 2,650 Nieblankes ingeënt, besonderhede waarvan hieronder verskyn:—

Blankes.

Ouderdomsgroep:	Eerste inenting:		Herinenting:		Totaal
	Manlik	Vroulik	Manlik	Vroulik	
0-13 maande	481 (463)	454 (489)	8 (22)	4 (26)	947 (1000)
13 mnde. — 6 jr.	401 (373)	417 (330)	26 (45)	23 (18)	867 (766)
Skoliere	134 (105)	114 (103)	37 (35)	48 (53)	333 (296)
Volwassenes.	9 (2)	18 (7)	16 (8)	27 (18)	70 (35)
TOTAAL	1,025 (943)	1,003 (929)	87 (110)	102 (115)	2217 (2097)

Nieblankes.

Ouderdomsgroep:	Eerste inenting:		Herinenting:		Totaal
	Manlik	Vroulik	Manlik	Vroulik	
0-13 maande	850 (1109)	852 (1341)	9 (3)	4 (1)	1715 (2444)
13 mnde. — 6 jr.	171 (127)	94 (115)	5 (10)	2 (10)	272 (262)
Skoliere	339 (143)	323 (207)	— (—)	1 (—)	663 (350)
Volwassenes.	— (2)	— (4)	— (—)	— (—)	— (6)
TOTAAL	1360 (1381)	1269 (1667)	14 (13)	7 (11)	2650 (3062)

Hoofstuk III.

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 dat daar nou en dan 'n Kleurlingverpleegster is wat opleiding in die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal ontvang.

GELDELIKE REËLINGS.

Die Pretoriase Hospitaal voorsien al die verplegingspersoneel, aptekersbenodigdhede, X-straal-fasiliteite, rantsone, linne en wasgeriewe, stoom, lig en water, en sorg vir 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 aanspreeklikheid 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 Beambptes '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 gewaardeer word.

GEBIEDE WAT BEDIEN WORD.

Hieronder ressorteer die Pretoriase munisipale gebied, sy buitestedelike gebiede ne die Noord-Transvaal, maar pasiënte uit enige ander gebied wat moeilikheid ondervind om sy eie pasiënte te huisves, soos byvoorbeeld tydens epidemies, word opgeneem.

AMBULANSREËLINGS.

Die Pretoriase Stadsraad voorsien sy eie ambulansdiens vir aansteeklike siektes. Dieselfde geld van die Gesondheidsraad vir Buitestedelike Gebiede, terwyl ander plaaslike owerhede hul pasiënte per trein, huurmotor of ambulans instuur, na gelang omstandighede dit vereis.

AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES: HOSPITAALSTATISTIEK.

L.W. Vergelykende syfers word tussen hakies verstrek en het betrekking op die tydperk van twaalf maande wat op 1 Januarie 1960 begin en op 31 Desember 1960 eindig.

TOTALE OPNAMES.

Agthonderd nege-en-dertig (895) pasiënte van wie 160 (255) Blankes en 679 (640) Nieblankes was, is opgeneem.

Die gebiedsverspreiding is:—

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	84 (178)	76 (77)
Nieblankes	410 (341)	269 (299)

AKUTE ANTERO-POLIOMIËLITIS.

Daar is vanjaar vier (64) pasiënte opgeneem. Een (41) pasiënt was 'n Blanke en drie (23) was Nieblankes.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	1 (19)	0 (22)
Nieblankes	1 (10)	2 (13)

Voorkomstyd en -syfer van alle gevalle.

Jan.	Febr.	Mrt.	Apr.	Mei.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
1 (6)	2 (13)	0 (14)	0 (8)	1 (4)	0 (2)	0 (1)	0 (2)	0 (3)	0 (1)	0 (5)	0 (5)

Finale Uitslae.

Sowel die enigste Blanke pasiënt as een van die Nieblanke pasiënte het die hospitaal volkome herstel verlaat. Van die orige twee Nieblankes, het die een geringe en die ander ernstige oorblywende verlamming oorgehou.

DIFTERIE.

Daar was 'n afname in die aantal gevalle hierdie jaar. Hierdie afname was nagenoeg beperk tot plaaslike gevalle, terwyl die aantal op minder as die helfte van die gevalle wat verlede jaar opgeneem is, te staan gekom het.

Die afname onder die Nieblankes is veral verblydend. Dit is onmoontlik om te sê of hierdie afname in die voorkomssyfer toe te skryf is aan ons deeglik volgehoue immuniseringsveldtog by die lokasieklinieke, ofskoon ons graag sou wou aanneem dat dit die geval is.

Eenhonderd-en-vyftien (175) pasiënte is gedurende die jaar opgeneem. Van hierdie getal was 23 (35) Blankes en 118 (140) Nieblankes.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	11 (21)	12 (14)
Nieblankes	29 (64)	63 (76)

Van die pasiënte wat opgeneem is, was 66.1% kinders van vyf jaar en jonger.

Blankes: Slegs een kind met 'n ernstige "bulnek"-aanval, het nie herstel nie. Op vier kinders moes trageotomie uitgevoer word. Al hierdie gevalle het herstel.

Nieblankes: Agtien pasiënte van wie sewe "bulnek"-aanvalle gehad het en een 'n trageotomie ondergaan het, is oorlede. In totaal is daar tien lugpypinsnydings op Nieblanke pasiënte uitgevoer. Altesaam twaalf pasiënte het "bulnek"-aanvalle gehad en van die vyf wat herstel het, het twee ernstige perifere neuritis ontwikkel wat fisioterapeutiese behandeling oor 'n lang tydperk en die toe-passing van spalke vereis het.

Voorkomstyd en -syfer.

Jan.	Febr.	Mrt.	Apr.	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
5 (29)	7 (22)	10 (38)	18 (15)	23 (11)	11 (9)	6 (6)	2 (12)	6 (2)	3 (7)	12 (16)	12 (8)

Die voorkomssyfers onder Nieblankes in die Pretoriase lokasies was soos volg: Vlaktefontein 13 (22), Lady Selborne 8 (23), Atteridgeville/Saulsville 3 (16), Kleurlinglokasie 1 (1) en Asiatischebuurt 0 (0). Vyf (2) Nieblanke kinders is uit Blankewoongebiede opgeneem.

Sterfgevälle.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	Geen (14.29%)	8.33% (21.43%)
Nieblankes	15.63% (12.50%)	20.63% (26.32%)

TIFOÏDE.

Die totale getal behandelde gevalle was 64 (83) van wie 12 (12) Blankes en 52 (71) Nieblankes was.

Alle Blankes het sonder terugslae herstel.

Van die Nieblanke pasiënte het vier gesterf; een bejaarde manlike pasiënt het aan 'n kompliserende harsingbloeding en die orige drie het aan ernstige toksemie beswyk. Die enigste pasiënt wat ingewandspierforasie ontwikkel het, het na konserwatiewe behandeling herstel. Geen gevalle van ingewandbloeding of van psigose na tifoïde het hierdie jaar voorgekom nie.

Gebiedsverspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	3 (8)	9 (4)
Nieblankes	17 (24)	35 (47)

Voorkomstyd en -syfer.

Jan.	Febr.	Mrt.	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
15 (22)	10 (22)	4 (9)	3 (4)	0 (6)	5 (2)	2 (2)	6 (0)	1 (2)	4 (3)	10 (1)	4 (10)

Die voorkomssyfers onder Nieblankes in die Pretoriase lokasies was soos volg: Vlaktefontein 6 (2), Lady Selborne 2 (10), Atteridgeville 0 (2), Saulsville 1 (4), terwyl die orige agt (6) gevalle deur die stad versprei was.

Sterfgevälle.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	Geen (Geen)	Geen (Geen)
Nieblankes	11.76% (4.17%)	5.71% (10.64%)

SKARLAKENKOORS.

Nege Blanke en twee Nieblanke pasiënte is opgeneem.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	7 (6)	2 (1)
Nieblankes	2 (0)	0 (0)

Met die uitsondering van een leerling-verpleegster, het huislike omstandighede in gevalle waar kinders nie uit hotelle, skool- of ander koshuise afkomstig was nie, opname geregverdig. Daar was geen sterfgevälle nie.

PULMONÊRE TUBERKULOSE.

Pasiënte wat aan pulmonêre tuberkulose ly, word in die reël nie in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem nie, maar dit was in die loop van die jaar nodig om 'n paar gevalle vir 'n dag of twee te huisves terwyl daar reëlins getref is vir hul opname in verskillende sanatoriums. 'n Aantal pasiënte wat in 'n sterwende toestand by die Algemene Hospitaal aangekóm het, moes ook opgeneem word.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	4 (8)	0 (1)
Nieblankes	111 (55)	79 (67)

Twee Blankes is in afwagting van lobektomie opgeneem. Na afloop van die operasies is hulle na sale in die Algemene Hospitaal oorgeplaas. Die orige twee Blanke pasiënte is na sanatoriums oorgeplaas.

Van die Nieblanke pasiënte is veertien oorlede, een aan 'n komplikasiekarsinoom van die esofagus, voordat reëlins vir hul oorpasing na sanatoriums getref kon word.

Opmerking: Vir die hospitalisasie van tuberkulose gevalle in die algemeen, sien gedeelte oor Tuberkulose.

DUITSE MASELS.

Drie Blanke gevalle is opgeneem. Die plaaslike geval was 'n leerling-verpleegster en die orige twee gevalle was reeds om ander redes in die hospitaal opgeneem.

Geen Nieblanke gevalle is opgeneem nie.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	1 (13)	2 (1)
Nieblankes	0 (0)	0 (0)

Daar was geen sterfgevallen 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 die siekte inderdaad opdoen.

Altesaam 13 (47) Blankes en 194 (174) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	11 (34)	2 (13)
Nieblankes	148 (115)	46 (59)

Sterfgevallen.

Blankes	Geen	(Geen)
Nieblankes	9.79%	(6.03%)

Een geval verdien spesiale vermelding, naamlik dié van 'n Bantoe-kind van 2 jaar wat opgeneem is met chirurgiese emfiseem in die nek na spontane oopbarsting van 'n waterblaas in die long. Die pasiënt het sonder terugslag herstel.

KINKHOES.

Tien (7) Blankes en 40 (19) Nieblankes is opgeneem. Met die uitsondering van twee Nieblanke kinders, albei 7 jaar oud, was alle gevalle wat opgeneem is, jonger as ses jaar.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	6 (5)	4 (2)
Nieblankes	23 (11)	17 (8)

Daar was geen sterfgevallen onder die Blankes nie.

Drie Nieblankes, almal jonger as 18 maande, is oorlede aan bykomende brongopneumonie. Een kind van 2 jaar was ongelukkig en het enkefalitis met permanente belemmerende gevolge opgedoen.

Sterfgevallen.

Blankes	Geen	(Geen)
Nieblankes	7.50%	(5.26%)

EPIDEMIESE PAROTITIS (PAMPOENTJIES):

Vyf (5) Blankes en 1 (2) Nieblankes is toegelaat.

Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	3 (4)	2 (1)
Nieblankes	1 (1)	Geen (1)

Blankes:

Van die vyf gevalle wat opgeneem is, was drie leerling-verpleegsters, een was 'n kind wat tydens 'n aanval van pampoentjies appendisektomie moes ondergaan, terwyl die orige geval opgeneem is omdat daar vermoed is dat die kind enkefalitis onder lede het.

Nieblankes:

Die enigste pasiënt wat opgeneem is, was 'n kind van vyf jaar wat aan tabes mesenterika gely het. Die aanval van epidemiese parotitis was nie die hoofrede vir opname in die hospitaal nie.

MENINGITIS. MENINGOKOKKALE EN ANDER TIPES.

Agt gevalle is opgeneem. Vier hiervan, twee Blankes en twee Nieblankes, het aan meningokokkale meningitis gely. Drie Blankes het septiese meningitis gehad, waarskynlik van virusoorsprong, en een baba het aan tuberkuleuse meningitis gely en het drie dae na opname gesterf. Al die ander pasiënte het sonder terugslae herstel.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	3 (5)	3 (2)
Nieblankes	1 (4)	1 (0)

WATERPOKKIES.

Dertien (9) Blankes en 11 (24) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	8 (8)	5 (1)
Nieblankes	11 (22)	0 (2)

Met die uitsondering van drie Blanke verpleegsters van die personeel van die Algemene Hospitaal, is alle ander pasiënte vanweë komplikasies wat nie regstreeks aan waterpokkiesinfeksie toegeskryf kan word nie opgeneem.

ANDER OPNAMES.

Leprosegevalle word in die reël in die Staat se Leproseinrigting by Wesfort naby Pretoria opgeneem, maar wanneer gevalle aldaar groot snykundige behandeling verg, word hulle in ons Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem. Vier (0) Blankes en 13(3) Nieblankes is vir hierdie doel gedurende die verslagjaar opgeneem.

Origens is die volgende Blanke pasiënte opgeneem: vyf gevalle van erisipelas, een van vulvovaginitis uit 'n bewaarplek, drie gevalle van Guillain-Barré-sindroom, een van Cocksackie-infeksie groep A, twee van enkefalitis, een van dermatitis-herpetiformis, een geval van kraambedsepsis en een geval van swangerskap wat met skarlakenkoors in aanraking was en vir bevalling opgeneem is.

Twee Nieblanke kinders wat as difteriegevalle van buite die stad na ons gestuur is, het sekondêre sifilis met vlekke op die mangels gehad.

Een Blanke en agt Nieblankes moes as loseerders opgeneem word omdat borsbabas by al hierdie gevalle betrokke was en geen ander reëlins getref kon word nie.

OBSERVASIEGEVALLE.

Een-en-veertig (44) Blankes en 66 (49) Nieblankes wat vir observasie opgeneem is, het geblyk nie aan 'n aansteeklike siekte te ly nie. Die meeste van hulle is na ons gestuur as moontlike poliomiëlitis-, difterie-, tifoïde- of pulmonêre tuberkulosegevalle.

Een Blanke kind wat na ons gestuur is as 'n geval waar kinkhoes vermoed is, het gesterf aan brongopneumonie met instorting van die een long.

Nie een van die Nieblanke pasiënte is oorlede nie. Die interessantste geval onder hierdie groep Nieblankes was 'n meidjie van 14 jaar wat opgeneem is omdat vermoed is dat sy 'n poliomiëlitisgeval is, terwyl dit later geblyk het dat sy aan dermatomiositis ly.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	14 (35)	27 (9)
Nieblankes	48 (28)	18 (21)

In die volgende tabel word die getal behandelde gevalle en hul rasindeling en verspreiding opgesom:—

Siekte	Blankes		Nieblankes	
	Pretoria	Ander gebiede	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Akute antero-poliomiëlitis	1 (19)	0 (22)	1 (10)	2 (13)
Difterie	11 (20)	12 (14)	29 (64)	63 (76)
Difteriedraers	0 (1)	0 (0)	3 (0)	0 (0)
Tifoïde	3 (8)	9 (4)	17 (24)	35 (47)
Skarlakenkoors	7 (6)	2 (1)	2 (0)	0 (0)
Pulmonêre tuberkulose	4 (8)	0 (1)	111 (55)	79 (67)
Masels	11 (34)	2 (13)	148 (115)	46 (59)
Duitse masels	1 (13)	2 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Kinkhoes	6 (5)	4 (2)	23 (11)	17 (8)
Pampoentjies	3 (4)	2 (1)	1 (1)	0 (1)
Meningitis — alle tipes	3 (5)	3 (2)	1 (4)	1 (0)
Waterpokkies	8 (8)	5 (1)	11 (22)	0 (2)
Geslagsiektes	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (0)
Virusinfluenza	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Ander opnames	12 (12)	8 (6)	15 (7)	6 (5)
Observasiegevalle	14 (35)	27 (9)	48 (28)	18 (21)
TOTAAL	84 (178)	76 (77)	410 (341)	269 (299)

Hoofstuk IV.

VENERIESE SIKTES

L.W. Vergelykende syfers word tussen hakies verstrek en het betrekking op die tydperk van twaalf maande wat op 1 Januarie 1960 begin en op 31 Desember 1960 eindig.

Die merendeel van die klinieke vir veneriese siektes word in die Kliniekgebou vir Spesiale Siektes op die terrein van die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal gehou.

Dis 'n dubbelverdiepinggebou, waarvan die grondverdieping vir Blankes gebruik word, terwyl die eerste verdieping wat deur middel van 'n buitetrapp bereik word, uitsluitlik vir Nieblankeklinieke gebruik word. Wanneer daar nie klinieke vir veneriese siektes aan die gang is nie, word die kliniekgebou as 'n tuberkulosesentrum gebruik.

DIENSTE AAN BLANKES.

Daar is voorsiening gemaak vir vier sessies per week, twee vir vroue en twee vir mans, met inbegrip van '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 waargeneem deur die Geneeskundige Beampte wat aan die hoof van die Hospitaal vir Aansteeklike Siektes staan.

Die tabel hieronder toon die getal gevalle wat die Kliniek in die loop van die jaar besoek het:—

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik			
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis	1 (0)	0 (0)	11 (1)	0 (0)	11 (1)	0 (0)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis	3 (9)	0 (2)	36 (42)	0 (3)	36 (42)	0 (3)
Sekondêre sifilis	1 (6)	4 (5)	6 (35)	32 (14)	6 (35)	32 (14)
Tersiêre sifilis	0 (0)	0 (3)	1 (2)	1 (18)	1 (2)	1 (18)
Latente sifilis	2 (1)	6 (7)	10 (3)	22 (22)	10 (3)	22 (22)
Neurosifilis	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	0 (0)	5 (0)	0 (0)	19 (0)	0 (0)	19 (0)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE	7 (16)	15 (17)	64 (83)	74 (57)	64 (83)	74 (57)
Gonorrhoe	34 (20)	3 (3)	134 (92)	11 (13)	134 (92)	11 (13)
Ulcus Molle	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Vulvovaginitis	0 (0)	0 (6)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)
Veneriese vratte	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)
Nie-spesifieke uretritis	0 (7)	0 (0)	8 (33)	0 (0)	8 (33)	0 (0)
Nie-veneries	40 (28)	45 (122)	87 (50)	70 (131)	87 (50)	70 (131)
GROOTTOTAAL	81 (71)	64 (148)	293 (258)	157 (207)	293 (258)	157 (207)

'n Groot persentasie van die vroulike verdagte gevalle (45) wat geblyk het nie-veneries te wees, is toe te skryf aan die feit dat alle persone nadat hulle in bewaaroorde en weeshuise opgeneem word, aan roetineondersoeke en serologiese toetse onderwerp word. Daarbenewens ondergaan pasiënte in 'n tehuis vir ongehude moeders in Pretoria dieselfde toetse.

DIENSTE AAN NIEBLANKES.

Die klinieke vir Nieblankes word in Pretoria by verskeie sentrums gehou. Die hoofklinieke, verreweg die grootste, word, soos reeds verduidelik is, by die Kliniek vir Spesiale Siektes op die terrein van die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal gehou. Sessies word ook by die Poliklinieke in Atteridgeville en Vlakfontein 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 wat aan die hoof van die Afsonderingshospitaal staan, neem al vier die sessies by die Sentrale Kliniek waar, terwyl die sessies by die ander sentrums deur die Adjunk-stadsgesondheidshoof waargeneem word. Daar is dus altesaam ses sessies per week vir Nieblankes in Pretoria benewens twee sentrums in die lokasies waar pasiënte hulle elke dag (behalwe Saterdag en Sondag) vir behandeling kan aanmeld. Die sessies duur gemiddeld anderhalf uur, terwyl die vroeë aandessies by die Sentrale Kliniek twee uur duur.

Die opspoor van kontakgevalle van die Nieblankes wat die Sentrale Kliniek besoek, is dikwels onmoontlik vanweë die toevallige aard van die verhouding, die aantal kere wat gevalle met verskillende persone omgang gehad het, en die moeilikheid wat ondervind word om hoegenaamd 'n adres in die hande te kry.

By die Poliklinieke in die lokasies het ons heelwat meer welslae behaal, hoofsaaklik omdat die faktore wat in die vorige paragraaf vermeld is, nie in dieselfde mate in 'n lokasie aanwesig is nie. Afwesigheid of die onderbreking van behandeling skep nie 'n probleem nie omdat die Bantoe, sodra daar eers met die behandeling 'n begin gemaak is, alte gewillig is om hom aan te meld totdat hy genees is. As hy nie meer opdaag nie, is die oorsaak veelal omstandighede en nie vrye keuse nie. Die volgende tabelle dui die getal pasiënte aan wat gedurende die verslagjaar die verskillende klinieke besoek het:—

KLINIEKBYWONING

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiëwe primêre sifilis	29 (60)	0 (4)	187 (326)	0 (22)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis	231 (213)	19 (28)	1,087 (966)	130 (176)
Sekondêre sifilis	108 (123)	166 (217)	472 (519)	933 (963)
Tersiêre sifilis	4 (11)	2 (3)	46 (93)	20 (28)
Latente sifilis	149 (130)	192 (243)	905 (955)	467 (577)
Neurosifilis	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	1 (3)	3 (3)	9 (18)	27 (23)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	2 (3)	2 (0)	15 (8)	10 (0)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE ..	524 (543)	384 (498)	2,721 (2,885)	1,587 (1,789)

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Gonorrëe	881 (839)	13 (28)	3,850 (4,814)	73 (137)
G.C.-vulvovaginitis	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Veneriese vratte	24 (33)	7 (10)	104 (133)	29 (38)
Nie-spesifieke urethritis	3 (16)	0 (0)	15 (78)	0 (0)
Nie-veneries	267 (201)	44 (44)	958 (804)	125 (141)
GROOTTOTAAL	1,699 (1,632)	448 (580)	7,648 (8,714)	1,814 (2,105)

	Mans	Vroue
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly	191 (170)	8 (11)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is	244 (186)	110 (115)
Getal gevalle wat as volkome genees ontslaan is	727 (569)	60 (59)

VLAKFONTEINSE POLIKLINIEK

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiëwe primêre sifilis	1 (2)	1 (2)	6 (7)	5 (16)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis	17 (16)	5 (6)	65 (82)	44 (35)
Sekondêre sifilis	16 (14)	56 (62)	61 (65)	339 (340)
Tersiêre sifilis	0 (2)	0 (0)	4 (10)	0 (8)
Latente sifilis	4 (15)	256 (260)	55 (127)	459 (423)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	2 (0)	1 (1)	11 (0)	2 (13)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE ..	40 (49)	319 (331)	202 (291)	849 (835)

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Gonorrëe	32 (49)	7 (6)	129 (204)	19 (52)
Nie-veneries	4 (8)	12 (3)	20 (25)	33 (10)
Veneriese vratte	1 (3)	0 (2)	15 (13)	7 (3)
GROOTTOTAAL	77 (109)	338 (342)	366 (533)	908 (900)

	Mans	Vroue
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly	1 (8)	2 (0)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is	8 (10)	26 (17)
Getal gevalle wat as uiteindelik genees ontslaan is	23 (16)	8 (17)

ATTERIDGEVILLESE POLIKLINIEK

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis.....	1 (1)	0 (0)	5 (7)	2 (0)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.....	4 (6)	3 (3)	46 (39)	14 (18)
Sekondêre sifilis.....	4 (1)	24 (14)	24 (35)	158 (139)
Tersiêre sifilis.....	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (12)	17 (14)
Latente sifilis.....	5 (4)	250 (221)	40 (37)	541 (449)
Neurosifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar).....	6 (2)	2 (1)	32 (54)	60 (30)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	0 (0)	1 (0)	4 (13)	8 (0)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE ..	20 (14)	281 (240)	151 (197)	800 (650)

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Gonorrêe.....	16 (23)	4 (4)	61 (95)	20 (50)
Veneriese vratte.....	0 (2)	0 (2)	3 (5)	0 (6)
Nie-veneries.....	1 (1)	0 (0)	2 (5)	1 (1)
GROOTTOTAAL.....	37 (39)	285 (246)	217 (302)	821 (707)

	Mans	Vroue
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.....	1 (3)	1 (2)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is.....	5 (4)	24 (9)
Getal gevalle wat as uiteindelik genees ontslaan is.....	7 (15)	17 (6)

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 die behandeling van hierdie gevalle en hul babas by die kliniek vir veneriese siektes voortgesit.

Die tabel hieronder toon die aantal voorgeboortelike gevalle aan wat by die verskillende klinieke teen sifilis behandel is:—

Blankes	Maande van Swangerskap		
	1-3 maande	4-6 maande	7-9 maande
Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	167 (173)	177 (224)	40 (80)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was.....	2 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is.....	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)
Getal wat die 2de of 3de reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

Nieblankes:

ATTERIDGEVILLEKLINIEK:

Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	243 (151)	1,384 (938)	648 (519)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was.....	22 (29)	133 (90)	47 (84)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is.....	1 (7)	22 (13)	16 (16)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	18 (30)	75 (73)	31 (50)

KAMPONGKLINIEK:

	Maande van Swangerskap					
	1-3 maande		4-9 maande		7-9 maande	
Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	201	(264)*	649	(727)	476	(568)
Getal wie se reaksie positief of twyfelagtig was.....	19	(43)	73	(86)	60	(63)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is.....	0	(2)	1	(1)	0	(1)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	7	(27)	35	(54)	33	(39)

VLAKFONTEINKLINIEK:

Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	228	(211)	1,183	(1,203)	411	(313)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was.....	42	(34)	139	(154)	34	(47)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is.....	3	(4)	57	(29)	14	(6)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	39	(30)	90	(110)	23	(38)
Getal wat die 2de of 3de reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	2	(4)	0	(22)	0	(4)

Hoofstuk V.

KINDERSORGWERKSAAMHEDE

PERSONEEL:

Die werksaamhede in verband met voorgeboortelike sorg en kindersorg is deur vier voltydse geneskundige beamptes waargeneem. Die werk in Vlakfontein het in omvang sodanig toegeneem dat die hulp van een deeltydse geneesheer, wat verlede jaar verkry is, nie genoegsaam was nie en dit het nodig geword om 'n tweede deeltydse geneesheer om met twee sessies van drie uur per week behulpsaam te wees, in diens te neem. Dit kom daarop neer dat ons nou in Vlakfontein die hulp van twee deeltydse geneesheer het waarvan die een 1 sessie van drie uur en die ander 2 sessies van drie uur waarneem.

Die Blanke gesondheidsbesoeksterpersoneel tel tans 22, dieselfde as verlede jaar. Twee gesondheidsbesoeksters het bedank, maar die poste is gevul.

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 tuberkulosewerk.

Die Nieblanke personeel is met een vermeerder en tel nou 35. Hierdie bykomende personeel-lid is aangestel in die plek van 'n kliniekhelper wat gedurende die jaar bedank het. Dit was die mening dat 'n verpleegster nuttiger sou wees.

Negentien van die 35 verpleegsters is kindersorgverpleegsters, 9 is vroedvroue en 7 doen tuberkulose- en geslagsiektewerk.

Die bevolkingsverskuiwing na Atteridgeville, Saulsville en Vlakfontein het tot gevolg gehad dat groter aantalle ons klinieke bywoon. Soos verlede jaar die geval was, was ons verpleegsters genoodsaak om meer kliniekwerk te doen en huisbesoek het nie so dikwels as wat wenslik is, geskied nie.

Die inwonertal het nou in so 'n mate toegeneem dat meer personeel so spoedig moontlik vir Vlakfontein, Atteridgeville en Saulsville aangestel sal moet word.

Ofskoon Saulsville vir administratiewe doeleindes by Atteridgeville ingelyf is, soos verlede jaar berig is, is dit vir ons makliker om hierdie twee klinieke afsonderlik te behandel.

Die totale getal huise vir die gebied Atteridgeville/Saulsville kom op 9,272 vergeleke met 7,711 verlede jaar, te staan. Die bevolkingstal het van 46,991 na 54,862 toegeneem. In Saulsville word 468 bykomende huise nou bewoon. Dit het ons bywoningsyfers by die Saulsville-kliniek opgeskuif en ons sal genoodsaak wees om aansoek te doen om meer kindersorgverpleegsters asook vroedvroue.

In Vlakfontein is daar tans 8,390 huise vergeleke met 7,180 verlede jaar en die bevolkingstal het van 52,996 na 56,313 gestyg. Dit sal nie slegs die aanstelling van bykomende personeel verg nie, maar die stigting van 'n kliniek vir Vlakfontein-Oos. Dienooreenkomstige reëlings word reeds tussen hierdie Afdeling en die Afdeling Nieblankesake getref.

PERSELE.

Die kliniekeriewe vir dienste aan Blankes is presies soos verlede jaar berig is. Die bouwerk op die Blackwood Villa-terrein vorder egter en behoort binne enkele jare voltooi te wees.

Bywonings by die kliniek in 29ste Laan, Villieria, waar twee kamers deur die S.A. Vrouefederasie aan ons verhuur word, bly bevredigend en dit word bewys deur die algemene toename in die bywoning hier.

Ander Blanke klinieke word soos in die verlede nog steeds in enigsins onbevredigende persele, soos byvoorbeeld skoolkamers, gehou.

Die moeilikheid wat ons in Booysens ondervind het waar die kliniek van tyd tot tyd in verskillende private wonings waargeneem is, is opgelos deurdat 'n baie geskikte kerksaal wat aan die Nederduits Hervormde Gemeente behoort, verkry is. Die saal staan op die hoek van Attie- en Pretoriastraat.

ALGEMEEN.

Soos verlede jaar berig is, is ons oortuig van die belangrikheid om meer tyd aan die individuele moeder en haar probleme te bestee. By die uitvoering van hierdie taak, raak ons al hoe meer bewus van die noodsaaklikheid van spesiale psigiatriese opleiding om ons in talle opsigte in hierdie werk behulpsaam te wees.

Tans kan ons nie meer verrig as om die buitenste rand van die diagnose van probleme te raak nie. Deur die moeders aan te moedig om ongebonde en ongedwonge hul probleme te bespreek, stel ons ons dit ten doel om die onderdrukking van vrese en angs wat uiters nadelig vir die verhouding tussen moeder en kind kan wees, te voorkom.

Soos verlede jaar berig is, is ons oortuig van die belangrikheid om meer tyd aan die individuele moeder en haar probleme te bestee. By die uitvoering van hierdie taak, raak ons al hoe meer bewus van die noodsaaklikheid van spesiale psigiatriese opleiding om ons in talle opsigte in hierdie werk behulpsaam te wees.

Sowel geneesheer as die verplegingspersoneel is lank reeds besorg oor die aantal borsabsesse wat teëgekrom word.

Dit geld ook die aantal kinders by wie huidletsels of ooginfeksies kort na geboorte of na ontslag uit die verpleeginrigting opgemerk is. Die Suid-Afrikaanse Vereniging van Verloskundiges en Ginekoloë het soortgelyke waarnemings gemaak en aan die begin van hierdie jaar het ons same-sprekings gevoer met hierdie groep met die oog op die maatreëls ter voorkoming van hierdie infeksies.

Daar is besluit dat ons inligting sal inwin deur die gesondheidsbesoekster wat die moeder en haar baba gewoonlik binne veertien dae na geboorte wanneer die moeder tuis is, sien. Op hierdie manier sal ons in staat gestel word om by benadering vas te stel watter aantal gevalle letsels na ontslag uit die kraaminrigting vertoon.

Daar is gereël dat hierdie gevalle op dieselfde vlak as wat ons in verband met doodgeboortes en kindersterftes doen, ondersoek sal word. Ons het geoordeel dat indien stafilokokkale infeksies aangemeld kan word, ons in 'n gunstiger posisie sal wees om vroegtydige inligting in te win en betyds preventiewe maatreëls te tref. Ons het die Minister van Gesondheid derhalwe genader met 'n versoek dat dit verpligtend gemaak moet word om hierdie siekte in Pretoria aan te meld.

Die Minister het ons versoek toegestaan.

Die volgende vorm is opgestel vir gebruik deur die gesondheidsbesoeksters wanneer 'n geval van verdagte stafilokokinfeksie ondersoek word.

STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA. CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA.		No. _____
STAFILOKOKINFEKSIE / STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTION.		
Van van Moeder: Surname of Mother: _____	Ouderdom: Age: _____	Ras: Race: _____
Adres: Address: _____		
Huisbesoekkaart Nr. Home visiting card No. _____	Datum van ondersoek: Date of investigation: _____	
Vorige swangerskap: Previous pregnancies _____	Vorige borsabsesse: Previous breast abscesses _____	
Aard van Voorgeboortebehandeling: Nature of Pre-Natal Care: _____		
Datum van geboorte van baba: Date of birth of baby: _____	Metode van Verlossing: Method of Delivery: _____	
Dokter in Bevel: Doctor in Charge _____	Verpleeginrigting/Vroedvrouw: Nursing Home/Midwife: _____	
Baba in Kinderkamer of by Moeder: Baby in Nursery or with mother: _____	Datum van ontslag: Date of discharge: _____	
Saal Nr. _____	Privaat: Private: _____	Semi-privaat: Semi-private: _____
Ward No. _____	Algemeen: General _____	
Aard van Puerperium: Character of Puerperium: _____		
SIMTOME / SYMPTOMS.		
MOEDER / MOTHER.		
	Aanvang/Onset.	Opmerkings/Remarks.
Koors/Temperature _____	_____	_____
Borsabses/Breast abscess _____	_____	_____
Velletsels/Skin Lesions _____	_____	_____
Ander aangetaste areas/ Other affected areas _____	_____	_____
Tipe chirurgiese behandeling: Type of surgical intervention _____	_____	_____
BABA / BABY.		
	Aanvang/Onset.	Opmerkings/Remarks.
Oë/Eyes _____	_____	_____
Vel/Skin _____	_____	_____
Naels/Nails _____	_____	_____
Nael/Umbilious _____	_____	_____
Diarree/Diarrhoea _____	_____	_____
Ander/Other _____	_____	_____
Behandeling/Treatment _____	_____	_____

KONTAKTE/CONTACTS.

Het die pasiënt enige kennis van bloedvinte, absesse of aangetaste velletsels by:—
Has the patient any knowledge of boils, abscesses or infected skin lesions in:—

- (a) *Ander lede van die gesin:*
Other members of the family:

Naam:	Verwantskap:
Name:	Relationship:
.....
.....

- (b) *Ander familiebetrekkings of vriende wat haar tuis of in die verpleeginrigting onlangs besoek het?*
Any relatives or friends who visited her at home or the nursing home recently?
(Gee asseblief name en adresse waar beskikbaar)
(Please give names and addresses if available)
-
-
-

BAKTERIOLOGIESE ONDERSOEKE/BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.**MOEDER/MOTHER.**

Datum:	Aard:	Uitslag:
Date:	Nature:	Result:

BABA/BABY.

Datum:	Aard:	Uitslag:
Date:	Nature:	Result:

KONTAKTE/CONTACTS.

Datum:	Aard:	Uitslag:
Date:	Nature:	Result:
Verpleeginrigting of Dokter in kennis gestel	Datum:	
Nursing home or Doctor advised	Date:	

OPMERKINGS/REMARKS.

.....

.....

.....

.....

GESONDHEIDSBESOEKSTER/HEALTH VISITOR.

Deur middel van 'n nuusbrief is algemene praktisyns meegedeel dat die aanmelding van die siekte verpligtend gemaak is en dat ons besig is om 'n skema om dit die hoof te bied, in werking te stel. Die Departement het ingewillig om die koste in verband met bakteriologiese ondersoeke te dra. Algemene praktisyns is in kennis gestel dat hulle die nodige ondersoek op dieselfde grondslag as dié vir besmetlike siektes kan laat uitvoer. Wanneer pasiënte nie 'n huisgeneesheer het nie, neem die gesondheidsbesoeksters die nodige monsters en smeerproewe.

Alle kraaminrigtings is van hierdie ondersoek verwittig en die matrones en hul personele is versoek om die memorandum wat deur die Central Health Services Council Standing Medical Advisory Committee van die Britse Ministerie van Gesondheid in verband met stafilokokinfeksie in hospitale opgestel is, te bestudeer.

In hierdie stadium is dit heeltemal onmoontlik om te sê hoe ver hierdie ondersoek ons sal voer, maar ons vertrou dat ons met die samewerking van die Suid-Afrikaanse Vereniging van Verloskundiges en Ginekoloë, verpleeginrigtings en algemene praktisyns wel resultate in die nabye toekoms sal kan publiseer.

Met die magtiging van die Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid is daar in die middel van November 'n aanvang gemaak met 'n aanvoorskema vir die toediening van afgeroomde poeiermelk oor 'n tydperk van 6 maande in 'n poging om kwasjiorkor te bekamp. Die keuse het op die drie gebiede Hercules, Saulsville en die Kampong geval vir hierdie proefneming. Hierdie gebiede het elk sy eie bevolkingsoort en die uitslae vir die individuele gebiede word met belangstelling dopgehou.

Gesaghebbendes op die gebied van kwasjiorkor meld dat 'n proteïne van hoë gehalte, byvoorbeeld 1 lb. afgeroomde poeiermelk per week, hierdie siekte sal voorkom.

Die skema is nog te jonk om nou al 'n besliste mening te kan uitspreek. Dit wil egter voorkom of die kinders wat die melk ontvang, reeds daarby baat.

Studente van die Tegniese Kollege wat die kursus vir Gesondheidsbesoeksters en Skoolverpleegsters volg, sowel Blankes as Nieblankes, het ons klinieke weer eens vanjaar vir hul praktiese opleidingstydperk van twintig dae besoek. Hierdie opleiding word deur die Eksamenraad van die Royal Society for the Promotion of Health vereis.

BLANKE—KLINIEKDIENTE.

HUISBESOEKE DEUR GESONDHEIDSBESOEKSTERS. (Syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies).

1961	Eerste besoeke	Daaropvolgende besoeke	Getal siek kinders besoek	Totale getal besoeke
	4,075 (3,863)	6,917 (4,924)	1,129 (1,015)	11,923 (9,802)

Ooreenkomstig die styging van die geboortesyfer was die getal eerste besoeke groter as wat verlede jaar die geval was. Alle ander besoeke het gevolglik 'n styging getoon.

Daar is 'n duidelik merkbare toename in die getal daaropvolgende besoeke vergeleke met verlede jaar en dit is toe te skryf aan ons nuwe benadering waarvolgens die moeder en haar baba meer dikwels in gevalle waar probleme opduik, besoek is.

BESONDERHEDE VAN KLINIEKBYWONINGS. (Syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies).

	Eerste bywoning	Herbywoning	Deur geneesheer ondersoek
Sentraal (Dinsdag)	76 (72)	642 (814)	829 (788)
Sentraal (Woensdag)	151 (121)	882 (938)	
Sentraal (Vrydag)	146 (99)	953 (736)	
Bloedstraat	63 (64)	651 (788)	
Weseinde	169 (123)	1,680 (1,471)	508 (788)
Proclamation Hill	44 (54)	900 (847)	71 (56)
Yskor	62 (68)	583 (574)	
Gezina	78 (55)	547 (591)	
Villieria (Woensdag)	169 (151)	1,785 (1,660)	425 (265)
Villieria (Donderdag)	82 (77)	887 (784)	
Wonderboomsuid	62 (46)	533 (481)	
Mayville	81 (83)	443 (505)	
Capital Park	65 (59)	512 (548)	
Hatfield	32 (27)	379 (357)	
Nieu-Muckleneuk	72 (67)	935 (822)	
Sunnyside (Dinsdag)	128 (120)	1,591 (1,439)	
Sunnyside (Woensdag)	123 (135)	1,588 (1,591)	
Riviera	64 (69)	866 (838)	
Salvokop	30 (23)	455 (428)	
Danville	41 (21)	857 (749)	401 (353)
Weermagterrein	10 (6)	208 (150)	
Arcadia	97 (79)	927 (1,027)	
Tentoonstellingsterrein	19 (23)	501 (503)	
Hercules	220 (161)	3,602 (2,982)	1,309 (1,013)
Booysens	68 (63)	822 (871)	
Mountain View	136 (129)	1,983 (1,630)	
Pretoria Gardens	117 (150)	1,116 (1,780)	
Rietfontein-Noord	41 (36)	518 (426)	
Voortrekkerweg	52 (35)	288 (157)	
Pierneefstraat	71 (54)	636 (426)	
Brooklyn	67 (89)	908 (870)	

Hierdie syfers toon weinig verandering behalwe dat daar 'n algemene toename is.

VOORGEBOORTELIKE KLINIEKE. (Syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies.)

	Sentraal	Danville	Hercules	Totaal
Getal nuwe gevalle	222 (265)	46 (45)	160 (156)	428 (466)
Totale bywonings	1,343 (1,474)	302 (355)	1,189 (1,117)	2,834 (2,946)

Die afname in die totale aantal gevalle wat die klinieke vir die eerste keer bywoon en die afname in die herbywonings is toe te skryf aan die daaglikse voorgeboortelike klinieke wat die Pretoriase Kraamhospitaal tans aanbied. Dit is vir talle moeders veel makliker om klinieke by te woon op 'n dag wat hulle miskien beter pas. Ons bied slegs drie sessies voorgeboortelike klinieke aan, naamlik Woensdagoggende vir Danville en Hercules en Vrydagoggende vir die Sentrale Kliniek.

Die ontspanningsoefeninge by die Sentrale Kliniek word soos voorheen voortgesit en dit is baie bemoedigend om besonder gesdriftige verslae van moeders wat aan hierdie oefeninge deelgeneem het, te ontvang.

TANDKLINIEKBEHANDELING. (Verwagende Moeders)

(Syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies).

Getal gevalle wat die Tandkliniek bygewoon het..... 67 (77).

Die afname in die besoeksyfer van gevalle wat deur ons Voorgeboortelike Kliniek na die Tandkliniek verwys word, duur nog voort en is ontmoedigend.

Talle gevalle wat na die Tandkliniek verwys word, kom soos in die verlede uit die mindergegoede gebiede waar talryke omstandighede heers wat steurend inwerk en kliniekbesoek vir hulle onmoontlik maak. Die feit dat ons die moeders van buskaartjies voorsien, het hierdie probleem nie oorbrug nie. Baie moeders sê dat dit eenvoudig onmoontlik vir hulle is om hul tuistes en kinders sonder sorg te laat solank hulle die Tandkliniek besoek. Gepaard hiermee is daar 'n mate van vooroordeel wat uit onkunde spruit.

Ons is nog daarvan oortuig dat die een of ander sentrum gestig moet word waar hierdie moeders hul kinders kan laat wanneer die moeder stad toe gaan om die tandarts te besoek.

IMMUNISERINGSKLINIEK (Syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle ten volle teen difterie geïmmuniseer..... 1,259 (1,411)

Getal gevalle ten volle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer 1,138 (1,256)

Die immuniseringsyfer toon, vergeleke met verlede jaar, tot ons teleurstelling 'n afname en getuig van 'n gebrek aan belangstelling aan die kant van die publiek. Dit sal waarskynlik so voortduur totdat daar 'n epidemie uitbreek. Ons beplan 'n energieke opvoedingsveldtog.

POLIOMIELITIS.

Die verslag oor die immunisering teen poliomiëlitis verskyn elders.

KRAAMTOESIG. (Syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies.)

Getal kraamtasse geïnspekteer 54 (72)

Getal besoeke aan vroedvroue 25 (23)

Getal besoeke aan vroedvrouegevalle. — (2)

Getal besoeke aan kraaminrigtings 56 (70)

Getal besoeke aan tehuise vir bejaardes..... 27 (15)

KLEUTERSKOLE.

'n Geneeskundige beampte het gereeld inspeksie gedoen by twee kleuterskole en een crèche terwyl 'n gesondheidsbesoekster vir toesighouding verantwoordelik was.

NIEBLANKE—KLINIEKDIENTE.

Kliniekdienste vir Nieblankes is vanjaar in Atteridgeville, by die Kampong en in Saulsville aangebied. Ofskoon Atteridgeville/Saulsville vir administratiewe doeleindes as 'n eenheid beskou word, behandel ons hulle afsonderlik. Die kliniek wat verlede jaar in Saulsville tot stand gekom het, het regdeur die jaar baie goed gefunksioneer soos uit die toename in die besoeksyfer ook blyk.

Toe ons die ondersoek na stafilokokinfeksie aangepak het, is die lokasiebuurte ook ingesluit omdat las van borsabsesse by pasiënte wat ons voorgeboortelike Klinieke besoek het, na bevallings sowel in die hospitaal as in die distrik, in die verlede teëgekome is.

Ondersoeke na doodgeboortes en die sterfte onder kinders wat jonger as 5 jaar is, is deur die jaar voortgesit. Toestande is nog baie onbevredigend, veral in Vlaktefontein waar die teraardebestellingsertifikaat dikwels deur die Kommissaris of deur die Lokasiesuperintendent uitgereik word en die oorsaak van die dood as "natuurlike oorsake" aangegee word.

Dit is onmoontlik om in hierdie stadium met juistheid oor die afgelope jaar se ondersoeke verslag te doen. Talle doodgeboortes kom enigtiens van ses maande tot 'n jaar na die sterfdatum eers onder ons aandag.

HUISBESOEKE. (Syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies.)

	Bantoes	Kampong Asiate	Kleurlinge	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Saulsville Bantoes	Vlakfontein Bantoes
Eerste besoeke aan pasgeborenes	(1)	169 (170)	77 (102)	1,055 (1,010)	1,220 (1,296)	1,162 (1,149)
Daaropvolgende besoeke	3 (20)	1,146 (1,681)	1,026 (1,466)	2,553 (2,997)	431 (113)	444 (367)
Besoeke aan siek kinders	(—)	105 (124)	35 (114)	— (30)	1 (—)	1 (2)
Getal siek kinders besoek	(—)	90 (92)	32 (53)	1 (—)	— (—)	2 (—)

Vanweë die gedurige bevolkingsverskuiwing na òf Atteridgeville òf Vlakfontein, is daar 'n gestadige afname in die syfers ten opsigte van alle besoeke by die Kampongklinik.

Alle kliniekbeseke in Atteridgeville toon 'n afname as gevolg van die opening van die kliniek in Saulsville, wat ons vir registerdoeleindes afsonderlik hanteer. In Vlakfontein het die styging in die bevolkingstal aanleiding tot 'n algemene toename by alle kliniekbeseke gegee.

BYWONING VAN KINDERSORGKLINIEKE. (Syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies.)

	Bantoes	Kampong Asiate	Kleurlinge	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Saulsville Bantoes	Vlakfontein Bantoes
Eerste bywonings	456 (456)	112 (95)	125 (134)	914 (1,024)	18,97 (1,813)	2,706 (2,583)
Herbywonings	1,508 (1,217)	1,702 (1,458)	2,596 (2,588)	15,994 (15,719)	18,298 (14,986)	24,169 (21,119)
Deur geneesheer onsoek	462 (458)	506 (539)	552 (509)	3,765 (4,361)	4,795 (4,541)	5,367 (4,375)

Alle bywonings by die Kampongklinik toon weinig verandering.

Die afname in Atteridgeville in die eerste bywoningsasook die gevalle wat deur die geneesheer ondersoek is, is te wyte daaraan dat die Saulsville-klinik gedurende die verslagjaar stewiger gestig geraak het.

Die styging in die bevolkingstal het in Vlakfontein gelei tot 'n toename in die getalle van alle kliniekbeseke.

VOORGEBOORTELIKE KLINIEKE. (Syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies.)

	Bantoes	Kampong Asiate	Kleurlinge en	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Saulsville Bantoes	Vlakfontein Bantoes
Getal nuwe gevalle wat hul by klinieke aangemeld het	1,207 (1,471)	163 (167)	996 (998)	1,428 (1,375)	1,894 (1,871)	9,733 (9,642)
Getal bywonings	4,661 (5,574)	1,103 (1,296)	5,618 (5,174)	7,413 (5,950)	9,733 (9,642)	

Die nagenoeg bestendige syfers ten opsigte van Bantoes wat die Kampongklinik besoek het, spruit uit die feit dat pasiënte uit die buitestedelike gebiede ons kliniek hier besoek.

Die bywoningsyfers ten opsigte van Kleurlinge en Asiate het min of meer konstant gebly.

Die syfers vir Atteridgeville is omtrent dieselfde as dié vir verlede jaar.

BEVALLINGS DEUR VROEDVROU WAARGENEEM. (Syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies.)

Atteridgeville	Saulsville	Vlakfontein
253 (414)	227 (196)	106 (145)

Geringe verandering is te bespeur in die aantal bevallings wat in Atteridgeville, Saulsville en Vlakfontein waargeneem is. Eintlik behoort die aantal vroedvrouens wat beskikbaar is, meer bevallings as wat hierbo in die tabel verstrek is, te behartig.

PRAATJIES OOR OPENBARE GESONDHEID.

Gedurende die verslagjaar is daar in Pretoria asook in ander dorpe talle praatjies oor openbare gesondheid gehou.

IMMUNISERINGSKLINIEK (Syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle teen difterie geïmmuniseer	1,728	(1,486)
Getal gevalle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer	1,476	(1,351)

Hoofstuk VI.

PRETORIASE TANDKLINIEKE

Vir die tydperk April 1960 — Maart 1961.

Die Pretoriase Tandkliniek is in 1925 in die gebou van die Gesondheidsafdeling begin, het in November 1938 na sy eie gebou verskuif en is amptelik in Februarie 1939 geopen.

Die Kliniek 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.

Die Stadsraad se hulptoekenning aan die Tandkliniek is R7,800 per jaar. Die Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid ken R6,200 per jaar toe en die Provinsiale Administrasie R19,200 per jaar.

Daar is ses voltydse tandartse by die Kliniek in diens.

KLINIESE WERK.

SKOLIERE:

Die oggende word in twee sessies verdeel en reëlins word vooraf met die kantoor getref dat sekere skole groepe pasiënte op bepaalde tye stuur. Op hierdie wyse word die aantal pasiënte gereguleer volgens die aantal tandartse wat aan diens is en dit lei tot beter beplanning van die werk.

In die middag is beheer nie heeltemal so doeltreffend nie aangesien baie pasiënte geneig is om bestellings nie na te kom nie, sonder die hoffikheid om die Kliniek daarvan te verwittig. Baie pasiënte besoek egter die Kliniek sonder bestellings en waar moontlik word sodanige pasiënte ingepas. Stappe word gedoen om vas te stel wie die pasiënte is wat gewoonlik nie hul bestellings nakom nie; hulle sal uitgeskakel word behalwe vir behandeling vir pyn.

Behandeling by die klinieke is van die hoogste gehalte en die tandartse in diens is almal hoogs gekwalifiseerd. Die hele personeel verrig uitstekende werk.

Die klem in ons werk val op bewaring en geen moeite en uitgawe word ontsien om die beste behandeling moontlik te verskaf nie.

Ongelukkig meen sommige mense dat daar skande aan verbonde is om behandeling by die kliniek te ontvang; en dit nieteenstaande die moeite wat gedoen word om te toon hoe verkeerd hierdie houding is.

VOORSKOOLSE KINDERS:

Dit blyk dat hierdie deel van ons werk in die afgelope tyd agtergebly het, maar stappe word gedoen om die belang daarvan om tandheelkundige behandeling so vroeg moontlik by die bronne, waaruit hierdie groep pasiënte verwys word, tuis te bring.

ORTODONTIESE DIENSTE:

Dit is 'n baie besige en gewilde afdeling van die Kliniek en die resultate wat behaal is, is uiters bevredigend.

TANDHEELKUNDIGE INSPEKSIES BY SKOLE: 1961:

Inspeksies is by altesaam 56 skole uitgevoer. Daar is bevind dat van die 32,801 skoliere wat ondersoek is, 28,247 een of ander vorm van tandheelkundige behandeling nodig gehad het. Hierdie syfer verteenwoordig 86% en verskaf stof tot nadenke. Daar is nog nie vasgestel watter persentasie van hierdie pasiënte behoefte is nie. Of hulle kan betaal al dan nie, daar is ongetwyfeld 'n geweldige hoeveelheid tandheelkundige werk wat in Pretoria gedoen moet word.

TANDKLINIEKE VIR NIEBLANKES:

Die klinieke in Marabastad, Lady Selborne en Atteridgeville word gewoonlik goed bygewoon soos verwag kan word van die groot bevolking in daardie gebiede. Die pasiënte kom egter net vir verligting van pyn en besef nog nie die voordeel wat van bewaringsbehandeling verkry word nie.

Die geweldige toename in paradontale toestande by hierdie groep pasiënte is baie opvallend en dit is jammer om dit waar te neem in 'n ras wat eers relatief vry van tandsiektes was.

Hoofstuk VII.

GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEKE

'n Totaal van 787 sulke geneeskundige ondersoeke is deur Geneeskundige Beamptes in die Gesondheidsafdeling 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.

Hoofstuk VIII.

SLAGPLAASWERKSAAMHEDE

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.
 Superintendent, Neweprodukte en Verkoelingsinstallasie: Mnr. B. de Lange.
 Monteur-draaibankwerker: Een.
 Werkwinkel-assistent: Een.
 Senior masjien- en stoomketelbedieners: Drie.
 Masjien- en stoomketelbedieners: Vyf.
 Werfvoorman: Een.
 Werkplaas-assistent Gr. I: Een.
 Werkplaas-assistent Gr. II: Een.
 Skoonmaker/Nasieners: Drie.
 Skoonmakers: Twee.

TOTAAL: Blankes: 29.

Nieblankes: 47 (5 deur Afdeling Parke betaal).

Feitlik deur die hele jaar was dit nog nodig om van Vleisinspekterus van die Gesondheidsafdeling as aflospersoneel gebruik te maak, weens bedankings, siekte en verlof. Organisering van die Bantoearbeidsmag deur 'n raadgewersfirma het feitlik geen uitwerking op die werksmetode of personeel wat in diens is, gehad nie.

VEEVOORRADE.

Sedert die afskaffing van permitte deur die Vleisbeheerraad vir veetoevloei, het die oorvolheid van krale vir alle spesies kronies geword. Diere moet dikwels langer as 'n week staan onder toestande wat alles behalwe ideaal is en die sterftesyfer is dikwels hoog en baie diere moet as 'n noodmaatreeël geslag word. Toestande is ook nie bevordelik vir produksie van die beste gehalte vleis nie.

Spekulante wat hulle koopprys op die minimum waarborgprys baseer, oorlaai die slagplaas.

'n Te groot toevloei van skape is vererger deur die droogtoestand wat in die Karroo en Oos-Kaapgebiede heers.

Die aanvraag na varkvleis is so ver onderkant die aantal diere wat aangebied word, dat die toevloei van hierdie diere van tyd tot tyd deur die gebrek aan kraalruimte beperk is.

Die Vleisbeheerraad was ook, weens gebrek aan koelkamergeriewe vir die opberging van karkasse wat teen die minimum waarborgprys gekoop is, verplig om die aantal diere wat geslag word te beperk.

Desnieteenstaande sal uit die gegewens wat verskaf word, gemerk word dat daar weer 'n toename was in die aantal diere wat geslag is. Hierdie ongewenste neiging onder huidige omstandighede sal ongetwyfeld voortduur en voorspel niks goeds vir die toekoms nie aangesien die geriewe by die slagplaas beperk en ontoereikend is.

Weens 'n uitbreek van Newcastle-siekte onder pluimvee in die Pretoriase gebied, is die pluimveemark weer eens na die slagplaas verskuif en verwydering van lewendige pluimvee van die slagplaas is deur die Staatsveeartsenydepartement verbied totdat die siekte uitgeroei is.

Hierdie toedrag van sake het van tyd tot tyd ophoping by die pluimveeslagplaas veroorsaak en algemene skoonmaakbedrywighede het daaronder gely.

Die pluimveemark is nou permanent by die slagplaas gevestig. Die toevoer is egter onreëlmatig en die gehalte oor die algemeen swak.

VOORGESTELDE NUWE SLAGPLAAS.

Hierdie projek is op die lang baan geskuif in afwagting van die bevindings van die Kommissie van Ondersoek insake Slagplaas- en Verwante Geriewe. Tentatiewe planne is egter bespreek om hierdie slagplaas vir die volgende paar jaar oor die weg te help. Verbeterings wat egter as noodsaaklik beskou word, sal 'n aansienlike bedrag kos. Aangesien delging van hierdie bedrag op 'n korttermyngrondslag sal wees, sal die slagplaasgelde aansienlik verhoog moet word ten einde die verpligtinge na te kom.

Intussen word winste egter aangewend om tydelike verliggende verbeterings aan te bring.

VERVAARDIGING VAN NEWEPRODUKTE.

Hoewel die geriewe in die fabriek alles behalwe ideaal is, is die standaard vir die verskillende produkte gehandhaaf. Weens die verhoogde prys vir karkas- en bloedmeel toon die fabriek nou 'n wins.

Die afname in produksie van karkasmeel ten spyte van 'n toename in afkeurings is waarskynlik te wyte aan beter vetekstraksie asook die feit dat die Afvalmaatskappy gebruik maak van materiaal wat voorheen as afval beskou en vir die vervaardiging van neweprodukte gebruik is.

Die aanvraag na die geproduseerde vet is nog steeds swak. Ongelukkig het die firma wat die tender hou hom vrywillig onder likwidasië geplaas en die inkomste uit hierdie bron sal kleiner wees as wat verwag is aangesien die nuwe tenderprys waarskynlik laer sal wees.

SIEKTES AANGETREF.

Die lys siektes volg in groot mate die patroon van die vorige jaar.

Die hoofverlies as gevolg van afkeuring is nog op grond van besmetting met masels by beeste en varke asook kneusing by hierdie spesies.

Die afname in die persentasie beeste wat met masels besmet is, is waarskynlik te wyte daaraan dat 'n groot persentasie uit die Vryburggebied kom waar die besmetting nie so algemeen is nie.

Gelokaliseerde infeksie as gevolg van die organismes wat kaasagtige limfklierontsteking veroorsaak, is die hoofrede vir afkeuring van skaapvleis. Skaaplewiers is nog steeds kwaai besmet met die lintwurm *Stilesia hepatica*.

Tuberkulose-infeksie was weer eens gering en hoofsaaklik gelokaliseer in die asemhalingstelsel by beeste en die limfkliere van die keel by varke.

Infeksie word hoofsaaklik opgemerk by melkkoeie en die varke afkomstig uit Bantoegebiede.

Hoewel kwaratynbeeste gereeld vanaf die bek-en-klouseergebiede ontvang is, is geen gevalle daarvan teëgekom nie. Aangesien daar nie werklike kwarantyngeriewe by die Pretoriase Slagplaas bestaan nie, kon diere uit die regtig gevaarlike gebiede nie aangeneem word nie.

Omdat skape wat na Pretoria gestuur word lang afstande per trein moet aflê en dan lank moet staan voordat hulle geslag word, is metaboliese siektes geneig om te ontwikkel. Baie vrek in die krale, maar noodslagting red dikwels heelwat besendings.

ALGEMEEN.

Weens ontoereikende vriesruimte by die slagplaas kan al die maselagtige karkasse nie gehuisves word nie en moet hulle elders gevries en toesig oor gehou word terwyl hulle behandeling ondergaan. Gedurende die jaar moes 1,073 beeskarkasse onder sulke alles behalwe ideale toestande behandel word.

Twee groepe studente wat die Vleis- en voedselkursus volg, is gedurende die jaar opgelei, asook een groep mediese studente wat besig is met die kursus vir die Openbare Gesondheidsdiploma.

Groepe mediese studente asook skoliere van oor die hele Transvaal word gereeld deur die inrigting geneem. Veeartsenystudente voltooi ook twee keer per jaar hul praktiese vleisinspeksieopleiding by die slagplaas.

Die versamel van monsters, hoofsaaklik vir die Onderstepoortveeartsenynavorsingstasie, maar ook vir ander inrigtings, word ook onderneem.

Breedvoerige nadoodse ondersoeke van varke word gereeld namens die Vark-proefstasie en die Universiteit van Pretoria se proefplaas onderneem.

Die metode van verkoop-aan-die-haak word nog deur die Vleisbeheerraad gevolg en toestande sal waarskynlik nie verander totdat die bevindings van die Kommissie van Onderzoek na Slagplaas- en Verwante Geriewe bekend is nie.

Aangesien dit waarskynlik nog 'n aansienlike tyd sal duur, sal die heersende toestande vir die eersvolgende paar jaar verduur moet word terwyl die toekoms van die hele nywerheid in die smeltkroes is.

STATISTIEKE DIERE GESLAG

	1959	1960	1961
Bulle.....	865	993	792
Koeie.....	17,416	19,084	15,089
Osse.....	54,729	62,801	73,025
Totaal (beeste).....	73,010	82,878	88,058
Kalwers.....	4,169	4,924	5,058
Skape.....	174,335	183,995	216,173
Bokke.....	265	239	236
Varke.....	29,600	32,981	32,934
Totaal.....	281,379	305,017	343,307

TOENAME VAN 61,928 DIERE SEDERT 1959.

(VYF JAAR) TOENAME VAN 149,032 DIERE SEDERT 1956.

	1960	1961
Donkies	990	462
Perde.	622	782
Muile	11	31
Totaal	1,623	1,275
Hoenders	31,667	26,122
Eende	6,622	4,097
Duiwe	—	62
Kalkoene	2,037	1,973
Bantams	—	—
Ganse	58	94
Kuikens	771	6,089
Tarentale	—	—
Konyne	97	109
Totaal	41,252	38,546

AFGEKEURDE BEES-, SKAAP-, VARK- EN KALFKARKASSE EN -ORGANE

	Beeste	Kalwers	Skape en bokke	Varke
Karkasse	2,196	209	611	954
Koppe	484	—	—	26
Harte	150	—	—	—
Binnegoed	5,587	—	186,486	—
Niere	726	—	1	—
Lewers	11,896	—	92,986	1,103
Longe	1,879	—	5,147	3
Harslag	1,054	—	13,766	22
Kwarte	141	—	833	4
Milte	2,153	—	—	—
Sterte	381	—	—	—
Tonge	544	—	—	22
Afval	2,222	—	—	—
Uiers	5,444	—	—	—
Ingewande	2,405	—	574	891

TOTALE AFKEURINGS.

	1960	1961
Beeste	2.483%	2.470%
Skape .....	.249%	.282%
Kalwers	5.119%	4.132%
Varke	3.902%	2.896%

SISTISERKOSE (MASELS).

	1960		Totaal in koel- kamer behandel	
	Totaal aangetas	Totaal afgekeur		
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%	
	1961			
Beeste	7,140 of 8.030%	1,533 of 1.725%	5,606 of 6.305%	
Varke	890 of 2.702%	779 of 2.365%	111 of 0.337%	

ORGANE VAN KARKASSE WAT MET SISTISERKOSE BESMET WAS EN IN MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAASKOELKAMER BEHANDEL IS.

Harte	Lewers	Sterte	Tonge	Koppe
5,491	4,346	5,524	5,526	5,418

VOORKOMS VAN TUBERKULOSE

	1960		
	Getal aangetas	Getal algemeen	Getal gelokaliseerd
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%
	1961		
Beeste	80 of 0.089%	22 of 0.065%	58 of 0.024%
Varke	159 of 0.482%	56 of 0.170%	103 of 0.312%
Kalwers	1 of 0.019%	—	—

INGEVOERDE VLEIS WAT IN KOELKAS BEHANDEL IS

3 Beeskarkasse.

TOTALE AANTAL MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE WAT IN ANDER KOELKAMERS
AS MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS

1,073 Karkasse.

INSPEKSIES BY KOELKAMERS (MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE)

Inspeksies uitgevoer	534
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is:	14
Aanmanings	12
Kennisgewings beteken:	2

TOTALE GETAL BLOEDSMERE WAT ONDERSOEK IS

Totale getal diere wat in trokke en krale gevrek het	485
Totale getal diere wat van buite gebring is om vernietig te word	geen
Totaal	<u>485</u>

Getal bloedsmere wat ondersoek is:	Beeste	37
	Skape	413
	Varke	32
	Ekwines	3
		<u>485</u>

AFGEKEURDE EKWINES

Donkes	Muile	Perde
—	2	8

AFGEKEURDE PLUIMVEE

Hoenders	Eende	Kalkoene
211	10	2

SIEKTES WAAROR KARKASSE ENS. AFGEKEUR IS.

Siektes	Beeskarkasse	Beeskwarke	Kalfsvleis	Skape & Bokke	Varke	Perde	Muile	Donkies
Aktinomikose	33 Geaff.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaasagtige limfklierontsteking	—	—	—	272	—	—	—	—
Kaasagtige limfklier (aangetas)	—	—	—	15,139 835 kwarte	—	—	—	—
Karsinoom	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Vermaering	16	—	30	39	31	1	1	—
Vertraagde bloeding	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Emfiseem	16	18	—	—	—	1	—	—
Besnoitiose	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dermontsteking	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bethriomikose	—	62,249 lb.	—	10 lb.	3	—	—	—
Uitwendige kneusing	282	55	3	23	26	1	—	—
Uitwendige kneusing (lb.)	—	—	—	—	584	—	—	—
Belroos	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Follikulêre skurfte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangreen	68	33	3	3	16	1	—	—
Onrypheid	—	—	81	2 kwarte	2 kwarte	—	—	—
Nawelsiekte	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Geelsug	2	—	1	16	—	—	—	—
Kwaadaardige gewasse	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Karsinoom	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Vrekte	8	—	—	215	—	—	—	—
Veelvoudige absesse	62	26	2	2	16	1	—	—
Veelvoudige absesse (kwarte)	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Nawelkwaal	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—
Paratifoide	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Buikvliesontsteking	8	—	2	3	10	—	—	—
Borsvliesontsteking	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puntbloeding	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Bors- en buikvliesontsteking	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Etterige bledvergifting	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sarkosporidiose	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Septiese hartsakontsteking	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septiese nierontsteking	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Septiese mastritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septiese metritis	16	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Septiese pneumonie	6	—	7	12	5	—	—	—
Traumatiese hartsakontsteking	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uremie	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Masels (Sistiserkose)	1,533	—	4	1	779	—	1	—
Tuberkulose	22	—	4	—	56	—	—	—

SIEKTES WAAROP PLUIMVEE AFGEKEUR IS

	Hoenders	Kalkoene	Eende
Kneusing	3	—	—
Buikvliesontsteking	20	—	2
Gangreen	3	—	—
Absesse	13	1	—
Karsinoom	58	—	—
Kwaadaardige gewasse	20	—	—
Kwaadaardige groeisels	21	—	—
Dooie pluimvee	88	1	6
Vermaering	2	—	—
Uitwendige kneusing	—	—	2
Dermontsteking	3	—	—

**VERKOOPT NEEWPRODUKTE VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG
31/12/1961**

	Ton	lb.
Vet	175	638
Karkasmeel	453	1,758
Bloedmeel	414	1,985
Vere	—	919
Varkhare	—	502

Hoofstuk IX.

OPGAWE VAN GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS SE WERK

BLANKE GEBIEDE

In die volgende bladsye van hierdie verslag word onder verskillende opskrifte die werk van die gesondheidsinspeksiopersoneel taamlik breedvoerig vir die jaar onder oorsig weergegee. In hoofsaak het die breedvoerige inligting wat verskat word, betrekking op die werk wat deur die gespesialiseerde seksies verrig is. Die werk wat deur die distriksgesondheidsinspeksiopersoneel, wat verreweg die grootste groep is, verrig is, het meer te doen met die daaglikse roetine-inspeksie van persele oor die hele stad. Hierdie seksie doen die meeste van die aanvanklike ondersoeke en dit dek feitlik elke fase van die werk wat gewoonlik deur 'n gesondheidsinspekteur gedoen word.

Feitlik al die gesondheidsinspeksiopersoneel was werksaam in verband met die verskillende anti-poliomiëlitisveldtogte wat gedurende die jaar plaasgevind het en hulle verdien baie van die krediet vir die doeltreffende en gladde verloop van hierdie veldtogte. Hulle entoesiasme en bereidwilligheid om van vroeg soggens tot laat in die aand te werk, verdien spesiale vermelding en is baie waardeer.

Oor die algemeen is die ongewingstandaard van higiëne in die stad werklik baie bevredigend en hierdie standaard is aansienlik verhoog deur die voorsiening van riolering in die Innesdale-gebied. Die ontwikkeling van die Herculesgebied het baie dringende probleme in verband met die afvoer van vuilwater opgelewer, welke probleme dikwels vererger is deur die bodemgesteldheid en ondergrondse water wat die bevredigende afvoer van vuilwater ondergronds verhoed het. Aangesien hierdie probleme ernstige afmetings begin aanneem, moet daar so gou moontlik met die voorsiening van riolering in hierdie gebied begin word.

Dit was 'n verstandige besluit om riolering in die nuwe Kleurlingdorp te Eersterust te voorsien. Daarenteen word die Vlaktefontein-Bantoegebied nog steeds by wyse van 'n emmerstelsel bedien wat ontoereikend en onbevredigend blyk te wees. Die Raad is egter besig met 'n rioleringskema vir hierdie gebied en dit sal hopelik met so min vertraging moontlik deurgevoer word.

Die higiëniese hantering, voorbereiding en verspreiding van eetware het soos gewoonlik voortdurend aandag geniet. Ons strewe al baie jare na 'n verbetering in die aflewering van groot-handelvleisvoorrade. Ons verordeninge wat die vervoer van alle vleis in goedgekeurde higiëniese toevoertuie verpligtend maak, het twee jaar gelede in werking getree. Die Afdeling het hom „stadig gehaas” met die implementering van hierdie verordening en daar kan nou met genoeg geboekstaaf word dat die groothandelverspreiding van vleis nou geheel en al by wyse van toevoertuie geskied. Noudat die oorgangstydperk van die ou oop-tipe na die huidige tipes toevoertuie agter die rug is, sal die handel en ander instansies wat daarby betrokke is, hopelik geleidelik die ontwerp en werkverrigting van hierdie voertuie verbeter.

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)	30	2
Biljartsalonne	7	2
Bioskoopoperateurs	31	9
Bioskoopteekamers	2	—
Losieshuise	207	—
Steenbakkers	1	—
Slagters	158	43
Skoenmakers	54	18
Fietshandelaars	84	50
Melkerie	97	15
Droogskoonmaak-ontvangsdepots	117	21
Velhandelaars	1	—
Visbakkers	2	—
Vishandelaars	43	1
Varsproduktehandelaars	465	157
Fumigeerders	2	—

Haarkappers	146	23
Venters en Marskramers	66	303
Hotelle	29	—
Roomysvervaardigers	2	—
Roomysverkopers	8	1
Wasserye en Droogskoonmakers	37	6
Markstalletjies	18	37
Melkprodusente	331	—
Melkwinkels	212	27
Meulenaars	4	—
Motorvoertuigoppassers	16	—
Koeldrankhandelaars	157	24
Koeldrankvervaardigers	6	1
Bantoe-eethuise	7	32
Pandjieshouers	1	—
Spykertafels en blêrkaste	108	6
Pluimveehandelaars	34	—
Lewensmiddelehandelaars	424	248
Lewensmiddelefabrieke	10	2
Openbare sale en vermaaklikheidsplekke	25	1
Klipgroewe	1	—
Restaurante en Teekamers	306	78
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere	75	4
Leerlooierye	1	—
Teaters (een inryteater inbegrepe)	14	3
Turkse baddens en Sauna-baddens	2	—
Begrafnisondernemers	5	6
Houtsaers	4	—
Werkwinkels	327	9

BOUPLANNE.

Die ondergemelde tabel verstrek 'n opsomming van die planne wat gedurende die twaalf maande geëindig 31 Desember 1961 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	86	23	—	—	24	133
Februarie	118	28	—	2	16	164
Maart	184	34	—	2	27	247
April	101	14	—	—	31	146
Mei	121	29	—	—	20	170
Junie	101	21	—	—	37	159
Julie	87	19	—	1	21	128
Augustus	130	23	—	—	44	197
September	112	19	—	—	28	159
Oktober	101	22	—	—	22	145
November	148	26	—	2	32	208
Desember	76	20	—	—	27	123
TOTAAL	1,365	278	—	7	329	1,979

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, waarneem en daarenbore 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 buitensydse inspeksies wat gedurende die jaar uitgevoer is:—

Soort Inspeksie	Totale getal inspeksies	Bevredigend bevind	Nie bevredigend nie Aansegings of kennisgewings bestel:
Slagterswinkels	711	585	126
Voedselafleverings	232	208	24
Bantoe-eethuise	14	7	7
Restaurante en Teekamers	309	220	89
Melkdepots	148	136	12
Hotelle en losieshuise	34	30	4
Diverse	38	28	10
Varsproduktehandelaars	45	28	17
Vishandelaars	13	10	3
Wasserye	5	5	0
Bakkerie en Banketbakkers	11	11	0
Naginspeksies	2	2	0
	1,562	1,270	292
Voedselseksie (verskillende voedselpersele):			
Naginspeksies	169	149	20
Middagetensuurinspeksies	376	318	58
Vroeëoggendinspeksies	29	26	3
	2,136	1,763	373

PLAAGBEHEERVERSLAG

Hier volg 'n opsomming van die werk in verband met knaagdier-, muskiet- en vlieëbeheer:—

INSPEKSIE DEUR DISTRIKSINSPEKTEURS

KNAAGDIERE

1. Klagtes ondersoek	285
2. Persele geïnspekteer en advies gegee	2,919
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings om valle of gif te gebruik	1,551
4. Kennisgewings bestel wat knaagdierwering van persele vereis	78
5. Kennisgewings bestel ooreenkomstig 3 en 4 hierbo, voldoen aan	172
6. Bestaande geboue voorsien van knaagdierwering	158
7. Nuwe geboue met knaagdierwering voltooi	103
8. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	—
9. Ophoping van vuilgoed of rommel waar daar moontlik knaagdiere kan skuil, skoongemaak of verwyder	1,166
10. Getal knaagdiere gedood of as gedood gerapporteer	2,384
11. Rotwering-voedselblikke vir diere voorsien	76
12. Sake na Plaagbeheer verwys	6
13. Sake betreffende knaagdierbeheer na ander afdelings verwys	11

MUSKIETE

1. Klagtes ondersoek	207
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer	2,031
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings uitgereik	611
4. Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig (3) hierbo bestel en voldoen aan	110
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	—
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	507
7. Advies gegee betreffende muskietbeheer	815
8. Soorte muskiete gevind	—

VLIEË

1. Klagtes ondersoek	102
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer	1,275
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings uitgereik	437
4. Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig (3) hierbo bestel, en voldoen aan	69
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	—
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	273
7. Advies gegee betreffende vlieëbeheer	599

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 en het dikwels besoek afgelê by alle soorte persele waar die voedselbedryf beoefen word.

Daar is gereeld monsters geneem van openbare watervoorrade by hul bronne en by verskillende punte in die verspreidingsstelsel. 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.

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.

'n Gesondheidsinspekteur het daagliks die vroeëoggendmark bygewoon waar daar op groot hoeveelhede eetware beslag gelê is wat as ongeskik vir menslike verbruik verklaar is.

Daar is voortgegaan met die beleid om restaurante, hotelle, losieshuise en ander plekke waar voedsel verskaf word gedurende maaltye terwyl voedsel voorberei en bedien is, te inspekteer. 'n Totaal van 159 uur is aan hierdie vroeëoggend-, middaggetensuur- en naginspeksies bestee.

Monsters van water uit private boorgate of putte is geneem waar dit nodig geag is en waar monsters bewys het dat die water nie aan die standaard voldoen nie, is stappe onmiddellik gedoen.

STATISTIEKE.

Soos hierbo vermeld, is 'n totaal van 159 uur bestee aan spesiale nag-, vroeëoggend- en middaggetensuur-inspeksies. Hier volg 'n uitvoerige tabel van hierdie werk:—

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	154
Kennisgewings bestel	11
Aanseggings gegee	143
Oortredings verwyder	154

Inspeksies uitgevoer.

Herinspeksies	12
Restaurante en Teekamers	392
Gelisensieerde hotelle	34
Banketbakkers	50
Bakkerie	30
Private Hotelle en Losieshuise	23
Melkerie en Depots	2
Lewensmiddelefabrieke	5
Voedselaflewerings	16
TOTAAL	574

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	169	149	20
Middagetensuur-inspeksies	376	318	58
Vroeëoggendinspeksies	29	26	3

'n Totaal van 158 besendings eetware (behalwe dié waarop daar by die oggenmark beslag gelê is) is beslag op gelê of uitgelewer en die ondergemelde eetware is afgekeur as ongeskik vir menslike verbruik en vernietig:—

Konfyt	3,853 lb.
Vleis	} 17,855 blikkies
Vrugte	
Groente	
Vis	
Melk	
Diverse blikkieskos	
Mayonnaise	
Suurui	
Toebroodjiesmeersel	
Ekstrakte	
Pluimvee	220 lb.
Vleis (vars en bewerk)	358 lb.
Wors	19 lb.
Kaas	164 lb.
Graankos	35,593 lb.
Droë vrugte	357 lb.
Dadels	666 lb.

Room	107 gelling
Vis	263 lb.
Vis (gekerrie)	123 lb.
Neute	29 lb.
Kookvet	1,392 lb.
Margarien.	13 lb.
Botter	8 lb.
Speserye	66 lb.
Jellie	39 lb.
Bakpoecier	140 lb.
Koffiemengsel	28 lb.
Kakao	308 lb.
Tee	158 lb.
Kitspoedings	70 lb.
Suiker	31,647 lb.
Versiersuiker	1,924 lb.
Sout	256 lb.
Lekkergoed	63 lb.
Sitroensuur	91 lb.
Vla	172 lb.
Poiermelk	241 lb.
Mopani-wurms	10,640 lb.
Bevrore groente	65 lb.

Mopani-wurms: (*Gonenbrosia Belina*) is harige wurms wat volgens inligting wat aan die Afdeling verstrekk is, in groot getalle in die Mopani-bome in Noord-Transvaal gedurende Desember en Januarie voorkom. In die gedroogde toestand is hulle kleur grysswart met geel kringe.

Hierdie wurms is 'n geliefde dis by die Bantoe en in groot aanvraag as 'n voedselsoort — nog 'n voorbeeld van wat vir die Blanke ras 'n eienaardige eetbare lekkerny is.

Die wurms word versamel en die hare verwyder deur dit liggies oor warm kole af te skroei. Daarna word hulle vir 'n kort tydjie in kookwater gedompel om hulle dood en gaar te maak. Sorg word gedra dat hulle nie te gaar kook nie en dat die liggaamsvorm behoue bly. Hulle word dan uit die potte verwyder en op riffsinkplate of ander geskikte oppervlaktes in die son geplaas om droog te word. Die hele proses is primitief.

Wanneer hulle droog is, word hulle in juutsakke geplaas wat elk ongeveer 70 lb. kan bevat. Hulle kom in hierdie verpakking op die mark, behaal 'n prys van ongeveer R14-00 (£7.0.0) per sak en verkoop gou.

Dr. Quinn van die Zebediela-landgoed in sy boek "Food Habits of the Pedi" haal die volgende ontleding aan:—

"Dry Prepared Worms:	Water 5.9%
	Protein 19.1%
	Other Extract 51.1% (Carbohydrate).
Fresh Worms:	Water 83.1%
	Protein 10.4%
	Other Extract 3.3% (Carbohydrate)."

VOEDSEL-EN WATERMONSTERS.

Die ondergemelde voedselmonsters is geneem vir skeikundige en bakteriologiese ontleding:—

SKEIKUNDIGE ONTLEDING.

Aard van Artikel	Getal monsters	Bevredigend: Onbevredigend	
Roomys	160	157	3
Boerewors	121	111	10
Gemaalde vleis	62	59	3
Kaas	18	18	—
Weense worsies	11	11	—
Polonie	41	41	—
Varkwors	1	1	—

BAKTERIOLOGIESE ONTLEDING.

Aard van Artikel	Getal monsters	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend
Roomys	160	145	15

Een-en-veertig waarskuwings is uitgereik in verband met die monsters wat nie aan die bepalings van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels en ander wetgewing betreffende eetware, voldoen het nie.

MUNISIPALE WATERLEWERING.

Rietvleiwaterwerke Na filtrering, maar voor chlorering	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend	Totaal:
	4	5	9
Fonteine.			
	Bevredigend: Onbevredigend		Totaal:
(a) Boonste fontein (voor chlorering)	6	3	9
(b) Onderste fontein (voor chlorering)	7	2	9
(c) Gemengde water (na chlorering) (sluit in water van Fonteine, Rietvlei en Grootfontein)	9	—	9
Krane in Stad.			
In verskillende dele van stad	8	—	8
Ander Munisipale Leweringsplekke.			
(a) Vlakfontein-opbergtenks	26	6	32
(b) Munisipale swembaddens	69	3	72
(c) Munisipale plasdammietjies	24	—	24
(d) Rooiwal	32	9	41
(e) Munisipale klipgroef (Bon Accord)	12	8	20
Randse Waterraad.			
Uit hooftoevoerpyplyn	10	—	10
Op private persele.			
Boorgate	10	2	12
Putte	1	—	1

RIOOLWATERUITVLOEISEL NA KRAGSTASIEDAM GEPOMP.

	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend	Totaal
(a) Na filtrering en chlorering by rioolwaterwerke ..	2	7	9
(b) Na filtrering en chlorering by Kragstasiedam ..	2	7	9

Hierdie water is rioolwateruitvloei wat gefiltreer en gechlorer en na die Kragstasie gepomp word vir verkoelingsdoeleindes en na die Pretoria-Wes-gholfbaan vir besproeiing. Dit word nie vir kook- of huishoudelike doeleindes gebruik nie, maar daar word nogtans vereis dat die standaard van suiverheid dieselfde moet wees as vir drinkwater.

Stroom wat in Rietvleidam invloei.

	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend	Totaal
Ou Witkoppies-brug	—	9	9

Hierdie stroom word noukeurig dopgehou om teen grootskaalse besoedeling van die Rietvleidam te waak.

SKEIKUNDIG.

(a) Munisipale swembaddens	72	—	72
(b) Munisipale plasdammietjies	24	—	24

MUNISIPALE MARK.

Daaglikse inspeksies van alle produkte op die vroeëoggendmark is uitgevoer en die ondergemelde hoeveelhede eetware is gedurende die jaar afgekeur en vernietig:—

Vrugte en groente.		Lewendige Hoenders.	
Kaste	6,082	Getal ondersoek	25,047
Graansakke	278	Getal afgekeur	28
Suikersakke	1,680	Persentasie afgekeur .....	.11%
Sakkies	16,095	Lewendige duiwe.	
Kratte	1,418	Getal ondersoek	94
Bondels	48	Getal afgekeur	Geen
Hope	17	Persentasie afgekeur	Geen
Platkissies	1,020	Lewendige eende.	
Kartondose	41	Getal ondersoek	1,990
Kardoosies	449	Getal afgekeur	Geen
Geslagte hoenders.		Persentasie afgekeur	Geen
Getal ondersoek	7,584	Lewendige ganse.	
Getal afgekeur	37	Getal ondersoek	121
Persentasie afgekeur .....	.48%	Getal afgekeur	Geen
Lewendige kalkoene.		Persentasie afgekeur	Geen
Getal ondersoek	1,092	Wildvoëls.	
Getal afgekeur	15	Getal ondersoek	2,318
Persentasie afgekeur	1.37%	Getal afgekeur	142
Wildsbokke.		Persentasie afgekeur	6.12%
Getal ondersoek	497		
Getal afgekeur	43		
Persentasie afgekeur	8.65%		

ALLERLEI INSPEKSIES.

Die onderstaande tabel dui die getal en tipe inspeksies aan wat deur Inspekteurs van die Voedsel- en Voedselkontrole uitgeoef is:—

	Totaal vir jaar
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	3,516
Oortredings verwyder	3,509
Kennisgewings bestel	201
Aanseggings gegee	3,315
Herinspeksies	807
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee	288
Lisensieaansoeke waarmee gehandel is	180
Inspeksie van slaghuise	766
Inspeksie van vishandelaars	127
Inspeksie van bakkerye	233
Inspeksie van banketbakkerye	119
Inspeksie van restaurante en teekamers	1,725
Inspeksie van Bantoe-eethuise	312
Inspeksie van vrugte- en groentewinkels	3,297
Inspeksie van melkwinkels en — depots	346
Inspeksie van ander voedselwinkels	1,530
Inspeksie van koeldrankfabrieke	116
Inspeksie van ander voedsel-fabrieke	386
Inspeksie van oggendmark	283
Diverse inspeksies	1,107
Naginspeksies	169
Vroeë-oggendinspeksies	29
Monsters geneem	976
Inspeksie van losieshuise en hotelle	1,164
TOTAAL	13,960

PLAAGBEHEERSEKSIE.

Muskietbeheermaatreëls.—

Die verwydering van plantegroei uit alle spruite, die ongekanaliseerde gedeelte van die Apiesrivier, die hoofbesproeiingsvoor en -damme in die Innesdalegebied, wat almal binne die munisipale grense val, is as 'n roetinemaatreël deur die jaar uitgevoer.

Bespuiting met antilarwespuistof van alle spruite, damme, besproeiingsvore, die klipgroewe suid van die Voortrekkermonument asook dié oos van die Inrigting vir Melaatses, moerasagtige gebiede en sytelwatervore is wekeliks vanaf Januarie tot die eerste week in Mei en weer vanaf die einde van September tot die einde van Desember uitgevoer.

Gedurende Julie is daar gevind dat muskiete op 'n grootskaal in 'n poel met stilstaande water suidwes van die Kragstasie uitbroei, maar na deeglike bespuiting het die poel nie weer moeilikheid opgelewer nie en in September is algemene bespuiting hervat.

Tweehonderd-en-negentig gellings onverdunde D.D.T.-emulsielarwegif is gebruik wat op ongeveer 87,000 gelling; verdunde larwegif te staan kom.

Die Afdeling het die heelhartige samewerking van groenteboere in die munisipale gebied geniet en daar was geen traagheid by hulle om die vereiste bedrag vir die gelewerde dienste te betaal nie en dit was gevolglik moontlik om muskietbeheermaatreëls doeltreffend op die plase toe te pas.

Vierhonderd vyf-en-dertig gate en holtes wat werklike of potensiële broeiplekke was, is op munisipale eiendom opgevolg en gelykgemaak.

Gedurende Februarie 1961 is grootskaalse uitbroei van muskiete in die eksperimentele rypwordings- en oksidasiedamme gevind. Hierdie „damme” is langs die Munisipale Rioolwaterwerke en is deel van die nuwe en eenvoudige metode om rioolwater te behandel. Die eksperimente word elders in hierdie verslag beskryf. Die proses geskied onder die beheer en toesig van die Wetenskaplike en Nywerheidsnavorsingsraad.

Die walle van sommige van die damme was digbegroei deur gras en onkruid by die watervlak wat toestande vir muskietuitbroeiing uiters gunstig gemaak het. Grootskaalse uitbroeiing was in die toegangsputte en in een van die betonoksidiasiedamme aan die gang.

Amptenare van die W.N.N.R. was nie ten gunste van bespuiting met larwegif nie aangesien hulle beweer het dat larwegif ander waterdiere wat vir die proses van rypwording en oksidasie belangrik is, sou vernietig.

Samesprekings is met amptenare van die W.N.N.R. gevoer en hulle het ingestem om olie in die toegangsputte te gebruik en om die plantegroei aan die kant van die rypwordingsdamme te verwyder.

Die damme is met gereelde tussenpose geïnspekteer en daar is gevind dat nadat hierdie beheermaatreëls toegepas is, muskietuitbroeiing tot 'n minimum beperk is, hoewel dit nie heeltemal uitgeskakel is nie.

Gedurende Desember het die Stadsgeondheidshoof en 'n Senior Gesondheidsinspekteur senior verteenwoordigers van die W.N.N.R. op die terrein van hierdie damme ontmoet vir die doel om nouer samewerking en ook ten einde beheer van muskietuitbroeiing of enige ander oorlas wat in die toekoms mag ontstaan, te verseker. Verhoudings was uiters vriendelik en tot wedersydse voordeel en na verwagting sal optimum „gesondheidsbeheer” gereedlik gehandhaaf word.

Die Plaagbeheerpersoneel en die Distriksgeondheidsinspekteurs het 242 klagtes betreffende muskietoorlas ondersoek. Hierdie ondersoek het tot gevolg gehad dat 2,031 inspeksies uitgevoer is en 617 mondelinge of skriftelike waarskuwings gegee is.

KNAAGDIERBEHEER.

Knaagdierbeheermaatreëls is deur die twee Blanke Knaagdieruitroeiers in alle munisipale geboue, pakkamers, parke, sportvelde, die Sentrale en die Rooiwal-rioolwaterwerke, die Reitvleiwaterwerke, die Bon Accord-klipgroef, die Fonteinedal, alle munisipale geboue in die Bantoeedorpe Vlakfontein, Atteridgeville/Saulsville en Lady Selborne gehandhaaf.

Die plasing van knaagdieraas bevattende „Warfarin” as die aktiewe bestanddeel was die hoofuitroeimethode en deur die gifaasplasinge gereeld na te gaan en te verseker dat voldoende aas te alle tye vir die knaagdiere beskikbaar is, was dit moontlik om knaagdierverspings bevredigend te beheer.

Met hierdie metode van aasplasing en aanvulling, was daar 13,555 gifaasplasinge waarvan 7,161 „geneem” is en volgens ons wete is 1,411 knaagdiere op munisipale persele vernietig. Hierdie syfer sou veel hoër gewees het indien dit moontlik was om al die karkasse te vind.

Daarbenewens is daar gesien of berig dat 2,384 knaagdiere op private persele uitgeroei is.

Die Knaagdierbeheerinspekteur en die Distriksgeondheidsinspekteurs het 494 klagtes in verband met knaagdierbesmetting ondersoek en dit het tot gevolg gehad dat 2,035 inspeksies uitgevoer is en dat 615 mondelinge of skriftelike waarskuwings gegee is. Daar was geen vervolgingsweens versuim om aan die vereistes van die betrokke regulasies te voldoen nie.

Aandag is in die loop van inspeksies geskenk aan alle ophopings van vuilgoed, puin en hout waar knaagdiere waarskynlik kon skuil en altesaam 1,462 sodanige ophopings is verwyder.

Daar is 'n totaal van 103 nuwe knaagdiervrygeboue gedurende die jaar voltooi, terwyl 158 bestaande geboue knaagdiervry gemaak is en 14 graan-, voer- en ander pakkamers wat nie knaagdiervry was nie, gesloop is. Drie-en-sewentig sertifikate wat sertifiseer dat persele voor die slooping van geboue knaagdiervry was, is uitgereik.

VLIEË-UITBROEIING.

Gereelde inspeksies van alle munisipale persele waar potensiele broeiplekke vir vlieë bestaan het, is uitgevoer en met behulp van insekdoders is vlieë-uitbroeiing goed onder beheer gehou.

Eenhonderd-en-twee klagtes in verband met vlieë-oorlas is ondersoek, wat 1,275 inspeksies, die uitreiking van 437 mondelinge of skriftelike waarskuwings en die wegruiming van 273 broeiplekke tot gevolg gehad het.

Kakkerlakke.

Alle riooltoegangsputte in die sentrale gebied, begrens deur Tulleken-, Boom- en Edwardstraat en Prinseparklaan is teen die einde van Januarie 1961 vir die doel van vernietiging van kakkerlakke bespuit.

Die bespuiting is namens die Stadsingenieur deur die Afdeling Parke onder toesig van die Plaagbeheerseksie uitgevoer. Die insekdoder wat gebruik was, is 'n kombinasie van D.D.T.- en B.H.C.-oplossing en baie bevredigende resultate is verkry.

'n Herinspeksie van toegangsputte is twee maande later uitgevoer en daar is bevind dat hulle kakkerlakvry was. Daarna is nog 'n inspeksie in die noordelike deel van die gebied uitgevoer en baie min kakkerlakke is gesien.

Benewens die bespuiting van die rirole is die volgende munisipale persele vir die uitroeiing van kakkerlakke bespuit:— Argiefkamer, Stadhuis; Ontspanningsaal, Elektriesiteitsafdeling; Kafeteria, Verkeersafdeling; Slagtersverkleekamer, Slagplaas; Kantore van die Installasieseksie, Elektriesiteitsafdeling.

Weeluisse.

Raad in verband met die uitroeiing van weeluisse is, wanneer verlang, aan die publiek gegee.

Die Plaagbeheerseksie het twaalf munisipale subkampongs vir die uitroeiing van weeluisse met bevredigende gevolg bespuit.

Ander insekte.

Etlike klagtes is in verband met vlooi- en bosluisbesmetting ontvang en raad oor die uitroeiingsmetodes is gegee.

KNAAGDIERUITROEIING.

Oortredings waarmee gehandel	4
Oortredings verwyder	4
Aanseggings gegee	4
Persele weer geïnspekteer	271
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee	209
Nie-knaagdierveilinge graan-, voer- of ander pakkamers gesloop	14
Ophopings van vuilgoed of rommel wat moontlik rotte kan huisves, opgeruim en verwyder	296
Diverse inspeksies	908
TOTALE INSPEKSIES VIR DIE JAAR	1,702
Gifaas op dorsgrond gestel	13,555
Getal aaslokvalle geneem	7,161
Getal knaagdiere op munisipale persele vernietig	1,411

MUSKIETBEHEER.

Oortredings waarmee gehandel	5
Oortredings verwyder	6
Kennisgewings bestel	2
Aanseggings gegee	4
Persele weer geïnspekteer	119
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee	35
Nagaan van damme waar onkruid verwyder is	640
Nagaan van damme wat bespuit is	457
Nagaan van besproeiingsvore wat skoongemaak is	1,297
Nagaan van besproeiingsvore wat bespuit is	838
Nagaan van dreinerings van moerasgebiede	271
Nagaan van bespuiting van moerasgebiede	203
Gate en holtes opgevol	435
Huise vir muskietbeheer bespuit	—
Diverse inspeksies	779
TOTALE INSPEKSIES VIR DIE JAAR	5,089

INSPEKSIES DEUR DISTRIKSINSPEKTEURS (STATISTIEKE)

Hier volg 'n opsomming van die inspeksies deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs in die Slum- en Behuising-, Aansteklike Siekte-, Voedsel-, Plaagbeheer- en Nieblankegebiedeseksies gedurende die jaar. (Syfers vir vorige jaar tussen hakies).

Totale getal inspeksies	95,127	(99,013)
Oorlaste waarmee gehandel is	31,806	(30,392)
Oorlaste verwyder (insluitende onverwyderde oorlaste wat van die vorige jaar oorgebring is)	30,743	(29,598)
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is	3,173	(3,016)
Lisensieaansoeke waarmee gehandel is	4,295	(3,884)
Monsters geneem van water (bakteriologies en skeikundig)	379	(281)
Monsters geneem van eetware (melk uitgesluit)	574	(620)
Navraagbesoeke insake aansteklike siektes	2,374	(2,788)

Aangeleenthede na ander Afdelings verwys.

Stadsingenieur	124
Afdeling Nieblankesake	53
Lisensiehoof	32
Direkteur van Parke en Ontspanning	98
Elektrisiteitsingenieur	8
Hoofbehuisingbestuurder	5
Verkeersafdeling	1
Brandweer	1
Werktuigkundige en Vervoeringenieur	1

Slagplaas-, Melkerye- en Aansteklike Siekteseksie.

Breedvoerige besonderhede van die werksaamhede van hierdie seksies verskyn elders in hierdie verslag.

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 ver- volgings	Getal skuldig bevind	Getal onskuldig bevind	Getal gewaarsku- en ontslaan	Getal terugge- trek	Boetes opgele
Blootstelling van eetware aan besmetting	9	9	—	1	—	R48-00
Versuim om te voldoen aan kennisgewing — Verordeninge betreffende Openbare Gesond- heid	13	8	—	1	5	R55-00
Versuim om te voldoen aan kennisgewing krag- tens Slumregulasies	18	16	—	2	2	R301-00
Toelating van vlieg-uitroeiing	3	3	—	1	—	R10-00
Vuil toestand van teekamer	2	2	—	—	—	R16-00
Water by melk gevoeg	20	15	1	1	4	R185-00
Versuim om bouerslatrines te verskaf	2	2	—	—	—	R10-00
Beskikbaarstelling van melk sonder 'n permit . . .	1	1	—	—	—	R90-00
Vuil toestand van bakkery	2	2	—	—	—	R20-00
Toelating van muskietuitbroeiing	1	1	—	—	—	R10-00
TOTAAL	71	59	1	6	11	R745-00

VERVOLGINGS TERUGGETREK.

Twee vervolgings is teruggetrek omdat aan die kennisgewings wat bestel is, voldoen is voordat die sake verhoor is; twee omdat die betrokke partye nie die geregistreerde eienaars was nie; een omdat die Gesondheidsinspekteurs die diens verlaat het en geen ander getuie beskikbaar was nie; een weens die swak gesondheid van die betrokke persoon en omdat die perseel gesloop sou word; een omdat 'n Bougenootskap onderneem het om die werk te verrig en vier omdat die dagvaarding nie behoorlik kragtens die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels beteken is nie.

SLUMOPRUIMING.

Gedurende die verslagjaar is nog 65 slumwonings (in erge graad) in Blankegebiede gesloop. Die meeste hiervan is deur armer gesinne bewoon. Dieselfde getal onbevredigende buitegeboue is ontruim. Hoewel daar kennis gedra word van nog 97 „erg” slumwonings, sal meer as 50% van hulle na verwagting gedurende die jaar ontruim of gesloop word.

Daar is goeie vordering gemaak in verband met behuisingskemas vir Bantoes, Kleurlinge en Indiërs en besonderhede daarvan word elders in hierdie verslag verstrekk.

Aangesien die dorpe Lady Selborne en Claremont asook etlike buitestedelike gebiede as „blanke”-gebiede geproklameer is, verkoop die Nieblanke eienaars van eiendomme in hierdie gebiede hul eiendomme aan die Raad. Die meeste van die huise in hierdie gebiede is slums en hulle word gesloop wanneer die okkupeerders na hul onderskeie dorpe verhuis. Bestaande oorbewoonde slumtoestande sal dus outomaties verdwyn wanneer hierdie seksies van die gemeenskap nuwe huise betrek.

SLUMOPNAMES.

Nieteenstaande die relatiewe tekort aan kapitaal oor die hele Republiek gedurende die eerste helfte van die verslagjaar, wat 'n uitwerking op die boubedryf gehad het, het die aantal woongeboue wat in die stad en omliggende gebiede opgerig is, nogtans 'n gestadige toename getoon.

Ongunstige ekonomiese toestande het gewoonlik 'n verlaging in lewens- en behuisingstandaarde tot gevolg, en hoewel daar beweer is dat die werkloosheidsyfer in die bou- en verwante bedrywe 'n toename getoon het, was dit van korte duur en het geen nadelige uitwerking op behuising- en lewenstandaarde wat Pretoria betref, gehad nie. Om die waarheid te sê, waar ons verlede jaar besorg was oor 'n toename in die aantal Blanke gesinne wat in buitegeboue en kamers in agterplase gehuisves is, het opnames getoon dat daar teen die einde van die jaar slegs 37 gesinne aldus gehuisves was in vergelyking met 102 gesinne aan die begin van die jaar. Dit is die geringste aantal gesinne wat in hierdie onwenslike tipe akkommodasie sedert die tweede wêreldoorlog gehuisves is.

Daar was 'n toename in die aantal „erg” slumwonings in die sentrale en Herculesgebied. In die sentrale gebied is die slumwonings tot die Goedehoop- en ligtenywerheidsgebied noord van Proesstraat beperk. In Hercules is hulle in etlike voorstede versprei. Die Stadsraad het etlike van hierdie eiendomme vir verskillende munisipale skemas aangekoop en hulle sal waarskynlik in die afsienbare toekoms gesloop word.

'n Aangeleentheid wat sorg baar, is die aantal huise in die Herculesgebied wat volgens 'n huurkoopstelsel sonder betaling van 'n deposito aan armer gesinne verkoop word. Daar word sonder uitsondering bevind dat sodra eienaars van hierdie huise besef dat herstel- en opknappingswerk onekonomies is, hulle volgens hierdie stelsel verkoop op voorwaarde dat die koper instem om al die opknappingswerk uit te voer wat deur die Stadsraad verlang word. Baie min sulke huurkopers is geldelik in 'n posisie om hul verpligtings ooreenkomstig die koopakte na te kom en vind uiteindelik dat hulle die reparasies nie kan bekostig nie, welke reparasies in ieder geval in vergelyking met die waarde van hul eiendom, nie die moeite werd is nie. Hierdeur beland hulle werklik in die moeilikheid as ons kragtens die Slumwet of -regulasies teen hulle moet optree.

VERSPREIDING VAN ERNSTIGE SLUMEIENDOMME EN GEOKKUPEERDE BUITEGEBOUE.

Die volgende tabel toon die verspreiding van bekende ernstige slumeiendomme en onbevredigende buitegeboue in Blankegebiede teen die einde van die verslagjaar.

Nieblankegebiede wat as Blankegebiede ingevolgt die Wet op Groepsgebiede geproklameer is, is nie by hierdie tabel ingesluit nie.

	Bekende bestaande slum- wonings op 31.12.1961	Bekende geokkupeerde buitegeboue op 31.12.1961	Toename of afname in verge- lyking met vorige jaar	
			Slumwonings	Buitegeboue
Innesdale-gebiede	4 (17)	7 (13)	-13	-6
Westelike gebiede (wes van Steenhovenspruit)	11 (10)	8 (18)	+1	-10
Oostelike gebiede (oos van Apiesrivier)	0 (1)	3 (6)	-1	-3
Sentrale gebiede	40 (33)	5 (7)	+7	-2
Herculesgebiede	42 (29)	14 (58)	+13	-44
TOTAAL	97 (90)	37 (102)	+7	-65

HOFGEDINGE.

Soos in vorige verslae vermeld is, 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 ons voortgegaan met ons beleid om die samewerking van eienaars en okkupeerders van slumpersele wat aan private persone behoort, te verkry om die slumtoestande te verwyder, eerder as om drastiese stappe te doen.

Dit was gedurende die jaar nodig om kragtens die Munisipale Slumregulasies hofgedinge teen 18 persone, waarby 25 aanklagte betrokke was, in te stel. Die besonderhede is soos volg:—

Oortredings.

	Getal aanklagte
Toelating dat buitegeboue geokkupeer word	4
Gebruik van kelder vir voedselvoorbereiding	1
Versuim om toereikende kookgeriewe te verskaf	5
Versuim om toereikende spoellatrine-akkommodasie te verskaf	1
Versuim om toereikende badkamergeriewe te verskaf	2
Versuim om perseel in bevredigende strukturele toestand te hou	12
TOTAAL	25

SLOPING EN OMSKAKELINGS VAN WOONPERSELE.

Die aantal aansoeke om toestemming om wonings te sloop of woonpersele vir besigheidsgebruik om te skakel, was heelwat laer as gedurende die vorige vyf jaar. Die meeste van die ontvange aansoeke het gevolg op gedinge wat teen eienaars van slumwonings ingestel is.

Onderstaande syfers dui die getal aansoeke om die aangegewe redes aan:—

Vir die bou van woonstelle, kantore en winkels	29
Uitbreidings aan skole	2
As gevolg van optrede deur hierdie Afdeling	56
TOTAAL	96

In verband met die 96 ontvange aansoeke, is 80 wonings reeds gesloop en 14 vir besigheidsgebruik omskakel.

Slegs sewe besigheidpersele is gedurende die jaar gesloop. Hoewel permitte vir hierdie persele nie nodig is nie, het ons daarop aangedring dat sertifikate van die Afdeling verkry word dat die geboue knaagdier- en ongediertevry is voordat met die sloping begin is. Soorteglyke sertifikate word ten opsigte van alle ander sloping vereis.

Besonderhede van aansoeke om wonings te sloop, word in die volgende tabel verstrek:—

AANSOEKE NA DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN BEHUISING VERWYS

	Getal wonings	Getal woonkamers betrokke	Permitte toegestaan	Permitte geweer
Sloping	81	336	81	Geen
Omskakelings	14	50	14	Geen
TOTAAL	95	386	95	Geen

SLUMOPRUIMINGSTATISTIEK.

Besonderhede van inspeksies en ondersoeke in verband met slumopruimingswerk gedurende die jaar onderneem:—

Hotelle en losieshuise	267
Private wonings	1,991
Bewoonde buitegeboue	660
Klagtes ondersoek	311
Nieblankebehuising	36
Wonings en ander persele voor en na slopings	523
Wonings en ander persele voor en na omskakeling	180
Behuisingsopnames	1,482
Huisvestingsaansoek-ondersoeke	4
Herinspeksies van persele	1,279
Diverse — insluitende crèches, kleuterskole en ouetehuise	589
TOTAAL	7,322

Besonderhede van optrede na bogemelde inspeksies en ondersoeke is soos volg:—

Kennisgewings bestel:—

Verbod op okkupasie	246
Oorbewoning	282
Strukturele herstelwerk en opknappings	267
Bad-, was- en kookgeriewe	214
Aanseggings en advies gegee	925
Totale getal oortredings waarmee gehandel	1,934
Totale getal kennisgewings en aanseggings waaraan voldoen is	1,495
Briewe gerig	79
Aangeleenthede na ander Afdelings verwys	109
Onderhoude met lede van die publiek	486

KLEUTERSKOLE, CRÈCHES EN SOORTGELYKE INRIGTINGS

Spesiale aandag is aan hierdie inrigtings geskenk, veral met betrekking tot sanitasie, voedselvoorbereiding, konstruksie, speelgeriewe en algemene omgewing.

Toestande is oor die algemeen goed en hoewel die beoogde verordeninge vir beheer oor hierdie inrigtings nog nie afgekondig is nie, was die samewerking wat van die beheerliggame ontvang is, bevredigend. Veral Nieblanke-crèches word goed beheer en verrig 'n baie nuttige funksie.

Daar is nog 'n groot behoefte aan meer ouetehuise en woonstelletjies om ou egpare te huisves. Hierdie probleem verg ernstige oorweging veral met betrekking tot die verkryging van grond met geskikte ligging vir toekomstige geboue daar die aantal bejaarde egpare in alle rasgroepe jaarliks toeneem.

NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE.

Die personeel verbonde aan hierdie Seksie bestaan uit:

- 1 Toesighoudende Gesondheidsinspekteur.
- 2 Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs.
- 2 Bantoesgesondheidsinspekteurs (gemagtigde personeelsterkte: 6).

Gedurende die jaar is twee Bantoes as kwekelinge aangeneem om praktiese opleiding te ondergaan om te voldoen aan die sillabus vir Gesondheidsinspekteurs van die R.S.H. Een is in 'n vaste hoedanigheid na voltooiing van die vereiste opleiding aangestel. Die tweede kwekeling het aan die einde van die jaar nog nie sy opleiding voltooi nie.

Gedurende die jaar is inspeksies in hierdie gebiede op alle besigheids-, woon- en private persele uitgevoer.

'n Blanke Gesondheidsinspekteur was in bevel van een of meer Nieblankedorpe. Een Bantoesgesondheidsinspekteur is permanent in die Bantoesdorp Atteridgeville gestasioneer en die ander een is vanaf April 1961 na Lady Selborne oorgeplaas.

Die Bantoesgesondheidsinspekteurs is onder die direkte toesig van die Toesighoudende Gesondheidsinspekteur.

KOMMENTAAR OOR DIE ONDERSKEIE DORPE.

1. Lady Selborne en Claremont. (Erwe 1-36).

Die meeste van die huise en ander geboue in hierdie dorpe se konstruksie is swak en hulle is oorbewoon. Feitlik alle besigheidspersede het woonkwartiere agter aan die winkels wat deur die onderskeie lisensiehouers bewoon word.

Vanaf April 1961 is huis-tot-huis opnames in hierdie gebiede uitgevoer met die doel om toe te sien dat latrines in 'n redelike mate herstel, agterplase van rommel en vullis skoongemaak word en om muskiet- en knaagdierbeheerwerk na te gaan en raad in verband daarmee te gee.

Vierhonderd-en-sestien persele is gedurende die jaar wanneer nodig deur die Bantoesondheidsinspekteurs geïnspekteer en weer daarna. In baie gevalle was tot ses herbesoeke nodig om te verseker dat die werk bevredigend uitgevoer is. Die meeste van die nalatiges het goed gereageer nadat mondelinge aanseggings aan hulle gegee is of nadat hulle die gebruiklike kennisgewings van die Afdeling ontvang het. Statutêre kennisgewings moes in 'n paar gevalle bestel word. Die algemene indruk was dat die eienaars en ander nalatiges gewillig is om die vereiste werk uit te voer, maar dat hulle nie oor die nodige geld beskik nie. Die feit dat hulle op verskuiwing na ander gebiede wag, vererger die posisie.

Met die uitsondering van besigheidspersede en 'n paar huise waar die water per pyp aangelê is, geskied die watertoevoer aan persele in hierdie gebied by wyse van 'n standpyp op elke werf. Alle toevoer is egter van die munisipale hoofwaterpyp afkomstig.

Alle reinigingsdienste in hierdie gebied word deur die Stadsingenieursafdeling uitgevoer. Die vuilgoedverwyderingsdienste is toereikend, maar die grootste moeilikheid is ondervind om die inwoners te oorreed om nie rommel en afvalwater op die strate, in stormwaterslote en op lêerwe te gooi nie. Straatoppervlaktes is in die loop van die jaar herstel en stormwaterslote skoongemaak en geskraap ten einde storm- en syelwater doeltreffend te verwyder. 'n Permanente instandhoudingspan is in die lewe geroep om strate en vore in 'n redelike toestand te hou aangesien storms die strate en vore vinnig laat verswak.

Lady Selborne en Claremont is nou as „wit” gebiede ingevolge die Wet op Groepsgebiede verklaar en hopelik sal hierdie onhygiëniese gebiede in die nabye toekoms opgeruim word. 'n Aantal eiendomme is reeds deur die Raad aangekoop en baie van hulle is gesloop as ongeskik vir bewoning deur mense.

2. Asiatebuurt en Kleurlinglokasie.

Hierdie gebiede is baie oorvol en huise en kamers is meesal heeltemal defektief, ontoereikend verlig en oorbewoon en daar is nie genoeg latrine- en badkamerakkommodasie nie. Hoewel besigheidspersede in 'n redelike toestand gehou word, bestaan baie van hulle uit hout en sink en is in die algemeen in 'n swak strukturele toestand. Woonkwartiere is in baie gevalle aan die winkels aangebou en is ook baie oorvol.

Oorvolheid en oorbewoning is in 'n mate verminder deur die voltooiing en okkupering van huise in gebiede wat vir hierdie rasse te Laudium en Eersterust verskaf is.

Die herbepanning van hierdie twee gebiede en die hervestiging van die inwoners in die pasgestigte gebiede wat aan hulle toegewys is, moet bespoedig word.

3. Indierdorp — Laudium.

Gedurende 1960 het die Raad die noodsaaklike dienste in hierdie dorp wat vir die Indiërgemeenskap gestig is, verskaf en 'n ekonomiese behuisingskema van 200 huise onderneem. Elke huis bestaan uit drie slaapkamers, 'n voorkamer, kombuis, spoellatrine en 'n badkamer en is van elektrisiteit, elektriese stowe en warmwatertoestelle voorsien. Werk aan die behuisingskema het so goed gevorder dat 'n aantal huise binne 'n paar maande vir okkupasie beskikbaar was. Daar was 'n groot aanvraag na hierdie huise en in feitlik elke geval was die mense bereid om die huise te betrek die oomblik dat hulle vir okkupasie beskikbaar was. Die bewoners is tevrede en hou die persele skoon.

Moderne winkels van goeie ontwerp, administratiewe kantore, 'n kliniek en ander geriewe sal in die afsienbare toekoms verskaf word.

'n Private busdiens vervoer skoolkinders heen-en-weer tussen die dorp en die Asiatebuurt. Dié toedrag van sake sal voortduur totdat skoolgeboue in die nuwe dorp opgerig is.

Alle persele in die dorp het riolering en reinigingsdienste word deur die Stadsingenieursafdeling verskaf.

Stormwaterriolering en die maak van paaie vorder fluks.

4. Kleurlinggebied — Eersterust. —

Hierdie gebied, wat vir die Kleurlinggroep gestig is, word op 'n soortgelyke grondslag as vir die Indiërgemeenskap te Laudium ontwikkel.

Die bou van 200 ekonomiese huise in hierdie gebied het baie goed gevorder en 'n aantal is teen die einde van die jaar betrek. Elke huis bestaan uit drie slaapkamers, 'n woonkamer, kombuis en badkamer met 'n spoellatrine. Die huise word in 'n goeie toestand en skoon gehou en is van elektrisiteit, elektriese stowe en warmwatertoestelle voorsien.

'n Aantal gesinne is tydelik in eiendomme wat deur die Raad oorgeneem is, gehuisves.

'n Opslaanskoolgebou is opgerig. 'n Gemeenskapsentrum is ook verskaf.

Die herbehuising van hierdie groep moes lankal plaasgevind het. Hopelik sal vordering op 'n hoë peil gehandhaaf word sodat die huidige onbevredigende behuisingtoestande wat in die Kleurlinglokasie, Lady Selborne en Claremont heers, binnekort iets van die verlede sal wees.

'n Paar ou, swak ontwerpte en geboude winkels voorsien in die behoeftes van die gemeenskap in hierdie gebied. Hulle het bestaan toe die gebied aangekoop is. Dit is noodsaaklik dat moderne besighede en ander persele van goeie ontwerp, insluitende 'n kliniek, in die nabye toekoms verskaf word.

Alle nuwe geboue in die dorp het riolering en is van die noodsaaklike dienste voorsien. Stormwaterriolering en die maak van paaie vorder fluks.

5. Atteridgeville, Saulsville en Vlakfontein-Oos en -Wes.

Uitbreiding en ontwikkeling in hierdie gebiede het op 'n gesonde grondslag voortgeduur. Die Atteridgeville/Saulsvillegebied is nou min of meer heeltemal bebou wat woonpersele betref.

Woon- en besighedpersele word oor die algemeen in 'n goeie toestand gehou en daar was goeie samewerking met die Afdeling. Daar is riolering in Atteridgeville en Saulsville en alle reinigingsdienste word deur die Stadsingenieursafdeling onderneem. Die Vlakfonteingebiede het 'n emmerstelsel en emmers word drie keer per week verwyder. Elke perseel is van 'n vuilgoedblik voorsien met 'n weeklikse verwyderingsdiens. Al die besighedpersele is van 'n suigtenkdienste voorsien vir die verwydering van vuilwater, en in sommige gevalle vir spoelstelsels. Al hierdie dienste word per kontrak deur die Stadsraad van Silverton verskaf. Etlike klagtes in verband met die nagvuilverwyderingsdiens is in die loop van die jaar ontvang en, soos reeds in hierdie verslag vermeld is, is die behoefte aan riolering dringend. Al die droë nieskadeflike afval word op uitgegrawe grond in die middel van die dorp gegooi en is goed onder beheer.

Straatreinigingsdienste is gedurende die jaar in hierdie gebiede ingestel wat tot gevolg gehad het dat strate en oop ruimtes aansienlik skoner was.

Slegs 'n klein aantal beeste en trekdier word in hierdie gebiede aangehou. Daar word egter gedurig gewaak om te verseker dat die inwoners hulle nie skelm invoer nie. Die gemeenskaplike kraal met voldoende weiding het die eienaars van sulke diere nie oorreed om hulle daar aan te hou nie. Die afstand van besighede en wonings af was 'n faktor wat hier waarskynlik 'n rol gespeel het. Daar is egter geen werklike gesondheidsoorlas wat deur die paar diere wat aangehou word, geskep word nie.

Die slag van diere vir seremoniële doeleindes vind dikwels plaas. Gedurende die jaar is permitte vir die slag van 46 diere vir hierdie doel uitgereik. Die betrokke persele is geïnspekteer om te verseker dat daar nie 'n oorlas bestaan nadat geslag is nie en sorg is gedra dat bederfde vleis nie geëet is nie.

Gedurende inspeksies van huis tot huis is daar in baie gevalle gevind dat weens die afwesigheid van pakplek, 'n verskeidenheid artikels in slaapkamers en woonkamers gehou word, wat oorvolheid veroorsaak. In 'n aantal gevalle is planne vir voorgenome pakkamers voorgelê ten einde hierdie toestand te verlig. Planne vir bykomende slaapkamers en woonkamers by wonings is ook voorgelê. Afgesien van die begeerte om groter wonings en meer gerief te hê, het hierdie aanbouings die oorvolheid wat gewoonlik by groot gesinne gevind word, verlig. Gedurende huisopnames is gevind dat die vereiste vloerruimte per persoon in baie gevalle nie bestaan nie. Dit het meesal voorgekom waar die gesin groot is en waar buite-egtelike kinders en ander familieleden in dieselfde woning gehuisves is. In sommige gevalle is gevind dat buitegeboue en toegeboude stoepe ook vir slaapdoeleindes gebruik is. In sulke oorvol kamers, is die skeiding van die geslagte onuitvoerbaar. Ons het met al hierdie aangeleenthede so goed as wat onder die omstandighede moontlik was,, gehandel.

Die volgende opgawe oor oorbewoning gee 'n aanduiding van die toestand:—

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).

	Atteridgeville	Vlakfontein
<i>Tipe kamer</i>		
Eerste slaapkamer: Bevredigend	365	679
Onbevredigend	307	663
Tweede slaapkamer: Bevredigend	54	569
Onbevredigend	23	603
Derde slaapkamer: Bevredigend	—	32
Onbevredigend	—	9
Vierde slaapkamer: Bevredigend	—	—
Onbevredigend	—	—
Eetkamers ook as slaapkamers gebruik:		
Bevredigend	352	309
Onbevredigend	98	83
Kombuise ook as slaapkamers gebruik:		
Onbevredigend	289	47
Buitegeboue as slaapkamers gebruik:		
Onbevredigend	2	29
Stoep van wonings as slaapkamers omgeskakel:		
Onbevredigend	20	—
TOTALE GETAL HUISE GEÏNSPEKTEER:	672	1,342

Hierdie oorbewoning het beteken dat die aantal mense per emmer oorskry is, wat die mors van nagvuil tot gevolg gehad het.

STATISTIESE OPGAWE OOR SANITÊRE AKKOMMODASIE.—

A. ATTERIDGEVILLEGEBIED: (Riolering — getal persone per spoellatrine).

1 — 12 persone	13 — 24 persone
647	25

B. VLAKFONTEINGEBIED. (Geen riolering nie — getal persone per emmerlatrine).

1 — 8 persone.	9 — 16 persone	17 — 24 persone
929	405	8

STATISTIESE OPGAWE VIR ALLE NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE.

A. Opsomming van inspeksies gedurende die jaar.—

Oorlaste waarmee gehandel is	8,647
Kennisgewings waaraan voldoen is	255
Aansegings waaraan voldoen is	8,088
Kennisgewings bestel waaraan voldoen is	559
Aansegings gegee	8,088
Herinspeksies — kennisgewings	767
Herinspeksies — aansegings	3,423
Klagtes ondersoek	9
Lisensie-aansoeke	624
Persele waar diere/pluimvee aangehou word	503
Slaghuisse	1,652
Vis- en pluimveehandelaars	43
Algemene handelaars (eetware)	2,073
Algemene handelaars (nie eetware nie)	946
Restourante, teekamers en eethuisse	2,091
Varsproduktehandelaars	352
Melkdepots en melkwinkels	618
Marskramerpakkamers	232
Varsprodukte- en roomyskarretjies	128
Afleweringvoertuie (vleis, melk, vis, brood)	460
Bioskope en openbare sale	5
Huisinspeksies	3,128
Haarkappers	270
Washuisse en wasserye	47
Fabrieke en Werkwinkels	81
Seremoniële slagtings	46
Bewoonde buitegeboue	19
Besoeke buite ure	111
Ander besoeke	1,660
Aangeleenthede wat vir oordrag aan ander Afdelings gerapporteer is:—	
Verstopte riole/defektiewe watertoebehore	8
Ongemagtigde strukture	35
Ander aangeleenthede	9
	<hr/>
	19,340

OPMERKING.—Hierdie syfers is nie by verslae in verband met Blankegebiede ingesluit nie.

B. Plaaigbeheer.

Die onderstaande is 'n opsomming van inspeksies in verband met plaaigbeheerwerk in hierdie gebiede en is ingesluit by die verslae wat deur die Plaaigbeheerseksie voorgelê is:—

Knaagdiere.

Klagtes ondersoek	8
Persele geïnspekteer en advies gegee	1,519
Kennisgewings en aansegings om lokvalle of gif te gebruik	1,017
Kennisgewings bestel waarin vereis word dat persele knaa-gdierveilig gemaak word	18
Kennisgewings bestel waaraan voldoen is	38
Bestaande geboue knaa-gdierveilig gemaak	61
Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	—
Ophoping van rommel of hout wat knaa-gdiere kan huisves, skoongemaak of verwyder	547
Aantal knaa-gdiere gedood of as dood gerapporteer	1,043
Knaa-gdierveilige voedselblikke vir diere verskaf	2
Aangeleenthede aangaande knaa-gdierbeheer na ander Afdelings verwys	1

Muskiete.

Klagtes ondersoek	11
Inspeksies uitgevoer	291
Aanseggings gegee	188
Broeiplekke uitgeroei	143
Advies aangaande muskietbeheer gegee	184
Soorte muskiete gevind	Culex

Vliee.

Klagtes ondersoek	4
Inspeksies uitgevoer	337
Kennisgewings en aanseggings gegee	200
Kennisgewings bestel waaraan voldoen is	3
Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	—
Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	64
Advies aangaande vliegbeheer gegee	253

C. BOUPLANNE.

329 planne vir veranderings, aanbouings en nuwe geboue is gedurende die jaar ondersoek.

D. GELISENSIEERDE PERSELE:

Soort besighede	Claremont	Lady Selborne	Asiatebuurt en Kleurling-lokaste	Vlakfontein	Atteridgeville	Sauls-ville
Bakkers en banketbakkers	3	—	—	—	—	—
Biljartsalonne	2	—	—	—	—	—
Slagters	8	16	5	8	6	3
Steenkoolagentskappe	2	—	—	5	1	4
Skoenmakers	9	6	4	1	2	—
Fietshandelaars	15	5	2	3	1	2
Varsproduktehandelaars	28	6	9	2	1	3
Vishandelaars	1	—	—	—	—	—
Algemene handelaars (lewensmiddele uitgesluit)	47	1	1	12	—	—
Haarkappers	11	3	1	—	1	1
Marskamers en venters	110	37	9	3	1	2
Droogskoonmakers en wasserye	6	—	—	—	1	—
Melkdepots	1	3	—	2	3	2
Koeldrankhandelaars	3	—	—	6	1	1
Bantoe-eethuise	2	23	4	—	—	—
Lewensmiddele-handelaars	56	45	10	—	12	8
Teaters	3	—	—	—	—	—
Kleremakers (sters)	4	—	—	3	1	2
Begrafnisondernemers	—	1	1	2	1	—
Werkswinkels en motoronderdele	6	2	1	3	1	—
Restaurante en teekamers	33	2	10	9	5	4
Kruiedokters	—	—	—	2	—	1
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere	3	—	—	—	—	—

E. VERVOLGNES: 1

Aard van oortreding	Totale getal vervolgings	Getal skuldig	Getal onskuldig bevind	Getal teruggetrek	Getal gevaar-sku en ontslaan	Boetes opgele
Brood nie gedurende aflewering beskerm nie	6	6	—	—	—	R26-00
Versuim om aan kennisgewing te voldoen	1	—	—	1	—	—

F. ALGEMENE INLIGTING: (NET NUWE BANTOEDORPE).

	Sauls-ville	Atteridgeville en Sauls-ville	Vlakfontein-Oos- & -Wes	Laudium:	Eersterust:
Bevolking	Slegs hostel 4,360	54,862	56,493	1,056	1,338
Woonhuise		9,253	8,387	176	88
(a) Bewoon		—	5	24	84
(b) Leeg		458	304	—	—
(c) In aanbou		19	24	—	—
Kerke		16	18	—	1
Skole		(4 in aanbou)	—	—	—
Biersale		1	2	—	—
Biersaaldepots		3	—	—	—
Gemeenskapsentrums en Sale		1	1	—	1
Garages		1	1	—	—
Crèches		3	2	—	—
Hostel	1	—	—	—	—
Administratiewe blokke	2	2	—	—	—

**BYDRAE DEUR DIE BESTUURDER, AFDELING NIEBLANKESAKE
BEHUISING VAN NIEBLANKES**

OU SKEMAS

1. Atteridgeville.

Atteridgeville is 475 morg groot en word as een van die beste Bantoedorpe in die Republiek 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 onderverdeel dat daar nou ongeveer 1,495 grondbesitters en 'n bevolking van omtrent 42,446 is.

Die Groepsgebiederaad het Lady Selborne as 'n toekomstige Blankegebied 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 crèche in die gebied, benewens 'n moderne kraaminrigting wat deur die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk bestuur word.

NUWE SKEMAS.

3. Vlakfontein.

Tot dusver is daar 8,393 vierkamerhuise in Vlakfontein-wes en Vlakfontein-oos opgerig. Daarbenewens is die volgende geboue opgerig:—

18 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 vloedwaterdreinerings.

Bevolking: 56,493.

4. Atteridgeville/Saulsville.

Tot dusver is daar 7,713 vierkamerhuise in die Atteridgeville/Saulsville-gebied voltooi.

Benewens 'n biblioteek, crèche, ontspanningsaal, kliniek, begrafnisondernemerslokaal en 'n moderne droogskoonmakery is daar 16 skole en 74 winkels. Die gebied word volgens plan ontwikkel, met die klem op rioolbenetting, elektrisiteits- en waterdienste, padbou en vloedwaterdreinerings.

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 5,000 alleenlopende Bantoes gehuisves.

6. Algemeen.

Die geëlektrifiseerde treindiens na die Atteridgeville/Saulsville- en die Vlakfontein-gebied werk bevredigend.

7. Laudium.

Laudium is die nuwe gebied vir Asië. Daar is 200 huise gebou en alle noodsaaklike dienste word verskaf.

In die volgende geldjaar sal voorsiening vir die oprigting van administratiewe kantore en 'n kliniek in die kapitaalbegroting gemaak word.

8. Kleurlinggebied.

Ingevolg 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 is 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 begraaftplaas word tans aangelê.

Administratiewe kantore en 'n kliniek sal in die nabye toekoms opgerig word.

Hoofstuk X.

BEHUISING EN REHABILITASIE VAN BLANKES

1. ALGEMENE BEHUISINGSTOESTAND.

In die loop van die jaar is 799 aansoeke om huisvesting ontvang, meesal in ons gesubsidieerde behuisingskemas. Hierdie betreklike hoë syfer dui daarop dat daar nog 'n taamlike dringende behoefte aan huisvesting teen lae huurgelde vir gesinne in die laerinkomstegroep is. Behalwe die groot aantal roetineaansoeke wat ons moes hanteer, moes ons ook nog etlike gesinne help wat huisvesting baie dringend nodig gehad het.

Gedurende die verslagjaar is 59 nuwe gesinne in ons subekonomiese huise gehuisves. Hierdie gesinne se inkomste was minder as R88-67* per maand in die geval van dié wat in Danville gehuisves is en minder as R60-00 per maand in die geval van dié wat in ander gebiede soos Proclamation Hill, Nieu-Muckleneuk, Innesdale en Hercules gehuisves is. Een-en-twintig gesinne met inkomstes van R110 tot R120 per maand is in omgeskakelde ekonomiese huise gehuisves. Dié huise was oorspronklik subekonomiese huise wat in 1953 in 'n ekonomiese verkoopskema omgeskakel is. In min of meer dieselfde inkomstegroep is 69 nuwe gesinne in die tydelike ekonomiese skema by die Tentoonstellingsterrein gehuisves. Die skema word nou hoofsaaklik as 'n oorgangsentrum gebruik vanwaar oorp'asings na verskeie skemas gedoen word sodra sodanige huisvesting beskikbaar is en wanneer ander faktore, soos die rehabilitasie en heraanpassing van sommige gesinne wat spesiaal daar geplaas word sodat hulle hul kan aanpas, dit regverdig. Daarbenewens is 34 nuwe gesinne met inkomstes van ongeveer R130 tot R150 in verskeie ekonomiese verkoopskema huise gehuisves. In dieselfde inkomstegroep is aan 55 gesinne huisvesting verskaf in die nuwe ekonomiese dubbelverdiepinghuise wat in die laaste gedeelte van 1960 en vroeg in 1961 voltooi is. Altesaam 175 gesinne is ook gehuisves in diverse woonhuise en woonstelle wat die Raad dwarsdeur die stad besit.

Benewens die bogenoemde is 92 huurders binne die behuisingskemas oorgeplaas, hoofsaaklik as gevolg van veranderinge in hul inkomste of gesinsgrootte.

Die nodigheid dat plaaslike owerhede die verantwoordelikheid van die verskaffing van huisvesting vir die laerinkomstegroepe aanvaar, blyk in 'n mate uit bogenoemde syfers. Private onderneming is weens die huidige ekonomiese toestande en die hoë bou- en grondkoste nie in staat om hierdie huisvesting te verskaf teen huurgelde wat gesinne in die laerinkomstegroepe kan bekostig nie.

Aan die ander kant het private onderneming in die afgelope jare heelwat bygedra om die tekort aan behuising vir gesinne in die hoërinkomstegroepe uit te skakel. Dit word in Pretoria duidelik waargeneem in die groot woonstelsurplus dwarsdeur die stad, terwyl huurhuise nou gereedliker beskikbaar is in gebiede waar dit eers amper onmoontlik was om 'n huis te huur behalwe teen 'n buitensporige huurgeld.

Volgens syfers wat deur die Bouseksie van die Stadsingenieursafdeling verstrekk is, is die aantal huise wat jaarliks binne Pretoriase munisipale gebied gebou is, soos volg vir die tydperk 1952 tot 1961:—

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
1961	334	742

Soos gesien kan word, neem die woonstelle na verhouding snel toe. Volgens die 1951-sensusopname 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 wat sodanige huisvesting kan bekostig, verskaf is as wat nodig was.

Dit is waarskynlik so omdat dit goedkoper is om buite die munisipale grense te woon, waar grond ook goedkoper is.

2. SKEMAS WAARAAN GEWERK WORD EN SKEMAS WAT IN DIE LOOP VAN DIE JAAR VOLTOOI IS.

- (a) Vyftig ekonomiese dubbelverdiepinghuise is voltooi.
- (b) Daar is begin met die bou van 200 ekonomiese laekostehuise in Danville-Wes teen 'n beraamde boukoste van ongeveer R2,400-00 per huis.
- (c) Daar is begin met die bou van twee woonstelgeboue en huisies vir oumense en gebrelikes deur utiliteitsbehuisingsorganisasies wat deur die Raad geborg word.

3. BEOOGDE NUWE BEHUISINGSKEMAS.

- (a) 'n Gebou van 30 woonstelle op 'n uitsigperseel in Proclamation Hill-uitbreiding no. 1. Hierdie gebou sal bestaan uit woonstelle met 'n noorduitsig op die gholfbaan by Pretoria-Wes. Hierdie woonstelle sal teen ekonomiese huurgelde verhuur word wat baie laer sal wees as die huurgelde wat elders vir soortgelyke huisvesting gevra word. Die gekose terrein is gerieflik geleë wat vervoer, winkelsentrums en werkplekke in die westelike gebiede betref.
- (b) Daar sal waarskynlik begin word met die bou van 'n gebou met 30 woonstelle van die tweelingtipe in die suidelike sektor van die ou deel van Proclamation Hill. Die huurgelde vir dié woonstelle sal laer wees as die huurgelde van die woonstelle waarna in (a) hierbo verwys word.
- (c) Vyftig ultralaekoste-drieslaapkamerhuise in Danville tussen die huidige ekonomiese huise versprei.
- (d) Vyftig ekonomiese drieslaapkamerhuise, soortgelyk aan dié wat reeds in Danville opgerig is.
- (e) Vyftig subekonomiese huise vir ouderdomspensioentrekkers. Dié huise moet van 'n tipe wees wat spesiaal ontwerp is om aan die sosiale en fisiese behoeftes van oumense te voldoen en sal so ekonomies moontlik ontwerp word.

Die dubbelverdiepinghuise word volledig met buitegeboue teen ongeveer R4,900 verkoop, waarby die koste van die grond ingesluit is. Al die huise het teëldakke en nie een het minder as drie slaapkamers nie.

By sekere gesinne het hulle gewild geblyk te wees, maar meeste mense verkies enkelverdiepinghuise. Dié skema hou die voordeel van afwisseling van vooraansig en uitsig in, maar as geheel was hulle nie so suksesvol as wat ons verwag het nie.

Die 200 ekonomiese laekostehuise wat tans gebou word, is ontwerp vir die behoeftes van groot gesinne met 'n inkomste van omtrent R90 tot R100 per maand. Dit is dié groep wat nou al vir etlike jare nie goeie huisvesting op die gewone eiendomsmark kan bekom nie vanweë die hoë huurgelde. Aangesien daar baie jare lank 'n ernstige tekort aan drieslaapkamerhuise in ons behuisingskemas vir hierdie groep bestaan het, moes sommige van die gesinne in slum- en ander onbevredigende toestande leef. Daar word gehoop dat die skema sal bydra om die stad te bevry van die onbevredigende slumeiendomme waarin sulke gesinne woon. Gelukkig is daar nie baie gevalle daarvan in Pretoria nie.

4. 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 gelyk is 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 uitoefen nie, mag hy op n' suiwer huurbasis aanbly, maar dan moet hy aanhou om die ekonomiese huurgeld te betaal. Hierdie huurgeld word nie verlaag soos in die geval van die werklike koper nie en hy verbeur ook die hele bedrag wat ten behoewe van hom opgespaar is.

In die praktyk het hierdie stelsel daarop neergekom dat die kopp 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 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 hele aantal ekonomiese huise wat die Raad in die loop van die jaar verkoop het, slegs enkele koopaktes ingetrek is.

In spesiale gevalle is bykomende lenings vir die doel van aanbouings en verbeterings aan individuele ekonomiese huise van die Nasionale Behuisingskantoor verkry. Al hierdie lenings sluit die bou van bykomende slaapkamers in om in die behoeftes van groeiende gesinne te voorsien.

5. BESTAANDE SKEMAS.

Die Raad het 921 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, naamlik die R60 of minder per maand, wat deur die Nasionale Behuisingskantoor 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.

6. ALLERLEI

(a) Diverse munisipale eiendomme

In die loop van die jaar het die Raad 84 huise in verband met die beoogde verkeers-, binnegingepad- 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 253 winkels, huise, woonstelle, fabrieks- en ander persele.

Hierdie bykomende huise en woonstelle stel ons in staat om 'n groot aantal gesinne in die middel- en hoëinkomstegroep aan huisvesting in verskeie gebiede van die stad te help.

Van bogenoemde eiendomme is 35 huise in die Goedehoopgebied oorgeneem en die voorneme is om uiteindelik al die eiendomme aldaar op te koop en die gebied as 'n tuinvorstad te herbeplan en herontwikkel.

Bogenoemde syfers sluit nie die 28 huise in wat weens hul vervalde toestand gesloop is nie.

(b) Groepsgebiedeontwikkeling.

Eiendomme geleë in die Riverside-, Eastwood- en Highlandsgebiede, buite die stad se munisipale grense, en eiendomme in Claremont en Lady Selborne 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 Groepsgebiedeontwikkelingsraad 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 herstel, hernieu en weer verhuur. Alle ander eiendomme word gesloop. Tot 31 Desember 1961 is die volgende eiendomme aangekoop en vir beheer en administrasie aan my Afdeling oorgedra. Die eiendomme in ander gebiede wat vir Nieblankes uitgehou is, word deur die Raad se Afdeling Nieblankesake geadminestreer:—

	Getal Eiendomme
Riverside	32
Highlands	53
Claremont (Blankegedeelte)	41
Sentraal	3
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 129

In die Riversidegebied is die meeste huise gesloop of sal nog gesloop word. Tans word daar 177 gesinne in die eiendomme wat nog nie gesloop is nie, behuisves.

(c) Ontspanningsentrum en Openbare Saal: Danville.

Dié gebou, wat aan die hoofpad na Danville geleë is, is in die loop van die jaar voltooi. Dis gebou om inwoners van Proclamation Hill, Danville en Wespark, wat oorwegend munisipale of ander „behuisings”-dorpe is, te bedien en om die ontwikkeling van gesonde gemeenskapsverhoudings in dié gebiede aan te moedig.

Dit is op 15 September 1961 amptelik deur Sy Edelagbare die Burgemeester, raadslid Van Vuuren, geopen tydens 'n spesiale burgerlike onthaal by die Sentrum, en verteenwoordigers van die vernaamste belastingbetalers, kerk-, sport-, kulturele en ander organisasies van die westelike gebiede, is spesiaal uitgenooi.

Dit word die „Ontspanningsentrum Lucas van den Berg” genoem as blyk van waardering vir die pogings wat raadslid L. J. van den Berg aangewend het om die sentrum gestig te kry.

Tussen sy openingsdatum en 31 Desember 1961 het die volgende getalle persone aan die verskeie aangeduide bedrywighede deelgeneem:—

	Getal byeenkomste	Getal deelnemers
Balletklasse	37	1,691
Bioskoopvertonings	4	750
Troues	1	280
Kooraande	12	185
Skoolkonserte	9	3,960
Liggaamsoefeningsessies	8	451
Huishoudkunde- en ander klasse van Vroue- federasie	16	465
Volkspeelaande	14	1,073
Vergaderings	9	459
TOTAAL	110	9,314

Die syfers wys hoe nuttig so 'n sentrum kan wees.

7. 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	55
Omgeskakelde ekonomiese huise	21
Diverse munisipale eiendomme	162
Woonstelle by tentoonstellingsterrein	69
Diverse ekonomiese eiendomme	5
Nuwe Danvillese ekonomiese huise	12
Danvillese ekonomiese laekostehuise	11
Nuwe Herculese ekonomiese huise	3
Danville-woonstelle	9
Woonstelle vir ouderdomspensioentrekkers	4
Danvillese ekonomiese dubbelverdiepinghuise	55
Ekonomiese huise, „Rond en Bont”	3
TOTAAL	409

Benewens die bogenoemde is 92 huurders binne ons verskeie behuisingskemas oorgeplaas weens verandering in inkomste of gesinsgroottes terwyl 31 huurders hul huise ontruim het sonder om die gebruikelike maand kennis te gee. Slegs sewe gesinne is uitgesit weens wanbetaling van huur-
gelde of paaiemente, wat baie min is in verhouding tot die groot aantal huise en eiendomme wat betrokke is. Dit dui ook daarop dat ons heeltemal daarin geslaag het om agterstallige gelde redelik laag te hou. Ons meen dat dit daaraan te danke is dat ons uitgebreide bevoegdheid besit om ons eie diskresie te gebruik in die geval van gesinne wat werklik in nood verkeer, voordat ons tot drastiese stappe, soos uitsettingsmaatreëls, oorgaan. Dit het ook dikwels gehelp om die opbreuk van die gesinstuiste te verhoed en ons in staat gestel om doeltreffende rehabilitasiemaatreëls vir sulke gesinne te tref.

8. OPSOMMING VAN ALLE BESTAANDE BEHUISINGSKEMAS.

A. Skema I.

Die Raad se eerste subekonomiese huise is in 1931 gebou.

Vyf-en-twintig huise is gebou, en die skema staan bekend as Skema I.

25 Subekonomiese huise:

Pretoria-Wes	14
Nieu-Muckleneuk	11
	<u>25</u>

Hiervan is 4 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1955 in 'n ekonomiese skema omgeskakel en twee met ingang van 1 Januarie 1956, te wete:—

Pretoria-Wes	3
Nieu-Muckleneuk	3
	<u>6</u>

Sub-ekonomiese huurgelde:

Tweeslaapkamer (skakeltipe)	R3-50
Tweeslaapkamer (enkel)	R4-50

Ekonomiese huurgelde:

	Subekonomiese huise	Subekonomiese huise wat na ekonomiese huise omgeskakel is. Geen huise omgeskakel nie
Tweeslaapkamer (skakeltipe)	R11-30	Ongeveer R18-50
Tweeslaapkamer (enkel)	R12-60	

Die subekonomiese inkomsteperk is R60 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
	<u>100</u>

Hiervan is 50 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1955 in 'n ekonomiese skema omgeskakel en 9 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1956, te wete:—

Mayville	1
Rietfontein	4
Wonderboomsuid en Villieria	18
Nieu-Muckleneuk	9
Proclamation Hill	27
	<u>59</u>

Subekonomiese huurgelde:

Eenslaapkamer	R4-85
Tweeslaapkamer	R5-45
Drieslaapkamer	R5-95

Ekonomiese huurgelde:

	Subekonomiese huise	Subekonomiese huise wat na ekonomiese huise omgeskakel is ongeveer
Eenslaapkamer	R12-80	R19-20
Tweeslaapkamer	R16-00	R19-78
Drieslaapkamer	R18-00	R22-20

Die subekonomiese inkomsteperk is R60 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
	<u>200</u>

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
	<hr/>
	100
	<hr/>

Subekonomiese huurgelde:

Eenslaapkamer	R4-85
Tweeslaapkamer	R5-45
Drieslaapkamer	R5-95

Ekonomiese huurgelde:

	<i>Subekonomiese huise</i>	<i>Subekonomiese huise wat in ekonomiese huise omgeskakel is.</i>
	<i>huise</i>	<i>Ongeveer</i>
Eenslaapkamer	R12-00	R18-35
Tweeslaapkamer	R14-00	R19-25
Drieslaapkamer	R16-00	R21-09

Die subekonomiese inkomsteperk is R60 per maand.

D. Danvillese Subekonomiese Behuisingskemas.

Die Raad het beoog om in 1944-45 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 R1-50 per maand tot R9-75 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 R1-60 tot R12-00 per maand, na gelang van die inkomste en grootte van die gesin.

Kortings van 50c per maand word toegestaan ten opsigte van afhanklike kinders onder 17 jaar wanneer die berekenbare inkomste van 'n gesin minder as R50 per maand is. 'n Verdere korting van 25c per maand word toegestaan ten opsigte van elke R1-00 wat die berekenbare gesinsinkomste minder as R39-00 per maand is. Vir die doel van die vasstel van huurgelde word 'n huurgeld van R8-75 per maand as die basiese huurgeld vir 'n huis geneem ongeag sy grootte.

Ekonomiese huurgelde:

	<i>Subekonomiese huise</i>	<i>Omgeskakelde ekonomiese huise.</i>
	<i>huise</i>	<i>Ongeveer</i>
Eenslaapkamer	R13-65	R17-60
Tweeslaapkamer	R15-57	R19-40
Drieslaapkamer	R16-45	R20-50
Vierslaapkamer	R19-45	R23-40

Die subekonomiese inkomsteperk is R20 per week, dit wil sê, hoogstens R86-67 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	R2-40
	R2-83
	R3-70
Drieslaapkamer	R6-25
	R5-17

Ekonomiese huurgelde:

Tweeslaapkamer	R6-97 R8-10 R10-10
Drieslaapkamer	R21-30 R24-00

Die subekonomiese inkomsteperk is R60 per maand.

F. Huisies vir ouderdomspensioentrekkers te Hercules.

Twaalf huisies, in die vorm van ses groepe skakelhuse, is deur die munisipaliteit van Hercules gebou en by inlywing deur die Raad oorgeneem.

Huurgeld: R3-00 per maand.

Slegs pensioentrekkers met 'n inkomste van hoogstens R40 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:

Twee teen R27-53 per maand elk	<i>Paaielemente na betaling van deposito en hereregte.</i>
Een teen R31-78	Twee teen R15-69 per maand elk
Een teen R39-75 per maand	Een teen R18-10 per maand
Die inkomsteperk is R140 per maand.	Een teen R23-29 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 R5-50 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	R9-25
Tweeslaapkamerwoonstel	R11-00
Drieslaapkamerwoonstel	R12-50

Geen bepaalde inkomsteperk is van toepassing nie. Bad- en latrinegeriewe is gemeenskaplik.

J. Ekonomiese winkel- en woonstelskema. Danville.

Hierdie skema, bestaande uit 18 tweekamerwoonstelle en 8 winkels, is gedurende 1949-1950 op 'n ekonomiese basis deur die Raad gebou.

Huurgelde: R17-00 per maand vir 2 woonstelle
R16-00 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 157 huise, 46 woonstelle en 50 sakepersele wat vir ander dan woondoeleindes gebruik word.

In die loop van die jaar is 10 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 R4,300-00 verkoop, teen paaielemente van ongeveer R28-50 per maand.

M. Ekonomiese laekosteverkoopskema te Danville.

Honderd huise is gedurende 1953-1954 gebou en verkoop. Huise is teen ongeveer R3,900 elk verkoop, teen paaieimente van ongeveer R26 per maand.

N. Pretoriase ekonomiese verkoopskema (50 huise).

Nege-en-dertig huise is in Nieu-Muckleneuk opgerig en 11 in Capital Park.

Huise is vir ongeveer R5,700-00 tot R6,300-00 verkoop.

Paaieimente, na betaling van minimum deposito's van R120-00 — R140-00, beloop ongeveer R40-00 — R44-00 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 verkoopprijs is ongeveer R4,300. Die eerste vyftig is verkoop op die basis van terugbetaling oor 'n tydperk van tien jaar van die deposito- en hereregtekening. Maandelikse paaieimente was ongeveer R29-00.

Die orige 50 huise 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 R37-00 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 in 1959 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 in Danville (50 huise).

Boubedrywighede het in 1960 begin. In November 1960 is 12 voltooide huise verkoop en die res is deur die Afdeling oorgeneem en in die eerste gedeelte van 1961 verkoop.

Die verkoopprijs van hierdie huise is ongeveer R4,890-00. Terugbetaling, na betaling van die deposito van ongeveer R244-00 en hereregte van ongeveer R146-60, sal teen ongeveer R26-00 per maand geskied.

R. Skema "B" — 200 ekonomiese laekostehuise.

Daar is in die tweede helfte van 1961 met hierdie skema begin. Verwag word dat die eerste groep van 14 huise by voltooiing teen die einde van Maart of April 1962 aan die Afdeling oorhandig sal word.

Die huise sal teen ongeveer R2,900 tot R3,100 verkoop word, waarby die prys van die grond ingesluit is.

Die skema sal bestaan uit 80 drieslaapkamer- en 120 vierslaapkamerhuise volledig met sitkamers, groot kombuise, badkamers, afsonderlike spoellatrines, elektriese stowe en warmwatersilinders. Bediendekamers met spoellatrines word ook op elke eiendom gebou.

Na betaling van die minimum deposito en hereregte sal die paaieimente ongeveer R21-00 per maand beloop.

Hoofstuk XI.

SUIWEL EN VEEARTSENYKUNDIGE BEHEER

1. BESONDERHEDE VAN LISENSIES WAT BEHANDEL IS.

	Nuut	Oorgedra	Gestaak	Geweier	Toe- of afname
Produsente	47	7	58	2	-11
Produsent-verspreiders	—	—	—	—	—
Verspreiders	10	7	13	—	-3
Melkwinkels	12	2	1	—	+11
TOTAAL	69	16	72	2	-3

2. LIGGING VAN PERSELE.

Op 31 Desember 1961 was daar 787 suiwelpersele wat soos volg geleë is:—

	In munisi- pale gebied	Binne 10 myl	11-25 myl	51-75 myl	76-100 myl	101-200 myl	101-150 myl	151-200 myl	Verder as 200 myl	Totaal
Produsente	1	28	81	46	38	24	95	28	1	342
Produsentverspreiders ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Verspreiders	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123
Melkwinkels	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	320
TOTAAL	446	28	81	46	38	24	95	28	1	787

3. MELKVOORRADE.

Getal persele waar melk geproduseer word

344

Benaderde getal koeie wat aangehou word:—

(a) In melk

12,275

(b) Droog

6,499

Benaderde getal gellings wat daagliks geproduseer word

22,908

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. Motorvoertuie wat vir die vervoer van melk gebruik word, is gewoonlik van die „oop” tipe, en die kanne word nie teen direkte sonlig, stof of reën beskut nie.

In die stad geskied aflewering hoofsaaklik per motorvoertuig of per fiets, en hoewel geen koelvervoer gebruik word nie, is die melk gewoonlik teen son en reën beskut. Verspreiders probeer om melk met die mins moontlike vertraging te laat aflewer.

5. BERAAMDE DAAGLIKSE MELKVERBRUIK.

	Gelling
Van produsente	22,658
Van produsent-verspreiders	250
Ingevoer (gedurende tye van skaarste — industriële)	200
TOTAAL	23,108

Van die bogemelde daaglikse totaal is die verbruik soos volg:—

Gepasteuriseerde melk	21,339 (of 92.4%)
Rou melk	1,769 (of 7.6%)

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. Tekorte is gewoonlik die gevolg van swak weerstoestande en in 'n mindere mate ook aan ander faktore soos die opening van opvoedkundige inrigtings na lang vakansietye en periodieke seisoensuitbrake van veesiektes, veral knopvelsiekte, driedagstypste, ens. 'n Totaal van 73,000 gelling is hoofsaaklik gedurende die maande Mei, Junie en September 1961 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 verkoep 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 sesde pasteuriseringsinstallasie in die stad.

6. SURPLUS-, AFGEROOMDE EN SUURMELK.

Soos in die vorige jaar is 'n aansienlike hoeveelheid surplusmelk deur die groot distribusie-melkerie gedurende tye van seisoensurplus ontvang. Die beraamde totaal ontvang, is 566,400 gelling. Dit is regstreeks na kaas-, melkpoeier-, kondensmelk- en sterilisasiefabrieke afgelei. 270,500 gelling surplusmelk is geskei en die room aan botterfabrieke verkoop. Die melk is verkoop of aan boere weggee. 196,500 gelling waarvoor 'n geskikte afsetgebied of mark nie gevind kon word nie, is somer weggegooi.

Boere het ook ernstige verliese gely weens die afkeuring van groot hoeveelhede melk as gevolg van suurwording, bysmake of ander oorsake. 'n Totaal van 38,600 gelling is afgekeur.

7. DAAGLIKSE VERSPREIDING VAN MELK.

	Gelling
(a) Deur produsent-verspreiders	250
(b) Deur verspreiders, teekamers, ens.	22,858
TOTAAL	<u>23,108</u>

8. PERSONEEL WERKSAAM IN DIE MELKBEDRYF.

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Produsente	300	1,282	1,582
Produsent-verspreiders	2	14	16
Verspreiders	280	690	970
TOTAAL	<u>582</u>	<u>1,986</u>	<u>2,568</u>

9. DIE TOETS VAN WERKNEMERS IN DIE MELKBEDRYF VIR TIFOÏDE.

	Totaal	Negatief	Positief
Blankes	24	24	—
Nieblankes	240	213	27
	<u>264</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>27</u>

Dit is te betreur dat die totale aantal werknemers wat vir tifoïdetoetse aangemeld is, slegs 'n klein persentasie (1%) 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 ondersoek is, is meesal afkomstig van verspreiders 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 melk-verspreide epidemie het gedurende die verslagtydperk voorgekom nie.

10. INSPEKSIES.

Gereelde inspeksies van alle melkpersele en melkkuddes is deur die inspeksiepersoneel 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.

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) Veiesiektes.
- (b) Die voeding en versorging van diere.
- (c) Die bou en oprig van suiwelpersele.
- (d) Skoonmaak en sterilisering van suiweltoerusting.
- (e) Die produksie, verkoeling en vervoer van melk.
- (f) Skeikundige en bakteriologiese ontleding van melk.
- (g) Hantering, verspreiding, verbruik en voedingswaarde van melk.
- (h) Algemene beginsels van higiëne.

Daarbenewens help lede van die suiwelinspeksiepersoneel die Regering met die opstel van spesifikasies en standaarde vir verskillende melkprodukte, en dien ook in gesamentlike komitees van verskillende plaaslike owerhede wat met aangeleenthede verbonde aan melk en melkprodukte handel.

Besonderhede van uitgevoerde inspeksies is soos volg:—

A. INSPEKSIE VAN MELKERIE (PLASE):	
(a) Gedurende melktye	791
(b) Ander tye	1,310
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	712
B. INSPEKSIES VAN MELKDEPOTS.	
(a) Vroeg in die môre	56
(b) Gedurende die dag	761
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	125
C. INSPEKSIE VAN VERSPREIDING, OP STRAAT, ENS. .	
(a) Vroeg in die môre	43
(b) Gedurende die dag	76
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	18
D. Ander inspeksies en navrae	236
E. Klagtes (openbare) waarmee gehandel is	43
F. Skriftelike kennisgewings bestel	66
G. Skriftelike kennisgewings waaraan voldoen is	53
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 nadeling beïnvloed. Daarbenewens is die boere raad gegee oor sake aangaande die behandeling, voorkoming en beheer van veesiektes, in- en uitwendige parasiete en soortgelyke sake.

Gedurende die verslagtydperk is 575 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: wanvoeding, uit- en inwendige parasiete, rooiwater, galsiekte, bos-luisvergiftiging, plantvergiftiging, spysverteringsmoeilikeid, onvrugbaarheid, brusellose, tuberkulose, knopvelsiekte, skurft en baie ander minder belangrike siektes en toestande. Mastitis bly nog 'n groot kuddeprobleem. Stafilokokkale infeksies is skynbaar aan die toeneem en het in baie kuddes vasskopplek gekry.

Die onoordeelkundige verkoop en gebruik van verskeie antibiotiese mastitispreparate is die oorsaak van baie gevalle van medisyneweerstand. By kuddes waar dié medisyneweerstand gevind is, het sorgvuldige laboratoriumprosedure vir die identifikasie van veroorsakende organismes en daaropvolgende programme van antibiotiese behandeling tot uitstekende resultate gelei.

Die veeartse is ook verantwoordelik vir meeste van die laboratoriumwerk aan melk soos mikroskopiese tellings, fosfatase-toetse, coliformtoetse, kleurseltoetse, ens., die resultate waarvan in hierdie verslag getabelleer is.

11. MELKTOETSE.

(a) Aantal mikroskopiese tellings (rou melk):	
Getal monsters getoets	10,025
Getal baie goeie monsters	5,329
Getal goeie monsters	891
Getal redelike monsters	76
Getal onbevredigende monsters	3,729
(b) Resazurintoetse (rou melk).	
Getal monsters getoets	9,742
Getal baie goeie monsters	108
Getal goeie monsters	5,779
Getal redelike monsters	2,351
Getal onbevredigende monsters	1,504
(c) Vermoedelike coliformtoetse (gepasteuriseerde melk, 48 uur teen 37° C.)	
Getal monsters getoets	4,099
Getal positiewe monsters	289 (of 6.6%)
Getal negatiewe monsters	3,810

(d) **Mastitistoetse.**

Gedurende mikroskopiese roetineondersoeke van 10,025 melkmonsters van produsente is daar 889 monsters gevind wat positief was vir *Streptococcus agalactiae*. Vir ander vorms van mastitis-veroorsakende organismes is geen statistieke beskikbaar nie hoewel 'n hoë persentasie gemengde besmetting van *Streptokokkale* en *Stafilokokkale* mastitis dikwels gedurende roetineondersoek van melkkuddes aangetref word.

(e) **Toets vir neerslag op skyf van sigbare vuil.**

Getal monsters geneem	222
Getal bevredigende monsters	189
Getal onbevredigende monsters	33
Finale aanmanings	Geen
Vervolgings	Geen

(f) **Fosfatase-toets vir gepasteuriseerde melk.**

Getal monsters getoets	4,267
Getal monsters doeltreffend gepasteuriseer	4,254
Getal monsters wat effens te swak gepasteuriseer is	13
Getal monsters wat heeltemal te swak gepasteuriseer is	Geen

(g) **Plaattellings en vermoedelike B.coli-toetse.**

(Gedoen ingevolge die Melkeryverordeninge van die Stadsraad van Pretoria wat 'n standaard van hoogstens 200,00 organismes per milliliter en geen B.coli in 0.01 milliliter vereis.)

Getal monsters getoets	259
Getal wat aan wetlike standaarde voldoen	133
Getal wat te veel mikro-organismes bevat — gewaarsku	51
Getal wat te veel E.coli bevat — gewaarsku	24
Getal wat te veel mikro-organismes en E.coli bevat	51
Totale getal waarskuwings	126
Totale getal vervolgings	Geen

(h) **Skeikundige ontleding van melk. (Monsters ingevolge die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels geneem.)**

Getal monsters ontleed	609
Getal bevredigende monsters	226
Getal onbevredigende monsters	383
(i) Onvoldoende melkvet	17
(ii) Onvoldoende vaste melkstowwe (vet uitgesluit)	343
(iii) Water bygevoeg	21
(iv) Preserveermiddels bevattende	Geen

(i) **Biologiese Toetse.**

Daar is geen biologiese toetse uitgevoer nie.

(j) **Serologiese Toetse.**(a) **Tuberkulose.**

Die volgende syfers weerspieël toetse (Binnelidse Tuberkulie) wat deur die Veldseksie van die Afdeling Staatsveeartsenykundige Dienste, op kuddes wat aan Pretoria melk lewer, uitgevoer is:—

Getal kuddes getoets	Totale getal diere	negatief	Positief	verdag
8	966	953	1	12

Om verskeie redes maak boere min gebruik van die geriewe wat hulle gebied word om hul kuddes te laat „akkrediteer”. 'n Paar mikroskopiese toetse is op melkmonsters gedoen, met negatiewe resultate. 'n Geval van algemeen-verspreide tuberkulose is geïdentifiseer op die karkas van 'n koei wat weens onvrugbaarheid op 'n melkeryplaas geslag is.

(b) **Besmetlike misgeboorte (Brusellose).**

'n Paar grootmaatmelkmonsters is met die „ringtoets” getoets en die resultate word hieronder verstrek. Vanweë die onoordeelkundige inenting van kuddes met die „stam 19”-entstof kan gereelde toetsing van melkmonsters nie doeltreffend uitgevoer word nie omdat „vals” resultate verkry word. Boere word egter voortdurend aangeraai om alle jong diere in te ent ten einde 'n immune kudde op te bou met die doel om die verspreiding van die siekte te verhoed. Daar kan aanvaar word dat minstens 20% van alle melkbeeste met Brusellose besmet is. Aan die ander kant is die voorkoms van die siekte onder mense verbasend laag.

Getal monsters getoets	Positief	Negatief	Persentasie besmet
88	8	80	9%

12. VERVOLGINGS.

Gedurende die verslagtydperk is daar met 22 oortredings ingevolge die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels en die Melkeryeverordeninge gehandel. Sewe gevalle (water bygevoeg) is vanweë die regsimplikasies teruggetrek en die origes is skuldig bevind aan die ondergenoemde oortredings:—

Water bygevoeg	Invoer van industriële melk sonder lisensie	Bedrag aan boetes betaal
14	1	R275-00

13. ALGEMENE OPMERKINGS.

(a) Melkeryverordeninge.

- (i) Veranderinge aan die Melkeryverordeninge wat in Desember 1958 afgekondig is, is nog nie gefinaliseer nie.
- (ii) Verpligte pasteurisasie sal met ingang van 1 Januarie 1962 afgedwing word, sowel as sekere bepalinge betreffende die verkoop van „gesertifiseerde rou melk”.
- (iii) Konsepregulasies is aangekondig in verband met 'n varsmelkbemarkingskema. Verwag word dat die skema in die loop van die nuwe jaar afgekondig sal word.

(b) Pasteuriseringsinstallasies.

In die loop van die verslagjaar is 'n sesde pasteuriseringsinstallasie deur 'n groep produsente en produsent-verspreiders opgerig en in gebruik geneem.

14. OPSOMMING.

'n Paar van die interessante trekke van dié verslag is die volgende:—

- (a) Die groot getal (58) melkboere wat opgehou het om melk te produseer. Verlede jaar was die syfer 74.
- (b) Die dertien verspreiders wat hul bedryf gestaak het as gevolg van die afdwing sedert 1 Januarie 1962 van verpligte pasteurisasie.
- (c) Die afname met drie in die totale getal melkerypersele. Dis die eerste keer in baie jare dat dit gebeur.
- (d) Die skynbare afname van 1,000 gelling per dag in die aantal gellings melk wat geproduseer en verbruik is, vergeleke by die syfer van die vorige jaar.
- (e) Die effense styging van die persentasie gepasteuriseerde melk wat gebruik is en die effense daling van die persentasie van melk wat gebruik is, vergeleke by die syfers van die vorige jaar.
- (f) Die skynbare toename in die aantal gevalle van oortredings deur die byvoeg van water, van twaalf in 1960 tot een-en-twintig in 1961. Dis egter nie 'n ware weergawe van die werklike toename nie omdat daar ook 'n baie groter aantal monsters ontleed is.

15. DIERESKUTTE.

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 Skutverkoopings ingevorder
88	129	33	81	5	—	—	R480-20	R63-95

Een muil, drie donkes en een koei wat geskut en nie gelos is nie, is per openbare veiling verkoop.

Een perd is by sy aankoms doodgemaak weens sy baie swak toestand.

Hoofstuk XII.

WATERTOEOVOER

	<i>miljoen gelling per dag</i>
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
1960—1961	29.004

Die water is uit vyf bronne afkomstig; drie dolomietfonteine lewer regstreeks 'n gedeelte teen Rietvlei en die Randse Waterraad verskaf die res. Gedurende die verslagtydperk is die volgende hoeveelhede water uit hierdie bronne verkry:—

	<i>1961 Miljoen Gelling</i>
Randse Waterraad	7,201.840
Fonteinedalfonteine	1,545.694
Sterkfonteinfonteine	504.816
Rietvlei- en Erasmusfonteine	760.390
Rietvleifiltreerinstallasie	573.192

Die volgende hoeveelhede vuilgoed, ens. is verwyder:—

	<i>Januarie— Desember 1961</i>
Asblikdiens	272,518 kub. jt.
Spesiale en koepondiens	23,574 kub. jt.
Nagemmerdiens	3,747,360 gelling.
Suigtenkdiens	12,369,900 gelling.

Hoofstuk XIII.

RIOOLWATERSUIWERINGSWERKE EN SKEIKUNDIGE LABORATORIUMS

RIOOLWATERAFVOER.

Hier volg die maandelikse rioolwaterafvoer- en reënvalsifers oor die jaar:—

1961	Daspoort-rioolwaterwerke		Rooiwal-rioolwaterwerke	
	Daaglikse gemiddelde afvoer Gelling	Reënval Millimeter	Daaglikse gemiddelde afvoer Gelling	Reënval Millimeter
Januarie	9,256,000	132.8	4,134,000	85.3
Februarie	9,023,000	64.7	4,103,000	49.2
Maart	9,195,000	109.4	4,937,000	98.6
April	8,927,000	138.0	5,696,000	126.2
Mei	8,122,000	42.2	4,784,000	56.3
Junie	7,703,000	15.0	4,985,000	12.5
Julie	7,042,000	0.0	5,037,000	0.0
Augustus	7,640,000	0.0	4,890,000	0.0
September	7,887,000	16.6	4,486,000	17.7
Oktober	8,102,000	81.3	4,486,000	34.2
November	8,548,000	74.5	4,652,000	79.0
Desember	8,461,000	95.6	4,329,000	52.9
Jaar 1961	8,325,000	770.1	4,710,000	611.9

Die daaglikse gemiddelde syfer vir die rioolwater wat by die twee werke behandel is, het 13 miljoen gelling beloop, 'n toename van $1\frac{1}{2}$ miljoen gelling vergeleke met 1960.

UITVLOEISEL NA KRAGSTASIE.

Gemiddeld 2.7 miljoen gelling sandgefiltreerde en gechlloreerde uitvloeisel per dag of altesame 973 miljoen gelling oor 365 dae, is na die Kragstasie gepomp vir gebruik as verkoelingswater. In tabel 1 word die ontledingsresultate van die uitvloeisel aangedui.

VERTEERDE SLYK, DASPOORTWERKE.

Gedurende die jaar is 11,255 vragte verteerde slyk per enkelspoorkipwa van die droogbeddings verwyder. Dit verteenwoordig 8,658 kubieke jaart droë rioolslyk wat gedurende die jaar gehanteer is.

VODDE EN GRINT, DASPOORTWERKE.

Gedurende die jaar is daar 1,329 kubieke jaart vodde en 520 kubieke jaart sand en grint uit die rioolwater verwyder. Dit verteenwoordig 'n gemiddelde van 12 kubieke voet vodde en 4.7 kubieke voet sand en grint per miljoen gelling rioolwater.

ROOIWAL-RIOOLWATERWERKE.

Gedurende die jaar is twee neerslagtenke van die tweede eenheid in gebruik geneem. Die stabiliseerdamme wat sedert kort gelede in werking is, beslaan nagenoeg 13 acre en ontvang 1.5 miljoen gelling humustenkuitvloeisel per dag. Resultate toon 'n merkbare afname in die bakteriologiese telling van die ontlastingsorganismes.

Daar is nou 85,000 populierbome aangeplant en 'n kwekery aangelê met 216,000 steggies wat in 1962 oorgeplant gaan word.

LABORATORIUMDIENSTE.

Gedurende die jaar is 4,350 monsters vir die onderskeie munisipale afdelings ontleed.

ONTLEDING VAN RIOOL- RIVIER- EN DAMWATER.

Verteenwoordigende monsters rioolwater en slyk asook rivier- en damwater is gereeld elke maand 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. Die gemiddelde resultate van die rioolwater- en slykontledings verskyn in tabelle I en II.

SKEIKUNDIGE LABORATORIUMPERSONEEL.

N. P. Nicolle, B.Sc., M.S.A. Chem. I., M. Inst. S.P.	Hoofskeikundige en Rioolwerke- bestuurder.
H. M. Murray, B.Sc., (Toeg. en Nywerheidskeikunde) M.S.A. Chem. I., A.M. Inst. S.P.	Asst.-hoofskeikundige en -riool- werkebestuurder.
H. P. Oosthuizen, B.Sc.	Skeikundige.
J. H. de Lange, B.Sc.	Skeikundige.
H. H. E. Schröder, B.Sc., U.E.D.	Skeikundige.
W. J. Engelbrecht	Laboratoriumassistent.
A. J. de Villiers	Laboratoriumassistent.
C. S. Burns	Tikster/klerk.

TABEL.1

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VAN ONTLEDING VAN RIOOLUITVLOEISEL BY VERSKILLENDE EENHEDE.

Resultate is in dele per miljoen.

Syfers tussen hakies verteenwoordig onderskeidelik die hoogste en die laagste waardes vir die jaar.

EENHEDE	DASPOORT						RIOOLWAL	
	1-4 6 vt.-biofilters enkele filtraste	5 & 6 12 vt.-biofilters dubbele filtraste	7 & 8 6 vt.-biofilters enkele filtraste	9 5 vt.-Jenksbio- filter 2:1 herstruk- lasie	Sandfilters: Vinnige val	1 12 vt.-biofilters enkele filtraste		
Gemiddelde daelikse vloei—miljoen gelling.....	2.3	3.5	1.8	1.3	2.7	4.2		
4 uur se suurstofabsorbering.....	10.8 (16.8)	12.0 (13.5)	10.1 (14.8)	16.0 (19)	9.9 (12.1)	13.7 (19)		
5 dae se B.S.B.	20. (48)	23.5 (43)	25 (36)	41 (58)	13.5 (17.5)	21.5 (30)		
Chemiese suurstofbehoefte	85 (135)	90 (110)	75 (100)	150 (190)	62 (120)	105 (140)		
Amoniak as N	15 (20)	12 (19)	12.5 (25)	26 (31)	12 (17)	14 (22)		
Nitraat as N	10 (22)	23 (35)	7.5 (17.5)	1 (2)	16 (19)	19 (30)		
Totale opgeloste vaste stowwe (Gedroog op 105°C)	425 (460)	470 (535)	560 (700)	570 (740)	465 (515)	510 (560)		
Swewende vaste stowwe	25 (56)	27 (53)	29 (48)	50 (80)	7 (15)	37 (80)		
Sintetiese reinigers	3.2 (9.9)	4.3 (8.2)	1.8 (4.0)	3.1 (7.9)	2.2 (5.2)	5.3 (8.0)		
(Antonies)	(1.0)	(1.7)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(1.0)	(1.7)		

TABEL 2.

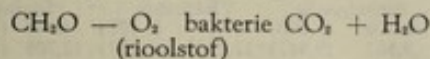
GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VAN SLYKONTLEDING.

	Daspoort		Rooiwal	
	Onbehandelde slyk	Verteerde slyk	Onbehandelde slyk	Verteerde slyk
Daelikse gemiddelde volume gepomp — gelling	65,000	—	50,000	—
pH	6.1	7.1	5.7	7.2
Vaste stowwe %	4.9	6.0	7.0	5.9
As % van vaste stowwe	23	39	24	40
Vlugtige sure d.p.m.	1,300	110	1,900	350
Amoniak as N. d.p.m.	150	570	—	—

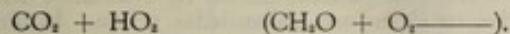
RYPINGSDAMME.

By die Daspoortse Rioolwaterwerke word humustenkuitvloei sel verder gereinig deur sand-filtrasië ten einde dit geskik te maak as verkoelwater vir die kragstasies. Hopelik sal dieselfde reiniging by Rooiwal bewerkstellig kan word by wyse van rypingsdamme wat bestaan uit 'n reeks vlak damme waarin die humustenkuitvloei sel loop.

Wanneer water wat organiese rioolstof bevat, blootgestel word aan aërobiese toestande begin die suiwering onmiddellik. Die bakterie breek die organiese besoedeling op en in sy eenvoudige vorm kan die reaksie soos volg uitgedruk word:



In 'n rypingsdam vind daar 'n aanvullingsreaksie plaas as gevolg van die assimilering van koolstof deur die fotosintese van groen alge, nl.:—



Die organiese stof in die vorm van alge-groei dien as voedsel vir die hoër lewensvorme en in 'n behoorlik werkende skema van rypingsdamme, word die ewewig verkry tussen die verskillende mikro- en makro-organismes, wat 'n uitvloei sel van hoër gehalte tot gevolg het. Elders is daar gevind dat die getalle organismes van fekaliëse oorsprong baie verminder word — tipiese tellings synde 10 tot 100 fekaliëse E. coli per 1 ml.

Die Rioolwal-skema bestaan uit 'n reeks van 4 damme, 13 acre in oppervlakte, 5 tot 6 voet diep, met 'n totale volume van nagenoeg 20 miljoen gelling. Die humustenkuitvloei sel loop in teen 'n tempo van 11 tot 2 miljoen gelling per dag en die bevinding is dat die fekaliëse E. Coli-tellings van meer as 100,000 per 1 ml. in die invloei sel, tot minder as 100 per 1 ml. in die uitvloei sel gedaal het.

Weens 'n weinig drywende alge, is die uitvloei sel effens troebel, maar skyn geleidelik te verbeter. Sodra daar eers 'n ewewig bereik is, sal die uitvloei sel na verwagting geskik wees om as verkoelwater in die nuwe Rioolwal-kragstasie gebruik te word.

Hoofstuk XIV.

GENEESKUNDIGE DIENSTE VIR NIEBLANKES

KLINIESE DIENSTE.

Die tabel hieronder dui die aantal en die tipes klinieke aan wat elke week uitsluitlik vir Nie-blankes in die stad en die Bantoeedorpe gehou word.

	Atteridge- ville	Kampong	Vlakfon- tein	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.

KLINIESE OPGAWES.

(Syfers vir 1960 tussen hakies).

	Kampong	Atteridgeville	Vlakfontein	Saalsville	Totaal
Aantal nuwe pasiënte	(—) (469)	8,306 (8,790)	8,469 (8,102)	4,046 (—)	20,821 (17,361)
Aantal herbesoeke	(—) (250)	9,587 (9,847)	12,212 (12,277)	12,705 (—)	34,504 (22,374)
Aantal verbande aangebring	2,702 (778)	13,378 (13,201)	11,911 (11,362)	12,661 (—)	40,657 (25,342)

Benewens die bostaande word buitepasiëntklinieke vir Nieblanke Munisipale werknemers elke oggend behalwe op Sondae en Openbare Vakansiedae gehou. In die loop van die jaar is 3,186 siek werknemers behandel en is 1,766 werknemers wat beserings opgedoen het, medies ondersoek en behandel.

Hoofstuk XV.

GESONDHEIDSONDERRIG

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 gereeld van tyd tot tyd omgeruil.

Personeerhoude en artikels het gemiddeld een keer per week in sowel Engelse as Afrikaanse koerante verskyn.

Hoofstuk XVI.

TABEL 1.

GEBORITES (ALLE RASSE) GEDURENDE JAAR GEÏNDIG 31 DESEMBER 1961.

	Blankes		Buite-egtelike		Bantoos		Astate		Kleurlinge		Buite-egtelike		
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
January	135	132	2	1	21	19	9	5	5	4	—	1	
February	181	204	2	2	2	2	8	10	6	5	—	—	
March	155	179	4	2	2	6	12	4	4	4	1	3	
April	158	143	2	2	153	163	2	4	—	—	—	—	
May	186	176	2	3	150	174	6	6	5	3	—	—	
June	212	201	2	2	53	74	12	9	7	7	—	—	
July	169	142	2	3	333	324	12	12	2	4	—	—	
August	173	182	4	2	262	276	7	9	4	3	—	—	
September	133	174	2	1	108	89	11	5	5	6	—	—	
October	166	204	2	4	378	290	9	5	4	3	3	1	
November	157	159	2	2	28	23	7	10	2	6	5	5	
December	176	151	2	2	165	119	4	10	4	2	—	4	
TOTALE	2,001	2,047	28	26	2,141	2,063	99	89	3	46	48	6	17

DOODGEBORENES (PLAASLIKE INWONERS).

	Blankes		NIEBLANKES		BLANKES		NIEBLANKES		GEBORITES ONDER NIEBLANKES	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Januarie	3	1	8	6	81	87	14	15	—	—
Februarie	1	1	—	—	115	113	3	3	—	—
Maart	3	2	—	—	78	79	6	3	—	—
April	0	2	11	9	87	64	38	33	—	—
Mei	3	—	11	9	128	99	42	42	—	—
Junie	2	—	1	3	98	95	4	11	—	—
Julie	0	2	25	19	98	96	123	97	—	—
Augustus	0	1	25	29	87	91	103	102	—	—
September	0	1	4	4	87	85	13	21	—	—
Oktober	2	4	18	19	99	92	77	88	—	—
November	2	—	9	10	85	89	21	22	—	—
Desember	—	1	8	9	93	89	45	35	—	—
TOTALE	16	15	120	117	1,136	1,079	489	472	—	—

TABEL 3.
STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1961.

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 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	M	V	
Difterie																											
Kaakkleem																											
Tuberkulose																											
Aangebore sifilis																											
Masels																											
Beenkanker																											
Wanvoeding																											
Pellagra																											
Abses in die skedel																											
Meningitis ander vorms																											
Epilepsie																											
Hartklepaandoening																											
Ander chroniese hartspierontsteking																											
Akute bronchitis																											
Bronchopneumonie																											
Lobere Pneumonie																											
Hipostatiese pneumonie																											
Diarree en enteritis																											
Chroniese nierontsteking																											
Aangebore waterhoof																											
Aangebore misvorming																											
Aangebore swakheid																											
Voor tydige geboorte																											
Besering by geboorte																											
Atelektase																											
Bloedvergiftiging by moeder																											
Besmetting by pasgeborene																											
Ander kwale (eerste jaar)																											
Kindermoord																											
Ander ongelukke (motor)																											
Brandwondongelukke																											
Ander onbekende oorsake																											
TOTALE	25	27	78	67	42	28	65	61	101	102	104	112	415	397	223	198	56	44	13	16	13	11	13	11	720	666	

TABEL. 4
STERFTES VAN BLANKES, VYF JAAR EN OUER, BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1961.

	5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Bo 80		TOTAAL		
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
Aansteeklike en parasitiese siektes.....	1																								
Kanker en ander gewasse.....	2	2					1			1			4	10	16	14									
Voedingstiektes en kwale van buislose klierre.....																									
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloedvormende organe.....	1						1						2		1	3									
Kwale van senuweestelsel en sintuigorgane.....	2						1		1	1	3		2	6	7	11	10	12	14	14					
Kwale van bloedsomloop.....									4		4	3	16	7	43	19	50	24	66	43					
Kwale van asemhalingstelsel.....																									
Kwale van spysverteringstelsel.....																									
Kwale van urinestelsel en geslagsorgane.....	1												1	1	2	1	2	4	4	5					
Nie-venertiese siektes van die urinestelsel en geslagsorgane.....																									
Siektes by swangerskap en kindergeboorte.....																									
Semliteit.....																									
Selfmoord.....																									
Manslag.....																									
Ongelukke.....																									
Teregstellings.....																									
Onbestilte bevindings.....																									
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake.....																									
TOTAAL.....	8	4	4	4	1	9	3	10	4	22	7	34	14	47	31	103	68	99	67	128	102	83	67	547	368

TABEL No. 5.
STERFTES VAN BANTOES, VYF JAAR EN OUER, BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1961.

	5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Bo 80		TOTAAL				
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
Aansteeklike en parasitiese siektes.....	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	9	7	3	8	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanker en ander gewasse.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voedingsiektes en kwale van buislose kilere.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloedvormende organe.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kwale van senuweestelsel en sinstuigorgane.....	2	—	1	—	3	3	4	—	—	—	3	1	10	4	7	6	9	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kwale van bloedsomloopstelsel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kwale van asemhalingsstelsel.....	6	2	2	4	5	5	5	6	6	5	10	14	24	13	21	18	24	18	16	6	9	14	9	2	8	16	67
Kwale van spysverteringsstelsel.....	1	1	—	—	1	3	1	1	2	1	6	3	8	7	6	3	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nie-veneriese siektes van die urinestelsel en geslagsorgane.....	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	4	—	—	1	2	6	4	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siektes by swangerskap en kindergeboorte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seniliteit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selfmoord.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslag.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ongelukke.....	4	3	2	—	7	2	7	2	12	—	11	1	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terrestelling.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weerselabse.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake.....	6	3	4	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	13	11	11	5	7	9	7	7	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....	24	12	13	10	24	18	37	23	42	13	79	59	120	54	87	64	75	57	51	28	32	31	584	369			

TABEL No. 7.

KINDERSTERFTE: ALLE NIEBLANKES: GEBIEDSVORKOMS VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1961

BANTOES	Atelek-tuse		Aansteek- like siektes		Diarree- siektes		Bron- gittis en pneu- monie		Aan- gebore oorsaak		Ander oorsaak		Voor- tydigheid		Besering by geboortes		Wan- voeding		Totale sterf- gevulle		Totale geboortes		Sterfte- syfer per 1,000 lewend- geboortes		Totaal
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
Vlakfontein	3	8	2	1	38	46	49	41	2	2	—	—	18	13	2	1	4	9	165	167	802	819	205.74	203.91	204.81
Arteridgeville	1	5	2	1	32	18	41	40	3	—	—	—	12	14	6	7	3	1	109	94	1,036	1,091	105.21	86.16	95.44
Hercules	7	3	3	1	34	33	29	34	2	2	—	—	17	12	7	9	8	6	117	105	1,538	1,482	76.07	70.08	73.51
Stad	—	1	2	—	2	4	2	5	—	—	—	—	15	14	1	2	—	1	24	31	243	212	98.72	146.22	120.88
TOTAAL	11	17	9	3	106	101	121	120	7	4	—	—	62	53	16	19	15	17	415	397	3,619	3,604	111.91	110.15	112.42
ASIADE																									
Lokasia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	62	51	16.13	58.82	35.39
Hercules	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	22	—	—	—
Stad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	17	16	117.65	—	60.61
TOTAAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	102	89	29.41	33.71	31.41
KLEURLINGE																									
Lokasia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	34	37	117.65	27.03	70.42
Hercules	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	17	28	117.65	250.00	200.00
Stad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	1	7	8	52	65	134.62	123.08	128.20
ALLE NIEBLANKES																									
Lokasia	4	13	4	2	70	64	92	82	5	2	—	—	32	30	9	8	7	10	279	265	1,934	1,998	144.26	132.63	138.35
Hercules	—	3	3	1	35	34	29	37	2	2	—	—	17	12	7	9	9	7	119	112	1,578	1,532	76.05	73.11	74.28
Stad	7	1	2	—	2	4	2	5	—	—	1	—	16	14	2	2	—	1	27	31	261	228	103.44	136.00	118.61
TOTAAL	11	17	9	3	107	102	123	124	7	4	1	2	65	56	18	19	16	18	425	408	3,773	3,758	112.64	108.59	110.34

TABEL No. 6.
STERFTE IN INRIGTINGS VAN PERSONE WAT NIE IN PRETORIA WOONAGTIG IS NIE, VIR DIE JAAR GEEINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1961.

	0-1 jaar		1-5 jaar		5-10 jaar		10-20 jaar		20-40 jaar		Bo 40 jaar		Totaal Nieblankes	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
PRETORIASE EN ANDER HOSPITALE:														
Blankes	59	29	10	3	10	4	9	2	25	32	260	195	369	265
Nieblankes	165	108	110	99	10	12	19	22	126	76	292	120	—	—
Blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	18	30	19	30
Nieblankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	2	—	—
LEPROSE-INRIGTING														
Blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
GEVANGENISSE														
Blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	14	—	1	—
BESOEKERS														
Blankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	5	7	5
TOTAAL: Blankes	55	29	10	3	10	4	9	2	28	32	284	230	396	300
Nieblankes	165	108	110	99	10	12	26	22	197	79	316	122	—	824 442

VOORKOMS VAN AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG
31 DESEMBER 1961.

	Tifoïde	Malaria	Skarlakenkoors	Difterie	Melaatsheid	Belroos	Pollomiëlitis	Aansteeklike Enkefalitis	Serebrospinale meningitis	Kraamkoors	Insektgiftvergiftiging
Januarie:—											
Blankes Inwoners	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingevoer	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes Inwoners	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingevoer	12	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Februarie:—											
Blankes Inwoners	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ingevoer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nieblankes Inwoners	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ingevoer	10	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Maart											
Blankes Inwoners	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingevoer	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes Inwoners	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingevoer	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April:—											
Blankes Inwoners	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingevoer	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Nieblankes Inwoners	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingevoer	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mei:—											
Blankes Inwoners	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingevoer	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes Inwoners	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ingevoer	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Junie:—											
Blankes Inwoners	1	—	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ingevoer	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes Inwoners	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingevoer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Julie:—											
Blankes Inwoners	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Ingevoer	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes Inwoners	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Ingevoer	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Augustus:—											
Blankes Inwoners	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ingevoer	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes Inwoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingevoer	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September:—											
Blankes Inwoners	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ingevoer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes Inwoners	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ingevoer	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oktober:—											
Blankes Inwoners	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingevoer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nieblankes Inwoners	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingevoer	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November:—											
Blankes Inwoners	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingevoer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes Inwoners	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingevoer	8	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Desember:—											
Blankes Inwoners	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Ingevoer	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes Inwoners	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ingevoer	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN THE UNITED STATES

Commodity	1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
Wheat
Corn
Oats
Barley
Rye
Hay
Alfalfa
Other feeds
Stocks
Cattle
Hogs
Sheep
Poultry
Other animals



25 MAR 1963



STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA



AGT-EN-VYFTIGSTE
JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/61

