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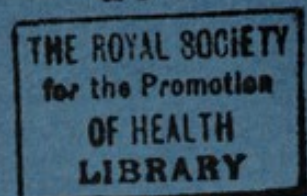
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CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

SIXTIETH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31/12/63



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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 Sixtieth Annual Health Report of the City of Pretoria.

The European population is now 168,800 which is an increase of 4,300. The Bantu population has increased by 1,300 to 194,550. Asiatics have increased by 50 to 8,000 and the Eurafrican population has remained static.

There was a slight increase in European birth rate from 25.43 to 26.17 whilst the Bantu birth rate decreased from 45.44 to 39.76.

There was a slight increase in the death rate for Europeans from 7.20 to 7.36 and a decrease in the Bantu death rate from 12.62 to 9.99.

Infantile mortality rates amongst Europeans increased from 28.45 to 32.60, which is the highest rate since 1953. The main causes for this increase are increases in neo-natal deaths. Atelectasis increased from 12 cases last year to 26 this year and prematurity from 54 to 61.

We are unable to account for this, excepting that Atelectasis and prematurity have now become the most important causes of peri-natal mortality amongst "developed" populations throughout the world. This is a new challenge for preventive medicine, because amongst developed populations infantile deaths from gastro-intestinal and other infectious diseases have been brought down to low figures.

Amongst the Bantu the infantile mortality rate decreased from 92.12 to 83.63. This is the lowest figure ever recorded. The previous lowest figure was 92.12. The actual rate would probably be lower still if the births and deaths were more accurately recorded. There has not been the same increase in peri-natal deaths amongst the Bantu as in Europeans. We are unable to explain this.

Amongst Europeans heart disease still causes the highest number of deaths and the figure increased this year from 329 to 350. The number of deaths from cancer also increased from 131 last year to 151 this year. This higher incidence in heart disease and cancer follows the trend amongst all European populations throughout the Republic and in other parts of the world.

Deaths from motor road accidents increased amongst Europeans from 24 last year to 29 this year; amongst the Bantu however, it decreased from 41 to 24. Once again there has been an extensive road safety campaign throughout South Africa. We have the unenviable reputation of having a very high motor accident rate. It is hoped that this unnecessary daily toll of deaths will be reduced. This can so easily be accomplished if drivers of motor vehicles were less selfish and more aware of their responsibilities.

Tuberculosis still remains our most serious infectious disease. Amongst Europeans there is a slight decrease from 30 cases last year to 28 this year. This shows that the number of European cases remains comparatively low.

Amongst Non-Europeans the incidence has dropped from 758 to 711. This is quite significant because we have intensified our case finding, and it does appear as though we are making some progress in our attempts to bring down the incidence.

A glance at table B. 1 which shows the comparative table of notifications and incidence of Tuberculosis for the years 1948—1963, will show how throughout the years, there has been a steady rise in the number of Bantu cases reported. This steady rise has not been due to an actual increase in the incidence, but to the intensification of our case-finding efforts. That is why this reduction which now appears to be taking place is so gratifying.

Our methods of case finding are described in detail under "clinic, out-patient and x-ray services" section of the chapter on Tuberculosis. From this it can be seen how much is being done in this direction, and we are planning to extend this still further. It will also be noticed under this heading that out of 3,277 patients treated, follow up x-rays showed an improvement in no less than 3,083, and only 194 deteriorated in spite of treatment.

This shows the great change which has taken place as a result of modern methods of treatment of Tuberculosis, a disease for which at one time we had no specific drug treatment, and from which most Bantus never recovered.

Most of the cases who did not improve, came to us at a very late stage of the illness. Not less than eighty-five per cent of the cases who died during the year were those who only came to our notice through death certificates, or in whom the illness had already advanced so far that they died within one month of notification. Nearly all of these were Bantu who had delayed seeking medical aid because of ignorance or because the patient was the breadwinner who was afraid that if he were taken to hospital his family would be left destitute.

This indicates the importance of care for the family whilst the patient is in hospital and after care of the patient and his family when he leaves hospital and is still convalescent. This is one of

the great aims of the South African National Tuberculosis Association, and it is making every effort to help such people.

Our immunisation figures for Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus are increasing year by year. It is pleasing to note that the public of Pretoria is becoming very much more alert to the need for protecting their children by immunisations. We hope we will soon reach the stage where a sufficiently high percentage of the population will be immunised.

It is unfortunate that there is still approximately 10 per cent of the Europeans and about 25 per cent of the Non-Europeans who are not completing their full course of Poliomyelitis immunisations. A special effort is being made to follow-up these cases, pointing out that in order to be adequately protected, they must comply with the required number of immunisations.

None of the seven cases who developed Poliomyelitis during the year had been immunised, and none of the seven patients who died of Diphtheria, had been immunised. Of the 33 cases of Diphtheria which occurred throughout the year, only one gave a history of having been immunised previously. This patient developed a very mild form of the illness, and it was not quite certain whether he had received the full course of immunisation.

The Council's housing activities have been maintained throughout the year and a full report is again submitted.

It is with great regret that I have to record that on the 10th January 1964, Professor Pijper who was one of South Africa's most brilliant medical scientists, died.

Professor Pijper was appointed in a part-time capacity as Pathologist in the Pretoria Municipality in the year 1920 and he remained in part-time employment as Pathologist and later as Consulting Pathologist until the time of his death.

When in 1945 the Pretoria University started its medical faculty he became its first Professor of Pathology and Director of its Institute for Pathology.

He did extensive research work to improve diagnostic methods for typhoid fever, and the tracing of carriers. Through his work, many outbreaks have been traced to their origin. His work in the field of detection of likely carriers, has helped very much in the prevention of typhoid fever throughout South Africa.

In quite a different sphere he invented the diffraction method for the diagnostic measurement of red blood cells for which an apparatus was built and marketed by Seill.

Another piece of research was his discovery that tick-bite fever was caused by a Rickettsia, which is named after him, and at the same time he showed the presence in South Africa of two other Rickettsioses, louse-typhus and rat-flea-typhus.

He found ways and means to determine the blood groups of South African races, including Bushmen, Bantu and Hottentots.

In mycology he established the unsuspected presence in South Africa of several infectious diseases caused by fungi.

During the last thirty years and in recent years with much help from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, he did extensive research into the problem of how bacteria swim. For this purpose he used the sun as his microscope lamp and has made a number of movie films of moving bacteria through a microscope.

He was awarded the Hamilton Medal of the South African Medical Journal, the Scott Medal of the South African Biological Society and the South African Medal of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also awarded the Silver Medal of the Medical Association of South Africa on the 22nd November 1958, for distinguished services. This medal is only awarded to persons for meritorious original scientific research which makes a positive contribution to the advancement of medical science and the art of healing.

He was an M.D. of Leiden University, a Fellow of the Royal Society of South Africa, an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, and had an Honorary D.Sc. degree of both the Universities of Pretoria and Cape Town.

Perhaps the most outstanding characteristic of this brilliant scientist was his almost fierce fanatical insistence for the highest integrity in scientific research. These impositions he placed upon himself and he would not tolerate the slightest deviation from it by anyone else. Such standards must have had their influence on scientific work throughout the whole of South Africa, and for those who worked with him, this man's belief and almost worship of the "Truth", was a constant reminder.

Although he had been ailing for a number of years, he never gave up his work, and carried on with a research project with which he was busy practically up to the time of his death.

As recently as a month ago, a scientific article by him was accepted and published in a prominent overseas scientific journal.

I have had the privilege of knowing Adrianus Pijper intimately for thirty years.

He was a man of strong likes and dislikes. Very few people knew that he actually was very shy and very reserved. If you were his friend, his loyalty was unbounded. He was always ready to help younger people in scientific work and in the writing of scientific articles, of which he himself was such a master.

He was devoted to his family and his happiest hours were when he was surrounded by his wife, his children and grandchildren.

He leaves behind a widow, married daughter, two married sons and grandchildren, to all of whom go our heartfelt sympathies.

We know that they will miss him, but that they will have consolation in the knowledge that he led a completely full life, devoted himself to scientific research in the interest of humanity, and wrote his name indelibly in the medical scientific history, where it will live forever.

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

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963

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Caretaker/Fumigators.

Senior: S. F. HOLDER.
 C. F. C. DIEDERICKS.
 C. F. E. COETZER.
 J. J. VAN DER MERWE.

Rodent and Mosquito Eradicators.

J. P. SCHOLTZ.
 L. J. DE LANGE.
 A. L. NEL.
 I. P. DENYSCHEN.
 L. J. V.D. SCHYFF.

Together with 27 Non-Europeans.

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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, 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. and School Nurse.
 M. BOTHA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), Mothercraft, R.S.H., Health Visitor.
 E. J. C. LE ROUX, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) Health Visitors and School Nurse.
 D. H. BRONKHORST, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse, Mothercraft, Fever.
 H. E. FOURIE, Cert. S.A. Medical Council (Gen.).
 C. E. VAN NIEKERK, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse, Mothercraft.
 S. M. J. ENGEL, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
 D. G. MORGAN, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), Mothercraft, R.S.H., Health Visitor.

NON-EUROPEAN NURSES

SALMINA HUMA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.
 ANNA NTJA, Cert. Midwife.
 GLORIA MOTHEMELA, Certs. Midwife and Aux. Nursing.
 DEBORAH THELEDI, Cert. Midwife.
 EUPHEN NDUNA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) R.S.H.
 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, Certs. Midwife and Aux. Nursing.
 MARY MOHOHLO, Cert. Midwife.
 VIOLET MONARE, Certs. Midwife and Aux. Nursing
 AGNES RAMAHLO, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor
 and School Nurse.
 FRANCIS MATHAPO, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.
 ELAINE PUOANE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.
 GRACE MALEBYE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor
 and School Nurse.
 ISABEL PUOANE, Cert. Midwife.
 MARY MONTIEDI, Cert. Midwife.
 F. MAPHALLA, Cert. S.A. Medical Council (Gen.)
 W. SOKO, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.
 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.).
 E. G. 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. SHILANE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.).
 F. E. SIBIYA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.).
 H. M. MOTSETE, Cert. Midwife.
 T. N. NGOBESE, Cert. S.A. Medical Council (Gen.).
 E. C. B. NTSHINGA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.), Health Visitor and School
 Nurse.
 S. T. C. SIBIYA, Cert. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.).
 G. MABASO, Cert. Midwife.

NON-EUROPEAN NURSING ASSISTANTS

ALICE NKOSI, (Gen. & Midwif.).
 LEAH NDABA, Cert. Midwife.

NON-EUROPEAN CLINIC ORDERLIES

JACOB MOHOHLO	HENRY SATHEKGE
JOSEPH MONTIEDI	P. D. C. MAKUENA.
J. MOFOKENG	J. MAOTSHE

NON-EUROPEAN CLINIC CLERKS

B. R. MANYOROLA	J. DIBAKWANE	J. MAKONE
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PUBLIC CONVENIENCE ATTENDANTS

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

POUNDMASTER

L. J. BOTHA.

VAN DRIVER

N. D. PRINSLOO.

CARETAKER

MRS. C. P. DE KLERK.

CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

Chapter I

PART I CLIMATIC AND OTHER DATA

CLIMATIC DATA

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

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

Mean Altitude: 4,480 feet.

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

1963	Air Temperatures (°C)				Mean Relative Humidity at		Rainfall	
	Mean Max. °C.	Mean Min. °C.	Highest Reading of Max. °C.	Lowest Reading of Min. °C.	8 a.m. %	2 p.m. %	m.m.	Days
January.....	27.0	15.7	31.0	12.5	74	50	145.1	16
February.....	28.8	15.2	31.5	10.0	68	37	12.0	4
March.....	20.0	12.8	32.3	7.1	65	38	18.8	7
April.....	22.8	9.8	20.3	3.9	76	45	89.5	7
May.....	20.3	5.3	24.2	-1.0	76	36	7.1	4
June.....	17.4	3.3	21.2	-0.1	84	45	57.3	7
July.....	10.4	2.5	22.5	-2.5	76	36	8.1	2
August.....	21.6	3.8	27.7	0.0	62	23	0	0
September.....	26.6	10.3	30.5	5.9	52	25	0.3	2
October.....	27.2	13.4	32.3	9.6	60	36	68.1	10
November.....	26.4	15.2	30.1	10.3	70	48	124.7	10
December.....	28.9	15.5	34.5	12.9	63	41	58.8	8

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 1963

Period 1.1.63 — 30.6.63.

	Valuation	Rate imposed	Rates
Land.....	R103,998,232	2.4c per year	R1,247,979.00
Improvements.....	R216,941,425	.528c per year	R 572,725.00
			<u>R1,820,704.00</u>

Period. 1.7.63 — 31.12.63.

Land.....	R107,110,178	2.7c per year	R1,445,987.00
Improvements.....	R222,510,116	.648 per year	R 720,933.00
			<u>R2,166,920.00</u>

Unrateable.

1.1.63 — 31.12.63.

	Valuation
Land.....	R49,054,600
Improvements.....	R54,196,950

PART 2 VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION

European.....	168,800
Bantu.....	194,550
Asiatic.....	8,000
Eurafrican.....	4,900

The population figures, with the exception of that for Bantu, are an estimate as at 31st December 1963, and have been supplied by the Bureau of Statistics, to whom we are grateful for statistical information willingly given whenever it is sought. The above estimate is based on the assumption that the trend shown between the 1951 and 1960 census will remain constant. The whole question of population estimates is receiving the attention of the Bureau and it is hoped to have figures available later in the year.

The Bantu population estimated at 194,550 includes residents of the new Bantu location, Mamelodi (Vlakfontein). This location, although not within the Municipal area, is wholly under the jurisdiction and control of the Pretoria City Council. All the figures and vital statistics for Bantus shown in this report, include Mamelodi, 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.....	168,800	194,550	8,000	4,900	207,450	376,250
Birth rates.....	26.17	39.76	23.50	37.76	39.09	33.29
Death rates.....	7.36	9.99	5.50	12.86	9.89	8.75
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births.....	32.60	83.63	58.51	91.89	83.24	65.38
Percentage of illegitimate to live births.....	2.06	42.08	3.19	16.76	40.60	27.01
Death rate from Tuberculosis (pulmonary) per 1,000 po- pulation.....	.006	0.17	.12	—	0.16	0.09
Death rate from Tuberculo- sis all forms, per 1,000 population.....	—	0.05	—	—	0.05	0.05

BIRTHS

The following births were registered in Pretoria during the year (Figures for 1962 in brackets)

	European	Bantu	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non- European	All Races
Local births.....	4,417 (4,183)	7,736 (8,782)	188 (196)	185 (173)	8,109 (9,151)	12,526 (13,334)
Births where mothers not residents of Pretoria.....	2,473 (2,342)	1,051 (1,149)	35 (43)	25 (37)	1,111 (1,229)	3,584 (3,571)
Illegitimate births (included in local births).....	91 (78)	3,255 (3,699)	6 (5)	31 (33)	3,292 (3,737)	3,383 (3,815)
Stillbirths.....	36 (30)	195 (242)	5 (5)	— (2)	200 (249)	236 (279)

BIRTH RATES

European.....	26.17	(25.43)
Bantu.....	39.76	(45.44)
Asiatic.....	23.50	(25.29)
Eurafrican.....	37.76	(35.31)
All Non-Europeans.....	39.09	(44.44)
All Races.....	33.29	(35.99)

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

European.....	18.81	(18.23)
Asiatic.....	18.00	(19.48)
Eurafrican.....	24.90	(22.86)

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

DEATHS

(Figures for 1962 in brackets).

	European	Bantu	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non- European	All Race
Local Deaths (all ages).	1,242 (1,184)	1,944 (2,439)	44 (45)	63 (61)	2,051 (2,545)	3,293 (3,729)
Deaths of persons not being in local residents.	849 (714)	821 (1,106)	5 (61)	30 (3)	856 (1,170)	1,705 (1,184)
The "non-local" deaths occurred at:—						
	Pretoria and other hospitals	Mental Hospital	Leper Institution	Prison	Visitors	
European.	785 (631)	57 (63)	1 (2)	5 (—)	1 (18)	
Non-European.	744 (993)	37 (46)	5 (11)	65 (118)	0 (2)	

DEATH RATES

European.	7.36	(7.20)
Bantu.	9.99	(12.62)
Asiatic.	5.50	(5.81)
Eurafrican.	12.86	(12.45)
All Non-European.	9.89	(12.36)
Total all races.	8.75	(10.07)

INFANTILE MORTALITY

(Figures for 1962 in brackets).

	European	Bantu	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non- European	All Races
Local deaths.	144 (119)	647 (809)	11 (13)	17 (9)	675 (831)	819 (950)
Deaths of infants whose mothers had come to the city for confinement or infants who were brought in suffering from the illness which caused death.	104 (74)	142 (185)	2 (1)	4 (10)	148 (196)	252 (270)
	248 (193)	789 (994)	13 (14)	21 (19)	823 (1,027)	1,071 (1,220)

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES

European.	32.60	(28.45)
Bantu.	83.63	(92.12)
All non -Europeans.	83.24	(90.81)
All races.	65.38	(71.25)

TABLE OF INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR ALL RACES SINCE 1926-27.

Year	European	Bantu	All non- Europeans	Total all races
1926—1927.	48.48	385.51	315.31	137.49
1936—1937.	52.66	450.24	269.49	99.42
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
1962.	28.45	92.12	90.81	71.25
1963.	32.60	83.63	83.24	65.38

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

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

	1963	1962
Malnutrition.....	1 (Rate .23)	— (Rate —)
Congenital causes.....	10 (Rate 2.26)	10 (Rate 2.39)
Diarrhoeal diseases.....	12 (Rate 2.72)	5 (Rate 1.19)
Bronchitis and pneumonia....	15 (Rate 3.40)	15 (Rate 3.59)
Infectious diseases.....	2 (Rate .45)	6 (Rate 1.43)
Other causes.....	7 (Rate 1.59)	10 (Rate 2.39)
Prematurity.....	61 (Rate 13.81)	54 (Rate 12.91)
Injury at birth.....	10 (Rate 2.26)	7 (Rate 1.67)
Atelectasis.....	26 (Rate 5.89)	12 (Rate 2.87)
Total European Infant Deaths.	<u>144</u>	<u>119</u>

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

	1963	1962
Congenital causes.....	8	17
Diarrhoeal diseases.....	159	213
Bronchitis and pneumonia.....	201	262
Infectious diseases.....	9	15
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	1	1
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	1	3
Other causes.....	94	110
Prematurity.....	141	137
Injury at birth.....	46	30
Malnutrition.....	7	16
Atelectasis.....	10	27
	<u>677</u>	<u>831</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.

Mamelodi Location	Atteridgeville Location	Hercules Area	Town
Births Deaths	Births Deaths	Births Deaths	Births Deaths
1,986 162	2,787 225	2,550 218	413 32
(2,379) (273)	(2,982) (243)	(2,990) (256)	(431) (37)

Asiatics.

Asiatic Location	Hercules area	Town
Births Deaths	Births Deaths	Births Deaths
121 10	35 1	32 —

Eurafricans.

Cape Location	Hercules area	Town	Eersterus and Derdepoort
Births Deaths	Births Deaths	Births Deaths	Births Deaths
77 5	53 5	4 1	51 6

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

Europeans.

Twenty-four deaths were recorded under this age group:—

Acute infective encephalitis.....	1
Leukaemia.....	2
Meningitis.....	1
Disorders of the pancreatic secretion.....	1
Acute laryngitis.....	1
Influenza.....	1
Broncho pneumonia.....	6
Acute bronchitis.....	1
Nephritis.....	1
Congenital Malformations.....	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	3
Ill-defined causes.....	1
Accidents—Electric current.....	1
Accidents—burns.....	2

Bantu.

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

Typhoid Fever.....	1
Septicaemia.....	1
Diphtheria.....	4
Whooping Cough.....	3
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	5
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	4
Measles.....	5
Cancer, unspecified organs.....	2
Malnutrition.....	62
Meningitis.....	4
Epilepsy.....	1
Congenital heart disease.....	2
Pulmonary congestion.....	1
Broncho pneumonia and bronchitis.....	191
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1
Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	134
Diseases of the kidney.....	2
Congenital hydrocephalus.....	1
Accidents: other.....	1
burns.....	3
drowning.....	1
Unknown and unspecified causes.....	41
	470

Asiatics.

Four deaths were recorded in this age group:—

Tuberculosis (central nervous system).....	1
Broncho pneumonia.....	2
Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	1
	4

Eurafricans.

Four deaths were recorded in this age group:—

Malnutrition.....	1
Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	1
Broncho pneumonia.....	1
Accidental falls.....	1
	4

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.....	151	125	82	63.4
Heart disease.....	350	352.2	111	122.4
Bronchitis and pneumonia (all forms).....	151	122	238	218.6
Influenza.....	—	—	1	0.6
Typhoid Fever.....	—	0.2	7	2.4
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	1	2.2	27	33.8
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	—	0.2	4	5.4
Diabetes.....	7	8.8	9	5.8
Apoplexy.....	80	70	45	44.2
Disease of kidneys.....	20	40	23	30
Disease of arteries.....	22	31.6	4	10.2
Disease of liver and gall bladder.....	11	11.8	15	11.8
Disease of pregnancy and the puerperal state.....	—	0.4	8	5.8
Old age.....	17	18.8	10	14.2
Suicide.....	18	28	8	8.8
Accidents.....	56	61.2	69	72
Other infectious diseases.....	1	6	11	12
Other causes.....	189	134	226	227

DETAILS OF CAUSES OF DEATH. FIVE YEARS AND OVER.
(In all the following tables the figures for 1962 are shown in brackets).

1. CANCER.

Europeans 151. Death rate 0.85 per 1,000 population. (0.80).

Site of disease:

Buccal cavity and pharynx.....	2	(1)
Other digestive organs and peritoneum.....	4	(11)
Respiratory tract (lung).....	18	(21)
Uterus.....	9	(11)
Other female genital organs.....	1	(1)
Breast.....	9	(5)
Male and female urinary organs.....	15	(4)
Brain and other parts of the nervous system.....	4	(5)
Rectum.....	4	(3)
Mediastinum.....	—	(1)
Bones.....	1	(4)
Other and unspecified organs.....	20	(9)
Oesophagus.....	1	(2)
Stomach and duodenum.....	34	(24)
Liver.....	8	(9)
Pancreas.....	8	(7)
Larynx.....	1	(—)
Prostate.....	7	(10)
Ovaries.....	3	(—)
Skin.....	2	(3)
	<u>151</u>	<u>(131)</u>

Death age.

Under:—

40 years	40—50	50—60	60—70	70—80	Over 80	Total
16 (7)	14 (16)	36 (36)	33 (24)	37 (25)	15 (23)	151 (131)

Non-Europeans:

Site of Disease:—

Bantu.

Buccal cavity and pharynx.....	1	(1)
Other digestive organs and peritoneum.....	—	(—)
Lung.....	7	(7)
Uterus.....	10	(9)
Breast.....	3	(2)
Stomach and duodenum.....	3	(4)
Male and female urinary organs.....	3	(1)
Female genital organs.....	—	(—)
Skin.....	1	(—)
Bones.....	1	(1)
Other and unspecified organs.....	6	(4)
Tumours of brain and other parts of nervous system.....	3	(1)
Oesophagus.....	19	(7)
Larynx.....	6	(—)
Liver.....	12	(11)
Prostate.....	2	(1)

Asiatics.

Oesophagus.....	1	(—)
Breast.....	1	(—)

Eurafrican.

Oesophagus.....	—	(1)
Male and female urinary organs.....	—	(1)
Stomach and duodenum.....	1	(3)
Lung.....	2	(1)
	<u>82</u>	<u>(55)</u>

2. DISEASES OF THE HEART.

Death rate per 1,000 European population 2.07 (2.00).

Europeans 350 (329)

Non-Europeans 111 (154)

[Bantu 85 (135), Asiatics 16 (8), Eurafricans 10 (11)].

3. BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA.

Europeans 151 (146)
 Non-Europeans 238 (255)
 [Bantu 223 (239), Asiatics 5 (5), Eurafricans 10 (11)].

4. INFLUENZA.

Europeans — (—)
 Non-Europeans 1 (1)
 [Bantu 1 (1)].

5. TYPHOID FEVER.

Europeans — (—)
 Non-Europeans 7 (1)
 [Bantu 7 (1)].

6. TUBERCULOSIS.

Europeans 1 (2)
 Non-Europeans 31 (53)
 [Bantu 31 (49), Eurafricans — (3), Asiatics — (1)].

7. DIABETES.

Europeans 7 (14)
 Non-Europeans 9 (7)
 [Bantu 8 (6), Asiatics 1 (1)].

8. APOPLEXY.

Europeans 80 (78)
 Non-Europeans 45 (53)
 [Bantu 42 (50), Asiatics 2 (1), Eurafricans 1 (2)].

9. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

Europeans 20 (48)
 Non-Europeans 23 (43)
 [Bantu 23 (39), Asiatics — (1), Eurafricans — (3)].

10. DISEASES OF ARTERIES.

Europeans 22 (43)
 Non-Europeans 4 (15)
 [Bantu 4 (14), Eurafricans — (1)].

11. DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND GALL BLADDER.

Europeans 11 (16)
 Non-Europeans 15 (22)
 [Bantu 11 (21), Eurafricans 4 (1)].

12. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERAL STATE.

Europeans — (1)
 Non-Europeans 8 (4)
 [Bantu 8 (4)].

13. OLD AGE.

Europeans 17 (23)
 Non-Europeans 10 (19)
 [Bantu 9 (17), Asiatics — (2), Eurafricans 1 (—)].

14. SUICIDE.

Europeans 18 (24)
 Non-Europeans 8 (13)
 [Bantu 7 (12), Eurafricans 1 (1)].

15. HOMICIDE.

	Europeans	Bantu	Asiatics	Eurafricans
By Firearms.....	— (—)	1 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
By cutting and piercing instruments.....	— (1)	16 (49)	— (—)	1 (—)
By other specified means.....	— (5)	4 (11)	— (—)	— (—)

16. ACCIDENTS.

Europeans 56 (59)

Non-Europeans 69 (90)

[Bantu 67 (87), Asiatics 1 (1), Eurafricans 1 (2)].

	Europeans	Bantu	Asiatics	Eurafricans
On Railways.....	— (—)	3 (10)	— (—)	— (—)
By motor, road vehicles (excluding motor cycles).....	29 (24)	24 (41)	1 (—)	— (2)
By motor cycles.....	1 (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By burns (not conflagration).....	— (1)	7 (5)	— (1)	— (—)
By mechanical suffocation.....	— (2)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By drowning.....	2 (1)	3 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
By fall.....	3 (3)	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)
By conflagration.....	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By anaesthetic.....	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By poisonous gases.....	— (—)	3 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
By cutting or piercing instruments.....	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
By poisoning (not gas).....	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
By machinery.....	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
By firearms.....	3 (6)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Accidents due to electric currents.....	— (4)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Other and unspecified accidents.....	17 (15)	24 (19)	— (—)	1 (—)
By lighting.....	— (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	56 (59)	69 (87)	1 (1)	1 (2)

Chapter II

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

GENERAL.

All figures for last year (1st January to 31st December 1962) 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 infectious diseases hospital in Chapter III.

TUBERCULOSIS.

With the low socio economic and educational standard of the Bantu, Tuberculosis still remains the main public health problem in the control of infectious diseases.

During the year under review the position with regard to Europeans remained more or less the same as in previous years but it is pleasing to note that in the Bantu a decrease in the number of notifications has been recorded. In past years notifications in this respect have for the most part, shown increases and although very little importance can at this stage be attached to this trend, the decrease is noted with pleasure.

Vital Statistics.

The following table A shows the total number of notifications for the year, classified in the various races and sexes, together with the respective incidence rates for the local cases only. In tables B and B.1 comparative tables of notifications and incidence rates for the years 1949 to 1963, are given.

TABLE A.
NOTIFICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1963.

RACE	Sex	Local cases			Imported cases			Local and imported cases			Incidence rate per 1,000 population (local)		
		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	13	5	18	5	1	6	18	6	24	.077	.03	.107
	F	6	4	10	5	1	6	11	5	16	.036	.023	.059
TOTAL.....		19	9	28	10	2	12	29	11	40	.113	.053	.166
Europeans.....	M	15	5	20	3	—	3	18	5	23	3.061	1.02	4.081
	F	9	3	12	3	—	3	12	3	15	1.836	.612	2.448
TOTAL.....		24	8	32	6	—	6	30	8	38	4.897	1.632	6.529
Asiatics.....	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	.125	—	.125
	F	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6	.125	.375	.5
TOTAL.....		2	3	5	1	1	2	3	4	7	.25	.375	.625
Bantus.....	M	339	64	403	45	8	53	384	72	456	1.742	.329	2.071
	F	196	75	271	35	16	51	331	91	422	1.007	.385	1.392
TOTAL.....		535	139	674	80	24	104	615	163	778	2.749	.714	3.463
All non-Europeans.....	M	355	69	424	48	8	56	403	77	480	1.711	.333	2.044
	F	206	81	287	39	17	56	245	98	343	.993	.39	1.383
TOTAL.....		561	150	711	87	25	112	648	175	823	2.704	.723	3.427
All races.....	M	368	74	442	53	9	62	421	83	504	.978	.197	1.175
	F	212	85	297	44	18	62	256	103	359	.563	.226	.789
TOTAL.....		580	159	739	97	27	124	677	186	863	1.541	.423	1.964

TABLE B.

	Local cases						Imported cases						Incidence per 1,000 population (Local cases)						Popu- lation		
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Other Forms			Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Other Forms			Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Other Forms					
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total			
1948-1949...	18		18	11	8		1		1				28	21		.155		.009	.094	.069	116,500
1949-1950...	30		30	21	16		7		7				32	11		.227		.053	.159	.121	132,000
1950-1951...	31		31	24	11		4		4				14	9		.24		.031	.126	.085	129,200
1951-1952...	29		29	17	17		5		5				14	6		.217		.037	.127	.127	133,500
1952-1953...	31		31	21	14		7		7				8	8		.228		.029	.154	.103	136,100
1953-1954...	25		25	18	14		7		7				11	8		.179		.05	.129	.101	139,300
1954-1955...	24		24	18	14		10		10				19	10		.169		.07	.127	.113	142,000
1956...	21		21	13	13		5		5				9	10		.145		.034	.09	.09	145,500
1957...	20		20	17	6		3		3				20	16		.135		.02	.114	.04	148,700
1958...	28		28	24	12		8		8				21	4		.185		.053	.159	.079	151,300
1959...	15	10	25	25	12		8	8	17	8	25	25	17	8		.097	.065	.039	.136	.078	154,000
1960...	9	9	18	9	11		2	9	9	4	13	1	2	5		.058	.058	.013	.058	.071	155,600
1961...	16	3	19	16	5		2	16	5	25	6	2	3	5		.099	.019	.012	.099	.031	161,200
1962...	21	5	26	24	6		4	24	6	7	—	7	2	2		.128	.03	.018	.146	.036	164,500
1963...	13	6	19	18	10		9	18	10	5	5	1	2	6		.077	.036	.02	.107	.060	168,800

TABLE B1.

Incidence per 1,000 population Local cases).																						
Local																						
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Total		Other Forms		Total		All Forms			Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Total		Other Forms		Total		All Forms		Popula- tion
M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
1948-1949...	Separate figures for males and females	66		Separate figures for males and females	10	46	30															67,700
1949-1950...	143		25	101	67																	110,000
1950-1951...	191		36	143	84																	98,100
1951-1952...	197		34	137	94																	101,100
1952-1953...	not available.	151		110	63																	102,400
1953-1954...	191		51	142	100																	103,000
1954-1955...	209		36	140	105																	107,900
1956...	235		90	194	131																	144,500
1957...	329		95	264	160																	163,500
1958...	354		110	293	171																	179,800
1959...	224	136	360	37	32	734	121	734	1,968	168	1,944	2	173	1,373	1,41	1,629	951	179,800	1,612	1,614	907	185,200
1960...	268	151	419	47	51	98	315	202	2,161	263	2,422	2	263	1,373	1,41	1,629	951	179,800	1,612	1,614	907	185,200
1961...	329	193	522	98	96	194	427	289	2,61	49	2,659	2	49	1,373	1,41	1,629	951	179,800	1,612	1,614	907	185,200
1962...	378	228	606	82	70	152	460	298	2,943	34	2,977	2	34	1,373	1,41	1,629	951	179,800	1,612	1,614	907	185,200
1963...	355	206	561	69	81	150	424	287	2,704	39	2,743	2	39	1,373	1,41	1,629	951	179,800	1,612	1,614	907	185,200

AGE GROUPS.

The following tables C and C.1 show the incidence of Tuberculosis in age groups for Europeans and non-Europeans respectively, over the past 11 years, together with the percentage of the total cases reported in each group for that year.

TABLE C

EUROPEAN CASES — LOCAL AND IMPORTED

	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-20		21-40		41 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1953.....	2	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	11
1959.....	—	—	4	2	1	3	—	4	12	7	21	5	38	20
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	—	—	10%	—	7%	—	7%	—	32%	—	44%	—	—	—
1960.....	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	10	6	19	16
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	—	—	5%	—	5%	—	5%	—	39%	—	46%	—	—	—
1961.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	9	5	16	3	26	10
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	—	—	3%	—	—	—	3%	—	40%	—	54%	—	—	—
1962.....	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	6	2	21	5	31	8
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	2%	—	—	—	5%	—	5%	—	21%	—	67%	—	—	—
1963.....	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	1	5	7	16	4	24	16
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	2%	—	3%	—	5%	—	10%	—	30%	—	50%	—	—	—

TABLE C1

NON-EUROPEAN CASES (LOCAL AND IMPORTED)

	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-20		21-40		41 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
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 Tuberculosis notifications.....	2%	—	14%	—	6%	—	13%	—	38%	—	36%	—	—	—
1960.....	13	17	57	58	18	23	25	37	146	107	141	36	401	278
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	5%	—	17%	—	6%	—	9%	—	37%	—	26%	—	—	—
1961.....	28	18	83	97	33	44	43	44	183	138	167	49	537	390
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	5%	—	19%	—	8%	—	9%	—	35%	—	24%	—	—	—
1962.....	45	29	81	63	31	47	37	58	172	126	190	51	556	374
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	8%	—	16%	—	8%	—	10%	—	32%	—	26%	—	—	—
1963.....	26	34	54	70	24	26	31	55	190	120	155	380	480	343
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	7%	—	15%	—	6%	—	10%	—	38%	—	24%	—	—	—

FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The various forms of 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.....	20	561	581	10	87	97	678
Primary Complex.....	2	105	107	1	11	12	119
Meningitis.....	1	9	10	1	—	1	11
Glands.....	3	7	10	—	4	4	14
Miliary.....	1	19	20	—	3	3	23
Bones & Joints.....	—	9	9	—	2	2	11
Peritonitis.....	—	1	1	—	2	2	3
Laryngeal.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Reproductive Organs.....	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Glands & Peritonitis.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
TOTAL.....	28	711	739	12	112	124	863

SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION

Notifications were received from the sources shown in the following table.

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

TABLE E

	Local		Imported		Total
	European	Bantu:	European	Bantu	
Tuberculosis Clinics.....	16 (21)	433 (509)	8 (6)	60 (102)	517 (638)
General Hospital.....	2 (1)	89 (110)	— (—)	20 (26)	111 (137)
Isolation Hospital.....	1 (1)	131 (66)	— (—)	20 (20)	152 (87)
Registrar of Births & Deaths.....	2 (1)	27 (38)	2 (—)	1 (8)	32 (47)
Weskoppies Hospital.....	— (—)	5 (3)	— (—)	3 (2)	8 (5)
Prisons Department.....	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)
Westfort Hospital.....	— (—)	— (7)	— (—)	— (5)	— (12)
Private Practitioners.....	2 (4)	1 (3)	1 (—)	1 (—)	4 (8)
Other Sources.....	5 (2)	25 (21)	1 (3)	8 (8)	43 (34)
TOTAL.....	28 (30)	711 (758)	12 (9)	112 (172)	863 (969)

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 1962 in brackets) are reflected in the following tables.

ADMISSIONS

	Europeans								Non-Europeans				Total				
	Local				Imported				Local					Imported			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
Cases notified and admitted during 1963...	6 (18)	2 (1)	2 (2)	— (1)	313 (251)	153 (141)	38 (38)	32 (27)	546 (479)								
Cases notified prior to 1963 and admitted during 1963.....	8 (4)	4 (—)	— (1)	— (—)	125 (163)	53 (41)	10 (4)	10 (6)	210 (219)								
TOTAL.....	14 (22)	6 (1)	2 (3)	— (1)	438 (414)	206 (182)	48 (42)	42 (33)	756 (698)								

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES TO VARIOUS HOSPITALS.

Institutions	Europeans		Non-Europeans		Europeans total	Non- Europeans	Grand Total
	M	F	M	F		Total	
Knights Chest.....	— (—)	— (—)	36 (67)	39 (55)	— (—)	75 (122)	75 (122)
Waverley Chest.....	— (—)	— (—)	82 (50)	69 (70)	— (—)	151 (120)	151 (120)
SANTA Pretoria.....	— (—)	— (—)	147 (133)	67 (42)	— (—)	214 (175)	214 (175)
Zonderwater.....	— (—)	— (—)	142 (113)	— (—)	— (—)	142 (113)	142 (113)
Rietfontein.....	11 (16)	5 (1)	38 (40)	41 (30)	16 (17)	79 (70)	95 (87)
East Rand Chest.....	— (—)	— (—)	16 (5)	10 (5)	— (—)	26 (10)	26 (10)
SANTA Modder B....	— (—)	— (—)	6 (25)	10 (8)	— (—)	16 (33)	16 (33)
Oak Tree Chest.....	2 (6)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (6)	— (—)	2 (6)
Randfontein South....	— (—)	— (—)	5 (8)	8 (3)	— (—)	13 (11)	13 (11)
Groothoek.....	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)
Witbank SANTA.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)	— (1)	— (—)	— (2)	— (2)
Rose Chest.....	— (—)	— (—)	8 (11)	— (1)	— (—)	8 (12)	8 (12)
King George V.....	2 (2)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	3 (3)	— (—)	3 (3)
Meintjies T.B. Settle- ment.....	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	3 (1)	3 (1)
Baragwanath.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (2)	— (2)
Nelspoort Sanatorium..	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	1 (1)
Philadelphia Sanatorium	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)
Natalspruit Sanatorium.	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	3 (—)	— (—)	4 (—)	4 (—)
TOTAL.....	16 (25)	6 (2)	485 (455)	248 (216)	22 (27)	733 (671)	755 (698)

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:

Contact of known cases	Familial History	Contacts and familial history	Total
16 (27)	265 (224)	3 (8)	284 (259)

These cases were discovered through home visiting by the nursing staff, by the regular clinics and by out-patient and X-ray services.

CLINIC, OUT-PATIENT AND X-RAY SERVICES.

One European doctor is in charge of Tuberculosis services.

At each of the three Bantu clinics, Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Lady Selborne, a European sister and two Bantu staff nurses are in attendance; one European sister and a Bantu 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.

The mobile X-ray unit was used in the taking of 22,842 X-rays during the year. This represents an increase of 9,228 over the previous year's figure of 13,624.

The following table shows the number of X-rays taken of Tuberculosis cases together with the numbers that have shown deterioration or improvement. The balance of the cases remained static.

Clinic	Total X-rays taken	Improved	Deteriorated
European.....	298	288	10
Mamelodi.....	1,149	1,065	84
Atteridgeville.....	1,114	1,074	40
Lady Selborne.....	177	130	47
Compound.....	539	526	13
TOTAL.....	3,277	3,083	194

X-rays taken of suspects, old contacts and new contacts together with the results are as follows:

Clinic	Suspect cases			Old Contacts			New Contacts		
	Positive	Negative	Total	Positive	Negative	Total	Positive	Negative	Total
European.....	3	34	37	1	99	100	1	158	159
Mamelodi.....	54	194	247	26	1,121	1,147	62	991	1,053
Atteridgeville.....	30	246	276	50	1,790	1,840	18	461	479
Lady Selborne.....	1	35	36	50	441	491	18	183	201
Compound.....	3	56	59	5	188	193	3	282	285
TOTAL.....	91	564	655	132	3,639	3,771	102	2,075	2,177

Two trained Bantu male orderlies are employed under the supervision of a doctor at the Municipal influx control office. Their duty is to sort out suspect Tuberculosis cases from Bantus seeking employment. Suspects are not given employment until X-rays have been taken and they are found to be free of Tuberculosis. Cases confirmed by X-ray are referred to clinics for treatment or are hospitalised.

In order to check the effectiveness of such a scheme 500 Bantus were X-rayed. Of these 250 were suspected of having Tuberculosis and 250 were considered fit.

Obviously under such a system some infected persons will be passed as "fit". But this is an experiment we are conducting in order to bring the number of X-rays taken at influx control to within practical limits. In order to compare selected query tuberculosics, a similar number of cases who were regarded as fit were used as control groups daily.

The following table shows the percentage of cases discovered by X-ray from the two groups of 250 described above:

Percentage of "suspected" cases found by X-ray to be positive cases—3.6%.

Percentage of the persons passed as "fit" who proved to be cases by X-ray—1.4%.

These figures are very interesting and further investigations are carried out along these lines.

The total number of X-rays taken at the Influx Control Offices was 4,911. Of these 34 were found positive for Tuberculosis. Out of the total number of 22,842 X-rays taken, 7,100 (4,034) were in respect of private enterprises. Of these 2,547 were Europeans and 4,553 non-Europeans. Seventy (1 European and 69 non-Europeans) were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

HOME VISITS AND CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

The number of home visits made by the clinic staff together with the number of patients under control and the number of clinic attendances by patients is shown in the following table:

	Number of patients under control	Home visits	Attendances at Clinics and Medical Examinations	
			Cases	Contacts
Europeans.....	323 (203)	1,823 (1,288)	576 (452)	394 (265)
Non-Europeans:				
Mamelodi.....	1,433 (1,063)	2,587 (3,664)	1,922 (3,175)	1,669 (2,951)
Atteridgeville.....	1,730 (903)	2,298 (3,779)	2,430 (2,146)	4,550 (3,624)
Lady Selborne.....	787 (401)	2,889 (2,298)	1,624 (1,344)	2,194 (1,784)
Compound Clinic....	571 (300)	123 (787)	1,000 (746)	289 (166)
TOTAL.....	4,521 (2,870)	7,897 (11,816)	6,976 (8,147)	8,802 (8,790)

B.C.G..

Owing to only limited supplies of the vaccine being made available to the Department, these were used for contacts of Tuberculosis cases only. As more vaccine becomes available it is proposed to extend these services and possibly make propaganda for extending it to the general public.

Seventeen thousand one hundred (17,100) persons were inoculated with the vaccine since we first started using it in April 1963. Only 8 of these persons showed severe reactions.

So far the intracutaneous vaccine only has been available to us but future supplies will be of the percutaneous type, which due to its speed of administration, is more desirable when conducting a large scale campaign.

TABLE F.
MORTALITY 1963 (OLD AND NEW CASES).

Race	Sex	Local cases			Imported cases			Local and imported cases			Death rate per 1,000 population (local only)			Population
		Pulmonary Tubercu- losis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tubercu- losis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tubercu- losis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tubercu- losis	Other forms	All forms	
Europeans.....	M	6	3	9	2	1	3	8	4	12	.036	.017	.053	168,800
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	
TOTAL.....		6	3	9	2	2	4	8	5	13	.036	.017	.053	
Eurafrican.....	M	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	.408	—	.408	4,900
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	.204	—	.204	
TOTAL.....		3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	.612	—	.612	
Asiatics.....	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	.125	—	.125	8,000
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	.125	—	.125	
TOTAL.....		2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	.250	—	.250	
Bantu.....	M	70	15	85	11	5	16	81	20	101	.359	.077	.436	194,550
	F	27	9	36	—	3	3	27	12	39	.139	.046	.185	
TOTAL.....		97	24	121	11	8	19	108	32	140	.498	.123	.621	
non-Europeans.....	M	73	15	88	11	5	16	84	20	104	.351	.073	.424	207,450
	F	29	9	38	—	3	3	29	12	41	.139	.044	.183	
TOTAL.....		102	24	126	11	8	19	113	32	145	.49	.117	.607	
All Races.....	M	79	18	97	13	6	19	92	24	116	.21	.048	.258	376,250
	F	29	9	38	—	4	4	29	13	42	.077	.024	.101	
TOTAL.....		108	27	135	13	10	23	121	37	158	.287	.072	.359	

DEATHS.

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

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Cases notified during 1963 and also died during 1963.....	3 (2)	84 (96)	87 (98)
Cases notified prior to 1963 but who died during 1963.....	10 (3)	62 (69)	72 (72)
Total deaths during 1963.....	13 (5)	146 (165)	159 (170)

The following Table F, shows Tuberculosis mortality in races and sexes together with death rates for the respective groups.

The rate for Europeans has shown a rise but due to the small numbers involved it would be unwise to make any comment as to the general trend.

The rate for Bantus and all Non-Europeans showed a slight decrease over that for last year.

	1960		1961		1962		1963		All forms					
	Pul- monary	Other forms	Pul- monary	Other forms	Pul- monary	Other forms	Pul- monary	Other forms	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
European.....	.051	.013	.018	.006	.018	.012	.047	.029	.04	.058	.064	.024	.03	.076
Non-European.....	.443	.119	.535	.155	.626	.175	.545	.154	.645	.68	.552	.68	.801	.699
All Races.....	.266	.068	.301	.086	.356	.103	.322	.098	.369	.405	.334	.387	.459	.42

AGE GROUPS.

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

MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 POPULATION COMPARED WITH EARLIER YEARS & LOCAL AND IMPORTED)

	0-1		1-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-30		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
European.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	8	—
Non-European.....	2	2	2	4	—	2	2	1	1	2	12	5	18	4	15	3	32	6	84	29
TOTAL.....	2	2	3	4	—	2	2	1	1	2	12	5	18	4	18	3	36	6	92	29

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

	Europeans		Non-Europeans		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Miliary Tuberculosis.....	—	—	6	4	10
Tuberculous Meningitis.....	1	—	4	3	8
Cancer of the Lung.....	1	—	—	—	1
Heart Disease.....	—	1	5	2	8
Secondary Pneumonia.....	1	—	—	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia.....	1	—	—	1	2
Cancer of the Throat.....	—	—	1	—	1
Primary complex with complications....	—	—	—	2	2
Diabetes.....	—	—	1	—	1
Malnutrition.....	—	—	1	—	1
Peritonitis.....	—	—	1	—	1
Other.....	—	—	1	—	1
	4	1	20	12	37

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

	Europeans		Non-Europeans		Total	Percentage total deaths %
	M	F	M	F		
Deaths prior to notification.....	3 (1)	— (—)	21 (37)	14 (16)	38 (54)	44 (55)
Died within 1 month of notification.....	— (—)	— (—)	28 (17)	8 (9)	36 (26)	41 (27)
Died within 1-3 months of notification.....	— (1)	— (—)	3 (6)	4 (4)	7 (11)	8 (11)
Died within 3-6 months of notification.....	— (—)	— (—)	4 (2)	— (—)	4 (2)	5 (2)
Died within 6-12 months of notification.....	— (—)	— (—)	2 (2)	— (4)	2 (6)	2 (5)
TOTAL.....	3 (2)	— (—)	58 (64)	26 (33)	87 (99)	100 (100)

From the table above it is seen that 85% of the cases which were notified and died during the year, occurred before notification or within 1 month of notification and it is again evident, as reported in the previous year, that it is the Bantu male, the breadwinner, who delays medical treatment, for fear of financial loss and support of his family if he is forced to discontinue his work and be admitted to hospital.

TYPHOID FEVER.

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local cases.....	5 (1)	19 (25)	24 (26)
Imported cases.....	2 (3)	8 (11)	10 (14)
Incidence rate per 100,000 population (local cases).....	3.0 (0.6)	9.1 (12.1)	6.4 (7.0)
Deaths in local cases.....	— (—)	7 (—)	7 (—)

LOCAL CASES.

Of the 19 non-European cases reported, one was an Asiatic and eighteen were Bantu.

Twenty-three of the patients were removed to the Isolation Wards, and one to the Edenvale Hospital for treatment.

There were three secondary infections.

All these cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported.

In two of the cases a common source of infection was found.

Of the seven deaths recorded, one was caused by Amoebic Abscess of the liver, together with a superimposed infection of Typhoid Fever.

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 three were Vi positive. Typhoid bacilli were however not grown from repeated stool and urine cultures.

Tests carried out for Typhoid Carrier State.

	No. of persons Vi tested	Blood found Vi positive	Stool and urine found positive
Typhoid fever investigations.....	6 (16)	3 (2)	— (—)
Prospective employees at dairies.....	86 (69)	8 (10)	— (—)
Other food handlers.....	17 (60)	7 (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 1.1.63.....	8
No. of cases admitted during the year.....	3
	11
No. discharged during the year.....	9
	2

New Treatment for Typhoid Carriers.

Since 1956 and 1959 respectively, the Department has had two very consistent typhoid (faecal) carriers in its employ and under observation.

From time to time, due to their unsatisfactory work, it has been extremely difficult to keep them in our employ and under observation, but it was felt that they should however at all costs be kept under control.

During March 1963, it was decided to give both carriers a course of Ampicillin treatment. Details of the two carriers and the treatment prescribed are given hereunder:—

Case 1.—P.M. a Bantu male age 25 years, was diagnosed as a faecal carrier in November 1959. Since that date his stool and urine were examined monthly. His stools persistently showed the presence of *Salmonella typhosa* except on two occasions. His urine never showed these organisms.

On 25th March 1963, he was admitted to the City Isolation Hospital in Pretoria and given 750 mg. of Ampicillin 6-hourly for 10 days. Six stool and urine examinations done at 3–5 day intervals after his treatment, were all negative. The patient was discharged from hospital on 10th May 1963. Since his discharge his stool and urine were examined at weekly intervals and all were negative. His Vi-test, done at approximately monthly intervals, was positive at first, but the last four specimens were negative.

Case 2.—D.M., a Bantu male aged 36 years, was diagnosed as a faecal carrier in February 1956. Monthly specimens of stool and urine were examined and it was found that he was a persistent faecal carrier. In fact, over a period of seven years only four negative stool specimens were obtained. He was admitted to hospital on 28th March 1963, and put on the same treatment as case 1. On follow-up he had two positive stool specimens on 11th and 14th April 1963. On these findings he was retreated with 1 G. of Ampicillin 6-hourly for a further 10 days. To this treatment he responded in the same way as case 1, i.e. his stools have remained negative now, on weekly examinations, for 12 months. His Vi-test, however, has remained positive.

Whether this patient will remain permanently negative has still to be determined.

I have, in the past, treated carriers by various methods, and from time to time found that positives became negatives, but one did not always achieve success with the same method of treatment.

Since writing this report, one further carrier has been treated with Ampicillin without any success, and the patient remained a carrier in spite of prolonged treatment.

Too much reliance can, therefore not be placed on these results. However, it is recorded because these were chronic carriers and the Ampicillin seems to have had some effect.

Imported cases.

Of the imported cases, three (two Europeans and one Bantu) were Pretoria residents who contracted the disease outside the Pretoria Municipal area. The balance, seven cases, all Bantus, were patients who contracted the disease elsewhere, and who resided with relatives or friends in Pretoria for a period before their discovery and admission to the Isolation Hospital. One, however, was isolated and treated at home.

There were no secondary infections. One of the patients, a Bantu, died.

POLIOMYELITIS.

The number of cases notified during the year were as follows:—

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local cases.....	— (—)	7 (1)	7 (1)
Imported cases.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Incidence rate per 100,000 population (local cases).....	— (—)	.34 (0.5)	1.9 (0.3)
Deaths in local cases.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Six of the patients had paralysis in one leg and one paralysis in both legs. Six of the patients had never been immunised previously, but one had received three doses of the vaccine.

All were removed to hospital for treatment.

In four cases, type 1 Poliomyelitis virus was isolated from the stools of the patients.

There were no secondary infections.

All the cases occurred within the first five months of the year. At the time some concern was felt as to what might follow, but it is pleasing to note that no further cases occurred.

Three of the cases recovered completely, and one showed considerable improvement. In the three remaining cases, however, a permanent disability is recorded.

Regular immunisation clinics were conducted for both Europeans and Non-Europeans.

The following table shows the number of doses of Poliomyelitis vaccine administered to the various races in the respective age groups. The figures in brackets, indicate the number of third doses given, and is an indication of the numbers which have received the complete course.

	Europeans	Asiatics	Coloured	Bantu	Total
3—5 months.....	3,138	199	148	3,034	6,519
6—11 months.....	5,291	221	138	4,249	9,899
1—4 years.....	4,934	151	50	3,144	8,279
5—6 years.....	453	—	—	395	848
7—9 years.....	184	1	—	223	408
10—14 years.....	84	—	—	—	84
15—19 years.....	6	—	—	—	6
20—29 years.....	502	—	—	—	502
Pregnant women.....	162	—	—	30	192
Immigrants.....	21	—	—	—	21
Total doses administered....	14,775	572	336	11,075	26,758
Number of third doses administered.....	(4,485)	(178)	(100)	(2,595)	(7,358)

The administration of 14,775 doses to Europeans and 11,983 doses to Non-Europeans during the year, as compared to 8,481 doses for Europeans and 7,514 doses for Non-Europeans in 1962, shows a marked and pleasing increase. On the other hand, deductions made by dividing the total number of doses by three, it would appear that approximately 450 out of 4,500 Europeans (10%) and 1,000 out of 4,000 Non-Europeans (25%) are not receiving the full course of three administrations. This is disturbing and efforts are being made to encourage the public to present themselves for the complete course.

Propaganda for immunisation is frequently made in the European and Bantu press and the Municipal News letter to the Public of Pretoria.

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases reported were as follows:—

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local cases.....	30 (54)	2 (—)	32 (54)
Imported cases.....	2 (2)	— (—)	2 (2)

Local cases.

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

Two of the cases were adults, twenty-two were scholars and eight children of pre-school age. Twelve were males and twenty females. Three of the cases were admitted to the Isolation Wards, one to the Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte, and twenty-eight were isolated and treated at home.

Only one secondary case was notified. This case occurred in a dwelling from which a recent previous case had been reported.

Imported cases.

Both cases contracted the disease outside the Pretoria Municipal area. Both patients were Europeans, one a male scholar and the other a female of pre-school age, who were isolated and treated at home.

DIPHtheria.

The following cases were reported during the year:—

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local cases.....	8 (29)	26 (47)	34 (76)
Imported cases.....	1 (—)	— (1)	1 (1)
Deaths in local cases.....	1 (6)	6 (5)	7 (11)
Incidence rates per 100,000 population (local cases).....	5.3 (18.2)	13.5 (21.3)	9.8 (20.2)

Local cases.

The Non-European cases were one Eurafrican and twenty-five Bantu. Nine of the cases were scholars and twenty-five children of pre-school age. Sixteen were males and eighteen females.

Thirty-three of the patients were removed to the Isolation Wards for treatment. One took ill and died at home. The latter case was only discovered and notified at death.

Seven of the patients (one European and six Bantu) unfortunately died. As frequently happens, the patients that died only sought medical treatment when the disease was so advanced that the treatment given was of little avail. None of these cases had previously been immunised.

Two secondary cases (one European and one Bantu) were reported. These secondary cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported.

Thirty-three of the patients had never been immunised, but one, a European, had been immunised previously. This patient had the disease in a mild form only.

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

	Europeans		Non-Europeans	
	Immunised	No. of cases	Immunised	No. of cases
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
1962.....	2,427	30	2,224	46
1963.....	2,899	8	2,652	26

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 Mamelodi Location.

The increase in the number of immunisations for both Europeans and Non-Europeans, for the year, although not entirely satisfactory, is encouraging.

Two cases, a European male of six years and a Bantu male also aged 6 years, were treated for the Diphtheria carrier state.

Imported case.

This case was a European female of pre-school age from Pretoria who contracted the disease outside the Municipal area. She was admitted to the Isolation Wards for treatment and recovered.

SMALLPOX.

One local case was reported. The patient was an unvaccinated Bantu female of 21 years from Mamelodi Bantu residential area. She was removed to Rietfontein Hospital, near Johannesburg, on the day of discovery, where the diagnosis was confirmed.

The patient had the disease in a mild form and recovered completely.

She normally resided outside the Municipal area, but had come to Pretoria a month previously for a confinement. After the birth of her baby, she resided with her brother in Mamelodi, where she was found to be suffering from the disease.

She had attended one of our clinics where a baby clinic was in course. The contacts who attended the clinic that day were traced and they, as well as their families, were vaccinated. As a result, 725 contacts were vaccinated.

Vaccination teams consisting of Health Inspectors, assisted by Bantu officials from the Non-European Affairs Department, vaccinated residents occupying houses in the vicinity of the dwelling where the case occurred. Six hundred and thirty (630) contacts were vaccinated in this way.

Routine vaccination of clinic staff, ambulance drivers and others connected with the case, was carried out.

During September a case of Smallpox in a Bantu child resident outside the Municipal area was reported. Two direct contacts of the case, who work in Pretoria, together with their immediate contacts, were vaccinated forthwith.

The fact that a case had occurred, appeared in the press and resulted in the Department being inundated with enquiries for vaccination.

As the case had occurred outside the Pretoria Municipal area, and as a large section of the population had been vaccinated or revaccinated during the Smallpox scare during 1961, it was decided not to hold another vaccination campaign.

Attendances at the weekly vaccination clinics, however, became so high that for three consecutive weeks an additional five vaccination teams for Europeans and two for Non-Europeans, were in operation to cope with the large numbers of public who came for vaccination. Two roving teams also operated at commercial firms and private enterprise who draw Bantu labour from residents in the area where the case had occurred.

As a result, 8,068 Europeans and 5,568 Non-Europeans were vaccinated during this period.

Routine Smallpox Vaccination.

Three thousand five hundred and fifty-nine (3,559) Europeans and 2,368 Non-Europeans were vaccinated at routine Municipal clinics during the year, details of which are given below:—

EUROPEANS.

Age groups	Primary Vaccination		Revaccination		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
0-13 months.....	673 (283)	648 (343)	34 (17)	29 (15)	1,384 (658)
13 months—6 years.....	574 (470)	597 (395)	126 (55)	103 (37)	1,400 (957)
Scholars.....	137 (72)	111 (108)	190 (55)	198 (28)	636 (263)
Adults.....	13 (19)	2 (42)	74 (2)	50 (6)	139 (69)
TOTAL.....	1,397 (844)	1,358 (888)	424 (129)	380 (86)	3,559 (1,947)

NON-EUROPEANS.

0-13 months.....	717 (641)	814 (624)	18 (23)	14 (28)	1,563 (1,316)
13 months—6 years.....	272 (196)	203 (189)	75 (25)	74 (22)	624 (432)
Scholars.....	6 (14)	9 (13)	22 (11)	25 (13)	62 (51)
Adults.....	3 (3)	6 (1)	29 (21)	81 (5)	119 (30)
TOTAL.....	998 (854)	1,032 (827)	144 (80)	194 (68)	2,368 (1,829)

The increase in the number of Europeans vaccinated during the year at our routine weekly clinics is encouraging.

Although the number of non-Europeans vaccinated during the year shows an increase over last year's figure, it is less than the number done during 1961, when 2,650 were vaccinated. It is disappointing that non-Europeans do not pay much attention to our routine propaganda urging the need for vaccination.

We are, however, continuing with our efforts to enlighten this section of the public.

KWASHIORKOR.

Four hundred and fifteen (415) cases were reported during the year, and as the disease was only made notifiable in September last year, an opinion cannot at this stage be expressed as to the trend in incidence. Of the 415 cases notified, two were European and 413 Bantu.

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

Mamelodi.....	184
Atteridgeville and Saulsville.....	110
Lady Selborne.....	95
Eersterus.....	5
Eastern suburbs.....	4
Central area.....	3
Northern suburbs.....	12

The age groups and sexes of the cases are shown in the following table:—

Sex	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7 yrs and over	Total
	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.		
Males.....	27	125	40	9	2	1	1	1	206
Females.....	30	110	49	14	5	1	—	—	209
TOTAL.....	57	235	89	23	7	2	1	1	415

One hundred and eighty four (184) of the cases were notified by the General Hospital, 166 by the Municipal clinics, 52 by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, 12 by the Isolation Hospital and 1 by the Peri-Urban Afeas Health Board.

STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS. (In mothers and newborn babies).

During the year 176 cases of the disease were notified.

One hundred and eleven (111) of the patients were Europeans and 65 were non-Europeans. The incidence for Europeans has shown a considerable decrease over last year's figure.

The figures for non-Europeans, although showing an increase over last year, are still very low and are not reliable as many cases are never discovered.

The distribution of the cases, together with the number of confinements in each maternity home or group, and the percentage of mothers and babies who showed signs of infection after parturition, are shown in the following table:—

EUROPEANS.

	Number of Infections	Number of confinements	Percentage of confinements infected %
Hospital A.....	31 (15)	1,460 (1,333)	2.1 (1.1)
Hospital B.....	42 (49)	1,451 (2,584)	2.8 (1.8)
Hospital C.....	27 (44)	1,928 (1,760)	1.4 (2.5)
Hospital D.....	5 (8)	432 (not available)	1.1 (?)
Midwives.....	6 (17)	488 (469)	1.2 (3.6)
TOTAL.....	111 (133)	5,759	1.9

NON-EUROPEANS

Hospital E.....	51 (16)	6,429 (6,059)	0.8 (0.2)
Hospital F.....	3 (9)	1,559 (1,595)	0.2 (0.5)
Midwives.....	11 (1)	867 (not available)	1.2 (?)
TOTAL.....	65 (26)	8,855	0.7

Most cases are discovered by Health Visitors on their routine visits to newborn babies, usually 14 days after birth when the mothers and babies are at home again. In addition to the ordinary routine investigations of these births, mothers are questioned on the possible presence of Staphylococcal lesions. Where necessary, swabs are immediately taken and any abnormal condition is reported.

The sites of infection in the 174 cases reported, were as follows:—

In 12 of the cases infection of two or more sites were recorded.

	Cases
Discharging eyes.....	77
Breast abscesses.....	52
Boils.....	9
Skin lesions (pustules or septic rashes).....	36
Septic umbilicus.....	4
Septic finger nails.....	5
Caesarian wounds septic.....	5
TOTAL.....	188

In 111 of the cases, diagnostic swabs were taken. One hundred and four (104) of these showed coagulase (+) Staphylococcus and 5 Coagulase (—) Staphylococcus to be present. In two cases no growth was found. Swabs were not taken from the balance of the cases (63), as the lesions had been treated and had already healed by the time the Health Visitor made her visit. From the clinical history, however, the lesions were considered to be Staphylococcal.

In 17 of the cases where lesions showed coagulase (+) or (—) Staphylococcus to be present, a second organism was found to be present. These were as follows:—

Coagulase (+) Staphylococcus and Alpha Haemolytic Streptococcus—8 cases.

Coagulase (+) Staphylococcus and Beta Haemolytic Streptococcus—4 cases.

Coagulase (+) Staphylococcus and Diplococcus Pneumonia—2 cases.

Coagulase (—) Staphylococcus and Diplococcus Pneumonia—1 case.

Coagulase (+) Staphylococcus and E. coli.—2 cases.

One case showed infection by two separate strains of Staphylococcus.

Sensitivity tests were also carried out on cases of coagulase (+) Staphylococcus to assist in the treatment of patients.

The number of coagulase (+) swabs which showed insensitivity to the various anti-bacterial agents were as follows:—

Polymixin.....	98 (71)	Oxitetracycline.....	9 (35)
Colistin.....	96 (5)	Chlortetracycline.....	8 (25)
Penicillin.....	63 (61)	Chloramphenicol.....	11 (18)
Ampicillin.....	56 (5)	Novobiocin.....	6 (4)
Tetracycline.....	37 (36)	Kanamycin.....	5 (4)
Streptomycin.....	29 (29)	Eritromycin.....	4 (5)
Sulphonamides.....	10 (—)		

Supervision of persons practising midwifery in the municipal area, other than medical practitioners, is carried out by the inspectress of midwives. Her duties include routine inspections of maternity homes under our control. On these inspections the staff at the maternity homes are consulted and advised in the control of this infection.

Maternity homes under our control have co-operated extremely well with the staff of the Department. Suspect cases are immediately reported to the Department and much assistance was given in follow-up investigations.

One of the institutions has obtained the services of a bacteriologist who makes weekly visits to the institution, carries out bacteriological tests and advises the staff where necessary in the control of this infection. It would appear that such a system does give results when it is observed in the incidence table earlier in the report, that in hospital C the incidence has decreased from 2.5% in 1962 to 1.4% in 1963.

Private midwives have also been given instructions in the use of modern antiseptics and methods for the control of Staphylococcal infection. Here again such measures appear to have had their effect as will likewise be seen from the Incidence Table. (Incidence of 3.6% in 1962 reduced to 1.2% in 1963).

The general trend for the replacing of veils worn by Staff, for a more suitable cap is welcomed.

During the year, one institution installed air filters in the labour wards and it is interesting to note that not a single septic caesarian wound was reported from this institution.

The Department, as reported last year, accepted the offer of the free services of a bacteriologist, which has proved of value. From time to time swabbing of various parts of the environment, fittings and equipment of nursing homes was done in an effort to establish sources of staphylococcal infection. But the main sources of infection still remain the mothers who transfer the infection to babies, and frequently back to themselves when breast abscesses occur. To achieve greater success this chain of infection must be broken. If expectant mothers could be rendered free of infection before admission to a Nursing Home there would be a reduction in cases, provided all other precautionary measures are enforced, and the nursing is of a high standard.

It might be considered that with the routine control as exercised at present, efforts at preventing an epidemic of the infection are adequate, but when one sees the distressing results in some cases, the extra trouble involved is well worthwhile. One patient developed 17 boils and another 75 boils after parturition. In another case the baby was over 6 months old when it still had infection of the eyes, contracted shortly after birth—this in spite of continuous treatment. Another baby died of Staphylococcal pneumonia. Investigations are being made to overcome the difficulties and to find ways and means of putting such a scheme into practice.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.

The following cases were reported:—

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local cases.....	2 (5)	2 (3)	4 (8)
Imported cases.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Both the non-European local cases were Bantus.

All the patients were admitted to the Isolation Wards for treatment. One of the Bantus unfortunately died.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

	Local		Imported	
	European	Non-European	European	Non-European
Erysipelas.....	3 (1)	— (1)	— (1)	— (—)
Encephalitis.....	2 (5)	2 (3)	— (1)	— (1)
Leprosy.....	— (—)	5 (1)	— (—)	7 (—)
Insecticidal Poisoning.....	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

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 two-bedded wards.

The non-European section is staffed entirely by Bantu nurses, with an occasional Indian or Eurafrican nurse who is taking her training at the Pretoria General Hospital.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

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

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

In addition by mutual agreement, the Specialist Staff of the General Hospital is available for consultation at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, while the City Council's Medical Officers provide a twenty-four hour infectious diseases consultation service which is used and appreciated particularly by the staff of the casualty and admissions section of the General hospital.

AREAS SERVED.

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

AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS.

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

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL. STATISTICS

N.B.—Comparative figures are given in brackets and relate to the twelve-month period January 1st 1962 to December 31st, 1962.

TOTAL ADMISSIONS.

Nine-hundred and forty (935) patients of which 163 (265) were Europeans and 777 (670) non-Europeans, were admitted.

The area distribution was:

	Pretoria	Other Areas
Europeans.....	96 (186)	67 (79)
Non-Europeans.....	446 (398)	331 (272)

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

Eight (4) patients were admitted this year. Of these three (1) were Europeans and 5(3) non-Europeans. None of these patients had been immunised and from all of them except one non-European child that died before laboratory investigations could be instituted, Type I Poliomyelitis virus was isolated.

Distribution.

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

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF ALL CASES.

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
0 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)	1 (0)	3 (1)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (1)

FINAL RESULTS.**EUROPEANS.**

One European child with a bulbar attack with pharyngeal paralysis made a complete recovery. The other two were transferred to other hospitals with severe residual paralyses.

NON-EUROPEANS.

Two of the five non-European children made complete recoveries, two were left with slight paralyses in one leg each and one patient died.

DIPHThERIA.

There was a decrease in the number of local cases, and a sharp increase in the number of cases admitted from outside Pretoria this year. Many cases from outside Pretoria reach the hospital in a most neglected and almost moribund condition.

One hundred and sixty-two (141) patients were admitted during the year, of which 25(34) were Europeans and 137(107) were non-Europeans. Two local cases, one European and the other non-European, as well as two Europeans from other areas, were regarded as temporary carriers of the diphtheria bacillus.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other Areas
Europeans.....	9 (29)	16 (5)
Non-Europeans.....	30 (43)	107 (64)

Of the patients admitted 57.4% (54.8 %) were children of five years or under five years of age.

Europeans.—Two cases did not survive: both had "bullneck" attacks, and one of these also had to have a tracheostomy done. Two other cases with respiratory obstruction and tracheostomy operation survived. Seven other cases with "bullneck" attacks were fortunate enough to recover after lengthy periods of hospitalisation. One of these last-mentioned cases was in hospital for 144 days and another for 82 days.

Non-Europeans.—Thirty-seven cases died and of these 13 had "bullneck" attacks and on another 8 tracheostomy operations had to be performed. A total of 17 cases with "bullneck" attacks were admitted. Twelve cases had to have tracheostomy operations performed, including two cases that developed pharyngeal and diaphragmatic paralysis. One of these cases with pharyngeal paralysis died and the other was discharged after 119 days of hospitalisation.

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION.

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
29 (20)	27 (9)	17 (17)	33 (19)	10 (15)	5 (10)	4 (12)	6 (12)	5 (8)	9 (5)	6 (9)	11 (5)

The Non-European distribution in Pretoria locations was Mamelodi 12 (12) cases, Lady Selborne 9 (12), Atteridgeville 1 (5), Saulsville 4 (7), Cape Location 0 (2) and Asiatic Bazaar 0 (0). Four (5) Non-European children were admitted from European residential suburbs.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The total number of cases treated was 79 (86) of which 6 (13) were Europeans and 73 (73) were non-Europeans.

All Europeans made uneventful recoveries.

Of the non-European cases ten died. Of these ten one had a complicating amoebic liver abscess and most of the others were admitted in a very advanced stage of the disease. Four cases developed a post-typhoid fever psychosis but all of them recovered.

Two known chronic faecal carriers of *Salmonella Typhosa* were also admitted, and as far as can be established, permanently cured of their state by the administration of ampicillin.

Area Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	5 (3)	1 (10)
Non-Europeans.....	33 (33)	40 (40)

Seasonal Distribution.

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
14 (17)	6 (6)	13 (13)	5 (2)	7 (3)	1 (4)	2 (1)	2 (4)	3 (5)	10 (10)	6 (9)	10 (12)

The non-European distribution in Pretoria locations was Mamelodi 9 (17), Lady Selborne 8 (6), Atteridgeville 2 (0), Saulsville 6 (1), Laudium 1 (0), Eastwood 4 (0) and the remaining three (9) cases were scattered indiscriminately through the city.

SCARLET FEVER.

Four (11) European and one (0) non-European cases were admitted.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	2 (8)	2 (3)
Non-Europeans.....	1 (0)	0 (0)

One child was admitted as a suspected case of nephritis complicating the disease. This fortunately proved not to be the case. Another child suffered from severe Salicylate intoxication, but fortunately recovered. The remaining three cases were admitted because home circumstances warranted such a step.

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 more 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.....	6 (9)	4 (0)
Non-Europeans.....	228 (138)	96 (81)

Two European and 16 non-European patients died before arrangements could be made for their transfer to sanatoria.

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

GERMAN MEASLES.

Of the European cases admitted, three were members of the nursing staff of the Pretoria General Hospital, one was a military recruit who had not yet attested and the remaining two cases were admitted for conditions not related to their attack of German Measles.

The only non-European case admitted was a nurse.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	6 (56)	0 (8)
Non-Europeans.....	1 (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 19 (57) Europeans and 98 (160) non-Europeans was admitted.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	10 (33)	9 (24)
Non-Europeans.....	66 (115)	32 (45)

All European cases recovered. Broncho-pneumonia was the most common complication. One child had encephalitis, three laryngo-tracheobronchitis and two developed otitis media as complications. Of the non-European cases six died of a complicating bronchopneumonia. Apart from bronchopneumonia, the most common complication, the only two cases worth special mention are one case of encephalitis and one other case with laryngo-tracheobronchitis that had to have a tracheostomy operation. Both last mentioned cases made uneventful recoveries.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Twelve (11) Europeans and 19 (13) non-Europeans were admitted.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	9 (8)	3 (3)
Non-Europeans.....	14 (11)	5 (2)

Europeans.—With the exception of one child that had a mixed infection of Whooping Cough and Chickenpox, all the others had bronchopneumonia as a complication. All of them made uneventful recoveries.

Non-Europeans.—Bronchopneumonia was again the main complication and the only death occurred due to this complication. One child with a severe laryngo-tracheobronchitis had to have tracheostomy operation performed.

EPIDEMIC PAROTITIS (MUMPS).

Thirteen Europeans and nil non-Europeans were admitted. There were no deaths.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	10 (1)	3 (2)
Non-Europeans.....	0 (0)	0 (0)

Four of the cases admitted were nurses. Except for one case of encephalitis and one of orchitis the others were all admitted for complications not directly related to their mumps.

MENINGITIS. MENINGOCOCCAL AND OTHER TYPES.

A total of five cases was admitted. All of them suffered from meningococcal meningitis and all of them made uneventful recoveries.

Distribution.

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

CHICKENPOX.

Seventeen (10) Europeans and 11 (13) non-Europeans were admitted. There were no deaths.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other cases
Europeans.....	14 (7)	3 (3)
Non-Europeans.....	3 (11)	8 (2)

Amongst the cases admitted there were six nurses and three patients were admitted from places, such as hotels, where they could not be isolated. Five other patients were admitted with a complicating pneumonia and the remainder were suffering from conditions unrelated to their Chicken-pox.

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 (2) Europeans and 11 (16) non-Europeans were admitted for such purposes during the year under review. One of the non-Europeans died of Leprosy and a carcinoma of the oesophagus.

Other Europeans admitted were five cases of Erysipelas, one Encephalopathy, one infectious mononucleosis, one Bronchopneumonia as a measles contact, one virus encephalitis, one gas gangrene with head-injuries and one child with vulvo-vaginitis complicated by peritonitis.

One non-European child was admitted with a Group A Coxsackie Virus infection.

One European and four 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.

Twenty-nine (34) Europeans and 87 (53) non-Europeans sent in for observation were found not to be suffering from an infectious disease. Most of them were sent in as possible Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever or Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases.

None of the European cases died. Of the Non-Europeans five died of non-infectious diseases.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	11 (21)	18 (13)
Non-Europeans.....	46 (21)	41 (32)

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.....	0 (0)	3 (1)	4 (1)	1 (2)
Diphtheria.....	8 (28)	14 (5)	29 (42)	107 (64)
Diphtheria Carriers.....	1 (1)	2 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)
Typhoid Fever.....	5 (3)	1 (10)	33 (33)	40 (40)
Scarlet Fever.....	2 (8)	2 (3)	1 (0)	0 (0)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	6 (9)	4 (0)	228 (138)	96 (81)
Measles.....	10 (33)	9 (24)	66 (115)	32 (45)
German Measles.....	6 (56)	0 (8)	1 (0)	0 (0)
Whooping Cough.....	9 (8)	3 (3)	14 (11)	5 (2)
Mumps.....	10 (1)	3 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Meningitis—all types.....	1 (3)	2 (2)	1 (2)	1 (3)
Chickenpox.....	14 (7)	3 (3)	3 (11)	8 (2)
Venereal Diseases.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
Other Admissions.....	13 (8)	3 (5)	18 (23)	0 (1)
Observation cases.....	11 (21)	18 (13)	46 (21)	41 (32)
TOTALS.....	96 (186)	67 (79)	446 (398)	331 (272)

Chapter IV

VENERAL DISEASES

NOTE.—Comparative figures are given in brackets and relate to the twelve-month period January 1st 1962 to December 31st 1962.

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

EUROPEAN SERVICES.

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

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

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

Diagnosis	New Cases		Attendances — New and old cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis.....	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (11)	0 (0)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	1 (5)	0 (0)	16 (31)	0 (0)
Secondary Syphilis.....	0 (0)	1 (4)	2 (0)	14 (17)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Latent Syphilis.....	0 (2)	5 (11)	0 (9)	8 (27)
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)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	1 (9)	6 (15)	18 (51)	22 (44)

Diagnosis	New cases		Attendances — New and old cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gonorrhoea.....	31 (25)	1 (0)	111 (108)	7 (11)
Ulcer Molle.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Vulvo Vaginitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Venereal Warts.....	1 (2)	0 (0)	1 (5)	0 (0)
Non-specific Urethritis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (4)	0 (0)
Non-Venereal.....	30 (39)	10 (18)	93 (99)	30 (48)
GRAND TOTAL.....	63 (75)	17 (33)	225 (267)	59 (103)

NON-EUROPEAN SERVICES.

The clinics for non-Europeans 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 Mamelodi 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 Bantu residential areas, 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 which caters to a large extent for domestic servants removed from their normal family circle, 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. An appreciable number of patients however respond to our request to advise their contacts themselves to attend the clinics.

At the Poly-clinics in the Bantu residential areas we have been much more successful, primarily because some of the factors mentioned in the preceding paragraph do not operate to the same extent in these areas.

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

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

CENTRAL OR MAIN CLINIC

Diagnosis	New Cases		Attendances, — New and old cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis.....	36 (25)	0 (0)	175 (162)	0 (0)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	260 (284)	10 (18)	1,179 (1,154)	51 (94)
Secondary Syphilis.....	133 (132)	243 (219)	475 (486)	1,136 (1,071)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	2 (6)	1 (2)	26 (53)	12 (24)
Latent Syphilis.....	136 (128)	131 (210)	729 (787)	341 (417)
Neuro-Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 year).....	4 (2)	0 (6)	18 (6)	0 (30)
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 year).....	1 (1)	0 (0)	2 (3)	4 (0)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	572 (578)	385 (455)	2,604 (2,651)	1,544 (1,636)
Gonorrhoea.....	969 (854)	30 (22)	3,643 (3,791)	97 (68)
G.C. Vulvo Vaginitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Venereal Warts.....	32 (22)	6 (6)	138 (94)	28 (21)
Non-Specific Urethritis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (15)	0 (0)
Non-Venereal.....	345 (413)	65 (69)	1,066 (1,126)	191 (211)
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,918 (1,867)	486 (552)	7,451 (7,662)	1,860 (1,936)

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more venereal diseases.....	147 (155)	5 (1)
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	132 (153)	96 (104)
Number of cases discharged as fully cured.....	862 (826)	97 (84)

MAMELODI POLYCLINIC

Diagnosis	New Cases		Attendances — New and old cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis.....	2 (0)	2 (0)	3 (6)	8 (2)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	7 (12)	5 (3)	41 (46)	17 (34)
Secondary Syphilis.....	2 (5)	53 (52)	6 (24)	305 (328)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
Latent Syphilis.....	14 (7)	171 (209)	81 (59)	401 (545)
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 year).....	0 (1)	0 (2)	1 (2)	8 (3)
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 year).....	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (9)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	26 (25)	232 (267)	133 (137)	740 (921)
Gonorrhoea.....	16 (22)	1 (4)	88 (94)	2 (32)
Non-Venereal.....	13 (2)	24 (21)	25 (2)	62 (60)
Venereal Warts.....	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	11 (8)
GRAND TOTAL.....	55 (49)	258 (293)	246 (233)	815 (1,021)

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases....	11 (2)	0 (0)
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	1 (3)	15 (28)
Number of cases discharged as finally cured.....	6 (13)	13 (27)

ATTERIDGEVILLE POLYCLINIC

Diagnosis	New cases		Attendances — New and old cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis.....	1 (0)	0 (0)	4 (6)	1 (4)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	5 (7)	1 (2)	40 (48)	10 (13)
Secondary Syphilis.....	2 (5)	47 (64)	16 (37)	438 (473)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	1 (1)	0 (0)	8 (0)	12 (4)
Latent Syphilis.....	10 (9)	210 (245)	82 (122)	651 (525)
Neuro-Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis under 1 year.....	0 (3)	0 (1)	2 (14)	8 (2)
Congenital Syphilis over 1 year.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (1)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	19 (25)	258 (312)	152 (227)	1,123 (1,022)
Gonorrhoea.....	15 (13)	6 (4)	67 (79)	33 (21)
Venereal Warts.....	0 (0)	2 (0)	0 (0)	16 (0)
Non-Venereal.....	3 (1)	6 (6)	12 (2)	30 (25)
GRAND TOTAL.....	37 (39)	272 (322)	231 (308)	1,202 (1,068)

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases.....	3 (1)	1 (0)
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	2 (3)	24 (25)
Number of cases discharged as finally cured.....	9 (7)	26 (21)

ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS.

Serological tests for Syphilis are done on all women attending the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinics. Normally, those requiring treatment receive it 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 (172)	208 (221)	42 (69)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors.....	2 (5)	1 (1)	0 (2)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	0 (1)	0 (0)	1 (0)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	0 (1)	0 (0)	1 (0)

NON-EUROPEAN.

ATTERIDGEVILLE CLINIC

No. of pregnant women submitted to seriological test.....	335 (291)	1,559 (1,489)	886 (691)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors.....	25 (24)	108 (122)	38 (70)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	3 (0)	31 (7)	11 (1)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	16 (18)	69 (98)	28 (54)

COMPOUND CLINIC

No. of pregnant women submitted to seriological test.....	144 (225)	584 (791)	228 (338)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors.....	10 (26)	57 (108)	16 (32)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	1 (1)	6 (18)	1 (4)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	9 (7)	44 (52)	11 (15)

MAMELODI CLINIC:

No. of pregnant women submitted to seriological test.....	197 (202)	1,127 (976)	400 (508)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors.....	20 (26)	85 (84)	31 (40)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	12 (2)	66 (42)	31 (16)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	13 (15)	61 (70)	22 (20)

Chapter V

CHILD WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Preventive care of the expectant mother and the pre-school child, as well as the prevention of physical, mental and emotional disturbances, all form the major part of the activities of this Section.

Two full-time Medical Officers for Maternal and Child Welfare with the assistance of 4 full-time Clinical Medical Officers and 2 part-time Doctors are employed to do this work.

There are 22 posts for European Health Visitors in this Department. During the year 2 resigned and these vacancies could not be filled, as there are not enough nurses holding the Health Visitor/School Nurses Certificate available.

The non-European staff remained constant throughout the year and totals 39, the same as last year. The provision made during the previous year for the appointment of two Bantu male clerks to help at Mamelodi has been met. These clerks do all the drawing up and filing of cards. This has given the trained nurses, who did the work in the past, more time to attend to matters pertaining to their qualifications and for more home visiting.

During the past year the population of Atteridgeville, Saulsville has become more settled than during the previous years, so that our Clinic attendances, although still very high, are very much the same as for the previous year.

The figures at Saulsville for this year however, far exceed these when this Clinic was first opened in 1960. We have however, had no additional staff appointed here and it has become imperative to appoint at least three additional Midwives.

As in the past, we continue to treat Saulsville and Atteridgeville separately for administrative purposes, although these two areas are actually considered as Atteridgeville proper.

The total number of houses for this area now totals 10,650 as compared to the 9,776 last year and the population is 69,116.

As in the past, for practical reasons, the Clinic at Mamelodi can really only serve patients from Mamelodi West. The population for this year is 64,000 as compared to 56,858 last year, and the number of houses has increased from 8,432 to 9,000.

The establishment of a Clinic for Mamelodi East has been shelved pending negotiations with the State Health and Provincial Authorities.

PREMISES

Facilities for European Clinic services are exactly the same as last year. Building operations at the Blackwood Villa Site however have started and it is with eager anticipation that we look forward to the completion of these premises.

GENERAL

Investigation into Staphylococcal infections, which are done by the Health Visitors in conjunction with the Infectious Diseases Inspector and his staff, are being continued. A full report on this is included in the Infectious Diseases section.

Since August, we have been very fortunate in obtaining the services of a fully trained Dietician from the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, to assist at our Ante-Natal Clinics. She interviews patients weekly at the Central and Hercules Ante-Natal Clinics. She helps them with the planning of a well balanced diet and economic buying.

In the past, nutritional education was undertaken by the Doctors at the Clinics. Although the Doctors are keenly interested in this, it is very time-consuming and becomes too difficult, when there are many patients waiting. We hope these services will continue.

We are still very much concerned about the importance of early diagnosis of mental illness in children and regard this as essentially a Public Health matter. However, as was reported so often in the past, lack of subsidisation for such a post by the Central Government makes the appointment of psychiatrically trained staff impossible. We feel that it should be realised that prevention of mental ill-health is as much a public health matter as the reduction of infantile mortality.

In the meantime, we continue to give more time to individual mothers in order to help them sort out "mixed-up" emotions and feelings. For this reason we continue to hold special sessions for such cases once a week. We are very grateful for the assistance we get from the Child Guidance Clinic at the University of Pretoria and the General Hospital.

The Local Mental Health Society is also always prepared to assist with those mothers with emotional disturbances during pregnancy who are in need of help.

THE GOVERNMENT SKIMMED MILK SCHEME.

The development of this Scheme in Pretoria was fully reported on last year. It is still progressing very satisfactorily in those areas where we started, i.e. Hercules, Saulsville and Atteridgeville and during the course of this year, we also included Mamelodi. So far it has not been necessary to employ any additional staff to assist with this Scheme.

EUROPEAN CLINIC SERVICES

HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS

(Figures for 1962 in brackets).

1963.	First visits	Subsequent visits	No. of sick children visited	Total visits
	3,879 (3,956)	4,222 (3,681)	11,21 (1,092)	93,22 (8,876)

Details of Clinic Attendances

(Figures for 1962 in brackets).

	First attendances	Re-attendances	Seen by doctor
Central (Tuesday).....	11 (23)	683 (740)	652 (770)
Central (Wednesday).....	157 (147)	815 (1,101)	
Central (Friday).....	151 (160)	866 (1,004)	
Bloed Street.....	64 (82)	593 (833)	
West End.....	155 (148)	1,943 (1,678)	553 (480)
Proclamation Hill.....	27 (59)	473 (858)	48 (64)
Iscor.....	52 (54)	483 (511)	
Gezina.....	40 (39)	400 (452)	
Villieria (Wednesday).....	143 (133)	1,541 (1,738)	445 (493)
Villieria (Thursday).....	62 (89)	735 (925)	
Wonderboom South.....	55 (59)	407 (470)	
Mayville.....	90 (74)	583 (495)	
Capital Park.....	97 (69)	587 (614)	
Hatfield.....	37 (41)	594 (501)	
New Muckleneuk.....	78 (87)	898 (1,035)	
Sunnyside (Tuesday).....	149 (152)	1,563 (1,824)	
Sunnyside (Wednesday).....	122 (116)	1,371 (1,560)	
Riviera.....	66 (61)	773 (764)	84 (91)
Salvokop.....	17 (13)	377 (495)	
Danville.....	98 (87)	1,234 (934)	477 (479)
Defence Reserve.....	4 (13)	246 (382)	
Arcadia.....	102 (101)	1,107 (919)	
Showgrounds.....	21 (19)	302 (376)	
Hercules.....	202 (210)	2,703 (3,899)	1,190 (1,367)
Booysens.....	59 (56)	553 (783)	
Mountain View.....	111 (146)	1,402 (1,700)	
Pretoria Gardens.....	94 (99)	1,439 (1,104)	
Rietfontein North.....	40 (39)	310 (388)	
Voortrekker Road.....	33 (39)	236 (199)	
Pierneef Street.....	74 (62)	619 (714)	
Brooklyn.....	918 (987)		

Practically no change is reflected in these figures as compared with those of last year.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

(Figures for 1962 in brackets).

	Central	Danville	Hercules	Total
No. of new cases.....	241 (234)	63 (62)	143 (166)	447 (462)
Total attendances.....	1,184 (1,296)	436 (391)	1,034 (1,137)	2,654 (2,826)

Attendances here are more or less the same as for last year.

Relaxing exercises continue to be popular and patients repeatedly come back to testify to the benefit they have derived.

DENTAL CLINIC.

(Figures for 1962 in brackets).

No. of cases who attended Dental Clinic..... 26 (26)

It is very difficult to change the prejudice amongst Europeans about attending the Dental Clinic during pregnancy. The low number of attendances at the Dental Clinic is very discouraging particularly as most of those referred were badly in need of dental treatment.

IMMUNIZATION.

(Figures for 1962 in brackets).

No. of cases fully immunized against Diphtheria..... 2,899 (2,427)

No. of cases fully immunized against Whooping Cough..... 2,289 (1,953)

Like last year, the further increase this year is encouraging especially as there has been no epidemic to boost attendances.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Details in regard to Poliomyelitis are given elsewhere.

MIDWIFERY SUPERVISION.

(Figures for 1962 in brackets).

No. of Midwifery bags inspected.....	122	(56)
No. of visits paid to Midwives.....	68	(46)
No. of visits to Midwifery cases.....	4	(—)
No. of visits to Maternity Homes.....	68	(79)

The supervision of Midwives, which is undertaken by the Inspectress of Midwives, includes private Midwives, both European and non-European, private Maternity Homes, of which there are 4; two European and two non-European, and non-European Municipal Midwives.

OLD AGE HOMES.

(Figures for 1962 in brackets).

No. of Old Age Homes.....	10	
No. of visits to Old Age homes.....	46	(49)

Inspections of these Homes are undertaken by the Inspectress of Midwives, in conjunction with the Health Inspectorial Staff. Lack of adequate legislation, especially for the control of the many privately owned homes, calls for special attention and investigation. The Institutions conducted by charitable Organisations are all very satisfactory and good, and excellent co-operation has been established between them and this Department.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

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

NON-EUROPEAN STATISTICS

Non-European Clinic services are conducted at Atteridgeville Compound, Saulsville and Mamelodi.

Staphylococcal investigations amongst non-Europeans have also been undertaken in the same way as for Europeans, and are reported on the Infectious Diseases section.

Investigations into Stillbirths and deaths of children under the age of 5 years are at present still very difficult. It happens that many still births and deaths still come to our notice now as long as one year after the incident and we can often not trace the family concerned for particulars.

HOME VISITS.

(Figures for 1962 in brackets).

	Bantu	Compound Asiatic	Eurafrics	Atteridgeville Bantu	Saulsville Bantu	Mamelodi Bantu
First visits to newly born infants..	— (—)	141 (147)	66 (93)	907 (933)	857 (855)	2016 (1290)
Subsequent visits.....	— (—)	876 (981)	663 (1062)	3270 (3066)	772 (893)	511 (448)
Visits to sick children.....	— (—)	89 (134)	18 (27)	2 (4)	10 (1)	— (1)
No. of sick children visited.....	— (—)	92 (114)	18 (26)	1 (1)	7 (—)	1 (2)

Home visits for Asiatics and Eurafrians are more or less the same as for last year in spite of the shift of some of the population to Laudium and Eerste Rust.

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

(Figures for 1962 in brackets).

	Bantu	Compound Asiatics	Eurafrics	Atteridgeville Bantu	Saulsville Bantu	Mamelodi Bantu
First attended.....	309 (316)	191 (180)	97 (112)	1131 (1502)	2101 (2250)	2766 (2562)
Re-attended.....	2119 (1778)	2898 (2435)	2209 (2583)	17757 (24519)	24002 (23733)	27671 (23367)
Seen by Docotr.....	760 (800)	1174 (1057)	685 (809)	7581 (7960)	8683 (7960)	8945 (8172)

These figures reflect very little change. As was stated this is probably due to the fact that the population has become more settled in these areas.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

(Figures for 1962 in brackets).

	Bantu	Compound Asiatics and Eurafricans	Atteridgeville Bantu	Saulsville Bantu	Mamelodi Bantu
No. of new cases re- porting at Clinic. . . .	771 (1,070)	237 (175)	1,080 (1,360)	1,590 (1,786)	1,710 (1,737)
No. of attendances. . . .	2,609 (4,090)	1,740 (1,561)	7,460 (6,592)	8,076 (8,435)	9,000 (9,278)

Little change is reflected.

CONFINEMENTS DONE BY MIDWIVES.

(Figures for 1962 in brackets).

Atteridgeville	Saulsville	Mamelodi
287 (338)	228 (196)	109 (157)

IMMUNIZATION.

(Figures for 1962 in brackets).

No. of cases immunized against Diphtheria. 2,652 (2,224)

No. of cases immunized against Whooping Cough. 2,342 (2,051)

There is a steady increase in the number of attendances here and this is encouraging.

PRETORIA NURSERY SCHOOLS

There are at present 21 nursery schools in Pretoria, 10 of which are affiliated to the Pretoria Nursery School Society. Representatives of schools which are not affiliated, accepted the invitation and attended the Annual Council Meeting held in July 1963. Their presence was greatly valued as well as the presence of a number of representatives of Educational and Health and Social Services.

Representatives were sent to a committee which has been formed by a number of interested people to endeavour to obtain more support from the Transvaal Province in connection with the payment of Nursery School teachers' salaries.

The Pretoria City Council has given substantial assistance to nursery schools within its area and assistance is also given by the Municipal Health Department with the services of doctors and district health visitors.

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

Health care is a basic part of the Nursery School programme. Nutritious food, adequate rest, as well as space and opportunity for exercise in play are provided.

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

Chapter VI

PRETORIA DENTAL CLINICS

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

2. GRANT-IN-AID.

The Department of Hospital Services grant has been increased to R27,920 per annum. The City Council of Pretoria's grant is R7,800 and the Department of Health contributes R6,200.

The clinic continues with its school services.

It is regretted that the report of this Clinic as to the number of extractions and fillings has not come to hand but will be incorporated in the next report.

Chapter VII

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

A total of 1,009 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

PRETORIA MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR ACTIVITIES

STAFF.

The Staff Establishment at the Abattoir is as follows:

Manager — Dr. W. J. Wheeler.

Chief Clerk — Mr. A. G. B. Pattison.

Typist — Miss. J. H. J. Meyer.

Supervising Meat Inspector — Mr. T. J. v.d. Heever.

Senior Meat Inspector — Mr. C. J. Smith.

Meat Inspectors — Seven.

Superintendent By-Products and Refrigeration Plant — One.

Fitter and Turner — One.

Workshop Assistant — One.

Senior Machine & Boiler Attendants — Four.

Machine & Boiler Attendants — Three.

Yard Foreman — One.

Yard Assistants — Two.

Cleaner Checkers — Three.

Cleaners — Three.

Total Europeans — 31.

Non-Europeans — 47.

It is gratifying to mention that it has been easier to fill vacant Meat Inspector's posts so that it seldom was necessary to call for relief from the Health Department.

SUPPLIES OF STOCK.

Though the drought continued throughout the greater part of the year the number of stock supplied and their condition generally remained satisfactory.

During several periods especially cattle arrived in excessive numbers sometimes necessitating their standing over in trucks despite overtime slaughtering. This state of affairs is most disconcerting as our inadequate facilities are further overstrained leading to a number of undesirable conditions. The policy of the Meat Control Board, however, seems to be to allow the demand to set the rate of influx.

Supplies of poultry to the market and the abattoir were still erratic tending to be greatest over holidays and so adding to the glut at such times.

The poultry abattoir serves mainly as a centre for Kosher slaughtering.

SLAUGHTERING.

Although facilities have not been improved, the number of animals slaughtered, especially cattle has increased to supply the growing needs of Pretoria.

Increased slaughter can be achieved only by slaughtering overtime while cattle and sheep are killed at different times.

NEW ABATTOIR

The report of the Commission of Enquiry into Abattoir and Allied Facilities is not yet to hand, but it is hoped that it will appear during the first half of 1964. Until such time, no further steps are being taken in regard to the erection of a new abattoir.

IMPROVEMENTS TO ABATTOIR.

Discussions with the Meat Control Board were continued and an estimate made of the most essential improvements necessary to allow the abattoir to function for the next 10 years. It is hoped to finalise details early in 1964 and to commence with the improvements which will amount to some R200,000 without delay. The improvements envisaged are aimed largely at simultaneous slaughter of sheep and cattle, the increase of hanging hall space and the improvement of refrigeration facilities.

BY-PRODUCTS.

The tonnage manufactured is slightly increased due to increased slaughter. The sale of products was again by tender. A portion of the carcase- and blood meal was sold by tender and the price obtained charged for the whole production. The prices received were higher than for the previous year. The factory, however, is far from ideal and products of a high standard are not easily obtained.

DISEASES ENCOUNTERED.

These to a great extent follow the pattern of the previous year. Measles in cattle and pigs still occurs to a frightening extent. The steep rise in the incidence of pig measles was probably due to speculators sending in visibly infested animals after livestock agents had announced an insurance scheme to cover condemnations. Bruising and wounding of cattle still accounts for much condemned meat despite the placing of a premium on dehorned cattle by the Meat Control Board. Most deaths in the kraals and condemnations of sheep are caused by Transit Intoxication while the incidence of Caseous Lymphadenitis of Merino sheep is widespread.

Most sheep livers are condemned for infection with the tapeworm *Stilesia hepatica* while in cattle the Liver Fluke plays the rôle.

It would appear that farmers are succeeding in reducing the incidence of Besnoitiosis of cattle (Elephant Hide Disease) for it is being encountered to a lessening extent.

Tuberculosis is still encountered sporadically mainly as localised lung lesions in cattle and localised throat lesions in swine.

Fortunately none of the severe epidemic diseases was encountered during the year. In poultry the main conditions are malignant growths and peritonitis.

COLD STORAGE FACILITIES.

Freezing facilities are still inadequate for the treatment of all measly carcasses so that supervision of treated carcasses at outside cold storages by the Supervising Meat Inspector is still essential.

GENERAL

Lectures were given to a group of Medical and Veterinary Students taking the Diploma in Public Health examination as well as to two groups of Meat Inspection Students.

Certain pig carcasses are still being specially examined for the Pretoria University Experimental Farm, while specimens are collected from time to time for various institutions.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY TO 31/12/1963.

	1961	Animals slaughtered	
		1962	1963
Bulls.....	792	1,324	1,633
Cows.....	15,089	20,252	33,083
Oxen.....	73,025	67,921	63,210
Total Beef.....	<u>88,906</u>	<u>89,497</u>	<u>97,926</u>
Calves.....	5,058	5,770	5,513
Sheep.....	216,173	221,760	217,686
Goats.....	236	675	614
Pigs.....	32,934	33,731	37,198
Total.....	<u>343,307</u>	<u>351,433</u>	<u>358,937</u>

INCREASE OF 15,630 ANIMALS SINCE 1961.
(FIVE YEARS) INCREASE OF 108,898 ANIMALS
SINCE 1958.

EQUINES

	1962	1963
Donkeys.....	299	92
Horses.....	795	807
Mules.....	18	18
	<u>1,112</u>	<u>917</u>

POULTRY

	1962	1963
Fowls.....	22,872	21,406
Ducks.....	4,284	3,455
Pigeons.....	14	—
Turkeys.....	1,620	1,503
Geese.....	255	155
Chickens.....	1,413	765
Rabbits.....	52	44
	<u>30,510</u>	<u>27,328</u>

BEEF—MUTTON—PORK—VEAL CARCASSES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED.

	Beef	Veal	Mutton & Goats	Pork
Carcases.....	2,481	1,221	222	1,375
Heads.....	1,077	—	—	82
Hearts.....	1,443	—	—	—
Intestines.....	1,757	—	—	83
Kidneys.....	2,229	—	158,327	—
Livers.....	17,176	—	81,577	1,687
Lungs.....	5,405	—	6,232	—
Plucks.....	2,665	—	17,956	42
Quarters.....	296	—	—	60
Spleens.....	1,736	—	—	—
Tails.....	825	—	—	—
Tongues.....	1,070	—	—	—
Tripes.....	1,858	—	53	—
Udders.....	10,884	—	—	—
Viscera.....	2,533	—	18	—

TOTAL CONDEMNATIONS

	1962	1963
Cattle.....	2.674%	2.609%
Sheep.....	.289%	.105%
Calves.....	5.805%	22.148%
Pigs.....	2.564%	3.737%

CYSTICERCOSIS (MEASLES)

	1962 Total affected	Total Condemedned	Total treated in cold storage
Cattle.....	8,289 or 9.261%	1,676 or 1.872%	6,613 or 7.389%
Pigs.....	744 or 2.205%	659 or 1.954%	85 or 0.251%
	1963		
Cattle.....	10,070 or 10.283%	1,916 or 1.957%	8,154 or 8.342%
Pigs.....	1,330 or 3.575%	1,225 or 3.293%	105 or 0.283%

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

Hearts	Livers	Tails	Tongues	Heads
7,942	5,702	7,941	7,948	7,833

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS

	1962 Number affected	Number Generalised	Number localised
Cattle.....	108 or 0.120%	35 or 0.039%	73 or 0.081%
Pigs.....	126 or 0.373%	58 or 0.171%	68 or 0.202%
Calves.....	4 or 0.069%	4 or 0.069%	—
	1963		
Cattle.....	122 or 0.126%	19 or 0.019%	103 or 0.105%
Pigs.....	119 or 0.320%	46 or 0.124%	73 or 0.196%
Calves.....	—	—	—

IMPORTED MEAT TREATED IN COLD STORAGE AT MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

25 Beef Carcases
14 Hearts
3 Heads.
15 Tongues.
13 Tails.
13 Livers.
13 Lungs.

IMPORTED MEAT TREATED IN COLD STORAGE OTHER THAN AT MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR (MEASLES)

143 Beef Carcases. — Pork Carcasse.
116 Hearts.
117 Tongues.
91 Livers.
5 Tails.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEASLY CARCASSES AND ORGANS TREATED IN COLD STORAGE OTHER THAN AT MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

1 Pork Carcase.
4302 Beef Carcases.
7948 Tongues.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEASLY CARCASSES TREATED IN COLD STORAGE AT MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

3851½ Beef Carcases.
3 Calves.
104 Pork Carcases.

INSPECTIONS OF COLD STORAGE (MEASLY CARCASSES)

Inspections carried out: 581.
Contraventions dealt with: 19.
Intimations given: 14.
Notices served: 2.

TOTAL NUMBER OF BLOODSMEARS EXAMINED

Total number of dead animals in trucks and pens.....	187
Total number of dead animals received from outside for destruction.....	Nil.
Total.....	<u>187</u>

Number of Bloodsmears examined: Cattle.....	18
Sheep.....	129
Pigs.....	40
	<u>187</u>

EQUINES CONDEMNED

2 Horses.

EQUINES SLAUGHTERED

<i>Donkeys</i>	<i>Mules</i>	<i>Horses</i>
92	18	807

POULTRY CONDEMNED

<i>Fowls</i>	<i>Ducks</i>	<i>Turkeys</i>
143	4	7

DISEASES FOR WHICH POULTRY WERE CONDEMNED

	<i>Fowls</i>	<i>Ducks</i>	<i>Turkeys</i>
Peritonitis.....	11	—	—
Gangrene.....	10	—	—
Malignant Growths.....	53	2	3
Enteritis.....	11	—	—
Cysts.....	1	—	—
Abscesses.....	15	—	1
Dead in pens.....	42	2	3
Total Number Condemned.....	<u>143</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

BY-PRODUCTS SOLD FOR YEAR ENDED 31/12/63

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Carcase Meal.....	535	837
Blood Meal.....	351	1,050
Feathers.....	—	985
Pig Bristle.....	—	11,776
Fat.....	230	1,802

Chapter IX

HEALTH INSPECTORATE ACTIVITIES

The standard of environmental hygiene has remained satisfactory, despite extremely rapid expansions in the industrial, commercial, residential and educational fields in the city in recent years. The elimination of slums has proceeded very satisfactorily and the occupation for living purposes of unsuitable outbuildings has been reduced to a minimum.

Excellent progress has been made in rehousing Bantu from the Lady Selborne area and portions of Claremont, and in the demolition of the slum properties as they became vacant in these areas. The same cannot be said of the Asiatic Bazaar and Cape Location, which can only be described as overcrowded and congested slums. Some of the Indian and Coloured community have been rehoused in the Laudium and Eersterust Townships respectively, but this has had little effect on improving conditions in the Asiatic Bazaar and Cape Location. The inhabitants should be rehoused and the areas cleared and redeveloped as a matter of urgency from a health point of view.

As usual, strict attention has been paid to the hygienic handling, preparation and distribution of foodstuffs, and the hygienic condition of the premises and vehicles used in the food trade. Samples of all water supplies and various foodstuffs were taken regularly, and appropriate action taken when such were below standard.

Routine inspections of all types of premises were carried out during the year, including those for which licences of one sort or another were applied for. The standards required were generally high, and in many instances applicants sought assistance and advice in the planning stage of new ventures. This form of co-operation was on the increase to the benefit of both the applicant and the Department. Proposed plans were often radically altered, mainly because our requirements, especially insofar as types of equipment and lay-out were concerned, could not otherwise have been met. Furthermore, rodentproofing was in this way also easily incorporated.

During the year the city remained singularly free of any large scale insect infestations. Occasional complaints were received about flies, mosquitoes or cockroaches. Immediate investigation and, where necessary, intensive surveys in each case helped to uncover the breeding sources.

The sewerage of the Hercules area proceeded apace and when completed many of the present day problems relating to soil pollution and waste water disposal will fall away. This modern service will undoubtedly enhance the health of, and generally improve, this area.

The Bantu townships of Mamelodi and Mamelodi East have completely outgrown the pail service, and the few vacuum tank services which exist there. The sewerage of the whole of these townships has, however, been fully planned, but the implementation of the scheme has not yet started. An early start becomes more imperative daily.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS BY THE HEALTH INSPECTORATE

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 previous year are given in brackets).

Total inspections made.....	112,728	(106,054)
Nuisances dealt with.....	35,285	(34,173)
Nuisances abated.....	30,665	(32,267)
Complaints dealt with.....	3,583	(3,575)
Licence applications dealt with.....	5,245	(5,034)
Samples of water taken (bacteriological and chemical) .	420	(303)
Samples of foodstuffs taken (not including milk).....	629	(530)
Visits of enquiry re infectious diseases.....	3,319	(2,648)

Matters referred to other Departments.

City Engineer.....	242
Chief Licence Officer.....	44
Non-European Affairs Department.....	68
Director of Parks and Recreation.....	47
Chief Traffic Officer.....	8
City Electrical Engineer.....	41
Chief Housing Manager.....	19

PROSECUTIONS.

The following is an analysis of the prosecutions and the results thereof instituted by the department during 1963:—

<i>Nature of offence</i>	<i>Total No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>No. found guilty</i>	<i>No. found not guilty</i>	<i>Withdrawn</i>	<i>Fines</i>
Bakery products not protected during delivery.....	7	7	—	—	R22-00
Vermin infestation.....	1	1	—	—	R10-00
Failing to provide builders latrines.....	13	13	—	—	R150-00
Failing to comply with notice (nuisance clause).....	47	43	—	4	R387-00
Failing to maintain premises in good order (slums regulations)	9	5	—	4	R43-00
Preparation of food in bedroom.....	2	2	—	—	R4-00
Occupation of outbuildings.....	4	—	2	2	—
Introducing unlicensed milk.....	1	1	—	—	R10-00
Added water to milk.....	8	8	—	—	R75-00
Failing to guard against mosquito breeding.....	1	—	—	1	—
Dirty conditions in lodging house.....	1	1	—	—	R5-00
Overcrowding of premises.....	1	1	—	—	R5-00
Visible dirt in milk.....	2	2	—	—	R20-00
Meat conveyed in open vehicle.....	1	1	—	—	R4-00
Dirty condition of bakery.....	2	1	—	1	R20-00
Excess preservative in sausages.....	1	1	—	—	R5-00
Sausage deficient in nitrogen (Protein or Meat content)....	1	1	—	—	R5-00
Permitting fly breeding.....	1	1	—	—	R2-00
TOTAL.....	103	89	2	12	R767-00

PROSECUTIONS WITHDRAWN.

Accused complied with requirements before date of hearing....	8
Error in summons.....	2
Ill-health of accused and steps taken to rectify matters.....	2
	<u>12</u>

LICENSED PREMISES.

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

	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Non-Europeans</i>
Bakers and confectioners (Including Depots).....	35	2
Billiard Saloons.....	7	2
Bioscope Tea rooms.....	3	—
Boarding & Lodging houses.....	203	—
Brickburners.....	1	—
Butchers.....	164	49
Cobblers.....	50	32
Cycle Dealers.....	74	43
Dairies.....	99	19
Dry cleaning Receiving Depots.....	94	20
Fellmongers.....	1	—
Fishfriers (wholesale and retail).....	5	—
Fishmongers.....	54	2
Fumigators & Disinfectors.....	3	—
Hairdressers.....	179	19
Hawkers & Pedlars.....	87	242
Hotels.....	30	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers.....	3	—
Ice Cream Vendors.....	176	4
Laundries & Dry cleaners.....	45	5
Market Stalls.....	13	39
Milk Producers.....	425	—
Milk shops.....	240	29
Millers.....	4	—
Mineral Water Dealers.....	185	32
Mineral Water Manufacturers.....	5	1
Native Eating Houses.....	6	32

Pawnbrokers.....	1	—
Poulterers.....	51	—
Provision Dealers.....	477	258
Provision Factories.....	16	2
Public Halls & Places of Entertainment.....	24	1
Quarries.....	1	—
Restaurants and Tearooms.....	326	91
Second-hand dealers.....	80	4
Tanneries.....	1	—
Theatres (including one Drive-in).....	13	3
Turkish Baths.....	1	—
Undertakers.....	5	3
Woodsawyers.....	4	—
Workshops.....	267	6

BUILDING PLANS.

The following table summarised the plans examined during the twelve months ended 31st December 1963:—

Month	No. of plans first submission	No. of re-submissions	Preliminary plans	Plans submitted by architects	Plans for locations	Total
January.....	102	22	—	3	31	158
February.....	124	18	2	3	27	174
March.....	165	32	4	—	18	219
April.....	122	24	—	3	36	185
May.....	173	25	—	—	33	231
June.....	145	31	—	6	16	198
July.....	159	30	—	—	30	219
August.....	148	26	1	—	10	185
September.....	122	12	—	—	14	148
October.....	240	23	—	3	39	305
November.....	138	29	—	1	20	188
December.....	118	15	—	—	6	139
TOTAL.....	1,756	287	7	19	280	2,349

EARLY MORNING AND EVENING INSPECTIONS.

Apart from normal daily inspections at the various types of premises, the district health inspectors carried out early morning inspections at least once per month and, in addition, were out in the evening or at night as and when required, especially in regard to establishments where food was prepared or served.

It was part of the normal functions of inspectors in the food section in particular to carry out inspections of hotels, boarding establishments, restaurants and other catering establishments during lunch periods, early evenings and during the night.

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

Type of Inspection	Total No. of Inspections	Found Satisfactory	Not satisfactory
Food delivery.....	287	231	56
Hotels.....	81	66	15
Butcher shops.....	601	452	149
Stables.....	34	33	1
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	89	68	21
Restaurants.....	273	186	87
Dairy Depots.....	99	90	9
Miscellaneous.....	46	30	16
Lodging houses.....	11	7	4
Bakeries.....	19	15	4
Ice Cream Depots.....	9	7	2
Native Eating Houses.....	25	10	15
Fisheries.....	1	—	1
	1,575	1,195	380

Food Section (various premises):

Night inspections.....	106	103	3
Lunch-hour inspections.....	270	222	48
Early morning inspections.....	30	26	4
	1,981	1,546	435

The following table summarises the inspections carried out and the action taken by district health inspectors during the year ended 31st December 1963:—

Nuisances dealt with.....	21,131
Notices complied with.....	1,582
Intimations complied with.....	15,862
Notices served.....	2,042
Intimations given.....	18,890
Nuisances re-inspected.....	8,149
Complaints dealt with.....	3,019
Cyanide Fumigators.....	166
Building Comp. slips.....	734
Licence applications.....	4,426
Stables.....	251
Butcher shops.....	5,476
Fishmongers.....	1,295
Bakehouses.....	607
Restaurants & Tearooms.....	7,175
Boarding & Lodging houses.....	898
Grocery & Provision Stores.....	4,553
Fruit & Vegetable Stores.....	3,921
Factories.....	1,358
Hairdressers Saloons.....	1,101
Dairy Depots and Milk Stores.....	1,931
Miscellaneous inspections.....	3,829
Matters ref. to other Departs.....	655
House to house inspections.....	9,702
Night inspections.....	53
Early morning inspections.....	1,205
Total inspections for day.....	<u>60,504</u>

Pest Control by District Health Inspectors.

The following is a summary of the work performed by district health inspectors in regard to rodent, fly and mosquito control during the year ended 31st December 1963:—

RODENTS.

1. Complaints investigated.....	471
2. Premises inspected and advice given.....	2,524
3. Notices and intimations to use traps or poison.....	946
4. Notices served requiring rodent proofing of premises.....	53
5. Notices served under 3 & 4 above, complied with.....	157
6. Existing buildings made rodentproof.....	119
7. New rodentproof buildings completed.....	41
8. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	1
9. Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed.....	816
10. No. of rodents seen killed or reported killed.....	1,945
11. Ratproof animal food bins provided.....	91
12. Matters referred to Pest Control.....	—
13. Matters concerning rodent control referred to other departments.....	—

MOSQUITOS.

1. Complaints investigated.....	107
2. Inspections made.....	1,175
3. Notices and intimations given.....	319
4. Notices served under (3) above complied with.....	66
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	2
6. Breeding places eliminated.....	198
7. Advice given re mosquito control.....	409
8. Types of mosquitos found.....	Culex

FLIES.

1. Complaints investigated.....	96
2. Inspections made.....	950
3. Notices and intimations given.....	355
4. Notices served under (3) above complied with.....	54
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	5
6. Breeding places eliminated.....	195
7. Advice given re fly control.....	405

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.

It is interesting to note the amount of foodstuffs now being packed in various types of polythene containers, especially prepared meats. This packaging means less handling of the actual products and lessens the chance of contamination. Very close observations kept throughout the year revealed that the foodstuffs were apparently satisfactory in every way.

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

The water in the nine swimming baths and paddling pools was regularly sampled and tested to ensure the 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 a sample proved 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.

Regular inspections of restaurants, hotels, boarding houses and other catering establishments during meal hours whilst food was being prepared and served, were carried out throughout the year. Particular attention was given to the handling and preparation of foods, the washing of utensils, cutlery and crockery, and the personal cleanliness of the personnel concerned.

The sampling of water from private boreholes and wells of which there are but a few was done where considered necessary and whenever samples were below standard, owners were required to adjust the chlorination equipment suitably or, as was the case in most instances, discontinue the use of borehole water for domestic purposes and connect the premises to the city's reticulation.

On the whole the preparation, handling and storage of foodstuffs is satisfactory, but constant vigilance is necessary to maintain satisfactory conditions.

A total of 85 hours was spent on *special night, early morning and lunch hour inspections*. The following is a detailed table of this work:—

Contraventions dealt with.....	55
Notices served.....	—
Intimation given.....	55
Contraventions abated.....	55

Inspections Carried Out.

Re-inspections.....	1
Restaurants and Tearooms.....	227
Licensed Hotels.....	21
Private Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	35
Confectioners.....	39
Bakeries.....	59
Butcheries.....	2
Food Factories.....	6
Food deliveries.....	16
Total.....	<u>406</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
Night inspections.....	106	103	3
Lunch Hour Inspections.....	270	222	48
Early Morning Inspections.....	30	26	4

A total of 146 consignments of foodstuffs (other than those seized on the morning markets was surrendered or seized and the following were condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed:—

Jam.....	644 lbs.
Meat.....	14,139 tins, jars and bottles
Fish.....	
Fruit.....	
Vegetables.....	
Milk.....	
Miscellaneous foods in Jars and tins.....	
Poultry.....	215 lbs.
Meat (fresh and prepared other than canned).....	147 lbs.
Sausages.....	6 lbs.
Cheese.....	68 lbs.
Cereals.....	376 lbs.
Dried Fruit.....	147 lbs.
Dates.....	91 lbs.
Fish (fresh).....	177 lbs.
Margarine.....	40 lbs.
Butter.....	13 lbs.
Biscuits.....	324 lbs.
Sugar.....	5 lbs.
Mealie Meal.....	283 lbs.
Flour.....	22 lbs.
Pockets vegetables.....	60 lbs.
Cream.....	13 gallons.

Of the above, nine consignments of foodstuffs consisting of 13 boxes, 2 crates and 66 various sized bags, containing vegetables and fruit, were seized at stalls on the municipal market, as they were found to be unfit for human consumption. They were condemned and destroyed. In each case the stall holder was given a written warning.

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.....	176	169	7
Boerwors.....	81	64	17
Minced Meat.....	56	55	1
Vienna Sausages.....	42	41	1
Polony.....	73	71	2
Pork Sausages.....	4	4	—
Cheese.....	21	21	—

Bacteriological Analysis.

Nature of Article	No. of samples	No. satisfactory	No. unsatisfactory
Ice-Cream.....	176	161	15

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

Municipal Water supplies.

Rietvlei Waterworks:	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
After filtration, before chlorination.....	—	5	5
Witkoppies Bridge.....	—	6	6

This stream which flows into the Rietvlei dam is being carefully watched to guard against gross pollution of the dam.

Fountains.

(a) Upper fountains (before chlorination).....	6	6	12
(b) Lower fountains (before chlorination).....	9	3	12
(c) Mixed water (after chlorination, includes water from Fountains, Rietvlei and Grootfontein).....	12	—	12

Taps in city.

Various areas in city.....	10	—	10
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Other Municipal Supplies.

	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Total
(a) Mamelodi storage tanks.....	32	3	35
(b) Municipal baths.....	74	—	74
(c) Municipal paddling pools.....	23	1	24
(d) Rooiwal.....	35	4	39
(e) Municipal Quarry (Bon Accord).....	16	18	34

All pipes have been laid to reticulate the city supply at Bon Accord quarry. Permission is awaited from the Province to carry the supply line across under the National Road.

Rand Water Board.

Taken from main supply pipe.....	12	—	12
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On Private Premises.

Boreholes.....	15	6	21
Wells.....	1	1	2

The owners of suspect boreholes and wells were forced to connect to the city supply, unless adequately chlorinated.

Sewage effluent pumped to power station dam for cooling purposes.

(a) After filtration and chlroination at sewage works.....	1	11	12
(b) After filtration and chlorination at Power Station dam.....	—	12	12

This sewage effluent is filtered, 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.

Chemical.

(a) Municipal swimming baths.....	74	—	74
(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.....	4,625
Grain Bags.....	368
Sugar Bags.....	3,093
Pockets.....	19,177
Crates.....	2,318
Bundles.....	125
Heaps.....	5
Trays.....	742
Carton Boxes.....	556
Punnets.....	64
Paper Bags.....	18

Dressed Poultry.

No. examined.....	12,842
No. condemned.....	4
Percentage condemned.....	.031

Game (Antelope).

No. examined.....	717
No. condemned.....	18
Percentage condemned.....	2.51

Game (Birds).

No. examined.....	867
No. condemned.....	62
Percentage condemned.....	7.15

Dressed ducks.

No. examined.....	35
No. condemned.....	7
Percentage condemned.....	20.00

Dressed Pigeons.

No. examined.....	6
No. condemned.....	nil
Percentage condemned.....	nil

Sundry inspections.

Contraventions dealt with.....	3,169
Contraventions abated.....	3,166
Notices served.....	133
Intimations given.....	3,036
Re-inspected.....	517
Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	152
Licence applications dealt with..	194
Inspection of butcher shops....	349
Inspection of fishmongers shops.	130
Inspection of bakehouses.....	247
Inspection of confectioners shops	76
Inspection of restaurants and tea rooms.....	1,774
Inspection of Bantu Eating houses.....	311
Inspection of fruit and vegetable stores.....	3,711
Inspection of other food stores..	1,209
Inspection of Mineral water factories.....	2
Inspection of other food factories	727
Inspection of morning market...	276
Miscellaneous inspections.....	556
Night inspections.....	106
Lunch hour inspections.....	270
Early morning inspections.....	30
Samples taken.....	951
Hotels and boarding houses.....	845

Total..... 12,433

NON-EUROPEAN AREAS.

STAFF.

The personnel of this section comprises

1 Supervising Health Inspector.

2 District Health Inspectors.

2 non-European Health Inspectors.

(4 vacancies for non-European Health Inspectors).

Insofar as known there are no qualified Bantu Health Inspectors available for appointment, resident in the Pretoria area. Although repeated representations have been made to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development for consent to appoint Bantu Health Inspectors from other areas, no such consent has been received. It has become urgently necessary for the appointment of these Health Inspectors because of the growth of the Bantu townships and the additional health work to be done.

The Indian-occupied Township of Laudium is developing rapidly and the time is not far distant when the appointment of an Indian Health Inspector to work among his own people would be desirable.

The two Bantu Inspectors are working in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville, Saulsville Bantu townships, and are accommodated in the Administration buildings of the Chief Superintendents. The two European District Health Inspectors are in charge of the eastern and western Bantu townships respectively. All these officials are under the direct control of the Supervising inspector, who has jurisdiction over all the old and the new non-European townships.

Bantu Townships.

1. Lady Selborne and Claremont (erven 1-36).

This former Bantu area has been declared a white area. The inhabitants are in the process of being moved and it is estimated that all buildings will be demolished towards the end of 1964. A large number of houses have already been purchased by the City Council and demolished in pursuance of its policy to eliminate the serious slum conditions.

Regular inspections have been carried out of all the business premises and notices served where necessary.

2. Atteridgeville—Saulsville.

All residential sites in this area have been built up with the exception of 238 building sites situated in Saulsville. Dwelling houses will shortly be erected on these vacant erven for the accommodation of families who qualify for houses in this township.

The majority of the inhabitants of these townships take a pride in their surroundings and numerous additions and alterations have been effected to improve their dwellings. Their standard of living and sense of cleanliness appear to be better than that found in the other Bantu townships. Children attend schools regularly and seldom loiter in the streets. These children are neatly dressed and clean in person.

The townships are sewered and all the main streets are tarred and provided with adequate stormwater drains. The rubbish removal services are carried out by the City Council. A second beerhall has been completed and a third is nearing completion. An additional modern sports ground with stadium is in course of erection and will be completed shortly.

The business and private premises are kept clean and we have received excellent co-operation from the licensees and the inhabitants.

The new administration block of the non-European Affairs Department, has been completed and the existing one converted to a school.

A cinema hall is nearing completion and will be in use very shortly.

No. of houses 1962— 9,776

No. of houses 1963— 9,801

Housing increase..... 165

3. Laudium.

This new Indian township is developing rapidly and an additional one hundred three-bedroomed houses will be erected in the new year for families from the Asiatic Bazaar and elsewhere.

The Council has already erected 300 houses, all of which are occupied. In addition, 33 houses of a high standard have been privately erected. All the streets are tarred and the whole area is sewered. A modern business centre has been built and close co-operation is received from the licensees. The business and private premises are kept very clean and very few complaints were received.

The inhabitants take a pride in their suburb and homes, and many gardens are being developed. A school has been erected and a community centre was officially opened during the year.

New modern and quite large factories are in the course of erection and negotiations are taking place between the Council and private concerns for the erection of additional factory premises. One clothing factory reached production stage during the year.

No. of houses 1962— 278

No. of houses 1963— 333

Housing increase..... 55

4. Asiatic Bazaar and Cape Location.

Although a number of Indian and Coloured families have been rehoused in the Laudium Indian Township and in the Eersterust Coloured Township, The Asiatic Bazaar and Coloured Location

remained very congested and houses and rooms most defective, overcrowded and without adequate sanitary and ablution facilities. The early rehousing of these communities is essential as they are at present living under very unhygienic conditions. It is anticipated that all these unsatisfactory areas will be eliminated in the near future.

5. Eersterust.

This township for Coloureds is situated near Mamelodi Bantu township and comprises 199 new houses erected by the City Council and a number of old dwellings which were in existence prior to the proclamation of this township.

A few of the main streets have already been tarred and provision for stormwater drains will be made at a later stage. All the new houses erected by the Council are provided with a piped water supply, electricity and sewerage.

Old and poorly designed shops, which were acquired when this area was proclaimed, are still used, most of them by Chinese. These old shops will be demolished and replaced by modern shops, as the development of the township proceeds.

During the year a modern block consisting of a garage, restaurant and general dealer shop, was erected by Coloured enterprise. Their businesses were very well conducted from a health point of view.

Erected by the City Council.

No. of houses 1962—	196
No. of houses 1963—	199
Housing increase....	3

In addition to the above there are a number of old unsatisfactory houses which will be demolished as development proceeds.

During the year the Council agreed to the erection of 100 sub-economic houses, the construction of which will commence during the coming year.

6. Mamelodi.

Development and expansion continued in this Bantu township on a sound basis and the City Council acquired additional ground for further expansion.

The Mamelodi area is not sewerage and the removal services are carried out under contract by Silverton Town Council. The sewerage of this area in the near future will solve the problems encountered with the pail removal services, and will considerably facilitate proper health control.

Two new beerhalls, including the sale of European liquor, were completed and one beerhall is in course of erection. A cinema hall was completed and will come into use in the new year. A hostel to house single males was completed and is occupied almost to capacity. Two creches are in use and another is under construction. These are under proper control and very well maintained.

During October 1963, a meeting consisting of officials of the Health and Non-European Affairs Departments, members of the Mamelodi Advisory Board and some traders was held, mainly at the request of the Board. Members of the Board, traders and residents had felt that at least to some extent the implementation of the health legislation was an imposition, was creating hardship and was not often clear to Bantu residents. Although there was no evidence to support their contention, it was evident that an outline of the activities of the Health Department, its sympathetic outlook and other factors relevant to the work was necessary in order to remove any misunderstandings. The meeting which lasted about three hours, was very satisfactory, and it was felt that co-operation from all sides would be improved in the future.

No. of houses 1962—	8,869
No. of houses 1963—	9,275
Housing increase....	406

Very few equines, cattle, sheep etc. are kept in the non-European townships as this is strongly discouraged, except where necessary for drought purposes.

STATISTICAL RETURNS FOR ALL NON-EUROPEAN AREAS.

A. Summary of inspections made during the year in the non-European areas.

	Total
Nuisances dealt with.....	8,602
Notices complied with.....	572
Intimations complied with.....	7,499
Notices served.....	1,103
Intimations given.....	7,499
Re-inspections. Notices.....	1,748
Intimations.....	2,799
Complaints investigated.....	41
Licence applications.....	625
Premises where animals/poultry are kept.....	307
Butcher shops.....	2,563
Fishmongers and Poulterers.....	58
Bake-houses and confectioners.....	—
General Dealers (Food).....	2,844
General Dealers (no Food).....	1,322
Restaurants, Tearooms & Eating Houses.....	2,921
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	551

Milk Depots and Milk Shops.....	410
Hawkers' Storerooms.....	496
Fresh Produce and Ice-cream Carts.....	19
Delivery vehicles (meat, milk, fish, bread).....	743
Bioscopes and Public Halls.....	12
House Inspections.....	1,383
Hairdressers.....	423
Wash-houses and Laundries.....	21
Factories and Workshops.....	75
Ceremonial Slaughtering.....	41
Occupied Outbuildings.....	4
Visits after hours.....	108
Other Visits.....	662
Matters reported for transmission to other Departments.....	341
Choked Drains/Defective water fittings.....	—
Unauthorised Structures.....	—
Structural defects to buildings.....	—
Other matters. (Builder's Latrines).....	162
Total.....	<u>20,679</u>

Note.—These figures are not incorporated in those relevant to the European areas.

B. PEST CONTROL.

The following is a summary of the work done in regard to pest control in the non-European areas:—

Rodents.

Complaints investigated.....	30
Premises inspected and advice given.....	1,042
Notices and intimations to use traps or poison.....	540
Notices served requiring rodent proofing of premises.....	62
Notices served complied with.....	40
Existing buildings made rodentproof.....	59
New rodentproof buildings completed.....	10
Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed.....	311
No. of rodents seen killed or reported killed.....	1,092
Ratproof animal food bins provided.....	16

Mosquitos.

Complaints investigated.....	2
Inspections made.....	127
Intimations given.....	63
Breeding places eliminated.....	41
Advice given re mosquito control.....	91
Types of mosquitos found.....	Culex

Flies.

Complaints investigated.....	7
Inspections made.....	280
Intimations given.....	190
Notices served, complied with.....	3
Breeding places eliminated.....	80
Advice given re fly control.....	190

C. Building Plans.

280 Plans for alterations, additions and new buildings in the non-European areas were examined during the year.

D. LICENSED PREMISES

	Mame- lodi	Aaiatic Baëaar	Eerste- rust	Lady Selborne	Clare- mont	Atteridge- ville	Laudium
Bakers and Confectioners.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Billiard Saloons.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers.....	11	8	3	16	5	8	1
Coal Agencies.....	6	2	—	—	—	6	—
Cobblers.....	2	10	—	6	4	2	—
Cycle Dealers.....	3	17	2	4	2	3	—
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	4	5	1	7	8	4	—
Fish Mongers.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
General Dealers (excluding provisions).....	12	53	—	1	1	—	—
Hairdressers.....	3	11	—	3	1	2	—
Hawkers, Pedlars.....	4	124	2	30	8	5	2
Dry Cleaning Factories and Laundries.....	—	6	—	—	—	1	—
Milk depots.....	7	2	—	3	—	6	1
Mineral Water Dealers.....	3	9	1	—	—	4	—
Native Eating Houses.....	—	2	3	23	—	1	—
Provision Dealers.....	15	63	5	45	10	21	1
Theatres.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tailors/Dressmakers.....	3	5	—	—	—	3	—
Undertakers.....	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
Workshops Motorspares.....	3	6	1	1	1	1	—
Restaurants and Tea Rooms.....	15	37	4	2	10	11	1
Herbalists.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Second-hand dealers.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

E. Prosecutions.

Nature of Offence	Total No. of Prosec- utions	No. guilty	No. found not guilty	No. withdrawn	No. cautioned and discharged	Fines Imposed
Bread not protected during delivery.....	6	6	—	—	—	R20-00
Failing to provide Builders' latrines.....	9	9	—	—	—	R105-00
Failing to comply with notice served.....	31	26	—	—	5	R260-00

F. General Information — New Townships only.

	Saulsville and Atteridgeville	Laudium	Mamelodi	Eersterust
Population See chapter on vital statistics.				
Dwelling houses:				
(a) Occupied.....	9,801	333	9,275	199
(b) Vacant.....	—	—	30	—
Places of worship.....	25	—	1 under construction	—
Schools.....	20	1	19	2
Beerhalls.....	2	—	4	1
	1 under construction			
Beerhalls.....	3	—	2	—
			1 under construction	
Bottle Stores (liquor) forming part of beerhall).....	2	—	3	—
Community Centres, Halls....	2	1	1	1
Garages.....	1	—	1	1
Creches.....	3	—	2	1
			1 under construction	
Hostels.....	1	—	1	—
Administrative Blocks.....	1	1	2	—
Old Age Homes.....	1	—	1	—
Bioscope.....	1 under construction	—	1 under construction	—

G. Matters referred to other Departments or Departmental Heads.

Non-European Affairs Department.....	213
City Engineer.....	36
Chief Licensing Officer.....	39
City Electrical Engineer.....	53

PEST CONTROL SECTION.

Mosquito Control Measures.

Anti-mosquito measures maintained during the year consisted of routine removal of vegetation from the edges of spruits, furrows and irrigation dams, drainage of swampy areas and regading of spruits and irrigation furrows where necessary.

Anti-larval spraying was carried out from January to end of April and resumed in mid September to 31st December 1963.

During this period 270 gallons of insecticide concentrate were used. On account of severe drought during the first half of the year and because many swampy areas were dry, mosquito breeding was negligible.

Nine hundred and thirty-six excavations and depressions which were actual or potential mosquito breeding places were filled and levelled.

We received 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. It was thus possible to carry out effective mosquito control measures on the farms.

Complaints in regard to mosquitos were far less than in the previous year. One-hundred-and-seven complaints were investigated and in all but two instances, advice or verbal warnings resulted in the elimination of breeding places.

Two prosecutions were instituted against persons permitting the continuance of mosquito breeding on their premises. In each of these cases previous warnings had been ignored.

Rodent Control.

Anti-rodent control measures were maintained in all municipal buildings, rubbish dumps, stores, parks, nurseries, workshops, townlands, sewage disposal works (central and Rooiwal) Rietvlei Waterworks, Fountains and other sundry premises.

2,078 Inspections were carried out on Municipal premises during the year. 17,990 Baits were set of which 7,929 were taken.

A total of 1,278 Rodents are known to have been killed on Municipal premises. There were probably many more destroyed, but for various reasons their carcasses were not recovered.

471 Complaints were investigated and in few instances this department gave active assistance in the destruction of rodents. In the majority of instances the advice given had the desired effect. 946 Notices or intimations requiring rodent control measures to be taken were issued during the year. In one instance only was it necessary to institute legal proceedings against a person who ignored previous warnings.

53 Notices were served requiring buildings to be made rodentproof or the existing rodentproofing to be repaired.

One-hundred-and-eighty-four certificates were issued certifying that premises about to be demolished were rodent free. In one instance the premises had to be treated prior to the certificate being issued.

One dead rodent found on private premises was submitted to the S.A.I.M.R. for examination, with a negative result.

1,774 Accumulations of rubbish and lumber which were actual or potential breeding places were satisfactorily disposed of.

Fly breeding.

All Municipal Parks, Nurseries, Sewerage works and compost pits were inspected regularly and satisfactory control measures were maintained.

Ninety-six (96) complaints were investigated resulting in 950 inspections being carried out to establish breeding places. 195 Breeding places were eliminated.

5 Persons were prosecuted for failing to eliminate fly breeding on their premises after having received due warning to do so.

Cockroach Control.

Seventeen municipal premises were sprayed for cockroaches and remained free of infestation for many months.

Where complaints were received on private premises, inspections were made and advice given.

Bilharzia.

Surveys were made of all the spruits and bird sanctuaries. Snails were collected and forwarded to the South African Institute for Medical Research for examination and identification.

None of the snails submitted was infested with the Bilharzia parasite.

Bugs.

Routine inspections were made of municipal compounds, hostels and non-European creches and 17 premises were treated.

General.

A number of complaints about fleas, bugs, scorpions, paper mites, ants and fish moths in private premises were lodged with the department. All the complaints were investigated and advice given regarding methods of eradication.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS FOR YEAR.

Rodent eradication

Contraventions dealt with.....	12
Contraventions abated.....	9
Intimations given.....	11
Premises re-inspected.....	17
Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	73
New impervious floors laid in grain, flour, forage and other stores	—
Floors repaired or walls or roofs made rodentproof in flour, grain	—
or forage stores.....	—
Non-rodentproof grain, forage or other stores demolished.....	—
Accumulations of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rats	—
cleaned up and removed.....	1,174
Miscellaneous inspections.....	794
Rodent clearance certificates issued.....	185
Early morning inspections.....	—
Total inspections for the year.....	<u>2,255</u>
Poison baits set on Townlands.....	17,990
Number of baits taken.....	7,929
Ratholes on Townlands, etc. gassed.....	—
Inspections made of Municipal premises.....	2,078
Number of rodents destroyed on Municipal premises.....	1,278

Mosquito control.

Contraventions dealt with.....	3
Contraventions abated.....	3
Notices served.....	3
Intimations given.....	3
Premises re-inspected.....	—
Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	—
Check up of dams cleared of weeds.....	998
Check up of dams sprayed.....	580
Check up on irrigation furrows cleared.....	1,138
Check up on irrigation furrows sprayed.....	709
Check up on drainage of swampy areas.....	327
Check up on spraying of swampy areas.....	290
Holes and depressions filled in.....	936
Houses sprayed for mosquito control.....	—
Special investigations carried out for identification of mosquitoes	—
Inspections carried out in connection with malaria notification..	—
Miscellaneous Inspections.....	523
Insecticidal Spraying.....	10
Early morning inspections.....	—
Total inspections for year.....	<u>5,514</u>

SLUM CLEARANCE.

It is pleasing to record that despite the continued phenomenal development of the City, the Department has succeeded in limiting undesirable housing to a minimum. The number of slum dwellings and other undesirable types of accommodation has actually been reduced to very few.

The absence of suitable housing for the lower income group and especially for those with larger families, remains a matter of concern as the majority of the known slums are occupied by families falling in this group. High building costs and the shortage of cheap land renders it economically difficult to build suitable houses to accommodate them.

Towards the end of the year a "snap" survey of the housing position in regard to slum occupied properties in the Pretoria Municipal area was carried out. The survey revealed that the number of major slum dwellings was 95, of which 25 were vacant. All these, together with 18 occupied unsuitable outbuildings, are receiving the attention of the Department.

The expansion of the City's industrial and business areas resulted in a number of major and minor slum dwellings being demolished.

During the year, 73 properties within the municipal area were offered for sale to the Council in connection with proposed roads and other Council schemes. All these properties were inspected and reports on the structural condition were submitted to the Council.

All major slum properties so acquired by the Council are being demolished as soon as the buildings become vacant, and in order to expedite this, the occupants are being rehoused, as soon as possible.

During the period under review, 52 major slum dwellings were demolished in the European areas.

The occupation of outbuildings and other undesirable quarters in private backyards caused concern. Due to the influx into the City of European immigrants from adjoining territories and from overseas, this aspect is being kept under observation. During the year the Department dealt with 61 outbuildings which were occupied by Europeans, and as a result of appropriate action this number has now been reduced to 18.

Many notices were served on owners and occupiers for contraventions of the Municipal Slums Regulations, and the majority of defaulters complied with the requirements immediately. Drastic action was resorted to only in exceptional instances.

In some instances slum properties have been sold to poorer families under a no-deposit hire-purchase arrangement. The buyers of such properties are generally not in a position to effect repairs or renovations. Most of the existing major slum dwellings are owner-occupied and the owners are financially not in a position to improve their properties or to build new houses. Active measures under Slums Clearance Legislation against these owner-occupiers or hire-purchase owners would undoubtedly cause intense hardship.

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPIED MAJOR SLUM DWELLINGS AND OCCUPIED OUT-BUILDINGS IN EUROPEAN AREAS

The following table indicates the distribution of known occupied major slum dwellings and unsatisfactory outbuildings as at the end of the year under review (figures for previous year in brackets).

Areas	Known occupied Slum Dwellings at 31.12.1963	Known occupied Outbuildings at 31.12.1963	Increase or Decrease on previous year	
			Slum Dwellings	Out- buildings
Innesdale Area.....	16 (9)	7 (3)	+7	+4
Western areas (west of Steenoven Spruit).....	5 (13)	2 (7)	-8	-5
Eastern areas (east of Apies river)	5 (4)	— (—)	+1	—
Central areas.....	25 (35)	2 (6)	-10	-4
Hercules area.....	19 (33)	7 (11)	-14	-4
Total.....	70 (94)	18 (27)	-24	-9

SLUM CLEARANCE IN NON-EUROPEAN AREAS.

During the year much progress has been made in the elimination of slum dwelling house and other unsatisfactory types of accommodation in all the non-European residential areas which have been proclaimed white areas in terms of the Group Areas Act. The affected areas include the townships Lady Selborne, Claremont, Highlands and Eastwood.

In Lady Selborne and Claremont, which are situated within the Pretoria Municipal area, sanitary and health conditions are most unsatisfactory. During the year 241 houses were demolished in the two townships after the occupants had been rehoused in the new townships. The policy to demolish all buildings which have been acquired by the City Council in these areas has been adhered to and it is hoped that these insanitary areas will be cleared in the near future.

The new townships for non-Whites have developed into modern residential areas and are well controlled and are reported upon more fully elsewhere in this report.

Court Proceedings.

In accordance with the General Policy of the Department we continued to seek the co-operation of the public, rather than to resort to court proceedings. No Slum Court proceedings under the Slums Act were instituted. It was however necessary to institute court proceedings under the Municipal Slums Regulations in the following instances:—

Nature of contravention	Number of charges
Failure to provide adequate cooking facilities.....	1
Failure to maintain premises structurally.....	7
Permitting occupation of outbuildings.....	3
Failure to provide adequate cooking facilities and bug infested premises.....	1
Failure to provide adequate cooking facilities and to maintain premises structurally.....	1
	—
	13

DEMOLITIONS AND CONVERSIONS OF RESIDENTIAL PREMISES.

The number of applications for permission to demolish dwelling houses or to convert residential premises into business use in terms of the provisions of the Housing Act, increased from 159 during 1962 to 211 during 1963.

During the year under review 167 dwelling houses were demolished and 9 houses were converted into business use.

The following table indicates the number of applications for demolition or conversions received for the reasons stated:—

Resulting from action instituted by the Department.....	83
For building of flats, offices, shops or houses.....	111
For extension to schools, churches etc.....	8
Conversion into business premises.....	9
TOTAL.....	211

A number of business premises were also demolished. Although demolition permits are not required for these buildings, it is insisted upon that certificates be obtained that the buildings were free from rodents and vermin before demolition was commenced. Similar certificates were issued in respect of all other demolitions and conversions.

Details of applications for demolitions and conversions are reflected in the following tables:—

APPLICATIONS REFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING.

	No. of dwellings (5 or less living rooms each.)	No. of living rooms involved	Permits approved	Permits Refused	Permits Pending
Demolitions.....	172	717	168	nil	4
Conversions.....	9	30	9	nil	nil
Total.....	181	747	177	nil	4

APPLICATIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

	No. of dwellings (more than 5 living rooms)	No. of living rooms involved	Authority granted	Authority refused	Authority pending
Demolitions.....	30	250	30	nil	nil
Conversions.....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total.....	30	250	30	nil	nil

The tables above are in respect of applications received to demolish houses in the European areas only.

All properties acquired by the City Council in the existing non-European areas which have been proclaimed white areas, are being demolished in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Development Act No. 69 of 1955, as amended, and under authority granted some years ago by the Minister of Interior.

STATISTICS DEALING WITH SLUMS PREVENTION AND CLEARANCE WORK.

The following are details of inspections and investigations associated with slum clearance work undertaken by the Slum Section of the Department during the year under review:—

Type of Inspection	Number of Premises
Hotels and Lodging Houses.....	23
Private Dwelling Houses.....	2,779
Outbuildings.....	356
Premises inspected before and after demolition.....	501
Premises inspected before and after conversion.....	72
Dwellings in area surveys.....	2,471
Complaints investigated.....	298
Reinspection of premises.....	1,031
Miscellaneous (including creches, nursery schools and old age homes).....	489
Non-European housing.....	4
TOTAL.....	8,024

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

NOTICES SERVED

Prohibiting occupation.....	259
Prohibiting overcrowding.....	311
Requiring structural repairs and renovations.....	320
Requiring provision of bathing, washup and cooking facilities....	172
Total.....	1,062

Verbal warnings and advice given.....	1,306
Letters sent (reminders, extensions, details of work required etc. etc.).....	259
Matters referred to other departments.....	95
Interviews with members of the public.....	696
TOTAL.....	2,356
Total number of contraventions dealt with.....	2,368
Total number of notices and intimations complied with.....	1,972

NURSERY SCHOOLS, CRECHES, OLD AGE HOMES AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS.

There is still a continued demand for institutions of this nature and several applications for permission to establish such institutions were considered during the year. Most applications submitted were in respect of private dwelling houses which were intended to be converted and adapted for use as old age homes or creches. Great care is, however, exercised not to allow private dwelling houses which do not comply with appropriate standards, to be used for such purposes. As a result of insistence on high health standards, some of the applicants discontinued conducting such institutions.

Each new application must conform to standards laid down by this Department.

It has so far not been possible to promulgate adequate by-laws to control these institutions due to the lack of empowering authority in the Provincial Ordinance.

The absence of adequate regulations to control institutions of this nature greatly hampers our work.

Local authorities should at least be given the necessary powers to control the health side of such institutions.

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 1,738 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 35,000.

Lady Selborne has been declared as a European area by the Group Areas Board. It is anticipated that the residents will be transferred to the Atteridgeville and Mamelodi Locations within the next two or three years. 674 Properties have been purchased to date by the Council.

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

There is a recreation hall, clinic and creche in the area besides a modern maternity home run by the Roman Catholic Church.

NEW SCHEMES.

3. Mamelodi.

9,252 Four-roomed houses have been completed in the Mamelodi (Vlakfontein) West and East areas to date.

In addition the following buildings were erected: 18 schools, 83 shops, community centre, beerhall, post office, administration block, creche, clinic, doctor's consulting room, carpenter's shop, a maternity home and a police station.

Sports grounds have been laid out and a pavilion constructed.

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

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

Population 61,445.

4. Atteridgeville/Saulsville.

8,244 Four-roomed houses have been completed in the Atteridgeville/Saulsville area to date.

In addition to a library, police station, post office, administration block, 3 creches, a recreation hall, a clinic, a funeral parlour and a modern dry cleaning works there are 20 schools and 80 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)

(a) 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 electric hot-plates for cooking facilities. The monthly rental is R2-00. Approximately 5,000 single Bantu are accommodated at present.

(b) Mamelodi.

Two hostel units for the accommodation of 896 persons have been completed. A further 4 units are to be constructed.

6. General.

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

7. Laudium.

Laudium is the new area for Asiatics. 300 Houses have been constructed and all essential services are being provided.

In addition administration offices, a clinic and four shops were erected.

A further 236 houses are to be constructed.

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, clinic and a block of shops and a further 200 houses, will be erected in the near future.

Chapter X

EUROPEAN HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

1. GENERAL HOUSING SITUATION.

At the end of 1963, the City Council of Pretoria owned the following housing schemes:—

A. Danville.

Scheme	Number of houses	Monthly rental/ instalment	
		R	R
(a) Sub-economic.....	200	8-75	— 12-00
(b) Ultra-low-cost economic.....	200	*29-85	31-27
(c) Converted economic.....	300	20-00	— 22-00
(d) Low-cost economic.....	100	19-00	— 35-00
(e) Economic.....	100	21-64	— 40-94
(f) Economic (double-storeys).....	50	37-15	— 39-90

*This scheme was completed during the abovementioned year.

B. Proclamation Hill.

(a) Sub-economic.....	96	4-50	— 5-95
(b) Converted economic.....	103	20-00	— 22-00

C. Hercules.

(a) Sub-economic.....	57	2-40	— 5-67
(b) Economic.....	57	25-00	— 32-00
(c) Old-aged homes (sub-economic).....	12	3-00	
(d) National Housing Scheme.....	4	+30-00	

D. Outlying Suburbs:

(i) New Muckleneuk:		R	R
(a) Sub-economic.....	23	3-50	— 5-95
(b) Converted economic.....	23	20-00	— 22-00
(ii) Villieria:			
(a) Sub-economic.....	4	5-45	— 5-95
(b) Converted economic.....	6	20-00	— 22-00
(iii) Rietfontein:			
(a) Sub-economic.....	11	4-85	— 5-95
(b) Converted economic.....	9	20-00	— 22-00
(iv) Wonderboom South:			
(a) Sub-economic.....	11	4-85	— 5-95
(b) Converted economic.....	16	20-00	— 22-00
(v) Mayville:			
(a) Sub-economic.....	3	4-85	— 5-95
(b) Converted economic.....	5	20-00	— 22-00
(vi) Pretoria West:			
(a) Sub-economic.....	11	3-50	— 5-95
(b) Converted economic.....	3	20-00	— 22-00

The converted economic schemes mentioned, originally were sub-economic schemes which, in the course of time, were converted into economic schemes and sold.

(vii) Hercules and Moot Area:			
Economic (formerly Hercules schemes).....	97	13-00	— 22-00
(viii) New Muckleneuk and Capital Park Areas:			
Economic.....	50	±47-00	
(ix) Danville and Pretoria West Areas (flats).			
(a) Danville flats.....	18	16-00	— 17-00
(These are all two-roomed flats).			
(b) Pretoria West Area.....	30	28-00	— 37-00
(These flats are known as Groenveld Flats. They are very conveniently situated and overlook the Pretoria Golf Club Links, hence the name "Groenveld". The block comprises 24 three-roomed and six two-roomed flats).			

E. Showgrounds.

(a) Economic.....	99	9-25	— 12-50
(b) Old-aged homes (sub-economic).....	30	5-50	

F. Central, Goedehoop and other suburbs.

As a result of the new planning of freeways and other road construction projects, the Council has been obliged to purchase various properties for this purpose.

A large number of properties have already been purchased. In some cases where the dwellings cannot be repaired economically, they are demolished.

Apart from the road construction programme in respect of Goedehoop, complete replanning of the area is also envisaged.

At present the Council is letting the following properties, which will eventually be demolished in the abovementioned areas:—

		R	R
(a) Central and other suburbs.....	172	28-00	44-00
(b) Goedehoop.....	56	12-00	40-00
(c) Flats—central area.....	41	12-00	36-00
(Four blocks of flats consisting of 41 units).			

G. Claremont and Riverside.

Arising from the replanning in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, the Council has purchased a large number of properties and at present the following number of units are being let:—

(a) Claremont.....	143	R 2-00	R 36-00
(b) Riverside.....	8	R 10-00	R 13-00

2. APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FOR HOUSING.

During the course of the year 1,293 applications for housing were received. A large number of applicants were housed while some who could not be housed immediately, moved to other addresses.

Waiting lists for approved tenants or purchasers under the various schemes are being kept, and the moment a house becomes available, it is offered to the persons whose names appear on the particular waiting list.

3. AMENDMENT OF INCOME LIMIT.

During the course of the year the Department of Housing decided to increase the income limit of purchasers in respect of "economic scheme" houses from R140-00 to R180-00 per month. The maximum income limit for sub-economic tenants was increased from R60-00 to R80-00.

As a result of this concession, we have been receiving more applications for housing. The demand exceeds the potential supply since sub-economic houses do not become available frequently.

4. PROPOSED HOUSING SCHEMES.

The City Council has always aimed at the provision of housing for the inhabitants of Pretoria, and since the demand for housing is constantly increasing, it was resolved on the 19th December 1963, that in order to provide the necessary housing for the various income groups, the following housing schemes should be embarked upon:—

A. Accommodation for persons in the income group R80-00 and less per month. (Sub-Economic). Total approximately 500 housing units.

- The planning and development of the area at Danville, situated south of Van den Berg Street, west of Albertyn Street and east of Strachan Street, behind Elandspoort High School, and the erection thereon of approximately 200 houses (two-roomed and three-roomed semi-detached units and four-roomed houses, on sites approximately 10,000 sq. ft. in extent in respect of the semi-detached houses and 6,000 sq. ft. in respect of the single units.)
- The erection of 300 sub-economic houses in the Hercules area, but this to be held over pending the submission of a report by the City Engineer in respect of suitable sites.

B. Cottages for the old-aged.

- In addition to the 51 cottages for the old-aged to be erected at Danville early in 1964, a further 50 cottages are to be erected in the Moot area, and the City Engineer was requested to submit a detailed report on the availability of land for this purpose.
- On completion of the 51 cottages referred to in (a) above, the occupiers who are at present being housed in the cottages for the aged at the Showgrounds, will be transferred there and the Showgrounds flats will be demolished as soon as they are vacated.
- Since the rental for the cottages at the Showgrounds is only R5-50 per month and that for the Danville cottages will vary from R8-00 to R9-00 per month, means of decreasing these rentals are being considered.

C. Income of R80-00 to R180-00 per month (Ultra-low-cost and Economic)—Total 377.

- The erection of approximately 200 ultra-low-cost houses on the erven situated between Danville Extension No. 1, that is the north-western portion of Danville.
- The erection of approximately 107 houses in the Hercules area, which has already been planned, but which has not yet been finally approved by the Provincial Administration.
- The erection of a block of 40 flats on the site in the vicinity of the existing Groenveld Flats. These flats consist of an equal number of two-roomed and three-roomed units.
- The site which was previously set apart for flats in the older southern portion of Proclamation Hill, will be abandoned and the erven sold for residential purposes.
- The block in Goedehoop which is situated between Stand Street on the northern, Potgieter Street on the eastern, Struben Street on the southern and Steenhovenspruit on the western side, and which consists of 18 erven of which the Council has already bought 12, will be used for the erection of a block of 90 flats, comprising 60 three-roomed and 30 two-roomed units, and immediate steps are to be taken to buy or expropriate the remaining six properties in this block.

Chapter XI

DAIRY AND VETERINARY CONTROL

A. DETAILS OF LICENCES DEALT WITH.

	New	Trans- ferred	Dis- continued	Refused	Increase or Decrease
Producers.....	78	10	26	—	+52
Producer/Distributors.....	—	—	1	—	— 1
Distributors.....	5	15	3	—	+ 2
Milkshops.....	10	4	—	—	+10
TOTAL.....	93	29	30	—	+63

During the period under review the number of dairy premises increased by 63.

B. SITUATION OF PREMISES.

On the 31st December 1963, there were 883 dairy premises situated as follows:—

	In Muni- cipal area	Within 10 miles	11-25 miles	26-50 miles	51-75 miles	76-100 miles	101-150 miles	151-200 miles	Beyond 200 miles	
Producers.....	2	27	88	70	60	26	111	32	1	417
Producer/Distributors...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Distributors.....	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
Milkshops.....	344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	344
Total.....	468	28	88	70	60	26	111	32	1	883

C. TRANSPORTATION OF MILK.

The usual method of transportation of milk from dairy farms to the city is by means of rail or motor transport. The latter method is used for the transportation of at least 90 per cent of the bulk supply, while the rest is transported by rail, in so-called cool trucks. Bulk transportation in properly constructed refrigerated railway or motor trucks is not at present carried out. The necessity of such transportation is however urgently needed as the present system of transport leaves much to be desired. Deliveries of processed milk and milk products within the city as well as to the surrounding peri-urban areas are carried out by means of sheltered trucks, delivery bicycles, tri-cars, "electric prams", and specially constructed mopeds and scotters. Distributors endeavour to expedite deliveries with the minimum delay.

D. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MILK AND CREAM.

I. Production.

The following figures reflect the average daily gallonage of milk and cream produced:

(a) From producers.....	27,747
(b) From producer/distributors	
(i) Certified raw milk.....	250

TOTAL..... 27,997

(ii) Certified raw cream..... 12

The above quantity of milk is obtained from approximately 19,346 cows in milk whilst a reserve of approximately 9,788 cows are kept to replenish these going out of the lactation period.

Certified raw milk and certified raw cream is produced by 6 producers only. Of these only one producer supplies "certified raw milk" and 5 supply certified raw cream. They are only permitted to produce and distribute certified raw milk and certified raw cream after strict compliance with the relevant provisions of our dairy-by-laws governing the production and distribution of certified raw milk and certified raw cream.

II. Consumption.

The average daily production of milk exceeded that of the average daily consumption. A certain gallonage of milk produced is therefore regarded as surplus milk. Such milk is rendered into other products such as butter, condensed milk, powdered milk etc.

Except for a certain amount of milk produced and consumed as certified raw milk all milk is pasteurised before consumption. The following schedule reflects the average daily consumption:

Pasteurised milk.....	24,633 gallons (or 98.8%)
Certified raw milk.....	250 gallons (or 0.2%)

24,883

No milk shortages were encountered during the period under review mainly as a result of an increase in the number (52) of producers, and consequently an increase in the daily gallonage of milk produced. This increase of production over consumption resulted in an average daily surplus of 3,114 gallons. It was therefore not necessary to import milk from other sources as had to be done in the past.

E. REJECTION OF MILK.

An estimated gallonage of 16,000 was rejected on account of souring, unpalatability, inferior quality, tainting etc. during the period under review.

F. PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN THE MILK TRADE.

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Producers.....	440	2,065	2,505
Producer/Distributors.....	5	26	31
Distributors.....	238	699	937
TOTAL.....	683	2,790	3,473

G. TYPHOID TESTING OF DAIRY PERSONNEL.

	Total	Negative	Positive
Europeans.....	25	24	1
non-Europeans.....	61	54	7
	<u>86</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>8</u>

H. INSPECTIONS.

Regular inspections of all milk premises were carried out by the dairy staff consisting of two Veterinarians and four qualified health inspectors. In addition, assistance was also given by other members of the health inspectorate staff in connection with the inspections of milk shops and distributing depots within the city. It can therefore be safely stated that the production, handling, processing and distribution of all milk 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) Production, cooling and transportation of milk.
- (b) Cleansing and sterilization of dairy equipment.
- (c) Building and erection of dairy premises.
- (d) Milk handling, distribution, consumption and nutrition.
- (e) General principles regarding hygiene in the milk trade.
- (f) Animal diseases and management.
- (g) Chemical and bacteriological examination of milk.

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

During the period under review the following was achieved:—

- (i) Model set of bylaws in connection with pasteurisation of milk.
- (ii) Uniform plans and specifications for the erection of farm dairy premises.
- (iii) Standards and specifications for the cleansing and sterilisation of farm dairy equipment (milk cans, buckets, etc.)

A most important aspect of the additional duties of the inspectorate staff is the tuition of students in the different sections of public health.

Particulars of inspections carried out are as follows:—

I. Inspections of Dairies (Farms).

(a) During milking times.....	262
(b) At other times.....	2,380
Contraventions dealt with.....	974

II. Inspections of Milk depots.

(a) Early mornings.....	44
(b) Daytime.....	492
Contraventions dealt with.....	88

III. Distribution (street, milk shops etc.) Inspections.

(a) Early morning.....	88
(b) Daytime.....	122
Contraventions dealt with.....	40

IV. Other Inspections or Enquiries.....144

V. Complaints (Public) dealt with.....16

VI. Written notices served.....30

VII. Written notices complied with.....18

VIII. Herd Inspections by Veterinary Officers.—

These inspections are mostly carried out during actual milking periods and dairy herds are particularly examined for the presence of diseases which may adversely affect the quality and safety of the milk. In addition, farmers are particularly advised on all matters appertaining to the treatment, prevention and control of animal diseases, and especially those known as the zoonosis. Other matters e.g. animal management, control of parasitic (internal and external) infestations, artificial insemination etc. also received attention.

During the period under review 480 inspections of herds were carried out of which some were inspected more than once. The most common diseases and ailments, excluding mastitis, found were:—

Malnutrition, parasitic infestation, babesiosis, anaplasmosis, virus diseases (three-day stiff-sickness, calf pneumonia, lumpy skin disease, cowpox, sweating sickness etc.) bacterial diseases (brucellosis, tuberculosis, diphtheria, paratyphoid, footrot etc.) plant and chemical poisoning, and various systemic disorders e.g. milk fever, acetonaemia, indigestion, etc. Deficiency diseases and infertility played a most important role.

Mastitis still remains a major problem from both health and economic aspects. The degree to which the various causative organisms became drug resistant is alarming. This can be attributed to:

- (i) Indiscriminate use of anti-biotics.
- (ii) Negligence of farmers to have the causative organisms properly typed and then using the correct drug.

- (iii) Availability of anti-biotic drugs to farmers through farmers co-operative stores and dealers in veterinary remedies.
- (iv) The sale of anti-biotic remedies by certain irresponsible salesmen and travellers.
- (v) The ignorance of farmers in realising the dangers of creating drug resistance, by the indiscriminate use of such drugs.
- (vi) Lack of proper preventative methods.

By far the greater percentage of mastitis in dairy herds is due to various strains of *Staphylococcus* which is in most cases responsible for a sub-clinical form of mastitis not easily diagnosed by the farmer or the milker, by the usual "stable methods."

The Veterinary Officers, assisted by the inspectors and laboratory assistant, are also responsible for most of the laboratory work on milk e.g. chemical, physical, bacteriological, serological, biological testing etc., the results of which are tabulated hereunder.

I. Milk tests.

(a) Resazuring Test.

(i) Raw milk:

No. of samples tested.....	11,465
No. very good (Symbol A).....	2
No. good (Symbol B).....	8,528
No. fair (Symbol C).....	1,861
No. unsatisfactory (Symbol D).....	1,074

(ii) Pasteurised Milk:

No. of samples tested.....	3,197
No. very good (A).....	2,660
No. good (B).....	402
No. fair (C).....	75
No. unsatisfactory (D).....	60

(b) Presumptive Coliform Tests (Pasteurised milk, 48 hours at 37°C)

No. of samples tested.....	3,099
No. of samples positive.....	303 (9.7%)
No. of samples negative.....	2,796

(c) Mastitis Tests.

No. of samples tested.....	221
No. of samples negative.....	148
No. of samples positive.....	73 (33%)

The above results were obtained from 6 herds specially examined for mastitis. It can generally be accepted that the average incidence of mastitis in our dairy herds is about 20%.

(d) Disc sediment for visible dirt:

No. of samples tested.....	705
No. of samples satisfactory.....	577
No. of samples unsatisfactory.....	126
Final warnings issued.....	126
No. of producers prosecuted.....	2

(e) Phosphatase Test (Pasteurised milk).

No. of samples tested.....	3,513
No. of samples efficiently pasteurised.....	3,508
No. of samples slightly under-pasteurised.....	5
No. of samples grossly under-pasteurised.....	—

(Note.—A breakdown in one of the pasteurising plants resulted in milk being slightly under-pasteurised on one day only).

(f) Plate Counts and *E. coli* Tests. (*E. coli* Group I).

(Taken under the Dairy bylaws of the City Council of Pretoria laying down a standard of not more than 200,000 micro-organisms per m.l. and no *E. coli* (group I) in 0.01 mls. of raw milk and not more than 100,000 micro-organisms per m.l. and no *E. coli* in 1 m.l. of pasteurised milk).

No. of samples analysed.....	330
Conforming to legal standards.....	140
Containing excess micro-organisms.....	81
Containing excess <i>E. coli</i> (warnings issued).....	11
Containing excess micro-organisms and <i>E. coli</i>	98
Total No. of warnings issued.....	190
Total No. of prosecutions.....	—

(g) Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples analysed under provisions of Foods, Drugs and Disinfectants Act (1929) as amended.

No. of samples analysed.....	697
No. of samples satisfactory.....	450
No. of samples unsatisfactory.....	247
(i) Deficient in Milk fat.....	21
(ii) Deficient in Milk-Solids-not-Fat.....	216
(iii) Containing added water.....	10
(iv) Containing preservatives.....	—

(h) **Anti-biotic Estimation (Penicillin only).**

No. of samples tested.....	773
No. of samples negative.....	737
No. of samples positive.....	32
No. of samples suspicious.....	4

The results were obtained by using the Triphenyl-tetrazolium-chloride (T.T.C.) test.

(i) **Biological Tests.**

Twenty samples of milk were biologically tested for the presence of bovine tuberculosis. One guineapig showed a positive reaction. As the herd from which the samples were taken was found to contain a large percentage of positive tuberculin reactors, the farmer decided to have the reactors slaughtered out.

J. **Other tests performed.**(a) **Agglutination Tests—Brucellosis.**(i) **Milk ring-test:**

Seven samples were tested with negative results.

(ii) **Serum-agglutination tests:**

All 350 animals from which "certified raw milk" and "certified raw cream" are obtained were serologically tested with negative results.

(b) **Intra-dermal tuberculin test (Bovine tuberculosis).**

The following schedule reflects tests performed on dairy herds supplying milk to the city:—

No. of Herds tested	Total No. of animals	Negative	Positive	Suspicious
16	2,380	R2,076	200	104

Five of these herds are herds tested annually under the accredited Scheme while the rest were all tested under the so-called "interim scheme". The figures also indicate that a very small percentage (4%) of the total number of herds (417) were tested for bovine tuberculosis.

K. **Prosecutions.**

During the period under review contraventions were dealt with under the Foods, Drugs and Disinfectants Act and the Dairy bylaws for offences enumerated below:—

Introduction of milk from unlicensed sources.....	1 Fine R10.
Added water.....	10 fine R95.
Visible dirty.....	2 fine R20

Of the added water cases one was cautioned and discharged and one was withdrawn.

L. **General.**(a) **Producers.**

Due to the economic stability created for dairy farmers by the Milk Board an increasing number of farmers were registered as producers during the latter half of the period under review. This resulted in an increase in the daily production of milk. It was therefore not necessary to import milk from unlicensed sources to augment supplies during periods of seasonal shortage.

(b) **Pasteurisation depots.**

During the period under review one of the pasteurisation plants closed down. All interests in this business were taken over by another existing plant.

HERCULES POUND

Statistics for the period under review are as follows:—

No. of Animals Impounded							Pound fees collected	Pound sales
Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Cattle	Sheep and goats	Pigs	Dogs		
74	85	16	50	44	—	—	R327-80	R45-70

GENERAL.

The Pound is under the direct supervision of the Council's Veterinary Officers. A permanent European Poundmaster, assisted by a non-European attendant, is always on duty for the receipt and care of impounded animals. All impounded animals not claimed after the stipulated period, are usually sold on a public auction.

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
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
1961—1962.....	29.807
1962—1963.....	30.790

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:—

	1963
Rand Water Board.....	8,497,100
Springs (Fountains).....	1,320,764
Sterkfontein Springs.....	444,954
Rietvlei/Erasmus Springs.....	661,793
Rietvlei Filters.....	356,340

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

	January—December 1963.
Bin Services.....	301,155 cub. yds.
Special and Coupon Services.....	27,494 bcu. yds.
Sanitary Pail Services.....	2,865,525 gallons.
Vacuum Tanks.....	9,074,150 gallons.

Chapter XIII

SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS AND CHEMICAL LABORATORIES (1963)

SEWAGE FLOW.

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

	Daspoort sewage Works		Rooiwal Sewage Works	
	Daily average flow gallons	Rainfall mm.	Daily average flow gallons	Rainfall mm.
January.....	7,060,000	121.3	5,149,000	125.7
February.....	7,455,000	18.6	5,398,000	25.5
March.....	7,371,000	30.9	4,864,000	18.0
April.....	7,826,000	103.7	5,317,000	71.0
May.....	7,784,000	8.2	4,083,000	13.0
June.....	7,948,000	55.2	4,579,000	52.0
July.....	7,233,000	10.7	4,713,000	6.5
August.....	7,256,000	0.0	5,284,000	0.0
September.....	7,668,000	0.3	4,509,000	0.0
October.....	7,850,000	72.9	4,895,000	72.5
November.....	7,850,000	114.8	5,552,000	99.0
December.....	7,959,000	70.6	5,087,000	129.5
Year, 1963.....	7,605,000	607.2	4,953,000	612.7

The daily average flow of sewage treated at the two purification works was 12½ million gallons, an increase of ¼ million gallons as compared with 1962.

SEWAGE WORKS

DASPOORT

RAGS AND GRIT

1,071 cubic yards of rags and 751 cubic yards of sand and grit were removed from the sewage during the year. This represents an average of 10.4 cubic feet Rags and 7.3 cubic feet sand and grit per million gallons of sewage.

DIGESTED SLUDGE

During the year 5,200 cubic yards of dried digested sludge were removed from the East and 5,680 cubic yards from the West drying beds, a total of 10,880 cubic yards.

EFFLUENT TO PRETORIA WEST POWER STATION.

A total of 1,200 million gallons of sand filtered and chlorinated effluent was pumped to the station on 365 days which is a daily average of 3.3 million gallons.

Analytical results in Table I.

ROOIWAL

RAGS AND GRIT

442 cubic yards of sand and grit were removed from the sewerage during the year representing an average of 6.6 cubic feet of sand per million gallons of sewage. No measurement was made of rags which are incinerated.

DIGESTED SLUDGE

All digested sludge is handled by irrigation and ploughing on several morgen of land.

EFFLUENT TO ROOIWAL POWER STATION

Maturation Pond effluent gravitates after chlorination to the Power Station for cooling water. An estimated quantity of 170 million gallons of effluent was used during the latter half of the year.

Analytical results in Table II.

POPLAR PLANTATIONS

The poplar plantation has some 380 acres planted with approximately 200,000 trees. The necessary thinning of the trees was completed during the year.

DEVELOPMENT

During the year two new sludge digesters and chlorination equipment were commissioned.

LABORATORY SERVICES

During the year 4,707 samples were analysed for various municipal departments.

TABLE 1.
AVERAGE RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF SEWAGE EFFLUENT FROM THE DIFFERENT UNITS.

Results are in parts per million.

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

UNITS	DASPOORT					ROOIWAL	
	1-4 6 ft. biofilters single filtration	5 & 6 12 ft. biofilters double filtration	7 & 8 6 ft. biofilters single filtration	9 5 ft. Jenks biofilter 2-1 recirculation	Sandfilters Rapid Gravity	1 12 ft. biofilters single filtration	
Average daily flow millions gallons.....	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.1	3.3	3.5	
4 Hrs. Oxygen absorbed.....	10.4 (12.6) (8.4)	13.8 (15.5) (12.7)	10.0 (12.2) (8.8)	14.9 (18)	9.1 (10.9) (8.4)	14.7 (19)	(12)
5 Day B.O.D.....	18 (42) (10)	30 (44) (18)	20 (32) (10)	44 (69) (20)	—	27 (57)	(20)
Chemical Oxygen Demand.....	93 (190) (40)	120 (175) (80)	90 (165) (40)	165 (300) (105)	80 (115) (45)	140 (170)	(90)
Ammonia as N.....	13 (22) (7)	18 (48) (10)	12 (19) (4)	25 (38) (13)	13 (22) (8)	26 (43)	(6)
Nitrate as N.....	19 (24) (8)	22 (34) (7)	14 (27) (6)	2.5 (17) (0.5)	21 (25) (15)	20 (28)	(15)
Total Dissolved Solids (dried at 105° C).....	475 (560) (430)	500 (575) (410)	560 (660) (450)	600 (730) (440)	500 (575) (460)	580 (740)	(520)
Suspended Solids.....	23 (53) (13)	37 (70) (23)	35 (78) (10)	46 (74) (15)	7 (11) (5)	40 (59)	(23)
Anionic Synthetic Detergents.....	3.6 (9.1) (1.0)	6.7 (10.3) (2.2)	2.5 (5.6) (0.6)	5.8 (10.6) (2.1)	3.9 (6.1) (0.1)	8.8 (14.8) (1.9)	

SEWAGE RIVER AND DAM ANALYSIS.

Representative samples of sewage, sludge, river water and dam water were analysed regularly during the year some of them bacteriologically as well as chemically to maintain efficient operation of the sewage treatment units and to observe any pollution or changing conditions in the rivers and dams.

Analytical results in Tables I & III.

CHEMICAL STAFF AT 31.12.1962.

N. P. Le M. Nicolle, B.Sc., M.S.A. Chem. Inst. A.M. Inst. S.P.....	Chief Chemist and Manager, Sewage Purification Works.
H. M. Murray, B.Sc. (Appl. & Ind. Chem.) M.S.A. Chem. I.....	Assistant Chief Chemist and Assistant Manager, Sewage Purification Works.
H. P. Oosthuizen, B.Sc.....	Chemist.
H. H. E. Schröder, B.Sc. (Hons.), U.E.D., A.M., S.A. Chem. I.....	Chemist.
E. A. Gerke, B.Sc.....	Chemist.
W. J. Engelbrecht.....	Laboratory Assistant.
A. J. Louw.....	Laboratory Assistant.
J. A. Bezuidenhout.....	Laboratory Assistant.
Mrs. J. D. Venter.....	Typist Clerk.

Average flow into the ponds: 2.05 million gallons per day.

Bacteriological Results: M.P.N. per 1 ml.

	<i>E. Coli</i> Type I	<i>E. Coli</i> Type II	Faecal Streptococci
Influent.....	1,511,000	336,000	3,870
Effluent.....	1,040	540	6

TABLE II.

AVERAGE RESULTS FOR ROOIWAL MATURATION PONDS, 1963

Results are in Parts per million	Pond Influent	Pond 1	Pond 2	Pond 3	Pond 4	Pond Effluent
Dissolved Solids.....	580	550	540	530	530	510
Suspended Solids.....	40	32	35	32	32	29
Chloride as Cl.....	98	89	92	95	98	98
pH.....	7.7	7.75	7.9	8.0	8.2	7.95
Ammonia as N.....	26	25	23	21	18	18
Nitrite as N.....	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0
Nitrate as N.....	20	17	15	12	11	11
Chem. Oxygen Demand.....	143	127	112	103	106	108
4 Hrs. Oxygen Absorbed.....	14.7	12.3	11.4	10.9	10.5	11.9
5 Day B.O.D.....	27.2	14.2	11.2	9.4	10.0	10.7
Phosphate as PO ₄	27	33	33	30	29	29
Anionic Detergents.....	8.8	—	—	—	—	4.8

TABLE III.

AVERAGE RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF SLUDGE

	Daspoort		Rooiwal	
	Raw Sludge	Digested Sludge	Raw Sludge	Digested Sludge
Daily average volume pumped gallons. ...	61,000	—	60,000	—
pH.....	6.1	6.9	5.65	7.25
Solids %.....	4.2	6.4	6.7	8.9
Ash % of Solids.....	23	36	25	45
Volatile Acids P.P.M.....	950	400	1,570	400
Ammonia as N p.p.m.....	210	580	310	1,160

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:—

	Atteridgeville	Compound	Mamelodi	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
Gen. Outpatient Clinics.....	2	—	2	—	—

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

CLINIC RETURNS.

	Compound	Atteridgeville	Mamelodi	Saulsville	Total
No. of new patients.....	— (—)	8,999 (7,382)	8,451 (7,501)	6,192 (5,390)	23,142 (20,273)
No. of repeat attendances.....	— (—)	13,984 (11,708)	11,000 (11,125)	12,927 (11,517)	37,911 (34,350)
No. of dressings done.....	3,714 (2,459)	14,801 (14,033)	10,587 (10,490)	10,552 (9,506)	39,654 (36,488)

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 3,582 sick employees were treated and 1,690 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.

Chapter XVI

TABLE 1.
BIRTHS (ALL RACES) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

	European				Bantu				Asiatic				Eurafrican			
	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January....	212	196	1	2	150	153	107	102	10	10	—	—	9	9	—	1
February....	194	151	8	1	207	201	155	126	4	4	2	1	10	4	2	2
March....	158	144	3	2	169	135	92	93	5	5	—	—	8	5	2	1
April....	157	164	3	2	222	234	161	168	9	6	—	—	3	3	—	2
May....	175	151	3	—	123	125	116	110	10	10	—	—	5	8	2	1
June....	170	161	5	6	59	63	39	28	11	1	—	—	12	6	5	—
July....	233	203	11	9	407	385	269	292	10	6	—	—	10	5	2	2
August....	173	167	5	12	125	114	84	81	7	9	—	—	9	3	—	—
September....	186	170	4	1	242	220	178	176	3	5	—	—	8	4	—	3
October....	235	209	1	5	161	174	120	118	10	15	1	1	6	6	3	2
November....	156	156	3	1	99	65	54	56	9	11	—	—	7	5	1	—
December....	206	199	3	—	300	348	286	244	8	4	—	—	5	4	—	—
TOTALS..	2,255	2,071	50	41	2,264	2,217	1,661	1,594	96	86	3	3	92	62	17	14

BIRTHS
TO NON-RESIDENTS

	STILLBIRTHS (LOCAL RESIDENTS)				BIRTHS TO NON-RESIDENTS			
	European		Non-European		European		Non-European	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January....	—	—	4	10	112	102	38	39
February....	1	—	8	13	65	63	40	42
March....	3	1	3	5	89	114	16	12
April....	3	1	3	6	84	74	54	63
May....	1	—	8	16	102	103	47	50
June....	—	—	2	2	93	89	7	10
July....	—	—	10	18	144	110	103	101
August....	3	2	13	7	103	114	40	41
September....	1	—	7	12	91	94	58	50
October....	4	2	6	6	116	131	49	43
November....	2	4	2	4	112	113	34	24
December....	1	5	18	17	139	116	78	72
TOTALS..	20	16	84	116	1,250	1,223	564	547

TABLE 2.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

EUROPEANS

	24 hours and under	Over 24 hours to one 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 Mor- tality	One year to 2 years	Two years to 3 years	Three years to four years	Four years to five years	Total under five years
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cerebro Spinal Men. Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Bacillary Dysentery.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Incunza.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Infectious Diseases.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malnutrition.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Internal Secretion.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Laryngitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Bronchitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Nephritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth.....	2	1	1	2	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	10
Birth Injury.....	2	4	29	20	—	—	33	28	—	—	—	61
Atelectasis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases first year.....	2	1	14	9	—	—	16	10	—	—	—	26
Other accidents.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other unknown causes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	6	6	49	35	—	4	78	66	10	6	4	94

TABLE 3. (Continued).
DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

BANTU	24 hours and under		Over 24 hours to one 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		One year to 2 years		Two years to 3 years		Three years to four years		Four years to five years		Total under five 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	
Accidents motor.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Accidents Fire.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Accidents Burns.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Accidents Drowning.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL.....	26	20	81	60	23	39	52	48	83	62	67	86	332	315	176	148	48	49	15	20	5	9	576	541	
ASIATICS																									
Tuberculosis Central Nervous system.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Broncho Pneumonia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gastro-enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Premature birth.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital malformation.....	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Birth injury.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Haemolytic disease.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL.....	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	7
EUROPEANS																									
Malnutrition.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Broncho pneumonia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gastro enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Premature birth.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ill-defined causes.....	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Accidental falls.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL.....	2	—	2	4	—	1	1	2	1	2	2	—	8	9	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	9	12

TABLE 4.

DEATHS OF PERSONS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963

	5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	21	12	24	13	7	8	—	—
Cancer & Other Tumours.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	—	—	—
Diseases of Nutrition Endocrine Glands.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System and sense organs.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory system.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Respiratory system.....	1	1	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	2	2	4	1	12	10	18	5	31	12	31	22	103	57
Diseases of Digestive system.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	3	1	3	13	8
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Urinary and Genital systems	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	2	3	—	3	6	14
Senility < Uraemia Unqualified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	—	8	4	12	22	29	28
Suicide.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	5
Accidents.....	2	1	4	—	9	—	6	2	5	—	4	2	7	—	6	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	46	10
Legal Executions.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Unknown or unspecified causes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	6	1	7	4	10	—	7	3	4	5	38	13
TOTAL	8	3	8	3	12	7	18	2	11	3	25	10	65	25	105	63	134	70	150	113	104	135	640	434

TABLE 5.
DEATHS OF BANTU FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1963.

	5-10 years		10-15 years		15-20 years		20-25 years		25-30 years		30-40 years		40-50 years		50-60 years		60-70 years		70-80 years		Over 80 years		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer & Other Tumours.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Nutrition Endocrine Glands.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System and sense organs.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory system.....	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Respiratory system.....	1	8	3	4	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4	7	7	7	6	8	17	7	2	3	8	28	27
Diseases of Digestive system.....	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Urinary and Genital systems	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents.....	3	2	3	1	2	2	8	1	6	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown or unspecified causes.....	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	4	2	8	8	8	11	3	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the skin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	8	23	11	13	12	13	28	17	31	17	63	39	107	43	84	49	62	66	39	30	42	475	352	

TABLE 6.
INFANTILE MORTALITY EUROPEAN, DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION CAUSE OF DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

	Atelectasis		Malnutrition		Infectious Diseases		Diarrhoeal Disease		Bronchitis and Pneumonia		Congenital Causes		Other Causes		Prematurity		Injury at Birth		Total Deaths		Total Births		Mortality rates per 1,000 live births		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Central Area.....	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	1	—	11	6	2	—	23	11	256	267	89.84	41.20	65.01	
Pretoria West.....	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	3	2	1	—	9	7	337	326	26.71	21.47	24.13	
Leper & Mental Hospitals and Defence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	—	—	—	
Salvokop.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	16	—	62.50	32.26	
Voortrekkerhoogte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	18	16	55.55	62.50	58.82	
Eastern Suburbs.....	6	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	10	8	—	—	20	13	647	599	30.91	21.70	26.41	
Northern Suburbs.....	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	2	1	1	—	4	9	2	2	15	21	643	583	23.33	36.02	29.36	
Hercules.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	—	4	3	1	2	10	12	379	296	26.39	40.54	32.59	
TOTAL.....	16	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	9	—	5	—	3	—	33	—	6	—	78	—	2305	—	33.84	—	—	
	—	10	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	6	—	5	4	—	—	28	—	4	—	66	—	—	2112	—	31.25	32.60

TABLE 7.
INFANTILE MORTALITY: ALL NON-EUROPEAN RACES: DISTRICT INCIDENCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

BANTU	Atelectasis		Infectious Diseases		Diarrhoeal Disease		Bronchitis and Pneumonia		Congenital Causes		Other Causes		Prematurity		Injury at Birth		Malnutrition		Total Deaths		Total Births		Mortality rates per 1,000 live births		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Mamelodi.....	1	2	2	—	20	25	24	28	1	1	19	18	16	4	4	6	—	1	87	85	1003	983	86.74	86.47	86.61
Atteridgeville.....	4	1	1	1	28	19	43	33	2	2	12	19	23	20	8	7	—	2	121	104	1384	1403	87.43	74.12	80.73
Hercules.....	1	—	3	1	25	34	35	28	1	—	7	12	27	25	8	7	2	2	109	109	1328	1222	82.08	89.20	85.49
Town.....	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	3	2	8	8	2	—	—	15	17	210	203	71.43	83.74	77.48	
TOTAL.....	6	4	6	2	75	80	102	93	4	3	41	51	74	57	22	20	2	5	332	315	3925	3811	84.69	82.66	83.63
ASIATIC																									
Location.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	3	—	—	6	4	62	59	96.77	67.80	82.64
Hercules.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	15	50.00	—	28.57	
Town.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	15	—	—	—	
TOTAL.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	1	3	—	—	7	4	99	89	70.71	44.94	58.51
EUROAFRICAN																									
Location.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	44	33	47.73	90.91	64.94
Hercules.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	33	20	90.91	100.00	94.34
Town.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	
Eerstus < Derdepoort.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	29	22	103.45	136.36	117.65
TOTAL.....	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	4	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	8	9	109	76	73.40	118.42	91.89	
ALL NON-EUROPEANS																									
Location.....	5	3	3	1	49	44	67	63	4	3	32	37	43	26	13	16	—	3	216	196	2493	2478	86.67	79.10	82.88
Hercules.....	1	—	4	1	26	34	35	28	1	—	7	12	29	27	8	7	2	2	113	111	1381	1257	81.82	87.51	84.98
Town.....	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	3	3	8	8	2	—	—	15	18	230	219	67.83	82.19	73.47	
Eerstus < Derdepoort.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	29	22	103.45	136.36	117.65	
TOTAL.....	6	4	7	2	78	81	104	97	5	3	42	52	80	61	23	23	2	5	347	328	4133	3976	83.96	82.49	83.24

TABLE 10.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IMPORTED CASES. ALL RACES. FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

	0-1 year		1-5 years		5-10 years		10-20 years		20-40 years		Over 40 years		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
EUROPEANS														
Typhoid Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	4	3	1	6	6
NON-EUROPEANS														
Typhoid Fever.....	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	3
Leprosy.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	3	2	1	—	5	2
Tuberculosis.....	—	—	8	6	4	10	9	7	17	29	18	4	56	56

TABLE 11.
DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

[illegible]

TABLE 12

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

		Typhoid Fever	Insecticidal Poisoning	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Leprosy	Erysipelas	Poliomyelitis	Infective Encephalitis	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Smallpox	Tuberculosis
January:												
European	Resident	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
	Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-European	Resident	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	70
	Imported	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
February:												
European	Resident	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-European	Resident	2	—	—	6	—	—	1	1	1	—	88
	Imported	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
March:												
European	Resident	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
	Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Non-European	Resident	3	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	47
	Imported	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
April:												
European	Resident	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Imported	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	54
	Imported	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
May:												
European	Resident	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
	Imported	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-European	Resident	6	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	40
	Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
June:												
European	Resident	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Imported	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Non-European	Resident	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	37
	Imported	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
July:												
European	Resident	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Non-European	Resident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
	Imported	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
August:												
European	Resident	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-European	Resident	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
	Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
September:												
European	Resident	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
	Imported	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
October:												
European	Resident	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98
	Imported	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
November:												
European	Resident	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
	Imported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
	Imported	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
December:												
European	Resident	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Imported	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European	Resident	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	38
	Imported	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

SESTIGSTE

JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/63

STANLEY VAN DER BEEK

STANLEY

STANLEY

VAN DER

STANLEY

VAN DER

STANLEY

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INLEIDINGSBRIEF

EDELAGBARE BURGEMEESTER

en LEDE VAN DIE STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA.

Ek het die eer om die sestigste jaarlikse Gesondheidsverslag van die Stad Pretoria in te dien.

Die Blanke bevolking tel nou 168,800, wat 'n toename van 4,300 beteken. Die Bantoe bevolking het met 1,300 na 194,550 vermeerder. Die Asiate het met 50 na 8,000 vermeerder en die Kleurlingbevolking het onveranderd gebly.

Daar was 'n geringe toename in die Blankegeboortesifer van 25.43 na 26.17, terwyl die Bantoegeboortesifer van 45.44 na 39.76 verminder het.

Daar was 'n geringe toename in die sterftesyfer vir Blankes van 7.20 na 7.36 en 'n afname in die Bantoe sterftesyfer van 12.62 na 9.99.

Kindersterftesyfers onder Blankes het van 28.45 na 32.60 vermeerder, wat die hoogste syfer sedert 1953 is. Die hoofrede vir hierdie toename is die vermeerdering in sterftes by pasgeborenes. Atelektase het van 12 gevalle verlede jaar na 26 vanjaar vermeerder en vroeggeboortes van 54 na 61.

Hiervoor kan ons geen verklaring gee nie behalwe dat atelektase en vroeggeboreneheid nou die belangrikste oorsake van perinatale sterftes onder „ontwikkelde” bevolkings oor die hele wêreld geword het. Dit is 'n nuwe uitdaging vir voorkomende geneeskunde daar kindersterftes weens maag- en ingewands- en ander aansteeklike siektes by ontwikkelde bevolkings geweldig verminder is.

Onder die Bantoes het die kindersterftesyfer van 92.12 na 83.63 verminder. Dit is die laagste syfer wat ooit aangeteken is. Die vorige laagste syfer was 92.12. Die werklike syfer sou waarskynlik nog laer wees as die geboortes en sterftes akkurater aangeteken kon word. Daar was nie dieselfde toename in peri-natale sterftes by die Bantoes as by Blankes nie. Ons kan dit nie verklaar nie.

Hartkwaal bly nog die hoofoorsaak van dood onder Blankes en die syfer het gedurende die verslagjaar van 329 na 350 vermeerder. Die getal sterftes weens kanker het ook van 131 verlede jaar na 151 vanjaar toegeneem. Hierdie toename in die voorkoms van hartkwaal en kanker is in navolging van die voorkoms daarvan onder alle Blanke bevolkings deur die hele Republiek en in ander dele van die wêreld.

Sterftes onder Blankes as gevolg van motorongelukke het van 24 verlede jaar na 29 vanjaar vermeerder; onder die Bantoes het dit egter van 41 na 24 verminder. Daar was weer eens 'n uitgebreide padveiligheidsveldtog oor die hele Suid-Afrika. Ons het die onbenydenswaardige reputasie dat ons 'n baie hoë motorongeluksyfer het. Hopelik sal hierdie onnodige daaglikse sterfgevälle verminder word. Dit kan so maklik tot stand gebring word as die drywers van motorkarre minder selfsugtig wou wees en meer bewus van hulle verantwoordelikhede.

Tuberkulose bly nog ons ernstigste aansteeklike siekte. Onder Blankes is daar 'n geringe afname van 30 gevalle verlede jaar na 28 hierdie jaar. Dit toon dat die aantal Blankegevalle redelik laag bly.

Onder Nieblankes het die voorkomssyfer van 758 na 711 gedaal. Dit is betekenisvol omdat ons gevallenasporing verskerp het en dit wil voorkom asof ons tog in 'n mate vorder in ons pogings om die voorkoms van hierdie siekte te laat verminder.

'n Vlugtige oog op tabel B. 1 wat die vergelykende syfers vir aanmeldings en voorkoms van tuberkulose vir die jare 1948—1963 weergee, toon hoe daar deur die jare 'n gestadige toename was in die aantal gevalle onder Bantoes wat aangemeld is. Hierdie gestadige toename is nie toe te skryf aan 'n werklike toename in die voorkoms nie, maar aan die verskerping van ons gevalle-opsporingspogings. Daarom is die afname wat nou blykbaar voorkom so bevredigend.

Ons metodes van gevalle-opsporing word breedvoerig onder die opskrif „Kliniek, buite-pasiënte en X-straaldienste” van die hoofstuk oor tuberkulose bespreek. Hieruit kan gemerk word hoeveel daar in hierdie verband gedoen word en ons beplan verdere uitbreiding. Onder hierdie opskrif sal daar ook gemerk word dat in verband met die 3,277 pasiënte wat behandel is, opvolgings-X-strale 'n verbetering by nie minder as 3,083 gevalle aantoon en dat slegs 194 gevalle agteruitgang toon niesteenstaande behandeling.

Dit toon die groot verandering aan wat plaasgevind het as gevolg van moderne behandelingsmetodes van tuberkulose, 'n siekte waarvoor ons eens op 'n tyd geen spesifieke doofmiddelbehandeling gehad het nie en waarvan die meeste Bantoes nooit herstel het nie.

Die meeste van die gevalle waar daar nie verbetering was nie, het ons op 'n baie laat stadium van die siekte bereik. Nie minder as 85 persent van die gevalle wat gedurende die jaar te sterwe gekom het, is gevalle wat by wyse van doodsertifikate onder ons aandag gekom het of by wie die siekte alreeds so ver gevorder was dat hulle na een maand van aanmelding te sterwe gekom het. Dit was feitlik almal Bantoes wat versuim het om mediese hulp te bekom weens onkunde of omdat die pasiënt die broodwinner was wat bang was dat as hy na die hospitaal geneem word, sy gesin sonder versorging gelaat sou word.

Dit wys op die belang van sorg vir die gesin terwyl die pasiënt in die hospitaal is en nasorg van die pasiënt en sy gesin nadat hy die hospitaal verlaat het en besig is om te herstel. Dit is een van die

hoofdoelstellings van die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Tuberkulosevereniging en hy is besig om alle pogings aan te wend om sulke mense te help.

Ons immuniseringsyfer vir poliomiëlitis, difterie, kinkhoes en tetanus neem jaarliks toe. Dit is genoeglik om te merk dat die publiek van Pretoria veel meer bewus word van die noodsaaklikheid om hulle kinders deur middel van immunisering te beskerm. Ons hoop om binnekort die stadium te bereik dat 'n hoë genoeg persentasie van die bevolking geïmmuniseer is.

Ongelukkig is daar nog ongeveer 10 persent van die Blankes en sowat 25 persent van die Nie-blankes wat nie hulle volle reeks poliomiëlitis immuniserings voltooi nie. 'n Spesiale poging word aangewend om hierdie gevalle op te volg en hulle daarop te wys dat ten einde doeltreffend beskerm te wees, hulle die vereiste aantal immuniserings moet ondergaan.

Nie een van die sewe gevalle wat poliomiëlitis gedurende die jaar opgedoen het, was geïmmuniseer nie en nie een van die sewe pasiënte wat as gevolg van difterie te sterwe gekom het, was geïmmuniseer nie. Van die 33 gevalle van difterie wat gedurende die jaar voorgekom het, het slegs een se geskiedenis aangetoon dat hy voorheen geïmmuniseer is. Hierdie pasiënt het 'n baie ligte vorm van siekte opgedoen en was nie heeltemal seker of hy die volle immuniseringsreeks gehad het nie.

Die Raad se behuisingsbedrywighede is deur die jaar gehandhaaf en 'n volledige verslag word weer voorgelê.

Dit is met leedwese dat ek moet berig dat professor Pijper, een van Suid-Afrika se briljantste mediese wetenskaplikes op 10 Januarie 1964 oorlede is.

Professor Pijper is in 1920 in 'n deeltydse hoedanigheid as patoloog in die Pretoriase Munisipaliteit aangestel en hy het hierdie deeltydse diens as patoloog en later as konsultpatoloog tot sy dood volgehou.

Toe die Universiteit van Pretoria in 1945 sy mediese fakulteit ingestel het, het hy die eerste professor in patologie en Direkteur van die Instituut van Patologie geword.

Hy het uitgebreide navorsingwerk gedoen om diagnostiese metodes in verband met tifoïde en die opsporing van draers te verbeter. Deur sy werk is baie uitbrekings tot by hulle oorsprong nagespoor. Sy werk op die gebied van die uitkenning van moontlike draers het veel bygedra tot die voorkoming van tifoïde in Suid-Afrika.

Op heeltemal 'n ander gebied het hy die diffraksie-metode vir die diagnostiese meting van rooi bloedselle ontwerp waarvoor 'n apparaat deur Seill gebou en bemark is.

Nog 'n ander stuk navorsing was sy ontdekking dat bosluiskoors deur 'n Rickettsia veroorsaak is, wat na hom vernoem is, en terselfdertyd het hy die teenwoordigheid van twee ander Rickettsioses, luistifus en rotyvlooitifus, in Suid-Afrika aangetoon.

Hy het metodes gevind om die bloedgroepe van Suid-Afrikaanse rasse, insluitende die Boesmans, Bantoes en Hottentotte, te bepaal.

In swamkunde het hy die onvermoede aanwesigheid in Suid-Afrika van etlike aansteeklike siektes wat deur swamme veroorsaak word, vasgestel.

Gedurende die afgelope dertig jaar en gedurende die afgelope jare het hy met heelwat hulp van die Wetenskaplike en Nywerheidsnavorsingsraad uitgebreide navorsing oor die probleem van hoe bakterie swem, gedoen. Hiervoor het hy die son as sy mikroskooplamp gebruik en het 'n aantal films van bewegende bakterie deur 'n mikroskoop gemaak.

Die Hamilton-medalje van die Suid-Afrikaanse Mediese Tydskrif, die Scott-medalje van die Suid-Afrikaanse Biologiese Vereniging en die Suid-Afrikaanse Medalje van die Suid-Afrikaanse Vereniging vir die Bevordering van die Wetenskap is aan hom toegeken. Die Silver Medalje van die Suid-Afrikaanse Mediese Vereniging is ook op 22 November 1958 vir uitstekende diens aan hom toegeken. Hierdie medalje word slegs toegeken aan persone vir verdienstelike oorspronklike wetenskaplike navorsing wat 'n positiewe bydrae tot die bevordering van die mediese wetenskap en geneeskunde lewer.

Hy het in die geneeskunde aan die Universiteit van Leiden gepromoveer, was 'n verbonde lid van die Royal Society of South Africa, 'n erelid van die Royal Microscopical Society of London en het 'n eredoktersgraad in die Wetenskap van sowel die Universiteit van Pretoria as Kaapstad verkry.

Die mees uitstaande kenmerk van hierdie briljante wetenskaplike was miskien sy feitlik kwaai fanatiese aandringing op die hoogste integriteit in wetenskaplike navorsing. Hierdie eis het hy op homself gelê en hy het nie die geringste afwyking daarvan deur enig iemand anders geduld nie. Sulke standaarde moes noodgedwonge hulle invloed op wetenskaplike werk oor die hele Suid-Afrika gehad het en diegene wat saam met hierdie man gewerk het, was seker gedurig daaraan herinner dat hy feitlik die „waarheid" aanbid het.

Hoewel hy 'n aantal jare lank siek was, het hy nooit sy werk versaak nie en het met 'n navorsingsprojek waarmee hy besig was, feitlik tot sy dood voortgegaan.

Tot 'n maand gelede is 'n wetenskaplike artikel deur hom, aangeneem en in 'n vooraanstaande oorsese wetenskaplike tydskrif gepubliseer.

Dit was my voorreg om Adrianus Pijper dertig jaar lank intiem te ken.

Hy was 'n persoon met sterk voorliefdes en afkere. Baie min mense het geweet dat hy in werklikheid baie skaam en teruggetrokke was. Hy was altyd bereid om jonger mense met wetenskaplike werk en met die skryf van wetenskaplike artikels, waarvan hyself so 'n meester was, te help.

Hy was toegewy aan sy gesin en sy gelukkigste ure het hy deurgebring wanneer hy deur sy eggenote, sy kinders en kleinkinders omring was.

Hy laat 'n weduwee, getroude dogter, twee getroude seuns en kleinkinders na, aan wie ons ons innige meegevoel wil oordra.

Ons weet dat hulle sy afwesigheid sal voel, maar dat hulle troos sal put uit die wete dat hy 'n heeltemal vol lewe gelewe het, toegewy aan wetenskaplike navorsing in die belang van die mensdom, en dat sy naam onuitwisbaar geskryf staan in die mediese wetenskaplike geskiedenis, waar hy altyd sal voortleef.

Ek bedank U Edelagbare en lede van die Stadsraad vir die bystand aan my en aan my Gesondheidsafdeling verleen.

Ek is ook dankbaar vir die hulp wat deur die publiek, hoofde en onderhoofde van ander Afdelings verleen is. Ek wil ook my waardering boekstaaf van die heelhartige samewerking wat ek te alle tye van die pers ontvang het. Hulle het publisiteit verleen aan alle belangrike gesondheidsmaatreëls in die Stad en het op geen geringe wyse gehelp om 'n goeie verstandhouding tussen die Afdeling en die publiek te bewerkstellig en het ook talryke gesondheidsaangeleenthede onder die aandag van die publiek gebring.

Ek is baie dank verskuldig aan my eie personeel wat so getrou en met soveel ywer met my saamgewerk het.

H. NELSON,

Stadsgesondheidshoof.

PERSONEEL VAN DIE GESONDHEIDSAFDELING OP 31 DESEMBER 1963.

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Mev. M. D. KEVAN, B.A.
 Mev. L. ROUX, B.A. Hons.
 Mev. I. B. McCULLOCH, B.A. (S.W.).
 Mev. E. M. BEUKES, B.A.
 Mej. E. A. VISAGIE, B.A. (Dip. S. W.).
 Mej. E. E. Nel, B.A. (S.W.).
 Mej. J. S. HARMSE, B.A. (S.W.).
 Mej. E. M. LAUBSCHER, B.A. (S.W.).

Tiksters.

Mev. E. M. ROUX.
 Mev. J. W. KRUGER.

Vroulike Klerke.

Mev. E. S. VAN VUUREN.
 Mev. M. OTTO (Dip. Bib.).

Opsigter / Fumigeerders.

Senior: S. F. HOLDER.
 C. F. C. DIEDERICKS.
 C. F. E. COETZER...
 J. J. VAN DER MERWE.

Knaagdier- en muskietuitroeiers.

J. P. SCHOLTZ.
 L. J. DE LANGE.
 A. L. NEL.
 I. P. DENYSSCHEN.
 L. J. VAN DER SCHYFF.
 en 27 Nieblankes.

GESONDHEIDSBESOEKSTERS

- E. W. MURRAY, (Senior), Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.) K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster, Moederkunde, K.G.G., Gesondheidsinspektise.
 A. S. DIPLOCK, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.) K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
 I. L. KOCKOTT, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.) K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster, Moederkunde.
 H. M. E. VAN DER MERWE, Sertt. Verlos- en Moederkunde.
 W. J. VOLSCHENK, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg.) K.G.G. Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
 V. J. LOYNES, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.) K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster, Moederkunde.
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 D. M. GERHARDT, Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster, K.G.G.
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 D. H. BRONKHORST, Sert. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster, Moederkunde, Koors.
 H. E. FOURIE, Sert. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg.)
 C. E. VAN NIEKERK, Sertt. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.) K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster, Moederkunde.
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 DEBORAH THELEDI, Sert. Verloskunde.
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 en Skoolverpleegster.
 S. T. C. SIBIYA Sertt. S.A. Geneesk. Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.)
 G. MABASO, Sert. Verloskunde.

NIEBLANKE VERPLEEGASSISTENTE

ALICE NKOSI, (Alg. & Verlosk.)
 LEAH NDABA, Sert. Verloskunde.

NIEBLANKE KLINIEKHELPERS

JACOB MOHOHLO HENRY SATHEKGE
 JOSEPH MONTIEDI P. D. C. MAKUENA.
 J. MOFOKENG.

NIEBLANKE KLINIEKKLERKE

B. R. MANYOROLA. J. DIBAKWANE. J. MAKONE. J. MOATSHE.

OPPASSERS VAN OPENBARE TOILETGERIEWE

AGT BLANKES VIER NIEBLANKES.

SKUTMEESTER

L. J. BOTHA.

TOEWADRYWER

N. D. PRINSLOO.

OPSIGTER

MEV. C. P. DE KLERK.

SESTIGSTE 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).

1963	Lugtemperatuur (°C)				Gem. relatiewe vogtigheid om		Reënval	
	Gem. maks. °C.	Gem. min. °C.	Hoogste lesing van maks.	Laagste lesing van min.	8 vm.	2 nm.	mm.	dae
Januarie.....	27.0	15.7	31.0	12.5	74	50	145.1	16
Februarie.....	28.8	15.2	31.5	10.0	68	37	12.0	4
Maart.....	20.0	12.8	32.3	7.1	65	38	18.8	7
April.....	22.8	9.8	20.3	3.9	76	45	89.5	7
Mei.....	20.3	5.3	24.2	—1.0	76	36	7.1	4
Junie.....	17.4	3.3	21.2	—0.1	84	45	57.3	7
Julie.....	10.4	2.5	22.5	—2.5	76	36	8.1	2
Augustus.....	21.6	3.8	27.7	0.0	62	23	0	0
September.....	26.6	10.3	30.5	5.9	52	25	0.3	2
Oktober.....	27.2	13.4	32.3	9.6	60	36	68.1	10
November.....	26.4	15.2	30.1	10.3	70	48	124.7	10
Desember.....	28.9	15.5	34.5	12.9	63	41	58.8	8

GROOTTE VAN MUNISIPALE GEBIED

Pretoria en voorstede, met inbegrip van 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 1963

Tydperk. 1.1.1963 — 30.6.63.

	Waardasie	Belasting gehef	Belastings
Grond.....	R103,998,232	2.4c per jaar	R1,247,979.00
Verbeterings.....	R216,941,425	.528c per jaar	R 572,725.00
			<u>R1,820,704.00</u>

Tydperk. 1.7.63 — 31.12.63. ..

Grond.....	R107,110,178	2.7c per jaar	R1,445,987.00
Verbeterings.....	R222,510,116	.648 per jaar	R 720,933.00

R2,166,920.00

Onbelasbaar.

1.1.63 — 31.12.63.

	Waardasie
Grond.....	R49,054,600
Verbeterings.....	R54,196,950

DEEL 2 BEVOLKINGSTATISTIEK

BEVOLKING

Blankes.....	168,800
Bantoes.....	194,550
Asiate.....	8,000
Kleurlinge.....	4,900

Die bevolkingsyfer, behalwe dié vir Bantoes, is volgens skatting op 31 Desember 1963 wat goedgegunstiglik verkry is van die Buro vir Statistiek aan wie ons dank verskuldig is vir die statistieke wat geredelik verskaf is wanneer daarom gevra is. Bogemelde skatting is gebaseer op die aanname dat die neiging wat hom gedurende die sensusse van 1951 en 1960 geopenbaar het, konstant sal bly. Die hele kwessie van bevolkingskatting geniet die Buro se aandag en syfers sal hopelik later vanjaar beskikbaar wees.

Die Bantoebevolking word op 194,550 geskat, met inbegrip van dié van die nuwe Bantoeoord Mamelodi (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 Mamelodi 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	Kleurlinge	Totaal Nie- blankes	Alle rasse
Bevolking.....	168,800	194,550	8,000	4,900	207,450	376,250
Geboortes.....	26.17	39.76	23.50	37.76	39.09	33.29
Sterftes.....	7.36	9.99	5.50	12.86	9.89	8.75
Kindersterftes per 1,000 lewend geborenes.....	32.60	83.63	58.51	91.89	83.24	65.38
Persentasie buite-egtelike kinders tot lewend geborenes.....	2.06	42.08	3.19	16.76	40.60	27.01
Sterftes aan tuberkulose (pulmonêre) per 1,000 bevolking.....	.006	0.17	.12	—	0.16	0.09
Sterftes aan tuberkulose, alle soorte, per 1,000 van bevolking.....	—	0.05	—	—	0.05	0.05

GEBORTES

Die in Pretoria geregistreerde geboortes gedurende die jaar (syfers vir 1962 in hakies) is soos volg:—

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle rasse
Plaaslikes.....	4,417 (4,183)	7,736 (8,782)	188 (196)	185 (173)	8,109 (9,151)	12,526 (13,334)
Waar moeders nie Pretoria-inwoners is nie.....	2,473 (2,342)	1,051 (1,149)	35 (43)	25 (37)	1,111 (1,229)	3,584 (3,571)
Buite-egtelike kinders (by plaaslikes inbegrepe).....	91 (78)	3,255 (3,699)	6 (5)	31 (33)	3,292 (3,737)	3,383 (3,815)
Doodgeborenes.....	36 (30)	195 (242)	5 (5)	— (2)	200 (249)	236 (279)

GEBORTESYFERS

Blankes.....	26.17	(25.43)
Bantoes.....	39.76	(45.44)
Asiate.....	23.50	(25.29)
Kleurlinge.....	37.76	(35.31)
Alle Nieblankes.....	39.09	(44.44)
Alle Rasse.....	33.29	(35.99)

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

Blankes.....	18.81	(18.23)
Asiate.....	18.00	(19.48)
Kleurlinge.....	24.90	(22.86)

Vir die Bantoes word die syfers nie aangegee nie omdat hulle geboortebekendmakings baie onnoukeurig is.

STERFTES

(Syfers vir 1962 tussen hakies).

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge	Nieblankes	Totaal Alle rasse
Plaaslike sterftes (alle ouderdomme).....	1,242 (1,184)	1,944 (2,439)	44 (45)	63 (61)	2,051 (2,545)	3,293 (3,729)
Persone wat nie alhier woonagtig is nie.....	849 (714)	821 (1,106)	5 (61)	30 (3)	856 (1,170)	1,705 (1,884)

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

	Pretoria en ander hospitale	Hospitaal vir Sielsiekes	Inrigting vir Melaatses	Gevangenis	Besoekers
Blankes.....	785 (631)	57 (63)	1 (2)	5 (—)	1 (18)
Nieblankes.....	744 (993)	37 (46)	5 (11)	65 (118)	0 (2)

STERFTESYFERS

Blankes.....	7.36	(7.20)
Bantoes.....	9.99	(12.62)
Asiate.....	5.50	(5.81)
Kleurlinge.....	12.86	(12.45)
Alle Nieblankes.....	9.89	(12.36)
Totaal Alle Rasse.....	8.75	(10.07)

KINDERSTERFTES

(Syfers vir 1962 tussen hakies).

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle rasse
Plaaslikes.....	144 (119)	647 (809)	11 (13)	17 (9)	675 (831)	819 (950)
Van kinders wie se moeders vir bevalling na die stad gekom het of wat dood is aan siekte waaraan hulle gely het toe hulle hierheen gebring is.....	104 (74)	142 (185)	2 (1)	4 (10)	148 (196)	252 (270)
	248 (193)	789 (994)	13 (14)	21 (19)	823 (1,027)	1,071 (1,220)

KINDERSTERFTESYFERS

Blankes.....	32.60	(28.45)
Bantoes.....	83.63	(92.12)
Alle Nieblankes.....	83.24	(90.81)
Alle rasse.....	65.38	(71.25)

TABEL VAN KINDERSTERFTESYFERS VIR ALLE RASSE SEDERT 1926—1927.

Jaar	Blankes	Bantoes	Alle Nieblankes	Totaal Alle rasse
1926—1927.....	48.48	385.51	315.31	137.49
1936—1937.....	52.66	450.24	269.49	99.42
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
1962.....	28.45	92.12	90.81	71.25
1963.....	32.60	83.63	83.24	65.38

Vir Asiate en Kleurlinge is die getalle te gering om die berekening vir die verhouding van enige waarde te maak.

Kindersterftes by Blankes is veroorsaak deur:—

	1963	1962
Wanvoeding.....	1 (Verh. .23)	— (Verh. —)
Aangebore oorsake.....	10 (Verh. 2.26)	10 (Verh. 2.39)
Diarreesiektes.....	12 (Verh. 2.72)	5 (Verh. 1.19)
Brongitis en pneumonie.....	15 (Verh. 3.40)	15 (Verh. 3.59)
Aansteeklike siektes.....	2 (Verh. .45)	6 (Verh. 1.43)
Ander oorsake.....	7 (Verh. 1.59)	10 (Verh. 2.39)
Vroeggeboorte.....	61 (Verh. 13.81)	54 (Verh. 12.91)
Geboortebesering.....	10 (Verh. 2.26)	7 (Verh. 1.67)
Atelektase.....	26 (Verh. 5.89)	12 (Verh. 2.87)
Totaal Blanke kindersterftes.....	<u>144</u>	<u>119</u>

Kindersterftes by Nieblankes is veroorsaak deur:—

	1963	1962
Aangebore oorsake.....	8	17
Diarreesiektes.....	159	213
Brongitis en pneumonie.....	201	262
Aansteeklike siektes.....	9	15
Tuberkulose (pulmonêr).....	1	1
Tuberkulose (ander soorte).....	1	3
Ander oorsake.....	94	110
Vroeggeboorte.....	141	137
Geboortebesering.....	46	30
Wanvoeding.....	7	16
Atelektase.....	10	27
	<u>677</u>	<u>831</u>

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

Bantoes.

Mamelodi-lokasie		Atteridgeville-lokasie		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
1,986	162	2,787	225	2,550	218	413	32
(2,379)	(273)	(2,982)	(243)	(2,990)	(256)	(431)	(37)

Asiate.

Asiatebuurt		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
121	10	35	1	32	—

Kleurlinge.

Kleurlinglokasie		Herculesgebied		Stad		Eersterust en Derdepoort	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
77	5	53	5	4	1	51	6

OORSAKE VAN DOOD TUSSEN 1 EN JONGER AS 5 JAAR VIR VERSKILLENDE RASSE

Blankes.

Vyf-en-twintig sterftes is onder dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Akute aansteeklike enkefalitis.....	1
Bloedkanker.....	2
Meningitis.....	1
Versteurings van die pankreasafskeiding.....	1
Akute keelontsteking.....	1
Influenza.....	1
Brongopneumonie.....	6
Akute brongitis.....	1
Nefritis.....	1
Aangebore misvormdheid.....	2
Diarree en enteritis.....	3
Onbepaalde oorsake.....	1
Ongelukke—elektriese stroom.....	1
Ongelukke—brandwonde.....	2

Bantoes.

Vierhonderd-en-sewentig sterftes is onder dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Tifoide.....	1
Septisemie.....	1
Difterie.....	4
Kinkhoes.....	3
Tuberkulose (pulmonêre).....	5
Tuberkulose (ander soorte).....	4
Masels.....	5
Kanker, ongespesifiseerde organe.....	2
Wanvoeding.....	62
Meningitis.....	4
Epilepsie.....	1
Aangebore hartkwaal.....	2
Pulmonêre kongestie.....	1
Brongopneumonie en brongitis.....	191
Sirroze van die lewer.....	1
Diarree en enteritis.....	134
Siektes van die niere.....	2
Aangebore hidrokefalus.....	1
Ongelukke: Ander.....	1
Brandwonde.....	3
Verdrinking.....	1
Onbekende en onaangeduide oorsake.....	41
	<u>470</u>

Asiate.

Vier sterftes is in hierdie ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Tuberkulose (sentrale senuweestelsel).....	1
Brongopneumonie.....	2
Diarree en enteritis.....	1
	<u>4</u>

Kleurlinge.

Vier sterftes is in hierdie ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Wanvoeding.....	1
Diarree en enteritis.....	1
Brongopneumonie.....	1
Per ongeluk laat val.....	1
	<u>4</u>

VERNAAMSTE DOODOORSAKE BY PERSONE VAN 5 JAAR EN OUER

Die vernaamste oorsake was:

		Blankes Jaarlikse gem. vir 5 jaar		Nieblankes Jaarlikse gem. vir 5 jaar
Kanker.....	151	125	82	63.4
Hartkwaal.....	350	325.2	111	122.4
Brongitis en pneumonie (alle vorme).....	151	122	238	218.6
Influenza.....	—	—	1	0.6
Tifoide.....	—	0.2	7	2.4
Tuberkulose (pulmonêre).....	1	2.2	27	33.8
Tuberkulose (ander soorte).....	—	0.2	4	5.4
Suikersiekte.....	7	8.8	9	5.8
Beroerte.....	80	70	45	44.2
Siekte van die niere.....	20	40	23	30
Siekte van die slagare.....	22	31.6	4	10.2
Siekte van die lewer en galblaas.....	11	11.8	15	11.8
Siekte van swangerskap en kraamtydperk.....	—	0.4	8	5.8
Ouderdom.....	17	18.8	10	14.2
Selfmoord.....	18	28	8	8.8
Ongelukke.....	56	61.2	69	72
Ander aansteeklike siektes.....	1	6	11	12
Ander oorsake.....	189	134	226	227

BESONDERHEDE VAN DOODOORSAKE. 5 JAAR EN OUER
(In al die volgende tabelle verskyn syfers vir 1962 tussen hakies).

1. KANKER.

Blankes 151. Sterftesyfer 0.85 per 1,000 van bevolking (0.80).

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:

Mond- en keelholte.....	2	(1)
Ander verteringsorgane en buikvlies.....	4	(11)
Asemhalingsweë (long).....	18	(21)
Baarmoeder.....	9	(11)
Ander vroulike geslagsorgane.....	1	(1)
Bors.....	9	(5)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane.....	15	(4)
Brein en ander dele van die senustelsel.....	4	(5)
Rektum.....	4	(3)
Mediastinum.....	—	(1)
Bene.....	1	(4)
Ander en onaangeduide organe.....	20	(9)
Slukderm.....	1	(2)
Maag en duodenum.....	34	(24)
Lewer.....	8	(9)
Alveiskliere.....	8	(7)
Strottehoof.....	1	(—)
Prostaat.....	7	(10)
Eierstokke.....	3	(—)
Vel.....	2	(3)
	<u>151</u>	<u>(131)</u>

Leeftyd by afsterwe.

Onder:—

40 jaar	40—50	50—60	60—70	70—80	Bo 80	Totaal
16 (7)	14 (16)	36 (36)	33 (24)	37 (25)	15 (23)	151 (131)

Nieblankes.

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:

Bantoes.

Mond- en keelholte.....	1	(1)
Ander verteringsorgane en buikvlies.....	—	(—)
Long.....	7	(7)
Baarmoeder.....	10	(9)
Bors.....	3	(2)
Maag en duodenum.....	3	(4)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane.....	3	(1)
Vroulike geslagsorgane.....	—	(—)
Vel.....	1	(—)
Bene.....	1	(1)
Ander en onaangeduide organe.....	6	(4)
Gewasse op die brein en van ander dele van die senustelsel.....	3	(1)
Slukderm.....	19	(7)
Strottehoof.....	6	(—)
Lewer.....	12	(11)
Prostaat.....	2	(1)

Asiate.

Slukderm.....	1	(—)
Bors.....	1	(—)

Kleurlinge.

Slukderm.....	—	(1)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane.....	—	(1)
Maag en duodenum.....	1	(3)
Long.....	2	(1)
	<u>82</u>	<u>(55)</u>

2. HARTKWALE.

Sterftesyfer per 1,000 van Blanke bevolking 2.07 (2.00)

Blankes 350 (329)

Nieblankes 111 (154)

[Bantoes 85 (135), Asiate 16 (8), Kleurlinge 10 (11)].

3. BRONGITIS EN PNEUMONIE.

Blankes 151 (146).
 Nieblankes 238 (255)
 [Bantoes 223 (239), Asiate 5 (5), Kleurlinge 10 (11)].

4. INFLUENZA.

Blankes — (—)
 Nieblankes 1 (1)
 [Bantoes 1 (1)].

5. TIFOIDE.

Blankes — (—)
 Nieblankes 7 (1)
 [Bantoes 7 (1)].

6. TUBERKULOSE.

Blankes 1 (2)
 Nieblankes 31 (53)
 [Bantoes 31 (49), Kleurlinge — (3), Asiate — (1)].

7. SUIKERSIEKTE.

Blankes 7 (14)
 Nieblankes 9 (7)
 [Bantoes 8 (6), Asiate 1 (1)].

8. BEROERTE.

Blankes 80 (78)
 Nieblankes 45 (53)
 [Bantoes 42 (50), Asiate 2 (1), Kleurlinge 1 (2)].

9. SIEKTES VAN DIE NIERE.

Blankes 20 (48)
 Nieblankes 23 (43)
 [Bantoes 23 (39), Asiate — (1), Kleurlinge — (3)].

10. SIEKTES VAN DIE SLAGARE.

Blankes 22 (43)
 Nieblankes 4 (15)
 [Bantoes 4 (14), Kleurlinge — (1)].

11. SIEKTES VAN DIE LEWER EN GALBLAAS.

Blankes 11 (16)
 Nieblankes 15 (22)
 [Bantoes 11 (21), Kleurlinge 4 (1)].

12. SIEKTES VAN SWANGERSKAP EN KRAAMTYDPERK.

Blankes — (1)
 Nieblankes 8 (4)
 [Bantoes 8 (4)].

13. OUDERDOM.

Blankes 17 (23)
 Nieblankes 10 (19)
 [Bantoes 9 (17), Asiate — (2), Kleurlinge 1 (—)].

14. SELFMOORD.

Blankes 18 (24)
 Nieblankes 8 (13)
 [Bantoes 7 (12), Kleurlinge 1 (1)].

15. MOORD.

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge
Per vuurwapens.....	— (—)	1 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
Per sny- of steekvoorwerp.....	— (1)	16 (49)	— (—)	1 (—)
Per ander aangeduide middels.....	— (5)	4 (11)	— (—)	— (—)

16. ONGELUKKE

Blankes 56 (59)

Nieblankes 69 (90)

[Bantoes 67 (87), Asiate 1 (1), Kleurlinge 1 (2)].

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge
Op spoorweë.....	— (—)	3 (10)	— (—)	— (—)
Per motor, padvoertuie (buiten motorfietse)..	29 (24)	24 (41)	1 (—)	— (2)
Per motorfietse.....	1 (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per brandwonde (nie groot brande nie).....	— (1)	7 (5)	— (1)	— (—)
Per werktuiglike versmoring.....	— (2)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per verdrinking.....	2 (1)	3 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
Per val.....	3 (3)	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)
Per verwoestende brand.....	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per narkosemiddels.....	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per gifgasse.....	— (—)	3 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
Per sny- of steekvoorwerpe.....	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Per vergiftiging (nie met gas nie).....	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Per masjinerie.....	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Per vuurwapens.....	3 (6)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per elektriese stroom.....	— (4)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Ander en onaangeduide ongelukke.....	17 (15)	24 (19)	— (—)	1 (—)
Per weerlig.....	— (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)

56 (59)	69 (87)	1 (1)	1 (2)
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Hoofstuk II

AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES

ALGEMEEN.

Alle syfers vir verlede jaar (1 Januarie tot 31 Desember 1962) verskyn tussen hakies. Tabelle wat gebiedsverspreiding, ouderdom en seisoensverspreiding aandui, verskyn aan die end van die verslag.

Hierdie verslag moet saam met die gedeelte oor die Afsonderingshospitaal in hoofstuk III gelees word.

TUBERKULOSE.

As gevolg van die lae sosio-ekonomiese en opvoedkundige standaard van die Bantoes, bly tuberkulose die belangrikste openbare gesondheidsprobleem wat die beheer van aansteeklike siektes betref.

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die posisie met betrekking tot Blankes min of meer dieselfde gebly as in vorige jare, maar dit is met genoegdoening dat daar gemeld kan word dat daar 'n vermindering in die aanmeldingsyfer met betrekking tot Bantoes is. In die afgelope paar jaar het aanmeldings in hierdie opsig die meeste van die tyd 'n toename getoon, en hoewel daar op hierdie stadium baie min waarde aan hierdie neiging geheg kan word, word daar met genoeg van die afname kennis geneem.

Statistieke vir Tuberkulose.

Tabel A 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. Tabelle B en B1 toon vergelykende syfers vir aanmeldings tesame met die voorkomssyfers vir die jare 1949 tot 1963.

TABEL A
GEVALLE AANGEMELD VIR DIE JAAR 1963

RAS	Geslag	Plaaslik			Ingevoer			Plaaslik en ingevoer			Voorkoms per 1,000 van die statistiese bevolking (Plaaslik)			BEVOLKING
		Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	
Blankes.....	M	13	5	18	5	1	6	18	6	24	.077	.03	.107	168,800
	V	6	4	10	5	1	6	11	5	16	.036	.023	.059	
TOTAAL.....		19	9	28	10	2	12	29	11	40	.113	.053	.166	
Kleurlinge.....	M	15	5	20	3	—	3	18	5	23	3.061	1.02	4.081	4,900
	V	9	3	12	3	—	3	12	3	15	1.836	.612	2.448	
TOTAAL.....		24	8	32	6	—	6	30	8	38	4.897	1.632	6.529	
Asiate.....	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	.125	—	.125	8,000
	V	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6	.125	.375	.5	
TOTAAL.....		2	3	5	1	1	2	3	4	7	.25	.375	.625	
Bantoes.....	M	339	64	403	45	8	53	384	72	456	1.742	.329	2.071	194,550
	V	196	75	271	35	16	51	331	91	322	1.007	.385	1.392	
TOTAAL.....		535	139	674	80	24	104	615	163	778	2.749	.714	3.463	
Alle Nieblankes.....	M	355	69	424	48	8	56	403	77	480	1.711	.333	2.044	207,450
	V	206	81	287	39	17	56	245	98	343	.993	.39	1.383	
TOTAAL.....		561	150	711	87	25	112	648	175	823	2.704	.723	3.427	
Alle Rasse.....	M	368	74	442	53	9	62	321	83	504	.978	.197	1.175	376,250
	V	212	85	297	44	18	62	256	103	359	.563	.226	.789	
TOTAAL.....		580	159	739	97	27	124	677	186	863	1.541	.423	1.964	

OUDERDOMSGROEPE.

Tabelle C en C1 toon die voorkoms van tuberkulose volgens ouderdomsgroep by onderskeidelik Blankes en Nieblankes vir die afgelope 11 jaar aan tesame met die persentasie totale gevalle in elke ouderdomsgroep vir daardie jaar.

TABEL C

BLANKE GEVALLE — PLAASLIK EN INGEVOER

	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
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	11
1959.....	—	—	4	2	1	3	—	4	12	7	21	5	38	20
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	—	—	10%	—	7%	—	7%	—	32%	—	44%	—	—	—
1960.....	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	10	6	19	16
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	—	—	5%	—	5%	—	5%	—	39%	—	46%	—	—	—
1961.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	9	5	16	3	26	10
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	—	—	3%	—	—	—	3%	—	40%	—	54%	—	—	—
1962.....	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	6	2	21	5	31	8
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	—	—	2%	—	5%	—	5%	—	21%	—	67%	—	—	—
1963.....	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	1	5	7	16	4	24	16
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	—	—	2%	3%	5%	—	10%	—	30%	—	50%	—	—	—

TABEL C.1

NIEBLANKE-GEVALLE (PLAASLIK EN INGEVOER).

	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
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 tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	—	—	2%	14%	6%	—	13%	—	38%	—	36%	—	—	—
1960.....	13	17	57	58	18	23	25	37	146	107	141	36	401	278
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	5%	—	17%	—	6%	—	9%	—	37%	—	26%	—	—	—
1961.....	28	18	83	97	33	44	43	44	183	138	167	49	537	390
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	5%	—	19%	—	8%	—	9%	—	35%	—	24%	—	—	—
1962.....	45	29	81	63	31	47	37	58	172	126	190	51	556	374
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	8%	—	16%	—	8%	—	10%	—	32%	—	26%	—	—	—
1963.....	26	34	54	70	24	26	31	55	190	120	155	380	480	343
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	7%	—	15%	—	6%	—	10%	—	38%	—	24%	—	—	—

SOORTE TUBERKULOSE.

Die verskillende vorms waarin die siekte gedurende die jaar voorgekom het, word in die tabel hieronder verstrek:

TABEL D

	Plaaslik			Ingevoer			Groot-Totaal
	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Totaal	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Totaal	
Pulmonêr.....	20	561	581	10	87	97	678
Primêre kompleks.....	2	105	107	1	11	12	119
Meningaal.....	1	9	10	1	—	1	11
Kliere.....	3	7	10	—	4	4	14
Miliêr.....	1	19	20	—	3	3	23
Bene en gewrigte.....	—	9	9	—	2	2	11
Buikvliesontsteking.....	—	1	1	—	2	2	3
Lugpyp.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Voortplantingsorgane.....	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Kliere en buikvliesontsteking.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
TOTAAL.....	28	711	739	12	112	124	863

OORDE VAN AANMELDING.

Die oorde waarvandaan die siekte aangemeld is, is in die onderstaande tabel aangetoon.

Soos in vorige jare is die merendeel van die gevalle aangemeld, deur ons tuberkuloseklinieke ontdek.

TABEL E

	Plaaslik		Ingevoer		Totaal
	Blankes	Nieblankes	Blankes	Nieblankes	
Tuberkuloseklinieke.....	16 (21)	433 (509)	8 (6)	60 (102)	517 (638)
Algemene Hospitaal.....	2 (1)	89 (110)	— (—)	20 (26)	111 (137)
Afsonderingshospitaal.....	1 (1)	131 (66)	— (—)	20 (20)	152 (87)
Registrateur van Geboortes en Sterfgevallen.....	2 (1)	27 (38)	2 (—)	1 (8)	32 (47)
Weskoppies-hospitaal.....	— (—)	5 (3)	— (—)	3 (2)	8 (5)
Gevangenis.....	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)
Westfort-hospitaal.....	— (—)	— (7)	— (—)	— (5)	— (12)
Private praktisyns.....	2 (4)	1 (3)	1 (—)	1 (—)	4 (8)
Ander oorde.....	5 (2)	25 (21)	1 (3)	8 (8)	43 (34)
TOTAAL.....	28 (30)	711 (758)	12 (9)	112 (172)	863 (969)

HOSPITALISASIE.

Die nuwe en ou gevalle wat gedurende die jaar in sanatoriums opgeneem is, asook die verdeling onder die verskillende hospitaalinrigtings word, met die syfers vir 1962 tussen hakies, in die volgende tabelle weergegee:—

TOELATINGS

	Blankes								Nieblankes								Totaal	
	Plaastlik				Ingevoer				Plaastlik				Ingevoer					
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V				
Gevalle aangemeld en gedurende 1963 opgeneem.....	6	(18)	2	(1)	2	(2)	—	(1)	313	(251)	153	(141)	38	(38)	32	(27)	546	(479)
Gevalle voor 1963 aangemeld en gedurende 1963 opgeneem.....	8	(4)	4	(—)	—	(1)	—	(—)	125	(163)	53	(41)	10	(4)	10	(6)	210	(219)
TOTAAL.....	14	(22)	6	(1)	2	(3)	—	(1)	438	(414)	206	(182)	48	(42)	42	(33)	756	(698)

VERDELING VAN GEVALLE ONDER VERSKILLENDIGE HOSPITAALINRICHTINGS

Inrigting	Blankes		Nieblankes		Blankes	Nieblankes	Groot-Totaal
	M	V	M	V	Totaal	Totaal	
Knights-borshospitaal	— (—)	— (—)	36 (67)	39 (55)	— (—)	75 (122)	75 (122)
Waverly-borshospitaal	— (—)	— (—)	82 (50)	69 (70)	— (—)	151 (120)	151 (120)
S.A.N.T.A. Pretoria...	— (—)	— (—)	147 (133)	67 (42)	— (—)	214 (175)	214 (175)
Zonderwater	— (—)	— (—)	142 (113)	— (—)	— (—)	142 (113)	142 (113)
Rietfontein	11 (6)	5 (1)	38 (40)	41 (30)	16 (17)	79 (70)	95 (87)
Oos-Rand-borshospitaal	— (—)	— (—)	16 (5)	10 (5)	— (—)	26 (10)	26 (10)
S.A.N.T.A. Modder B.	— (—)	— (—)	6 (25)	10 (8)	— (—)	16 (33)	16 (33)
Oak Tree-borshospitaal	2 (6)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (6)	— (—)	2 (6)
Randfonteinsuidhospitaal	— (—)	— (—)	5 (8)	8 (3)	— (—)	13 (11)	13 (11)
Groothoek	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)
S.A.N.T.A. Witbank	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)	— (1)	— (—)	— (2)	— (2)
Rose-borshospitaal	— (—)	— (—)	8 (11)	— (1)	— (—)	8 (12)	8 (12)
King George V	2 (2)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	3 (3)	— (—)	3 (3)
Meintjies-tuberkulose-nedersetting	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	3 (1)	3 (1)
Baragwanath	— (—)	— (—)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (2)	— (2)
Nelspoortsanatorium	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	1 (1)
Philadelphiasanatorium	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)
Natalspruutsanatorium	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	3 (—)	— (—)	4 (—)	4 (—)
TOTAAL	16 (25)	6 (2)	485 (455)	248 (216)	22 (27)	733 (671)	755 (698)

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
16 (27)	265 (224)	3 (8)	284 (259)

Hierdie gevalle is ontdek deur huisbesoek wat deur die verplegingspersoneel onderneem is, deur gereelde klinieke en deur buitepasiënte en X-straaldienste.

KLINIEKE, BUITEPASIENT- EN X-STRAALDIENSTE.

Een Blanke medikus staan aan die hoof van Tuberkulosedienste.

By elk van die drie Bantoe-klinieke in Mamelodi, Atteridgeville en Lady Selborne doen 'n Blanke suster en twee Bantoestafverpleegsters diens; een Blanke suster en 'n Bantoestafverpleegster is in 'n deeltydse hoedanigheid by die Kampong-kliniek werksaam en een Blanke suster by die Blanke kliniek.

Die X-straaldienste word deur 'n Blanke tegniese assistent en 'n Bantoe-klerk verrig.

Die mobiele X-straleenheid is gebruik om 22,842 X-straalopnames gedurende die jaar te maak. Dit verteenwoordig 'n vermeerdering van 9,228 bo die vorige jaar se syfer van 13,624.

Die volgende tabel toon die getal X-straalopnames van tuberkulosegevalle saam met die getalle wat verslegting of verbetering in hul toestand aantoon. Die res van die gevalle het staties gebly.

Kliniek	Totale X-straalopnames	Verbeter	Versleg
Blankes	298	288	10
Mamelodi	1,149	1,065	84
Atteridgeville	1,114	1,074	40
Lady Selborne	177	130	47
Kampong	539	526	13
TOTAAL	3,277	3,083	194

X-straalopnames van verdagte gevalle, ou kontakgevalle en nuwe kontakgevalle met die res-
tate is soos volg:—

Kliniek	Verdagte gevalle			Ou kontakgevalle			Nuwe kontakgevalle		
	Positief	Negatief	Totaal	Positief	Negatief	Totaal	Positief	Negatief	Totaal
Blankes.....	3	34	37	1	99	100	1	158	159
Mamelodi.....	54	194	247	26	1,121	1,147	62	991	1,053
Atteridgeville.....	30	246	276	50	1,790	1,840	18	461	479
Lady Selborne.....	1	35	36	50	441	491	18	183	201
Kampong.....	3	56	59	5	188	193	3	282	285
TOTAAL.....	91	564	655	132	3,639	3,771	102	2,072	2,177

Twee opgeleide manlike Bantoe-ordonnanse is by die munisipale Toestromingsbeheerkantoor werksaam onder toesig van 'n Geneeskundige Beampte. Hulle werk is om verdagte tuberkulose-gevalle onder die Bantoes wat werk soek, vas te stel. Verdagte gevalle word nie in diens geneem nie tot tyd en wyl X-straalfoto's geneem is en daar vasgestel is dat hulle nie tuberkulose het nie. Gevalle wat deur middel van X-straal foto's bevestig is, word na die klinieke vir behandeling of vir hospitalisasie verwys.

Ten einde die doeltreffendheid van so'n skema te bepaal, is X-straalopnames van 500 Bantoes gemaak. Van hierdie getal was 250 verdagte tuberkulosegevalle en 250 is as fiks beskou.

Vanselfsprekend sal met so 'n stelsel party persone wat besmet is as „fiks” deurgelaat word. Dit is egter 'n eksperiment waarmee ons besig is ten einde die aantal X-straalopnames wat by Toestromingsbeheer geneem word, binne praktiese perke te bring. Ten einde gekose verdagte tuberkulosegevalle te vergelyk, is 'n soortgelyke aantal gevalle wat as fiks beskou is, daagliks as kontrolegroepe geneem.

Die volgende tabel toon die persentasie gevalle wat deur middel van X-straalopnames vasgestel is in vergelyking met die twee groepe van 250 wat hierbo beskryf is:—

Persentasie „verdagte” gevalle wat volgens X-straalopnames as positiewe gevalle bevind is—3.6%.

Persentasie persone wat as „fiks” deurgelaat is, wat volgens X-straalopnames as positiewe gevalle bevind is—1.4%.

Hierdie syfers is baie interessant en verdere ondersoeke in hier voege word uitgevoer.

Die totale getal X-straalopnames wat by die Toestromingsbeheerkantoor gemaak is, was 4,911. Van hierdie getal was 34 positiewe tuberkulosegevalle. Van die totale getal van 22,842 X-straalopnames wat gemaak is, was 7,100 (4,034) ten opsigte van private ondernemings. Van hierdie getal was 2,547 Blankes en 4,553 Nieblankes. Sewentig (1 Blanke en 69 Nieblankes) het aan tuberkulose gely.

HUISBESOEKE EN KLINIEKBYWONINGS

Die getal huisbesoeke wat deur die kliniekpersoneel afgelê is asook die getal pasiënte onder beheer en die getal kliniekbywonings word in die volgende tabel aangetoon:

	Getal pasiënte onder beheer	Huisbesoeke	Bywonings van klinieke en Genees- kundige ondersoeke	
			Gevalle	kontakgevalle
Blankes.....	323 (203)	1,823 (1,288)	576 (452)	394 (265)
Nieblankes				
Mamelodi.....	1,433 (1,063)	2,587 (3,664)	1,922 (3,175)	1,669 (2,951)
Atteridgeville.....	1,730 (903)	2,298 (3,779)	2,430 (2,146)	4,550 (3,624)
Lady Selborne.....	787 (401)	2,889 (2,298)	1,624 (1,344)	2,194 (1,784)
Kampongklinik.....	571 (300)	123 (787)	1,000 (746)	289 (166)
TOTAAL.....	4,521 (2,870)	7,897 (11,816)	6,976 (8,147)	8,802 (8,790)

B.C.G..

Omdat slegs 'n beperkte hoeveelheid entstof aan die Afdeling beskikbaar gestel is, is dit slegs vir tuberkulosekontakgevalle gebruik. Na gelang meer entstof beskikbaar word, is dit die plan om hierdie dienste uit te brei en maandelik propaganda te maak om dit na die algemene publiek uit te brei.

Sewentienduisend eenhonderd (17,100) persone is met die entstof ingeënt vandat ons dit vir die eerste keer in April 1963 begin gebruik het. Slegs 8 van hierdie mense het 'n ernstige reaksie getoon.

Tot dusver was slegs die onderhuidse entstof tot ons beskikking gewees, maar toekomstige voorrade sal van die perkutaantipe wees, wat weens die spoed waarmee dit toegedien kan word, vir 'n grootskaalse veldtog wensliker is.

TABEL F.

STERFTESYFER 1963. (OU EN NUWE GEVALLE).

Ras	Geslag	Plaaslike gevalle				Ingevoerde gevalle				Plaaslik en ingevoer				Sterftesyfer per 1,000 van die bevolking (net plaaslik)	BEVOLKING
		Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms		
Blankes.....	M	6	3	9	2	1	3	8	4	12	.036	.017	.053	168,800	
	V	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—		
TOTAAL.....		6	3	9	2	2	4	8	5	13	.036	.017	.053		
Kleurlinge.....	M	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	.408	—	.408	4,900	
	V	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	.204	—	.204		
TOTAAL.....		3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	.612	—	.612		
Asiate.....	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	.125	—	.125	8,000	
	V	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	.125	—	.125		
TOTAAL.....		2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	.250	—	.250		
Bantoës.....	M	70	15	85	11	5	16	81	20	101	.359	.077	.436	194,550	
	V	27	9	36	—	3	3	27	12	39	.139	.046	.185		
TOTAAL.....		97	24	121	11	8	19	108	32	140	.498	.123	.621		
Alle Nieblankes.....	M	73	15	88	11	5	16	84	20	104	.351	.073	.424	207,450	
	V	29	9	38	—	3	3	29	12	41	.139	.044	.183		
TOTAAL.....		102	24	126	11	8	19	113	32	145	.49	.117	.607		
Alle Rasse.....	M	79	18	97	13	6	19	92	24	116	.21	.048	.258	376,250	
	V	29	9	38	—	4	4	29	13	42	.077	.024	.101		
TOTAAL.....		108	27	135	13	10	23	121	37	158	.287	.072	.359	376,250	

STERFGEVALLE.

Die totale sterftesyfer vir die jaar is soos volg:—

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Gevalle wat gedurende 1963 aangemeld en ook gedurende 1963 oorlede is.....	3 (2)	84 (96)	87 (98)
Gevalle wat voor 1963 aangemeld is maar gedurende 1963 oorlede is.....	10 (3)	62 (69)	72 (72)
Totale sterftesyfer gedurende 1963.....	13 (5)	146 (165)	159 (170)

Tabel F toon die sterftes as gevolg van tuberkulose onder die verskillende rasse en volgens geslag asook die sterftesyfer vir die onderskeie groepe aan.

Die syfer vir Blankes toon 'n styging, maar weens die klein aantalle wat betrokke is, sou dit dwaas wees om kommentaar oor die algemene neiging te lewer.

Die syfer vir Bantoes en alle Nieblankes toon 'n geringe afname vergeleke met verlede jaar.

TERFTESYFER PER 1000 VAN DIE BEVOLKING VERGELEKE MET VROEER JARE (PLAASLIK EN INGE-VOERDE GEVALLE).

	1960		1961		1962		1963		Alle vorms					
	Pul- monêre	Ander vorms	Pul- monêre	Ander vorms	Pul- monêre	Ander vorms	Pul- monêre	Ander vorms	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Blankes.....	.051	.013	.018	.006	.018	.012	.047	.029	.04	.058	.064	.024	.03	.076
Nieblankes.....	.443	.119	.535	.155	.626	.175	.545	.154	.645	.68	.552	.68	.801	.699
Alle rasse.....	.266	.068	.301	.086	.356	.103	.322	.098	.369	.405	.334	.387	.459	.42

OUDERDOMSGROEPE.

Die volgende tabelle toon die sterfte as gevolg van pulmonêre tuberkulose onder die verskillende ouderdomsgroepe aan.

	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	M	V
Blankes.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	8	—	—
Nieblankes.....	2	2	2	4	—	2	2	1	1	2	12	5	18	4	15	3	32	6	84	29
TOTAAL.....	2	2	3	4	—	2	2	1	1	2	12	5	18	4	18	3	36	6	92	29

Sterfgevälle spruitende 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	
Miliêre tuberkulose.....	—	—	6	4	10
Tuberkulose-meningitis.....	1	—	4	3	8
Longkanker.....	1	—	—	—	1
Hartkwaal.....	—	1	5	2	8
Sekondêre pneumonie.....	1	—	—	—	1
Brongopneumonie.....	1	—	—	1	2
Keelkanker.....	—	—	1	—	1
Primêre kompleks met komplikasies....	—	—	—	2	2
Diabetes.....	—	—	1	—	1
Wanvoeding.....	—	—	1	—	1
Peritonitis.....	—	—	1	—	1
Ander.....	—	—	1	—	1
	4	1	20	12	37

Die uiteensetting van die stadium waarop die dood ingetree het by gevalle wat gedurende die jaar aangemeld is, volg hieronder:—

	Blankes		Nieblankes		Totaal	Persentasie totale sterfgevalle
	M	V	M	V		
Gesterf voor aanmelding.....	3 (1)	— (—)	21 (37)	14 (16)	38 (54)	44% (55%)
Gesterf binne 1 maand na aanmelding.....	— (—)	— (—)	28 (17)	8 (9)	36 (26)	41% (27%)
Gesterf binne 1—3 maande na aanmelding.....	— (1)	— (—)	3 (6)	4 (—)	7 (11)	8% (11%)
Gesterf binne 3—6 maande na aanmelding.....	— (—)	— (—)	4 (2)	— (—)	4 (2)	5% (2%)
Gesterf binne 6—12 maande na aanmelding.....	— (—)	— (—)	2 (2)	— (4)	2 (6)	2% (5)
TOTAAL.....	3 (2)	— (—)	58 (64)	26 (33)	87 (99)	100 (100)

Uit bogemelde tabel kan gesien word dat 85% van die gevalle wat aangemeld is en gedurende die jaar te sterwe gekom het, voor aanmelding of binne 1 maand na aanmelding plaasgevind het, en dit is weer eens duidelik, soos in die vorige jaar berig is, dat dit die Bantoeman, die broodwinner is wat mediese behandeling uitstel uit vrees vir geldelike verlies en ondersteuning van sy gesin as hy verplig sou wees om sy werk te laat staan en in die hospitaal opgeneem te word.

TIFOÏDE.

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle.....	5 (1)	19 (25)	24 (26)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	2 (3)	8 (11)	10 (14)
Voorkomssyfer per 100,000 van die bevolking (plaaslike gevalle).....	3.0 (0.6)	9.1 (12.1)	6.4 (7.0)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle.....	— (—)	7 (—)	7 (—)

Plaaslike gevalle.

Van die 19 Nieblankegevalle wat aangemeld is, was een 'n Asiat en 18 Bantoes.

Drie-en-twintig van die pasiënte is na die Afsonderingssale en een na die Edenvale-hospitaal vir behandeling verwyder.

Daar was drie sekondêre infeksies.

Al hierdie gevalle het in huise voorgekom waar 'n vorige onlangse geval aangemeld is.

In twee gevalle is 'n gemeenskaplike infeksiebron gevind.

Van die sewe sterfgevalle wat aangemeld is, is een deur 'n amoebiese abses van die lewer met bykomende tifoïde-infeksie veroorsaak. Daar was geen uitbreking wat deur melk veroorsaak is nie.

By die nasporing van die bronne van infeksie, is ses verdagte gevalle getoets om 'n moontlike vroeër draertoestand vas te stel. Die verslag oor die bloedmonsters van drie was Vi-positief. Tifoïde-bacilli het 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 (16)	3 (2)	— (—)
Voornemende melkerywerkers.....	86 (69)	8 (10)	— (—)
Ander voedselhanteerders.....	17 (60)	7 (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 tifoïdedraerkamp gehuisves, wat uit ses hutte met die nodige kook- en wasgeriewe bestaan. Hier word hulle ontlasting en urine gereeld ondersoek en hulle word onder beheer gehou.

Getal inwoners in die tifoïde-draerkamp op 1.1.1963.....	8
Getal gedurende die jaar opgeneem.....	3
	11
Getal gedurende die jaar ontslaan.....	9
	2

Nuwe behandeling vir Tifoïde-draers.

Sedert onderskeidelik 1956 en 1959 het die Gesondheidsafdeling twee baie konsekwente tifoïde- (fekale-) draers in sy diens en onder observasie.

Van tyd tot tyd was dit, weens hulle onbevredigende werk, uiters moeilik om hulle in ons diens en onder observasie te hou, maar daar is gemeen dat hulle ten alle koste onder beheer gehou moet word.

Gedurende Maart 1963 is daar besluit om albei draers Ampicillinbehandeling te gee.

Hier volg besonderhede van die twee draers en die behandeling wat voorgeskryf is:

Geval no. 1.—P.M., 'n Bantoeman, 25 jaar oud, is in November 1959 as 'n fekale draer gediagnoseer. Sedert daardie datum is sy ontlasting en urine maandeliks ondersoek. Sy ontlasting het konsekwent, behalwe op twee geleenthede, die teenwoordigheid van *Salmonella typhosa* aangetoon. Hierdie organismes was nooit in sy urine aanwesig nie.

Op 25 Maart 1963 is hy in die Afsonderingshospitaal in Pretoria opgeneem en 750 mg. Ampicillin is elke 6 uur vir 10 dae lank toegedien. Ses ontlasting- en urine-ondersoeke is met tussenpose van 3–5 dae na die behandeling gedoen, en almal was negatief. Die pasiënt is op 10 Mei 1963 uit die hospitaal ontslaan. Sedert sy ontslag, is sy ontlasting en urine weekliks ondersoek en die resultate was deurgaans negatief. Sy Vi-toets, wat ongeveer een keer per maand plaasgevind het, was eers positief, maar die laaste vier monsters was negatief.

Geval no. 2.—D.M., 'n Bantoeman, 36 jaar oud, is in Februarie 1956 as 'n fekale draer gediagnoseer. Maandelikse monsters van sy ontlasting en urine is ondersoek en daar is bevind dat hy 'n hardnekkige fekale draer is. Daar is inderdaad oor 'n tydperk van sewe jaar slegs vier negatiewe ontlastingsmonsters verkry. Hy is op 28 Maart 1963 in die hospitaal opgeneem en het dieselfde behandeling as geval no. 1 ontvang. In 'n opvolgingsondersoek is twee positiewe ontlastingsmonsters op 11 en 14 April 1963 gevind. Na hierdie bevinding is hy met 1 G. Ampicillin elke 6 uur vir 'n verdere 10 dae behandel. Hy het net soos geval no. 1 op hierdie behandeling gereageer, t.w. sy ontlasting het na aanleiding van weeklikse ondersoeke 12 maande lank negatief gebly. Sy Vi-toets het egter positief gebly.

Of hierdie pasiënt permanent negatief sal bly, moet nog vasgestel word.

In die verlede het ek draers met verskillende metodes behandel en van tyd tot tyd bevind dat positiewe gevalle, negatief word, maar daar is nie altyd met dieselfde metode sukses behaal nie.

Sedert hierdie verslag geskryf is, is nog 'n draer deur middel van Ampicillin sonder welslae behandel, en die pasiënt het 'n draer gebly, nieetestaande uitgerekte behandeling.

Daar kan dus nie te veel op hierdie resultate vertrou word nie. Dit word egter geboekstaaf omdat hierdie gevalle kroniese draers was en dit tog blyk dat die Ampicillin 'n mate van uitwerking gehad het.

Ingevoerde gevalle

Van die ingevoerde gevalle was drie (2 Blankes en 1 Nieblanke) inwoners van Pretoria wat die siekte buite die Pretoriase munisipale gebied opgedoen het. Die orige 7 gevalle, almal Bantoes, is pasiënte wat die siekte elders opgedoen het en 'n tydperk by familieleden of vriende in Pretoria ingewoon het voordat die gevalle ontdek is en hulle in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem is. Een is egter afgesonder en tuis behandel.

Daar was geen sekondêre infeksies nie. Een pasiënt, 'n Bantoe, het gesterf.

POLIOMIELITIS.

Die volgende gevalle van poliomiëlitis is gedurende die jaar aangemeld:—

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle.....	— (—)	7 (1)	7 (1)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Voorkomssyfer per 100,000 van die bevolking (plaaslike gevalle).....	— (—)	3.4 (0.5)	1.9 (0.3)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Ses pasiënte het verlamming in een been en een verlamming in albei bene gehad. Ses pasiënte is nooit voorheen geïmmuniseer nie, maar een het drie toedienings entstof ontvang.

Almal is vir behandeling na die hospitaal verwyder.

Poliomiëlitis-virus tipe 1 is uit die stoelgange van 4 pasiënte geïsoleer.

Daar was geen sekondêre infeksies nie.

Al die gevalle het binne die eerste 5 maande van die jaar voorgekom. Op daardie stadium was daar besorgdheid oor wat mag volg, maar dit is met genoeë dat daar gemerk word dat daar geen verdere gevalle was nie.

Drie gevalle het volkome herstel en een het aansienlike verbetering getoon. In die orige drie gevalle is daar egter permanente letsels opgedoen.

Daar is gereelde immuniseringsklinieke vir Blankes en Nieblankes gehou.

Die onderstaande tabel toon die getal dosisse poliomiëlitis-entstof wat in die onderskeie ouderdomsgroepe ongeag ras, toegedien is. Die syfers in hakies toon die getal gevalle waar 'n derde dosis toegedien is en is 'n aanduiding van die getalle wat die hele reeks ontvang het.

	Blankes	Asiate	Kleurlinge	Bantoes	Totaal
3—5 maande.....	3,138	199	148	3,034	6,519
6—11 maande.....	5,291	221	138	4,249	9,899
1—4 jaar.....	4,934	151	50	3,144	8,279
5—6 jaar.....	453	—	—	395	848
7—9 jaar.....	184	1	—	223	408
10—14 jaar.....	84	—	—	—	84
15—19 jaar.....	6	—	—	—	6
20—29 jaar.....	502	—	—	—	502
Swanger vrouens.....	162	—	—	30	192
Immigrante.....	21	—	—	—	21
Totale getal dosisse toegedien.....	14,775	572	336	11,075	26,758
Getal derde dosisse toegedien.....	(4,485)	(178)	(100)	(2,595)	(7,358)

Die gee van 14,755 dosisse aan Blankes en 11,983 dosisse aan Nieblankes gedurende die jaar vergeleke by 8,481 dosisse vir Blankes en 7,514 dosisse vir Nieblankes in 1962 toon 'n aangename toename. Daarenteen blyk dit, na aanleiding van afleidings deur die totale getal dosisse deur drie te deel, dat ongeveer 450 uit 4,500 Blankes (10%) en 1,000 uit 4,000 Nieblankes (25%) nie die volle reeks van 3 toedienings ontvang nie. Dit is verontrustend en pogings word aangewend om die publiek aan te moedig om hulle vir die volledige reeks aan te meld.

Propaganda vir immunisering word dikwels in die Blanke- en Bantoe-pers en die munisipale nuusbrief aan die publiek van Pretoria gemaak.

SKARLAKENKOORS

Die gevalle wat aangemeld is, is soos volg:—

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle.....	30 (54)	2 (—)	32 (54)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	2 (2)	— (—)	2 (2)

Plaaslike gevalle.

Soos voorheen word die siekte in 'n ligte graad opgedoen en daar is selde enige komplikasies.

Twee gevalle was volwassenes, 22 was skoliere en 8 kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Twaalf was manlike pasiënte en 20 vroulike pasiënte. Drie gevalle is in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem, een in die Militêre Hospitaal te Voortrekkerhoogte en 28 is afgesonder en tuis behandel.

Slegs 1 sekondêre geval is aangemeld. Hierdie geval het in 'n huis voorgekom vanwaar 'n vorige geval kort tevore aangemeld is.

Ingevoerde gevalle.

Albei gevalle het die siekte buite die Pretoriase munisipale gebied opgedoen. Albei pasiënte was Blankes, een 'n manlike skolier en die ander 'n vroulike pasiënt van voorskoolse ouderdom, wat afgesonder en tuis behandel is.

DIFTERIE.

Die volgende gevalle is gedurende die jaar aangemeld:—

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle.....	8 (29)	26 (47)	34 (76)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	1 (—)	— (1)	1 (1)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle.....	1 (6)	6 (5)	7 (11)
Voorkomssyfer per 100,000 van die bevolking (plaaslike gevalle).....	5.3 (18.2)	13.5 (21.3)	9.8 (20.2)

Plaaslike gevalle.

Die Nieblanke-gevalle was 1 Kleurling en 25 Bantoes. Nege van die gevalle was skoliere en 25 kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Sestien was manlike pasiënte en 18 vroulike pasiënte.

Drie-en-dertig pasiënte is na die Afsonderingshospitaal vir behandeling verwyder. Een het tuis siek geword en gesterf. Laasgenoemde geval is slegs by afsterwe ontdek en aangemeld.

Sewe pasiënte (1 Blanke en 6 Bantoes) het ongelukkig gesterf. Soos so dikwels gebeur, het die pasiënte wat te sterwe gekom het, slegs mediese behandeling verlang toe die siekte al so ver gevorderd het dat behandeling van min nut was. Nie een van die gevalle is voorheen geïmmuniseer nie.

Twee sekondêre gevalle (1 Blanke en 1 Bantoe) is aangemeld. Hierdie sekondêre gevalle het in huise voorgekom waar 'n vorige geval kort vantevore aangemeld is.

Drie-en-dertig pasiënte is nooit geïmmuniseer nie, maar een, 'n blanke is voorheen geïmmuniseer. Die pasiënt het die siekte slegs in 'n ligte vorm gehad.

Die volgende tabel toon die getal persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar by die Afdeling se klinieke teen difterie ingeënt is, saam met die getal gevalle wat gedurende dieselfde tydperk voorgekom het:—

	Blankes		Nieblankes	
	Geïmmuniseer	Getal gevalle	Geïmmuniseer	Getal gevalle
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
1962.....	2,427	30	2,224	46
1963.....	2,899	8	2,652	26

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 destyds 'n geredelike 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 Mamelodilokasie uitgevoer is.

Die toename van die immuniserings vir Blankes sowel as Nieblankes vir die jaar, hoewel nie heeltemal bevredigend nie, is tog bemoedigend.

Twee gevalle, 'n manlike Blanke persoon van 6 jaar oud en 'n manlike Bantoe persoon, ook 6 jaar oud, is vir die difterie-draertoestand behandel.

Ingevoerde gevalle.

Hierdie geval was 'n vroulike Blanke pasiënt van voorskoolse ouderdom van Pretoria wat die siekte buite die munisipale gebied opgedoen het. Sy is tot die Afsonderingshospitaal vir behandeling en herstel toegelaat.

POKKIES

Een plaaslike geval is aangemeld. Die pasiënt was 'n Bantoevrou van 21 jaar oud wat nie geïmmuniseer is nie en was uit die Mamelodi-bantoewoongebied afkomstig. Sy is na die Rietfontein-hospitaal, naby Johannesburg, op die dag waarop daar vasgestel is dat sy die siekte het, verwyder waar die diagnose bevestig is. Die pasiënt het die siekte in 'n ligte graad gehad en het heeltemal herstel.

Sy was buite die munisipale gebied woonagtig, maar het 'n maand vantevore na Pretoria gekom oor 'n bevalling. Na die geboorte van haar baba, het sy by haar broer in Mamelodi ingewoon, waar daar bevind is dat sy aan die siekte ly.

Sy het een van ons klinieke bygewoon waar 'n babakliniek aan die gang was. Die persone wat die kliniek op daardie dag bygewoon het, is opgespoor en hulle, sowel as hulle gesinne, is ingeënt. Sewehonderd vyf-en-twintig gevalle is gevolglik ingeënt.

Inentingspanne bestaande uit Gesondheidsinspekteurs, bygestaan deur Bantoe-amptenare van die Afdeling Nieblankesake het inwoners van huise in die omgewing van die huis waar die geval voorgekom het, ingeënt. Seshonderd en dertig (630) kontakte is op daardie dag ingeënt.

Roetine-inenting van die kliniekpersoneel, ambulansdrywers en ander wat met die geval gehandel het, het plaasgevind.

Gedurende September is 'n geval van pokkies by 'n Bantoe-kind wat buite die munisipale gebied woonagtig is, aangemeld. Twee direkte kontakte met die geval, wat in Pretoria werk, asook hulle onmiddellike kontakte, is onverwyld ingeënt.

Die feit dat 'n geval voorgekom het, is in die pers vermeld en die Afdeling is as gevolg daarvan oorval met navrae in verband met inenting.

Daar die geval buite die Pretoriase munisipale gebied voorgekom het, en aangesien 'n groot deel van die bevolking ingeënt of heringeënt is gedurende die pokkiesalarm in 1961, is daar besluit om nie weer 'n inentingsveldtog van wal te stuur nie.

Bywoning van die weeklikse inentingsklinieke het egter so gestyg dat vir drie opeenvolgende weke vyf bykomende inentingspanne vir Blankes en twee vir Nieblankes werksaam was om die groot aantal lede van die publiek wat hulle vir inenting aangemeld het, te hanteer. Twee mobiele spanne het ook by handelsfirmas en private ondernemings wat Bantoe-arbeid trek van inwoners in die gebied waar die geval voorgekom het, opgetree.

As gevolg daarvan is 8,068 Blankes en 5,568 Nieblankes gedurende hierdie tydperk ingeënt.

Roetine-inenting teen pokkies.

Drieduisend vyfhonderd nege-en-vyftig (3,559) Blankes en 2,368 Nieblankes is gedurende die jaar by die munisipale klinieke ingeënt. Besonderhede hiervan is soos volg:—

BLANKES

Ouderdomsgroepe	Eerste inenting		Herinenting		Totaal
	Manlik	Vroulik	Manlik	Vroulik	
0—13 maande	673 (283)	648 (343)	34 (17)	29 (15)	1,384 (658)
13 maande tot 6 jaar	574 (470)	597 (395)	126 (55)	103 (37)	1,400 (957)
Skoliere	137 (72)	111 (108)	190 (55)	198 (28)	636 (263)
Volwassenes	13 (19)	2 (42)	74 (2)	50 (6)	139 (69)
TOTAAL.....	1,397 (844)	1,358 (888)	424 (129)	380 (86)	3,559 (1,947)

Nieblankes.

0—13 maande	717 (641)	814 (624)	18 (23)	14 (28)	1,563 (1316)
13 maande tot 6 jaar	272 (196)	203 (189)	75 (25)	74 (22)	624 (432)
Skoliere	6 (14)	9 (13)	22 (11)	25 (13)	62 (51)
Volwassenes	3 (3)	6 (1)	29 (21)	81 (5)	119 (30)
TOTAAL.....	998 (854)	1,032 (827)	144 (80)	194 (68)	2,368 (1,829)

Die toename in die aantal Blankes wat gedurende die jaar by ons gewone weeklikse klinieke ingeënt is, was bemoedigend.

Hoewel die aantal Nieblankes wat gedurende die jaar ingeënt is, 'n vermeerdering vergeleke by verlede jaar se syfers toon, is dit minder as die aantal vir 1961 toe 2,650 ingeënt is. Dit is teleurstellend dat Nieblankes hulle nie veel steur aan ons roetine-propaganda wat op die noodsaaklikheid van inenting aandring nie.

Ons gaan egter voort met ons pogings om hierdie seksie van die publiek in te lig.

KWASJIORKOR.

Vierhonderd en vyftien (415) gevalle is gedurende die jaar aangemeld en aangesien die siekte eers in September verlede jaar aanmeldbaar gemaak is, kan daar nie op hierdie stadium 'n mening uitgespreek word oor die voorkomsneiging nie. Van die 415 aangemelde gevalle was 2 Blankes en 413 Bantoes.

Die verspreiding van die Nieblanke-gevalle was soos volg:—

Mamelodi	184
Atteridgeville en Saulsville	110
Lady Selborne	95
Eersterust	5
Oostelike voorstede	4
Sentrale gebied	3
Noordelike voorstede	12

Die volgende tabel toon die ouderdomsgroepe volgens geslag aan:—

Geslag	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	Bo 7	Totaal
	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	
Manlik	27	125	40	9	2	1	1	1	206
Vroulik	30	110	49	14	5	1	—	—	209
TOTAAL.....	57	235	89	23	7	2	1	1	415

Eenhonderd vier-en-tagtig (184) gevalle is deur die Algemene Hospitaal aangemeld, 166 deur die munisipale klinieke, 52 deur die Registrateur van Geboortes en Sterfgevalle, 12 deur die Afsonderingshospitaal en 1 deur die Gesondheidsraad vir Buitestedelike Gebiede.

STAFILOKOK-INFEKSIES. (By moeders en pasgebore babas.)

Eenhonderd ses-en-sewentig gevalle van die siekte is gedurende die jaar aangemeld.

Eenhonderd-en-elf (111) pasiënte was Blankes en 65 Nieblankes.

Die voorkoms by Blankes toon 'n aansienlike afname vergeleke by verlede jaar se syfer.

Die syfer vir Nieblankes, hoewel dit 'n toename toon vergeleke by verlede jaar, is nog baie laag en nie betroubaar nie aangesien baie gevalle nooit aan die lig kom nie.

Die verspreiding van die gevalle, tesame met die aantal bevallings en elke kraaminrigting of groep en die persentasie moeders en babas wat tekens van infeksie na bevalling getoon het, word in die volgende tabel aangedui:

BLANKES

	Aantal infeksies	Aantal bevallings	Persentasie van bevallings wat infeksie opgedoen het %
Hospitaal A.....	31 (15)	1,460 (1,333)	2.1 (1.1)
Hospitaal B.....	42 (49)	1,451 (2,584)	2.8 (1.8)
Hospitaal C.....	27 (44)	1,928 (1,760)	1.4 (1.5)
Hospitaal D.....	5 (8)	432 (nie beskikbaar nie)	1.1 (?)
Vroedvroue.....	6 (17)	488 (469)	1.2 (3.6)
TOTAAL.....	111 (133)	5,759	1.9

NIEBLANKES

Hospitaal E.....	51 (16)	6,429 (6,059)	0.8 (0.2)
Hospitaal F.....	3 (9)	1,559 (1,595)	0.2 (0.5)
Vroedvroue.....	11 (1)	867 (nie beskikbaar nie)	1.2 (?)
TOTAAL.....	65 (26)	8,855	0.7

Die meeste van die gevalle word deur Gesondheidsbesoeksters op hulle roetinebesoeke aan pasgebore babas aan die lig gebring, gewoonlik 14 dae na geboorte wanneer die moeders en babas weer tuis is. Benewens die gewone roetine-ondersoeke van hierdie geboortes, word moeders oor die moontlike aanwesigheid van stafilokok-letsels ondervra. Waar nodig, word smere onmiddellik geneem en enige abnormale toestand word aangemeld.

Die plekke waar die infeksie in 174 gevalle wat aangemeld is, voorgekom het, is soos volg:—
In 12 gevalle van infeksie is twee of meer plekke aangemeld.

	Gevalle
Etterende oë.....	77
Borsabsesse.....	52
Swere.....	9
Velletels (swere of septiese uitslae).....	36
Septiese nawel.....	4
Septiese vingernaels.....	5
Septiese keisersneewonde.....	5
TOTAAL.....	188

In 111 gevalle is diagnostiese smere geneem. Een-honderd-en-vier (104) gevalle het getoon dat koagulase (+)-stafilokokke en 5 dat koagulase (—)-stafilokokke teenwoordig was. In 2 gevalle is geen kweking gevind nie. Smere is nie van die orige gevalle (63) geneem nie, aangesien die letsels behandel is en reeds genees was toe die Gesondheidsbesoekster haar besoek afgelê het. Op grond van die kliniese geskiedenis is daar egter gemeen dat dit stafilokokletsels is.

In 17 gevalle waar koagulase (+)- of (—)-stafilokokke teenwoordig was, is ook 'n tweede organisme gevind, en wel soos volg:—

- Koagulase (+)-stafilokok en alfa-hemolitiese streptokokkus—8 gevalle.
- Koagulase (+)-stafilokok en beta-hemolitiese streptokokkus—4 gevalle.
- Koagulase (+)-stafilokok en diplokokkus-pneumonie—2 gevalle.
- Koagulase (—)-stafilokok en diplokokkus-pneumonie—1 geval.
- Koagulase (+)-stafilokok en E. coli—2 gevalle.

Een geval het infeksie deur twee afsonderlike soorte stafilokok getoon.

Gevoeligheidstoetse is ook op gevalle van koagulase (+)-stafilokokkus uitgevoer om met die behandeling van pasiënte te help.

Die aantal koagulase (+)-smere wat ongevoeligheid vir die verskeie anti-bakteriese middels getoon het, was soos volg:—

Aan polymixin.....	98 (71)	Aan oxitetrasi.....	9 (35)
Aan colistin.....	96 (5)	Aan chlortetrasikline.....	8 (25)
Aan penisilline.....	63 (61)	Aan chloramfenikol.....	11 (18)
Aan ampisilline.....	56 (5)	Aan novobiocin.....	6 (4)
Aan tetrasikline.....	37 (36)	Aan kanamisine.....	5 (4)
Aan streptomisine.....	29 (29)	Aan eritromisine.....	4 (5)
Aan sulfoonsuuramied.....	10 (—)		

Toesighouding oor persone wat as vroedvroue in die munisipale gebied praktiseer en wat nie mediese praktisyns is nie, word deur die Inspektoriese van Vroedvroue uitgevoer. Haar pligte sluit in die roetine-inspeksie van kraaminrigtings onder ons beheer. Gedurende hierdie inspeksies word die personeel van die kraaminrigtings geraadpleeg en van raad bedien oor die beheer van hierdie infeksie.

Kraaminrigtings onder ons beheer het baie goed met die personeel van hierdie Afdeling saamgewerk. Verdagte gevalle word onmiddellik by die Afdeling aangemeld en heelwat hulp is in verband met opvolgingsondersoeke verleen.

Een van die inrigtings het die dienste van 'n bakterioloog bekom wat weekliks by die inrigting besoek aflê, bakteriologiese toetse uitvoer en die personeel waar nodig van raad bedien by die beheer van hierdie infeksie. Dit blyk dat so 'n stelsel wel resultate oplewer as daarop gelet word dat, soos blyk uit die voorkomstabel vroeër in die verslag, die voorkoms in Hospitaal C van 2.5% in 1962 na 1.4% in 1963 verminder het.

Private vroedvroue is ook onderrig in die gebruik van moderne antiseptiese middels en metodes vir die beheer van stafilokok-infeksies. Hier blyk dit ook dat sulke maatreëls 'n uitwerking gehad het, soos weer eens uit die voorkomstabel gemerk sal word. (Voorkoms van 3.6% in 1962 verminder na 1.2% in 1963).

Die algemene neiging om die personeel se sluiers deur 'n geskikter hooftooisel te vervang, word verwelkom.

Gedurende die jaar het een inrigting lugfiltreerders in die kraamsale geïnstalleer en dit is interessant om te merk dat hierdie inrigting nie een septiese keisersneewond aangemeld het nie.

Soos verlede jaar berig is, het die Afdeling die aanbod van die gratis dienste van 'n bakterioloog aangeneem en dit het van waarde geblyk te wees. Van tyd tot tyd is smere van verskillende dele van die omgewing, toebehoore en toerusting van verpleeginrigtings geneem in 'n poging om die bronne van stafilokok-infeksie vas te stel. Die hoofbron van infeksie bly steeds die moeders wat die infeksie op die babas oordra en dikwels terug na hulself wanneer borsabsesse voorkom. Ten einde groter welslae te behaal, moet hierdie infeksieketting gebreek word. As verwagte moeders voor opname in 'n verpleeginrigting vry van infeksie gemaak kon word, sal daar 'n afname in die aantal gevalle wees, mits alle ander voorsorgmaatreëls afgedwing en 'n hoë standaard verpleging aangebied word.

Daar mag gemeen word dat pogings om 'n epidemie van die infeksie te voorkom deur middel van die roetine-beheer wat tans uitgeoefen word, toereikend is, maar as 'n mens die ontstellende gevolge in sommige gevalle sien, is die bykomende moeite heeltemal die moeite werd.

Een pasiënt het 17 swere en 'n ander een 75 swere na swangerskap ontwikkel. In 'n ander geval was die baba meer as 6 maande oud toe hy nog steeds infeksie van die oë gehad het wat kort na geboorte opgedoen is — en dit ten spyte van aanhoudende behandeling. Nog 'n baba het aan stafilokok-pneumonie gesterf. Ondersoeke word uitgevoer om die probleme te oorkom en maniere te vind om so 'n skema in werking te stel.

MENINGOKOKKALE MENINGITIS.

Ondergemelde gevalle is aangemeld:—

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle.....	2 (5)	2 (3)	4 (8)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Albei die plaaslike Nieblanke-gevalle was Bantoes.

Al die pasiënte is in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem vir behandeling. Een Bantoe is ongelukkig oorlede.

ANDER AANGEMELDE AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES.

	Plaaslik		Ingevoer	
	Blankes	Nieblankes	Blankes	Nieblankes
Belroos.....	3 (1)	— (1)	— (1)	— (—)
Enkefalitis.....	2 (5)	2 (3)	— (1)	— (1)
Melaatsheid.....	— (—)	5 (1)	— (—)	7 (—)
Vergiftiging deur insekgetif.....	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

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 Indiër- of Kleurlingverpleegsters is wat opleiding in die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal ontvang.

GELDELIKE REELINGS.

Die Pretoriase Hospitaal voorsien al die verplegingspersoneel, aptekersbenodigdhede, X-straalgeriewe, rantsoene, linne en wasgeriewe, stoom, lig en water, asook sekere gespesifiseerde koste van 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 Beamptes 'n dag-en-nag-raadplegingsdiens vir aansteeklike siektes voorsien, wat veral deur die personeel van die Ongevalle- en Opname-afdelings van die Algemene Hospitaal gebruik en gewaardeer word.

GEBIEDE WAT BEDIEN WORD.

Hieronder ressorteer die Pretoriase munisipale gebied, sy buitestedelike gebiede en Noord-Transvaal, maar pasiënte uit enige ander gebied wat moeilikheid ondervind om sy eie pasiënte te huisves, soos byvoorbeeld tydens epidemies, word opgeneem.

AMBULANSREELINGS

Die Pretoriase Stadsraad voorsien sy eie ambulansdienste vir aansteeklike siektes. Dieselfde geld vir 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 verstreë en het betrekking op die tydperk van 12 maande wat op 1 Januarie 1962 begin en 31 Desember 1962 eindig.

TOTALE OPNAMES.

Negehonderd-en-veertig (935) pasiënte van wie 163 (265) Blankes en 777 (670) Nieblankes was, is opgeneem.

Die gebiedsverspreiding is:

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	96 (186)	67 (79)
Nieblankes.....	446 (398)	331 (272)

AKUTE ANTERIOR-POLIOMIELITIS.

Daar is vanjaar 8 (4) pasiënte opgeneem. Drie (1) pasiënte was Blankes en 5 (3) was Nieblankes. Geeneen van hierdie pasiënte is geïmmuniseer nie, en Tipe 1-poliomiëlitisvirus is van almal, behalwe 'n Nieblanke kind wat oorlede is voordat 'n laboratoriumondersoek ingestel kon word, geïsoleer.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	0 (0)	3 (1)
Nieblankes.....	4 (1)	1 (2)

Voorkomstyd en -syfer van alle gevalle.

Jan.	Feb.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
0 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)	1 (0)	3 (1)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (1)

Finale uitslae.

Blankes.—Een Blanke kind met 'n bulbar-aanval met keelholteverlamming het volkome herstel. Die ander twee met ernstige oorgeblewe verlamming is na ander hospitale oorgeplaas.

Nieblankes.—Twee van die 5 Nieblanke kinders het volkome herstel, twee het effens verlamming in een been oorgehou en een is oorlede.

DIFTERIE.

Daar was 'n afname in die aantal plaaslike gevalle en 'n skerp toename in die aantal gevalle wat vanjaar van buite Pretoria opgeneem is. Talle gevalle van buite Pretoria bereik die hospitaal in 'n uiters verwaarloosde en feitlik sterwende toestand.

Eenhonderd twee-en-sestig (141) pasiënte is gedurende die jaar opgeneem, waarvan 25 (34) Blankes was en 137 (107) Nieblankes. Twee plaaslike gevalle, een Blanke en een Nieblanke, asook 2 Blankes uit ander gebiede, is beskou as tydelike draers van die difterie-basil.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	9 (29)	16 (5)
Nieblankes.....	30 (43)	107 (64)

Van die pasiënte wat opgeneem is, was 57.4% (54.8%) kinders van vyf jaar en jonger.

Blankes.—Twee gevalle het gesterf: albei het „bulnek“-aanvalle gehad en een moes ook 'n trageotomie-operasie ondergaan. Twee ander gevalle van asemhalingsobstruksie en wat trageotomie-operasies ondergaan het, het aan die lewe gebly. Sewe ander pasiënte met „bulnek“-aanvalle het na lang tydperke van hospitalisasie herstel. Een van laasgenoemde gevalle was 144 dae en die ander een 82 dae lank in die hospitaal.

Nieblankes.—Sewe-en-dertig gevalle is oorlede en hiervan het 13 „bulnek“-aanvalle gehad en nog 8 moes trageotomie-operasies ondergaan. Altesaam 17 pasiënte met „bulnek“-aanvalle is opgeneem. Twaalf gevalle moes trageotomie-operasies ondergaan, insluitende twee gevalle wat keelholte- en diafragmaverlamming ontwikkel het. Een van die gevalle met keelholteverlamming is oorlede en die ander een is na 119 dae hospitalisasie ontslaan.

Voorkomstyd en -syfer.

Jan.	Feb.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
29 (20)	27 (9)	17 (17)	33 (19)	10 (15)	5 (10)	4 (12)	6 (12)	5 (8)	9 (5)	6 (9)	11 (5)

Die voorkomssyfers onder Nieblankes in die Pretoriase lokasies was soos volg: Mamelodi 12 (12), Lady Selborne 9 (12), Atteridgeville 1 (5), Saulsville 4 (7), Kleurlinglokaasie 0 (2) en Asiabebou 0 (0). Vier (5) Nieblanke kinders is vanuit Blankewoongebiede opgeneem.

TIFOIDE.

Die totale behandelde gevalle was 79 (86) van wie 6 (13) Blankes was en 73 (73) Nieblankes.

Alle Blankes het sonder terugslae herstel.

Tien Nieblanke-gevalle het gesterf. Van dié 10 het een 'n gekompliseerde amoebiese lewerabses gehad en die meeste van die ander pasiënte is met 'n gevorderde stadium van die siekte opgeneem. Vier gevalle het 'n koorspsigiose na tifoïde ontwikkel, maar almal het herstel.

Twee pasiënte wat bekend is as kroniese fekale draers van *Salmonella Typhosa* is ook opgeneem, en vir sover vasgestel kan word, permanent van die siekte genees deur die toediening van ampisilline.

Gebiedsverspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	5 (3)	1 (10)
Nieblankes.....	33 (33)	40 (40)

Voorkomstyd en -syfer.

Jan.	Feb.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
14 (17)	6 (6)	13 (13)	5 (2)	7 (3)	1 (4)	2 (1)	2 (4)	3 (5)	10 (10)	6 (9)	10 (12)

Die voorkomssyfer onder Nieblankes in die Pretoriase lokasies was soos volg: Mamelodi 9 (17), Lady Selborne 8 (6), Atteridgeville 2 (0), Saulsville 6 (1), Laudium 1 (0), Eastwood 4 (0) terwyl die orige drie (9) gevalle deur die stad versprei was.

SKARLAKENKOORS

Vier (11) Blanke en een (0) Nieblanke pasiënte is opgeneem.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	2 (8)	2 (3)
Nieblankes.....	1 (0)	0 (0)

Een kind is as 'n verdagte geval van nefritis-komplikasie van die siekte opgeneem. Dit was gelukkig nie die geval nie. Nog 'n kind het aan ernstige sulisilisatbedwelming gely, maar het gelukkig herstel. Die orige drie gevalle is opgeneem omdat toestande tuis so 'n stap geregtig het.

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 vir hul opname in verskillende sanatoriums getref is. 'n Aantal pasiënte wat in 'n sterwende toestand by die Algemene Hospitaal aangekom het, moes ook opgeneem word.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	6 (9)	4 (0)
Nieblankes.....	228 (138)	96 (81)

Twee Blanke en 16 Nieblanke pasiënte is oorlede voordat reëlins vir hulle oorplasing na sanatoriums getref kon word.

Opmerking.—Vir die hospitalisasie van tuberkulosegevalle in die algemeen, sien gedeelte oor Tuberkulose.

DUITSE MASELS.

Van die Blanke-gevalle wat opgeneem is, was 3 lede van die verpleegpersoneel van die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal, een was 'n leerrekrut wat nog nie die eed afgelê het nie en die orige 2 gevalle is toegelaat op grond van toestande wat geen verband gehad het met hulle aanval van Duitse masels nie.

Die enigste Nieblanke-geval wat opgeneem is, was 'n verpleegster.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	6 (56)	0 (8)
Nieblankes.....	1 (0)	0 (0)

Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

MASELS.

In Pretoria is masels nie 'n aanmeldbare siekte nie en die gevalle wat opgeneem is, is slegs 'n breukdeel van die aantal kinders wat inderdaad die siekte opdoen.

Altesaam 19 (57) Blankes en 98 (160) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	10 (33)	9 (24)
Nieblankes.....	66 (115)	32 (45)

Al die Blanke-gevalle het herstel. Brongo-pneumonie was die algemeenste komplikasie. Een kind het enkefalitis, 3 keelholtetraegeobronchitis en 2 otitis mediae as komplikasies ontwikkel. Van die Nie-blanke-gevalle is 6 aan 'n kompliserende brongo-pneumonie oorlede. Afgesien van brongo-pneumonie, die algemeenste komplikasie, is die 2 gevalle wat spesiale melding verdien, een van enkefalitis en die ander een van keelholte-trageobronchitis wat 'n trageotomie-operasie moes ondergaan. Albei laasgenoemde gevalle het sonder terugslae herstel.

KINKHOES.

Twaalf (11) Blankes en 19(13) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	9 (8)	3 (3)
Nieblankes.....	14 (11)	5 (2)

Blankes.—Met die uitsondering van 1 kind wat 'n gemengde infeksie van kinkhoes en water pokkies gehad het, het al die ander brongo-pneumonie as komplikasie ontwikkel. Almal het sonder terugslae herstel.

Nieblankes.—Brong-pneumonie was weer eens die hoofkomplikasie en die enigste sterfgeval was as gevolg van hierdie komplikasie. Een kind met ernstige keelholte-trageobronchitis moes 'n trageotomie-operasie ondergaan.

EPIDEMIESE PAROTITIS (PAMPOENTJIES).

Dertien Blankes en geen Nieblankes is opgeneem.
Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	10 (1)	3 (2)
Nieblankes.....	0 (0)	0 (0)

Vier van die gevalle wat opgeneem is, was verpleegsters. Met die uitsondering van 1 geval van enkefalitis en 1 van orgitis, is die ander gevalle opgeneem weens komplikasies wat nie direk met pampoentjies in verband gestaan het nie.

MENINGITIS: MENINGOKOKKALE EN ANDER TIPES.

Altesaam vyf gevalle is opgeneem. Almal het aan meningokokkale meningitis gelv en almal het sonder terugslae herstel.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	1 (3)	2 (2)
Nieblankes.....	1 (2)	1 (3)

WATERPOKKIES.

Sewentien (10) Blankes en 11 (13) Nieblankes is opgeneem. Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	14 (7)	3 (3)
Nieblankes.....	3 (11)	8 (2)

Onder die gevalle wat opgeneem is, was daar 6 verpleegsters en 3 pasiënte uit plekke soos hotels, waar hulle nie afgesonder kon word nie. Vyf ander pasiënte is met kompliserende pneumonie opgeneem en die orige gevalle het gely aan toestande wat nie met waterpokkies in verband gestaan het nie.

ANDER OPNAMES.

Leprosegevalle word in die reël in die Staat se Leprose-inrigting te Westfort naby Pretoria opgeneem, maar wanneer gevalle aldaar groot snykundige behandeling verg, word hulle in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem. Vier (2) Blankes en 11 (16) Nieblankes is vir hierdie doel gedurende die verslagjaar opgeneem. Een van die Nieblankes is aan leprose en kanker van die slukderm oorlede.

Ander Blankes wat opgeneem is, is 5 gevalle van belroos, 1 van harsingvliesontsteking, 1 van aansteeklike mononucleosis, 1 van brongopneumonie as 'n maselskontak, 1 van virus-encefalitis, 1 van gasgangreen met hoofbeserings en een kind met vulvo-vaginitis wat deur peritonitis gekompliseer is.

Een Nieblanke kind is met Coxsackie-virusinfeksie, groep A, opgeneem.

Een Blanke en 4 Nieblankes moes as loseerders opgeneem word. Dit was almal gevalle waar borsbabas betrokke was en geen ander reëlins kon getref word nie.

OBSERVASIEGEVALLE.

Nege-en-twintig (34) Blankes en 87 (53) 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 difterie-, tifoïde- of pulmonêre tuberkulosegevalle.

Nie een van die Blanke-gevalle is oorlede nie. Vyf van die Nieblanke-gevalle is as gevolg van nie-aansteeklike siektes oorlede.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	11 (2)	18 (13)
Nieblankes.....	46 (21)	41 (32)

In die volgende tabel word die getal behandelde gevalle en hul rasindeling en verspreiding opgesom:—

	Blankes		Nieblankes	
	Pretoria	Ander gebiede	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Akute anterio-poliomiëlitis.....	0 (0)	3 (1)	4 (1)	1 (2)
Difterie.....	8 (28)	14 (5)	29 (42)	107 (64)
Difteriedraers.....	1 (1)	2 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)
Tifoïde.....	5 (3)	1 (10)	33 (33)	40 (40)
Skarlakenkoors.....	2 (8)	2 (3)	1 (0)	0 (0)
Pulmonêre tuberkulose.....	6 (9)	4 (0)	228 (138)	96 (81)
Masels.....	10 (33)	9 (24)	66 (115)	32 (45)
Duitse masels.....	6 (56)	0 (8)	1 (0)	0 (0)
Kinkhoes.....	9 (8)	3 (3)	14 (11)	5 (2)
Pampoentjies.....	10 (1)	3 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Meningitis—alle tipes.....	1 (3)	2 (2)	1 (2)	1 (3)
Waterpokkies.....	14 (7)	3 (3)	3 (11)	8 (2)
Geslagsiektes.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
Ander opnames.....	13 (8)	3 (5)	18 (23)	0 (1)
Observasiegevalle.....	11 (21)	18 (13)	46 (21)	41 (32)
TOTAAL.....	96 (186)	67 (79)	446 (398)	331 (272)

Hoofstuk IV

VENERIESE SIEKTES

L.W.—Vergelykende syfers word tussen hakies verstrek en het betrekking op die tydperk van twaalf maande wat op 1 Januarie 1962 begin en op 31 Desember 1962 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.

DIENSTE AAN BLANKES.

Daar word vier sessies per week gehou, 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
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis.....	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (11)	0 (0)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.....	1 (5)	0 (0)	16 (31)	0 (0)
Sekondêre sifilis.....	0 (0)	1 (4)	2 (0)	14 (17)
Tersiêre sifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Latente sifilis.....	0 (2)	5 (11)	0 (9)	8 (27)
Neurosifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE.....	1 (9)	6 (15)	18 (51)	22 (44)

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Gonorrêe.....	31 (25)	1 (0)	111 (108)	7 (11)
Ulcus Molle.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Vulvovaginitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Veneriese vratte.....	1 (2)	0 (0)	1 (5)	0 (0)
Nie-spesifieke uretrititis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (4)	0 (0)
Nie-veneries.....	30 (39)	10 (18)	93 (99)	30 (48)
GROOTTOTAAL.....	63 (75)	17 (33)	225 (267)	59 (103)

DIENSTE AAN NIEBLANKES

Die klinieke vir Nieblankes word by verskeie sentrums gehou. Die hoofklinieke, verreweg die grootste, word, soos reeds verduidelik is, by die Kliniek oor Spesiale Siektes op die terrein van die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal gehou. Sessies word ook by die Poliklinieke in Atteridgeville en Mamelodi 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 Bantoewoongebiede waar pasiënte hulle elke dag (behalwe Saterdag en Sondag) vir behandeling kan aanmeld. Die sessies duur gemiddeld anderhalfuur, terwyl die vroeë aandessies by die Sentrale Kliniek twee uur duur.

Die opspoor van kontakgevalle van die Nieblankes wat die Sentrale Kliniek besoek wat hoofsaaklik bedoel is vir huisbediendes wat uit hulle normale gesinskring verwyder is, 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. 'n Aansienlike aantal pasiënte reageer egter op ons versoek om die kontakte self ook aan te raai om die klinieke by te woon.

By die Poliklinieke in die Bantoewoongebiede het ons heelwat meer welslae behaal, hoofsaaklik omdat sommige faktore wat in die vorige paragraaf vermeld is, nie in dieselfde mate in hierdie gebiede aanwesig is nie.

Afwesigheid of die onderbreking van behandeling skep nie 'n groot 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:—

SENTRALE OF HOOFKLINIEK

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis.....	36 (25)	0 (0)	175 (162)	0 (0)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.....	260 (284)	10 (18)	1,179 (1,154)	51 (94)
Sekondêre sifilis.....	133 (132)	243 (219)	475 (486)	1,136 (1,071)
Tersiêre sifilis.....	2 (6)	1 (2)	26 (53)	12 (24)
Latente sifilis.....	136 (128)	131 (210)	729 (787)	341 (417)
Neurosifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar).....	4 (2)	0 (6)	18 (6)	0 (30)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	1 (1)	0 (0)	2 (3)	4 (0)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE.....	572 (578)	385 (455)	2,604 (2,651)	1,544 (1,636)

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Gonorrëe.....	969 (854)	30 (22)	3,643 (3,791)	97 (68)
G.C.-vulvovaginitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Veneriese vratte.....	32 (22)	6 (6)	138 (94)	28 (21)
Nie-spesifieke urethritis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (15)	0 (0)
Nie-veneries.....	345 (413)	65 (69)	1,066 (1,126)	191 (211)
GROOTTOTAAL.....	1,918 (1,867)	486 (552)	7,451 (7,662)	1,860 (1,936)

	Mans	Vroue
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.....	147 (155)	5 (1)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is.....	132 (153)	96 (104)
Getal gevalle wat as volkome genees ontslaan is.....	862 (826)	97 (84)

POLIKLINIEK MAMELODI

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis.....	2 (0)	2 (0)	3 (6)	8 (2)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.....	7 (12)	5 (3)	41 (46)	17 (34)
Sekondêre sifilis.....	2 (5)	53 (52)	6 (24)	305 (328)
Tersiêre sifilis.....	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
Latente sifilis.....	14 (7)	171 (209)	81 (59)	401 (545)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar).....	0 (1)	0 (2)	1 (2)	8 (3)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (9)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE.....	26 (25)	232 (267)	133 (137)	740 (921)

Gonorrëe.....	16 (22)	1 (4)	88 (94)	2 (32)
Nie-veneries.....	13 (2)	24 (21)	25 (2)	62 (60)
Veneriese vratte.....	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	11 (8)
GROOTTOTAAL.....	55 (49)	258 (293)	246 (233)	815 (1,021)

	Mans	Vroue
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.....	11 (2)	0 (0)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is.....	1 (3)	15 (28)
Getal gevalle wat as uiteindelik genees ontslaan is.....	6 (13)	13 (27)

ATTERIDGEVILLESE POLIKLINIEK

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis.....	1 (0)	0 (0)	4 (6)	1 (4)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.....	5 (7)	1 (2)	40 (48)	10 (13)
Sekond. re sifilis.....	2 (5)	47 (64)	16 (37)	438 (473)
Tersiêre sifilis.....	1 (1)	0 (0)	8 (0)	12 (4)
Latente sifilis.....	10 (9)	210 (245)	82 (122)	651 (525)
Neurosifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar).....	0 (3)	0 (1)	2 (14)	8 (2)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (1)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE.....	19 (25)	258 (312)	152 (227)	1,123 (1,022)
Gonorrêe.....	15 (13)	6 (4)	67 (79)	33 (21)
Veneriese vratte.....	0 (0)	2 (0)	0 (0)	16 (0)
Nie-veneries.....	3 (1)	6 (6)	12 (2)	30 (25)
GROOTTOTAAL.....	37 (39)	272 (322)	231 (308)	1,202 (1,068)

	Mans	Vroue
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.....	3 (1)	1 (0)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is.....	2 (3)	24 (25)
Getal gevalle wat as uiteindelik genees ontslaan is.....	9 (7)	26 (21)

VOORGEBOORTELIKE SIFILISBEHANDELING.

Alle vroue wat die munisipale klinieke vir voorgeboortelike sorg besoek, word serologies vir sifilis getoets. 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 vir hierdie gevalle en hul babas by die Kliniek vir Veneriese Siektes voortgesit.

Die volgende tabelle 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 (172)	208 (221)	42 (69)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was..	2 (5)	1 (1)	0 (2)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is..	0 (1)	0 (0)	1 (0)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	0 (1)	0 (0)	1 (0)

NIEBLANKES

ATTERIDGEVILLEKLINIEK

Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	335 (291)	1,559 (1,489)	886 (691)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was....	25 (24)	108 (122)	38 (70)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is.	3 (0)	31 (7)	11 (1)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	16 (18)	69 (98)	28 (54)

KAMPONGKLINIEK:

Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	144 (225)	584 (791)	228 (338)
Getal wie se reaksie positief of twyfelagtig was....	10 (26)	57 (108)	16 (32)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is.	1 (1)	6 (18)	1 (4)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	9 (7)	44 (52)	11 (15)

MAMELODIKLINIEK:

Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	197 (202)	1,127 (976)	400 (508)
Getal wie se reaksie positief of twyfelagtig was....	20 (26)	85 (84)	31 (40)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is.	12 (2)	66 (42)	31 (16)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	13 (15)	61 (70)	22 (20)

Hoofstuk V

KINDERSORGWERKSAAMHEDE

Hierdie seksie van die werk behels hoofsaaklik die voorkomende sorg vir die verwagte moeder en die voorskoolse kinders, asook die voorkoming van liggaamlike, geestelike en emosionele versteuring.

Die werk word verrig deur twee voltydse Geneeskundige Beamptes vir Moeder- en Kindersorg met die bystand van 4 voltydse kliniese mediese beamptes en twee deeltydse geneesher.

Daar is 22 betrekkings vir Blanke Gesondheidsbesoeksters in hierdie Afdeling. Twee personelede het gedurende die jaar bedank en hierdie vakatures kon nie gevul word nie aangesien daar nie genoeg verpleegsters is wat die Gesondheidsbesoekster/Skoolverpleegstersertifikaat besit nie.

Die Nieblanke-personeel het deur die jaar konstant gebly en tel 39, dieselfde getal as verlede jaar. Daar is van die voorsiening wat gedurende die vorige jaar vir die aanstelling van 2 manlike Bantoekele gemaak is om in Mamelodi te help, gebruik gemaak. Hierdie klerke doen al die werk in verband met die opstel en liasseer van kaartjies. Dit het aan die opgeleide verpleegsters, wat hierdie werk in die verlede gedoen het, meer tyd verleen om aandag te bestee aan aangeleenthede wat betrekking het op hulle kwalifikasies en aan huisbesoeke.

Die bevolking van Atteridgeville en Saulsville het gedurende die jaar meer gevestig geraak as gedurende die vorige jaar met die gevolg dat ons kliniekbywonings, hoewel nog baie hoog, omtrent dieselfde as verlede jaar s'n is.

Die syfers vir Saulsville is egter vanjaar baie hoër as toe hierdie kliniek in 1960 geopen is. Hier is egter nie bykomende personeel aangestel nie aangesien dit gebiedend noodsaaklik geword het dat minstens drie bykomende vroedvroue aangestel word.

Soos in die verlede gaan ons voort om Saulsville en Atteridgeville vir administratiewe doeleindes afsonderlik te behandel, hoewel hierdie 2 gebiede in werklikheid as Atteridgeville beskou word.

Die totale getal huise in hierdie gebied is nou 10,650 vergeleke by 9,776 verlede jaar. Die bevolking tel 69,116.

Soos in die verlede het die kliniek te Mamelodi eintlik net pasiënte van Mamelodi-Wes bedien. Die bevolking is vanjaar 64,000 vergeleke by 56,858 verlede jaar, en die getal huise het van 8,432 na 9,000 vermeerder.

Die instelling van 'n kliniek vir Mamelodi-Oos is uitgestel in afwagting van onderhandelings met die Gesondheidsowerhede van die Staat en die Provinsie.

PERSELE.

Geriewe vir Blanke-kliniekdienste is presies dieselfde as verlede jaar. Daar is egter met boubedrywighede by die Blackwood Villa-terrein begin en daar word met verwagting uitgesien na die voltooiing van hierdie perseel.

ALGEMEEN.

Ondersoek na stafelokokinfeksie, wat deur ons Gesondheidsbesoeksters tesame met die Inspekteur van Aansteeklike Siektes en sy personeel onderneem is, was voortgesit. 'n Volledige verslag hieroor word by die seksie oor Aansteeklike Siektes ingesluit.

Ons was sedert Augustus baie gelukkig om die dienste van 'n opgeleide Dieetkundige van die Departement van Landbou-tegniese Dienste te verkry om bystand by ons voorgeboortelike klinieke te verleen. Sy voer elke week onderhoude by die Sentrale en Hercules-voorgeboortelike Klinieke. Sy verleen bystand aan hulle met die beplanning van 'n goed gebalanseerde dieet en ekonomiese geldbesteding.

In die verlede is opvoeding in verband met voeding deur die Geneeskundige Beamptes by die Klinieke onderneem. Hoewel die Geneeskundige Beamptes baie belang stel hierin, is dit tydrowend en te moeilik wanneer baie pasiënte wag op behandeling. Ons hoop dat hierdie dienste voortgesit sal word.

Ons is nog baie besorg oor die belang van vroegetydige diagnosering van geestesiektes by kinders en beskou dit as 'n kwessie van openbare gesondheid in hoofsaak. Soos egter so dikwels in die verlede berig is, maak die gebrek aan subsidiëring van so 'n betrekking deur die Sentrale Regering die aanstelling van personeel met psigiatriese opleiding onmoontlik. Ons meen dat daar besef moet word dat die voorkoms van geestesiektes in net so 'n groot mate 'n kwessie van openbare gesondheid is as die vermindering van die kindersterftesyfer.

Intussen gaan ons voort om meer aandag aan individuele moeders te bestee ten einde hulle te help om duidelikheid oor hul „verwarde” emosies en gevoelens te verkry. Om hierdie rede gaan ons voort om spesiale sessies een keer per week vir sulke gevalle te hou. Ons is baie dankbaar oor die hulp wat ons van die Kinderleidingkliniek van die Universiteit van Pretoria en die Algemene Hospitaal ontvang.

Die plaaslike Vereniging vir Geestesgesondheid is ook altyd bereid om met daardie moeders met emosionele versteurings gedurende swangerskap wat hulp nodig het, behulpsaam te wees.

DIE STAATSKEMA VIR DIE TOEDIENING VAN AFGEROOMDE MELK

Daar is verlede jaar volledig oor die ontwikkeling van hierdie skema in Pretoria verslag gedoen. Die vordering is nog steeds baie bevredigend in die gebiede waar ons daarmee begin het, nl. Hercules, Saulsville en Atteridgeville en in die loop van vanjaar het ons ook Mamelodi ingesluit. Tot dusver was dit nie nodig om bykomende personeel in diens te neem om met hierdie skema behulpsaam te wees nie.

BLANKEKLINIEKDIENTSTE

HUISBESOEKE DEUR GESONDHEIDSBESOEKSTERS. (Syfers vir 1962 tussen hakies.)

	<i>Eerste besoeke</i>	<i>Daaropvolgende besoeke</i>	<i>Getal siek kinders besoek</i>	<i>Totale getal besoeke</i>
1963.....	3,879 (3,956)	4,222 (3,681)	1,121 (1,092)	9,322 (8,876)

BESONDERHEDE VAN KLINIEKBYWONINGS. (Syfers vir 1962 in hakies.)

	<i>Eerste bywoning</i>	<i>Herbywoning</i>	<i>Deur geneesheer ondersoek</i>
Sentraal (Dinsdag).....	11 (23)	683 (740)	652 (770)
Sentraal (Woensdag).....	157 (147)	815 (1,101)	
Sentraal (Vrydag).....	151 (160)	866 (1,004)	
Bloedstraat.....	64 (82)	593 (833)	
Weseinde.....	155 (148)	1,943 (1,678)	553 (490)
Proclamation Hill.....	27 (59)	473 (858)	48 (64)
Yskor.....	52 (54)	483 (511)	
Gezina.....	40 (39)	400 (452)	
Villieria (Woensdag).....	143 (133)	1,541 (1,738)	445 (493)
Villieria (Donderdag).....	62 (89)	735 (925)	
Wonderboomsuid.....	55 (59)	407 (470)	
Mayville.....	90 (74)	583 (495)	
Capital Park.....	97 (69)	587 (614)	
Hatfield.....	37 (41)	594 (501)	
Nieu-Muckleneuk.....	78 (87)	898 (1,035)	
Sunnyside (Dinsdag).....	149 (152)	1,563 (1,824)	
Sunnyside (Woensdag).....	122 (116)	1,371 (1,560)	
Riviera.....	66 (61)	773 (764)	84 (91)
Salvokop.....	17 (13)	377 (495)	
Danville.....	98 (87)	1,234 (934)	477 (479)
Weermagterrein.....	4 (13)	246 (382)	
Arcadia.....	102 (101)	1,107 (919)	
Tentoonstellingsterrein.....	21 (19)	302 (376)	
Hercules.....	202 (210)	2,703 (3,899)	1,190 (1,367)
Booysens.....	59 (56)	553 (783)	
Mountain View.....	111 (146)	1,402 (1,700)	
Pretoria Gardens.....	94 (99)	1,439 (1,104)	
Rietfontein-Noord.....	40 (39)	310 (388)	
Voortrekkerweg.....	33 (39)	236 (199)	
Pierneefstraat.....	74 (62)	619 (714)	
Brooklyn.....	918 (987)		

Hierdie syfers toon weinig verandering in vergelyking met dié vir verlede jaar.

BYWONINGS VAN VOORGEBOORTELIKE KLINIEKE.

(Syfers vir 1962 tussen hakies.)

	<i>Sentraal</i>	<i>Danville</i>	<i>Hercules</i>	<i>Totaal</i>
Getal nuwe gevalle.....	241 (234)	63 (62)	143 (166)	447 (462)
Totale bywonings.....	1,184 (1,296)	436 (391)	1,034 (1,137)	2,654 (2,826)

Die totale bywonings hier is min of meer dieselfde as verlede jaar.

Die ontspanningsoefeninge is steeds gewild en pasiënte kom herhaaldelik getuig van die voordeel wat hulle daaruit getrek het.

TANDKLINIEK.

(Syfer vir 1962 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle wat die Tandkliniek bygewoon het.....	26 (26)
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Dit is baie moeilik om 'n verandering aan te bring aan die vooroordeel van Blankes om die Tandkliniek tydens swangerskap by te woon. Die lae bywoning van die Tandkliniek is baie ontmoedigend, veral aangesien diegene wat daarheen verwys is, tandheelkundige behandeling baie nodig gehad het.

IMMUNISERINGSKLINIEK.

(Syfers vir 1962 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle ten volle teen difterie geïmmuniseer.....	2,899 (2,427)
Getal gevalle ten volle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer.....	2,289 (1,953)

Net soos verlede jaar, is die verdere toename vanjaar bemoedigend, veral aangesien daar nie 'n epidemie was om die bywoningsyfer op te stoot nie.

POLIOMIELITIS.

Besonderhede oor die immunisering teen poliomiëlitis verskyn elders in hierdie verslag.

KRAAMTOESIG.

(Syfers vir 1962 tussen hakies).

Getal kraamtasse geïnspekteer.....	122	(56)
Getal besoeke aan vroedvroue.....	68	(46)
Getal besoeke aan vroedvrouegevalle.....	4	(—)
Getal besoeke aan kraaminrigtings.....	68	(79)

Toesig oor vroedvroue, wat deur die Inspektise van Vroedvroue waargeneem word, sluit in toesig oor private vroedvroue, Blankes sowel as Nieblankes, private kraaminrigtings, waarvan daar 4 is, twee vir Blankes en twee vir Nieblankes, en Munisipale Nieblanke Vroedvroue.

TEHUISE VIR BEJAARDES.

(Syfers vir 1962 tussen hakies.)

Getal tehuise vir bejaardes.....	10	
Getal besoeke aan tehuise vir bejaardes.....	46	(49)

Die Inspektise van Vroedvroue onderneem ook inspeksies van hierdie tehuise in samewerking met die Gesondheidsinspekteerpersoneel. Die gebrek aan toereikende wetgewing, veral met betrekking tot die talle tehuise in private besit, verg spesiale aandag en ondersoek. Die inrigtings wat deur liefdadigheidsorganisasie bestuur word, is bevredigend en goed en uitstekende samewerking is tussen hulle en hierdie Afdeling bewerkstellig.

KLEUTERSKOLE.

Twee kleuterskole en een crèche is gereeld deur 'n Geneeskundige Beampte besoek terwyl 'n Gesondheidsbesoekster vir toesighouding verantwoordelik was.

STATISTIEKE TEN OPSIGTE VAN NIEBLANKES

Kliniekdienste vir Nieblankes is in Atteridgeville, by die Kampong, Saulsville en in Mamelodi aangebied.

Die ondersoek na stafelokokinfeksie onder Nieblankes is op dieselfde wyse as onder Blankes onderneem en daar word onder „Aansteeklike Siektes” hieroor verslag gedoen.

Ondersoeke na doodgeboortes en die sterfte onder kinders wat jonger as 5 jaar is, is tans nog baie moeilik. Dit gebeur nog dat baie gevalle van doodgeboortes en sterftes tot soveel as 'n jaar nadat dit voorgekom het, onder ons aandag gebring word en ons kan dikwels nie die betrokke gesin opspoor om besonderhede te verkry nie.

HUISBESOEKE.

(Syfers vir 1962 tussen hakies.)

	Bantoes	Kampong Asiate	Kleurlinge	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Saulsville Bantoes	Mamelodi Bantoes
Eerste besoeke aan pasgeborenes..	— (—)	141 (147)	66 (93)	977 (933)	857 (855)	2016 (1290)
Daaropvolgende besoeke.....	— (—)	876 (981)	663 (1062)	3270 (3066)	772 (893)	511 (448)
Besoeke aan siek kinders.....	— (—)	89 (134)	18 (27)	2 (4)	10 (1)	— (1)
Getal siek kinders besoek.....	— (—)	92 (114)	18 (26)	1 (1)	7 (—)	1 (2)

Huisbesoeke met betrekking tot Asiate en Kleurlinge is min of meer dieselfde as verlede jaar nie teenstaande die verhuising van 'n gedeelte van die bevolking na Laudium en Eersterust.

BYWONING VAN KINDERSORGKLINIEKE

(Syfers vir 1962 tussen hakies.)

	Bantoes	Kampong Asiate	Kleurlinge	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Saulsville Bantoes	Mamelodi Bantoes
Eerste bywonings.....	309 (316)	191 (180)	97 (112)	1131 (1502)	2101 (2250)	2766 (2562)
Herhaalde bywonings.....	2110 (1778)	2898 (2435)	2209 (2583)	17757 (24519)	24002 (23733)	27671 (23367)
Deur geneesheer ondersoek.....	760 (800)	1174 (1057)	685 (809)	7581 (7960)	8683 (7916)	8945 (8172)

Min verandering word in hierdie syfers aangetoon. Soos voorheen gesê is, is dit waarskynlik toe te skryf aan die feit dat die bevolking in hierdie gebiede bestendiger geword het.

VOORGEBOORTELIKE KLINIEKE.

(Syfers vir 1962 tussen hakies.)

	Kampong Bantoes	Kleurlinge en Asiate	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Saulsville Bantoes	Mamelodi Bantoes
Getal nuwe gevalle wat hul by kliniek aange- meld het.....	771 (1,070)	237 (175)	1080 (1,360)	1,590 (1,786)	1,710 (1,737)
Getal bywonings.....	2,609 (4,090)	1,740 (1,561)	7,460 (6,592)	8,076 (8,435)	9,000 (9,278)

Min verandering word in hierdie syfers aangetoon.

BEVALLINGS DEUR VROEDVROUE WAARGENEEM.

(Syfers vir 1962 tussen hakies.)

	Atteridgeville	Saulsville	Mamelodi
	287 (338)	228 (196)	109 (157)

IMMUNISERING.

(Syfers vir 1962 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle teen difterie geïmmuniseer.....	2,652 (2,224)
Getal gevalle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer.....	2,342 (2,051)

Daar is 'n gestadige toename in die getal bywonings hier, en dit is bemoedigend.

PRETORIASIE KLEUTERSKOLE

Daar is tans 21 kleuterskole in Pretoria, waarvan 10 by die Pretoriase Kleuterskoolvereniging geaffilieer is. Verteenwoordigers van skole wat nie geaffilieer is nie, het die uitnodiging aanvaar en die Raad se jaarvergadering wat gedurende Julie 1963 gehou is, bygewoon. Hulle teenwoordigheid sowel as dié van 'n aantal verteenwoordigers van liggame wat onderwys-, gesondheids-, en maatskaplike dienste lewer, is hoog op prys gestel.

Verteenwoordigers is na 'n komitee gestuur wat saamgestel is uit 'n aantal belanghebbende persone wat hulle beywer om van die Transvaalse Provinsiale Raad meer steun te werf in verband met die betaling van die salarisse van kleuterskoolpersoneel.

Die Pretoriase Stadsraad bied ruim hulp aan kleuterskole binne sy gebied en die munisipale Gesondheidsafdeling bied ook die dienste van sy mediese beamptes en distriksgesondheidsbesoekers aan.

Kleuterskole stel hulle ten doel om 'n omgewing te verskaf waarin die kind onder die leiding van spesiaal opgeleide onderwysers ten volle en so gelukkig moontlik kan ontwikkel.

Gesondheidsorg vorm 'n basiese onderdeel van die kleuterskoolprogram. Voedsame voedsel, genoegsame rus sowel as ruimte en geleentheid vir oefening in spel word verskaf. Daar word 'n hoë standaard gehandhaaf in hierdie kleuterskole wat jaarliks deur beamptes van die Transvaalse Onderwysdepartement geïnspekteer word.

Hoofstuk VI

PRETORIASE TANDKLINIEKE

1. Die Pretoriase Tandkliniek word bestuur deur 'n Beheerraad bestaande uit verteenwoordigers van die Stadsraad, die Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie, die Noord-Transvaalse tak van die Tandheelkundige Vereniging van Suid-Afrika en die Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid.

2. HULPTOEKENNINGS.

Die toekenning van die Afdeling Hospitaaldienste is tot R27,920 per jaar verhoog. Die Stadsraad van Pretoria se toekenning is R7,800 en die Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid dra R6,200 by. Die Kliniek gaan voort met sy skooldienste.

Die Kliniek se verslag oor die getal uittrekkings en stopsels is nog nie beskikbaar nie maar sal in die volgende verslag vervat word.

Hoofstuk VII

GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEKE

'n Totaal van 1,009 sulke geneeskundige ondersoeke is deur Geneeskundige Beamptes in die Gesondheidsafdeling uitgevoer. Hierdie syfer omvat die geneeskundige ondersoeke van persone wat tot die munisipale diens toetree het en spesiale geneeskundige ondersoeke kragtens die Ongevallewet of vir Pensioenfonds- of ander doeleindes.

Hoofstuk VIII

PRETORIASE SLAGPLAASWERKSAAMHEDE

PERSENEEL.

Die personeelstaat by die Slagplaas is soos volg:—

Bestuurder: Dr. W. J. Wheeler.

Hoofklerk: Mnr. A. G. B. Pattison.

Tikster: Mej. J. H. J. Meyer.

Toesighoudende Vleisinspekteur: Mnr. T. J. v.d. Heever.

Senior Vleisinspekteur: Mnr. C. J. Smith.

Vleisinspekteurs: Sewe.

Superintendent, Neweprodukte en Verkoelingsinstallasie: Een.

Monteur-draaibankwerker: Een.

Werkwinkel-assistent: Een.

Senior masjien- en stoomketelbedieners: Vier.

Masjien- en stoomketelbedieners: Drie.

Wervvoorman: Een.

Werkplaas-assistente: Twee.

Skoonmaker/Nasieners: Drie.

Skoonmakers: Drie.

Totaal. Blankes: 31.

Nieblankes: 47.

Dit is aangenaam om te vermeld dat dit makliker was om vakatures vir vleisinspekteurs te vul, met die gevolg dat dit selde nodig was om die personeel van die Gesondheidsafdeling te vra om by die Slagplaas te kom aflos.

VEEVOORRADE.

Ten spyte van die droogte wat gedurende die grootste gedeelte van die jaar geheers het, het daar voldoende vee van geskikte gehalte aangekom.

Gedurende verskeie tydperke was daar 'n oormatige toevoer van vee sodat hulle soms in trokke moes oorsaai ten spyte van oortydslagting. Hierdie toedrag van sake skep groot verleentheid aangesien dit ons oorlaai geriewe nog verder belas en aanleiding gee tot 'n aantal ongewenste toestande. Dit is egter klaarblyklik die beleid van die Vleisbeheerraad om toe te laat dat die aanvraag die toevoer bepaal.

Die voorraad pluimvee na die mark en die slagplaas is steeds wisselvallig; daar is 'n neiging tot oorlading gedurende vakansietye.

Die pluimveeslagplaas dien hoofsaaklik as 'n sentrum vir Kosher-slagting.

SLAGTING.

Ofskoon daar nie verbeterings aan die fasiliteite aangebring is nie, het die getal diere wat geslag is, veral beeste, vermeerder om te voorsien in die toenemende behoeftes van Pretoria.

Verhoogde slagting kan slegs bewerkstellig word deur oortyd te slag, terwyl beeste en skape op verskillende tye geslag word.

NUWE SLAGPLAAS.

Die verslag van die Kommissie van Onderzoek insake Slagplaas- en Verwante Geriewe is nog nie beskikbaar nie maar dit sal hopelik gedurende die eerste helfte van 1964 verskyn. Inmiddels word geen verdere stappe gedoen met betrekking tot die oprigting van 'n nuwe slagplaas nie.

VERBETERINGS AAN SLAGPLAAS.

Samesprekings met die Vleisbeheerraad is voortgesit en 'n opname is gemaak van die noodsaaklikste verbeterings om die slagplaas vir die volgende 10 jaar te laat funksioneer. Daar word gehoop om besonderhede vroeg in 1964 af te handel en om so gou moontlik met die verbeterings, wat sowat R200,000 sal beloop, te begin. Die beoogde verbeterings het hoofsaaklik die gelyktydige slagting van skape en beeste, die vergroting van hangsaalruimte en die verbetering van koelkamer-fasiliteite ten doel.

NEWEPRODUKTE.

Die tonnemaat wat vervaardig is, is ietwat hoër weens die verhoogde slagting. Die verkoop van die produkte het weer eens per tender geskied. 'n Gedeelte van die karkas- en bloedmeel is per tender verkoop en die prys wat verkry is, is op die hele produksie van toepassing gemaak. Die pryse wat behaal is, was hoër as dié van die vorige jaar. Die fabriek is egter geensins ideaal nie en produkte van 'n hoë gehalte word nie maklik verkry nie.

SIEKTES AANGETREF.

Dié siektes volg hoofsaaklik die patroon van die vorige jaar. Masels in beeste en varke kom nog in 'n skrikwekkende mate voor. Die skerp styging in die voorkoms van masels in varke is waarskynlik daaraan toe te skryf dat spekleerders diere aanstuur wat ooglopend besmet is nadat vee-agente 'n versekeringskema om afkeurings te dek, aangekondig het. Kneusing en verwonding van beeste is nog die rede dat baie vleis afgekeur word ten spyte van die plasing van 'n premie op onthoringde beeste deur die Vleisbeheerraad. Die meeste vrektes in die krale en afkeurings van skape word deur reisbedwelming veroorsaak terwyl kaasagtige limfklierontsteking baie algemeen by merinoskape voorkom.

Die meeste skaaplewers word afgekeur weens besmetting met die lintwurm *Stilesia Hepatica*, terwyl beeslewers deur die lewerbot aangetas word.

Dit wil voorkom asof baie boere daarin slaag om die voorkoms van Besnoitiose (Olifant-huidsiekte) te verminder aangesien dit in 'n afnemende mate voorkom.

Tuberkulose word nog plek-plek in vee aangetref, met hoofsaaklik gelokaliseerde longletsels by beeste en gelokaliseerde keelletsels by varke.

Gelukkig het geeneen van die kwaai epidemiese siektes in die loop van die jaar voorgekom nie. In die geval van pluimvee kom hoofsaaklik kwaadaardige gewasse en peritonitis voor.

KOELKAMERFASILITEITE.

Aangesien die bevriesingsgeriewe by die slagplaas nog onvoldoende is om al die maselagtige karkasse te behandel, is toesig deur die Toesighoudende Vleisinspekteur oor karkasse wat by private koelkamers behandel word, steeds noodsaaklik.

ALGEMEEN.

Lesings is aan 'n groep mediese en veeartsenystudente vir die Diploma in Openbare Gesondheid en aan twee groepe vleisinspeksiestudente gegee.

Sekere varkkarkasse word nog spesiaal vir die Universiteitsproefplaas ondersoek en monsters word van tyd tot tyd vir verskeie inrigtings versamel.

JAARVERSLAG VIR DIE TYDPERK 1 JANUARIE TOT 31 DESEMBER 1963.

DIERE GESLAG

	1961	1962	1963
Bulle.....	792	1,324	1,633
Koeie.....	15,089	20,252	33,083
Osse.....	73,025	67,921	63,210
Totaal beeste.....	<u>88,906</u>	<u>89,497</u>	<u>97,926</u>
Kalwers.....	5,058	5,770	5,513
Skape.....	216,173	221,760	217,686
Bokke.....	236	675	614
Varke.....	32,934	33,731	37,198
Totaal.....	<u>343,307</u>	<u>351,433</u>	<u>358,937</u>

TOENAME VAN 15,630 DIERE SEDERT 1961.
(VYF JAAR) TOENAME VAN 108,898 DIERE
SEDERT 1958.

EKWINES

	1962	1963
Donkies.....	299	92
Perde.....	795	807
Muile.....	18	18
	<u>1,112</u>	<u>0,917</u>

PLUIMVEE

	1962	1963
Hoenders.....	22,872	21,406
Eende.....	4,284	3,455
Duiwe.....	14	—
Kalkoene.....	1,620	1,503
Ganse.....	255	155
Kuikens.....	1,413	765
Konyne.....	52	44
	<u>R30,510</u>	<u>27,328</u>

AFGEKEURDE BEES-, SKAAP-, VARK-, EN KALFKARKASSE EN -ORGANE

	Beeste	Kalwers	Skape en bokke	Varke
Karkasse.....	2,481	1,221	222	1,357
Koppe.....	1,077	—	—	82
Harte.....	1,443	—	—	—
Binnegoed.....	1,757	—	—	83
Niere.....	2,229	—	158,327	—
Lewers.....	17,176	—	81,577	1,687
Longe.....	5,405	—	6,232	—
Hartslag.....	2,665	—	17,956	42
Kwarte.....	296	—	—	60
Milte.....	1,736	—	—	—
Sterte.....	825	—	—	—
Tonge.....	1,070	—	—	—
Afval.....	1,858	—	53	—
Uiers.....	10,884	—	—	—
Ingewande.....	2,533	—	18	—

TOTALE AFKEURINGS

	1962	1963
Beeste.....	2.674%	2.609%
Skape.....	.289%	.105%
Kalwers.....	5.805%	22.148%
Varke.....	2.564%	3.737%

SISTISERKOSE (MASELS).

1962

	Totaal aangetas	Totaal afgekeur	Totaal in koel- kamer behandel
Beeste.....	8,289 of 9.261%	1,676 of 1.872%	6,613 of 7.389%
Varke.....	744 of 2.205%	659 of 1.954%	85 of 0.251%

1963

Beeste.....	10,070 of 10.283%	1,916 of 1.957%	8,154 of 8.342%
Varke.....	1,330 of 3.575%	1,225 of 3.293%	105 of 0.283%

ORGANE VAN KARKASSE WAT MET SISTISERKOSE BESMET WAS EN IN MUNI-
SIPALE SLAGPLAASKOELKAMER BEHANDEL IS

Harte	Lewers	Sterte	Tonge	Koppe
7,942	5,207	7,941	7,948	7,833

VOORKOMS VAN TUBERKULOSE

1962

	Getal aangetas	Getal algemeen	Getal ge- lokaliseer
Beeste.....	108 of 0.120%	35 of 0.039%	73 of 0.081%
Varke.....	126 of 0.373%	58 of 0.171%	68 of 0.202%
Kalwers.....	4 of 0.069%	4 of 0.069%	—

1963

Beeste.....	122 of 0.126%	19 of 0.019%	103 of 0.105%
Varke.....	119 of 0.320%	46 of 0.124%	73 of 0.196%
Kalwers.....	—	—	—

INGEVOERDE VLEIS WAT IN KOELKAS BY MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL
IS

25 Beeskarkasse.
14 Harte.
3 Koppe.
15 Tonge.
13 Sterte.
13 Lewers.
13 Longe.

INGEVOERDE VLEIS WAT IN ANDER KOELKAMERS AS MUNISIPALE SLAG-
PLAAS BEHANDEL IS. (MASELS)

143 Beeskarkasse.
116 Harte.
117 Tonge.
91 Lewers.
5 Sterte.

—Varkkarkasse.

TOTALE AANTAL MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE EN ORGANE WAT IN ANDER KOEL-
KAMERS AS MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS

1 Varkkarkas.
4302 Beeskarkasse.
7948 Tonge.

TOTALE AANTAL MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE WAT IN KOELKAMERS BY DIE
MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS

3851 Beeskarkasse.
3 Kalkkarkasse.
104 Varkkarkasse.

INSPEKSIES BY KOELKAMERS (MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE)

Inspeksies uitgevoer.....	581
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	19
Aanmanings.....	14
Kennisgewings beteken.....	2

TOTALE GETAL BLOEDSMERE WAT ONDERSOEK IS

Totale getal diere wat in trokke en krale gevrek het.....	187
Totale getal diere wat van buite gebring is om vernietig te word.....	geen.
Totaal.....	<u>187</u>

Getal bloedsmere wat ondersoek is:

Beeste.....	18
Skape.....	129
Varke.....	40
	<u>187</u>

EKWINES AFGEKEUR. 2 Perde.

GESLAGTE EKWINES

Donkies	Muile	Perde
92	18	807

AFGEKEURDE PLUIMVEE

Hoenders	Eende	Kalkoene
143	4	7

SIEKTES WAAROM PLUIMVEE AFGEKEUR IS

	Hoenders	Eende	Kalkoene
Peritonitis.....	11	—	—
Gangreen.....	10	—	—
Kwaadaardige gewasse.....	53	2	3
Dermontsteking.....	11	—	—
Blase.....	1	—	—
Absesse.....	15	—	1
Dood in hokke.....	42	2	3
Totale aantal afgekeur.....	<u>143</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

VERKOOPTE NEWEPRODUKTE VIR DIE JAAR GEEINDIG 31/12/1963.

	Ton	Lb.
Karkasmeel.....	535	837
Bloedmeel.....	351	1,050
Vere.....	—	985
Varkhare.....	—	11,776
Vet.....	230	1,802

Hoofstuk IX

OPGAWE VAN GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS SE WERK

Die standaard van die omgewingshigiëne het bevredigend gebly ten spyte van uiters snelle uitbreiding op nywerheids-, handels-, wonings- en onderwysgebied in die stad in die afgelope tyd. Baie bevredigende vooruitgang is gemaak met die opruiming van slumgebiede en die bewoning van ongeskikte buitegeboue is tot die minimum beperk.

Uitstekende vooruitgang is gemaak met die hervestiging van Bantoes van die Lady Selborne-gebied en gedeeltes van Claremont en met die sloping van die ontruimde wonings in hierdie gebiede. Dieselfde geld nie vir die Asiatebuurt en Kleurlinglokasie nie, wat slegs beskrywe kan word as oorbewoonde slumgebiede. Sommige lede van die Indiër- en Kleurlinggemeenskap is onderskeidelik in die Laudium- en Eersterustdorpsgebied hervestig maar dit het min daartoe bygedra om toestande in die Asiatebuurt en Kleurlinglokasie te verlig. Vanuit 'n gesondheidsoogpunt is dit dringend noodsaaklik dat die inwoners hervestig en die gebiede ontruim en herontwikkel word.

Soos gewoonlik is daar streng gelet op die higiëniese hantering, voorbereiding en verspreiding van eetware, en die higiëniese toestand van die perseel en voertuie wat in die voedselbedryf gebruik word. Daar is gereeld monsters van alle watervoorrade en verskeie eetware geneem en toepaslike stappe is gedoen in gevalle waar sodanige monsters nie aan die vereiste standaard voldoen het nie.

Roetine-inspeksies van alle soorte persele is in die loop van die jaar uitgevoer, met inbegrip van dié waarvoor lisensies van die een of ander soort uitgeneem is. Die vereiste standarde was oor die algemeen hoog en in baie gevalle het aanvraers in die beplanningstadium van nuwe ondernemings om hulp en raad gevra. Hierdie soort samewerking neem toe tot die voordeel van sowel die aanvrager as die Afdeling. Voorgestelde planne is dikwels grondig gewysig hoofsaaklik om aan ons vereistes, veral ten opsigte van soorte toerusting en uitleg, te voldoen. Dit was ook nodig ten einde die insluiting van onooglike knaagdierwering in bouplanne te voorkom.

Gedurende die jaar was die stad besonder vry van enige grootskaalse insekbesmetting. Af en toe is klagtes oor vlieë, muskiete of kakkerlakke ontvang. Onmiddellike ondersoek en, waar nodig, intensiewe opnames in elke geval, het meegehelp om die broeiplekke op te spoor.

Die riolering van die Herculesgebied het snel gevorder en wanneer dit voltooi is, sal baie van die huidige probleme met betrekking tot grondbesoedeling en vuilwaterafvoer uitgeskakel word. Dié moderne diens sal die gebied vanuit 'n gesondheidsoogpunt en in die algemeen verbeter.

Die Bantoedorpe Mamelodi en Mamelodi-oos het die emmerdiens en die enkele suigtenks wat daar bestaan, heeltemal ontgroeï. Die riolering van die gebiede in die geheel, is egter ten volle beplan maar daar is nog nie 'n begin gemaak met die uitvoering van die skema nie. 'n Vroeë begin word by die dag gebiedender.

OPSOMMING VAN INSPEKSIES DEUR GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTORAAT.

Hier volg 'n opsomming van die inspeksies deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs in die Slum- en Behuising-, Aansteeklike Siekte-, Voedsel-, Plaagbeheer- en Nieblankegebiedseksies gedurende die jaar. (Syfers vir vorige jaar tussen hakies).

Totale getal inspeksies.....	112,728	(106,054)
Oorlaste waarmee gehandel is.....	35,285	(34,173)
Oorlaste verwyder.....	30,665	(32,267)
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is.....	3,583	(3,575)
Lisensie-aansoeke waarmee gehandel is.....	5,245	(5,034)
Monsters geneem van water (bakteriologies en skeikundig).....	420	(303)
Monsters geneem van eetware (melk uitgesluit).....	629	(530)
Navraagbesoeke insake aansteeklike siektes.....	3,319	(2,648)

Aangeleenthede na ander Afdelings of Afdelingshoofde verwys.

Stadsingenieur.....	242
Afdeling Nieblankesake.....	68
Lisensiehoof.....	44
Direkteur van Parke en Ontspanning.....	47
Stadselektrisiteitsingenieur.....	41
Verkeershoof.....	8
Hoofbehuisingbestuurder.....	19

VERVOLGINGS

Hier volg 'n ontleding van die vervolgings wat die Afdeling gedurende 1963 ingestel het en die resultate daarvan:—

Aard van oortreding	Totale getal ver- volgings	Getal skuldig bevind	Getal on- skuldig bevind	Getal terug- getrek	Boetes
Bakkerijprodukte wat nie gedurende aflewering toegehou word nie.....	7	7	—	—	R22-00
Insektesbesmetting.....	1	1	—	—	R10-00
Versuim om bouerslatrines te verskaf.....	13	13	—	—	R150-00
Versuim om te voldoen aan kennisgewing (klousule betref- fende oorlas).....	47	43	—	4	R387-00
Versuim om perseel in goeie strukturele toestand te hou (Slumsregulasies).....	9	5	—	4	R43-00
Kokery in slaapkamers.....	2	2	—	—	R4-00
Bewoning van buitegeboue.....	4	—	2	2	—
Invoer van melk sonder permit.....	1	1	—	—	R10-00
Water by melk gevoeg.....	8	8	—	—	R75-00
Versuim om muskietuitbroeiing te bekamp.....	1	—	—	1	—
Onhigiëniese toestande in losieshuis.....	1	1	—	—	R5-00
Oorbewoning in woning.....	1	1	—	—	R5-00
Sigbare vuil in melk.....	2	2	—	—	R20-00
Vleis in oop voertuig vervoer.....	1	1	—	—	R4-00
Onhigiëniese toestand van bakkerij.....	2	1	—	1	R20-00
Oormatige preserveermiddels in boerewors.....	1	1	—	—	R5-00
Verkoop van boerewors wat te min stikstof bevat (proteïne- of vleisinhoud).....	1	1	—	—	R5-00
Versuim om vlieëuitbroeiing te bekamp.....	1	1	—	—	R2-00
TOTAAL.....	103	89	2	12	R767-00

VERVOLGINGS TERUGGETREK

Beskuldigde het alle vereistes nagekom voordat saak verhoor is.....	8
Verkeerde persoon aangekla.....	2
Swak gesondheid van beskuldigde en stappe gedoen om saak in die reine te bring.....	2
	<u>12</u>

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).....	35	2
Biljartsalonne.....	7	2
Bioskoopteekamers.....	3	—
Losieshuise.....	203	—
Steenbakkers.....	1	—
Slagters.....	164	49
Skoenmakers.....	50	32
Fietshandelaars.....	74	43
Melkerye.....	99	19
Droogskoonmaak-ontvangdepots.....	94	20
Velhandelaars.....	1	—
Visbakkers (groot- en kleinhandel).....	5	—
Vishandelaars.....	54	2
Fumigeerders en ontsmetters.....	3	—
Haarkappers.....	179	19
Marskramers en venters.....	87	242
Hotelle.....	30	—
Roomysvervaardigers.....	3	—
Roomysverkopers.....	176	4
Wasserye en droogskoonmakers.....	45	5
Markstalletjies.....	13	39
Melkprodusente.....	425	—
Melkwinkels.....	240	29
Meulenaars.....	4	—
Koeldrankhandelaars.....	185	32
Koeldrankvervaardigers.....	5	1
Bantoe-eethuise.....	6	32

Pandjieshouers.....	1	—
Pluimveehandelaars.....	51	—
Lewensmiddelehandelaars.....	477	258
Lewensmiddelefabrieke.....	16	2
Openbare sale en vermaaklikheidsplekke.....	24	1
Klipgroewe.....	1	—
Restaurante en teekamers.....	326	91
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere.....	80	4
Leerlooierye.....	1	—
Teaters (een inryteater inbegrepe).....	13	3
Turkse baddens.....	1	—
Begrafnisondernemers.....	5	3
Houtsaers.....	4	—
Werkwinkels.....	267	6

Bouplanne.

Die ondergemelde tabel verstrek 'n opsomming van die planne wat gedurende die twaalf maande geëindig 31 Desember 1963 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.....	102	22	—	3	31	158
Februarie.....	124	18	2	3	27	174
Maart.....	165	32	4	—	18	219
April.....	122	24	—	3	36	185
Mei.....	173	25	—	—	33	231
Junie.....	145	31	—	6	16	198
Julie.....	159	30	—	—	30	219
Augustus.....	148	26	1	—	10	185
September.....	122	12	—	—	14	148
Oktober.....	240	23	—	3	39	305
November.....	138	29	—	1	20	188
Desember.....	118	15	—	—	6	139
TOTAL.....	1,756	287	7	19	280	2,349

Vroeë-oggend- en Aandinspeksies.

Afgesien van die normale daaglikse inspeksies by die verskillende soorte persele, het die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs minstens een keer per maand vroeëoggend-inspeksies waargeneem en daarbenewens, wanneer nodig, saans of snags inspeksies uitgevoer, veral by plekke waar voedsel voorberei of bedien is.

Dit was deel van die normale pligte van inspekteurs, veral in die Voedselseksie, om gedurende middagetensure, vroeg saans of gedurende die nag inspeksies by hotelle, losieshuise, restaurante en ander plekke waar voedsel bedien word, uit te voer.

Die onderstaande tabel dui die soorte persele aan wat geïnspekteer is en die getal buitenstydse inspeksies wat gedurende die jaar uitgevoer is:

Soort inspeksie	Totale getal inspeksies	Bevredigend bevind	Nie bevredigend nie
Slagterswinkels.....	601	452	149
Bantoe-eethuise.....	25	10	15
Restaurante.....	273	186	87
Voedselafleweringe.....	287	231	56
Melkdepots.....	99	90	9
Hotelle.....	81	66	15
Varsproduktehandelaars.....	89	68	21
Bakkerye.....	19	15	4
Vishandelaars.....	1	—	—
Diverse.....	46	30	16
Stalle.....	34	33	1
Losieshuise.....	11	7	4
Roomysdepots.....	9	7	2
	1,575	1,195	380

Voedselseksie (verskillende persele):

Naginspeksies.....	106	103	3
Middagetensuurinspeksies.....	270	222	48
Vroeëoggendinspeksies.....	30	26	4
	1,981	1,546	435

Die volgende tabel verstrek 'n opsomming van die inspeksies uitgevoer en die stappe gedoen deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs gedurende die jaar geëindig 31 Desember 1963:

Oorlaste waarmee gehandel is.....	21,131
Kennisgewings nagekom.....	1,582
Aansegings nagekom.....	15,862
Kennisgewings bestel.....	2,042
Aansegings bestel.....	18,890
Oorlaste weer geïnspekteer.....	8,149
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is.....	3,019
Sianiedfumigerings.....	166
Gebouvoltooïngstrokies.....	734
Lisensieaansoeke.....	4,426
Stalle.....	251
Slagterswinkels.....	5,476
Vishandelaars.....	1,295
Bakkerye.....	607
Restaurante en teekamers.....	7,175
Losieshuise.....	898
Kruideniers- en lewensmiddelewinkels.....	4,553
Vrugte- en groentewinkels.....	3,921
Fabrieke.....	1,358
Haarkappersalonne.....	1,101
Melkerydepots en melkwinkels.....	1,931
Diverse inspeksies.....	3,829
Aangeleenthede wat na ander afdelings verwys is.....	655
Huis-tot-huis-inspeksies.....	9,702
Naginspeksies.....	53
Vroeëoggendinspeksies.....	1,205
Totale inspeksies vir jaar.....	<u>60,504</u>

Plaaigbeheer deur Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs.

Hier volg 'n opsomming van die werk verrig deur Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs in verband met knaagdier-, muskiet-, en vlieëbeheer gedurende die jaar geëindig 31 Desember 1963:—

KNAAGDIERE.

1. Klagtes ondersoek.....	471
2. Persele geïnspekteer en advies gegee.....	2,524
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings om valle of gif te gebruik.....	946
4. Kennisgewings bestel wat knaagdierwering van persele vereis.	53
5. Kennisgewings bestel ooreenkomstig 3 en 4 hierbo, voldoen aan....	157
6. Bestaande geboue voorsien van knaagdierwering.....	119
7. Nuwe geboue met knaagdierwering.....	41
8. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen.....	1
9. Ophoping van vuilgoed of rommel waar daar moontlik knaagdiere kan skuil, skoongemaak of verwyder.....	816
10. Getal knaagdiere gedood of as gedood gerapporteer.....	1,945
11. Voedselblikke met rotwering vir diere verskaf.....	91
12. Sake na plaagbeheer verwys.....	—
13. Sake betreffende knaagdierbeheer na ander afdelings verwys.....	—

MUSKIETE.

1. Klagtes ondersoek.....	107
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer.....	1,175
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings uitgereik.....	319
4. Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig 3 hierbo bestel en voldoen aan.....	66
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen.....	2
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel.....	198
7. Advies gegee betreffende muskietbeheer.....	409
8. Soorte muskiete gevind.....	Culex

VLIEE.

1. Klagtes ondersoek.....	96
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer.....	950
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings uitgereik.....	355
4. Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig 3 hierbo bestel, en voldoen aan.....	54
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen.....	5
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel.....	195
7. Advies gegee betreffende vlieëbeheer.....	405

VOEDSELSEKSIE

Die Afdeling was daarvoor verantwoordelik om te sorg vir die higiëniese produksie, hantering en verspreiding van eetware oor die hele stad en in die Nieblankegebiede en herhaalde besoeke is afgelê by alle soorte persele waar die voedselbedryf beoefen word..

'n Interessante verskynsel is die aantal eetware, veral bereide vleissoorte, wat tans in verskeie soorte plastiekhouders verpak word. Dié soort verpakking verminder die mate van hantering van die produkte self en ook die moontlikheid van besoedeling. Uit baie noukeurige waarneming dwarsdeur die jaar het dit geblyk dat die eetware blykbaar in elke opsig bevredigend was.

Daar is gereeld monsters van munisipale watervoorrade by hulle bronne en by verskillende punte in die verspreidingsstelsel geneem.

Ook is daar gereeld monsters van die water in die nege swembaddens en plasdammetjies geneem en dit is getoets om te verseker dat die suiweringsinstallasie doeltreffend funksioneer.

Die aangehegte tabelle toon die soorte eetware waarvan in die loop van die jaar monsters vir bakteriologiese of skeikundige ontleding geneem is. In gevalle waar die monster nie aan die standaard voldoen het nie, is die verkoper of gewaarsku of vervolg.

Groot hoeveelhede eetware, waaroor besonderhede hierna verstrek word, is aan die Afdeling oorhandig of daar is beslag op gelê omdat dit as ongeskik vir menslike verbruik verklaar is en dit is afgekeur en weggedoen. 'n Gesondheidsinspekteur het die vroeëoggendmark daaglik bygewoon en op groot hoeveelhede eetware beslag gelê wat as ongeskik vir menslike verbruik verklaar en afgekeur is.

Dwarsdeur die jaar is gereelde inspeksies by restaurante, hotelle, losieshuise en plekke waar voedsel verskaf word, gedurende etenstye terwyl voedsel berei en bedien is, uitgevoer. Spesiale aandag is gegee aan die hantering en bereiding van voedsel, die was van kombuisgereedskap, eetgerei en breekgoed en die persoonlike netheid van die betrokke personeel.

Waar nodig, is monsters water van private boorgate en putte waarvan daar slegs 'n paar is, geneem en in gevalle waar die monsters nie aan die standaard voldoen het nie, is die eienaars gelas om chloreringtoerusting reg te stel of, soos in die meeste gevalle gebeur het, die gebruik van boorgatwater vir huishoudelike doeleindes te staak en by die munisipale waternetwerk aan te sluit.

Oor die algemeen is die bereiding, hantering en bêre van eetware bevredigend maar ons moet steeds 'n waaksame oog hou om bevredigende toestande te handhaaf.

'n Totaal van 85 uur is bestee aan *spesiale nag-, vroeëoggend- en middagetensuurinspeksies*. Hier volg 'n uitvoerige tabel van hierdie werk:—

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	55
Kennisgewings bestel.....	—
Aansegings gegee.....	55
Oortredings verwyder.....	55

INSPEKSIES UITGEVOER.

Herinspeksies.....	1
Restaurante en teekamers.....	227
Gelisensieerde hotelle.....	21
Private hotelle en losieshuise.....	35
Banketbakkers.....	39
Bakkerye.....	59
Slagterye.....	2
Voedselafwerke.....	6
Voedselaflewering.....	16
Totaal.....	406

Die ondergemelde tabel gee 'n ontleding van die tye van die dag toe die spesiale inspeksies uitgevoer is:—

	Getal	Bevredigend	Nie heeltemal bevredigend nie
Naginspeksies.....	106	103	3
Middagetensuurinspeksies.....	270	222	48
Vroeëoggendinspeksies.....	30	26	4

'n Totaal van 146 besendings eetware (behalwe dié waarop daar by die oggendmark beslag gelê is) is beslag op gelê of uitgelewer en die ondergemelde eetware is afgekeur as ongeskik vir menslike gebruik en vernietig:—

Konfytt.....	644 lb.
Vleis.....	14,139 blikkies, flesse of bottels.
Vis.....	
Vrugte.....	
Groente.....	
Melk.....	
Diverse eetware in blikkies of flesse	
Pluimvee.....	215 lb.
Vleis (vars of berei, maar nie ingemaak nie).....	147 lb.
Wors.....	6 lb.
Kaas.....	68 lb.
Graankos.....	376 lb.
Gedroogde vrugte.....	147 lb.
Dadels.....	91 lb.
Vis (vars).....	177 lb.
Kunsbotter.....	40 lb.
Botter.....	13 lb.
Beskuitjies.....	324 lb.
Suiker.....	5 lb.
Mielie-meel.....	283 lb.
Meelblom.....	22 lb.
Groente (sakkies).....	60 lb.
Room.....	13 gelling.

Van bogenoemde eetware is daar by die munisipale markkraampies beslag gelê op nege besendings bestaande uit 13 kaste, 2 kratte en 66 sakkies van verskillende groottes met groente en vrugte, aangesien dit ongeskik vir menslike gebruik bevind is. Dié eetware is afgekeur en vernietig en in elke geval is aan die kraameienaar 'n skriftelike waarskuwing uitgereik.

VOEDSEL- EN WATERMONSTERS.

Die ondergemelde voedsel- en watermonsters is geneem vir skeikundige en bakteriologiese ontleding:—

SKEIKUNDIGE ONTLEDING.

Aard van artikel	Getal monsters	Getal bevredigend	Getal onbevredigend
Roomys.....	176..	169	7
Boerewors.....	81	64	17
Gemaalde vleis.....	56	55	1
Weense worsies.....	42	41	1
Polonie.....	73	71	2
Varkwors.....	4	4	—
Kaas.....	21	21	—

BAKTERIOLOGIESE ONTLEDING.

Aard van artikel	Getal monsters	Getal bevredigend	Getal onbevredigend
Roomys.....	176	161	15

Twee-en-veertig waarskuwings is uitgereik en een vervolging is ingestel in verband met die monsters wat nie aan die bepalings van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels, en ander wetgewing betreffende eetware, voldoen het nie.

MUNISIPALE WATERLEWERING

	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend	Totaal
Rietvleiwaterwerke.			
(Na filtrering, maar voor chlorering).....	—	5	5
Witkoppiesbrug.	—	6	6

Hierdie spruit vloei in die Rietvleidam en word sorgvuldig dopgehou om enige grootskaalse besoedeling van die dam te voorkom.

Fonteine.

(a) Boonste fontein (voor chlorering).....	6	6	12
(b) Onderste fontein (voor chlorering).....	9	3	12
(c) Gemengde water (na chlorering, sluit in water van Fonteine, Rietvlei en Grootfontein).....	12	—	12

Krane in stad.

In verskillende dele van die stad.....	10	—	10
--	----	---	----

Ander munisipale leweringsplekke.

(a) Mamelodi-opbergtenks.....	32	3	35
(b) Munisipale swembaddens.....	74	—	74
(c) Munisipale plasdammietjies.....	23	1	24
(d) Rooiwal.....	35	4	39
(e) Munisipale klipgroef (Bon Accord).....	16	18	34

Alle pypleidings is aangelê vir die benetting van die stad se watertoever by die Bon Accord-klipgroef. Vergunning word van die Provinsie afgewag om die toevoerpyp onder deur die Nasionale Pad te lê.

Randse Waterraad.

Uit hooftoevoerpyplyn.....	12	—	12
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Op private persele.

Boorgate.....	15	6	21
Putte.....	1	1	2

Stappe is gedoen om eienaars van verdagte boorgate te gelas om by die munisiplae hoof waterpype aan te sluit, tensy die water toereikend gechloreer is.

Rioolwateruitvloei na kragentraledam gepomp vir verkoelingsdoeleindes.

(a) Na filtrering en chlorering by rioolwaterwerke..	1	11	12
(b) Na filtrering en chlorering by kragentraledam..	—	12	12

Hierdie water is rioolwateruitvloei wat gefiltreer en gechloreer en na die kragentraledam gepomp word vir verkoelingsdoeleindes en na die Pretoria-Wes-gholfbaan vir besproeiing. Dit word nie vir kook- of huishoudelike doeleindes gebruik nie.

SKEIKUNDIG

	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend	Totaal
(a) Munisipale swembaddens.....	74	—	74
(b) Munisipale plasdammietjies.....	24	—	24

MUNISIPALE MARK.**Vrugte en groente.**

Kaste.....	4,625
Graansakke.....	368
Suikersakkies.....	3,093
Sakkies.....	19,177
Kratte.....	2,318
Bondels.....	125
Hope.....	5
Platkissies.....	742
Kartondose.....	556
Vrugtehouers.....	64
Kardoesies.....	18

Geslagte pluimvee.

Getal ondersoek.....	12,842
Getal afgekeur.....	4
Persentasie afgekeur.....	.031

Wildsbokke.

Getal ondersoek.....	717
Getal afgekeur.....	18
Persentasie afgekeur.....	2.51

Wildvoels (geslag).

Getal ondersoek.....	867
Getal afgekeur.....	62
Persentasie afgekeur.....	7.15

Geslagte duiwe.

Getal ondersoek.....	6
Getal afgekeur.....	Geen
Persentasie afgekeur.....	Geen

Geslagte eende.

Getal ondersoek.....	35
Getal afgekeur.....	7
Persentasie afgekeur.....	20.00

Diverse inspeksies.

Oortredings waarmee handel is	3,169
Oortredings verminder.....	3,166
Kennisgewings bestel.....	133
Aansegings gegee.....	3,036
Herinspeksies.....	517
Klagtes waarmee handel is en advies gegee.....	152
Lisensieaansoeke waarmee gehandel is.....	194
Inspeksie van slaghuise.....	349
Inspeksie van vishandelaarsake..	130
Inspeksie van bakkerye.....	247
Inspeksie van banketbakkerye....	76
Inspeksie van restaurante en teekamers.....	1,774
Inspeksie van Bantoe-eethuise...	311
Inspeksie van vrugte- en groentewinkels.....	3,711
Inspeksie van ander voedselwinkels.....	1,209
Inspeksie van koeldrankfabrieke..	2
Inspeksie van ander voedsel-fabrieke.....	727
Inspeksie van oggendmark.....	276
Diverse inspeksies.....	556
Naginspeksies.....	106
Middagetensuur-inspeksies.....	270
Vroeëoggendinspeksies.....	30
Monsters geneem.....	951
Inspeksies van hotelle en losies-huise.....	845

Totaal..... 12,433

NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE.

PERSONEEL.

Die personeel van dié seksie bestaan uit

1 Toesighoudende Gesondheidsinspekteur.

2 Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs.

2 Nieblanke Gesondheidsinspekteurs.

(4 vakatures vir Nieblanke Gesondheidsinspekteurs).

Sover bekend is daar geen gekwalifiseerde Bantoesondheidsinspekteurs wat vir aanstelling geskik is, binne die Pretoriagebied woonagtig nie.

Ofskoon herhaalde verzoek tot die Departement van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling gerig is om toestemming om Bantoesondheidsinspekteurs van ander gebiede aan te stel, is sodanige toestemming nog nie verkry nie. Die aanstelling van sodanige Gesondheidsinspekteurs het dringend noodsaaklik geword vanweë die ontwikkeling van die Bantodorp en die bykomende gesondheidswerk wat gedoen moet word.

Die Indiërdorp Laudium ontwikkel snel en die tyd nader vinnig dat dit wenslik sal wees om 'n Indiërgesondheidsinspekteur aan te stel om onder sy eie mense te werk.

Die twee Bantoesondheidsinspekteurs werk in die Mamelodi- en Atteridgeville/Saulsville-Bantoe-woongebiede en word in die administrasiegeboue van die Hoofsuperintendentes gehuisves. Die twee Blanke Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs is belas met onderskeidelik die oostelike en westelike Bantodorp. Al hierdie amptenare staan onder regstreekse beheer van die Toesighoudende Gesondheidsinspekteur wat die gesag voer oor al die ou en die nuwe Bantodorp.

Bantodorp

1. Lady Selborne en Claremont (erwe 1-36).

Hierdie eertydse Bantoe-woongebied is tot 'n Blankewoongebied verklaar. Die verskuiwing van die inwoners is tans aan die gang en daar word beraam dat alle geboue teen die einde van 1964 gesloop sal wees. 'n Groot aantal huise is reeds deur die Raad gekoop en gesloop ingevolge sy beleid om die ernstige slumtoestande uit te skakel.

Gereelde inspeksies van al die besigheidseiendomme is gedoen en kennisgewings is waar nodig, bestel.

2. ATTERIDGEVILLE-SAULSVILLE.

Alle woonpersele in hierdie gebied is bebou met uitsondering van 238 boupersele geleë te Saulsville. Woonhuise sal binnekort op hierdie kaal erwe gebou word om gesinne wat vir huise in hierdie dorp in aanmerking kom, te huisves.

Die meeste van die inwoners van hierdie dorp is trots op hulle omgewing en hulle het reeds talle aanbouings en verbouings aan hulle wonings laat aanbring. Dit skyn asof hulle lewenstandaard en sin vir netheid dié van die inwoners van die ander Bantodorp oortref. Die kinders gaan gereeld skool toe en drentel selde op straat rond. Ook is hulle skoon en netjies aangetrek.

Die dorp het riolering en al die groot strate is geteer en van toereikende vloedwaterriole voorsien. Die vullisverwyderingsdienste word deur die Raad uitgevoer. 'n Tweede biersaal is voltooi en 'n derde nader voltooiing. 'n Bykomende moderne atletiekveld met stadion is in aanbou en sal binnekort voltooi word.

Die sake- en private persele word skoongehou en ons ontvang uitstekende samewerking van die lisensiehouers en die inwoners.

Die nuwe administrasiegebou van die Afdeling Nieblankesake is voltooi en die bestaande een in 'n skool omgeskakel.

'n Bioskoopzaal nader voltooiing en sal eersdaags in gebruik geneem word.

Getal huise: 1962 — 9,776.

Getal huise: 1963 — 9,801.

Behuisingstoename 165

3. LAUDIUM.

Hierdie nuwe Indiërdorp ontwikkel snel en 'n bykomende honderd drieslaapkamerhuise sal in die loop van die nuwe jaar vir gesinne van die Asiatebuurt en elders opgerig word.

Die Raad het reeds 300 huise opgerig wat almal bewoon word. Daarbenewens is 33 huise van 'n hoë gehalte privaat laat bou. Al die strate is geteer en die hele gebied is van riolering voorsien. 'n Moderne sakesentrum is gebou en noue samewerking word van die lisensiehouers verkry. Die sake- en private persele word baie skoon gehou en baie min klagtes is ontvang.

Die inwoners is trots op hulle woonbuurt en huis en baie tuine word uitgelê.

Daar is 'n skool gebou en 'n burgersentrum is in die loop van die jaar amptelik geopen.

Nuwe moderne en taamlieke groot fabriek is in aanbou en onderhandelings vir die bou van bykomende fabriek is tussen private ondernemings en die Raad aan die gang. Een klerefabriek het produksiestadium in die loop van die jaar bereik.

Getal huise : 1962 — 278

Getal huise : 1963 — 333

Behuisingstoename . . . 55

4. Asiatebuurt en Kleurlinglokasie.

Ofskoon 'n aantal Indië- en Kleurlinggesinne onderskeidelik in die Laudium-Indiërdorp en die Eersterust-Kleurlingdorp hervestig is, was die Asiatebuurt en Kleurlinglokasie steeds te dig bewoon

en die huise en kamers baie defek, oorbewoon en sonder toereikende sanitêre en reinigingsfasiliteite. Die vroeë hervestiging van hierdie gemeenskappe is noodsaaklik aangesien hulle tans in baie onhygiëniese omstandighede woon. Daar word verwag dat al hierdie onbevredigende gebiede in die nabye toekoms uitgeskakel sal word.

5. Eersterust.

Hierdie Kleurlingdorp is naby Mamelodi-Bantoedorp geleë en bestaan uit 199 nuwe huise wat deur die Stadsraad gebou is en 'n aantal ou wonings wat bestaan het voor die proklamering van hierdie dorp.

'n Paar van die groot strate is reeds geteer en daar sal op 'n later stadium vir vloedwaterriole voorsiening gemaak word. Al die nuwe huise wat die Raad laat bou het, is van waterpypleiding, elektrisiteit en riolering voorsien.

Ou en swak ontwerpte winkels wat gekoop is toe die gebied geproklameer is, word nog gebruik, die meeste deur Sjiniese. Namate die ontwikkeling van die dorp vorder, sal hierdie ou winkels gesloop en deur moderne winkels vervang word.

In die loop van die jaar is 'n moderne gebou bestaande uit 'n motorhawe, restaurant en algemene winkel met Kleurling-kapitaal gebou. Vanuit 'n gesondheidstandpunt is hulle besighede baie goed bestuur.

Deur die Stadsraad gebou:—

Getal huise : 1962—196

Getal huise : 1963—199

Behuisingstoename.. 3

Benewens bogenoemde is daar 'n aantal ou, onbevredigende huise wat gesloop sal word namate die ontwikkeling vorder.

Gedurende die jaar het die Raad toegestem om 100 subekonomiese huise te bou. Daarmee sal in die loop van die komende jaar 'n aanvang gemaak word.

6. Mamelodi.

Ontwikkeling en uitbreiding is volgens 'n gesonde grondslag in hierdie Bantoedorp voortgesit en die Raad het bykomende grond vir verdere uitbreiding aangekoop.

Die Mamelodi-gebied is nie gerioleer nie en die verwyderingsdienste word per kontrak deur die Silvertonse Stadsraad uitgevoer. Die riolering van die gebied in die nabye toekoms sal die probleme wat die emmerverwyderingsdienste oplewer, uitkakel en behoorlike gesondheidsbeheer aansienlik vergemaklik.

Twee nuwe biersale, wat ook voorsiening maak vir die verkoop van drank vir Blankes is voltooï en een biersaal is in aanbou. 'n Bioskoopsaal is voltooi en sal gedurende die nuwe jaar in gebruik geneem word. 'n Hostel vir enkellopende Bantoe-mans is voltooi en is feitlik ten volle in beslag geneem. Twee crèches is in gebruik en nog een is in aanbou. Hulle staan onder behoorlike gesag en word baie goed in stand gehou.

Gedurende Oktober 1963 is daar 'n vergadering van amptenare van die Afdelings Gesondheid en Nieblankesake, lede van die Mamelodiese Raadgewende Komitee en sommige handelaars, hoofsaaklik op versoek van die Komitee gehou. Lede van die Komitee, handelaars en inwoners was van mening dat die toepassing van die gesondheidswetgewing minstens in 'n mate 'n swaar las is, dat dit ongerief meebring en selde vir die Bantoe-inwoners duidelik is. Ofskoon daar geen gronde was om hulle mening te staaf nie, was dit duidelik dat dit nodig was om die werksaamhede van die Gesondheidsafdeling, sy simpatieke uitkyk en ander faktore wat op die werk betrekking het, te skets ten einde enige misverstand uit die weg te ruim. Die vergadering het ongeveer drie uur geduur, dit het baie bevredigend afgegaan en daar is gemeen dat daar in die toekoms van alle kante beter samewerking verkry sal word.

Getal huise: 1962—8,869

Getal huise: 1963—9,275

Behuisingstoename.. 406

Baie min ekwines, vee, skape ens. word in die Nieblankedorpe aangehou aangesien dit streng afgekeur word behalwe waar dit vir trekdoeleindes nodig is.

STATISTIESE OPGAWE VIR ALLE NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE.

A. Opsomming van inspeksies in die Nieblankegebiede gedurende die jaar:—

	Totaal
Oorlaste waarmee gehandel is.....	8,602
Kennisgewings waaraan voldoen is.....	572
Aanseggings waaraan voldoen is.....	7,449
Kennisgewings bestel.....	1,103
Aanseggings gegee.....	7,499
Herinspeksies—kennisgewings.....	1,748
Herinspeksies—aanseggings.....	2,799
Klagtes ondersoek.....	41
Lisensie-aansoeke.....	625
Persele waar diere/pluimvee aangehou word.....	307
Slaghuisse.....	2,563
Vis- en pluimveehandelaars.....	58
Algemene handelaars (eetware).....	2,844
Algemene handelaars (nie eetware nie).....	1,322
Restaurante, teekamers en eethuise.....	2,921
Varsproduktehandelaars.....	551

Melkdepots en melkwinkels.....	410
Marskramerpakkamers.....	496
Varsprodukte- en roomyskarretjies.....	19
Afleweringvoertuie (vleis, melk, vis, brood).....	743
Bioskope en openbare sale.....	12
Huisinspeksies.....	1,383
Haarkappers.....	423
Washuise en wasserye.....	21
Fabrieke en werkwinkels.....	75
Seremoniële slagtings.....	41
Bewoonde buitegeboue.....	4
Besoeke buite ure.....	108
Ander besoeke.....	662
Aangeleenthede wat na ander Afdelings verwys is.....	341
Ander aangeleenthede (bouerslatrines).....	162
Totaal.....	<u>20,679</u>

Opmerking.—Hierdie syfers is nie by verslae in verband met Blankegebiede ingesluit nie.

B. PLAAGBEHEER.

Die onderstaande is 'n opsomming van inspeksies in verband met plaagbeheerwerk in die Nieblankegebiede.

Knaagdiere—

Klagtes ondersoek.....	30
Persele geïnspekteer en advies gegee.....	1,042
Kennisgewings en aanseggings om lokvalle of gif te gebruik.....	540
Kennisgewings bestel waarin vereis word dat persele knaagdier- veilig gemaak word.....	62
Kennisgewings bestel waaraan voldoen is.....	40
Bestaande geboue knaagdierveilig gemaak.....	59
Nuwe knaagdiervry geboue voltooi.....	10
Ophoping van rommel of hout wat knaagdiere kan huisves, skoongemaak of verwyder.....	311
Getal knaagdiere gedood of as dood gerapporteer.....	1,092
Knaagdierveilige voedselblikke vir diere verskaf.....	16

Muskiete.—

Klagtes ondersoek.....	2
Inspeksies uitgevoer.....	127
Aanseggings gegee.....	63
Broeiplekke uitgeroei.....	41
Advies aangaande muskietbeheer gegee.....	91
Soorte muskiete gevind.....	Culex

Vlieë.—

Klagtes ondersoek.....	7
Inspeksies uitgevoer.....	280
Kennisgewings en aanseggings gegee.....	190
Kennisgewings bestel waaraan voldoen is.....	3
Broeiplekke uitgeskakel.....	80
Advies aangaande vliegbeheer gegee.....	190

C. BOUPLANNE.

280 planne vir verbouings, aanbouings en nuwe geboue is gedurende die jaar ondersoek.

D. GELISENSIEËRDE PERSELE

	Mame- lodi	Asiate- busart	Eerste- rust	Lady Sel- borne	Clare- mont	Atteridge- ville	Laudium
Bakkers en banketbakkers.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Biljaartsalonne.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Slagters.....	11	8	3	16	5	8	1
Steenkoolagentskappe.....	6	2	—	—	—	6	—
Skoenmakers.....	2	10	—	6	4	2	—
Fietshandelaars.....	3	17	2	4	2	3	—
Varsproduktehandelaars.....	4	5	1	7	8	4	—
Vishandelaars.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Algemene handelaars (lewensmiddele uitgesluit).....	12	53	—	1	1	—	—
Haarkappers.....	3	11	—	3	1	2	—
Marskramers en venters.....	4	124	2	30	8	5	2
Droogskoonmakers en wasserye.....	—	6	—	—	—	1	—
Melkdepots.....	7	2	—	3	—	6	1
Koeldrankhandelaars.....	3	9	1	—	—	4	—
Bantoe-eethuise.....	—	2	3	23	—	1	—
Lewensmiddele-handelaars.....	15	63	5	45	10	21	1
Teaters.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Kleremakers(sters).....	3	5	—	—	—	3	—
Begrafnisondernemers.....	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
Werkwinkels—motoronderdele.....	3	6	1	1	1	1	—
Restaurante en teekamers.....	15	37	4	2	10	11	1
Kruiedokters.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

E. VERVOLGINGS.

Aard van Oortreding	Totale getal vervolgings	Getal skuldig	Getal on- skuldig bevind	Getal terug- getrek	Getal ge- waarsku en ontslaan	Boetes opgele
Brood nie gedurende aflewering beskerm nie....	6	6	—	—	—	R20-00
Versuim om bouerslatrines te verskaf.....	9	—	—	—	—	R105-00
Versuim om aan kennisgewing te voldoen.....	31	26	—	—	5	R260-00

F. ALGEMENE INLIGTING. (NET NUWE BANTOEDORPE).

	Saulsville en Atteridgeville	Laudium	Mamelodi	Eersterust
Bevolking Kyk hoofstuk oor bevolkingstatistiek.				
Woonhuise:				
(a) Bewoon.....	9,801	333	9,275	199
(b) Leeg.....	—	—	30	—
Kerke.....	25	—	1 in aanbou	—
Skole.....	20	1	19	2
Biersale.....	2	—	4	1
Biersale.....	1 in aanbou	—	2	—
Biersale.....	3	—	1 in aanbou	—
Drankwinkels (drank) (onderafdeling van biersaal).....	2	—	3	—
Gemeenskapsentrums en sale.....	2	1	1	1
Garages.....	1	—	1	1
Crèches.....	3	—	2	1
Hostels.....	1	—	1	—
Administratiewe blokke.....	1	1	2	—
Ouetehuise.....	1	—	1	—
Bioskoop.....	1 in aanbou	—	1 in aanbou	—

G. AANGELEENTHEDE WAT NA ANDER AFDELINGS OF AFDELINGSHOOFDE VERWYS IS.

Afdeling Nieblankesake.....	213
Stadsingenieur.....	36
Lisensiehoof.....	39
Stadslektrisiteitsingenieur.....	53

PLAAGBEHEERSEKSIE

Muskietbeheermaatreëls.

Die verwydering van plantegroei uit spruite, besproeiingsvore en -damme, die dreineringsmoerasgebiede en die oopskraap van spruite en besproeiingsvore waar nodig, is as roetinemaatreëls gedurende die jaar uitgevoer.

Bespuiting met antilarwespruitstof is van Januarie tot die einde van April en weer van die middel van September tot die einde van Desember 1963 uitgevoer.

Gedurende dié tydperk is 270 gellings gekonsentreerde insektegif gebruik. Vanweë die kwaai droogte gedurende die eerste helfte van die jaar en die feit dat talle moerasgebiede droog was, was muskietuitbroeiing gering.

Negenhonderd ses-en-dertig gate en holtes wat potensiële broeiplekke vir muskiete was, is opgevolg en gelykgemaak.

Die Afdeling het die heelhartige samewerking van die groenteboere in die munisipale gebied geniet en daar was geen traagheid by hulle om die vereiste nominale bedrag vir die gelewerde dienste te betaal nie. Aldus was dit moontlik om doeltreffende muskietbeheermaatreëls op die plase toe te pas.

Daar is veel minder klagtes betreffende muskietoorlas as in die vorige jaar ontvang. Een-honderd-en-sewe klagtes is ondersoek en met uitsondering van twee gevalle het raad en mondelinge waarskuwings die wegruiming van broeiplekke tot gevolg gehad.

Twee vervolgings is ingestel teen twee persone wat vorige waarskuwings verontagsaam het en voortgegaan het om muskietuitbroeiing op hulle eiendom toe te laat.

Knaagdierbeheermaatreëls.

Knaagdierbeheermaatreëls is in alle munisipale geboue, rommelhope, pakkamers, parke, kwekerie, werkwinkels, dorpsgronde, die Sentrale en die Rooiwalrioolwaterwerke, die Rietvleiwaterwerke, die Fonteinedal en ander diverse terreine gehandhaaf.

Gedurende die jaar is 2,078 inspeksies op munisipale persele uitgevoer. Daar was 17,990 gifaasplasings waarvan 7,929 „geneem” is.

Volgens ons wete is 1,278 knaagdiere op Munisipale persele vernietig. Hierdie syfer sou veel hoër gewees het indien dit moontlik was om al die karkasse te vind.

Vierhonderd een-en-sewentig klagtes in verband met knaagdierinfestasië is ondersoek en in 'n paar gevalle het die Afdeling daadwerklike hulp by die uitroeiing van knaagdiere verleen. In die meeste gevalle het die gegewe raad die gewenste uitwerking gehad. Negenhonderd ses-en-veertig aanseggings of waarskuwings om knaagdierbeheer toe te pas is in die loop van die jaar gegee. Slegs in een geval was dit nodig om geregtelike stappe in te stel teen 'n persoon wat vorige waarskuwings verontagsaam het.

Drie-en-veertig aanseggings is gegee om geboue knaagdierwerend te maak of bestaande knaagdierwering te herstel. Eenhonderd vier-en-tagtig sertifikate wat sertifiseer dat persele voor die sloping van die geboue knaagdiervry was, is uitgereik. In een geval moes die perseel behandel word voordat die sertifikaat uitgereik kon word.

Een knaagdierkarkas wat op private eiendom gevind is, is by die S.A.I.M.N. vir ondersoek ingehandig, maar die resultaat was negatief.

Eenduisend sewehonderd vier-en-sewentig ophopings van vuilgoed, puin en hout waar knaagdiere waarskynlik kon skuil, is bevredigend verwyder.

Vlieë-uitbroeiing.

Alle munisipale parke, kwekerie, rioolwaterwerke, en vullishope is gereeld geïnspekteer en bevredigende beheermaatreëls gehandhaaf.

Ses-en-negentig klagtes in verband met vlieëoorlas is ondersoek, en 950 inspeksies is uitgevoer om broeiplekke op te spoor waarvan 195 uit die weg geruim is.

Vyf persone is vervolgd weens versuim om vlieëuitbroeiing op hulle eiendom te bekamp nadat hulle waarskuwings in dié verband ontvang het.

Kakkerlakke.

Sewentien munisipale eiendomme is bespuit met die oog op die uitbroeiing van kakkerlakke en vir maande lank is die infestasië uitgeskakel.

Waar klagtes van private persone ontvang is, is inspeksies uitgevoer en raad gegee.

Bilharzia.

Ondersoeke is uitgevoer by alle spruite en voëlreservate. Slakke is versamel en aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Mediese Navorsing vir ondersoek en identifisering gestuur.

Geeneen van die slakke was met die bilharziaparasiet besmet nie.

Weeluis.

Roetine-inspeksies is uitgevoer by munisipale kampongs, tehuise en Nieblankecrèches en 17 persele is behandel.

Algemeen.

'n Aantal klagtes in verband met oorlas van vlooië, weeluis, skerpioene, silwermotte en miere op private persele is by die Afdeling ingedien. Al die klagtes is ondersoek en daar is raad gegee in verband met die uitroeimetodes vir die betrokke insekte.

OPSOMMING VAN INSPEKSIES GEDURENDE DIE JAAR

Knaagdieruitroeiing.

Oortredings waarmee handel is.....	12
Oortredings verwyder.....	9
Aansegings gegee.....	11
Persele weer geïnspekteer.....	17
Klagtes waarmee handel is en advies gegee.....	73
Nuwe knaagdiervrye vloere in meel-, voer-, en ander pakkamers aangebring.....	—
Vloere herstel of mure of dakke knaagdierwerend gemaak in meel-, graan- of voerpakkamers.....	—
Ophopings van vuilgoed of rommel wat moontlik rotte kan huis- ves, skoongemaak en verwyder.....	1,174
Diverse inspeksies.....	794
Knaagdiervry-sertifikate uitgereik.....	185
Totale inspeksies vir die jaar.....	2,255
Gifaas op dorpsgrond gestel.....	17,990
Getal aaslokvalle geneem.....	7,929
Inspeksies by munisipale persele.....	2,078
Getal knaagdiere op munisipale persele vernietig.....	1,278

Muskietbeheer.

Oortredings waarmee handel is.....	3
Oortredings verwyder.....	3
Waarskuwings gegee.....	3
Aansegings gegee.....	3
Persele weer geïnspekteer.....	—
Klagtes waarmee handel is en advies gegee.....	—
Nagaan van damme waar onkruid verwyder is.....	998
Nagaan van damme wat bespuit is.....	580
Nagaan van besproeiingsvore wat skoongemaak is.....	1,138
Nagaan van besproeiingsvore wat bespuit is.....	709
Nagaan van dreinerings van moerasgebiede.....	327
Nagaan van bespuiting van moerasgebiede.....	290
Gate en holtes opgevolg.....	936
Huise bespuit vir muskietoorlas.....	—
Spesiale ondersoeke uitgevoer om muskiete te identifiseer.....	—
Inspeksies uitgevoer i.v.m. aanmelding van malaria.....	—
Diverse inspeksies.....	523
Totale inspeksies vir die jaar.....	5,514

SLUMOPRUIMING

Dit is 'n genoeë om te berig dat die Afdeling daarin geslaag het om onwenslike huisvesting tot 'n minimum te beperk ten spyte van die voortgesette fenomenale ontwikkeling van die stad. Die aantal slumwonings en ander onwenslike soorte huisvesting is tot 'n minimum peil verlaag.

Die gebrek aan geskikte huisvesting vir die laer inkomstegroep en veral dié met groot gesinne wek steeds kommer aangesien die meeste van die slumwonings deur gesinne in dié kategorie geokkupeer word. Hoë boukoste en die tekort aan goedkoop erwe maak dit ekonomies moeilik om geskikte huise vir dié groep te bou.

Teen die einde van die jaar is 'n kitsopname van die behuisingsposisie ten opsigte van slumwonings in die Pretoriase munisipale gebied gemaak. Die opname het aan die lig gebring dat daar 95 erg-slumwonings was waarvan 25 leeg was. Al die wonings tesame met 18 bewoonde ongeskikte buitegeboue geniet die aandag van die Afdeling.

Die uitbreiding van die Stad se nywerheids- en sakegebiede het tot gevolg gehad dat etlike slum- en erg-slumwonings gesloop is.

Gedurende die jaar is 73 eiendomme binne die munisipale gebied in verband met voorgestelde paaie en ander Raadskemas aan die Raad te koop aangebied. Dié eiendomme is geïnspekteer en verslae oor die strukturele toestand daarvan is aan die Raad voorgelê.

Alle erg-slumwonings wat aldus deur die Raad verkry is, word gesloop sodra die geboue ont-ruim is en ten einde dié proses te verhaas, word die okkupeerders so gou moontlik hervestig.

Gedurende die onderhawige tydperk is 52 erg-slumwonings in die Blankegebiede gesloop.

Die okkupering van buitegeboue en ander ongewenste woonplekke in private agterplase het kommer gewek. Vanweë die instroming van Blanke immigrante van aangrensende gebiede en van oorsee word hierdie aspek steeds in die oog gehou. Gedurende die jaar het die Afdeling met 61 buitegeboue wat deur Blankes geokkupeer is, gehandel en as gevolg van toepaslike optrede is hierdie getal tot 18 verminder.

Talle kennisgewings is bestel aan eienaars en okkupeerders vir oortredings van die munisipale slumverordeninge en meeste van die oortreders het onmiddellik aan die vereistes voldoen. Slegs in uitsonderlike gevalle is daar tot drastiese stappe oorgegaan.

In sommige gevalle is slumwonings aan armer gesinne kragtens 'n geen-deposito-huurkoop-reëling verkoop. Die kopers van sodanige eiendomme is gewoonlik nie in staat om herstel- of opknipwerk te laat doen nie. Die meeste van die bestaande erg-slumwonings word deur die eienaars geokkupeer, wat nie kan bekostig om hulle eiendomme te verbeter of nuwe huise te bou nie. Indien daar ingevolge slumopruimingswetgewing daadwerklik teen hierdie eienaar-okkupeerders of huurkoop-eienaars opgetree sou word, sou dit gewis vir hulle groot ontbering meebring.

VERSPREIDING VAN ERNSTIGE SLUMEIENDOMME EN GEOKKUPEERDE BUITE- GEBOU EN IN BLANKEGEBIEDE

Die onderstaande tabelle dui aan die bekende erg-slumwonings en onbevredigende buitegeboue aan die einde van die onderhawige jaar (syfers vir die vorige jaar word tussen hakies aangetoon.)

	Bekende bestaande slum- wonings op 31.12.1963	Bekende ge- okkupeerde buitegeboue 31.12.1963	Toename of afname in ver- gelyking met vorige jaar	
			Slum- wonings	Buite- geboue
Innesdalegebied.....	16 (9)	7 (3)	+ 7	+4
Westelike gebiede (wes van Steenhoven- spruit).....	5 (13)	2 (7)	— 8	—5
Oostelike gebiede (oos van Apiesrivier)....	5 (4)	— (—)	+ 1	—
Sentrale gebiede.....	25 (35)	2 (6)	— (10)	— 4
Herculesgebied.....	19 (33)	7 (11)	— 14	—4
TOTAAL.....	70 (94)	18 (27)	—24	—9

SLUMOPRUIMINGS IN NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE

Heelwat vooruitgang is gemaak met die uitskakeling van slumwonings en ander onbevredigende soorte huisvesting in alle Nieblankewoongebiede wat ingevolge die Wet op Groepsgebiede tot Blankegebiede geproklameer is. Hierdie gebiede sluit in Lady Selborne, Claremont, Highlands en Eastwood.

In Lady Selborne en Claremont, wat binne die Pretoriase munisipale gebied geleë is, is die sanitêre en higiëniese toestande uiters onbevredigend. Gedurende die jaar is 241 huise in die twee dorpe gesloop nadat die okkupeerders in die nuwe dorpe hervestig is. Daar word gehou by die beleid om alle geboue wat deur die Stadsraad in hierdie gebiede gekoop is, te sloop en daar word vertrou dat hierdie onhigiëniese gebiede weldra opgeruim sal wees.

Die nuwe dorpe vir Nieblankes het tot moderne woongebiede ontwikkel en word goed beheer. Elders in die verslag word vollediger daaromtrent berig.

HOFGEDINGE

Ons het voortgegaan met die algemene beleid van die Afdeling om liewer die samewerking van die publiek te verkry as om hofgedinge in te stel. Daar is geen slumhofgedinge kragtens die Slums-wet ingestel nie. Dit was egter nodig om oortreders van die munisipale Slumregulasies, om die redes vermeld in onderstaande tabel, te vervolg:

Aard van oortreding	Getal aanklagte
Versuim om toereikende kookgeriewe te verskaf.....	1
Versuim om perseel in bevredigende strukturele toestand te hou.....	7
Toelating dat buitegeboue geokkupeer word.....	3
Versuim om toereikende kookgeriewe te verskaf en perseel met weeluise besmet.....	1
Versuim om toereikende kookgeriewe te verskaf en perseel in be- vredigende strukturele toestand te hou.....	1
TOTAAL.....	13

SLOPING EN OMSKAKELING VAN WOONPERSELE

Die aantal aansoeke om toestemming om wonings te sloop of woonpersele vir besigheidsgebruik om te skakel (ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op Behuising) het van 159 gedurende 1962 tot 211 gedurende 1963 vermeerder.

Van die aansoeke wat gedurende die onderhawige jaar ontvang is, is 167 wonings gesloop en 9 huise vir besigheidsgebruik omskakel.

Onderstaande syfers dui die getal aansoeke om die aangegewe redes aan:—

Vir die bou van woonstelle, kantore, winkels of huise.....	111
Uitbreidings aan skole, kerke, ens.....	8
As gevolg van optrede deur hierdie Afdeling.....	83
Omskakeling in besigheidspersonele.....	9
	<u>211</u>

'n Aantal besigheidspersonele is ook gesloop. Hoewel slopingspermitte vir hierdie personele nie nodig is nie, het ons daarop aangedring dat sertifikate verkry word dat die geboue knaagdier- en ongediertevry is voordat met die sloping begin is. Soortgelyke sertifikate is ten opsigte van alle ander slopings en omskakelings uitgereik.

Besonderhede van aansoeke om wonings te sloop en omskakelings word in die volgende tabel verstrekk:—

AANSOEKE NA DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN BEHUISING VERWYS

	Getal wonings (5 of minder woonkamers elk)	Getal woon- kamers betrokke	Permitte toegestaan	Permitte geweer	Permitte hangende
Slopings.....	172	717	168	Geen	4
Omskakelings.....	9	30	9	Geen	Geen
Totaal.....	181	747	177	Geen	4

AANSOEKE VIR OORWEGING DEUR DIE STADSRAAD

	Getal wonings (meer as 5 woonkamers elk)	Getal woon- kamers betrokke	Magtiging verleen	Magtiging geweer	Magtiging hangende
Slopings.....	30	250	30	Geen	Geen
Omskakelings.....	Geen	Geen	Geen	Geen	Geen
Totaal.....	30	250	30	Geen	Geen

Die syfers wat in die tabelle hierbo verstrekk is, sluit slegs aansoeke vir die sloping van huise in die Blankegebiede in.

Alle eiendomme wat deur die Stadsraad verkry word in die bestaande Nieblankegebiede wat tot Blankegebiede geproklameer is, word gesloop ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op Groepsgebiede no. 69 van 1955, soos gewysig, en kragtens magtiging wat etlike jare gelede deur die Minister van Binnelandse Sake verleen is.

STATISTIEK OOR SLUMVOORKOMING EN -OPRUIMINGSWERK

Besonderhede van inspeksies en ondersoeke in verband met slumopruimingswerk wat gedurende die verslagjaar deur die Slumseksie van die Afdeling onderneem is, is soos volg:—

Soort inspeksie	Getal persele
Hotelle en losieshuise.....	23
Private wonings.....	2,779
Buitegeboue.....	356
Persele voor en na slopings geïnspekteer.....	501
Persele voor en na omskakeling geïnspekteer.....	72
Wonings in gebiedsopnames.....	2,471
Klagtes ondersoek.....	298
Herinspeksies van persele.....	1,031
Diverse (insluitende crèches, kleuterskole en ouetehuise).....	489
Nieblankebehuising.....	4
	<u>8,024</u>

Besonderhede van optrede na bogemelde inspeksies en ondersoeke is soos volg:—

Kennisgewings bestel:	
Verbod op okkupasie.....	259
Oorbewoning.....	311
Strukturele herstelwerk en opknappings.....	320
Bad-, was- en kookgeriewe.....	172
Totaal.....	<u>1,062</u>

Mondelinge waarskuwings en advies gegee.....	1,306
Briewe gerig (aanmanings, verlengings, besonderhede van werk vereis).....	259
Aangeleenthede na ander afdelings verwys.....	95
Onderhoude met lede van die publiek.....	696
Totaal.....	<u>2,356</u>
Totale getal oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	2,368
Totale getal kennisgewings en aanseggings waaraan voldoen is...	1,972

KLEUTERSKOLE, CRECHES, OUETEHUISE EN SOORTGELYKE INRIGTINGS

Die aanvraag na inrigtings van hierdie aard duur voort en verskeie aansoeke om toestemming om sodanige inrigtings te stig, is gedurende die verslagjaar behandel. Die meeste aansoeke wat voorgelê is, was ten opsigte van die omskakeling of verbouing van private woonhuise vir gebruik as ouetehuse of crèches. Daar word egter groot sorg gedra om te verhoed dat private woonhuise wat nie aan die toepaslike standaarde voldoen nie, vir sodanige doeleindes gebruik word. As gevolg van die aandringing op hoë gesondheidsstandaarde het sommige van die aanvraers opgehou om sodanige inrigtings te dryf.

Elke nuwe aansoek moet voldoen aan standaarde wat deur die Afdeling bepaal is.

Tot dusver was dit nog nie moontlik om toereikende verordeninge vir die beheer van hierdie inrigtings af te kondig nie omdat die Provinsiale Ordonnansie geen magtigende bepalinge bevat nie.

Die afwesigheid van toereikende verordeninge vir die beheer van inrigtings van hierdie aard bemoeilik ons werk baie.

Daar moet aan plaaslike owerhede minstens die nodige bevoegdheid verleen word om die gesondheidsaspek van sodanige inrigtings te beheer.

VERSLAG DEUR DIE BESTUURDER, AFDELING NIEBLANKESAKE NIEBLANKE BEHUISING

OU SKEMAS.

1. Atteridgeville.

Groot 475 morge en dit word beskou as een van die beste Bantoeelokasies in die Republiek. Atteridgeville is in 1939 gestig; R819,724 is bestee aan die oprigting van 1,532 wonings en R494,178 aan die ontwikkeling van die gebiede en die lewering van noodsaaklike dienste.

Daar is twee-, drie-, vier- en vyfkamerhuise wat ingevolge die nuwe beleid, volgens 'n ekonomiese grondslag aan die okkupeerders verkoop of verhuur is.

Benewens dienste soos spoelriolering en vullisverwydering is daar 'n uitstekende kliniek wat deur gekwalifiseerde geneesher en opgeleide verpleegsters bestuur word.

Die inwoners geniet uitmuntende sportfasiliteite en daar word vir die meeste sportsoorte voorsiening gemaak.

2. Lady Selborne.

Dit is 'n Bantoeedorp met erfpagreg wat die Raad saam met die voormalige Munisipaliteit Hercules ingelyf het. Die gebied is oorspronklik in 1903 of 1905 aangelê en het uit 1,738 erwe bestaan. As gevolg van die ontwikkeling en uitbreiding van Pretoria is hierdie erwe in so 'n mate onderverdeel dat daar tans 1,495 grondbesitters en 'n bevolking van ongeveer 35,000 is.

Lady Selborne is deur die Groepsgebiederaad tot 'n Blankegebied verklaar. Daar word verwag dat die inwoners binne die volgende twee of drie jaar na die Bantoeedorpe Atteridgeville en Mamelodi oorgeplaas sal word. Tot op datum is 674 eiendomme deur die Raad aangekoop.

Dié gebied is nie gerioleer nie en is ernstig oorbevolk. Daar is 'n aantal stewige wonings tussen die groot aantal heeltemal onbevredigende hout- en sinkgeboue 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. Mamelodi.

Tot dusver is daar 9,252 vierkamerhuise in die gebiede Mamelodi (Vlakfontein)-Wes en Mamelodi-Oos voltooi. Daarbenewens is die volgende gebou: 18 skole, 83 winkels, gemeenskap-sentrum, biersaal, poskantoor, administrasiegebou, crèche, kliniek, geneesheer se spreekkamer, skrynwerkerswinkel, 'n kraaminrigting en 'n polisiekantoor.

'n Sportterrein is aangelê en 'n pawiljoen gebou. Twintig morge grond is vir 'n provinsiale algemene hospitaal uitgehou.

Die gebied ontwikkel geleidelik en voorkeur word gegee aan elektrisiteitsverskaffing, padbou en vloedwaterriolering.

Bevolking: 61,445.

4. Atteridgeville/Saulsville.

Tot dusver is 8,244 vierkamerhuise in die Atteridgeville/Saulsvillegebied voltooi.

Benewens 'n biblioteek, polisiekantoor, poskantoor, administrasiegebou, 3 crèches, 'n ontspanningsaal, 'n kliniek, 'n begrafnisonderneming en 'n moderne droogskoonmakery, is daar 20 skole en 80 winkels.

Die gebied ontwikkel volgens plan, met die klem op 'n rioleringstelsel, elektrisiteit- en water-verskaffingsdienste, padbou en vloedwaterriolering.

5. Enkelkwartiere (Tehuis).

(a) Saulsville.

Daar is 399 tehuiseenhede vir die huisvesting van 6,384 persone gebou en elektrisiteit word verskaf. Die gebied is gerioleer. Elke eenheid het gemeenskaplike warmwaterstortkrane en kombuise toegerus met elektriese warmplate as kookgeriewe. Die maandelikse huurgeld is R2.00. Ongeveer 5,000 enkellopende Bantoes word tans daar gehuisves.

(b) Mamelodi

Twee tehuiseenhede vir die huisvesting van 896 persone is voltooi. Nog vier eenhede word later gebou.

6. Algemeen.

Die elektriese treindiens na die Atteridgeville/Saulsville- en Mamelodi-gebiede werk doeltreffend.

7. Laudium.

Laudium is die nuwe Asiadedorp. Driehonderd huise is reeds gebou en alle noodsaaklike dienste word verskaf.

Daarbenewens is administrasiekantore, 'n kliniek en vier winkels gebou.

Nog 236 huise gaan opgerig word.

8. Kleurlinggebied.

Ingevolge die Wet op Groepsgebiede is 'n gedeelte van die plaas Derdepoort 469 en 'n gedeelte van die bestaande dorpe Eersterust en Despatch, wat ongeveer 800 morges beslaan, tot 'n gebied vir bewoning deur lede van die Kleurlinggemeenskap verklaar.

Tweehonderd huise is gebou en alle noodsaaklike dienste word verskaf.

'n Aantal gesinne word tydelik gehuisves in wonings wat deur die Raad oorgeneem is, 'n gemeenskapsaal is verskaf en 'n begraafplaas word tans aangelê.

Administrasiekantore, 'n kliniek, 'n winkelblok en nog 200 huise word in die nabye toekoms gebou.

Hoofstuk X

BEHUISING EN REHABILITASIE VAN BLANKES

1. ALGEMENE BEHUISINGTOESTAND.

Aan die einde van 1963 het die Stadsraad van Pretoria die volgende behuisingskemas besit:

A. Danville.

Skema	Getal huise	Maandelikse huurgeld / paalement	
		R	R
(a) Sub-ekonomies.....	200	8-75	12-00
(b) Ultra-laekoste ekonomies.....	200	*29-85	31-27
(c) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	300	20-00	— 22-00
(d) Laekoste ekonomies.....	100	19-00	— 35-00
(e) Ekonomies.....	100	21-64	— 40-94
(f) Ekonomies (dubbelverdiepings).....	50	37-15	— 39-90

* Hierdie skema is gedurende 1963 voltooi.

B. Proclamation Hill.

(a) Sub-ekonomies.....	96	4-50	— 5-95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	103	20-00	— 22-00

C. Hercules

(a) Sub-ekonomies.....	57	2-40	— 5-67
(b) Ekonomies.....	57	25-00	— 32-00
(c) Wonings vir bejaardes (sub-ekonomies).....	12	3-00	
(d) Nasionale Behuisingskema.....	4	±30-00	

D. Buiteliggende Woongebiede.

(i) Nieu-Muckleneuk:			
(a) Sub-ekonomies.....	23	3-50	— 5-95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	23	20-00	— 22-00
(ii) Villieria:			
(a) Sub-ekonomies.....	4	5-45	— 5-59
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	6	20-00	— 22-00
(iii) Rietfontein:			
(a) Sub-ekonomies.....	11	4-85	— 5-95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	9	20-00	— 22-00
(iv) Wonderboomsuid:			
(a) Sub-ekonomies.....	11	4-85	— 5-95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	16	20-00	— 22-00
(v) Mayville:			
(a) Sub-ekonomies.....	3	4-85	— 5-95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	5	20-00	— 22-00
(vi) Pretoria-Wes:			
(a) Sub-ekonomies.....	11	3-50	— 5-95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	3	20-00	— 22-00

Die genoemde omgeskakelde ekonomiese skemas was oorspronklik sub-ekonomiese skemas wat mettertyd in ekonomiese skemas omgeskep en verkoop is.

(vii) Ekonomies en Mootgebied:

Ekonomies (voorheen Herculeskemas).....	97	13-00	— 22-00
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(viii) Gebiede Nieu-Muckleneuk en Capital Park: Ekonomies..

	50	±47-00	
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(ix) Gebiede Danville en Pretoria-Wes (woonstelle):

(a) Danville-woonstelle (Dié is almal twee kamer-woonstelle).....	18	16-00	— 17-00
(b) Pretoria-Wesgebied: (Die woonstelle is bekend as Groenveldwoonstelle. Hulle is baie gerieflik geleë en het 'n uitsig oor die Pretoriase Gholfbaan, vandaar die naam Groenveld. Die gebou bestaan uit 24 driekamer- en 6 tweekamerwoonstelle).....	30	28-00	— 37-00

E. Tentoonstellingsterrein.

(a) Ekonomies.....	99	9-25	— 12-50
(b) Wonings vir bejaardes (sub-ekonomies).....	30	5-50	

F. Sentraal, Goedeheop en ander.

As gevolg van die beplanning van nuwe vryweë en ander padbouwerke, was die Raad verplig om verskeie eiendomme vir hierdie doel aan te koop.

'n Groot aantal eiendomme is reeds aangekoop. In sommige gevalle waar die wonings nie ekonomies herstel kan word nie, word hulle gesloop.

Benewens die padbouprogram ten opsigte van Goedeheop word algehele herbeplanning van die gebied ook in die vooruitsig gestel.

Die Raad verhuur tans die volgende eiendomme in bogenoemde gebiede wat uiteindelik gesloop sal word:

(a) Sentraal en ander voorstede.....	172	R 28-00	R 44-00
(b) Goedeheop.....	56	R 12-00	R 40-00
(c) Woonstelle—sentrale gebied (Vier blokke woonstelle bestaande uit 41 eenhede).....	41	R 12-00	R 36-00

G. Claremont en Riverside.

Na aanleiding van die herbeplanning ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, het die Raad 'n groot aantal eiendomme aangekoop en op die oomblik word die volgende getal eenhede verhuur:

(a) Claremont.....	143	R 2-00	R 36-00
(b) Riverside.....	8	R 10-00	R 13-00

2. AANSOEKE OM BEHUISING ONTVANG.

In die loop van die jaar is 1,293 aansoeke om behuising ontvang. 'n Groot aantal aanvraers is gehuisves terwyl ander wat nie onmiddellik gehuisves kon word nie, na ander adresse verhuis het.

Waglyste vir goedgekeurde huurders of kopers kragtens die verskillende skemas word gehou, en sodra 'n huis beskikbaar word, word dit aan die persone wie se name op die besondere waglys verskyn, aangebied.

3. WYSINGING VAN INKOMSTEGRENS.

In die loop van die jaar het die Departement van Behuising besluit om die inkomstegrens van kopers ten opsigte van ekonomiese skema-huise van R140-00 tot R180-00 per maand te verhoog. Die maksimum inkomstegrens vir huurders van sub-ekonomiese huise is van R60-00 tot R80-00 per maand verhoog.

As gevolg van hierdie toeweging ontvang ons nou meer aansoeke om behuising. Die aanvraag oorskry die potensiele aanbod aangesien sub-ekonomiese huise nie dikwels beskikbaar word nie.

4. BEOOGDE BEHUISINGSKEMAS.

Die Stadsraad het hom nog altyd die verskaffing van behuising vir die inwoners van Pretoria ten doel gestel en aangesien die vraag na behuising steeds toeneem, is daar op 19 Desember 1963 besluit dat ten einde die nodige behuising aan die verskillende inkomstegroepe te verskaf, die volgende behuisingsskemas onderneem word:

A. Akkommodasie vir persone in die inkomstegroep R80-00 en minder per maand (Sub-ekonomies). Totaal ongeveer 500 behuisingseenhede.

- Die beplanning en ontwikkeling van die gebied te Danville, geleë suid van Vandenberg, wes van Albertyn- en oos van Strachanstraat, agter die Elandspoortse Hoërskool, en die oprigting daarop van ongeveer 200 huise (twee- en driekamerskakeleenhede en vierkamerhuise op persele groot ongeveer 10,000 vk. vt. ten opsigte van die skakelhuise en groot 6,000 vk. vt. vir die enkeleenhede).
- Die oprigting van 300 sub-ekonomiese huise in die Herculesgebied, maar dat dit oorstaan hangende die voorlegging van 'n verslag deur die Stadsingenieur ten opsigte van geskikte persele.

B. Huisies vir bejaardes.

- Benewens die 51 huisies vir bejaardes wat vroeg in 1964 te Danville opgerig gaan word, word nog 50 huisies in die Mootgebied opgerig en die Stadsingenieur is versoek om 'n gedetailleerde verslag insake die beskikbaarheid van grond vir hierdie doel voor te lê.
- By voltooiing van die 51 huisies waarna in (a) hierbo verwys word, sal die okkupeerders wat tans in die Tentoonstellingsterreinwoonstelle gehuisves word, daarheen oorgeplaas word en genoemde woonstelle sal gesloop word sodra hulle ontruim word.
- Aangesien die huurgeld vir die Tentoonstellingsterreinhuise slegs R5-50 per maand is en dié vir die Danville-huisies tussen R8-00 en R9-00 per maand sal wees, word daar ooreweging geskenk aan middele om die huurgelde te verminder.

C. Inkomste van R80-00 tot R180-00 per maand (Ultra-laekoste en ekonomies)—Totaal 377.

- Die oprigting van ongeveer 200 ultra-laekostehuise op die erwe geleë tussen Danville-uitbreiding no. 1; dit is die noordwestelike gedeelte van Danville.
- Die oprigting van ongeveer 107 huise in die Herculesgebied wat reeds vir 'n behuisingsskema beplan is maar egter tot dusver nie finaal deur die Provinsiale Administrasie goedgekeur is nie.
- Die oprigting van 'n blok van 40 woonstelle op die perseel in die nabyheid van die bestaande Groenveldwoonstelle. Hierdie woonstelle sal bestaan uit 'n gelyke aantal twee- en driekamereenhede.
- Die ou perseel wat vir woonstelle in die suidelike en ouer gedeelte van Proclamation Hill afgesonder is, sal laat vaar en die erwe vir woondoeleindes verkoop word.
- Die blok in Goedeheop wat geleë is tussen Standstraat aan die noorde-, Potgieterstraat aan die ooste-, Strubenstraat aan die suide- en Steenhovenspruit aan die westekant en wat bestaan uit 18 erwe waarvan die Raad reeds 12 gekoop het, sal gebruik word vir die oprigting van 'n blok van 90 woonstelle bestaande uit 60 driekamer- en 30 tweekamereenhede en stappe sal onmiddellik gedoen word om die oorblywende ses eiendomme in hierdie blok te koop of te onteien.

Hoofstuk XI

SUIWEL- EN VEEARTSENYKUNDIGE BEHEER

A. BESONDERHEDE VAN LISENSIES WAT BEHANDEL IS.

	Nuut	Oorgedra	Gestaak	Geweier	Toe- of afname
Produsente.....	78	10	26	—	+52
Produsent-verspreiders.....	—	—	1	—	— 1
Verspreiders.....	5	15	3	—	+ 2
Melkwinkels.....	10	4	—	—	+10
TOTAAL.....	93	29	30	—	+63

Gedurende die betrokke tydperk het die aantal melkerye met 63 vermeerder.

B. LIGGING VAN PERSELE.

Op 31 Desember 1963 was daar 883 suiwelpersele wat soos volg geleë is:—

	In munisipale gebied	Binne 10 myl	11-25 myl	26-50 myl	51-75 myl	76-100 myl	101-150 myl	151-200 myl	Verder as 200 myl	Totaal
Produsente.....	2	27	88	70	60	26	111	32	1	417
Produsent-verspreiders.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Verspreiders.....	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
Melkwinkels.....	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Totaal.....	468	28	88	70	60	26	111	32	1	883

C. VERVOER VAN MELK.

Melk word gewoonlik per spoor of padmotor van suiwelplase na die stad vervoer. Laasgenoemde metode word vir die vervoer van minstens 90% van die grootmaattoevoer gebruik, terwyl die res per spoor in sogenaamde koeltrokke vervoer word. Grootmaatvervoer in behoorlik geboude verkoelde spoor- of vragwaens geskied nie op die huidige tydskop nie. Sodanige metode van vervoer is egter baie noodsaaklik aangesien die huidige vervoerstelsel veel te wense oorlaat.

Aflewering van behandelde melk en melkprodukte binne die stad sowel as na die omliggende buitestedelike gebiede geskied deur middel van beskutte vragmotors, afleweringstietse, driewiel motors, „elektriese melkkarretjies” en spesiaal vervaardigde kragtietse en bromponies. Verspreiders probeer om melk met die mins moontlike vertraging te laat aflewer.

D. PRODUKSIE EN VERBRUIK VAN MELK EN ROOM.

1. Produksie.

Die onderstaande syfers dui die gemiddelde daaglikse produksie van melk en room aan:

(a) Van produsente.....	Gelling 27,747
(b) Van produsent-verspreiders.....	
(i) Gesertifiseerde rou melk.....	250
TOTAAL.....	27,997
(ii) Gesertifiseerde rou room.....	12

Bogenoemde hoeveelheid melk was afkomstig van ongeveer 19,346 koeie wat melk gee. Daar is 'n reserwe van ongeveer 9,788 koeie wat die melkvoorraad aanvul wanneer die melkduur van die ander ophou.

Gesertifiseerde rou melk en gesertifiseerde rou room is net deur 6 produsente gelewer. Slegs een van hulle lewer „gesertifiseerde rou melk” en 5 lewer „gesertifiseerde rou room”. Hulle word slegs toegelaat om gesertifiseerde rou melk en gesertifiseerde rou room te lewer en te versprei nadat hulle die toepaslike bepalinge van ons melkeryverordeninge wat die lewering en verspreiding van gesertifiseerde rou melk en gesertifiseerde rou room beheer, streng nagekom het.

2. Verbruik.

Die gemiddelde daaglikse produksie van melk het die gemiddelde daaglikse verbruik oortref. 'n Sekere hoeveelheid van die melk wat gelewer is, word dus as surplusmelk beskou. Sodanige melk word in ander produkte soos botter, gekondenseerde melk, poeiermelk, ens., verwerk.

Met uitsondering van 'n sekere hoeveelheid melk wat as gesertifiseerde rou melk geproduseer en verbruik word, word alle melk voor verbruik gepasteuriseer. Die gemiddelde daaglikse verbruik word hieronder aangegee:

Gepasteuriseerde melk.....	24,633 gelling (of 98.8%)
Gesertifiseerde rou melk.....	250 gelling (of 0.2%).

24,883

Geen melktekorte het gedurende die onderhawige tydperk voorgekom nie hoofsaaklik as gevolg van 'n toename in die getal (52) produsente en 'n gevolglike vermeerdering in die hoeveelheid melk wat daaglikse gelewer is. Hierdie hoër produksie wat die verbruik oortref het, het 'n gemiddelde daaglikse surplus van 3,114 gelling tot gevolg gehad. Derhalwe was dit nie nodig om soos in die verlede melk van ander bronne in te bring nie.

E. AFKEURING VAN MELK.

Gedurende die verslagtydperk is 'n beraamde hoeveelheid van 16,000 gelling afgekeur weens suurwording, ondrinkbaarheid, minderwaardige gehalte, besmetting, ens.

F. PERSONEEL WERKSAAM IN DIE MELKBEDRYF.

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Produsente.....	440	2,065	2,505
Produsent-verspreiders.....	5	26	31
Verspreiders.....	238	699	937
TOTAAL.....	683	2,790	3,473

G. DIE TOETS VAN WERKNEMERS IN DIE MELKBEDRYF VIR TIFOIDE.

	Totaal	Negatief	Positief
Blankes.....	25	24	1
Nieblankes.....	61	54	7
TOTAAL.....	86	78	8

H. INSPEKSIES.

Gereelde inspeksies van alle melkpersele is deur die personeel bestaande uit twee gekwalifiseerde veeartse en vier 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, produsent-verspreiders, 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:—

- Die produksie, verkoeling en vervoer van melk.
- Skoonmaak en sterilisering van suiweltoerusting.
- Die bou en oprigting van suiwelpersele.
- Hantering, verspreiding, gebruik en voedingswaarde van melk.
- Algemene beginsels van higiëne in die melkbedryf.
- Veesiektes en behandeling.
- Skeikundige en bakteriologiese ontleding van melk.

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.

Gedurende die verslagjaar is die volgende opgestel:

- 'n Modelstel verordeninge in verband met die pasteurisering van melk.
- Eenvormige planne en spesifikasies vir die reiniging en sterilisering van melkerytoerusting (melkkanne, emmers, ens.) 'n Baie belangrike sy van die bykomende pligte van die inspektoraat-personeel is die onderrig van studente in die verskillende afdelings van openbare gesondheid.

Besonderhede van uitgevoerde inspeksies is soos volg:—

I. INSPEKSIE VAN MELKERIE (PLASE).

(a) Gedurende melktye.....	262
(b) Ander tye.....	2,380
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	974

II. Inspeksies van melkdepots.

(a) Vroeg in die môre.....	44
(b) Gedurende die dag.....	492
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	88

III. Inspeksie van verspreiding (op straat, melkwinkels, ens.)

(a) Vroeg in die môre.....	88
(b) Gedurende die dag.....	122
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	40

IV. Ander inspeksies en navrae.....	144
V. Klagtes (openbare) waarmee gehandel is.....	16
VI. Skriftelike kennisgewings bestel.....	30
VII. Skriftelike kennisgewings waaraan voldoen is.....	18

VIII. Kudde-inspeksies deur veeartse.

Hierdie inspeksies word merendeels gedurende die werklike melktye uitgevoer en melkkuddes word veral ondersoek vir siektes wat die kwaliteit en veiligheid van die melk nadelig kan beïnvloed. Daarbenewens word boere veral van raad bedien aangaande alle sake in verband met die behandeling, voorkoming en beheer van veesiektes, veral dié bekend as soönose. Aandag is ook gegee aan ander aangeleenthede soos byvoorbeeld die bestuur van diere, beheer van parasitiese infestasies (inwendig en uitwendig), kunsmatige bevrugting, ens.

Gedurende die verslagtydperk is 480 inspeksies van kuddes uitgevoer. Party van hierdie kuddes is meer as een keer geïnspekteer. Behalwe mastitis is gevind dat die volgende toestande en siektes die meeste voorkom: wanvoeding, parasitiese infestasië, rooiwater, galsiekte, virussiektes (driedaagse styfsiekte, kalfpneumonie, knopvelsiekte, koeipokkies, sweetsiekte, ens.), bakteriële siektes (brusellose, tuberkulose, difterie, paratífus, vrotpootjie, ens.), plant- en chemiese vergiftiging, en verskeie soorte liggaamsgesteldhede, bv. melkkoors, asetonemie, swak spysvertering, ens. Gebreksiektes en onvrugbaarheid het 'n baie belangrike rol gespeel.

Mastitis bly nog 'n groot probleem uit sowel 'n gesondheids- as 'n ekonomiese oogpunt beskou. Die mate waarin die verskillende veroorsakende organismes weerstand opbou teen geneesmiddels is skrikwekkend. Dit kan toegeskryf word aan:

- Onoordeelkundige gebruik van antibiotika.
- Versuim van boere om die veroorsakende organismes te laat diagnoseer en dan die regte geneesmiddel te gebruik.

- (iii) Beskikbaarheid van antibiotika aan boere deur boere-koöperatiewe winkels en handelaars in veeartsenykundige geneesmiddels.
- (iv) Die verkoop van antibiotiese geneesmiddels deur sekere onverantwoordelike verkoopsmanne en reisigers.
- (v) Die onkundigheid van boere wat nie 'n besef het van die gevare om weerstand teen geneesmiddels op te bou deur die onoordeelkundige gebruik van sodanige middels nie.
- (vi) Versuim om voorkomingsmetodes behoorlik toe te pas.

In die meeste gevalle is mastitis by melkkuddes toe te skryf aan verskeie soorte stafilokokke en kom dit voor die dag as 'n subkliniese vorm van mastitis wat nie maklik deur die boer of die melker met behulp van die gewone „stalmetodes” gediagnoseer kan word nie.

Die veeartsenykundige beamptes bygestaan deur die inspekteurs en laboratorium-assistent, is ook verantwoordelik vir die meeste van die laboratoriumwerk i.v.m. melk, soos mikroskopiese tellings, fosfatasetoetse, coliformtoetse, verftoetse, ensovoorts, waarvan die resultate hieronder in tabelvorm aangegee word.

I. Melktoetse.

(a) Resazurintoets.

(i) Rou melk:

Getal monsters getoets.....	11,465
Getal baie goeie monsters (Simbool A).....	2
Getal goeie monsters (Simbool B).....	8,528
Getal redelike monsters (Simbool C).....	1,861
Getal onbevredigende monsters (Simbool D).....	1,074

(ii) Gepasteuriseerde melk:

Getal monsters getoets.....	3,197
Getal baie goeie monsters (Simbool A).....	2,660
Getal goeie monsters (Simbool B).....	402
Getal redelike monsters (Simbool C).....	75
Getal onbevredigende monsters (Simbool D).....	60

(b) Vermoedelike coliformtoetse (gepasteuriseerde melk, 48 uur teen 37°C.)

Getal monsters getoets.....	3,099
Getal positiewe monsters.....	303 (9.7%)
Getal negatiewe monsters.....	2,796

(c) Mastitistoetse:

Getal monsters geneem.....	221
Getal negatiewe monsters.....	148
Getal positiewe monsters.....	73 (33%).

Bogenoemde resultate is van 6 kuddes verkry wat spesiaal vir mastitis getoets is. Daar kan algemeen aangeneem word dat die voorkomssyfer van mastitis by ons melkkuddes ongeveer 20% is.

(d) Toets vir neerslag op skyf van sigbare vuil.

Getal monsters geneem.....	705
Getal bevredigende monsters.....	577
Getal onbevredigende monsters.....	126
Finale aanmanings.....	126
Vervolgings.....	2

(e) Fosfatasetoets (gepasteuriseerde melk).

Getal monsters getoets.....	3,513
Getal monsters doeltreffend gepasteuriseer.....	3,508
Getal monsters wat effens te swak gepasteuriseer is.....	5
Getal monsters wat heeltemal te swak gepasteuriseer is.....	Geen

(Let wel: Weens 'n defek in een van die pasteuriseringsinstallasies is die melk slegs vir een dag effens swak gepasteuriseer.)

(f) Plaattellings en E. coli-toetse (E. coli-groep I.)

(Gedoen ingevolge die Melkeryverordeninge van die Stadsraad van Pretoria wat 'n standaard van hoogstens 200,000 mikro-organismes per milliliter en geen E. coli (groep 1) in 0.01 milliliter rou melk en hoogstens 100,000 mikro-organismes per millimeter en geen E. coli in 1 milliliter gepasteuriseerde melk vereis.)

Getal monsters getoets.....	330
Getal wat aan wetlike standaarde voldoen.....	140
Getal wat te veel mikro-organismes bevat—gewaarsku.....	81
Getal wat te veel E. coli bevat—gewaarsku.....	11
Getal wat te veel mikro-organismes en E. coli bevat.....	98
Totale getal waarskuwings.....	190
Totale getal vervolgings.....	Geen

(g) Skeikundige ontleding van melk. (Monsters ingevolge die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels (1929), soos gewysig, geneem.)

Getal monsters ontleed.....	697
Getal bevredigende monsters.....	450
Getal onbevredigende monsters.....	247
(i) Onvoldoende melkvet.....	21
(ii) Onvoldoende vaste melkstowwe (vet uitgesluit).....	216
(iii) Water bygevoeg.....	10
(iv) Preserveermiddels bevattende.....	—

(h) Antibiotiese raming (slegs penisillien).

Getal monsters geneem.....	773
Getal negatiewe monsters.....	737
Getal positiewe monsters.....	32
Getal verdagte monsters.....	4

Die resultate is verkry met behulp van die trifeniël-tetrasool-chloriedtoets (T.T.C.-toets).

(i) Biologiese toetse.

Twintig monsters melk is biologies getoets vir die teenwoordigheid van beestuberkulose. Een marmotjie het 'n positiewe reaksie getoon. Aangesien daar bevind is dat die kudde waarvan die monsters afkomstig was 'n groot persentasie positiewe tuberkulose-reaktors bevat het, het die boer besluit om die reaktors van kant te maak.

J. ANDER TOETSE WAT UITGEVOER IS.

(a) Agglutinasietoetse. Brusellose.

(i) Melkringtoets.

Sewe monsters is getoets en negatief bevind.

(ii) Serum-agglutinasietoetse:

Al 350 koeie wat „gesertifiseerde rou melk” en „gesertifiseerde rou room” lewer, is aan serologiese toetse onderwerp, met negatiewe resultate.

(b) Binneshuidse tuberkulentoets (beestuberkulose).

Die volgende syfers weerspieël toetse wat op kuddes wat aan Pretoria melk lewer, uitgevoer is.

Getal kuddes getoets	Totale getal diere	Negatief	Positief	Verdag
16	2,380	2,076	200	104

Vyf van hierdie kuddes word jaarliks kragtens die geakkrediteerde skema getoets terwyl die res almal kragtens die sogenaamde „tussentydse skema” getoets is. Uit hierdie syfers sal dit ook blyk dat slegs 'n geringe persentasie (4%) van die totale aantal melkkuddes (417) gedurende die verslagtydperk vir beestuberkulose getoets is.

K. VERVOLGINGS.

Gedurende die verslagtydperk is oortredings ingevolge die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels en die Melkeryverordeninge, vir ondergenoemde misdrywe behandel:—

Invoer van melk sonder 'n lisensie.....	1 boete R10
Bygevoegde water (melk).....	10 boete R95
Sigbare vuil.....	2 boete R20

Een van die oortreders wat hom skuldig gemaak het aan die byvoeging van water is gewaarsku en ontslaan en in die geval van die ander een is die aanklag teruggetrek.

L. ALGEMEEN.

(a) Produsente:

Weens die ekonomiese stabiliteit wat die Melkraad vir melkboere geskep het, is daar 'n toenemende getal boere gedurende die laaste helfte van die verslagjaar as produsente geregistreer. Dit het 'n toename in die daaglikse melkopbrengs tot gevolg gehad. Dit was derhalwe nie nodig om melk van ongelisensieerde bronne in te bring om die melkvoorraad tydens seisoenskaarstes aan te vul nie.

(b) Pasteuriseringsdepots.

Gedurende die verslagjaar het een pasteuriseringsinstallasie gesluit. Alle belange in die besigheid is deur 'n ander pasteuriseringsonderneming oorgeneem.

HERCULES-SKUT

Statistieke vir die verslagtydperk is soos volg:—

Getal diere geskut							Skutgelde ingevorder	Met skut- verkopings ingevorder
Perde	Mulle	Donkies	Vee	Skape en bokke	Varke	Honde		
74	85	16	50	44	—	—	R327.80	R45.70

ALGEMEEN.

Die skut is onder die regstreekse toesig van die Raad se Veeartsenykundige Beamptes. 'n Vaste Blanke Skutmeester bygestaan deur 'n Nieblanke bediener is altyd aan diens om geskutte diere te ontvang en te versorg. As diere nie binne die bepaalde tydperk deur hul eienaars opgeëis word nie, word hulle gewoonlik per openbare veiling verkoop.

Hoofstuk XII

WATERTOEOVOER

Soos voorheen vermeld, het die aanvraag na water elke jaar geweldig toegeneem, soos onderstaande tabel aandui:—

	Miljoen gelling per dag
1929-1930.....	4.2
1934-1935.....	7.4
1939-1940.....	8.78
1945-1946.....	13.8
1946-1947.....	14.2
1947-1948.....	14.52
1948-1949.....	15.254
1949-1950.....	15.963
1950-1951.....	16.973
1951-1952.....	17.766
1952-1953.....	17.921
1953-1954.....	18.065
1954-1955.....	18.689
1955-1956.....	20.821
1956-1957.....	21.533
1957-1958.....	23.008
1958-1959.....	25.339
1959-1960.....	27.994
1960-1961.....	29.004
1961-1962.....	29.807
1962-1963.....	30.790

Die water is uit vyf bronne afkomstig; drie dolomietfonteine lewer regstreeks 'n gedeelte en Rietvlei en die Randwaterraad verskaf die res. Gedurende die verslagtydperk is die volgende hoeveelhede water uit hierdie bronne verkry:—

	1963
Randwaterraad.....	8,497,100
Fontainedalfonteine.....	1,320,764
Sterkfonteinfonteine.....	444,954
Rietvlei- en Erasmusfonteine.....	661,793
Rietvleifiltreerinstallasie.....	356,340

Die volgende hoeveelhede vuilgoed, ensovoorts, is verwyder:—

	Januarie—Desember 1963
Asblikdiens.....	301,155 kub. jt.
Spesiale en koepondiens.....	27,494 kub. jt.
Nagemmerdiens.....	2,865,525 gelling.
Suigtenkdiens.....	9,074,150 gelling.

Hoofstuk XIII

RIOOLWATERSUIWERINGSWERKE EN SKEIKUNDIGE LABORATORIUMS: 1963

RIOOLWATERAFVOER.

Hier volg die maandelikse rioolwaterafvoer- en reënvalsyfers oor die jaar:—

	Daspoort-rioolwaterwerke		Rooiwal-rioolwaterwerke	
	Daaglikse gemiddelde afvoer Gelling	Reënval Millimeter	Daaglikse gemiddelde afvoer Gelling	Reënval Millimeter
Januarie.....	7,060,000	121.3	5,149,000	125.7
Februarie.....	7,455,000	18.6	5,398,000	25.5
Maart.....	7,371,000	30.9	4,864,000	18.0
April.....	7,826,000	103.7	5,317,000	71.0
Mei.....	7,784,000	8.2	4,083,000	13.0
Junie.....	7,984,000	55.2	4,579,000	52.0
Julie.....	7,233,000	10.7	4,713,000	6.5
Augustus.....	7,256,000	0.0	5,284,000	0.0
September.....	7,668,000	0.3	4,509,000	0.0
Oktober.....	7,850,000	72.9	4,895,000	72.5
November.....	7,850,000	114.8	5,552,000	99.0
Desember.....	7,959,000	70.6	5,087,000	129.5
Jaar 1963.....	7,605,000	607.2	4,953,000	612.7

Die daaglikse gemiddelde syfer vir die rioolwater wat by die twee werke behandel is, het 12½ miljoen gelling beloop, 'n afname van ¼ miljoen gelling vergeleke met 1962.

RIOOLWATERWERKE

DASPOORT

VODDE EN GRINT

1,071 kubieke jaart vodde en 751 kubieke jaart sand en grint is gedurende die jaar uit die rioolwater verwyder. Dit verteenwoordig 'n gemiddelde van 10.4 kubieke voet vodde en 7.3 kubieke voet sand en grint per miljoen gelling rioolwater.

VERTEERDE SLYK

Gedurende die jaar is 5,200 kubieke jaart gedroogde verteerde slyk van die oostelike en 5,680 kubieke jaart van die westelike droogbeddings verwyder, dus 'n totaal van 10,880 kubieke jaart.

UITVLOEISEL NA PRETORIA-WESKRAGSENTRALE.

'n Totaal van 1,200 miljoen gelling sandgefiltreerde en gechlloreerde uitvloeisel is op 365 dae na die Pretoria-Weskragsentrale gepomp en dit is 'n daaglikse gemiddelde van 3.3 miljoen gelling.

Die resultate van ontledings verskyn in Tabel I.

ROOIWAL

VODDE EN GRINT

422 kubieke jaart sand en grint is gedurende die jaar uit die rioolwater verwyder wat 'n gemiddelde van 6.6 kubieke voet sand per miljoen gelling rioolwater verteenwoordig. Die vodde word verbrand en is dus nie gemeet nie.

VERTEERDE SLYK

Alle verteerde slyk word op etlike morge grond besproei en ingeploeg.

UITVLOEISEL NA ROOIWAL KRAGSENTRALE

Na chlorering vloei rypingsdamuitvloeisel na die kragssentrale waar dit vir verkoelingswater gebruik word. 'n Beraamde 170 miljoen gelling uitvloeisel is gedurende die laaste helfte van die jaar gebruik.

Die resultate van ontledings verskyn in Tabel II.

POPULIERPLANTASIES.

Die populierplantasies dek ongeveer 380 acres met ongeveer 200,000 bome. Die nodige uitdunning van die bome is gedurende die jaar voltooi.

UITBREIDING

Gedurende die jaar is chloreringtoerusting en twee nuwe slykverteringsinstallasies in werking gestel.

LABORATORIUMDIENSTE.

Gedurende die jaar is 4,707 monsters vir die onderskeie munisipale afdelings ontleed.

TABEL 1.

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VAN ONTLEDING VAN RIOOLUITVOEISEL BY VERSKILLEDE EENHEDE.

Resultate is in dele per miljoen.

EENHEDE

Syfers tussen hakies veiteenwoordig onderskeidelik die hoogste en laagste waardes vir die jaar

	DASPOORT					ROOIWAL	
	14 6 vt.-biofilters enkele filtrasie	5 en 6 12 vt.-biofilters enkele filtrasie	7 < 8 6 vt.-biofilters enkele filtrasie	9 5 vt.-Jenks-biofilter 21 hersirkulasie	Sandfilters Vinnige val	1 12 vt.-biofilters enkele filtrasie	
Gemiddelde daaglikse vloei—miljoen gelling.....	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.1	3.3	3.5	
4 uur se suurstofabsorbering.....	10.4 (12.6) (8.4)	13.8 (15.5) (12.7)	10.0 (12.2) (8.8)	14.9 (18) (12)	9.1 (10.9) (8.4)	14.7 (19) (12)	
5 dae se B.S.D.....	18 (42) (10)	30 (44) (18)	20 (32) (10)	44 (69) (20)	—	27 (57) (20)	
Chemiese suurstofbehoefte.....	93 (190) (40)	120 (175) (80)	90 (165) (40)	165 (300) (105)	80 (115) (45)	140 (170) (90)	
Ammoniak as N.....	13 (22) (7)	18 (48) (10)	12 (19) (4)	25 (38) (13)	13 (22) (8)	26 (43) (6)	
Nitraat as N.....	19 (24) (8)	22 (24) (7)	14 (27) (6)	2.5 (17) (0.5)	21 (25) (15)	20 (28) (15)	
Totale opgeloste vaste stowwe (gedroog op 105 C).....	475 (560) (430)	500 (575) (410)	560 (660) (450)	600 (730) (440)	500 (575) (460)	580 (740) (520)	
Swewende vaste stowwe.....	23 (53) (13)	37 (70) (23)	35 (78) (10)	46 (74) (15)	7 (11) (5)	40 (59) (23)	
Sintetiese reinigers (Anionies).....	3.6 (9.1) (1.0)	6.7 (10.3) (2.2)	2.5 (5.6) (0.6)	5.8 (10.6) (2.1)	3.9 (6.1) (0.1)	8.8 (14.8) (1.9)	

Ontleding van riool-, rivier- en damwater.

Verteenwoordigende monsters rioolwater en slyk asook rivier- en damwater is gereeld elke maand gedurende die jaar ontleed, sommige bakteriologies sowel as chemies ten einde doeltreffende werking van die behandelingseenhede te verseker en enige besoedeling of veranderde toestande in die riviere en damme agter te kom.

Resultate van ontledings verskyn in Tabelle I en III.

SKEIKUNDIGE PERSONEEL OP 31.12.1962.

N. P. Nicolle, B.Sc., L.S.A. Chem. I., L. Inst. R.....	Hoofskeikundige en Rioolwerkebestuurder.
H. M. Murray, B.Sc., (Toeg. en Nywerheidskeikunde) L.S.A. Chem. I., A. L. Inst. R.....	Asst.-hoofskeikundige en -rioolwerkebestuurder.
H. P. Oosthuizen, B.Sc.....	Skeikundige.
H. H. E. Schröder, B.Sc. Hons., B.Sc. U.E.D., A. M. S.A. Chem. I.....	Skeikundige.
Gerke E. A., B.Sc.....	Skeikundige.
W. J. Engelbrecht.....	Laboratoriumassistent.
A. J. Louw.....	Laboratoriumassistent.
Mev. J. D. Venter.....	Tikster/Klerk.

Gemiddelde stroom van uitvloeisel gedurende die jaar was 2.05 miljoen gelling per dag.
Bakteriologiese resultate: M.W.G. per 1 ml.

	<i>E. coli. Tipe I.</i>	<i>E. coli. Tipe II.</i>	<i>Fekale Streptokokke</i>
Invloeiisel.....	1,511,000	336,000	3,870
Uitvloeiisel.....	1,040	540	6

TABEL 2

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VIR RYPINGSDAMME, ROOIWAL, 1963

Die resultate van ontledings is dele per miljoen	Dam- invloei- sel	Dam 1	Dam 2	Dam 3	Dam 4	Dam- uitvloei- sel
Opgeloste vaste stowwe.....	580	550	540	530	530	510
Drywende stowwe.....	40	32	35	32	32	29
Chloride as Cl.....	98	89	92	95	98	98
pH.....	7.7	7.75	7.9	8.0	8.2	7.95
Ammoniak-stikstof.....	26	25	23	21	18	18
Nitraat-stikstof.....	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0
Nitriet-stikstof.....	20	17	15	12	11	11
Skeikundige suurstofbehoefte.....	143	127	112	103	106	108
4-uurse suurstofopname.....	14.7	12.3	11.4	10.9	10.5	11.9
5-daagse biochemiese suurstofaanvraag.....	27.2	14.2	11.7	9.4	10.0	10.7
Fosfaat as PO ₄	27	33	33	30	29	29
Anioniese reinigingsmiddels.....	8.8	—	—	—	—	4.8

TABEL 3

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VAN SLYKONTLEDING

	Daspoort		Rooiwal	
	Onbehan- delde slyk	Verteerde slyk	Onbehan- delde slyk	Verteerde slyk
Daelikse gemiddelde volume gepomp—gelling.....	61,000	—	60,000	—
pH.....	6.1	6.9	5.65	7.25
Vaste stowwe %.....	4.2	6.4	6.7	8.9
As % van vaste stowwe.....	23	36	25	45
Vlugtige sure d.p.m.....	950	400	1,570	400
Ammoniak as N. d.p.m.....	210	580	310	R1,160

Hoofstuk XIV

GENEESKUNDIGE DIENSTE VIR NIE-BLANKES

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 Bantoe dorpe gehou word:—

	Atteridge- ville	Kampong	Mamelodi	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

	Kampong	Atteridgeville	Mamelodi	Saulsville	Totaal
Getal nuwe pasiënte.....	— (—)	8,999 (7,382)	8,451 (7,501)	6,192 (5,390)	23,142 (20,273)
Getal herbesoeke.....	— (—)	13,984 (11,708)	11,000 (11,125)	12,927 (11,517)	37,911 (34,350)
Getal verbande aangebring.....	3,714 (2,459)	14,801 (14,033)	10,587 (10,490)	10,552 (9,506)	39,654 (36,488)

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 3,582 siek werknemers behandel en is 1,690 werknemers wat beserings opgedoen het, medies ondersoek en behandel.

Hoofstuk XV

GESONDHEIDSONDERIG

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.

Persoonderhoude en artikels het gemiddeld een keer per week in sowel Engelse as Afrikaanse koerante verskyn.

Hoofstuk XVI

TABEL 1.

GEBORTES (ALLE RASSE) GEDURENDE DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1963.

Bantoes												Asiate				Kleurlinge			
Blankes				Buite-egtelike				Egtelike				Egtelike				Buite-egtelike			
M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
212	196	1	2	150	153	107	102	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	—	—	—	1
194	151	8	1	207	201	155	126	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2
158	144	3	2	169	135	92	93	5	5	5	5	8	8	8	8	2	2	2	2
157	164	3	2	222	234	161	168	9	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
175	151	3	—	123	125	116	110	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2
170	161	5	6	59	63	39	28	11	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	6	5	5	1
233	203	11	9	407	385	269	292	10	6	6	6	10	10	10	10	2	2	2	—
173	167	5	12	125	114	84	81	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	3	3	3	—
186	170	4	1	242	220	178	176	3	5	5	5	8	8	8	8	—	—	—	3
235	209	1	5	161	174	120	118	10	15	15	15	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	2
156	156	3	1	99	65	54	56	9	11	11	11	7	7	7	7	1	1	1	—
206	199	3	—	300	348	286	244	8	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	—
TOTALE..	2,255	2,071	50	41	2,264	2,217	1,594	96	86	86	86	92	62	17	14	17	17	17	14

DOODGEBORENES (PLAASLIKE INWONERS)												GEBORTES ONDER NIE-INWONERS			
Blankes				Nieblankes				Blankes				Nieblankes			
M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
—	—	4	10	112	102	38	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	8	13	65	63	40	42	3	5	89	114	16	12	12	12
3	1	3	6	84	74	54	63	3	7	84	74	54	63	54	63
1	—	8	16	102	103	47	50	1	2	102	103	47	50	47	50
—	—	2	2	93	89	7	10	—	—	93	89	7	10	7	10
1	—	10	18	44	110	103	101	1	7	44	110	103	101	40	41
3	2	13	13	103	114	40	41	1	12	103	114	40	41	58	50
1	—	7	6	91	94	49	43	4	6	91	94	49	43	34	24
2	4	6	4	112	113	34	24	2	4	112	113	34	24	78	72
1	6	18	17	139	116	564	547	20	16	116	1,223	1,250	1,223	564	547
TOTALE..	20	84	116	1,250	1,223	564	547	20	16	116	1,223	1,250	1,223	564	547

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1963.
 BLANKES

TABEL 2.

	24 uur en jonger		24 uur tot een week		Een week tot een maand		Een tot drie maande		Drie tot ses maande		Ouer as ses 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
Serebro-spinale men. meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basillere disenterie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander aansteeklike siektes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukemie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanvoeding.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inwendige afskeiding.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laringitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akute brongitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchopneumonie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarree en enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nierbekkenontsteking.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore misvorming.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voorrydige geboorte.....	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Besering by geboorte.....	2	4	29	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelektase.....	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander siektes (eerste jaar).....	2	1	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander ongelukke.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander onbekende oorsake.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALE.....	6	6	49	35	—	4	16	11	3	8	4	2	78	66	10	6	4	2	1	—	—	—	94	74

TABEL 3.

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1963.

BANTOES

	24 uur en jonger	24 uur tot een week	Een week tot een maand	Een drie maand	Drie tot ses maand	Ouer as ses maar jonger 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
Tuberkulose—asemhalingsstelsel...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberkulose—sentrale senustelsel...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberkulose—akute miliere...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tifoïde...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bloedvergifting...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Difterie...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinkhoes...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kankleem...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Masels...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander aansteeklike siektes...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breinkanker...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanker spysverteringsorgane...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanvoeding...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flebitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsie...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartkwaal...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akute keelontsteking...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lobere pneumonie...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchopneumonie...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akute brongitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longstuwung...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dermverstopping...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrée en enteritis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewerkwale...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nierontsteking...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gevurkte ruggraat...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore waterhoof...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Besering by geboorte...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelaktase...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Besmetting...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siektes deur bloeding...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbesliste bevindings...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voortydige geboorte...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motorongelukke...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vuorongelukke...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brandwondongelukke...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Verdrinkings...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALE...	26 20	81 60	23 39	52 48	83 62	67 86	332 315	176 148	48 49	15 20	5 9	576 541

TABEL 3.
STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1963.

ASIATE

	24 uur en jonger	24 uur tot een week	Een week tot een maand	Een tot drie maande	Drie tot ses maande	Ouer as ses 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
Tuberkulose—sentrale senuweestelsel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchopneumonie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrée en enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voortydige geboorte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore misvorming.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Besering by geboorte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemolitiese siekte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KLEURLINGE	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	1	2	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7

KLEURLINGE

KLEURLINGE																								
Difterie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanvoeding.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchopneumonie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrée en enteritis.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voortydige geboorte.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbealste bevindings.....	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valongelukke.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....	2	—	2	4	—	1	1	2	1	2	2	—	8	9	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9 12

TABEL 4.

STERFTES VAN BLANKES, VYF JAAR EN OUER, BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1963.

	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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Kanker en ander gewasse.....	4	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	3	—	1	2	8	7	17	19	21	12	24	13	7	8	88	63
Voedingsiekties en kwale van buislose kiere.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	—	12	4
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloeddormende organe.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kwale van senuweestelsel en sintuigorgane.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kwale van bloedsomloop.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kwale van asemhalingsstelsel.....	1	1	1	1	—	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	12	10	18	5	31	12	31	22	103	57
Kwale van urinestelsel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nie-veneriese siektes van die urinestelsel en geslagsorgane.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seniliteit en uremie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selfmoord.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ongelukke.....	2	1	4	—	—	—	6	2	5	—	5	2	7	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teregstellings.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	6	1	7	4	10	—	7	3	—	—	1	—
TOTAAL.....	8	3	8	3	12	7	18	2	11	3	25	10	65	25	105	63	134	70	150	113	104	135	640	434

TABEL 5.
STERFTES VAN BANTOES, VYF JAAR EN OUER, BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1963.

	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.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanker en ander gewasse.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voedingsiekties en kwale van buislose kliere.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloedvormende organe.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kwale van senuweestelsel en sintuigorgane.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kwale van bloedsomloopstelsel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kwale van asemhalingstelsel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kwale van spysverteringstelsel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nie-venetiese siektes van die urinestelsel en geslagsorgane.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siektes by swangerskap en kindergeboorte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seniliteit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selfmoord.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslag.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ongevalle.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Velsiektes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....	8	23	11	13	12	13	28	17	31	17	63	39	107	43	84	49	62	66	39	30	42	—	—	—
																							475	352

KINDERSTERFTE: ALLE NIEBLANKES: GEBIEDSVORKOMS VIR DIE JAAR GEÏNDIG 31 DESEMBER 1963. TABEL 7.

	Atelek-tase		like siektes		Diarree-siektes		brongitis en pneumonie		Aange-bore oorsake		Ander oorsake		Voorty-digheid		Besering by geboorte		Wan-voeding		Totale sterf-gevälle		Totale geboortes		Sterfesyfer per 1,000 lewende-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	
BANTOES																									
Mamelodi.....	1	2	2	—	20	25	24	28	1	1	19	18	16	4	4	6	—	1	87	85	1003	983	86.74	86.47	86.61
Atteridgeville.....	4	1	1	1	28	19	43	33	2	2	12	19	23	20	8	7	—	2	121	104	1384	1403	87.43	74.12	80.73
Hercules.....	1	—	3	1	25	34	35	28	1	—	7	12	27	25	8	7	2	2	109	109	1328	1222	82.08	89.20	85.49
Stad.....	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	3	2	8	8	2	—	—	—	15	17	210	203	71.43	83.74	77.48
TOTAAL.....	6	4	6	2	75	80	102	93	4	3	41	51	74	57	22	20	2	5	332	315	3925	3811	84.69	82.66	83.63
ASIADE																									
Lokasia.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	3	—	—	6	4	62	59	96.77	67.80	82.64
Hercules.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	15	50.00	—	28.57
Stad.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	15	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	1	3	—	—	7	4	99	89	70.71	44.94	58.51
KLEURLINGE																									
Lokasia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	44	33	47.73	90.91	64.94
Hercules.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	2	33	20	90.91	100.00	94.34
Stad.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
Eerstest & Derdepoort.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	29	22	103.45	136.36	117.65
TOTAAL.....	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	4	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	8	9	109	76	73.40	118.42	91.89
ALLE NIEBLANKES																									
Lokasia.....	5	3	3	1	49	44	67	63	4	3	32	37	43	26	13	16	—	3	216	196	2493	2478	86.67	79.10	82.88
Hercules.....	1	—	4	1	26	34	35	28	1	—	7	12	29	27	8	7	2	2	113	111	1331	1257	81.82	87.51	84.91
Stad.....	—	1	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	3	3	8	8	2	—	—	—	15	18	230	219	67.83	82.19	73.47
Eerstest & Derdepoort.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	29	22	103.45	136.36	117.65
TOTAAL.....	6	4	7	2	78	81	104	97	5	3	42	52	80	61	23	23	2	5	347	328	4133	3976	83.96	82.49	83.24

TABEL 9.

AANMELDING VAN AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES: PLAASLIKE GEVALLE: ALLE RASSE: JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1963.

	0-1 jaar		1-5 jaar		5-10 jaar		10-20 jaar		20-40 jaar		Bo 40 jaar		TOTAAL	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
BLANKES														
Insektregifvergiftiging.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tifonde.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Skarlakenkoors.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	20
Difterie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2
Tuberkulose.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	10
Belroos.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Meningokokkus-meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Letargiese enkefalitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Kwasjorkor.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
NIEBLANKES														
Tifonde.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
Difterie.....	1	—	8	5	3	11	16	44	—	3	1	3	12	16
Tuberkulose.....	8	13	55	74	29	25	149	93	167	38	—	—	424	287
Polioimi litis.....	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Meningokokkus-meningitis.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Letargiese enkefalitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melaatsheid.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skarlakenkoors.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Pokkies.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kwasjorkor.....	27	30	175	177	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	205	208





STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

SESTIGSTE

JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/63