

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

Contributors

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CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31/12/65

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CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

SIXTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31/12/65

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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 62nd Annual Health Report of the City of Pretoria.

Although at the time of writing I had already retired on superannuation as Medical Officer of Health, it was felt that I should complete this Annual Report, because it is the record of happenings during the last year of my term of office.

In the introductory letter to my last Annual report I gave a very full analysis of what had happened in the field of Public Health in this city for the past three decades, during which time I was Medical Officer of Health.

It is only intended here to deal briefly with some of the happenings since last year. The report itself, as usual, contains full details of all matters pertaining to Public Health in this city.

Once again I am pleased to record that the health of the city has remained very satisfactory, sanitation has been maintained at the same high level as before and Pretoria remains a reasonably clean city. It is a pity however, that we still have so many people who are so careless about discarding litter. His Worship the Mayor has made a special appeal to the public to keep our city clean. Both from health and aesthetic points of view I would like to support the Mayor wholeheartedly in his appeal and make a special request for a "keep your city clean effort" by each and everyone. I also appeal to the many people who so selfishly and carelessly deposit loads of rubbish on any convenient open space, to the annoyance of the neighbourhood and to the detriment of health. Such wanton thoughtlessness is hardly understandable in people who live in such a beautiful city where so much time, effort and money is spent on trying to keep it clean and healthy and on providing so many beautiful parks and open spaces. The Press has been most helpful to this Department in so many ways, perhaps it could also help us here in trying to stop this iniquitous practice.

The Bureau of Statistics has not been able to supply us with population figures for this year. I am therefore, unable to make accurate comparisons with previous years. All our vital statistics are based on this year's population figures. This year's figures are based on population figures given last year and they are therefore, not correct and should be corrected in next year's report when accurate population figures are available. However, all the actual numbers insofar as births, deaths, incidence of various illnesses, infantile mortality and so on are concerned, are all correct and these figures do indicate what changes, if any, there have been, and are a good guide as to general trends.

A brief analysis of some of the returns show the following:

There has been an increase in birth rates in Europeans, Bantu and Asiatics, and a slight drop in the Eurafrian rates.

Death rates have come down in Europeans and Bantu, and there is a slight rise amongst Asiatics and Eurafrians.

The most satisfactory recording is in regard to infantile mortality rates. This figure reflects the number of children who die in the first year of their lives per 1,000 live births, and is regarded by Public Health authorities as the figure which is an indication of general health conditions.

Our infantile mortality rate figures have for many years been very good, but this year we have the second lowest figure ever recorded amongst Europeans, i.e. 23.46—last year it was 30.39 and only in 1956 did we have a lower figure of 21.31. Amongst Bantu we have achieved the amazing result of bringing the figure down to 56.53—the lowest ever recorded! The next lowest figure was in 1963 when it was 83.63. If we compare the figures for Europeans of 40 years ago when it was 48.48 with to-day's figure of 23.46, and that of the Bantu which 40 years ago was 385.51 with 56.53 this year, we realise how great the achievement has been.

The Health Department has through its Child Welfare clinics, educational and immunisation programmes and all other health activities, played a great role in saving so many childrens' lives year by year.

Amongst Europeans heart disease again took the heaviest toll, although for the first time in many years the actual number came down. Last year there were 389 deaths and this year 380. Cancer was the next highest cause of death. This figure rose from 132 cases last year to 216 this year.

Amongst Non-Europeans there is a different picture. Bronchitis and Pneumonia took the greatest toll, although the figure came down from 257 to 185 this year. The next highest rate was from heart disease, but it also came down from 171 to 110.

Cancer amongst Non-Europeans only takes third place and it is also down from 80 last year to 71 this year.

A very disturbing feature is the continual rise in deaths due to motor accidents. In Europeans it rose this year from 14 to 44 and in Non-Europeans from 42 to 55. I have said from year to year that South Africa has the unenviable reputation of having one of the highest motor accident rates in the world. Most of this is so unnecessary because most accidents are avoidable. Selfishness, thoughtlessness and inebriety all play a great part in this high accident rate. Of course, all accidents are not avoidable, but if people would only stop to think of the potential danger of a high speed motor car and exercise a little care and become a little less selfish—so much tragedy and unhappiness could be avoided.

Tuberculosis is still our greatest infectious disease problem. During the year 1,259 new cases were notified—an increase of 394 over last year's figure, which was 865. It must be pointed out, however, that this increase is mainly because a large number of new reported cases were recorded only because they were discovered to be "positive" on tuberculin testing. In actual fact, only a small percentage of these tuberculin tested "positive" cases are actually suffering from tuberculosis, but they have to be recorded as positive tuberculosis in accordance with State Health requirements. Nevertheless, the incidence is high and the Department is tackling the problem systematically. It will take a long time to get Tuberculosis under control, but in years to come we will reap the benefit of our efforts.

Poliomyelitis has been brought under control by oral immunisation, and there was not one single case reported in Pretoria this year.

Diphtheria incidence is on the increase although only slightly so; European cases increased from 15 to 25 and Non-European cases from 32—39. Far too many children still contract this illness because of negligence of parents to make use of existing facilities for immunisation.

As I mentioned earlier on I have only touched on a few points in this report, but the whole report is full of interesting data covering every aspect of the work of the Health Department.

Once again I wish to thank members of my own staff, heads of Departments and members of other Departments for the wonderful spirit of co-operation and goodwill which I have experienced throughout the years.

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 also deeply grateful to the City Council of Pretoria for the continued interest which they have always shown in the health department and in developing health services for the city. I say without any hesitation that throughout the years no Council has ever refused a reasonable request from the Department. I have always enjoyed the fullest co-operation and trust of Councils throughout the years. I have always considered it to be an honour to serve this city in the capacity in which I did and I have been extremely happy in my work here. Indeed, if I had the opportunity of starting all over again I do not think that I would choose any other path.

For all this I am truly grateful.

I trust that in the years to come the Department will grow from strength to strength and future generations will witness the same improvements.

H. NELSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1965.

MEDICAL OFFICERS

H. NELSON, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., B.A.O. D.P.H., D.T.M., F.R.S.H.....	Medical Officer of Health.
R. E. W. DICKS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.....	Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
A. T. B. H. BODENSTAB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.....	Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital and Medical Officer in charge Venereal Diseases.
A. A. E. DE KLERK, M.B., Ch.B.....	Medical Officer (Child and Maternal Health Services).
J. T. JANSE VAN RENSBURG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.....	Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Services.
E. H. WELSH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.....	Medical Officer.
E. F. COETZER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.....	Medical Officer.
J. E. DE VILLIERS, M.B., Ch.B.....	Medical Officer.
N. J. V. VAN DRUTEN, M.B. Ch.B.....	Medical Officer.
B. H. VAN COLLER, M.B., Ch.B.....	Medical Officer.
J. L. VAN H. VAN RHYN, M.D., Ch.B., D.M.R.	Radiologist (Part-time).

VETERINARY SURGEONS

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

CHEMISTS AND ANALYSTS

N. P. LE M. NICOLLE, B.Sc., M.S.A., Chem. Inst. A.M. Inst. S.P.....	Chief Chemist and Manager Sewerage Purifica- tion Works.
H. M. MURRAY, B.Sc., (Appl. & Ind. Chem.) M.S.A. Chem. I. A.M. Inst. S.P.....	Assistant Chief Chemist and Assistant Mana- ger, Sewerage Purification Works.
H. P. OOSTHUIZEN, B.Sc.....	Chemist.
E. A. GERKE, B.Sc.....	Chemist.
R. F. BURROW, B.Sc.....	Chemist.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS

A. P. ERASMUS.....	Laboratory Assistant.
A. J. LOUW.....	Laboratory Assistant.
J. A. BEZUIDENHOUT.....	Laboratory Assistant.
M. E. LE ROUX, MISS.....	Laboratory Assistant.
ACRES, Y. E.....	Typist Clerk.

HEALTH INSPECTORIAL STAFF

W. G. FUNSTON, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M.Inst. P.H., M.R.S.H...	Chief Health Inspector
J. S. R. MARAIS, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M.Inst. P.H.....	Assistant Chief Health Inspector.
N. VORSTER, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. M.Inst. P.H.....	Assistant Chief Health Inspector.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH INSPECTORS

R. G. SIEBERT, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M. Inst. P.H.	
J. L. PARKIN, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.	
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T. B. NOTHNAGEL, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Adv. Know., Trop. Hyg., M.Inst. P.H.	
D. S. VAN COLLER, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M.Inst. P.H.	
T. J. VAN DER HEEVER, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg. (Abattoir).	

SUPERVISING HEALTH INSPECTORS

P. R. VAN HEERDEN, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M. Inst. P.H.	
J. T. GORDON, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M.R.S.H.	
A. J. COETZEE, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.	
J. C. THERON, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M.R.S.H.	
S. M. SCOTT, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M. Inst. P.H.	
L. G. HECHTER, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., San.Sc., M.Inst. P.H., Fac. Insp.	
C. J. SMITH, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M. Inst. P.H.	
G. VAN LOGGERENBERG, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M. Inst. P.H., (Abattoir).	

HEALTH INSPECTORS

- M. T. LEUVENNINK, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, M. Inst. P.H., Trop. Hyg.
 D. H. BREEDT, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M. Inst. P.H., N.T.C. II & III.
 S. J. GOUWS, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M. Inst. P.H.
 J. J. DE WET, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
 M. VAN N. WALDER, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Tropical Hygiene.
 G. S. BRIDGENS, Cert. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., Fact. Insp., M. Inst. P.H.
 M. M. LAUPP, Certs. R.S.H., Trop. Hyg., Meat and Other Foods, M. Inst. P.H.
 J. J. BOTHMA, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M. Inst. P.H.
 J. G. MARNEWICK, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, M. Inst. P.H., Trop. Hyg.
 G. O. VAN BILJON, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, M. Inst. P.H., Trop. Hyg.
 V. LOGAN, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M. Inst. P.H.
 H. A. VISAGIE, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M. Inst. P.H.
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 N. J. FOURIE, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 D. W. DE VILLIERS, Cert. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg.
 C. S. IMMELMAN, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods.
 A. D. HODGKINSON, Cert. R.S.H., Trop. Hyg.
 J. H. VON WELL, Cert. R.S.H.
 B. J. REUTER, R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, M. Inst. P.H., Trop. Hyg.
 H. J. STANDER, R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Nursing Cert. of the Medico Psychological Association.
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NON-EUROPEAN HEALTH INSPECTORS

- S. T. MAPUTLA, Certs. R.S.H., Trop. Hyg.
 D. P. MADELA, Cert. R.S.H.

CLERICAL STAFF

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

Chief Clerk.

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

Principal Clerk.

- J. A. CHANDLER.

Senior Clerk.

- MRS. G. M. BASSON.

Technical Assistants.

- H. P. J. LE ROUX.
 P. S. PRETORIUS.

Clerks.

- R. I. BOTHA.
 S. P. JORDAAN.

Typists.

- MRS. G. H. PRETORIUS, MRS. B. J. BRINK, MRS. S. G. TROLLOPE, MISS. H. C. BENNETT.

Women Assistants.

- MRS. E. H. E. OPPERMAN, MRS. M. S. VAN DER MERWE, MISS B. VAN BREDa.

EUROPEAN HOUSING

Chief Housing Manager.

- L. VAN WYNGAARD, B.A., Agr. Diploma.

Assistant Chief Housing Manager.

- A. J. B. MEIRING, B.A.

Administrative Officer.

- J. W. BURGER, Inst. Admin & Com. (Mun.)

Clerk.

- A. J. S. GROVE.

Senior Housing Supervisors.

- MRS. M. D. KEVAN, B.A.
 MRS. L. ROUX, B.A. Hons.

Housing Supervisors.

MRS. E. M. BEUKES, B.A.
 MISS E. A. VISAGIE, B.A. (Dip. S.W.).
 MRS. M. P. E. ROODT, B.A.

Typists.

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Women Assistants.

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 MRS. M. HORAK.
 MISS I. KELLETT

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MR. S. H. HOLDER.

Caretaker/Fumigator.

MR. C. F. G. DIEDERICKS
 MR. C. F. COETZER.
 MR. J. J. VAN DER MERWE.

Part-time Caretaker/Fumigator.

MR. G. D. HOFFMAN.

Caretakers.

MR. J. H. HENNING.
 MR. C. H. VAN LOGGERENBERG.

Woman Caretaker.

MRS. M. VAN WYK.

Women Caretakers (part-time).

MRS. T. JENNER, MRS. M. M. POTGIETER.

RODENT AND MOSQUITO ERADICATORS**Senior Rodent and Mosquito Eradicator.**

J. P. SCHOLTZ.

Rodent and Mosquito Eradicators.

L. J. DE LANGE, A. L. NEL, I. P. DENYSCHEN, L. J. VAN DER SCHYFF
 together with 27 non-Europeans.

HEALTH VISITORS

- V. J. LOYNES, (Senior) Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse, Mothercraft.
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 F. MATHAPO, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) R.S.H.
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 G. MALEBYE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
 I. PUOANE, Cert. Midwife.
 M. MONTIEDI, Cert. Midwife.
 F. MAPHALLA, Cert. S.A. Medical Council (Gen.).
 W. SOKO, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) R.S.H.
 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.) R.S.H.
 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.
 M. T. MASOKA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) Health Visitor.
 L. P. NDABA, Cert. S.A. Medical Council (Midwif.)
 S. KUMALO, Cert. S.A. Medical Council (Midwif.)
 E. NGOLASE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) R.S.H.
 K. MOUNT, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) Health Visitor.
 C. MAKURUNTSI, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 I. M. TSHIYASE, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) Health Visitor, Cert. in Ophthalmic Nursing.
 R. R. MAKGATHO, Certs. S.A. Med. Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 R. D. BALOYI, Cert. Midwife.
 A. M. MOTSEPE, Cert. S.A. Medical Council (Midwif.).
 A. MITCHELL, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) Health Visitor.
 N. M. MOSCHLE, S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.).
 E. M. LUKHELE Cert. Midwife.
 N. LAKA, Cert. Midwife.
 A. N. MOTSEPE Cert. South African Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.).

NON-EUROPEAN NURSING ASSISTANTS

- V. MONARE, Certs. Midwife and Aux. Nursing.
 F. MAMABOLO, Certs. Mid. & Aux. Nursing.
 A. NKOSI, Cert. Aux. Nursing.
 L. G. N. MOTHOA, Certs. Midwif. & Gen.

NON-EUROPEAN CLINIC ORDERLIES

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| J. MOHOLO | J. MONTIEDI |
| J. MOFOKENG | H. SATHEKGE |
| P. D. C. MAKUENA. | |

NON-EUROPEAN CLINIC CLERKS

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| B. R. MANYOROLA | J. DIBAKWANE |
| J. MOATSHE | S. MATSEKE |

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE ATTENDANTS

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

POUNDMASTERS

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| J. H. B. VAN STADEN | G. C. RYNNERS. |
|---------------------|----------------|

VAN DRIVER

- J. P. VAN HEERDEN.

CARETAKER

- MRS. C. P. DE KLERK.

CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

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).

	Air Temperature (°C)				Mean Relative Humidity at		Rainfall	
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Highest Reading of Max.	Lowest Reading of Min.	8 a.m.	2 p.m.	mm.	Days
	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%		
1965								
January.....	27.8	15.7	31.5	12.8	76	49	40.4	16
February.....	30.0	15.8	32.6	12.8	67	39	51.2	12
March.....	28.0	13.9	32.4	8.7	69	39	41.5	5
April.....	22.7	10.6	29.0	1.6	80	49	110.8	10
May.....	21.8	5.7	26.7	1.8	75	41	16.3	3
June.....	17.2	1.1	22.3	-3.3	75	35	0.0	0
July.....	19.1	2.2	24.1	-1.3	82	38	6.3	2
August.....	22.9	6.4	27.9	2.4	67	33	1.5	1
September.....	24.9	9.0	30.0	2.6	61	31	4.8	2
October.....	25.5	9.7	34.9	3.2	54	30	11.8	5
November.....	26.6	33.4	14.5	8.0	68	41	60.3	18
December.....	29.8	15.6	33.3	10.9	64	35	83.4	9

AREA OF MUNICIPALITY

The area of Pretoria and suburbs, inclusive of Town Lands is 220 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 1965

Rateable Property.

Land.....	R151,289,201.00
Improvements.....	248,042,293.00
Total.....	<u>R399,331,494.00</u>

Unrateable and Exempted Property.

Land.....	R61,406,520.00
Improvements.....	71,419,010.00
Total.....	<u>R132,825,530.00</u>

The above figures in respect of improvements do not include the valuations of buildings etc. for the former Peri Urban Areas Health Board and Silverton Municipal Areas. No assessment rates in respect of improvements are levied in these areas.

PART 2. VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION

European.....	235,000
Bantu.....	211,000
Asiatic.....	9,000
Eurafrican.....	9,000

The population figures given above, with the exception of that for Bantu, are the same as at 31st December 1964. The Bureau of Statistics to whom we are always grateful for statistical information willingly given whenever it is sought, regret that as no records of internal migration are at present available, they find it most difficult to make reliable estimates and have, therefore, decided not to furnish estimates for the time-being. All the figures and vital statistics in this report, for the first time are for the Greater Pretoria which came into being on the 1st July 1964.

The principal vital statistics for the year under review corrected for outward transfers are:—

	European	Bantu	Asiatic	Eur- african	Total Non- European	All Races
Population.....	235,000	211,000	9,000	9,000	229,000	464,000
Birth Rates.....	23.94	40.07	23.78	23.00	38.76	31.25
Death Rates.....	6.92	8.93	5.22	9.11	8.79	7.84
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births.....	23.46	56.53	65.42	111.11	58.02	44.61
Percentage of illegitimate to live births.....	1.78	27.07	1.87	17.87	26.25	16.74
Death rate from Tuberculo- sis (Pulmonary) per 1,000 population.....	0.01	0.20	0.1	0.1	0.19	0.10
Death rate from Tuberculo- sis all forms, per 1,000 po- pulation.....	0.017	0.22	0.1	0.1	0.22	0.10

BIRTHS

The following births were registered in Pretoria during the year (figures for 1964 in brackets):

	European	Bantu	Asiatic	Eur- african	Total non- European	All Races
Local births.....	5,626 (4,310)	8,455 (6,600)	214 (180)	207 (142)	8,876 (6,922)	14,502 (11,232)
Births where mothers nor residents of Pretoria.....	1,197 (1,889)	1,220 (1,335)	28 (29)	10 (17)	1,258 (1,381)	2,455 (3,270)
Illegitimate births (included in local births).....	100 (73)	2,289 (2,628)	4 (3)	37 (20)	2,330 (2,651)	2,430 (2,724)
Stillbirths.....	62 (45)	205 (192)	4 (5)	3 (9)	212 (206)	274 (251)

BIRTH RATES

European.....	23.94	(25.06)
Bantu.....	40.07	(33.20)
Asiatic.....	23.78	(22.50)
Eurafrican.....	23.00	(28.40)
All Non-Europeans.....	38.76	(32.68)
All Races.....	31.25	(29.27)

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

European.....	17.02	(17.73)
Asiatic.....	18.56	(17.00)
Eurafrican.....	13.89	(17.00)

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

DEATHS

(Figures for 1964 in brackets)

	European	Bantu	Asiatic	Eur- african	Total Non- European	All Races
Local deaths (all ages).....	1,627 (1,261)	1,884 (2,154)	47 (44)	82 (57)	2,013 (2,255)	3,640 (3,516)
Deaths of persons not being local residents.....	698 (742)	903 (1,661)	7 (8)	20 (30)	930 (1,699)	1,628 (2,441)

The "non-local" deaths occurred at:—

	Pretoria and other hospitals	Mental Hospital	Leper Institution	Prison	Visitors
European.....	655 (678)	38 (61)	2 (—)	2 (1)	— (2)
Non-European.....	883 (1,576)	2 (32)	— (11)	19 (75)	— (4)

DEATH RATES

European.....	6.92	(7.33)
Bantu.....	8.93	(10.84)
Asiatic.....	5.22	(5.50)
Eurafrican.....	9.11	(11.40)
All non-Europeans.....	8.79	(10.65)
Total all Races.....	7.84	(9.16)

INFANTILE MORTALITY

(Figures for 1964 in brackets)

	European	Bantu	Asiatic	Eur- african	Total Non- European	All Races
Local Deaths.....	132 (131)	478 (605)	14 (11)	23 (11)	515 (627)	647 (758)
Deaths of infants whose mothers had come to the city for confinements or infants who were brought in suffering from the ill- ness which caused death.	56 (70)	95 (260)	— (4)	1 (1)	96 (265)	152 (335)
	188 (201)	573 (865)	14 (15)	24 (12)	611 (892)	799 (1,093)

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES

European.....	23.46	(30.39)
Bantu.....	56.53	(91.67)
All Non-Europeans.....	58.02	(90.58)
All races.....	44.61	(66.60)

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

Year	European	Bantu	All non- Europeans	Total All Races
1926—1927.....	48.48	385.51	315.31	137.49
1936—1937.....	52.66	450.24	269.49	99.42
1946—1947.....	25.90	235.16	178.27	53.78
1947—1948.....	33.16	1138.78	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	164.25	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
1964.....	30.39	91.67	90.58	66.60
1965.....	23.46	56.53	58.02	44.61

Rates for Asiatics and Eur Africans 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:—

	1965	1964
Congenital causes.....	10 (Rate 1.78)	15 (Rate 3.48)
Diarrhoeal diseases.....	10 (Rate 1.78)	11 (Rate 2.55)
Bronchitis and pneumonia.....	16 (Rate 2.84)	13 (Rate 3.02)
Infectious diseases.....	—	1 (Rate .23)
Other causes.....	16 (Rate 2.84)	8 (Rate 1.86)
Prematurity.....	55 (Rate 9.78)	47 (Rate 10.90)
Injury at birth.....	7 (Rate 1.24)	18 (Rate 4.18)
Atelectasis.....	18 (Rate 3.20)	18 (Rate 4.18)
Total European Infant Deaths.....	<u>132</u>	<u>131</u>

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

	1965	1964
Congenital causes.....	8	5
Diarrhoeal diseases.....	125	145
Bronchitis and pneumonia.....	154	167
Infectious diseases.....	14	11
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).....	2	—
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	—	—
Other causes.....	69	86
Prematurity.....	76	115
Injury at birth.....	26	41
Malnutrition.....	22	14
Atelectasis.....	19	21
	<u>515</u>	<u>605</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
2,659	171	2,937	141	2,363	150	496	16
(1,935)	(216)	(2,318)	(191)	(2,065)	(169)	(282)	(29)

Asiatics.

Asiatic Location		Hercules Area		Town	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
174	9	26	2	14	3
(124)	(9)	(27)	(2)	(29)	(—)

Eurafricans.

Cape Location		Hercules Area		Town		Eersterus and Derdepoort	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
62	4	48	10	3	—	94	9
(57)	(3)	(40)	(3)	(—)	(—)	(45)	(5)

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

Europeans.

Twenty-nine deaths were recorded under this age group:

Diphtheria.....	1
Whooping Cough.....	1
Chicken Pox.....	1
Disease of Kidneys.....	1
Leukaemia.....	1
Meningitis.....	1
Acute Laryngitis.....	1
Monstrosity.....	1
Myocardial Degeneration.....	2
Broncho Pneumonia.....	7
Diarrhoea & Enteritis.....	4
Ill-defined causes.....	2
Accidents—Motor.....	3
—Gas.....	1
—Drowning.....	1
—Other.....	1
	<u>29</u>

Bantu.

Three hundred and eighty-six deaths were recorded under this age group:

Septicaemia.....	1
Diphtheria.....	1
Typhoid.....	1
Whooping Cough.....	3
Anaemia.....	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).....	7
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	1
Measles.....	4
Malnutrition.....	54
Meningitis.....	10
Encephalitis.....	1
Congenital heart diseases.....	2
Broncho pneumonia and bronchitis.....	138
Diseases of lung.....	1
Diseases of liver.....	1
Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	96
Accidents—Burns.....	1
—Motor.....	5
—Railway.....	1
Unknown and unspecified causes.....	57
	<hr/>
	386

Asiatics.

Two deaths were recorded in this age group:

Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	1
Ill-defined causes.....	1
	<hr/>
	2

Eurafricans.

Four deaths were recorded in this age group:

Malnutrition.....	1
Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	2
Other infectious diseases.....	1
	<hr/>
	4

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN PERSONS FIVE YEARS AND OVER.

The principal causes of death were:—

		Europeans Yearly average for 5 years	Non-Europeans Yearly average for 5 years
Cancer.....	216	149.0	71
Heart Diseases.....	380	350.8	110
Bronchitis and pneumonia (all forms).....	162	139.4	185
Influenza.....	2	.4	—
Typhoid Fever.....	1	.2	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).....	3	2.0	36
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	1	.2	2
Diabetes.....	22	12.2	7
Apoplexy.....	132	86	56
Disease of kidneys.....	10	29.2	11
Disease of arteries.....	44	31.6	17
Disease of liver and gallbladder.....	23	16.8	21
Diseases of pregnancy and the puerperal state.....	2	.6	6
Old Age.....	29	18.6	15
Suicide.....	28	23.2	10
Accidents.....	90	65.6	121
Homicide.....	10	2.6	71
Other infectious diseases.....	6	5.6	9
Other Causes.....	305	191.4	357

DETAILS OF CAUSES OF DEATH. FIVE YEARS AND OVER

In all the following tables the figures for 1964 are shown in brackets:

1. CANCER.

Europeans 216. Death rate 0.92 per 1,000 population.

Site of disease:

Buccal cavity and pharynx.....	1	(1)
Respiratory tract (lung).....	29	(24)
Uterus.....	7	(8)
Other female genital organs.....	—	(1)
Breast.....	19	(10)
Male and Female Urinary organs.....	4	(5)
Brain and other parts of the nervous system.....	9	(6)
Rectum.....	5	(1)
Large Intestine.....	16	(3)
Tongue.....	2	(—)
Thyroid glands.....	1	(—)
Kidney.....	1	(—)
Bones.....	1	(4)
Other and unspecified organs.....	43	(8)
Oesophagus.....	6	(3)
Stomach and duodenum.....	25	(19)
Liver.....	12	(8)
Pancreas.....	9	(1)
Larynx.....	—	(3)
Prostate.....	10	(5)
Ovaries.....	5	(3)
Skin.....	3	(5)
Lymphatic Glands.....	8	(14)
	<u>216</u>	<u>(132)</u>

Death Age.

Under:—	40 years	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	Over 80	Total
	16 (13)	21 (14)	47 (31)	50 (38)	48 (21)	34 (15)	216 (132)

Non-Europeans:

Site of Disease:

Bantu.

Buccal cavity and pharynx.....	—	(2)
Other digestive organs and peritonium.....	—	(1)
Lung.....	7	(4)
Uterus.....	5	(9)
Ovary.....	1	(—)
Breast.....	1	(1)
Stomach and duodenum.....	6	(5)
Male and female urinary organs.....	3	(2)
Female genital organs.....	—	(2)
Pancreas.....	—	(2)
Bones.....	1	(1)
Other and unspecified organs.....	7	(7)
Tumours of brain and other parts of nervous system.....	2	(1)
Lymphatic tissues.....	3	(—)
Oesophagus.....	8	(13)
Larynx.....	—	(1)
Thyroid.....	—	(1)
Liver.....	9	(17)
Kidney.....	1	(—)
Prostate.....	4	(2)
Rectum.....	3	(1)
Large intestine.....	2	(—)
Skin.....	1	(—)

Asiatics.

Other unspecified organs.....	1	(—)
Lip.....	—	(1)
Stomach.....	—	(3)
Breast.....	—	(1)

Eurafrican.

Other unspecified organs.....	3	(0)
Uterus.....	1	(—)
Male and female urinary organs.....	1	(—)
Stomach and duodenum.....	1	(1)
Lung.....	—	(2)
	<u>71</u>	<u>(80)</u>

2. DISEASES OF THE HEART.

Death rate per 1,000 European population 1.62 (2.26).

Europeans 380 (389)

Non-Europeans 110 (171)

[Bantu 110 (152), Asiatics — (12), Eurafricans — (7)].

3. BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA.

Europeans 162 (145)

Non-Europeans 185 (257)

[Bantu 170 (243), Asiatics 5 (3), Eurafricans 10 (11)].

4. INFLUENZA.

Europeans 2 (—).

Non-Europeans — (—)

Bantu — (—).

5. TYPHOID FEVER.

Europeans 1 (—)

Non-Europeans 1 (3)

[Bantu 1 (3)].

6. TUBERCULOSIS.

Europeans 4 (4)

Non-Europeans 36 (30)

[Bantu 34 (28), Eurafricans 1 (2), Asiatics 1 (—)].

7. DIABETES.

Europeans 22 (12)

Non-Europeans 7 (14)

[Bantu 5 (9), Asiatics 2 (4), Eurafricans — (1)].

8. APOPLEXY.

Europeans 132 (75)

Non-Europeans 56 (52)

[Bantu 50 (50), Asiatics 1 (1), Eurafricans 5 (1)].

9. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

Europeans 10 (14)

Non-Europeans 11 (16)

[Bantu 10 (16), Asiatics 1 (—), Eurafricans — (—)].

10. DISEASES OF ARTERIES.

Europeans 44 (13)

Non-Europeans 17 (5)

[Bantu 17 (5), Eurafricans — (—)].

11. DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND GALL BLADDER.

Europeans 23 (16)

Non-Europeans 21 (15)

[Bantu 18 (14), Eurafricans 2 (1), Asiatics 1 (—)].

12. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERAL STATE.

Europeans 2 (—)

Non-Europeans 6 (10)

[Bantu 6 (10)].

13. OLD AGE.

Europeans 29 (11)

Non-Europeans 15 (11)

[Bantu 14 (8), Asiatics — (1), Eurafricans 1 (2)].

14. SUICIDE.

Europeans 28 (11)

Non-Europeans 10 (20)

[Bantu 9 (19), Eurafricans 1 (—), Asiatics — (1)].

15. HOMICIDE.

	Europeans	Bantu	Asiatics	Eurafricans
By firearms.....	4 (1)	2 (5)	— (—)	— (—)
By cutting and piercing instruments.....	3 (—)	65 (62)	— (—)	1 (1)
By other specified means.....	3 (—)	2 (9)	— (—)	1 (—)
Non-accidental poisoning.....	— (2)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)

16. ACCIDENTS.

Europeans 90 (52)

Non-Europeans 121 (138)

[Bantu 119 (136), Asiatics 1 (—), Eurafricans 1 (2)].

	Europeans		Bantu		Asiatics		Eurafricans	
On Railways.....	3	(2)	4	(4)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By motor, road vehicles (excluding motor cycles).....	44	(14)	53	(42)	1	(—)	1	(—)
By motor cycles.....	—	(—)	1	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By burns (not conflagration).....	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By mechanical suffocation.....	—	(2)	—	(8)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By drowning.....	5	(2)	6	(2)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By fall.....	10	(1)	3	(5)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By conflagration.....	—	(3)	3	(7)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By Drugs.....	—	(—)	2	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By poisonous gases.....	4	(—)	6	(—)	—	(—)	—	(1)
By poisoning (not gas).....	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
By firearms.....	3	(4)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
Accidents due to electric currents.....	4	(—)	2	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)
Other and unspecified accidents.....	17	(24)	37	(64)	—	(—)	—	(1)
By lightning.....	—	(—)	2	(1)	—	(—)	—	(—)
	90	(52)	119	(136)	1	(—)	1	(2)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

GENERAL.

In general notifications of the more common infectious diseases have shown a slight increase over those for last year, whereas notifications of Kwashiorkor and Staphylococcal Infection have shown a decrease.

As the Bureau of Statistics has discontinued providing this Department with official estimated population figures, incidence rates for the various diseases cannot be given. In the past, incidence rates calculated on an estimated population did provide some means of comparison of the incidence of disease in this city, with those in other centres and other countries. They also gave an indication of the success or not of control measures adopted.

For the reasons just mentioned we regret that estimated population figures are no longer made available to us in spite of inevitable slight inaccuracies in their assessment.

All figures for last year (1st January to 31st December 1964) are shown in brackets. Tables showing district distribution, age incidence and seasonal distribution are given at the end of the report.

TYPHOID FEVER.

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local Cases.....	6 (1)	41 (30)	47 (31)
Imported Cases.....	5 (2)	11 (6)	16 (8)
Deaths in Local Cases.....	— (—)	5 (1)	5 (1)

LOCAL CASES.

Of the 41 Non-European cases reported, two were Asiatics, 4 Coloured and 35 Bantu.

Two European patients who had almost recovered from the disease before they were discovered and reported, were isolated and treated at home. The balance, 45 cases, were admitted to the Isolation Wards for treatment.

There were three secondary infections. All three cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported. In nine of the cases a common source of infection was found, four of these cases were from one dwelling, 3 from another and two from a third.

No milk-borne outbreaks occurred.

In tracing the sources of infection 52 suspects were tested for the possible carrier state. The reports of 6 of these were Vi positive and of these only one was found to have typhoid bacilli in her stools. She was kept under observation but later moved to the farm and disappeared.

TESTS CARRIED OUT FOR THE TYPHOID CARRIER STATE

	Number of Persons Vi-tested	Blood found Vi- Positive	Stool and Urine found Positive
Typhoid Fever Investigations.....	52 (9)	6 (1)	1 (—)
Prospective Employees at Dairies.....	37 (260)	6 (29)	— (—)
Other food Handlers.....	18 (28)	— (5)	— (—)
	107 (297)	12 (35)	1 (—)

TYPHOID CARRIER CONTROL

Non-European dairy employees, employees at the Municipal Waterworks, and other Non-Europeans employed in the handling of foodstuffs as well as persons connected with a case of Typhoid Fever are regularly examined by the Department. Males who are found to be Vi-positive on a blood test are immediately employed by the Council. They undergo regular stool and urine examinations and are kept under control.

IMPORTED CASES

Of the imported cases, 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Bantu) were Pretoria residents who contracted the disease outside the Pretoria Municipal Area. The balance, 6 cases, (1 European and 5 Non-Europeans) were patients who contracted the disease elsewhere, but who resided with relatives or friends in Pretoria for a period before their discovery and admission to the Isolation Hospital. One patient was isolated and treated at home. All recovered from the disease and there were no secondary infections.

POLIOMYELITIS

It is pleasing to be able to report that no cases of this disease were reported during the year. This satisfactory state can only continue as long as parents fulfill their obligation to their children by having them immunised against the disease, and as long as a sufficiently high percentage of the population is kept immune in this way. With this end in view the Department conducted regular

immunisation clinics at various places in the city for both Europeans and Non-Europeans and the number of doses of Poliomyelitis vaccine administered to the various races in the respective age groups are shown in the following table. The number of third doses given is an indication of the numbers who have received the complete course.

	Europeans	Asiatics	Coloureds	Bantu	Total
Under 1 year.....	10,633 (9,210)	486 (375)	382 (344)	8,972 (7,159)	20,473 (17,088)
1-4 years.....	4,360 (4,520)	118 (223)	160 (168)	4,512 (2,798)	9,150 (7,709)
5-9 years.....	1,402 (898)	12 (8)	19 (26)	1,225 (263)	2,658 (1,195)
10-19 years.....	358 (121)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	358 (121)
20 + years.....	803 (685)	— (—)	— (—)	60 (—)	863 (685)
				Pregnant women	
TOTAL.....	17,556 (15,434)	616 (606)	561 (538)	14,769 (10,220)	33,502 (26,798)
No. of 3rd Doses only.....	5,086 (4,510)	179 (221)	193 (180)	3,420 (2,509)	8,878 (7,420)

SCARLET FEVER

Cases reported were as follows:—

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local Cases.....	61 (57)	— (2)	61 (59)
Imported Cases.....	4 (1)	— (—)	4 (1)

LOCAL CASES

The disease remains mild in nature with complications only occurring in rare cases.

Four of the patients were adults, thirty-three were scholars and twenty-four were children of pre-school age. Twenty-four were males and thirty-seven females. Four of the cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital Wards, and fifty-seven were isolated and treated at home.

Three secondary infections were reported. All these cases occurred in dwellings from which recent previous cases had been reported.

IMPORTED CASES

Three of the cases were Pretoria residents who contracted the disease elsewhere and one was a visitor to Pretoria who arrived here ill.

Two were scholars and two children of pre-school age. All were isolated and treated at home.

DIPHTHERIA

The following cases were reported during the year:—

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local Cases.....	25 (15)	39 (32)	64 (47)
Imported Cases.....	2 (—)	2 (5)	4 (5)
Deaths in Local Cases.....	2 (—)	4 (7)	6 (7)

LOCAL CASES

The non-European cases were one Asiatic, one Coloured and thirty-seven Bantu.

One of the patients was an adult, twenty-eight were scholars and thirty-five were children of pre-school age. Thirty-one were males and thirty-three females.

Sixty-two of the patients were removed to the Isolation Wards for treatment and two were isolated and treated at home.

There were five secondary infections. All these cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported. Three of these cases were reported from one dwelling and two from two separate dwellings.

Fifty-seven of the cases had never been immunised previously. Of the seven who had been immunised previously, four had received their last protective dose 10 or more years before and had never received the recommended booster doses. The necessity for immunisation against the disease as well as the importance of receiving booster doses at the prescribed intervals is frequently brought to the attention of the public through the press and the radio. Many parents, however neglect to bring their children for this added protection. However, all the cases who had been immunised previously had the disease in a mild form only.

Seven of the patients (3 Europeans and 4 Bantu) all under 6 years of age, unfortunately died. None of these cases had previously been immunised.

Eight patients, all Europeans, aged from 2 to 15 years, were removed to the Isolation Wards for treatment of the Diphtheria Carrier State. Seven of these carriers were discovered as a result of the routine swabbing of contacts of diphtheria cases. Swabs were taken and examined of 154 such contacts.

The number of persons innoculated against Diphtheria at the Department's European and Non-European Clinics, over the past ten years, together with the number of cases occurring during the same period are shown in the following table.

Although figures for European immunisations show a satisfactory increase it is disappointing to see that so few Non-Europeans seek protection against the disease.

	Europeans		Non-Europeans	
	Immunised	Number of cases	Immunised	Number of cases
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
1964.....	3,060	15	2,697	32
1965.....	4,556	25	3,317	39

Note.

The large number of Non-Europeans immunised during 1956 was a result of an intensive immunisation campaign carried out in the Mamelodi Bantu residential area.

Imported Cases.

One of the cases, a European, was a resident of Pretoria who contracted the disease while on a visit elsewhere and three were visitors to Pretoria who took ill on arrival here. All were admitted to the Isolation Wards and recovered.

Three of the cases had never been immunised previously. The other patient had been immunised 14 years previously, but had the disease in a mild form only.

SMALLPOX (AMAAS)

Two imported cases, both Bantu, were reported during the year.

The one case was an adult male from one of the Iscor Compounds who contracted the disease while on a visit to relatives in the Northern Transvaal, and who became ill shortly after his arrival back in Pretoria. The patient had never been vaccinated. He was removed to the Rietfontein Isolation Hospital near Johannesburg and recovered. Three thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine (3,959) European and 7,148 Non-European employees at Iscor were vaccinated as a result of this case.

No secondary cases were reported.

The second case was an unvaccinated Bantu female of 11 years who normally resides in the Northern Transvaal and who became ill two days after her arrival in Pretoria on a visit to her father at Saulsville. She was also removed to the Rietfontein Isolation Hospital where she recovered. All possible contacts were vaccinated and no secondary cases were reported.

The department conducts regular vaccination clinics for both Europeans and Non-Europeans. The number of persons in the various groups vaccinated or revaccinated during the year is shown in the following tables:—

Europeans Age groups	Primary vaccination		Revaccination		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
0-13 months....	1,024	(813)	1,023	(856)	85	(58) 130 (69) 2,262 (1,796)
13 months—						
6 years.....	526	(499)	545	(485)	316	(352) 360 (310) 1,747 (1,646)
Scholars.....	88	(98)	80	(96)	783	(842) 867 (897) 1,818 (1,933)
Adults.....	13	(13)	16	(28)	3,743	(1,637) 2,515 (3,041) 6,287 (4,719)
TOTAL.....	1,651	(1,423)	1,664	(1,465)	4,927	(2,889) 3,872 (4,317) 12,114 (10,094)

Non-Europeans Age groups	Primary vaccination		Revaccination		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
0-13 months....	623	(833)	698	(909)	15	(20) 36 (31) 1,372 (1,793)
13 months—						
6 years.....	525	(429)	544	(474)	296	(75) 283 (79) 1,648 (1,057)
Scholars.....	771	(103)	1,183	(90)	1,787	(404) 1,183 (375) 4,924 (972)
Adults.....	49	(19)	48	(369)	8,764	(640) 1,086 (633) 10,555 (1,661)
TOTAL.....	1,968	(1,384)	2,473	(1,842)	11,470	(1,139) 2,588 (1,118) 18,499 (5,483)

KWASHIORKOR

Two hundred and forty-two cases, all Bantu were reported. The number of notifications of this condition once again shows a marked decrease on those for the previous years, which for comparative purposes are given in the following tables:

1962.....	72
1963.....	415
1964.....	349
1965.....	242

N.B.: Kwashiorkor made notifiable as from September 1962.

The distribution of the cases was as follows:—

Mamelodi.....	104
Atteridgeville & Saulsville.....	72
Lady Selborne.....	46
Eersterus.....	5
Onderstepoort.....	1
Northern Areas.....	2
Hercules.....	2
Eastwood.....	9
Highlands.....	1

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

	SEXES IN AGE GROUPS								Total
	0-1 yrs.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-6 yrs.	6-7 yrs.	Over 7 yrs.	
Males.....	32	76	19	3	2	—	—	—	132
Females.....	32	61	9	3	1	—	1	3	110
TOTAL.....	64	137	28	6	3	—	1	3	242

One hundred and forty-one of the cases were notified by the General Hospital and one hundred and one by the Municipal Clinics.

STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

(Figures in brackets are those for the previous year.)

(In mothers and new born babies).

During the year 118 (147) cases of this condition were notified. Sixty-six of the patients were Europeans and 52 Non-Europeans.

Once again the incidence for Europeans has shown a considerable decrease over the previous year's figure. The notifications for 1964, 1963 and 1962 were 80, 111 and 133 respectively.

Although the notifications for Non-Europeans also show a decrease from 67 last year to 52 this year, it is believed that many cases are never notified.

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

	No. of Infections		No. of Confinements		Percentage of Confinements Infected	
Europeans.						
Hospital A.....	17	(29)	1,390	(1,483)	1.2%	(1.9%)
Hospital B.....	30	(28)	2,599	(1,854)	1.2%	(1.5%)
Hospital C.....	5	(17)	1,992	(2,016)	0.3%	(0.9%)
Hospital D.....	3	(4)	372	(387)	0.8%	(1.0%)
Hospital H.....	1	(—)	452	(Unknown)	0.2%	—
Midwives.....	6	(2)	328	(780)	1.5%	(0.2%)
TOTAL.....	64	(80)	7,133	(6,520)	0.9%	(1.2%)
Non-Europeans.						
Hospital E.....	31	(58)	4,370	(6,356)	0.8%	(0.9%)
Hospital F.....	9	(5)	1,986	(1,593)	0.5%	(0.3%)
Hospital G.....	2	(—)	1,500	(—)	0.1%	—
Midwives.....	12	(4)	1,218	(692)	0.1%	(0.5%)
TOTAL.....	54	(67)	9,074	(8,641)	0.6%	(0.7%)

Most of the 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 118 cases reported, were as follows:—

In 8 of the cases, infection of two or more sites were recorded:

Discharging eyes.....	53	(60)
Breast Abscesses.....	30	(46)
Boils.....	2	(4)
Skin lesions.....	35	(45)
Septic Umbilicus.....	—	(3)
Septic Fingernails.....	5	(1)
Septic discharge from ear.....	—	(1)
Septic Caesarian wound.....	1	(—)

TOTAL..... 126 (160)

In 77 of the cases diagnostic swabs were taken. Seventy-five of these showed Coagulase (*) Staphylococcus to be present. In 2 of the cases no growth was found. Swabs were not taken from the balance of the cases (41), 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 seven of the cases where lesions showed Coagulase (*) Staphylococcus to be present, a second organism was found to be present as well.

These were as follows:—

Coagulase (*) Staphylococcus and Beta Haemolytic Streptococcus.....	3 cases.
Coagulase (*) Staphylococcus and Diplococcus Pneumonia.....	1 case.
Coagulase (*) Staphylococcus and Alpha Haemolytic Streptococcus.....	1 case.
Coagulase (*) Staphylococcus and E. coli.....	2 cases.

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

The number of swabs which showed insensitivity to the various antibacterial agents were as follows:—

Sulphonamides.....	46	(2)	Colistin.....	11	(65)
Penicillin.....	43	(59)	Chloramphenicol.....	9	(4)
Polymixin.....	42	(62)	Novobiocin.....	8	(3)
Tetracycline.....	34	(23)	Oleandomycin.....	8	(—)
Streptomycin.....	24	(24)	Vancomycin.....	7	(1)
Erythromycin.....	20	(12)	Kanamycin.....	6	(4)
Methicillin.....	13	(—)	Cephalosporin C.....	4	(—)
Ampicillin.....	15	(45)	Spiramycin.....	3	(—)

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.

Regular inspections of these Maternity Homes were made and the staff advised in the control of this infection.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS

The following cases were reported:—

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local Cases.....	3	(1)	3
Imported Cases.....	—	(1)	—

Two of the patients were from Hercules and one from the Central Area.

All the patients were removed to hospital, where one, a European female of 1¹³/₁₂ years unfortunately died shortly after admission.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED

	Local cases		Imported cases	
	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Europeans	Non-Europeans
Erysipelas.....	6	(4)	2	(1)
Encephalitis.....	5	(5)	—	(2)
Leprosy.....	—	(1)	—	(7)
Tetanus Neonatorum.....	—	(—)	4	(—)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	1	(—)	—	(—)
Insecticidal Poisoning.....	2	(—)	—	(—)

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 1,259 cases of Tuberculosis were reported, 173 of which were Europeans and 1,086 non-Europeans.

The total notifications show an increase of 394 over last years figure, which was 865. This increase, as will be seen from the tables that follow, is due mainly to the discovery of a large number of Primary Complex cases which were discovered during a rather intensive campaign of Heaf Testing conducted at a number of European and non-European schools.

It is however, interesting to note that in spite of this extensive case-finding campaign, the notifications for Pulmonary Tuberculosis have shown a very slight increase from 675 in 1964 to 691 during 1965.

A start has now been made with the administration of B.C.G. to all new-born babies in maternity hospitals. At present it is given to approximately 250 European and 760 non-European babies per month. It is administered to all babies except those who have severe jaundice, are acutely ill or are under observation for a variety of reasons. The vaccination does not cause any ill-effects and in most cases does not leave scars. Where mothers are doubtful whether the vaccine has "taken", they are requested to report to the clinic after 6 weeks.

No undesirable reactions have been observed so far.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following table A shows the total number of notifications for the year, classified in the various races and sexes. In tables B and B1 comparative tables of notifications for the years 1948 to 1965 are given.

TABLE A
NOTIFICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1965

Race	Sex	Local Cases			Imported Cases			Local and Imported cases:		
		Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms
Europeans.....	M	21	75	96	8	2	10	29	77	106
	F	9	55	64	3	—	3	12	55	67
TOTAL.....		30	130	160	11	2	13	41	132	173
Eurafricans.....	M	25	4	29	2	—	2	27	4	31
	F	10	3	13	—	—	—	10	3	13
TOTAL.....		35	7	42	2	—	2	37	7	44
Asiatics.....	M	1	—	1	2	—	2	3	—	3
	F	2	3	5	—	—	—	2	3	5
TOTAL.....		3	3	6	2	—	2	5	3	8
Bantu.....	M	363	172	535	43	13	56	406	185	591
	F	170	228	398	32	13	45	202	241	443
TOTAL.....		533	400	933	75	26	101	608	426	1,034
All Non-Europeans.....	M	389	176	565	47	13	60	436	189	625
	F	182	234	416	32	13	45	214	247	461
TOTAL.....		571	410	981	79	26	105	650	436	1,086
All Races.....	M	410	251	661	55	15	70	465	266	731
	F	191	289	480	35	13	48	226	302	528
TOTAL.....		601	540	1,141	90	28	118	691	568	1,259

TABLE B
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR THE YEARS 1948-1965
EUROPEANS — NEW CASES

	Local Cases						Imported cases						Incidence per 1,000 population—Local cases								
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Other forms			All forms			Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Other forms			All forms			Popu- lation		
	Other forms			Total			Total			Total			Total			Total					
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1948-1949.....	18	10	28	11	8	19	11	8	19	11	8	19	28	21	155	009	069	116,500			
1949-1950.....	30	16	46	21	16	37	21	16	37	21	16	37	32	11	227	053	159	132,000			
1950-1951.....	31	11	42	24	11	35	24	11	35	24	11	35	14	9	24	031	126	129,200			
1951-1952.....	29	17	46	17	17	34	14	14	28	6	6	12	14	6	217	037	127	133,500			
1952-1953.....	31	21	52	17	14	31	14	14	28	8	8	16	14	6	20	029	154	136,100			
1953-1954.....	25	18	43	18	14	32	14	14	28	11	9	20	11	8	19	005	129	139,300			
1954-1955.....	24	14	38	18	14	32	14	14	28	19	10	29	19	10	29	07	113	142,000			
1956.....	21	13	34	13	13	26	13	13	26	145	09	145,500									
1957.....	20	12	32	17	6	23	17	6	23	135	04	148,700									
1958.....	28	15	43	24	12	36	21	4	25	185	079	151,300									
1959.....	25	15	40	21	12	33	17	8	25	162	078	134,000									
1960.....	18	9	27	9	11	20	10	5	15	116	013	155,600									
1961.....	16	3	19	16	5	21	7	2	9	118	012	161,200									
1962.....	21	5	26	24	6	30	27	9	36	158	036	164,500									
1963.....	13	6	19	18	10	28	6	6	12	113	024	168,800									
1964.....	22	20	42	31	27	58	5	2	7	169	076	172,000									
1965.....	21	9	30	96	64	160	10	3	13	—	—	—									

AGE GROUPS

Tables C and C.1 which follow, show the incidence of Tuberculosis in age groups for Europeans and Non-Europeans respectively, over the past 13 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	—	—	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%		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%	
1964.....	—	1	9	11	2	—	2	1	5	4	18	12	36	29
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....			0.6%		31%		3%		6%		14%		46%	
1965.....	10	10	64	47	2	1	1	—	7	1	12	5	96	64
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....			12.5%		69%		1.8%		0.6%		5%		11%	

TABLE C.1.

NON-EUROPEAN CASES — LOCAL AND IMPORTED

	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-20		21-40		41 & 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%			
1964.....	32	24	86	83	20	25	25	41	207	112	166	33	536	318
Percentage of total tuberculosis notifications.....	8%		20%		3%		8%		37%		23%			
1965.....	61	63	109	160	22	36	21	45	181	80	171	32	565	416
Percentage of total tuberculosis notifications.....	13%		27%		6%		9%		27%		21%			

FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS

The various forms in which the disease occurred during the year are shown in the following table. The figure for Primary Complex shows a considerable increase over last year's figure of 200. This is almost entirely due to the fact that intensive tuberculin testing was carried out at European and Non-European schools during the year.

TABLE D

	European	Local Non-European	Total	European	Imported Non-European	Total	Grand total
Pulmonary.....	25	519	544	9	67	76	620
Primary Complex.....	88	354	442	1	17	18	460
Miliary.....	—	3	3	—	2	2	5
Glands.....	—	22	22	—	3	3	25
Bones and Joints.....	1	6	7	—	—	—	7
Meningitis.....	1	2	3	—	1	1	4
Reproductive Organs.....	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Intestines.....	—	3	3	—	—	—	3
Larynx.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	115	911	1026	10	91	101	1127

SOURCES OF NOTIFICATIONS

Notifications were received from the sources shown in the following table. As in previous years, the majority of cases are discovered and notified by our own Tuberculosis Clinics.

TABLE E

	European	Local Non-European	Total	European	Imported Non-European	Total	Grand total
Tuberculosis Clinics.....	146	(41) 636	(473)	9	(5) 45	(47) 836	(566)
General Hospital.....	3	(2) 202	(115)	—	(—) 37	(8) 242	(125)
Isolation Hospital.....	1	(5) 100	(143)	1	(1) 14	(19) 116	(168)
Private Practitioners.....	4	(—) 6	(3)	—	(—) —	(—) 10	(3)
Weskoppies Hospital.....	—	(4) 2	(6)	—	(—) 5	(2) 7	(12)
Registrar of Births & Deaths.....	2	(2) 20	(16)	1	(—) 1	(—) 24	(18)
Other sources.....	4	(4) 15	(23)	2	(1) 3	(1) 24	(30)

HOSPITALISATION

The number of cases admitted to Sanatoria and their distribution to various hospitals are reflected in the following table:

	Europeans			Non-Europeans			Grand Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Knights Chest.....	—	—	—	86	69	155	155
S.A.N.T.A. Pretoria.....	—	—	—	167	79	246	246
Zonderwater.....	—	—	—	150	—	150	150
Rietfontein.....	10	6	16	11	12	23	39
East Rand Chest.....	—	—	—	36	29	65	65
S.A.N.T.A. Modder B.....	—	—	—	14	12	26	26
Rose Chest.....	—	—	—	14	3	17	17
Randfontein South Chest.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Chamber of Mines (Sprinkell San.).....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Charles Hurwitz Santa Centre....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Alexandra Meintjies T.B. Settle- ment.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
W. F. te Water Santa.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Oak Tree Chest.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
	13	6	19	481	205	686	705

CONTACT SPREAD

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

Contact of known cases	Familial History	Contact and Familial History	Total
31 (17)	330 (241)	— (1)	361 (259)

These cases were discovered by Home visiting, by the Nursing Staff, by the regular clinics and by Out-Patient and X-ray services.

DEATHS

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

	Europeans		Non-Europeans		Total	
Cases notified during 1965 and who also died during 1965.....	6	(4)	83	(66)	89	(70)
Cases notified prior to 1965 but who died during 1965.....	3	(3)	48	(37)	51	(40)
	9	(7)	131	(103)	140	(110)

The following Table F shows Tuberculosis mortality in races and sexes together with death rates for the respective groups. (see page 28)

AGE GROUPS

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

	0-1 year		1-5 years		6-10 years		11-15 years		16-20 years		21-30 years		31-40 years		41-50 years		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	—	—	—	1	4	2	4	4	4
Non-European.....	4	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	3	2	5	4	20	9	11	3	40	4	87	27
TOTAL.....	4	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	3	2	5	5	20	9	11	4	44	6	91	31

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

	Europeans		Non-Europeans		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Miliary Tuberculosis.....	—	—	2	1	3
Tuberculosis Meningitis.....	1	—	4	—	5
Tuberculosis Primary Complex.....	—	—	1	3	4
Tuberculosis Pleural Effusion.....	—	—	3	—	3
Tuberculosis Broncho Pneumonia.....	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis Peritonitis.....	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of the Larynx.....	—	—	—	1	1
	1	—	12	5	18

The stages at which death occurred in cases of Tuberculosis who were notified and who died during the year were as follows:—

	Europeans		Non-Europeans		Total	Percentage total deaths
	M	F	M	F		
Deaths prior to notification.....	5 (4)	1 (—)	21 (17)	10 (11)	37 (26)	(41%)
Died within 1 month of notification.....	— (—)	— (—)	29 (15)	8 (6)	37 (21)	(33%)
Died within 3 months of notification.....	— (—)	1 (—)	4 (5)	1 (5)	6 (10)	(16%)
Died within 3-6 months of notification....	— (—)	— (—)	7 (2)	— (1)	7 (3)	(4%)
Died within 6-12 months of notification...	— (1)	— (—)	2 (1)	— (2)	2 (4)	(6%)
TOTALS.....	5 (5)	2 (—)	63 (44)	19 (25)	89 (64)	(100%)

CLINICS, OUT-PATIENTS AND X-RAY SERVICES

The total number of x-ray photos taken by the mobile unit was 40,739 — which is 1,802 more than the figure for 1964. One additional radiographic technician was appointed during the year.

The following table shows the number of x-ray photos taken of tuberculosis cases, the number of cases showing deterioration or improvement and the number of cases which remained static:

Clinic	Total	Improvement	Deterioration	Static
Whites.....	308	96	4	208
Parkmore.....	77	5	2	70
Mamelodi.....	1,670	260	46	1,344
Atteridgeville....	2,465	80	43	2,342
Lady Selborne....	519	21	12	476
Compound.....	853	36	9	808

TABLE F.

MORTALITY 1965 (OLD AND NEW CASES)

Race	Sex	Local cases			Imported cases			Local and imported cases		
		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	All forms
Europeans.....	M	3	1	4	1	—	1	4	1	5
	F	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
TOTAL.....		7	1	8	1	—	1	8	1	9
Eurafricans.....	M	10	1	11	—	—	—	10	1	11
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL.....		11	1	12	—	—	—	11	1	12
Asiatics.....	M	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....		1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
Bantu.....	M	66	10	76	9	1	10	75	11	86
	F	23	3	26	3	2	5	26	5	31
TOTAL.....		89	13	102	12	3	15	101	16	117
All Non-Europeans.....	M	77	11	88	10	1	11	87	12	99
	F	24	3	27	3	2	5	27	5	32
TOTAL.....		101	14	115	13	3	16	114	17	131
All races.....	M	80	12	92	11	1	12	91	13	104
	F	28	3	31	3	2	5	31	5	36
TOTAL.....		108	15	123	14	3	17	122	18	140

The results of the x-ray examinations of suspected cases, old contact cases and new contact cases are as follows:—

Clinic	Suspected cases			Old contacts			New contacts		
	Total	Pos.	Neg.	Total	Pos.	Neg.	Total	Pos.	Neg.
Whites.....	127	9	118	359	1	358	294	2	292
Compound.....	141	7	134	193	3	190	74	0	74
Lady Selborne.....	264	4	260	597	3	594	364	7	357
Mamelodi.....	603	9	594	2,541	23	2,518	943	11	922
Parkmore.....	7	1	6	87	1	86	187	3	184

The total number of x-ray photos taken of Bantu at the Influx Control Office was 6,945. Of these 57 were positive tuberculosis cases.

The acquisition of a non-mobile x-ray unit for chest examinations of all prospective employees at the Influx Control Office, was approved, tenders were invited, and the installation of the apparatus will commence shortly.

X-ray photos of 4,266 Whites were taken on private business premises, and 3 tuberculosis cases were discovered among them. Of the 11,756 Non-whites examined 106 were tuberculosis cases.

Number of patients at clinics.

		Attendance	
		Home visits	Contact cases
Central clinic—Whites.....	167	2,942	796
Parkmore—Non-whites.....	67	—	100
Mamelodi—Non-whites.....	4,963	2,162	3,238
Lady Selborne—Non-whites.....	1,143	803	1,401
Atteridgeville—Non-whites..	3,867	3,694	2,160
Compound Clinic—Non-whites.....	987	—	2,142
			186

B.C.G. Vaccine.

This vaccine was administered to 31,403 babies, contacts, static cases and schoolchildren. The vaccine is administered percutaneously and the only reactions worth mentioning are two cases which developed urticaria.

HEAF TESTS

At present Heaf tests are undertaken on a wide basis at clinics, crèches and primary schools on children between the ages of 3 months and 5 years.

All the Whites and Non-whites at nursery schools have been tested. In Marabastad and Lady Selborne all the primary schools have been visited, as well as about half of the more than 50 other schools in Atteridgeville and Mamelodi. Of the 4,327 White children to whom Heaf tests were given, 1,783 gave a positive reaction. However, x-ray photos failed to show any radiological sign of tuberculosis in these children. Of the Non-whites all positive reactions under the age of 5 years are receiving treatment, but in the case of Whites only the children who showed a positive reaction following Heaf tests Grades III and IV, are being treated. Heaf tests were done on a total of 24,312 Non-white children, 13,628 of which were positive, i.e. approximately 56%. A radiological examination of these positive reactors showed that 29 were tuberculosis sufferers.

CONTROL OVER PATIENTS

A survey undertaken during May, 1963, showed that only 23 per cent of the out-patient regularly reported for their medicine. Since then it has been decided to exert strict control over our patients. Serious cases are compelled to undergo daily treatment whereby they are forced to report daily for injections and to take their tablets in the presence of the sister. Other cases are controlled by means of a register to ensure that they fetched their medicine regularly. Excellent results were obtained with these control measures. The compulsory daily treatment had a surprising effect on even the most stubborn positive tuberculosis case, which reacted negatively for the first time, and remained so. These measures also ensure that expensive medicine is not wasted.

Greater efforts are also being made to persuade employers to see to it that patients working for them receive treatment regularly while at work. Some business concerns have qualified sisters on their staff, who are able to give injections and tablets to employees at their respective places of employment.

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 Coloured nurse who is taking her training at the Pretoria General Hospital.

NANCIAL 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

The 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 1964 to December 31st 1964:

TOTAL ADMISSIONS

Nine-hundred and twenty-two (998) patients of which 229(186) were Europeans and 693(812) non-Europeans, were admitted.

The area distribution was:

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	169 (122)	60 (64)
Non-Europeans.....	362 (477)	331 (335)

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

It is great pleasure to record that once again not a single case of Poliomyelitis was admitted to the Isolation Hospital this year.

DIPHTHERIA

Two hundred and four (138) patients were admitted during the year, of whom 48(30) were Europeans and 146(108) were non-Europeans. Eight European children were regarded as temporary carriers of the diphtheria bacillus.

DISTRIBUTION

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	35 (18)	13 (21)
Non-Europeans.....	43 (39)	113 (69)

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
18 (7)	42 (12)	42 (24)	34 (12)	31 (11)	13 (11)	5 (13)	5 (9)	7 (4)	3 (5)	1 (10)	3 (20)

Of the patients admitted 52.9% (58.0%) were children of five years or under five years of age.

EUROPEANS.

Two children died; One a Diphtheritic heart-block and the other a cardiac failure following a severe "bullneck" attack. Six other cases of "bullneck" attacks recovered after lengthy periods of hospitalisation. On two other cases tracheotomy operations had to be performed for diphtheritic respiratory obstruction. Both of these made uneventful recoveries.

NON-EUROPEANS.

Thirty-seven cases died. Eleven cases were admitted with "bullneck" attacks and of these only two recovered. Fourteen tracheotomy operations had to be performed. Five of these died including three who also had "bullneck" attacks and one who had developed pharyngeal, laryngeal and diaphragmatic paralysis. A total of ten cases developed pharyngeal, laryngeal and diaphragmatic paralysis as a late complication and of these five died including the one on whom a tracheotomy was performed.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The total number of cases treated was 151(137) of which 15(7) were Europeans and 136(130) were non-Europeans.

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION.

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
30 (21)	18 (28)	32 (21)	8 (8)	13 (7)	2 (4)	4 (5)	2 (2)	7 (5)	7 (2)	5 (5)	23 (29)

AREA DISTRIBUTION.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	6 (3)	9 (4)
Non-Europeans.....	48 (45)	88 (85)

All Europeans made uneventful recoveries.

Of the non-European cases eight died. Of these one two year old child died of a complicating attack of measles and most of the others were admitted in a very advanced stage of the disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

Six European cases were admitted.

DISTRIBUTION.

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

One local European child was admitted on account of surgical scarlet fever. The remaining 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 being made for their admission to various sanatoria. A number of patients who arrived at the General Hospital in a moribund condition also had to be admitted.

DISTRIBUTION.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	6 (10)	3 (1)
Non-Europeans.....	179 (229)	83 (100)

One European and 18 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.

Four European cases and the only non-European case were members of the nursing staff of the Pretoria General Hospital, whilst the remaining cases were admitted from the South African Police College.

DISTRIBUTION.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	11 (6)	0 (0)
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 very small fraction of the number of children actually attacked.

A total of 36(41) Europeans and 66(105) non-Europeans was admitted.

DISTRIBUTION.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	29 (35)	7 (6)
Non-Europeans.....	45 (73)	21 (32)

EUROPEANS.

No deaths occurred. One four year old child had such a severe laryngo-trachitis that a tracheotomy had to be performed to save its life. The majority of cases suffered broncho-pneumonia as the main complication. Two patients were nurses from the Pretoria General Hospital.

NON-EUROPEANS

Fifteen cases died — one of a complicating pulmonary tuberculosis and the remainder of broncho-pneumonia complicated further in two cases by gastro-enteritis. One other case that had to have a tracheotomy operation for respiratory obstruction recovered in spite of the fact that it also suffered from tuberculosis. As with the European children the majority were admitted for a complicating broncho-pneumonia. In addition a large number of cases suffering from conditions quite unrelated to their measles also had to be admitted.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Sixteen (18) Europeans and 6(29) non-Europeans were admitted.

DISTRIBUTION.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	14 (10)	2 (8)
Non-Europeans.....	4 (13)	2 (16)

EUROPEANS.

All children recovered. One child was admitted with convulsions. Another child which was suspected of having a cerebral tumour, was re-transferred to the Children's Hospital in Beatrix Street. The others were all admitted suffering from broncho-pneumonia.

NON-EUROPEANS.

Broncho-pneumonia was again the main complication and three deaths occurred due to this

EPIDEMIC PAROTITIS (MUMPS).

Twelve (14) Europeans and 3(5) non-Europeans were admitted.
There were no deaths.

DISTRIBUTION.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	7 (10)	5 (4)
Non-Europeans.....	3 (4)	0 (1)

EUROPEANS.

One patient developed encephalitis and another acute pancreatitis as complications. Two of the cases admitted were nurses, one a member of the South African Police force and another a resident in an hotel. The remainder of the cases were admitted for conditions unrelated to their mumps.

NON-EUROPEANS.

One case suffered from epididymo-orchitis and the other two were domestic servants.

MENINGITIS. MENINGOCOCCAL AND OTHER TYPES.

A total of five cases was admitted.

One case suffered from aseptic meningitis whilst the others all had meningococcal meningitis. All patients recovered without complications.

DISTRIBUTION.

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

CHICKENPOX.

Eighteen (6) Europeans and 12(21) non-Europeans were admitted.

DISTRIBUTION.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	15 (5)	3 (1)
Non-Europeans.....	8 (13)	4 (8)

One European child aged one year unfortunately died of a complicating broncho-pneumonia. A non-European child admitted with severe secondary infection of the lesions recovered. Amongst the cases admitted there were six nurses and four patients were admitted from places such as hotels, where they could not be isolated. The remainder were admitted for conditions unrelated to their Chickenpox.

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. Seven (2) Europeans and 10(15) non-Europeans were admitted for such purposes during the year under review. One European male, aged 37 years, unfortunately died of renal failure.

Other Europeans admitted were seven cases of Erysipelas, four of Encephalitis, one with primary syphilis secondarily infected and one Diphtheria contact with a severe urticarial reaction following administration of horse-serum.

Non-Europeans. One case of Erysipelas and another patient suffering from a Guillain-Barré syndrome also had to be admitted.

Seven 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

Thirty-two (28) Europeans and 31(44) 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 one died of a non-infectious disease.

DISTRIBUTION

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	20 (13)	12 (15)
Non-Europeans.....	17 (27)	14 (17)

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

Disease	Europeans		Non-Europeans	
	Pretoria	Other areas	Pretoria	Other areas
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Diphtheria.....	28 (17)	12 (12)	43 (39)	113 (69)
Diphtheria Carriers.....	7 (1)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Typhoid Fever.....	6 (3)	9 (4)	48 (45)	88 (85)
Scarlet Fever.....	5 (1)	1 (1)	0 (2)	0 (0)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	6 (10)	3 (1)	179 (229)	83 (100)
Measles.....	29 (35)	7 (6)	45 (73)	21 (32)
German Measles.....	11 (6)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
Whooping Cough.....	14 (10)	2 (8)	4 (13)	2 (16)
Mumps.....	7 (10)	5 (4)	3 (4)	0 (1)
Meningitis—all types.....	3 (5)	1 (3)	0 (1)	1 (2)
Chickenpox.....	15 (5)	3 (1)	8 (13)	4 (8)
Venereal diseases.....	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)
Other Admissions.....	17 (6)	4 (9)	14 (31)	5 (4)
Observation cases.....	20 (13)	12 (15)	17 (27)	14 (17)
TOTALS.....	169 (122)	60 (64)	362 (477)	331 (335)

VENEREAL DISEASES

NOTE: Comparative figures given in brackets relate to the twelve month period January 1st, 1964 to December 31st, 1964.

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 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.....	3 (2)	0 (0)	18 (10)	0 (0)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	13 (2)	13 (0)	51 (11)	55 (0)
Secondary Syphilis.....	2 (3)	5 (2)	9 (36)	14 (4)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Latent Syphilis.....	9 (8)	11 (1)	62 (29)	35 (7)
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.....	27 (15)	29 (3)	140 (86)	104 (11)

Diagnosis	New Cases		Attendance—New and Old Cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gonorrhoea.....	40 (33)	1 (14)	179 (108)	3 (58)
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)	5 (6)	0 (0)
Non-specified Urethritis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2)	0 (0)
Non-Venereal.....	24 (33)	19 (4)	71 (93)	52 (15)
GRAND TOTAL.....	92 (83)	49 (21)	396 (293)	159 (84)

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 but 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.....	65 (79)	4 (2)	284 (324)	19 (3)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	367 (189)	17 (16)	1251 (821)	74 (58)
Secondary Syphilis.....	148 (198)	214 (202)	565 (705)	805 (1047)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	3 (0)	1 (0)	25 (8)	12 (0)
Latent Syphilis.....	133 (91)	76 (190)	592 (528)	324 (312)
Neuro-Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 year).....	0 (1)	3 (2)	0 (6)	8 (11)
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 year).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	716 (558)	315 (412)	2717 (2392)	1242 (1431)
Gonorrhoea.....	1084 (1046)	19 (37)	3605 (3897)	70 (145)
G. C. Vulvo Vaginitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Venereal Warts.....	20 (14)	3 (3)	98 (81)	12 (18)
Non-Specific Urethritis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Non-Venereal.....	277 (263)	55 (85)	887 (802)	172 (211)
GRAND TOTAL.....	2097 (1881)	392 (537)	7307 (7172)	1496 (1805)

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more venereal diseases.....	99 (128)	0 (4)
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	218 (180)	98 (70)
Number of cases discharged as fully cured.....	778 (782)	84 (99)

MAMELODI POLYCLINIC

Diagnosis	New Cases		Attendances—New and old cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis.....	1 (3)	1 (1)	1 (11)	1 (5)
Sero-Positive Primary Syphilis.....	4 (0)	8 (3)	15 (4)	47 (22)
Secondary Syphilis.....	1 (5)	75 (45)	4 (29)	349 (257)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Latent Syphilis.....	9 (4)	52 (96)	28 (29)	305 (192)
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 year).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 year).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (4)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	15 (12)	136 (145)	48 (73)	703 (480)
Gonorrhoea.....	16 (14)	2 (3)	62 (47)	11 (19)
Non-Venereal.....	18 (7)	35 (18)	51 (21)	120 (49)
Venereal Warts.....	0 (0)	2 (1)	0 (0)	7 (5)
GRAND TOTAL.....	49 (33)	175 (167)	161 (141)	841 (533)

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases.....	0 (1)	0 (0)
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	4 (0)	50 (36)
Number of cases discharged as finally cured.....	16 (14)	52 (51)

ATTERIDGEVILLE POLYCLINIC

Diagnosis	New Cases		Attendances—New and old cases, combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis.....	4 (1)	0 (1)	9 (8)	4 (3)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	6 (7)	3 (1)	30 (45)	9 (2)
Secondary Syphilis.....	8 (16)	86 (74)	46 (73)	560 (454)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Latent Syphilis.....	7 (9)	65 (138)	37 (83)	440 (423)
Neuro-Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 year).....	1 (0)	2 (3)	15 (0)	20 (18)
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 year).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (16)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	26 (33)	156 (217)	137 (211)	1033 (916)

	Male		Female		Male		Female	
Gonorrhoea.....	15	(13)	1	(0)	53	(69)	22	(0)
Venereal Warts.....	1	(1)	2	(3)	4	(5)	8	(14)
Non-Venereal.....	8	(11)	6	(8)	41	(49)	35	(26)
GRAND TOTAL.....	50	(58)	165	(228)	235	(334)	1098	(956)

	Male		Female	
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases.....	0	(0)	0	(0)
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	4	(7)	19	(33)
Number of cases discharged as finally cured.....	12	(29)	14	(66)

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.

	1-3 months		Stage of Pregnancy 4-6 months		7-9 months	
No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test.....	121	(123)	195	(225)	37	(67)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors.....	2	(5)	4	(17)	1	(4)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	0	(0)	1	(17)	0	(4)

NON-EUROPEAN.

ATTERIDGEVILLE CLINIC.

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test.....	364	(431)	1489	(1783)	866	(902)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors.....	42	(39)	155	(126)	83	(60)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	5	(2)	21	(12)	14	(9)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	27	(24)	99	(86)	49	(45)

COMPOUND CLINIC.

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test.....	115	(132)	474	(507)	318	(172)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors.....	15	(17)	67	(65)	29	(19)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	1	(1)	8	(6)	3	(1)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	9	(15)	28	(64)	17	(19)

MAMELODI CLINIC.

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test.....	256	(192)	1568	(1198)	583	(445)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors.....	41	(18)	175	(101)	52	(44)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	6	(8)	51	(54)	20	(23)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	38	(14)	167	(87)	48	(39)

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SECTION

The activities of this Section are concerned with the care of the expectant mother and the pre-school child of all races, with the emphasis on preventive medicine.

In its basic essence this type of work entails health education; a duty which we endeavour to fulfill. From the figures indicating the number of home visits and clinic attendances, further on in this report, it is evident how great a potential rests with this section in propagating health education.

Health education, to be successful, depends on the ability of the staff to make contact with the patients. To do this it is necessary to be able to communicate with the patient in such a manner that the contact is profitable. This is not always easy as communication depends on perception—perceiving the need, which, often intangible, is therefore not necessarily that which is seen or heard.

Training courses in the past did perhaps not lay sufficient stress on the nature of preventive nursing (where the need is not always as dramatic as in curative nursing,) and the contribution Public Health nurses could have made in this regard, was perhaps not as great as it may have been.

In order to overcome some shortcomings to a certain extent, it was decided to make available to our staff, doctors and nursing personnel, a short course on Mental Health and Community work. This was undertaken in conjunction with the Commissioner for Mental Health.

The City Council approved of this and resolved to make available R100 to meet the Lecturers' remuneration. This considerate attitude of the City Council is appreciated and there can be no doubt that the public, which we serve, will benefit.

The intention is to start this course in the new year and a report on the progress will be given next year.

It is also hoped that courses in Public Health Nursing will in future equip trainees in Preventive nursing to understand and gain a better insight into the dynamics of human personalities and inter-relationships. This will help them to grant interviews and give advice to the greater advantage of those concerned. The challenge is great and the time ripe to meet it in a more constructive manner.

The medical staff attached to this section is the same as it has been for many years, namely two full-time Medical Officers for Maternal and Child Welfare, together with four full-time Clinical Medical Officers and two part-time Doctors.

At the beginning of the year we had 24 European Health Visitors/Clinic Nurses on the staff; 19 were concerned with Maternal and Child Welfare work and five were engaged in the Tuberculosis section.

During the year three Health Visitors resigned and their posts remained vacant. Sister Murray the Senior Health Visitor retired on the 31st December 1965.

The unfilled vacancies made smooth running of this section difficult.

The non-European staff was increased during the year from 43 to 46 by the appointment of an Indian nurse and two Bantu nurses for Tuberculosis services.

Because of the great increase in attendances at the Mamelodi Child Welfare clinics, it was necessary to appoint a part-time help there as well. If the work continues to increase, permission will have to be sought for the appointment of an additional Child Welfare Nurse at Mamelodi during the course of the new year.

Of the total of 46 permanent staff, 32 are engaged in Child Welfare and Tuberculosis work, including 4 untrained Bantu Nursing Assistants and 14 are Midwives.

We are still pleased by the appointment of two non-European male clerks at Mamelodi about two years ago. Their appointment has greatly relieved the trained nursing staff of duties such as drawing and filing of cards, as well as other routine clerical matters.

Like in the past, we still consider Saulsville and Atteridgeville as two entities for administrative purposes, since we have a clinic and complement of staff established in each area. The population of Atteridgeville proper (i.e. Saulsville and Atteridgeville) has become more stable. The result that the increase in attendances which was rather overwhelming last year, although still continuing, has been more moderate this year.

The reason for a continuing increase is probably that a settled population becomes more aware of clinic facilities due to closer contact with the clinic and its staff and therefore attends more regularly.

The Medical Officer at Saulsville receives sessional help from one of the other full-time doctors once a week, but more assistance will have to be given in the near future. Provision for the additional appointment of at least two non-European nurses and one midwife will also have to be considered if the work increases further at Saulsville.

At Atteridgeville there is a section of new houses which became fully occupied during last year, and for which we have not sufficient non-European staff to do the necessary home visiting and investigation of deaths and stillbirths. The number of houses in this area totals 596. We attended to 434 new cases from this area at our Ante-Natal clinics during the year. The number of registered births for this area submitted to us for this year was 360 and the number of deaths under 5 years was 45. From this it is apparent that the appointment of an additional midwife and child welfare nurse for this area will also have to be considered.

The establishment of an additional clinic to meet the needs of those residents on the more western side of Atteridgeville is something that will have to be seriously considered in the not too distant future.

At Mamelodi, patients attending during the year have been mainly from the western part of the township.

The overall increase for all attendances at Mamelodi proportionately exceeds that at Atteridgeville and Saulsville. Apart from the large number of attendances the absence of a clinic to serve Mamelodi East makes it necessary to think seriously of the appointment of more child welfare nurses to do home visits in this outlying area. In this way some help could be offered to these residents until such time as we may be able to establish a clinic there.

From the 1st November 1965 one weekly Child Welfare, Immunization and Outpatient clinic was established at Laudium and Eersterust. As a result of lack of staff, especially medical staff, it was necessary to limit these services to one session per week for both the areas mentioned.

The figures for the two months November and December, for the Child welfare attendances alone, show the need for expansion. With the present attendances, the staff is finding it very difficult to cope with one weekly session only, and it has been necessary for them to stay very late at these clinics.

PREMISES.

During the year under review the immunization clinics for Europeans at Pretoria North were held first at the old Municipal buildings in that area and then transferred to the old Pretoria North Town Hall. The latter site was, however, not conveniently situated for the majority of the Pretoria North residents, nor for the residents in the adjoining area of Wolmer. By courtesy of the Provincial authorities the immunization clinics are now conducted in their building situated in Jack Hindon Street, Pretoria North, which is on a far more conveniently situated site.

The weekly session at Silverton is conducted in the entrance foyer of the old Town Hall and although this is not an ideal location for this service it will, because of the necessity of such a service, have to be continued here until more suitable premises are provided.

Many requests have been received from residents of the newly incorporated suburbs of Koe-doespoort, Môregloed, Waverly, Sinoville, Queenswood, Valhalla, Waterkloof and Monument Park for the provision of Child Welfare clinics and the services of Health Visitors to assist them with problems concerning their infants.

The Villieria clinic in 29th Avenue, is well attended, a large number of the patients who attend are from the adjoining area of Waverley and Môregloed.

From the foregoing it will be seen therefore that in the near future serious consideration will have to be given to the provision of clinics and the appointment of additional appropriate staff for service to residents in the incorporated areas mentioned in this report.

GENERAL

The results of the investigations carried out in regard to Staphylococcal infections by the Health Visitors in conjunction with the Infectious Diseases Inspectorate, is reflected in the section of this report dealing with Infectious Diseases.

This part of the work has not been developed to its full potential. One reason being that it was a new field in which we had to explore avenues previously unknown to us. Another reason is that due to the resignation of several Health Visitors during the year, one of whom was the Inspectress of Nursing Homes, it became very difficult to cope with the work due to the shortage of staff and in addition to train another senior person to perform a relatively ill-defined duty whilst carrying extra case load as well. The work in connection with Staphylococcal infection involves not only patients but staff and equipment at European and non-European private Maternity Homes as well. With an improvement in staff situation, this matter will certainly also improve and eventually reflect the benefit gained by the application of new knowledge interest and effort in this field.

Earlier in this report the need for more ability and insight on the part of the staff to promote Health Education and Mental Health was mentioned. As we have no doctors and nurses specially trained in psychiatry on our staff, we have, as in the past, allowed mothers and parents to unburden their conflicts by talking their problems over with members of the staff. This has called for more time and often repeated sessions with these mothers who needed help. Where there was need for specialists' attention, these cases were referred accordingly.

Hurried home visits solely as a means to collect statistical data are not advocated. Many case histories could be quoted of the eventual benefit to the whole family where an emotionally disturbed and insecure mother discussed her problems with a Health Visitor and was then referred to appropriate sources for further help.

Through the kind offices of the Department of Agricultural Services one of their qualified Dietitians is now also in attendance at the Danville Ante-Natal Clinic. Previously only the mothers at the Central- and Hercules clinics had the benefit of being helped by the Dietician.

Not only is an adequate diet for the expectant mother discussed, but also guidance given on home economics in general.

Investigations into stillbirths and deaths in children up to 5 years old continued for all races. However information regarding the non-European areas is still not accurate, as many cases only come to our notice from 6 to 18 months after the event.

Relaxation exercises for expectant mothers attending our European Ante-Natal Clinics continued throughout the year. These are conducted once per week at the Central Clinic, and a Health Visitor who has had special tuition in this regard is in charge of these sessions. In essence the principles are those of childbirth without fear.

During these sessions matters pertaining to preparation during pregnancy, the events of labour, the puerperium, etc, are also discussed with the mothers. In the absence of facilities for showing films, we use a very realistic atlas issued by the Maternity Centre in New York.

The expectant mothers enjoy these sessions as many a hidden fear is relieved in explanation of what to them was the unknown and after confinement they have often expressed their gratitude.

GOVERNMENT SKIMMED MILK POWDER SCHEME

This scheme continued to function in the Hercules, Compound, Saulsville, Atteridgeville and Mamelodi areas.

The average number of cases for the European area of Hercules is about 92 per month. Here the milk powder has been issued as in the past, to children suffering from malnutrition or where there is a failure to gain weight. This failure to gain weight in the absence of physical illness is assessed against socio-economic background of the family. Co-operation with the clinic and the scheme here is about 100%.

The average total number of cases attending monthly at the non-European centres of Atteridgeville, Saulsville, Compound and Mamelodi is 336.

At all clinics where cases show improvement whilst on the milk powder, this is attributed to the willingness and intelligence of the mothers or guardians to co-operate with the clinic in all respects. In the majority of these cases it was not necessary to keep the children on the milk powder for longer than 3 to 6 months, to see the desired improvement. The above holds for about 75% of cases in Saulsville, 50% in Atteridgeville and 20% in Mamelodi and Compound areas.

In those cases where the above does not apply, the usual outcome is that the mothers, in spite of education and follow-up at home by the nursing staff, fail to attend regularly, or otherwise attend regularly only till they think the child is better and then see no reason for further attendance. Many of these have presented themselves at one or other of the Clinics, months later, with the same child in a relapsed and deplorable condition. Several of the cases of kwashiorkor that we have notified have had such a background history.

Many of those who fail to attend regularly do not believe that the clinical signs and symptoms of malnutrition are due to lack of the right foodstuffs, but believe that it is an "illness", and must be cured with "medicines".

Lack of money to pay for the milk powder is not the whole difficulty with these problem cases. By and large it seems to be just plain disinterest in what is offered to them by way of issue of milk as well as efforts at education.

Those cases who have been eliminated from the Scheme as the result of irregular and unsatisfactory attendance, have been replaced by others, so that the Scheme is not static.

The local Indian population remain difficult to educate in regard to the value of skimmed milk powder. The fact that the skimmed milk powder is priced lower than proprietary brands of full-cream milk powder is, as far as these mothers are concerned, an indication of the inferior quality of the skimmed milk product.

Those cases who were included in the scheme because of malnutrition did not develop Kwashiorkor provided they attended regularly. The value of this scheme lies not so much in having treated so many actual cases of Kwashiorkor, but in having treated cases with varying degrees of malnutrition and thereby prevented them from deteriorating into this condition.

All those cases who attended regularly and were discharged when the Medical Officer thought it fit to do so, did not have the usual incidence of gastro-enteritis that is met with in those cases who have gone unattended.

The average period that patients received the milk powder before cure or improvement is evident, and thus warrants discontinuation, varies greatly. Where the attendances are regular, there is an improvement and gain in weight within the first two or three weeks and this continues until overall improvement is evident. Such cases are usually discharged from the Scheme within 3 to 6 months. In other cases, where co-operation of the mother is not entirely satisfactory, it can take anything from 6 months to one year to have a satisfactory response.

In the European area, there are several cases who have been on this scheme for as long as two years. The reason being that in many of these instances, this skimmed milk powder is the only source of adequate protein these children have.

This could explain why in spite of poor socio-economic conditions in the European area, we have not had any notified case of Kwashiorkor. For this reason, the prolonged administration of the skimmed milk powder is deemed justifiable.

Although there are some disheartening facts evident from the above, expansion and continuation of the scheme is the constant wish of all medical and nursing staff concerned with it.

HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

(Figures for 1964 in brackets).

	First visits.	Subsequent visits.	No. of sick babies visited.	Total visits.
1965.	3,591 (4,249)	2,352 (3,125)	853 (832)	6,851 (8,399)

DETAILS OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

(Figures for 1964 in brackets).

	First attendances.	Re-attendances.	Seen by Doctor.
Central (Tuesday).....	3 (10)	369 (717)	402 (697)
Central (Wednesday).....	163 (202)	1,323 (1,308)	
Central (Friday).....	137 (198)	1,017 (1,417)	
Bloed Street.....	38 (61)	533 (1,183)	
West End.....	146 (230)	2,005 (3,752)	682 (768)
Proclamation Hill.....	42 (75)	682 (924)	45 (71)
Iscor.....	45 (73)	426 (618)	
Gezina.....	60 (57)	378 (388)	

	First attendances.	Re-attendances.	Seen by Doctor
Villieria (Wedday).....	142 (175)	1,305 (1,177)	335 (469)
Villieria (Thursday).....	101 (119)	842 (1,112)	
Wonderboom South.....	37 (88)	328 (537)	
Mayville.....	87 (133)	836 (955)	
Capital Park.....	37 (82)	602 (1,040)	
Hatfield.....	36 (60)	356 (828)	
New Muckleneuk.....	64 (98)	542 (1,392)	
Sunnyside (Tuesday).....	136 (202)	1,572 (2,270)	
Sunnyside (Wedday).....	126 (151)	1,383 (2,044)	
Riviera.....	100 (99)	845 (1,222)	
Salvokop.....	14 (39)	389 (740)	57 (92)
Danville.....	102 (461)	1,463 (1,715)	428 (599)
Defence Reserve.....	5 (11)	336 (238)	
Arcadia.....	90 (102)	938 (1,796)	
Showgrounds.....	15 (33)	325 (512)	
Hercules.....	224 (277)	3,861 (3,773)	943 (1,376)
Booyens.....	74 (75)	722 (839)	
Mountain View.....	109 (160)	1,348 (1,846)	
Pretoria Gardens.....	97 (160)	1,005 (1,817)	
Rietfontein North.....	31 (44)	215 (364)	
Voortrekker Road.....	54 (58)	229 (355)	
Pierneef Street.....	72 (74)	582 (838)	
Brooklyn.....	74 (84)	690 (1,045)	

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

(Figures for 1964 in brackets).

	Central.	Danville.	Hercules.	Total.
No. of new cases.....	177 (149)	63 (66)	127 (114)	367 (329)
Total attendances.....	984 (817)	371 (566)	762 (826)	2,117 (2,209)

DENTAL CLINIC.

(Figures for 1964 in brackets).

No. of cases who attended Dental Clinic..... 10 (21)

Intensive health education in this field in order to overcome the existing prejudice, especially in regard to dental care during pregnancy, seems to be the only answer to change the present unsatisfactory situation.

IMMUNIZATION.

(Figures for 1964 in brackets).

No. of cases fully immunised against Diptheria..... 4,556 (3,060)

No. of cases fully immunised against Whooping Cough..... 2,915 (2,793)

MIDWIFERY SUPERVISION.

(Figures for 1964 in brackets).

No. of midwifery bags inspected 85 (123)

No. of visits paid to midwives..... 47 (95)

No. of visits to midwifery cases..... — (4)

No. of visits to maternity homes..... 45 (80)

OLD AGE HOMES.

(Figures for 1964 in brackets).

No. of old age homes..... 20 (25)

No. of visits to old age homes..... 26 (45)

Inspections of Old Age Homes are carried out by a senior member of the Health Visitor's staff in conjunction with the Health Inspectorial staff. Without the necessary legislation, it is difficult to bring about improvements. Such legislation when it is brought about will have to deal not only with physical care of the aged, but also with its mental aspect.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

Numerous requests have come from different Nursery Schools in the city to ask for medical supervision from our staff and to regularly examine the children medically. However, as the result of shortage of staff it has only been possible to accede to these requests in the case of four Nursery Schools which cater for children from homes in the more indigent areas as well as one such school attached to an Orphanage.

NON-EUROPEAN STATISTICS.

As in the past, clinic services for non-Europeans are provided at Atteridgeville, Saulsville, Compound and Mamelodi and as previously stated, immunization, child welfare and outpatient services were established at the beginning of November for the areas Laudium and Eersterus.

Staphylococcal investigations amongst non-Europeans are undertaken in the same manner as for the European population and this is reported on in the section on Infectious Diseases. Investigations into stillbirths and deaths of children under the age of 5 years, were reported on earlier in this report.

We still find that in many cases the cause of death is given on the death certificate as being due to "natural causes". This naturally is inadequate for investigation purposes.

HOME VISITS.

(Figures for 1964 in brackets).

	Bantu.	Compound. Asiatics.	Eurafri-	Att'ville Bantu.	Saulsville. Bantu	Mamelodi. Bantu
First visits to newly born infants.....	6 (5)	96 (115)	69 (96)	865 (1,022)	1,019 (1,029)	1,488 (1,563)
Subsequent visits.....	8 (3)	486 (676)	504 (734)	3,699 (4,219)	1,049 (417)	668 (575)
Visits to sick children....	— (—)	56 (89)	17 (21)	— (—)	2 (12)	4 (2)
No. of sick children visited.....	— (—)	48 (148)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

CHILD WELFARE ATTENDANCES.

(Figures for 1964 in brackets).

	Bantu	Compound Asiatic	Eurafrican
First attended.....	339 (327)	226 (194)	195 (150)
Re-attendances.....	1,997 (2,203)	2,363 (2,906)	2,094 (2,514)
Seen by Doctor.....	943 (867)	850 (1,002)	873 (849)

	Att'ville Bantu	Saulsville Bantu	Mamelodi Bantu	Laudium Indian	E.R. Eurafrican
First attended...	1,118 (1,115)	2,040 (2,314)	2,778 (2,445)	25 (—)	76 (—)
Re-attendances..	20,004 (19,078)	27,141 (25,870)	37,534 (30,711)	348 (—)	343 (—)
Seen by Doctor	8,063 (7,362)	8,734 (8,959)	11,745 (9,873)	201 (—)	334 (—)

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

(Figures for 1964 in brackets).

	Compound Bantu, Asiatics and Eurafricans	Atteridgeville Bantu	Saulsville Bantu	Mamelodi Bantu
No. of new cases reporting at the Clinic....	1,050 (835)	247 (248)	1,180 (1,241)	1,733 (1,968)
No. of attendances.....	4,467 (3,990)	2,068 (2,032)	8,041 (7,924)	8,816 (10,722)

CONFINEMENTS BY MIDWIVES.

(Figures for 1964 in brackets).

	Atteridgeville	Saulsville	Mamelodi
	367 (396)	657 (445)	185 (161)

IMMUNIZATION.

(Figures for 1964 in brackets).

No. of cases immunised against Diphtheria.....	3,317 (2,697)
No. of cases immunised against Whooping Cough.....	2,618 (2,306)

IMPROVEMENTS TO ABATIONS.

It was decided during the previous year, to improve the value of R.M.D.S. would be necessary to allow the abattoir to function for the next 5 years. It was hoped that the

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

A total of 1,802 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.

First visit to newly born	Infants	Subsequent visits	Visit to sick children	No. of sick children visited
5 (2)	96 (412)	3 (2)	17 (51)	46 (146)
1,488 (1,361)	1,012 (1,012)	1,040 (417)	1 (1)	— (—)

CHILD WELFARE ATTENDANCE

(Figures for 1964 in brackets)

First attended	Re-examination	Seen by doctor
1,118 (1,118)	1,097 (1,097)	1,097 (1,097)
10,004 (10,004)	10,004 (10,004)	10,004 (10,004)
1,118 (1,118)	1,097 (1,097)	1,097 (1,097)
1,118 (1,118)	1,097 (1,097)	1,097 (1,097)

ANTENATAL CLINIC

(Figures for 1964 in brackets)

No. of new cases	No. of attendances	No. of cases referred to hospital
1,118 (1,118)	1,097 (1,097)	1,097 (1,097)
10,004 (10,004)	10,004 (10,004)	10,004 (10,004)
1,118 (1,118)	1,097 (1,097)	1,097 (1,097)
1,118 (1,118)	1,097 (1,097)	1,097 (1,097)

COMPLAINTS BY MIDWIFE

(Figures for 1964 in brackets)

Antenatal	Postnatal	Other
1,118 (1,118)	1,097 (1,097)	1,097 (1,097)
10,004 (10,004)	10,004 (10,004)	10,004 (10,004)
1,118 (1,118)	1,097 (1,097)	1,097 (1,097)
1,118 (1,118)	1,097 (1,097)	1,097 (1,097)

IMMUNIZATION

(Figures for 1964 in brackets)

No. of cases immunized against Diphtheria	No. of cases immunized against Whooping Cough
1,118 (1,118)	1,097 (1,097)
10,004 (10,004)	10,004 (10,004)
1,118 (1,118)	1,097 (1,097)
1,118 (1,118)	1,097 (1,097)

PRETORIA MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

The Staff establishment at the Abattoir is as follows:—

Manager	Dr. W. J. Wheeler
Chief Clerk	Mr. A. G. B. Pattison
Typist	One
Superintendent By-Products and Refrigeration	Mr. B. de Lange
Regional Meat Inspector	Mr. T. J. van der Heever
Supervising Meat Inspector	One
Meat Inspectors	Seven
Maintenance Officer	One
Workshop Assistant	One
Senior Machine and Boiler Attendants	Four
Machine and Boiler Attendants	Four
Yard Foreman	One
Yard Assistant	Two
Cleaner Checkers	Three
Cleaners	Three
Total: Europeans	32
Non-Europeans	47

It is with regret that I have to record the tragic accidental death of a young Meat Inspector R. Swartz, whilst working on his car at home.

It was again found impossible to fill all the vacancies for Meat Inspectors during the year and we again had to call for relief staff from the Health Department to maintain the essential inspection services at the Abattoir.

SUPPLIES OF STOCK.

Throughout the year the drought continued unabated in the Northern areas where most of Pretoria's cattle come from.

One thousand less cattle were slaughtered than during the previous year. Their condition however, was above expectation. The majority were specially fed animals that had to be got rid of before supplies of feed ran out.

Towards the end of the year it became apparent that farmers were inevitably forced to sell some of their breeding stock that they had hoped to retain.

Prices of beef have been rising steadily and it would appear that they will remain high for a long time even should good rains fall soon.

As in the previous year, supplies of sheep in very good condition were always available and at times the lairage space was inadequate to cope with the arrivals by rail. This often necessitated the standing over of animals in trucks, as pens were often overcrowded.

Through the limitation of sheep slaughtering to the afternoons only, the increased number of sheep slaughtered could be achieved only by working overtime.

Pigs were in plentiful supply throughout the year and at times lairage became so overcrowded that entry of more animals had to be refused. Prices on occasion dropped considerably and the Meat Control Board was often forced to purchase large number of the better grades of carcasses.

Despite the drop in the number of cattle slaughtered it will be seen that the total number of animals slaughtered increased so that the number of cattle-units handled actually increased by about 2,000.

There was also a small increase in the number of equines slaughtered. This function is still performed in the afternoons after sheep slaughtering. The meat from these animals serves largely to supply the Zoo and also serves as general pet's food.

The drop in poultry slaughtered was probably due to the removal of the poultry market to the site of the new General Market.

Over certain holiday periods the poultry abattoir was still overloaded so that overtime had to be worked to cope with the demand.

NEW ABATTOIR.

Early in the year the Minister of Economics and Markets agreed to meet two Councillors and the Manager of the Abattoir of the City Council of Pretoria, together with members of the Meat Control Board and the Department of Economics and Markets, in Cape Town.

It was explained to the Minister why the Council wished to leave the building of a new abattoir to private enterprise. The Minister readily accepted the Council's withdrawal from the enterprise and directed the officials of the Meat Control Board to endeavour to draw the meat trade into forming a company to undertake the erection of an abattoir for Pretoria.

A meeting of interested bodies was subsequently held and some of those present undertook to investigate the formation of such a company. No official report of the outcome has, however, been received.

IMPROVEMENTS TO ABATTOIR.

As was decided during the previous year, minimum improvements to the value of R250,000 would be undertaken to allow the abattoir to function for the next 5 years. It was hoped that the

work would be commenced with during 1965 but this could not be achieved and it is now hoped that the first half of 1966 will see the commencement. The project will be somewhat delayed by the anti-inflationary measures instigated by the Government.

These measures have caused the Council's decision to erect a new poultry abattoir at the General Market to be suspended.

BY-PRODUCTS.

The amount of by-products produced dropped further during the year. Young fed cattle were largely slaughtered so that the percentage of measles encountered was reduced. This disease is usually the reason for most condemnations. There was also a decrease in the percentage of pigs condemned for measles.

Due to the inefficiency of machines and faulty construction of buildings, the quality of by-products is not satisfactory. At present the possibility of introducing a new method of manufacture is being investigated while keeping in mind the improvements that are to be brought about.

DISEASES ENCOUNTERED.

Most cattle were as usual condemned for Measles (Cysticercosis) although the incidence, once again was lower than in the previous year. This was probably due to fewer cattle coming from the heavily infested drought-stricken areas. In addition many young animals that were fed in confinement were also received, so that the figures do not necessarily give a true picture of the rate of infestation.

Bruising still causes great loss of meat although many farmers are dehorning their cattle. With the long distances animals have to be transported and with lairage far from ideal, damage to hides and carcasses will be difficult to eliminate.

Regular cases of Besnoitiosis (Elephant Hide Disease) and Sarcosporidiosis were again encountered.

Once again only sporadic cases of Tuberculosis were found.

Fortunately no dangerous diseases such as Foot and Mouth, Rabies or Anthrax were diagnosed.

In pigs Measles again accounted for most condemnations while Tuberculosis was infrequently found and then mostly local in nature in Native pigs.

A warning from the Secretary for Health that Leptospirosis had been found in pigs in this country led to our examining them specially for this disease and also taking precautions against humans becoming infected.

In sheep Caseous Lymphadenitis was still widely encountered especially in Merino's from infection of shearing wounds, while a large percentage of livers were condemned for infestation with the tape worm *Stilesia hepatica*. By contrast, most livers in cattle were condemned for Liver Fluke infestation.

Transit toxæmia was still found to affect many sheep especially lambs due to the stress of transport. Fortunately large numbers of these could be salvaged as soon as symptoms were noticed.

In poultry the main diseases encountered were still malignant growths and peritonitis.

COLD STORAGE FACILITIES.

These have not been improved and will have to wait for the general improvements envisaged. Freezing of many measly carcasses in private cold storages has thus still to be undertaken under supervision of the abattoir staff.

GENERAL.

Lectures were again given to two groups of Meat Inspection Students while groups of medical and other students were shown around the abattoir from time to time.

Special examination of certain carcasses for Government institutions was still undertaken. Many specimens were collected especially for the Onderstepoort Veterinary Research Institute.

As conditions at the abattoir are bordering on the chaotic, it is sincerely hoped that the improvements, which will bring some measure of relief, will be completed during 1966.

It is also hoped that the Government will soon come to a decision as to who is to build the new abattoir for Pretoria for this project will take quite a few years to complete.

	Animals Slaughtered		
	1963	1964	1965
Bulls.....	1,633	1,916	1,923
Cows.....	33,083	33,144	35,072
Oxen.....	63,210	68,762	65,827
Total Beef.....	97,926	103,822	102,822
Calves.....	5,513	5,872	5,226
Sheep.....	217,686	240,104	273,317
Goats.....	614	1,401	1,021
Pigs.....	37,198	41,794	45,085
Total.....	358,937	392,993	427,471

INCREASE OF 68,534 ANIMALS SINCE 1963.
(FIVE YEARS) INCREASE OF 122,454 ANIMALS SINCE 1960.

EQUINES.

	1964	1965
Donkeys.....	226	401
Horses.....	1,063	1,013
Mules.....	10	9
	<hr/> 1,299	<hr/> 1,423

POULTRY.

	1964	1965
Fowls.....	48,797	43,074
Ducks.....	2,650	1,602
Pigeons.....	79	36
Turkeys.....	2,248	1,929
Geese.....	67	31
Chickens.....	829	533
Rabbits.....	49	24
	<hr/> 54,719	<hr/> 47,239

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND VEAL CARCASSES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED

	Beef	Veal	Mutton and Goats	Pork
Carcasses.....	1,683	475	264	1,359
Heads.....	842	—	—	98
Hearts.....	516	—	—	—
Intestines.....	1,122	—	147,817	1,245
Kidneys.....	961	—	102	—
Livers.....	8,263	—	104,261	2,710
Lungs.....	3,589	—	3,895	4
Plucks.....	1,641	—	19,421	1,283
Quarters.....	277	2	335	35
Spleens.....	749	—	—	—
Tails.....	710	—	—	—
Tongues.....	861	—	—	—
Tripes.....	864	—	69	—
Udders.....	8,488	—	—	—
Viscera.....	1,598	—	—	—

TOTAL CONDEMNATIONS

	1964	1965
Cattle.....	1.976%	1.637%
Sheep and Goats.....	0.125%	0.096%
Calves.....	13.777%	9.089%
Pigs.....	3.967%	3.014%

CYSTICERCOSIS (MEASLES)

	Total affected	1964 Total condemned	Total treated in cold storage
Cattle.....	9,010 or 8.678%	1,587 or 1.520%	7,423 or 7.149%
Pigs.....	1,698 or 4.062%	1,521 or 3.639%	177 or 0.4235%
		1965	
Cattle.....	7,566 or 7.35%	1,324 or 1.288%	6,242 or 6.07%
Pigs.....	1,364 or 3.02%	1,216 or 2.697%	148 or 0.328%

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

Hearts	Livers	Tails	Tongues	Heads
5,795	4,608	5,875	—	5,756

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS

	Number Affected	1964 Number Generalised	Number Localised
Cattle.....	32 or 0.0308%	19 or 0.0183%	13 or 0.0125%
Pigs.....	132 or 0.315%	51 or 0.122%	81 or 0.193%
		1965	
Cattle.....	15 or 0.0145%	15 or 0.0145%	Nil
Pigs.....	131 or 0.291%	67 or 0.149%	64 or 0.142%

IMPORTED MEAT TREATED IN COLD STORAGE AT MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

Beef Carcasses.....	55
Hearts.....	23
Tongues.....	34
Tails.....	34
Livers.....	9
Heads.....	43
Spleens.....	1

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

Beef Carcasses.....	185	Pork Carcasses.....	Nil
Hearts.....	185		
Tongues.....	185		
Livers.....	185		
Tails.....	185		

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

Beef Carcasses.....	2,683	Pork Carcasses.....	Nil
Tongues.....	5,782		

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

Beef Carcasses.....	3,437
Pork Carcasses.....	146

INSPECTIONS OF COLD STORAGE (MEASLY CARCASSES)

Inspections carried out.....	485
Contraventions dealt with.....	37
Intimations given.....	32

TOTAL NUMBER OF BLOODSMEARS EXAMINED.

Total number of dead animals in trucks and pens.....	326
Total number of dead animals received from outside for destruction.....	Nil
Total.....	326

Number of Bloodsmears examined:	Cattle.....	32
	Sheep.....	253
	Pigs.....	41
	Total.....	326

EQUINES CONDEMNED

2 Horses

EQUINES SLAUGHTERED

Donkeys	Mules	Horses
401	9	1,013

POULTRY CONDEMNED

Fowls	Ducks	Turkeys
79	1	Nil

DISEASES FOR WHICH POULTRY WERE CONDEMNED

	Fowls	Ducks
Peritonitis.....	8	—
Gangrene.....	2	—
Malignant Growths.....	53	—
Abscesses.....	3	1
Emaciation.....	2	—
Dead in pens.....	11	—
Total number Condemned.....	79	1

	Tons	lbs.
Carcase Meal.....	390	590
Blood Meal.....	373	1,650
Feathers.....	—	243
Pig Bristle.....	—	14,726
Fat.....	133	274

DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES ETC. WERE CONDEMNED

Disease	Cattle		Calves		Sheep and Goats		Pigs		Horses
	Carcasses	Affected parts	Carcasses	Affected parts	Carcasses	Affected parts	Carcasses	Affected parts	
Carcinoma.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cas. Lymphadenitis	—	—	—	—	29,282 (Q)	19,573 (CL)	—	—	—
Emaciation.....	18	—	40	—	16	—	17	—	—
Emphysema.....	8	14 (Q)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ext. Bruising.....	17,446 (Q)	82,562 (lbs.)	8	2 (Q)	4	9 (Q)	1	4 (Q)	—
Follicular Mange...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gangrene.....	27	20(Q)	6	—	2	—	17	—	—
Immaturity.....	—	—	305	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice.....	—	—	1	—	30	—	2	—	—
Measles.....	1,324	—	—	—	—	—	1,216	—	—
Moribund.....	5	—	1	—	160	—	—	—	—
Mult. Abscesses....	3	3 (Q)	14	—	—	2 (Q)	19	2 (Q)	—
Navel-ill.....	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis.....	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—
Pleurisy and Peritonitis.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarcosporidiosis....	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redwater.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sep. Metritis.....	1	—	—	—	8	2 (Q)	—	—	—
Sep. Mastitis.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept. Peritonitis....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept. Pleuritis.....	1	1 (Q)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis.....	15	—	—	—	—	—	67	64 (Loc.)	—
Besnoitosis.....	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pus Contamination..	72	177 (Q)	4	—	13	11 (Q)	2	—	—
Enteritis.....	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melanosis.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleuritis.....	—	2 (Q)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept. Pneumonia....	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Swine Erysipelas...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Echinococcus.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—

HEALTH INSPECTORATE ACTIVITIES

As at the 31st December, 1965, the establishment of the Health Inspectorate was as follows:—

Chief Health Inspector.....	1
Assistant Chief Health Inspectors.....	2
Divisional Health Inspectors.....	6
Supervising Health Inspectors.....	7
Health Inspectors.....	30
Learner Health Inspector.....	1
Non-European Health Inspectors.....	6
	<hr/>
	53

In addition to the above there were:—

Senior Rodent and Mosquito Eradicator.....	1
Rodent and Mosquito Eradicators.....	4
Bantu Labourers.....	27
	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	85

AT THE ABATTOIR:

Divisional Meat Inspector.....	1
Supervising Meat Inspector.....	1
Meat Inspectors.....	7
	<hr/>
	9

During the year ended 31st December, 1965, there was a steady flow of resignations resulting in a severe shortage of 9 (19.56%) health inspectors and 3 (33.33%) of meat inspectors at the end of the year. In addition it has not been possible to fill more than two of the posts for Non-European health inspectors; this leaves a shortfall of 66.66%.

This steady loss of personnel is reaching serious proportions. The number of incumbents at the end of the year was less than the full authorised establishment was prior to the coming into being of Greater Pretoria in July, 1964, when the Pretoria Municipal area increased from some 73 to approximately 220 square miles.

The work at the abattoir demands an almost full complement daily. To accomplish this health inspectors are seconded daily from the Health Department thus still further reducing the number of health inspectors available for work in the City and suburbs. Normal leave and sick leave take their toll of available staff. All these factors, especially the vacant posts, render the task of maintaining efficiency most difficult, since certain functions such as investigations of complaints pest control, licensing, control of infectious diseases, and others, must and do receive priority. Essential routine inspectorial work cannot receive the attention it should.

Nevertheless the hygienic circumstances of the City have remained satisfactory and the pages which follow outline in some detail the work performed by the various sections of the health inspectorate. Special chapters on infectious diseases and milk control will be found elsewhere in this report.

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 calendar year 1965. (Figures for previous year in brackets):—

Total inspections made (excluding dairy).....	115,792	(122,421)
Nuisances dealt with.....	35,835	(35,298)
Nuisances abated.....	35,038	(34,214)
Complaints dealt with.....	5,753	(5,522)
Licence Applications dealt with.....	6,149	(5,507)
Samples of water taken (bacteriological and chemical).....	479	(353)
Samples of foodstuff taken (not including milk).....	592	(551)
Visits of enquiry re infectious diseases.....	3,497	(4,206)

MATTERS REFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OR DEPARTMENTAL HEADS:

City Engineer.....	240
Chief Licence Officer.....	47
The Director of Non-European Affairs.....	82
Director of Parks and Recreation.....	45
Chief Traffic Officer.....	13
City Electrical Engineer.....	34
Chief Housing Manager.....	18
Director of Townplanning and Architecture.....	84

PROSECUTIONS:

The following is an analysis of the prosecutions, and the results thereof, instituted by the Department during 1965:—

Nature of Offence	Total No. of Prosecutions	No. found Guilty	No. found not guilty	Withdrawn	Fines
Failure to provide builders latrines...	6	4	1	1	R32.00
Failure to comply with a notice.....	30	25	—	5	R106.00
					Cautioned
Failure to protect food during delivery	1	1	—	—	R2.00
Fly breeding.....	1	1	—	—	Cautioned
Failing to maintain premises in good order & overcrowding (Slums Regulations).....	2	2	—	—	R10.00
					Cautioned
Selling Ice Cream deficient in milk fat	3	3	—	—	R30.00
Excess preservative in Boerewors.....	1	1	—	—	R10.00
Overcrowding of premises.....	2	2	—	—	R2.00
					Cautioned
Exposing bakery products to contamination.....	1	1	—	—	R2.00
Keeping poultry without a permit....	1	1	—	—	R5.00
Dirty condition of premises.....	1	1	—	—	R10.00
Exposure of foodstuffs to contamination.....	2	2	—	—	R20.00
					Cautioned
Added water to milk.....	11	11	—	—	R115.00
Milk deficient in fat.....	1	1	—	—	R7.00
Introduction of unpasteurised milk into Municipal area.....	1	1	—	—	Cautioned
TOTALS.....	64	57	1	6	R351.00

PROSECUTIONS WITHDRAWS

Case withdrawn because the accused had reconstructed drains to the satisfaction of this Department.....	1
Case withdrawn because co-director of the Company was on murder charge and the requirements of the notice had been carried out.....	1
Case withdrawn because the accused produced a certificate for illness and that he had complied with this Department's requirements at the date of hearing.....	1
Case withdrawn because the accused had complied with the Department's requirements before the date of hearing.....	1
Case withdrawn at the request of the Court because the accused had complied with all the requirements prior to the hearing of the case.....	1
Case withdrawn by the Department because the accused had incurred considerable expense to provide three dwellings with a satisfactory domestic water supply.....	1

LICENSED PREMISES:

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

	Europeans	Non-Europeans
Bakers & Confectioners (Including Depots).....	33	3
Billiard Saloons.....	6	2
Bioscope Tearooms.....	3	—
Boarding and Lodging Houses.....	191	—
Brickburners.....	5	—
Butchers.....	209	53
Cobblers.....	56	17
Cycle Dealers.....	79	74
Dairies.....	85	17
Dry Cleaning Receiving Depots.....	87	19
Fellmongers.....	1	—
Fishfriers (Wholesale and Retail).....	6	—
Fishmongers.....	76	2
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	670	235

	Europeans	Non-Europeans
Fumigators & Disinfectors.....	4	—
Hairdressers.....	228	26
Hawkers & Pedlars.....	81	171
Hotels.....	34	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers.....	3	—
Ice Cream Vendors.....	365	28
Laundries & Dry Cleaners.....	60	6
Market Stalls.....	12	39
Milk Producers.....	419	2
Milk Shops.....	344	47
Millers.....	6	—
Mineral Water Dealers.....	206	46
Mineral Water Manufacturers.....	5	1
Native Eating Houses.....	6	59
Pawnbrokers.....	—	—
Poulterers.....	68	—
Provision Dealers.....	565	343
Provision Factories.....	17	3
Public Halls and Places of Entertainment.....	24	—
Quarries.....	3	—
Restaurants and Tearooms.....	404	86
Second-Hand Dealers.....	110	3
Tanneries.....	2	—
Theatres (including Drive-ins).....	18	5
Turkish Baths.....	1	—
Undertakers.....	5	3
Woodsawyers.....	4	—
Workshops.....	346	7

BUILDING PLANS:

The following is a summary of the plans examined during the year ended 31st December, 1965:—

First submission	Further submission	By Architects	Locations	Total
2,906	430	14	483	3,833

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 is 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 Inspections	Total No. of Inspections	Found Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Butcher shops.....	760	564	196
Restaurants.....	409	260	149
Food deliveries.....	197	179	18
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	53	39	14
Hotels.....	68	62	6
Native Eating Houses.....	18	10	8
Dairy Depots.....	44	39	5
Bakeries.....	16	14	2
Miscellaneous.....	30	23	7
Provision Factories.....	9	7	2
	<u>1,604</u>	<u>1,197</u>	<u>407</u>
Food Section (Various premises)			
Night inspections.....	119	116	3
Lunch-hour inspections.....	282	237	45
Early morning inspections.....	24	19	5
GRAND TOTAL.....	<u>2,029</u>	<u>1,569</u>	<u>460</u>

The following table summarises the inspections carried out and the action taken by the district health inspectors during the year ended 31st December, 1965:—

Nuisances dealt with.....	20,714
Notices served.....	2,891
Intimations given.....	17,823
Notices complied with.....	2,989
Nuisances abated.....	20,812
Nuisances re-inspected.....	9,812
Complaints dealt with.....	5,019
Cyanide Fumigators.....	48
Building Comp. slips.....	60
Licence applications.....	5,274
Stables.....	240
Butcher shops.....	6,728
Fishmongers.....	697
Bakehouses.....	602
Restaurants and Tearooms.....	8,415
Boarding and Lodging houses.....	911
Grocery and Provision Stores.....	5,510
Fruit and Vegetable Stores.....	5,402
Factories.....	874
Hairdressers Saloons.....	1,972
Dairy Depots and Milk stores.....	1,065
Miscellaneous inspections.....	3,857
Matters ref. to other Departs.....	795
House to house inspections.....	7,038
Night inspections.....	69
Early morning inspections.....	1,339
TOTAL INSPECTIONS.....	65,727

PEST CONTROL BY DISTRICT HEALTH INSPECTORS:

The following is a summary of the work performed by the district health inspectors in regard to rodent, fly and mosquito control during the year ended 31st December 1965:—

Rodents:

1. Complaints investigated.....	392
2. Premises inspected and advice given.....	2,643
3. Notices and intimations to use traps or poison.....	1,371
4. Notices served requiring rodent proofing of premises.....	267
5. Notices served under 3 and 4 above, complied with.....	278
6. Existing buildings made rodentproof.....	214
7. New rodentproof buildings completed.....	150
8. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	—
9. Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed.....	2,122
10. No. of rodents seen killed or reported killed.....	2,942
11. Ratproof animal food bins provided.....	113
12. Matters referred to Pest Control.....	32
13. Matters concerning rodent control referred to other departments.....	11

Mosquitos:

1. Complaints investigated.....	163
2. Inspections made.....	951
3. Notices and intimations given.....	454
4. Notices served under (3) above complied with.....	61
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	—
6. Breeding places eliminated.....	313
7. Advice given re mosquito control.....	625
8. Types of mosquitos found.....	Culex

Flies:

1. Complaints investigated.....	176
2. Inspections made.....	1,065
3. Notices and intimations given.....	490
4. Notices served under (3) above complied with.....	62
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	1
6. Breeding places eliminated.....	393
7. Advice given re fly control.....	662

FOOD SECTION:

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

Regular samples were taken for bacteriological examination of municipal water supplies at their sources and at different points throughout the reticulation system. The water in the eight swimming baths and two paddling pools was regularly sampled for bacteriological and chemical examination to check and ensure the efficient functioning of the purification plants.

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

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.

This section was understaffed for the whole year, but every effort was made to maintain the supervision necessary to ensure cleanliness in food establishments.

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, condemned as unfit for human consumption, and destroyed.

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.

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

A total of 81 hours was spent on special night, early morning and lunch hour inspections. The following is a detailed table of this work:—

Contraventions dealt with.....	53
Notices served.....	1
Intimations given.....	52
Contraventions abated.....	53
Inspections carried out:	
Re-Inspections.....	2
Restaurants and Tea Rooms.....	212
Hotels.....	41
Private Hotels and Boarding houses.....	50
Confectioners.....	46
Bakeries.....	61
Butcheries.....	3
Fishmongers.....	1
Native Eating Houses.....	1
Food Factories.....	8
	<hr/> 425

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.....	119	116	3
Lunch hour inspections.....	282	237	45
Early Morning Inspections.....	24	19	5

A total of 129 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.....	1,001 lbs.
Meat.....	
Fish.....	
Fruit.....	
Vegetables.....	17,962 tins and jars.
Milk.....	
Miscellaneous foods in jars and tins)	
Poultry.....	1,309 lbs.
Meat (Fresh).....	1,381 lbs.
Fish (Fresh).....	559 lbs.
Cheese.....	4,510 lbs.
Cereals.....	611 lbs.
Dried fruit.....	97 lbs.
Sugar.....	166 lbs.
Mealie Meal.....	25 lbs.
Tea.....	487 lbs.
Coffee.....	118 lbs.
Vegetables (Frozen).....	391 lbs.
Cream.....	15 gallons.

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.....	142	118	24
Boerewors.....	73	55	18
Minced Meat.....	92	84	8
Vienna sausages.....	42	42	—
Polony.....	19	19	—
Cheese.....	21	21	—
Pork sausages.....	1	1	—
Sherbet.....	30	30	—

Bacteriological Analysis:

Nature of Article	No. of samples	No. satisfactory	No. unsatisfactory
Ice Cream.....	142	128	14
Sherbet.....	30	30	—

In all, sixty warnings were issued and four prosecutions were 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:

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
1. Rietvlei Waterworks:			
(After filtration but before chlorination).....	2	5	7
2. Witkoppies Bridge:	—	7	7
This stream which flows into the Rietvlei dam is being carefully watched to guard against gross pollution of the dam.			
3. Fountains:			
(a) Upper Fountains (before chlorination).....	4	5	9
(b) Lower Fountains (before chlorination).....	3	5	8
(c) Mixed water (after chlorination—includes water from Fountains, Rietvlei and Grootfontein).....	9	—	9
4. Taps in City:			
Various taps in City.....	18	—	18
5. Ohter Municipal Supplies:			
(a) Mamelodi Storage Tank.....	15	—	15
(b) Municipal Baths.....	80	—	80
(c) Municipal Paddling Pools.....	29	—	29
(d) Rooiwal.....	28	7	35
(e) Municipal quarry.....	17	9	26
6. Newly Incorporated Areas:			
(a) Valhalla (Boreholes).....	30	—	30
(b) Erasmia (Springs).....	16	—	16
(c) Murrayfield (Reservoir).....	6	—	6
7. Rand Water Board:			
Taken from Main supply.....	9	—	9
In the case of the Municipal quarry at Bon Accord the unsatisfactory samples pertain to the borehole, the water of which is used at the Blacksmith's shop. All recent samples taken at Rooiwal have proved satisfactory.			
8. On Private Premises:			
Boreholes.....	15	24	39
Wells.....	6	5	11
The owners of suspect boreholes and wells were forced to connect to the City supply where this was possible, and the others had to provide a suitable sterile supply.			
9. Sewage effluent pumped to Power Station Dam for cooling purposes:			
(a) After filtration and chlorination at sewage works....	—	8	8
(b) After filtration and chlorination at Power Station Dam....	—	8	8

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.....	80	—	80
(b) Municipal Paddling Pools.....	29	—	29

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.....	5,271	Grain Bags.....	162
Crates.....	2,185	Plastic Bags.....	274
Pockets.....	21,525	Sugar Bags.....	2,558
Carton Boxes.....	423		

Dressed Poultry:

No. examined.....	57
No. condemned.....	Nil

Game (Antelope):

No. examined.....	826
No. condemned.....	Nil

Game (Birds):

No. examined.....	205
No. condemned.....	Nil

Live Poultry:

No. examined.....	46,834
No. condemned.....	28

(Sick)

The following analysis reflects the work performed by the Foods Section during the year ended 31st December, 1965.

Contraventions dealt with.....	2,125
Contraventions abated.....	2,104
Notices served.....	129
Intimations given.....	1,996
Re-inspected.....	101
Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	183
Licence applications dealt with.....	224
Inspection of butcher shops.....	294
Inspection of fishmonger shops.....	143
Inspection of bakehouses.....	317
Inspection of confectioners' shops.....	55
Inspection of restaurants and tearooms.....	2,189
Inspection of native eating houses.....	290
Inspection of fruit and vegetable stores.....	302
Inspection of milk shops and milk depots.....	10
Inspection of other food stores.....	1,380
Inspection of mineral water factories.....	196
Inspection of other food factories.....	712
Inspection of morning market.....	227
Miscellaneous inspections.....	875
Night inspections.....	119
Early morning inspections.....	24
Hotels and boarding houses.....	588
Samples taken.....	1,071
TOTAL.....	9,300

PEST CONTROL SECTION:**MOSQUITO CONTROL MEASURES:**

Routine anti-mosquito measures were maintained during the year. These consisted of the removal of vegetation from the edges of spruets, furrows and irrigation dams, the drainage of swampy areas, the regrading of irrigation furrows and the filling-in of holes and depressions capable of holding water. On account of the shortage of Staff the abovementioned work could not be executed in the recently incorporated areas which are extensive. Anti-larval spraying was however carried out in these areas. From January to the end of April anti-larval spraying measures were carried out. They were resumed early in September and continued to the 31st December 1965.

Approximately 460 gallons of insecticide concentrate were used. Mosquito breeding was found mostly in the incorporated areas because rivers, streams and furrows could not be cleared of vegetation which rendered it extremely difficult to spray all breeding places effectively. However, extensive anti-larval spraying measures in these areas kept breeding under control. Three hundred and fifty depressions, which were actual or potential breeding places, were filled in and levelled and seventy-eight swampy areas drained.

Twelve smallholdings within the Municipal area, occupied by market gardeners, as well as the premises of the National Match factory, the spruit running through the University experimental farm and the irrigation furrows of the Les Marais Water Board were sprayed regularly. The occupiers of the abovementioned premises afforded their full co-operation and there was no reluctance on their part to pay the required amount for the services rendered.

Complaints (51) in regard to the prevalence of mosquitoes were far less than the previous year (241). Most of the complaints were from occupants in the incorporated areas, where the necessity for clearing of spruits and furrows remains an urgent matter which will have to be considered during the coming year.

In no instance was it necessary to institute legal proceedings against any person for non-compliance with verbal or written warnings.

RODENT CONTROL:

Anti-rodent control measures were maintained in all Municipal buildings, rubbish dumps, parks, nurseries, workshops, townlands, sewage disposal works (central as well as Rooiwal), Rietvlei waterworks, Bantu areas and other sundry Municipal premises. Three thousand and ten inspections were carried out on Municipal premises during the year. Eight thousand and sixteen poison-baits were set, of which four thousand eight hundred and six were taken.

A total of nine hundred and ninety-two rodents is known to have been killed on Municipal premises. Many more were probably destroyed but for various reasons their carcasses were not recovered. Only fifty-three (53) complaints were received during the year which is far less than the previous year (681). All the complaints were investigated and verbal or written notices requiring anti-rodent measures to be taken were issued. In only one instance was it necessary to institute legal proceedings for failure to carry out anti-rodent measures after previous warnings had been given.

Eighty-seven accumulations of rubbish which were actual or potential breeding places were satisfactorily disposed of.

Fifty applications for "rodent-free" certificates in respect of premises to be demolished were received and after investigation of the premises the required certificates were issued.

FLYBREEDING:

All municipal parks, nurseries, sewage works and compost pits were inspected regularly and effective control measures were maintained.

COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS, FLEAS:

All municipal premises were regularly inspected for evidence of bugs, cockroaches, fleas, etc., and in all, 29 municipal premises were effectively treated during the year.

BILHARZIA:

The old Pretoria area was found free of Bilharzia vector snails. They were, however, found in the Morelettspruit which is in the recently incorporated areas. None of the Bilharzia vector snails submitted to the South African Institute for Medical Research were infested with the Bilharzia parasite.

Surveys were also carried out at Rietvlei dam, Austin Roberts bird sanctuary and Fountains but no Bilharzia carrying snails were found in these areas.

GENERAL:

Complaints were also received in respect of ants, fish moths, carpet beetles, bees, paper mites, scorpions, wasps and bats on private premises. All complaints were investigated and advice given regarding methods of eradication.

In view of the vast area in which Pest Control measures have to be carried out since incorporation, serious consideration must soon be given to increasing the personnel in order to effectively carry out the necessary services in the interest of public health.

RODENT CONTROL:

Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	53
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.....	87
Miscellaneous inspections.....	987
Inspection of Municipal Premises.....	3,010
Early morning inspections.....	50
TOTAL INSPECTIONS FOR THE YEAR.....	4,187

Poison baits set on Townlands.....	8,166
Number of baits taken.....	4,806
Ratholes on Townlands, etc. gassed.....	—
Premises in town gassed.....	—
Number of rodents destroyed on Municipal premises.....	992
Number of animals found under suspicious circumstances and sent for bacteriological examination.....	—
Number of Prosecutions.....	—

MOSQUITO CONTROL:

Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	51
Check up of dams cleared of weeds.....	915
Check up of dams sprayed.....	481
Check up on irrigation furrows cleared.....	961
Check up on irrigation furrows sprayed.....	525
Check up on drainage of swampy areas.....	78
Check up on spraying of swampy areas.....	72
Holes and depressions filled in.....	350
Houses sprayed for mosquito control.....	—
Special investigations carried out for identification of mosquitoes	—
Inspections carried out in connection with malaria notification..	—
Miscellaneous Inspections.....	580
Insecticidal Spraying.....	29
Early morning inspections.....	—

TOTAL INSPECTIONS FOR YEAR.....	<u>4,042</u>
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SLUM CLEARANCE:

Although a remarkable increase in the European population of the City was noticeable, the Department has managed to control the occurrence of undesirable housing conditions which can normally be expected under such circumstances. The number of Slum dwellings and other undesirable types of accommodation was reduced to a large extent, and several major and minor slum dwellings were demolished to make way for new modern buildings. Building restrictions imposed by the relative Government Department did, to some extent retard development and were the cause of several slum properties, both of a major and minor nature, not being demolished to make way for development.

The Department of Community Development acquired and cleared several slum properties in the Riverside and East Lynn areas, and thereafter embarked on Housing Schemes consisting of various types of houses. During the year the Council proceeded with its own programme to assist the various groups of people and so relieve the acute housing shortage. Despite these schemes, and those of private enterprise and individuals, the housing position remained acute, especially for the lower income groups.

An extensive survey of the housing position in the recently incorporated areas of Pretoria North and Wolmer was made during the year in regard to slum dwellings. The survey revealed a total of 80 major slums, 136 minor slums and 51 occupied outbuildings, and these matters will be receiving appropriate attention with a view to the elimination of the slum conditions.

The number of known major slum dwellings at the end of the year amounted to 182.

During the year 48 properties within the municipal area were offered to the Council to make land available for proposed road and other schemes which the Council intends to develop. These properties were all inspected by the slums section and reports on the structural condition were submitted to the Clerk of the Council. All major slum properties so acquired are being demolished as soon as the buildings become vacant.

Due to the housing shortage, which affected mainly the poorer families, there was an increase in the number of occupied outbuildings and undesirable quarters in private backyards, and it is regretted that we are still not in a position to assist all such families. At the beginning of the year there were 53 known occupied outbuildings. During the year 36 were vacated and at the end of the year the number had increased to 110. It is emphasized that these increases are almost entirely due to these premises having come under the Department's notice during investigations in the areas incorporated during the previous year.

A large number of notices were served on owners and occupiers for contraventions of the Slums Act and Municipal Slums Regulations. Most of the notices were promptly complied with and drastic action was resorted to only in exceptional cases. A number of the existing major slum dwellings are owner-occupied and very few owners are financially in a position to improve their buildings or to build new houses.

Distribution of major slum dwellings and occupied outbuildings in European Areas:

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

Areas	Known existing slum dwellings at 31.12.65		Known occupied outbuildings at 31.12.65		Increase or decrease on previous year	
					Slum dwellings	Outbuildings
Innesdale area.....	7	(10)	19	(8)	-3	+11
Western areas (West of Steenhoven Spruit).....	6	(6)	10	(8)	0	+2
Eastern areas (East of Apies River).....	3	(9)	—	(3)	-6	-3
Central areas.....	23	(20)	5	(3)	+3	+2
Hercules areas.....	29	(20)	31	(22)	+9	+9
Recently Incorporated Areas:						
Silverton.....	13	(1)	—	(—)	+12	0
Pretoria North.....	36	(7)	26	(8)	+29	+18
Wolmer.....	58	(—)	17	(—)	+58	+17
East Lynne/Riverside.....	7	(—)	2	(1)	+7	+1
TOTAL.....	182	(73)	110	(53)		

It must however, be placed on record that proper surveys of the recently incorporated areas have been made only in the Pretoria North/Wolmer and Silverton Townships and that it is anticipated that surveys in the other areas will be done in the near future.

SLUM CLEARANCE IN NON-EUROPEAN AREAS:

During the year much progress has been made with elimination of slum dwelling houses and other unsatisfactory types of accommodation in all Non-European residential areas which have been proclaimed WHITE areas in terms of the Group Areas Act. All properties which have been acquired by the Council in these areas were demolished as soon as the inhabitants were rehoused and it is hoped that these insanitary areas will be cleared in the near future.

All new townships for non-whites are developing into modern residential areas and are well controlled.

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
Permitting premises to be overcrowded.....	3 (1 postponed).
Failure to maintain premises structurally.....	1
TOTAL.....	4

DEMOLITIONS AND CONVERSIONS OF RESIDENTIAL PREMISES:

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

The following figures indicate the number of applications:—

For building flats, offices, business premises or houses.....	203
For extension to schools, hostels, churches, etc.....	14
Resulting from action instituted by this Department.....	145
Conversion into business premises.....	20
TOTAL.....	382

During the year 12 business premises were demolished. Although demolition permits are not required for these buildings, this Department insisted that certificates certifying that such buildings were free from rodents and vermin were obtained 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 Community Development:

	Number of dwellings (5 or less living-rooms each)	Number of living rooms involved	Permits approved	Permits refused	Permits pending
Demolitions.....	339	1,130	332	—	7
Conversions.....	19	72	12	—	7
TOTAL.....	358	1,202	344	—	14

Applications for consideration by the City Council:

	Number of dwellings (more than 5 livingrooms)	Number of living rooms involved	Permits approved	Permits refused	Permits pending
Demolitions.....	24	257	18	—	6
Conversions.....	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	24	257	18	—	6

The figures tabled above are in respect of applications received for European areas and the Asiatic Bazaar only.

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 by the Minister of Interior.

STATISTICS DEALING WITH SLUMS PREVENTION AND CLEARANCE WORK:

The following are details of slum clearance work undertaken during the year under review:—

Type of inspection	No. of premises
Hotels and lodging houses.....	21
Private dwelling houses.....	1,740
Outbuildings.....	412
Premises inspected before and after demolition permits had been granted.....	523
Premises inspected before and after conversion permits had been granted.....	33
Dwellings in area surveys.....	2,746
Complaints investigated.....	393
Re-inspection of premises.....	1,676
Crèches and Nursery Schools.....	366
Old Age Homes.....	44
Miscellaneous inspections.....	265
Inspections after hours.....	2
TOTAL.....	8,221

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

Notices Served:

Prohibiting occupation.....	155
Overcrowding.....	175
Structural repairs and renovations.....	104
Bathing, washup and cooking facilities.....	106
TOTAL.....	540

Verbal warnings and advice given.....	2,420
Letters sent (reminders, extensions, details of work required etc.).....	278
Matters referred to other Departments.....	49
Interviews with members of the public.....	2,116
TOTAL.....	4,863

Total number of Contraventions dealt with.....	2,960
Total number of notices and intimations complied with.....	2,507

NURSERY SCHOOLS, CRÈCHES AND OLD AGE HOMES:

Nursery Schools and Crèches:

Regular inspections were carried out of Nursery Schools and Crèches in the Pretoria area. Although certain premises do not yet comply fully with the requirements for institutions of this nature, there has been a vast improvement in regard to the provision of the required facilities and amenities.

A very pleasing feature has been the co-operation received from persons conducting these institutions in raising the existing standards.

A great demand exists for both nursery schools and crèches particularly those catering for babies, and it is anticipated that many more crèches will be opened in the near future.

The appended table reflects the position at present.

	Total	Satisfactory	Requirements outstanding	Not yet opened	Closed down
Nursery schools.....	23	12	11	—	—
Crèches (babies only).....	3	—	2	—	1
Crèches (babies and 2-6 year age group)	5	2	2	1	—
Crèches (2-6 year age group only).....	7	2	3	1	1
Crèches (2-6 year age group and school going children).....	2	1	1	—	—
After school centres.....	4	1	3	—	—
	44	18	22	2	2

Details have not been included in the above table of non-European crèches or unauthorised crèches which opened temporarily and had to close as a result of action taken by this Department.

Six Bantu crèches which are administered by the Council, are registered with this Department. The Buildings comply with our requirements and the crèches are conducted in a satisfactory manner.

One privately owned crèche is being conducted in Lady Selborne. The premises are not in accordance with the standards laid down but this crèche will be closing shortly and in the meantime does fulfil an urgent need.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOMES:

The inadequacy of accommodation for the aged remains a serious problem necessitating the adoption of a more lenient attitude than would otherwise be the case, towards premises which are not entirely suitable for use as old peoples' homes such as converted dwellings adapted to the purpose. Efforts are however made to ensure that a reasonable standard is maintained and that premises are made to comply with the health requirements as far as possible.

Premises occupied by organisations providing institutional care for the aged have in most cases been built for the purpose and generally comply with the standards demanded.

All building plans of proposed old peoples homes are scrutinised by this Department in an endeavour to ensure that future institutions of this nature will be built in accordance with our requirements.

NON-EUROPEAN AREAS:

Staff:

The personnel of this section comprises:—

- 1 Divisional Health Inspector.
- 2 Health Inspectors.
- 2 Non-White Health Inspectors.

(Four vacancies exist for Non-White Health Inspectors).

It will soon be necessary to appoint an Indian Health Inspector, if available, to do health work in the Indian Township of Laudium and in the Asiatic Bazaar where extensive health work is essential.

One Bantu Health Inspector is working in Mamelodi and the other in Atteridgeville/Saulsville Bantu Townships. They have office accommodation in the Administration buildings of the Chief Superintendents. The two European Health Inspectors are in charge of the Eastern and Western Bantu Townships respectively. All these officials are under the direct control of the Divisional Health Inspector, who exercises the supervision of the work in all the Non-White Townships within the Municipal area.

BANTU TOWNSHIPS:

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

These adjacent wholly unsatisfactory townships have been declared a white area and the inhabitants are being rapidly moved to established Bantu Townships. It is estimated that the inhabitants will be moved and rehoused by the end of 1966.

Regular inspections of all the business premises have been carried out during the year and action taken where health nuisances existed.

2. Atteridgeville/Saulsville:

Three new houses were erected on church sites during the year. There are still 238 vacant building sites of which 149 have been reserved for the higher income group who are able to build more expensive houses. All the main roads are tarred and the whole area is sewered. Stormwater drains have been provided and the Council carries out a bi-weekly refuse removal service.

Excellent co-operation was given by the licensees of businesses, and by the remaining inhabitants. It was therefore, not necessary to institute legal proceedings for contraventions of health legislation.

Number of houses 1964.....	9,801
Number of houses 1965.....	9,804
Housing increase.....	3

3. Laudium:

This Indian township, situated on the south western perimeter of Pretoria, is developing rapidly and the 300 houses erected by the Council are all occupied. In addition, 30 new houses of a high standard have been erected by private owners. The whole area is sewered and all the streets are tarred. A new pottery started producing a product of a very high standard. In addition a new garage with workshops and full service facilities was erected. The two clothing factories are operating well and provide employment for a large number of inhabitants. Because of the excellent co-operation of the inhabitants and businesses only a few notices were served during the year. It was not necessary to prosecute for contraventions of health legislation.

Number of houses 1964.....	466
Number of houses 1965.....	566
Housing increase.....	100

4. Asiatic Bazaar and Cape Location:

These adjacent Non-European townships are situated near the centre of the City and are occupied by Indians and Coloureds respectively. Both are very congested, and the houses and rooms are defective, overcrowded, and without adequate sanitary and ablution facilities. Although a large number of families have already been rehoused in the Indian and Coloured townships, the sooner these two slum areas are cleared the better.

5. Eersterust:

This township for Coloureds is situated near Mamelodi Bantu Township. A large portion of the township is sewered and a reticulated water supply has been provided.

Building operations have progressed. Fifty (50) economic and two hundred and thirty (230) sub-economic houses were erected during the year. The 153 old and defective houses in the township were demolished during the year. The old unsatisfactory business premises will be demolished as soon as they can be replaced.

Number of houses 1964.....	200
Number of houses 1965.....	480
Housing increase.....	280

6. Mamelodi:

This Bantu township is developing at a tremendous rate and 2,408 new houses were completed during the year. These new houses were used for the rehousing of former inhabitants of Lady Selborne and Eastwood. The sanitary and rubbish removal services are carried out by the Non-European Affairs Department. The area will be sewered in the near future and the laying of sewers is in progress. The sewage disposal works have been completed. The shopping centres are well-distributed and these cater for all the needs of the inhabitants.

It was necessary during the year to prosecute some of the licencees and inhabitants for contraventions of health legislation.

The shops are subject to regular inspections, and house to house inspections are carried out daily by the Non-White Inspector.

Number of houses 1964.....	9,839
Number of houses 1965.....	12,247
Housing increase.....	2,408

7. Eastwood:

This township has been declared a White area and the inhabitants are almost entirely Bantu. They are being rehoused in the Council's Bantu townships and it is estimated that this slum area will be cleared by the end of 1966.

8. Highlands and Newlands:

The inhabitants of these areas, which have been declared White areas, consist mostly of Coloureds with a few Indians and Bantu. The remaining inhabitants will be rehoused in the Council's Non-European townships during 1966 and the slums eliminated.

STATISTICAL RETURNS FOR ALL NON-WHITE AREAS:

A. Summary of inspections made during the year in Non-White areas:—

Nuisances dealt with.....	10,136
Notices complied with.....	875
Intimations complied with.....	8,740
Notices served.....	1,396
Intimations given.....	8,740
Re-inspections.....	5,524
Complaints investigated.....	54
Licence applications.....	651
Premises where animals/poultry are kept.....	495
Butcher shops.....	2,316
Fishmongers and Poulterers.....	124
Bakehouses and confectioners.....	—
General Dealers (Food).....	2,358
General Dealers (No food).....	875
Restaurants, Tearooms and Eating Houses.....	2,569
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	422
Milk Depots and Milk Shops.....	137
Hawkers' Storerooms.....	513
Fresh Produce and Ice-cream carts.....	348
Delivery vehicles (meat, milk, fish, bread).....	869
Bioscopes and Public Halls.....	48
House inspections.....	1,601
Hairdressers.....	339
Wash-houses and Laundries.....	21
Factories and Workshops.....	107
Ceremonial Slaughtering.....	5
Occupied Outbuildings.....	4
Visits after hours (Early Morning Inspections).....	123
Other Visits.....	609
Builders Latrines.....	315
Matters reported for transmission to other Departments.....	
Choked Drains/Defective water fittings.....	62
Unauthorised Structures.....	82
Structural defects to buildings.....	18
Other matters.....	331
TOTAL.....	20,920

NOTE: These figures are not incorporated in those relevant to the White areas.

B. Pest Control:

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

Rodents:

1. Complaints investigated.....	26
2. Premises inspected and advice given.....	1,115
3. Notices and intimations to use traps or poison.....	715
4. Notices served requiring rodent proofing of premises.....	243
5. Notices served under 3 and 4 above, complied with.....	145
6. Existing buildings made rodentproof.....	19
7. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	1
8. Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed.....	309
9. Number of rodents seen killed or reported killed.....	1,655
10. Matters referred to Pest Control.....	3
11. Matters concerning rodent control referred to other departments.....	3

Mosquitoes:

1. Complaints investigated.....	11
2. Inspections made.....	67
3. Notices and intimations given.....	76
4. Breeding places eliminated.....	37
5. Advice given re mosquito control.....	69
6. Types of mosquitoes found.....	Culex

Flies:

1. Complaints investigated.....	12
2. Inspections made.....	434
3. Intimations given.....	253

4. Notices served under (3) above complied with.....	9
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	1
6. Breeding places eliminated.....	140
7. Advice given re fly control.....	180

GENERAL INFORMATION NEW TOWNSHIPS ONLY:

	Atteridgeville	Mamelodi	Laudium	Eersterust
Population: 1.	59,799	78,554	3,360	2,400
2. Hostel.....	6,638	2,540	—	—
Dwelling Houses:				
(a) Occupied.....	9,802	12,247	560	480
(b) Vacant.....	—	—	—	—
(c) Under construction.....	—	200	—	—
Places of worship.....	30	35	—	1
Schools.....	20	19	2	2
Beerhalls.....	3	2	—	—
Beerhall Depots.....	3	2	—	—
Bottle Stores (Liquor).....	1	2	—	—
Garages.....	1	1	1	1
Crèches.....	4	4	—	—
Hostels.....	1	1	—	—
Administrative blocks.....	1	1	1	1
Old age Homes.....	1	1	—	—
Bioscopes.....	1	1	—	—
Community Centres/Halls.....	3	1	1	1

C. Building Plans:

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

D. Licensed Premises:

	Mamelodi	Asiatic Bazaar	Eersterust	Lady Selborne	Claremont	Atteridgeville	Laudium
Bakers and Confectioners.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Billiard Saloons.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers.....	—	8	3	15	4	10	1
Coal Agencies.....	6	—	—	—	—	7	—
Cobblers.....	3	10	—	4	3	2	—
Cycle Dealers.....	3	16	1	3	2	3	—
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	4	5	1	7	8	4	—
Fish Mongers.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
General Dealers (excluding provisions).....	13	52	—	—	1	1	—
Hairdressers.....	3	8	—	3	1	2	—
Hawkers, Pedlars.....	—	124	2	25	6	5	15
Dry Cleaning Factories and Laundries.....	—	7	—	—	—	1	—
Milk Depots.....	7	2	—	2	—	5	1
Mineral Water Dealers.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Native Eating Houses.....	6	2	3	23	—	1	—
Provision Dealers.....	15	62	5	41	10	21	1
Theatres.....	1	3	—	—	—	1	—
Tailors/Dressmakers.....	2	5	—	—	—	3	—
Undertakers.....	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
Workshops Motorspares.....	3	6	1	—	—	1	—
Restaurants & Tearooms.....	8	38	5	2	10	14	—
Herbalists.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Second-Hand Dealers.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Depots.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Factories.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

PROSECUTIONS:

Nature of offence	Total Number of Prosecutions	Number found guilty	Number found not guilty	Number withdrawn	Number cautioned and discharged	Fines imposed
Flybreeding on premises....	1	1	—	—	1	—
Failing to comply with notice	20	18	—	2	12	R37.00
Dirty conditions of premises	1	1	—	—	—	R10.00
Exposing of Foodstuffs to contamination.....	1	1	—	—	—	R10.00

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

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 subdivided to such an extent that there are now 1,748 erven and the present population is approximately 23,650.

All properties have been expropriated by the Council and 1,303 erven are already registered under the City Council. Over 4,500 families have been transferred to the Atteridgeville and Mamelodi Townships and to the Bantu Homelands. It is anticipated that all residents will be resettled in the near future.

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

NEW SCHEMES:

3. Mamelodi.

12,227 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, Cinema, Post Office, Administration Block, 4 Crèches, 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.

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

Population 78,841.

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, Administrative Block, 4 crèches, a Recreation Hall, a Cinema, 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 6,400 persons have been constructed and electricity is provided. The area is sewered. Each unit has communal hot water showers and kitchen equipped with electric hot-plates for cooking facilities. The monthly rental is R2.00. Approximately 6,400 single Bantu are accommodated at present.

(b) Mamelodi:

Hostel units for the accommodation of 4,832 persons have been completed. Similar facilities to the Saulsville Hostel are provided.

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. 500 Houses have been constructed by the Council and 71 by private owners. All essential services are being provided.

In addition Administration Offices, a Clinic, a Post Office and 4 shops were erected.

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.

250 Economic and 230 sub-economic houses have been constructed by the Council and 4 by private owners and all essential services are being provided.

A Community Hall has been provided and a cemetery has been laid out.

Administration offices and a clinic have been completed, and a block of shops and a further 294 Sub-economic houses are under construction.

HOUSING AND REHABILITATION FOR EUROPEANS

1. GENERAL HOUSING SITUATION:

At the end of 1965, the City Council of Pretoria owned the following housing schemes:—

A. Danville:

Scheme	Number of houses	Monthly rental/instalment
(a) Sub-economic.....	200	R1.60—R19.45
(b) Ultra low-cost economic.....	200	R29.85—R31.27
(c) Converted economic.....	300	R20.00—R22.00
(d) Low-cost economic.....	100	R19.00—R35.00
(e) Economic.....	100	R21.64—R40.94
(f) Economic (double-storeys).....	50	R37.15—R39.90
(g) Old-Aged homes.....	57	R11.85 (approxin.)

NOTE: 29 Families were transferred from the Old-Aged flats at the Showgrounds to the new houses under scheme (g).

B. Proclamation Hill:

(a) Sub-economic.....	96	R4.50—R5.95
(b) Converted economic.....	103	R20.00—R22.00

C. Hercules:

(a) Sub-economic.....	57	R2.40—R5.67
(b) Economic.....	57	R25.00—R32.00
(c) Old-Aged homes (sub-economic).....	12	R3.00
(d) National Housing Scheme.....	4	±R30.00

D. Outlying Suburbs:

(i) New Muckleneuk:

(a) Sub-economic.....	23	R3.50—R5.95
(b) Converted economic.....	23	R20.00—R22.00

(ii) Villieria:

(a) Sub-economic.....	4	R5.45—R5.95
(b) Converted economic.....	6	R20.00—R22.00

(iii) Rietfontein:

(a) Sub-economic.....	11	R4.85—R5.95
(b) Converted economic.....	9	R20.00—R22.00

(iv) Wonderboom South:

(a) Sub-economic.....	11	R4.85—R5.95
(b) Converted economic.....	16	R20.00—R22.00

(v) Mayville:

(a) Sub-economic.....	3	R4.85—R5.95
(b) Converted economic.....	5	R20.00—R22.00

(vi) Pretoria West:

(a) Sub-economic.....	11	R3.50—R5.95
(b) Converted economic.....	3	R20.00—R22.00

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	R13.00—R22.00
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(viii) New Muckleneuk and Capital Park Areas:

Economic.....	50	±R47.00
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(ix) Danville and Pretoria West Areas (flats):

(a) Danville flats.....	18	R16.00—R17.00
(These are all two-roomed flats)		
(b) Pretoria West Area.....	30	R28.00—R37.00
(Groeneveld Flats)		

E. Showgrounds:

Sub-economic.....	66	R2.10—R16.45
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NOTE: 1. There were originally 99 economic houses which were converted to sub-economic houses with effect from the 1st July, 1964. During 1965, 33 houses became vacant and were handed over for demolishing.

The remainder will be demolished as and when they become vacant.

2. All the tenants of the Old-Aged flats were transferred to Danville and the flats will be demolished.

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:—

(a) Central and other Suburbs.....	203	R28.00—R44.00
(b) Goedehoop.....	81	R12.00—R40.00
(c) Flats—central area.....	122	R12.00—R43.00
(Nine blocks of flats, consisting of 122 flats, 78 single and double rooms).		
Monthly rental for single and double rooms.....		R8.00—R19.00

G. Riverside and Despatch:

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) Riverside.....	6	R10.00—R13.00
(b) Despatch.....	7	R14.00—R18.00

H. Silverton:

(i) *Economic houses:* 502.

These houses were all erected by individual owners under the Individual Housing Loan Scheme.

The monthly repayments vary from R15.00 to R27.00, depending on the size of the house and the amount borrowed under the loan scheme.

(ii) *Sundry Properties:* 8.

These houses were purchased for certain Municipal projects and are at present being let at a rental which varies from R5.00 to R35.00 per month.

(iii) *Flats:*

One block of flats, known as the "J. J. Bosmanhuis" consists of 57 two and three-roomed flats which are being let at a rental of R23.00 to R34.00 per month. There are also 18 garages which are let at R2 each per month.

I. Pretoria North:

Economic houses: 266.

These houses were also, as in the case of Silverton, erected under the Individual Housing Loan Scheme, and the monthly repayments vary from R17.00 to R27.00.

2. APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FOR HOUSING:

During the course of the year 1,347 applications for housing were received. (This is 90 more than for the year ending 31st December, 1964). A large number of applicants were housed while some who could not be housed immediately, moved to other addresses.

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

3. HOUSING SCHEMES UNDER CONSTRUCTION:

(a) **Danville—Sub-Economic:**

This scheme consists of 93 houses and 60 thereof are already occupied.

The remaining 33 will be completed by about the end of April, 1966, and will be allocated to tenants immediately thereafter.

(b) **Hercules and Moot Area—Sub-economic:**

This scheme was planned for 100 houses. The first 12 thereof will be available for occupation by the end of February, 1966.

The whole scheme will be completed by the end of September, 1966, and houses will be allocated as soon as they become available.

4. PROPOSED SCHEMES:

In accordance with the Council's policy to provide housing for the inhabitants of Pretoria, the following new schemes are being planned for the 1966/67 financial year:—

Scheme	Area	Number of houses	Estimated cost
1. Old-Aged	Moot and Elofssdal.....	84	R198,000
2. Old-Aged	Villieria.....	60	R147,000
3. Economic Flats	Proclamation Hill Ext. No. 1.....	104	R444,440
4. Economic Houses	Hercules.....	80	R349,650
5. Economic Houses	Danville.....	208	R993,720

DAIRY AND VETERINARY CONTROL

A. DETAILS OF LICENCES DEALT WITH:

	New	Transfers	Discontinued	Refused	Increase or decrease
Producers.....	58	18	54	3	+ 4
Producer-Distributors.....	4	—	—	—	+ 4
Distributors.....	20	8	25	—	— 5
Milkshops.....	28	3	—	—	+28
TOTAL.....	110	29	79	3	+31

During the year the number of dairy premises increased by 31.

B. SITUATION OF PREMISES:

	In Mun. Areas	Within 10 miles	11-25 miles	26-50 miles	51-75 miles	76-100 miles	101-150 miles	151-200 miles	Beyond 200 m. miles	Total
Producers.....	18	35	90	106	60	34	120	34	1	498
Producer-Distributors.....	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Distributors.....	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113
Milkshops.....	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	394
TOTALS.....	529	37	90	106	60	34	120	34	1	1,011

C. TRANSPORTATION OF MILK:

Milk is usually transported in milk cans from dairy farms to the city by means of rail or motor-transport. At least 90% of the bulk supply is transported by means of motor vehicles and the rest by rail. Both methods are not ideal from an economic and hygienic point of view. Steps are, however, being taken by the Milk Board to establish means for the bulk collection and transport of milk in the future.

Deliveries of processed milk and milk products within the city as well as to surrounding peri-urban areas are carried out by means of sheltered trucks, delivery bicycles, tricarcs, "electric prams" and specially constructed mopeds and scooters.

D. AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MILK:

1. Production:

(a) Producers.....	31,323 gallons
(b) Certified Raw Milk Producers.....	628 gallons

TOTAL..... 31,951 gallons

2. Consumption:

(a) Pasteurised milk.....	26,588 gallons
(b) Certified Raw Milk.....	628 gallons

TOTAL..... 27,216 gallons

NOTE: As the previous year the average daily production exceeded the average daily consumption. A certain quantity of milk is therefore regarded as "surplus milk" which is usually rendered into other milk products such as butter, condensed milk powdered milk, separated milk, yoghurt, cream-cheese, acidophilus milk, ice-cream etc. The average daily quantity of "surplus milk" amounted to 4,732 gallons. All milk consumed, except certified raw milk is pasteurised in five modern pasteurisation plants.

E. REJECTION OF MILK:

During the year an estimated gallonage of 16,500 was rejected upon arrival on account of souring, inferior quality, dirt, tainting etc.

F. PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN THE MILK TRADE:

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Producers.....	560	2,127	2,687
Producer-Distributors.....	6	25	31
Distributors.....	106	315	421
TOTALS.....	672	2,467	3,139

G. TYPHOID TESTING OF DAIRY PERSONNEL:

	Total	Negative	Positive
Europeans.....	8	8	—
Non-Europeans.....	38	32	6
	46	40	6

The figures above indicate that only a small percentage (1.1%) of the total number of personnel employed in the milk trade were tested. No milkborne outbreaks of Typhoid have, however, occurred in Pretoria during the past 20 years or more.

H. INSPECTIONS:

Regular inspections were carried out at all premises, within and outside the city, where milk is handled. The staff consists of two Veterinarians and four qualified health inspectors. Other members of the health inspectorate staff also assisted with inspections of milk shops and distributing depots within the city.

The primary aim and object of inspections is to assist, advise and educate producers, producer-distributors, distributors and all persons handling milk in regard to matters of health and hygiene.

In addition to the above, members of the staff occasionally assist Government Departments in the preparation of specifications and standards of dairy products as well as serving on committees dealing with matters appertaining to milk, milk products and dairy equipment. The tuition of students of public health is another aspect of the additional duties of the staff.

Particulars of inspections carried out are as follows:—

1. Inspections of farm dairies:

(a) During milking times.....	774
(b) At other times.....	2,096
Contraventions dealt with.....	748

2. Inspections of Milk Depots:

(a) During early mornings.....	16
(b) Daytime.....	607
Contraventions dealt with.....	129

3. Distribution (Street, Milkshops etc.):

(a) During early mornings.....	26
(b) Daytime.....	47
Contraventions dealt with.....	14

4. Other inspections or enquiries..... 250

5. Complaints (Public) dealt with..... 89

6. Written notices served..... 25

7. Herd Inspections by Veterinary Officers:

These inspections are carried out mostly during actual milking periods. Herds are particularly examined for the presence of diseases and conditions which may adversely affect the quality and safety of the milk (Erosian diseases and Zoonosis).

Farmers are advised on matters such as treatment, prevention and control of animal diseases, animal management, artificial insemination, treatment and control of parasitic infestations etc. In addition farmers are educated as regards general hygienic principles, dairy bacteriology, the chemical composition of milk and so forth.

During the year 463 inspections of herds were carried out. Some herds were inspected more than once. Except for deficiency diseases, malnutrition, infertility, mastitis and parasitic infestation the most common diseases found were babesiosis, anaplasmosis, brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratyphoid, calf diphtheria, calf pneumonia, footrot, three-day stiff sickness, cowpox and superficial mycotic infections.

An extensive survey based on the incidence and types of the causative organisms of mastitis was carried out on 44 herds, totalling 1,773 cows, during the latter half of the previous year. Results obtained showed that 75% of cows were excreting bacteria in their milk, 43% of which were staphylococci, 5% streptococci and 27% other bacteria. *Staphylococcus aureus* was excreted by 12% of the total number of cows tested. Further results showed that 14% of the herds had from 0—20% positive cows, 25% had 21—40%, 34% had 41—60% and 2% had 81—100%. It was further found that 61% of the herds tested had more than 40% of cows positive for mastitis.

The above figures and results clearly indicate that mastitis is still one of the major problems of the dairy farmer and the public health official; this in spite of all the measures adopted in the treatment, control and prevention thereof.

8. Laboratory Control of Milk:

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 and biological testing, the results of which are tabulated hereunder:—

	Number of samples tested	Number satisfactory	Number fair	Number poor
(a) Resazurin Test (10 minutes test):				
Raw Milk (Producers).....	10,753	7,061	2,502	1,190
Certified Raw Milk.....	812	805	7	—
Pasteurised Milk.....	3,104	3,100	4	—
TOTALS.....	14,669	10,966	2,153	1,190

(b) Presumptive Coliform Test:

	Number of samples tested	Number of samples positive	Number of samples negative
Pasteurised Milk.....	2,419	229	2,190
Certified Raw Milk.....	575	80	495
TOTALS.....	2,994	309	2,685

(c) Mastitis Tests:

No. of samples tested.....	260
No. of samples positive.....	65
No. of samples negative.....	195

(d) Disc Sediment for visible dirt:

No. of samples tested.....	1,214
No. of samples satisfactory.....	1,092
No. of samples unsatisfactory.....	122
Warnings issued.....	121
Prosecuted.....	1

(e) Phosphatase Test:

No. of samples tested.....	2,622
No. efficiently pasteurised.....	2,610
No. slightly underpasteurised.....	11
No. grossly underpasteurised.....	1

(Note: The unsatisfactory results were due to mechanical faults in the pasteurising units of two pasteurisation plants).

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

(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 ml. of raw milk and not more than 100,000 micro-organisms per m.l. and no E. coli (Group I) in 1.0 m.l. of pasteurised milk).

No. of samples analysed.....	250
Conforming to legal standards.....	108
Containing excess micro-organisms.....	56
Containing excess E. coli.....	30
Containing excess E. coli and micro-organisms.....	56
Warnings issued.....	142
Prosecutions.....	—

(g) Chemical Analysis:

(Samples analysed under the provisions of the Foods, Drugs and Disinfectants Act No. 33 of 1929, as amended).

No. of samples analysed.....	600
No. of samples satisfactory.....	241
No. of samples unsatisfactory.....	359
(i) Deficient in Milk Fat.....	9
(ii) Deficient in Milk-solids-not-fat.....	335
(iii) Containing added water.....	15
(iv) Containing preservatives.....	—
No. of prosecutions.....	16

(h) Antibiotic estimation (Penicillin only):

No. of samples tested.....	87
No. of samples negative.....	82
No. of samples positive.....	5

(Results were obtained by using the Triphenyl-tetrasolium-chloride test).

(i) *Serum-agglutination test for Bovine Brucellosis:*

A total of 520 cows including certified herds, were subjected to the test. Only three reactors were found in a herd not certified.

As farmers are aware of the insidious nature of this disease they make use of calfhood vaccination with Strain-19 vaccine, with good results. In spite of vaccination, the general incidence of the disease is still fairly high, the average rate of infection ranges from 15-20% (or even higher) in herds not regularly vaccinated.

(j) *Tuberculin test for Bovine Tuberculosis:*

The following schedule reflects the results of the intradermal tuberculin test performed on 30 herds (comprising 5,219 head of dairy stock) supplying milk to the city.

No. of animals tested.....	5,219
No. of animals negative.....	4,858
No. of animals positive.....	172
No. of animals suspicious.....	189

Included in the number of animals giving a negative test are those from producer-distributors supplying certified raw milk to the city. All herds were tested under the interim- or accredited system, as applied by the Division of Veterinary Field Services. Experimental treatment with Isoniasid is being conducted on two herds.

9. *Prosecutions:*

The following contraventions were dealt with under the Foods, Drugs and Disinfectants Act and the Dairy Bylaws of the City Council of Pretoria for offences enumerated below:

Adulteration of milk (added water).....	15
Deficient in Milk Fat.....	1
Visible dirt.....	1

Fines and admissions of guilt amounted to R127.00. The results of two cases are still awaited as the hearing thereof will only occur during the forthcoming year. Two producers were cautioned and discharged.

It will be noticed that no legal proceedings were instituted against 8 producers for selling milk deficient in milk fat and 335 producers for selling milk deficient in milk-solids-not-fat. This was mainly due to the following reasons:

- (i) The deficiencies were only very slight and in most cases not more than 0.2%.
- (ii) The country was in the grip of one of the most severe droughts in history. This drought adversely affected the production and composition of milk. Producers were nevertheless severely warned to institute remedial measures.

10. *General:*(a) *Commission of Enquiry:*

During the year a Commission of Enquiry was appointed by the Government to investigate and make recommendations on the following:—

- (i) Purchase of both fresh and industrial milk on a quality basis.
- (ii) Standardisation of fresh milk.
- (iii) Control over the qualitative and hygienic aspects of milk and milk production.
- (iv) Legal amendments and other aspects in connection with (i), (ii) and (iii) above.

(b) *Interim Public Health Milk Control Committee:*

Several local authorities in the Pretoria and Witwatersrand areas discussed the desirability of a centralised scheme with the object of arriving at uniformity on the whole question of milk control.

(c) *Uniform Dairy Bylaws:*

Negotiations between a number of local authorities and the Provincial authorities of the Transvaal resulted in the acceptance of the Dairy Bylaws of the City Council of Johannesburg as standard bylaws for all local authorities in this Province.

ANNUAL REPORT: MUNICIPAL POUNDS, 1st JANUARY, 1965, to 31st DECEMBER, 1965.

The following are the particulars for the three (3) animal Pounds situated within the city boundaries:

A. *ANIMALS IMPOUNDED:*

Name of Pound	No. of animals impounded					
	Cattle	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Sheep	Goats
Silverton.....	40	1	8	7	—	18
Garsfontein.....	134	14	122	18	13	97
Hercules.....	77	123	49	103	19	1
TOTALS.....	251	138	169	128	32	116

B. POUND FEES AND AUCTION MONEYS COLLECTED:

Name of Pound	Pound Fees	Auction moneys	Total
Silverton.....	R130.70	R16.40	R147.10
Garsfontein.....	R740.65	R272.35	R1,013.00
Hercules.....	R415.15	R2.00	R417.15
TOTALS.....	R1,286.50	R290.75	R1,577.25

The pounds are under the personal supervision of the Council's Veterinary Officers who are responsible for the feeding, care and management of all animals impounded. They are assisted by two Poundmasters. Animals impounded, and not released after the stipulated period, are usually sold by public auction.

During the year the pound at Silverton was closed and a new pound established at Garsfontein.

WATER SUPPLIES

The following table shows the daily average in millions of gallons of water consumed by the City:—

1929-30	4.2	M.G.D.
1934-35	7.4	M.G.D.
1939-40	8.78	M.G.D.
1945-46	13.8	M.G.D.
1946-47	14.2	M.G.D.
1947-48	14.52	M.G.D.
1948-49	15.254	M.G.D.
1949-50	15.963	M.G.D.
1950-51	16.973	M.G.D.
1951-52	17.766	M.G.D.
1952-53	17.921	M.G.D.
1953-54	18.065	M.G.D.
1954-55	18.689	M.G.D.
1955-56	20.821	M.G.D.
1956-57	21.533	M.G.D.
1957-58	23.008	M.G.D.
1958-59	25.339	M.G.D.
1959-60	27.994	M.G.D.
1960-61	29.004	M.G.D.
1961-62	29.807	M.G.D.
1962-63	30.790	M.G.D.
1963-64	32.738	M.G.D.
1964-65	37.592	M.G.D.

As from the 1st July, 1964, the City Council became responsible for supplying water to the greatly enlarged Greater Pretoria Area. This will explain the large increase in water consumption of from 32.738 M.G.D. for 1963-64 to 37.592 M.G.D. for 1964-65.

The City's Water supply is obtained from six sources: three direct from Dolomitic Springs, one from boreholes also situated in dolomitic area 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:—

	1964-1965
Rand Water Board.....	10,921,314,000 gallons
Springs (Fountains).....	1,184,543,000 gallons
Sterkfontein Springs.....	423,040,000 gallons
Rietvlei Springs.....	527,600,000 gallons
Rietvlei Filters.....	554,040,000 gallons
Valhalla Boreholes.....	131,729,000 gallons
TOTAL.....	<u>13,742,266,000 gallons</u>

SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY 1965

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.....	7,187,000	61.6	6,169,000	63.0
February.....	7,160,000	59.6	6,355,000	64.4
March.....	6,867,000	17.1	5,800,000	33.5
April.....	7,434,000	109.3	6,018,000	158.0
May.....	7,174,000	6.5	5,639,000	4.0
June.....	7,645,000	0.0	5,034,000	0.0
July.....	7,253,000	5.3	4,839,000	1.5
August.....	7,578,000	0.0	5,173,000	0.7
September.....	7,418,000	3.1	5,402,000	4.0
October.....	7,137,000	13.0	5,545,000	4.5
November.....	7,723,000	58.5	5,391,000	132.9
December.....	7,674,000	80.6	5,175,000	99.5
YEAR.....	7,354,000	414.6	5,545,000	566.0

The daily average flow of sewage treated at the two purification works was just short of 13 million gallons, which is a slight increase as compared with 1964. The rainfall, on the other hand, was about 9½ ins. less at Daspoort and 8 ins. less at Rooiwal than in 1964.

SEWAGE WORKS

DASPOORT

RAGS AND GRIT:

821 cubic yards of rags and 296 cubic yards of sand and grit were removed from the sewage during the year. The rags were incinerated using sludge gas for firing and the detritus was disposed of by ploughing into the ground. This represents an average of 8.3 cubic feet rags and 3.0 cubic feet sand and grit per million gallons of sewage.

DIGESTED SLUDGE:

During the year 8,200 cubic yards of dried digested sludge were removed from the East and 6,045 cubic yards from the West drying beds, a total of 14,245 cubic yards. See Table III.

EFFLUENT TO PRETORIA WEST POWER STATION:

A total of 1,320 million gallons of sand filtered and chlorinated effluent was pumped to the station on 365 days which is a daily average of 3.6 million gallons.

Analytical results in Table I.

ROOIWAL

RAGS AND GRIT:

612 cubic yards of rags and 477 cubic yards of sand and grit were removed from the sewage during the year. This represents an average of 8.1 cubic feet rags and 6.3 cubic feet sand and grit per million gallons of sewage.

DIGESTED SLUDGE:

All digested sludge is handled by irrigation and ploughing on approximately 30 morgen of land. See Table III.

EFFLUENT TO ROOIWAL POWER STATION:

Maturation Pond Effluent gravitates after chlorination to the Power Station for cooling water. A quantity of 527 million gallons was used during the year.

Analytical Results in Table II.

POPLAR PLANTATIONS:

During the year 1,092 gallons of sewage effluent was irrigated in the plantations, and 228 tons of thinnings were sold to the manufacturers of splints for matches.

LABORATORIES:

During the year 6,479 samples were analysed for various municipal departments.

SEWAGE RIVER AND DAM ANALYSES

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 & II.

TABLE I.

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	Daspoot				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	2.3	2.6	1.4	1.0	3.6	
4 Hrs. Oxygen Ab- sorbed	9.6 (13.3) (7.5)	11.7 (14.5) (10.0)	11.3 (16.8) (7.9)	16.7 (11.8) (11.6)	8.7 (10.2) (7.0)	13.4 (17.5) (10.2)
5 Day B.O.D.	16 (27) (9)	19 (49) (8)	27 (72) (4)	47 (97) (17)	10 (13) (5)	21 (33) (13)
Chemical Oxygen Demand	82 (150) (47)	111 (148) (73)	103 (177) (63)	183 (275) (107)	75 (99) (51)	114 (163) (74)
Ammonia as N.	10 (15) (4)	15 (28) (11)	15 (29) (7)	29 (39) (19)	12 (18) (8)	20 (27) (12)
Nitrate as N	16 (20) (11)	21 (34) (10)	10 (22) (5)	1 (2) (0)	16 (19) (10)	22 (28) (13)
Total Dissolved Sol. dried at (105°C)	420 (480) (370)	435 (500) (400)	470 (600) (410)	480 (600) (390)	440 (505) (400)	500 (635) (440)
Suspended Solids	27 (63) (17)	28 (41) (18)	47 (70) (29)	46 (91) (31)	8 (41) (5)	32 (37) (27)
Anionic detergents, synthetic	4.9 (8.9) (1.6)	9.0 (15.2) (2.4)	6.1 (9.3) (2.1)	8.3 (11.0) (6.7)	4.8 (8.9) (1.0)	9.2 (17.8) (3.8)

CHEMICAL STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1965:

N. P. Nicolle, B.Sc., M.S.A. Chem. I., M. Inst. S.P.....	Chief Chemist.
H. M. Murray, B.Sc., (Appl. & Ind. Chem.) M.S.A. Chem. I., A.M. Inst. S.P.....	Assistant Chief Chemist.
H. P. Oosthuizen, B.Sc.....	Chemist.
E. A. Gerke, B.Sc.....	Chemist.
R. F. Burrow, B.Sc.....	Chemist.
A. J. Louw.....	Laboratory Assistant.
A. P. Erasmus.....	Laboratory Assistant.
Miss M. E. le Roux.....	Laboratory Assistant.
Miss Y. E. Acres.....	Typist/Clerk.

TABLE II

AVERAGE RESULTS NOR THE ROOIWAL MATURATION PONDS, 1965

Results are in parts per million	Humus tank effluent	Effluent Pond 1	Effluent Pond 2	Effluent Pond 3	Effluent Pond 4
Dissolved Solids (105°C).....	500	480	475	495	490
Suspended Solids.....	32	37	20	18	24
Chloride.....	71	68	68	70	71
pH.....	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6
NH ₃ N.....	20	13	13	11	8.5
NO ₂ N.....	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
NO ₃ N.....	22	17	15	14	14
4 Hrs. Oxygen Absorbed.....	13.4	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.5
5 Day B.O.D.....	21	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.4
Chem. Oxygen Demand.....	114	74	66	67	71
Phosphate as PO ₄	—	34	34	32	36
Anionic Syndets.....	9.2	—	—	—	4.8
Faecal E.Coli per 1 ml. Sept.-Dec.....	1,860	1,760	510	255	105

Average flow into the ponds: 2.64 million gallons per day.

Bacteriological Results: Jan.-Aug. M.P.N. per 1 ml.

	E.Coli Type I	E.Coli Type II	Faecal Streptococci
Influent.....	16,700	470	130
Effluent.....	90	5	2

TABLE III

AVERAGE RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF SLUDGE 1965

	Daspoort		Rooiwal	
	Raw sludge	Digested sludge	Raw sludge	Digested sludge
Daily average volume pumped; gallons...	62,000	—	50,000	—
pH.....	5.9	6.9	5.7	7.25
Solids %.....	4.6	6.2	6.5	8.7
Ash % of Solids.....	25	39	24	49
Volatile Acids p.p.m.....	1,010	380	1,870	160
Ammonia as N. p.p.m.....	160	520	340	960
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃).....	940	2,560	1,510	3,950

In addition to the above, outpatient clinic for non-European Municipal employees are held every morning except Sundays and Public Holidays. During the year 4,734 sick employees were treated and 2,009 employees who had sustained injuries were medically examined and treated.

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	2	2	—	—
Veneral Diseases Clinics...	1	—	1	4	—
Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics	1	2	1	—	—
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	1	—	1
Gen. Outpatients clinics....	2	—	2	—	—

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

CLINIC RETURNS:

	Compound	Atteridgeville	Mamelodi	Saulsville	Total
No. of new patients.....	—	7,308	7,813	5,140	20,261
No. of repeat attendances..	—	11,426	14,231	23,764	49,421
No. of dressings done.....	5,362	12,989	12,453	20,020	50,724

In addition to the above, outpatient clinics for non-European Municipal employees are held every morning except Sundays and Public Holidays. During the year 4,324 sick employees were treated and 2,009 employees who had sustained injuries were medically examined and treated.

TABLE 1.
BIRTHS (ALL RACES) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965

	European				Bantu				Asiatic				Eurofrican			
	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.....	172	165	—	—	156	178	70	46	5	5	—	—	9	6	3	3
February.....	280	270	3	5	317	372	160	150	7	15	—	—	4	9	—	1
March.....	238	253	6	5	435	390	92	69	7	4	1	—	2	6	2	1
April.....	216	234	2	3	246	235	86	81	9	12	—	—	4	3	3	—
May.....	261	251	4	5	283	321	85	61	7	8	1	—	6	13	—	—
June.....	237	249	8	4	359	370	121	124	13	5	—	—	6	7	1	1
July.....	224	187	2	4	242	251	126	156	10	11	—	—	9	6	—	3
August.....	218	166	2	5	318	263	133	114	6	6	—	—	2	9	1	—
September.....	216	239	5	9	117	118	70	43	8	12	—	—	4	12	3	—
October.....	226	215	1	4	56	66	26	40	8	10	—	—	8	9	1	4
November.....	271	280	5	6	310	272	59	57	9	12	—	—	14	7	5	3
December.....	225	233	5	7	220	271	164	156	9	12	—	—	10	5	1	1
TOTALS.....	2,784	2,742	43	57	3,059	3,107	1,192	1,097	98	112	2	2	78	92	20	17

	STILLBIRTHS (LOCAL RESIDENTS)				BIRTHS TO NON-RESIDENTS			
	European		Non-European		European		Non-European	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January.....	1	1	—	—	32	39	14	20
February.....	4	3	9	6	58	43	69	59
March.....	7	4	15	8	53	58	84	70
April.....	1	2	6	10	57	64	55	49
May.....	2	3	13	4	50	44	67	48
June.....	—	5	16	9	49	43	67	55
July.....	1	3	12	11	52	55	66	79
August.....	6	—	12	30	42	56	69	67
September.....	3	2	5	5	50	40	38	41
October.....	1	—	1	2	52	45	5	4
November.....	7	3	5	7	60	67	64	43
December.....	2	1	11	15	33	55	41	46
TOTALS.....	35	27	105	107	588	609	639	581

TABLE 2

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965

EUROPEANS

	Under 24 hours		24 hours and up to under 1 week		One week and up to under 1 month		1 month and up to under 3 months		3 months and up to under 6 months		6 months and up to under 12 months		Total infantile mortality		One year and up to under 2 years		Two years and up to under 3 years		3 years and up to under 4 years		4 years and up to under 5 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
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chicken Pox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Leukaemia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer of Kidneys.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Myocarditis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Acute Bronchitis.....	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Broncho Pneumonia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	9	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Dis. of Adrenal Gland.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Laryngitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	8	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3
Congenital Malformation.....	1	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
Monstrosities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Premature Birth.....	12	12	16	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	25
Birth Injury.....	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Atelectasis.....	1	2	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8
Other diseases first year.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accidents, motor-car.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Accidental drowning.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other unknown causes.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	4	—	2	4	10	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	11
Accidental gas poisoning.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	15	15	32	25	5	2	6	4	6	9	8	5	72	60	7	8	2	3	2	3	2	2	85	76

TABLE 3.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965

BANTU

BANTU	Under 24 hours		24 hours and up to 1 week		One week and up to 1 month		1 month and up to 3 months		3 months and up to 6 months		6 months and up to 12 months		Total infantile mortality		One year and up to 2 years		Two years and up to 3 years		3 years and up to 4 years		4 years and up to 5 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	
Tuberculosis Pulmonary.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
Tuberculosis Central Nervous System.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Congenital Syphilis.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Typhoid Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Septicaemia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infection.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tetanus.....	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	
Measles.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	
Malnutrition.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	12	9	17	20	11	6	—	—	—	—	5	2	
Anaemia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	35	
Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	
Intracranial Abscess.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	
Encephalitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Heart Disease.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Pneumonia and Bronchitis.....	3	—	3	9	7	7	12	11	18	18	29	27	72	72	40	43	20	23	6	3	1	2	139	143	
Disease of the Lung.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Gastro-Enteritis.....	—	—	2	—	2	1	17	8	18	16	29	22	68	47	28	39	12	11	3	2	1	—	112	99	
Disease of the Liver.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Congenital Malformations.....	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Birth Injuries.....	7	6	4	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	10	
Aretectasis.....	4	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	
Other Diseases of Infancy.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	
Prematurity.....	13	8	14	14	8	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	38	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	29	
Ill-Defined Causes.....	2	—	3	5	1	—	9	5	7	6	10	7	32	23	18	18	7	8	2	—	2	—	61	49	
Accidental:																									
Railways.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Motor.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	4	
Fire.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Others.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
TOTAL.....	33	22	31	38	21	17	41	33	53	42	82	65	261	217	116	135	56	49	12	9	5	4	450	414	

TABLE 4.

DEATHS OF PERSONS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965

EUROPEANS

	5-9 years		10-14 years		15-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60-69 years		70-79 years		Over 80 years		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	5
Cancer and other Tumours.....	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	12	10	27	20	31	22	29	15	17	17	124	92
Diseases of Nutrition Endocrine Glands.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	3	4	4	7	1	6	11	23
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	1	8	6	9	11	12	7	27	11	33	44	93
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	31	8	62	35	77	43	65	65	57	59	307	217
Diseases of Respiratory System.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	5	19	10	18	8	27	20	33	27	111	72
Diseases of Digestive System.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	4	4	1	2	8	3	5	4	23	16
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Systems.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	5	5
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Senility and Uraemia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	4	3	3	2	2	10	10	16	22	37	41
Suicide.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	1	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	22	6
Homicide.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
Accidents.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	69	21
Legal Executions.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	8	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	3	—	—
Unknown or unspecified causes.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	9	9	4	12	12	6	15	54	47
TOTAL.....	8	4	9	4	12	10	29	8	13	6	44	17	87	46	144	97	161	99	169	165	148	186	824	642

TABLE 5.

DEATHS OF PERSONS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965

BANTU

	5-9 years		10-14 years		15-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60-69 years		70-79 years		Over 80 years		TOTALs	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.....	2	2	—	—	1	4	2	—	2	—	7	3	4	6	5	—	6	1	—	—	1	—	30	16
Cancer and Other Tumours.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	7	2	12	4	9	7	—	—	—	—	43	21
Diseases of Nutrition Endocrine Glands.....	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	2	5	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	22	12
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs.....	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	6	—	12	6	8	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	1	4	5	4	14	8	18	11	10	12	5	2	1	1	46	22
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	2	6	2	1	5	4	2	6	1	1	17	7	24	6	22	6	19	10	4	12	5	5	62	65
Diseases of Respiratory System.....	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	9	5	5	1	6	1	2	2	3	1	—	—	115	68
Diseases of Digestive System.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	29	16
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Systems.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	5	1	4	1	1	1	2	—	8	6	22	16
Senility and Uræmia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	1
Suicide.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide.....	—	—	1	—	9	2	21	—	9	—	12	2	7	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	5
Accidents.....	1	—	5	2	8	—	12	2	9	1	20	2	36	2	7	2	4	1	2	—	2	2	106	14
Unknown or unspecified causes.....	6	5	3	2	2	2	8	5	6	2	12	—	37	14	24	9	18	11	7	7	8	8	131	65
TOTAL.....	16	20	14	7	31	16	49	23	34	14	103	40	156	50	117	43	79	56	48	32	35	37	682	338

TABLE 6.
INFANTILE MORTALITY EUROPEAN: CAUSE OF DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965

	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.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	5	8	—	—	8	11	271	229	29.52	48.03	38.00
Pretoria West.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	10	2	306	310	32.68	6.45	19.48
Leper and Mental Hospitals and Defence.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvokop.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	19	62.50	—	28.57
Voortrekkerhoogte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	24	33.33	—	18.52
Eastern Suburbs.....	7	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	4	3	1	1	1	4	9	1	2	21	21	987	1,030	21.28	23.88	20.82
Northern Suburbs.....	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	3	2	1	2	5	11	6	1	2	24	20	863	838	27.81	23.87	25.86
Hercules.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	1	—	—	7	6	353	346	19.83	17.31	18.60
M 10.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	9	—	7	—	5	—	30	—	3	—	72	—	2,827	—	25.47	—	—
F.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	3	—	11	—	25	—	4	—	60	—	2,799	—	21.44	23.46
TOTAL.....																									

TABLE 7.
INFANTILE MORTALITY: ALL NON-EUROPEAN RACES: DISTRICT INCIDENCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965

BANTU	Atelectasis		Infectious Diseases		Diarrhoeal Diseases		Bronchitis and Pneumonia		Congenital Causes		Other Causes		Prematurity		Injury at Birth		Malnutrition		Total Deaths		Total Births		Mortality rate per 1,000 live births		Total Rates
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Mamelodi.....	3	4	8	2	25	15	31	28	1	1	13	9	7	4	7	5	3	5	98	73	1,360	1,299	72.06	56.19	63.93
Atteridgeville.....	—	6	2	—	20	14	23	25	—	3	13	8	8	6	3	4	5	1	74	67	1,462	1,475	50.62	45.42	48.01
Hercules.....	1	3	1	1	23	18	18	19	2	1	7	9	21	14	4	2	4	2	81	69	1,172	1,191	68.26	57.94	63.48
Town.....	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	8	8	257	239	31.13	33.47	32.26
TOTAL.....	4	14	13	3	68	47	72	72	3	5	37	27	38	29	14	11	12	9	261	217	4,251	4,204	61.40	51.36	56.53
ASIATIC																									
Location.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	4	77	97	64.94	41.24	51.72
Hercules.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	14	12	71.43	83.33	76.92
Town.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	9	5	333.33	—	214.29
TOTAL.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	9	5	100	114	90.00	43.86	65.43
EURAFRICAN																									
Location.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	25	37	80.00	56.77	64.52
Hercules.....	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	23	25	217.39	200.00	212.77
Eersterus and Derdepoort.....	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	6	50	47	60.00	127.66	92.78
TOTAL.....	1	—	—	—	5	3	2	3	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	10	13	98	109	102.04	119.27	111.11
ALL NON-EUROPEANS																									
Location.....	3	10	10	2	46	30	57	56	1	4	27	17	16	12	10	9	9	6	179	146	2,924	2,908	61.22	50.21	55.73
Hercules.....	1	—	1	1	26	20	19	20	2	1	7	10	23	16	4	2	4	2	87	75	1,209	1,228	71.96	61.07	66.48
Eersterus and Derdepoort.....	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	6	50	47	60.00	127.66	92.78
Town.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	1	2	5	1	—	—	1	11	8	266	244	41.35	32.79	37.25
TOTAL.....	5	10	13	3	74	51	78	76	3	5	38	31	41	35	15	11	13	9	280	235	4,449	4,427	62.93	54.08	58.02

TABLE 8.

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS OF PERSONS NOT RESIDENT IN PRETORIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965

	0-1 years		1-4 years		5-9 years		10-19 years		20-39 years		Over 40 years		Total European		Total Non-European	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
PRETORIA AND OTHER HOSPITALS:																
European.....	37	19	9	6	7	3	15	8	51	16	279	205	398	257	—	—
Non-European.....	51	45	89	69	16	21	24	21	133	60	248	124	—	—	561	340
MENTAL HOSPITAL:																
European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	18	17	21	17	—	—
Non-European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	1
LEPER ASYLUM:																
European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Non-European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PRISONS:																
European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
VISITORS:																
European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	22	—	1	—	—	—	27	—
Non-European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL:																
European.....	37	19	9	6	7	3	16	8	57	16	297	222	423	274	—	—
Non-European.....	51	45	89	69	16	21	28	21	156	60	250	125	—	—	590	341

TABLE 10

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE: IMPORTED CASES: ALL RACES: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965

	0-1 year		1-4 years		5-9 years		10-19 years		20-39 years		Over 40 years		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
EUROPEANS														
Typhoid Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	4	1
Scarlet Fever.....	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
NON-EUROPEANS														
Typhoid Fever.....	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	3	1	—	—	7	4
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1
Diphtheria.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Leprosy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

TABLE 12.

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1965

		Typhoid Fever	Malaria Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria Fever	Leprosy Fever	Erysipelas Fever	Ophthalmia	Infective Encephalitis	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Tetanus	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Insec. Poisoning	Kwashiorkor
January:															
European.....	Resident.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	9	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	47
	Imported.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
February:															
European.....	Resident.....	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	25
	Imported.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
March:															
European.....	Resident.....	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	11	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	93	—	38
	Imported.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
April:															
European.....	Resident.....	2	—	2	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—
	Imported.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	21
	Imported.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
May:															
European.....	Resident.....	1	—	3	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	14	—	—
	Imported.....	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	12
	Imported.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—
June:															
European.....	Resident.....	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	7	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	70	—	14
	Imported.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
July:															
European.....	Resident.....	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	8	1	—
	Imported.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	4
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
August:															
European.....	Resident.....	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	8	—	—
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	15
	Imported.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—
September:															
European.....	Resident.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	5
	Imported.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
October:															
European.....	Resident.....	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	14	—	—
	Imported.....	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	82	—	20
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
November:															
European.....	Resident.....	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	23
	Imported.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
December:															
European.....	Resident.....	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—
	Imported.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	18
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—



STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

TWEE-EN-SESTIGSTE
JAARVERSLAG

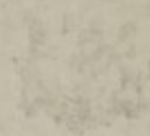
VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/65

WALLACHS' PRETORIA



STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

TWEE-EN-SESTIGSTE

JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgehoofdelikheid

VAN DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/65

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Inleidingsbrief

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

Dit is vir my 'n eer om die 62ste Gesondheidsjaarverslag van die stad Pretoria aan te bied. Alhoewel ek ten tyde van die skryf daarvan reeds as Stadsgesondheidshoof met pensioen afgetree het, is daar gemeen dat ek hierdie jaarverslag moet afhandel aangesien dit die opgawe is van die gebeure tydens die laaste jaar van my dienstermyn.

In die inleidingsbrief tot my vorige jaarverslag het ek 'n volledige uiteensetting gegee van wat op die gebied van openbare gesondheid oor die afgelope drie dekades, gedurende welke tyd ek Stadsgesondheidshoof was, in hierdie stad plaasgevind het.

Die bedoeling is om hier slegs kortliks te handel met sommige van die gebeure sedert verlede jaar. Soos gewoonlik bevat die verslag self volle besonderhede van alle sake met betrekking tot openbare gesondheid in hierdie stad.

Dit is vir my 'n genoeë om weer eens te boekstaaf dat die gesondheidsspeil van die stad se inwoners baie bevredigend gebly het, dat sanitasie op dieselfde hoë peil as voorheen gehandhaaf is en dat Pretoria nog steeds 'n redelike skoon stad is. Dit is egter jammer dat ons nog so baie mense het wat so onbedagsaam is in verband met die weggooi van afval. Sy Edelagbare die Burgemeester het 'n spesiale beroep op die publiek gedoen om ons stad skoon te hou. Uit sowel 'n gesondheids- as estetiese oogpunt wil ek die Burgemeester heelhartig steun in sy beroep en 'n spesiale versoek rig om 'n „hou-u-stad-skoon-poging" deur elke persoon. Ek doen ook 'n beroep op die baie mense wat op so 'n selfsugtige en onbedagsame wyse hope vullis op enige gerieflike oop ruimte stort, tot ergernis van die gemeenskap en tot nadeel van die gesondheid. Sulke moedswillige onbedagsaamheid kan beswaarlik begryp word in mense wat in so 'n pragtige stad woon waar soveel tyd, werk en geld bestee word aan 'n poging om dit skoon en gesond te hou en om so baie mooi parke en oop ruimtes te verskaf. Die Pers was hierdie Afdeling op baie maniere besonder behulpzaam en miskien kan dit ons hier ook help in 'n poging om 'n einde te bring aan hierdie verderflike gewoonte.

Die Buro vir Statistiek kon ons nie van bevolkingsyfers vir hierdie jaar voorsien nie. Dit is dus vir my onmoontlik om akkurate vergelykings met vorige jare te maak. Al ons lewenstatistiek is op verlede jaar se bevolkingsyfer gebaseer en is dus nie korrek nie en moet in aanstaande jaar se verslag reggemaak word wanneer 'n akkurate bevolkingsyfer beskikbaar is. Al die werklike syfers in verband met geboortes, sterfgevälle, voorkoms van verskillende siektes, kindersterftes, ens. is egter korrek en toon aan watter veranderinge, indien enige, daar was en is 'n goeie aanduiding met betrekking tot algemene neigings.

'n Kort ontleding van sommige opgawes toon die volgende:

Daar was 'n toename in geboortes onder Blankes, Bantoes en Asiate en 'n geringe afname onder Kleurlinge.

Die sterftes onder Blankes en Bantoes het gedaal en daar is 'n geringe toename onder Asiate en Kleurlinge.

Die bevredigendste syfer is dié in verband met kindersterftes. Hierdie syfer weerspieël die aantal kinders wat binne hulle eerste lewensjaar per 1,000 lewend geborenes sterf en word deur openbare gesondheidsowerhede as die syfer beskou wat 'n aanduiding van algemene gesondheidstoestande is.

Ons kindersterftesyfer was al jare lank baie goed, maar ons het vanjaar die tweedelaagste syfer wat ooit vir Blankes aangeteken is, nl. 23.46—verlede jaar was dit 30.39 en slegs in 1956 het ons 'n laer syfer gehad, nl. 21.31. Onder Bantoes het ons die verbasende resultaat bereik om die syfer na 56.53 te verminder—die laagste wat ooit aangeteken is! Die tweedelaagste syfer was in 1963, nl. 83.63. As ons die syfers van 40 jaar gelede vir Blankes, nl. 48.48, met vandag se syfer van 23.46 en dié vir Bantoes, wat 40 jaar gelede 385.51 was, met 56.53 vanjaar vergelyk, besef ons hoe merkwaardig die prestasie is.

Die Gesondheidsafdeling het deur sy kindersorgklinieke, opvoedkundige en immuniseringsprogramme en alle ander gesondheidsaktiwiteite van jaar tot jaar 'n groot rol gespeel om so baie kinderlewens te red.

Onder Blankes het hartkwale weer die meeste lewens geëis, alhoewel die werklike getal vir die eerste keer in baie jare minder is. Verlede jaar was daar 389 sterfgevälle en vanjaar 380. Kanker het die tweede meeste sterfgevälle veroorsaak. Hierdie syfer het van 132 gevälle verlede jaar tot 216 vanjaar gestyg.

Onder Nieblankes vind ons 'n ander prentjie. Bronchitis en pneumonie het die meeste slagoffers geëis, hoewel die syfer vanjaar van 257 tot 185 verminder het. Die tweede meeste sterftes was van hartkwale, maar ook dié syfer het van 171 tot 110 verminder.

Kanker neem onder Nieblankes slegs die derde plek in en het ook van 80 verlede jaar tot 71 vanjaar verminder.

'n Baie ontstellende teken is die gedurige styging in sterftes as gevolg van motorongelukke. Onder Blankes het dit vanjaar van 14 tot 44 en onder Nieblankes van 42 tot 55 gestyg. Ek het van jaar tot jaar gesê dat Suid-Afrika die onbenydenswaardige reputasie het dat hy een van die hoogste motorongeluksyfers in die wêreld het. Die meeste hiervan is onnodig omdat die meeste ongelukke vermy kan word. Selfsugtigheid, onbedagsaamheid en dronkenskap speel almal 'n groot rol in hierdie hoë ongeluksyfer. Alle ongelukke kan natuurlik nie vermy word nie, maar as mense net sal nadink oor die potensiële gevaar van 'n hoë snelheidsmotorkar en 'n bietjie sorg dra en minder selfsugtig wil wees, kan heelwat tragedie en verdriet vermy word.

Tuberkulose is nog steeds ons grootste probleem wat aansteeklike siektes betref. Daar is gedurende die jaar 1,259 nuwe gevalle aangemeld—'n styging van 394 in vergelyking met verlede jaar se syfer van 865. Daar moet op gewys word dat hierdie styging hoofsaaklik daaraan te wyte is dat 'n groot aantal aangemelde gevalle aangeteken is alleenlik omdat hulle met tuberkulentoetsing „positief” bevind is. In werklikheid ly net 'n klein persentasie van hierdie tuberkuliengetoetsde „positiewe” gevalle werklik aan tuberkulose, maar, ooreenkomstig Staatsgesondheidsvereistes, moet hulle as positieftuberkuleus aangeteken word. Die voorkoms is nogtans hoog en die Afdeling is besig om die probleem sistematies aan te pak. Dit sal lank neem om tuberkulose onder beheer te kry, maar ons sal in die toekoms die vrugte van ons pogings pluk.

Poliomiëlitis is deur middel van slukstofimmunisering onder beheer gebring en daar is gedurende die verslagjaar nie 'n enkele geval in Pretoria aangemeld nie.

Die voorkoms van difterie neem toe alhoewel net in 'n geringe mate. Blankegevalle het van 15 tot 25 toegeneem en Nieblankegevalle van 32 tot 39. Nog te veel kinders doen hierdie siekte op as gevolg van die nalatigheid van ouers om van bestaande geriewe vir immunisering gebruik te maak.

Soos ek reeds gemeld het, het ek slegs 'n paar punte in hierdie verslag aangeroei, maar die hele verslag is vol interessante gegewens oor elke aspek van die werk van die Gesondheidsafdeling.

Ek wil weer eens die lede van my eie personeel, Afdelingshoofde en lede van die ander Afdelings bedank vir die wonderlike gees van samewerking en welwillendheid wat ek deur die jare ondervind het.

Ek wil graag my waardering van die heelhartige samewerking wat te alle tye van die Pers ontvang is, boekstaaf. Hulle het publisiteit verleen aan alle belangrike gesondheidsmaatreëls in die stad en het op geen geringe wyse nie gehelp om 'n goeie verhouding tussen die Afdeling en die publiek te bewerkstellig en ook om talle belangrike gesondheidsake onder die publiek se aandag te bring.

Ek is ook innig dankbaar teenoor die Stadsraad van Pretoria vir die voortgesette belangstelling wat hy nog altyd in die Gesondheidsafdeling en in die ontwikkeling van gesondheidsdienste vir die stad geopenbaar het. Ek konstateer sonder om te aarsel dat geen Raad deur die jare heen ooit 'n redelike versoek van die Afdeling geweier het nie. Ek het altyd die volste samewerking en vertroue van Rade deur die jare heen geniet. Ek het dit nog altoos as 'n eer beskou om hierdie stad te dien in die hoedanigheid waarin ek dit wel gedoen het en was baie gelukkig in my werk hier. Trouens, as ek die geleentheid sou hê om weer van vooraf te begin, glo ek nie dat ek enige ander rigting sou kies nie.

Hiervoor alles is ek opreg dankbaar.

Ek vertrou dat die Afdeling in die jare wat voorlê van krag tot krag sal gaan en dat toekomstige geslagte dieselfde verbetering sal waarneem.

H. NELSON

Stadsgesondheidshoof.

PERSONEEL VAN DIE GESONDHEIDSAFDELING OP 31 DESEMBER 1965

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M. T. MASOKA, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), Gesondheidsbesoekster.
L. P. NDABA, Sert. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Verlosk.)
S. KUMALO, Sert. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Verlosk.)
E. NGOLASE, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.
K. MOUNT, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), Gesondheidsbesoekster.
C. MAKURUNTSI, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.)
I. M. TSHIYASE, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), Gesondheidsbesoekster,
Sert. in Oogverpleegkunde.
R. R. MAKGATHO, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
R. D. BALOYI, Verlosk.
A. M. MOTSEPE, Sert. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Verlosk.)
A. MITCHELL, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), Gesondheidsbesoekster.
N. M. MOSCHLE, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.)
E. M. LUKHELE, Sert. Verlosk.
N. LAKA, Sertt. Verlosk.
A. N. MOTSEPE, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.)

NIEBLANKE VERPLEEGASSISTENTE

- V. MONARE, Sertt. Verlosk. en Hulpverpleging.
F. MAMBOLO, Sertt. Verlosk. en Hulpverpleging.
A. NKOSI, Sert. Hulpverpl.
L. G. N. MOTHOA, Sertt. Verlosk. en Hulpverpl.

NIEBLANKE KLINIEKHELPER

- J. MOHOLO
J. MOFOKENG
P. D. C. MAKUENA.
J. MONTOEDI
H. SATHEKGE

NIEBLANKE KLINIEKKLERKE

- B. R. MANYOROLA.
J. MOATSHE
J. DIBAKWANE.
S. MATSEKE.

VIER NIEBLANKES.

SKUTMEESTERS

G. C. RYNNERS.

TOEWADRYVER

J. P. VAN HEERDEN.

OPSIGSTER

MEV. C. P. DE KLERK.

STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

TWEE-EN-SESTIGSTE JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

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.).

1965	Gem. Maks.	Gem. Min.	Hoogste lesing	Laagste lesing	Gem. relatiewe vogtigheid om		Reënval	
	Lugtemperatuur °C	°C	van maks. °C	van min. °C	8 vm. %	9 nm. %	mm.	dae
Januarie.....	27.8	15.7	31.5	12.8	76	49	40.4	16
Februarie.....	30.0	15.8	32.6	12.8	67	39	51.2	12
Maart.....	28.0	13.9	32.4	8.7	69	39	41.5	5
April.....	22.7	10.6	29.0	1.6	80	49	110.8	10
Mei.....	21.8	5.7	26.7	1.8	75	41	16.3	3
Junie.....	17.2	1.1	22.3	—3.3	75	35	0.0	0
Julie.....	19.1	2.2	24.1	—1.3	82	38	6.3	2
Augustus.....	22.9	6.4	27.9	2.4	67	33	1.5	1
September.....	24.9	9.0	30.0	2.6	61	31	4.8	2
Oktober.....	25.5	9.7	34.9	3.2	54	30	11.8	5
November.....	26.6	33.4	14.5	8.0	68	41	60.3	18
Desember.....	29.8	15.6	33.3	10.9	64	35	83.4	9

GROOTTE VAN MUNISIPALE GEBIED

Pretoria en voorstede, met inbegrip van Dorpsgrond, beslaan 220 vierkante 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 SOOS OP 31 DESEMBER 1965

Belasbare eiendom.

Grond.....	R151,289,201.00
Verbeterings.....	248,042,293.00
Totaal.....	<u>R399,331,494.00</u>

Onbelasbare en vrygestelde eiendom.

Grond.....	R61,406,520.00
Verbeterings.....	71,419,010.00
Totaal.....	<u>R132,825,530.00</u>

Die syfers ten opsigte van verbeterings sluit nie die waardasies van geboue, ens. vir die gewese Gesondheidsraad vir Buitestedelike Gebiede en die Silvertonse munisipale gebiede in nie. Geen eiendomsbelasting word in hierdie gebiede ten opsigte van verbeterings gehef nie.

DEEL 2. BEVOLKINGSTATISTIEK

BEVOLKING

Blankes.....	235,000
Bantoes.....	211,000
Asiate.....	9,000
Kleurlinge.....	9,000

Die bevolkingsyfers wat hierbo geggee word, behalwe dié vir Bantoes, is dieselfde as op 31 Desember 1964. Die Buro vir Statistiek aan wie ons altyd vir statistiese gegewens wat gewilliglik op aanvraag verskaf word, dank verskuldig is, berig dat hulle dit ongelukkig, weens die feit dat geen rekords van interne verhuising tans beskikbaar is nie, uitsers moeilik vind om betroubare skattings te maak en het dus besluit om voorlopig nie skattings te verskaf nie. Al die syfers en bevolking-syfers in hierdie verslag is, vir die eerste keer, ten opsigte van Groter Pretoria wat op 1 Julie 1964 tot stand gekom het.

Die vernaamste bevolkingstatistieke vir die verslagjaar, met korreksies vir gevalle wat elders tui shoort, is:

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle rasse
Bevolking.....	235,000	211,000	9,000	9,000	229,000	464,000
Geboortes.....	23.94	40.07	23.78	23.00	38.76	31.25
Sterftes.....	6.92	8.93	5.22	9.11	8.79	7.84
Kindersterftes per 1000 lewend geborenes.....	23.46	56.53	65.42	111.11	58.02	44.61
Persentasie buite-egtelike kinders tot lewend geborenes.....	1.78	27.07	1.87	17.87	26.25	16.74
Sterftes aan tuberkulose (pulmonêre) per 1000 van bevolking.....	0.01	0.20	0.1	0.1	0.19	0.10
Sterftes aan tuberkulose alle soorte, per 1000 van bevolking.....	0.017	0.22	0.1	0.1	0.22	0.10

GEBORTES

Die volgende geboortes is gedurende die jaar in Pretoria geregistreer (syfers vir 1964 in hakies):

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle rasse
Plaaslikes.....	5,626 (4,310)	8,455 (6,600)	214 (180)	207 (142)	8,876 (6,922)	14,502 (11,232)
Waar moeders nie Pretoria-inwoners is nie.....	1,197 (1,889)	1,220 (1,335)	28 (29)	10 (17)	1,258 (1,381)	2,455 (3,270)
Buite-egtelike kinders (by plaaslikes inbegrepe).....	100 (73)	2,289 (2,628)	4 (3)	37 (20)	2,330 (2,651)	2,430 (2,724)
Doodgeborenes.....	62 (45)	205 (192)	4 (5)	3 (9)	212 (206)	274 (251)

GEBORTES

Blankes.....	23.94	(25.06)
Bantoes.....	40.07	(33.20)
Asiate.....	23.78	(22.50)
Kleurlinge.....	23.00	(28.40)
Alle Nieblankes.....	38.76	(32.68)
Alle rasse.....	31.25	(29.27)

Hier volg die natuurlike aanwas, dit wil sê die getal waarmee die geboortes die sterftes oortref in verhouding tot die bevolking:

Blankes.....	17.02	(17.73)
Asiate.....	18.56	(17.00)
Kleurlinge.....	13.89	(17.00)

Die syfers vir die Bantoes word nie aangegee nie omdat hulle geboortebekendmakings baie onnaukeurig is.

STERFTES

(Syfers vir 1964 tussen hakies.)

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle rasse
Plaaslike sterftes (alle ouderdomme).....	1,627 (1,261)	1,884 (2,154)	47 (44)	82 (57)	2,013 (2,255)	3,640 (3,516)
Sterftes van persone wat nie plaaslike inwoners is nie.....	698 (742)	903 (1,661)	7 (8)	20 (30)	930 (1,699)	1,628 (2,441)

Die „nie-plaaslike” sterftes het voorgekom te:

	Pretoriase en ander hospitale	Hospitaal vir siel- siektes	Inrigting vir me- laatses	Gevangenis	Besoekers
Blankes.....	655 (678)	38 (61)	2 (—)	2 (1)	— (2)
Nieblankes.....	883 (1,576)	2 (32)	— (11)	19 (75)	— (4)

STERFTES

Blankes.....	6.92	(7.33)
Bantoes.....	8.93	(10.84)
Asiate.....	5.22	(5.50)
Kleurlinge.....	9.11	(11.40)
Alle Nieblankes.....	8.79	(10.65)
Totaal alle rasse..	7.84	(9.16)

KINDERSTERFTES

(Syfers vir 1964 tussen hakies.)

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle rasse
Plaaslike sterftes.....	132 (131)	478 (604)	14 (11)	23 (11)	515 (627)	647 (758)
Sterftes 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.....	56 (70)	95 (260)	— (4)	1 (1)	96 (265)	152 (335)
	188 (201)	573 (865)	14 (15)	24 (12)	611 (892)	799 (1,093)

KINDERSTERFTESYFERS

Blankes.....	23.46	(30.39)
Bantoes.....	56.53	(91.67)
Alle Nieblankes.....	58.02	(90.58)
Alle rasse.....	44.61	(66.60)

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	1138.78	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	164.25	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
1964.....	30.39	91.67	90.58	66.60
1965.....	23.46	56.53	58.02	44.61

Vir Asiate en Kleurlinge is die getalle te gering om die berekening van die verhouding van enige waarde te maak.

KINDERSTERFTES BY BLANKES IS VEROORSAAK DEUR

	1965	1964
Aangebore oorsake.....	10 (Verh. 1.78)	15 (Verh. 3.48)
Diarreesiektes.....	10 (Verh. 1.78)	11 (Verh. 2.55)
Brongitis en pneumonie.....	16 (Verh. 2.84)	13 (Verh. 3.02)
Aansteeklike Siektes.....	—	1 (Verh. .23)
Ander oorsake.....	16 (Verh. 2.84)	8 (Verh. 1.86)
Vroeggeboorte.....	55 (Verh. 9.78)	47 (Verh. 10.90)
Geboortebesering.....	7 (Verh. 1.24)	18 (Verh. 4.18)
Atelektase.....	18 (Verh. 3.20)	18 (Verh. 4.18)
Totaal: Blanke kindersterftes.....	<u>132</u>	<u>131</u>

KINDERSTERFTES BY NIE-BLANKES IS VEROORSAAK DEUR:

	1965	1964
Aangebore oorsake.....	8	5
Diarreesiektes.....	125	145
Brongitis en Pneumonie.....	154	167
Aansteeklike siektes.....	14	11
Tuberkulose (pulmonêr).....	2	—
Tuberkulose (ander soorte).....	—	—
Ander oorsake.....	69	86
Vroeggeboorte.....	76	115
Geboortebesering.....	26	41
Wanvoeding.....	22	14
Atelektase.....	19	21
	<u>515</u>	<u>605</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
2,659	171	2,937	141	2,363	150	496	16
(1,935)	(216)	(2,318)	(191)	(2,065)	(169)	(282)	(29)

Asiate.

Asiatebuurt		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
174	9	26	2	14	3
(124)	(9)	(27)	(2)	(29)	(—)

Kleurlinge.

Kleurlinglokasie		Herculesgebied		Stad		Eersterust en Derdepoort	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
62	4	48	10	3	—	94	9
(57)	(3)	(40)	(3)	(—)	(—)	(45)	(5)

Oorsake van dood tussen 1 en jonger as 5 jaar vir verskillende rasse:

Blankes

Nege-en-twintig sterftes is onder dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:

Difterie.....	1
Kinkhoes.....	1
Waterpokkies.....	1
Siektes van die niere.....	1
Leukemie.....	1
Meningitis.....	1
Akute strottehoofontsteking.....	1
Misvorming.....	1
Hartspierverswakking.....	2
Brongopneumonie.....	7
Diarree en enteritis.....	4
Swak omskrewe oorsake.....	2
Ongelukke: Motor.....	3
Gas.....	1
Verdrinking.....	1
Ander.....	1
	<u>29</u>

Bantoes.

Driehonderd-ses-en-tagtig sterftes is onder dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:

Septisemie.....	1
Difterie.....	1
Tifoïde.....	1
Kinkhoes.....	3
Anemie.....	1
Tuberkulose (pulmonêr).....	7
Tuberkulose (ander soorte).....	1
Masels.....	4
Wanvoeding.....	54
Meningitis.....	10
Enkefalitis.....	1
Aangebore hartkwale.....	2
Brongopneumonie en brongitis.....	138
Longkwale.....	1
Siektes van die lewer.....	1
Diarree en enteritis.....	96
Ongelukke: Brandwonde.....	1
Motorongelukke.....	5
Treinongelukke.....	1
Onbekende en onaangeduide oorsake.....	57
	<hr/>
	386

Asiate.

Twee sterftes is in dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:

Diarree en enteritis.....	1
Swak omskrewe oorsake.....	1
	<hr/>
	2

Kleurlinge.

Vier sterftes is in dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:

Wanvoeding.....	1
Diarree en enteritis.....	2
Ander aansteeklike siektes.....	1
	<hr/>
	4

VERNAAMSTE DOODOORSAKE BY PERSONE VAN 5 JAAR EN OUER

Die vernaamste doodoorsaake was:

		Blankes Jaarlikse gemiddelde vir 5 jaar		Nieblankes Jaarlikse gemiddelde vir 5 jaar
Kanker.....	216	149.0	71	71.8
Hartkwale.....	380	350.8	110	137.4
Brongitis en pneumonie (alle vorme)...	162	139.4	185	217.8
Influenza.....	2	.4	—	.4
Tifoïde.....	1	.2	1	2.6
Tuberkulose (pulmonêr).....	3	2.0	36	35.4
Tuberkulose (ander soorte).....	1	.2	2	4.4
Suikersiekte.....	22	12.2	7	8.4
Beroerte.....	132	86	56	50.8
Siekte van niere.....	10	29.2	11	25.6
Siekte van slagare.....	44	31.6	17	10.8
Siekte van lewer en galblaas.....	23	16.8	21	17.6
Siekte van swangerskap en kraamtydperk	2	.6	6	6.6
Ouderdom.....	29	18.6	15	12
Selfmoord.....	28	23.2	10	12
Ongelukke.....	90	65.6	121	103.2
Moord.....	10	2.6	71	29.8
Ander aansteeklike siektes.....	6	5.6	9	11.8
Ander oorsake.....	305	191.4	357	278

BESONDERHEDE VAN DOODOORSAKE. VYF JAAR EN OUER.

In al die volgende tabelle verskyn die syfers vir 1964 tussen hakies:

1. KANKER.

Blankes 216. Sterftesyfer 0.92 per 1,000 van bevolking.

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:

Mond- en keelholte.....	1	(1)
Asemhalingsweë (long).....	29	(24)
Baarmoeder.....	7	(8)
Ander vroulike geslagsorgane.....	—	(1)
Bors.....	19	(10)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane.....	4	(5)
Brein en ander dele van die senustelsel.....	9	(6)
Rektum.....	5	(1)
Dikderm.....	16	(3)
Tong.....	2	(—)
Skildkliere.....	1	(—)
Niere.....	1	(—)
Bene.....	1	(4)
Ander en onaangeduide organe.....	43	(8)
Slukderm.....	6	(3)
Maag en duodenum.....	25	(19)
Lewer.....	12	(8)
Alvleisklier.....	9	(1)
Strottehoof.....	—	(3)
Prostaat.....	10	(5)
Eierstokke.....	5	(3)
Vel.....	3	(5)
Limfkliere.....	8	(14)
	216	(132)

Leeftyd by Afsterwe.

Onder 40 jaar	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	Bo 80	Totaal
16 (13)	21 (14)	47 (31)	50 (38)	48 (21)	34 (15)	216 (132)

Nieblankes.

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:

Bantoos.

Mond- en keelholte.....	—	(2)
Ander verteringsorgane en buikvlies.....	—	(1)
Long.....	7	(4)
Baarmoeder.....	5	(9)
Eierstokke.....	1	(—)
Bors.....	1	(1)
Maag en duodenum.....	6	(5)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane.....	3	(2)
Vroulike geslagsorgane.....	—	(2)
Alvleisklier.....	—	(2)
Bene.....	1	(1)
Ander en onaangeduide organe.....	7	(7)
Gewasse op brein en ander dele van senustelsel.....	2	(1)
Limfwefsel.....	3	(—)
Slukderm.....	8	(13)
Strottehoof.....	—	(1)
Skildklier.....	—	(1)
Lewer.....	9	(17)
Nier.....	1	(—)
Prostaat.....	4	(2)
Rektum.....	3	(1)
Dikderm.....	2	(—)
Vel.....	1	(—)

Asiate.

Ander onaangeduide organe.....	1	(—)
Lip.....	—	(1)
Maag.....	—	(3)
Bors.....	—	(1)

Kleurlinge.

Ander onaangeduide organe.....	3	(0)
Baarmoeder.....	1	(—)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane.....	1	(—)
Maag en duodenum.....	1	(1)
Long.....	—	(2)
	<u>71</u>	<u>(80)</u>

2. Hartkwale.

Sterftesyfer per 1,000 van Blanke bevolking 1.62 (2.26)

Blankes 380 (389)

Nieblankes 110 (171)

[Bantoes 110 (152), Asiate — (12), Kleurlinge — (7)].

3. BRONGITIS EN PNEUMONIE.

Blankes 162 (145)

Nieblankes 185 (257)

[Bantoes 170 (243), Asiate 5 (3), Kleurlinge 10 (11)].

4. INFLUENSA.

Blankes 2 (—)

Nieblankes — (—)

Bantoes — (—)

5. TIFOÏDE.

Blankes 1 (—)

Nieblankes 1 (3)

[Bantoes 1 (3)]

6. TUBERKULOSE.

Blankes 4 (4)

Nieblankes 36 (30)

[Bantoes 34 (28), Kleurlinge 1 (2), Asiate 1 (—)].

7. SUIKERSIEKTE.

Blankes 22 (12)

Nieblankes 7 (14)

[Bantoes 5 (9), Asiate 2 (4), Kleurlinge — (1)].

8. BEROERTE.

Blankes 132 (75)

Nieblankes 56 (52)

[Bantoes 50 (50), Asiate 1 (1), Kleurlinge 5 (1)].

9. SIEKTES VAN DIE NIERE.

Blankes 10 (14)

Nieblankes 11 (16)

[Bantoes 10 (16), Asiate 1 (—), Kleurlinge — (—)].

10. SIEKTES VAN DIE SLAGARE.

Blankes 44 (13)

Nieblankes 17 (5).

[Bantoes 17 (5), Kleurlinge — (—)].

11. SIEKTES VAN DIE LEWER EN GALBLAAS.

Blankes 23 (16)

Nieblankes 21 (15)

[Bantoes 18 (14), Kleurlinge 2 (1), Asiate 1 (—)].

12. SIEKTES VAN SWANGERSKAP EN DIE KRAAMTYDPERK.

Blankes 2 (—)

Nieblankes 6 (10)

[Bantoes 6 (10)].

13. OUDERDOM.

Blankes 29 (11)

Nieblankes 15 (11)

[Bantoes 14 (8), Asiate — (1), Kleurlinge 1 (2)].

14. SELFMOORD.

Blankes 28 (11)

Nieblankes 10 (20)

[Bantoes 9 (19), Kleurlinge 1 (—), Asiate — (1)].

15. MOORD.

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge
Per vuurwapens.....	4 (1)	2 (5)	— (—)	— (—)
Per sny- of steekvoorwerp.....	3 (—)	65 (62)	— (—)	1 (1)
Per ander aangeduide middels.....	3 (—)	2 (9)	— (—)	1 (—)
Vergiftiging wat nie per ongeluk plaasgevind het nie.....	— (2)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)

16. ONGELUKKE.

Blankes 90 (52)

Nieblankes 121 (138)

[Bantoes 119 (136), Asiate 1 (—), Kleurlinge 1 (2)].

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge
Op spoorweë.....	3 (2)	4 (4)	— (—)	— (—)
Per motor, padvoertuie (buiten motorfietse)..	44 (14)	53 (42)	1 (—)	1 (—)
Per motorfietse.....	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Per brandwonde (nie groot brande nie).....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per werktuiglike versmoring.....	— (2)	— (8)	— (—)	— (—)
Per verdrinking.....	5 (2)	6 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
Per val.....	10 (1)	3 (5)	— (—)	— (—)
Per verwoestende brand.....	— (3)	3 (7)	— (—)	— (—)
Per verdowingsmiddels.....	— (—)	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Per gifgasse.....	4 (—)	6 (—)	— (—)	— (1)
Per vergiftiging (nie met gas nie).....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per vuurwapens.....	3 (4)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Ongelukke per elektriese stroom.....	4 (—)	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Ander en onaangeduide ongelukke.....	17 (24)	37 (64)	— (—)	— (1)
Per weerlig.....	— (—)	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
	90 (52)	119 (136)	1 (—)	1 (2)

AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES

ALGEMEEN

Oor die algemeen het opgawes van die meer algemene aansteeklike siektes 'n geringe toename bo dié vir verlede jaar getoon, terwyl opgawes van kwasjiorkor en stafilokok-infeksie 'n afname getoon het.

Aangesien die Buro vir Statistiek opgehou het om hierdie Afdeling van die amptelike beraamde bevolkingsyfers te voorsien, kan die voorkomssyfer vir die verskillende siektes nie verskaf word nie. In die verlede het voorkomssyfers wat volgens 'n beraamde bevolkingsyfer bereken is, 'n mate van vergelyking van die voorkoms van siekte in hierdie stad met dié in ander sentrums en ander lande moontlik gemaak. Hulle het ook aangetoon of die beheermaatreëls wat toegepas is, suksesvol was, al dan nie.

Ten spyte van onvermydelike klein onnaukeurighede in hul berekening, betreur ons, weens die redes wat so pas verstrekkend is, die feit dat die beraamde bevolkingsyfers nie meer aan ons beskikbaar gestel word nie.

Alle syfers vir verlede jaar (1 Januarie tot 31 Desember 1964) word tussen hakies verstrekkend. Tabelle wat gebiedsverspreiding, ouderdomme en seisoensverspreiding aandui, word aan die einde aan die verslag verskaf.

TIFOÏDE

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle.....	6 (1)	41 (30)	47 (31)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	5 (2)	11 (6)	16 (8)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle.....	— (—)	5 (1)	5 (1)

PLAASLIKE GEVALLE

Van die 41 Nieblankegevalle wat aangemeld is, was 2 Asiëse, 4 Kleurlinge en 35 Bantoes.

Twee Blanke pasiënte wat byna van die siekte herstel het voor hulle ontdek en aangemeld is, is afgesonder en tuis behandel. Die ander 45 gevalle is vir behandeling in die afsonderingsale opgeneem.

Daar was 3 sekondêre infeksies. Al 3 gevalle het in wonings vanwaar 'n onlangse vorige geval aangemeld is, voorgekom. In nege van die gevalle is 'n gemeenskaplike bron van infeksie gevind, en vier van hierdie gevalle was uit een huis, 3 uit 'n ander en twee uit 'n derde huis.

Geen uitbrekings het as gevolg van oordraging deur melk voorgekom nie.

By die nasporing van die bronne van infeksie is 52 verdagte gevalle vir die moontlike draertoestand getoets. Die verslae van 6 van hulle was Vi-positief en daar is by slegs een van hulle gevind dat sy tifoïdebacilli in haar stoelgange gehad het. Sy is onder observasie gehou, maar het later plaas toe gegaan en verdwyn.

TOETSE WAT IN VERBAND MET DIE TIFOÏDE-DRAERTOESTAND UITGEVOER IS

	Getal persone getoets vir Vi.	Bloed Vi- positief bevind	Ontlasting en Urine positief bevind
Tifoïde-ondersoeke.....	52 (9)	6 (1)	1 (—)
Voornemende melkerywerknemers.....	37 (260)	6 (29)	— (—)
Ander voedselhanteerders.....	18 (28)	— (5)	— (—)
	107 (297)	12 (35)	1 (—)

TIFOÏDEDRAERBEHEER

Nieblanke melkerywerknemers, werknemers by die munisipale waterwerke en ander Nieblankes wat met die hantering van voedsel gemoeid is, asook persone wat met 'n tifoïdegeval in aanraking was, word gereeld deur die Afdeling ondersoek. Mans wat met 'n bloettoets Vi-positief bevind word, word onmiddellik deur die Raad in diens geneem. Hulle ontlasting en urine word gereeld ondersoek en hulle word onder beheer gehou.

INGEVOERDE GEVALLE

Van die ingevoerde gevalle was 9 (4 Blankes en 5 Bantoes) Pretoria-inwoners wat die siekte buite die Pretoriase munisipale gebied opgedoen het. Die res, 6 gevalle (1 Blanke en 5 Nieblankes), was pasiënte wat die siekte elders opgedoen het, maar wat 'n tydlang by familie of vriende in Pretoria gebly het voor hul ontdek en in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem is. Een pasiënt is afgesonder en tuis verpleeg. Almal het van die siekte herstel en daar was geen sekondêre infeksies nie.

POLIOMIELITIS

Dit is aangenaam om te kan berig dat geen gevalle van hierdie siekte gedurende die jaar aangemeld is nie. Hierdie bevredigende toestand kan slegs so lank voortduur as wat ouers hul plig teenoor hulle kinders nakom deur hulle teen die siekte te laat immuniseer en so lank as wat 'n voldoende persentasie van die bevolking op hierdie wyse immuun gehou word. Die Afdeling het met hierdie doel voor oë gereelde immuniseringsklinieke by verskillende plekke in die stad vir beide Blankes en Nieblankes gehou en die aantal dosisse van poliomiëlitisentstof wat aan die verskillende rasse in die

onderskeie ouderdomsgroepe toegedien is, word in die onderstaande tabelle verstrek. Die getal gevalle waar 'n derde dosis toegedien is, is 'n aanduiding van die getalle wat die hele reeks ontvang het.

	Blankes	Asiate	Kleurlinge	Bantoes	Totaal
Onder 1 jaar.....	10,633 (9,210)	486 (375)	382 (344)	8,972 (7,159)	20,473 (17,088)
1-4 jaar.....	4,360 (4,520)	118 (223)	160 (168)	4,512 (2,798)	9,150 (7,709)
5-9 jaar.....	1,402 (898)	12 (8)	19 (26)	1,225 (263)	2,658 (1,195)
10-19 jaar.....	358 (121)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	358 (121)
20 jaar en ouer.....	803 (685)	— (—)	— (—)	60 (—)	863 (685)
				Swanger vroue	
TOTAAL.....	17,556 (15,434)	616 (606)	561 (538)	14,769 (10,220)	33,502 (26,798)
Getal 3de dosisse al-leenlik.....	5,086 (4,510)	179 (221)	193 (180)	3,420 (2,509)	8,878 (7,420)

SKARLAKENKOORS

Gevalle wat aangemeld is, is soos volg:—

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle.....	61 (57)	— (2)	61 (59)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	4 (1)	— (—)	4 (1)

PLAASLIKE GEVALLE

Die siekte bly lig van aard en komplikasies kom slegs by uitsonderlike gevalle voor.

Vier van die pasiënte was volwassenes, drie-en-dertig was skoliere en vier-en-twintig was kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Vier-en-twintig was manlike pasiënte en sewe-en-dertig vroulike pasiënte. Vier van die gevalle is in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem en sewe-en-vyftig is afgesonder en tuis verpleeg.

Drie sekondêre infeksies is aangemeld. Al hierdie gevalle het in wonings voorgekom waar vorige onlangse gevalle aangemeld is.

INGEVOERDE GEVALLE

Drie van die gevalle was inwoners van Pretoria wat die siekte elders opgedoen het en een was 'n besoeker aan Pretoria wat siek hier aangekom het.

Daar was twee skoliere en twee kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Almal is afgesonder en tuis verpleeg.

DIFTERIE

Die volgende gevalle is gedurende die jaar aangemeld:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle.....	25 (15)	39 (32)	64 (47)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	2 (—)	2 (5)	4 (5)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle.....	2 (—)	4 (7)	6 (7)

PLAASLIKE GEVALLE

Die Nieblankegevalle was een Asiaat, een Kleurling en sewe-en-dertig Bantoes.

Een van die pasiënte was 'n volwassene, agt-en-twintig was skoliere en vyf-en-dertig was kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Een-en-dertig was manlik en drie-en-dertig was vroulik.

Twee-en-sestig van die pasiënte is vir behandeling na die Afsonderingsale geneem en twee is afgesonder en tuis verpleeg.

Daar was vyf sekondêre infeksies. Al hierdie gevalle het in huise voorgekom waar 'n vorige onlangse geval aangemeld is. Drie van hierdie gevalle is uit een woning en twee uit aparte wonings aangemeld.

Sewe-en-vyftig van die gevalle is nooit tevore geïmmuniseer nie. Van die sewe wat voorheen geïmmuniseer is, het vier hul laaste voorkomingsdosis 10 jaar of langer gelede ontvang en het nooit die versterkingsdosisse wat aanbeveel is, ontvang nie. Die nodigheid vir immunisering teen die siekte asook die belangrikheid daarvan om versterkingsdosisse met die voorgeskrewe tussenpose te ontvang, word dikwels deur die pers en die radio onder die aandag van die publiek gebring. Baie ouers versuim egter om hulle kinders te bring vir hierdie bykomende beskerming. Al die gevalle wat vantevore geïmmuniseer is, het egter die siekte slegs in 'n ligte graad gehad.

Sewe van die pasiënte (3 Blankes en 4 Bantoes), almal onder 6 jaar oud, is oorlede. Nie een van hierdie gevalle is vantevore geïmmuniseer nie.

Agt pasiënte, almal Blankes van 2 tot 15 jaar oud, is na die Afsonderingsale geneem vir behandeling van die difteriedraertoestand. Sewe van hierdie draers is as gevolg van die gewone neem van smere van kontakte van difteriegevalle ontdek. Smere is van 154 sulke kontakte geneem en ondersoek.

Die getal persone wat oor die afgelope tien jaar by die Afdeling se Blanke- en Nieblankeklinieke ingeënt is, tesame met die getal gevalle wat gedurende dieselfde tydperk voorgekom het, word in die volgende tabel aangedui.

Alhoewel syfers vir Blanke-immunisering 'n bevredigende toename toon, is dit teleurstellend om te sien dat so min Nieblankes beskerming teen die siekte probeer verkry.

	Blankes		Nieblankes	
	Geïmmuniseer	Getal gevalle	Geïmmuniseer	Getal gevalle
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
1964.....	3,060	15	2,697	32
1965.....	4,556	25	3,317	39

OPMERKING

Die groot getal Nieblankes wat gedurende 1965 geïmmuniseer is, was die gevolg van 'n intensiewe immuniseringsveldtog wat in die Mamelodi-Bantoewoongebied uitgevoer is.

INGEVOERDE GEVALLE

Een van die gevalle, 'n Blanke, is 'n inwoner van Pretoria wat die siekte opgedoen het terwyl hy elders op besoek was en drie was besoekers aan Pretoria wat na hul aankoms hier siek geword het. Almal is in die Afsonderingsale opgeneem en het herstel.

Drie van die gevalle is nooit vantevore geïmmuniseer nie. Die ander pasiënt is 14 jaar tevore geïmmuniseer, maar het die siekte slegs in 'n ligte graad gehad.

POKKIES (AMAAS)

Twee ingevoerde gevalle, albei Bantoes, is gedurende die jaar aangemeld. Die een geval was 'n volwasse man van die Yskorkkamponge wat die siekte opgedoen het terwyl hy met besoek by familie in Noord-Transvaal was, en wat kort na sy aankoms terug in Pretoria siek geword het. Die pasiënt is nooit ingeënt nie. Hy is na die Rietfonteinse Afsonderingshospitaal naby Johannesburg geneem en het herstel. Drieduisend nege-honderd nege-en-veertig (3,959) Blanke en 7,148 Nieblanke werknemers by Yskor is as gevolg van hierdie geval ingeënt.

Geen sekondêre gevalle is aangemeld nie.

Die tweede geval was 'n vroulike Bantoe van 11 jaar wat nie ingeënt was nie en wat gewoonlik in Noord-Transvaal woon en twee dae na haar aankoms in Pretoria op 'n besoek aan haar vader in Saulsville, siek geword het. Sy is ook na die Rietfonteinse Afsonderingshospitaal geneem waar sy herstel het. Alle moontlike kontakte is ingeënt en geen sekondêre gevalle is aangemeld nie.

Die Afdeling hou gereelde inentingsklinieke vir beide Blankes en Nieblankes. Die getal persone in die verskillende groepe wat gedurende die jaar ingeënt of weer ingeënt is, word in die volgende tabelle aangedui:—

ROETINE-INENTING TEEN POKKIES

Blankes	Eerste inenting				Herinenting				Totaal	
	Manlik	Vroulik			Manlik	Vroulik				
Ouderdomsgroepe										
0—13 maande...	1,024	(813)	1,023	(856)	85	(58)	130	(69)	2,262	(1,796)
13 mde-6 jr....	526	(499)	545	(485)	316	(352)	360	(310)	1,747	(1,646)
Skoliere.....	88	(98)	80	(96)	783	(842)	867	(897)	1,818	(1,933)
Volwassenes....	13	(13)	16	(28)	3,743	(1,637)	2,515	(3,041)	6,287	(4,719)
TOTAAL....	1,651	(1,423)	1,664	(1,465)	4,927	(2,889)	3,872	(4,317)	12,114	(10,094)

Nieblankes	Eerste inenting				Herinenting				Totaal	
	Manlik	Vroulik			Manlik	Vroulik				
Ouderdomsgroepe										
0-13 maande...	623	(833)	698	(909)	15	(20)	36	(31)	1,372	(1,793)
13 mde-6 jr....	525	(429)	544	(474)	296	(75)	283	(79)	1,648	(1,057)
Skoliere.....	771	(103)	1,183	(90)	1,787	(404)	1,183	(375)	4,924	(972)
Volwassenes....	49	(19)	48	(369)	8,764	(640)	1,086	(633)	10,555	(1,661)
TOTAAL....	1,968	(1,384)	2,473	(1,842)	11,470	(1,139)	2,588	(1,118)	18,499	(5,483)

KWASJORKOR

Tweehonderd twee-en-veertig gevalle, almal Bantoes, is aangemeld. Die getal aanmeldings van hierdie toestand toon weer eens 'n aanmerklike afname teenoor dié vir die vorige jare wat vir vergelykingsdoeleindes in die volgende tabelle gegee word:—

1962.....	72
1963.....	415
1964.....	349
1965.....	242

L.W. Kwasjorkor is vanaf September 1962 aanmeldbaar.

Die verspreiding van die gevalle was soos volg:

Mamelodi.....	104
Atteridgeville & Saulsville.....	72

Lady Selborne.....	46
Eersterust.....	5
Onderstepoort.....	1
Noordelike gebiede.....	2
Hercules.....	2
Eastwood.....	9
Highlands.....	1

Die volgende tabel toon die ouderdomsgroepe volgens geslag aan:—

Geslag	OUDERDOMSGROEPE VOLGENS GESLAG							Bo 7 jaar	Totaal
	0-1 jaar	1-2 jaar	2-3 jaar	3-4 jaar	4-5 jaar	5-6 jaar	6-7 jaar		
Manlik.....	32	76	19	3	2	—	—	—	132
Vroulik.....	32	61	9	3	1	—	1	3	110
TOTAAL....	64	137	28	6	3	—	1	3	242

Eenhonderd een-en-veertig van die gevalle is deur die Algemene Hospitaal aangemeld en eenhonderd-en-een deur die munisipale klinieke.

STAFILOKOK-INFEKSIES

(Syfers tussen hakies is die vir die vorige jaar.)

(By moeders en pasgebore babas.)

Gedurende die jaar is 118 (147) gevalle van hierdie toestand aangemeld. Ses-en-sestig van die pasiënte was Blankes en 52 was Nieblankes.

Weer eens het die voorkomssyfer vir Blankes 'n aanmerklike afname teenoor die vorige jaar se syfer getoon. Die aanmeldings vir 1964, 1963 en 1962 was 80, 111 en 133 onderskeidelik.

Alhoewel die aanmeldings vir Nieblankes ook 'n afname van 67 verlede jaar tot 52 hierdie jaar toon, word daar geglo dat baie gevalle nooit aangemeld word nie.

Die verspreiding van die gevalle, tesame met die getal bevallings in elke kraaminrigting of groep, en die persentasie moeders en babas wat ná bevalling tekens van infeksie toon, word in die volgende tabelle aangedui.

Blankes.

	Getal infeksies		Getal bevallings		Persentasie van bevallings wat infeksie opgedoen het	
Hospitaal A.....	17	(29)	1,390	(1,483)	1.2%	(1.9%)
Hospitaal B.....	30	(28)	2,599	(1,854)	1.2%	(1.5%)
Hospitaal C.....	5	(17)	1,992	(2,016)	0.3%	(0.9%)
Hospitaal D.....	3	(4)	372	(387)	0.8%	(1.0%)
Hospitaal H.....	1	(—)	452	onbekend	0.2%	(—)
Vroedvroue.....	6	(2)	328	(780)	1.5%	(0.2%)
TOTAAL.....	64	(80)	7,133	(6,520)	0.9%	(1.2%)

Nieblankes.

Hospitaal E.....	31	(58)	4,370	(6,356)	0.8%	(0.9%)
Hospitaal F.....	9	(5)	1,986	(1,593)	0.5%	(0.3%)
Hospitaal G.....	2	(—)	1,500	(—)	0.1%	(—)
Vroedvroue.....	12	(4)	1,218	(692)	0.1%	(0.5%)
TOTAAL.....	54	(67)	9,074	(8,641)	0.6%	(0.7%)

Die meeste van die gevalle word deur die Gesondheidsbesoeksters op hul roetinebesoeke aan pasgebore babas ontdek, gewoonlik 14 dae ná geboorte wanneer die moeders en babas weer tuis is. Bykomend tot die gewone roetine-ondersoeke van hierdie geboortes word moeders ondervra oor die moontlike teenwoordigheid van stafilokok-letsels. Waar nodig word smere onmiddellik geneem en enige abnormale toestand word aangemeld.

Die plekke waar die infeksie in die 118 aangemelde gevalle voorgekom het, is soos volg:—

In 8 gevalle van infeksie is twee of meer plekke aangemeld:—

Etterende oë.....	53	(60)
Borsabsesse.....	30	(46)
Swere.....	2	(4)
Velletels.....	35	(45)
Septiese nawel.....	—	(3)
Septiese vingernaels.....	5	(1)
Septiese ettering van oor.....	—	(1)
Septiese Keisersneewond.....	1	(—)
TOTAAL.....	126	(160)

In 77 gevalle is smere geneem. Vyf-en-sewentig van hulle het die teenwoordigheid van koagulase (+)-stafilokokke getoon. In 2 gevalle is geen groei gevind nie. Van die res van die gevalle (41) is nie smere geneem nie aangesien die letsels behandel is en reeds genees het teen die tyd toe die Gesondheidsbesoekster haar besoek gedoen het. Op grond van die kliniese geskiedenis is daar egter gemeen dat dit stafilokokletsels is.

In sewe gevalle waar letsels koagulase (+)-stafilokokke getoon het, is 'n tweede organisme ook gevind, en wel soos volg:

Koagulase (+)-stafilokok en beta-hemolitiese streptokokkus.....	3 gevalle.
Koagulase (+)-stafilokok en diplokokkus-pneumonie.....	1 geval.
Koagulase (+)-stafilokok en alfa-hemolitiese streptokokkus.....	1 geval.
Koagulase (+)-stafilokok en E. coli.....	2 gevalle.

Gevoeligheidstoetse is ook op gevalle van koagulase (+)-stafilokok uitgevoer om te help met die behandeling van pasiënte.

Die getal smere wat ongevoeligheid vir die verskeie anti-bakteriese middels getoon het, is soos volg:—

Sulfonomides.....	46	(2)	Colistin.....	11	(65)
Penisilline.....	43	(59)	Chloramfenikol..	9	(4)
Polymixen.....	42	(62)	Novobiocin.....	8	(3)
Tetrasikline.....	34	(23)	Oleandomisine.....	8	(—)
Streptomysine.....	24	(24)	Vancomisine.....	7	(1)
Eritromisine.....	20	(12)	Kanamisine.....	6	(4)
Metisilline.....	13	(—)	Cephalosporin C.....	4	(—)
Ampisilline.....	15	(45)	Spiramisine.....	3	(—)

Toesighouding oor persone wat as vroedvroue in die munisipale gebied praktiseer en wat nie mediese praktisyns is nie, word deur die Inspektrise van Vroedvroue uitgevoer. Haar pligte sluit in die roetine-inspeksie van kraaminrigtings onder ons beheer.

Gereelde inspeksies is van hierdie kraaminrigtings uitgevoer en die personeel is van raad bedien in verband met die beheer van hierdie infeksie.

MENINGOKOKKALE MENINGITIS

Die volgende gevalle is aangemeld:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle.....	3 (6)	— (1)	3 (7)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	— (1)	— (—)	— (1)

Twee van die pasiënte was van Hercules en een van die sentrale stadsgebied.

Al die pasiënte is na die hospitaal geneem waar een, 'n vroulike Blanke van 1³/₁₂ jaar, kort na toelating oorlede is.

Ander aansteeklike siektes aangemeld:

	Plaaslike gevalle		Ingevoerde gevalle	
	Blankes	Nieblankes	Blankes	Nieblankes
Belroos.....	6 (4)	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Enkefalitis.....	5 (5)	— (2)	— (—)	— (1)
Melaatsheid.....	— (1)	— (7)	— (—)	2 (1)
Tetanus-neonatorum.....	— (—)	4 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Oftalmie-neonatorum.....	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Insektedodervergiftiging.....	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

TUBERKULOSE

Gedurende die jaar is 1,259 gevalle van tuberkulose aangemeld waarvan 173 Blankes en 1,086 Nieblankes was.

Die totaal wat aangemeld is, toon 'n toename van 394 op verlede jaar se syfer, wat 865 was. Hierdie toename, soos dit uit die volgende tabelle sal blyk, is hoofsaaklik te wyte aan die ontdekking van 'n groot getal primêre kompleksgevalle wat gedurende 'n taamlik intensiewe veldtog van Heaftoetsing wat by 'n aantal Blanke- en Nieblankeskele gevoer is, aan die lig gekom het.

Dit is egter interessant om op te merk dat die aanmeldings van pulmonêre tuberkulose ten spyte van hierdie uitgebreide veldtog om gevalle te ontdek, 'n baie geringe toename van 675 in 1964 tot 691 gedurende 1965 getoon het.

Daar is nou met die toediening van B.C.G. aan alle pasgebore babas in kraaminrigtings begin. Dit word tans aan ongeveer 250 Blanke en 760 Nieblanke babas per maand gegee. Dit word aan alle babas toegedien behalwe dié wat geelsug in 'n ernstige graad het, of ernstig siek is of om verskeie redes onder observasie is. Die inenting veroorsaak geen skadelike nagevolge nie en laat in die meeste gevalle geen littekens nie. Waar moeders twyfel of die entstof „gegroeï" het, word hulle gevra om na 6 weke aan die kliniek verslag te doen.

Geen ongunstige reaksies is dusver waargeneem nie.

STATISTIEKE

Tabel A wat hierna volg, toon die getal aanmeldings vir die jaar, geklassifiseer in verskillende rasse en geslag. Tabelle B en B1 toon vergelykende syfers vir aanmelding tesame met die voorkomssyfers vir die jare 1948 tot 1965.

TABEL A
AANMELDING VIR DIE JAAR 1965

Ras	Geslag	Plaaslike gevalle			Ingevoerde gevalle			Plaaslike en ingevoerde gevalle		
		Pulmonêre tuber- kulose	Ander soorte	Alle soorte	Pulmonêre tuber- kulose	Ander soorte	Alle soorte	Pulmonêre tuber- kulose	Ander soorte	Alle soorte
Blankes.....	M	21	75	96	8	2	10	29	77	106
	V	9	55	64	3	—	3	12	55	67
TOTAAL.....		30	130	160	11	2	13	41	132	173
Kleurlinge.....	M	25	4	29	2	—	2	27	4	31
	V	10	3	13	—	—	—	10	3	13
TOTAAL.....		35	7	42	2	—	2	37	7	44
Asiate.....	M	1	—	1	2	—	2	3	—	3
	V	2	3	5	—	—	—	2	3	5
TOTAAL.....		3	3	6	2	—	2	5	3	8
Bantoës.....	M	363	172	535	43	13	56	406	185	591
	V	170	228	398	32	13	45	202	241	443
TOTAAL.....		533	400	933	75	26	101	608	426	1,034
Alle Nieblankes.....	M	389	176	565	47	13	60	436	189	625
	V	182	234	416	32	13	45	214	247	461
TOTAAL.....		571	410	981	79	26	105	650	436	1,086
Alle Rasse.....	M	410	251	661	55	15	70	465	266	731
	V	191	289	480	35	13	48	226	302	528
TOTAAL.....		601	540	1,141	90	28	118	691	568	1,259

TABEL B
VERGELYKENDE TABEL VAN AANMELDINGS EN VOORKOMS VAN TUBERKULOSE VIR DIE JARE 1948—1965
BLANKES — NUWE GEVALLE

	Plaaslike gevalle										Ingevoerde gevalle										Voorkoms per 1,000 van die Bevolking—plaaslike gevalle										
	Pulmonêre Tuberkulose					Ander soorte					Pulmonêre Tuberkulose					Ander soorte					Pulmonêre Tuberkulose					Ander soorte					Bevolking
	Alle soorte		Alle soorte		Totaal	Alle soorte		Alle soorte		Totaal	Alle soorte		Alle soorte		Totaal	Alle soorte		Alle soorte		Totaal	Alle soorte		Alle soorte								
	M	V	M	V		M	V	M	V		M	V	M	V		M	V	M	V		M	V	M	V	M	V					
1948-1949.....	18	1	11	8	19	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	116,500						
1949-1950.....	30	7	21	16	37	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	2	2	132,000						
1950-1951.....	31	4	24	11	35	4	4	4	4	16	4	4	4	4	16	4	4	4	4	16	4	4	4	4	129,200						
1951-1952.....	29	5	17	17	34	5	5	5	5	20	5	5	5	5	20	5	5	5	5	20	5	5	5	5	133,500						
1952-1953.....	31	4	21	14	35	4	4	4	4	18	4	4	4	4	18	4	4	4	4	18	4	4	4	4	136,100						
1953-1954.....	25	7	18	14	32	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	139,300						
1954-1955.....	24	10	18	14	32	5	5	5	5	20	5	5	5	5	20	5	5	5	5	20	5	5	5	5	142,000						
1956.....	21	3	13	13	26	3	3	3	3	16	3	3	3	3	16	3	3	3	3	16	3	3	3	3	145,500						
1957.....	20	5	17	6	23	8	8	8	8	16	8	8	8	8	16	8	8	8	8	16	8	8	8	8	148,700						
1958.....	28	2	24	12	36	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	151,300						
1959.....	25	8	21	12	33	8	8	8	8	16	8	8	8	8	16	8	8	8	8	16	8	8	8	8	154,000						
1960.....	18	2	9	11	20	2	2	2	2	14	2	2	2	2	14	2	2	2	2	14	2	2	2	2	155,600						
1961.....	16	3	19	5	25	4	4	4	4	17	4	4	4	4	17	4	4	4	4	17	4	4	4	4	161,200						
1962.....	21	5	24	6	31	3	3	3	3	25	3	3	3	3	25	3	3	3	3	25	3	3	3	3	164,500						
1963.....	19	5	18	10	28	4	4	4	4	24	4	4	4	4	24	4	4	4	4	24	4	4	4	4	168,800						
1964.....	22	20	42	9	75	9	9	9	9	38	9	9	9	9	38	9	9	9	9	38	9	9	9	9	172,000						
1965.....	21	9	30	64	160	75	55	130	64	239	75	55	130	64	239	75	55	130	64	239	75	55	130	64	239	—					

OUDERDOMSGROEPE

Tabelle C en C1 toon die voorkoms van tuberkulose volgens ouderdomsgroepe by onderskeidelik Blankes en Nieblankes vir die afgelope 13 jaar aan, tesame met die persentasie van die 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 van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....			10%		7%		7%		32%		44%			
1960.....	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	10	6	19	16
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....			5%		5%		5%		39%		46%			
1961.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	9	5	16	3	26	10
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....			3%		—		3%		40%		54%			
1962.....	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	6	2	21	5	31	8
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	2%		—		5%		5%		21%		67%			
1963.....	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	1	5	7	16	4	24	16
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	2%		3%		5%		10%		30%		50%			
1964.....	—	1	9	11	2	—	2	1	5	4	18	12	36	29
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	0.6%		31%		3%		6%		14%		46%			
1965.....	10	10	64	47	2	1	1	—	7	1	12	5	96	64
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	12.5%		69%		1.8%		—0.6%		5%		11%			

TABEL C1

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%			
1964.....	32	24	86	83	20	25	25	41	207	112	166	33	536	318
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	8%		20%		3%		8%		37%		23%			
1965.....	61	63	109	160	22	36	21	45	181	80	171	32	565	416
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	13%		27%		6%		9%		27%		21%			

SOORTE TUBERKULOSE

Die verskillende vorms waarin die siekte gedurende die jaar voorgekom het, word in die tabel hieronder verstrekk. Die syfer vir primêre kompleks toon 'n aanmerklike toename bo verlede jaar se syfer van 200. Dit is byna uitsluitlik daaraan te wyte dat intensiewe tuberkulentoetsing gedurende die jaar by Blanke -en Nieblankeskele uitgevoer is.

TABEL D

	Plaaslik			Ingevoerde			Groot-totaal
	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Totaal	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Totaal	
Pulmonêre.....	25	519	544	9	67	76	620
Primêre kompleks.....	88	354	442	1	17	18	460
Miliêre.....	—	3	3	—	2	2	5
Kliere.....	—	22	22	—	3	3	25
Bene en gewrigte.....	1	6	7	—	—	—	7
Meningitis.....	1	2	3	—	1	1	4
Geslagsorgaan.....	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Ingewande.....	—	3	3	—	—	—	3
Strottehoof.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	115	911	1026	10	91	101	1127

OORDE VAN AANMELDING

Die oorde waarvandaan die siekte aangemeld is, word in die onderstaande tabel aangetoon. Soos in vorige jare is die meeste gevalle deur ons eie tuberkuloseklinieke ontdek en aangemeld.

TABEL E.

	Plaaslik				Ingevoerde				Totaal	
	Blankes	Nieblankes	Blankes	Nieblankes	Blankes	Nieblankes	Blankes	Nieblankes	Blankes	Nieblankes
Tuberkuloseklinieke.....	146	(41) 636	(473)	9	(5) 45	(47) 836	(566)			
Algemene Hospitaal.....	3	(2) 202	(115)	—	(—) 37	(8) 242	(125)			
Afsonderingshospitaal.....	1	(5) 100	(143)	1	(1) 14	(19) 116	(168)			
Private geneeshere.....	4	(—) 6	(3)	—	(—) —	(—) 10	(3)			
Weskoppies-hospitaal.....	—	(4) 2	(6)	—	(—) 5	(2) 7	(12)			
Registrateur van Geboortes en Sterfgevalle.....	2	(2) 20	(16)	1	(—) 1	(—) 24	(18)			
Ander oorde.....	4	(4) 15	(23)	2	(1) 3	(1) 24	(30)			

HOSPITALISASIE

Die gevalle wat in sanatoriums opgeneem is, asook die verdeling onder verskillende hospitaal-inrigtings word in die volgende tabel weergegee:—

	Blankes			Nieblankes			Groot-totaal
	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	
Knights-borshospitaal.....	—	—	—	86	69	155	155
S.A.N.T.A. Pretoria.....	—	—	—	167	79	246	246
Zonderwater.....	—	—	—	150	—	150	150
Rietfontein.....	10	6	16	11	12	23	39
Oos-Rand-borshospitaal.....	—	—	—	36	29	65	65
S.A.N.T.A. Modder B.....	—	—	—	14	12	26	26
Rose-borshospitaal.....	—	—	—	14	3	17	17
Randfontein-Suid-borshospitaal.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Kamer van Mynwese (Sprinkell-san.).....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Charles Hurwitz-Santasentrum.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Alexandra Meintjies-T.B. neder-setting.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
W. F. te Water-Santa.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Oak Tree-borshospitaal.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
	13	6	19	481	205	686	705

VERSPREIDING DEUR KONTAK

Die volgende tabel toon die getal gevalle aan wat geskiedenis verskaf het dat hulle kontakte van bekende gevalle was of tuberkulose in hul families gehad het, of albei.

Kontak met bekende gevalle	Familiaal oorgedra	Deur kontak en familiaal oorgedra	Totaal
31 (17)	330 (241)	— (1)	361 (259)

Hierdie gevalle is deur huisbesoeke deur die verplegingspersoneel, deur gereelde klinieke en deur die buit pasiënt- en X-straaldienste ontdek.

STERFGEVALLE

Die totale sterftesyfer vir die jaar is soos volg:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Gevalle wat gedurende 1965 aangemeld en gedurende 1965 oorlede is.....	6 (4)	83 (66)	89 (70)
Gevalle wat voor 1965 aangemeld is maar gedurende 1965 oorlede is.....	3 (3)	48 (37)	51 (40)
	9 (7)	131 (103)	140 (110)

Die volgende tabel F toon die tuberkulosesterftesyfer by rasse en geslagte tesame met sterftesyfer vir die onderskeie groepe.

OUDERDOMSGROEPE

Die volgende tabel toon sterftes van pulmonêre tuberkulose in die verskillende ouderdomsgroepe aan

	0-1 jaar		1-5 jaar		6-10 jaar		11-15 jaar		16-20 jaar		21-30 jaar		31-40 jaar		41-50 jaar		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	—	—	—	1	4	2	4
Nieblankes.....	4	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	3	2	5	4	20	9	11	3	40	4	87	27
TOTAAL.....	4	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	3	2	5	5	20	9	11	4	44	6	91	31

Sterftes aan ander soorte tuberkulose en sterftes by tuberkuloselyers wat aan ander oorsake oorlede is, word in die volgende tabel aangedui:

	Blankes		Nieblankes		Totaal
	M	V	M	V	
Miliêre tuberkulose.....	—	—	2	1	3
Tuberkulose meningitis.....	1	—	4	—	5
Tuberkulose primêre kompleks.....	—	—	1	3	4
Tuberkulose longvliesuitvloeiing.....	—	—	3	—	3
Tuberkulose brongopneumonie.....	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberkulose peritonitis.....	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberkulose van die strottehoof.....	—	—	—	1	1
	1	—	12	5	18

Die stadiums waarin dood voorgekom het, by tuberkulosegevalle wat gedurende die jaar aangemeld en oorlede is, is soos volg:—

	Blankes		Nie-blankes		Totaal	Persentasie totale Sterftes
	M	V	M	V		
Sterftes voor aanmelding.....	5 (4)	1 (—)	21 (17)	10 (11)	37 (26)	(41%)
Oorlede binne 1 maand vanaf aanmelding..	— (—)	— (—)	29 (15)	8 (6)	37 (21)	(33%)
Oorlede binne 3 maande vanaf aanmelding.	— (—)	1 (—)	4 (5)	1 (5)	6 (10)	(16%)
Oorlede binne 3-6 maande vanaf aanmelding.....	— (—)	— (—)	7 (2)	— (1)	7 (3)	(4%)
Oorlede binne 6-12 maande vanaf aanmelding.....	— (1)	— (—)	2 (1)	— (2)	2 (4)	(6%)
TOTAAL.....	5 (5)	2 (—)	63 (44)	19 (25)	89 (64)	(100%)

KLINIEKE, BUIEPASIËNTE EN X-STRAALDIENSTE

Die totale getal x-straalopnames wat met die mobiele eenheid geneem is was 40,739 — dit is 'n vermeerdering van 1,802 bo die syfer vir 1964. Een bykomende radiografiese tegnikus is gedurende die jaar aangestel.

Die volgende tabel toon die getal x-straalopnames van tuberkulosegevalle aan, die getal persone wie se toestand versleg of verbeter het en dié wie se toestand staties gebly het:

	Kliniek	Totaal	Verbeter	Versleg	Staties
Blankes.....		308	96	4	208
Parkmore.....		77	5	2	70
Mamelodi.....		1,670	260	46	1,344
Atteridgeville.....		2,465	80	43	2,342
Lady Selborne.....		519	21	12	476
Kampong.....		853	36	9	808

TABEL F.

STERFTESYFER 1965 (OU EN NUWE GEVALLE)

Ras	Geslag	Plaaslike gevalle			Ingevoerde gevalle			Plaaslike en ingevoerde gevalle		
		Pulmonêre Tuberkulose	Ander soorte	Alle soorte	Pulmonêre Tuberkulose	Ander soorte	Alle soorte	Pulmonêre Tuberkulose	Ander soorte	Alle soorte
Blankes.....	M	3	1	4	1	—	1	4	1	5
	V	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
TOTAAL.....		7	1	8	1	—	1	8	1	9
Kleurlinge.....	M	10	1	11	—	—	—	10	1	11
	V	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAAL.....		11	1	12	—	—	—	11	1	12
Asiate.....	M	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
	V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....		1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
Bantoes.....	M	66	10	76	9	1	10	75	11	86
	V	23	3	26	3	2	5	26	5	31
TOTAAL.....		89	13	102	12	3	15	101	16	117
Alle Nieblankes.....	M	77	11	88	10	1	11	87	12	99
	V	24	3	27	3	2	5	27	5	32
TOTAAL.....		101	14	115	13	3	16	114	17	131
Alle rasse.....	M	80	12	92	11	1	12	91	13	104
	V	28	3	31	3	2	5	31	5	36
TOTAAL.....		108	15	123	14	3	17	122	18	140

Die resultate van x-straalopnames van verdagte gevalle, ou kontakgevalle en nuwe kontakgevalle is soos volg:—

Kliniek	Verdagte gevalle			Ou kontakte			Nuwe kontakte		
	Totaal	Pos.	Neg.	Totaal	Pos.	Neg.	Totaal	Pos.	Neg.
Blankes.....	127	9	118	359	1	358	294	2	292
Kampong.....	141	7	134	193	3	190	74	0	74
Lady Selborne.....	264	4	260	597	3	594	364	7	357
Mamelodi.....	603	9	594	2,541	23	2,518	943	11	922
Parkmore.....	7	1	6	87	1	86	187	3	184

Die totale getal x-straalopnames wat van Bantoes by die Toestromingsbeheerkantoor gemaak is, was 6,945. Van hierdie getal was 57 positiewe tuberkulosegevalle.

Die aanskaffing van 'n nie-mobiele x-straleenheid om borskasopnames van alle voornemende werknemers by die Toestromingsbeheerkantoor te maak, is goedgekeur, tenders is gevra en daar sal binnekort met oprigting van die apparaat begin word.

By privaatbesighede is x-straalfoto's van 4,266 Blankes geneem, waaronder 3 tuberkulosegevalle ontdek is, en van 11,756 Nieblankes, waaronder 107 tuberkulosegevalle was.

Getal Pasiënte by Klinieke.

		Huis- besoeke	Bywonings Gevalle	Kontak- gevalle
Sentrale Kliniek—Blankes....	167	2,942	796	603
Parkmore—Nieblankes.....	67	—	100	123
Mamelodi—Nieblankes.....	4,963	2,162	3,238	3,676
Lady-Selborne—Nieblankes...	1,143	803	1,401	934
Atteridgeville—Nieblankes...	3,867	3,694	2,160	1,302
Kampongkliniek—Nieblankes.	987	—	2,142	186

B.C.G.-Entstof.

Hierdie entstof is toegedien aan 31,403 babas, kontakte, statiese gevalle en skoolkinders. Die entstof word perkutaan toegedien en die enigste noemenswaardige reaksies was twee gevalle wat urticaria ontwikkel het.

HEAFTOETSE

Heaftoetse word tans op 'n breë grondslag by klinieke, crèches en laerskole op kinders tussen die ouderdom van 3 maande en 5 jaar uitgevoer.

Alle Blankes en Nieblankes by Kleuterskole is getoets. In Marabastad en Lady Selborne is alle laerskole reeds besoek en in Atteridgeville en Mamelodi ongeveer die helfte van meer as 50 skole. Van 4,327 Blanke kinders op wie Heaftoetse uitgevoer is, het 1,783 positief reageer. X-straalfoto's het egter geen radiologiese tekens van tuberkulose by hulle getoon nie. Van die Nieblankes, ontvang al die positiewe reageerders onder die ouderdom van 5 jaar behandeling, maar in die geval van Blankes word net die kinders wat op die Heaftoets Graad III en Graad IV positief gereageer het behandel. Altesaam is daar op 24,312 Nieblanke kinders Heaftoetse gedoen waarvan 13,628 positief was; dit wil sê bykans 56%. Na 'n radiologiese ondersoek van hierdie positiewe reageerders is daar vasgestel dat daar 29 tuberkulosegevalle is.

BEHEER OOR PASIËNTE

'n Opname wat in Mei 1963 gemaak is, het aan die lig gebring dat net 23 persent van die buite-pasiënte gereeld opdaag om medisyne te kom haal. Sedertdien is daar besluit om streng beheer oor ons pasiënte uit te oefen. Ernstige gevalle is verplig om daaglikse behandeling te ondergaan waardeur hulle gedwing word om vir daaglikse inspuitings aan te meld en om al die tablette in die aanwesigheid van die suster te drink. Ander gevalle word beheer deurdat daar boekgehou word om te verseker dat hulle die medisyne gereeld kom haal. Hierdie beheermaatreëls is met uitstekende gevolg toegepas. Die verpligte daaglikse behandeling het 'n verrassende uitwerking gehad selfs in die hardnekkigste positiewe tuberkulosegevalle wat vir die eerste keer negatief gereageer het en so gebly het. Hierdie maatreeël verseker ook dat die duur medisyne nie verkwis word nie.

Daar word ook al meer gepoog om werkgewers te oortuig om toe te sien dat pasiënte wat by hulle werk gereeld hulle voorgeskrewe medisyne neem. Sommige besighede het gekwalifiseerde susters aan diens wat inspuitings en tablette aan die pasiënte by hulle werksplek kan gee.

HOSPITAAL VIR AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES

Hierdie hospitaal, 'n inrigting met 90 beddens, is die eiendom van die Stadsraad van Pretoria en is op die terrein van die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal geleë.

Die Blanke-afdelings, wat heeltemal van die Nieblanke-afdelings geskei is, kan 50 pasiënte huisves, terwyl die Nieblanke-afdelings 40 beddens het. Daar is geen aparte huisvesting vir Asië- of Kleurlingpasiënte nie, maar hulle word in private, enkel- of tweebedsale verpleeg wanneer dit moontlik is.

Die personeel van die Nieblanke-afdeling bestaan uitsluitlik uit Bantoeverpleegsters, met nou en dan 'n Indiër- of Kleurlingverpleegster wat haar opleiding aan die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal ontvang.

FINANSIËLE REËLINGS

Die Pretoriase Hospitaaltraad voorsien al die verplegingpersoneel, aptekersbenodigdhede, X-straalgeriewe, rantsoene, linne en wasgeriewe, stoom, lig en water, tesame met sekere omskreefde onderhoudskoste van 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 ooreenkoms hersien as stygende koste dit regverdig.

Daarby, deur onderlinge ooreenkoms, is die Spesialistepersoneel van die Algemene Hospitaal vir raadpleging beskikbaar by die Hospitaal vir Aansteeklike Siektes, terwyl die Stadsraad se Geneeskundige Beamptes 'n vier-en-twintig-uur-raadplegingsdiens vir aansteeklike siektes verskaf wat veral deur die personeel van die ongevalle- en opnameseksie van die Algemene Hospitaal gebruik en gewaardeer word.

GEBIEDE WAT BEDIEN WORD

Hieronder resorteer die Pretoriase munisipale gebied, sy buitestedelike gebiede en Noord-Transvaal, maar pasiënte uit enige ander gebied wat moeite ondervind om sy eie pasiënte te huisves, byvoorbeeld tydens 'n epidemie, word opgeneem.

AMBULANSREËLINGS

Die Stadsraad van Pretoria verskaf sy eie ambulansdiens vir aansteeklike siektes. Die Gesondheidsraad vir Buitestedelike Gebiede doen dieselfde, terwyl ander plaaslike owerhede hul pasiënte per trein, huurmotor of ambulans stuur, na gelang van omstandighede.

HOSPITAAL VIR AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES. STATISTIEK

N.B. Vergelykende syfers word tussen hakies verstrek en het betrekking op die twaalfmaandetydperk, 1 Januarie 1964 tot 31 Desember 1964.:

TOTALE OPNAMES

Negehonderd twee-en-twintig (998) pasiënte waarvan 229 (186) Blankes, en 693 (812) Nieblankes was, is toegelaat.

Die gebiedsverspreiding is

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	169 (122)	60 (64)
Nieblankes.....	362 (477)	331 (335)

POLIOMIËLITIS

Met genoeë word gemeld dat hierdie jaar weer eens nie 'n enkele geval van poliomiëlitis in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem is nie.

DIFTERIE

Tweehonderd-en-vier (138) pasiënte waarvan 48(30) Blankes en 156(108) Nieblankes was, is in die loop van die jaar toegelaat. Agt Blanke kinders is as tydelike draers van die difterie-basil beskou.

VERSPREIDING.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	35 (18)	13 (12)
Nieblankes.....	43 (39)	113 (69)

VOORKOMSTYD EN -SYFER

Jan.	Feb.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.												
18	(7)	42	(12)	42	(24)	34	(12)	31	(11)	13	(11)	5	(13)	5	(9)	7	(4)	3	(5)	1	(10)	3	(2)

Van die pasiënte wat opgeneem is, was 52.9% (58.0%) kinders van vyf jaar of onder vyf jaar oud.

BLANKES

Twee kinders is oorlede, een aan difteriese hartblok en die ander aan hartverlamming na 'n ernstige aanval van „bulnek”. Ses ander gevalle van „bulnek”-aanvalle het na langdurige tydperke vas hospitalisasie herstel. Trageotomie-operasies moes op twee gevalle uitgevoer word weens difteriese asemhalingsbelemmering. Beide hierdie gevalle het sonder terugslae herstel.

NIEBLANKES

Sewe-en-dertig gevalle is oorlede. Elf gevalle is met „bulnek”-aanvalle toegelaat en hiervan het slegs twee herstel. Veertien trageotomie-operasies moes uitgevoer word. Vyf van hulle, met inbegrip van die drie „bulnek”-gevalle en een wat mond-, keel- en diafragmaverlamming gehad het, is oorlede. Altesaam tien gevalle het mond-, keel- en diafragmaverlamming as 'n later komplikasie opgedoen en van hulle is vyf oorlede met inbegrip van die een op wie die trageotomie-operasie uitgevoer is.

TIFOÏDE

Die totale getal gevalle wat behandel is, was 151(137) waarvan 15(7) Blankes en 136(130) Nieblankes was.

VOORKOMSTYD EN -SYFER

Jan.	Feb.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
30 (21)	18 (28)	32 (21)	8 (8)	13 (7)	2 (4)	4 (5)	2 (2)	7 (5)	7 (2)	5 (5)	23 (29)

GEBIEDSVERSPREIDING

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	6 (3)	9 (4)
Nieblankes.....	48 (45)	88 (85)

Alle Blankes het sonder terugslae herstel. Agt van die Nieblanke gevalle is oorlede. Van hulle is een kind van twee jaar aan 'n kompliserende aanval van masels oorlede en die meeste van die ander is op 'n baie gevorderde stadium van die siekte opgeneem.

SKARLAKENKOORS

Ses Blanke gevalle is opgeneem.

VERSPREIDING.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	5 (1)	1 (1)
Nieblankes.....	0 (2)	0 (0)

Een plaaslike Blanke kind is opgeneem weens skarlakenwondkoors. Die oorblywende gevalle is opgeneem omdat omstandighede tuis so 'n stap geregtig het.

PULMONÊRE TUBERKULOSE

Gevalle van pulmonêre tuberkulose word nie gewoonlik in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem nie, maar gedurende die jaar was dit nodig om 'n aantal gevalle vir 'n dag of twee te huisves terwyl reëlins vir hul opname in verskillende sanatoria 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 (10)	3 (1)
Nieblankes.....	179 (229)	83 (100)

Een Blanke en 18 Nieblanke pasiënte is oorlede voordat reëlins vir hulle oorplasing na sanatoria getref kon word.

OPMERKING.

Vir die hospitalisasie van tuberkulosegevalle oor die algemeen, sien gedeelte onder Tuberkulose.

DUITSE MASELS.

Vier Blanke gevalle en die enigste Nieblanke geval was lede van die verplegingpersoneel van die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal terwyl die oorblywende gevalle van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiekollege afkomstig was.

VERSPREIDING.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	11 (6)	0 (0)
Nieblankes.....	1 (0)	0 (0)

Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

MASELS.

Masels is nie 'n aanmeldbare siekte in Pretoria nie, en die gevalle wat opgeneem is, is slegs 'n breukdeel van die aantal kinders wat in werklikheid die siekte opdoen.

Altesaam 36(41) Blankes en 66(105) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

VERSPREIDING.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	29 (35)	7 (6)
Nieblankes.....	45 (73)	21 (32)

BLANKES.

Geen sterfgevallen het voorgekom nie. Een kind van vier jaar het so 'n ernstige strottehoof en luggypontsteking gehad dat 'n trageotomie-operasie uitgevoer moes word om sy lewe te red. Die meeste van die gevalle het brongopneumonie as vernaamste komplikasie opgedoen. Twee pasiënte was verpleegsters by die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal.

NIEBLANKES.

Vyftien gevalle is oorlede — een aan 'n kompliserende pulmonêre tuberkulose en die res aan brongopneumonie wat in twee gevalle verder deur maagdermontsteking gekompliseer is. Een ander geval wat 'n trageotomie-operasie vir asemhalingbelemmering moes kry, ten spyte daarvan dat hy ook aan tuberkulose gely het, het herstel. Soos in die geval van Blanke kinders, is die meerderheid met brongopneumoniëkomplikasies toegelaat. Hierbenewens moes 'n groot aantal gevalle ook toegelaat word op grond van toestande wat geen verband met hulle aanvalle van masels gehad het nie.

KINKHOES.

Sestien (18) Blankes en 6(29) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

VERSPREIDING.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	14 (10)	2 (8)
Nieblankes.....	4 (13)	2 (16)

BLANKES.

Al die kinders het herstel. Een kind met stuiptrekkings is opgeneem. 'n Ander kind wat vermoedelik 'n breingewas gehad het, is na die Kinderhospitaal in Beatrixstraat oorgeplaas. Die ander is almal met brongopneumonie opgeneem.

NIEBLANKES.

Brongopneumonie was weer eens die hoofkomplikasie en drie sterfgevallen het as gevolg hiervan voorgekom.

EPIDEMIESE PAROTITIS (PAMPOENTJIES).

Twaalf (14) Blankes en 3(5) Nieblankes is opgeneem. Daar was geen sterfgevallen nie.

VERSPREIDING.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	7 (10)	5 (4)
Nieblankes.....	3 (4)	0 (1)

BLANKES.

Een pasiënt het enkefalitis en die ander akute pankreasontsteking as 'n komplikasie ontwikkel. Twee van die gevalle wat opgeneem is, was verpleegsters, een was 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie en 'n ander was 'n inwoner van 'n hotel. Die res van die gevalle is vir toestande wat nie met pampoentjies in verband staan nie, opgeneem.

NIEBLANKES.

Een geval het aan orgitis gely en die ander twee was huisbediendes.

MENINGITIS: MENINGOKOKKALE EN ANDER Tipes.

Altesaam vyf gevalle is opgeneem. Een geval het aan asepsie en die ander het aan meningokokkale meningitis gely. Al die pasiënte het sonder komplikasies herstel.

VERSPREIDING.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	3 (5)	1 (3)
Nieblankes.....	0 (1)	1 (2)

WATERPOKKIES.

Agtien (6) Blankes en 12(21) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

VERSPREIDING.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede:
Blankes.....	15 (5)	3 (1)
Nieblankes.....	8 (13)	4 (8)

Een Blanke kind van een jaar is oorlede aan kompliserende brongopneumonie. 'n Nieblanke kind wat met ernstige sekondêre infeksie van die letsels opgeneem is, het herstel. Onder die gevalle wat opgeneem is, was ses verpleegsters en vier pasiënte van plekke soos hotelle, waar hulle nie afgesonderd kon word nie. Die res van die gevalle het gely aan toestande wat nie met waterpokkies in verband gestaan het nie.

ANDER OPNAMES.

Gevalle van melaatsheid word gewoonlik in die Wesfortinrigting naby Pretoria opgeneem, maar wanneer gevalle aldaar groot snykundige operasies verg, word hulle in ons Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem. Sewe (2) Blankes en 10(15) Nieblankes is vir dié doel gedurende die verslagjaar opgeneem. Een Blanke man van 37 jaar is aan nierversaking oorlede.

Ander Blankes wat opgeneem is, was sewe gevalle van belroos, vier van encefalitis, een met primêre sifilis wat 'n sekondêre infeksie was, en een difteriekontak met 'n ernstige netelroosreaksie na toediening van perdeserum.

Nieblankes.

Een geval van belroos en 'n ander pasiënt wat aan 'n Guillain-Barré-sindroom gely het, moes ook opgeneem word.

Sewe Nieblankes moes as loseerders opgeneem word. Dié gevalle was almal gevalle waarby babas wat borsvoeding ontvang, betrokke was en geen ander reëlins getref kon word nie.

OBSERVASIEGEVALLE.

Twee-en-dertig (28) Blankes en 31(44) Nieblankes is vir observasie opgeneem en daar is bevind dat hulle nie aan 'n aansteeklike siekte ly nie. Die meeste van hulle is as moontlike difterie-, tifoïde of pulmonêre tuberkulosegevalle gestuur. Geeneen van die Blanke-gevalle is oorlede nie. Van die Nieblankes is een aan 'n nie-aansteeklike siekte oorlede.

VERSPREIDING.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	20 (13)	12 (15)
Nieblankes.....	17 (27)	14 (17)

In die volgende tabel word die getal behandelde gevalle en hulle rasindeling en verspreiding opgesom:—

Siekte	Blankes		Nieblankes	
	Pretoria	Ander gebiede	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Poliomiëlitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Difterie.....	28 (17)	12 (12)	43 (39)	113 (69)
Difteriedraers.....	7 (1)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Tifoïde.....	6 (3)	9 (4)	48 (45)	88 (85)
Skarlakenkoors.....	5 (1)	1 (1)	0 (2)	0 (0)
Pulmonêre tuberkulose.....	6 (10)	3 (1)	179 (229)	83 (100)
Masels.....	29 (35)	7 (6)	45 (73)	21 (32)
Duitse masels.....	11 (6)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)
Kinkhoes.....	14 (10)	2 (8)	4 (13)	2 (16)
Pampoentjies.....	7 (10)	5 (4)	3 (4)	0 (1)
Meningitis—alle tipes.....	3 (5)	1 (3)	0 (1)	1 (2)
Waterpokkies.....	15 (5)	3 (1)	8 (13)	4 (8)
Veneriese siektes.....	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)
Ander opnames.....	17 (6)	4 (9)	14 (31)	5 (4)
Observasiegevalle.....	20 (13)	12 (15)	17 (27)	14 (17)
TOTAAL.....	169 (122)	60 (64)	362 (477)	331 (335)

VENERIESE SIEKTES

L.W.—Vergelykende syfers word tussen hakies verstrek en het betrekking op die tydperk van twaalf maande wat op 1 Januarie 1964 begin en op 31 Desember 1964 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 ná werksure.

Die personeel, wat ook ander pligte waarneem, bestaan uit 'n Geneeskundige Beampte, 'n Suster en 'n manlike kliniekklerk. Alle sessies vir Blankes word deur die Geneeskundige Beampte wat aan die hoof van die Hospitaal vir Aansteklike Siektes staan, waargeneem.

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.....	3 (2)	0 (0)	18 (10)	0 (0)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.....	13 (2)	13 (0)	51 (11)	55 (0)
Sekondêre sifilis.....	2 (3)	5 (2)	9 (36)	14 (4)
Tersiêre sifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Latente sifilis.....	9 (8)	11 (1)	62 (29)	35 (7)
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.....	27 (15)	29 (3)	140 (86)	104 (11)

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Gonorrêe.....	40 (33)	1 (14)	179 (108)	3 (58)
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)	5 (6)	0 (0)
Nie-spesifieke urethritis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2)	0 (0)
Nie-veneries.....	24 (33)	19 (4)	71 (93)	52 (15)
GROOTTOTAAL.....	92 (83)	49 (21)	396 (293)	159 (84)

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 vir 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.....	65 (79)	4 (2)	284 (324)	19 (3)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.....	367 (189)	17 (16)	1251 (821)	74 (58)
Sekondêre sifilis.....	148 (198)	214 (202)	565 (705)	805 (1047)
Tersiêre sifilis.....	3 (0)	1 (0)	25 (8)	12 (0)
Latente sifilis.....	133 (91)	76 (190)	592 (528)	324 (312)
Neurosifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar).....	0 (1)	3 (2)	0 (6)	8 (11)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE.....	716 (558)	315 (412)	2717 (2392)	1242 (1431)
Gonorrêe.....	1084 (1046)	19 (37)	3605 (3897)	70 (145)
G.C.-vulvovaginitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Veneriese vratte.....	20 (14)	3 (3)	98 (81)	12 (18)
Nie-spesifieke uretritits.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Nie-veneries.....	277 (263)	55 (85)	887 (802)	172 (211)
GROOTTOTAAL.....	2097 (1881)	392 (537)	7307 (7172)	1496 (1805)

	Mans	Vroue
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.....	99 (128)	0 (4)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is.....	218 (180)	98 (70)
Getal gevalle wat as volkome genees ontslaan is.....	778 (782)	84 (99)

POLIKLINIEK MAMELODI

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings, Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis.....	1 (3)	1 (1)	1 (11)	1 (5)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.....	4 (0)	8 (3)	15 (4)	47 (22)
Sekondêre sifilis.....	1 (5)	75 (45)	4 (29)	349 (257)
Tersiêre sifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Latente sifilis.....	9 (4)	52 (96)	28 (29)	305 (192)
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 (4)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE.....	15 (12)	136 (145)	48 (73)	703 (480)
Gonorrêe.....	16 (14)	2 (3)	62 (47)	11 (19)
Nie-veneries.....	18 (7)	35 (18)	51 (21)	120 (49)
Veneriese vratte.....	0 (0)	2 (1)	0 (0)	7 (5)
GROOTTOTAAL.....	49 (33)	175 (167)	161 (141)	841 (553)

	Mans	Vroue
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.....	0 (1)	0 (0)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is.....	4 (0)	50 (36)
Getal gevalle wat as uiteindelik genees ontslaan is.....	16 (14)	52 (51)

ATTERIDGEVILLESE POLIKLINIEK

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis.....	4 (1)	0 (1)	9 (8)	4 (3)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.....	6 (7)	3 (1)	30 (45)	9 (2)
Sekondêre sifilis.....	8 (16)	86 (74)	46 (73)	560 (454)
Tersiêre sifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Latente sifilis.....	7 (9)	65 (138)	37 (83)	440 (423)
Neurosifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar).....	1 (0)	2 (3)	15 (0)	20 (18)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (16)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE.....	26 (33)	156 (217)	137 (211)	1033 (916)

Gonorrée.....	15	(13)	1	(0)	53	(69)	22	(0)
Veneriese vratte.....	1	(1)	2	(3)	4	(5)	8	(14)
Nie-veneries.....	8	(11)	6	(8)	41	(49)	35	(26)
GROOTTOTAAL.....	50	(58)	165	(228)	235	(334)	1098	(956)

	Mans		Vroue	
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.....	0	(0)	0	(0)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is.....	4	(7)	19	(33)
Getal gevalle wat as uiteindelik genees ontslaan is.....	12	(29)	14	(66)

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.....	121	(123)	195	(225)	37	(67)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was....	2	(5)	4	(17)	1	(4)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	0	(0)	1	(17)	0	(4)

NIEBLANKES.

ATTERIDGEVILLEKLINIEK.

Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	364	(431)	1489	(1783)	866	(902)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was....	42	(39)	155	(126)	83	(60)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is.	5	(2)	21	(12)	14	(9)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	27	(24)	99	(86)	49	(45)

KAMPONGKLINIEK.

Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	115	(132)	474	(507)	318	(172)
Getal wie se reaksie positief of twyfelagtig was....	15	(17)	67	(65)	29	(19)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is.	1	(1)	8	(6)	3	(1)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	9	(15)	28	(64)	17	(19)

MAMELODIKLINIEK.

Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	256	(192)	1568	(1198)	583	(445)
Getal wie se reaksie positief of twyfelagtig was....	41	(18)	175	(101)	52	(44)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is.	6	(8)	51	(54)	20	(23)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	38	(14)	167	(87)	48	(39)

MOEDER- EN KINDERWELSYNSEKSIE.

JAARVERSLAG 1965.

Die werksaamhede van hierdie seksie behels die sorg vir die swangeres en voorskoolse kinders van alle rasse, met die klem op voorkomingsgeneeskunde.

Hierdie werk kom wesenlik op gesondheidsvoorligting neer; 'n diens wat ons poog om te verrig. Die groot potensiaal wat by hierdie seksie berus om gesondheidsvoorligting te bevorder, blyk duidelik uit die syfers wat later in hierdie verslag die getal huisbesoeke en kliniekbywonings aantoon.

Om suksesvol te wees, hang gesondheidsvoorligting af van die vermoë van die personeel om met die pasiënte te skakel. Om dit te doen, is dit nodig om op so 'n manier met die pasiënte om te gaan dat die ontmoeting voordelig is. Dit is nie altyd maklik nie aangesien noue verkeer met die pasiënt afhang van insig — om die behoefte waar te neem wat, daar dit dikwels ontasbaar is, dus nie noodwendig dit is wat gesien of gehoor kan word nie.

Opleidingskursusse het miskien in die verlede nie genoeg klem op die aard van voorkomings-geneeskunde (waar die behoefte nie altyd so dramaties soos by geneeskundige verpleging is nie) gelê nie, en die bydrae wat die Openbare Gesondheidsverpleegsters in hierdie verband kon gelewer het, was miskien nie so groot as wat dit kon gewees het nie.

Ten einde 'n paar tekortkominge in 'n mate te bowe te kom, is daar besluit om 'n kort kursus in Geestesgesondheid en Welsynwerk aan ons personeel, geneeshere en verplegingpersoneel beskikbaar te stel. Dit is in samewerking met die Kommissaris vir Geestesgesondheid onderneem.

Die Stadsraad het dit goedgekeur en het besluit om R100 beskikbaar te stel vir die lektor se vergoeding. Hierdie bedagsame houding van die Stadsraad word waardeur en daar kan geen twyfel bestaan nie dat die publiek, wat deur ons gedien word, voordeel daaruit sal trek.

Die voorneme is om hierdie kursus in die nuwe jaar te begin en 'n verslag daaroor sal volgende jaar verskaf word.

Daar word ook vertrou dat kursusse in Openbare Gesondheidsverpleging in die toekoms voorkomingsverplegingleerlinge sal toerus om die dinamika van menslike persoonlikhede en inter-verhoudinge te verstaan en 'n beter insig daarin te verkry. Dit sal hulle help om onderhoude te voer en tot groter voordeel van diegene wat betrokke is, raad te gee. Die uitdaging is groot en dit is nou die aangewese tyd om dit op 'n meer konstruktiewe manier aan te pak.

Die geneeskundige personeel wat aan hierdie seksie verbonde is, is dieselfde as wat dit baie jare lank was, naamlik twee voltydse Geneeskundige Beamptes vir Moeder- en Kindersorg, tesame met vier voltydse mediese beamptes vir klinieke en twee deeltydse geneeshere.

Aan die begin van die jaar het ons 24 Blanke Gesondheidsbesoeksters/kliniekverpleegsters in die personeel gehad; 19 was aan Moeder- en Kindersorgwerk verbonde en vyf was aan die Tuberkuloseseksie verbonde.

Gedurende die jaar het 3 Gesondheidsbesoeksters bedank en hul poste het vakant gebly. Suster Murray, die Senior Gesondheidsbesoekster, het op 31 Desember 1965 afgetree.

Die ongevalde poste het die doeltreffende funksionering van hierdie seksie bemoeilik.

Die Nieblankepersoneel is gedurende die jaar deur die aanstelling van 'n Indiërverpleegster en twee Bantoeverpleegsters vir Tuberkulosedienste van 43 tot 46 vermeerder.

Weens die groot toename in bywonings by die Mamelodi-kindersorgklinieke was dit nodig om ook 'n deeltydse hulppersoneel daar aan te stel. Indien die werk aanhou vermeerder, sal toestemming vir die aanstelling van 'n bykomende kindersorgverpleegster te Mamelodi in die loop van die nuwe jaar gevra moet word.

Van die totaal van 46 permanente personelede is 32 verbonde aan Kindersorg- en Tuberkulosewerk (met inbegrip van 4 onopgeleide Bantoeverpleegassistentes) en 14 is vroedvroue.

Ons is nog bly oor die aanstelling van twee Nieblanke manlike klerke te Mamelodi ongeveer twee jaar gelede. Hul aanstelling het die opgeleide verplegingpersoneel grootliks van pligte soos die opstel en liasseer van kaarte asook ander roetine-klertlike sake onthef.

Soos in die verlede beskou ons Saulsville en Atteridgeville nog steeds as twee entiteite vir administratiewe doeleindes, aangesien ons 'n kliniek en 'n personeel in elke gebied ingerig het. Die bevolking van die eintlike Atteridgeville (d.i. Saulsville en Atteridgeville) het meer bestendig geword. Die gevolg is dat die toename in bywonings wat verlede jaar taamlik oorweldigend was, alhoewel dit nog voortduur, hierdie jaar meer gematig geword het.

Die rede vir 'n voortdurende toename is waarskynlik dat 'n gevestigde bevolking meer bewus van kliniekeriewe word weens nouer aanraking met die kliniek en sy personeel, en dit daarom meer gereeld bywoon.

Die Mediese Beampte te Saulsville ontvang een keer per week sessionele hulp van een van die ander voltydse geneeshere, maar meer bystand sal in die nabye toekoms verleen moet word. Voor-siening vir die aanstelling van minstens twee bykomende Nieblanke Verpleegsters en een vroedvrou sal ook oorweeg moet word as werk verder te Saulsville vermeerder.

By Atteridgeville is daar 'n reeks nuwe huise wat verlede jaar ten volle bewoon geraak het, en waarvoor ons nie voldoende Nieblanke personeel het om die nodige huisbesoeke en ondersoek van sterftes en doodgeboortes te doen nie. Die getal huise in hierdie gebied is altesaam 596. Ons het gedurende die jaar by ons voorgeboorteklinieke 434 nuwe gevalle uit dié gebied behandel. Die getal geregistreerde geboortes wat hierdie jaar vir dié gebied aan ons voorgelê is, was 360 en die getal sterftes onder 5 jaar was 45. Hieruit blyk dit dat die aanstelling van 'n bykomende vroedvrou en kindersorgverpleegster vir hierdie gebied ook oorweeg sal moet word.

Die instelling van 'n bykomende kliniek om in die behoeftes van die inwoners aan die meer westelike kant van Atteridgeville te voorsien, is iets wat nie te ver in die toekoms nie ernstig oorweeg sal moet word.

By Mamelodi was pasiënte wat gedurende die jaar die kliniek bygewoon het, hoofsaaklik uit die westelike dele van die dorpsgebied afkomstig.

Die totale toename vir alle bywonings te Mamelodi oorskry dié te Atteridgeville en Saulsville na verhouding. Afgesien van die groot getal bywonings maak die afwesigheid van 'n kliniek om Mamelodi-Oos te dien, dit nodig om ernstig te dink aan die aanstelling van meer kindersorgverpleegsters om huisbesoeke in hierdie afgeleë gebied te doen. Op hierdie wyse sou bystand aan hierdie inwoners gebied kon word totdat ons in staat is om 'n kliniek daar te stel.

Vanaf 1 November 1965 is een weeklikse kindersorg-, immuniserings- en buitepasiëntkliniek te Laudium en Eersterust ingestel. As gevolg van die tekort aan personeel, veral geneeskundige personeel, was dit nodig om hierdie dienste vir beide genoemde gebiede tot een sessie per week te beperk.

Die syfers vir die twee maande November en Desember net vir die kindersorgbywonings toon die behoefte aan uitbreiding. Met bywonings soos hulle nou is, vind die personeel dit baie moeilik om die werk met slegs een weeklikse sessie te behartig, en dit was nodig vir hulle om baie laat by hierdie klinieke te bly.

PERSELE.

Gedurende die verslagjaar is die immuniseringsklinieke vir Blankes in Pretoria-Noord eers by die ou munisipale geboue in daardie gebied gehou en toe na die ou Pretoria-Noordse Stadsaal verskuif. Laasgenoemde perseel was egter vir die meeste Pretoria-Noord-inwoners en ook die inwoners in die aangrensende gebied van Wolmer, nie gunstig geleë nie. Deur die welwillendheid van die Provinsiale Owerheid word die immuniseringsklinieke nou in sy gebou in Jack Hindonstraat, Pretoria-Noord, gehou, wat op 'n baie gunstiger geleë perseel is.

Die weeklikse sessie te Silverton word in die ingangsportaal van die ou Stadsaal gehou en alhoewel dit nie 'n ideale plek vir hierdie diens is nie, sal dit weens die noodsaaklikheid van so 'n diens volgehou moet word totdat 'n geskikter perseel verskaf word.

Baie versoeke is van inwoners van die onlangs ingelyfde voorstede Koedoespoort, Môregloed, Waverley, Sinoville, Queenswood, Valhalla, Waterkloof en Monumentpark ontvang om die verskaffing van kindersorgklinieke en die dienste van gesondheidsbesoeksters om hulle te help met probleme in verband met hul babas.

Die Villieriakliniek in 29ste Laan word goed bygewoon en 'n groot aantal van die pasiënte wat dit bywoon, is uit die aangrensende gebiede van Waverley en Môregloed afkomstig.

Daar sal uit die voorgaande gemerk word dat ernstige aandag in die nabye toekoms geskenk sal moet word aan die verskaffing van klinieke en die aanstelling van bykomende geskikte personeel vir diens aan inwoners in die ingelyfde gebiede wat in dié verslag genoem word.

ALGEMEEN

Die resultate van die ondersoeke wat deur Gesondheidsbesoeksters tesame met die Aansteklike Siektesinspektoraat in verband met stafilokok-infeksies uitgevoer is, word in die deel van hierdie verslag wat met aansteeklike siektes te make het, verstrekk.

Hierdie deel van die werk is nog nie tot sy volle potensiaal ontwikkel nie. Een rede hiervoor is dat dit 'n nuwe terrein was waarin ons nuwe weë moes verken wat voorheen vir ons onbekend was. 'n Ander rede is dat, weens die bedanking van verskeie gesondheidsbesoeksters gedurende die jaar, waarvan een die Inspektrise van Verpleeginrigtings was, dit as gevolg van die personeeltekort baie moeilik geword het om die werk te behartig en daarbenewens nog 'n senior persoon op te lei om 'n redelik swak omskrewe plig te verrig terwyl 'n buitengewone aantal gevalle ook gehanteer word.

Die werk in verband met stafilokok-infeksie sluit nie net pasiënte in nie, maar ook personeel en toerusting by private Blanke- en Nieblankekraaminrigtings. Hierdie saak sal beslis ook verbeter met 'n verbetering in die personeelposisie en sal uiteindelik die voordeel wat deur die aanwending van nuwe kennis, belangstelling en inspanning behaal is, weerspieël.

Vroeër in hierdie verslag is die behoefte aan groter bekwaamheid en insig aan die kant van die personeel, om gesondheidsvoorligting en geestesgesondheid te bevorder, genoem. Aangesien ons geen geneeshere en verpleegsters met spesiale opleiding in psigiatrie in ons personeel het nie, het ons, soos in die verlede, moeders en ouers toegelaat om hulle konflikte te verlig deur hulle probleme met personelede te bespreek. Dit het meer tyd en dikwels herhaalde sessies met hierdie moeders wat hulp nodig gehad het, vereis. Waar die aandag van 'n spesialis nodig was, is hierdie gevalle dienoreenkomstig verwys.

Haastige huisbesoeke slegs as 'n middel om statistiese gegewens in te win, word nie goedgekeur nie. Baie praktykgevalle kon aangehaal word van die uiteindelijke voordeel vir die hele gesin waar 'n emosioneel versteurde en onseker moeder haar probleme met 'n Gesondheidsbesoekster bespreek het en dan vir verdere hulp na geskikte oorde verwys is.

Deur die vriendelike vergunning van die Departement van Landbou-egniese Dienste is een van hulle gekwalifiseerde dieetkundiges nou ook by die voorgeboortekliniek te Danville behulpsaam. Voorheen het slegs moeders by die Sentrale en Herculesklinieke die voordeel daarvan gehad om deur die dieetkundige gehelp te word.

Nie alleen word 'n toereikende dieet vir die verwagte moeder bespreek nie, maar voorligting oor huishoudelike ekonomie in die algemeen word gegee.

Ondersoeke na doodgeboortes en sterftes by kinders tot die ouderdom van 5 jaar vir alle rasse, het voortgeduur. Inligting in verband met die Nieblankegebiede is egter nog steeds nie akkuraat nie, aangesien baie gevalle slegs van 6 tot 18 maande ná die geboorte onder ons aandag kom.

Ontspanningsoefeninge vir verwagte moeders wat ons voorgeboorteklinieke vir Blankes bywoon, het deur die jaar voortgeduur. Hierdie oefeninge word eenkeer per week by die Sentrale Kliniek gegee, en 'n Gesondheidsbesoekster wat spesiale onderrig in hierdie verband gehad het, is in bevel van hierdie sessies. Wesenlik is die beginsels dié van bevalling sonder vrees.

Gedurende hierdie sessies word sake in verband met voorbereiding gedurende swangerskap, die verloop van barensweë, die kraamtyd, ens., ook met die moeders bespreek. In die afwesigheid van geriewe om films te vertoon, gebruik ons 'n baie werklikheidsgetroue atlas wat deur die Maternity Centre in New York uitgegee word.

Die verwagte moeders geniet hierdie sessies aangesien menige verborge vrees deur die verklaring van wat vir hulle onbekend was, verlig word en ná bevalling het hulle al dikwels hul dankbaarheid uitgespreek.

DIE STAATSKEMA VIR DIE TOEDIENING VAN AFGEROOMDE MELKPOEIER.

Hierdie skema het in werking gebly in die gebiede Hercules, Saulsville, Kampong, Atteridgeville en Mamelodi.

Die gemiddelde getal gevalle vir die Blankegebied van Hercules is omtrent 92 per maand. Hier is die melkpoeier, soos in die verlede, aan kinders wat aan wanvoeding ly of waar daar onvermoë bestaan om toe te neem in gewig, uitgereik. Hierdie onvermoë om toe te neem in gewig waar daar nie liggaamlike siekte is nie, word met die sosio-ekonomiese agtergrond van die gesin in verband gebring. Samewerking met die kliniek en die skema is hier omtrent 100%.

Die gemiddelde totale getal gevalle wat maandeliks die Nieblankesentrums van Atteridgeville, Saulsville, Kampong en Mamelodi bywoon, is 336.

By alle klinieke waar gevalle beterskap toon terwyl hulle melkpoeier kry, word dit aan die gewilligheid en verstandigheid van die moeders of voogde om in alle opsigte met die kliniek saam te werk, toegeskryf. In die meeste van hierdie gevalle was dit nie nodig om die kinders vir meer as 3 tot ses maande van melkpoeier te voorsien om die verlangde beterskap te sien nie. Bogemelde geld vir ongeveer 75% van die gevalle in Saulsville, 50% in Atteridgeville en 20% in Mamelodi en die Kamponggebiede.

In gevalle waar bogemelde nie van toepassing is nie, is die gewone uitslag dat die moeders ten spyte van voorligting en opvolging tuis deur die verplegingpersoneel, versuim om klinieke gereeld by te woon, of anders die klinieke net gereeld bywoon totdat hulle dink dat die kind herstel het en dan geen rede vir verdere bywoning sien nie. Baie van hulle het hul maande later met dieselfde kind in 'n verswakte en betreurenswaardige toestand by een of ander van die klinieke aangemeld. Verskeie van die gevalle van kwasjiorkor wat ons aangemeld het, het so 'n agtergrondgeskiedenis gehad.

Baie van dié wat versuim om die klinieke gereeld by te woon, glo nie dat die kliniese tekens en simptome van wanvoeding aan gebrek aan die regte voedingstowwe te wyte is nie, maar glo dat dit 'n „siekte” is, en dat dit met „medisyne” genees moet word.

Gebrek aan geld om vir die melkpoeier te betaal, is nie al moeilikheid met hierdie probleemgevalle nie. Oor die algemeen is dit blykbaar eenvoudig belangeloosheid in wat aan hulle gebied word wat betref die uitreik van melk asook pogings tot voorligting.

Die gevalle wat as gevolg van ongereelde en onbevredigende bywoning uit die skema uitgeskakel is, is deur ander vervang sodat die skema nie stilstaan nie.

Die plaaslike Indiërbevolking bly onbevatlik vir voorligting oor die waarde van afgeroomde melkpoeier. Die feit dat die afgeroomde melkpoeier minder as geregistreerde handelsmerke van volroommelkpoeier kos, is so ver dit hierdie moeders aangaan, 'n aanduiding van die minderwaardige gehalte van die afgeroomde melkprodukt.

Dié gevalle wat weens wanvoeding by die skema ingesluit is, het nie kwasjiorkor ontwikkel nie mits hulle gereeld die klinieke bygewoon het. Die waarde van hierdie skema lê nie soseer daarin dat so baie werklike gevalle van kwasjiorkor behandel is nie, maar dat gevalle van verskillende grade van wanvoeding behandel is en daardeur verhoed is om in hierdie toestand te verval.

Al die gevalle wat die klinieke gereeld bygewoon het en deur die Geneeskundige Beampte ontslaan is toe hy dit gerade geag het, het nie die gewone maagdermonsteking gehad wat by die gevalle wat nie versorg is nie, gevind word.

Die gemiddelde tydperk waarvoor pasiënte die melkpoeier ontvang voor genesing of beterskap merkbaar is, en sodoende staking regverdig, wissel baie. Waar die bywonings gereeld is, is daar 'n verbetering en toename in gewig binne die eerste twee of drie weke en dit duur voort totdat algehele beterskap merkbaar is. Sulke gevalle word gewoonlik binne 3 tot 6 maande ontslaan. In ander gevalle, waar samewerking van die moeder nie heeltemal bevredigend is nie, kan dit enigiets van 6 maande tot een jaar neem om 'n bevredigende uitwerking te hê.

In die Blankegebiede is daar verskeie gevalle wat so lank soos twee jaar aan hierdie skema deelgeneem het. Die rede hiervoor is dat die afgeroomde melkpoeier in baie van hierdie gevalle die enigste bron van geskikte proteïene is wat hierdie kinders het.

Dit sou kon verklaar waarom ons ten spyte van swak sosio-ekonomiese toestande in die Blankegebied nog nie een aangemelde geval van kwasjiorkor gehad het nie. Om hierdie rede word die langdurige toediening van die afgeroomde melkpoeier as regverdigbaar beskou.

Alhoewel daar 'n paar ontmoedigende feite uit bogenoemde spreek, is die uitbreiding en die volhou van die skema die voortdurende wens van alle geneeskundige en verplegingpersoneel wat daarby betrokke is.

HUISBESOEKE DEUR GESONDHEIDSBESOEKSTERS.

(Syfers vir 1964 tussen hakies.)

1965.	Eerste besoeke	Daaropvolgende besoeke	Getal siek babas besoek	Totale besoek
	3,591 (4,249)	2,352 (3,125)	853 (832)	6,851 (8,399)

BESONDERHEDE VAN KLINIEKBYWONINGS.

(Syfers vir 1964 tussen hakies).

	Eerste bywoning	Herbywoning	Deur geneesheer ondersoek
Sentraal (Dinsdag).....	3 (10)	369 (717)	402 (697)
Sentraal (Woensdag).....	163 (202)	1,323 (1,308)	
Sentraal (Vrydag).....	137 (198)	1,017 (1,417)	
Bloedstraat.....	38 (61)	533 (1,183)	
Weseinde.....	146 (230)	2,005 (3,752)	682 (768)
Proclamation Hill.....	42 (75)	682 (924)	45 (71)
Yskor.....	45 (73)	426 (618)	
Gezina.....	60 (57)	378 (388)	
Villieria (Woensdag).....	142 (175)	1,305 (1,177)	335 (469)
Villieria (Donderdag).....	101 (119)	842 (1,112)	
Wonderboomsuid.....	37 (88)	328 (537)	
Mayville.....	87 (133)	836 (955)	
Capital Park.....	37 (82)	602 (1,040)	
Hatfield.....	36 (60)	356 (828)	
Nieu-Muckleneuk.....	64 (98)	542 (1,392)	
Sunnyside (Dinsdag).....	136 (202)	1,572 (2,270)	
Sunnyside (Woensdag).....	126 (151)	1,383 (2,044)	
Riviera.....	100 (99)	845 (1,222)	57 (92)
Salvokop.....	14 (39)	389 (740)	
Danville.....	102 (461)	1,463 (1,715)	428 (599)
Weermagterrein.....	5 (11)	336 (238)	
Arcadia.....	90 (102)	938 (1,796)	
Tentoonstellingsterrein.....	15 (33)	325 (512)	
Hercules.....	224 (277)	3,861 (3,773)	943 (1,376)
Booysens.....	74 (75)	722 (839)	
Mountain View.....	109 (160)	1,348 (1,846)	
Pretoria Gardens.....	97 (160)	1,005 (1,817)	
Rietfontein-Noord.....	31 (44)	215 (364)	
Voortrekkerweg.....	54 (58)	229 (355)	
Pierneefstraat.....	72 (74)	582 (838)	
Brooklyn.....	74 (84)	690 (1,045)	

BYWONINGS VAN VOORGEBOORTELIKE KLINIEKE.

(Syfers vir 1964 tussen hakies.)

	Sentraal	Danville	Hercules	Totaal
Getal nuwe gevalle.....	177 (149)	63 (66)	127 (114)	367 (329)
Totale bywonings.....	984 (817)	371 (566)	762 (826)	2,117 (2,209)

TANDKLINIEK.

(Syfers vir 1964 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle wat Tandkliniek bygewoon het.....	10 (21)
---	---------

Intensiewe gesondheidsvoorligting op hierdie terrein, ten einde die bestaande bevooroordeeldheid, veral in verband met tandheelkundige sorg gedurende swangerskap te bowe te kom, is blykbaar die enigste oplossing om die huidige onbevredigende toestand te verander.

IMMUNISERING.

(Syfers vir 1964 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle ten volle teen difterie geïmmuniseer.....	4,556 (3,060)
Getal gevalle ten volle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer.....	2,915 (2,793)

KRAAMTOESIG.

(Syfers vir 1964 tussen hakies.)

Getal kraamtasse geïnspekteer.....	85 (123)
Getal besoeke aan vroedvroue.....	47 (95)
Getal besoeke aan vroedvrouegevalle.....	— (4)
Getal besoeke aan kraaminrigtings.....	45 (80)

TEHUISE VIR BEJAARDES.

(Syfers vir 1964 tussen hakies.)

Getal tehuise vir bejaardes.....	20 (25)
Getal besoeke aan tehuise vir bejaardes.....	26 (45)

Inspeksies van tehuise vir bejaardes word deur 'n senior lid van die Gesondheidsbesoekster se personeel tesame met die Gesondheidsinspeksiepersoneel uitgevoer. Sonder die nodige wetgewing is dit moeilik om verbeterings teweeg te bring. Sulke wetgewing sal, wanneer dit aangeneem word, nie alleen aandag aan fisiese versorging van die oues van dae moet skenk nie, maar ook aan die geestelike sy daarvan.

KLEUTERSKOLE.

Talryke versoeke het van verskillende Kleuterskole in die Stad gekom om mediese toesig deur ons personeel en gereelde mediese ondersoek van die kinders. As gevolg van die personeeltekort was dit egter moontlik om slegs in die geval van vier kleuterskole met kinders uit huise in die meer behoeftige gebiede asook een so 'n skool wat aan 'n weeshuis verbonde is, aan hierdie versoeke te voldoen.

STATISTIEKE TEN OPSIGTE VAN NIEBLANKES.

Soos in die verlede word kliniekdienste vir Nieblankes by Atteridgeville, Saulsville, Kampong en Mamelodi verskaf en soos voorheen gemeld is, is immunisering-, kindersorg-, en buitepasiëntedienste aan die begin van November vir die gebiede Laudium en Eersterust ingestel.

Staflokok-ondersoeke onder Nieblankes word op dieselfde manier as dié vir die Blankebevolking onderneem en daar word in die deel oor aansteeklike siektes hieroor verslag gedoen.

Daar is vroeër in hierdie verslag oor die ondersoeke na doodgeboortes en sterftes van kinders onder die ouderdom van 5 jaar verslag gedoen.

Ons vind nog steeds dat die oorsaak van dood in baie gevalle op die doodsertifikaat as te wye aan „natuurlike oorsake" aangedui word. Dit is natuurlik ontoereikend vir ondersoekdoeleindes.

HUISBESOEKE.

(Syfers vir 1964 tussen hakies.)

	Bantoes	Kampong Asiate	Kleurlinge	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Saulsville Bantoes	Mamelodi Bantoes
Eerste besoeke aan pasgeborenes...	6 (5)	96 (115)	69 (96)	865 (1,022)	1,019 (1,029)	1,488 (1,563)
Daaropvolgende besoeke.	8 (3)	486 (676)	504 (734)	3,699 (4,219)	1,049 (417)	668 (575)
Besoeke aan siek kinders	— (—)	56 (89)	17 (21)	— (—)	2 (12)	4 (2)
Getal siek kinders besoek	— (—)	48 (148)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

KINDERWELSYNBYWONINGS.

(Syfers vir 1964 tussen hakies.)

	Bantoes	Kampong Asiate	Kleurlinge
Eerste bywoning.....	339 (327)	226 (194)	195 (150)
Herhaalde bywoning.....	1,997 (2,203)	2,363 (2,906)	2,094 (2,514)
Deur geneesheer ondersoek.....	943 (867)	850 (1,002)	873 (849)

	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Saulsville Bantoes	Mamelodi Bantoes	Laudium Indiërs	Eersterust Kleurlinge
Eerste bywoning	1,118 (1,115)	2,040 (2,314)	2,778 (2,445)	25 (—)	76 (—)
Herhaalde bywoning.....	20,004 (19,078)	27,141 (25,870)	37,534 (30,711)	348 (—)	343 (—)
Deur geneesheer ondersoek....	8,063 (7,362)	8,734 (8,959)	11,745 (9,873)	201 (—)	334 (—)

VOORGEBOORTELIKE KLINIEK.

(Syfers vir 1964 tussen hakies.)

	Bantoes	Kampong Asiate en Kleurlinge	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Saulsville Bantoes	Mamelodi Bantoes
Getal nuwe gevalle wat by die kliniek aangemeld is..	1,050 (835)	247 (248)	1,180 (1,241)	1,733 (1,968)	1,857 (1,736)
Getal bywonings	4,467 (3,990)	2,068 (2,032)	8,041 (7,924)	8,816 (10,722)	11,312 (9,631)

BEVALLINGS DEUR VROEDVROU WAARGENEEM.

(Syfers vir 1964 tussen hakies.)

	Atteridgeville	Saulsville	Mamelodi
	367 (396)	657 (445)	185 (161)

IMMUNISERING.

(Syfers vir 1964 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle teen difterie geïmmuniseer.....	3,317 (2,697)
Getal gevalle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer.....	2,618 (2,306)

MEDIESE ONDERSOEKE.

Altesaam 1,802 sulke mediese ondersoeke is deur mediese beamptes van die Gesondheidsafdeling uitgevoer. Die syfer dek mediese ondersoeke van persone wat by die munisipaliteit diens aanvaar, spesiale mediese ondersoek ingevolge die Ongevallewet of weens pensioenfonds- of ander redes.

PRETORIASE SLAGPLAAS.

Die personeelstaat by die Slagplaas is soos volg:

Bestuurder	Dr. W. J. Wheeler.
Hoofklerk	Mnr. A. G. B. Pattison.
Tikster	Een.
Superintendent, Nuweprodukte en Verkoelingsinstallasie	Mnr. B. de Lange.
Streekvleisinspekteur	Mnr. T. G. van der Heever.
Toesighoudende vleisinspekteur	Een
Vleisinspekteurs	Sewe
Instandhoudingsbeampste	Een
Werkwinkel-assistent	Een
Senior Masjien- en Stoomketelbedieners	Vier
Masjien en Stoomketelbedieners	Vier
Werkvoorman	Een
Werkplaas-assistente	Twee
Skoonmaker/Nasieners	Drie
Skoonmakers	Drie
Totaal Blankes	32
Nieblankes	47

Ek moet met leedwese die tragiese dood van 'n jong vleisinspekteur R. Swartz, as gevolg van 'n ongeluk terwyl hy tuis aan sy motor gewerk het, vermeld.

Dit was weer eens onmoontlik om al die vakatures vir vleisinspekteurs in die loop van die jaar te vul en ons moes weer eens 'n beroep op aflospersoneel van die Gesondheidsafdeling doen om die noodsaaklike inspeksiedienste by die Slagplaas in stand te hou.

VEEVOORRADE.

Die droogte het onversaak die hele jaar deur in die Noordelike Gebiede waar die meeste van Pretoria se beeste vandaan kom, voortgeduur.

Daar is 'n duisend beeste minder as in die vorige jaar geslag. Hulle toestand was egter bo verwagting. Die meerderheid was spesiaal gevoerde diere wat uit die weg geruim moes word voordat voervoorrade uitgeput geraak het.

Teen die einde van die jaar het dit geblyk dat boere onvermydelik gedwing is om van hul teel-vee wat hulle wou behou, te verkoop.

Die prys van beesvleis styg geleidelik en dit wil voorkom of dit vir 'n lang tyd hoog sal bly, selfs al sou goeie reëns binnekort val.

Soos in die vorige jaar was skape in 'n baie goeie toestand altyd beskikbaar en met tye was die lêplek onvoldoende om die vee wat per spoor aangekom het, te hanteer. Dit het dikwels genoodsaak dat diere in trokke moes oorstaan aangesien hokke dikwels oorvol was.

Omdat die slag van skape net tot namiddae beperk is, kan die verhoogde vereiste aantal geslagte skape slegs verkry word deur oortyd te werk.

Deur die hele jaar is varke aangebied en met tye het lêplek só oorvol geraak dat nog diere geweier moes word. Pryse het af en toe aanmerklik gedaal en die Vleisbeheerraad is dikwels genoopt om groot getalle van die beter graad karkasse te koop.

Ten spyte van die daling in die aantal beeste wat geslag is, sal daar gemerk word dat die totale getal geslagte beeste vermeerder het sodat die getal beeste eenhede wat gehanteer is, eintlik met ongeveer 2,000 verhoog is.

Daar was ook 'n klein toename in die getal ekwines wat geslag is. Hierdie funksie word nog steeds in die namiddae ná die slag van skape verrig. Die vleis van hierdie diere dien meestal om die Dieretuin te voorsien en dien ook as voedsel vir troeteldiere.

Die daling in geslagte pluimvee is waarskynlik veroorsaak deur die verskuiwing van die pluimveemark na die nuwe Algemene Mark.

Oor sekere vakansietye was die pluimveeslagplaas nog oorlaai sodat oortyd gewerk moes word om die aanvraag te hanteer.

NUWE SLAGPLAAS.

Vroeg in die jaar het die Minister van Landbou-ekonomie en -bemarking ingestem om twee Raadslede en die Bestuurder van die Slagplaas van die Stadsraad van Pretoria tesame met lede van die Vleisbeheerraad en die Departement van Landbou-ekonomie en -bemarking, in Kaapstad te woord te staan.

Daar is aan die Minister verduidelik waarom die Raad die aanbou van 'n nuwe slagplaas aan private onderneming wil oorlaat. Die Minister het die Raad se onttrekking aan die onderneming geredelik aanvaar en die amptenare van die Vleisbeheerraad aangesê om te poog om die vleishandel te oorneem om 'n maatskappy te vorm om die oprigting van 'n slagplaas vir Pretoria te onderneem.

'n Vergadering van belanghebbende liggame is daarna gehou en sommige van die teenwoordiges het onderneem om die stigting van so 'n maatskappy te ondersoek. Geen amptelike verslag oor die uitslag is egter ontvang nie.

VERBETERINGS AAN SLAGPLAAS.

Soos in die loop van die vorige jaar besluit is, sou minimum verbeterings ter waarde van R250,000 onderneem word om te verseker dat die Slagplaas vir die volgende 5 jaar in werking bly. Die hoop is uitgespreek dat daar gedurende 1965 met die werk begin sou word, maar dit kon nie uitgevoer word nie en daar word nou gehoop dat die aanvang in die eerste helfte van 1966 sal wees. Die onderneming sal ietwat deur anti-inflasiemaatreëls wat deur die Staat ingestel is, vertraag word.

Hierdie maatreëls het veroorsaak dat die Raad se besluit om 'n nuwe pluimveeslagplaas by die Algemene Mark op te rig, uitgestel is.

NEWEPRODUKTE.

Die hoeveelheid neweprodukte wat geproduseer is, het verder in die loop van die jaar gedaal. Jong gevoerde beeste is meesal geslag sodat die persentasie masels wat gevind is, verminder is. Hierdie siekte is gewoonlik die rede vir die meeste afkeurings. Daar was ook 'n daling in die persentasie varke wat weens masels afgekeur is.

Weens die ondoeltreffendheid van masjinerie en die gebrekkige konstruksie van geboue is die kwaliteit van neweprodukte nie bevredigend nie. Die moontlikheid om 'n nuwe metode van vervaardiging in te stel, word tans ondersoek met inagneming van die verbeterings wat aangebring moet word.

SIEKTES AANGETREF.

Die meeste beeste is soos gewoonlik weens masels (sistiskose) afgekeur, alhoewel die voorkomssyfer weer eens laer as in die vorige jaar was. Dit was waarskynlik daaraan te wyte dat minder beeste van die swaarbesmette droogtegeteisterde gebiede gekom het.

Daarbenewens is ook baie jong diere wat in afsondering gevoer is, ontvang, sodat die syfers nie noodwendig 'n ware beeld van die graad van besmetting gee nie.

Kneusing veroorsaak nog steeds groot verlies aan vleis, alhoewel baie boere hulle beeste ont-horing. Weens die lang afstande waarvoor diere vervoer moet word en deurdat lêplek onvoldoende is, sal dit moeilik wees om skade aan velle en karkasse uit te skakel.

Gereelde gevalle van besnoitiose (olifanthuidsiekte) en sarkosporidiose is weer aangetref. Weer eens is slegs sporadiese gevalle van tuberkulose aangetref.

Gelukkig is geen gevaarlike siektes soos bek-en-klouseer, hondsdoelheid of miltsiekte gediagnoseer nie.

By varke was masels weer die oorsaak van die meeste afkeurings terwyl tuberkulose selde voorgekom het en dan meesal van plaaslike aard in varke van Bantoes.

'n Waarskuwing van die Sekretaris van Gesondheid dat leptospirose by varke in hierdie land aangetref is, het daartoe gelei dat ons hulle veral vir hierdie siekte ondersoek het en voorsorg-maatreëls getref het dat mense nie met die siekte besmet raak nie.

By skape het kaasagtige limfklierontsteking nog wydverspreid voorgekom veral by merino's deur infeksie van skeerwonde, terwyl 'n groot persentasie lewers afgekeur is weens besmetting met die lintwurm *stilesia hepatica*. In teenstelling hiermee is die meeste lewers in beeste weens lewerslakbesmetting afgekeur.

Vervoersiekte het nog baie skape, veral lammers geaffekteer weens die stremming van vervoer. Gelukkig kon groot getalle nog benut word sodra die simptome opgemerk is.

By pluimvee was die siektes wat hoofsaaklik aangetref is, nog steeds kwaadaardige gewasse en peritonitis.

KOELKAMERGERIEWE.

Hierdie geriewe is nog nie verbeter nie en sal moet wag op die algemene verbeterings wat beoog word. Bevriesing van baie maselagtige karkasse in private koelkamers sal dus nog onder toesig van die slagplaaspersoneel onderneem moet word.

ALGEMEEN.

Lesings is weer aan twee groepe vleisinspeksiestudente gegee terwyl mediese en ander studente-groepe van tyd tot tyd deur die slagplaas begelei is.

Spesiale ondersoeke van sekere karkasse vir Staatsinrigtings is nog onderneem.

Baie monsters is spesiaal vir die Onderstepoortse Veeartsenykundige Navorsingsinstituut versamel.

Aangesien toestande by die Slagplaas aan die chaotiese grens, word daar opreg gehoop dat die verbeterings wat 'n mate van verligting sal meebring, gedurende 1966 voltooi sal word.

Daar word ook gehoop dat die Staat binnekort tot 'n belissing sal geraak oor wie die nuwe slagplaas vir Pretoria moet bou, want die onderneming sal 'n hele paar jaar neem om voltooi te word.

JAARVERSLAG VIR DIE TYDPERK 1 JANUARIE TOT 31 DESEMBER 1965

	1963	1964	1965
Bulle.....	1,633	1,916	1,923
Koeie.....	33,083	33,144	35,072
Osse.....	63,210	68,762	65,827
Totaal: Beeste.....	97,926	103,822	102,822
Kalwers.....	5,513	5,872	5,226
Skape.....	217,686	240,104	273,317
Bokke.....	614	1,401	1,021
Varke.....	37,198	41,794	45,085
Totaal.....	358,937	392,993	427,471

TOENAME VAN 68,534 DIERE SEDERT 1963.
(VYF JAAR) TOENAME VAN 122,454 DIERE SEDERT 1960.

EKWINES.

	1964	1965
Donkies.....	226	401
Perde.....	1,063	1,013
Muile.....	10	9
Totaal.....	1,299	1,423

PLUIMVEE.

	1964	1965
Hoenders.....	48,797	43,074
Eende.....	2,650	1,602
Duiwe.....	79	36
Kalkoene.....	2,248	1,929
Ganse.....	67	31
Kuikens.....	829	533
Konyne.....	49	24
Totaal.....	54,719	47,239

AFGEKEURDE BEES-, SKAAP-, VARK- EN KALFKARKASSE EN -ORGANE.

	Beeste	Kalwers	Skape en bokke	Varke
Karkasse.....	1,683	475	264	1,359
Koppe.....	842	—	—	98
Harte.....	516	—	—	—
Binnegoed.....	1,122	—	147,817	1,245
Niere.....	961	—	102	—
Lewers.....	8,263	—	104,261	2,710
Longe.....	3,589	—	3,895	4
Hartslag.....	1,641	—	19,421	1,283
Kwarte.....	277	2	335	35
Milte.....	749	—	—	—
Sterte.....	710	—	—	—
Tonge.....	861	—	—	—
Afval.....	864	—	69	—
Uiers.....	8,488	—	—	—
Ingewande.....	1,598	—	—	—

TOTALE AFKEURINGS.

	1964	1965
Beeste.....	1.976%	1.637%
Skape en bokke.....	0.125%	0.096%
Kalwers.....	13.777%	9.089%
Varke.....	3.967%	3.014%

SISTISERKOSE (MASELS).

1964			
	Totaal aangetas	Totaal afgekeur	Totaal in koelkamer behandel
Beeste.....	9,010 of 8.678%	1,587 of 1.520%	7,423 of 7.149%
Varke.....	1,698 of 4.062%	1,521 of 2.639%	177 of 0.4235%
1965			
Beeste.....	7,566 of 7.35%	1,324 of 1.288%	6,242 of 6.07%
Varke.....	1,364 of 3.02%	1,216 of 2.697%	148 of 0.328%

ORGANE VAN KARKASSE WAT MET SISTISERKOSE BESMET WAS EN IN MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAASKOELKAMER BEHANDEL IS.

Harte	Lewers	Sterte	Tonge	Koppe
5,795	4,608	5,875	—	5,756

VOORKOMS VAN TUBERKULOSE.

1964			
	Getal aangetas	Getal algemeen	Getal gelokaliseer
Beeste.....	32 of 0.0308%	19 of 0.0183%	13 of 0.0125%
Varke.....	132 of 0.315%	51 of 0.122%	81 of 0.193%
1965			
	Getal aangetas	Getal algemeen	Getal gelokaliseer
Beeste.....	15 of 0.0145%	15 of 0.0145%	Geen
Varke.....	131 of 0.291%	67 of 0.149%	64 of 0.142%

INGEVOERDE VLEIS WAT IN KOELKAS BY MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS.

Beeskarkasse.....	55
Harte.....	23
Tonge.....	34
Sterte.....	34
Lewers.....	9
Koppe.....	43
Milte.....	1

INGEVOERDE VLEIS WAT IN ANDER KOELKAMERS AS MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS (MASELS).

Beeskarkasse.....	185	Varkkarkasse.....	Geen
Harte.....	185		
Tonge.....	185		
Lewers.....	185		
Sterte.....	185		

TOTALE AANTAL MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE EN ORGANE WAT IN ANDER KOELKAMERS AS MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS.

Beeskarkasse.....	2,683	Varkkarkasse.....	Geen
Tonge.....	5,782		

TOTALE AANTAL MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE WAT IN KOELKAMERS BY DIE MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS.

Beeskarkasse.....	3,437
Varkkarkasse.....	146

INSPEKSIES BY KOELKAMERS (MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE).

Inspeksies uitgevoer.....	485
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	37
Kennisgewings beteken.....	32

TOTALE GETAL BLOEDSMERE WAT ONDERSOEK IS.

Totale getal diere wat in trokke en krale gevrek het.....	326
Totale getal diere wat van buite gebring is om vernietig te word.....	Geen
Totaal.....	326

Getal bloedsmeres wat ondersoek is: Beeste.....	32
Skape.....	253
Varke.....	41
	326

EKWINES AFGEKEUR.

2 Perde

GESLAGTE EKWINES.

Donkies	Muile	Perde
401	9	1,013

AFGEKEURDE PLUIMVEE.

Hoenders	Eende	Kalkoene
79	1	Geen

SIEKTES WAARVOOR PLUIMVEE AFGEKEUR IS.

	Hoenders	Eende
Peritonitis.....	8	—
Gangreen.....	2	—
Kwaadaardige gewasse.....	53	—
Absesse.....	3	1
Vermaering.....	2	—
Dood in hokke.....	11	—
Totale getal afgekeur.....	79	1

VERKOOPT NIEUWPRODUKTE VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31/12/1965.

	Ton	lb.
Karkasmeel.....	390	590
Bloedmeel.....	373	1,650
Vere.....	—	243
Varkhare.....	—	14,726
Vet.....	133	274

SIEKTES WAARVOOR KARKASSE ENS. AFGEKEUR IS

	Beeste Karkasse	Aangetaste dele	Kaluwers Karkasse	Aange- taste dele	Skape en bokke Karkasse	Aangetaste dele	Varke Karkasse	Aangetaste dele	Perde
Karsinoom.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Kaasagtige Limfklier- ontsteking.....	—	—	—	—	29,282 (kwt)	19,573 (KL.)	—	—	—
Vermaering.....	18	—	40	—	16	—	17	—	—
Emfisiem.....	8	14 (kwt)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uitwendige kneusing	17,446 (kwt)	82,562 lb.	8	2 (kwt)	4	9 (kwt)	11	42 (kwt)	—
Haarsakskurfte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gangreen.....	27	20 (kwt)	6	—	2	—	17	—	—
Onrypheid.....	—	—	305	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geelsug.....	—	—	1	—	30	—	2	—	—
Masels.....	1,324	—	—	—	—	—	1,216	—	—
Sterwende.....	5	—	1	—	160	—	—	—	—
Veelvoudige absesse	3	3 (kwt)	14	—	—	2 (kwt)	19	2 (kwt)	—
Nawelkwaal.....	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buikvliesontsteking..	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—
Bors- en buikvlies- ontsteking.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarkosporidiose.....	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rooiwater.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septiese metritis....	1	—	—	—	8	2 (kwt)	—	—	—
Septiese mastitis....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septiese buikvlies- ontsteking.....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septiese borsvlies- steking.....	1	1 (kwt)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WERKSAAMHEDE VAN DIE GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTORAAT

Op 31 Desember 1965 was die personeelsterkte van die Gesondheidsinspektoraat soos volg:

Hoofgesondheidsinspekteur.....	1
Assistenthoofgesondheidsinspekteurs.....	2
Streekgesondheidsinspekteurs.....	6
Toesighoudende Gesondheidsinspekteurs.....	7
Gesondheidsinspekteurs.....	30
Leerlinggesondheidsinspekteur.....	1
Nieblanke Gesondheidsinspekteurs.....	6
	<hr/>
	53
	<hr/>

Bowendien is daar:

Senior Knaagdier- en Muskietuitroeier.....	1
Knaagdier- en Muskietuitroeiers.....	4
Bantoe-arbeiders.....	27
	<hr/>
TOTAAL.....	85
	<hr/>

By die Slagplaas:

Streekvleisinspekteur.....	1
Toesighoudende Vleisinspekteur.....	1
Vleisinspekteurs.....	7
	<hr/>
	9
	<hr/>

Gedurende die jaar geëindig 31 Desember 1965 was daar 'n gestadige stroom bedankings wat teen die einde van die jaar 'n ernstige tekort van 9 (19.56%) Gesondheidsinspekteurs en 3 (33.33%) Vleisinspekteurs tot gevolg gehad het.

Boonop was dit nie moontlik om meer as twee van die poste vir Nieblanke Gesondheidsinspekteurs te vul nie; dit laat 'n tekort van 66.66%.

Hierdie aanhoudende verlies aan personeel neem ernstige afmetings aan. Die aantal bekleërs van poste was teen die einde van die jaar minder as wat die volle gemagtigde personeelsterkte was voor die totstandkoming van Groter Pretoria in Julie 1964, toe die Pretoriase Munisipale gebied van sowat 73 na ongeveer 220 vierkante myl vergroot is.

Die werk van die Slagplaas vereis daaglik 'n bykans volle personeelsterkte. Om dit uit te voer, word Gesondheidsinspekteurs daaglik van die Gesondheidsafdeling geleen en op dié wyse word die aantal Gesondheidsinspekteurs wat vir werk in die stad en voorstede beskikbaar is, nog verder verminder.

Gewone verlof en siekteverlof eis ook 'n aantal van die beskikbare personeel. Al hierdie faktore, veral die leë poste, maak die taak om doeltreffendheid te handhaaf uiters moeilik aangesien sekere pligte soos ondersoeke van klagtes, plaagbeheer, lisensiëring, beheer van aansteeklike siektes, en ander, voorkeur moet geniet en dit ook wel kry. Noodsaaklike roetine-inspeksiewerk kan nie die nodige aandag geniet nie. Nietemin het die gesondheidstoestande in die stad bevredigend gebly en die volgende bladsye skets taamlik uitvoerig die werk wat deur die verskillende seksies van die Gesondheidsinspektoraat uitgevoer word. Spesiale hoofstukke oor aansteeklike siektes en melkbeheer sal elders in hierdie verslag aangetref word.

OPSOMMING VAN INSPEKSIES DEUR DIE GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTORAAT

Hier volg 'n opsomming van die inspeksies deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs, Slum- en Behuising-, Aansteeklike Siektes-, Voedsel-, Plaagbeheer- en Nieblankegebiedseksies gedurende die kalenderjaar 1965. (Syfers vir vorige jaar tussen hakies):

Totale getal inspeksies gedoen (melkery uitgesluit).....	115,792 (122,421)
Oorlaste waarmee gehandel is.....	35,835 (35,298)
Oorlaste weggeruim.....	35,038 (34,214)
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is.....	5,753 (5,522)
Lisensie-aansoeke waarmee gehandel is.....	6,149 (5,507)
Monsters geneem van water (bakteriologies en skeikundig).....	479 (353)
Monsters geneem van eetware (melk uitgesluit).....	592 (551)
Navaagbesoeke insake aansteeklike siektes.....	3,497 (4,206)

AANGELEENTHEDE NA ANDER AFDELINGS OF AFDELINGSHOOFDE VERWYS

Stadsingenieur.....	240
Lisensiehoof.....	47
Direkteur van Nieblankesake.....	82
Direkteur van Parke en Ontspanning.....	45
Verkeershoof.....	13
Stadselektrisiteitsingenieur.....	34
Hoofbehuisingbestuurder.....	18
Direkteur van Stadsbeplanning en Argitektuur.....	84

VERVOLGINGS:

Hier volg 'n ontleding van die vervolgings wat die Afdeling gedurende 1965 ingestel het en die resultate daarvan:—

Aard van oortreding	Totale getal vervolgings	Getal skuldig bevind	Getal onskuldig bevind	Terug- getrek	Boetes
Versuim om bouerslatrines te verskaf	6	4	1	1	R32.00
Versuim om aan kennisgewing te voldoen.....	30	25	—	5	R106.00 Gewaarsku
Versuim om voedsel gedurende aflewering te beskerm.....	1	1	—	—	R2.00
Vlieëbroeiery.....	1	1	—	—	Gewaarsku
Versuim om perseel netjies te hou en oorbewoning (Slumregulasies).....	2	2	—	—	R10.00 Gewaarsku
Verkoop van roomys met onvoldoende melkvet.....	3	3	—	—	R30.00
Oormatige preserveermiddel in boerewors.....	1	1	—	—	R10.00
Oorbewoning van perseel.....	2	2	—	—	R2.00 Gewaarsku
Blootstelling van bakkerprodukte aan besmetting.....	1	1	—	—	R2.00
Aanhou van pluimvee sonder 'n permit.....	1	1	—	—	R5.00
Vuil toestand van perseel.....	1	1	—	—	R10.00
Blootstelling van voedsel aan besmetting.....	2	2	—	—	R20.00 Gewaarsku
Water by melk gevoeg.....	11	11	—	—	R115.00
Melk met onvoldoende vet.....	1	1	—	—	R7.00
Inbring van ongepasteuriseerde melk in munisipale gebied.....	1	1	—	—	Gewaarsku
TOTAAL.....	64	57	1	6	R351.00

VERVOLGINGS TERUGGETREK:

Beskuldigde het riele ten genoeë van hierdie Afdeling verander.....	1
Mededirekteur van die Maatskappy is van moord aangekla en die vereistes van die kennisgewing is nagekom.....	1
Beskuldigde het 'n siektesertifikaat getoon en het teen die datum van die verhoor aan hierdie Afdeling se vereistes voldoen.....	1
Beskuldigde het voor die datum van die verhoor aan die Afdeling se vereistes voldoen.....	1
Op versoek van die Hof teruggetrek omdat die beskuldigde voor die verhoor aan al die vereistes voldoen het.....	1
Deur die Afdeling teruggetrek omdat die beskuldigde aansienlike uitgawe aangegaan het om drie wonings van bevredigende huishoudelike watervoorraad te voorsien.....	1

GELISENSIEERDE PERSELE:

Hier volg 'n lys van persele en die getal van elkeen wat gedurende die jaar gelisensieer is. Die persele is 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).....	33	3
Biljartsalonne.....	6	2
Bioskoopteekamers.....	3	—
Losieshuise.....	191	—
Steenbakkers.....	5	—
Slagters.....	209	53
Skoenmakers.....	56	17
Fietshandelaars.....	79	74
Melkerye.....	85	17
Droogskoonmaak-ontvangdepots.....	87	19
Velhandelaars.....	1	—
Visbakkers (groot- en kleinhandel).....	6	—
Vishandelaars.....	76	2
Varsproduktehandelaars.....	670	235
Fumigeerders en ontsmetters.....	4	—
Haarkappers.....	228	26

	Blankes	Nieblankes
Marskramers en venters.....	81	171
Hotelle.....	34	—
Roomysvervaardigers.....	3	—
Roomysverkopers.....	365	28
Wasserye en droogskoonmakers.....	60	6
Markstalletjies.....	12	39
Melkprodusente.....	419	2
Melkwinkels.....	344	47
Meulenaars.....	6	—
Koeldrankhandelaars.....	206	46
Koeldrankvervaardigers.....	5	1
Bantoe-eethuise.....	6	59
Pandjieshouers.....	—	—
Pluimveehandelaars.....	68	—
Lewensmiddelehandelaars.....	565	343
Lewensmiddelefabrieke.....	17	3
Openbare sale en vermaaklikheidsplekke.....	24	—
Klipgroewe.....	3	—
Restourante en teekamers.....	404	86
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere.....	110	3
Leerlooierye.....	2	—
Teaters (inryteaters inbegrepe).....	18	5
Turkse baddens.....	1	—
Begrafnisondernemers.....	5	3
Houtsaers.....	4	—
Werkwinkels.....	346	7

BOUPLANNE:

Die volgende is 'n opsomming van die planne wat gedurende die jaar geëindig 31 Desember 1965 ondersoek is:

Eerste keer voorgelê	Verdere voorlegging	Deur argitekte	Lokasies	Totaal
2,906	430	14	483	3,833

VROEËOGGEND- 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 inspeksies by hotelle, huise, restourante en ander plekke waar voedsel bedien word, gedurende middagetensuur, vroeg saans en snags 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.....	760	564	196
Restourante.....	409	260	149
Voedselaflewering.....	197	179	18
Varsproduktehandelaars.....	53	39	14
Hotelle.....	68	62	6
Bantoe-eethuise.....	18	10	8
Melkerydepots.....	44	39	5
Bakkerie.....	16	14	2
Algemeen.....	30	23	7
Lewensmiddelefabrieke.....	9	7	2
	<u>1,604</u>	<u>1,197</u>	<u>407</u>

Voedselseksie (verskillende persele)

Naginspeksies.....	119	116	3
Middagetensuurinspeksies.....	282	237	45
Vroeëoggend-inspeksies.....	24	19	5
GROOTTOTAAL.....	<u>2,029</u>	<u>1,569</u>	<u>460</u>

Die volgende tabel verstrek 'n opsomming van die inspeksies uitgevoer en stappe gedoen deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs gedurende die jaar geëindig 31 Desember 1965.

Oorlaste waarmee handel is	20,714
Kennisgewings bestel	2,891
Aansegings bestel	17,823
Kennisgewings nagekom	2,989
Oorlaste weggeruim	20,812
Oorlaste weer geïnspekteer	9,812
Klagtes waarmee handel is	5,019
Sianiedfumigeerders	48
Gebouvoltooiingstrookies	60
Lisensieaansoeke	5,274
Stalle	240
Slagterswinkels	6,728
Vishandelaars	697
Bakkerye	602
Restourante en teekamers	8,415
Losieshuise	911
Kruideniers- en lewensmiddelewinkels	5,510
Vrugte- en groentewinkels	5,402
Fabrieke	874
Haarkappersalonne	1,972
Melkerydepots en melkwinkels	1,065
Diverse inspeksies	3,857
Aangeleenthede wat na ander Afdelings verwys is	795
Huis-tot-huis-inspeksies	7,038
Naginspeksies	69
Vroeëoggend-inspeksies	1,339
TOTALE INSPEKSIES	65,727

PLAAGBEHEER DEUR DISTRIKSGESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS:

Hier volg 'n opsomming van die werk wat deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs in verband met knaagdier-, vlieë- en muskietbeheer verrig is gedurende die jaar geëindig 31 Desember 1965:—

Knaagdiere:	
1. Klagtes ondersoek	392
2. Persele geïnspekteer en advies gegee	2,643
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings om valle of gif te gebruik	1,371
4. Kennisgewings wat vereis dat persele knaagdiervry gemaak word	267
5. Kennisgewings bestel ooreenkomstig 3 en 4 hierbo waaraan voldoen is	278
6. Bestaande geboue voorsien van knaagdierwering	214
7. Nuwe geboue met knaagdierwering voltooi	150
8. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	—
9. Ophoping van vuilgoed of hout waar daar moontlik knaagdiere kan skuil, skoon-gemaak of verwyder	2,122
10. Getal knaagdiere gedood of as gedood gerapporteer	2,942
11. Voedselblikke met rotwering vir diere verskaf	113
12. Sake na Plaagbeheer verwys	32
13. Sake in verband met knaagdierbeheer na ander Afdelings verwys	11
Muskiete:	
1. Klagtes ondersoek	163
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer	951
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings uitgereik	454
4. Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig 3 hierbo bestel en voldoen aan	61
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	—
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	313
7. Advies gegee betreffende muskietbeheer	625
8. Soorte muskiet gevind	Culex
Vlieë:	
1. Klagtes ondersoek	176
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer	1,065
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings uitgereik	490
4. Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig 3 hierbo bestel, en voldoen aan	62
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	1
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	393
7. Advies gegee betreffende vlieëbeheer	662

VOEDSELSEKSIE.

Hierdie Seksie is verantwoordelik daarvoor om te sorg vir die higiëniese produksie, hantering en verspreiding van voedsel deur die hele Stad en in die Nieblankegebiede en het dikwels alle soorte persele waarop voedselhandel beoefen word, besoek.

Gereelde monsters van munisipale watervoorrade is by hulle bronne en by verskillende plekke deur die hele netwerk vir bakteriologiese ondersoek geneem. Gereelde monsters van die water in die agt swembaddens en twee plasdamme is gereeld vir bakteriologiese en skeikundige ondersoek geneem om die doeltreffende werking van die suiweringsinstallasies na te gaan en te verseker.

Die neem van monsters van die water uit private boorgate en putte, waarvan daar 'n paar is, is gedoen wanneer dit as nodig beskou is en wanneer monsters nie aan die standaard voldoen het nie, is daar van die eienaars verlang om die chloreringstoerusting reg te stel waar dit bestaan het, of, soos dit met die meeste die geval was, om die gebruik van boorgate of putwater vir huishoudelike doeleindes te staak en die persele met die Stad se netwerk te verbind.

Die aangehegte tabelle gee 'n uiteensetting van die soorte voedselmonsters wat gedurende die jaar vir bakteriologiese of skeikundige ontleding geneem is. Waar 'n monster onder standaard was, het 'n waarskuwing of 'n vervolging gevolg.

Hierdie Seksie het 'n hele jaar lank te min personeel gehad, maar alle moontlike pogings is aangewend om die toesig wat nodig is om sindelikeid in plekke wat met voedsel te make het, te handhaaf.

Groot hoeveelhede voedsel, waarvan besonderhede hieronder verstrekk word, is aan die Afdeling uitgelewer of daar is beslag daarop gelê omdat dit nie vir menslike verbruik geskik was nie. Dit is afgekeur en vernietig. 'n Gesondheidsinspekteur het daagliks die vroeëoggendmark bygewoon waar daar op groot hoeveelhede voedsel beslag gelê is. Dit is as ongeskik vir menslike verbruik afgekeur en vernietig.

Gereelde inspeksies van restaurante, hotelle, losieshuise en ander voedselinrigtings gedurende etensure, terwyl voedsel voorberei en bedien word, is deur die hele jaar uitgevoer. Aandag is veral geskenk aan die hantering en voorbereiding van voedsel, die opwas van gereedskap, messeware en breekware, en die persoonlike netheid van die betrokke personeel.

Oor die algemeen was die voorbereiding, hantering en bewaring van voedsel bevredigend, maar gedurende waaksaamheid is nodig om bevredigende toestande te handhaaf.

'n Totaal van 81 uur is aan spesiale nag-, vroeëoggend- en middagetensuurinspeksies bestee.

Hier volg 'n tabel met besonderhede van dié werk:—

Oortredings in verband waarmee opgetree is.....	53
Kennisgewings bestel.....	1
Aansegginge gegee.....	52
Oortredings weggeruim.....	53

Inspeksies uitgevoer:

Herinspeksies.....	2
Restourante en teekamers.....	212
Hotelle.....	41
Privaathotelle en losieshuise.....	50
Banketbakkers.....	46
Bakkerie.....	61
Slagterye.....	3
Vishandelaars.....	1
Bantoe-eethuise.....	1
Lewensmiddelefabrieke.....	8
	<hr/> 425 <hr/>

Die volgende tabel gee 'n ontleding van die tye van dag toe inspeksies uitgevoer is:—

	Getal	Bevredigend	Nie heeltemal bevredigend nie
Naginspeksies.....	119	116	3
Middagetensuurinspeksies.....	282	237	45
Vroeëoggend-inspeksies.....	24	19	5

Altesaam 129 besendings eetware (behalwe dié waarop by die oggendmark beslag gelê is), is uitgelewer of daar is beslag op gelê en die ondergemelde eetware is as ongeskik vir menslike verbruik afgekeur en vernietig:

Konfyt.....	1,001 lb.
Vleis.....	} 17,962 blikke en bottels
Vis.....	
Vrugte.....	
Groente.....	
Melk.....	
Diverse eetware in bottels en blikke	
Pluimvee.....	1,309 lb.
Vleis.....	1,381 lb.
Vis (vars).....	559 lb.
Kaas.....	4,510 lb.
Graankosse.....	611 lb.
Gedroogde vrugte.....	97 lb.
Suiker.....	166 lb.
Mielie-meel.....	25 lb.

Tee.....	487 lb.
Koffie.....	118 lb.
Groente (bevrore).....	391 lb.
Room.....	15 gelling

VOEDSEL- EN WATERMONSTERS:

Die ondergemelde voedselmonsters is vir skeikundige en bakteriologiese ontleding geneem:

Skeikundige Ontleding:

Aard van artikel	Getal monsters	Getal bevredigend	Getal onbevredigend
Roomys.....	142	118	24
Boerewors.....	73	55	18
Gemaalde vleis.....	92	84	8
Weense worsies.....	42	42	—
Polonie.....	19	19	—
Kaas.....	21	21	—
Varkwors.....	1	1	—
Vrugtedrank.....	30	30	—

Bakteriologiese Ontleding:

Aard van artikel	Getal monsters	Getal bevredigend	Getal onbevredigend
Roomys.....	142	128	14
Vrugtedrank.....	30	30	—

Daar is altesaam 60 waarskuwings uitgereik en vier vervolgings is ingestel in verband met monsters wat nie aan die vereistes van die Wet op Voedsel, Verdowingsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels en ander Regulasies wat op voedsel van toepassing is, voldoen het nie.

MUNISIPALE WATERLEWERING:

	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend	Totaal
1. Rietvleiwatwerke:			
(Na filtrering, maar voor chlorering).....	2	5	7
2. Witkoppiesbrug.....	—	7	7
Hierdie spruit wat in die Rietvleidam vloei, word versigtig dopgehou om teen grootskaalse besoedeling van die dam te waak.			
3. Fonteine:			
(a) Boonste fontein (voor chlorering).....	4	5	9
(b) Onderste fontein (voor chlorering).....	3	5	8
(c) Gemengde water (na chlorering—sluit in water van Fontein, Rietvlei en Grootfontein).....	9	—	9
4. Krane in Stad:			
In verskillende dele van die Stad.....	18	—	18
5. Ander Munisipale leweringsplekke:			
(a) Mamelodi-opbergtenks.....	15	—	15
(b) Munisipale baddens.....	80	—	80
(c) Munisipale plasdammietjies.....	29	—	29
(d) Rooiwal.....	28	7	35
(e) Munisipale klipgroef.....	17	9	26
6. Onlangs ingelyfde gebiede:			
(a) Valhalla (boorgate).....	30	—	30
(b) Erasmia (fontein).....	16	—	16
(c) Murrayfield (opgaartenk).....	6	—	9
7. Randse Waterraad:			
Uit hooftoevoerpylyn.....	9	—	9

In die geval van die munisipale klipgroef te Bon Accord is die onbevredigende monsters uit die boorgat afkomstig waarvan die water by die grofsmidwinkel gebruik word. Alle onlangse monsters wat by Rooiwal geneem is, was bevredigend.

8. Op private persele:

Boorgate.....	15	24	39
Putte.....	6	5	11

Die eienaars van verdagte boorgate en putte is gedwing om waar moontlik by die Stad se voorraad aan te sluit en die ander moes 'n geskikte gesteriliseerde voorraad verskaf.

9. Riooluitvloeiisel wat vir verkoelingsdoeleindes na die

Kragentraledam gepomp is:

(a) Na filtrering en chlorering by rioolwaterwerke.....	—	8	8
(b) Na filtrering en chlorering by Kragentraledam.....	—	8	8

Hierdie riooluitvloeiisel word gefiltreer, gechlloreer en na die Kragentraledam gepomp vir verkoelingsdoeleindes en na die Pretoria-Wes-gholfbaan vir besproeiing. Dit word nie vir kook- of huishoudelike doeleindes gebruik nie.

Skeikundig:

(a) Munisipale swembaddens.....	80	—	80
(b) Munisipale plasdammetjies.....	29	—	29

MUNISIPALE MARK:

Daaglikse inspeksies van al die produkte op die vroeë-oggendmark is uitgevoer en die volgende hoeveelhede eetware is gedurende die jaar afgekeur en vernietig:—

Vrugte en groente:

Kaste.....	5,271	Graansakke.....	162
Kratte.....	2,185	Plastiese sakke.....	274
Sakkies.....	21,525	Suikersakkies.....	2,558
Kartondose.....	423		

Geslagte pluimvee:

Getal ondersoek.....	57
Getal afgekeur.....	Geen

Wildsbokke:

Getal ondersoek.....	826
Getal afgekeur.....	Geen

Wild (voëls):

Getal ondersoek.....	205
Getal afgekeur.....	Geen

Lewende pluimvee:

Getal ondersoek.....	46,834
Getal afgekeur.....	28
	(Siek)

Hier volg 'n weergawe van die werk wat gedurende die jaar geëindig 31 Desember 1965 deur die Voedselseksie gedoen is:

Oortredings waarmee handel is.....	2,125
Oortredings weggeruim.....	2,104
Kennisgewings bestel.....	129
Aansegings gegee.....	1,996
Herinspeksies.....	101
Klagtes waarmee handel is en advies gegee.....	183
Lisensieaansoeke waarmee handel is.....	224
Inspeksie van slaghuise.....	294
Inspeksie van vishandelaarsake.....	143
Inspeksie van bakkerye.....	317
Inspeksie van banketbakkerye.....	55
Inspeksie van restourante en teekamers.....	2,189
Inspeksie van Bantoe-eethuise.....	290
Inspeksie van vrugte- en groentewinkels.....	302
Inspeksie van melkwinkels en melkdepots.....	10
Inspeksie van ander voedselwinkels.....	1,380
Inspeksie van koeldrankfabrieke.....	196
Inspeksie van ander voedselafwerke.....	712
Inspeksie van oggendmark.....	227
Diverse inspeksies.....	875
Naginspeksies.....	119
Vroeëoggend-inspeksies.....	24
Hotelle en losieshuise.....	588
Monsters geneem.....	1,071
TOTAAL.....	9,300

PLAAGBEHEERSEKSIE:

Muskietbeheermaatreëls:

Gewone bestrydingsmaatreëls teen muskiete is gedurende die jaar gehandhaaf. Dié maatreëls het bestaan uit die verwydering van plantgewasse van die walle van spruite, vore en besproeiingsdamme, die dreinerings van moerasagtige gebiede, die herafskuinsing van besproeiingsvore en die opvolg van gate en holtes wat water kan hou. As gevolg van die tekort aan personeel kon die bogenoemde werk nie in die onlangs ingelyfde gebiede wat uitgestrek is, uitgevoer word nie. Bespuiting met antilarwespuiststof is egter in hierdie gebiede uitgevoer. Bespuiting met antilarwespuiststof is van Januarie tot die einde van April onderneem. Dit is vroeg in September hervat en tot 31 Desember 1965 volgehou.

Ongeveer 460 gelling gekonsentreerde insekgif is gebruik. Muskietuitbroeiing is meesal in die ingelyfde gebiede aangetref, want riviere, strome en vore kon nie skoongemaak word van plantgewasse nie, wat dit uiters moeilik gemaak het om alle broeiplekke doeltreffend te bespuit. Uitgebreide antilarwebespuittingsmaatreëls in hierdie gebiede het uitbroeiing egter onder beheer gehou. Driehonderd-en-vyftig holtes, wat werklike of potensiele broeiplekke was, is opgevul en gelykge-
maak en agt-en-sewentig moerasagtige gebiede is gedreineer.

Twaalf kleinhoewes binne die munisipale gebied, wat deur groenteboere bewoon word, asook die perseel van die National Match-fabriek, die spruit wat deur die Universiteitsproefplaas loop en die besproeiingsvore van die Les Marais-waterraad is gereeld bespuit. Die bewoners van die bogenoemde persele het hul volle samewerking verleen en daar was geen onwilligheid aan hulle kant om die bedrag wat vir gelewerde dienste vereis is, te betaal nie.

Klagtes (51) ten opsigte van muskietplae was baie minder as verlede jaar (241). Die meeste klagtes het van bewoners van die ingelyfde gebiede gekom, waar die noodsaaklikheid om spruite en vore skoon te maak 'n dringende saak bly wat gedurende die komende jaar oorweeg sal moet word.

In geen geval was dit nodig om geregtelike stappe teen enige persoon te doen weens versuim om aan mondelinge of skriftelike waarskuwings gehoor te gee nie.

KNAAGDIERBEHEER:

Beheermaatreëls teen knaagdiere is in alle munisipale geboue, vullishope, parke, kwekerie, werkinkels, dorpsgebiede, rioolwaterwerke (sentraal sowel as te Rooiwal), Rietvleiwaterwerke, Bantoegebiede en ander diverse munisipale persele gehandhaaf. Drieduisend-en-tien inspeksies is gedurende die jaar op munisipale persele uitgevoer. Daar was agtduisend-en-sestien gifaasplasinge, waarvan vierduisend agthonderd-en-ses geneem is.

Dit is bekend dat 'n totaal van negehonderd-twee-en-negentig knaagdiere op munisipale persele vernietig is. Baie meer is waarskynlik vernietig, maar hul karkasse is om verskeie redes nie gevind nie. Slegs drie-en-vyftig (53) klagtes is gedurende die jaar ontvang, wat baie minder is as die vorige jaar (681). Al die klagtes is ondersoek en mondelinge of skriftelike kennisgewings wat maatreëls teen knaagdiere eis, is uitgereik. In slegs een geval was dit nodig om geregtelike stappe te doen weens versuim om maatreëls teen knaagdiere uit te voer nadat waarskuwings vooraf gegee is.

Sewe-en-tagtig ophopings van vullis wat werklike of potensiele broeiplekke was, is bevredigend uit die weg geruim.

Vyftig aansoeke om „knaagdiervry“-sertifikate is ten opsigte van persele wat gesloop moes word, ontvang en na ondersoek van die persele, is die vereiste sertifikate uitgereik.

Vlieë-uitbroeiing:

Alle munisipale parke, kwekerie, rioolwerke en komposgate is gereeld geïnspekteer en doeltreffende beheermaatreëls is gehandhaaf.

Kakkerlakke, weeluse en vlooië:

Alle munisipale persele is gereeld vir tekens van weeluse, kakkerlakke, vlooië, ens. geïnspekteer en altesaam 29 munisipale persele is gedurende die jaar doeltreffend behandel.

Bilharzia:

Die ou Pretoriagebied is vry van bilharziadraerslakke bevind. Daar is egter van hulle in die Morelettaspruit wat binne die onlangs ingelyfde gebiede is, aangetref. Geen van die bilharziadraerslakke wat aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Geneeskundige Navorsing gestuur is, was met die bilharziaparasiet besmet nie.

Opnames is ook by Rietvleidam, die Austin Roberts-voëlreservaat en Fonteine gedoen, maar geen bilharziadraende slakke is in hierdie gebiede aangetref nie.

Algemeen:

Klagtes is ook ontvang ten opsigte van miere, silwermotte, tapytkewers, bye, papiermyte, skerpioene, perdebye en vlermuise op private persele. Al die klagtes is ondersoek en raad is gegee met betrekking tot metodes van uitroeiing.

Met die oog op die uitgestrekte gebied waarin plaagbeheermaatreëls sedert inlywing uitgevoer moet word, sal ernstige aandag binnekort daaraan gewy moet word om die personeel te vergroot ten einde die nodige dienste in belang van openbare gesondheid doeltreffend uit te voer.

KNAAGDIERBEHEER

Klagtes waarmee handel is en advies gegee.....	53
Nuwe knaagdiervrye vloere in graan-, meel-, voer- en ander pakkamers aangebring.....	—
Vloere herstel of mure of dakke knaagdierwerend gemaak in meel-, graan- of voerpakkamers.....	—
Nie-knaagdiervrye graan-, voer- of ander pakkamers gesloop.....	—
Ophopings van vuilgoed of hout wat rotte mag huisves, skoongemaak en verwyder....	87
Diverse inspeksies.....	987
Inspeksie van munisipale persele.....	3,010
Vroeëoggend-inspeksies.....	50
Totale inspeksies vir die jaar.....	4,187

Gifaas op dorpsveld gestel.....	8,166
Getal aaslokvalle geneem.....	4,806
Rotgate op dorpsveld, ens. met gas behandel.....	—
Persele in stad met gas behandel.....	—
Getal knaagdiere op munisipale persele vernietig.....	992
Getal diere onder verdagte omstandighede aangetref en ingestuur vir bakteriologiese ondersoek.....	—
Getal vervolgings.....	—

MUSKIETBEHEER

Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee.....	51
Nagaan van damme waar onkruid verwyder is.....	915
Nagaan van damme wat bespuit is.....	481
Nagaan van besproeiingsvore wat skoongemaak is.....	961
Nagaan van besproeiingsvore wat bespuit is.....	525
Nagaan van dreinerings van moerasgebiede.....	78
Nagaan van bespuiting van moerasgebiede.....	72
Gate en holtes opgevol.....	350
Diverse inspeksies.....	580
Bespuiting teen insekte.....	29
Vroeëoggend-inspeksies.....	—
Totale inspeksies vir die jaar.....	<u>4,042</u>

SLUMOPRUIMING:

Alhoewel daar 'n aanmerklike toename in die Blanke bevolking van die stad te bespeur was, het die Afdeling daarin geslaag om die voorkoms van ongewenste behuisingstoestande wat normaalweg onder sulke omstandighede verwag kan word, te beheer. Die getal slumwonings en ander ongewenste soorte huisvesting is grootliks verminder, en verskeie erge en geringe slumwonings is gesloop om vir nuwe moderne geboue plek te maak. Boubeperkings wat deur die betrokke Staatsdepartement ingestel is, het ontwikkeling in 'n mate vertraag en was die oorsaak daarvan dat verskeie slumeiendomme van beide 'n erge en 'n geringe aard, nie gesloop is om vir ontwikkeling plek te maak nie.

Die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou het verskeie slumeiendomme in die Riverside- en East Lynngebied bekom en opgeruim en daarna behuisingkemas wat uit verskeie huistipes bestaan, aangepak. Gedurende die jaar het die Raad met sy eie program voortgegaan om die verskillende groepe mense te help en so die ernstige tekort aan behuising te verlig. Ten spyte van hierdie skemas en dié van private ondernemings en individue het die tekort aan behuising ernstig gebly, veral vir die laerinkomstegroepe.

'n Uitgebreide opname van die behuisingtoestand in die onlangs ingelyfde gebiede van Pretoria-Noord en Wolmer is gedurende die jaar met betrekking tot slumwonings gemaak. Die opname het 'n totaal van 80 erge slums, 136 geringe slums en 51 bewoonde buitegeboue getoon, en hierdie aangeleenthede sal paslike aandag ontvang met die oog op die opruiming van die slumtoestande. Die getal bekende slumwonings het teen die einde van die jaar op 182 te staan gekom.

Gedurende die jaar is 48 eiendomme binne die munisipale gebied die Raad aangebied om grond vir voorgestelde padbou- en ander skemas wat die Raad van voorneme is om te ontwikkel, beskikbaar te stel. Hierdie eiendomme is almal deur die Slumseksie geïnspekteer en verslae oor die strukturele toestand is aan die Klerk van die Raad voorgelê. Alle erge slumeiendomme wat so bekom is, word gesloop sodra die geboue ontruim word.

Weens die behuisingstekort wat hoofsaaklik die armer gesinne geraak het, was daar 'n toename in die aantal bewoonde buitegeboue en ongewenste huisvesting in agterplase en dit word betreur dat ons nog steeds nie by magte is om al sulke gesinne te help nie.

Aan die begin van die jaar was dit bekend dat daar 53 bewoonde buitegeboue was. Gedurende die jaar is 36 ontruim en teen die einde van die jaar het die getal tot 110 toegeneem.

Daar word beklemtoon dat hierdie toenames byna uitsluitlik daaraan toe te skryf is dat hierdie persele gedurende ondersoeke in die gebiede wat gedurende die vorige jaar ingelyf is, onder die Afdeling se aandag gekom het.

'n Groot aantal kennisgewings is aan eienaars en bewoners bestel weens oortredings van die Slumswet en Munisipale Slumsregulasies. Daar is geredelik aan die meeste van die kennisgewings gehoor gegee en daar is slegs in uitsonderlike gevalle van drastiese maatreëls gebruik gemaak. 'n Aantal van die bestaande erge slumwonings word deur hul eienaars bewoon en baie min eienaars is finansiële in 'n posisie om hulle geboue te verbeter of om nuwe huise te bou.

VERSPREIDING VAN ERNSTIGE SLUMSWONINGS EN BEWOONDE BUITEGEBOE IN BLANKEGEBIEDE

Die onderstaande tabel toon die verspreiding van bekende groter slumwonings en onbevredigende buitegeboue teen die einde van die verslagjaar. (Syfers vir die vorige jaar tussen hakies.)

Gebiede	Bekende bestaande slumwonings teen 31.12.65		Bekende bewoonde buitegeboue teen 31.12.65		Toename of afname in ver- gelyking met vorige jaar	
					Slumwonings	Buitegeboue
Innesdalegebied.....	7	(10)	19	(8)	— 3	+11
Westelike gebiede (wes van Steenovenspruit).....	6	(6)	10	(8)	0	+ 2
Oostelike gebiede (oos van Apies- rivier).....	3	(9)	—	(3)	— 6	— 3
Sentrale gebiede.....	23	(20)	5	(3)	+ 3	+ 2
Herculesgebied.....	29	(20)	31	(22)	+ 9	+ 9
Onlangs ingelyfde gebiede:						
Silverton.....	13	(1)	—	(—)	+12	0
Pretoria-Noord.....	36	(7)	26	(8)	+29	+18
Wolmer.....	58	(—)	17	(—)	+58	+17
East Lynn/Riverside.....	7	(—)	2	(1)	+ 7	+ 1
TOTAAL.....	182	(73)	110	(53)		

Daar moet egter geboekstaaf word dat behoorlike opnames van die onlangs ingelyfde gebiede slegs in die dorpsgebiede Pretoria-Noord/Wolmer en Silverton gemaak is en dat opnames na verwagting binne die afsienbare toekoms in die ander gebiede gemaak sal word.

SLUMOPRUIMING IN NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE:

Daar is gedurende die jaar heelwat vordering gemaak met die opruiming van slumwonings en ander onbevredigende soorte huisvesting in alle Nieblankewoongebiede wat ingevolge die Wet op Groepsgebiede tot BLANKEGEBIEDE geproklameer is. Al die persele wat deur die Raad in hierdie gebiede bekom is, is gesloop sodra die bewoners van ander huise voorsien is en hopelik sal hierdie onhigiëniese gebiede binnekort opgeruim wees.

Al die nuwe dorpsgebiede vir Nieblankes ontwikkel tot moderne woongebiede en word goed beheer.

HOFGEDINGE:

In ooreenstemming met die algemene beleid van die Afdeling het ons voortgegaan om die samewerking van die publiek te verkry liewer as om hofgedinge in te stel. Daar is geen slumhofgedinge kragtens die Slumswet ingestel nie. Dit was egter nodig om in die volgende gevalle 'n hofgeding kragtens die munisipale Slumsregulasies in te stel.

Aard van oortreding	Getal aanklagte
Toelaat dat perseel oorbewoon word.....	3 (1 uitgestel)
Versuim om perseel struktureel in stand te hou.....	1
TOTAAL.....	4

SLOPINGS EN OMSKAKELINGS VAN WOONPERSELE:

Daar is met 'n groot aantal aansoeke om toestemming om wonings te sloop of woonpersele vir besigheidsgebruik om te skakel, ingevolge die Behuisingswet no. 10 van 1957 gehandel.

Die volgende syfers toon die getal aansoeke aan:

Vir die bou van woonstelle, kantore, besigheidsperselle of huise	203
Uitbreidings aan skole, hostels, kerke, ens.....	14
A.g.v. optrede deur hierdie Afdeling.....	145
Omskakeling na besigheidspersel.....	20
	382

Twaalf besigheidsperselle is gedurende die jaar gesloop. Alhoewel slopingspermitte nie vir hierdie geboue vereis word nie, het hierdie Afdeling aangedring op sertifikate ten effekte dat dié geboue knaagdier- en ongediertevry is voor sloping begin is. Soortgelyke sertifikate is ten opsigte van alle ander slopings en omskakelings uitgereik.

Besonderhede in verband met slopings en omskakelings word in die volgende tabelle verstrek:

Aansoeke wat na die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou verwys is:

	Getal woon- nings (5 of minder woon- kamers elk)	Getal woon- kamers betrokke	Permitte goedgekeur	Permitte geweer	Permitte hangende
Slopings.....	339	1,130	332	—	7
Veranderings.....	19	72	12	—	7
TOTAAL.....	358	1,202	344	—	14

Aansoeke vir oorweging deur die Stadsraad:

	Getal wo- nings (meer as 5 woon- vertrekke)	Getal woon- kamers betrokke	Permitte goedgekeur	Permitte geweier	Permitte hangende
Slopings.....	24	257	18	—	6
Veranderings.....	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....	24	257	18	—	6

Die syfers wat hierbo aangegee word, het slegs betrekking op aansoeke wat ten opsigte van Blankegebiede en die Asiatebuurt ontvang is.

Eiendomme wat deur die Raad verkry word in die bestaande Nieblankegebiede wat tot Blankegebiede geproklameer is, word gesloop ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Groepsgebiede no. 69 van 1955, soos gewysig, en kragtens magtiging wat deur die Minister van Binnelandse Sake verleen is.

STATISTIEK OOR SLUMVOORKOMING EN OPRUIMINGSWERK:

Die volgende is besonderhede van slumopruimingswerk wat gedurende die verslagjaar onderneem is:

Soort inspeksie	Getal persele
Hotelle en losieshuise.....	21
Private woonhuise.....	1,740
Buitegeboue.....	412
Persele wat voor en na toestaan van slopingspermitte geïnspekteer is.....	523
Persele wat voor en na toestaan van omskakelingspermitte ge- ïnspekteer is.....	33
Wonings in gebiedsopnames.....	2,746
Klagtes ondersoek.....	393
Herinspeksie van persele.....	1,676
Crèches en Kleuterskole.....	366
Ouetehuise.....	44
Diverse inspeksies.....	265
Inspeksies na ure.....	2
TOTAAL.....	8,221

Besonderhede van optrede na bogemelde inspeksies en ondersoeke gedoen is:—

Kennisgewings bestel:

Verbod op okkupasie.....	155
Oorbewoning.....	175
Strukturele herstelwerk en opknappings.....	104
Bad-, was- en kookgeriewe.....	106
TOTAAL.....	540

Mondelinge waarskuwings en advies gegee.....	2,420
Briewe gerig (aanmanings, verlengings, besonderhede van werk verlang, ens.).....	278
Aangeleenthede na ander Afdelings verwys.....	49
Onderhoude met lede van die publiek.....	2,116
TOTAAL.....	4,863

Totale getal oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	2,960
Totale getal kennisgewings en aanseggings waaraan voldoen is....	2,507

KLEUTERSKOLE, CRÈCHES EN OUETEHUISE:

Kleuterskole en Crèches:

Gereelde inspeksies van kleuterskole en crèches is in die Pretoriase gebied gedoen. Alhoewel sekere persele nog nie heeltemal aan die vereistes vir inrigtings van hierdie aard voldoen nie, was daar 'n groot verbetering ten opsigte van die verskaffing van die vereiste geriewe.

'n Baie verblydende teken was die samewerking wat van persone ontvang is wat hierdie inrigtings bestuur, om die bestaande standarde te verhoog.

Daar bestaan 'n groot aanvraag vir beide kleuterskole en crèches, veral dié wat dienste vir babas verskaf, en daar word verwag dat baie meer crèches in die nabye toekoms geopen sal word.

Die aangehegte tabel gee 'n beeld van die huidige posisie:

	Totaal	Bevredigend	Uitstaande vereistes	Nog nie oop nie	Gesluit
Kleuterskole	23	12	11	—	—
Crèches (slegs babas).....	3	—	2	—	1
Crèches (babas en 2 tot 6 jaar-ouderdomsgroep).....	5	2	2	1	—
Crèches (2-6 jaar-ouderdomsgroep alleenlik).....	7	2	3	1	1
Crèches (2-6 jaar-ouderdomsgroep en skoolgaande kinders).....	2	1	1	—	—
Na-skoolse sentrums.....	4	1	3	—	—
	44	18	22	2	2

Besonderhede van Nieblankecrèches of ongemagtigde crèches wat tydelik geopen is, maar moes sluit as gevolg van optrede deur hierdie Afdeling is nie by die voorgaande tabel ingesluit nie.

Ses Bantoe-crèches wat deur die Raad bestuur word, is by hierdie Afdeling geregistreer. Die geboue voldoen aan ons vereistes en die crèches word op 'n bevredigende wyse bestuur.

Daar is een private crèche in Lady Selborne. Die perseel is nie in ooreenstemming met die standarde wat bepaal is nie, maar hierdie crèche sal binnekort sluit en intussen voorsien dit in 'n dringende behoefte.

OUETEHUISE:

Die ontoereikendheid van huisvesting vir oues van dae bly 'n ernstige probleem wat dit nodig maak om 'n meer tegemoetkomende houding in te neem as wat andersins die geval sou gewees het, met betrekking tot persele wat nie heeltemal vir gebruik as ouetehuse geskik is nie, soos byvoorbeeld omgeskakelde wonings wat vir dié doel aangewend is. Pogings word egter aangewend om te verseker dat 'n redelike standaard gehandhaaf word en dat persele sover moontlik aan die gesondheidsvereistes voldoen.

Persele geokkupeer deur organisasies wat versorging in inrigtings vir oues van dae verskaf, is in die meeste gevalle vir dié doel gebou en voldoen oor die algemeen aan die vereiste standarde.

Alle bouplanne van voorgestelde ouetehuse word deur hierdie Afdeling nagegaan in 'n poging om te verseker dat toekomstige inrigtings van dié aard in ooreenstemming met ons vereistes gebou word.

NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE:

Personeel:

Die personeel van hierdie Seksie bestaan uit:

- 1 Streeks-gesondheidsinspekteur.
- 2 Gesondheidsinspekteurs.
- 3 Nieblanke Gesondheidsinspekteurs.

(Daar bestaan vier vakatures vir Nieblanke Gesondheidsinspekteurs).

Dit sal binnekort nodig wees om 'n Indiër-gesondheidsinspekteur aan te stel, indien beskikbaar, om gesondheidswerk in Laudium-Indiërdorp en die Asiëtebuurt te doen waar omvattende gesondheidswerk noodsaaklik is.

Een Bantoe-gesondheidsinspekteur werk in Mamelodi en die ander in Atteridgeville/Saulsville. Hulle het kantoorakkommodasie in die administrasiegeboue van die Hoofsuperintendente. Die twee Blanke Gesondheidsinspekteurs is belas met die Oostelike en Westelike Bantoe-dorpe onderskeidelik. Al hierdie beamptes is onder direkte beheer van die Streeks-gesondheidsinspekteur, wat oor die werk in al die Nieblankewoonbuurte binne die munisipale gebied toesig hou.

BANTOEDORPE:

1. Lady Selborne en Claremont (Erwe 1—36):

Hierdie aangrensende, geheel onbevredigende dorpsgebiede, is tot 'n Blankegebied verklaar en die inwoners word teen 'n vinnige tempo na gevestigde Bantoe-dorpe verskuif. Daar word geskat dat die inwoners teen die einde van 1966 verskuif en hervestig sal wees.

Gereelde inspeksies van al die besigheidpersele is gedurende die jaar uitgevoer en stappe is gedoen waar gesondheidsmisstande bestaan het.

2. Atteridgeville/Saulsville:

Drie nuwe huise is gedurende die jaar op kerkpersele opgerig. Daar is nog 238 leë boupersele waarvan 149 vir die hoërinkomstegroep, wat in staat is om duurder huise te bou, bestem is.

Al die hoofpaaie is geteer en die hele gebied is gerioleer. Reënwaterriole is verskaf en die Raad reël 'n vuilgoedverwyderingsdiens tweemaal per week.

Uitstekende samewerking is deur die lisensiehouers van besighede en die oorblywende inwoners gelewer. Dit was dus nie nodig om geregtelike stappe te doen weens oortredings van gesondheidswetgewing nie.

Getal huise 1964.....	9,801
Getal huise 1965.....	9,804
Toename in behuising.....	3

3. Laudium:

Hierdie Indiërdorp wat op die suidwestelike grenslyn van Pretoria geleë is, ontwikkel vinnig en die 300 huise wat deur die Raad opgerig is, word almal bewoon. Daarbenewens is 30 nuwe huise van 'n hoë standaard deur private eienaars opgerig. Die hele gebied is gerioleer en al die strate is geteer. 'n Nuwe pottebakkerij het 'n produk van 'n baie hoë gehalte begin lewer. Daarbenewens is 'n nuwe motorhawe met werkwinkels en volle diensgeriewe opgerig. Die twee klerefabrieke is in volle produksie en verskaf werk aan 'n groot aantal inwoners.

Weens die uitstekende samewerking van die inwoners en die besighede is slegs 'n paar kennisgewings gedurende die jaar bestel. Dit was nie nodig om weens oortredings van gesondheidswetgewing te vervolg nie.

Getal huise 1964.....	466
Getal huise 1965.....	566
Toename in behuising.....	100

4. Asiatebuurt en Kleurlinglokasie:

Hierdie aangrensende Nieblankedorpsgebiede is naby die middestad geleë en word deur Indiërs en Kleurlinge onderskeidelik bewoon. Beide is baie oorbevolk en die huise en kamers is in 'n swak toestand, oorbewoon en sonder voldoende sanitêre en wasgeriewe. Alhoewel 'n groot getal gesinne reeds in die Indiër- en Kleurlinggebiede hervestig is, sal dit beter wees as hierdie twee slumgebiede so gou moontlik opgeruim word.

5. Eersterust:

Hierdie dorpsgebied vir Kleurlinge is naby die Bantoedorp Mamelodi geleë. 'n Groot gedeelte van die dorpsgebied is gerioleer en voorsien van 'n watervoorraadnetwerk.

Boubedryghede het gevorder. Vyftig (50) ekonomiese en tweehonderd-en-dertig (230) subekonomiese huise is gedurende die jaar opgerig. Die 153 ou en vervalle huise in die dorpsgebied is gedurende die jaar gesloop. Die ou onbevredigende besigheidspersele sal gesloop word sodra hulle vervang kan word.

Getal huise 1964.....	200
Getal huise 1965.....	480
Toename in behuising.....	280

6. Mamelodi:

Hierdie Bantoedorp ontwikkel teen 'n geweldig hoë tempo en 2,408 nuwe huise is gedurende die jaar voltooi. Hierdie nuwe huise is vir die hervestiging van vorige inwoners van Lady Selborne en Eastwood gebruik. Die sanitêre en vuilgoedverwyderingsdienste word deur die Afdeling vir Nieblankesake uitgevoer. Die gebied sal in die nabye toekoms gerioleer word en daar is reeds met die lê van rioler begin. Die rioolwaterwerke is voltooi. Die besigheidsentrums is doeltreffend versprei en hulle voorsien in al die behoeftes van die inwoners.

Dit was gedurende die jaar nodig om sommige lisensiehouers en inwoners weens oortreding van gesondheidswetgewing te vervolg.

Die winkels is onderworpe aan gereelde inspeksies, en huis-tot-huis-inspeksies word daagliks deur die Nieblanke Inspekteur gedoen.

Getal huise 1964.....	9,839
Getal huise 1965.....	12,247
Toename in behuising.....	2,408

7. Eastwood:

Hierdie dorpsgebied is tot 'n Blankegebied verklaar en die inwoners is byna deurgaans Bantoes. Hulle word in die Raad se Bantoedorpe hervestig en daar word geskat dat hierdie slumgebied teen die einde van 1966 opgeruim sal wees.

8. Highlands en Newlands:

Die inwoners van hierdie gebiede, wat tot Blankegebiede verklaar is, is meestal Kleurlinge en 'n paar Indiërs en Bantoes. Die oorblywende inwoners sal gedurende 1966 in die Raad se Nieblankedorpsgebiede hervestig word en die slums sal opgeruim word.

STATISTIESE OPGAWE VIR ALLE NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE.

A. OPSOMMING VAN INSPEKSIES IN DIE NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE GEDURENDE DIE JAAR:

Oorlaste waarmee gehandel is.....	10,136
Kennisgewings waaraan voldoen is.....	875
Aansegings waaraan voldoen is.....	8,740
Kennisgewings bestel.....	1,396
Aansegings gegee.....	8,740
Herinspeksies.....	5,524
Klagtes ondersoek.....	54
Lisensieaansoeke.....	651
Persele waar diere/pluimvee aangehou word.....	495
Slaghuisse.....	2,316
Vis- en pluimveehandelaars.....	124
Bakkers en banketbakkers.....	—
Algemene handelaars (eetware).....	2,358
Algemene handelaars (nie eetware nie).....	875
Restourante, teekamers en eethuise.....	2,569
Varsproduktehandelaars.....	422
Melkdepots en melkwinkels.....	137
Marskramerpakkamers.....	513
Varsprodukte- en roomyskarretjies.....	348
Afleweringvoertuie (vleis, melk, vis, brood).....	869
Bioskope en openbare sale.....	48
Huisinspeksies.....	1,601
Haarkappers.....	339
Washuise en wasserye.....	21
Fabrieke en werkwinkels.....	107
Seremoniële slagtings.....	5
Bewoonde buitegeboue.....	4
Besoeke buite ure (vroeeoggend-inspeksies).....	123
Ander inspeksies.....	609
Bouerslatrines.....	315
Sake wat na ander Afdelings verwys is.....	—
Verstoppte rirole/defektiewe wateraansluitings.....	62
Ongemagtigde geboue.....	82
Strukturele gebreke aan geboue.....	18
Ander sake.....	331
TOTAAL.....	20,920

Opmerking:

Hierdie syfers is nie by verslae i.v.m. Blankegebiede ingesluit nie.

B. PLAAGBEHEER:

Die onderstaande is 'n opsomming van die werk wat in verband met plaagbeheer in die Nieblankegebiede gedoen is:—

Knaagdiere:

1. Klagtes ondersoek.....	26
2. Persele geïnspekteer en advies gegee.....	1,115
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings om lokvalle of gif te gebruik....	715
4. Kennisgewings bestel waarin vereis word dat persele knaagdierveilig gemaak word.....	243
5. Kennisgewings bestel ingevolge 3 en 4 hierbo waaraan voldoen is.....	145
6. Bestaande geboue knaagdierv veilig gemaak.....	19
7. Vervolgings weens versuim om regulasies na te kom.....	1
8. Ophoping van rommel of hout wat moontlik knaagdiere kan huisves, skoongemaak of verwyder.....	309
9. Getal knaagdiere gedood of as dood gerapporteer.....	1,655
10. Sake na Plaagbeheer verwys.....	3
11. Sake in verband met knaagdierbeheer na ander Afdelings verwys.....	3

Muskiete:

1. Klagtes ondersoek.....	11
2. Inspeksies gedoen.....	67
3. Kennisgewings bestel en aansegings gegee.....	76
4. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel.....	37
5. Advies in verband met muskietbeheer gegee.....	69
6. Soorte muskiete gevind.....	Culex

Vlieë:

1. Klagtes ondersoek.....	12
2. Inspeksies gedoen.....	434
3. Aanseggings gegee.....	253
4. Kennisgewings onder (3) hierbo bestel, waaraan voldoen is.....	9
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om regulasies na te kom.....	1
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel.....	140
7. Advies in verband met vlieëbeheer gegee.....	180

ALGEMENE INLIGTING: NUWE DORPSGEBIEDE ALLEENLIK:

	Atteridgeville	Mamelodi	Laudium	Eersterust
Bevolking: 1.	59,799	78,554	3,360	2,400
2. Hostel.....	6,638	2,540	—	—
Woonhuise:				
(a) Bewoon.....	9,802	12,247	560	480
(b) Vakant.....	—	—	—	—
(c) In aanbou.....	—	200	—	—
Kerke.....	30	35	—	1
Skole.....	20	19	2	2
Biersale.....	3	2	—	—
Biersaaldepots.....	3	2	—	—
Drankwinkels (drank).....	1	2	—	—
Motorhawens.....	1	1	1	1
Crèches.....	4	4	—	—
Hostels.....	1	1	—	—
Administratiewe blokke.....	1	1	1	1
Ouetehuisse.....	1	1	—	—
Bioskope.....	1	1	—	—
Gemeenskapsentrums/Sale.....	3	1	1	1

C. BOUPLANNE:

Vierhonderd drie-en-tagtig planne vir veranderings, aanbouings en nuwe geboue in die Nie-blankegebiede is gedurende die jaar ondersoek.

D. GELISENSIEERDE PERSELE:

	Mamelodi	Asiatebuurt	Eersterust	Lady Selborne	Claremont	Atteridgeville	Laudium
Bakkers en banketbakkers.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Biljartsalonne.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Slagters.....	—	8	3	15	4	10	1
Steenkoolagentskappe.....	6	—	—	—	—	7	—
Skoenmakers.....	3	10	—	4	3	2	—
Fietshandelaars.....	3	16	1	3	2	3	—
Varsproduktehandelaars.....	4	5	1	7	8	4	—
Vishandelaars.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Algemene handelaars (lewensmiddele uitgesluit).....	13	52	—	—	1	1	—
Haarkappers.....	3	8	—	3	1	2	—
Marskramers, venters.....	—	124	2	25	6	5	15
Droogskoonmakers en wasserye.....	—	7	—	—	—	1	—
Melkdepots.....	7	2	—	2	—	5	1
Koeldrankhandelaars.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Bantoe-eethuise.....	6	2	3	23	—	1	—
Lewensmiddelehandelaars.....	15	62	5	41	10	21	1
Teaters.....	1	3	—	—	—	1	—
Kleremakers/sters.....	2	5	—	—	—	3	—
Begrafnisondernemers.....	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
Werkwinkels/Handelaars in motoronderdele.....	3	6	1	—	—	1	—
Restourante en teekamers.....	8	38	5	2	10	14	—
Kruiedokters.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Roomysdepots.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fabrieke.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

VERVOLGINGS:

	Totale getal vervol- gings	Getal skuldig bevind	Getal onskuldig bevind	Getal terug- getrek	Getal gewaarsku en ontslaan	Boetes opgelé
Aard van oortreding						
Vlieguitbroeiing op perseel..	1	1	—	—	1	—
Versuim om aan kennisge- wing te voldoen.....	20	18	—	2	12	R37.00
Vuil toestand van perseel...	1	1	—	—	—	R10.00
Voedsel aan besmetting blootgestel.....	1	1	—	—	—	R10.00

BYDRAE DEUR DIE BESTUURDER, AFDELING NIEBLANKESAKE:

NIEBLANKEBEHUISING

1. Atteridgeville:

475 Morg groot en word as een van die beste Bantoelokasies in die Republiek beskou. Atteridgeville is in 1939 gestig; R819,724 is aan die oprigting van 1,532 wonings en R494,178 aan die ontwikkeling van die gebied en dienste bestee.

Daar is twee-, drie-, vier-, en vyfvertrekhuise wat onder die nuwe beleid op 'n ekonomiese grondslag of aan die bewoners verkoop of verhuur is.

Afgesien van sulke dienste soos waterriolering en vuilgoedverwydering, is daar 'n uitstekende kliniek onder toesig van gekwalifiseerde geneeshere en opgeleide verpleegsters.

Die inwoners het uitstekende sportgeriewe en daar word vir die meeste sportsoorte voor-
siening gemaak.

2. Lady Selborne:

Dit is 'n Bantoedorp met eiendomsreg wat die Raad by die gewese Herculesmunisipaliteit ingelyf het. Die gebied is oorspronklik in 1903 of in 1905 aangelê en het uit 1738 erwe bestaan. As gevolg van die ontwikkeling en uitbreiding van Pretoria is hierdie erwe in so 'n mate onderverdeel dat daar nou 1,748 erwe is en die huidige bevolkingsyfer is ongeveer 23,650.

Alle eiendomme is deur die Raad onteien en 1,303 erwe is reeds op naam van die Stadsraad geregistreer. Meer as 4,500 gesinne is na die Atteridgeville- en Mamelodi-dorpsgebiede en na die Bantoetuislande verskuif. Daar word voorsien dat alle inwoners in die nabye toekoms hervestig sal wees.

Daar is 'n ontspanningsaal, kliniek en crèche in die gebied, benewens 'n kraaminrigting wat deur die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk beheer word.

NUWE SKEMAS:

3. Mamelodi:

Daar is tot datum 12,227 viervertrekhuise in die Mamelodi-Oos- (Vlakfontein) en -Wesgebiede voltooi.

Daarbenewens is die volgende geboue opgerig: 18 skole, 83 winkels, gemeenskapsentrum, biersaal, bioskoop, poskantoor, administratiewe blok, 4 crèches, kliniek, dokterssprekkamers, skrynwerkerswinkel, 'n kraaminrigting en 'n polisieostasie.

'n Sportterrein is aangelê en 'n pawiljoen is opgerig.

Die gebied ontwikkel gestadig, en voorrang word aan die voorsiening van elektrisiteit, riole-
ring, padbou, en stormwaterdreinerings verleen.

Bevolkingsyfer 78,841.

4. Atteridgeville/Saulsville:

Agtduisend tweehonderd vier-en-veertig viervertrekhuise is tot datum in die Atteridgeville/Saulsvillegebied voltooi.

Benewens 'n biblioteek, polisieostasie, poskantoor, administratiewe blok, 4 crèches, 'n ontspanningsaal, 'n bioskoop, 'n kliniek, 'n begrafnisondernemingszaak en 'n moderne droogskoon-
makery is daar 20 skole en 80 winkels.

Die gebied ontwikkel volgens plan met die klem op rioolnetwerke, elektrisiteits- en water-
dienste, padbou en stormwaterdreinerings.

5. Enkelkwartiere (Hostel):

(a) Saulsville:

339 Hosteleenhede vir die huisvesting van 6,400 persone is gebou en elektrisiteit is voorsien. Die gebied is gerioleer. Elke eenheid het gemeenskaplike warmwaterstortbaddens en 'n kombuis met elektriese warmplate vir kookgeriewe. Die maandelikse huur is R2.00. Ongeveer 6,400 enkelopende Bantoes word tans gehuisves.

(b) Mamelodi:

Hosteleenhede vir die huisvesting van 4,832 persone is voltooi. Soortgelyke geriewe as in die Saulsvillehostel word voorsien.

6. Algemeen:

Die geëlektrifiseerde spoorwegdiens na die Atteridgeville/Saulsville- en Mamelodigebiede verloop bevredigend.

7. Laudium:

Laudium is die nuwe gebied vir Asiate. Vyfhonderd huise is deur die Raad, en 71 deur private eienaars gebou. Alle noodsaaklike dienste word verskaf.

Daarbenewens is administrasiekantore, 'n kliniek, 'n poskantoor en 4 winkels opgerig.

8. Kleurlinggebied:

Ingevolge die Wet op Groepsgebiede is 'n gedeelte van die plaas Derdepoort 469 en 'n gedeelte van die bestaande dorpsgebiede, Eersterust en Despatch, wat 800 morg beslaan tot 'n gebied vir bewoning deur lede van die Kleurlinggroep geproklameer.

Tweehonderd-en-vyftig ekonomiese en 230 subekonomiese huise is deur die Raad opgerig en 4 is deur private eienaars opgerig en alle noodsaaklike dienste word verskaf.

'n Gemeenskapsaal is voorsien en 'n begraafplaas is aangelê.

Administrasiekantore en 'n kliniek is voltooi en 'n winkelgebou en 'n verdere 294 subekonomiese huise is in aanbou.

BEHUISING EN REHABILITASIE VAN BLANKES

1. ALGEMENE BEHUISINGTOESTAND:

Teen die einde van 1965 het die Stadsraad van Pretoria die volgende behuisingkemas besit:

A. Danville:

Skema	Getal huise	Maandelikse huurgeld-paaiement
(a) Subekonomies.....	200	R1.60—R19.45
(b) Ultra-laekoste-ekonomies.....	200	R29.85—R31.27
(c) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	300	R20.00—R22.00
(d) Laekoste-ekonomies.....	100	R19.00—R35.00
(e) Ekonomies.....	100	R21.64—R40.94
(f) Ekonomies (dubbelverdiepings).....	50	R37.15—R39.40
(g) Ouethuise.....	57	R11.85 (naastenby)

LET WEL: Nege-en-twintig gesinne is van die woonstelle vir bejaardes by die tentoonstellingsterrein na die nuwe huise onder skema (g) oorgeplaas.

B. Proclamation Hill:

(a) Subekonomies.....	96	R4.50—R5.95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	103	R20.00—R22.00

C. Hercules:

(a) Subekonomies.....	57	R2.40—R5.67
(b) Ekonomies.....	57	R25.00—R32.00
(c) Ouethuise (subekonomies).....	12	R3.00
(d) Nasionale Behuisingkema.....	4	±R30.00

D. Buiteliggende Woongebiede:

(i) Nieu-Muckleneuk:		
(a) Subekonomies.....	23	R3.50—R5.95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	23	R20.00—R22.00
(ii) Villieria:		
(a) Subekonomies.....	4	R5.45—R5.95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	6	R20.00—R22.00
(iii) Rietfontein:		
(a) Subekonomies.....	11	R4.85—R5.95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	9	R20.00—R22.00
(vi) Wonderboomsuid:		
(a) Subekonomies.....	11	R4.85—R5.95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	16	R20.00—R22.00
(v) Mayville:		
(a) Subekonomies.....	3	R4.85—R5.95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	5	R20.00—R22.00
(vi) Pretoria-Wes:		
(a) Subekonomies.....	11	R3.50—R5.95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	3	R20.00—R22.00

Die genoemde omgeskakelde skemas was oorspronklik subekonomiese skemas wat in die loop van tyd na ekonomiese skemas omgeskakel en verkoop is.

(vii) Hercules- en Mootgebied:		
Ekonomies (voorheen Herculeskemas).....	97	R13.00—R22.00
(viii) Gebiede Nieu-Muckleneuk en Capital Park:		
Ekonomies.....	50	±R47.00
(ix) Gebiede Danville en Pretoria-Wes (woonstelle):		
(a) Danville-woonstelle.....	18	R16.00—R17.00
(dié is almal tweekamerwoonstelle)		
(b) Pretoria-Wesgebied.....	30	R28.00—R37.00
(Groenveldwoonstelle)		

E. Tentoonstellingsterrein:

Subekonomies.....	66	R2.10—R16.45
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- LET WEL: 1. Daar was oorspronklik 99 ekonomiese huise wat met ingang van 1 Julie 1964 na subekonomiese huise omgeskakel is. In die loop van 1965 is 33 huise ontruim en vir sloping oorhandig. Die res sal na gelang en wanneer hulle ontruim word, gesloop word.
2. Al die huurders van die woonstelle vir bejaardes is na Danville oorgeplaas en die woonstelle sal gesloop word.

F. Sentraal, Goedeheop en ander voorstede:

As gevolg van die beplanning van nuwe snelweë en ander padbouwerke was die Raad verplig om verskeie eiendomme vir hierdie doel aan te koop. 'n Groot aantal eiendomme is reeds hiervoor aangekoop.

In sommige gevalle waar die wonings nie ekonomies herstel kan word nie, word hulle gesloop.

Benewens die padbouprogram word algehele herbeplanning van die Goedeheopgebied ook in die vooruitsig gestel.

In die bogemelde gebiede verhuur die Raad tans die volgende eiendomme wat ook uiteindelik gesloop sal word:—

(a) Sentraal en ander voorstede.....	203	R28.00—R44.00
(b) Goedeheop.....	81	R12.00—R40.00
(c) Woonstelle—sentrale gebied.....	122	R12.00—R43.00
(Ses blokke woonstelle bestaan uit 76 woonstelle, 78 enkel- en dubbelkamers)		
Maandelikse huurgeld vir enkel- en dubbelkamers..		R8.00—R19.00

G. Riverside en Despatch:

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) Riverside.....	6	R10.00—R13.00
(b) Despatch.....	7	R14.00—R18.00

H. Silverton:

(i) Ekonomiese huise: 502.

Hierdie huise is almal deur individuele eienaars onder individuele Behuisingsleningskemas opgerig.

Die maandelikse paaielemente wissel van R15.00 tot R27.00, na gelang van die grootte van die huis en die bedrag wat ingevolge die leningskema vereis word.

(ii) Diverse eiendomme: 8.

Hierdie huise is vir sekere munisipale skemas aangekoop en word tans verhuur teen huurgelde wat van R5.00 tot R35.00 per maand wissel.

(iii) Woonstelle:

Een blok van 57 woonstelle, bekend as die „J. J. Bosmanhuis” bestaande uit twee- en driekamerwoonstelle tesame met 18 garages, wat teen 'n huurgeld van R23.00 tot R34.00 per maand en R2.00 per maand vir die garages verhuur word.

I. Pretoria-Noord:

Ekonomiese huise: 226.

Soos in die geval van Silverton is hierdie huise ook opgerig ingevolge die individuele Behuisingsleningskema en die maandelikse paaielemente wissel van R17.00 tot R27.00.

2. AANSOEKE ONTVANG OM BEHUISING:

Gedurende die loop van die jaar is 1,347 aansoeke om behuising ontvang. (Dit is 90 meer as in die loop van die jaar geëindig 31 Desember 1964.) 'n Groot aantal aanvraers is gehuisves terwyl dié wat nie onmiddellik gehuisves kon word nie, na ander huise getrek het.

Waglyste vir goedgekeurde huurders of kopers kragtens die verskillende skemas word gehou en sodra 'n huis beskikbaar is, word dit aan die persoon wie se naam volgende op die lys verskyn, aangebied.

3. BEHUISINGSKEMAS IN AANBOU:

Danville—subekonomies:

Hierdie skema bestaan uit 93 huise en 60 daarvan word reeds bewoon.

Die oorblywende 33 sal ongeveer teen die einde van April 1966 voltooi wees en sal onmiddellik daarna aan huurders toegewys word.

(b) Hercules- en Mootgebiede—Subekonomies:

Hierdie Skema is beplan vir 100 huise. Die eerste 12 daarvan sal teen die einde van Februarie 1966 vir bewoning gereed wees.

Die hele Skema sal teen die einde van September 1966 voltooi wees en huise sal toegewys word sodra hulle beskikbaar word.

SUIWELSEKSIE**A. BESONDERHEDE VAN LISENSIES WAT BEHANDEL IS:**

	Nuut	Oorgedra	Gestaak	Geweier	Toe- of afname
Produsente.....	58	18	54	3	+ 4
Produsent-verspreiders.....	4	—	—	—	+ 4
Verspreiders.....	20	8	25	—	— 5
Melkwinkels.....	28	3	—	—	+28
TOTAAL.....	110	29	79	3	+31

Gedurende die jaar het die getal melkerye met 31 toegeneem.

B. LIGGING VAN PERSELE:

	In Mun. gebied	Binne 10 myl	11- 25 myl	26- 50 myl	51- 75 myl	76- 100 myl	101- 150 myl	151- 200 myl	Verder as 200 myl	Totaal
Produsente.....	18	35	90	106	60	34	120	34	1	498
Produsent-verspreiders.....	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Verspreiders.....	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113
Melkwinkels.....	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	394
TOTAAL.....	529	37	90	106	60	34	120	34	1	1,011

C. VERVOER VAN MELK:

Melk word gewoonlik in melkkanne deur middel van spoor- of padvervoer van die melkery-plase na die stad vervoer. Minstens 90% van die grootmaatlewering word deur middel van motor-voertuie, en die res per spoor vervoer. Beide metodes is uit 'n ekonomiese en higiëniese oogpunt nie ideaal nie. Stappe word egter deur die Suiwelraad gedoen om middele vir grootskaalse versameling en vervoer in die toekoms daar te stel.

Aflewering van verwerkte melk en melkprodukte binne die Stad sowel as in die omliggende buitestedelike gebiede geskied deur middel van oordekte vrugmotors, afleweringstietse, driewiel-motors, elektriese melkkarretjies en spesiaal vervaardigde kragtietse en bromponies.

D. GEMIDDELDE DAAGLIKSE PRODUKSIE EN VERBRUIK VAN MELK:**1. Produksie:**

(a) Produsente.....	31,323 gelling
(b) Gesertifiseerde rou melk produsente.....	628 gelling

TOTAAL..... 31,951 gelling

2. Verbruik:

(a) Gepasteuriseerde melk.....	26,588 gelling
(b) Gesertifiseerde rou melk.....	628 gelling

TOTAAL..... 27,216 gelling

OPMERKING: Soos in die vorige jaar het die gemiddelde daaglikse produksie die gemiddelde daaglikse verbruik oorskry. 'n Sekere hoeveelheid melk word derhalwe as „surplusmelk” beskou, en word gewoonlik tot ander suiwelprodukte soos botter, gekondenseerde melk, poeiarmelk, afgeroomde melk, yoghurt, roomkaas, asidofilusmelk, roomys, ens. verwerk. Die gemiddelde daaglikse hoeveelheid „surplusmelk” het op 4,732 gelling te staan gekom. Alle melk wat verbruik is, behalwe gesertifiseerde rou melk, is in vyf moderne pasteuriseringswerke gepasteuriseer.

E. AFKEURING VAN MELK:

Gedurende die jaar is 'n beraamde hoeveelheid van 16,500 gellings by ontvangs weens suur-wording, minderwaardige gehalte, vuilheid, besmetting, ens. afgekeur.

F. PERSONEEL WAT IN DIE MELKHANDEL IN DIENS IS:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Produsente.....	560	2,127	2,687
Produsent-verspreiders.....	6	25	31
Verspreiders.....	106	315	421
TOTAAL.....	672	2,467	3,139

G. TIFOÏDETOETSING VAN MELKERYPERSONEEL:

	Totaal	Negatief	Positief
Blankes.....	8	8	—
Nieblankes.....	38	32	6
	46	40	6

Bostaande syfers dui aan dat slegs 'n klein persentasie (1.1%) van die totale ledetal van die personeel wat in die melkeryhandel in diens is, getoets is. Geen uitbrekings van tifoïde wat deur melk versprei is, het egter gedurende die afgelope 20 jaar of meer in Pretoria voorgekom nie.

H. INSPEKSIES:

Gereelde inspeksies is by alle persele binne en buite die stad, waar melk gehanteer word, uitgevoer. Die personeel bestaan uit twee Veeartse en vier gekwalifiseerde Gesondheidsinspekteurs. Ander lede van die gesondheidsinspeksiepersoneel het ook hulp verleen in verband met inspeksies van melkwinkels en verspreidingsdepots binne die stad.

Die vernaamste doel van inspeksies is om produsente, produsent-verspreiders, verspreiders en alle persone wat melk hanteer met betrekking tot sake van gesondheid en higiëne te onderrig.

Benewens die bogenoemde, help personeellede Staatsdepartemente per geleentheid met die voorbereiding van spesifikasies en standaarde van suiwelprodukte asook deur in komitees wat sake in verband met melk, suiwelprodukte en melkerytoerusting hanteer, te dien. Die opleiding van studente van openbare gesondheid is 'n ander aspek van die bykomende pligte van die personeel.

Besonderhede van inspeksies wat uitgevoer is, is soos volg:

1. **Inspeksies van plaasmelkerye:**
 - (a) Gedurende melktye..... 774
 - (b) Te ander tye..... 2,096
 - Oortredings waarmee gehandel is..... 748
2. **Inspeksies van melkdepots:**
 - (a) Vroeg in die môre..... 16
 - (b) Gedurende die dag..... 607
 - Oortredings waarmee gehandel is..... 129
3. **Verspreiding (Straat, Melkwinkels, ens.):**
 - (a) Vroeg in die môre..... 26
 - (b) Gedurende die dag..... 47
 - Oortredings waarmee gehandel is..... 14
4. **Ander inspeksies en navrae..... 250**
5. **Klagtes (openbare) waarmee gehandel is..... 89**
6. **Skriftelike kennisgewings bestel..... 25**
7. **Kudde-inspeksie deur veeartse:**

Hierdie inspeksies word meestal gedurende melktye uitgevoer. Kuddes word veral vir die aanwesigheid van siektes en toestande wat die gehalte en veiligheid van die melk nadelig mag raak, ondersoek (Erosian-siektes en Soönose).

Boere word ingelig oor sake soos behandeling, voorkoming en beheer van veesiektes, veebeheer, kunsmatige bevrugting, behandeling en beheer van parasitiese besmettings, ens. Daarbenewens word boere onderrig in verband met algemene higiënebeginsels, melkery-bakteriologie, die skeikundige samestelling van melk, ens.

Daar is 463 inspeksies van kuddes gedurende die jaar gedoen. Sommige kuddes is meer as een keer geïnspekteer. Behalwe gebreksiektes, wanvoeding, onvrugbaarheid, mastitis en parasitiese infestasië, was die mees algemene siektes wat aangetref is babesiose, anaplasmose, brusellose, tuberkulose, paratifoïde, kalfdifterie, kalfpneumonie, vrotpootjie, driedaagse styfsiekte, koeipokkies en oppervlaktmikotiese infeksies.

'n Uitgebreide opname wat op die voorkoms van een soort organismes wat mastitis veroorsaak, gebaseer is, is gedurende die laaste helfte van die vorige jaar van 44 kuddes gemaak, 'n totaal van 1,773 koeie. Resultate wat verkry is, dui aan dat 75% van die koeie bakterieë in hul melk afgeskei het, waarvan 43% stafilokokkus, 5% streptokokkus en 27% ander bakterieë was. Stafilokokkus aureus is deur 12% van die koeie wat getoets is, afgeskei. Verdere resultate het aangedui dat 14% van die kuddes van 0—20% positiewe koeie gehad, 25% het 21—40% gehad, 34% het 41—60% gehad en 2% het 81—100% gehad. Daar is verder bevind dat 61% van die kuddes wat getoets is meer as 40% koeie gehad het wat mastitis-positief was. Die syfers hierbo toon duidelik dat mastitis nog steeds een van die melkboer en die gesondheidsbeampies se vernaamste probleme is, dit ten spyte van al die maatreëls wat vir die behandeling, beheer en voorkoming daarvan ingestel is.

8. Laboratoriumbeheer van melk:

Die Veeartse bygestaan deur die inspekteurs en laboratoriumassistent is ook vir die meeste van die laboratoriumwerk in verband met melk verantwoordelik, bv. skeikundige, fisiese, bakteriologiese, serologiese en biologiese toetsing waarvan die resultate hieronder in tabelvorm voorkom:

(a) Resazurinoets (toets van 10 minute)

	Getal monsters getoets	Getal be- vredigend	Getal redelik	Getal onbevredi- gend
Rou melk (van produsente)...	10,753	7,061	2,502	1,190
Gesertifiseerde rou melk.....	812	805	7	—
Gepasteuriseerde melk.....	3,104	3,100	4	—
TOTAAL.....	14,669	10,966	2,513	1,190

(b) Vermoedelijke coliformtoetse:

	Getal monsters getoets	Getal monsters positief	Getal monsters negatief
Gepasteuriseerde melk.....	2,419	229	2,190
Gesertifiseerde rou melk.....	575	80	495
TOTAAL.....	2,994	309	2,685

(c) Mastitistoetse:

Getal monsters getoets.....	260
Getal monsters positief.....	65
Getal monsters negatief.....	195

(d) Toets vir neerslag op skyf van sigbare vuil:

Getal monsters getoets.....	1,214
Getal monsters bevredigend.....	1,092
Getal monsters onbevredigend.....	122
Aanmanings uitgereik.....	121
Vervolgings.....	1

(e) Fosfatase toets:

Getal monsters getoets.....	2,622
Getal doeltreffend gepasteuriseer.....	2,610
Getal effens onvoldoende gepasteuriseer.....	11
Getal heeltemal onvoldoende gepasteuriseer.....	1

(Opmerking: Die onbevredigende resultate was te wyte aan meganiese foute in die pasteuriseringsseenhede van die twee pasteuriseringswerke).

(f) Plaattellings en *E. coli* (Groep I)-toetse:

(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 I) in 0.01 milliliter rou melk nie en hoogstens 100,000 mikro-organismes per milliliter en geen *E. coli* (groep I) in 1.0 milliliter gepasteuriseerde melk nê, vereis):

Getal monsters getoets.....	250
Getal wat aan wetlike standaarde voldoen.....	108
Getal wat te veel mikro-organismes bevat.....	56
Getal wat te veel <i>E. coli</i> bevat.....	30
Getal wat te veel mikro-organismes en <i>E. coli</i> bevat.....	56
Getal waarskuwings uitgereik.....	142
Vervolgings.....	—

(g) Skeikundige ontleding:

(Monsters ingevolge die bepalinge van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Verdoingsmiddels no. 33 van 1929, soos gewysig, geneem.)

Getal monsters ontleed.....	600
Getal bevredigende monsters.....	241
Getal onbevredigende monsters.....	359
(i) Onvoldoende melkvet.....	9
(ii) Onvoldoende vaste melkstowwe (vet uitgesluit).....	335
(iii) Water bygevoeg.....	15
(iv) Preserveermiddels bevattende.....	—
Getal vervolgings.....	16

(h) Antibiotiese raming (slegs penisillien):

Getal monsters geneem.....	87
Getal negatiewe monsters.....	82
Getal positiewe monsters.....	5

(Die resultate is verkry met behulp van die Trifeniel-tetrasool-chloriedtoets.)

(i) Serum-agglutinasietoets vir beesbrusellose:

Altesaam 520 koeie met inbegrip van gesertifiseerde kuddes, is aan die toets onderwerp. Slegs 3 beeste van 'n ongesertifiseerde kudde het op die toets gereageer.

Aangesien boere van die verraderlike aard van hierdie siekte bewus is, maak hulle gebruik van kalwerinenting met tipe 19-entstof, met goeie gevolg. Ten spyte van inenting is die algemene voorkomssyfer van die siekte nog redelik hoog en die gemiddelde hoeveelheid infeksie wissel van 15—20% (of selfs hoër) in kuddes wat nie gereeld ingeënt word nie.

(j) Tuberkulientoets vir beestuberkulose:

Die volgende lys dui die resultate aan van die binnehuidse tuberkulientoets wat op 30 kuddes (wat uit 5,219 stuks melkbeeste bestaan) wat melk aan die stad verskaf, uitgevoer is.

Getal diere getoets.....	5,219
Getal diere negatief.....	4,858
Getal diere positief.....	172
Getal diere verdag.....	189

By die getal diere met 'n negatiewe reaksie op die toets is inbegrepe dié van produsent-verspreiders wat rou melk aan die stad verskaf. Alle kuddes is onder die voorlopige of algemeen erkende stelsel, soos deur die Afdeling van Veeartsenykundige Velddienste toegepas, getoets. Eksperimentele behandeling met isoniasied word op twee kuddes uitgevoer.

9. Vervolgings:

Daar is ingevolge die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Verdowningsmiddels en die Melkeryverordeninge van die Stadsraad van Pretoria i.v.m. die volgende oortredings gehandel:

Verwatering van melk.....	15
Gebrek aan melkvet.....	1
Sigbare vuil.....	1

Boetes en skulderkennings het R127.00 bedra. Die resultate van twee gevalle word nog ingewag aangesien die verhoor daarvan eers gedurende die komende jaar sal plaasvind. Twee produsente is gewaarsku en ontslaan.

Daar sal gemerk word dat geen geregtelike stappe teen 8 produsente ingestel is weens verkoop van melk met te min melkvet en 335 produsente weens verkoop van melk met te min soliede melkstowwe (nie vet nie). Dit was hoofsaaklik te wyte aan die volgende redes:

- Die gebreke was baie gering en in die meeste gevalle nie meer as 0.2% nie.
- Die land is geteister deur een van die ergste droogtes in die geskiedenis. Hierdie droogte het die produksie en gehalte van melk beïnvloed. Produsente is nietemin ernstig gewaarsku om maatreëls in te stel wat die toestand sal verbeter.

10. Algemeen:

(a) Kommissie van ondersoek:

'n Kommissie van ondersoek is gedurende die jaar deur die Staatsowerheid aangestel om ondersoek in te stel na en aanbevelings te maak oor die volgende:

- Aankoop van beide vars en nywerheidsmelk op 'n gehaltegrondslag.
- Standaardisering van vars melk.
- Beheer oor die gehalte- en higiëne-aspekte van melk en melkproduksie.
- Wetlike wysigings en ander aspekte in verband met (i), (ii), en (iii) hierbo.

(b) Tussentydse Openbare Gesondheid-melkbeheer Komitee:

Verskeie plaaslike owerhede in die Pretoria- en Witwatersrandgebiede het die wenslikheid van 'n gesentraliseerde skema met die doel om tot eenvormigheid oor die hele aangeleentheid van melkbeheer te geraak, bespreek.

(c) Eenvormige Melkeryverordeninge:

Onderhandelings tussen 'n aantal plaaslike owerhede en die Provinsiale owerheid van Transvaal het uitgeloop op die aanvaarding van die Melkeryverordeninge van die Stadsraad van Johannesburg as standaard verordeninge vir alle plaaslike owerhede in hierdie Provinsie.

JAARVERSLAG: MUNISIPALE SKUTTE, 1 JANUARIE 1965 TOT 31 DESEMBER 1965

Die volgende is die besonderhede vir die drie (3) veeskutte wat binne die stadsgebied geleë is:

A. DIERE GESKUT:

Naam van skut	Getal diere geskut					
	Beeste	Perde	Donkies	Muile	Skape	Bokke
Silverton.....	40	1	8	7	—	18
Garsfontein.....	134	14	122	18	13	97
Hercules.....	77	123	49	103	19	1
TOTAAL.....	251	138	169	128	32	116

B. SKUTGELDE EN GELDE VAN SKUTVERKOPINGS:

Naam van skut	Skutgelde	Skutverkopings- gelde	Totaal
Silverton.....	R130.70	R16.40	R147.10
Garsfontein.....	R740.65	R272.35	R1,013.00
Hercules.....	R415.15	R2.00	R417.15
TOTAAL.....	R1,286.50	R290.75	R1,577.25

Die skutte is onder die persoonlike toesig van die Raad se Veeartse wat vir die voeding, versorging en beheer van alle geskutte diere verantwoordelik is. Hulle word deur twee Skutmeesters bygestaan. Diere wat geskut is en nie na die vasgestelde tydperk opgeëis word nie, word gewoonlik per openbare veiling verkoop.

Gedurende die jaar is die skut te Silverton gesluit en 'n nuwe skut is by Garsfontein opgerig.

WATERTOEOVOER

Die volgende tabel dui die daaglikse gemiddelde in miljoene gelling water wat deur die stad verbruik word aan:—

1929-30	4.2	M.G.D.
1934-35	7.4	M.G.D.
1939-40	8.78	M.G.D.
1945-46	13.8	M.G.D.
1946-47	14.2	M.G.D.
1947-48	14.52	M.G.D.
1948-49	15.254	M.G.D.
1949-50	15.963	M.G.D.
1950-51	16.973	M.G.D.
1951-52	17.766	M.G.D.
1952-53	17.921	M.G.D.
1953-54	18.065	M.G.D.
1954-55	18.689	M.G.D.
1955-56	20.821	M.G.D.
1956-57	21.533	M.G.D.
1957-58	23.008	M.G.D.
1958-59	25.339	M.G.D.
1959-60	27.994	M.G.D.
1960-61	29.004	M.G.D.
1961-62	29.807	M.G.D.
1962-63	30.790	M.G.D.
1963-64	32.738	M.G.D.
1964-65	37.592	M.G.D.

Vanaf 1 Julie 1964 het die Raad vir die voorsiening van water aan die grootliks uitgebreide Groter Pretoriagebied verantwoordelik geword. Dit sal die groot styging in waterverbruik van 32.738 m.g.d. vir 1963/64 tot 37.592 m.g.d. vir 1964/65 verklaar.

Die Stad se watertoevoer word uit ses bronne verkry: drie dolomietfonteine lower regstreeks 'n gedeelte, een is boorgate wat ook in dolomietgebied geleë is en die Rietvleidam en die Randwaterraad verskaf die res.

Gedurende die verslagtydperk is die volgende hoeveelhede water uit hierdie bronne verkry:—

	1964-1965
Randwaterraad.....	10,921,314,000 gelling
Fonteinedalfontein.....	1,184,543,000 gelling
Sterkfonteinfontein.....	423,040,000 gelling
Rietvleifontein.....	527,600,000 gelling
Rietvleifiltreerinstallasie.....	554,040,000 gelling
Valhallaboorgate.....	131,729,000 gelling

13,742,266,000 gelling

VERSLAG OOR RIOOLWATERSUIWERINGSWERKE EN SKEIKUNDIGE LABORATORIUMS: 1965

RIOOLWATERAFVOER

Hier volg die maandelikse rioolwaterafvoer- en reënvalsyfers oor die jaar:—

	Daspoort-rioolwaterwerke		Rooiwal-rioolwaterwerke	
	Daaglikse gemiddelde af- voer: Gelling	Reënval Millimeter	Daaglikse gemiddelde af- voer: Gelling	Reënval Millimeter
Januarie.....	7,187,000	61.6	6,169,000	63.0
Februarie.....	7,160,000	59.6	6,355,000	64.4
Maart.....	6,867,000	17.1	5,800,000	33.5
April.....	7,434,000	109.3	6,018,000	158.0
Mei.....	7,174,000	6.5	5,639,000	4.0
Junie.....	7,645,000	0.0	5,034,000	0.0
Julie.....	7,253,000	5.3	4,839,000	1.5
Augustus.....	7,578,000	0.0	5,173,000	0.7
September.....	7,418,000	3.1	5,402,000	4.0
Oktober.....	7,137,000	13.0	5,545,000	4.5
November.....	7,723,000	58.5	5,391,000	132.9
Desember.....	7,674,000	80.6	5,175,000	99.5
JAAR 1965.....	7,354,000	414.6	5,545,000	566.0

Die daaglikse gemiddelde afvoer van rioolwater wat by die twee suiweringswerke behandel is, was net minder as 13 miljoen gelling, wat 'n klein toename in vergelyking met 1964 is. Die reënval, aan die ander kant, was ongeveer 9½ duim minder te Daspoort en 8 duim minder by Rooiwal as in 1964.

RIOOLWATERWERKE

DASPOORT:

VODDE EN GRINT:

Agthonderd een-en-twintig kubieke jaart vodde en 296 kubieke jaart sand en grint is gedurende die jaar uit die rioolwater verwyder. Die vodde is verbrand deur slykgas vir brandstof te gebruik en die detritus is weggeruim deur dit in die grond in te ploeg. Dit verteenwoordig 'n gemiddelde van 8.3 kubieke voet vodde en 3.0 kubieke voet sand en grint per miljoen gelling.

VERTEERDE SLYK:

Gedurende die jaar is 8,200 kubieke jaart gedroogde verteerde slyk van die oostelike en 6,045 kubieke jaart van die westelike droogbeddings verwyder, dus 'n totaal van 14,245 kubieke jaart. Kyk tabel III.

UITVLOEISEL NA PRETORIA-WES-KRAGSENTRALE:

Altesaam 1,320 miljoen gelling sandgefiltreerde en gechlloreerde uitvloeisel is op 365 dae na die Pretoria-Wes-kragssentrale gepomp en dit is 'n daaglikse gemiddelde van 3.6 miljoen gelling. Die resultate van ontledings verskyn in Tabel I.

ROOIWAL:

VODDE EN GRINT:

Seshonderd-en-twaalf kubieke jaart vodde en 477 kubieke jaart sand en grint is gedurende die jaar uit die rioolwater verwyder. Dit verteenwoordig 'n gemiddelde van 8.1 kubieke voet vodde en 6.3 kubieke voet sand en grint per miljoen gelling rioolwater.

VERTEERDE SLYK:

Alle verteerde slyk word op ongeveer 30 morg grond besproei en ingeploeg. Kyk tabel III.

UITVLOEISEL NA ROOIWALKRAGSENTRALE:

Na chlorering vloei rypingsdamuitvloeisel na die kragssentrale waar dit vir verkoelingswater gebruik word. 'n Beraamde vyfhonderd sewe-en-twintig miljoen gelling uitvloeisel is gedurende die jaar gebruik.

Die resultate van ontledings verskyn in Tabel II.

POPULIERPLANTASIES:

Gedurende die jaar is 1,092 gelling rioolwateruitvloeisel in die plantasies gelei en 228 ton uitdunnings is aan die vervaardigers van splinters vir vuurhoutjies verkoop.

LABORATORIUMDIENSTE:

Gedurende die jaar is 6,479 monsters vir verskillende munisipale afdelings ontleed.

ONTLEDING VAN RIOOL-, RIVIER- EN DAMWATER:

Verteenwoordigende monsters rioolwater en slyk asook rivier- en damwater is gereeld elke maand gedurende die jaar ontleed, 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 Tabele I en II.

TABEL I.

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VAN ONTLEDING VAN RIOOLUITVLOEISEL BY VERSKILLENDE EENHEDE

Resultate is in dele per miljoen.

Syfers tussen hakies verteenwoordig onderskeidelik die hoogste en laagste waardes vir die jaar.

Eenhede	Daspoort					Rooiwal
	1-4 6 vt.-biofilters enkele filtrasie	5 & 6 12 vt.-biofilters dubbele filtrasie	7 & 8 6 vt.-biofilters enkele filtrasie	9 5 vt.-Jenks- biofilter 2:1 hersirkulasie	Sandfilters: Vinnige val	1 12 vt.-biofilters enkele filtrasie
Gemiddelde daaglik- se vloei—miljoen gelling	2.3	2.6	1.4	1.0	3.6	
4 uur se suurstof- absorbering	9.6 (13.3) (7.5)	11.7 (14.5) (10.0)	11.3 (16.8) (7.9)	16.7 (22.8) (11.6)	8.7 (10.2) (7.0)	13.4 (17.5) (10.2)
5 dae se B.S.D.	16 (27) (9)	19 (49) (8)	27 (72) (4)	47 (97) (17)	10 (13) (5)	21 (33) (13)
Chemiese suurstof- behoefte	82 (150) (47)	111 (148) (73)	103 (177) (63)	183 (275) (107)	75 (99) (51)	114 (163) (74)
Ammoniak as N	10 (15) (4)	15 (28) (11)	15 (29) (7)	29 (29) (19)	12 (18) (8)	20 (27) (12)
Nitraat as N	16 (20) (11)	21 (34) (10)	10 (22) (5)	1 (2) (0)	16 (19) (10)	22 (28) (13)
Totale opgeloste vaste stowwe (ge- droog op 105°C)	420 (480) (370)	435 (500) (400)	470 (600) (410)	480 (600) (390)	440 (505) (400)	500 (635) (440)
Swewende vaste stowwe	27 (63) (17)	28 (41) (18)	47 (70) (29)	46 (91) (31)	8 (41) (5)	32 (37) (27)
Sintetiese reinigers (Anionies)	4.9 (8.9) (1.6)	9.0 (15.2) (2.4)	6.1 (9.3) (2.1)	8.3 (11.0) (6.7)	4.8 (8.9) (1.0)	9.2 (17.8) (3.8)

TABEL II:

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VIR RYPINGSDAMME, ROOIWAL, 1965

Die resultate van ontledings is in dele per miljoen	Dam- invloei	Dam	Dam	Dam	Dam
Opgeloste vaste stowwe (105°C).....	500	480	475	495	490
Swewende vaste stowwe.....	32	37	20	18	24
Chloride as Cl.....	71	68	68	70	71
pH.....	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6
Ammoniak as N.....	20	13	13	11	8.5
Nitriet as N.....	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Nitraat as N.....	22	17	15	14	14
4-uurse suurstofopname.....	13.4	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.5
5-daagse biochemiese suurstofaanvraag	21	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.4
Skeikundige suurstofbehoefte.....	114	74	66	67	71
Fosfaat as PO ₄	—	34	34	32	36
Anioniese reinigingsmiddels.....	9.2	—	—	—	4.8
Fekale E.Coli per 1 ml. Sept.-Des.....	1,860	1,760	510	255	105

Gemiddelde uitvloeisel in damme: 2.64 miljoen gelling per dag.

Bakteriologiese resultate: Jan.-Aug. M.W.G. per 1 ml.

	E. coli tipe I	E. coli tipe II	Fekale streptokokke
Invloei.....	16,700	470	130
Uitvloeisel.....	90	5	2

TABEL III

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VAN SLYKONTLEDING 1965

	Daspoort		Rooiwal	
	Onbehandelde slyk	Verteerde slyk	Onbehandelde slyk	Verteerde slyk
Daelikse gemiddelde volume gepomp— gelling.....	62,000	—	50,000	—
pH.....	5.9	6.9	5.7	7.25
Vaste stowwe %.....	4.6	6.2	6.5	8.7
As % van vaste stowwe.....	25	39	24	49
Vlugtige sure d.p.m.....	1,010	380	1,870	160
Ammoniak as N. d.p.m.....	160	520	340	960
Alkaligehalte (as CaDO_3 d.p.m.).....	940	2,560	1,510	3,950

GENEESKUNDIGE DIENSTE VIR NIEBLANKES.

GENEESKUNDIGE DIENSTE VIR NIEBLANKES:

Kliniese dienste:

Die tabel hieronder dui die aantal en die tipes klinieke aan wat elke week uitsluitlik vir Nie-blankes in die stad en die Bantoe dorpe gehou word:—

	Atteridge- ville	Kampong	Mamelodi	Kliniek vir spesiale siektes	Lady Selborne
Kindersorgklinieke.....	2	2	2	—	—
Klinieke vir veneriese siektes	1	—	1	4	—
Voor- en nageboortelike klinieke.....	1	2	1	—	—
Tuberkuloseklinieke.....	1	1	1	—	1
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.....	—	7,308	7,813	5,140	10,261
Getal herbesoeke.....	—	11,426	14,231	23,764	49,421
Getal verbande aangebring..	5,362	12,989	12,453	20,020	50,724

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 4,324 siek werknemers behandel en is 2,009 werknemers wat beserings opgedoen het, medies ondersoek en behandel.

TABEL 1.

GEBOROTES (ALLE RASSE) GEDURENDE DIE JAAR GEINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1965.

	Blankes				Bantoes				Asiate				Kleurlinge			
	Egrelke		Buite-egrelke		Egrelke		Buite-egrelke		Egrelke		Buite-egrelke		Egrelke		Buite-egrelke	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Januarie.....	172	165	—	—	156	178	70	46	5	5	—	—	9	6	3	3
Februarie.....	280	270	3	5	317	372	160	150	7	15	—	—	4	9	—	1
Maart.....	238	253	6	5	435	390	92	69	7	4	1	—	2	6	2	1
April.....	216	234	2	3	246	235	86	81	7	12	—	—	4	3	3	—
Mei.....	261	251	4	5	283	321	85	61	7	8	—	—	6	13	—	—
Junie.....	237	249	8	4	359	370	121	124	13	5	1	—	6	7	—	1
Julie.....	224	187	2	4	242	251	126	156	10	11	—	—	9	6	1	3
Augustus.....	218	166	2	5	318	263	133	114	6	6	—	—	2	9	1	—
September.....	216	239	5	9	117	118	70	43	8	12	—	—	4	12	3	—
Oktober.....	226	215	1	4	56	66	26	40	8	9	—	—	8	9	1	4
November.....	271	280	5	6	310	272	59	57	9	12	—	—	14	7	5	3
Desember.....	225	233	5	7	220	271	164	156	9	12	—	—	10	5	1	1
TOTAAL.....	2,784	2,742	43	57	3,059	3,107	1,192	1,097	98	112	2	2	78	92	20	17

GEBOROTES
(PLAASLIKE INWONERS)

	Blankes		Nieblankes		Blankes		Nieblankes	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
	GEBOROTES		ONDER NIE-INWONERS		Blankes		Nieblankes	
Januarie.....	1	1	—	—	32	39	14	20
Februarie.....	4	3	9	6	58	43	69	59
Maart.....	7	4	15	8	53	58	84	70
April.....	1	2	6	10	57	64	55	49
Mei.....	2	3	13	4	50	44	67	48
Junie.....	—	—	16	9	49	43	67	55
Julie.....	1	3	12	11	52	55	66	79
Augustus.....	6	2	12	30	42	56	69	67
September.....	3	2	5	5	50	40	38	41
Oktober.....	1	1	2	2	52	45	5	4
November.....	7	3	5	7	60	67	64	43
Desember.....	2	1	11	15	33	55	41	46
TOTAAL.....	35	27	105	107	588	609	639	581

TABEL 2.

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1965

BLANKES

	24 uur en jonger		24 uur tot een week		Een week tot onder 1 maand		Een tot onder 3 maande		Drie tot onder 6 maande		Ses maande tot onder 12 maande		Totale suigelingsterftes		Een tot onder 2 jaar		Twee tot onder 3 jaar		Drie tot onder 4 jaar		Vier tot onder 5 jaar		Totaal sterftes onder 5 jaar	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Meningitis (Serebrospinale).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Kinkhoes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Difterie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Waterpokkies.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leukemie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nierkanker.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Akute Hartsierontsteking.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Akute Brongitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Brongo-pneumonie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Afskeiding van Bynier.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Strottehoofontsteking.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diarree en Enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dermverstopping.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Akute Nierontsteking.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Aangebore Misvorming.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misvorming.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore swakheid.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voortydige geboorte.....	12	12	16	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	25
Besering by geboorte.....	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Atelektase.....	1	2	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8
Ander siektes (1ste jaar).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander Ongelukke (motor).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Verdrinking per ongeluk.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander onbekende oorsake.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gasvergiftiging per ongeluk.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....	15	15	32	25	5	2	6	4	6	9	8	5	72	60	7	8	2	3	2	3	2	2	85	76

TABEL 3.

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1965

BANTOES

BANTOES	24 uur en jonger		24 uur tot een week		Een week tot onder 1 maand		Een tot onder 3 maande		Drie tot onder 6 maande		Ses maande tot onder 12 maande		Totale suigelingsterftes		Een tot onder 2 jaar		Twee tot onder 3 jaar		Drie tot onder 4 jaar		Vier tot onder 5 jaar		Totaal sterftes onder der 5 jaar	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Pulmonêre Tuberkulose.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
Tuberkulose van die Sentrale Senuweestelsel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Aangebore Sifilis.....	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Tifoïde.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bloedvergiftiging.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Difterie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinkhoes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningokokkale infeksie.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaakklem.....	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Masels.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Wanvoeding.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	6	2	6	4	12	9	17	20	11	6	—	—	—	—	40	35
Anemie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	9	5
Abses in die skedel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Enkefalitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartkwaal.....	3	—	—	—	7	7	12	11	18	18	29	27	72	72	40	43	20	23	6	3	1	2	139	143
Pneumonie en Brongitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longkwaal.....	—	—	2	—	2	1	17	8	18	16	29	22	68	47	28	39	12	11	3	2	1	—	112	99
Magdermontsteking.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewerkwaal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore Misvorming.....	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
Besering by geboorte.....	7	6	4	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	10
Arelektase.....	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14
Ander kindersiektes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voortydige geboorte.....	13	8	14	14	8	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	38	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	29
Swak-omskrewe oorsake.....	2	—	3	5	1	—	9	5	7	6	10	7	32	23	18	18	7	8	2	—	2	—	61	49
Ongelukke:																								
Trein.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brand.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....	33	22	31	38	21	17	41	33	53	42	82	65	261	217	116	135	56	49	12	9	5	4	450	414

TABEL 3.
STERFTES VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1965

ASIAAT	24 uur en jonger		24 uur tot onder een week		Een week tot onder 1 maand		Een tot onder 3 maande		Drie tot onder 6 maande		Ses maande tot onder 12 maande		Totale suigelingsterftes		Een tot onder 2 jaar		Twee tot onder 3 jaar		Drie tot onder 4 jaar		Vier tot onder 5 jaar		Totaal sterftes onder 5 jaar	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Brongo-pneumonie.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Brongitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Maagdermontsteking.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Besering by geboorte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Voortydige geboorte.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Swak omskrewe oorsake.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAAL.....	2	—	1	1	—	3	4	—	1	—	1	1	9	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7
KLEURLINGE																								
Virussiekte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wanvoeding.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Brongo-pneumonie.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Maagdermontsteking.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4
Atelektase.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Voortydige geboorte.....	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Swak omskrewe oorsake.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
TOTAAL.....	—	3	2	1	—	1	2	1	2	3	4	4	10	13	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15

TABEL 4.

STERFTES VAN PERSONE, VYF JAAR EN OUER, BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1965

BLANKES

	5-9 jaar		10-14 jaar		15-19 jaar		20-24 jaar		25-29 jaar		30-39 jaar		40-49 jaar		50-59 jaar		60-69 jaar		70-79 jaar		Bo 80 jaar		TOTAAL	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Aansteeklike en parasitiese siektes.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	5
Kanker en ander gewasse.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	3	3	12	10	27	20	31	22	29	15	17	17	124	92
Voedingsiektes en kwale van buislose klier.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	23
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloedvormende organe.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	1	8	6	9	11	12	7	27	11	33	44	93
Kwale van senuweestelsel en sintuigorgane.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	31	8	62	35	77	43	65	65	57	59	307	217
Kwale van bloedsomloop.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	5	19	10	18	8	27	20	33	27	111	72
Kwale van asemhalingsstelsel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	4	4	1	2	8	3	5	4	23	16
Kwale van spysverteringsstelsel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	5
Nie-venetiese siektes van die urinestelsel en geslagsorgane.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swangerskap en Bevallingsiektes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seniliteit en uremie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selfmoord.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslag.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ongevalle.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wettige teregstellings.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....	8	4	9	4	12	10	29	8	13	6	44	17	87	46	144	97	161	99	169	165	148	186	824	642

TABEL 5.

STERFTES VAN PERSONE, VYF JAAR EN OUER, BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1965

BANTOES

	5-9 jaar		10-14 jaar		15-19 jaar		20-24 jaar		25-29 jaar		30-39 jaar		40-49 jaar		50-59 jaar		60-69 jaar		70-79 jaar		Bo 80 jaar		TOTAAL	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Aansteeklike en parasitiese siektes.....	2	2	—	—	1	4	2	—	2	—	7	3	4	6	5	—	6	1	—	—	1	—	30	16
Kanker en ander gewasse.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voedingsiekties en kwale van buitlose klier.....	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	4	7	2	12	4	9	7	2	1	—	—	43	21
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloedvormende organe.....	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	1	4	2	5	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	22	12
Kwale van aenuweestel en senuorgane.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	6	—	12	—	8	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Kwale van bloedsomloop.....	—	3	—	1	5	2	—	3	1	4	5	4	14	8	18	11	10	12	4	12	5	5	46	22
Kwale van asemhalingsstelsel.....	2	6	2	1	5	4	2	6	1	1	17	7	24	6	22	6	19	10	13	7	8	14	62	65
Kwale van spysverteringsstelsel.....	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	9	5	5	1	6	1	2	2	3	1	—	—	115	68
Nie-venetiese siektes van die urinestelsel en geslagsorgane.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	5
Swangerskap en bevallingsiekties.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	5	1	4	1	1	1	2	—	8	6	22	16
Seniliteit en uremie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
Selfmoord.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslag.....	—	—	1	—	9	2	21	—	9	—	3	2	7	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	5
Ongelukke.....	1	—	5	2	8	—	12	2	9	1	20	2	36	2	7	2	4	1	2	—	2	2	106	14
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake.....	6	5	3	2	2	2	8	5	6	2	12	—	37	14	24	9	18	11	7	7	8	8	131	65
TOTAAL.....	16	20	14	7	31	16	49	23	34	14	103	40	156	50	117	43	79	56	48	32	35	37	682	338

TABEL 7.
KINDERSTERFTES: ALLE NIEBLANKES: GEBIEDSVOORKOMS VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1965.

	Atelek- tase		Aansteek- like siektes		Diaree- siektes		Brongitis en pneumonie		Aangebore oorsaak		Ander oorsaak		Voortydige geboorte		Besering by geboorte		Wan- voeding		Totale sterfgevälle		Totale geboortes		Sterftesifer per 1,000 lewend- geborenes		Totaal rase
	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.....	3	4	8	2	25	15	31	28	1	1	13	9	7	4	7	5	3	5	98	73	1,360	1,299	72.06	56.19	63.93
Atteridgeville.....	—	6	2	—	20	14	23	25	—	3	13	8	8	6	3	4	5	1	74	67	1,462	1,475	50.62	45.42	48.01
Hercules.....	1	3	1	1	23	18	18	19	2	1	7	9	21	14	4	2	4	2	81	69	1,172	1,191	68.26	57.94	63.48
Stad.....	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	8	8	257	239	31.13	33.47	32.26
TOTAAL.....	4	14	13	3	68	47	72	72	3	5	37	27	38	29	14	11	12	9	261	217	4,251	4,204	61.40	51.36	56.53
ASIADE																									
Lokasie.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	4	77	97	64.94	41.24	51.72
Hercules.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	14	12	71.43	83.33	76.92
Stad.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	9	5	333.35	—	214.29
TOTAAL.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	9	5	100	114	90.00	43.86	65.43
KLEURLINGE																									
Lokasie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	25	37	80.00	56.77	64.52
Hercules.....	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	23	25	217.39	200.00	212.77
Eerstest and Derdepoot.....	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	6	50	47	60.00	127.66	92.78
TOTAAL.....	1	—	—	—	5	3	2	3	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	1	—	10	13	98	109	102.04	119.27	111.11
ALLE NIEBLANKES																									
Lokasie.....	3	10	10	2	46	30	57	56	1	4	27	17	16	12	10	9	9	6	179	146	2,924	2,908	61.22	50.21	55.73
Hercules.....	1	—	1	1	26	20	19	20	2	1	7	10	23	16	4	2	4	2	87	75	1,209	1,228	71.96	61.07	66.48
Eerstest and Derdepoot.....	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	6	50	47	60.00	127.66	92.78
Stad.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	1	2	5	1	—	—	1	11	8	266	244	41.35	32.79	37.25
TOTAAL.....	5	10	13	3	74	51	78	76	3	5	38	31	41	35	15	11	13	9	280	235	4,449	4,427	62.93	54.08	58.02

TABEL 8.

STERFTE IN INRIGTINGS VAN PERSONE WAT NIE IN PRETORIA WOONAGTIG IS NIE, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1965.

	0-1 jaar		1-4 jaar		5-9 jaar		10-19 jaar		20-39 jaar		40-49 jaar		50-59 jaar		60-69 jaar		70-79 jaar		80-89 jaar		90-99 jaar		Totaal Nieblankes	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
PRETORIA EN ANDER HOSPITALE:																								
Blankes.....	37	19	9	6	7	3	15	8	51	16	279	205	398	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	51	45	89	69	16	21	24	21	133	60	248	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SIELSIEKEHOSPITAAL:																								
Blankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	18	17	21	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEPROSE-INRIGTING:																								
Blankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GEVANGENISSE:																								
Blankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BESOEKERS:																								
Blankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL:																								
Blankes.....	37	19	9	6	7	3	16	8	57	16	297	222	423	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	51	45	89	69	16	21	28	21	156	60	250	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BYALOE:

	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Blankes.....	37	19	9	6	7	3	16	8	57	16	297	222	423	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	51	45	89	69	16	21	28	21	156	60	250	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

KUNSTMAATSKAP: VITE MEETKERS: OORLEDEKORPUS: AIN DIE 1976 GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1965

TABEL 8.

TABEL 9.

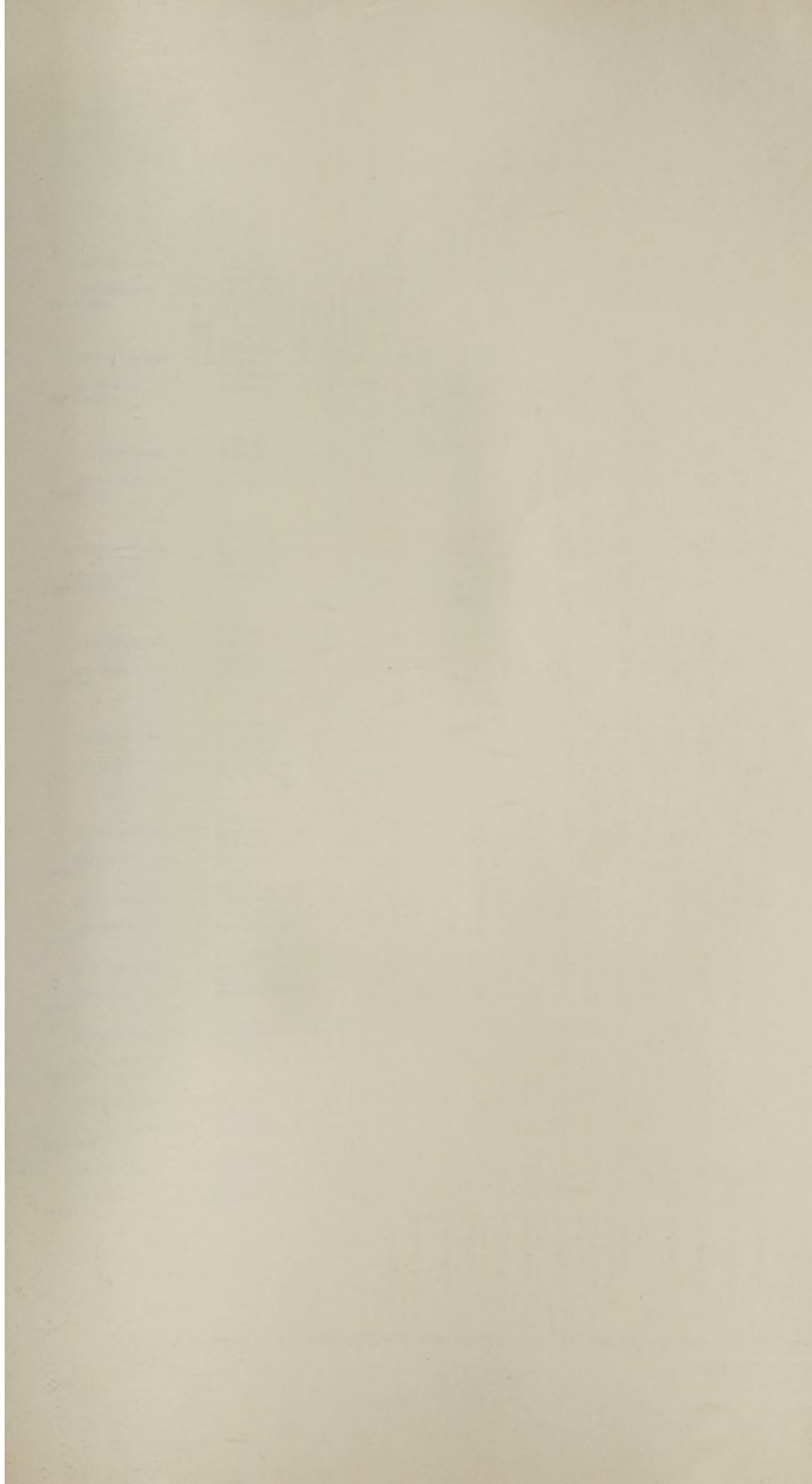
AANMELDING VAN AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES: PLAASLIKE GEVALLE: ALLE RASSE: JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1965

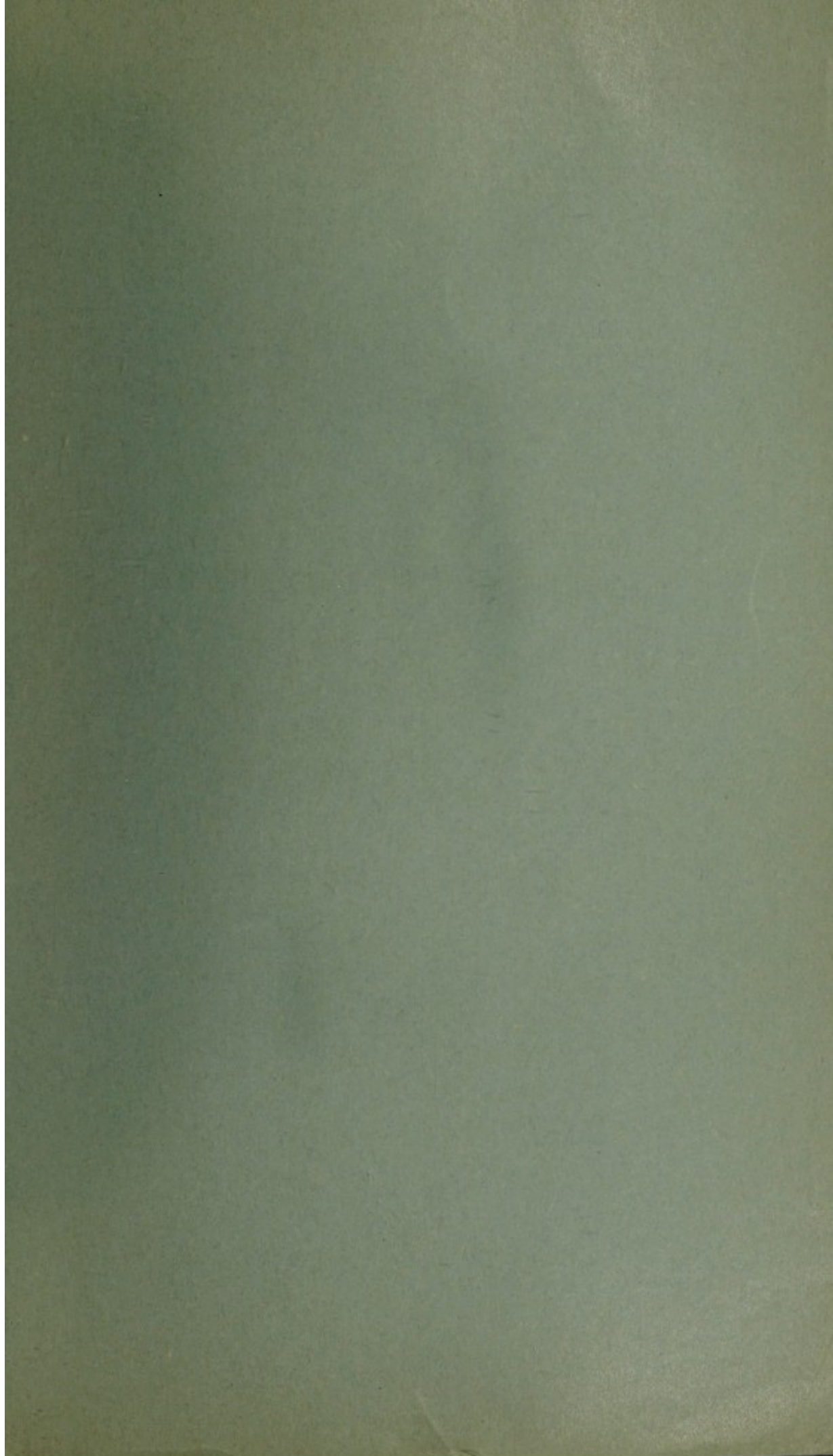
	0-1 jaar		1-4 jaar		5-9 jaar		10-19 jaar		20-39 jaar		40 jaar		TOTAAL	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
BLANKES														
Tifoide.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	3	3
Skarlakenkoors.....	—	—	11	13	9	17	3	6	1	1	—	—	24	37
Difterie.....	—	—	5	5	9	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	10
Oftalmie.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberkulose.....	10	10	64	47	2	1	1	0	7	1	12	5	96	64
Belroos.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	3
Meningokokkale meningitis.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1
Leragiese enkefalitis.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Insekteleidervergiftiging.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
NIEBLANKES														
Tifoide.....	—	—	2	4	8	6	9	3	5	1	1	2	25	16
Difterie.....	—	—	12	13	2	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	16	23
Tuberkulose.....	61	63	109	160	22	36	21	45	181	80	171	32	565	416
Kwasjiorkef.....	32	32	100	74	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	110
Meningokokkale meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaakklem.....	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Leprose.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Belroos.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—

TABEL 10.

AANMELDING VAN AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES: INGEVOERDE GEVALLE: ALLE RASSE : JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1965

	0-1 jaar		1-4 jaar		5-9 jaar		10-19 jaar		20-39 jaar		Bo 40 jaar		TOTAAL	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
BLANKES														
Tifoide.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	4	1
Skarlakenkoors.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Difterie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
NIEBLANKES														
Tifoide.....	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	3	1	—	—	7	4
Pokke.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1
Difterie.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Leprose.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—







STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

TWEE-EN-SESTIGSTE
JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/65

WALLACHS' PRETORIA