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SIXTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31/12/68

CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA





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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 65th Annual Health Report of the City of Pretoria.

It has been the custom for very many years to mention the name and, where applicable, qualifications of each and every member of the staff in the service of the Department as at 31st December of any particular year. This list has, however, never shown the turnover of occupants of any particular post. For this reason it could never have been obvious to the reader to what extent the large number of staff changes in medical personnel, both senior and less senior, as well as the uncertainty of tenure of office of many occupants of some of these posts has in recent years created difficulties. To keep the services to which my Department was committed going remained the first priority, but shortage and turnover of medical officers was of such magnitude that efforts to branch out into new ventures were severely restrained and retarded.

For the first time now in many years some stability appears to have occurred in the medical personnel position and it is hoped that this will be maintained.

We are perhaps somewhat fortunate to have a local Medical School where part-time study for post-graduate qualifications in Public Health and Preventive Medicine can be undertaken. Staff-members are given all encouragement and opportunity to avail themselves of these facilities. At the end of the year, two staff-members were awarded the Diploma in Public Health after two years of part-time study.

With the severe shortage of medical personnel throughout the country ways and means of filling our vacant posts have repeatedly been considered. Apart from making use of reasonably fit "retired" persons enquiries which I have made seem to indicate that a large number of married women, qualified to practice medicine, are prepared to work part-time, provided they are given reasonable privileges of service. These qualified women therefore appear to be a source of "manpower" which can be more adequately tapped. With this end in view the Council has kindly consented, as a first step, to appoint one part-time medical officer (forenoons only) with privileges of vacation leave, sick leave, holiday bonus and locomotion allowance. Although it is realized that the number of such posts that may be created, can, for many reasons, only be a small percentage of those that exist in the Department, the venture has so far proved to be a great success. In time to come the need for more such posts will dictate the number of applications for their creation. It must be mentioned in passing that this post is quite unlike that where a medical officer is remunerated entirely on a sessional basis with no other privileges whatsoever. Whereas a case can possibly be made out that with the small remuneration normally offered on such a basis there may be "fringe benefits" for a general practitioner or even a specialist doing such sessions at his local Provincial hospital, I find it difficult to conceive of any comparable benefits arising from such sessional service with the health department of a local authority.

According to reasonable international standards the shortage of Health Inspectors in the Department amounted to 35% and that on authorized establishment to 15%. In spite of repeated advertisement of vacant posts over recent years hardly any suitably qualified candidates could be recruited. During the year an analysis of the different ages of the remaining 39 White health inspectors revealed that of these 5 were over fifty-five years of age, 15 of the 39 over fifty years, 22 of the 39 over forty-five years and 26 of the 39 over forty years of age. Only 7 of the 39 were under thirty years of age. From these figures it became obvious that too little "new blood" was being drawn to the service and ever greater demands, through lack of staff, were being made on the older hands in service. This section of the service was in danger of becoming more of a palliative rather than a preventive one.

When these disconcerting figures were presented to the City Council together with requests which need not here be enlarged upon, Council kindly saw fit as a matter of urgency, and as an interim measure, to bring about an immediate adjustment in commencing salaries as well as better recognition for previous experience for this group. As this decision only became effective in the last quarter of the year it is yet too early to report on its success or otherwise.

In keeping with our National policy that as many services as possible be rendered to Non-Whites by Non-Whites six posts of Bantu Health Visitor were created, as a first step, during the course of the year. Amongst our Non-White staff of 33 nurses and 17 midwives we fortunately had a sufficient number in possession of this higher qualification so as to enable us to fill these posts with persons already in the service. Within the near future more such posts will have to be created.

Once again, the cytological examination of cervical smears for the presence of cancer in women proved to be a useful adjuvant to our preventive health service. This somewhat new service, which has been in operation for roughly two years, is by and large restricted to women over the age of thirty years but the State Health Department allows deviation from this proviso where clinical indications therefor exist. In this connection it may be worthy of note that of a total of 218 smears taken of White women and examined, four were confirmed to be cancerous. What may, however, be more interesting is that all four of the women were under the age of thirty years.

As far as the figures for Non-Whites are concerned, it is as yet impossible for a variety of reasons to give a reasonable exact figure of those proven to be cases of cancer. For the reasons for this I have to refer the reader to the main report.

During the past year the milk supply of Pretoria was derived from 461 producers. By far the greater number of producer premises are situated beyond a radius of 50 miles from the city; the figures being 274 outside this radius and 187 inside. As a matter of fact, no less than 108 such premises are situated at a distance of between 101 and 150 miles from the City. When one bears in mind the limited keeping qualities of fresh milk coupled with our so often experienced very hot summer weather, then one welcomes any change for the better from the by this time almost traditional method of transport in milk-cans by road or rail. Quite a number of farmers have recently installed bulk cooling-tanks on their farms. The number of such is now 69 as compared with 20 at the end of the preceding year. The milk from these 69 premises is at present transported to the city in five insulated bulk milk road tankers.

This method of storage and transport is a relatively new one in the Transvaal and there are as yet quite a number of concomitant problems which have to be solved, so as to ensure a wholesome milk supply with maximum safety from a public health point of view. These problems are receiving urgent attention. In any case the fact that no milk-borne outbreaks of typhoid fever have occurred in the city for more than 25 years, itself speaks volumes for our control measures and augurs well for the future. The record is an all the more proud one if it is borne in mind that five producer-distributors still deliver daily on an average 574 gallons of "Certified" (unpasteurized) milk to the city.

During the twelve months which this report covers 1069 cases of all forms of tuberculosis were notified to the Department as compared with last year's figure of 1031. This was largely the result of our effort to discover and render non-infectious as many cases of tuberculosis as early as possible. In this campaign 40,921 more X-rays of chests were taken than during 1967.

Although at first sight the above figures seem to indicate a deterioration in the overall picture an analysis of the figures for Pulmonary tuberculosis shows that this is not so. The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in all races had steadily risen to up to 2.49 per 1000 of the population in 1966 and since then it has begun to drop. The relevant figures being 1.92 in 1967 and 1.18 this year.

A most distressing aspect of our fight against tuberculosis at this stage appears to be the disproportionately high incidence of both pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis amongst our small Coloured community. Table A in the section on tuberculosis gives a more complete picture of the incidence rate amongst the different races. This community is however so small, less than 10,000, that the figures are perhaps statistically not very significant. At present these people are gradually being moved to much better housing than they have, by and large, known in the past. We are confident that with the complete tuberculosis records which we are building up for every house in the new village, we will be able to get this disease amongst them under early control.

That we can never afford to relax our vigilance against poliomyelitis, by immunization, is repeatedly brought home to us when this disease is reported as having occurred in non-immunized individuals. During the year under review five cases, three Whites and two Bantu occurred in the city. The affected three White children were all of the same family of whom two fortunately had, abortive, non-paralytic attacks. Not one of these five children had been immunized.

In the Republic of South Africa immunization against poliomyelitis has now been compulsory for several years. One is often sorely tempted to institute legal proceedings under this proviso, as well as the Childrens Act, against parents who fail to do their duty in this respect. Lack of education of the parents and many other mitigating factors usually restrain one from taking such a matter as far as the Courts. Not the least of these factors is, generally speaking, man's irrepressible sense of optimism. So often in his view such things can only happen to others but not to him or his family. Such optimism could be forgivable if it only affected the individual himself and not his children who are unable to decide for themselves what they want.

Be that as it may, both the Press as well as the South African Broadcasting Corporation (S.A.B.C.) gave wide publicity to the occurrence of these cases. Invariably the result was a most gratifying response by the public in bringing their children forward to be immunized. Not only for this reason but also for

the many other occasions, during the year, on which both the Press and the S.A.B.C., the latter not only in both official languages but also in many other indigenous tongues, gave publicity to matters affecting the public health they have more than earned my gratitude, which I should like to record herewith.

To you, Mr Mayor, the members of the Management Committee and all City Councillors, I wish to express my thanks for the sympathetic consideration you have at all times given to matters affecting the public health.

With gratitude I also wish to acknowledge the able way in which the staff of the Municipal Language Bureau handled all matters that had to be translated. Thanks are also due to the following officials not attached to my Department who kindly supplied details of the undermentioned matters which form part of this report :- The Director of the Weather Bureau, Pretoria : Climatic Data; the Director of the Bureau of Statistics : Population Figures (except those for Bantu); the City's Director of Non-European Affairs : Housing of Non-Whites and Population Figures for Bantu; the Superintendent of the Pretoria Dental Clinic : Report on the Activities of the Pretoria Dental Clinic; the City Treasurer : Annual Rateable Values; the Director of the Abattoir : Report on the Activities at the Abattoir; the City Engineer and the Chief Chemist : Water Consumption, Rubbish Removal Services and a Report on the Sewage Works.

Furthermore I wish to express my appreciation to my fellow Heads of Departments and their staff for the cordial relationship which has existed and the spirit of cooperation in which assistance was given whenever the need therefor arose.

This report forms a permanent record of the collective effort of the whole staff, from the humblest to the most senior, in this Department and for their loyal support and devotion to duty I thank them all.

A.T.B.H. BODENSTAB.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1968.

A.T.B.H. BODENSTAB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.	Medical Officer of Health.
J.P.A. VENTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H. .	Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
C. GEFFEN, M.B., Ch.B.	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.
E. GLATTHAAR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Services.
J.F. VAN DER MERWE, B.Com., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Services.
E.F. COETZER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer, Child and Maternal Health Services.
H.C. FRANZ, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)	Medical Officer.
C.M. RAMSBOTTOM, B.A., M.B., Ch.B.	Medical Officer.
R.K. HAUG, M.B., Ch.B.	Medical Officer.
J. KROHN, M.B., Ch.B.	Medical Officer.
J.P. MYNHARDT, M.B., Ch.B.	Medical Officer.

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.

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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.

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G.D. HOFFMAN.
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J.L. DU PLOOY.

Woman Caretaker.

MRS. M. VAN WYK.

Woman Caretakers (Part-time.)

MRS T. JENNER.
MRS M.M. POTGIETER.
MRS M.S.M. PHILLIPS.

MOSQUITO AND RODENT ERADICATORS.

Senior Rodent and Mosquito Eradicator.

J.P. SCHOLTZ.

Rodent and Mosquito Eradicators.

A.L. NEL.
I.P. DENYSCHEN.
L.J. VAN DER SCHYFF.
N.D. PRINSLOO.
J.C. STRAUSS.
Together with 32 Non-Whites.

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- G.C. MALEBYE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- I. PUOANE, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.).
- M.V. MONTIEDI, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.).
- F. MAPHALLA, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen.)
- W. SOKO, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- J. MOTSHABI, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- C.F. MOCHE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.).
- E.E. MAKGOLO, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.).
- E. DAU, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.).
- J.R. MTOMBENI, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- R.I. MUSHI, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- E.J.M. SHILANE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- F.E. SIBIYA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- T.N. NGOBESE, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen.)
- J.R. MOCHAKI, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen.)
- M.N. MOLOTO, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
- C. MAKURUNTSI, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
- I.M. TSHIVASE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse, Cert. in Ophthalmic Nursing.
- R.R. MAKGATHO, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.).
- R.D. BALOYI, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.).
- M. MATOME, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
- M.T. BALOYI, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
- M.T. MASOKA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- L.P. NDABA, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.)
- P.I. MAPLE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Surg. & Midwif.)
- N.M. MOSEHLE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
- E.M. LUKHELE, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.)
- N. LAKA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif. & Aux. Nursing).
- H. MOFIWA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)

E. NQOLASE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.), R.S.H.,
Health Visitor and School Nurse.
M. NAPO, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
L. PITSE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
O. KAKANA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Aux. Nursing.)
P.K. MARELETSE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Aux. Nursing.)
M. MOKOBE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Aux. Nursing.)
N.V. MATHOLE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Aux. Nursing.)
R. MSIMANGA, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.)
E.N. MOKOENA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
R.H. MODIRI, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
E. TSHAUKE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
L.N. NTSHUDISANE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
A.R. KUTUMELA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
J. LALA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
S. SOLOMONS, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
M.M. MOHIDEEN, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
Y.L. COGLIN, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
P.E. NKONYANE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)

NON-WHITE NURSING ASSISTANTS.

V. MONARE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif. & Aux. Nursing).
A. NKOSI, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Aux. Nursing).

NON-WHITE CLINIC ORDERLIES.

J. MOHOHLO.
J.A. MONTIEDI.
J. MOFOKENG.
H. SATHEKGE.
P.D.C. MAKUENA.
F.S. MTINKULU.
E.N. MANGENA.
E.M. LEEPILE.

NON-WHITE CLINIC CLERKS.

B.R. MANYOROLA.
J. DIBAKWANE.
S. MATSEKE.
R.E.M. MASOGA.
S. RAPUDI.
J. MABITSELA.

NON-WHITE X-RAY ASSISTANT.

D.R. ZITHA.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE ATTENDANTS.

FOUR WHITES

SIX NON-WHITES.

POUNDMASTERS.

D.S. DU TOIT.
G.C. RYNNERS.

CARETAKER.

MRS. C.P. DE KLERK.

CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA.

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

CHAPTER I.

PART ONE : 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.

1968.	Mean		Highest reading of max.	Lowest reading of min.	Mean relative humidity at		Rainfall	
	max.	min.			8 a.m.	2 p.m.	Mm.	Days.
	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%		
January	29.9	15.9	34.3	13.2	65	40	142.2	12
February	28.9	14.9	31.8	11.1	66	35	26.0	8
March	24.3	14.0	30.0	7.5	78	52	125.1	16
April	21.6	9.2	26.3	3.0	78	46	88.4	11
May	19.7	6.3	24.8	1.6	79	46	22.3	5
June	15.8	0.3	20.7	2.7	73	34	0.2	1
July	20.4	3.0	24.4	0.5	69	28	0.0	0
August	21.8	6.3	27.9	0.3	68	33	11.3	5
September	25.5	9.0	30.6	4.7	56	25	0.0	0
October	28.0	12.3	33.4	6.8	54	31	21.6	4
November	25.6	12.2	34.7	6.0	64	44	89.1	9
December	28.6	16.4	32.9	13.5	66	43	137.2	15

EXTENT OF MUNICIPAL AREA.

Pretoria and its suburbs, townlands included, are 220 square miles in extent. The city lies on and between three parallel quartzite ridges running east and west, the soil in the valleys in between consisting largely of shale.

VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1968.

The rates for the period 1.1.1968 to 31.12.1968 are 3.3 cents per rand per year on the value of the land.

Value of rateable property :

Land	R337,173,994-00
Improvements	R415,817,028-00
Total	<u>R752,991,022-00</u>

Value of unrateable and exempted property :

Land	R114,003,862-00
Improvements	R114,713,360-00
Total	<u>R228,717,222-00</u>

PART 2 : VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

Whites	269,500
Bantu	202,400
Asians	10,400
Coloureds	9,500

The population figures, with the exception of those for the Bantu, are an estimate as at 30th June, 1968, by the Bureau of Statistics, to whom we are grateful for statistical information which is willingly given whenever it is sought. The above estimate is based on the assumption that the trend which was apparent between the census of 1951 and 1960 will remain constant. The Bantu population estimate as at 31st December, 1968, including

Atteridgeville,
Mamelodi,
Saulsville Hostel,
Mamelodi Hostel and the
White area,

which fall within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality of Pretoria, was supplied by the Director of Non-European Affairs.

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

	Whites.	Bantu.	Asians.	Colour-eds.	Total Non-Whites.	All races.
Population	269,500	202,400	10,400	9,500	222,300	491,800
Birth rates	23.24	32.42	20.47	27.27	31.63	27.05
Death rates	6.54	10.82	5.86	8.12	10.48	8.32
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births	28.27	98.60	51.64	84.94	96.68	64.46
Percentage illegitimate births to live births ..	1.90	48.23	2.34	23.94	45.95	25.19
Death rate from tuberculosis (pulmonary) per 1,000 of population	0.02	0.15	0.1	0.32	0.16	0.08
Death rate from tuberculosis, all forms, per 1,000 of population	-	0.19	0.1	0.32	0.19	0.09

BIRTHS.

The following births were registered in Pretoria during the year (figures for 1967 in brackets) :-

	Whites.	Bantu.	Asians.	Coloureds.	Total Non-whites.	All races.
Local births	6,262 (6,223)	6,562 (7,807)	213 (217)	259 (209)	7,034 (8,233)	13,296 (14,456)
Births where mothers not residents of Pretoria	1,507 (1,561)	1,792 (2,034)	36 (41)	25 (10)	1,853 (2,085)	3,360 (3,646)
Illegitimate births (included in local births)	119 (129)	3,165 (3,629)	5 (-)	62 (59)	3,232 (3,688)	3,351 (3,817)
Stillbirths	46 (65)	177 (380)	5 (7)	6 (2)	188 (389)	234 (454)

BIRTH RATES.

Whites	23.24 (23.90)
Bantu	32.42 (38.08)
Asians	20.47 (21.49)
Coloureds	27.27 (22.72)
All Non-Whites	31.63 (36.71)
All races	27.05 (29.84)

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

Whites	16.70 (17.31)
Asians	14.61 (16.84)
Coloureds	19.15 (14.10)

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

DEATHS.

(Figures for 1967 in brackets.)

	Whites.	Bantu.	Asians.	Coloureds.	Total Non-Whites.	All races.
Local deaths (all ages)	1,764 (1,717)	2,191 (2,592)	61 (47)	79 (76)	2,331 (2,715)	4,095 (4,432)
Deaths of persons not being local residents	594 (669)	1,849 (1,725)	10 (8)	34 (35)	1,893 (1,768)	2,487 (2,437)

The "non-local" deaths occurred at :-

	Pretoria and other hospitals.	Mental hospital.	Leper Institu- tion.	Prison.	Visitors.
Whites	529 (626)	54 (41)	- (-)	4 (2)	7 (-)
Non-Whites	1,667 (1,619)	49 (38)	14 (4)	103 (107)	60 (-)

DEATH RATES.

Whites	6.54 (6.59)
Bantu	10.82 (12.64)
Asians	5.86 (4.65)
Coloureds	8.12 (8.26)
All Non-Whites	10.48 (12.11)
Total : all races	8.32 (9.14)

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

(Figures for 1967 in brackets.)

	Whites.	Bantu.	Asians.	Coloureds.	Total Non-Whites.	All races.
Local deaths	177 (162)	647 (908)	11 (8)	22 (10)	680 (926)	857 (1,088)
Deaths of infants whose mothers had come to the city for confinement, or infants who died of disease from which they suffered when brought here	48 (56)	431 (382)	2 (1)	6 (2)	439 (385)	487 (441)
	225 (218)	1,078 (1,290)	13 (9)	28 (12)	1,119 (1,311)	1,344 (1,529)

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Whites	28.27	(26.03)
Bantu	98.60	(116.03)
All Non-Whites	96.68	(112.02)
All races	64.46	(75.25)

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

Year.	Whites.	Bantu.	All Non-Whites.	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
1951 - 1952	30.26	136.86	133.91	80.53
1956	21.31	170.25	164.25	96.37
1961	26.08	112.42	110.61	80.80
1966	25.89	126.06	123.06	76.54
1967	26.03	116.03	112.02	75.25
1968	28.27	98.60	96.68	64.46

The rates for Asians and Coloureds are not given as the figures are too low to be of any value in calculating the proportion.

THE CAUSES OF INFANTILE DEATHS AMONG WHITES WERE
AS FOLLOWS :-

In the following tables, where causes of death are given, the code numbers, which appear in parenthesis, correspond with those published in the "Pocket Reference" of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death issued by the Bureau of Statistics.

	1968.	1967.
Congenital causes (750-759)	17 (rate 2.71)	14 (rate 2.25)
Diarrhoeal diseases (571)	25 (rate 3.99)	13 (rate 2.09)
Bronchitis and pneumonia (490-502) ..	19 (rate 3.04)	18 (rate 2.89)
Infectious diseases (1-138)	4 (rate 0.64)	3 (rate 0.48)
Prematurity (776)	51 (rate 8.15)	68 (rate 10.92)
Certain diseases of early infancy (760/1, 763-775)	23 (rate 3.67)	13 (rate 2.09)
Atelectasis (762)	7 (rate 1.12)	6 (rate 0.97)
Other causes	31 (rate 4.95)	26 (rate 4.18)
Malnutrition (286)	-	1 (rate 0.16)
Total : White Infantile Deaths	177	162

THE CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY AMONG NON-WHITES WERE
AS FOLLOWS :-

	1968.	1967.
Congenital causes (750-759)	3	14
Diarrhoeal diseases (571)	132	305
Bronchitis and pneumonia (490-502)	149	203
Infectious diseases (20-138)	16	14
Tuberculosis (pulmonary) (2)	2	4
Tuberculosis (other forms) (1,3-19)	-	-
Other causes	143	146
Prematurity (776)	164	147
Certain diseases of early infancy (760/1, 763- 775)	51	51
Malnutrition (286)	16	25
Atelectasis (762)	4	17
Total : Non-White infantile deaths	680	926

The table hereunder indicates the number of Non-White births and infantile deaths during the year under review in the various Non-White residential areas (figures for 1967 in brackets) :-

BANTU :

Mamelodi Township.		Atteridgeville Township.		Hercules Area.		City.	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
3022	269	2718	269	144	19	678	90
(3621)	(485)	(2732)	(289)	(737)	(65)	(717)	(69)

ASIANS :

Asian Bazaar.		Hercules Area.		City.	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
178	9	1	-	34	2
(165)	(6)	(15)	(-)	(37)	(2)

COLOURED :

Cape Location.		Hercules Area.		City.		Eersterust and Derdepoort.	
Births	Deaths.	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
90	4	1	-	14	2	154	16
(63)	(2)	(10)	(1)	(12)	(-)	(124)	(7)

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

WHITES :

Eighteen deaths were recorded in this age group :-

Diphtheria (55)	1
Encephalitis (343)	1
Congenital causes (752)	2
Leucaemia (204)	1
Meningitis (340)	2
Bronchopneumonia (491)	2
Growth of non-specified kind (239)	1
Ill-defined causes (795)	5
Acute upper respiratory infection (475)	1
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330)	2
	<hr/>
	18
	<hr/>

BANTU :

Two hundred and eighty-seven deaths were recorded in this age group :

Typhoid fever (40)	1
Diphtheria (55)	1
Encephalitis (343)	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (2)	1
Measles (85)	12
Malnutrition (286)	34
Meningitis (340)	9
Congenital malformation (750 - 759)	5
Bronchopneumonia and bronchitis (491, 500 - 502)	87
Leukaemia (204)	1
Asthma (241)	1
Diabetes (260)	1
Diseases of the liver (583)	2
Nephritis (590)	1
Diarrhoea and enteritis (571)	54
Accidents - burns (E916)	4
motor (E825)	1
drowning (E929)	1
other (E936)	2
Unknown and unspecified causes (795)	67

ASIANS :

Four deaths were recorded in this age group :

Bronchopneumonia (491)	3
Unknown and unspecified causes (795)	1
	—
	4
	—

COLOURED : :

Four deaths were recorded in this age group :

Bronchopneumonia (491)	1
Kwashiorkor (286)	1
Heartfailure (754)	1
Septicaemia (53)	1
	—
	4
	—

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN PERSONS FIVE YEARS AND OLDER.

The principal causes of death were :

(For the following tables the figures for 1967 are in brackets.)

	Whites	Non-Whites
Cancer (140-239)	231 (227)	114 (141)
Heart diseases (400-447)	574 (553)	168 (203)
Bronchitis and pneumonia (all forms) . (490-502)	225 (166)	221 (178)
Influenza (470-483)	— (1)	1 (2)
Typhoid fever (40)	— (0)	2 (3)
Tuberculosis (pulmonary) (2)	4 (5)	35 (46)
Tuberculosis (other forms) (1, 3-19) .	— (0)	7 (6)
Diabetes (260)	27 (18)	17 (14)
Apoplexy (330-334)	166 (140)	73 (88)
Disease of kidneys (590-609)	18 (10)	9 (23)
Disease of arteries (450-468)	36 (45)	18 (24)
Disease of liver and gallbladder (580-587)	16 (18)	50 (19)
Disease of pregnancy and the puerperium (640-689)	— (1)	1 (11)
Old age (790-794)	33 (43)	14 (27)
Suicide (E990-979)	5 (19)	44 (10)
Accidents (E800-E936)	13 (89)	145 (147)
Homicide (E980-E985)	2 (3)	64 (63)
Other infectious diseases (20-139)	6 (5)	18 (13)
Other causes	213 (186)	355 (407)

DETAILS OF CAUSES OF DEATH : PERSONS FIVE YEARS AND OLDER.

In all the following tables the figures for 1967 are shown in brackets.

1. CANCER (140-239) :

Whites 231. Death rate 0.86 per 1,000 population.

Part of body affected.

Multiple myeloma (203)	- (1)
Buccal cavity and pharynx (145)	- (2)
Respiratory system (lung) (163)	30 (22)
Uterus (171)	9 (12)
Breast (170)	22 (7)
Male and female urinary organs (176) (179)	7 (4)
Brain and other parts of the nervous system (193) ...	9 (9)
Rectum (154)	4 (8)
Large intestine (153)	15 (13)
Tongue (141)	- (3)
Thyroid gland (194)	2 (2)
Kidneys (180)	4 (3)
Bones (196)	- (-)
Other and unspecified organs	24 (55)
Oesophagus (150)	12 (5)
Stomach and duodenum (151; 152)	38 (28)
Liver (156)	8 (7)
Pancreas (157)	7 (9)
Larynx (161)	- (2)
Prostate (177)	16 (12)
Ovaries (175)	9 (2)
Skin (190)	2 (4)
Lymphatic glands (198)	13 (16)
Unspecified digestive organs (159)	- (1)
	<hr/>
	231 (227)

Age at death :

Under 40 years	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79	80 and over.	Total.
20 (16)	24 (22)	56 (52)	56 (60)	48 (45)	27 (32)	231 (227)

Non-Whites :

Part of body affected :

Bantu :

Multiple myeloma (203)	- (2)
Lung (163)	5 (4)
Uterus (171)	7 (16)
Ovaries (175)	- (-)
Breast (170)	3 (2)
Stomach and duodenum (151; 152)	7 (6)
Male and female urinary organs (176; 179)	1 (-)
Pancreas (157)	2 (2)
Bones (196)	1 (-)
Other and unspecified organs (199)	10 (20)
Brain and other parts of the nervous system (193) ..	10 (20)
Lymph tissue (198)	2 (2)
Oesophagus (150)	19 (20)
Larynx (161)	- (2)
Liver (156)	28 (24)

Kidneys (180)	- (1)
Prostate (177)	1 (6)
Rectum (154)	- (2)
Large intestine (153)	1 (-)
Skin (190)	3 (2)
Nose (160)	- (-)
Trachea (162)	1 (-)
Buccal cavity and pharynx (145)	2 (-)

Asians :

Brain and other parts of the nervous system

(193)	1 (-)
Other unspecified organs (199)	1 (2)
Stomach (151)	- (-)
Prostate (177)	1 (1)
Respiratory system (lung) (163)	1 (-)

Coloureds :

Other unspecified organs (199)	1 (2)
Uterus (171)	- (1)
Male and female urinary organs (176; 179)	- (1)
Stomach and duodenum (151; 152)	3 (-)
Lung (163)	1 (-)
Buccal cavity and pharynx (145)	2 (-)
Oesophagus (150)	- (2)
Other female genital organs (176)	- (1)

114 (141)

2. HEART DISEASES : (400 - 447)

Death rate per 1,000 population 2.13 (2.12).

Whites	574 (553)
Non-Whites	168 (203)
(Bantu 141 (175), Asians 12 (12), Coloureds 12 (16))	

3. BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA : (490 - 502)

Whites	225 (166)
Non-Whites	221 (178)
(Bantu 205 (163), Asians 10 (7), Coloureds 6 (8))	

4. INFLUENZA : (470 - 483)

Whites	- (1)
Non-Whites	1 (2)
(Bantu 1 (2))	

5. TYPHOID FEVER : (40)

Whites	- (-)
Non-Whites	2 (3)
(Bantu 2 (3))	

6. TUBERCULOSIS : (1 - 19)

Whites 4 (5)
 Non-Whites 42 (52)
 (Bantu 38 (48), Coloureds 3 (3), Asians 1 (1))

7. DIABETES : (260)

Whites 27 (18)
 Non-Whites 17 (14)
 (Bantu 10 (13), Asians 5 (1), Coloureds 2 (-))

8. APOPLEXY : (330 - 334)

Whites 166 (140)
 Non-Whites 73 (88)
 (Bantu 65 (81), Asians 5 (4), Coloureds 3 (3))

9. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS : (590 - 609)

Whites 18 (10)
 Non-Whites 9 (23)
 (Bantu 8 (22), Coloureds 1 (1), Asians - (-))

10. DISEASES OF THE ARTERIES : (580 - 587)

Whites 36 (45)
 Non-Whites 18 (24)
 (Bantu 18 (23), Coloureds - (-), Asians - (1))

11. DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND GALLBLADDER : 580 - 587)

Whites 16 (18)
 Non-Whites 50 (19)
 (Bantu 49 (16), Coloureds 1 (3), Asians - (-))

12. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM : (640 - 689)

Whites - (1)
 Non-Whites 1 (11)
 (Bantu 1 (11))

13. OLD AGE : (790 - 794)

Whites 33 (43)
 Non-Whites 14 (27)
 (Bantu 13 (25), Asians - (-), Coloureds 1 (2))

14. SUICIDE : (E970 - E979)

Whites 5 (19)
 Non-Whites 44 (10)
 (Bantu 44 (10))

15. HOMICIDE : (E980 - E985)

	Whites.	Bantu.	Asians.	Coloureds.
By firearms (E981)	- (-)	5 (1)	- (-)	- (-)
By cutting or piercing instru- ments (E982)	- (1)	31 (49)	- (-)	- (-)
By other specified means (E983) ..	- (2)	24 (8)	- (1)	- (-)
Non-accidental poisonings (E980) .	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Executions (E985)	2 (-)	4 (4)	- (-)	- (-)

16. ACCIDENTS : (E800 - E936)

Whites 13 (89)
 Non-Whites 145 (147)
 (Bantu 141 (141), Asians 0 (4), Coloureds 4 (2))

	Whites.	Bantu.	Asians.	Coloureds.
On Railways (E800-E802)	- (1)	- (3)	- (-)	- (-)
By motor, road vehicles (excluding motor cycles)(E825)	12 (58)	80 (61)	- (4)	1 (-)
By motor cycle (E821)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
By burns (not conflagrations) (E916)	- (2)	- (8)	- (-)	- (1)
By mechanical suffocation (E925)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
By drowning (E929)	- (6)	2 (3)	- (-)	- (-)
By fall (E904)	- (6)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)
By conflagration (E917)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
By drugs (E953)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
By poisonous gases (E895)	- (-)	4 (-)	- (-)	- (-)
By poisoning (not gases) (E888) .	- (-)	3 (-)	- (-)	- (-)
By firearms (E919)	- (-)	15 (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Accidents due to electricity (E914)	- (3)	2 (2)	- (-)	- (-)
Other and unspecified accidents (E936)	1 (13)	34 (64)	- (-)	3 (1)
By lightning (E935)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	13 (89)	141 (141)	0 (4)	4 (2)

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Excluding tuberculosis, 333 notifications of infectious or other notifiable disease were received by the Department during the year. Since 5th April, 1968, Kwashiorkor is no longer notifiable and for this reason the figures for this condition are not given.

TYPHOID FEVER :

	Whites.	Non-Whites.	Total.
Local cases	2 (5)	22 (36)	24 (41)
Imported cases	4 (1)	9 (12)	13 (13)
Incidence rate per 100,000			
population (local cases) ...	0.74 (1.92)	9.90 (16.05)	4.88 (8.46)
Deaths in local cases	- (-)	1 (5)	1 (5)

Of the 22 Non-White cases reported 2 were Coloureds, 1 was an Asiatic and 19 were Bantu. All patients were treated in the isolation wards, where one, a Bantu male aged one-and-a-half year died.

One secondary infection was reported from a dwelling in which a recent previous case had been reported.

Tests carried out for the Typhoid Carrier State :-

The Department examines dairy employees, employees at the municipal waterworks and other Non-Whites employed in the handling of foodstuffs as well as persons connected with a case of typhoid fever for the carrier state.

The number of persons so examined, with the results of the bacteriological examinations, is shown in the following schedule :-

	No. of persons Vi-tested.	Blood found Vi-positive.	Stool found pos.	Urine found pos.	Stool and urine pos.
Typhoid fever inves- tigations	74	4	-	-	-
Prospective employees at dairies	36	1	-	-	-
Other food handlers	26	2	-	-	-
TOTAL :	136	7	-	-	-

Last year the discovery, treatment and follow-up of 8 typhoid carriers was reported. All these patients have been kept under observation and all but one (Mrs A.G.J.) have remained negative.

Mrs A.G.J. was discovered to be a carrier on 6th October, 1967, and treated for one month with Ampicillin. She remained negative for 3 weeks after her discharge from hospital and then reverted to positive. During December, 1967, and January, 1968, she was treated once more with Ampicillin for a full two months. Monthly control examinations after her second course of treatment gave negative results until 9 months later when she once more reverted to the positive faecal carrier state. As the patient has moved away from Pretoria we are unable to report on any further treatment which she may or may not have received. The health authorities in the area where she now resides know the circumstances of this case.

Imported cases :

Of the imported cases, 5 (all Bantu) were Pretoria residents who contracted the disease outside the Pretoria municipal area. The balance, 8 cases (4 Whites, 1 Asiatic and 3 Bantu) were patients who contracted the disease elsewhere, but who resided with friends or relatives in Pretoria for a period before their discovery and admission to the Isolation Hospital.

There were no secondary infections or deaths in this group.

POLIOMYELITIS :

	Whites.	Non-Whites.	Total.
Local cases	3 (-)	2 (1)	5 (1)
Imported cases	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
Deaths in local cases	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

Local cases :

The three White cases, aged 4, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-7/12 years, were from the same dwelling and all took ill a few days of one another. The child of 1-7/12 years had partial paralysis of all limbs whereas her sister and brother had very mild symptoms and were considered to be abortive cases. Type 1 poliomyelitis virus was isolated from the stools of the paralytic case.

The other two cases were both Bantu males aged 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. One had paresis of the left leg and both upper arms and the other paresis of the one leg only. Type 1 poliomyelitis virus was isolated from stool specimens in both cases.

All the cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

None of the cases had been immunized against the disease.

Imported cases :

This patient was a Bantu male of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years who had paresis of one leg. He was removed to hospital for treatment and recovered completely. Type 3 poliomyelitis virus was isolated from his faeces. The patient had never been immunized against the disease.

Immunization against Poliomyelitis :

Regular immunization clinics for the administration of oral poliomyelitis vaccine are conducted by the Department at various centres in the city for both Whites and Non-Whites.

The vaccine is also issued to private practitioners for administration to their patients.

The number of doses of oral vaccine administered to the various races in the respective age groups is shown in the following table. The number of third doses given indicates the number of persons who have received the complete course.

	Whites.	Asiatics.	Coloureds.	Bantu.	Total.
Under 1 year...	14112(12578)	650(635)	768(768)	9614(9244)	25144(23225)
1-4 years	3621(3098)	212(193)	347(326)	2818(2906)	6998(6523)
5-9 years	1776(1610)	75(179)	101(115)	235(354)	2187(2258)
10-19 years ...	762(767)	4(148)	27(14)	10(-)	803(838)
20-29 years ...	159(490)	1(2)	-(-)	-(-)	160(492)
Pregnant women	137(108)	2(3)	2(-)	-(-)	141(115)
Immigrants ...	903(121)	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)	903(121)
TOTAL :	21380(18681)	944(1223)	1245(1160)	12677(12508)	36336(33572)
Third doses :	6306(5567)	273(396)	326(387)	3480(3256)	10385(9606)

On comparing the number of third doses administered (shown above and which include persons of all ages) with the number of births only in the various races for the year (Whites 6262, Asiatics 213, Coloureds 259 and Bantu 6562), it becomes obvious that all children are not yet satisfactorily immunized. The Department is fully aware of this and is instituting measures to improve the situation.

SCARLET FEVER :

The number of cases reported was as follows :

	Whites.	Non-Whites.	Total.
Local cases	94 (66)	5 (1)	99 (67)
Imported cases	1 (-)	-(-)	1 (-)

Local cases :

There has been a considerable increase in the number of notifications compared to that of last year. The disease, however, remained mild in nature with complications occurring only in rare instances.

Three of the cases were adults, 54 were scholars and 42 were children of pre-school age. Forty-three were males and 56 females. Two were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, 4 to the Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte, and 93 were isolated and treated at home.

Six secondary infections were reported. All these cases occurred in dwellings from which recent previous cases had been reported. Of the Non-White cases reported, 3 were Coloureds and 2 were Asiatics.

Imported case :

The patient was a White female of pre-school age who contracted the disease while on vacation away from Pretoria and who took ill the day before her return. She was isolated and treated at home.

DIPHTHERIA :

The following cases were reported during the year :

	Whites.	Non-Whites.	Total.
Local cases	12 (22)	22 (33)	34 (55)
Imported cases	- (-)	- (2)	- (2)
Incidence rate per 100,000 population (local cases).....	4.4 (8.4)	9.9 (14.7)	6.9 (11.3) (for all races)
Deaths in local cases	2 (5)	5 (8)	7 (13)

Local cases :

One of the patients was an adult, 20 were scholars and 13 were children of pre-school age. Fifteen were males and 19 females. Thirty-three of the cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital and 1 was isolated and treated at home.

Of the 22 Non-White cases, 1 was an Asiatic and 21 were Bantu.

There were 3 secondary infections. These cases all occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported.

According to the parents, six of the cases had previously been immunized against the disease but in only 3 cases could this be confirmed. One of these cases had an interesting history. As a baby the child had been immunized against the disease. At the age of 4 years he contracted diphtheria and was treated in a hospital in the Orange Free State. When 8 years of age he received a booster injection at the same time as his brothers and sisters and now at 9 years of age developed an attack of bullneck diphtheria to which he nearly succumbed. He recovered after 3½ months treatment in hospital.

Twenty-eight of the cases had never been immunized previously.

Diphtheria carriers :

The Department carries out routine swabbing of contacts in a dwelling where a case of diphtheria has occurred. During the year 132 contacts were swabbed but only one of these, a White female of 12 years, was found to be a carrier of the disease. She was removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Immunization :

The number of persons immunized against diphtheria at the Department's White and Non-White clinics over the past ten years together with the number of cases occurring each year and the incidence rates for the same period are shown in the following table :

Year.	WHITES.			NON-WHITES.		
	No. immunized.	No. of cases.	Incidence rate per 100,000 population.	No. immunised.	No. of cases.	Incidence rate per 100,000 population.
1959.	1452	13	8.4	1410	73	39.4
1960.	1411	22	14.1	1486	61	31.5
1961.	1259	12	7.4	1728	32	16.0
1962.	2427	30	18.2	2224	46	22.3
1963.	2899	8	4.7	2652	26	12.5
1964.	3060	17	9.9	2697	35	16.5
1965.	4556	25	-	3317	39	-
1966.	5457	15	6.0	3467	9	4.0
1967.	4622	22	8.4	3611	33	14.7
1968.	4226	12	4.5	3989	22	9.9

The response to calls made on the Bantu in respect of immunization remains unsatisfactory and measures to improve attendances at immunization clinics are being instituted.

MALARIA :

Although no local cases of the disease were notified, 9 (34) imported cases were reported. Eight of these were Whites and 1 was a Bantu. Eight contracted the disease while on visits to malarious areas away from Pretoria and 1 who normally resides in a malarious area arrived ill on a visit to Pretoria.

Four of the cases were treated in hospital and 5 at home.

In all nine cases the malaria organism *Plasmodium falciparum* was identified in blood smears.

SMALLPOX :

No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

Routine Smallpox Vaccination :

The Department conducts regular vaccination clinics for both Whites and Non-Whites. All Bantu seeking employment in the city are vaccinated or re-vaccinated at the Council's Non-European Affairs Department.

The number of persons in the various age groups who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year are shown in the following tables :
(See page 31)

On comparing the number of births with the number of primary vaccinations in both Whites and Non-Whites it becomes evident that many children remain unvaccinated. As far as Whites are concerned one has to make allowance for a large number that are vaccinated by private medical practitioners and of whom we have no record. It is, however, unlikely that this can be the explanation for this discrepancy amongst the Bantu where there are, as yet, not sufficient private practitioners adequately to serve the population.

The following table gives some idea of the present situation (the vaccination figures given are only in respect of those that were done by this Department).

	Whites.	Non-Whites.
Number of births	6262	7034
Number of primary vaccinations		
from birth up to 6 years of age ...	3481	2914

WHITES :

PRIMARY VACCINATION.

RE-VACCINATION.

Age groups.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.		RE-VACCINATION.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0 - 13 months	1273 (1295)	1209 (1082)	15 (37)	24 (27)	2521 (2441)
13 months - 6 years	511 (417)	488 (358)	146 (107)	127 (98)	1272 (980)
Scholars	27 (17)	18 (25)	93 (146)	118 (107)	256 (295)
Adults	2 (2)	1 (9)	17 (31)	65 (47)	85 (89)
Total	1813 (1731)	1716 (1474)	271 (321)	334 (279)	4134 (3805)
NON-WHITES :					
0 - 13 months	980 (682)	1079 (741)	49 (26)	47 (26)	2155 (1475)
13 months - 6 years	434 (215)	421 (174)	53 (46)	95 (61)	1003 (496)
Scholars	2 (1)	1 (3)	11 (50)	10 (49)	24 (103)
Adults	15 (-)	13 (-)	25923 (12063)	9686 (2810)	35637 (14873)
Total	1431 (898)	1514 (918)	26036 (12185)	9838 (2946)	38819 (16947)

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS :

The following cases were reported during the year :-

	Whites.	Non-Whites.	Total.
Local cases	16 (7)	25 (6)	41 (13)
Imported cases	1 (3)	- (1)	1 (4)

Local cases :

The number of cases of this disease this year is the highest that has been reported since 1959.

For comparison the number of local cases reported over the past 10 years is given in the table below :

1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.
7	10	1	8	4	7	3	5	13	41

All the cases, except one who died on the way to hospital, were admitted to various hospitals for treatment.

Ten of the patients were adults, 18 were scholars and 13 were children of pre-school age.

Eight of the cases (5 Whites and 3 Non-Whites) died.

Imported case :

The patient was a White female of 5 years who contracted the disease while on vacation away from Pretoria. She was admitted to hospital for treatment and recovered.

STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS (In mothers and new-born babies) :

During the year 54 (59) cases of this condition were reported, 40 of whom were White and 14 Non-White.

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

WHITES :

	Number of infections.	Number of Confinements.	Percentage of Confinements infected.
Hospital A	6 (3)	2127 (1818)	0.3% (0.2%)
Hospital B	22 (25)	2628 (2605)	0.8% (1.0%)
Hospital C	8 (9)	2822 (2604)	0.3% (0.3%)
Hospital D	2 (1)	494 (427)	0.4% (0.2%)
Midwives	2 (2)	381 (229)	0.5% (0.9%)
TOTAL :	40 (40)	8452 (7683)	0.5% (0.5%)

NON-WHITES :

Hospital E	4 (10)	5709 (6014)	0.1% (0.2%)
Hospital F	4 (9)	2287 (2471)	0.2% (0.4%)
Hospital G	3 (-)	1079 (1110)	0.3% (0.0%)
Midwives	3 (-)	1239 (1297)	0.2% (0.0%)
TOTAL :	14 (19)	10314 (10932)	0.2% (0.2%)

Due to the long distances which have to be covered by Non-White clinic nurses on foot as well as inaccuracies in addresses, only a portion of the Non-White new births can be visited at their homes.

It is for these reasons that many cases may not be discovered and this is a possible explanation for the low incidence amongst Non-Whites in the table above.

Most of the cases reported are, however, discovered by Health Visitors on their routine visits to new born babies, usually fourteen 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 54 cases reported, were as follows :-

Discharging eyes	37 (35)
Breast abscesses	7 (14)
Skin lesions	8 (10)
Septic umbilicus	1 (-)
Septic caesarian wound	- (1)
Abscess on head	1 (-)

In 45 of the cases diagnostic swabs were taken. All these showed coagulase positive staphylococci to be present. Swabs were not taken from the balance of the cases (9) 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 four of the cases where lesions showed coagulase positive staphylococci to be present, an additional organism was found to be present as well. These were as follows :-

Haemophilus influenzae	-	1 case
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	-	1 case
Proteus species	-	1 case
Bacillus cereus	-	1 case

Sensitivity tests were also carried out on cases with coagulase positive staphylococci so as to assist in their treatment.

The number of swabs which showed insensitivity to the different anti-bacterial agents were as follows :-

Polymyxin	32 (37)	Spiramycin	5 (4)
Sulphonamides	28 (39)	Oleandomycin	4 (11)
Penicillin	17 (19)	Cephaloridine	3 (-)
Streptomycin	15 (18)	Kitasamycin	3 (5)
Tetracycline	15 (24)	Cephalosporin	3 (4)
Chloramphenicol	8 (4)	Ampicillin	2 (3)
Kanamycin	8 (8)	Novobiocin	1 (3)
Vancomycin	8 (12)	Chlortetracycline	1 (2)
Erythromycin	6 (12)	Dicloxacillin	6 (4)

Supervision of persons other than medical practitioners, practising midwifery in the municipal area, 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 on the control of this infection.

OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REPORTED :

	Local cases.		Imported cases.	
	Whites.	Non-Whites.	Whites.	Non-Whites.
Erysipelas	- (3)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Encephalitis	17 (6)	6 (6)	- (2)	- (-)
Tetanus-neonatorum	- (-)	1 (6)	- (-)	- (-)
Insecticidal poisoning	- (1)	- (1)	- (-)	- (-)
Infectious hepatitis	20 (27)	2 (4)	- (-)	- (-)
Trachoma	- (-)	- (1)	- (-)	2 (-)
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of tuberculosis, (all forms) notified during the year, 1969, shows a slight increase over last year's figure of 1031. From the table below, however, it will be seen that the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis, excluding primary complex, after rising steadily for a few years has shown a decrease since 1967.

Year.	Number of cases.	Incidence rate per 1000 population.
1959.	602	1.36
1960.	590	1.54
1961.	730	2.04
1962.	870	2.13
1963.	677	1.96
1964.	625	2.04
1965.	691	Not available.
1966.	797	2.49
1967.	588	1.92
1968.	661	1.18

It is also significant that in spite of increased efforts at case finding - 40,921 more X-rays taken than during 1967 - the incidence rate has shown a decline and only 38 more cases than during 1967 were discovered.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following table A shows the total number of notifications for the year classified in the various races and sexes together with incidence rates for each group. In tables B and B1 comparative tables of notifications for the years 1959 to 1968 are given.

NOTIFICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1968

TABLE A.

Race	Sex	Local Cases			Imported Cases			Local and Imported Cases			Incidence rate per 1,000 population Local Cases only		
		Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms
Whites	M	12	16	28	8	1	9	20	17	37	.045	.059	.104
	F	5	18	23	7	1	8	12	19	31	.019	.067	.085
TOTAL		17	34	51	15	2	17	32	36	68	.063	.126	.189
Coloureds	M	18	24	42	3	1	4	21	25	46	1.895	2.526	4.421
	F	14	39	53	1	-	1	15	39	54	1.474	4.105	5.579
TOTAL		32	63	95	4	1	5	36	64	100	3.368	6.632	10.000
Asians	M	5	6	11	2	-	2	7	6	13	.481	.577	1.058
	F	4	7	11	1	-	1	5	7	12	.385	.673	1.058
TOTAL		9	13	22	3	-	3	12	13	25	.865	1.250	2.115
Bantu	M	359	130	489	30	10	40	389	140	529	1.774	.642	2.416
	F	164	150	314	28	5	33	192	155	347	.810	.741	1.551
TOTAL		523	280	803	58	15	73	581	295	876	2.584	1.383	3.967
All Non-Whites	M	382	160	542	35	11	46	417	171	588	1.718	.720	2.438
	F	182	196	378	30	5	35	212	201	413	.819	.882	1.700
TOTAL		564	356	920	65	16	81	629	372	1,001	2.537	1.601	4.139
All Races	M	394	176	570	43	12	55	437	188	625	.801	.358	1.159
	F	187	214	401	37	6	43	224	220	444	.380	.435	.815
TOTAL		581	390	971	80	18	98	661	408	1,069	1.181	.793	1.974

AGE GROUPS.

Tables C and C1 which follow, show the number of cases in the various age groups for Whites and Non-Whites respectively over the past ten years, together with the percentage of the total number of cases reported in each group for the year. The age groups most affected by the disease are those of 0 - 5 years and 21 years and over. It is interesting to note that over the period of ten years the average number of male cases doubles that of the females.

NON-WHITE CASES - LOCAL AND IMPORTED

TABLE C 1

	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
1959: Number of cases notified	10	8	49	52	25	21	34	50	158	106	132	47	408	284
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications	2%		14%		6%		13%		38%		36%			
1960: Number of cases notified	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: Number of cases notified	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: Number of cases notified	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: Number of cases notified	26	34	54	70	24	26	31	55	190	120	155	38	480	343
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications	7%		15%		6%		10%		38%		24%			
1964: Number of cases notified	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: Number of cases notified	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%			
1966: Number of cases notified	90	58	144	130	28	16	28	44	227	97	236	48	753	393
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications	12.8%		23.8%		3.8%		6.2%		28.2%		24.7%			
1967: Number of cases notified	44	48	102	99	41	49	31	37	180	98	186	54	584	385
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications	9.5%		20.7%		9.3%		7%		28.7%		24.8%			
1968: Number of cases notified	37	50	103	118	37	37	27	42	195	121	189	45	588	413
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications	8.5%		22.1%		7.4%		6.9%		31.6%		23.4%			
Average number of cases notified over past 10 years	39	35	87	93	28	32	30	45	184	111	173	43		

WHITE CASES - LOCAL AND IMPORTED

TABLE C

	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
1959: Number of cases notified	-	-	4	2	1	3	-	4	12	7	21	5	38	20
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications	-		10%		7%		7%		32%		44%			
1960: Number of cases notified	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	10	6	19	16
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications	-		5%		5%		5%		39%		46%			
1961: Number of cases notified	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	9	5	16	3	26	10
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications	-		3%		-		3%		40%		54%			
1962: Number of cases notified	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	6	2	21	5	31	8
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications	2%		-		5%		5%		21%		67%			
1963: Number of cases notified	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	1	5	7	16	4	24	16
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications	2%		3%		5%		10%		30%		50%			
1964: Number of cases notified	-	1	9	11	2	-	2	1	5	4	18	12	36	29
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications	6%		31%		3%		6%		14%		46%			
1965: Number of cases notified	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%			
1966: Number of cases notified	16	5	47	51	1	-	-	2	4	4	22	3	90	65
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications	13.5%		63.2%		0.6%		1.2%		5.1%		16.1%			
1967: Number of cases notified	1	1	1	13	2	1	1	-	7	4	24	7	36	26
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications	3.2%		22.6%		4.9%		1.6%		17.7%		50%			
1968: Number of cases notified	3	3	6	12	7	3	2	2	4	4	15	7	37	31
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications	8.8%		26.5%		14.7%		5.9%		11.8%		32.4%			

FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The various forms in which the disease occurred during the year are shown in the following table D.

TABLE D.

	LOCAL.			IMPORTED.			Grand Total.
	Whites.	Non-Whites.	Total.	Whites.	Non-Whites.	Total.	
Pulmonary	18	565	583	15	65	80	663
Primary complex	32	335	367	2	13	15	382
Miliary	-	6	6	-	-	-	6
Glands	1	5	6	-	2	2	8
Meningitis	-	5	5	-	1	1	6
Peritonitis	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Rectal	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Breast	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL :	51	920	971	17	81	98	1069

SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION.

In the following table E, the sources from which notifications were received, are shown. The majority of cases were discovered and notified by our own tuberculosis clinics.

TABLE E.

	LOCAL.		IMPORTED.		Total.
	Whites.	Non-Whites.	Whites.	Non-Whites.	
Tuberculosis Clinics	42(27)	649(532)	11(7)	40(41)	742(607)
H.F. Verwoerd Hospital	-(-)	37(129)	-(-)	9(7)	46(136)
Isolation Hospital	4(5)	193(158)	1(6)	22(18)	220(187)
Private Practitioners	2(5)	1(1)	-(3)	-(1)	3(9)
Weskoppies Hospital	-(1)	2(5)	-(1)	-(2)	2(7)
Registrar of Births and Deaths	1(1)	16(33)	-(1)	4(6)	21(40)
Iscor	-(1)	8(13)	-(1)	2(1)	10(13)
Sanatoria	-(1)	9(12)	2(4)	3(3)	14(19)
Other Sources	2(2)	5(6)	3(2)	1(3)	11(13)
TOTAL :	51(40)	920(889)	17(22)	81(80)	1069(1031)

HOSPITALISATION.

The number of cases admitted to sanatoria and their distribution to the various hospitals are reflected in the following table F.

TABLE F.

	WHITES.			NON-WHITES.			GRAND TOTAL.
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total	
Knights Chest Hospital	-	-	-	91	59	150	150
S.A.N.T.A. Settlement, Pretoria	-	-	-	189	104	293	293
Zonderwater Hospital	-	-	-	136	-	136	136
Rietfontein Hospital	12	1	13	13	9	22	35
East Rand Chest Hospital	-	-	-	5	8	13	13
East Rand SANTA Settlement	-	-	-	1	8	9	9
Rose Chest Hospital	-	-	-	1	2	3	3
Randfontein South Chest Hospital	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Oak Tree Chest Hospital	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
King George V Hospital	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL :	15	1	16	436	191	627	643

CONTACT SPREAD.

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

CONTACT OF KNOWN CASES.	FAMILIAL HISTORY.	CONTACT AND FAMILIAL HISTORY.	TOTAL.
26 (14)	428 (422)	- (-)	454 (436)

On a percentage basis it is seen that 42.5% of the cases had some previous contact with known cases. The majority of these cases were primary complexes and it is encouraging to know that these are all being controlled in the early stage of this disease.

CLINIC AND X-RAY SERVICES

1. CLINIC ATTENDANCES

A. Information regarding patients and suspected cases under control and under treatment, and their clinic attendances

	Number of patients under control end of December 1968	Total number of patients controlled 1967 - 1968	Number of suspects under control end of December 1968	Total number of suspects controlled 1967 - 1968	Number who received daily injections	Total number who received injections daily 1967 - 1968	Monthly number who have to take tablets daily	Total Number who took tablets daily 1967 - 1968	Monthly number who attend irregularly	Total number who attended irregularly 1967 - 1968
1. Clinic for Whites	433	658	461	521	12	23	198	235	19	42
2. Compound Clinic:										
(a) Bantu employed by the City Council	221	255	360	537	6	24	59	86	15	48
(b) Bantu working in the City	1,193	1,429	673	718	24	46	241	432	57	224
(c) Indians	83	90	-	-	2	6	10	28	4	16
(d) Coloureds	148	207	-	-	5	13	15	45	5	20
3. Laudium Clinic (Indians)	65	67	190	192	3	7	46	64	2	6
4. Eersterust Clinic: (Coloureds)	262	265	298	298	10	24	142	252	13	23
5. Mamelodi East Clinic	937	939	303	303	32	77	337	536	88	173
6. Mamelodi West Clinic	1,593	1,745	541	577	55	103	354	720	53	128
7. Soulsville Clinic	1,124	1,129	292	292	16	31	283	416	23	66
8. Atteridgeville Clinic	1,501	1,604	372	376	35	45	462	817	52	103
9. Influx control	-	-	1,600	1,792	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL 1968	7,560	8,488	5,090	5,606	200	399	2,147	3,631	331	849
1967	7,289	7,472	3,881	± 4,481	258	302	1,890	2,095	367	612
1966	7,526	not known	not known	not known	-	209	-	1,477	230	-

The total number of patients and suspected cases who were under the control of the various clinics during the year, differs from the number under control at the end of the year because patients are moving continuously, cards are closed (e.g. suspected cases who are now cured), patients die and in many cases - especially among Whites - the patients cannot be traced at all. Where we are unable to trace a person after repeated attempts, his case-card is filed separately and we regard the patient as not being under active control. If a person with a primary complex has completed his/her treatment, the patient's name is again - if possible and applicable - entered on a contact card and the case is followed up from there.

B. INFLUX CONTROL CLINIC :

This clinic does not control any active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis but only cases where the X-ray indicates a lesion suspected of being pulmonary tuberculosis. Hence at the clinic sputum samples are taken, antibiotics are given to patients with, for example, pneumonic consolidation which may be tubercular, and patients are referred to the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital for further examination and treatment. Patients having highly suspect lesions and who cannot work, are referred to other tuberculosis clinics, and proven cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are admitted to hospitals, etc. Hence this clinic only controls suspect cases who are allowed to work.

To simplify the sisters' work at Influx Control all Non-White clinics have forwarded to Influx Control reference cards with information of all adult cases and suspect cases under their control. The sister is therefore able to determine immediately whether a patient, in whom a suspect pulmonary lesion has been noticed, is already under control at another clinic. It is also contemplated to approach other local authorities around Pretoria to furnish us with the names of, and other further information concerning, all adult cases discovered by them, the reason being that a large number of the cases subsequently come to work here again and very often seek employment in Pretoria without permission or without proper reference and further follow-up treatment. Therefore, if we know that a person with, for example, a fibrotic lesion is a known case, we could let him commence working immediately, continue his treatment and control, and then obtain further information from the clinic he attended previously.

The following is information regarding the work done at the Influx Control Clinic:-

	1968	1967	1966 from SEPTEMBER.
Number of new cases discovered	119 + 11 = 130	74	37
Number of old cases rediscovered	91	-	-
Number of suspect cases discovered	1792 - 11 = 1781	948	204
Number of control plates taken of suspect cases	403	-	-
Number of X-rays taken	58583	17433	5918

Of the 1792 suspected cases discovered, 11 were proved to be cases of pulmonary tuberculosis; thus a total of 130 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered here.

Of the total of 58,583 persons X-rayed, 0.22% had active tuberculosis (new cases); 3.03% had lesions suspected of being pulmonary tuberculosis; and 0.4% were cases of tuberculosis (old cases included).

C. REGULARITY OF CLINIC ATTENDANCE :

A calculation based on the total number of patients under treatment during the year indicates that 21% attended the clinics irregularly (1967 : 28%). On the other hand, based on the number of patients under monthly treatment, 14% attended the clinics irregularly (1967 : 15.2%; 1966 : 13.3%; 1963 : 77%). Although the distribution of rations to persons on compulsory daily treatment only, and the provision of milk to primary complexes contributed immensely to the improvement of the attendance figure, it would appear that only more intensive health education, as well as visits to the patients and their employers, will improve the attendance even further.

D. LADY SELBORNE TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC :

The rapid moving of inhabitants from Lady Selborne to other residential areas resulted in the clinics being discontinued here in February. Nevertheless, the issuing of tablets and rations to the few remaining patients was continued until approximately July. All working patients were placed under control of the Compound Tuberculosis Clinic, while non-working patients were transferred to Clinics at Ga-Rankua and Boekenhoutfontein.

II. X-RAY SERVICES.

A total of 110,845 X-rays were taken for diagnostic and control purposes this year, as follows :-

	1968.	1967.	1966.	1965.
(a) Mobile X-ray unit (100 mm.)	50,004	51,440	50,295	40,739
(b) Influx control (100 mm.)	59,649	17,433	5,918	
(c) H.F. Verwoerd Hospital	1,192	1,051		
TOTAL :	110,845	69,924	56,213	40,739

A detailed exposition of the X-rays taken is as follows :-

A. MOBILE X-RAY UNIT :

(It may be of interest to record that the tube of this mobile X-ray unit had to be replaced during the year because it developed a defect after having taken a total of 405,000 photos during a period of eight years.)

1. White cases, contacts and suspect cases at clinics	3198
2. Whites who came of their own accord to be X-rayed	978
3. Whites at businesses and factories	2424
4. Whites at schools	189
5. Medical students	522
6. Whites employed by the City Council	188

7. Non-White cases, contacts and suspect cases at clinics	24610
8. Non-Whites who reported of their own accord to be X-rayed	
(a) Bantu	840
(b) Coloureds	2751
(c) Indians	1838
9. Non-Whites at businesses and factories	4221
10. Non-Whites at schools	562
11. Non-Whites employed by the City Council of Pretoria	316
12. Non-White employees of Iscor	8168
13. Tshepong (S.A.N.T.A. Settlement, Pretoria)	391

Total 51,196 of which 1192 were big plates, hence 50,004 were 100 mm. plates.

B. STATIONARY X-RAY UNIT AT INFLUX CONTROL :

The consent of the Council was obtained this year to grant credit facilities to several bodies in order that payment for the taking of X-rays of employees in their service as well that as of certain patients and their contacts may be made later.

The following is an exposition of the X-rays taken in respect of the above-mentioned bodies :-

1. Iscor	714
2. Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas	52
3. State Department of Health (Regional Tuberculosis Officer, Southern Transvaal)	300
4. Voortrekkerhoogte (Department of Defence)	621
5. Department of Prisons	90
6. S.A. Police	89

TOTAL : 1866

The X-ray photos taken for Iscor, the Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas and the Department of Health are read by these bodies themselves, while those taken for the Departments of Prisons and Defence and for the S.A. Police are read by us.

This year 56,851 X-rays were taken of prospective employees, and 932 X-rays were taken of Non-Whites in the employ of the City Council of Pretoria who attended the Compound Sick Parade. The latter, which commenced in September 1968, is a very rewarding service.

Altogether 59,649 X-ray photos were, therefore, taken by the unit at Influx Control during 1968, 58,583 of which were read by us.

C. H.F. VERWOERD HOSPITAL : LARGE PLATES :

As mentioned previously, altogether 1192 large plates were taken for us by the radiological unit at the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital. Only persons who cannot be X-rayed by the mobile X-ray unit (for example babies, cripples, etc.) are referred to the hospital for large X-rays to be taken.

D. NUMBER OF X-RAY PLATES READ BY PRIVATE RADIOLOGISTS.

The State Department of Health has authorized the City Council of Pretoria to obtain the assistance of private radiologists for the reading of 100 mm. X-ray plates. They read a total of 22,074 X-ray photos during the year.

Since April 1968 32,496 X-ray photos have been read by us at Influx Control.

F. CONTACTS :

Of a total of 15,879 contacts X-rayed, 1.1% had pulmonary tuberculosis (1967 : 3%). The large decrease (\pm 66%) in cases among contacts is very encouraging and can possibly be attributed to a large degree to the early withdrawal of infectious cases. Not only can nearly all infectious cases be hospitalized immediately nowadays but quite a number of them are also discovered much earlier because all prospective employees are examined radiologically at Influx Control and even more early cases are discovered by means of miniature X-rays during visits to businesses and factories. A further factor which may have contributed to the decreased incidence of tuberculosis among contacts, is the intensive B.C.G. immunization programmes (B.C.G. for all new-born infants, B.C.G. at most urban immunization clinics, etc.) which are undertaken and which were instrumental in giving the contacts better protection.

G. X-RAY CAMPAIGNS AT BUSINESSES, FACTORIES, ETC.

This year 2424 Whites and 4221 Non-Whites were X-rayed at 42 (Whites) and 32 (Non-Whites) businesses, factories, etc.

The results were as follows :-

New cases of pulmonary tuberculosis 13 (Non-Whites)
 Old cases of pulmonary tuberculosis rediscovered 12 (Non-Whites)
 Suspect cases : Whites 43
 Non-Whites 34.

H. PERSONS WHO REPORTED OF THEIR OWN ACCORD FOR AN X-RAY EXAMINATION :

978 Whites and 5429 Non-Whites came forward of their own accord for an X-ray examination. The results were as follows :-

	Case.	Suspect.
Whites	3	46
Non-Whites	21	113

I. CASES DISCOVERED AS A RESULT OF X-RAY EXAMINATION :

Of the 1069 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported during the year, 782 were discovered through X-rays of the chest.

III. HEAF TESTS.

A total of 11,211 Heaf tests were done during the year. Of this figure only 7,763 returned after a week for the reading of the tests. The 3,448 cases who did not return are therefore not taken into account for the purpose of the statistics. (From the fact that these persons did not return one may possibly conclude that there probably was little or no reaction, but this can unfortunately not be accepted merely on face value.)

At the Immunization and Tuberculosis Clinics where Heaf tests are performed on children, the following procedure is followed at present :

Whites :

Group 1 :

These are babies to whom B.C.G. was administered during their stay

in a maternity home.

- (a) When they come to the clinic for their triple immunization against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus, a Heaf test is done.
 - (i) If the Heaf test is completely negative, B.C.G. is again administered.
 - (ii) If the Heaf test shows a grade I or grade II reaction, nothing further is done.
 - (iii) If the Heaf test shows a grade III or grade IV reaction, it is regarded as being an active case of tuberculosis.
- (b) At the age of three the Heaf test is repeated, and if it does not show a grade III or IV reaction (in which case it is accepted as being an active case of tuberculosis), B.C.G. is again administered.

Group 2 :

This group consists of those babies and children who have never had B.C.G. previously.

- (a) If these children are brought to the immunization clinics before they have reached the age of three months, B.C.G. is administered directly.
- (b) If the children are older than three months but younger than five years, a Heaf test is first applied. If the Heaf test is negative or grade I or II positive, B.C.G. is administered. If they show a grade I or grade II reaction and have not previously had B.C.G., they are regarded as being suspect, and X-rays are taken of the chest.

If a grade III or grade IV reaction is present, they are accepted as being active cases of tuberculosis.

- (c) In the case of children over the age of 5 years, B.C.G. is administered directly.

Non-Whites :

The Non-Whites on whom Heaf tests are applied, consist of two main groups, namely, contacts of known cases of tuberculosis and children who attend baby and immunization clinics.

- (1) In the case of contacts who are younger than three months, B.C.G. is administered immediately and the child is subsequently kept under observation. In the case of contacts older than three months, a Heaf test is conducted. If the reaction is grade III or IV positive, the contacts are regarded to be active cases of tuberculosis. If the Heaf test is grade I or grade II positive, they are regarded to be suspected cases. B.C.G. is administered and they are summoned for Heaf tests every six months and kept under observation thereafter. If the Heaf test is negative, B.C.G. is administered and they are followed up six-monthly.

- (2) As far as the Non-White children are concerned who attend immunization and baby clinics, arrangements are made so that these children are referred to the tuberculosis clinic on their first visit. B.C.G. is administered directly to children younger than three months. The Heaf test is carried out on children who are older than 3 months but younger than 5 years, and only afterwards B.C.G. is administered. Children older than 5 years are vaccinated with B.C.G. directly.

The following table represents the results of all the Heaf tests conducted by the Department during the year. As can be seen from the table, a large number did not return so that the tests could be read. In the columns showing the results, account has not been taken of these persons who did not return.

The table represents everybody on whom Heaf tests were done, i.e. contacts as well as children who attend immunization clinics and children in nursery schools and schools. Statistically it does not represent an average of the population because the results of a selected group (the contacts) have been added to the results of a non-selected group.

Although the incidence of cases reacting positively will in consequence be higher than among the average population, the annual decrease in the percentage of positive reactors is nevertheless significant because the composition of the groups of children on whom Heaf tests are conducted annually, remains more or less the same.

	Age Groups	Total	Grade Positive				Negative	Grade Positive after B.C.G.				Negative after B.C.G.
			Grade Positive					Grade Positive after B.C.G.				
			I	II	III	IV		I	II	III	IV	
3 months to 5 years:	Whites	4,593	164	34	12	10	2,275	360	81	3	1	229
	Bantu	4,347	115	43	53	58	2,175	123	73	25	18	331
	Asians	581	32	5	2	2	280	100	19	2	1	19
	Coloureds	937	34	19	8	13	441	71	35	5	2	41
5 to 10 years:	Whites	373	114	14	2	1	111	17	22	6	-	16
	Bantu	146	2	2	-	4	8	17	15	2	2	6
	Asians	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Coloureds	109	6	6	4	5	23	28	-	2	-	4
10 to 15 years:	Whites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bantu	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Asians	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Coloureds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20 years:	Whites	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bantu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Asians	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Coloureds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 years + :	Whites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bantu	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Asians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Coloureds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		11,211	472	126	81	95	5,313	716	245	45	25	646

A. NURSERY SCHOOLS :

During the year a start was again made with Heaf testing as a follow-up of B.C.G. administration at nursery schools. The findings here are very interesting since the percentage of children who reacted negatively after B.C.G. had been administered was nearly identical to the percentage of children who had not received B.C.G. before. It is of course possible that the B.C.G. vaccine or the P.P.D. used was not effective or that something was wrong with the techniques. The fact remains, however, that in many cases a clear B.C.G. scar was present on the arms of children with a negative reaction to the Heaf test.

It would seem to confirm the assertion that a connection does not necessarily exist between B.C.G. immunity and tuberculin sensitivity. In order to examine the matter further it is proposed during the next year to control the P.P.D. used by administering simultaneously both the commercial product and a special P.P.D. prepared by Dr Kleeberg of the C.S.I.R.

The following findings at some White nursery schools illustrate the foregoing :-

1. Children to whom B.C.G. was administered :

Heaf test:

Number tested.	Grade:				Number negative.
	I	II	III	IV	
343	51	28	1	-	247

I.e. 71.9% were negative after B.C.G. had been administered.

2. Children to whom B.C.G. was not administered :

Number tested.	Grade:				Number negative.
	I	II	III	IV.	
338	56	10	-	2	239

I.e. 70.7% were negative after B.C.G. had been administered.

B. PERCENTAGE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE REACTORS.

During the past three years there has been a dramatic decrease in the percentage of cases who reacted positively to the Heaf test. It must be pointed out, however, that those children subjected to Heaf tests do not represent an average of the population since they were a partly selected group, i.e. the percentages also include contacts of cases of tuberculosis. The constitution of this group, however, remains nearly the same every year, hence the figures of each year are comparable with one another. This decrease in positive reactors indicates without any doubt a decrease in the incidence of infectious cases in the community ("infective pool") and is very encouraging.

Age group 3 months to 15 years.

		Percentage positive reactors.	Percentage negative reactors.
1966	Whites	27%	73%
	Non-Whites	43%	57%
1967	Whites	23.5%	76.5%
	Non-Whites	34.8%	64.8%
1968	Whites	13.1%	86.9%
	Non-Whites	12.4%	87.6%

IV. B.C.G. ADMINISTERED.

The following is an exposition of the groups to whom B.C.G. was administered.

(a) To cases :	Whites	20)	
	Bantu	423)	
	Asians	5)	Total 453
	Coloureds	5)	
(b) To contacts :	Whites	624)	
	Bantu	3119)	
	Asians	27)	Total 4017
	Coloureds	247)	
(c) To suspects :	Whites	44)	
	Bantu	391)	
	Asians	39)	Total 591
	Coloureds	117)	
(d) To normal persons (including children not immunized at school)	Whites	11929)	
	Bantu	49496)	
	Asians	1537)	Total 64,151
	Coloureds	1789)	
(e) Scholars :	Whites	503)	
	Bantu	99)	
	Asians	-)	Total 602
	Coloureds	-)	
(f) New-born infants (maternity homes) :	Whites	6262)	
	Bantu	2729)	
	Asians	75)	Total 10578
	Coloureds	1512)	

Altogether, therefore :

Whites	18881
Bantu	56157
Asians	1683
Coloureds	3670

Grand total (1967 : 61,770)

80392

V. SPUTUMS.

Altogether 14,257 sputums of patients were sent for microscopic examination.

The results were as follows:

	Total	Negative	Positive	Negative to positive	Positive to negative	Persistently positive.
1. Clinic for Whites	684	647	27	6	4	
2. Compound Clinic:						
(a) Bantu employed by the City Council	957	887	38	19	9	4
(b) Bantu working in the city.	2865	2642	124	52	32	15
(c) Indians	69	64	5	-	-	-
(d) Coloureds	277	248	6	13	7	3
3. Laudium Clinic (Indians)	136	133	3	-	-	-
4. Eersterust Clinic (Coloureds)	691	30	-	652	6	3
5. Mamelodi-East Clinic	1925	1783	133	3	-	6
6. Mamelodi-West Clinic	2379	2133	196	31	18	1
7. Saulsville Clinic	906	816	46	26	11	7
8. Atteridgeville Clinic	2158	1942	105	40	45	16
9. Influx Control	1210	1092	74	-	-	-
TOTAL	14257	12417	757	842	132	55

1967 - total : 11,738.

VI. RATIONS.

Only four Whites received municipal rations and S.A.N.T.A. aid.

Non-Whites.

	Municipal rations.	S.A.N.T.A. parcels.
Number of patients	2249	279
Number of dependents	272	35
	2521	314

VII. VISITS TO HOMES.

The sister in charge of the Tuberculosis Clinic for Whites treated a total of 23 patients at home during the year by giving them injections. Each month an average of 12 patients were thus treated at home. The number of visits to tuberculosis patients at home or at work is made up as follows:-

1. Whites: /.....

1. Whites:
White Clinic Sister : 1280.
2. Bantu:
(a) White Health Visitor : 193.
(These are cases of Bantu tuberculotics who were employed. Visits were paid to the White employers and had to be done by a White nurse).
(b) Bantu nurses : 2307.
3. Asians:
Clinic Sister and Nurse : 1347.
4. Coloureds:
Clinic Sister and Nurses : 1164.

The figures mentioned above represent the visits of the nursing staff to tuberculotics to give treatment. In order to summon persons to report at the clinics for examinations or X-rays, messengers visited 9441 houses in the Bantu residential areas, 737 in the Asian residential areas and 1527 in the Coloured residential areas. Whites were not summoned by messengers but by letter, and 1855 letters were posted.

VIII. TSHEPONG - SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION SETTLEMENT AT PRETORIA.

There are 135 beds available for tuberculotics in the Settlement.

Complete medical coverage is provided by two medical officers of the Health Department of the City Council.

The hospital is visited twice a week by one of the medical officers. During these visits all problem cases are seen, complaints are listened to, and assistance is given in connection with social problems. Further, all new cases are submitted to a thorough medical examination and the doctor decides on treatment, duration of stay, etc. Once a week X-ray plates are read of patients who reported for follow-up X-rays. During this session patients are transferred to out-clinics.

Both medical officers also serve on several committees of the local branch of S.A.N.T.A. thereby assisting in the management of the Settlement and other functions of the branch.

The following report gives an indication of the amount of work being done:

Period/.....

Period 31st March, 1967 - 31st March, 1968.

Number of patients in the Settlement as at 31st March, 1967	:	134
Number of patients in the Settlement as at 31st March, 1968	:	126
Number of patients admitted during the year	:	363
Number of patients discharged during the year	:	371

Those discharged may be classified as follows:

Returned home - improved	:	262
For disciplinary reasons	:	10
Absconded	:	30
Deceased	:	3
Transferred - deteriorated	:	38
Other causes	:	28

The number of patient-days for the year amounted to 46395.

The head office of S.A.N.T.A. placed the services of a Bantu health educator at the disposal of the local branch of this Association. He performs valuable services, and since his appointment the patients are, generally speaking, more co-operative. Successful use is also made of his services at certain doctors' clinics.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths that occurred in tuberculosis patients during the year are reflected in the following table H.

	WHITES	NON-WHITES	TOTAL.
Cases notified during 1968 and who also died during 1968.	4 (5)	90 (94)	94 (99)
Cases notified prior to 1968 but who died during 1968	1 (2)	24 (53)	25 (55)
	5 (7)	114 (147)	119 (154)

The mortality in the various races and sexes together with the mortality rates per 1,000 population is shown in the following Table I.

/.....

TABLE I.

MORTALITY 1968 (OLD AND NEW CASES).

	Local Cases				Imported Cases				Local and Imported Cases				Mortality rate per 1,000 population (Local)			
	Sex	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms		Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms		Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms	Population
Whites	M	2	1	3	1	-	1		3	1	4		.007	.004	.011	269,500
	F	1	-	1	-	-	-		1	-	1		.004	-	.004	
TOTAL		3	1	4	1	-	1		4	1	5		.011	.004	.015	
Coloureds	M	4	2	6	1	-	1		5	2	7		.421	.211	.632	9,500
	F	1	-	1	-	-	-		1	-	1		.105	-	.105	
TOTAL		5	2	7	1	-	1		6	2	8		.526	.211	.737	
Asians	M	1	-	1	-	-	-		1	-	1		.096	-	.096	10,400
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-	
TOTAL		1	-	1	-	-	-		1	-	1		.096	-	.096	
Bantu	M	67	6	73	6	1	7		73	7	80		.331	.030	.361	202,400
	F	19	2	21	4	-	4		23	2	25		.094	.010	.104	
TOTAL		86	8	94	10	1	11		96	9	105		.425	.040	.464	
All Non-Whites	M	72	8	80	7	1	8		79	9	88		.324	.036	.360	222,300
	F	20	2	22	4	-	4		24	2	26		.090	.009	.099	
TOTAL		92	10	102	11	1	12		103	11	114		.414	.045	.459	
All Races	M	74	9	83	8	1	9		82	10	92		.150	.018	.169	491,800
	F	21	2	23	4	-	4		25	2	27		.043	.004	.047	
TOTAL		95	11	106	12	1	13		107	12	119		.193	.022	.216	

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

	0 - 1		1 - 5		6 - 10		11 - 15		16 - 20		21 - 30		31 - 40		41 - 50		50 - Over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Whites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Whites	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	11	7	11	3	17	1	34	9	79	24
TOTAL	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	11	7	11	3	18	1	36	10	82	25

Deaths from other forms of tuberculosis and deaths in tuberculosis sufferers who died from other causes are shown in table J below.

	WHITES		NON-WHITES		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	
Miliary tuberculosis	-	-	3	-	3
Tuberculous meningitis	-	-	2	1	3
Tuberculous primary complex	-	-	2	-	2
Peritonitis	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1
Car accident	1	-	-	-	1
Knife wound	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL	1	-	9	2	12

The following table shows the stages at which death occurred in cases of tuberculosis who were notified and who died during the year.

	WHITES		NON-WHITES		TOTAL	PERCENTAGE TOTAL DEATHS.
	M	F	M	F		
Deaths prior to notification	-(1)	1(-)	18(21)	7(18)	26(40)	35%(40%)
Died within 1 month of notification	1(2)	-(-)	25(23)	8(6)	34(31)	45%(31%)
Died within 1 - 3 months of notification	-(-)	-(-)	2(9)	1(2)	3(11)	4%(11%)
Died within 3 - 6 months of notification	1(-)	-(-)	5(2)	3(2)	9(4)	12%(5%)
Died within 6 - 12 months of notification	-(2)	-(-)	3(6)	-(-)	3(13)	4%(13%)
	2(5)	1(-)	53(61)	19(33)	75(99)	100%(100%)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

This hospital, an institution with 90 beds, is the property of the City Council of Pretoria and is situated in the grounds of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

The pavilions for Whites which are entirely separate from the Non-White section can accommodate 50 patients, while the Non-White 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-bed wards.

The Non-White section is staffed entirely by Bantu nurses, with an occasional Indian or Coloured nurse who is taking her training at the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The H.F. Verwoerd Hospital 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 H.F. Verwoerd Hospital is available for consultations 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 sections of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

AREAS SERVED.

These include the Pretoria Municipal area, its peri-urban areas and the Northern and North-western 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.

AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Pretoria City Council provides its own infectious diseases ambulance service. The Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas 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, 1967 to December 31st, 1967.

TOTAL/.....

TOTAL ADMISSIONS.

One thousand one hundred and ninety seven (1059) patients, of whom 318(226) were White and 879(833) Non-White, were admitted.

Area Distribution.	Pretoria.	Other Areas.
White	226(168)	92(58)
Non-White	471(444)	408(389)

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

Thirteen (2) children were admitted of whom 2(1) were White and 11(1) were Non-White. Type I polio virus was isolated from all of them. They all had residual muscular paralysis and after three weeks in Isolation were transferred for further treatment to the orthopaedic wards of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

Area Distribution.	Pretoria.	Other Areas.
White	1(1)	1(0)
Non-White	2(0)	9(1)

DIPHTHERIA.

Eighty nine (187) patients were admitted of whom 22(33) were White and 67(154) Non-White. Of these 1(3) White child was a temporary carrier of the diphtheria bacillus.

Area Distribution.	Pretoria.	Other Areas.
White	14(23)	8(10)
Non-White	22(33)	45(121)

Seasonal Distribution.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
9(15)	11(21)	11(38)	8(28)	13(32)	9(4)	6(13)	2(2)	4(6)	8(4)	5(7)	3(17)

45% (59%) were children aged five years or under.

White Patients.

Three (5) children all of whom were extremely ill on admission died. Of these, two had laryngeal diphtheria which necessitated tracheostomy. These were the only cases requiring tracheostomy.

Two cases of "bullneck" diphtheria recovered. One of these "bullneck" cases was discharged after sixteen weeks in hospital, having developed severe myocarditis and paralysis of his soft palate, pharynx and larynx.

Non-White Patients.

Seventeen (59) children died. All of them were extremely ill on admission.

There were/.....

There were 18 cases of "bullneck" diphtheria, and of these 8 recovered.

Tracheotomy was performed on 5 patients for respiratory obstruction and of these 2 died.

Several cases developed paralysis of the soft palate but there were no cases with serious types of paralysis.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The total number of cases admitted was 109 (129) of whom 29 (22) were White and 80 (107) Non-White.

Seasonal Distribution.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
15 (26)	30 (15)	5 (15)	5 (16)	5 (16)	7 (9)	1 (3)	4 (3)	8 (8)	17 (6)	9 (7)	3 (5)

Area Distribution.

	Pretoria.	Other Areas.
White	4 (8)	25 (14)
Non-White	26 (42)	54 (65)

White patients.

All of them recovered.

Twenty school children were admitted following an outbreak of typhoid fever in a school hostel in the Northern Transvaal.

Non-White patients.

There were 9 deaths, all of whom were moribund on admission.

Two patients were admitted to the Isolation hospital having already had operations for perforated bowel; one of these recovered.

One case was admitted with a typhoid abscess in her thyroid gland. After treating her typhoid fever she was transferred to the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital where a partial thyroidectomy was performed; she made a good recovery.

SCARLET FEVER.

Six (5) local White patients were admitted from hotels and boarding institutions because no other satisfactory arrangements could be made for their isolation.

Another 3 (0) children from other areas were admitted.

They all made an uneventful recovery.

PULMONARY/.....

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 H.F. Verwoerd Hospital in a moribund condition and suffering from tuberculosis also had to be admitted.

Area Distribution.	Pretoria.	Other Areas.
White	16(15)	11(7)
Non-White	216(222)	162(116)

One(1) White and 12(16) Non-White 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.

Fourteen (4) White cases, eight of whom were members of the staff of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital were admitted. Two cases were admitted because of encephalitis and one case with convulsions.

One Non-White child was admitted.

They all recovered.

Area Distribution.	Pretoria.	Other Areas.
White	14(4)	0(0)
Non-White	1(0)	0(0)

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 suffering from the disease. Those admitted are in most instances cases with complications or suffering from other primary conditions which necessitate hospitalisation.

A total of 91(23) White and 159(97) Non-White cases were admitted.

Area Distribution.	Pretoria.	Other Areas.
White	71(2)	20(3)
Non-White	92(59)	67(38)

White/.....

White patients.

There were no deaths.

The majority of patients suffered from broncho-pneumonia as the main complication, but there were five cases with encephalitis and several with otitis. They all recovered.

Non-White patients.

There were 18(21) deaths - 2 from gastro-enteritis and 16 from broncho-pneumonia. Of the latter, two had prior to their contracting measles, been admitted to the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital with severe burns.

The majority of cases were admitted for a complicating broncho-pneumonia and several others suffered from encephalitis or otitis. In addition a large number of cases suffering from conditions unrelated to their measles, had to be transferred from the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital to the Isolation Hospital.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Thirteen (24) White and 17(20) Non-White cases were admitted.

Area Distribution.	Pretoria.	Other Areas.
White	7(21)	6(3)
Non-White	12(14)	5(6)

In both White and Non-White patients the reasons for admission were mainly a complicating broncho-pneumonia and several were very young babies. Fortunately all of them recovered.

EPIDEMIC PAROTITIS (MUMPS).

Twenty (12) Whites and 11(1) Non-Whites were admitted.

Area Distribution.	Pretoria.	Other Areas.
Whites	18(8)	2(4)
Non-White	8(1)	3(0)

White Patients.

Four patients were from the staff of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital. Two patients suffered from orchitis and ten from encephalitis as a complication. There were no deaths.

Non-White patients.

One patient was from the staff of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital. One case suffered from orchitis and one from pregnancy with vomiting. The others were transferred from the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital for isolation. There were no deaths.

MENINGITIS - /.....

MENINGITIS - MENINGOCOCCAL AND OTHER TYPES.

A mild epidemic of meningococcal meningitis occurred during the year. Thirteen (16) White and 31 (14) Non-white cases were admitted.

Two patients had Staphylococcal meningitis and one had Pneumococcal meningitis; the remainder had Meningococcal meningitis.

Area Distribution.	Pretoria.	Other Areas.
White	9(10)	4(6)
Non-White	18(6)	13(8)

White patients.

There were several severe cases of whom 2(2) died from meningococcal meningitis.

Non-White patients.

There were 2(1) deaths from meningococcal meningitis. Both were extremely ill on admission.

CHICKENPOX.

Sixteen (18) Whites and 47(22) Non-Whites were admitted.

Area Distribution.	Pretoria.	Other Areas.
White	13(16)	3(2)
Non-White	21(17)	26(5)

White patients.

There were 3 cases with broncho-pneumonia, and one with encephalitis. The others had chickenpox as an incidental infection. There was 1(0) death from virus pneumonia.

Non-White patients.

These were mostly ward-infections and were transferred from the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

There were no (1) deaths.

OTHER ADMISSIONS.

LEPROSY.

Cases of leprosy are admitted to the Government Leprosarium at Westfort, but when they require major surgical operations they are admitted to our isolation wards.

Five (3) Whites and 22(25) Non-Whites were admitted for such purposes. Of them 2(0) Whites and 4(2) Non-Whites died.

ENCEPHALITIS.

One (6) White case of virus encephalitis, an adult female, who recovered, was admitted.

OBSERVATION CASES.

Forty six (33) Whites and 47(54) Non-Whites, admitted for observation, were found not to be suffering from an infectious disease. Most of them were sent in as possible diphtheria or pulmonary tuberculosis cases.

There were no deaths amongst this group.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SUMMARIZES THE NUMBER OF CASES TREATED, THEIR RACE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Disease.	Whites.		Non-Whites.	
	Pretoria.	Other Areas.	Pretoria.	Other Areas.
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1(1)	1(0)	2(0)	9(1)
Diphtheria	14(23)	8(10)	22(33)	45(121)
Typhoid Fever	4(8)	25(14)	26(42)	54(65)
Scarlet Fever	6(5)	3(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16(15)	11(7)	216(222)	162(116)
Measles	71(20)	20(3)	92(59)	67(38)
German Measles	14(4)	0(0)	1(0)	0(0)
Whooping Cough	7(21)	6(3)	12(14)	5(6)
Mumps	18(8)	2(4)	8(1)	3(0)
Meningitis	9(10)	4(6)	18(6)	13(8)
Chickenpox	13(16)	3(2)	21(17)	26(5)
Other Admissions	13(13)	3(0)	23(25)	7(0)
Observation cases	40(24)	6(9)	30(25)	17(29)
TOTAL	226(168)	92(58)	471(444)	408(389)

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Note : Comparative figures given in brackets relate to the twelve month period 1st January, 1967 to 31st December 1967. The majority of clinics for venereal diseases are held in the Special Diseases Clinic building situated in the grounds of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

SERVICES FOR WHITES:

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

The staff who also carry out other duties, consist of a Medical Officer, Sister and a Male Clinic Clerk. All sessions for Whites are conducted by the Medical Officer in charge of the Isolation 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	8(6)	0(0)	12(17)	0(0)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis	10(7)	1(1)	19(17)	3(7)
Secondary Syphilis	5(2)	12(2)	13(2)	24(11)
Tertiary Syphilis	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Latent Syphilis	9(2)	34(32)	23(19)	129(91)
Neuro-Syphilis	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Congenital Syphilis (Under 1 year)	0(1)	0(0)	0(5)	0(0)
Congenital Syphilis (Over 1 year)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
TOTAL SYPHILIS	32(18)	47(35)	67(60)	156(109)

Diagnosis.	New Cases.		Attendances - New and old cases combined.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Gonorrhoea	72(51)	14(12)	217(173)	48(37)
Ulcus Molle	1(0)	0(0)	5(0)	0(0)
Vulvo Vaginitis	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Venereal Warts	4(0)	2(0)	9(6)	4(0)
Non-Specific Urethritis	24(0)	3(0)	73(0)	8(0)
Non-Venereal	33(25)	32(12)	63(42)	64(31)
GRAND TOTAL	166(94)	98(59)	434(281)	280(177)

SERVICES/.....

SERVICES FOR NON-WHITES:

The clinics for Non-Whites are held at various centres. The main clinics, by far the largest, are conducted as previously explained, at the Special Diseases Clinic in the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital grounds. Sessions are also held at Atteridgeville and Mamelodi Polyclinic.

The staff at the Central Clinic is the same as for Whites with the addition of two part-time Non-White Orderlies and a Non-White 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-Whites 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-Whites 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 Polyclinics in the Bantu residential areas we have been 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	100(154)	16(1)	210(399)	31(2)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis	227(299)	21(27)	426(786)	56(100)
Secondary Syphilis	246(245)	360(327)	328(425)	716(619)
Tertiary Syphilis	7(5)	2(0)	13(14)	9(0)
Latent Syphilis	95(121)	53(109)	197(543)	124(414)
Neuro-Syphilis	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 year)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 year)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
TOTAL SYPHILIS	675(824)	452(464)	1174(2167)	936(1135)

Diagnosis.	New Cases.		Attendances, new and old cases combined.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Gonorrhoea	837(724)	95(51)	1975(2458)	284(196)
G.C. Vulvo Vaginitis	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Ulcer Molle	8(0)	0(0)	26(0)	0(0)
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	1(1)	0(0)	3(1)	0(0)
Venereal Warts	30(38)	17(8)	85(132)	54(17)
Non-Specific Urethritis	113(0)	0(0)	374(0)	0(0)
Non-Venereal	199(150)	219(43)	356(275)	437(74)
GRAND TOTAL	1863(1737)	783(566)	3993(5033)	1711(1422)

	Male.	Female.
Number of cases suffering from two or more venereal diseases	214(215)	69(33)
Number of cases discharged on probation	802(805)	409(511)
Number of cases discharged as fully cured	642(692)	219(112)

MAMELODI POLYCLINIC.

Diagnosis	New Cases.		Attendances, new and old cases combined.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis	7(4)	0(1)	10(7)	0(2)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis	18(13)	2(3)	36(27)	4(5)
Secondary Syphilis	9(3)	102(78)	14(4)	176(214)
Tertiary Syphilis	0(0)	9(0)	0(0)	17(0)
Latent Syphilis	20(13)	20(43)	32(26)	30(143)
Congenital Syphilis (Under 1 year)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Congenital Syphilis (Over 1 year)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
TOTAL SYPHILIS	54(33)	128(125)	92(64)	227(364)
Gonorrhoea	39(16)	4(3)	60(37)	9(8)
Non-Venereal	167(86)	14(14)	181(94)	21(18)
Venereal Warts	0(1)	4(2)	0(2)	5(10)
GRAND TOTAL	260(136)	150(144)	333(197)	262(400)

	Male.	Female.
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases	3(1)	1(0)
Number of cases discharged on probation	32(20)	87(91)
Number of cases discharged as finally cured	10(7)	13(26)

ATTERIDGEVILLE CLINIC.

Diagnosis.	New Cases.		Attendances, new and old cases combined.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis	0(2)	0(0)	0(4)	0(1)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis	7(5)	4(6)	21(11)	7(24)
Secondary Syphilis	6(12)	57(78)	8(22)	111(238)
Tertiary Syphilis	8(0)	0(0)	13(0)	0(0)
Latent Syphilis	14(9)	32(37)	17(24)	61(114)
Congenital Syphilis (Under 1 year)	3(1)	5(7)	5(2)	14(12)
Congenital Syphilis (Over 1 year)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
TOTAL SYPHILIS	38(29)	98(128)	64(63)	193(389)
Gonorrhoea	21(13)	0(6)	32(32)	2(22)
Venereal Warts	0(0)	0(1)	0(0)	0(4)
Non-Venereal	16(15)	36(21)	18(20)	83(41)
GRAND TOTAL	75(57)	134(156)	114(115)	278(456)
		Male.	Female.	
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases		4(3)	2(9)	
Number of cases discharged on probation		28(14)	75(49)	
Number of cases discharged as fully cured		11(4)	35(15)	

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 clinics.

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:-

No. of pregnant/.....

WHITES.

Stage of Pregnancy.

1 - 3 months. 4 - 6 months. 7 - 9 months.

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test.	118(143)	166(158)	64(50)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	8(10)	7(6)	3(2)
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	1(2)	1(2)	0(0)

NON-WHITES.

ATTERIDGEVILLE CLINIC.

No. of pregnant women submitted to seriological test	279(201)	1409(1621)	848(794)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	49(32)	165(187)	62(60)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	1(2)	31(47)	15(11)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy	47(34)	141(112)	61(37)

MAMELODI CLINIC.

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test	279(270)	1332(1371)	517(540)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	42(40)	152(146)	71(36)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	14(16)	52(67)	28(13)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy	42(38)	152(138)	71(36)

COMPOUND CLINIC.

No. of pregant women submitted to serological test	154(160)	755(811)	234(270)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	15(16)	51(97)	28(29)
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	12(11)	58(64)	23(14)

SAULSVILLE/.....

Stage of Pregnancy.

1 - 3 months. 4 - 6 months. 7 - 9 months.

SAULSVILLE CLINIC.

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test	131	842	348
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	8	55	33
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	2	23	0
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy	14	99	27

LAUDIUM CLINIC.

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test	46	60	24
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	0	2	1
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	0	0	0
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy	0	0	0

EERSTERUST CLINIC.

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test	11	76	32
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	5	3	2
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	0	0	0
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy	1	1	1

MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE SERVICES.

STAFF.

During the past year the staff consisted of two full-time Medical Officers for maternal and child care, together with three full-time and four part-time Clinical Medical Officers.

The Medical Officer who had been in control of the Mamelodi Clinic for ten years resigned at the end of November. This vacancy could be filled.

The deficiency existing in Laudium and Eersterust as a result of a shortage of medical officers to hold clinics there was solved by the appointment of a medical officer on a permanent part-time basis as from March this year. This made it possible for three morning sessions to be held weekly at Eersterust, viz. a child clinic, an ante-natal and post-natal clinic, as well as an out-patients clinic and two morning sessions consisting of a child clinic and an ante-natal and post-natal clinic to be held each week at Laudium.

The attendance figure since the appointment testifies to the need which existed.

Four Health Visitors resigned from the service during the year. This made it very difficult for the remaining staff, but fortunately two of these vacancies could be filled again. One additional post of Health Visitor was created and could also be filled.

In order to be able to render a satisfactory service to the area of the existing Greater Pretoria, at least ten additional posts of Health Visitor will have to be created.

During the year nine Non-White nurses resigned. Eight of these vacancies have already been filled.

One new post for a Coloured Health Visitor for Eersterust was created and filled by a person already in the service who had the necessary educational certificates. It was the first appointment of a Non-White Health Visitor on our staff.

Two other additional posts for Non-White Clinic Nurses were created, and both were filled.

At the end of the year the following Non-White Nurses were in the Council's employment: one Coloured Health Visitor, 28 Clinic Nurses, 17 Midwives and two Assistant Bantu Nurses for maternal and child care services, as well as 12 Nurses on the staff of the Tuberculosis Services Section.

CYTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF CERVICAL SMEARS.

These examinations, which started in a small way on 14th February, 1967, have increased this year.

Whites : A total of 218 cervical smears were taken from White patients and investigated.

All new patients who visited the Family Planning Clinic had a cervical smear examination together with a general and gynaecological examination.

At the Ante-Natal Clinics not all the new cases were given a cervical smear examination, the reason being that there were quite a number of primigravida under the age of 20 and some who fell in the age group over 20 years, were in imminent danger of having a miscarriage. The majority of the other patients, including all post-natal patients, however, were examined in this way. Because the majority of our ante-natal cases are confined at the Pretoria Maternity Hospital, they also go there for post-natal examination.

The cases were either squamous carcinoma or carcinoma-in-situ for which a conusbiopsy was recommended. Arrangements were made with the Department of Gynaecology of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital to refer each such case as an emergency to them for a conusbiopsy. The nature of the treatment depends on the results of the conusbiopsy.

In cases where discariotic or other abnormal cells are observed, the pathologist recommends follow-up examinations by means of further cervical smears. Depending on the degree of abnormality found in the cells these follow-up examinations are done either three- or six-monthly.

In cases of folic acid deficiency the smears are repeated after appropriate treatment.

Of the 218 smears examined of White women four were positive. Of a further six cases further smears still have to be examined, three of them three-monthly and the other three, six-monthly.

As far as the four positive cases are concerned, the following may be reported:-

A. 23 years old, Grava IV :

Abnormal cells were found on two occasions during the ante-natal period. A post-natal smear indicated squamous carcinoma cells. A conusbiopsy was taken and she will be followed-up by the Department of Gynaecology of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

B. 26 years/.....

B. 26 years old, Grava III :

Atypical and abnormal cells were found during the ante-natal period.

During a third follow-up examination squamous carcinoma cells were found to be present.

After her confinement further follow-up examinations took place. A conusbiopsy was done. Carcinoma-in-situ was found and she had a hysterectomy.

C. 22 years old, Grava III.

Repeated examinations showed squamous carcinoma cells. A conusbiopsy was done and her case is being followed up by the Department of Gynaecology.

D. 29 years old, Grava V.

Repeated smears showed squamous carcinoma cells. A conusbiopsy confirmed this and her case is also being followed up by the Department of Gynaecology.

All four these cases had an unsatisfactory socio-economic background which, coupled with the fact that all four of them were Grava III or more, is consistent with the epidemiology of carcinoma of the cervix.

Of importance is the fact that, as a result of early observation, diagnosis, treatment and follow-up, these young mothers stand an excellent chance of looking after their families, and they are not expected to die at an early age because of unsuspected carcinoma of the cervix.

NON-WHITES.

At the Non-White clinics we only took cervical smears sporadically from the beginning of the year till June, from patients of 30 years and older.

From June onwards we could concentrate more on this aspect for various reasons.

Practically every new case at the Family Planning Clinic as well as patients on subsequent visits and patients at the post-natal clinics are now specially examined for the presence of gynaecological cancer. Where there are indications therefor exist, smears are also taken from patients under 30 years.

Because of the large number of patients visiting the clinics we find it at present impossible to examine all ante-natal patients for this condition.

A total/....

A total of 1736 smears from our Non-White clinics were sent for examination. Of these 29 were positive, 59 must be followed up three-monthly and 21 six-monthly.

The following table details the findings at the various clinics for Non-Whites:

Clinic.	Number of smears taken.	Positive.	Three-monthly re-examination.	Six-monthly re-examination.
Atteridgeville	656	9	10	4
Saulsville	363	11	18	6
Mamelodi	333	8	19	6
Eersterust (Coloureds)	163	-	9	2
Laudium (Indians)	138	-	2	-
Compound	83	1	1	3
TOTAL	1736	29	59	21

All of the cases mentioned in the above table as being positive are not cases of carcinoma, but those which by mutual agreement were referred to the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital as "urgent" for a conusbiopsy.

It is unfortunately the case that many of the Non-Whites never turn up at the hospital for this examination. The co-operation between our clinics, where the smears are taken, the Department of Gynaecology of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital and the pathologists who undertake the microscopic examinations, also still leaves much to be desired. This seriously hampers the necessary following-up of the patients. We are doing our utmost to improve the position. Provided difficulties are smoothed out as best possible more accurate figures are expected to be furnished in future of those cases among Non-Whites proved to have been malignant.

SUBSIDIZED MILK POWDER SCHEME.

Apart from the Compound Clinic, whence a large number of cases were transferred to clinics in Laudium and Eersterust, this scheme was in operation this year at the clinics in Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Mamelodi.

At the Atteridgeville clinic an average of 40 patients regularly made use of the milk powder scheme. Their state of health showed the expected improvement. Those who did not attend regularly were excluded. A few of them returned later in an unsatisfactory state of nutrition, and were again included in the scheme. Usually however, their attendances remained as unsatisfactorily irregular as in the past.

At the/.....

At the Saulsville clinic 25 patients collect their milk regularly each week; they show the expected improvement.

This year 115 new cases were admitted to the scheme in Mamelodi. Altogether 743 children received milk there. Five improved to such an extent that they no longer receive milk powder and only attend the feeding scheme. Three have left the area. Thirty attended for a time and then vanished and could not be traced by the nurses.

At the Eersterust clinic 863 patients were provided with milk powder during the year. On the whole socio-economic conditions in this Coloured area are very unsatisfactory. Families are usually large and their income rather small. The fathers are moreover often irresponsible and do not work regularly. The children who receive milk here usually suffer from serious malnutrition, but we have not noticed any cases of kwashiorkor. We believe that the milk contributes to the fact that the children do not develop kwashiorkor, in spite of their unsatisfactory state of nutrition.

At the clinic in Laudium, which is an Indian residential area, 269 children received milk powder during the year. These were mainly children from poor and less well-off families. They attended regularly and the improvement of the patients was very satisfactory.

The milk powder was sold for 2½c per pound throughout. It is often frustrating when one realizes how many more patients ought to avail themselves of this service and fail to do so. In spite of some cases of malpractice we believe that the largest part of the milk is still used for the purpose for which it was intended, and for that reason the scheme ought to be continued.

PREMISES.

The premises are mainly the same as those mentioned in last year's report. It is still a pleasure to work in the new clinic in Muntoria. The amount of space and the silence create ideal working conditions for the staff, and the public can be handled easily, even during large immunization campaigns.

The three examination rooms added to the Mamelodi clinic during last year made work there much easier.

A new examination room was also added to the Saulsville Clinic during the year and a large portion of the existing clinic was demolished and converted into a more practical unit, which improved working conditions greatly.

At the Eersterust clinic improvements were effected through the installation of a few wash basins.

GENERAL.

As in the past, all clinics were well attended during the year. The attendance figure at the clinics in Laudium and Eersterust was much higher than last year because the services of a permanent part-time doctor are now available. Attendance at the Child Welfare Clinic in Eersterust is such that it justifies another session a week. Unfortunately the necessary staff is not available at present.

As far/.....

As far as the treatment of staphylococcus is concerned the routine application of nasal cream was abandoned. It would appear that no really positive results were obtained by this method. After consultation with other authorities in this field, as well as through observation, it became evident during the year, more so than in the past, that the only manner in which staphylococcus infections can be controlled satisfactorily, is the application of strict hygienic measures in all spheres. This approach, together with the excellent co-operation from all private maternity homes, resulted in a larger decrease in staphylococcus infection than could be brought about by other attempts in the past.

The bacteriological evidence of a decrease in infection acts as a great incentive for the staff of the institutions concerned, and they now regard it as a challenge to see to what extent they can protect their institution and patients against the danger of infection through the application of these principles.

HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

(Figures for 1967 in brackets).

1968.	First visit.	Subsequent visits.	Number of sick babies.	Total visits.
	4154(4170)	2003(2200)	674(811)	6831(7181)

DETAILS OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

	First attendance.	Re-attendance.	Examined by a doctor.
Central (Tuesday)	178(126)	394(401)	506(498)
Central (Wednesday)	141(142)	1001(922)	
Central (Friday)	131(150)	727(791)	
Bloed Street	48(58)	399(486)	
Pretoria West	207(249)	2110(2688)	518(715)
Proclamation Hill	86(62)	601(566)	
West Park	82(55)	448(398)	
Gezina	65(53)	483(491)	
Villieria (Wednesday)	149(186)	1239(1520)	251(317)
Villieria (Thursday)	88(99)	515(685)	
Wonderboom South	69(68)	513(492)	
Mayville	123(116)	782(669)	
Capital Park	75(68)	727(550)	
Hatfield	51(55)	291(307)	
New Muckleneuk	74(42)	530(482)	
Sunnyside (Tuesday)	212(199)	1584(1586)	
Sunnyside (Wednesday)	169(148)	1457(1462)	
Riviera	82(84)	590(873)	97(103)

First attendance. Re-attendance. Examined by
a doctor.

Salvokop	33(53)	441(418)	
Danville	157(130)	1780(1841)	683(644)
Defence Reserve	20(33)	254(289)	
Arcadia	148(146)	1210(750)	
Hercules	243(239)	3003(2962)	828(1076)
Booysens	89(91)	582(709)	
Mountain View	76(97)	533(916)	
Pretoria Gardens	119(88)	732(668)	
Rietfontein North	20(28)	293(224)	
Voortrekker Road	44(59)	329(360)	
Pierneef Street	59(87)	522(670)	
Brooklyn	96(74)	658(581)	

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

	Central.	Danville.	Hercules.	Total.
Number of new cases	166(173)	91(83)	133(149)	390(405)
Total attendances	989(1090)	514(488)	981(1044)	2484(2622)

DENTAL CLINIC.

Number of cases that attended the Dental Clinic : 29(30).

IMMUNIZATION CLINIC.

Number of cases fully immunized against diphtheria : 4226 (4622).

Number of cases fully immunized against whooping cough: 3615 (3771).

MIDWIFERY SUPERVISION.

Number of midwifery bags inspected	108 (89)
Number of visits to midwives	25 (20)
Number of midwifery cases	1 (1)
Number of visits to maternity homes	26(20)

OLD AGE HOMES.

Number of old age homes	22(18)
Number of visits to old age homes	14(25)

STATISTICS/.....

STATISTICS FOR NON-WHITES.

HOME VISITS

(Figures for 1967 in brackets).

	Compound Clinic.			Atteridgeville.	Saulsville.
	Bantu.	Asians.	Coloureds.	Bantu.	Bantu.
First visits to newly born infants	13(17)	110(132)	114(81)	1196(1366)	1946(1772)
Subsequent visits	29(16)	1238(1333)	685(57)	2640(2802)	3310(1940)
Visits to sick children	-(-)	2(30)	1(-)	11(4)	2(2)

	Mamelodi.	Laudium.	Eersterust.
	Bantu.	Asians.	Coloureds.
First visits to newly born infants	1331(1491)	285(165)	371(344)
Subsequent visits	610(443)	481(211)	758(45)
Visits to sick children	2(-)	-(-)	-(-)

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

	Compound Clinic.			Atteridgeville.	Saulsville.
	Bantu.	Asians.	Coloureds.	Bantu.	Bantu.
First attendance	302(430)	105(106)	117(94)	1179(1148)	1957(1946)
Re-attendances	1745(2076)	1583(1851)	1700(1766)	19203(19899)	26631(25393)
Examined by doctor	775(854)	476(553)	583(876)	6752(6894)	8844(9838)

	Mamelodi.	Laudium.	Eersterust.
	Bantu.	Asians.	Coloureds.
First attendance	3476(3495)	166(171)	308(268)
Re-attendances	38858(40674)	2816(2643)	7369(4381)
Examined by doctor	10875(12311)	1886(1308)	3430(1532)

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

	Compound Clinic.			Atteridgeville.	Saulsville.
	Bantu.	Asians.	Coloureds.	Bantu.	Bantu.
Number of new cases	988(911)	81(162)	134(178)	1174(1156)	1744(1788)
Number of attendances	4427(3971)	672(1302)	948(1107)	7479(7355)	7887(8878)

/.....

	Mamelodi. Bantu	Laudium. Asians	Eersterust. Coloureds
Number of new cases	2174(2218)	131(-)	139(-)
Number of attendances	14290(13586)	1145(-)	1006(-)

CONFINEMENTS BY MIDWIVES.

Atteridgeville.	Saulsville.	Mamelodi.
438(343)	556(589)	217(289)

IMMUNIZATION.

Number of cases immunized against diphtheria	: 3989(3611)
Number of cases immunized against whooping cough	: 3229(3058).

NON-WHITE MEDICAL SERVICES - 1964.

The following table shows the number and types of clinics per week conducted exclusively for Non-Whites in the city and the locations:-

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Medical examinations of all personnel entering the service of the City Council are carried out daily. There are also special examinations under the Workmen's Compensation Act or for Pension Fund or other purposes. A total of 1780 such medical examinations were conducted during the year under review.

NON-WHITE MEDICAL SERVICES - 1968.

The following table shows the number and types of clinics per week conducted exclusively for Non-Whites in the city and the locations:-

	Com= pound.	Atteridge= ville.	Mame= lodi.	Mamelo= di East.	Sauls= ville.	Laudium.	Eerste= rust.
Child welfare	1	2	2	-	2	1	2
Venereal diseases	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ante- and post-natal	2	1	1	-	1	1	1
Tuberculosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General out-patients	-	2	2	-	2	1	1

Further details regarding child welfare, venereal diseases, tuberculosis and ante-natal clinics appear elsewhere in this report.

CLINIC RETURNS.

	Compound.	Atterdige= ville.	Mame= lodi.	Sauls= ville.	Laudium.	Eersterust.
Number of new patients.	-	8375	9960	5625	484	647
Number of repeat attendances	-	13213	16185	21135	1694	1158
Number of dressings done	1320	15683	14034	16800	67	288

In addition to the above, out-patients clinics are held for Non-White municipal employees every morning except on Sundays and Public holidays. During the year 2867 sick employees were treated and 1244 employees who had sustained injuries, were medically examined and treated.

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DENTAL SERVICES.

The Health Department of the City Council of Pretoria offers no dental services, but has been collaborating closely with the Pretoria Dental Clinic ever since its inception.

This Clinic, the first of its kind to be established in the Transvaal, started functioning during 1928 when a group of dentists, who were in private practice in Pretoria, started giving free dental services to the lower-income groups, especially to the children, in a room that was placed at their disposal by the Health Department, City Council of Pretoria.

From this service developed the present Pretoria Dental Clinic, which is subsidized by the Government Department of Health, the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the City Council of Pretoria. The City Council is represented on the Board of the Clinic by one of the Councillors and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

The Clinic attends to the White pre-school child, the White scholar and White pregnant women who are referred to the Clinic by the Health Department of the City Council.

Dental services are also provided for Non-whites at the municipal clinic in Atteridgeville and the compound clinic. At the request of the City Council the services now provided at the compound clinic will be transferred to Mamelodi in the new year.

During the year 96 schools were visited and 53,645 children examined. These examinations revealed that 47% of the scholars examined needed dental treatment. Scholars who could afford it, were referred to private dentists and those who could not afford it, were treated by the Clinic.

The following table is a summary of the clinical work done at the Clinic, with the exception of orthodontia:-

STATISTICS : /.....

STATISTICS:

CLINICAL WORK.

APRIL 1968 - MARCH 1969.

WHITES.

	Pre-school children.	Provincial scholars.	Non-Provincial scholars.	Adults.	Total 1968/69.	Total 1967/68.
New patients	206	5778	316	89	6389	5880
Patients discharged	111	4437	288	29	4865	4704
Visits	566	15340	828	294	17028	15604
Examinations and chartings	146	5257	294	61	5758	5404
X-rays	3	436	46	-	485	570
Prophylaxis and treatment of gums	8	128	13	9	158	115
Filling/milk teeth	250	2872	75	-	3197	3898
Filling/permanent teeth	2	8194	486	128	8810	10986
Filling/silicate	-	856	67	19	942	976
Inlays	-	43	4	-	47	100
Crowns and bridges	-	17	-	-	17	13
Extractions/milk teeth	263	5193	122	-	5578	5608
Extractions/permanent teeth	2	2337	132	208	2679	2552
Filling of root channels	-	98	1	2	101	114
Pulpotomia	-	2	-	-	2	19
Dentures	-	121	16	10	147	179
Surgical cases	-	10	1	1	12	30
Other treatment	86	945	62	45	1138	368

NON-WHITES.	Under 18 years.	18 years and older.	Total 1968/69.	Total 1967/68.
Visits	1293	5611	6904	6718
Examinations and chartings	4	6	10	36
Extractions/milk teeth	881	10	891	931
Extractions/permanent teeth	815	7112	7927	8065
Other treatments	1	3	4	18

As far as orthodontia is concerned 137 patients attended the Clinic for orthodontic treatment during the year of 1968.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Although this Department has no special section which has health education as its exclusive responsibility its importance is nevertheless fully realized and much time and attention are being devoted thereto.

It is the considered opinion of this Department that the opportunities for the most successful health education present themselves when and where its officials on or off duty come into contact with the members of the public, and have to admonish or advise them. Each member of the staff is therefore daily giving health education whilst going about his or her normal duties.

Apart from these methods, the co-operation of the press and radio are sought at every possible opportunity to convey health education as part of news items that are of interest to the General Public. Thus in newsitems regarding the incidence of cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria, the advantages of immunization against these and other infectious diseases are stressed as well as the fact that such immunization is available free of charge at Municipal clinics in the residential areas of the various racial groups.

Another method of health education that made use of is the addressing of certain groups of people by officials of this Department. During the year the Medical Officer of Health addressed the Annual General Meeting of the Pretoria Branch of S.A.N.T.A., an open gathering on "Combating Tuberculosis" and on two other occasions addressed womens societies on "Venereal Diseases". The Deputy Medical Officer of Health twice had the opportunity of speaking on Radio Bantu once on "Diphtheria" and once on "Polio" with the emphasis on the prevention of these diseases. The Chief Health Visitor, again, addressed another womens society on "The Work of the Municipal Nurse". A lecture on "Tuberculosis" was given to the Christmas Stamp Fund by the Medical Officer Tuberculosis Services as well as to the social workers of the Non-European Affairs Department. These social workers again convey the information to members of the Non-White community with whom they come into daily contact.

One of the Veterinary Surgeons on the staff of the Department gave a lecture to a group young people on "Zoonosis", and the Medical Officer, Child and Maternal Services, addressed people attending a course on "Maternal and Child Care Services". Because it is realised that the staff has to be specially trained to be successful as health educators, two Health Visitors and two members of the Health Inspectorate staff attended a course in Health Education offered by the State Health Department and it is our intention to again apply in future for members to attend these courses.

At present posters obtained from various sources are used at clinics. The Department is also collecting appropriate Health Education material and intends compiling some of its own material for use at clinics.

PRETORIA MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.

The staff establishment at the abattoir is as follows:-

Manager	Dr W.J. Wheeler.
Chief Clerk	Mr A.G.B. Pattison.
Superintendent, By-Products and Refrigeration	Mr B. de Lange.
Regional Meat Inspector	Mr T.J. van der Heever.
Typist	One.
Supervising Meat Inspector	One.
Meat Inspectors	Four.
Meat Examiners	Three.
Maintenance Officer	One.
Workshop Assistant	One.
Senior Machine and Boiler Attendants	Four.
Machine and Boiler Attendants	Four.
Yard Foreman	One.
Yard Assistants	Three.
Cleaner/Checkers	Three.
Cleaners	Three.

TOTAL : Whites : 32.

Non-Whites:47.

There are five posts for Meat Examiners, but for various reasons only three could be trained. They are still awaiting their examination results.

Because these three persons, who are being trained as Meat Examiners, are to a large extent replacing Relieving Inspectors of the Health Department, the work of the Health Inspectors has been made considerably easier.

It is expected that training of a further two Meat Examiners will commence early in 1969.

SUPPLIES OF SLAUGHTER-STOCK.

1. Cattle.

Once again, fewer cattle were slaughtered. Apparently the ranchers have been replenishing their stocks after the protracted drought.

The quality of beefers was consistently good. More and more fed young cattle are being sent to the abattoir.

Higher prices than before were obtained throughout at auctions, and by the end of the year prices had increased markedly.

2. Sheep and goats.

In Pretoria, only a limited number of goats are slaughtered but the number of sheep slaughtered increased sharply. After the completion of the new slaughtering apparatus, sheep and cattle could be slaughtered simultaneously, and consequently many more sheep could be handled.

Since/.....

Since there seems to be an adequate supply of sheep, the number slaughtered will probably continue to rise.

The stability of prices throughout the year is evidence of the fact that the market was not overloaded.

3. Pigs.

Considerably more pigs than formerly were slaughtered during the year under review.

Unfortunately no improvements have been effected to this slaughtering-hall, on account of the large expenditure incurred on alterations elsewhere in the building.

If even more pressing demands are made on this Section, we will certainly have to request improved facilities here.

Although the average quality of pigs has improved gradually, the quality remains poor. Pigs of the best quality intended for export are usually sent to abattoirs which have been built specially for that purpose.

4. Horses, mules and donkeys.

The number of these animals slaughtered has also increased; competition on the market might be the reason.

5. Poultry.

Newcastle disease again broke out among poultry in the Pretoria area. Precautionary measure, taken by the Government included, amongst others, the sale of poultry at the abattoir instead of at the market, and the slaughtering of all poultry at the abattoir. Consequently from August onwards high demands were made on the staff of the poultry abattoir. The slaughtering figure also showed a very marked increase.

The facilities, however, are inadequate and the quality of the slaughtering leaves much to be desired. As soon as quarantine measures are lifted, possibly only a small quantity of poultry will be slaughtered, and sales again take place at the market.

ALTERATIONS TO ABATTOIR.

With the completion of the sheep hall, cattle and sheep could be slaughtered simultaneously. This made work considerably easier and everybody could work in greater comfort.

The by-products factory was completed during the year, but various difficulties were encountered before products of the required quality could be produced. Application has now been made for the registration of the products.

There is/.....

There is quite a lot of material in hand that was processed while alterations were being made to the factory. This material (carcasses) does not meet the legal requirements and will be sold by tender as abattoir offal.

An unexpected delay was experienced with the alterations to the refrigeration plant. The obsolete machines and buildings necessitated more and more replacements, and the final overhaul has not yet been completed.

Refrigeration was for periods on end not available, and by the end of the year only half of the refrigeration rooms were ready. While no refrigeration was available the Meat Control Board had to hold auctions twice daily, which disrupted the trade. The alterations to the refrigeration facilities will cost much more than was planned and will, even on completion, not be completely efficient.

The installation of a new boiler will probably be commenced with shortly.

It would appear that the initial estimate of R250,000 for the alterations is to be exceeded by approximately R120,000 and all the planned alterations could not even be effected.

The following alterations are necessary:-

1. The drainage system of the railway siding is inefficient and the loading platforms are too short.
2. The offal section is inefficient and ought to be rebuilt.
3. The floors in the slaughtering halls are already badly weathered.
4. In certain parts the tarmac is weathered.
5. The pig-slaughtering section should be replanned and rebuilt.
6. The wall surrounding the abattoir is too low.
7. Many of the kraals are without roofs.

NEW ABATTOIR.

Another year passed without apparent progress in the erection of a new abattoir. The Minister concerned requested the Council to undertake the enterprise. After due consideration the Council reaffirmed its former decision, namely not to undertake construction work.

Further/.....

Further negotiations must still take place.

In the meantime it is becoming more pressing to vacate the premises. In spite of the alterations new problems will arise shortly. The hygienic conditions already leave much to be desired.

BY-PRODUCTS.

The sales for the year were as follows:-

Carcase-meal	92 tons.
Blood-meal	139 tons.
Fat	155 tons.
Pig-bristle	8801 lbs.

The tonnage carcase-meal and blood-meal represents that sold as abattoir offal only since on account of excess fat and moisture, it could not be registered as animal feed.

The blood that could not be processed was washed away, but carcase material was processed and simply stored in heaps. This will probably be sold by tender. Now that the factory is again in production, the products could possibly be registered again and higher prices obtained.

A certain number of rejected carcasses are sold to the local Zoo and Onderstepoort. This eases the pressure on the factory somewhat.

DISEASES.

Cattle.

Measles (cysticerosis) in cattle are still the main reason for rejections. The percentage of infected carcasses was about the same as that for the previous year. Bruising, sustained mostly during transportation and kraaling, occurs especially among cattle with horns.

Tuberculosis was diagnosed most often in dairy herds, where the animals reacted to tuberculin tests and were slaughtered on account thereof.

Generally, the cattle were received in good condition and a large percentage were fed and reasonably free of parasites.

Most of the calves were rejected on account of immaturity. The decrease in the number of calves slaughtered possibly indicates that it has become economical to raise the calves of dairy herds.

Sheep and goats.

Abscesses due to corynebacterium (caseous lymphadenitis) are still very prevalent amongst merinos, but the abscesses are usually so localized that only parts of the carcasses are rejected.

A large percentage of livers are still rejected on account of stylesia.

Many sheep die in the kraals because of metabolic disturbances caused by the long distances they are transported from the Karoo and Southern Free State.

An alarmingly high number of sheep would have died if a large number had not been slaughtered as soon as symptoms of this disease became overt.

Pigs.

Measles are the predominant disease. There is also an increase in the incidence as compared with that of the previous year.

Many pigs still come from Bantu areas, and these animals are infected to a large degree.

Horses.

Most of the horses were rejected because of malignant growths which manifested themselves almost exclusively in grey horses in the form of black (melanin) masses.

Chickens.

The presence of malignant growths in the internal organs was the reason for most of the rejections.

General.

During the year it was found necessary to amend the abattoir tariff. The Abattoir Commission approved this amendment in a very short time, and it was a pleasure to associate with the Commission.

It will in the course of the forthcoming year probably be possible to determine whether the new tariffs cover the working expenses.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

	1966.	1967.	1968.
Bulls	2,648	3,309	3,468
Cows	29,872	27,458	20,853
Oxen	69,576	62,873	62,928
TOTAL	102,096	93,640	87,249
Calves	6,298	4,296	3,393
Sheep	274,827	278,023	317,834
Goats	1,093	1,389	2,356
Pigs	47,013	48,554	51,000
TOTAL	431,327	425,902	461,832

INCREASE/.....

INCREASE OF 30,505 ANIMALS SINCE 1966.

(FIVE YEARS) INCREASE OF 102,895 ANIMALS SINCE 1963.

EQUINES.

	1967.	1968.
Donkeys	390	509
Horses	1,461	1,852
Mules	11	9

POULTRY.

	1967.	1968.
Fowls	11,438	29,053
Ducks	300	414
Pigeons	18	50
Turkeys	1,212	1,798
Geese	34	31
Chickens	282	-
Rabbits	38	54
	13,322	31,400

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND VEAL CARCASSES AND ORGANS REJECTED.

	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton and Goats.	Pork.
Carcases	1269	153½	310	1445
Heads	1609	-	-	104
Hearts	77	-	-	-
Intestines	4420	-	97228	1489
Kidneys	193	-	46	-
Livers	7493	-	104079	2345
Lungs	3257	-	4883	1
Plucks	1746	-	21438	1502
Quarters	268	-	978	1
Spleens	200	-	-	-
Tails	2261	-	-	-
Tongues	2265	-	-	-
Tripes	1502	-	64	-
Udders	10493	-	-	-
Viscera	1264	-	303	-

TOTAL REJECTIONS.

	1967.	1968.
Cattle	1.36%	1.45%
Sheep and goats	0.16%	0.096%
Calves	9.30%	4.47%
Pigs	2.43%	2.83%

/.....

CYSTICERCOSIS (MEASLES).

1967.

	Total infected.	Total rejected.	Total treated in cold storage.
Cattle.	4582 $\frac{3}{4}$ or 4.89%	1017 or 1.08%	3565 $\frac{3}{4}$ or 3.80%
Pigs	1223 or 2.51%	1035 or 2.13%	1884 or 0.387%

1968.

Cattle	4081 or 4.67%	977 or 1.11%	3104 or 3.55%
Pigs	1540 or 4.90%	1283 or 2.51%	257 or 0.50%

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

Hearts Livers Tails Heads.

Nil.

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

1967.

	Number affected.	Number Generalised.	Number localised.
Cattle	23 or 0.25%	22 or 0.25%	1
Pigs	116 or 0.238%	43 or 0.088%	73 or 0.150%

1968.

Cattle.	28 or 0.032%	25 or 0.028%	3
Pigs	154 or 0.302%	69 or 0.135%	85 or 0.161%

IMPORTED MEAT TREATED IN COLD STORAGE AT MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.

Nil.

(Engaged on repairs at Municipal deep-freeze chamber).

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

Beef Carcasses	105	Pork carcasses	Nil.
Hearts	105		
Tongues	105		
Livers	105		
Tails	105		

TOTAL NUMBER/....

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

Beef carcasses	3104
Hearts	2977
Heads	2981
Tongues	2975
Tails	2972
Livers	2485
Diaphragms	2997

REJECTED MEASLY CARCASSES SOLD TO THE PRETORIA ZOO.

Beef carcasses	318
Hearts	308

(Carcasses, etc., frozen by Karoo Vleisbeurs Bpk.)

REJECTED MEASLY CARCASSES SOLD TO ONDERSTEEPOORT.

Beef carcasses	18
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TOTAL NUMBER OF MEASLY CARCASSES TREATED IN COLD STORAGE
AT THE MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.

Nil - (repairs are under way at Municipal refrigeration rooms).

INSPECTIONS AT COLD STORAGE CHAMBERS (MEASLY CARCASSES).

Inspections carried out	491
Contraventions dealt with	43
Notices served	36

TOTAL NUMBER OF BLOOD-SMEARS EXAMINED.

Total number of animals that died in trucks, kraals and pens (for which reject certificates were asked and issued).	: Horses	-
	Cattle	4
	Calves	1
	Pigs	11
	Sheep	516

Total number of animals received from outside for destruction : Nil.

Number of blood-smears examined:	Cattle	13
	Calves	5
	Sheep	409
	Pigs	20
	Horses	4
		451

EQUINES/.....

EQUINES REJECTED.

12½

EQUINES SLAUGHTERED.

Donkeys	Mules	Horses.
509	9	1852

POULTRY SLAUGHTERED.

Geese	Ducks	Turkeys	Chickens	Pigeons	Rabbits
31	414	1798	29053	50	54

DISEASES FOR WHICH POULTRY WERE REJECTED.

Peritonitis	1
Extensive bruising	2
Malignant growths	14
Emaciation	3
Dead in pens	25
Total number rejected	45

BY-PRODUCTS SOLD FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1968.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Carcase-meal	92	575
Blood-meal	139	1000
Fat	155	738
Pig-bristle	-	8801

/.....

DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES, ETC. WERE REJECTED

Disease	Cattle			Calves			Sheep & Goats			Pigs			Horses	
	Carcasses	Affected parts		Carcasses	Affected parts		Carcasses	Affected parts		Carcasses	Affected parts			
Carcinoma	-	-		-	-		-	973Q (22243CL)		-	-		10	-
Cas. lymphadenitis	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-
Emaciation	15	-		28	-		38	-		7	-		-	-
Emphysema	3	8Q		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-
Exterior bruising	77	39Q (48617 lbs.)		4	-		17	3Q		5	31 lbs.		2½	-
Gangrene	14	12Q		1	-		4	-		30	-		-	-
Immaturity	-	-		67	-		-	-		-	-		-	-
Jaundice	-	-		1	-		16	-		-	-		-	-
Measles	977	-		-	-		-	-		1,283	-		-	-
Moribund	21	-		-	-		182	-		1	-		-	-
Multiple abscesses	1	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-
Navel-ill	-	-		34	-		-	-		-	-		-	-
Peritonitis	2	-		-	-		2	-		8	-		-	-
Pleurisy and peritonitis	3	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-
Sarcosporidiosis	10	-		-	-		3	-		3	-		-	-
Septic metritis	9	-		-	-		1	-		2	-		-	-
Septic nephritis	-	-		2	-		-	-		-	-		-	-
Septic pneumonia	6	-		5	-		-	-		3	-		-	-
Septic pericarditis	-	-		-	-		1	-		-	-		-	-
Tuberculosis	25	3 gal.		-	-		-	-		69	85 gal.		-	-
Besnoitiosis	9	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-
Pus contamination	80	209Q		2	4Q		22	2Q		-	-		-	-
Enteritis	-	-		3	-		-	-		-	-		-	-
Defecting bleeding	3	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-
Pleuro pneumonia	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-
Pyemia	3	2Q		2	-		1	-		-	-		-	-
Balanitis	-	-		-	-		-	-		28	-		-	-
Septic peritonitis	5	-		-	-		-	-		1	-		-	-
Infectious arthritis	-	-		2	-		-	-		-	-		-	-
Melanoses	-	-		-	-		-	-		1	-		-	-
Pyrexia	-	-		-	-		-	-		1	-		-	-
Pig erysipelas	-	-		-	-		-	-		1	-		-	-
Multiple abscesses	3	2Q		3½	-		2	-		2	-		-	-
Oedema	2	-		-	-		1	-		1	-		-	-
Necrosis	-	-		-	-		1	-		-	-		-	-

HEALTH INSPECTORATE ACTIVITIES.

As at 31st December, 1968, the establishment of the Health Inspectorate was as follows:-

	Authorized.	Actual.
Chief Health Inspector	1	1
Assistant Chief Health Inspectors (By resolution of the City Council 1 (one) of these posts falls away when vacated by the present incumbent. The post will then be replaced by an additional Divisional Health Inspector).	2	2
Divisional Health Inspectors (This number will be increased by 1 (one) upon the creation of an additional post when the aforementioned 1 (one) post of Assistant Chief Health Inspector falls away).	6	6
Supervising Health Inspectors	7	7
Health Inspectors (By resolution of the City Council this establishment was reduced from 30 to 23 with effect from 1st September, 1967).	23	18
Learner Health Inspector (This post was abolished during the year and replaced by a post designated "sampler" in the Milk Control Section).	Nil	Nil
Bantu Health Inspectors	6	3
Indian Health Inspector (created during the year).	1	Nil
Coloured Health Inspector (created during the year)	1	Nil
	47	37

In addition to the above there were:

Senior Rodent and Mosquito Eradicator	1	1
Rodent and Mosquito Eradicators	5	5
Bantu Labourers	32	32
	85	75

At the Abattoir:

Divisional Meat Inspector	1	1
Supervising Meat Inspector	1	1
Meat Inspectors	2	2
Meat Examiners	5	3
	9	7

At the/.....

At the beginning of the year the scheme for the training of meat examiners was inaugurated and all three trainees passed the examination at the end of the year. They are now full-time employees and it is hoped that early in 1969 a further two trainees will be enrolled. These appointments will considerably ease the necessity of seconding health inspectors from the Health Department daily, an arrangement which has been a disturbing feature for many years and which has often disrupted and disorganised the work of the individuals and the sections concerned in the Health Department.

As has been the case for many years there was an acute shortage of health inspectors throughout the period under review. At the close of the year there was a total shortfall of five (5) inspectors out of an already reduced establishment of thirty-nine (39). The difficulties experienced in our endeavours to at least maintain, let alone improve, the overall sanitary circumstances throughout the city can well be imagined when it is realized that a more realistic establishment for a city of the size of Pretoria would be in the neighbourhood of sixty (60).

One regrettable outcome of this shortfall in health inspector personnel is the great reduction in regular routine inspections of all types of premises. This type of control has, at least to some extent, had to be confined to the most important types of premises. In line with the Department's policy all complaints have received immediate attention irrespective of whether any given complaint may have been regarded as serious or not at the time it was lodged. There is no way of obviating time wastage on complaints which prove on investigation to have been groundless, trivial or motivated by personal animosities. A high percentage prove to have no bearing on public health at all. Nevertheless every complaint is investigated and in addition to taking whatever steps possible under "health" legislation, any matter affecting any other Department of the Council's service is referred to the Department concerned. The phenomenal rate of growth of the city has shown no signs of abatement, and concurrent with that there has been a continuous increase in certain of the functions performed by the health inspectorate, and the distances which must be travelled to and from the outlying areas have become greater.

The hygienic circumstances of the city have been fairly satisfactorily maintained and the pages which follow outline in some detail the work performed.

Separate chapters on infectious diseases control 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 the District Health Inspectors, slum and housing, infectious diseases, food, pest control

and/.....

and Non-White areas sections during the calendar year 1968:-
(Figures for previous year in parenthesis.)

Total inspections made (excluding dairy)	96,047	(94,630)
Nuisances dealt with	37,532	(32,454)
Nuisances abated	37,418	(30,391)
Complaints dealt with	4,944	(5,536)
Licence applications dealt with	6,310	(6,321)
Samples of water taken (bacteriological and chemical)	247	(373)
Samples of foodstuffs taken (not including milk)	422	(509)
Visits of enquiry re infectious diseases	3,397	(3,490)

MATTERS REFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Clerk of the Council	2
Director of Transport	4
City Electrical Engineer	15
Director of Parks and Recreation	84
Director of Town-planning and Architecture	104
Chief Licence Officer	29
Director of Non-European Affairs	97
City Engineer	179

PROSECUTIONS.

The following is an analysis of the prosecutions, and the results thereof, instituted by the Department during 1968:

Nature of Offence.	Total no. of prose- cutions.	No. found not guilty.	No. found guilty.	Withdrawn.	Fines Imposed.
Exposing unsound food for sale	3	-	3	-	R165-00
Failing to comply with notice	8	-	8	-	R 65-00
Dirty conditions in restaurant	2	-	2	-	R 60-00
Failing to guard food- stuffs against contamination	1	-	1	-	R100-00
Dirty conditions in butchershop	1	-	1	-	R 10-00
Preservative in mince meat	1	-	1	-	R 20-00
TOTAL	16	-	16	-	R420-00

LICENSED PREMISES.

The following is a list of premises and the number of each type 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.

	White.	Non-White.
Bakers and Confectioners (including depots)	41	3
Billiard Saloons	6	2
Bioscope Tearooms	3	-
Boarding and Lodging Houses	170	-
Brickburners	6	-
Butchers	214	46
Cobblers	60	14
Cycle Dealers	100	60
Dairies	77	15
Dog Kennels	3	-
Dry Cleaning Receiving Depots	112	24
Fellmongers	1	-
Fishfriers (Wholesale and Retail)	9	-
Fishmongers	72	4
Fresh Produce Dealers	771	184
Fumigators and Disinfectors	3	-
Hairdressers	240	26
Hawkers and Pedlars	120	286
Hotels	34	-
Ice Cream Manufacturers	3	-
Ice Cream Vendors	406	26
Laudries and Dry Cleaners	72	6
Market Stalls	-	47
Milk Producers	423	3
Milk Shops	395	54
Millers	7	-
Mineral Water Dealers	215	48
Mineral Water Manufacturers	5	1
Bantu Eating Houses	6	36
Poulterers	82	3
Provision Dealers	710	286
Provision Factories	20	6
Public Halls and Places of Entertainment	26	-
Quarries	3	-
Restaurants and Tearooms	465	84
Second-hand Dealers	128	3
Skin curers	1	-

/....

	Whites.	Non-Whites.
Tanneries	2	-
Theatres (including Drive-ins)	20	6
Turkish Baths	1	-
Undertakers	5	5
Woodsawyers	5	-
Workshops	408	6

BUILDING PLANS.

The following is a summary of the plans examined during the year.
(Figures for the previous year in parenthesis).

First Submission.	Second Submission.	Preliminary Plans.	By Architects.	Non-White Areas.	TOTAL.
3983(4058)	523(415)	32(11)	130(18)	397(584)	5065(5086)

EARLY-MORNING AND EVENING INSPECTIONS.

Apart from the normal daily inspections of various types of premises, the 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 morning and at night.

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

Type of Premises.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	TOTAL.
Restaurants	212	132	344
Food deliveries	96	27	123
Butcher shops	415	141	556
Dairies	24	3	27
Fresh Produce Dealers	15	21	36
Confectioners	6	4	10
Hotels	26	5	31
Food factories	5	2	7
Bantu Eating Houses	12	10	22
Fishmongers	1	4	5
Provision dealers	4	1	5
Miscellaneous	11	7	18
TOTAL	827	357	1184

FOOD SECTION. (Various premises).

Night inspections	68	4	72
Lunch hour inspections	108	30	138
Early morning inspections	15	3	18
GRAND TOTAL	1018	394	1412

The following table summarises the inspections carried out and the action taken by the District Health Inspectors:-

Nuisances dealt with	16359
Notices served	2363
Intimations given	13996
Notices complied with	2363
Nuisances abated	16359
Nuisances re-inspected	7683
Complaints dealt with	4202
Cyanide Fumigators	17
Building Completion slips	21
Licence applications	5299
Stables	185
Butcher shops	5651
Fishmongers	765
Bakehouses	464
Restaurants and Tearooms	6943
Boarding and Lodging Houses	767
Grocery and Provision Stores	3391
Fruit and Vegetable Stores	3953
Factories	749
Hairdressers Saloons	1189
Dairy Depots and Milk Stores	591
Miscellaneous inspections	3968
Matters referred to other Departments	770
House to house inspections	3484
Night inspections	184
Early morning inspections	-
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	50276

PEST CONTROL BY DISTRICT HEALTH INSPECTORS.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the District Health Inspectors in regard to fly, rodent and mosquito control:

Inspections carried out:

Re-inspections	2
Restaurants and Tea Rooms	124
Licensed Hotels	16
Private Hotels and Boarding Houses	28
Confectioners	20
Bakeries	8
TOTAL	228

/.....

RODENTS.

1.	Complaints investigated	423
2.	Premises inspected and advice given	2495
3.	Notices and intimations to use traps or poison	1467
4.	Notices served requiring rodent proofing of premises	189
5.	Notices served under 3 and 4 above, complied with	416
6.	Existing buildings made rodentproof	172
7.	New rodentproof buildings completed	172
8.	Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations	Nil
9.	Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed	1186
10.	No. of rodents seen killed or reported killed	2364
11.	Ratproof animal food bins provided	94
12.	Matters referred to Pest Control	11
13.	Matters concerning rodent control referred to other departments	4

MOSQUITOS.

1.	Complaints investigated	91
2.	Inspections made	472
3.	Notices and intimations given	160
4.	Notices served under (3) above, complied with	13
5.	Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations	Nil
6.	Breeding places eliminated	145
7.	Advice given re mosquito control	234
8.	Types of mosquito found	Culex.

FLIES.

1.	Complaints investigated	150
2.	Inspections made	725
3.	Notices and intimations given	316
4.	Notices served under (3) above, complied with	93
5.	Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations	Nil
6.	Breeding places eliminated	119
7.	Advice given re fly control	470

FOOD SECTION.

This Section was responsible for ensuring the hygienic production, handling and distribution of foodstuffs throughout the city, including the Non-White areas, and frequent visits to all types of premises engaged in the food trade.

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

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

This Section was understaffed for most of the year, but every effort was made to maintain the supervision necessary in ensuring cleanliness in food establishments.

Large quantities of foodstuffs, details of which are given hereunder, were surrendered to the department or were seized as unfit for human consumption and were condemned and destroyed.

A Health Inspector was on daily attendance at the early morning market where quantities of fruit and vegetables were seized and condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Regular inspections of restaurants, hotels, boarding houses and other catering establishments during meal hours whilst food was being prepared and served, were carried out during the year.

Particular attention was given to the equipment used, the handling and preparation of foods, the washing of utensils, cutlery and crockery and the personal cleanliness of the personnel concerned.

A total of 62 hours was spent on special night, early morning and lunch hour inspections. The following is a detailed table of this work:

Contraventions dealt with	37
Notices served	-
Intimations given	37
Contraventions abated	37
Inspections carried out:	
Re-inspections	2
Restaurants and Tea Rooms	134
Licensed Hotels	16
Private Hotels and Boarding Houses	39
Confectioners	28
Bakeries	9
TOTAL	228

The following table is an analysis of the times of the day during which the inspections were carried out and the state of conditions found:

	Number.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Night inspections	72	68	4
Lunch hour inspections	138	108	30
Early morning inspections	18	15	3

A total of 414 consignments of foodstuffs (other than those seized on the morning markets) were surrendered or seized and the following items were condemned as unfit for human consumption and were destroyed.

Jars and tins of foodstuffs	36042
Poultry	4157 lbs.
Meat - fresh and prepared (other than in cans)	5082 lbs.
Fish (fresh)	3304 lbs.
Cheese	11495 lbs.
Vegetables (frozen, etc.)	1529 lbs.
Cereals	936 lbs.
Cake and confectionery	327 lbs.
Dried milk powder	748 lbs.
Fat	972 lbs.
Honey	6 lbs.
Sugar	472 lbs.
Butter	338 lbs.
Tea	4 lbs.
Coffee	6 lbs.
Cold drinks (minerals)	27 bottles
Fresh milk	36 pints
Cream	83 gallons
Eggs	146 dozen
Jelly	155 pkts.

Of the above, three consignments of foodstuffs consisting of 17 tins, were seized, and found unfit for human consumption. In each case the licensee was given a written warning.

Food and Water Sampling:

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

Nature of Article.	Number of samples.	Number satisfactory.	Number unsatisfactory.
Ice Cream	120	68	52
Boerewors	80	68	12
Mince meat	70	60	10
Cheese	7	7	-
Polony	7	6	1
Vienna sausages	18	17	1

Bacteriological Analysis:

Nature of Article.	Number of samples.	Number satisfactory.	Number unsatisfactory.
Ice Cream	120	102	18

Ninety warnings were issued and four prosecutions were instituted in connection with samples which did not conform to the Food, Drugs and Disinfectant Act and other Regulations dealing with foodstuffs. Sixty Rand was paid in fines.

Municipal Water Sources:

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
Rietvlei Waterworks (after filtration, before chlorination).	4	-	4
Witkoppies Bridge	-	4	4

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

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
Fountains:			
(a) Upper Fountains (before chlorination)	5	-	5
(b) Lower Fountains (before chlorination)	5	-	5
(c) Mixed Water (after chlorination - includes water from Fountains and Rietvlei)	5	-	5

Taps in City:

Various Areas in City.	19	-	19
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Other Municipal Sources and Points of Consumption:

(a) Mamelodi Storage Tanks	8	-	8
(b) Municipal Baths	47	1	48
(c) Municipal Paddling Pools	22	2	24
(d) Rooiwal	2	-	2
(e) Municipal Quarry (Bon Accord)	4	2	6
(f) Valhalla Boreholes	12	-	12
(g) Erasmia Springs and Township	4	-	4

Rand Water Board:	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Total.
Taken from main supply pipe	6	-	6
On Private Premises:			
Boreholes	13	-	13
Sewage Effluent pumped to Dam for cooling purposes:			
(a) After filtration and chlorination at Sewage Works	-	5	5
(b) After filtration and chlorination at Power Station	-	5	5

The sewage effluent is filtered, chlorinated and pumped to the Power Station dam for cooling purposes. It is not used for cooking or domestic purposes.

Chemical:

(a) Municipal Swimming Baths	48	-	48
(b) Municipal Paddling Pools	24	-	24

In connection with the unsatisfactory samples from the swimming baths and paddling pools, subsequent samples proved satisfactory. In the case of Bon Accord the water at the quarry is used for foundry purposes only at the blacksmith shops.

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	24038	Crates	5186
Grain Bags	3290	Cartons	272
Pockets	27060	Bundles	294
Punnets	4356	Watermelons	1690

Poultry (live):

Number examined	29582
Number condemned	32

Poultry (dressed):

Number examined	937
Number condemned	-

Game (antelope).

Number examined	334
Number condemned	2

Game Birds.

Number examined	60
Number condemned	10

Rabbits (live):

Number examined	21
Number condemned	-

The following analysis reflects the work performed by the Food Section during the year:

Contraventions dealt with	1735
Contraventions abated	1724
Notices served	160
Intimations given	1575
Re-inspected	44
Complaints dealt with and advice given	139
Licence applications dealt with	327
Inspection of butcher shops	19
Inspection of fishmonger shops	69
Inspection of bakehouses	225
Inspection of confectioner's shops	710
Inspection of restaurants and tearooms	1348
Inspection of Bantu eating houses	7
Inspection of fruit and vegetable stores	37
Inspection of milk shops and milk depots	23
Inspection of other food stores	1096
Inspection of mineral water factories	160
Inspection of other food factories	468
Inspection of morning market	301
Miscellaneous inspections	624
Night inspections	72
Early morning inspections	18
Hotels and boarding houses	847
Samples taken	436
Total inspections for year	6970

PEST CONTROL SECTION.

MOSQUITO CONTROL.

Routine mosquito control measures during the year consisted of the removal of all vegetation from the edges of spruits, water ducts, irrigation dams, and irrigation-furrows, the draining of swamps, the diverting and leveling of water ducts, the filling in of holes and dongas capable of holding water, being potential breeding-places for mosquitoes, as well as the spraying with insecticides of all breeding-places that were found.

The area in which control measures are taken covers several miles, and 32 Bantu employees under supervision are responsible for the execution of the abovementioned task. As far as possible the work is done according to program, and every possible breeding-place of mosquitoes is sprayed at least once every eight days. Eight Bantu are detailed to perform the spraying.

The spraying program commenced on 2nd January, 1968, and continued until the end of May; it was resumed in August and continued to 31st December, 1968.

During the 2 months in which no spraying was done, the Bantu were put with gangs cleaning water ducts, dams, etc.

On the whole, Pretoria was very little troubled with mosquitoes. *Anopheles maculipennis* was found in the eastern part of Pretoria, but there was no trace of *A. gambia* or *A. funestus*. Mature *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes were found in the Rietondale, Silverton and Danville areas.

During December, when the builders stopped working for their annual holiday, the complaints about mosquitoes in the central area of the city suddenly increased. On investigation, mosquitoes were found in lift-shafts, empty drums and excavations at most of the big buildings under construction. Because the builders were all on holiday and no responsible persons could be traced, the Pest Control Section applied mosquito control measures to such premises. After building operations commenced again, this matter was brought to the attention of the builders concerned. They were given oral warning to see to it that such conditions did not occur again. They all promised their full co-operation.

As in the past mosquitoes were found to breed mainly on private property in unused swimming-pools, fish pools, rain-water tanks, old tyres and empty tins and bottles in back-yards. Where such conditions existed, oral or written warnings were given and the nuisances were removed.

Two hundred and fifty gallons of M25 emulsion concentrate and 450 gallons of anti-malaria oil were used during the year.

Six hundred and fifty holes and dongas were filled in during the year to prevent water accumulating there and creating breeding-places for mosquitoes. One hundred and twenty-five complaints were investigated during the year and the necessary control measures were taken.

Twelve small-holdings in the municipal area occupied by market gardeners, as well as the match factory in Pretoria West, the water-furrows of the Les Marais Irrigation Board and the spruit running through the University Experimental Farm were visited weekly, as agreed, and control measures were taken. The farmers on the small-holdings, the management of the match factory, the Les Marais Irrigation Board and the University Experimental Farm gave their full support and paid the Council the prescribed fees for these services.

RODENT CONTROL.

Control measures were taken at all municipal properties, e.g. all municipal offices in Munitoria, the old and new city halls, the Department of Non-European Affairs, the Licence Department, the Electricity Department, at the power-stations at Rooiwal and in the city at the Central Sewage Works and those at Rooiwal, Baviaanspoort, at Bon Accord, the Rietvlei Waterworks Fountain's Valley, the Abattoir and all municipal buildings in the Non-European areas Saulsville, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Laudium, as well as all parks, recreation grounds and sundry municipal properties.

In all, 2735 inspections were carried out during the year and 12714 units of bait were placed, of which 6,730 were eaten by rodents. Although the number of rodents killed will far exceed the number found as many of the carcasses could not be found for various reasons, 1240 dead animals were nevertheless found.

Seventy-nine complaints were received about rodents on municipal property. The complaints were investigated immediately and the necessary control measures were taken. The District Health Inspectors, in collaboration with the Pest Control Section, investigated 423 complaints that rodents were present on private premises.

Altogether 2495 inspections were carried out, and the occupants of the premises were advised and given assistance.

Oral and written warnings requiring anti-rodent measures to be taken were given to 1467 persons. In no case, however, was it necessary to take legal steps against persons on account of failure to comply with requirements.

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One hundred and eighty-nine notices were forwarded to persons requiring them to make new or existing buildings rodent-proof. Approximately 2364 rodents were killed on private premises.

During the year 88 persons applied for "rodent-free" certificates, which are required before buildings may be demolished. After inspection the necessary certificates were issued.

CONTROL OF FLIES, COCKROACHES, BED-BUGS, FISH-MOTHS, ANTS, CARPET-BEETLES, CRICKETS, FLEAS, SPIDERS, BATS, ETC.:-

Municipal properties were inspected as far as possible once a month, and where indications of the existence of the above insects were found, control measures were immediately instituted. A total of 53 municipal buildings were treated during the year.

Where complaints were received from persons on private premises, they were given advice and the necessary control measures were prescribed.

In some cases where the aged, the blind or cripples were unable to take effective measures, active assistance was rendered and the nuisance abated.

BILHARZIA:

All streams, rivers and dams in the Pretoria area were inspected for the existence of Bilharzia-vector snails. The Apies River, Fountains Valley, Rietvlei dam, Austin Roberts Bird Sanctuary and Magnolia Dell were found free of Bilharzia-vector snails.

A total of 98 snails were taken from the Moreletta Spruit near Silverton, Meyerspark, Lynnwood and the Hartebees Spruit in Queenswood and East Lynne. The snails were forwarded to the Medical Research Institute in Johannesburg for analysis. Forty of these snails were identified as Bilharzia-vector snails, but no Bilharzia parasites were found.

A statistical analysis of the activities is given in the following tables:-

RODENT CONTROL:

	Total for year.
Contraventions dealt with	79
Nuisances abated	79
Notices issued	79
Premises re-inspected	-
Complaints dealt with and advice given	79
New rodent-proof floors laid in grain, meal, fodder, or other store-rooms	-
Floors repaired or walls or roofs made rodent-proof in meal, grain or fodder store-rooms	-

Total for year.

Non-rodent-proof grain, fodder or other store-rooms demolished	-
Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rats, cleaned up and removed	124
Miscellaneous inspections	755
Inspections of municipal premises	2735
Rodent-clearance inspections	88
Total inspections for the year	4018
Poison bait set out on townlands	12714
Number taken	6730
Ratholes on townlands, etc. gassed	-
Premises in city gassed	-
Number of rodents destroyed on municipal premises	1240
Number of animals found under suspicious circumstances and submitted for bacteriological examination	-
Number of prosecutions	-

MOSQUITO CONTROL:

Total for year.

Contraventions dealt with	34
Nuisances abated	34
Notices served	-
Orders issued	34
Premises re-inspected	-
Complaints dealt with and advice given	34
Inspection of dams cleared of weeds	1001
Inspection of dams sprayed	607
Inspection of irrigation-furrows cleared	1172
Inspection of irrigation-furrows sprayed	748
Inspection of draining of swampy areas	35
Inspection of spraying of swampy areas	25
Holes and depressions filled in	658
Houses sprayed against mosquitoes	-
Special investigations to identify mosquitoes	-
Inspections in connection with malaria	-
Notifications	-
Miscellaneous inspections	330
Insect spraying	53
Early-morning inspections	-
Total inspections for the year	4765

SLUM CLEARANCE.

In any growing city in which the population rapidly increases and where there are large numbers of people in each of the various racial groups, it is to be expected that housing conditions may not always be on a par with standards laid down for modern living.

Although there has been an increase in residential accommodation, the housing needs of the lower-income groups are difficult to meet, because the rentals of the new houses and flats built by private enterprise are too high. For this reason the responsibility for building cheaper houses is devolving more and more upon the Council. The Council is certainly trying to do its share by building more houses for this income group. It is only by continuing with this programme that Pretoria will be able to maintain its reputation of being a city without a White slum problem. (See section on Housing of Whites).

The establishment of a number of new townships within but on the City's boundaries has helped to relieve the demand for houses, mainly for the higher income group and to a lesser extent the middle income group.

Some of the old dwellings in the centre of the city and in suburbs are being demolished to make way for shops, offices, service industrial buildings and flats. The occupants of these dwellings were mostly families in the lower income groups. The rents for these dwellings were within reach of this group and transport expenses to and from their places of employment were usually low. These displaced families have to find accommodation elsewhere and often, in the absence of other suitable accommodation and in contravention of the Council's Slum regulations, move into outbuildings, servants' quarters, inferior types of dwellings, or live in with families in other suburbs in frequently overcrowded conditions.

In many instances affected dwellings, although still fit for human habitation, are situated on very valuable business sites in areas zoned exclusively for business purposes.

Increased municipal valuations of properties has resulted in a greater number of applications for permission to demolish or convert dwellings into business premises, as owners find it uneconomical because of the high rates and fixed rentals to let such dwellings for residential purposes. It is indeed difficult to find grounds to refuse permission to demolish such dwellings or to convert them into business premises in order not to retard the city's development or for that matter urban renewal. In many such cases old dwellings have been demolished to make way for elegant buildings.

Although there has been some decrease in the number of major slum properties there is still an appreciable number of dwellings in which minor slum conditions exist. These minor slum conditions arise from overcrowding, inadequate cooking-, washing- and ablution facilities and improper segregation

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of the sexes. Minor contraventions of the Slums Act and Regulations such as overcrowding and non-segregation of sexes in flats would appear to be more common than hitherto. The position is, however, being carefully watched.

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

- (a) High rents for houses and flats force families to share accommodation with relatives and friends.
- (b) The shortage of accommodation within reasonable distance from places of employment and high costs of transport, cause families to seek accommodation in already congested areas.
- (c) Single persons, young married couples and aged couples rent rooms in private dwellings because they cannot afford boarding house tariffs.
- (d) Owners of residential premises situated in areas zoned for business or service industrial purposes, are often unwilling to effect repairs and renovations to properties because it is usually hopelessly uneconomical for them to do so, with the result that the properties gradually deteriorate into minor and eventually major slums.

Owners of premises regarded as major slum premises co-operated excellently and a number of these houses and other buildings used for residential purposes were demolished after the necessary permits had been obtained. In keeping with the policy of the Department during recent years, no court proceedings in accordance with the provisions of the Slums Act No. 53 of 1934, as amended, were instituted. Reports can not be placed before a Slum Clearance Court indiscriminately. It would serve no useful purpose if inhabitants are rendered homeless on account of action taken in terms of the Slums Act, if alternative accommodation for them is not available. The courts must inevitably be guided as to possible dates when inhabitants of such places could be rehoused, either in homes which they themselves provide or in housing schemes. The continued shortage of housing accommodation has made action under the Slums Act and Regulations a most difficult task to undertake.

All properties within the municipal area which were offered for sale to the Council or expropriated, to make land available for proposed road or other schemes which the Council intends to develop, were inspected and reports on the structural condition thereof submitted by the Slums Section. All unsatisfactory or uneconomic properties so acquired are being demolished as soon as the buildings become vacant.

Comprehensive statistics in connection with dwellings regarded as major slum premises and occupied outbuildings are given below:

DISTRIBUTION AND INCIDENCE OF KNOWN MAJOR SLUM PROPERTIES AND OCCUPIED OUTBUILDINGS IN EUROPEAN AREAS

A. MAJOR SLUM PROPERTIES

SUBURB	Repaired		Converted		Demolished		Number of Finalized Major Slums		Occupied		Unoccupied		Number of known major slums	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Arcadia	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gezina	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	6	-	-	2	6	8
Goedehaop	-	-	-	-	8	2	8	1	20	1	3	3	21	19
Pretoria Central	-	1	2	-	6	6	8	5	6	3	4	4	8	10
Pretoria West	-	-	-	2	6	6	-	7	3	3	6	6	10	9
Showgrounds	-	-	-	-	47	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rietfontein	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	-	-	4	4
Sunnyside	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	-	1	1	1	1	1	2
Villieria	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonderboom South	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	1	1	4	3
Booyens	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	2
Claremont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(excluding group area properties).	1	2	-	-	4	3	5	2	1	-	1	1	2	2
Daspoort	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	3
Daspoort Estate	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	4	-	-	-	3	4
Hermanstad	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	3	-	-	1	2	4
Mountain View	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pistorius Estate	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Despatch	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Lynne	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	5	7	6	6	11	11	13
Pretoria North	4	8	-	-	7	5	11	14	10	6	2	20	20	12
Wolmer	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	48	46	3	-	51	51	46
Riverside	-	-	-	-	11	3	11	3	3	2	5	5	5	8
Silverton	-	-	-	2	5	2	5	4	3	5	2	9	9	5
Wonderboom Plots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
Mayville	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAAL	10	15	4	4	114	40	128	59	128	119	35	36	163	155

B. OCCUPIED OUTBUILDINGS.

	Occupied during		Vacated during		Occupied as at	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	31.12.67	31.12.68
Brooklyn	1	-	1	-	-	-
Capital Park	5	6	2	2	3	4
Danville	3	1	2	-	1	1
Gezina	8	5	5	4	3	1
Goedehoop	2	3	1	1	1	2
Hatfield	1	-	1	-	-	-
Mayville	1	3	-	1	1	2
Parktown	2	1	1	-	1	1
Pretoria - Central	3	4	3	1	-	3
Pretoria-West	17	22	10	13	7	9
Proclamation Hill	2	1	2	-	-	1
Rietfontein	5	3	3	1	2	2
Roseville	2	2	1	2	1	-
Villieria	4	4	1	1	3	3
Wonderboom South	6	3	4	1	2	2
Booyens	6	8	2	5	4	3
Claremont	6	9	2	6	4	3
Daspoort	10	8	6	6	4	2
Daspoort Estate	3	3	2	1	1	2
Hermanstad	1	3	1	2	-	1
Mountain View	7	3	5	2	2	1
Pretoria Gardens	4	8	2	3	2	5
East Lynne	5	6	2	4	3	2
Erasmia	1	1	-	1	1	-
Pretoria-North	32	21	19	8	13	13
Wolmer	11	8	3	4	8	4
Silverton	1	3	-	2	1	1
Môregloed	1	-	1	-	-	-
West Park	-	1	-	1	-	-
Andeon (Plots)	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	150	141	82	72	68	69

Owing to staff shortage and pressure of work, detailed surveys of major slum properties and occupied outbuildings in White areas could not be undertaken.

From the above statistics it will however be noticed that major slum premises are not confined to a specific area or suburb and that occupied outbuildings were also found to be spread throughout the City.

Slum Clearance in Non-White Areas:

The elimination of slum dwellings and other unsatisfactory types of housing in all the Non-White residential areas since proclaimed WHITE areas, was again carried out successfully. The policy, to demolish all slum properties purchased by the Council in these areas after the occupants have been resettled in the new areas, is strictly adhered to.

Court Proceedings:

As already mentioned, we continued to seek the co-operation of the public rather than to resort to court proceedings. No slums court proceedings under the Slums Act were instituted.

During the year we found it necessary to institute court proceedings under the Municipal Slums Regulations against one person involving 3 charges, the details of which are as follows:

Permitting occupation of outbuildings, inadequate bathroom facilities and inadequate W.C. accommodation.

Demolitions and Conversions of Residential Premises:

A large number of applications for permission to demolish dwellings or to convert residential into business premises, were dealt with in terms of the Housing Act No. 4 of 1966, as amended.

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

For the building of houses	34
For the building of offices, flats, shops, etc.	166
For educational and institutional purposes	17
To convert living units to business purposes	54
For municipal purposes	10
TOTAL	281

Note:

In terms of a directive issued by the Department of Community Development, all Government and Provincial Departments are exempt from the provisions of the Housing Act. The actual figure for living units demolished by these Departments is not known.

During the year this Department informed Government and Provincial Departments of the poor structural condition of several living units owned by them, after complaints had been received. All these matters received attention and the buildings were all later demolished.

As a result of action taken by the Department the owners of 36 properties decided to demolish the improvements thereon and quite a number of new buildings were subsequently erected.

Details of applications for demolition of dwellings and conversions are reflected in the following table:

APPLICATIONS REFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

	Number of dwellings (5 or less livingrooms each).	Number of living-rooms involved.	Permits approved.	Permits refused.	Permits pending.
Demolitions	187	774	133	8	46
Conversions	51	167	34	16	1
TOTAL	238	941	167	24	47

Note: The above figures do not include applications for reconsideration.

APPLICATIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE CITY COUNCIL:

	Number of dwellings (more than 5 livingrooms)	Number of livingrooms involved.	Authority Granted.	Authority Pending.
Demolitions	35	332	35	-
Conversions	8	70	7	1
TOTAL	43	402	42	1

The figures given in the tables above are applications for the demolition and conversion of dwellings in the White areas only.

STATISTICS ON SLUMS PREVENTION AND CLEARANCE WORK:

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

Type of Inspection:	Number of Premises:
Private dwellings	935
Occupied outbuildings (and re-inspections)	803
Demolition of dwelling units (before and after permits were granted).	948
Conversion of dwelling units (before and after permits were granted).	241
Complaints investigated	429
Re-inspection of premises	2461
Homes for the aged	31
Crèches and Nursery Schools	22
Other premises	160
TOTAL	6030

Details of action taken after the above inspections and investigations, are as follows:-

Notices served:

Prohibiting occupation	140
Overcrowding/Segregation of sexes	55
Structural repairs and renovations	47
Bathing, washup and cooking facilities	8

TOTAL	250
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Oral warnings and advice given	2373
Letters sent (reminders, extensions, details of work required etc.)	240
Matters referred to other Departments	342
Interviews with members of the public	3313

TOTAL	6068
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Total number of contraventions dealt with	2623
Total number of notices and oral warnings complied with	2602

NURSERY SCHOOLS, CRÈCHES AND OLD PEOPLE'S HOMES.

There is still a serious shortage of nursery schools and crèches with the result that numerous enquiries were dealt with during the year under review.

Most of the applications submitted were in connection with private dwellings which the applicants wished to convert and alter for use as institutions of this kind. The establishment of such institutions should be encouraged, but at the same time care should be taken that private dwellings that do not comply with applicable standards are not used for such purposes. Many applicants after being advised of the standards, decided not to proceed with their schemes. It is expected that legislation to control these establishments will be promulgated in the near future.

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 people's 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 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 standards demanded.

Control of the abovementioned institutions is at present undertaken by the inspectorate of the Slums Section. The present-day demands in regard to the elimination of slum conditions are such that sufficient proper attention cannot be given to this very important aspect of health work. It is probable that additional staff will be made available to give more attention to slums work and separate staff be allocated to control the institutions mentioned above.

NON-WHITE AREAS.

The personnel of this Section comprises:-

- 1 Divisional Health Inspector.
- 2 Health Inspectors (one vacancy).
- 1 Indian Health Inspector (one vacancy).
- 1 Coloured Health Inspector (one vacancy).
- 6 Non-White Health Inspectors (three vacancies).

Hitherto the posts of Indian and Coloured Health Inspectors could not be filled.

The Indian and Coloured townships have expanded tremendously and these persons could have performed useful health work in their respective residential areas and could have provided their own people with valuable information concerning public health.

Two of the three vacancies in Mamelodi have been filled, and the Bantu Health Inspectors are doing excellent work. This area was without a Health Inspector for a considerable time and the necessary work had to be done by the Divisional Health Inspector.

One Bantu Health Inspector has been working in the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Township during the past year.

Provision for office accommodation for Bantu Health Inspectors has been made in the administrative buildings of the Council's Non-European Affairs Department in the Bantu areas.

NON-WHITE TOWNSHIPS.

- 1. Lady Selborne and Claremont (erven 1 - 36).
- 2. Eastwood.
- 3. Highlands and Newlands.

In these areas, which have been proclaimed white areas, the properties have been expropriated, the buildings demolished and the inhabitants resettled in other Non-White areas.

- 4. Atteridgeville/Saulsville.

This Bantu Township is considered to be one of the best in the Republic. The Standard of living is higher and health conditions are better than in other Bantu areas.

As a result of the good co-operation between the Health personnel and the inhabitants no legal steps were taken.

The Non-European Affairs Department purchased a mechanical shovel during the past year and it was used to assist in clearing away and removing rubbish and other refuse that caused the township to have an unsightly appearance.

The children regularly attend the modern schools and it is remarkable how neat and clean they are in clothing and appearance. Young loafers are seldom seen.

Quite a number of streets have been tarred and storm-water drains have been provided in the whole area. All houses and other business complexes have been connected to the City Council's sewerage system.

Overcrowding has occurred to a certain extent because of the natural increase in population.

5. Laudium.

This Indian area, perhaps the most modern in the Republic, is developing rapidly and compares favourably with the best suburbs in the white area. The modern as well as Oriental architecture of the houses is striking.

The whole area has been connected to the sewerage system, all the streets have been tarred and provision has been made for the necessary services. Township and premises decoration is characteristic of this community, and the development of this township resulted in considerable improvement in the standard of living as well as the health conditions of the Indians.

6. Asian Bazaar and Cape Coloured Location.

The Department of Community Development has taken over this area from the City Council and it will be completely replanned. Up to now the work has not been commenced with, and the area is still deteriorating.

Overcrowding occurs in shanties and dilapidated structures, but this condition will be rectified in the near future when the inhabitants are resettled in Laudium.

Essential and health services are being undertaken by the City Council. The so called Cape Coloured Location is being cleared and the Coloured families resettled in Eersterust. The whole area will probably be cleared in 1970.

7. Eersterust.

This Township for Coloureds is situated east of Pretoria between the White urban area and the Bantu township of Mamelodi. It is becoming a progressive and autonomous community, which has been provided with all the necessary services.

The improved housing facilities contributed to an increase in the standard of living and to more cleanliness.

8. Mamelodi.

Because the erection of additional houses in this area has been discontinued, overcrowding occurs. Factors contributing to this situation are the following:-

- (a) The development and expanding of industries result in the influx of Bantu from the homelands to supplement manpower;
- (b) the natural increase in population;
- (c) the large number of illegitimate children.

The sanitary and rubbish removal services are undertaken by the Non-European Affairs Department. They have bought a mechanical shovel and all accumulated rubbish has been collected and removed, with the result that the general aesthetic appearance of the area has improved.

Sewerage connections are still progressing according to the programme, and if the work proceeds normally, all the premises will be connected during June, 1969.

A large number of the inhabitants of this area have not yet adapted themselves to modern sanitary facilities with the result that problems are experienced in this respect. This Section, however, is persisting in its efforts to make the inhabitants of this as well as other Non-White townships health-conscious.

PROSECUTIONS :

Number of Prosecutions	2
Contraventions	exposing unsound foodstuffs for sale.
Fines imposed	R65-00

BUILDING PLANS.

Three hundred and ninety-seven building plans submitted with regard to new buildings, additions and alterations to existing buildings were scrutinised and approved during the year.

STATISTICAL RETURNS FOR ALL NON-WHITE AREAS.

TOTAL FOR YEAR.

Nuisances dealt with	16702
Notices complied with	1540
Intimations complied with	15080
Notices served.	1622
Intimations given	15080
Re-inspections	6034
Complaints investigated	61
Licence applications	684
Premises where animals/poultry are kept	388
Butcher shops	1463
Fishmongers and Poulterers	262
Bakehouses and confectioners	52
General Dealers (Food)	2007
General Dealers (No Food)	683
Restaurants, Tearooms and Eating Houses	2307
Fresh Produce Dealers	1059
Milk Depots and Milk Shops	202
Hawkers' Storerooms	343
Fresh Produce and Ice-cream carts	506
Delivery vehicles (meat, milk, fish, bread)	836
Bioscopes and Public Halls	97
House inspections	2451
Hairdressers	333
Wash-houses and Laundries	25
Factories and Workshops	77
Builders Temporary Latrines	79
Occupied Outbuildings	12
Visits after hours	10
Bantu Hostels	62
Matters reported for reference to other Departments:	
Choked Drains/Defective water fittings	52
Unauthorised Structures	709
Structural defects to buildings	5
Other matters	131
TOTAL	20930

Note : These figures are not incorporated in those relevant to White Areas.

The following is a summary of the work done in regard to Pest Control in the Non-White areas.

Rodents:

1.	Complaints investigated	5
2.	Premises inspected and advice given	1050
3.	Notices and intimations to use traps or poison	672

4.	Notices served requiring rodent proofing of premises	78
5.	Notices served under 3 and 4 above, complied with	220
6.	Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed	375
7.	Number of rodents seen killed or reported killed	1221

MOSQUITOS.

1.	Complaints investigated	4
2.	Inspections made	50
3.	Notices and intimations given	7
4.	Breeding places eliminated	22
5.	Advice given re mosquito control	26
6.	Types of mosquitos found	CULEX

FLIES.

1.	Complaints investigated	13
2.	Inspections made	183
3.	Notices and intimations given	130
4.	Notices served under (3) above complied with	31
5.	Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations	1
6.	Breeding places eliminated	56
7.	Advice given re fly control	94

LICENSED PREMISES.

	Mamelodi.	Asiatic Bazaar.	Eersterust.	Lady Selborne.	Claremont.	Atteridgeville.	Laudium.
Bakers and Confectioners	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Billiard Saloons	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Butchers	10	9	5	3	1	11	2
Coal Agencies	8	-	-	-	-	7	-
Cobblers	2	7	-	-	-	2	-
Cycle Dealers	4	7	4	2	-	3	-
Dry Cleaning Factories and Laundries	-	5	-	-	-	1	1
Fresh Produce Dealers	26	95	9	11	-	24	-
Fishmongers	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Factories	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
General Dealers (excluding provisions)	4	12	3	-	-	2	5
Hairdressers	3	8	1	-	-	2	5
Hawkers, Pedlars	-	112	7	-	-	12	1
Herbalists	3	1	-	-	-	-	32
Milk Depots	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral Water Dealers	12	9	-	-	-	5	2
Native Eating Houses	10	2	4	-	-	4	1
Provision Dealers	27	79	5	6	-	3	-
Theatres	1	3	11	11	-	30	6
Tailors/Dressmakers	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Undertakers	3	-	1	-	-	3	-
Workshops/Motorspares	2	2	-	-	-	1	-
Restaurants/Tea Rooms	7	33	1	-	-	1	2
Secondhand Dealers	1	2	3	1	-	14	4
Ice Cream Depots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk shops	-	22	-	-	-	1	-
Dry Cleaning Receiving Depots	4	3	1	-	-	3	-
						5	

GENERAL INFORMATION NEW TOWNSHIPS ONLY.

	Atteridgeville.	Mamelodi.	Laudium.	Eersterust.
POPULATION.				
1. Residential	61969	91493	5964	8200
2. Hostel	6872	5572	-	-
DWELLING HOUSES.				
(a) Occupied	9822	13823	958	1349
(b) Vacant	-	-	-	-
(c) Under construction	-	-	400	12
Places of Worship	39	31	2	11
Schools	21	25	3	3
Beerhalls	2	5	-	-
Bottlestores (liquor)	4	3	-	1
Garages	1	1	1	1
Crèches	4	4	-	1
Hostels	1	1	-	-
Administrative blocks	1	2	1	1
Old age homes	1	1	-	-
Bioscopes	1	1	1	-
Community centres/halls	2	2	1	1
Nurseries	-	1	-	-
Recreation stadium	2	1	-	1
S.A. Police Stations	1	1	-	-

(under construction)

CONTRIBUTION BY THE DIRECTOR OF NON-EUROPEAN
AFFAIRS : NON-EUROPEAN HOUSING SECTION.

1. ATTERIDGEVILLE/SAULSVILLE.

This township is 1312 morgan in extent and is regarded as one of the best Bantu Townships in the Republic. Atteridgeville was established in 1939 : 9822 houses have been erected in the Atteridgeville/Saulsville area to date.

Apart from such services as electricity to each house, water borne sewerage and rubbish removal there are two Clinics, a Library, Police Station, Post Office, Cinema, Administrative block, Community Centre, 20 Schools, 4 Crèches, 84 Shops and a modern Dry Cleaning Works.

Population : 61969.

2. LADY SELBORNE.

All properties have been expropriated by the Council and the residents resettled.

3. MAMELODI.

In the Mamelodi (Vlakfontein) West and East areas, 13823 houses have been completed to date.

In addition the following buildings were erected : 25 Schools, 87 shops, a Community Centre, Beerhall, Cinema, Post Office, an Administrative block, 4 Crèches, a Clinic, Doctor's Consulting Room, Carpenter's shop, a Maternity Home, a Police Station and a Court Building.

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 storm-water drainage.

Population : 91,493.

SINGLE QUARTERS (HOSTEL).

(a) SAULSVILLE.

Three hundred and ninety-nine hostel units for the accommodation of 6,400 persons have been constructed and electricity is provided. The area is seweraged. Each unit has communal hot water showers and a kitchen equipped with electric hot-plates for cooking facilities. The monthly rental is R2-00.

Further units for the accommodation of 1936 persons will be erected during 1969.

(b) MAMELODI.

Hostel units for the accommodation of 4832 persons have been completed. Facilities similar to the Saulsville Hostel are provided. A further 4 units with 1872 beds will be erected during 1969.

4. GENERAL.

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

5. LAUDIUM.

Laudium is the new area for Asians where 754 Houses have been constructed by the Council and 204 private owners. All essential services are being provided.

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

6. 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.

Three hundred and sixty-six economic and 968 subeconomic houses have been constructed by the Council and 15 by private owners and all essential services are being provided.

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

Administrative offices, a Clinic, a Community Centre and a block of shops have been erected.

HOUSING FOR WHITES.

1. GENERAL HOUSING SITUATION.

At the end of 1968, the City Council of Pretoria owned the following housing schemes:-

A. DANVILLE.

Scheme.	Number of houses.	Monthly rental/ instalment.	
		Lowest.	Highest.
(a) Subeconomic	200	R 1-60	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	R12-95	
(h) Subeconomic (Extension 2)	93	R14-70	R31-25

B. PROCLAMATION HILL.

(a) Subeconomic	96	R 4-50	R 5-95
(b) Converted economic	103	R20-00	R22-00

C. HERCULES.

(a) Subeconomic	57	R 2-40	R 5-67
(b) Economic	57	R25-00	R32-00
(c) Old Aged homes (subeconomic)	12	R 3-00	
(d) National Housing Scheme	4	± R30-00	
(e) Economic (Moot Area)	97	R13-00	R22-00
(f) Subeconomic (New Scheme)	100	R18-00	R34-00
(g) Economic	65	R42-00	R60-00

D. OUTLYING SUBURBS.

(i) New Muckleneuk:			
(a) Subeconomic	23	R 3-50	R 5-95
(b) Converted economic	23	R20-00	R22-00
(ii) Villieria:			
(a) Subeconomic	4	R 5-45	R 5-95
(b) Converted economic	6	R20-00	R22-00
(c) Old-aged homes	60	R15-15	
(iii) Rietfontein:			
(a) Subeconomic	11	R 4-85	R 5-95
(b) Converted economic	9	R20-00	R22-00

Scheme.	Number of houses.	Monthly rental/instalment.	
		Lowest.	Highest.
(iv) Wonderboom South:			
(a) Subeconomic	11	R 4-85	R 5-95
(b) Converted economic	16	R20-00	R22-00
(v) Mayville:			
(a) Subeconomic	3	R 4-85	R 5-95
(b) Converted economic	5	R20-00	R22-00
(vi) Pretoria West:			
(a) Subeconomic	11	R 3-50	R 5-95
(b) Converted economic	3	R20-00	R22-00

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

(vii) New Muckleneuk and Capital Park Areas:

Economic	50	±R47-00
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(viii) Danville and Pretoria West Areas (flats):

(a) Danville flats	18	R16-00	R17-00
(These are all twoo-roomed flats.)			
(b) Groenveld Flats	30	R28-00	R37-00
(c) Heuwel Flats	104	R32-45	R49-89

(ix) Moot and Elofsdal Area:

(a) Old Aged homes	84	R15-15
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E. CENTRAL, GOEDEHOOP AND OTHER SUBURBS.

As a result of the 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 acquired. In some cases where the dwellings cannot be repaired economically, they are demolished.

At present the Council is letting the following properties, which will eventually be demolished:

(a) Central and other suburbs	310	R28-00	R60-00
(b) Goedehoop	60	R12-00	R40-00
(c) Flats - central area (thirteen blocks of flats, consisting of 150 flats, 90 single and double rooms)	90		
Monthly rental for single and double rooms		R 8-00	R19-00

F. RIVERSIDE AND DESPATCH.

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

(a)	Riverside - Dwelling houses	5	R10-00	R20-00
(b)	Despatch - Dwelling houses	1		R22-94

G. SILVERTON.

(i)	Economic houses:	502
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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:

These houses were purchased for certain Municipal projects and are at present being let at a rental which varies from R5-00 to R90-00 per month.

(iii) Flats:

One block of flats, known as the "J.J. Bosmanhuis" consists of 57 two-roomed 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 R2-00 each per month.

H. PRETORIA NORTH:

Economic houses:	266
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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 1,450 applications for housing were received. (This is 300 more than for the year ending 31st December, 1967). 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 person whose name appears next on the particular waiting list.

3. HOUSING SCHEMES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Economic Scheme - 202 dwellings - Danville.

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 1969/70 financial year:-

Scheme.	Area.	Number of houses or flats.	Estimated Cost.
(a) Economic Houses.	Danville.	270	R1,522,500
(b) Economic Houses.	Jan Niemand Park	24	R 126,000

5. GENERAL.

With the approval of the Department of Community Development loans are also granted to purchasers of economic houses for the purpose of alterations and additions to their houses in accordance with their family requirements as well as for the erection of garages and outbuildings.

6. HOUSING SUPPLIED BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

The Department of Community Development has erected and has under its control 227 flats, 609 Economic houses and 50 sub-economic houses for which the tenants must qualify as set out in the Housing Code.

DAIRY AND VETERINARY CONTROL.

A. INTRODUCTION.

Pretoria receives its milk supply mainly from a large number of dairies in the rural areas, and to a lesser extent from a few dairies situated on farmland within the city boundaries. The distribution of milk and certain milk products within the city is effected by five (5) producer-distributors, (licensed or permitted to sell "certified" raw milk only), one-hundred-and-twelve (112) distributors and four-hundred-and-four (404) milk shops. All milk excluding certified raw milk consumed within the city, is pasteurized in five (5) modern pasteurization installations. One of these plants, however, closed down during the year after being bought out by one of the other firms. Although the usual method of milking is by means of handmilking, a large number of farmers are using milking machines of a variety of models. The installation of milking machines is rapidly gaining ground mainly, on account of labour problems.

The dairy inspectorate is responsible for the control of all premises, whether for production or distribution, from a public health point of view and is also responsible for the qualitative control of all milk delivered to and distributed for consumption within the city. Particulars in connection with the control as well as matters incidental or ancillary thereto are described in the succeeding paragraphs.

B. DETAILS OF LICENCEES AND PERMITHOLDERS DEALT WITH:

	New.	Transfers.	Disconti- nued.	Increase or decrease.
Producers	44	16	50	-6
Producerdistributors	-	-	-	-
Distributors	-	3	-	-
Milkshops	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	44	19	50	-6

The number of dairy premises decreased by 6 during the year as against a decrease of 35 during the previous year. The number of producers who discontinued dairying activities showed a decrease of 50 this year compared with a decrease of 89 during the previous year. The main reasons for so many producers discontinuing delivery of milk to the city, were one or more of the following:-

- (a) Death, failing health or old age of a few producers.
- (b) Discontinuation in favour of delivering milk to other local authorities or to industrial milk factories.
- (c) Problems with the transportation of milk.
- (d) Financial or labour problems.

/.....

C. SITUATION OF PREMISES.

	In Mun. area.	Within 10 miles.	11-25.	26-50.	51-75.	76-100.	101-150.	151-200.	Total.
Producers	9	32	60	86	121	36	108	9	461
Producer-distributors	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Distributors	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
Milkshops	404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	404
TOTAL	528	34	60	86	121	36	108	9	982

The total number of dairy premises as at the end of 1968, was 982, reflecting as stated above a decrease of 6 during the year. It is interesting to note that by far the greater number of producer-premises are situated beyond a radius of 50 miles from the city, the figures being 274 outside this radius and 187 inside; the reasons being that:-

- (a) the concentration of producer premises is to a larger extent in the eastern and south-eastern part of the Highveld area which is noted for its cooler climate, high annual rainfall and the production of agricultural crops on an intensive scale; a combination of factors which makes it ideally suitable for milk production. This area is also less subjected to animal diseases than the rest of the milk production area which lies in a warmer climate with a low average rainfall, where more animal diseases occur and less extensive crop production takes place;
- (b) the introduction of bulk milk transportation by the Milk Board, in the Highveld area over the past two years, resulted in substantial savings on transport and overhead costs by the producer;
- (c) the Milk Board paid an extra premium to producers who changed over to the installation of farm bulk milk tanks and bulk transportation of their product;
- (d) the beneficial effects derived from a combination of the animal factor with that of the production of agricultural crops on a large scale have become known to farmers.

D. TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.

1. Transportation:

The usual method of transportation of milk from farm dairies to the city is in milkcans by means of rail or motortransport. Since the institution of bulk milk transport during 1967, many farmers have changed over to this method. At the end of the period under review the total number of "bulk" farmers had increased to 69 compared with 20 at the end of the preceding year. Five bulk milk road tankers are in use, and milk is collected and delivered every other day, without any apparent difficulties.

2. Distribution:

The distribution and delivery of processed milk and other milk products within the city as well as in the surrounding peri-urban areas is carried out by means of sheltered trucks, delivery bicycles, tricars, "electric prams" and specially constructed mopeds and scooters. These various methods of distribution and delivery leave much to be desired from a hygienic and public health point of view.

The distributor trade which delivers milk either in milkcans, bottles, or single service plastic or carton containers has for economical and practical reasons, divided the city into zones, which are allotted on a basis depending on the quantity of milk distributed by each.

E. AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MILK.

(Figures for previous year in brackets.)

1. Production:

(a) Producers	35,879 gallons (33,911)
(b) Certified raw milk producers	574 gallons (607)
TOTAL	36,453 gallons (34,518)

2. Consumption:

(a) Pasteurized milk	29,266 gallons (27,185)
(b) Certified raw milk	574 gallons (607)
TOTAL	29,840 gallons (27,792)

NOTE:

As in previous years the average daily production of milk exceeded that of the average daily consumption, with the result that a certain quantity of milk produced is regarded as "surplus milk". This amounted to a daily average of 6,613 gallons for the year, as compared with a daily average surplus of 6,726 gallons for the previous year. All surplus milk is rendered into other milk products such as butter, condensed milk, powdered milk, etc. Large quantities of other locally manufactured milk products such as cultured milk, ice cream, skimmilk, etc. are also consumed within the city or sold further afield. In order to cope with the ever-increasing quantity of surplus milk a local firm recently started with the erection of a spray-drying milk powder factory.

F. REJECTION OF MILK:

During the year 80,519 (79,737) gallons of milk were rejected upon arrival at the pasteurization installations on account of souring. This quantity is not reflected in the average daily of annual statistics for production.

The rejection of such a large quantity of milk is regrettable as it could have been prevented by efficient cooling of the milk before and during transportation thereof.

G. PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN THE DAIRY TRADE:

	Whites.	Non-Whites.	TOTAL.
Producers	534	1993	2527
Producer-distributors	5	20	25
Distributors	271	634	905
TOTAL	810	2647	3457

H. TYPHOID TESTING OF DAIRY EMPLOYEES :

	No. Tested	Neg.	Pos.
Whites	9	-	
Non-Whites	29	27	2
TOTAL	38	27	2

It will be noted that only a very small number of employees were tested. It is, however, insisted upon that all certified raw milk producers have all their employees tested annually and also all their new employees prior to employment.

No milkborne outbreaks of typhoid, have, however, occurred in the city during the past 25 years or more.

I. INSPECTIONS AND OTHER DUTIES.

The staff consisting of two veterinarians and three qualified health inspectors carried out regular inspections on all dairy premises situated within and outside the city. Other members of the health inspectorate also assisted with inspections of milk shops and distributing depots within the city.

The primary aim and object of inspections is to ensure that only safe, palatable and wholesome milk and milk products are available to the consumer, as well as to assist, advise and educate producers, producer-distributors, distributors and all persons handling milk and milk products in regard to matters of health and hygiene. The inspections are further aimed at the scientific improvement of the dairy industry as a whole, and also to matters incidental thereto, e.g. erection of dairy-premises, installation of milking-machines, etc.

In addition to the above members of the staff were also required to assist with the consideration and framing of bylaws on:-

- (a) Animal pounds (large and small animals).
- (b) Ice-cream and frozen confectionery.
- (c) Poultry slaughtering premises.
- (d) Keeping of animals in pet shops.
- (e) Additives to milk products.

They also had to serve on a governmental committee appointed by the Administrator of the Province of the Transvaal for the purpose of compiling a set of standard or Uniform Dairy by-laws, for the Province.

During the year four students from the Faculty of Veterinary Science at Onderstepoort received their practical training in milk hygiene in this Department.

One of the veterinary officers also gave a lecture on "Zoonoses" to a well-attended gathering of young people.

Particulars of inspections carried out are as follows:

1. Inspection of Farm Dairies:

(a)	during milking times	494
(b)	at other times	967
	Total	1461
	Contraventions dealt with	320

NOTE:

The contraventions were mostly due to producers failing to keep their dairy premises and appliances in a hygienic and sanitary condition, resulting in the temporary refusal of the milk supply from twelve (12) producers).

2. Inspection of Milk Depots:

(a)	During early mornings	5.
(b)	At other times	344
	Total	349
	Contraventions dealt with	74

3. Distribution (street, milk shops, delivery) Inspections:

(a)	During early mornings	11
(b)	At other times	36
	Total	47
	Contraventions dealt with	12

- 4. Other inspections or enquiries: 74
- 5. Inspections in connection with complaints by public 77

NOTE:

These complaints were mostly due to milk being delivered in dirty containers; milk received in a sour or off-flavoured condition; visible dirt in milk; stacking of crates and milk-containers on sidewalks, etc.)

6. Herd Inspections by Veterinarians:

These inspections are carried out mostly during actual milking periods, the aim and object being to ensure a safe and wholesome milk supply from disease-free herds. The latter are usually examined (and where necessary tested) for the presence of diseases and conditions which may adversely affect the quality, quantity and safety of the milk. Attention is also paid to compliance with general hygienic requirements by the producer. In addition they are advised on matters such as treatment, prevention and control of animal diseases, parasitic infestations, animal management, infertility, methods of economical milk production, erection of stables, milk rooms, etc. Special advice is given regarding the bacteriological and chemical composition of milk.

During the year 570 herd inspections were carried out revealing the presence of many diseases and ailments amongst the herds, e.g. babesiosis, anoplasmosis, ricketsiosis (heartwater), brucellosis, tuberculosis, calf paratyphoid, calf diphtheria, calf pneumonia, footrot, three-day-stiffsickness, cowpox, mycosis, parasitic infestations, deficiency diseases, infertility, plant and chemical poisoning, and last but not least the ever present problem of mastitis in its various forms and sequelae.

J. LABORATORY CONTROL OF MILK:

The Veterinarians, assisted by the Health Inspectors, a Laboratory Assistant and a Milk-sampler are responsible for most of the laboratory work on milk control. Chemical analysis of milk is, however done by the chemical laboratory of the City Engineer's Department whilst certain bacteriological examinations are performed at the Institute of Pathology of the University of Pretoria.

The results of laboratory tests carried out are tabulated below:

1. Bacteriological:**(a) Plate counts and E. coli type I tests:**

No. of samples tested	40
No. of samples satisfactory	32
No. of samples unsatisfactory	8
(excess micro-organisms and E. coli)	

(b) Resazurin Test (One hour)

	No. of samples tested.	No. samples satisfactory.	No. samples fair.	No. samples unsatisfactory.
Raw Milk (Producers)	13,189	8,907	2,777	1,505
Certified raw milk (producers)	136	103	17	16
Pasteurized milk	1,482	1,474	2	6
TOTAL	14,807	10,484	2,796	1,527

(c) Presumptive B. coli test :

	No. Samples tested.	No. samples Negative	No. samples Positive.
Pasteurized milk	2,011	1,719	292
Certified raw milk	136	129	7
TOTAL	2,147	1,848	299

2. Chemical Tests:

(a) Phosphatase test:

No. of samples tested	2047
No. of samples effectively pasteurized	2028
No. of samples slightly underpasteurized	13
No. of samples grossly underpasteurized	6

NOTE:

The unsatisfactory results were due to intermittent mechanical breakdown of the pasteurization apparatus at three different pasteurization installations.

(b) Chemical Analysis:

(Taken under the provisions of the Foods, Drugs and Disinfectants Act. No. 13 of 1929, as amended).

No. of samples analysed	194
No. of samples satisfactory	127
No. of samples unsatisfactory	67
(i) Deficient in milk fat	14
(ii) Deficient in milk-solids-not-fat	61

(c) Test for Inhibitory Agents:

No. of samples tested	410
No. of samples negative	402
No. of samples suspicious	4
No. of samples positive	4

(NOTE : Results were obtained by means of the Triphenyl-tetrasolium-chloride test).

3. Other tests:

(a) Sediment Test for Visible Dirt:

No. of samples tested	230
No. of samples satisfactory	209
No. of samples unsatisfactory	21

(NOTE : Producers of unsatisfactory samples were severely warned).

(b) Serum-agglutination test for Bovine Brucellosis:

All five (5) "certified raw milk" herds, comprising approximately 430 animals were tested during the year with negative results. The position, however, is slightly different in other herds supplying milk to the city. Although no tests were performed on such herds during the year it is estimated that the general incidence of the disease is approximately in the neighbourhood of 15% or even higher, especially in herds not subjected regularly to testing and vaccination. It is gratifying to report that the Government has made calfhood vaccination with Strain-19 vaccine compulsory during the year.

(c) Tuberculin Test for Bovine Tuberculosis:

The following schedule reflects the results of the intradermal tuberculin test performed on 9 herds supplying fresh milk to the city:-

No. of herds tested	9
No. of animals tested	672
No. of animals negative	627
No. of animals positive	34
No. of animals suspicious	11
No. of herds tested under the Accredited scheme	2
No. of herds tested under the Interim scheme	2
No. of herds tested diagnostically	5

The above tests were all carried out by the Division of Veterinary Field Services. Assistance was, however, rendered with the testing of the five (5) herds supplying "certified raw milk" to the city. All these herds proved to be negative.

Although the apparent incidence of tuberculosis amongst the few herds tested seems to be very low, it cannot be accepted that the position is similar in other herds. Producers are still very ignorant about the insidious and dangerous nature of the disease and in the absence of a definite Governmental policy, display a reluctance towards the testing of their herds.

K. PROSECUTIONS.

Legal proceedings were instituted against one producer for obstructing and assaulting an inspector during the course of the performance of his duties and for which he was fined R10-00. Otherwise no proceedings were instituted during the year under the Foods, Drugs and Disinfectants Act or the Dairy By-laws. It should however be mentioned that a restaurant-owner licensed to sell milk, was found guilty under the Restaurant by-laws during the year, for misusing empty milk bottles before returning same to the distributor.

L. GENERAL.

(a) Commission of Enquiry.

The report of a Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Government during the latter half of 1965 to investigate and report on various matters in connection with the Dairy Industry in the Republic of South Africa is not yet available.

(b) Uniform Dairy By-laws:

A committee has been appointed by the Administrator of the Transvaal for the purpose of framing a set of Uniform Dairy By-laws for the Province. Although it was expected that these by-laws would be promulgated during the latter half of 1967, the committee, could, for various reasons, not finish its task and proceeded with their work during 1968. It is now anticipated that promulgation of these by-laws will be effected during the forthcoming year.

(c) Bulk Farm Milk Collection and Transport :

At the beginning of the year the number of farm bulk milk tanks installed was only twenty (20). It is however gratifying to report that at the end of the year the number had increased to 69, and that five (5) bulk milk tankers were used for the collection of milk from these farms. Indications are that many more dairy-farmers are going to change over to the bulk system during the forthcoming year.

MUNICIPAL POUNDS.

1. Number of animals Impounded.

	(a) Garstfontein Pound.	(b) Hercules Pound.	TOTAL.
Horses	14	32	46
Mules	29	7	36
Donkeys	42	15	57
Cattle	50	186	236
Sheep and Goats	18	25	43
Pigs	-	1	1
TOTAL	153	266	419

2. Pound fees collected.

(a) Garstfontein Pound	R216-30
(b) Hercules Pound	R352-40
TOTAL	R568-70

3. Monies collected from Pound Sales:

(a) Garstfontein Pound	R 74-60
(b) Hercules Pound	R 80-00
TOTAL	R154-60

4. General:

The pounds are under the direct supervision of the Council's Veterinary Officers. A poundmaster is in charge of each pound for the receipt, care and release of impounded animals. Animals not released after a stipulated period are advertised and sold at a public auction. In addition to the impounding of stray animals by private persons, the Parks Department, through its Town Rangers, assists by impounding animals found astray or apparently ownerless within the city boundaries. In certain instances stray animals can also be impounded from outside areas approved by the Administrator.

At the beginning of the year a Commission of Enquiry was appointed by the Administrator to investigate, report on, and make recommendations on various aspects regarding pound services and matters incidental or ancillary thereto.

Since then a lengthy memorandum was submitted to this Commission which has not yet brought out its report.

No facilities exist for the impounding of stray dogs and cats. This service was abolished many years ago. Discussions as to the possibility of re-instating such a service have taken place between members of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and officials of the Council. The matter has however not yet been finalized.

During the year the Chief Licence Officer found it necessary to amend the by-laws relating to the licensing and keeping of dogs. As these by-laws originally also made reference to impounding of dogs the relevant sections were also amended to bring them into line with modern concepts of such matters. These by-laws have, however, not yet been promulgated.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The daily average in gallons of water consumed by the City for the year 1967/68 = 36,717,000.

During 1967/68 the following quantities of water were drawn from the various sources:-

Rand Water Board	9,019,952,000 gallons
Springs (Fountains)	1,462,962,000 gallons
Sterkfontein Springs	503,220,000 gallons
Rietvlei Springs	820,320,000 gallons
Rietvlei Filters	1,466,868,000 gallons
Valhalla Boreholes	109,030,000 gallons
Zandfontein Borehole	9,344,000 gallons

TOTAL 13,391,696,000 gallons

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

Service.	No. of Service.	Quantity Removed.
Br. Weekly	61,160	350,000 cub. yds.
Daily	6,000	

Special Services.

Garden and Trade Waste		42,995 cub. yds.
Night Soil Services	890	270,810 gallons.
Vacuum Tank Service	402	16,950,500 gallons.

REPORT ON SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS AND CHEMICAL LABORATORIES 1968 SEWAGE FLOW.

The monthly sewage flow and rainfall figures were as follows:-

1968.	DASPOORT		ROOIWAL		BAVIAANSPOORT	
	Daily Average Flow : Gallons	Rainfall m.m.	Daily Average Flow : Gallons	Rainfall m.m.	Daily Average Flow : Gallons	Rainfall m.m.
January	8,410,000	100.8	7,665,000	67.6	824,000	127.1
February	8,352,000	37.0	7,660,000	46.3	768,000	39.5
March	9,062,000	142.2	8,387,000	109.2	932,000	89.3
April	8,063,000	67.2	8,260,000	114.9	1,010,000	80.1
May	7,478,000	25.6	8,590,000	33.3	943,000	32.8
June	7,282,000	0.2	7,630,000	0.2	938,000	0.8
July	7,165,000	0.0	7,835,000	0.0	1,071,000	0.1
August	7,347,000	8.8	7,873,000	6.8	1,137,000	12.0
September	7,487,000	0.2	7,911,000	0.0	1,229,000	0.2
October	7,489,000	23.4	8,781,000	20.2	1,060,000	11.1
November	7,734,000	81.9	8,617,000	119.1	1,638,000	108.2
December	6,867,000	97.6	7,848,000	98.6	1,742,000	69.9
YEAR	7,728,000	584.9	8,005,000	616.2	1,107,000	571.1

The daily average flow of sewage to the three purification works was 16.84 million gallons, a slight decrease on 1967. At Baviaanspoort the flow increased steadily during the year reaching 1.75 million gallons per day during December. The two main sewage works have been operating satisfactorily despite the heavy overload. Baviaanspoort is not yet to capacity.

SEWAGE WORKS.

DASPOORT.

SCREENINGS AND DETRITUS.

Seven hundred and seventy-five cubic yards of rags and 509 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 7.4 cubic feet rags and 4.9 cubic feet sand and grit per million gallons.

ANIMAL INCINERATION.

Incineration of dead domestic animals commenced during October 1967 and during the year 1968 a total of 6,538 dogs, 3,599 cats, 4 sheep and one monkey were burnt.

DIGESTED SLUDGE.

During the year 6,870 cubic yards of dried sludge was removed from the East and 7,200 cubic yards from the West drying beds, a total of 14,070 cubic yards. See Table IV.

EFFLUENT TO PRETORIA WEST POWER STATION.

A total of 1,557 million gallons of sand filtered and chlorinated effluent was pumped to the station on 366 days which is a daily average of 4.4 million gallons. Analytical results in Table I.

ROOIWAL.

SCREENINGS AND DETRITUS.

Four hundred and fifty-one cubic yards of rags and 387 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 4.2 cubic feet rags and 3.6 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 IV.

EFFLUENT TO ROOIWAL POWER STATION.

Maturation Pond Effluent gravitates after chlorination to the Power Station for cooling water. A total of 792.2 million gallons was used by the station, during the year. Analytical results in Table III.

POPLAR PLANTATIONS.

During the year, except for three months, irrigation continued in the plantations with a total of 642.4 million gallons of purified sewage effluent being used. No thinnings were railed to the Match Factory but out of hand sales of thinnings realised R1,010.00.

BAVIAANSPOORT.

SCREENINGS AND DETRITUS.

One hundred and eighty-five cubic yards of rags and 85 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 12.3 cubic feet rags and 5.6 cubic feet sand and grit per million gallons.

DIGESTED SLUDGE.

All digested sludge is handled by irrigation and ploughing on adjacent ground. See Table IV.

FINAL MUTURATION POND EFFLUENT.

The final effluent is discharged to the Pienaars River above the Prison's weir.

LABORATORIES.

During the year, 6,193 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 are tabled in I, II and III.

INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS.

During the year samples were taken from 36 different factories in the Pretoria district and Rosslyn industrial area. Of these eight were warned that their effluent did not comply with the limits as set down in the City Council by-laws.

CHEMICAL AND ROADS LABORATORY STAFF AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1968.

N.P. Nicolle, B.Sc., M.S.A. Chem. I., F. Inst. W.P.C.,	Chief Chemist
H.M. Murrar, B.Sc., (Appl. & Ind. Chem.)	
M.S.A. Chem. I., A.M. Inst. W.P.C.,	Assistant Chief Chemist.
E.A. Gerke, B.Sc.,	Chemist.
N.C. Thirion, B.Sc.,	Chemist.
W.F. van Wyk	Laboratory Assistant.
F.J. de Wet, Nat. Dip. Chem. Tech.,	Chemical Assistant.
G.B. Saayman, Nat. Dip. Chem. Tech.,	Chemical Assistant.
J.W. Klokow	Laboratory Assistant.
G.H. du Plessis, Nat. Dip. Chem. Tech.,	Chemical Assistant.
J.J. van der Vegt.	Laboratory Assistant.
Mrs H.M. Treutens	Typist/Clerk.

TABLE I.

AVERAGE RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF SETTLED SEWAGE AND
FINAL EFFLUENT FROM THE DIFFERENT UNITS AT DASPOORT 1968.

Results in parts per million.

U N I T S .	DASPOORT						Sand filters.		
	1 - 4	5 & 6	7 & 8	9					
	Dort- mund Tanks	6 ft. bio- filters single filtra- tion.	Dort- mund Tanks	12 ft. bio- filters double filtra- tion.	Dort- mund Tanks	6 ft. bio- filters single filtra- tion.	Dorr clari- floccu- lator.	5 ft. Jenks biofilter 2:1 recir- culation.	Rapid Gravity.
Average Daily Flow millions gallons	35.0	2.4	3.0	1.3	1.1	3.0	1.1	3.0	3.0
4 Hours Oxygen Absorbed	291	15	301	21	279	46	120	41	9
5 Day B.O.D.	365	61	376	85	336	135	201	124	62
Chemical Oxygen Demand	30	8	31	13	27	10	22	21	9
Ammonia as N		15	17	12				2	16
Nitrate as N		440	457	510				497	445
Total Dissolved Solids (Dried at 105°C)		19	24	84				41	10
Suspended Solids		10.4	3.5	10.7	7.9	9.8	7.6	7.2	4.1
Anionic Syndets									

TABLE II.
AVERAGE RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF SETTLED SEWAGE AND FINAL EFFLUENT
FROM THE DIFFERENT UNITS AT ROOIWAL AND BAVIAANSPOORT 1968.

Results in parts per million.

		ROOIWAL		BAVIAANSPOORT.			
		1	2				
UNITS.		Dortmund Tanks.	12 ft. bio- filters single filtration.	Dortmund Tanks	12 ft. bio- filters single filtration.	Surface Aeration Activated Sludge Units	Final Maturation Pond Discharge Point
Average Daily Flow Millions gallons			3.9		4.1	1.1	
4 Hours Oxygen Absorbed		27.9	13.9	27.7	14.3	46.4	11.7
5 Day B.O.D.		214	28	208	29	326	12
Chemical Oxygen Demand		283	105	287	116	380	87
Ammonia as N		30	17	29	18	61	33
Nitrate as N			12		13	4	6
Total Dissolved Solids (105°C)			512		529	463	469
Suspended Solids			39		43	42	19
Anionic Syndets		13.6	8.4	12.4	8.7	10.3	2.6

TABLE III.

AVERAGE RESULTS FOR THE ROOIWAL MATURATION PONDS 1968.

Results are in parts per million.

	Humus Tank Effluent	Effluent Pond 1.	Effluent Pond 2	Effluent Pond 3	Effluent Pond 4
Total Dissolved Solids (105°C)	520	493	477	478	477
Suspended Solids	41	21	20	22	21
Chloride	86	71	77	78	80
pH	7.65	7.45	7.6	7.75	7.8
Ammonia as N	17	23	20	20	17
Nitrate as N	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9
Nitrate as N	13	13	11	9	7
4 Hours O.A.	14.1	10.8	9.9	10.1	9.2
5 Day B.O.D.	29	10.7	9.7	8.9	7.9
Chemical Oxygen Demand	111	79	89	84	98
Phosphate as PO_4	-	21	21	21	21
Anionic Syndets	8.6				4.6
Faecal E. Coli per 1 ml.	6,600	4,700	3,500	1,900	650

Average flow into the ponds $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 M.G.D.

TABLE IV.

AVERAGE RESULTS OF SLUDGE ANALYSIS 1968.

	DASPOORT		ROOIWAL		BAVIAANSPOORT.	
	Raw Sludge	Digested Sludge	Raw Sludge	Digested Sludge	Raw Sludge	Digested Sludge
Daily average volume pumped gallons	115,000		53,000		22,500	
pH	6.1	7.1	5.9	7.3	6.2	7.3
% Solids	4.6	6.2	6.6	8.7	5.3	4.1
% Ash of Solids	24	37	24	43	24	37
Volatile Acids p.p.m.	1,180	970	1,950	740	2,190	360
Ammonia as N p.p.m.	100	480	210	900	390	790
Alkalinity as p.p.m. CaCO_3	1,040	2,590	1,520	3,520	1,880	3,400
Anionic Syndets (% w/w dry base)	0.76	1.03	1.01	1.19	0.72	0.91

BIRTHS (ALL RACES) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1968

TABLE NO. 1.

	WHITE				BANTU				ASIANS				COLOURED			
	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	272	290	1	3	145	137	136	113	12	8	-	-	13	14	3	2
February	253	270	4	4	110	111	110	127	7	10	-	-	5	6	3	2
March	260	254	6	8	272	179	242	239	8	9	-	-	9	13	3	2
April	273	263	1	2	92	68	38	57	7	13	-	-	12	9	3	1
May	263	254	3	6	59	54	48	51	14	7	1	-	6	6	3	4
June	270	224	1	3	254	246	243	248	7	12	-	-	7	3	4	1
July	309	274	8	10	147	165	111	125	10	6	1	1	10	16	1	6
August	303	255	11	7	116	143	128	85	7	9	-	-	6	7	5	2
September	187	209	7	10	68	73	43	29	9	10	-	-	6	1	-	2
October	214	222	3	4	46	39	19	27	7	7	-	-	6	12	2	4
November	315	270	6	4	300	305	309	302	8	8	-	-	12	8	2	5
December	223	216	3	4	135	133	157	178	6	7	-	-	1	9	1	1
TOTALS	3,142	3,001	54	65	1,744	1,653	1,584	1,581	102	106	2	3	93	104	30	32

STILLBIRTHS (LOCAL RESIDENTS)

BIRTHS TO NON-RESIDENTS

	WHITE		NON-WHITE		WHITE		NON-WHITE		WHITE		NON-WHITE	
	M		F		M		F		M		F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	2	-	3	7	57	65	85	65	17	18	124	41
February	2	-	21	19	59	66	51	53	34	21	13	140
March	1	1	10	7	65	51	114	68	49	42	100	81
April	5	2	6	11	74	53	21	65	14	19	15	13
May	2	-	11	3	56	65	21	68	263	240	96	102
June	2	3	11	11	48	68	147	107	50	50	769	955
July	4	5	11	9	91	107	49	71	100	81	19	19
August	-	4	8	3	60	71	100	51	60	15	263	240
September	3	-	-	1	58	51	14	60	50	96	898	898
October	-	2	-	-	73	60	15	62	263	240	96	102
November	4	1	8	8	44	62	263	50	769	955	898	898
December	2	1	7	13	53	50	96	102	769	955	898	898
TOTALS	27	19	96	92	738	769	955	898	769	955	898	898

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1968

EUROPEANS																											
Under 24 hours		24 hours and up to under 1 week		1 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 Infant mortality		1 year and up to under 2 years		2 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 Men. Meningitis																											
Whooping Cough																											
Influenza																											
Tumour of the brain																											
Leukaemia																											
Erythrocytosis																											
Intra-Cranial Abscess																											
Acute Myocarditis																											
Acute Bronchitis																											
Broncho Pneumonia																											
1	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	3	5	1	11	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6				
Lobar Pneumonia																											
Pulmonary Embolism																											
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	2				
Diarrhoea and Enteritis																											
-	-	-	3	1	7	4	1	2	4	3	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10				
Intestinal Obstruction																											
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-				
Acute Nephritis																											
-	-	5	5	3	-	2	-	1	2	-	11	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8				
Congenital Malformation																											
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Monstrosities																											
Congenital Debility																											
-	-	5	6	16	19	3	1	-	1	-	24	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	27				
Premature Birth																											
1	1	12	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5				
Birth Injury																											
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4				
Atelectasis																											
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-				
Other diseases motor-car																											
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Accidental drowning																											
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Other unknown causes																											
4	1	6	2	1	-	-	2	2	1	3	16	9	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	18	12				
TOTAL																											
12	9	43	32	13	4	14	8	8	10	15	9	105	72	2	4	3	2	1	2	2	1	113	88				

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1968

TABLE NO. 3.

ASIAN	Under 24 hours		24 hours and up to under 1 week		1 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 infant mortality		1 year and up to under 2 years		2 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
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	1
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Birth Injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Prematurity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ill Defined Causes	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
TOTALS	-	1	2	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	9	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	11	4
COLOURED																								
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1
Kwashiorkor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Birth Injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Prematurity	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Congenital Malformations	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ill Defined Causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
TOTALS	-	3	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	2	12	10	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	14	12

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1968

TABLE NO. 3.

DEATHS OF PERSONS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 1968
TABLE NO. 4.

WHITE	5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 24		25 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		50 - 59		60 - 69		70 - 79		Over 80		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	3	7
Cancer and other Tumours	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	2	6	4	13	12	38	18	29	26	21	27	13	14	125	106
Diseases of Nutrition Endocrine Glands	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	8	5	8	6	-	1	6	16	32
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diseases of Nervous System and sense organs	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	4	6	9	10	15	19	25	35	19	24	79	98
Diseases of Circulatory system	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	14	7	39	15	67	43	101	41	82	69	45	76	355	255
Diseases of Respiratory system	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	5	5	1	8	6	13	6	27	13	28	31	38	57	122	116
Diseases of Digestive system	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	5	2	1	2	3	4	13	14
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Urinary and Genital systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	4	1	2	2	-	-	13	5
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	11	2
Legal Executions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open Verdict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown or unspecified causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	4	4	1	9	4	13	5	6	5	36	18	75	50	159	100	210	129	188	195	141	216	842	727

TABLE NO. 7

DEATHS OF PERSONS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 1968

DEATHS OF PERSONS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 1968

TABLE NO. 5.

BANTU	5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 24		25 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		50 - 59		60 - 69		70 - 79		Over 80		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	2	4	2	2	-	2	2	5	-	2	6	3	8	3	10	-	3	1	2	-	1	-	36	22	
Cancer and other Tumours	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	3	4	6	13	10	19	9	16	4	4	5	3	1	62	41	
Diseases of Nutrition Endocrine Glands	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	8	11	
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Diseases of Nervous System and sense organs	4	3	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	3	6	5	11	-	12	5	7	10	8	5	-	1	56	39	
Diseases of Circulatory system	2	2	2	2	1	4	1	5	5	3	11	5	22	11	12	13	20	15	9	8	3	3	88	71	
Diseases of Respiratory system	3	9	2	2	2	2	-	2	3	4	2	16	9	26	4	28	5	23	19	13	15	13	14	132	82
Diseases of Digestive system	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	3	5	11	2	5	5	4	-	-	-	-	2	28	24	
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Urinary and Genital sys- tems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	6	
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Senility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Suicide	-	-	1	-	1	-	11	-	8	1	5	1	6	1	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	38	3	
Homicide	-	-	-	-	8	1	21	-	7	-	11	1	6	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	56	4	
Accidents	4	4	3	-	4	-	18	5	19	1	24	3	25	2	11	5	5	2	2	1	2	1	117	24	
Legal Executions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	
Open Verdict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unknown or unspecified causes	6	3	2	2	2	2	9	6	12	7	7	23	21	27	38	12	30	13	15	12	14	27	170	131	
TOTAL	22	29	13	12	23	21	63	34	60	24	110	61	158	49	141	61	114	73	56	47	37	49	797	460	

INFANTILE MORTALITY : WHITES : CAUSE OF DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1968

	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	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
Central Area	-	2	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	2	-	4	1	2	8	6	-	24	15	387	364	62.01	41.21	51.94												
Pretoria West	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	5	2	1	-	18	6	281	213	64.06	28.17	48.59												
Leper and Mental Hospitals and Defence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-												
Salvokop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	32	38	31.25	52.62	42.85												
Voortrekkerhoogte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	41	42	-	47.62	24.09													
Eastern Suburbs	2	2	-	1	3	3	4	3	4	2	7	3	9	6	2	4	32	24	1,335	1,303	23.96	18.41	21.22														
Northern Suburbs	1	-	-	-	4	2	1	3	1	2	-	3	4	6	7	2	18	18	811	787	22.20	22.88	22.53														
Hercules	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	3	1	3	3	1	-	12	5	302	313	39.74	15.98	27.64													
TOTAL	3	-	-	3	-	15	-	11	-	11	-	21	-	24	-	17	-	105	-	3,192	-	32.90	-	23.48	28.28												
..... M.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
..... F....	4	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	10	-	6	-	10	-	27	-	6	-	72	-	3,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

INFANTILE MORTALITY : ALL NON-WHITE RACES : DISTRICT INCIDENCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1968

TABLE NO. 7.

	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 Races		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
BANTU:																											
Mamelodi	-	2	5	3	29	32	30	22	-	-	32	31	29	24	13	9	4	4	142	127	1,543	1,479	92.04	85.86	89.02		
Atteridgeville	-	1	4	2	32	23	41	41	1	-	30	19	24	27	11	6	1	6	144	125	1,380	1,338	104.34	93.42	98.97		
Hercules	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	8	11	69	75	116.00	146.70	131.90		
Town	-	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	-	-	9	12	19	23	6	2	1	-	43	47	336	342	128.00	137.40	132.70		
TOTAL	-	4	10	7	64	59	76	67	1	-	74	65	76	81	30	17	6	10	337	310	3,328	3,234	101.30	95.88	98.60		
ASIANS:																											
Location	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	7	2	87	91	76.93	21.98	50.56		
Hercules	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	17	17	117.70	-	58.82		
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	9	2	104	109	86.54	18.35	51.64		
COLOURED:																											
Location	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	42	48	23.81	62.50	44.45		
Hercules	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Eersterust and Derdepoort	-	1	-	5	-	5	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	10	6	72	82	138.90	73.18	103.90		
Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	6	125.00	166.66	142.90		
TOTAL	-	1	-	5	5	2	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	12	10	123	136	97.57	73.53	84.94		
ALL NON-WHITES:																											
Location	-	3	9	5	62	58	73	63	1	-	63	50	55	52	26	16	5	10	294	257	3,052	2,956	96.32	86.94	91.70		
Hercules	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	8	11	70	76	114.30	144.70	130.10		
Eersterust and Derdepoort	-	1	-	5	-	5	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	10	6	72	82	138.90	73.18	103.90		
Town	-	1	1	1	3	4	5	4	1	-	10	13	19	23	6	2	1	-	46	48	361	365	127.50	131.50	129.50		
TOTAL	-	4	11	7	70	62	81	68	2	1	77	66	78	86	33	18	6	10	358	322	3,555	3,479	100.70	92.58	96.68		

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS OF PERSONS NOT RESIDENT IN PRETORIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1968

	0 - 1 years		1 - 4 years		5 - 9 years		10 - 19 years		20 - 39 years		Over 40 years		Total White		Total Non-White	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
PRETORIA AND OTHER HOSPITALS:																
White	27	20	5	4	4	4	6	12	23	13	244	167	309	220	-	-
Non-White	232	198	110	106	25	15	39	34	250	98	397	163	-	-	1,053	614
MENTAL HOSPITAL:																
White	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	36	18	36	-	-
Non-White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	1	20	9	-	-	37	12
LEPER ASYLUM:																
White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-White	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	6	3	-	-	9	5
PRISONS:																
White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
Non-White	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	85	-	11	-	-	-	103	-
VISITORS:																
White	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	1	-	-
Non-White	6	2	5	3	2	-	-	-	13	5	14	10	-	-	40	20
TOTAL:																
White	27	21	5	4	5	4	6	12	26	13	268	203	337	257	-	-
Non-White	239	200	115	109	27	15	46	37	367	105	448	185	-	-	1,242	651

TABLE NO. 10.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES : IMPORTED CASES : ALL RACES : FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 1968

	WHITE	0 - 1 years			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
Typhoid Fever		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	1
Scarlet Fever		-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diphtheria		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis		-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	3	-	-	-	9	8
Malaria		-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lethargic Encephalitis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON-WHITE																						
Typhoid Fever		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	1	1	-	-	7	2	2
Diphtheria		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis		2	1	5	5	4	3	3	-	-	1	3	-	21	21	14	6	-	-	46	35	35
Poliomyelitis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lethargic Encephalitis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trachoma		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

VYF-EN-SESTIGSTE

JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

STADSGESONDHEIDSHOOF

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/68

STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA



VYF-EN-SESTIGSTE
JAARVERSLAG

STADSGESONDHEIDSHOOP

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/88



STAD VAN VICTORIA

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10 Kanker
18 Kanker
10 Klimaat
77 Kruis
120 Kruis
76 Kruis
111 Kruis
7 Kruis
98 Kruis
120 Kruis
120 Kruis
82 Kruis
108 Kruis
161 Kruis
18 Kruis
120 Kruis
79 Kruis
82 Kruis
60 Kruis
82 Kruis
87 Kruis
120 Kruis

INLEIDINGSBRIEF.

EDELAGBARE BURGEMEESTER EN LEDE VAN DIE STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA.

Dit doen my genoeë om die 65ste Gesondheidsjaarverslag van die Stad Pretoria aan te bied.

Dit is baie jare lank reeds 'n tradisie om die naam, en waar dit van toepassing is die kwalifikasies, van elke personeellid in die Afdeling se diens soos op 31 Desember van elke besondere jaar, te noem. Hierdie lys het egter nooit die verwisseling van bekleërs van enige bepaalde pos aangedui nie. Om hierdie rede kon dit nooit vir die leser duidelik wees in watter mate die groot aantal personeelveranderings by mediese personeel, beide senior en minder senior, asook die onsekere dienstermyn van baie van die bekleërs van sommige van hierdie poste, in die afgelope jare probleme veroorsaak het nie. Die voortsetting van die dienste waarmee my Afdeling belas is, het steeds voorrang geniet, maar die tekort aan en verwisseling van geneeskundige beamptes was so geweldig dat pogings om nuwe ondernemings aan te pak, erg beperk en vertraag is.

Vir die eerste maal in baie jare het daar nou blykbaar 'n bietjie stabiliteit in die posisie van die mediese personeel ingetree, en daar word gehoop dat dit sal voortduur.

Ons is miskien redelik gelukkig om 'n plaaslike mediese opleidingsskool te hê waar deeltydse studie vir nagraadse kwalifikasies in openbare gesondheid en voorkomende geneeskunde onderneem kan word. Personeellede kry al die nodige aanmoediging en geleenthede om van hierdie geriewe gebruik te maak. Aan die einde van die jaar het twee personeellede na twee jaar se deeltydse studie die Diploma in Openbare Gesondheid verwerf.

Met die akute tekort aan mediese personeel dwarsoor die land is verskillende maniere om ons vakante poste te vul, herhaaldelik oorweeg. Benewens die gebruik van redelik fikse "afgetrede" mense, blyk dit uit my navrae dat 'n groot aantal getroude vrouens wat medies gekwalifiseer is, bereid is om deeltids te werk mits hulle redelike diensvoordele ontvang. Hierdie gekwalifiseerde vrouens blyk dus 'n bron van "mannekrag" te wees wat doeltreffender benut kan word. Met hierdie doel voor oë het die Raad goedgegunstig toegestem om, as 'n eerste stap, een deeltydse geneeskundige beampte (slegs oggende) met die voordele van vakansieverlof, siekteverlof, 'n vakansiebonus en 'n vervoertoelae aan te stel. Alhoewel daar besef word dat die aantal sodanige poste wat geskep kan word, om baie redes slegs 'n klein persentasie van die bestaandes in die Afdeling kan uitmaak, was die eksperiment tot dusver baie suksesvol. In die toekoms sal die behoefte aan sulke poste die getal aansoeke om hulle te skep, bepaal. Daar moet terloops gemeld word dat hierdie pos totaal verskil van dié waar 'n geneeskundige beampte heeltemal op 'n sessiebasis sonder enige ander voordele besoldig word. Hoewel daar afdoende gronde aangevoer kan word dat met die geringe besoldiging wat gewoonlik op so 'n grondslag aangebied word, daar byvoordele kan wees vir 'n algemene praktisyn of selfs 'n spesialis wat sessies by sy plaaslike provinsiale hospitaal werk, twyfel ek of daar enige vergelykbare voordeel uit so 'n sessiediens by die gesondheidsafdeling van 'n plaaslike bestuur kan spruit.

Volgens redelike internasionale standaarde het die tekort aan Gesondheidsinspekteurs in die Afdeling 35% en dié van die gemagtigde personeelsterkte 15% beloop. Ten spyte van herhaalde advertering van vakante poste die afgelope jare, kon feitlik geen geskik gekwalifiseerde kandidate gewerf word nie. 'n Ontleding van die verskillende ouderdomme van die oorblywende 39 Blanke Gesondheidsinspekteurs gedurende die jaar het aan die lig gebring dat 5 van hulle ouer as vyf-en-vyftig jaar was, 15 van die 39 ouer as vyftig jaar, 22 van die 39 ouer as vyf-en-veertig jaar, en 26 van die 39 oor die veertigjaar oud was. Slegs 7 van die 39 was jonger as dertig jaar. Uit hierdie getalle blyk dit duidelik dat te min jongmense na die diens gelok word, en weens die personeeltekort, word daar gevolglik steeds groter eise aan die ouer werkkragte in die diens gestel. Hierdie seksie van die diens het gevaar geloop om eerder verliggend as voorkomend te word.

Toe hierdie verontrustende syfers saam met versoeke, waarop daar nie hier uitgebrei hoef te word nie, aan die Stadsraad voorgelê is, het die Raad dit goedgunstig as 'n saak van dringendheid en as 'n tydelike maatreël goedgegund om 'n onmiddellike aanpassing van beginsalarisse sowel as beter erkenning vir vorige ondervinding vir hierdie groep in te stel. Aangesien hierdie besluit eers in die laaste kwartaal van die jaar in werking getree het, is dit nou nog te vroeg om te berig of dit suksesvol was, al dan nie.

In navolging van ons landsbeleid dat soveel dienste moontlik deur Nieblankes aan Nieblankes gelewer moet word, is as eerste stap ses poste van Bantogesondheidsbesoeksters in die loop van die jaar geskep. Ons het gelukkig genoeg mense met die hoër kwalifikasies onder ons Nieblanke personeel van 33 verpleegsters en 17 vroedvroue gehad, sodat ons hierdie poste met mense wat reeds in diens was, kon vul. In die nabye toekoms sal nog meer sulke poste geskep moet word.

Weer eens het dit geblyk dat die sitologiese ondersoek van servikale smere vir die teenwoordigheid van kanker in vroue 'n nuttige hulpmiddel vir ons voorkomende gesondheidsdiens was. Hierdie redelik nuwe diens, wat reeds ongeveer twee jaar lank aangebied word, is hoofsaaklik beperk tot vrouens bo die ouderdom van dertig jaar, maar die Departement van Gesondheid laat afwyking van hierdie voorwaarde toe as kliniese aanduidings daarvoor bestaan. In hierdie verband kan daar gemeld word dat van 'n totaal van 218 smere wat van Blanke vrouens geneem en ondersoek is, vier as kankeragtig bevestig is. Wat egter interessanter is, is dat al vier vroue jonger as dertig jaar oud was.

Wat die syfers vir Nieblankes betref, is dit tot nog toe om verskeie redes onmoontlik om 'n redelik presiese getal bewese kankergevälle te gee. Vir die redes hiervoor moet ek die leser na die hoofverslag verwys.

Gedurende verlede jaar is die melkvoorsiening van Pretoria van 461 produsente verkry. Verreweg die grootste aantal produsentpersele is buite 'n omtrek van 50 myl van die stad af geleë; die getalle is 274 buite die omtrek en 187 daarbinne. Tewens, nie minder nie as 108 sulke persele lê tussen 101 en 150 myl van die stad af. As die beperkte goedhoueienskap van vars melk, gepaard met die uiters warm somerweer wat so dikwels ondervind word, in gedagte gehou word, word enige verandering ten goede van die teen hierdie tyd al feitlik tradisionele vervoermetode van melkkanne per pad of spoor verwelkom. 'n Hele paar boere het onlangs grootmaatkoeltenks op hulle plase geïnstalleer. Die getal is nou 69 vergeleke met die 20 aan die einde van die vorige jaar. Die melk van hierdie 69 plase word tans in vyf geïsoleerde grootmaatmelkpadtenkers na die stad vervoer. Hierdie metode

van berging en vervoer is betreklik nuut in Transvaal, en daar is nog 'n hele aantal gepaardgaande probleme wat opgelos moet word om 'n gesonde melkvoorraad met maksimum veiligheid, uit 'n openbare gesondheidsoogpunt gesien, te verseker. Aan hierdie probleme word dringende aandag geskenk. In elk geval, die feit dat geen tifoïed wat deur melk oorgedra is, vir 'n tydperk van langer as 25 jaar in die stad voorgekom het nie, spreek boekdele en beloof veel vir die toekoms. Die rekord is des te indrukwekkender as daar in gedagte gehou word dat vyf produsent-verspreiders daaglik steeds 'n gemiddelde van 574 gelling "gesertifiseerde" (ongepas-teuriseerde) melk aan die stad lewer.

Gedurende die twaalf maande wat hierdie verslag dek, is 1069 gevalle van alle vorms van tuberkulose by hierdie Afdeling aangemeld, vergeleke met verlede jaar se syfer van 1031. Dit was hoofsaaklik die gevolg van ons poging om soveel tuberkulosegevalle moontlik so vroeg moontlik te ontdek en nie-aansteeklik te maak. In hierdie veldtog is 40,921 meer X-straal-opnames van borskaste gemaak as gedurende 1967.

Alhoewel die bogenoemde syfers met die eerste oogopslag skynbaar 'n verslegting van die hele posisie aandui, bewys 'n ontleding van die syfers vir pulmonêre tuberkulose dat dit nie so is nie. Die voorkoms van pulmonêre tuberkulose het in 1966 by alle rasse tot 2.49 per 1000 van die bevolking gestyg en van toe af begin afneem. Die betrokke syfers is 1.92 in 1967 en 1.18 hierdie jaar.

'n Uiteraard verontrustende aspek van ons stryd teen tuberkulose in hierdie stadium is die buite verhouding hoë voorkoms van pulmonêre en ander vorms van tuberkulose in ons klein Kleurlinggemeenskap. Tabel A in die deel oor tuberkulose bied 'n vollediger beeld van die voorkomssyfer onder die verskillende rasse. Hierdie gemeenskap is egter so klein (minder as 10,000) dat die syfers statisties miskien nie baie belangrik is nie. Hierdie mense word tans geleidelik verskuif na baie beter behuising as dié wat hulle oor die algemeen in die verlede gehad het. Ons is vol vertroue dat ons met die volledige tuberkuloserekords wat ons vir elke huis in die nuwe dorp opstel, in staat sal wees om hierdie siekte onder hulle vroeg in bedwang te bring.

Dit word telkens vir ons duidelik dat ons dit nie kan bekostig om ons waaksaamheid teen poliomiëlitis (deur immunisering) te verslap nie as daar aangemeld word dat die siekte by nie-geïmmuniseerde mense voorgekom het. Gedurende die verslagjaar het vyf gevalle, drie Blankes en twee Bantoes, in die stad voorgekom. Die drie aangetaste Blanke kinders behoort tot dieselfde gesin en twee van hulle het abortiewe nie-paralitiese aanvalle gehad. Nie een van hierdie vyf kinders was geïmmuniseer nie. In die Republiek van Suid-Afrika is immunisering teen poliomiëlitis nou 'n aantal jare lank reeds verpligtend. 'n Mens is dikwels sterk in die versoeking om regsstappe ingevolge hierdie bepaling asook die Kinderwet in te stel teen ouers wat versuim om hulle plig in dié opsig na te kom. Gebrek aan opvoeding by die ouers en baie ander versagtende faktore weerhou 'n mens gewoonlik daarvan om die saak tot in die hof te voer. Een van die belangrikste van hierdie faktore is, algemeen gesproke, die mens se onwrikbare optimisme. So dikwels meen hy dat sulke dinge net met ander kan gebeur, maar nie met hom of sy gesin nie. Sulke optimisme kan slegs vergewe word as dit net die persoon self raak en nie sy kinders wat nog nie self kan besluit wat hulle wil hê nie.

Hoe dit ook al sy, die pers sowel as die Suid-Afrikaanse Uitsaaikorporasie (S.A.U.K.) het wye publisiteit aan die voorkoms van hierdie gevalle verleen. Soos gewoonlik was die gevolg 'n uiters bevredigende reaksie van die publiek, wat hulle kinders gebring het om geïmmuniseer te word. Nie slegs om hierdie rede nie, maar ook vir die baie ander geleenthede gedurende die jaar waar beide die pers en die S.A.U.K., laasgenoemde nie net in albei

amptelike tale nie, maar ook in baie ander inheemse tale, publisiteit verleen het aan sake wat openbare gesondheid raak, is ek hulle baie dankbaar, en ek wil hiermee graag my dank teenoor hulle betuig.

Aan u, Meneer die Burgemeester, die lede van die Bestuurskomitee en al die Stadsraadslede, wil ek my dank uitspreek vir die simpatieke ooringewing wat u te alle tye geskenk het aan sake wat die openbare gesondheid raak.

Ek wil ook my erkentlikheid betuig vir die bekwame wyse waarop die personeel van die Munisipale Taalburo alles wat vertaal moes word, behartig het. Dank moet ook betuig word aan die volgende beamptes wat nie aan my Afdeling verbonde is nie, wat goedgunstiglik besonderhede verskaf het in verband met die ondergemelde sake wat deel van hierdie verslag uitmaak: Die Direkteur van die Weerburo, Pretoria : klimatiese gegewens; die Direkteur van die Buro vir Statistiek : bevolkingsyfers (behalwe dié vir die Bantoes); die stad se Direkteur van Nieblankesake : behuising van Nieblankes en bevolkingsyfers vir Bantoes; die Superintendent van die Pretoriase Tandheelkundigekliniek : verslag oor die werksaamhede van die Pretoriase Tandheelkundigekliniek; die Stadstesourier : jaarlikse waardes van belasbare eiendom; die Slagplaasbestuurder : verslag oor die werksaamhede by die Slagplaas; die Stadsingenieur en die Hoofskeikundige : watervverbruik, vuilgoedverwyderingsdienste en 'n verslag oor die rioolwerke.

Verder wil ek my waardering teenoor my Mede-Afdelingshoofde en hulle personeel uitspreek vir die hartlike verhouding wat geheers het en die gees van samewerking waarin daar altyd hulp verleen is as dit nodig was.

Hierdie verslag is 'n permanente rekord van die gesamentlike werksaamhede van die hele personeel van hierdie Afdeling van die nederigste tot die mees senior amptenaar, en ek bedank hulle almal vir hulle lojale ondersteuning en pligsetrouheid.

A.T.B.H. BODENSTAB.
STADSGESONDHEIDSHOOF.

PERSONEEL VAN DIE GESONDHEIDSAFDELING OP 31 DESEMBER 1968.

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Verpleging, K.G.G.
- R.R. MAKGATHO, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
- R.D. BALOYI, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Verlosk.).
- M. MATOME, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Verlosk. & Alg.).
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J. MABITSELA.

NIEBLANKE X-STRAAL-ASSISTENT.

D.R. ZITHA.

OPPASSERS VAN OPENBARE TOILETGERIEWE.

VIER BLANKES

SES NIEBLANKES.

SKUTMEESTERS.

D.S. DU TOIT.
G.C. RYNNERS.

OPSIGSTER.

MEV. C.P. DE KLERK.

STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA.

VYF-EN-SESTIGSTE JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

STADSGESONDHEIDSHOOF

HOOFSTUK 1.

DEEL 1. 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.)

1968.	Lugtemperatuur				Gem. relatiewe vogtigheid om		Reënval	
	Gem. maks.	Gem. min.	Hoogste lesing van maks.	Laagste lesing van min.	8 vm.	2 nm.	Mm.	Dae
	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%		
Januarie	29.9	15.9	34.3	13.2	65	40	142.2	12
Februarie ...	28.9	14.9	31.8	11.1	66	35	26.0	8
Maart	24.3	14.0	30.0	7.5	78	52	125.1	16
April	21.6	9.2	26.3	3.0	78	46	88.4	11
Mei	19.7	6.3	24.8	1.6	79	46	22.3	5
Junie	15.8	0.3	20.7	2.7	73	34	0.2	1
Julie	20.4	3.0	24.4	0.5	69	28	0.0	0
Augustus ...	21.8	6.3	27.9	0.3	68	33	11.3	5
September ..	25.5	9.0	30.6	4.7	56	25	0.0	0
Oktober	28.0	12.3	33.4	6.8	54	31	21.6	4
November ..	25.6	12.2	34.7	6.0	64	44	89.1	9
Desember ..	28.6	16.4	32.9	13.5	66	43	137.2	15

GROOTTE VAN DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED.

Pretoria en voorstede, met inbegrip van dorpsgrond, beslaan 220 vierkante myl. Die stad lê op en tussen drie parallellopende reekse kwartsietrante wat oos en wes strek, met valleie tussenin wat hoofsaaklik skaliegrond bevat.

WAARDE VAN BELASBARE EIENDOMME SOOS OP 31 DESEMBER 1968.

Die tariewe vir die tydperk 1.1.1968 tot 31.12.1968 is 3.3 sent per rand per jaar op die waarde van grond.

Waarde van belasbare eiendomme:

Grond	R337,173,994-00
Verbeterings	R415,817,028-00
Totaal	<u>R752,991,022-00</u>

Waarde van onbelasbare en vrygestelde eiendomme:

Grond	R114,003,862-00
Verbeterings	R114,713,360-00
Totaal	<u>R228,717,222-00</u>

DEEL 2. BEVOLKINGSTATISTIEK.

BEVOLKING.

Blankes	269,500
Bantoes	202,400
Asiërs	10,400
Kleurlinge	9,500

Die bevolkingsgetalle wat hierbo aangegee word, behalwe dié vir Bantoes, is 'n raming op 30 Junie 1968 deur die Buro vir Statistiek aan wie ons altyd vir statistiese gegewens wat gewilliglik op aanvraag verskaf word, dank verskuldig is. Die bostaande raming is gebaseer op die veronderstelling dat die neiging wat tussen die 1951- en 1960-sensus geblyk het, konstant sal bly. Die raming van die Bantoebevolking op 31 Desember 1968, wat

Atteridgeville,
Mamelodi,
Saulsvillehostel,
Mamelodihostel en die
Blankegebied

wat binne die jurisdiksie van die Munisipaliteit van Pretoria val, insluit, is deur die Direkteur van Nieblankesake verskaf.

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

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiërs	Kleur= linge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle rasse
Bevolking	269,500	202,400	10,400	9,500	222,300	491,800
Geboortesifers	23.24	32.42	20.47	27.27	31.63	27.05
Sterftesifers	6.54	10.82	5.86	8.12	10.48	8.32
Kindersterftes per						
1,000 lewendgeborenes..	28.27	98.60	51.64	84.94	96.68	64.46
Persentasie buite-egtelike kinders tot lewendge= borenes	1.90	48.23	2.34	23.94	45.95	25.19
Sterftes aan pulmonêre tuberkulose per 1,000 van bevolking [.....	0.02	0.15	0.1	0.32	0.16	0.08
Sterftes aan tuberkulose, alle soorte, per 1,000 van bevolking	-	0.19	0.1	0.32	0.19	0.09

GEBOORTES.

Die volgende geboortes is gedurende die jaar in Pretoria geregistreer (syfers vir 1967 tussen hakies).

	Blankes.	Bantoes.	Asiërs.	Kleur= linge.	Totaal Nieblankes.	Alle rasse
Plaaslikes	6262 (6,223)	6,562 (7,807)	213 (217)	259 (209)	7,034 (8,233)	13,296 (14,456)
Waar moeders nie Pretoria= se inwoners is nie	1,507 (1,561)	1,792 (2,034)	36 (41)	25 (10)	1,853 (2,085)	3,360 (3,646)
Buite-egtelike kinders (by plaaslikes inbegrepe)	119 (129)	3,165 (3,629)	5 (-)	62 (59)	3,232 (3,688)	3,351 (3,817)
Doodgeborenes	46 (65)	177 (380)	5 (7)	6 (2)	188 (389)	234 (454)

GEBOORTESYFERS.

Blankes	23.24 (23.90)
Bantoes	32.42 (38.08)
Asiërs	20.47 (21.49)
Kleurlinge	27.27 (22.72)
Alle Nieblankes	31.63 (36.71)
Alle rasse	27.05 (29.84)

Hier volg die syfers van die natuurlike aanwas, dit wil sê die oorskryding van sterftes deur geboortes in verhouding tot die bevolking :-

Blankes	16.70 (17.31)
Asiërs	14.61 (16.84)
Kleurlinge	19.15 (14.10)

Die syfers vir die Bantoes word nie aangegee nie omdat hulle geboorte=
aanmeldings baie onnoukeurig is.

STERFTES.

(Syfers vir 1967 tussen hakies.)

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiërs	Kleur= linge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle rasse
Plaaslike sterftes (alle ouderdomme)	1,764 (1,717)	2,191 (2,592)	61 (47)	79 (76)	2,331 (2,715)	4,095 (4,432)
Sterftes van persone wat nie plaaslike inwoners is nie	594 (669)	1,849 (1,725)	10 (8)	34 (35)	1,893 (1,768)	2,487 (2,437)

Die "nie-plaaslike" sterftes het voorgekom te :-

	Pretoriase en ander hospitale	Hospitaal vir Siel= siekes	Inrigting vir Me= laatses	Gevangenis	Besoekers
Blankes	529 (626)	54 (41)	- (-)	4 (2)	7 (-)
Nieblankes	1,667 (1,619)	49 (38)	14 (4)	103 (107)	60 (-)

STERFTESYFER.

Blankes	6.54 (6.59)
Bantoes	10.82 (12.64)
Asiërs	5.86 (4.65)
Kleurlinge	8.12 (8.26)
Alle Nieblankes	10.48 (12.11)
Totaal, alle rasse	8.32 (9.14)

KINDERSTERFTES.

(Syfers vir 1967 tussen hakies.)

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiërs	Kleur= linge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle rasse
Plaaslike sterftes	177 (162)	647 (908)	11 (8)	22 (10)	680 (926)	857 (1,088)
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 ge= bring is	48 (56)	431 (382)	2 (1)	6 (2)	439 (385)	487 (441)
	225 (218)	1,078 (1,290)	13 (9)	28 (12)	1,119 (1,311)	1,344 (1,529)

KINDERSTERFTESYFERS.

Blankes	28.27 (26.03)
Bantoes	98.60 (116.03)
Alle Nieblankes	96.68 (112.02)
Alle rasse	64.46 (75.25)

TABEL VAN KINDERSTERFTESYFERS VIR ALLE RASSE
SEDERT 1926 - 1927.

Jaar	Blankes	Bantoes	Alle Nieblankes	Totaal alle rasse
1926 - 1927	48.48	385.51	315.31	137.49
1936 - 1937	52.66	450.24	269.49	99.42
1946 - 1947	25.90	235.16	178.27	53.78
1951 - 1952	30.26	136.86	133.91	80.53
1956	21.31	170.25	164.25	96.37
1961	26.08	112.42	110.61	80.80
1966	25.89	126.06	123.06	76.54
1967	26.03	116.03	112.02	75.25
1968	28.27	98.60	96.68	64.46

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

KINDERSTERFTES BY BLANKES IS VEROORSAAK DEUR:

In die tabelle hierna, waar oorsake van dood aangegee word, stem die kodenommer/s, wat tussen hakies staan, ooreen met dié in die Sakboekie van die Internasionale Statistiese Indeling van Siektes, Beserings en Oorsake van Dood, wat deur die Buro vir Statistiek uitgegee word.

	1968	1967
Aangebore oorsake (750 - 759)	17 (verh. 2.71)	14 (verh. 2.25)
Diarreesiektes (571)	25 (verh. 3.99)	13 (verh. 2.09)
Brongitis en pneumonie (490 - 502) ..	19 (verh. 3.04)	18 (verh. 2.89)
Aansteeklike siektes (1 - 138)	4 (verh. 0.64)	3 (verh. 0.48)
Vroeggeboorte (776)	51 (verh. 8.15)	68 (verh. 10.92)
Sekere siektes uit die vroegste kinderjare (760/1, 763 - 775)	23 (verh. 3.67)	13 (verh. 2.09)
Atelektase (762)	7 (verh. 1.12)	6 (verh. 0.97)
Ander oorsake	31 (verh. 4.95)	26 (verh. 4.18)
Wanvoeding (286)	-	1 (verh. 0.16)
Totaal : Blankekindensterftes	177	162

KINDERSTERFTES BY NIEBLANKES IS VEROORSAAK DEUR:

	1968	1967
Aangebore oorsake (750 - 759)	3	14
Diarreesiektes (571)	132	305
Brongitis en pneumonie (490 - 502)	149	203
Aansteeklike siektes (20 - 138)	16	14
Tuberkulose (pulmonêr) (2)	2	4
Tuberkulose (ander soorte) (1,3 - 19)	-	-
Ander oorsake	143	146
Vroeggeboorte (776)	164	147
Sekere siektes uit die vroegste kinderjare (760/1, 763 - 775)	51	51
Wanvoeding (286)	16	25
Atelektase (762)	4	17
Totaal : Nieblankekindsterftes	680	926

Hierna verskyn die tabel met die getalle Nieblankegeboortes en -kindersterftes gedurende die verslagjaar in die verskillende woongebiede vir Nieblankes (syfers vir 1967 tussen hakies):-

BANTOES:

Mamelodi-dorpsgebied		Atteridgeville-dorpsgebied		Herculesgebied		Stad.	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
3022	269	2718	269	144	19	678	90
(3621)	(485)	(2732)	(289)	(737)	(65)	(717)	(69)

ASIËRS:

Asiërbuurt		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
178	9	1	-	34	2
(165)	(6)	(15)	(-)	(37)	(2)

KLEURLINGE:

Kleurlinglokasie		Herculesgebied		Stad		Eersterust en Derdepoort.	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
90	4	1	-	14	2	154	16
(63)	(2)	(10)	(1)	(12)	(-)	(124)	(7)

OORSAKE VAN DOOD TUSSEN 1 EN JONGER AS 5 JAAR VIR DIE
VERSKILLENDE RASSE:-

BLANKES:

Agtien sterftes is onder dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:-

Difterie (55)	1
Enkefalitis (343)	1
Aangebore oorsake (752)	2
Leukemie (204)	1

Meningitis (340)	2
Brongo-pneumonie (491)	2
Gewas van nie-gespesifiseerde aard (239)	1
Swakomskrewe oorsake (795)	5
Akute besmetting van bo-asemhalingsstelsel (475)	1
Bloedvatletsel wat die sentrale senustelsel beïnvloed (330)	2
	<hr/>
	18
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BANTOES:

Tweehonderd-sewe-en-tagtig sterftes is vir dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:-

Maagkoors (40)	1
Difterie (55)	1
Enkefalitis (343)	2
Pulmonêre tuberkulose (2)	1
Masels (85)	12
Wanvoeding (286)	34
Meningitis (340)	9
Aangebore misvorming (750 - 759)	5
Brongo-pneumonie en brongitis (491, 500 - 502)	87
Leukemie (204)	1
Asma (241)	1
Diabetes (260)	1
Siekte van die lewer (583)	2
Nefritis (590)	1
Diarree en enteritis (571)	54
Ongelukke - brandwonde (E916)	4
motorongelukke (E825)	1
verdrinking (E929)	1
ander (E936)	2
Onbekende en onaangeduide oorsake (795)	67
	<hr/>
	287
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ASIËRS:

Vier sterftes is in dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:

Brongo-pneumonie (491)	3
Onbekende en onaangeduide oorsake (795)	1
	<hr/>
	4
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KLEURLINGE:

Vier sterftes is in dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:

Brongo-pneumonie (491)	1
Kwasjiorkor (286)	1
Hartversaking (754)	1
Septisemie (53)	1
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	4
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VERNAAMSTE DOODOORSAKE BY PERSONE VAN 5 JAAR EN OUER:

Die vernaamste doodoorsaake was:-

(Vir al die volgende tabelle verskyn die syfers vir 1967 tussen hakies.)

	Blankes.	Nieblankes.
Kanker (140 - 239)	231 (227)	114 (141)
Hartkwale (400 - 447)	574 (553)	168 (203)
Brongitis en pneumonie (alle vorme) (490 - 502) ..	225 (166)	221 (178)
Influenta (470 - 483)	- (1)	1 (2)
Tifoïde (40)	- (0)	2 (3)
Tuberkulose (pulmonêr) (2)	4 (5)	35 (46)
Tuberkulose (ander soorte) (1,3 - 19)	- (0)	7 (6)
Diabetes (260)	27 (18)	17 (14)
Beroerte (330 - 334)	166 (140)	73 (88)
Siekte van niere (590 - 609)	18 (10)	9 (23)
Siekte van slagare (450 - 468)	36 (45)	18 (24)
Siekte van lewer en galblaas (580 - 587)	16 (18)	50 (19)
Siekte van swangerskap en kraamtydperk (640 - 689)	- (1)	1 (11)
Ouderdom (790 - 794)	33 (43)	14 (27)
Selfmoord (E970 - E979)	5 (19)	44 (10)
Ongelukke (E800 - E936)	13 (89)	145 (147)
Moord (E980 - E985)	2 (3)	64 (63)
Ander aansteeklike siektes (20 - 139)	6 (5)	18 (13)
Ander oorsaake	213 (186)	355 (407)

BESONDERHEDE VAN DOODOORSAKE BY PERSONE VAN VYF JAAR EN OUER.

Vir al die volgende tabelle verskyn die syfers vir 1967 tussen hakies:-

1. KANKER : (140 - 139)

Blankes 231. Sterftesyfer 0.86 per 1,000 van bevolking.

Liggaamsdeel aangetas :

Verspreide miëlloom (203)	- (1)
Mond- en keelholte (145)	- (2)
Asemhalingsweë (long) (163)	30 (22)
Baarmoeder (171)	9 (12)
Bors (170)	22 (7)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane (176) (179)	7 (4)
Brein en ander dele van die senustelsel (193)	9 (9)
Rektum (154)	4 (8)
Dikderm (153)	15 (13)
Tong (141)	- (3)
Skildklier (194)	2 (2)
Niere (180)	4 (3)
Bene (196)	- (-)
Ander en onaangeduide organe (199)	24 (55)
Slukderm (150)	12 (5)
Maag en duodenum (151; 152)	38 (28)
Lewer (156)	8 (7)
Pankreas (157)	7 (9)
Strottehoof (161)	- (2)

Prostaat (177)	16 (12)
Eierstokke (175)	9 (2)
Vel (190)	2 (4)
Limfkliere (198)	13 (16)
Nie-gespesifiseerde spysverteringsorgane (159) ...	- (1)
	<hr/>
	231 (227)
	<hr/>

— Leef tyd by afsterwe:

Onder 40 jaar	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 en bo	Totaal
20(16)	24(22)	56(52)	56(60)	48(45)	27(32)	231(227)

12. Nieblankes:

(1) Liggaamsdeel aangetas:

13. Bantoes:

Verspreide miëlloom (203)	- (2)
Long (163)	5 (4)
Baarmoeder (171)	7 (16)
Eierstokke (175)	- (-)
Bors (170)	3 (2)
Maag en duodenum (151; 152)	7 (6)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane (176; 179)	1 (-)
Pankreas (157)	2 (2)
Bene (196)	1 (-)
Ander en onaangeduide organe (199)	10 (20)
Brein en ander dele van senustelsel (193)	10 (20)
Limfweefsel (198)	2 (2)
Slukderm (150)	19 (20)
Strottehoof (161)	- (2)
Lewer (156)	28 (24)
Niere (180)	- (1)
Prostaat (177)	1 (6)
Rektum (154)	- (2)
Dikderm (153)	1 (-)
Vel (190)	3 (2)
Neus (160)	- (-)
Trachea (162)	1 (-)
Mond- en keelholte (145)	2 (-)

14. Asiërs:

Brein en ander dele van die senustelsel (193)	1 (-)
Ander onaangeduide organe (199)	1 (2)
Maag (151)	- (-)
Prostaat (177)	1 (-)
Asemhalingsweë (long) (163)	1 (2)

Kleurlinge:

Ander onaangeduide organe (199)	1 (2)
Baarmoeder (171)	- (1)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane (176; 179)	- (1)
Maag en duodenum (151; 152)	3 (-)
Long (163)	1 (-)
Mond en keelholte (145)	2 (-)
Slukderm (150)	- (2)
Ander vroulike geslagsorgane (176)	- (1)
	<hr/>
	114 (141)
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2. HARTKWALE : (400 - 447)

Sterftesyfer per 1,000 van die bevolking 2.13 (2.12)

Blankes	574	(553)
Nieblankes	168	(203)
(Bantoes 141 (175), Asiërs 12 (12), Kleurlinge 12 (16))		

3. BRONGITIS EN PNEUMONIE : (490 - 502)

Blankes	225	(166)
Nieblankes	221	(178)
(Bantoes 205 (163), Asiërs 10 (7), Kleurlinge 6 (8))		

4. INFLUENZA : (470 - 483)

Blankes	-	(1)
Nieblankes	1	(2)
(Bantoes 1 (2))		

5. TIFOIDE : (40)

Blankes	-	(-)
Nieblankes	2	(3)
(Bantoes 2 (3))		

6. TUBERKULOSE : (1 - 19)

Blankes	4	(5)
Nieblankes	42	(52)
(Bantoes 38 (48), Kleurlinge 3 (3), Asiërs 1 (1))		

7. DIABETES : (260)

Blankes	27	(18)
Nieblankes	17	(14)
(Bantoes 10 (13), Asiërs 5 (1), Kleurlinge 2 (2))		

8. BEROERTE : (330 - 334)

Blankes	116	(140)
Nieblankes	73	(88)
(Bantoes 65 (81), Asiërs 5 (4), Kleurlinge 3 (3))		

9. SIEKTES VAN DIE NIERE : (590 - 609)

Blankes 18 (10)
 Nieblankes 9 (23)
 (Bantoes 8 (22), Asiërs - (-), Kleurlinge 1 (1))

10. SIEKTES VAN DIE SLAGARE : (450 - 468)

Blankes 36 (45)
 Nieblankes 18 (24)
 (Bantoes 18 (23), Kleurlinge - (-), Asiërs - (1))

11. SIEKTES VAN DIE LEWER EN GALBLAAS : (580 - 587)

Blankes 16 (18)
 Nieblankes 50 (19)
 (Bantoes 49 (16), Kleurlinge 1 (3), Asiërs - (-))

12. SIEKTES VAN SWANGERSKAP EN DIE KRAAMTYDPERK : (640 - 689)

Blankes - (1)
 Nieblankes 1 (11)
 (Bantoes 1 (11))

13. OUDERDOM : (790 - 794)

Blankes 33 (43)
 Nieblankes 14 (27)
 (Bantoes 13 (25), Asiërs - (-), Kleurlinge 1 (2))

14. SELFMOORD : (E970 - E979)

Blankes 5 (19)
 Nieblankes 44 (10)
 (Bantoes 44 (10))

15. MOORD : (E980 - E985)

	Blankes.	Bantoes.	Asiërs.	Kleurlinge.
Met vuurwapens (E981)..	- (-)	5 (1)	- (-)	- (-)
Met sny- of steekvoor- werp (E982)	- (1)	31 (49)	- (-)	- (-)
Met ander aangeduide middels (E983)	- (2)	24 (8)	- (1)	- (-)
Vergiftiging wat nie per ongeluk plaasgevind het nie (E980)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Teregstellings (E985) ...	2 (-)	4 (4)	- (-)	- (-)

16. ONGELUKKE : (E800 - E936)

Blankes 13 (89)
 Nieblankes 145 (147)
 (Bantoes 141 (141), Asiërs - (4), Kleurlinge 4 (2))

	Blankes.	Bantoes.	Asiërs.	Kleurlinge.
Op Spoorweë (E800 - E802)	- (1)	- (3)	- (-)	- (-)
Per motor, padvoertuig (buiten motorfiets) (E825)	12 (58)	80 (61)	- (4)	1 (-)
Per motorfiets (E821)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Weens brandwonde (nie groot brande nie) (E916)	- (2)	- (8)	- (-)	- (1)
Weens meganiese versmoring (E925)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Weens verdrinking (E929)	- (6)	2 (3)	- (-)	- (-)
Weens val (E904)	- (6)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Per verwoestende brand (E917) ..	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Per verdowingsmiddels (E953) ...	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Per gifgasse (E895)	- (-)	4 (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Weens vergiftiging (nie met gas nie (E888)	- (-)	3 (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Met vuurwapens (E919)	- (-)	15 (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Per elektrisiteit (E914)	- (3)	2 (2)	- (-)	- (-)
Ander en onaangeduide ongelukke (E936)	1 (13)	34 (64)	- (-)	3 (1)
Per weerlig (E935)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
	13 (89)	141 (141)	0 (4)	4 (2)

AANSTEEKLIKE EN ANDER AANMELDBARE SIEKTES.

Met die uitsondering van tuberkulose, is 333 aansteeklike en ander aanmeldbare siektes gedurende die jaar by die Afdeling aangemeld. Kwasjiorkor is sedert 5 April 1968 nie meer aanmeldbaar nie en daarom word syfers vir hierdie toestand nie verstrek nie.

TIFOEDKOORS:

	Blankes.	Nieblankes.	Totaal.
Plaaslike gevalle	2 (5)	22 (36)	24 (41)
Ingevoerde gevalle	4 (1)	9 (12)	13 (13)
Voorkomssyfer per 100,000 van die bevolking (plaaslike gevalle)	0.74 (1.92)	9.90 (16.05)	4.88 (8.46)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle	- (-)	1 (5)	1 (5)

Van die 22 Nieblankegevalle wat aangemeld is, was 2 Kleurlinge, 1 Asiër en 19 Bantoes. Al die pasiënte is in die afsonderingsale behandel, waar een, 'n Bantoesoon van 1½ jaar, oorlede is.

Een sekondêre infeksie is aangemeld, wat in 'n huis voorgekom het waar 'n onlangse vorige geval aangemeld is.

Toetse wat in verband met die tifoed-draertoestand uitgevoer is :-

Die Afdeling ondersoek melkerywerknemers, werknemers by die munisipale waterwerke en ander Nieblankes wat met die hantering van voedsel gemoeid is, asook persone wat met 'n tifoedgeval in aanraking was, vir die draertoestand.

Die getal persone wat aldus ondersoek is, asook die resultate van die bakteriologiese toetse, word in die volgende tabel aangetoon :-

	Getal persone getoets vir Vi.	Bloed Vi- positief bevind.	Ontlasting positief bevind.	Urine positief bevind.	Ontlasting en urine positief bevind.
Tifoedondersoeke	74	4	-	-	-
Voornemende melkery= werknemers	36	1	-	-	-
Ander voedselhan= teerders	26	2	-	-	-
TOTAAL :	136	7	-	-	-

Verlede jaar is die opsporing, behandeling en opvolging van 8 tifoed=draers aangemeld. Al hierdie pasiënte is onder observasie gehou en, met die uitsondering van een (mev. A.G.J.), het almal negatief gebly.

Mev. A.G.J. is op 6 Oktober 1967 as draer ontdek en 'n maand lank met ampisillien behandel. Sy het drie weke lank nadat sy uit die hospitaal ontslaan is, negatief gebly en toe weer positief geword. Gedurende Desember 1967 en Januarie 1968 is sy weer eens twee volle maande lank met ampisillien behandel. Na haar tweede behandeling het kontroletoetse 9 maande lank negatiewe resultate gelewer, waarna sy weer eens die positiewe fekaal-draertoestand ontwikkel het. Aangesien die pasiënt uit Pretoria weggetrek het, is ons nie in staat om oor enige verdere behandeling wat sy ontvang of nie ontvang het, verslag te doen nie. Die gesondheidsoverheid in die gebied waar sy nou woon, dra kennis van die omstandighede van hierdie geval.

Ingevoerde gevalle:

Van die ingevoerde gevalle was 5 (net Bantoes) Pretorianers wat die siekte buite die Pretoriase munisipale gebied opgedoen het. Die res, 8 gevalle (4 Blankes, 'n Asiër en 3 Bantoes), was pasiënte wat die siekte elders opgedoen het, maar wat 'n tyd lank by familie of vriende in Pretoria gebly het voordat hulle ontdek en in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem is.

Daar was geen sekondêre infeksies onder dié groep nie.

POLIOMIELITIS :

	Blankes.	Nieblankes.	Totaal.
Plaaslike gevalle	3 (-)	2 (1)	5 (1)
Ingevoerde gevalle	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

Plaaslike gevalle :

Die drie Blankegevalle, 4, 2½ en 1 7/12 jaar oud, het in dieselfde huis gebly, en het 'n paar dae namekaar siek geword. Die kind van 1 7/12 jaar het gedeeltelike verlamming in al die ledemate, terwyl haar suster en broer slegs ligte simptome getoon het en as abortiewe gevalle beskou word. Tipe 1-poliomiëlitisvirus is uit die ontlasting van die verlamde geval geïsoleer.

Die ander 2 gevalle was albei Bantoesseuns van 3 en 2½ jaar. Een het parese van die linkerbeen en albei boarms, en die ander parese van slegs een been gehad. Tipe 1-poliomiëlitisvirus is van ontlastingmonsters van albei gevalle geïsoleer.

Al die gevalle is vir behandeling na die hospitaal geneem.

Nie een van dié gevalle was teen die siekte geïmmuniseer nie.

Ingevoerde gevalle :

Hierdie pasiënt was 'n Bantoesseun van 1½ jaar met parese van een been. Hy is vir behandeling in die hospitaal opgeneem en het volkome herstel. Tipe 3-poliomiëlitisvirus is uit sy ontlasting geïsoleer. Die pasiënt was nooit teen die siekte geïmmuniseer nie.

Immunisering teen poliomiëlitis :-

Gereelde immuniseringsklinieke vir die toediening van poliomiëlitis=slukentstof word by verskeie plekke in die stad vir Blankes en Nieblankes deur die Afdeling gehou.

Die entstof word ook aan private praktisyns verskaf vir toediening aan hulle pasiënte.

Die getal dosisse poliomiëlitisslukentstof wat aan die verskillende rasse in die onderskeie ouderdomsgroepe toegedien is, word in die onderstaande tabel verstrek. Die getal toegediende derde dosisse is 'n aanduiding van die getal persone wat die volledige reeks ontvang het.

	Blankes.	Asiërs.	Kleurlinge.	Bantoes.	Totaal.
Onder 1 jaar	14112 (12578)	650 (635)	768 (768)	9614 (9244)	25144 (23225)
1 - 4 jaar	3621 (3098)	212 (193)	347 (326)	2818 (2906)	6998 (6523)
5 - 9 jaar	1776 (1610)	75 (179)	101 (115)	235 (354)	2187 (2258)
10 - 19 jaar	762 (767)	4 (148)	27 (14)	10 (-)	803 (838)
20 - 29 jaar	159 (490)	1 (2)	-(-)	-(-)	160 (492)
Swanger vroue ...	137 (108)	2 (3)	2 (-)	-(4)	141 (115)
Immigrante	903 (121)	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)	903 (121)
TOTAAL :	21380 (18681)	944 (1223)	1245 (1160)	12677 (12508)	36336 (33572)
Derde dosisse :	6306 (5567)	273 (396)	326 (387)	3480 (3256)	10385 (9606)

As die getal gevalle waar 'n derde dosis toegedien is (soos hierbo aangedui is en wat persone van alle ouderdomme insluit), slegs met die getal geboortes gedurende die jaar onder die verskillende rasse-groepe (Blankes 6262, Asiërs 213, Kleurling 259 en Bantoes 6562) vergelyk word, is dit duidelik dat alle kinders nog nie bevredigend geïmmuniseer is nie. Die Afdeling is ten volle bewus hiervan en tref maatreëls om die toestand te verbeter.

SKARLAKENKOORS :

Die getal gevalle wat aangemeld is, is soos volg :-

	Blankes.	Nieblankes.	Totaal.
Plaaslike gevalle	94 (66)	5 (1)	99 (67)
Ingevoerde gevalle	1 (-)	-(-)	1 (-)

Plaaslike gevalle :

Daar was 'n aansienlike toename in die getal gevalle wat aangemeld is in vergelyking met dié van verlede jaar. Die siekte het egter lig van aard gebly en komplikasies het slegs by uitsondering voorgekom.

Drie van die pasiënte was volwassenes, 54 skoliere en 42 kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Drie-en-veertig was manlike pasiënte en 56 vroulike pasiënte. Twee van die pasiënte is in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem, 4 in die Militêre Hospitaal te Voortrekkerhoogte, en 93 is afgesonder en tuis verpleeg.

Ses sekondêre infeksies is aangemeld. Al hierdie gevalle het in huise voorgekom waar vorige onlangse gevalle aangemeld is. Van die Nieblankes=gevalle wat aangemeld is, was 3 Kleurlinge en 2 Asiërs.

Ingevoerde gevalle :

Die pasiënt was 'n Blanke dogtertjie van voorskoolse ouderdom wat die siekte opgedoen het terwyl sy met vakansie buite Pretoria was en die dag voor haar terugkeer siek geword het. Sy is afgesonder en tuis behandel.

DIFTERIE :

Die volgende gevalle is gedurende die jaar aangemeld :-

	Blankes.	Nieblankes.	Totaal.
Plaaslike gevalle	12(22)	22(33)	34(55)
Ingevoerde gevalle	-(-)	-(2)	-(2)
Voorkomssyfer per 100,000	4.4(8.4)	9.9(14.7)	6.9(11.3)
van die bevolking (plaaslike gevalle)			(alle rasse=groepe)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle	2(5)	5(8)	7(13)

Plaaslike gevalle :

Een van die pasiënte was 'n volwassene, 20 was skoliere en 13 was kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Vyftien was manlik en 19 was vroulik. Drie-en-dertig van die gevalle is in die Afsonderingshospitaal behandel, en 1 is afgesonder en tuis behandel. Van die 22 Nieblankegevalle was 1 'n Asiër en 21 Bantoes.

Daar was 3 sekondêre infeksies. Hierdie gevalle het almal in huise voorgekom waar 'n vorige onlangse geval aangemeld is.

Volgens die ouers was ses van die pasiënte teen die siekte geïmmuniseer, maar in slegs 3 gevalle kon dit bevestig word. Een van hierdie gevalle het 'n interessante gevalbeskrywing gehad. Die kind is in sy babajare teen die siekte geïmmuniseer. Op 4-jarige ouderdom het hy difterie opgedoen en is in 'n hospitaal in die Oranje-Vrystaat behandel. Toe hy 8 jaar oud was, het hy saam met sy broers en susters 'n versterkerinspuiting ontvang. Nou het hy, op 9-jarige ouderdom, 'n aanval van bulnekdiffterie gekry waaraan hy byna beswyk het. Hy het herstel na behandeling van 3½ maande in die hospitaal.

Agt-en-twintig van die gevalle was nooit tevore geïmmuniseer nie.

Difteriedraers:

Die Afdeling neem roetinesmere van kontakte in 'n huis waar 'n difteriegeval voorgekom het. Gedurende die jaar is daar van 132 kontakte smere geneem, maar slegs een van hulle, 'n 12-jarige Blanke meisie, was 'n draer van die siekte. Sy is vir behandeling in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem.

Immunisering:

Die getal persone wat die afgelope tien jaar by die Afdeling se Blanke- en Nieblankeklinieke geïmmuniseer is, tesame met die getal gevalle wat elke jaar voorgekom het en die voorkomssyfer vir dieselfde tydperk, word in die volgende tabel aangedui :

Jaar.	Getal ge-immuni-seer.	Getal gevalle.	BLANKES.		NIEBLANKES.	
			Voorkoms per 100,000 van die bevolking.	Getal ge-immuni-seer.	Getal gevalle.	Voorkoms per 100,000 van die bevolking.
1959	1452	13	8.4	1410	73	39.4
1960	1411	22	14.1	1486	61	31.5
1961	1259	12	7.4	1728	32	16.0
1962	2427	30	18.2	2224	46	22.3
1963	2899	8	4.7	2652	26	12.5
1964	3060	17	9.9	2697	35	16.5
1965	4556	25	-	3317	39	-
1966	5457	15	6.0	3467	9	4.0
1967	4622	22	8.4	3611	33	14.7
1968	4226	12	4.5	3989	22	9.9

Die reaksie op beroepe wat op die Bantoes gedoen is in verband met immunisering, bly onbevredigend, en maatreëls word getref om die bywoning van immuniseringsklinieke te verbeter.

MALARIA:

Alhoewel geen plaaslike gevalle van die siekte aangemeld is nie, is 9(34) ingevoerde gevalle aangemeld. Agt van hulle was Blankes en een was 'n Bantoe. Agt het die siekte opgedoen terwyl hulle malariagebiede buite Pretoria besoek het en 1 wat gewoonlik in 'n malariagebied woon, was siek toe hy op 'n besoek in Pretoria aangekom het.

Vier van die gevalle is in die hospitaal en 5 tuis behandel.

In al nege die gevalle is die malaria organisme *Plasmodium falciparum* in die bloedsmere opgemerk.

POKKIES:

Geen gevalle van hierdie siekte is gedurende die jaar aangemeld nie.

Roetine-pokkiesinenting:

Die Afdeling hou gereeld inentingsklinieke vir Blankes en Nieblankes.

Al die Bantoes wat in die stad werk soek, word ingeënt of weer ingeënt by die Raad se Afdeling Nieblankesake.

Die getal persone in die verskillende ouderdomsgroepe wat gedurende die jaar ingeënt of weer ingeënt is, word in die volgende tabel aangedui. (Kyk bladsy 32).

As die getal geboortes met die getal eerste inentings by beide Blankes en Nieblankes vergelyk word, is dit duidelik dat baie kinders oningeënt bly. Wat Blankes betref, moet 'n mens rekening hou met 'n groot aantal wat deur private mediese praktisyns ingeënt word en van wie ons geen rekord het nie. Dit is egter onwaarskynlik dat dit die verklaring van hierdie wanverhouding by die Bantoes is, waar daar nog nie genoeg private praktisyns is om die bevolking toereikend te bedien nie.

Die volgende tabel gee 'n aanduiding van die huidige toestand (die inentingsyfers wat gegee word, het slegs betrekking op dié wat deur hierdie afdeling gedoen is).

	Blankes.	Nieblankes.
Getal geboortes	6262	7034
Getal eerste inentings van geboorte tot 6 jaar oud	3481	2914

BLANKES :

EERSTE INENTING.

HERINENTING.

Ouderdomsgroep.	Manlik.	Vroulik.	Manlik.	Vroulik.	Totaal.
0 - 13 maande	1273 (1295)	1209 (1082)	15 (37)	24 (27)	2521 (2441)
13 maande - 6 jaar	511 (417)	488 (358)	146 (107)	127 (98)	1272 (980)
Skoliere	27 (17)	18 (25)	93 (146)	118 (107)	256 (295)
Volwassenes	2 (2)	1 (9)	17 (31)	65 (47)	85 (89)
Totaal	1813 (1731)	1716 (1474)	271 (321)	334 (279)	4134 (3805)
NIEBLANKES :					
0 - 13 maande	980 (682)	1079 (741)	49 (26)	47 (26)	2155 (1475)
13 maande - 6 jaar	434 (215)	421 (174)	53 (46)	95 (61)	1003 (496)
Skoliere	2 (1)	1 (3)	11 (50)	10 (49)	24 (103)
Volwassenes	15 (-)	13 (-)	25923 (12063)	9686 (2810)	35637 (14873)
Totaal	1431 (898)	1514 (918)	26036 (12185)	9838 (2946)	38819 (16947)

MENINGOKOKKALE MENINGITIS:

Die volgende gevalle is gedurende die jaar aangemeld:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal.
Plaaslike gevalle	16(7)	25(6)	41(13)
Ingevoerde gevalle	1(3)	-(1)	1(4)

Plaaslike gevalle:

Die getal gevalle met hierdie siekte is hierdie jaar die hoogste wat sedert 1959 aangemeld is.

Vergelykingsonthalwe word die getal plaaslike gevalle van die afgelope 10 jaar in die onderstaande tabel aangedui:

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
7	10	1	8	4	7	3	5	13	41

Al die gevalle, met uitsondering van een wat op pad na die hospitaal oorlede is, is vir behandeling in verskillende hospitale opgeneem.

Tien van die pasiënte was volwassenes, 18 was skoliere en 13 was kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom.

Agt van die pasiënte (5 Blankes en 3 Nieblankes) het gesterf.

Ingevoerde gevalle :

Die pasiënt was 'n 5-jarige Blanke dogter wat die siekte opgedoen het terwyl sy met vakansie buite Pretoria was. Sy is vir behandeling in die hospitaal opgeneem en het herstel.

STAFILOKOK-INFESIES (by moeders en pasgebore babas):

Gedurende die jaar is 54(59) gevalle van hierdie toestand aangemeld. Veertig van die pasiënte was Blankes en 14 was Nieblankes.

Die verspreiding van die gevalle, die getal bevallings in elke kraam-inrigting of groep, en die persentasie moeders en babas wat na die bevalling tekens van infeksie getoon het, word in die volgende tabel aangedui:

BLANKES:	Getal infeksies.	Getal bevallings.	Persentasie bevallings wat infeksie opgedoen het.
Hospitaal A	6(3)	2127(1818)	0.3% (0.2%)
Hospitaal B	22(25)	2628(2605)	0.8% (1.0%)
Hospitaal C	8(9)	2822(2604)	0.3% (0.3%)
Hospitaal D	2(1)	494(427)	0.4% (0.2%)
Vroedvroue	2(2)	381(229)	0.5% (0.9%)
TOTAAL	40(40)	8452(7683)	0.5% (0.5%)
NIEBLANKES:			
Hospitaal E	4(10)	5709(6014)	0.1% (0.2%)
Hospitaal F	4(9)	2287(2471)	0.2% (0.4%)
Hospitaal G	3(-)	1079(1110)	0.3% (0.0%)
Vroedvroue	3(-)	1239(1297)	0.2% (0.0%)
TOTAAL	14(19)	10314(10932)	0.2% (0.2%)

As gevolg van die lang afstande wat Nieblanke verpleegsters te voet moet aflê, asook onakkuraatheid van adresse, kan slegs 'n deel van die pasgebore Nieblanke babas by hulle huise besoek word. Om dié redes word baie gevalle nie ontdek nie en dit is 'n moontlike verklaring vir die lae voorkoms by Nieblankes in die voorgaande tabel.

Die meeste van die gevalle word op hulle roetinebesoeke aan pasgebore babas deur die Gesondheidsbesoeksters ontdek, gewoonlik 14 dae ná die geboorte wanneer die moeders en babas weer tuis is. Benewens die gewone roetine-ondersoeke van hierdie geboortes word moeders ondervra oor die moontlikheid van stafilokok-letsels. Waar dit nodig is, word smere onmiddellik geneem en enige abnormale toestand word aangemeld.

Die infeksies in die 54 aangemelde gevalle het op die volgende plekke voorgekom :

Draende oë	37(35)
Borsabsesse	7 (14)
Huidletsels	8 (10)
Septiese nawel	1 (-)
Septiese keisersneewond	- (1)
Abses op kop	1 (-)

In 45 gevalle is diagnostiese smere geneem. Almal het die teenwoordigheid van koagulase positiewe stafilokokke getoon. Van die res van die gevalle (9) is daar nie smere geneem nie aangesien die letsels reeds behandel was en reeds genees het toe die Gesondheidsbesoekster besoek afgelê het. Op grond van die kliniese geskiedenis is daar egter gemeen dat dit stafilokok-letsels is.

In vier gevalle waar letsels koagulase positiewe stafilokokke getoon het, is daar ook 'n tweede organisme gevind, en wel soos volg :

Hemophilus influenza	- 1 geval.
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	- 1 geval
Proteus species	- 1 geval.
Bacillus cereus	- 1 geval.

Gevoeligheidstoetse is ook op pasiënte met koagulase positiewe stafilokokke uitgevoer om met hul behandeling te help.

Die getal smere wat ongevoeligheid vir die verskeie antibakterie-middels getoon het, is soos volg :

Polimiksien	32(37)	Spiramisien	5 (4)
Sulfoonamiede	28(39)	Oleandomisien	4 (11)
Penisillien	17(19)	Sefaloridien	3 (-)
Streptomisien	15(18)	Kitasamisien	3 (5)
Tetrasiklien	15(24)	Sefalosporien	3 (4)
Chlooramfenikol	8 (4)	Ampisillien	2 (3)
Kanamisien	8 (8)	Novobiosien	1 (3)
Vankomisien	8(12)	Chloortetrasiklien	1 (2)
Eritromisien	6(12)	Dikloksasillien	6 (4)

Toesighouding oor persone wat as vroedvroue in die munisipale gebied praktiseer en wat nie mediese praktisyns is nie, word deur die Inspektrise van Vroedvroue waargeneem. Haar pligte behels die roetine-inspeksie van kraaminrigtings onder ons beheer.

Hierdie kraaminrigtings is gereeld geïnspekteer en die personeel is van raad gedien in verband met die beheer van hierdie infeksie.

ANDER AANMELDBARE SIEKTES AANGEMELD :

	Plaaslike gevalle.		Ingevoerde gevalle.	
	Blankes.	Nieblankes.	Blankes.	Nieblankes.
Belroos	- (3)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Enkefalitis	17 (6)	6 (6)	- (2)	- (-)
Tetanus-neonatorum	- (-)	1 (6)	- (-)	- (-)
Insekterdodervergiftiging	- (1)	- (1)	- (-)	- (-)
Aansteeklike hepatitis	20 (27)	2 (4)	- (-)	- (-)
Trachoom	- (-)	- (1)	- (-)	2 (-)
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

TUBERKULOSE:

Die getal tuberkulosegevalle (alle soorte) wat gedurende die jaar aangemeld is, naamlik 1069, toon 'n effense toename in vergelyking met verlede jaar se syfer van 1031. Van die onderstaande tabel kan egter afgelei word dat nadat die voorkomssyfer van pulmonêre tuberkulose, primêre kompleks uitgesluit, vir 'n paar jaar gestadig gestyg het, dit sedert 1967 'n vermindering getoon het.

Jaar.	Getal gevalle.	Voorkomssyfer per 1,000 van die bevolking.
1959	602	1.36
1960	590	1.54
1961	730	2.04
1962	870	2.13
1963	677	1.96
1964	625	2.04
1965	691	Nie beskikbaar nie.
1966	797	2.49
1967	588	1.92
1968	661	1.18

Dit is ook betekenisvol dat ten spyte van groter pogings om gevalle op te spoor -. 40,921 meer X-straalfoto's is geneem as in 1967 -, die voorkomssyfer 'n afname toon en dat net 38 gevalle meer as in 1967 ontdek is.

BEVOLKINGSTATISTIEK:

Die volgende tabel (A) toon die totale getal aanmeldings vir die jaar aan, geklassifiseer volgens die verskillende rasse, geslagte en die voorkomssyfer vir elke groep. In tabelle B en B1 word verge lykende tabelle van die aanmeldings vir die jaar 1959 tot 1969 aangegee.

AANMELDINGS VIR DIE JAAR 1968

TABEL A.

Ras	Geslag	Plaaslike gevalle			Ingevoerde gevalle			Plaaslike en Ingevoerde gevalle			Voorkomssyfer per 1,000 van die bevolking, net plaaslike gevalle			Bevolking
		Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander soorte	Al die soorte	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander soorte	Al die soorte	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander soorte	Al die soorte	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander soorte	Al die soorte	
Blankes	M	12	16	28	8	1	9	20	17	37	.045	.059	.104	269,500
	V	5	18	23	7	1	8	12	19	31	.019	.067	.085	
TOTAAL		17	34	51	15	2	17	32	36	68	.063	.126	.189	
Kleurlinge	M	18	24	42	3	1	4	21	25	46	1.895	2.526	4.421	9,500
	V	14	39	53	1	-	1	15	39	54	1.474	4.105	5.579	
TOTAAL		32	63	95	4	1	5	36	64	100	3.368	6.632	10.000	
Asiërs	M	5	6	11	2	-	2	7	6	13	.481	.577	1.058	10,400
	V	4	7	11	1	-	1	5	7	12	.385	.673	1.058	
TOTAAL		9	13	22	3	-	3	12	13	25	.865	1.250	2.115	
Bantoes	M	359	130	489	30	10	40	389	140	529	1.774	.642	2.416	202,400
	V	164	150	314	28	5	33	192	155	347	.810	.741	1.551	
TOTAAL		523	280	803	58	15	73	581	295	876	2.584	1.383	3.967	
Al die Nieblankes	M	382	160	542	35	11	46	417	171	588	1.718	.720	2.438	222,300
	V	182	196	378	30	5	35	212	201	413	.819	.882	1.700	
TOTAAL		564	356	920	65	16	81	629	372	1,001	2.537	1.601	4.139	
Al die rasse	M	394	176	570	43	12	55	437	188	625	.801	.358	1.159	491,800
	V	187	214	401	37	6	43	224	220	444	.380	.435	.815	
TOTAAL		581	390	971	80	18	98	661	408	1,069	1.181	.793	1.974	

VERGELYKENDE TABEL VAN AANMELDINGS EN VOORKOMSSYFERS VAN TUBERKULOSE VIR DIE JARE 1959 - 1968
BLANKES - NUWE GEVALLE

	Plaaslike gevalle										Ingevoerde gevalle										Voorkomssyfer per 1,000 van die bevolking (Plaaslike gevalle)										
	Pulmonêre Tuberkulose					Ander soorte					Al die soorte					Pulmonêre Tuberkulose					Ander soorte					Al die soorte					Bevolking
	M		V		Totaal	M		V		Totaal	M		V		Totaal	M		V		Totaal	M		V		Totaal	M		V		Totaal	
	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	
1959	15	10	25	6	2	8	21	12	17	8	25	-	-	-	-	17	8	.097	.065	.162	.039	.013	.052	.136	.078	154,000					
1960	9	9	18	-	2	2	9	11	9	4	13	1	1	2	10	5	.058	.058	.116	-	.013	.013	.058	.071	155,600						
1961	16	3	19	-	2	2	16	5	25	6	31	2	3	5	27	9	.099	.019	.118	-	.012	.012	.099	.031	161,200						
1962	21	5	26	3	1	4	24	6	7	-	7	-	2	2	7	2	.128	.03	.158	.018	.006	.024	.146	.036	164,500						
1963	13	6	19	5	4	9	18	10	5	5	10	1	1	2	6	6	.077	.036	.113	.03	.024	.054	.107	.060	168,800						
1964	22	20	42	9	7	16	31	27	5	2	7	-	-	-	5	2	.076	.093	.169	.047	.029	.076	.122	.122	172,000						
1965	21	9	30	75	55	130	96	64	8	3	11	2	-	2	10	3				NIE	BESKIKBAAR	NIE									
1966	22	8	30	58	56	114	80	64	5	-	5	5	1	6	10	1	.087	.032	.119	.231	.223	.453	.318	.254	251,600						
1967	14	9	23	6	11	17	20	20	14	5	19	2	1	3	16	6	.054	.035	.088	.023	.042	.065	.077	.077	260,400						
1968	12	5	17	16	18	34	28	23	8	7	15	1	1	2	9	8	.045	.019	.063	.059	.067	.126	.104	.085	269,500						

MEESTER - NUWE GEVALLE

VERGELYKENDE TABEL VAN AANMELDINGS EN VOORKOMSSYFERS VAN TUBERKULOSE VIR DIE JARE 1959 - 1968

VERGELYKENDE TABEL VAN AANMELDINGS EN VOORKOMSSYFFERS VAN TUBERKULOSE VIR DIE JARE 1959 - 1968
NIEBLANKES - NUWE GEVALLE

TABEL B 1.

Voorkomssyfer per 1,000 van die bevolking (Plaaslike gevalle)												Bevolking																
Plaaslike gevalle						Ingevoerde gevalle						Voorkomssyfer per 1,000 van die bevolking (Plaaslike gevalle)						Bevolking										
Pulmonêre Tuberkulose			Ander soorte			Al die soorte		Pulmonêre Tuberkulose			Ander soorte			Al die soorte		Pulmonêre Tuberkulose			Ander soorte			Al die soorte		M		V		
M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	M	V	Totaal	M	V	M	V	Totaal	M	V	M	V	Totaal	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
1959	224	136	360	37	32	69	261	168	46	54	100	9	6	15	55	60	1.21	.734	1.944	.2	.173	.373	1.41	.907	185,200			
1960	268	151	419	47	51	98	315	202	77	63	140	10	11	21	87	74	1.382	.779	2.161	.242	.263	.505	1.624	1.402	193,950			
1961	329	193	522	98	96	194	427	289	92	85	177	19	15	34	111	100	1.645	.965	2.61	.49	.48	.97	2.135	1.445	199,940			
1962	378	228	606	82	70	152	460	298	149	83	232	21	14	35	170	97	1.836	.107	2.943	.398	.34	.738	2.234	1.477	205,900			
1963	355	206	561	69	81	150	424	287	48	39	87	8	17	25	156	56	1.711	.993	2.704	.333	.39	.723	2.044	1.383	207,450			
1964	393	166	559	111	106	117	504	272	28	36	64	4	7	11	32	43	1.723	.755	2.478	0.519	.501	1.020	2.243	1.256	211,800			
1965	389	182	571	176	234	410	565	416	47	32	79	13	13	26	60	45				NIE	BESIKBAAR	NIE						
1966	487	182	669	209	162	371	696	344	48	40	88	9	9	18	57	49	2.184	.816	3.000	.937	.726	1.664	3.121	1.543	223,000			
1967	382	183	565	156	168	324	538	351	39	29	68	7	5	12	46	34	1.704	.816	2.519	.695	.749	1.444	2.399	1.565	224,300			
1968	382	182	564	160	196	356	542	378	35	30	65	11	5	16	46	35	1.718	.819	2.537	.720	.882	1.601	2.438	1.700	222,300			

OUDERDOMSGROEPE.

Tabelle C en C1 hierna toon die getal gevalle gedurende die laaste tien jaar in die verskeie ouderdomsgroepe vir Blankes en Nieblankes onderskeidelik aan, en ook die persentasie van die totale getal gevalle wat gedurende die jaar in elke groep aangemeld is. Die ouderdomsgroepe wat die meeste deur die siekte geraak is, is dié van 0 - 5 jaar en 21 jaar en ouer. Dit is interessant om daarop te let dat die gemiddelde getal manlike gevalle gedurende die tydperk van 10 jaar twee keer soveel as dié van die vroulike gevalle is.

TABEL C		BLANKE GEVALLE - PLAAKLIK EN INGEVOER		NIEBLANKE GEVALLE - PLAAKLIK EN INGEVOER	
Jaar	Manlike	Vroulike	Manlike	Vroulike	Totaal
1961	100	100	100	100	100
1962	100	100	100	100	100
1963	100	100	100	100	100
1964	100	100	100	100	100
1965	100	100	100	100	100
1966	100	100	100	100	100
1967	100	100	100	100	100
1968	100	100	100	100	100
1969	100	100	100	100	100
1970	100	100	100	100	100
1971	100	100	100	100	100
1972	100	100	100	100	100
1973	100	100	100	100	100
1974	100	100	100	100	100
1975	100	100	100	100	100
1976	100	100	100	100	100
1977	100	100	100	100	100
1978	100	100	100	100	100
1979	100	100	100	100	100
1980	100	100	100	100	100
1981	100	100	100	100	100
1982	100	100	100	100	100
1983	100	100	100	100	100
1984	100	100	100	100	100
1985	100	100	100	100	100
1986	100	100	100	100	100
1987	100	100	100	100	100
1988	100	100	100	100	100
1989	100	100	100	100	100
1990	100	100	100	100	100
1991	100	100	100	100	100
1992	100	100	100	100	100
1993	100	100	100	100	100
1994	100	100	100	100	100
1995	100	100	100	100	100
1996	100	100	100	100	100
1997	100	100	100	100	100
1998	100	100	100	100	100
1999	100	100	100	100	100
2000	100	100	100	100	100
2001	100	100	100	100	100
2002	100	100	100	100	100
2003	100	100	100	100	100
2004	100	100	100	100	100
2005	100	100	100	100	100
2006	100	100	100	100	100
2007	100	100	100	100	100
2008	100	100	100	100	100
2009	100	100	100	100	100
2010	100	100	100	100	100
2011	100	100	100	100	100
2012	100	100	100	100	100
2013	100	100	100	100	100
2014	100	100	100	100	100
2015	100	100	100	100	100
2016	100	100	100	100	100
2017	100	100	100	100	100
2018	100	100	100	100	100
2019	100	100	100	100	100
2020	100	100	100	100	100
2021	100	100	100	100	100
2022	100	100	100	100	100
2023	100	100	100	100	100
2024	100	100	100	100	100
2025	100	100	100	100	100
2026	100	100	100	100	100
2027	100	100	100	100	100
2028	100	100	100	100	100
2029	100	100	100	100	100
2030	100	100	100	100	100
2031	100	100	100	100	100
2032	100	100	100	100	100
2033	100	100	100	100	100
2034	100	100	100	100	100
2035	100	100	100	100	100
2036	100	100	100	100	100
2037	100	100	100	100	100
2038	100	100	100	100	100
2039	100	100	100	100	100
2040	100	100	100	100	100
2041	100	100	100	100	100
2042	100	100	100	100	100
2043	100	100	100	100	100
2044	100	100	100	100	100
2045	100	100	100	100	100
2046	100	100	100	100	100
2047	100	100	100	100	100
2048	100	100	100	100	100
2049	100	100	100	100	100
2050	100	100	100	100	100
2051	100	100	100	100	100
2052	100	100	100	100	100
2053	100	100	100	100	100
2054	100	100	100	100	100
2055	100	100	100	100	100
2056	100	100	100	100	100
2057	100	100	100	100	100
2058	100	100	100	100	100
2059	100	100	100	100	100
2060	100	100	100	100	100
2061	100	100	100	100	100
2062	100	100	100	100	100
2063	100	100	100	100	100
2064	100	100	100	100	100
2065	100	100	100	100	100
2066	100	100	100	100	100
2067	100	100	100	100	100
2068	100	100	100	100	100
2069	100	100	100	100	100
2070	100	100	100	100	100
2071	100	100	100	100	100
2072	100	100	100	100	100
2073	100	100	100	100	100
2074	100	100	100	100	100
2075	100	100	100	100	100
2076	100	100	100	100	100
2077	100	100	100	100	100
2078	100	100	100	100	100
2079	100	100	100	100	100
2080	100	100	100	100	100
2081	100	100	100	100	100
2082	100	100	100	100	100
2083	100	100	100	100	100
2084	100	100	100	100	100
2085	100	100	100	100	100
2086	100	100	100	100	100
2087	100	100	100	100	100
2088	100	100	100	100	100
2089	100	100	100	100	100
2090	100	100	100	100	100
2091	100	100	100	100	100
2092	100	100	100	100	100
2093	100	100	100	100	100
2094	100	100	100	100	100
2095	100	100	100	100	100
2096	100	100	100	100	100
2097	100	100	100	100	100
2098	100	100	100	100	100
2099	100	100	100	100	100
2100	100	100	100	100	100

NIEBLANKE GEVALLE - PLAASLIK EN INGEVOER

TABEL C1.

	0 - 1		2 - 5		6 - 10		11 - 20		21 - 40		41 & ouer		Totaal	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
1959: Getal gevalle aangemeld	10	8	49	52	25	21	34	50	158	106	132	47	408	284
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	2%		14%		6%		13%		38%		36%			
1960: Getal gevalle aangemeld	13	17	57	58	18	23	25	37	146	107	141	36	401	278
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	5%		17%		6%		9%		37%		26%			
1961: Getal gevalle aangemeld	28	18	83	97	33	44	43	44	183	138	167	49	537	390
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	5%		19%		8%		9%		35%		24%			
1962: Getal gevalle aangemeld	45	29	81	63	31	47	37	58	172	126	190	51	556	374
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	8%		16%		8%		10%		32%		26%			
1963: Getal gevalle aangemeld	26	34	54	70	24	26	31	55	190	120	155	38	480	343
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	7%		15%		6%		10%		38%		24%			
1964: Getal gevalle aangemeld	32	24	86	83	20	25	25	41	207	112	166	33	536	318
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	8%		20%		3%		8%		37%		23%			
1965: Getal gevalle aangemeld	61	63	109	160	22	36	21	45	181	80	171	32	565	416
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	13%		27%		6%		9%		27%		21%			
1966: Getal gevalle aangemeld	90	58	144	130	28	16	28	44	227	97	236	48	753	393
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	12.8%		23.8%		3.8%		6.2%		28.2%		24.7%			
1967: Getal gevalle aangemeld	44	48	102	99	41	49	31	37	180	98	186	54	584	385
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	9.5%		20.7%		9.3%		7%		28.7%		24.8%			
1968: Getal gevalle aangemeld	37	50	103	118	37	37	27	42	195	121	189	45	588	413
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	8.5%		22.1%		7.4%		6.9%		31.6%		23.4%			
Gemiddelde getal gevalle wat gedurende die laaste 10 jaar aangemeld is	39	35	87	93	28	32	30	45	184	111	173	43		

BLANKE GEVALLE - PLAASLIK EN INGEVOER

TABEL C.

	0 - 1		2 - 5		6 - 10		11 - 20		21 - 40		41 & ouer		Totaal	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
1959: Getal gevalle aangemeld	-	-	4	2	1	3	-	4	12	7	21	5	38	20
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	-		10%		7%		7%		32%		44%			
1960: Getal gevalle aangemeld	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	10	6	19	16
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	-		5%		5%		5%		39%		46%			
1961: Getal gevalle aangemeld	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	9	5	16	3	26	10
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	-		3%		-		3%		40%		54%			
1962: Getal gevalle aangemeld	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	6	2	21	5	31	8
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	2%		-		5%		5%		21%		67%			
1963: Getal gevalle aangemeld	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	1	5	7	16	4	24	16
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	2%		3%		5%		10%		30%		50%			
1964: Getal gevalle aangemeld	-	1	9	11	2	-	2	1	5	4	18	12	36	29
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	6%		31%		3%		6%		14%		46%			
1965: Getal gevalle aangemeld	10	10	64	47	2	1	1	-	7	1	12	5	96	64
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	12.5%		69%		1.8%		0.6%		5%		11%			
1966: Getal gevalle aangemeld	16	5	47	51	1	-	-	2	4	4	22	3	90	65
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	13.5%		63.2%		0.6%		1.2%		5.1%		16.1%			
1967: Getal gevalle aangemeld	1	1	1	13	2	1	1	-	7	4	24	7	36	26
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	3.2%		22.6%		4.9%		1.6%		17.7%		50%			
1968: Getal gevalle aangemeld	3	3	6	12	7	3	2	2	4	4	15	7	37	31
Persentasie van die totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	8.8%		26.5%		14.7%		5.9%		11.8%		32.4%			

SOORTE TUBERKULOSE.

Die verskillende soorte waarin die siekte gedurende die jaar voorgekom het, word in die volgende tabel (D) aangetoon.

TABEL D.

	PLAASLIK.			INGEVOER.			GROOT TOTAAL.
	Blankes.	Nieblankes.	Totaal.	Blankes.	Nieblankes.	Totaal.	
Pulmonêr	18	565	583	15	65	80	663
Primêre kom- pleks	32	335	367	2	13	15	382
Miliêr	-	6	6	-	-	-	6
Kliere	1	5	6	-	2	2	8
Meningitis	-	5	5	-	1	1	6
Perit onitis	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Rektaal	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Bors	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAAL	51	920	971	17	81	98	1069

AANMELDINGSBRONNE.

In die volgende tabel (E) word die bronne waaruit aanmeldings ontvang is, aangetoon. Die meerderheid gevalle is deur ons eie tuberkuloseklinieke ontdek en aangemeld.

TABEL E.

	PLAASLIK		INGEVOER.		TOTAAL.
	Blankes.	Nieblankes.	Blankes.	Nieblankes.	
Tuberkuloseklinieke	42 (27)	649 (532)	11 (7)	40 (41)	742 (607)
H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal	- (-)	37 (129)	- (-)	9 (7)	46 (136)
Afsonderingshospitaal	4 (5)	193 (158)	1 (6)	22 (18)	220 (187)
Private praktisyns	2 (5)	1 (1)	- (3)	- (-)	3 (9)
Weskoppieshospitaal	- (-)	2 (5)	- (-)	- (2)	2 (7)
Registrateur van geboor- tes en sterfgevalle.	1 (1)	16 (33)	- (-)	4 (6)	21 (40)
Yskor	- (-)	8 (13)	- (-)	2 (-)	10 (13)
Laboratoriums	- (-)	9 (12)	2 (4)	3 (3)	14 (19)
Ander bronne	2 (2)	5 (6)	3 (2)	1 (3)	11 (13)
TOTAAL	51 (40)	920 (889)	17 (22)	81 (80)	1069 (1031)

HOSPITALISASIE.

Die getal gevalle wat in sanatoriums opgeneem is en hulle verspreiding in die verskillende hospitale, word in die volgende tabel (F) aangetoon.

TABEL F.

INRIGTING.	BLANKES.			NIEBLANKES			GRO TOTAAL
	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal.	
Knights-borshospitaal	-	-	-	91	59	150	150
SANTA-nedersetting, Pretoria	-	-	-	189	104	293	293
Zonderwaterhospitaal	-	-	-	136	-	136	136
Rietfontein-hospitaal	12	1	13	13	9	22	35
Oos-Rand-borshospitaal	-	-	-	5	8	13	13
Oos-Rand-SANTA- nedersetting	-	-	-	1	8	9	9
Rose-borshospitaal	-	-	-	1	2	3	3
Randfontein-Suid- borshospitaal	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Oak Tree-borshospitaal	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
King George V-hospitaal	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAAL	15	1	16	436	191	627	6 43

VERSPREIDING DEUR MIDDEL VAN KONTAK.

Die volgende tabel toon die getal gevalle aan wat geskiedenis van kontak met bekende gevalle of van tuberkulose in hulle families, of albei, aangegee het.

KONTAK MET BE- KENDE GEVALLE	FAMILIE= GESKIEDENIS	KONTAK EN FAMILIE= GESKIEDENIS	TOTAAL
26(14)	428(422)	-(-)	454(436)

Persentasiegewys het 42.5% van die gevalle een of ander vorige kontak met bekende gevalle gehad. Die meerderheid van hierdie gevalle is primêre komplekse, en dit is bemoedigend om te weet dat hulle almal in die vroeë stadium van hierdie siekte onder beheer gebring word.

KLINIEK EN X-STRAALDIENSTE
1. KLINIEKBYWONING

A. Gegewens insokke pasiënte en verdogte gevalle onder beheer en onder op behandeling, en hulle kliniekbywoning.

	Getal pasiënte onder beheer einde Desember 1968	Totale getal pasiënte beheer 1967 - 1968	Getal verdogte onder beheer einde Desember 1968	Totale getal verdogtes beheer 1967 - 1968	Getal wat daaglikse inspuilings ontvang per maand	Totale getal wat daaglikse inspuilings ontvang 1967 - 1968	Getal wat tablette moet neem per maand	Totale getal wat tablette ingeneem het 1967 - 1968	Getal wat ongereeld bywoon per maand	Totale getal wat ongereeld bywoon 1967 - 1968
1. Blanke kliniek	433	658	461	521	12	23	198	235	19	42
2. Kampong kliniek										
(a) Bontoes in diens van die Stadsraad	221	255	360	537	6	24	59	86	15	48
(b) Bontoes in die stad werksaam	1,193	1,429	673	718	24	46	241	432	57	224
(c) Indiërs	83	90	-	-	2	6	10	28	4	16
(d) Kleurlinge	148	207	-	-	5	13	15	45	5	20
3. Loudiumkliniek (Indiërs)	65	67	190	192	3	7	46	64	2	6
4. Eersterustkliniek (Kleurlinge)	262	265	298	298	10	24	142	252	13	23
5. Mamelodi-Oos-kliniek	937	939	303	303	32	77	337	536	88	173
6. Mamelodi-Wes-kliniek	1,593	1,745	541	577	55	103	354	720	53	128
7. Saulsvillekliniek	1,124	1,129	292	292	16	31	283	416	23	66
8. Atteridgevillekliniek	1,501	1,604	372	376	35	45	462	817	52	103
9. Toestromingsbeheer	-	-	1,600	1,792	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAAL 1968	7,560	8,488	5,090	5,606	200	399	2,147	3,631	331	849
1967	7,289	7,472	3,881	4,481	258	302	1,890	2,095	367	612
1966	7,526	nie bekend	nie bekend	nie bekend	-	209	-	1,477	230	-

Die totale aantal pasiënte en verdagte gevalle wat gedurende die jaar onder beheer van die verskillende klinieke was, verskil van die aantal onder beheer aan die einde van die jaar omdat pasiënte gedurig verhuis, kaarte gesluit word (bv. verdagte gevalle wat nou genees is), pasiënte sterf en in baie gevalle - veral onder Blankes - die pasiënte eenvoudig nie opgespoor kan word nie. Waar ons na herhaalde pogings 'n pasiënt nie kan opspoor nie, word sy gevalkaart afsonderlik ge-liasseer en beskou ons die pasiënt nie as onder aktiewe beheer nie. Indien 'n persoon met 'n primêre kompleks sy/haar behandeling voltooi het, word die pasiënt se naam - waar moontlik en toepaslik - na 'n kontakkaart teruggeplaas en hier verder opgevolg.

B. TOESTROMINGSBEHEERKLINIEK:

Hierdie kliniek beheer geen aktiewe gevalle van longtuberkulose nie, maar slegs gevalle waar die X-straalopname 'n letsel toon wat moontlik longtuberkulose kan wees. Daar word dus by die kliniek sputummonsters geneem van verdagte gevalle, antibiotika verskaf aan pasiënte met byvoorbeeld 'n pneumoniese konsolidasie wat tuberkuleus mag wees, en pasiënte word vir verdere ondersoek en behandeling na die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal verwys. Diegene met hoogs verdagte letsels wat nie mag werk nie word na ander tuberkuloseklinieke verwys, en werklike gevalle van longtuberkulose word in hospitale opgeneem, ensovoorts. Dié kliniek beheer dus slegs verdagte gevalle wat mag werk.

Om die suster se werk by Toestromingsbeheer te vergemaklik, het alle Nieblankeklinieke verwysingskaarte met besonderhede van alle volwasse gevalle en verdagte gevalle onder hulle beheer na Toestromingsbeheer gestuur. Die suster is dus in staat om onmiddellik vas te stel of 'n pasiënt, by wie 'n verdagte longletsel waargeneem is, alreeds by 'n ander kliniek onder beheer is. Verder word daar ook beoog om ander plaaslike owerhede om Pretoria te nader om ons van die name en verdere besonderhede van alle volwasse gevalle wat deur hulle ontdek word, te voorsien. Die rede hiervoor is dat 'n groot aantal van die gevalle later weer in Pretoria kom werk en hulle al te dikwels sonder toestemming of sonder behoorlike verwysing en verdere opvolging in Pretoria kom werk soek. Indien ons dus sou weet dat 'n persoon met byvoorbeeld 'n fibrotiese letsel wel 'n bekende geval is, dan kan ons hom onmiddellik laat werk, sy behandeling en kontrole voortsit en dan verdere besonderhede by sy oorspronklike kliniek verkry.

Die onderstaande gegewens het betrekking op die werk wat deur die kliniek by Toestromingsbeheer verrig is :

	1968	1967	1966 vanaf SEPTEMBER.
Getal nuwe gevalle ontdek	119 + 11 = 130	74	37
Getal ou gevalle herontdek	91	-	-
Getal verdagte gevalle ontdek	1792 - 11 = 1781	948	204
Getal kontroleplate geneem van verdagte gevalle	403	-	-
Getal X-foto's geneem	58583	17433	5918

Van die 1792 ontdekte verdagte gevalle was 11 werklike gevalle van longtuberkulose; dus is 'n totaal van 130 nuwe gevalle van longtuberkulose hier ontdek.

Van die altesaam 58,583 persone wat gestraal is, het

0.22% dus aktiewe tuberkulose (nuwe gevalle) en

3.03% verdagte letsels van longtuberkulose gehad; en was

0.4% van die gevalle tuberkulosegevalle (oues ingesluit).

C. GEREELDHEID VAN KLINIEKBYWONING:

Bereken volgens die totale aantal pasiënte wat gedurende die jaar onder behandeling was, het 21% die klinieke ongereeld bygewoon (1967 : 28%); daarenteen, bereken volgens die aantal pasiënte wat maandeliks onder behandeling was, het 14% die klinieke ongereeld bygewoon (1967 : 15.2%; 1966 : 13.3%; 1963 : 77%).

Alhoewel die uitdeel van rantsoene net aan pasiënte wat verpligte daaglikse behandeling ondergaan het, en die verskaffing van melk aan primêre komplekse ontsaglik baie daartoe bygedra het om die bywoning-syfer te verbeter, sal slegs intensiewer gesondheidsvoorligting asook besoeke aan die pasiënt en sy werkgewer die bysoning verder verbeter.

D. LADY SELBORNE-TUBERKULOSEKLINIEK:

Die vinnige verskuiwing van inwoners van Lady Selborne na ander woongebiede het ten gevolg gehad dat klinieke hier in Februarie gestaak is. Daar is nogtans tot ongeveer Julie voortgegaan met die uitdeel van tablette en rantsoene aan enkele oorblywende pasiënte. Alle werkende pasiënte is onder beheer van die Kampong tuberkulosekliniek geplaas, terwyl nie-werkendes na klinieke te Ga-Rankua en Boekenhoutfontein oorgeplaas is.

II. X-STRAALDIENSTE:

Altesaam 110,845 X-straalopnames is vanjaar vir diagnostiese en kontroledoeleindes gemaak, en wel soos volg:

	1968	1967	1966	1965
(a) Mobiele X-straaleenheid (100 mm.)	50,004	51,440	50,295	40,739
(b) Toestromingsbeheer (100 mm.)	59,649	17,433	5,918	
(c) H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal	1,192	1,051		
TOTAAL	110,845	69,924	56,213	40,739

'n Volledige uiteensetting van die X-straalopnames is soos volg:-

A. MOBIELE X-STRAALEENHEID :

(Interessantshalwe word daar vermeld dat die buis van hierdie mobiele X-straaleenheid, nadat dit altesaam 405,000 foto's oor 'n tydperk van agt jaar geneem het, gedurende die afgelope jaar vervang moes word daar dit ingegee het).

1. Blankegevalle - kontakte en verdagte gevalle by kliniek	3198
2. Blankes wat vrywillig gekom het vir 'n X-straalfoto	978
3. Blankes by besighede en fabrieke	2424
4. Blankes by skole	189
5. Mediese studente	522
6. Blankes in diens van die Stadsraad van Pretoria	188

7. Nieblankegevalle - kontakte en verdagte gevalle by klinieke	24610
8. Nieblankes wat vrywillig aangemeld het vir 'n X-straalfoto	
(a) Bantoes	840
(b) Kleurlinge	2751
(c) Indiërs	1838
9. Nieblankes by besighede en fabriek	4221
10. Nieblankes by skole	562
11. Nieblankes in diens van die Stadsraad van Pretoria	316
12. Nieblanke werknemers van Yskor	8168
13. Tshepong (S.A.N.T.A.-nedersetting, Pretoria)	391

Totaal 51,196 waarvan 1.192 groot plate was. 50,004 was dus 100 mm.-plate.

B. VASTE X-STRAALEENHEID BY TOESTROMINGSBEHEER:

Daar is vanjaar Raadsmagtiging verkry om kredietfasiliteite aan verskillende instansies toe te staan sodat betaling vir die neem van X-straalplate van werknemers in hulle diens asook van sekere pasiënte en hulle kontakte later kan geskied.

Hieronder volg 'n uiteensetting van die opnames wat ten opsigte van die bogemelde instansies geneem is:

1. Yskor	714
2. Transvaalse Raad vir die Ontwikkeling van Buitestedelike Gebiede	52
3. Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid (Streekstuberkulosebeampte, Suid-Transvaal)	300
4. Voortrekkerhoogte (Departement van Verdediging)	621
5. Departement van Gevangenis	90
6. S.A. Polisie	89

TOTAAL 1866

Die plate wat vir Yskor, die Transvaalse Raad vir die Ontwikkeling van Buitestedelike Gebiede en die Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid geneem is, word deur dié instansies self gelees, terwyl dié geneem vir Departemente Gevangenis, Verdediging en S.A. Polisie deur ons gelees word.

Daar is vanjaar 56,851 X-straalfoto's van aspirant-werkers geneem en 932 opnames van Nieblankes in diens van die Stadsraad van Pretoria wat die Kampongsiekparade bygewoon het. Laasgenoemde is 'n baie lonende diens waarmee daar in September 1968 begin is.

Daar is dus gedurende 1968 altesaam 59,649 X-straalfoto's deur die eenheid by Toestromingsbeheer geneem, waarvan 58,583 deur ons gelees is.

C. H.F. VERWOERD-HOSPITAAL : GROOT PLATE :

Soos alreeds genoem is, is daar altesaam 1192 groot plate deur die radiologiese eenheid van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal vir ons geneem. Slegs persone wat nie deur die mobiele X-straal eenheid gestraal kan word nie, word vir die neem van groot plate na die hospitaal verwys (byvoorbeeld babas, gebreklikes, ens.)

Die Departement van Gesondheid het magtiging aan die Stadsraad van Pretoria verleen om die hulp van private radioloog te verkry vir die lees van X-straalplate van 100 mm. Hulle het gedurende die jaar altesaam 22,074 plate gelees.

E. UITEENSETTING VAN X-STRAALPLATE WAT VAN GEVALLE, KONTAKTE EN VERDAGTE GEVALLE BY DIE VERSKILLENDSE TUBERKULOSEKLINIEKE GENEEM IS

	GEVALLE						KONTAKTE						VERDAGTES							
	Nuwe gevalle		Ou gevalle		Nuwes		Nuwes		Oues		Nuwes		Oues							
	Bekende gevalle	0 - 5 jaar: Heaf; graad III of IV	Nor-maal	Ver-beter	Staties	Ver-sleg	Nor-maal	Geval	Verdag	Nor-maal	Geval	Verdag	Nor-maal	Geval	Verdag	Nor-maal	Geval	Nie Bly T.B. verdag nie		
1. Blankekliniek	31	22	2	159	75	370	23	623	8	34	561	-	18	367	2	46	390	3	350	8
2. Kompongkliniek	-	-	-	19	15	201	14	4	-	-	1	-	-	93	-	2	57	2	196	1
(a) Bantoes in diens van die Stadsraad	31	1	2	106	87	828	145	74	-	5	53	-	-	65	7	11	89	6	234	2
(b) Bantoes in stad werksaam	2	2	1	20	3	46	4	60	1	11	101	1	19	25	-	6	39	-	9	-
(c) Indiërs	4	1	1	22	11	66	7	82	3	7	126	2	2	60	-	1	57	-	6	3
(d) Kleurlinge	3	2	-	24	14	63	9	27	-	-	74	-	3	-	3	19	107	1	104	6
3. Loudiumkliniek (Indiërs)	22	15	18	234	56	145	24	213	14	15	585	4	22	35	1	4	160	8	114	35
4. Eersterustkliniek (Kleurlinge)	47	27	7	483	194	576	66	783	18	-	1,787	11	-	50	7	-	126	7	80	-
5. Mamelodi-Oos-kliniek	60	42	34	459	243	633	60	1,027	23	45	1,883	10	32	352	31	50	264	7	212	-
6. Mamelodi-Wes-kliniek	31	12	7	364	86	98	6	340	15	33	2,225	28	27	62	8	8	187	27	135	2
7. Saulsvillekliniek	62	6	13	628	202	634	51	705	20	20	3,154	20	20	212	19	22	127	7	141	21
8. Atteridgevillekliniek	293	130	85	2,518	986	3,660	309	3,938	102	170	10,550	76	143	1,321	78	169	1,603	68	1,581	78
TOTAAL																				

9. Lody Selborne: 144 X-straalfoto's tot Februarie 1968, toe kliniek gesluit is.

Groototaal: 27,808.

F. KONTAKTE:

Van die altesaam 15,879 kontakte wat bestraal is, het 1.1% long=tuberkulose gehad (1967 : 3%). Die groot afname (+ 66%) in gevalle onder kontakte is baie bemoedigend en kan moontlik grootliks toegeskryf word aan die vroeë onttrekking van aansteeklike gevalle. Nie net kan byna alle aansteeklike gevalle deesdae dadelik gehospitaliseer word nie, maar vele word ook baie vroeër ontdek deurdat alle voornemende werkers by Toestromingsbeheer radiologies ondersoek word en daar tydens besoeke by besighede en fabriek nog verdere vroeë gevalle deur kleinbeeld- X-straalopnames ontdek word. 'n Verdere faktor wat ook tot die verminderde voorkoms van tuberkulose onder kontakte kon bygedra het, is die intensiewe B.C.G.-immuniseringsprogramme (B.C.G. aan alle pasgeborenes, B.C.G. by meeste stedelike immuniseringsklinieke, ens.) wat onderneem word en daartoe bygedra het om aan die kontakte beter beskerming te gee.

G. X-STRAALVELD TOEGTE BY BESIGHEDE, FABRIEKE, ENS.

Daar is vanjaar 2424 Blankes by 42 en 4221 Nieblankes by 32 besighede, fabriek, ens., bestraal.

Die uitslag was soos volg :

Nuwe gevalle van longtuberkulose 13 (Nieblankes).

Ou gevalle van longtuberkulose herontdek 12 (Nieblankes).

Verdagte gevalle : Blankes 43

Nieblankes 34.

H. PERSONE WAT HULLE VRYWILLIG VIR 'N X-STRAAL ONDERSOEK AANMELD.

978 Blankes en 5429 Nieblankes het hulle vrywillig vir 'n X-straal=ondersoek aangemeld. Die uitslag was soos volg :

	Geval.	Verdag.
Blankes	3	46
Nieblankes	21	113

I. GEVALLE ONTDEK AS GEVOLG VAN X-STRAAL ONDERSOEK :

Van die 1069 nuwe gevalle van longtuberkulose wat gedurende die jaar aangemeld is, is 782 deur middel van X-straalopnames van die borskas ontdek.

III. HEAFTOETSE :

Altesaam 11,211 Heaftoetse is gedurende die jaar gedoen. Van hierdie getal het slegs 7,763 na 'n week teruggekeer vir die lees van die toetse. Die 3448 gevalle wat nie teruggekeer het nie, word dus in die statistieke buite rekening gelaat. (Die feit dat die persone nie teruggekeer het nie, dui waarskynlik daarop dat daar min of geen reaksie was nie. Dit kan ongelukkig egter nie sonder meer aanvaar word nie.)

By die immuniserings- en tuberkuloseklinieke waar Heaftoetse op kinders uitgevoer word, word die volgende prosedure tans gevolg :

Blankes :

Groep 1:

Dit is babas aan wie B.C.G. kort na geboorte gedurende hulle verblyf in 'n kraaminrigting toegedien was.

- (a) As hulle vir hulle drieledige kinkhoes-, witseerkeel- en tetanusimmunisering na die kliniek kom, word 'n Heaftoets gedoen.
- (i) Indien die Heaftoets heeltemal negatief is, word daar weer B.C.G. toegedien.
 - (ii) Indien die Heaftoets 'n graad I- of graad II- reaksie toon, word niks verder gedoen nie.
 - (iii) Indien die Heaftoets 'n graad III- of graad IV-reaksie toon, word dit as 'n aktiewe geval van tuberkulose beskou.
- (b) Op driejarige ouderdom word die Heaftoets herhaal, en as dit nie 'n graad III- of graad IV-reaksie toon nie (in welke geval dit as 'n aktiewe geval van tuberkulose aanvaar word), word B.C.G. weer toegedien.

Groep 2:

Dit is dié babas en kinders wat nog nooit tevore B.C.G. ontvang het nie.

- (a) Wanneer hierdie kinders by die immuniseringsklinieke aanmeld, voordat hulle die ouderdom van drie maande bereik, word B.C.G. direk toegedien.
- (b) As die kinders reeds ouer as drie maande maar nog jonger as vyf jaar is, word daar eers 'n Heaftoets gedoen. Indien die Heaftoets negatief is, of graad I- of graad II-positief is, word B.C.G. toegedien. Waar hulle 'n graad I- of graad II-reaksie toon en hulle nie tevore B.C.G. gehad het nie, word hulle as verdag beskou en word X-straalfoto's van die borskas geneem. Indien daar 'n graad III- of graad IV-reaksie teenwoordig is, word hulle as aktiewe gevalle van tuberkulose aanvaar.
- (c) In die geval van kinders bo die ouderdom van vyf jaar word daar direk B.C.G. toegedien.

Nieblankes:

Die Nieblankes op wie Heaftoetse uitgevoer word, bestaan uit twee hoofgroepe, naamlik kontakte van bekende gevalle van tuberkulose en kinders wat baba- en immuniseringsklinieke bywoon.

- (1) In die geval van kontakte wat onder drie maande oud is, word B.C.G. onmiddellik toegedien, en die kind word verder dopgehou. In die geval van kontakte wat oor drie maande oud is, word 'n Heaftoets gedoen. As die kontakte graad III- of IV-positief reageer, word hulle as aktiewe gevalle van tuberkulose beskou. Indien die Heaftoets graad I- of graad II-positief is, word hulle as verdagte gevalle beskou. B.C.G. word toegedien en hulle word elke ses maande vir 'n Heaftoets ontbied en verder dopgehou. Indien die Heaftoets negatief is, word B.C.G. toegedien en hulle word sesmaandeliks verder opgevolg.

- (2) Vir sover dit Nieblanke kinders betref wat immuniserings- en babaklinieke bywoon, word reëlings getref dat hierdie kinders by hul eerste besoek na die tuberkuloseklinik verwy word. Aan die kinders wat jonger as 3 maande is, word B.C.G. direk toegedien. Op kinders wat ouer as 3 maande maar jonger as 5 jaar is, word eers 'n Heaftoets uitgevoer en daarna word B.C.G. toegedien. By ouer kinders as 5 jaar word B.C.G. direk toegedien.

Die volgende tabel verteenwoordig die resultate van al die Heaftoetse wat gedurende die jaar deur die Afdeling gedoen is. Soos uit die tabel gesien kan word, het 'n groot aantal nie teruggekeer sodat die toetse gelees kon word nie. In die kolomme waarindie resultate aangedui word, word hierdie persone wat nie teruggekeer het nie, buite rekening gelaat.

Die tabel verteenwoordig almal op wie Heaftoetse uitgevoer is, dit wil sê kontakte sowel as kinders wat immuniseringsklinieke bywoon en kinders in kleuterskole en skole. Statisties verteenwoordig dit dus nie 'n deursnee van die bevolking nie omdat die resultate van 'n geselekteerde groep (die kontakte) én dié van 'n ongeselekteerde groep saamgevoeg is.

Alhoewel die voorkoms van positief-reageerders dus hoër sal wees as dié wat onder die deursneebevolking voorkom, is die jaarlikse persentasievermindering in positiewe reageerders tog betekenisvol omdat die samestelling van die groepe kinders op wie Heaftoetse uitgevoer word, ongeveer dieselfde bly.

	Ouderdomsgroep	Totaal	Graad positief				Negatief	Graad positief na B.C.G.				Negatief na B.C.C.
			I	II	III	IV		I	II	III	IV	
3 maande tot 5 jaar:	Blankes	4,593	164	34	12	10	2,275	360	81	3	1	229
	Bantoes	4,347	115	43	53	58	2,175	123	73	25	18	331
	Asiërs	581	32	5	2	2	280	100	19	2	1	19
	Kleurlinge	937	34	19	8	13	441	71	35	5	2	41
5 tot 10 jaar:	Blankes	373	114	14	2	1	111	17	22	6	-	16
	Bantoes	146	2	2	-	4	8	17	15	2	2	6
	Asiërs	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kleurlinge	109	6	6	4	5	23	28	-	2	-	4
10 tot 15 jaar:	Blankes	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bantoes	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Asiërs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kleurlinge	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 tot 20 jaar:	Blankes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bantoes	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Asiërs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kleurlinge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20 jaar + :	Blankes	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bantoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Asiërs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kleurlinge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAAL		11,211	472	126	81	95	5,313	716	245	45	25	646

A. KLEUTERSKOLE :

Gedurende die jaar is daar weer 'n begin gemaak met Heaftoetsing in opvolging van B.C.G.-toediening by alle kleuterskole. Die bevindings hier is baie interessant omdat die persentasie kinders wat, nadat B.C.G. toegedien is, negatief op die Heaftoets gereageer het, byna dieselfde is as dié wat nie vroeër B.C.G. gehad het nie. Dit is natuurlik moontlik dat die B.C.G.-entstof of die P.P.D. wat gebruik is, nie doeltreffend was nie of dat daar iets met die tegnieke verkeerd was. Feit is egter dat daar in baie gevalle 'n duidelike B.C.G.-litteken op die arm teenwoordig was by kinders met 'n negatiewe reaksie op die Heaftoets. Dit skyn dus die bewering te staaf dat daar nie noodwendig 'n verband tussen B.C.G.-immunitet en tuberkuliensensitiwiteit is nie. Ten einde die saak verder te ondersoek, word daar beoog om die P.P.D. wat gebruik is, gedurende die volgende jaar te kontroleer deur beide die handelsproduk en 'n spesiale P.P.D. wat deur dr. Kleeberg van die W.N.N.R. berei is, gelyktydig toe te dien.

Die volgende bevindings by enkele Blankekleuterskole illustreer die voorgaande:

1. Kinders aan wie B.C.G. voorheen toegedien is :

Heaftoets.

Getal getoets.	Getal positief.				Getal negatief.
	Graad.				
	I	II	III	IV	
343	51	28	1	-	247

Dit wil sê 71.9% was negatief na B.C.G.-toediening.

2. Kinders aan wie B.C.G. nie voorheen toegedien is nie :

Getal getoets.	Getal positief.				Getal negatief.
	Graad.				
	I	II	III	IV	
338	56	10	-	2	239

Dit wil sê 70.7% was negatief na B.C.G.-toediening.

B. PERSENTASIE POSITIEWE EN NEGATIEWE REAGEERDERS:

Gedurende die afgelope drie jaar was daar 'n dramatiese afname in die persentasie gevalle wat positief op die Heaftoets reageer. Daar moet egter op gewys word dat die kinders op wie Heaftoetse uitgevoer is, nie 'n deursnee van die bevolking verteenwoordig nie omdat hulle gedeeltelik 'n geselekteerde groep is, dit wil sê die persentasies sluit ook kontakte van gevalle van tuberkulose in. Die samestelling van die groep is egter elke jaar naastenby dieselfde, met die gevolg dat die syfers van jaar tot jaar wel vergelykbaar is. Hierdie afname in positiewe reageerders dui sonder twyfel op 'n afname in die voorkoms van aansteeklike gevalle in die gemeenskap, en is baie bemoedigend.

Ouderdomsgroep 3 maande - 15 jaar.

		Persentasie positiewe reageerders	Persentasie negatiewe reageerders.
1966	Blankes	27%	73%
	Nieblankes	43%	57%
1967	Blankes	23.5%	76.5%
	Nieblankes	34.8%	64.8%
1968	Blankes	13.1%	86.9%
	Nieblankes	12.4%	87.6%

IV. B.C.G. TOEGEDIEN :

Hieronder volg 'n uiteensetting van die groepe aan wie B.C.G. toegedien is.

(a) Aan gevalle:	Blankes	20)	
	Bantoes	423)	
	Asiërs	5)	Totaal 453
	Kleurlinge	5)	
(b) Aan kontakte:	Blankes	624)	
	Bantoes	3119)	
	Asiërs	27)	Totaal 4017
	Kleurlinge	247)	
(c) Aan verdagtes:	Blankes	44)	
	Bantoes	391)	
	Asiërs	39)	Totaal 591
	Kleurlinge	117)	
(d) Aan normale persone (insluitende kinders wat nie by skole geïmmuniseer is nie).	Blankes	11929)	
	Bantoes	49496)	
	Asiërs	1537)	Totaal 64,151
	Kleurlinge	1789)	
(e) Skoolkinders:	Blankes	503)	
	Bantoes	99)	
	Asiërs	-)	Totaal 602
	Kleurlinge	-)	
(f) Pasgeborenes (kraaminrigtings)	Blankes	6262)	
	Bantoes	2729)	
	Asiërs	75)	Totaal 10,578
	Kleurlinge	1512)	
Dus altesame :	Blankes	18882)	
	Bantoes	56157)	
	Asiërs	1683)	
	Kleurlinge	3670)	
Groottotaal (1967 :61,770)		80392	

V. SPUTUMS :

Altesaam 14,257 sputums van pasiënte is vir mikroskopiese ondersoek gestuur.

Die resultate was soos volg :

	Totaal	Negatief	Positief	Negatief na positief	Positief na negatief.	Hardnekkig positief.
1. Blankekliniek	684	647	27	6	4	
2. Kampongkliniek						
(a) Bantoes in diens van Stadsraad	957	887	38	19	9	4
(b) Bantoes werksaam in Stad	2865	2642	124	52	32	15
(c) Indiërs	69	64	5	-	-	-
(d) Kleurlinge	277	248	6	13	7	3
3. Laudiumkliniek (Indiërs)	136	133	3	-	-	-
4. Eersterustkliniek (Kleurlinge)	691	30	-	652	6	3
5. Mamelodi-Oos-kliniek	1925	1783	133	3	-	6
6. Mamelodi-Wes-kliniek	2379	2133	196	31	18	1
7. Saulsvillekliniek	906	816	46	26	11	7
8. Atteridgevillekliniek	2158	1942	105	40	45	16
9. Toestromingsbeheer	1210	1092	74	-	-	-
TOTAAL	14257	12417	757	842	132	55

1967 - totaal 11,738

VI. RANTSOENE :

Slegs vier Blankes het munisipale rantsoene en S.A.N.T.V.-steun ontvang.

Nieblankes .	Munisipale rantsoene.	S.A.N.T.V.-pakkies.
Getal pasiënte	2249	279
Getal afhanklikes	272	35
TOTAAL	2521	314

VII. HUISBESOEKE :

Die suster in beheer van die Blanketuberkulosekliniek het gedurende die jaar altesaam 23 pasiënte tuis behandel; sy het aan hulle inspuittings toegedien. Daar was elke maand gemiddeld 12 pasiënte was so tuis behandel is.

Die getal besoeke wat tuis of by die werk by tuberkulosepasiënte afgelê is, is soos volg saamgestel :

1. Blankes :
 Blanke klinieksuster 1280
2. Bantoes :
 (a) Blanke gesondheidsbesoekster 193
 (Dit is gevalle van Bantoetuberkuloselyers wat werk en waar
 besoek by die Blanke werkgewers afgelê is en dit dus deur
 'n Blanke verpleegster gedoen moes word.)
 (b) Bantoeverpleegsters 2307

3. Asiërs :

Klinieksuster en verpleegster 1347

4. Kleurlinge :

Klinieksuster en verpleegsters 1164

Die getalle wat hierbo genoem word, verteenwoordig die besoeke van verplegingspersoneel aan tuberkuloselyers om behandeling toe te dien. Om persone te ontbied om hulle vir ondersoeke of X-straalfoto's by klinieke aan te meld, het bodes 9441 huise in die Bantoewoonbuurtes, 737 huise in die Asiërwoonbuurtes en 1527 huise in die Kleurlingwoonbuurtes besoek. Blankes is nie per bode nie maar per brief ontbied: 1855 briewe is gepos.

VIII. TSHEPONG- SUID-AFRIKAANSE NASIONALE TERINGVERENIGING SE NEDERSETTING TE PRETORIA.

Daar is 135 beddens vir tuberkuloselyers in die nedersetting beskikbaar. Die mediese dekking word in sy geheel verskaf deur twee mediese beamptes van die Stadsraad se Gesondheidsafdeling.

Die hospitaal word tweemaal per week deur een van die mediese beamptes besoek, en tydens die besoeke word alle probleemgevalle gesien, klagtes aangehoor en hulp verleen met maatskaplike probleme. Verder word alle nuwe gevalle aan 'n deeglike mediese ondersoek onderwerp, en die dokter besluit oor behandeling, duur van verblyf, ens. Eenmaal 'n week word daar ook X-straalfoto's gelees van pasiënte wat hulle vir opvolgplate aangemeld het. Tydens dié sessie word pasiënte na buiteklinieke oorgeplaas.

Beide mediese beamptes dien ook in verskillende komitees van die plaaslike tak van S.A.N.T.V. en is sodoende behulpsaam met die bestuur van die nedersetting en ander funksies van die tak.

Die volgende verslag gee 'n aanduiding van die hoeveelheid werk wat verrig word :

Tydperk 31 Maart 1967 - 31 Maart 1968.

Getal pasiënte in die nedersetting op 31 Maart 1967	134
Getal pasiënte in die nedersetting op 31 Maart 1968	126
Getal pasiënte gedurende die jaar opgeneem	363
Getal pasiënte gedurende die jaar ontslaan	371

Dié wat ontslaan is, kan soos volg ingedeel word :

Huis toe - verbeter	262
Om dissiplinêre redes	10
Gedros	30
Oorlede	3
Oorplasings - versleg	38
Ander oorsake	28

Die hoeveelheid pasiënte-dae vir die jaar was 46395.

S.A.N.T.V. se hoofkantoor het die dienste van 'n Bantoegesondheidsvoorligter aan die plaaslike tak van hierdie Vereniging beskikbaar gestel. Hy verrig waardevolle diens, en sedert sy aanstelling is die pasiënte in die algemeen gesproke meer samewerkend. Daar word ook met welslae by sekere doktersklinieke van sy dienste gebruik gemaak.

STERFTES :

Die getal sterftes wat gedurende die jaar onder tuberkulose= pasiënte voorgekom het, word in die volgende tabel (H) aangedui.

	BLANKES.	NIEBLANKES.	TOTAAL.
Gevalle wat gedurende 1968 aangemeld is en ook gedurende 1968 gesterf het.	4(5)	90(94)	94(99)
Gevalle wat voor 1968 aangemeld is, maar wat gedurende 1968 gesterf het.	1(2)	24(53)	25(55)
TOTAAL	5(7)	114(147)	119(154)

Die sterftesyfers van die verskillende rasse en geslagte asook die sterftesyfers per 1,000 van die bevolking word in die volgende tabel (I) aangedui.

TABEL 1.

STERFTES 1968 (OU EN NUWE GEVALLE).

Plaaslike gevalle		Ingevoerde gevalle		Plaaslike en ingevoerde gevalle		Sterftes per 1,000 van die bevolking (Plaaslik)	
Geslag	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander soorte	Al die soorte	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander soorte	Al die soorte	Bevolking
Blonkes	M 2	1	3	1	3	1	.007
	V 1	-	1	-	1	-	.004
TOTAAL	3	1	4	1	4	1	.011
Kleurlinge	M 4	2	6	1	5	7	.421
	V 1	-	1	-	1	-	.105
TOTAAL	5	2	7	1	6	8	.526
Asiërs	M 1	-	1	-	1	-	.096
	V -	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAAL	1	-	1	-	1	-	.096
Bantoës	M 67	6	73	6	73	7	.331
	V 19	2	21	4	23	2	.094
TOTAAL	86	8	94	10	96	9	.425
Alle Nieblonkes	M 72	8	80	7	79	9	.324
	V 20	2	22	4	24	2	.090
TOTAAL	92	10	102	11	103	11	.414
Alle rasse	M 74	9	83	8	82	10	.150
	V 21	2	23	4	25	2	.043
TOTAAL	95	11	106	12	107	12	.193

STERFTES IN OUDERDOMSGROEPE

0 - 1		1 - 5		6 - 10		11 - 15		16 - 20		21 - 30		31 - 40		41 - 50		50 & ouer		Totaal	
M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Blonkes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nieblonkes	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	11	7	11	3	17	1	34	9	79	24
TOTAAL	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	11	7	11	3	18	1	36	10	82	25

Sterftes as gevolg van ander soorte tuberkulose en sterftes van tuberkuloselyers wat aan ander oorsake dood is, word in tabel (J) hieronder aangetoon.

	BLANKES.		NIEBLANKES.		TOTAAL
	M	V	M	V	
Miliêre tuberkulose	-	-	3	-	3
Tuberkuleuse meningitis	-	-	2	1	3
Tuberkuleuse primêre kompleks	-	-	2	-	2
Peritonitis	-	-	-	1	1
Longontsteking	-	-	1	-	1
Motorongeluk	1	-	-	-	1
Meswond	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAAL	1	-	9	2	12

Die volgende tabel toon die stadiums aan waarin sterftes en gevalle van tuberkulose wat gedurende die jaar aangemeld en gedurende die jaar dood is, voorgekom het.

	BLANKES		NIEBLANKES		TOTAAL	TOTALE PERSENTASIE STERFTES.
	M	V	M	V		
Sterftes voor aanmelding	-(1)	1(-)	18(21)	7(18)	26(40)	35%(40%)
Dood binne 1 maand na aanmelding	1(2)	-(-)	25(23)	8(6)	34(31)	45%(31%)
Dood binne 1-3 maande na aanmelding.	-(-)	-(-)	2(9)	1(2)	3(11)	4%(11%)
Dood binne 3-6 maande na aanmelding	1(-)	-(-)	5(2)	3(2)	9(4)	12%(5%)
Dood binne 6-12 maande na aanmelding	-(2)	-(-)	3(6)	-(5)	3(13)	4%(13%)
TOTAAL	2(5)	1(-)	53(61)	19(33)	75(99)	100%(100%)

HOSPITAAL VIR AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES.

Hierdie hospitaal, 'n inrigting met 90 beddens, behoort aan die Stadsraad van Pretoria en is op die terrein van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal geleë.

Die sale vir Blankes, wat heeltemal van die Nieblanke-afdeling geskei is, kan 50 pasiënte huisves, terwyl die sale vir Nieblankes 40 beddens bevat. Daar is nie afsonderlike huisvesting vir Asiërs- of Kleurlingpasiënte nie, maar waar moontlik word hulle in private, enkel- of tweebedsale verpleeg.

Die personeel van die Nieblanke -afdeling bestaan uitsluitlik uit Bantoeverpleegsters, behalwe dat daar nou en dan Indiër - of Kleurlingverpleegsters is wat opleiding in die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal ontvang.

GELDELIKE REËLINGS.

Die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal voorsien al die verplegings-personeel, aptekersbenodighede, X-straalgeriewe, rantsoene, linneware en wasgeriewe, stoom, elektrisiteit en water, asook sekere gespesifiseerde koste aan onderhoud van die geboue en toerusting.

Hiervoor betaal die Stadsraad 'n vasgestelde bedrag per pasiënt per dag vir dié pasiënte vir wie hy geldelike aanspreek-likheid aanvaar. Hierdie bedrag word periodiek deur onderlinge ooreenkoms gewysig as stygende koste dit regverdig.

Daar word ook onderling gereël dat die spesialistepersoneel van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal vir raadpleging by die Hospitaal vir Aansteeklike Siektes beskikbaar is, terwyl die Stadsraad se Geneeskundige Beamptes 'n dag-en-nag-raadplegingsdiens vir aansteeklike siektes voorsien, wat veral deur die personeel van die ongevalle- en die opnameafdeling van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal gebruik en gewaardeer word.

GEBIEDE WAT BEDIEN WORD.

Hieronder ressorteer die Pretoriase munisipale gebied, sy buitestedelike gebiede en Noord- en Noordwes-Transvaal. Pasiënte uit enige ander gebied, waar daar moeilikheid ondervind word om pasiënte te huisves, soos byvoorbeeld tydens epidemies word egter ook opgeneem.

AMBULANS REËLINGS.

Die Pretoriase Stadsraad voorsien sy eie ambulansdiens vir aansteeklike siektes. Dieselfde geld vir die Transvaalse Raad vir die Ontwikkeling van Buitestedelike Gebiede, terwyl ander plaaslike owerhede hul pasiënte per trein, huurmotor of ambulans instuur na gelang van omstandighede.

HOSPITAAL VIR AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES : STATISTIEK.

L.W. Vergelykende syfers word tussen hakies verstrek en het betrekking op die tydperk van 12 maande wat op 1 Januarie 1967 begin en 31 Desember 1967 eindig.

TOTALE GETAL OPGENEEMDE PASIËNTE.

Eenduisend eenhonderd sewe-en-negentig (1059) pasiënte van wie 318(226) Blankes en 879(833) Nieblankes was, is opgeneem.

Gebiedsverspreiding.	Pretoria.	Ander gebiede.
Blankes	226(168)	92(58)
Nieblankes	471(444)	408(389)

AKUTE INTERIOR POLIOMIËLITIS.

Dertien (2) kinders van wie 2(1) Blankes en 11(1) Nieblankes is, is opgeneem. Tipe 1-poliomiëlitisvirus is van almal geïsoleer. Hulle het almal residuele spierverlamming gehad en is na drie weke vir verdere behandeling na die ortopediese afdeling van die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal oorgeplaas.

Gebiedsverspreiding.	Pretoria	Ander gebiede.
Blankes	1(1)	1(0)
Nieblankes	2(0)	9(1)

DIFTERIE.

Nege-en-tagtig (187) pasiënte van wie 22(33) Blankes en 67(154) Nieblankes was, is opgeneem. Onder hulle was 1(3) Blanke kind 'n tydelike draer van die difteriebasil.

Gebiedsverspreiding.	Pretoria.	Ander gebiede.
Blankes	14(23)	8(10)
Nieblankes	22(33)	45 (121)

Seisoensvoorkoms.

Jan.	Feb.	Maart	Apr.	Mei	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
9(15)	11(21)	11(38)	8(28)	13(32)	9(4)	6(13)	2(2)	4(6)	8(4)	5(7)	3(17)

45% (59%) is kinders van vyf jaar en jonger.

Blanke pasiënte.

Drie (5) kinders wat aldrie baie siek was by opneming, het gesterf.

Twee van hulle het laringale-difterie gehad, waarvoor tracheotomie nodig was. Dit was die enigste gevalle waarvoor tracheotomie nodig was.

Twee gevalle van bulnek-difterie het herstel. Een van hierdie bulnek= gevalle is na sestiën weke in die hospitaal ontslaan nadat hy ernstige hart= spierontsteking en verlamming van die sagte verhemelte, farinks en larinks gekry het.

Nieblanke pasiënte.

Sewentien (59) kinders het gesterf. Almal was by opneming ernstig siek.

Daar was 18 gevalle van bulnek-difterie en van hulle het 8 herstel.

Op 5 pasiënte is tracheotomie ter verligting van laringale obstruksie gedoen en 2 van hulle het gesterf.

Heelwat gevalle het verlamming van die sagte verhemelte ontwikkel, maar daar was geen gevalle met 'n ernstige soort verlamming nie.

TIFOIDE.

Altesaam 109(189) gevalle waarvan 29(22) Blankes en 80(107) Nieblankes was, is opgeneem.

Seisoensverspreiding.

Jan.	Feb.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
15(26)	30(15)	5(15)	5(16)	5(16)	7(9)	1(3)	4(3)	8(8)	17(6)	9(7)	3(5)

Gebiedsverspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede.
Blankes	4(8)	25(14)
Nieblankes	26(42)	54(65)

Blankes.

Almal het herstel.

Twintig skoolkinders is opgeneem nadat tifoïde in 'n skoolkoshuis in Noord-Transvaal uitgebreek het.

Nieblankes.

Nege het gesterf. Hulle was almal sterwend by opneming.

Twee pasiënte wat in die afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem is het reeds operasies vir geperforeerde ingewande elders ondergaan. Een van hulle het herstel.

Een geval met 'n tifoïde-abses in haar skildklier is opgeneem. Nadat sy vir die tifoïde behandel is, is sy na die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal oorgeplaas waar 'n gedeeltelike skildklieruitsnyding gedoen is. Sy het goed herstel.

SKARLAKENKOORS.

Ses(5) plaaslike Blankes uit hotelle en losiesplekke is opgeneem omdat geen bevredigende reëlins vir hulle isolering getref kon word nie.

Nog 3(0) kinders uit ander gebiede is opgeneem.

Hulle het almal sonder komplikasies herstel.

PULMONÊRE TUBERKULOSE.

Persone wat aan pulmonêre tuberkulose ly, word in die reël nie in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem nie, maar dit was in die loop van die jaar nodig om 'n paar gevalle 'n dag of twee lank te huisves terwyl daar reëlins vir hul opneming in verskillende sanatoriums getref is. 'n Paar pasiënte wat in 'n sterwende toestand by die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal aangekom en ook tuberkulose gehad het, moes ook opgeneem word.

Gebiedsverspreiding.

	Pretoria.	Ander gebiede.
Blankes	16(15)	11(7)
Nieblankes	216(222)	162(116)

Een (1) Blanke en 12(16) Nieblankes is oorlede voordat reëlins vir hulle oorplasing na sanatoriums getref kon word.

Opmerkings :

Vir inligting in verband met hospitalisasie van tuberkulosegevalle oor die algemeen, kyk die gedeelte oor tuberkulose.

DUITSE MASELS.

Veertien(4) Blankes, waarvan 8 personeellede van die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal was, is opgeneem. Twee gevalle met enkefalitis en een geval met spierstupe is opgeneem.

Een Nieblanke kind is opgeneem.

Hulle het almal herstel.

Gebiedsverspreiding.	Pretoria	Ander gebiede.
Blankes	14(4)	0(0)
Nieblankes	1(0)	0(0)

MASELS.

Masels is in Pretoria nie 'n aanmeldbare siekte nie. Die gevalle wat opgeneem is, is slegs 'n breukdeel van die aantal kinders wat die siekte opgedoen het. Dié wat opgeneem word, is meestal gevalle met komplikasies of gevalle met ander siektes wat hospitalisasie vereis.

Altesaam 91(23) Blankes en 159(94) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

Gebiedsverspreiding.	Pretoria.	Ander gebiede.
Blankes	71(2)	29(3)
Nieblankes	92(59)	67(38)

Blankes.

Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

Die meeste gevalle se belangrikste komplikasie was broncho-pneumonie, maar daar was vyf gevalle met enkefalitis en verskeie met otitis. Hulle het almal herstel.

Nieblankes.

Daar was 18(2) sterfgevalle : 2 aan gastro-enteritis en 16 aan broncho-pneumonie. Van laasgenoemde is twee, voordat hulle masels opgedoen het, met ernstige brandwonde in die H. F. Verwoerd - hospitaal opgeneem.

Die meeste van die gevalle is as gevolg van broncho-pneumonie as komplikasie opgeneem en verskillende ander het aan enkefalitis of otitis gely. Daarbenewens moes 'n groot aantal gevalle wat gely het aan ander siektes wat glad nie aan hulle masels verwant is nie, van die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal na die Afsonderingshospitaal oorgeplaas word.

KINKHOES.

Dertien(24) Blankes en 17(20) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

Gebiedsverspreiding.	Pretoria.	Ander gebiede.
Blankes	7(21)	6(3)
Nieblankes	12(14)	5(6)

By sowel Blankes as Nieblankes was die rede vir opneming hoofsaaklik broncho-pneumonie as komplikasie en 'n hele paar was baie jong babatjies. Gelukkig het almal herstel.

EPIDEMIESE PAROTITIS (PAMPOENTJIES).

Twintig (12) Blankes en 11(1) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

Gebiedsverspreiding.	Pretoria	Ander gebiede.
Blankes	18(8)	2(4)
Nieblankes	8 (1)	3(0)

Blankes.

Vier gevalle was personeellede van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal. Twee gevalle het orgitis en tien enkefalitis as komplikasie gehad. Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

Nieblankes.

Een geval was 'n personeellid van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal. Een geval het aan orgitis en een aan swangerskap met vomering gely. Die ander is vir afsondering van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal af oorgeplaas. Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

MENINGITIS: MENINGOKOKKAAL EN ANDER SOORTE.

'n Ligte epidemie van meningokokkale meningitis het gedurende die jaar voorgekom. Dertien (16) Blankes en 31(14) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

Twee gevalle het stafilokokkale meningitis en een pneumokokkale meningitis gehad; die ander het meningokokkale meningitis gehad.

Gebiedsverspreiding.	Pretoria.	Ander gebiede.
Blankes	9(10)	4(6)
Nieblankes	18(6)	13(8)

Blankes.

Daar was 'n hele paar ernstige gevalle, waarvan twee (2) aan meningokokkale meningitis gesterf het.

Nieblankes.

Twee (1) het aan meningokokkale meningitis gesterf. Al twee was by opneming ernstig siek.

WATERPOKKIES.

Sestien (18) Blankes en 47(22) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

Gebiedsverspreiding.	Pretoria.	Ander gebiede.
Blankes	13(16)	3(2)
Nieblankes	21(17)	26(5)

Blankes.

Daar was drie gevalle met broncho-pneumonie en een met encefalitis. Die ander het waterpokkies as 'n toevallige infeksie opgedoen. Daar was 1(0) sterfgeval aan viruspneumonie.

Nieblankes.

Die meeste gevalle het die siekte in die sale opgedoen en is van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal af oorgeplaas.

Daar was geen (1) sterfgevalle nie.

ANDER OPNEMINGS.

LEPROSE.

Gevalle van leprose word in die Regeringsleprosarium te Westfort opgeneem, maar as hulle groot operasies moet ondergaan, word hulle in ons afsonderingsale opgeneem.

Vyf(3) Blankes en 22(25) Nieblankes is vir dié doel opgeneem.
Van hulle het 2(0) Blankes en 4(2) Nieblankes gesterf.

ENKEFALITIS.

Een (6) volwasse Blanke vrou met virusenkefalitis is opgeneem.
Sy het herstel.

WAARNEMINGSGEVALLE.

Ses-en-veertig (33) Blankes en 47(54) Nieblankes is vir waarneming opgeneem., en daar is gevind dat hulle nie aan aansteeklike siektes ly nie. Die meeste van hulle is gestuur as moontlike difterie- of pulmonêre tuberkulosegevalle.

Daar was geen sterfgevalle in dié groep nie.

In die volgende tabel word die getal behandelde gevalle en hulle rasindeling en verspreiding opgesom :

Siekte.	Blankes.		Nieblankes.	
	Pretoria.	Ander gebiede.	Pretoria.	Ander gebiede.
Akute anterior poliomiëlitis	1(1)	1(0)	2(0)	9(1)
Difterie	14(23)	8(10)	22(33)	45(121)
Tifoïde	4(8)	25(14)	26(42)	54(65)
Skarlakenkoors	6(5)	3(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Pulmonêre tuberkulose	16(15)	11(7)	216(222)	162(116)
Masels	71(20)	20(3)	92(59)	67(38)
Duitse masels	14(4)	0(0)	1 (0)	0(0)
Kinkhoes	7 (21)	6(3)	12(14)	5(6)
Pampoentjies	18(8)	2(4)	8(1)	3(0)
Meningitis	9(10)	4(6)	18(6)	13(8)
Waterpokkies	13(16)	3(2)	21(17)	26(5)
Ander opnemings	13(13)	3(0)	23(25)	7(0)
Waarneminggevalle	40(24)	6(9)	30(25)	17(29)
TOTAAL	226(168)	92(58)	471(444)	408(389)

VENERIESE SIEKTES.

Opmerking : Vergelykende syfers, wat in hakies aangetoon word, het betrekking op die tydperk van twaalf maande wat op 1 Januarie 1967 begin en op 31 Desember 1967 eindig. Die meeste klinieke vir veneriese siektes word in die Kliniekgebou vir Spesiale Siektes op die terrein van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal gehou.

DIENTE AAN BLANKES:

Daar word drie sessies per week vir mans en vrouens gehou, insluitende 'n sessie in die laat namiddag ná werksure.

Die personeel, wat ook ander pligte uitvoer, bestaan uit 'n Geneeskundige Beampte, 'n Suster en 'n manlike Kliniekklerk. Alle sessies vir Blankes word waargeneem deur die Geneeskundige Beampte wat aan die hoof van die Hospitaal vir Aansteeklike Siektes staan.

Die volgende tabel toon die getal gevalle wat die kliniek in die loop van die jaar besoek het:-

Diagnose.	Nuwe gevalle.		Bywoning - nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik.	
	Mans.	Vroue.	Mans.	Vroue.
Seronegatiëwe primêre sifilis.	8(6)	0(0)	12(17)	0(0)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.	10(7)	1(1)	19(17)	3(7)
Sekondêre sifilis	5(2)	12(2)	13(2)	24(11)
Tersiêre sifilis	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Latente sifilis	9(2)	34(32)	23(19)	129(91)
Neurosifilis	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	0(1)	0(0)	0(5)	0(0)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
TOTALE SIFILIS GEVALLE	32(18)	47(35)	67(60)	156(109)

Diagnose.	Nuwe gevalle.		Bywoning - nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik.	
	Mans.	Vroue.	Mans.	Vroue.
Gonorree	75(51)	14(12)	217(173)	48(37)
Ulcus Molle	1(0)	0(0)	5(0)	0(0)
Vulvovaginitis	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Veneriese vratte	4(0)	2(0)	9(6)	4(0)
Nie-spesifieke urethritis	24(0)	3(0)	73(0)	8(0)
Nie-veneries	33(25)	32(12)	63(42)	64(31)
GROOTTOTAAL:	166(94)	98(59)	434(281)	280(177)

DIENTE 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 H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal gehou. Sessies word ook by die Poliklinieke in Atteridgeville en Mamelodi gehou.

Die personeel van die Sentrale Kliniek 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 Afsonderings=hospitaal staan, neem al vier die sessies by die Sentrale Kliniek waar, terwyl die sessies by die ander sentrums deur die Adjunk-Stadsgesondheids=hoof waargeneem word. Daar is dus altesaam ses sessies per week vir Nieblankes in Pretoria en twee sentrums in Bantoewoongebiede waar pasiënte hulle elke dag (behalwe Saterdag en Sondag) vir behandeling kan aanmeld. Die sessies duur ongeveer anderhalfuur, maar die vroeë aandessies by die Sentrale Kliniek duur twee uur.

Die opsporing van kontakgevalle van Nieblankes wat die Sentrale Kliniek besoek, wat hoofsaaklik bedoel is vir huisbediendes wat weg van hulle normale gesinskring lewe, is dikwels onmoontlik vanweë die toevallige aard van die omgang, die aantal kere wat gevalle met verskillende persone omgang gehad het en die moeilikheid wat ondervind word om 'n adres van enige aard te verkry. 'n Aansienlike aantal pasiënte reageer egter op ons versoek om die kontakte aan te raai om self ook die klinieke by te woon.

By die Poliklinieke in die Bantoewoongebiede het ons meer welslae behaal, hoofsaaklik omdat sommige van die faktore wat in die vorige paragraaf vermeld is, nie in dieselfde mate in hierdie gebiede aanwesig is nie.

Afwesigheid of onderbreking van behandeling skep nie 'n groot probleem nie omdat die Bantoe, sodra hy eers met die behandeling begin het, al te gewillig is om hom aan te meld totdat hy genees is. As hy nie meer opdaag nie, is dit meestal weens omstandighede en nie uit 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.		Bywoning - nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik.	
	Mans .	Vroue.	Mans.	Vroue.
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis	100(154)	16(1)	210(399)	31(2)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis	227(299)	21(27)	426(786)	56(100)
Sekondêre sifilis	246(245)	360(327)	328(425)	716(619)
Tersiêre sifilis	7 (5)	2 (0)	13 (14)	9 (0)
Latente sifilis	95 (121)	53 (109)	197(543)	124(414)
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	675(824)	452(464)	1174(2167)	936(1135)

Diagnose.	Nuwe gevalle.		Bywoning - nuwe en ou gevalle gesament- lik.	
	Mans.	Vroue.	Mans	Vroue.
Gonorrée	837(724)	95(51)	1975(2458)	284(196)
G.C.- vulvovaginitis	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Ulcus Molle	8 (0)	0 (0)	26 (0)	0 (0)
Limfogranuloma venereum	1 (1)	0 (0)	3 (1)	0 (0)
Veneriese vratte	30(38)	17 (8)	85 (132)	54 (17)
Nie-spesifieke urethritis	113(0)	0 (0)	374(0)	0 (0)
Nie-veneries	199(150)	219(43)	356(275)	437(74)
GROOTTOTAAL	1863(1737)	783(566)	3993(5033)	1711(1422)
		Mans.	Vroue.	
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.		214(215)	69(33)	
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is		802(805)	409(511)	
Getal gevalle wat as volkome genees ontslaan is		642(692)	219(112)	

POLIKLINIEK : MAMELODI.

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywoning - nuwe en ou gevalle gesament- lik.	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis	7(4)	0(1)	10(7)	0(2)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis	18(13)	2(3)	36(27)	4(5)
Sekondêre sifilis	9(3)	102(78)	14(4)	176(214)
Tertiêre sifilis	0(0)	9(0)	0(0)	17(0)
Latente sifilis	20(13)	20(43)	32(26)	30(143)
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	54(33)	128(125)	92(64)	227(364)
Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywoning - nuwe en ou gevalle gesament- lik.	
	Mans.	Vroue	Mans	Vroue.
Gonorrée	39(16)	4(3)	60(37)	9(8)
Nie-veneries	167(86)	14(14)	181 (94)	21(18)
Veneriese vratte	0 (1)	4(2)	0(2)	5(10)
GROOTTOTAAL	260(136)	150(144)	333(197)	262(400)
		Mans.	Vroue.	
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.		3(1)	1(0)	
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is		32(20)	87(91)	
Getal gevalle wat as uiteindelik genees ontslaan is		10(7)	13(26)	

KLINIEK : ATTERIDGEVILLE.

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywoning - nuwe en ou gevalle gesament- lik.	
	Mans.	Vroue.	Mans.	Vroue.
Seronegatiëwe primêre sifilis	0(2)	0(0)	0(4)	0(1)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis	7(5)	4(6)	21(11)	7(24)
Sekondêre sifilis	6(12)	57(78)	8(22)	111(238)
Tertiêre sifilis	8(0)	0(0)	13(0)	0(0)
Latente sifilis	14(9)	32(37)	17(24)	61(114)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	3(1)	5(7)	5(2)	14(12)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Totale sifilisgevalle	38(29)	98(128)	64(63)	193(389)

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle.		Bywoning - nuwe en ou gevalle gesament- lik.	
	Mans.	Vroue.	Mans.	Vroue.
Gonorrëe	21(13)	0(6)	32(32)	2(22)
Veneriese vratte	0(0)	0(1)	0(0)	0(4)
Nie-veneries	16(15)	36(21)	18(20)	83(41)
GROOTTOTAAL	75(57)	134(156)	114(115)	278(456)

	Mans.	Vroue.
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.	4(3)	2(9)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is	28(14)	75(49)
Getal gevalle wat as volkome genees ontslaan is.	11(4)	35(15)

VOORBEVALLING-SIFILISBEHANDELING :

Alle vroue wat die munisipale klinieke vir voorbevallingsorg besoek, word serologies vir sifilis getoets. Nor maalweg word diegene wat dit nodig het, by dié klinieke behandel tensy spesiale omstandighede, hetsy diagnosties of andersins, dit vereis dat hulle na die klinieke vir veneriese siektes moet gaan.

Na die bevalling word die behandeling van hierdie gevalle en hul babas by die klinieke vir veneriese siektes voortgesit.

Die volgende besonderhede toon die getal voorgeboortelike gevalle aan wat by die verskillende klinieke teen sifilis behandel is :

BLANKES.	Stadium van swangerskap.		
	1 - 3 maande.	4 - 6 maande.	7 - 9 maande.
Getal swanger vroue wat serologies getoets is	118(143)	166(158)	64(50)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was	8(10)	7(6)	3(2)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is.	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Getal wat die eerste reeks behandelings tydens swanger- skap ontvang	1(2)	1(2)	0(0)

NIEBLANKES:

ATTERIDGEVILLESE KLINIEK:

	Stadium van swangerskap.		
	1 - 3 maande.	4 - 6 maande.	7 - 9 maand
Getal swanger vroue wat sero=			
logies getoets is	279(201)	1409(1621)	848(794)
Getal wie se reaksies positief			
of twyfelagtig was	49(32)	165(187)	62(60)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige			
kliniek) behandel is	1(2)	31(47)	15(11)
Getal wat die eerste reeks behande=			
lings tydens swangerskap ontvang.	47(34)	141(112)	61(37)

MAMELODISE KLINIEK :

Getal swanger vroue wat sero=			
logies getoets is	279(270)	1332(1371)	517(540)
Getal wie se reaksies positief			
of twyfelagtig was	42(40)	152(146)	71(36)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige			
kliniek) behandel is	14(16)	52(67)	28(13)
Getal wat die eerste reeks behande=			
lings tydens swangerskap ontvang	42(38)	152(138)	71(36)

KAMPONGKLINIEK:

Getal swanger vroue wat sero=			
logies getoets is	154(160)	755(811)	234(270)
Getal wie se reaksies positief			
of twyfelagtig was	15(16)	51(97)	28(29)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige			
kliniek) behandel is	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Getal wat die eerste reeks behande=			
lings tydens swangerskap ontvang	12(11)	58(64)	23(14)

SAULSVILLESE KLINIEK:

Getal swanger vroue wat sero=			
logies getoets is	131	842	348
Getal wie se reaksies positief			
of twyfelagtig was	8	55	33
Getal wat voorheen (by enige			
kliniek) behandel is	2	23	0
Getal wat die eerste reeks behande=			
lings tydens swangerskap ontvang	14	99	27

LAUDIUMKLINIEK:

Getal swanger vroue wat sero=			
logies getoets is	46	60	24
Getal wie se reaksies positief			
of twyfelagtig was	0	2	1
Getal wat voorheen (by enige			
kliniek) behandel is	0	0	0
Getal wat die eerste reeks behande=			
lings tydens swangerskap ontvang	0	0	0

EERSTERUST-KLINIEK:

Stadium van swangerskap.

	1 - 3 maande	4 - 6 maande	7 - 9 maande.
Getal swanger vroue wat serologies getoets is	11	76	32
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was	5	3	2
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	0	0	0
Getal wat die eerste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	1	1	1

MOEDER- EN KINDERSORGDIENTE.

PERSONEEL:

Gedurende die afgelope jaar het die personeel uit twee voltydse Geneeskundige Beamptes vir moeder- en kindersorgdienste tesame met drie voltydse en vier deeltydse Kliniese Geneeskundige Beamptes bestaan.

Aan die einde van November het die Mediese Beampte wat tien jaar lank in beheer van die Mamelodikliniek was, uit die diens bedank. Hierdie vakante pos kon gevul word.

Die leemte wat by Laudium en Eersterust bestaan het, weens 'n tekort aan geneeskundiges om klinieke daar waar te neem, is opgelos deur die aanstelling van 'n geneesheer op 'n permanente deeltydse basis vanaf Maart vanjaar. Hierdeur kan daar nou drie oggendsessies by Eersterust, nl. 'n kinderkliniek, 'n voor- en nabevallingskliniek sowel as 'n buite= pasiëntekliniek, en by Laudium twee oggendsessies wat uit 'n kinderkliniek en 'n voor- en nabevallingskliniek bestaan, per week behartig word. Die bywoningsgetalle sedert hierdie aanstelling getuig van die behoefte wat daar bestaan het.

Vier Gesondheidsbesoeksters het gedurende die jaar uit die diens bedank. Dit het 'n groot las op die oorblywende personeel geplaas, maar gelukkig kon twee van hierdie poste darem weer gevul word. Een bykomende pos van Gesondheidsbesoekster wat geskep is, kon ook gevul word.

Ten einde 'n enigsins bevredigende diens te kan lewer vir die gebied wat tans deur Groter Pretoria beslaan word, sal daar ten minste tien bykomende poste vir gesondheidsbesoeksters geskep moet word.

Gedurende die jaar het nege Nieblanke Verpleegsters uit die diens bedank. Agt van hierdie vakante poste is reeds gevul.

Een nuwe pos vir 'n Kleurlinggesondheidsbesoekster vir Eersterust is geskep en is gevul deur 'n Raadsamptenaar wat in besit van die nodige opleidingsertifikate was. Dit was die eerste aanstelling van 'n Nieblanke= gesondheidsbesoekster in ons personeel.

Twee ander bykomende poste vir Nieblankekliniekverpleegsters is geskep, nl. een vir Eersterust en een vir Laudium, en albei is gevul.

Aan die einde van die jaar was die volgende Nieblanke Verpleegsters in diens: Een Kleurlinggesondheidsbesoekster, 28 Kliniekverpleegsters, 17 Vroedvroue, en twee Bantoe-assistentverpleegsters vir moeder- en kindersorgwerk, sowel as 12 Verpleegsters wat aan die seksie vir tuberkulosedienste verbonde was.

SITOLOGIESE ONDERSOEKE VAN SERVIKALE SMERE:

Hierdie ondersoeke, waarmee daar seder 14 Februarie 1967 op klein skaal by ons klinieke begin is, het hierdie jaar vermeerder.

Blankes: Die getal servikale smere wat van Blanke pasiënte geneem en ondersoek is, was 218.

Alle nuwe pasiënte wat die gesinsbeplanningskliniek besoek het, het tesame met 'n algemene en 'n ginekologiese ondersoek ook 'n servikale smeer-ondersoek gehad.

By die voorbevallingsklinieke is daar nie by alle nuwe gevalle 'n servikale smeer-ondersoek gedoen nie. Die redes hiervoor was dat daar 'n groot aantal primigravida was wat onder die ouderdom van 20 jaar was, en sommige wat in die ouderdomsgroep bo 20 jaar geval het, het dreigende miskrame gehad. Op die meeste ander pasiënte asook alle nabevallingspasiënte is daar wel sulke ondersoeke gedoen. Omdat die grootste persentasie van ons voorbevallingsgevalle by die Pretoriase Kraamhospitaal beval, gaan hulle ook weer daarheen vir nabevallings-ondersoeke.

Die gevalle was of plaveiselkarsinoom of 'n karsinoom -in-situ waarvoor daar 'n konusbiopsie aanbeveel is. Reëlins is met die Departement Ginekologie van die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal getref om elke sodanige geval as 'n spoedgeval vir 'n konusbiopsie na hulle te verwys. Hulle word dan daar verder ondersoek. Die aard van die behandeling hang van die resultaat van die konusbiopsie af.

By gevalle waar daar diskariotiese of ander abnormale selle waargeneem word, beveel die patoloog opvolgondersoeke deur middel van die ondersoek van verdere servikale smere aan. Na gelang van die graad van abnormaliteit wat daar by die selle gevind word, word hierdie herhalings-ondersoeke of drie- of sesmaandeliks gedoen.

In gevalle van foliensuurgebrek word die smere na toepaslike behandeling herhaal.

Van die 218 smere van Blanke vroue wat ondersoek is, was vier positief. In 'n verdere ses gevalle moet verdere smere ondersoek word; drie van hulle driemaandeliks en die ander drie sesmaandeliks.

Vir sover dit die vier positiewe gevalle betref, kan daar soos volg oor hulle berig word :

A. 23 jaar oud, Grava IV:

Abnormale selle is by twee geleenthede gedurende die voorbevallingstydperk gevind.

'n Nabevallingsmeer het plaveiselkarsinoonselle getoon. Die pasiënt het 'n konusbiopsie gehad, en die geval word deur die Departement van Ginekologie van die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal opgevolg.

B. 26 jaar oud, Grava III:

Atipiese en abnormale selle is gedurende die voorbevallingstydperk gevind. Met 'n derde opvolgondersoek was daar plaveiselkarsinoonselle aanwesig.

Na haar bevalling is verdere opvolgondersoeke gedoen. 'n Konusbiopsie is gedoen. Karsinoom-in-situ is gevind en sy het 'n histerektomie gehad.

C. 22 jaar oud, Grava III:

Herhaalde ondersoekte het plaveiselk arsinoomselle getoon. 'n Konusbiopsie is gedoen en haar geval word deur die Departement Ginekologie opgevolg.

D. 29 jaar oud, Grava V:

Herhaalde smere het plaveiselkarsinoomselle getoon. 'n Konusbiopsie het dit bevestig en haar geval word ook deur die Departement Ginekologie opgevolg.

Al vier hierdie gevalle het 'n onbevredigende sosio-ekonomiese agtergrond gehad wat, tesame met die feit dat hulle al vier Grava III of meer was, verband hou met die epidemiologie van karsinoom van die serviks.

Wat belangrik is, is dat as gevolg van vroeë waarneming, diagnose, behandeling en opvolging, hierdie jong moeders nou 'n uitstekende kans het om hulle gesinne te versorg en daar word nie verwag dat hulle onverhoeds op 'n vroeë ouderdom aan karsinoom van die serviks sal beswyk nie.

NIEBLANKES:

By die Nieblankeklinieke het ons vanaf die begin van die jaar tot Junie net sporadies servikale smere geneem en wel by pasiënte van 30 jaar en ouer.

Vanaf Junie kon ons om verskeie redes intensiewe aandag hieraan skenk.

Feitlik elke nuwe geval by die gesinsbeplanningsklinieke sowel as pasiënte wat herbesoeke aflê, asook pasiënte by die nabevallingsklinieke, word nou spesiaal vir die aanwesigheid van ginekologiese kanker ondersoek. Waar daar aanduidings daarvan bestaan, word ook smere van pasiënte onder die ouderdom van 30 jaar geneem.

Dit is tans vir ons nog heeltemal onmoontlik om alle voorbevallingspasiënte hiervoor te ondersoek weens die groot getalle pasiënte wat hierdie klinieke bywoon.

Altesaam 1736 smere is vir ondersoek van ons Nieblankeklinieke af gestuur. Hiervan was 29 positief, en 59 moet driemaandelike en 21 sesmaandeliks opgevolg word.

Die volgende tabel gee 'n uiteensetting van die bevindings by die verskillende klinieke vir Nieblankes :

Kliniek.	Getal smere geneem	Positief.	3-maandelikse herondersoek	6-maandelikse herondersoek.
Atteridgeville	656	9	10	4
Saulsville	363	11	18	6
Mamelodi	333	8	19	6
Eersterust(Kleur linge)	163	-	9	2
Laudium (Indiërs)	138	-	2	-
Kampong	83	1	1	3
TOTAAL	1736	29	59	21

Die gevalle wat in die bostaande tabel as positief vermeld word, is nie almal gevalle van karsinoom nie, maar wel dié wat deur 'n onderlinge reëling as spoedgevalle vir 'n konusbiopsie na die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal verwys word.

Dit is ongelukkig so dat heelparty van die Nieblankes nooit vir dié ondersoek by die hospitaal opdaag nie. Die samewerking tussen ons klinieke, waar die smere geneem word, die Departement Ginekologie van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal en die patoloë wat die mikroskopiese ondersoeke doen, laat ongelukkig ook nog veel te wense oor; die nodige opvolgwerk met die pasiënte word hierdeur erg gestrem. Alle pogings word aangewend om hierdie sake te verbeter. Indien haakplekke so goed moontlik uitgestryk kan word, word daar verwag dat daar in die toekoms akkurater syfers verstrek kan word van welke gevalle by Nieblankes wel as kwaadaardige toestande bewys is.

GESUBSIDIEERDE MELKPOEIERSKEMA:

Behalwe by die Kampongklinik, vanwaar 'n groot aantal gevalle na die klinieke by Laudium en Eersterust oorgeplaas is, was hierdie skema vanjaar in werking by die klinieke in Atteridgeville, Saulsville en Mamelodi.

By die Atteridgeville-kliniek was daar gemiddeld 40 pasiënte wat die melkpoeierskema gereeld benut het en wat dan ook die verwagte vordering in hulle gesondheidstoestand getoon het. Diegene wat in die verlede ongereeld bygewoon het, is uitgeskakel. 'n Paar van hulle het later met 'n onbevredigende voedingtoestand teruggekom en is weer by die skema ingeskakel. Hulle het egter gewoonlik dieselfde onbevredigende patroon van bywoning as in die verlede gevolg.

By die Saulsville-kliniek is daar 25 pasiënte wat gereeld weekliks hulle melk kry en wat die verwagte verbetering toon.

Vanjaar is daar 115 nuwe gevalle by die skema in Mamelodi ingeskakel. Altesaam 743 kinders het hier melk gekry. Vyf het so verbeter dat hulle geen verdere melkpoeier ontvang nie en nou net die voedingskema bywoon. Drie het die gebied verlaat, terwyl dertig 'n tyd lank die Kliniek bygewoon en toe verdwyn het en nie deur die verpleegsters opgespoor kon word nie.

By die Eersterustklinik is daar gedurende die jaar melkpoeier aan 863 pasiënte gegee. Oor die algemeen is sosio-ekonomiese toestande in hierdie Kleurlinggebied baie onbevredigend. Gewoonlik is die getal kinders per huisgesin groot en die inkomste maar klein. Ook is die vaders dikwels onverantwoordelik en werk nie gereeld nie. Die kinders wat hier melk kry, ly gewoonlik aan ernstige wanvoeding, maar ons het geen gevalle van kwasjiorkor sien ontstaan nie. Ons meen dat die melk daartoe bydra dat die kinders ten spyte van hul onbevredigende voedingstoestand, tog nie kwasjiorkor ontwikkel het nie.

By die Laudiumkliniek, 'n Indiërwoonbuurt, het 269 kinders gedurende die jaar melkpoeier gekry. Hulle was hoofsaaklik kinders uit die arm en minder gegoede gesinne. Bywoning was gereeld en die vordering van die pasiënte baie bevredigend.

Die melk is deurgaans teen 2½c per pond verkoop. Dit is dikwels frusterend om te weer hoeveel meer pasiënte van hierdie diens gebruik behoort te maak en dit tog nie doen nie. Omdat ons daarvan oortuig is dat ten spyte van enkele wanpraktyke, die grootste deel van die melk tog vir die doel gebruik word waarvoor dit gegee word, meen ons dat daar met hierdie skema voortgegaan behoort te word.

PERSELE:

Die persele is grotendeels dieselfde as dié wat in verlede jaar se verslag gemeld is. Dit bly nog steeds 'n plesier om in die nuwe kliniek in Munitoria te werk. Die ruimte en die stilte skep ideale werksomstandighede vir die personeel, en die publiek kan daar met gemak, selfs tydens groot immuniseringsveldtogte, gehanteer word.

Die drie ondersoekkamers wat gedurende verlede jaar by die Mamelodikliniek aangebou is, het die werk daar baie vergemaklik.

Gedurende die jaar is daar ook 'n nuwe ondersoekkamer by die Saulsvillekliniek aangebou en 'n groot deel van die bestaande kliniek is tot 'n praktieser eenheid verbreek en herbou. Werksomstandighede het as gevolg daarvan grootliks verbeter.

By die Eersterustkliniek is daar deur die aanbring van 'n deur en 'n paar wasbakke verbeterings bewerkstellig.

ALGEMEEN:

Alle klinieke is weer eens dwarsdeur die jaar druk besoek. Die bywoningsyfer by alle klinieke te Laudium en Eersterust was baie hoër as verlede jaar, weens die feit dat die dienste van 'n permanente deeltydse dokter nou beskikbaar is. Die bywoning by Eersterust se kindersorgkliniek is so goed dat dit nog 'n sessie per week regverdig. Ongelukkig is die nodige kragte hiervoor tans nie beskikbaar nie.

Vir sover dit die kontrole van stafilokokke betref, is daar weggedoen met die roetine-aanwending van neusroom. Dit wil voorkom asof geen werklike positiewe resultate deur hierdie maatreël verkry is nie. Oorlegpleging met ander gesaghebbendes op hierdie gebied, sowel as eie waarneming, het dit hierdie jaar nog duideliker as in die verlede aan die lig gebring dat die toepassing van streng higiëniese maatreëls op alle gebiede die enigste wyse is om stafilokokbesmetting doeltreffend te beheer. Hierdie benadering tesame met uitstekende samewerking van alle private kraaminrigtings het 'n groter afname in stafilokokbesmetting teweeggebring as wat met ander pogings in die verlede teweeggebring kon word.

Die bakteriologiese bewys van 'n afname in besmetting is vir die personeel van die betrokke inrigtings 'n groot aanmoediging en hulle beskou dit nou as 'n uitdaging om te sien in watter mate hulle deur die toepassing van hierdie beginsels hulle inrigting en pasiënte teen die gevaar van besmetting kan beskerm.

HUISBESOEKE DEUR GESONDHEIDSBESOEKSTERS:

(Syfers vir 1967 in hakies).

1968.	Eerste besoeke.	Daaropvolgende besoeke.	Getal siek babas besoek	Totale besoeke.
	4154(4170)	2003(2200)	674(811)	6831(7181)

BESONDERHEDE VAN KLINIEKBYWONINGS:

	Eerste bywoning.	Herbywoning.	Deur geneesheer ondersoek.
Sentraal (Dinsdag)	178(126)	394(401)	506(498)
Sentraal (Woensdag)	141(142)	1001(922)	
Sentraal (Vrydag)	131(150)	727(791)	
Bloedstraat	48 (58)	399(486)	
Pretoria-Wes	207(249)	2110(2688)	518(715)
Proclamation Hill	86(62)	601(566)	
Wespark	82(55)	448(398)	
Gezina	65(53)	483(491)	
Villieria (Woensdag)	149(186)	1239(1520)	251(317)
Villieria (Donderdag)	88(99)	515(685)	
Wonderboomsuid	69(68)	513(492)	
Mayville	123(116)	782(669)	
Capital Park	75(68)	727(550)	
Hatfield	51(55)	291(307)	
Nieu-Muckleneuk	74(42)	530(482)	
Sunnyside (Dinsdag)	212(199)	1584(1586)	
Sunnyside (Woensdag)	169(148)	1457(1462)	
Riviera	82 (84)	590(873)	97 (103)
Salvokop	33 (53)	441(418)	
Danville	157(130)	1780(1841)	683(644)
Weermagterrein	20 (33)	254(289)	
Arcadia	148(146)	1210(750)	
Hercules	243(239)	3003(2962)	828(1076)
Booysens	89 (91)	582(709)	
Mountain View	76 (97)	533(916)	
Pretoria Gardens	119(88)	732(668)	
Rietfontein-Noord	20(28)	293(224)	
Voortrekkerweg	44(59)	329(360)	
Pierneef straat	59(87)	522(670)	
Brooklyn	96(74)	658(581)	

BYWONINGS VAN VOORBEVALLINGSKLINIEKE.

	Sentraal.	Danville.	Hercules.	Totaal.
Getal nuwe gevalle	166(173)	91(83)	133(149)	390(405)
Totale bywonings	989(1090)	514(488)	981(1044)	2484(2622)

TANDKLINIEK:

Getal gevalle wat die Tandkliniek bygewoon het	29(30).
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IMMUNISERINGSKLINIEK:

Getal gevalle ten volle teen difterie geïmmuniseer	4226(4622)
Getal gevalle ten volle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer	3615(3771)

KRAAMTOESIG:

Getal kraamtasse geïnspekteer	108(89)
Getal besoeke aan vroedvroue	25 (20)
Getal besoeke aan vroedvrougevalle	1 (1)
Getal besoeke aan kraaminrigtings	26 (20)

TEHUISE VIR BEJAARDES:

Getal tehuise vir bejaardes	22 (18)
Getal besoeke aan tehuise vir bejaardes	14 (25)

STATISTIEKE TEN OPSIGTE VAN NIEBLANKES:

HUISBESOEKE. (Syfers vir 1967 tussen hakies.)

	Kampongkliniek.			Atteridgeville.Saulsville.	
	Bantoes.	Asiërs.	Kleurlinge.	Bantoes	Bantoes.
Eerste besoeke aan pasgeborenes	13(17)	110(132)	114(81)	1196(1366)	1946(1772)
Daaropvolgende besoeke	29(16)	1238(1333)	685(570)	2640(2802)	3310(1940)
Besoeke aan siek kinders	-(-)	2(30)	1(-)	11(4)	2 (2)
	Mamelodi.		Laudium.	Eersterust.	
	Bantoes.		Asiërs.	Kleurlinge.	
Eerste besoeke aan pasgeborenes	1331(1491)		285(165)	371(344)	
Daaropvolgende besoeke	610(443)		481(211)	758(45)	
Besoeke aan siek kinders	2 (-)		-(-)	-(-)	

BYWONING VAN KINDERSORGKLINIEKE:

	Kampongkliniek.			Atteridgeville.Saulsville.	
	Bantoes.	Asiërs.	Kleurlinge.	Bantoes.	Bantoes.
Eerste bywoning	302(430)	105(106)	117(94)	1179(1148)	1957(1946)
Herhaalde bywonnings	1745(2076)	1583(1851)	1700(1766)	19203(19899)	26631(25393)
Deur geneesheer ondersoek	775(854)	476(553)	583(876)	6752(6894)	8844(9838)
	Mamelodi.		Laudium.	Eersterust.	
	Bantoes.		Asiërs.	Kleurlinge.	
Eerste bywonnings	3476(3495)		166(171)	308(268)	
Herhaalde bywonnings	38858(40674)		2816(2643)	7369(4381)	
Deur geneesheer ondersoek.	10875(12311)		1886(1308)	3430(1532)	

VOORBEVALLINGSKLINIEKE :

	Bantoes.	Kampongklinik. Asiërs.	Kleurlinge.	Atteridgeville. Bantoes.	Saulsville. Bantoes
Getal nuwe gevalle	988(911)	81(162)	134(178)	1174(1156)	1744(1788)
Getal bywonings	4427(3971)	672(1302)	948(1107)	7479(7355)	7887(8878)
		Mamelodi. Bantoes.	Laudium. Asiërs.	Eersterust. Kleurlinge.	
Getal nuwe gevalle		2174(2218)	131(-)	139(-)	
Getal bywonings		14290 (13586)	1145(-)	1006(-)	

BEVALLINGS DEUR VROEDVROUW WAARGENEEM:

Atteridgeville.	Saulsville.	Mamelodi..
438(343)	556(589)	217(289)

IMMUNISERING:

Getal gevalle teen difterie geïmmuniseer	3989(3611)
Getal gevalle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer	3229(3058)

GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEKE.

Mediese ondersoeke van persone wat in die Stadsraad se diens tree, word daagliks uitgevoer. Daar is ook spesiale ondersoeke ingevolge die Ongevallewet of om Pensioenfonds- of ander redes. Altesaam 1780 sulke mediese ondersoeke is gedurende die onderhawige jaar uitgevoer.

GENEESKUNDIGE DIENSTE VIR NIEBLANKES - 1968.

	Kampong. geville.	Atterid= ville.	Mame= lodi.	Mame = lodi-Oos	Sauls= ville.	Laudium.	Eersterust.
Kindersorgklinieke	1	2	2	-	2	1	2
Klinieke vir vene- riese siektes	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Voor-en nabeval- lingsklinieke	2	1	1	-	1	1	1
Tuberkuloseklinieke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Algemene buite- pasiëntklinieke	-	2	2	-	2	1	1

Verdere besonderhede van kindersorg-, veneriese siekte-, tuberkulose- en voorbevallingsklinieke verskyn elders in hierdie verslag.

KLINIESE OPGAWES:

	Kampong. ville.	Atteridge= ville.	Mame= lodi.	Sauls= ville.	Laudium.	Eersterust.
Getal nuwe pasiënte	-	8375	9960	5625	484	647
Getal herbesoeke	-	13213	16185	21135	1694	1158
Getal verbande aangebring.	1320	15683	14034	16800	67	288

Benewens die bostaande word buitepasiëntklinieke vir Munisipale Nieblanke werknemers elke oggend, behalwe op Sondae en openbare vakansiedae, gehou. In die loop van die jaar is daar 2867 siek werknemers behandel en 1244 werk- nemens wat beserings opgedoen het, medies ondersoek en behandel.

TANDHEELKUNDIGE DIENSTE.

Die Gesondheidsafdeling van die Stadsraad van Pretoria bied self geen tandheelkundige diens aan nie, maar werk ten nouste saam met die Pretoriase Tandheelkundige Kliniek sedert sy ontstaan.

Hierdie kliniek, wat die eerste in sy soort was wat hier in Transvaal tot stand gekom het, het gedurende 1928 begin funksioneer toe 'n groep tandartse wat in private praktyk in Pretoria was, begin het om in 'n vertrek wat deur die Gesondheidsafdeling van die Stadsraad beskikbaar gestel is, gratis tandheelkundige dienste aan minder bevoorregte lede van die publiek, veral kinders, te lewer.

Uit hierdie diens het die huidige Pretoriase Tandheelkundige Kliniek, wat deur die Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid, die Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie en die Stadsraad van Pretoria gesubsidieer word, ontwikkel. Die Stadsraad word deur een van die Raadslede en die Adjunk-stadsgesondheidshoof in die raad van die Kliniek verteenwoordig.

Die Kliniek gee aandag aan die Blanke voorskoolse kind, die Blanke skoolkind, en die Blanke verwagte vroue wat deur die Gesondheidsafdeling van die Stadsraad na die Kliniek verwys word.

Aan Nieblankes word tandheelkundige dienste ook by die munisipale klinieke te Atteridgeville en die kampongkliniek gelewer. Op versoek van die Stadsraad sal die diens wat by die kampongkliniek gelewer word, in die nuwe jaar na Mamelodi verskuif word.

Gedurende die jaar is 96 skole besoek en 53,645 skoliere ondersoek. Tydens hierdie ondersoeke is daar gevind dat 47% van die skoliere wat ondersoek is, een of ander vorm van tandheelkundige behandeling nodig gehad het. Leerlinge wat dit kon bekostig, is na private tandartse verwys, en diegene wat dit nie kon bekostig nie, is deur die Kliniek behandel.

Die volgende tabel is 'n opsomming van die kliniese werk, uitgesonderd ortodonsie, wat deur die Kliniek gedoen is.

STATISTIEKE : KLINIESE WERK : APRIL 1968 - MAART 1969.

	Voorskoolse kinders.	Provinsiale skoolkinders.		Volwasse nes.	Totaal 1968/69.	Totaal 1967/68.
BLANKES:						
Nuwe pasiënte	206	5778	316	89	6389	5880
Pasiënte ontslaan	111	4437	288	29	4865	4704
Besoëke	566	15340	828	294	17028	15604
Ondersoeke en karterings	146	5257	294	61	5758	5404
X-straalfoto's	3	436	46	-	485	570
Profilakse en tandvleis= behandeling	8	128	13	9	158	115
Vulsels/wisseltande	250	2872	75	-	3197	3898
Vulsels/permanente tande	2	8194	486	128	8810	10986
Vulsels/silikaat	-	856	67	19	942	976
Inlegsels	-	43	4	-	47	100
Krone en brûe	-	17	-	-	17	13
Ekstraksies/wisseltande	263	5193	122	-	5578	5608
Ekstraksies/permanente tande	2	2337	132	208	2679	2552
Wortelkanaalvulsels	-	98	1	2	101	114
Pulpotomië	-	2	-	-	2	19
Kunsgebitte	-	121	16	10	147	179
Chirurgiese gevalle	-	10	1	1	12	30
Ander behandelings	86	945	62	45	1138	368
NIEBLANKES:						
	Onder 18 jaar.		18 jaar en ouer.		Totaal. 1968/69	Totaal 1967/68.
Besoëke	1293		5611		6904	6718
Ondersoeke en karterings	4		6		10	36
Ekstraksies/wisseltande	881		10		891	931
Ekstraksies /permanente tande	815		7112		7927	8065
Ander behandelings	1		3		4	18

Vir sover dit ortodonsie betref, het 137 pasiënte gedurende die jaar 1968 besoeke vir ortodontiese behandeling by die Kliniek afgelê.

GESONDHEIDSVORLIGTING.

Alhoewel hierdie Afdeling nie 'n spesiale onderafdeling het wat met gesondheidsvoorligting belas is en uitsluitlik aan dié onderwerp aandag skenk nie, word die belangrikheid van gesondheidsvoorligting terdeë beseef en word baie tyd en aandag daaraan bestee.

Dit is die oorwoë mening van hierdie Afdeling dat die geleentheid vir die suksesvolste voorligting hom daagliks voordoen wanneer sy amptenare amptelik en soms nie-amptelik met lede van die publiek in aanraking kom en hulle moet tereg wys of van raad moet bedien. Daar kan byvoorbeeld geen beter geleentheid wees om voorligting oor die voordele van immunisering te gee as juis wanneer daar 'n geval van 'n voorkombare siekte in die gemeenskap voorkom nie. Elke lid van die personeel gee dus daagliks gesondheidsvoorligting in die uitvoering van sy of haar gewone pligte.

Bo en behalwe die reeds genoemde metode, word so dikwels as die geleentheid hom voordoen van die pers en die radio gebruik gemaak om gesondheidsvoorligting as deel van nuusitems, wat die belangstelling van die publiek gaande maak, oor te dra. So is daar elke keer in die nuusitems oor die voorkoms van gevalle van witseerkeel of polio klem gelê op die voordele van immunisering en die feit dat sodanige immunisering gratis by munisipale klinieke in die woongebiede van die verskillende rassegroepe aangebied word.

'n Ander vlak waarop gesondheidsvoorligting plaasvind, is die toespraak van sekere groepe persone deur amptenare van die Afdeling. Gedurende die jaar het die Stadsgesondheidshoof die jaarvergadering van die Pretoriase tak van die S.A.N.T.V., wat 'n ope vergadering was, oor "Die bestryding van Tuberkulose", en by twee ander geleenthede vroueverenigings oor "Veneriese Siektes" toegesprek. Die Adjunkstadsgesondheidshoof het tweemaal die geleentheid gehad om oor Radio Bantoe te praat, een maal oor "Witseerkeel" en een keer oor "Polio", en die Hoofgesondheidsbesoekster het op haar beurt weer 'n vrouevereniging oor "Die Werk van die Munisipale Verpleegster" toegesprek.

Die Mediese Beampte, Tuberkulosedienste, het 'n lesing oor "Tuberkulose" aan lede van die Kersseëlfonds gegee en het verder ook 'n lesing oor dieselfde onderwerp aan die maatskaplike werkers van die Afdeling Nieblankesake gegee. Hierdie maatskaplike werkers dra die boodskap verder uit in hul daaglikse onderhoude met lede van die Nieblankegemeenskap.

Een van die Veeartse in die Raad se diens het 'n groep jong mense oor "Soönose" toegesprek, en die Mediese Beampte, Moeder-en Kindersorgdienste, het kursusgangers oor "Moeder-en Kindersorgdienste" toegesprek.

Omdat daar beseef word dat die personeel in die Afdeling behoorlik toegerus moet wees om voorligting te kan gee, het vier lede van die personeel, naamlik twee Gesondheidsbesoeksters en twee lede van die gesondheidsinspektoraat, gedurende die jaar die kursus in gesondheidsvoorligting wat deur die Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid aangebied was, bygewoon, en daar word beoog om voort te gaan om aansoek te doen dat personeel van die Afdeling hierdie kursusse bywoon.

Daar word op die oomblik verder van aanplakbiljette wat uit verskeie oorde verkry word, by klinieke gebruik gemaak. Die Afdeling is ook besig om geskikte voorligtingsmateriaal vir gebruik by klinieke bymekaar te maak en daar word verder beoog om self sekere voorligtingsmateriaal saam te stel wat by klinieke gebruik sal word.

PRETORIASE SLAGPLAAS.

Die personeel by die Slagplaas is soos volg:

Bestuurder	Dr. W.J. Wheeler.
Hoofklerk	Mnr. A.G.B. Pattison.
Superintendent, Neweprodukte en Verkoelings= installasie	Mnr. B. de Lange.
Afdelingsvleisinspekteur	Mnr. T.J. van der Heever.
Tikster	Een
Toesighoudende Vleisinspekteur	Een
Vleisinspekteurs	Vier
Vleisondersoekers	Drie
Instandhoudingsbeampte	Een
Werkwinkelassistent	Een
Senior Masjien- en Stoomketelbedieners	Vier
Masjien-en Stoomketelbedieners	Vier
Werfvoorman	Een
Werkplaasassistente	Twee
Skoonmaker/nasieners	Drie
Skoonmakers	Drie
Totaal: Blankes	32
Nieblankes	47

Daar bestaan vyf poste vir Vleisondersoekers, maar om verskillende redes kon net drie opgelei word en hulle wag nog op hulle eksamenuitslae.

Omdat dié drie persone, wat opleiding as Vleisondersoekers ontvang, aflosinspekteurs uit die Gesondheidsafdeling grotendeels vervang, het dit heelwat verligting in die werk van die Gesondheidsinspekteurs teweeggebring.

Daar word verwag dat daar vroeg in 1969 met die opleiding van nog twee Vleisondersoekers begin sal word.

TOEVOER VAN SLAGVEE:

1. Beeste.

Daar was weereens 'n daling in die aantal beeste wat geslag is. Skynbaar was die beesboere besig om hulle veestapel op te bou na die langdurige droogte.

Die kwaliteit van slagbeeste was deurgaans goed, en al hoe meer gevoerde jong beeste word na die Slagplaas gestuur.

Pryse wat op die veilings behaal is, was deurgaans hoër as voorheen en teen die einde van die jaar het hulle die hoogte ingeskiet.

2. Skape en bokke.

In Pretoria word daar maar min bokke geslag, maar die aantal skape het gedurende die jaar skerp gestyg. Met die voltooiing van die nuwe slagapparaat kon skape en beeste gelyktydig geslag word en kon die aantal skape wat gehanteer is, vinnig opgestoot word.

Aangesien daar skynbaar genoegsame aanbiedinge van skape voorkom, is dit waarskynlik dat die slagsyfers vir hierdie diere steeds sal styg.

Die bestendigheid van pryse deur die jaar is 'n aanduiding daarvan dat die mark nie oorlaai was nie.

3. Varke.

Die slagsyfers vir hierdie diersoort is ook aansienlik hoër. Ongelukkig is daar weens die hoë koste van veranderings wat reeds elders in die gebou gemaak is, geen verbeterings aan hierdie slagsaal gemaak nie.

Indien daar nog hoër eise aan hierdie seksie gestel word, sal daar sekerlik versoeke kom vir verbeterde geriewe hier.

Alhoewel die gemiddelde gehalte van die varke stadig verbeter het, bly die kwaliteit laag. Die beste kwaliteit varke vir uitvoer gaan meestal na abattoirs wat spesiaal vir dié doel geskep is.

4. Perde, muile en donkies.

Ook hier toon die aantal geslagtes 'n vermeerdering. Mededinging in die handel is moontlik daarvoor verantwoordelik.

5. Pluimvee.

Daar was weer eens 'n uitbreking van Newcastle-siekte onder pluimvee in die Pretoriase gebied. Maatreëls wat die Regering getref het, het onder andere die verkoop van pluimvee by die abattoir in plaas van by die mark en die slag van alle pluimvee by die abattoir behels. Gevolglik is daar van Augustus af hoë eise aan die personeel van die pluimveeabattoir gestel en het die slagsyfers ook die hoogte ingeskiet.

Die geriewe is egter ontoereikend en die gehalte van die slagwerk laat veel te wense oor.

Sodra kwarantynmaatreëls opgehef word, sal daar seker min pluimvee geslag word en kan verkope weer by die mark geskied.

VERANDERING AAN DIE ABATTOIR.

Met voltooiing van die skaapsaalseksie kon skape en beeste gelyktydig geslag word. Heelwat verligting is daardeur ondervind en almal kon met groter gemak werk.

Die neweproduktefabriek is gedurende die jaar voltooi, maar allerlei probleme is ondervind voordat produkte van die vereiste gehalte vervaardig kon word. Daar is nou om registrasie van die produkte aansoek gedoen.

Daar is 'n groot hoeveelhede materiaal ter hande wat verwerk is terwyl veranderings aan die fabriek aangebring is. Dié materiaal (karkasse) voldoen nie aan die regsvereistes nie en sal as abattoirafval per tender verkoop word.

Met die veranderings aan die verkoelingsinstallasie was daar onvoorsiene vertragings. Weens die verouderde masjiene en geboue moes daar al hoe meer vervanging plaasvind. Die finale opknapping is ook nog nie voltooi nie.

Daar was lang tye waarin daar geen verkoeling beskikbaar was nie en aan die einde van die jaar was net die helfte van die kamers beskikbaar.

Gedurende die tyd waarin daar geen verkoeling beskikbaar was nie, moes die Vleisraad twee veilings per dag hou en dit het die handel ontwrig.

Die veranderings aan die verkoelingsgeriewe sal heelwat meer kos as waarvoor beraam is, en die geriewe sal selfs dan nog nie heeltemal doeltreffend wees nie.

Daar sal hopelik eersdaag met die installering van die nuwe stoomketel 'n begin gemaak word.

Dit wil voorkom of die oorspronklike beraming van R250,000 ten opsigte van die veranderings met sowat R120,000 oorskry sal word; die beoogde verbeterings kon nie eens almal gedoen word nie.

Die bestaande tekortkominge is die volgende :

1. Die dreineringsstelsel van die spoorwagsylyn is ontoereikend en die aflaaiperronne te kort.
2. Die afvalseksie is ondoeltreffend en behoort herbou te word.
3. Die vloere in die slagsale is alreeds erg verweer.
4. Teerblaaie in sekere dele is verweer.
5. Die varkslagseksie behoort herbeplan en omskep te word.
6. Die muur om die abattoir is te laag.
7. Baie van die krale is nie onder dak nie.

NUWE ABATTOIR.

Nog 'n jaar het verby gegaan sonder dat daar skynbaar vordering gemaak is met die oprigting van 'n nuwe abattoir.

Die betrokke Minister het die Raad versoek om self die onderneming aan te pak. Die Raad het egter na oorweging sy vorige besluit bevestig, naamlik dat hy nie self bou nie. Verdere onderhandelings moet nog geskied.

Intussen word dit al hoe dringender dat die huidige perseel ontruim word. Ten spyte van die veranderings sal nuwe moeilikheid binnekort opduik. Die higiëniese toestand laat ook veel te wense oor.

NEWEPRODUKTE.

Die verkope vir die jaar was soos volg:

Karkasmeel	92 ton
Bloedmeel	139 ton
Vet	155 ton
Varkhaar	8801 lb.

Die tonnemaat karkas- en bloedmeel verteenwoordig net dié wat as abattoirafval verkoop is omdat dit weens 'n oormaat vet en vog nie as veevoedsel geregistreer kon word nie.

Die bloed wat nie verwerk kon word nie, is weggewas, maar karkasmateriaal is verwerk en eenvouding in hope geberg. dit sal nou hopelik per tender verkoop kan word. Noudat die fabriek weer in werking is, sal registrasie van die produkte moontlik weer kan geskied en sal hoër pryse weer verkry kan word.

'n Sekere aantal afgekeurde beeskarkasse word aan die plaaslike dieretuin en aan Onderstepoort verkoop en daardeur word die druk op die fabriek effens verminder.

SIEKTETOESTANDE:**Beeste.**

By beeste is masels (blaaswurmsiekte) nog die oorsaak van die meeste afkeurings. Die persentasie besmette karkasse was omtrent dieselfde as gedurende die vorige jaar. Kneusing wat grootliks veroorsaak word gedurende vervoer en kraling, vind veral onder beeste met horings plaas.

Tuberkulose is meesal gevind in melkkuddes waar die diere op die tuberkulientoets gereageer het en om daardie rede geslag word.

Oor die algemeen is die beeste in 'n goeie toestand ontvang en 'n groot persentasie was gevoer en redelik parasietvry.

Die meeste kalwers is weens onvolgroeidheid afgekeur. Miskien toon die afname in die aantal geslagte kalwers dat dit lonend word om kalwers van melkkuddes groot te maak.

Skape en bokke.

Kaasagtige limfadenitis word nog in 'n groot mate by Merino-skape gevind, maar die absesse kom gewoonlik so gelokaliseer voor dat net gedeeltes van karkasse afgekeur word.

'n Groot persentasie lewer word nog afgekeur weens lintwurm-besmetting (stilesia).

Baie skape vrek nog steeds in die krale as gevolg van metaboliese steuring wat veroorsaak word deur die geweldige afstande waarvoor hulle vervoer word vanuit die Karoo en die Suid-Vrystaat.

Die getalle sou skrikwekkend hoog gewees het as daar nie soveel diere geslag is sodra hulle simptome van hierdie toestand toon nie.

Varke.

Hier oorheers masels die prentjie en daar is ook 'n toename in die voorkoms in vergelyking met die vorige jaar.

Baie varke kom nog uit die Bantoegebiede, en besmetting word grootliks in hierdie diere gevind.

Perde.

Hier word die meeste afgekeur weens kwaadaardige gewasse wat amper uitsluitlik in grys perde voorkom in die vorm van swart vergroeiels (melanien).

Hoenders.

Die meeste afkeurings is op grond van die voorkoms van kwaadaardige gewasse in die inwendige organe.

ALGEMEEN :

Gedurende die jaar was dit nodig om die abattoirtariewe te wysig. Die Abattoirkommissie het hierdie verandering baie gou deurgevoer en dit was aangenaam om met dié liggaam saam te werk.

Gedurende die komende jaar sal dit hopelik moontlik wees om vas te stel of die nuwe tariewe die bedryfskoste sal dek.

SISTISERKOSE (MASELS).

		1967	Totaal in koelkamer behandel.
	Totaal aangetas.	Totaal afgekeur.	
Beeste	4582 ³ / ₄ of 4.89%	1017 of 1.08%	3565 ³ / ₄ of 3.80%
Varke	1223 of 2.51%	1035 of 2.13%	1884 of 0.387%
		1968	
Beeste	4081 of 4.67%	977 of 1.11%	3104 of 3.55%
Varke	1540 of 4.90%	1283 of 2.51%	257 of 0.50%

ORGANE VAN KARKASSE WAT MET SISTISERKOSE BESMET WAS EN IN
MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAASKOELKAMERS BEHANDEL IS.

Harte. Lewers. Sterte. Koppe.

GEEN.

VOORKOMS VAN TUBERKULOSE.

		1968.	
	Getal aangetas.	Getal versprei.	Getal gelokaliseer
Beeste	23 of 0.25%	22 of 0.25%	1
Varke	116 of 0.238%	43 of 0.088%	73 of 0.150%
		1968	
Beeste	28 of 0.032%	25 of 0.028%	3
Varke	154 of 0.302%	69 of 0.135%	85 of 0.161%

INGEVOERDE VLEIS WAT IN KOELKAS BY MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS
BEHANDEL IS.

Geen.

(Besig met herstelwerk aan munisipale vrieskamers.)

INGEVOERDE VLEIS WAT IN ANDER KOELKAMERS AS IN MUNISIPALE
SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS (MASELS).

Beeskarkasse	105	Varkkarkasse	Geen
Harte	105		
Tonge	105		
Lewers	105		
Sterte	105		

TOTALE GETAL MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE EN ORGANE WAT IN ANDER
KOELKAMERS AS IN MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS.

Beeskarkasse	3104	Varkkarkasse	257
Harte	2977		
Koppe	2981		
Tonge	2975		
Sterte	2972		
Lewers	2485		
Mantelvliese	2997		

AFGEKEURDE MASELKARKASSE WAT AAN PRETORIASE DIERETUIN
VERKOOP IS.

Beeskarkasse	318
Harte	308

(Karkasse, ens. is bevries deur Karoo Vleisbeurs Bpk.)

AFGEKEURDE MASELKARKASSE WAT AAN ONDERSTEPSPOORT VERKOOP IS.

Beeskarkasse	18
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TOTALE GETAL MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE WAT IN KOELKAMERS BY DIE
MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS.

Geen.

(Besig met herstelwerk aan munisipale vrieskamers.)

DIERE GESLAG.

	1966	1967	1968
Bulle	2648	3309	3468
Koeie	29872	27458	20853
Osse	69576	62873	62928
TOTAAL	102096	93640	87249
Kalwers	6298	4296	3393
Skape	274827	278023	317834
Bokke	1093	1389	2356
Varke	47013	48554	51000
TOTAAL	431327	425902	461832

TOENAME VAN 30,505 DIERE SEDERT 1966.

(VYF JAAR) TOENAME VAN 102,895 DIERE SEDERT 1963.

EKWINES.

	1967	1968
Donkies	390	509
Perde	1461	1852
Muile	11	9
	1862	2370

PLUIMVEE.

	1967	1968
Hoenders	11438	29053
Eende	300	414
Duiwe	18	50
Kalkoene	1212	1798
Ganse	34	31
Kuikens	282	-
Konyne	38	54
	13322	31400

AFGEKEURDE BEES-, SKAAP-, VARK- EN KALFKARKASSE EN ORGANE.

	Beeste.	Kalwers.	Skape en bokke.	Varke.
Karkasse	1269	153½	310	1445
Koppe	1609	-	-	104
Harte	77	-	-	-
Derms	4420	-	97228	1489
Niere	193	-	46	-
Lewers	7493	-	104079	2345
Longe	3257	-	4883	1
Harslag	1746	-	21438	1502
Kwarte	268	-	978	1
Milte	200	-	-	-
Sterte	2261	-	-	-
Tonge	2265	-	-	-
Pense	1502	-	64	-
Uiers	10493	-	-	-
Afval	1264	-	303	-

TOTALE AFKEURINGS.

	1967	1968.
Beeste	1.36%	1.45%
Skape en bokke	0.16%	0.096%
Kalwers	9.30%	4.47%
Varke	2.43%	2.83%

INSPEKSIES BY KOELKAMERS (MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE).

Inspeksies uitgevoer	491
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	43
Kennisgewings beteken.	36

TOTALE GETAL BLOEDSMERE WAT ONDERSOEK IS.

Totale getal diere wat in trokke, krale en hokke gevrek het:	Perde	-
(waarvoor afkeursertifikate aangevra en uitgereik is).	Beeste	4
	Kalwers	1
	Varke	11
	Skape	516

Totale getal diere wat van buite gebring is om vernietig te word : Geen.

Getal bloedsmere wat ondersoek is :	Beeste	13
	Kalwers	5
	Skape	409
	Varke	20
	Perde	4
Totaal:		451

AFGEKEURDE EKWINES.

12½

GESLAGTE EKWINES.

Donkies.	Muile	Perde.
509	9	1852

GESLAGTE PLUIMVEE.

Ganse.	Eende.	Kalkoene.	Hoenders.	Duiwe.	Konyne.
31	414	1798	29053	50	54

SIEKTES WAAROP PLUIMVEE AFGEKEUR IS.

Buikvliesontsteking	1
Uitermatige kneusing	2
Kwaadaardige gewasse	14
Vermaering	3
Dood in hokke	25
Totale getal afgekeur:	45

VERKOOPT NIEUWPRODUKTE VIR DIE JAAR WAT OP 31 DESEMBER 1968 GEËINDIG HET.

	Ton.	lb.
Karkasmeel	92	575
Bloedmeel	139	1000
Vet	155	738
Varkhare	-	8801

DEKLEIN AVYSAAR KONYNE' DRIE VLOEKENS 12

SIKTES WAARVOOR KARKASSE, ENS. AFGEKEUR IS

Siekte	Beeste		Kalwers		Skape & Bokke		Varke		Perde
	Karkasse	Aangetaste dele	Karkasse	Aangetaste dele	Karkasse	Aangetaste dele	Karkasse	Aangetaste dele	
Karsinoom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Kaasagtige limfklierontsteking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermaering	15	-	28	-	19	973Q (22243CL)	7	-	-
Emfiseem	3	8Q	-	-	38	-	-	-	-
Uitwendige kneusing	77	39Q (48617 lb.)	4	-	17	3Q	5	31 lb.	2½
Gangreen	14	12Q	1	-	4	-	30	-	-
Onrypheid	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geelsug	-	-	1	-	16	-	-	-	-
Masels	977	-	-	-	-	-	1,283	-	-
Sterwende dier	21	-	-	-	182	-	1	-	-
Veelvoudige abesse	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nawelkwaal	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buikvliesontsteking	2	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	-
Bors- en buikvliesontsteking	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sarkosporiose	10	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-
Septiese metritis	9	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Septiese nefritis	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septiese pneumonie	6	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-
Septiese pericarditis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberkulose	25	3 gel.	-	-	-	-	69	85 gel.	-
Besnoitiose	9	209Q	2	4Q	22	2Q	-	-	-
Etterbesmetting	80	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defektiewe bloeding	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longvliesontsteking	-	2Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piëmie	3	-	2	-	1	-	28	-	-
Balanitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Septiese buikvliesontsteking	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Besmetlike gewrigsontsteking	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melanose	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Koors	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Vark erisipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Veelvuldige abesse	3	2Q	3½	-	2	-	1	-	-
Edeem	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nekrose	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

WERKSAAMHEDE VAN DIE GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTORAAT.

Op 31 Desember 1968 was die personeelsterkte van die Gesondheidsinspektoraat soos volg :

	Gemagtig.	Werklik.
Hoofgesondheidsinspekteur	1	1
Assistent-hoofgesondheidsinspekteurs (Volgens Raadsbesluit sal 1(een) van die poste wegval wanneer dit deur die huidige bekleër ontruim word. Die pos sal dan vervang word deur 'n bykomende Streekgesondheidsinspekteurspos.)	2	2
Streekgesondheidsinspekteurs (Hierdie getal sal met 1(een) vermeerder word met die skepping van 'n bykomende pos as die bogenoemde 1(een) pos van Assistent-hoofgesondheidsinspekteur verval).	6	6
Toesighoudende Gesondheidsinspekteurs	7	7
Gesondheidsinspekteurs (Volgens Raadsbesluit is die sterkte met ingang van 1 September 1967 van 30 na 23 verminder.)	23	18
Leerlinggesondheidsinspekteurs (Die pos is gedurende die jaar afgeskaf en vervang deur 'n pos genaamd "Monster=nemer" in die Melkbeheerseksie).	Geen	Geen.
Bantoe-gesondheidsinspekteurs	6	3
Indiër-gesondheidsinspekteur (Gedurende die jaar geskep)	1	Geen
Kleurling-gesondheidsinspekteur (Gedurende die jaar geskep)	1	geen
	47	37
Behalwe die bogenoemde was daar:		
Senior Knaagdier-en Muskietuitroeier	1	1
Knaagdier-en Muskietuitroeiers	5	5
Bantoe-arbeiders	32	32
	85	75
By die Slagplaas :		
Streekvleisinspekteur	1	1
Toesighoudende Vleisinspekteur	1	1
Vleisinspekteur	2	2
Vleisondersoeker	5	3
	9	7

Aan die begin van die jaar is daar begin met die skema vir die opleiding van Vleisondersoekers, en al drie die leerlinge het in die eksamen aan die einde van die jaar geslaag. Hulle is nou voltydse werknemers en daar word gehoop dat nog twee leerlinge vroeg in 1969 sal inskryf. Hierdie aanstellings sal die nodigheid van die daaglikse afstaan van Gesondheidsinspekteurs van die Gesondheids=afdeling aansienlik verlig, 'n reëling wat baie jare lank 'n steurende verskynsel was en dikwels die werk van individue en die betrokke seksies in die Gesondheidsafdeling onderbreek en ontwig het. Soos dit baie jare lank die geval was, was daar 'n nypende tekort aan Gesondheidsinspekteurs dwarsdeur die onderhawige tydperk. Teen die einde van die jaar was daar 'n totale tekort van vyf (5) inspekteurs uit 'n reeds verminderde personeelsterkte van nege-en-dertig(39). Die probleme waarmee ons te kampe gehad het in ons pogings om die algemene sanitêre toestande dwarsdeur die stad net te handhaaf, om nie eens te praat van verbeter nie, kan goed begryp word as daar besef word dat 'n realistieser personeelsterkte vir 'n stad so groot soos Pretoria sowat 60 behoort te wees.

Een betreurenswaardige gevolg van die tekort aan Gesondheids=inspekteurspersoneel is die aansienlike vermindering in die gereelde roetine-inspeksies van alle soorte persele. Hierdie beheer moes in 'n sekere mate beperk word tot die belangrikste soort persele. In ooreenstemming met die Afdeling se beleid het alle klagtes onmiddellik aandag ontvang, ongeag of die klagte as ernstig beskou is toe dit ontvang is. Daar is geen manier om die tydverspilling op klagtes uit te skakel wat na ondersoek ongegrond, beuselagtig of deur persoonlike vyandskap gemotiveer blyk te wees nie. 'n Groot persentasie klagtes blyk geen betrekking op openbare gesondheid te hê nie. Desnieteenstaande word elke klagte ondersoek en behalwe om die nodige stappe kragtens wetgewing te doen wat op gesondheid betrekking het, word enige saak wat enige ander Afdeling van die Raad se diens raak, na die betrokke Afdeling verwys. Die fenomenale groeitempo van die stad toon geen afname nie en samehangend hiermee was daar 'n aanhoudende toename in sekere funksies wat deur die Gesondheidsinspektoraat uitgevoer word; die afstande wat na buitegebiede afgelê moet word, het groter geword.

Die higiëniese toestande van die stad is redelik bevredigend gehandhaaf en op die volgende bladsye word die werk wat gedoen is, taamlik uitvoerig beskryf.

Afsonderlike 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 Behuisings-, Aansteeklike Siektes-, Voedsel-, Plaasbeheer-en Nieblankegebiedeseksie gedurende die kalenderjaar 1968 (syfers vir die vorige jaar tussen hakies) :

Totale getal inspeksies gedoen (melkerye uitgesluit)	96047 (94630)
Oorlaste waarmee gehandel is	37532 (32454)
Oorlaste weggeruim	37418 (30391)
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is	4944 (5536)
Lisensieaansoeke waarmee gehandel is	6310 (6321)
Monsters van water geneem(bakteriologies en skeikundig)	247 (373)
Monsters van eetware geneem(melk uitgesluit)	422 (509)
Navraagbesoeke insake aansteeklike siektes	3397 (3490)

AANGELEENTHEDE NA ANDER AFDELINGS VERWYS.

Klerk van die Raad	2
Direkteur van Vervoer	4
Stadselektrisiteitsingenieur	15
Direkteur van Parke en Ontspanning	84
Direkteur van Stadsbeplanning en Argitektuur	104
Lisensiehoof	29
Direkteur van Nieblankesake	97
Stadsingenieur	179

VERVOLGINGS.

Hier volg 'n ontleding van die vervolgings wat die Afdeling gedurende 1968 ingestel het, en die resultate daarvan :

Aard van oortreding.	Totale getal ver= volgings.	Getal on= skuldig bevind.	Getal skuldig bevind.	Terug= getrek.	Boetes.
Tekoopaanbieding van bederf= de voedsel	3	-	3	-	R165.00
Versuim om aan kennisgewing te voldoen	8	-	8	-	R 65.00
Vuil toestande in restaurant	2	-	2	-	R 60.00
Versuim om voedsel teen besmetting te beskerm	1	-	1	-	R100.00
Vuil toestande in slaghuis	1	-	1	-	R 10.00
Preserveermiddel in maalvleis	1	-	1	-	R 20.00
TOTAAL	16	-	16	-	R420.00

GELISENSIEERDE PERSELE:

Hier volg 'n lys van persele en die getal van elke tipe wat gedurende die jaar gelisensieer is. Die persele is met gereelde tussenpose gefinspekteer en waar dit nodig was, is daar paslik opgetree om onbevredigende toestande reg te stel.

	Blank.	Nieblank.
Bakkers en banketbakkers(insluitende depots)	41	3
Biljartsalonne	6	2
Bioskoopteekamers	3	-
Losieshuise	170	-
Steenbakkers	6	-
Slagters	214	46
Skoenmakers	60	14
Fietshandelaars	100	60
Melkerye	77	15

	Blank.	Nieblank.
Hondehokke	3	-
Droogskoonmaak-ontvangsdepots	112	24
Velhandelaars	1	-
Visbakkers (groot-en kleinhandel)	9	-
Vishandelaars	72	4
Varsproduktehandelaars	771	184
Fumigeerders en ontsmetters	3	-
Haarkappers	240	26
Marskramers en venters	120	286
Hotelle	34	-
Roomysvervaardigers	3	-
Roomysverkopers	406	26
Wasserye en droogskoonmakers	72	6
Markstalletjies	-	47
Melkprodusente	423	3
Melkwinkels	395	54
Meulenaars	7	-
Koeldrankhandelaars	215	48
Koeldrankvervaardigers	5	1
Bantoe-eethuise	6	36
Pluimveehandelaars	82	3
Lewensmiddelehandelaars	710	286
Lewensmiddelefabrieke	20	6
Openbare sale en vermaaklikheidsplekke	26	-
Klipgroewe	3	-
Restaurante en teekamers	465	84
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere	128	3
Velbewerkers	1	-
Leerlooierye	2	-
Teaters (inrybioskope inbegrepe)	20	6
Turkse baddens	1	-
Begrafnisondernemers	5	5
Houtsaers	5	-
Werkwinkels	408	6

BOUPLANNE.

Hier volg 'n opsomming van die planne wat gedurende die jaar ondersoek is (syfers vir die vorige jaar is tussen hakies).

Eerste keer voorgelê.	Verdere voorlegging.	Voorlopige planne.	Deur argitekte.	Nieblanke gebiede.	Totaal.
3983(4058)	523(415)	32(11)	130(18)	397(584)	5065(5086)

VROEÛOGGEND- EN AANDINSPEKSIES.

Afgesien van die gewone daaglikse inspeksies by die verskillende soorte persele, het die Gesondheidsinspekteurs minstens een keer per maand vroeëoggendinspeksies waargeneem, en daarbenewens saans of snags inspeksies uitgevoer as dit nodig was, veral by plekke waar voedsel voorberei of bedien is.

Dit is deel van die gewone pligte van Inspekteurs en veral die Voedselinspekteurs om inspeksies by hotelle, losieshuise, restaurante en ander plekke waar voedsel bedien word, gedurende middagetensure, vroeg soggens en saans 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:

Soorte persele.	Bevredigend.	Nie bevredigend nie.	Totaal.
Restaurante	212	132	344
Voedselaflewering	96	27	123
Slagterswinkels	415	141	556
Melkerye	24	3	27
Varsproduktehandelaars	15	21	36
Banketbakkers	6	4	10
Hotelle	26	5	31
Voedselafwerke	5	2	7
Bantoe-eethuise	12	10	22
Vishandelaars	1	4	5
Lewensmiddelehandelaars	4	1	5
Algemeen	11	7	18
TOTAAL	827	357	1184
VOEDSELSEKSIE : (verskillende persele).			
Naginspeksies	68	4	72
Middagetensuurinspeksies	108	30	138
Vroeëoggend -inspeksies	15	3	18
GROOTTOTAAL :	1018	394	1412

Die volgende tabel is 'n opsomming van die inspeksies wat uitgevoer is en die stappe wat deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs gedoen is:

Oorlaste waarmee gehandel is	16359
Kennisgewings bestel	2363
Aansegginge gegee	13996
Kennisgewings nagekom	2363
Oorlaste weggeruim	16359
Oorlaste weer geïnspekteer	7683
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is	4202
Sianiedfumigeerders	17
Gebouvoltooiingstrookies	21
Lisensieaansoeke	5299
Stalle	185
Slagterswinkels	5651
Vishandelaars	765
Bakkerie	464
Restaurante en teekamers	6943
Losieshuise	767
Kruideniers-en lewensmiddelewinkels	3391
Vrugte-en groentewinkels	3953
Fabrieke	749
Haarkappersalonne	1189
Melkerydepots en melkwinkels	591
Diverse inspeksies	3968
Aangeleenthede wat na ander Afdelings verwys is	770
Huis-tot-huis-inspeksies	3484
Naginspeksies	184
Vroeëoggend-inspeksies	-
TOTALE INSPEKSIES	50276

PLAAGBEHEER DEUR DISTRIKSGESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS.

Hieronder volg 'n opsomming van die werk wat in verband met knaagdier-, vlieë- en muskietbeheer deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs verrig is :

KNAAGDIERE.

1. Klagtes ondersoek	423
2. Persele geïnspekteer en wenke gegee	2495
3. Kennisgewings en aanseggings om valle of gif te gebruik	1467
4. Kennisgewings wat vereis dat persele knaagdier= vry gemaak word	189
5. Kennisgewings bestel ooreenkomstig 3 en 4 hierbo	416
6. Bestaande geboue wat knaagdiervry gemaak is	172
7. Nuwe knaagdiervry geboue voltooi	172
8. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	Geen.
9. Ophoping van vuilgoed of hout, waar moontlik knaagdiere kan skuil, skoongemaak of verwyder	1186
10. Getal knaagdiere gedood gesien of as gedood gerapporteer	2364
11. Rotdigte diervoedselblikke verskaf	94
12. Sake na Plaagbeheer verwys	11
13. Sake in verband met knaagdierbeheer na ander Afdelings verwys	4

MUSKIETE.

1. Klagtes ondersoek	91
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer	472
3. Kennisgewings bestel en aanseggings gegee	160
4. Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig (3) hierbo bestel en aan voldoen	13
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	Geen.
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	145
7. Wenke betreffende muskietbeheer gegee	234
8. Soorte muskiete gevind	Culex.

VLIEË.

1. Klagtes ondersoek	150
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer	725
3. Kennisgewings bestel en aanseggings gegee	316
4. Kennisgewings onder 3 hierbo bestel, en aan voldoen	93
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	Geen.
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	119
7. Wenke betreffende vlieëbeheer gegee	470

VOEDSELSEKSIE.

Hierdie Seksie was daarvoor verantwoordelik om te sorg vir die higiëniese produksie, hantering en verspreiding van voedsel deur die hele stad, die Nieblankegebiede ingesluit, en het dikwels alle soorte persele wat met die voedselhandel te make het, geïnspekteer.

Gereelde monsters van openbare watervoorrade is by hulle bronne en ook by verskillende plekke oor die hele netwerk geneem. Die water in die tien swembaddens en plasdammatties is gereeld getoets om die doeltreffende werking van die suiweringsstelsel te verseker.

Die tabelle verderaan gee 'n uiteensetting van die soorte voedselmonsters wat gedurende die jaar vir bakteriologiese of skeikundige ontleding geneem is. Waar 'n monster benede standaard was, het 'n waarskuwing of vervolging gevolg.

Hierdie Seksie het feitlik die hele jaar lank te min personeel gehad, maar alles is in die werk gestel om die nodige toesig oor sindelikhede in voedselbesighede te handhaaf.

Groot hoeveelhede voedsel, waarvan besonderhede hieronder vestrek word, is aan die Afdeling oorhandig of beslag is 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 van die vrugte en groente beslag gelê is. Dit is as ongeskik vir menslike verbruik afgekeur en vernietig.

Gereelde inspeksies van restaurante, hotelle, losieshuise en ander voedselvoorsieninginsrigtings is gedurende etensure, terwyl voedsel voorberei en bedien word, die hele jaar deur uitgevoer.

Aandag is veral gegee aan die toerusting wat gebruik is, die hantering en voorbereiding van voedsel, die opwas van gereedskap, messeware en breekware, en die persoonlike netheid van die betrokke personeel.

Altesaam 62 uur is aan spesiale nag-, vroeëoggend- en middagsetensuurinspeksies bestee. Hierna volg 'n tabel met besonderhede van die werk :

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	37
Kennisgewings bestel	-
Aanseggings gegee	37
Oortredings weggeruim	37
Inspeksies uitgevoer:	
Herinspeksies	2
Restaurante en teekamers	134
Gelisensieerde hotelle	16
Privaathotelle en losieshuise	39
Banketbakkers	28
Bakkerye	9
Totaal:	228

Die volgende tabel is 'n ontleding van die tye van die dag waarin inspeksies uitgevoer is en die stand van sake wat aangetref is :

	Getal.	Bevredigend.	Nie bevredigend nie.
Naginspeksies	72	68	4
Middagetensuurinspeksies	138	108	30
Vroeëoggend-inspeksies	18	15	3

A ltesaam 414 besendings eetware (behalwedié waarop by die oggend-mark beslag gelê is) is oorhandig of beslag is daarop gelê, en die ondergemelde eetware is as ongeskik vir menslike verbruik afgekeur en vernietig.

Bottels en blikke eetware	36042
Pluimvee	4157 lb.
Vleis- vars en voorberei (behalwe in blikke)	5082 lb.
Vis (vars)	3304 lb.
Kaas	11495 lb.
Groente (bevrore, ens.)	1529 lb.
Graankosse	936 lb.
Koek en fyngebak	327 lb.
Poeiermelk	748 lb.
Vet	972 lb.
Heuning	6 lb.
Suiker	472 lb.
Botter	338 lb.
Tee	4 lb.
Koffie	6 lb.
Koeldranke	27 bottels.
Vars melk	36 pinte.
Room	83 gelling.
Eiers	146 dosyn.
Jellie	155 pakkies

Van die bogemelde is daar op drie besendings eetware, wat 17 blikke bevat het, beslag gelê en dit is as ongeskik vir menslike verbruik bevind. In elke geval is 'n skriftelike waarskuwing aan die lisensiehouer uitgereik.

VOEDSEL- EN WATERMONSTERS.

Die volgende voedselmonsters is vir skeikundige en bakteriologiese ontleding geneem:

Skeikundige ontleding:

Aard van artikel.	Getal monsters .	Getal bevredigend.	Getal onbevredigend.
Roomys	120	68	52
Boerewors	80	68	12
Maalvleis	70	60	10
Kaas	7	7	-
Polonie	7	6	1
Weense worsies	18	17	1

Bakteriologiese ontleding :

Aard van artikel.	Getal monsters.	Getal bevredigend.	Getal onbevredigend.
Roomys	120	102	18

Negentig waarskuwings is gegee en vier vervolgings is ingestel in verband met monsters wat nie aan die vereistes van die Wet op Voedsel, Verdoewingsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels en ander regulasies wat op voedsel van toepassing is, voldoen het nie. Sestig rand is aan boetes betaal.

MUNISIPALE WATERBRONNE.

	Bevredigend.	Onbevredigend	Totaal.
Rietvleiwaterwerke (na filtrering maar voor chlorering)	4	-	4
Witkoppiesbrug	-	4	4

Hierdie spruit wat in die Rietvleidam vloei, word noukeurig dopgehou om teen grootskaalse besoedeling van die dam te waak.

	Bevredigend.	Onbevredigend.	Totaal.
Fonteine :			
(a) Boonste fonteine (voor chlorering)	5	-	5
(b) Onderste fonteine (voor chlorering)	5	-	5
(c) Gemengde water (na chlorering- sluit water van Fonteine en Rietvlei in)	5	-	5

Krane in stad:

In verskillende dele van die stad	19	-	19
-----------------------------------	----	---	----

Ander munisipale waterbronne en-
leweringspunte :

(a) Mamelodi-opbergtenks	8	-	8
(b) Munisipale baddens	47	1	48
(c) Munisipale plasdammetjies	22	2	24
(d) Rooiwal	2	-	2
(e) Munisipale klipgroef (Bon Accord)	4	2	6
(f) Valhallaboorgate	12	-	12
(g) Erasmia-fonteine en in die dorp	4	-	-

Randwaterraad:

Uit hooftoevoerpyplyn	6	-	6
Op private persele Boorgate	13	-	13

Bevredigend Onbevredigend Totaal.

Riooluitvloeiŝel wat vir verkoe-
lingsdoeleindes na die kragŝentrale=
dam gepomp is :

(a) Na filtrering en chlorering by rioolwerke	-	5	5
(b) Na filtrering en chlorering by kragŝentrale	-	5	5

Hierdie riooluitvloeiŝel word gefiltreer, gechlloreer en na die krag=
ŝentraledam vir verkoelingsdoeleindes gepomp. Dit word nie vir kook- of
huishoudelike doeleindes gebruik nie.

Skeikundig :

(a) Munisipale swembaddens	48	-	48
(b) Munisipale plasdammetjies	24	-	24

Wat die onbevredigende monsters uit swembaddens en plasdammetjies
betref, was die daaropvolgende monsters bevredigend. By die geval van
Bon Accord word die water by die klipgroef net vir die doel van gietery
by die smidwinkels gebruik.

Munisipale mark:

Daaglikse inspeksies van al die produkte op die vroeëoggendmark is
uitgevoer en die volgende hoeveelhede voedsel is gedurende die jaar
afgekeur en vernietig :

Vrugte en groente :

Kaste	24038	Kratte	5186
Graansakke	3290	Kartondose	272
Sakkies	27060	Bondels	294
Handmandjies	4356	Waatlemoene	1690

Pluimvee (lewend) :

Getal ondersoek	29582	Getal ondersoek	937
Getal afgekeur	32	Getal afgekeur	-

Wildsbokke :

Getal ondersoek	334	Getal ondersoek	60
Getal afgekeur	2	Getal afgekeur	10

Hase (lewend):

Getal ondersoek	21
Getal afgekeur	-

Hier volg 'n weergawe van die werk wat gedurende die jaar deur die
Voedselseksie gedoen is :

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	1735
Oortredings weggeruim	1724
Kennisgewings bestel	160
Aansegings gegee	1575
Herinspeksies	44
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee	139
Lisensie-aansoeke waarmee gehandel is	327
Inspeksie van slaghuise	19
Inspeksie van vishandelaarwinkels	69
Inspeksie van bakkerye	225

Inspeksies van banketbakkerye	710
Inspeksies van restaurante en teekamers	1348
Inspeksies van Bantoe-eethuise	7
Inspeksies van vrugte-en groente=winkels	37
Inspeksies van melkwinkels en melkdepots	23
Inspeksies van ander voedselwinkels	1096
Inspeksies van koeldrankfabrieke	160
Inspeksies van ander voedsel-fabrieke	468
Inspeksies van oggendmark	301
Diverse inspeksies	624
Naginspeksies	72
Vroeëoggendinspeksies	18
Hotelle en losieshuise	847
Monsters geneem	436
Totaal getal inspeksies vir die jaar	6970

PLAAGBEHEERSEKSIE.

Muskietbestryding :

Roetine-muskietbestrydingsmaatreëls wat gedurende die jaar uitgevoer is, behels die verwydering van alle plantegroei van die walle van spruite, watervore, besproeiingsdamme en waterleivore, die dreinerings van moerasse, die verlê en afskuinsing van watervore, die opvul van gate en dongas waarin water kan opgaan en broeiplekke vir muskiete bied, asook die bespuiting met insektemiddels van alle broeiplekke wat aangetref is.

Die gebied waarin bestrydingsmaatreëls toegepas word, strek oor etlike myle, en 32 Bantoe-arbeiders, onder toesig, is gemoeid met die uitvoering van die bogenoemde taak. Vir sover dit prakties moontlik is, word die werksaamhede volgens 'n program uitgevoer en alle moontlike broeiplekke vir muskiete word minstens een maal elke agt dae bespuit. Om hierdie spuitwerk te verrig, word agt Bantoes daarvoor afgesonder.

Met die spuitprogram is daarop 2 Januarie 1968 'n aanvang geneem en daarmee volgehou tot einde Mei; dit is hervat in Augustus en deurgevoer tot 31 Desember 1968.

Gedurende die 2 maande se onderbreking in die bespuitingsprogram word die Bantoes weer by die spanne wat watervore, damme, ens., skoonmaak ingeskakel.

Pretoria het oor die algemeen baie min las van muskiete ondervind. *Anopheles maculipennis* is in die oostelike gedeelte van Pretoria aangetref, maar geen tekens van *A. gambia* of *A. funestus* is gevind nie. Volwasse *Aedes aegypti* muskiete is in die Rietondale-, Silvertone- en die Danville-gebied aangetref.

Gedurende Desember, toe die bouers hulle werksaamhede vir die jaarlikse vakansie gestaak het, het daar 'n skielike toename in klagtes oor muskiete in die omgewing van die middestad voorgekom. By ondersoek is daar gevind dat muskiete in hyserskagte, leë konkas en uitgrawings by meeste van die groot geboue wat in aanbou was, voorgekom het. Omdat die bouers almal met vakansie weg was en geen verantwoordelike persone opgespoor kon word nie, het die Plaagbeheerseksie muskietbestrydingsmaatreëls op dié persele toegepas. Nadat die bouery weer 'n aanvang geneem het, is hierdie saak onder die aandag van die betrokke bouers gebring. Mondelinge waarskuwings is aan hulle gerig om toe te sien dat so 'n toedrag van sake nie herhaal word nie. Hulle het almal hul volle samewerking belowe.

Soos in die verlede is die oorsprong van muskietbroeiery weer eens grootliks op privaateiendomme aangetref in ongebruikte swembaddens, visdammetjies, reënwaterenks, ou motorbande en leë blikke en bottels in agterplase. Waar sulke toestande aangetref is, is mondelinge of skriftelike waarskuwings gegee en die misstande is uit die weg geruim.

Tweehonderd-en-vyftig gelling M25 -emulsiekonsentraat en 450 gelling anti-malariaolie is gedurende die jaar gebruik.

Seshonderd-en-vyftig gate en dongas is gedurende die jaar opgevul om te verhoed dat water daarin kan opgaan en sodoende broeiplekke vir muskiete skep.

Eenhonderd vyf-en-twintig klagtes is gedurende die jaar ondersoek en die nodige maatreëls getref.

Twaalf kleinhoewes binne die munisipale gebied wat deur groenteboere bewerk word, sowel as die vuurhoutjiefabriek in Pretoria-Wes, die watervore van die Les Marais-besproeiingsraad en die spruit wat deur die Universiteitsproefplaas vloei, is volgens ooreenkoms weekliks besoek en bestrydingsmaatreëls is toegepas. Die boere op die kleinhoewes, die bestuur van die vuurhoutjiefabriek, die Les Marais-besproeiingsraad en die Universiteitsproefplaas het hulle volle samewerking verleen en die vereiste gelde vir hierdie dienste aan die Raad betaal.

Knaagdierbestryding :

Bestrydingsmaatreëls is op alle munisipale eiendomme toegepas, soos byvoorbeeld alle munisipale kantore in Munitoria, die ou en nuwe stadhuis, die Afdeling Nieblankesake, die Afdeling Lisensies, die Elektriesiteitsafdeling, by die kragentrales te Rooiwal en in die stad, by die sentrale rioolwerke en dié te Rooiwal, Baviaanspoort, by Bon Accord, die Rietvleiwatwerke, Fonteinedal, Slagplaas en alle munisipale geboue in die Nieblankegebiede Saulsville, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi en Laudium, asook alle parke, ontspanningsterreine en diverse munisipale eiendomme.

Altesaam 2735 inspeksies is gedurende die jaar uitgevoer en 12714 eenhede lokaas is geplaas, waarvan 6730 deur knaagdiere gevreet is. Alhoewel die getal knaagdiere wat gedood is, die getal wat gevind is, ver sal oorskry omdat 'n groot aantal karkasse om 'n menigte redes nie gevind kan word nie, is daar nogtans 1240 dooie diere gevind.

Nege-en-sewentig klagtes oor knaagdiere op munisipale eiendomme is ontvang. Die klagtes is onmiddellik ondersoek en die nodige bestrydingsmaatreëls is toegepas. Die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs het in samewerking met die Plaagbeheerseksie 423 klagtes oor knaagdiere op privaat persele ondersoek.

Altesaam 2495 inspeksies is uitgevoer en die bewoners van persele is van die nodige raad gedien en die nodige hulp is aan hulle verleen.

Waarskuwings is mondelings of skriftelik aan 1467 persone gerig om bestrydingsmaatreëls toe te pas. In geen geval was dit egter nodig om geregtelike stappe teen persone te doen weens versuim om aan die vereistes te voldoen nie.

Eenhonderd nege-en-tagtig kennisgewings is aan persone gerig om nuwe of reeds bestaande geboue rotdig te maak. Sowat 2364 knaagdiere is op privaatpersele gedood.

Gedurende die jaar het 88 persone aansoek gedoen om knaagdier=vrysertifikate sodat hulle geboue kan sloop. Na ondersoek is die nodige sertifikate uitgereik.

BESTRYDING VAN VLIEË, KAKKERLAKKE, WEELUISE, VISMOTTE, MIERE, TAPYTKEWERS, KRIEKE, VLOOIE, SPINNEKOPPE, VLER=MUISE ENS. :

Vir sover dit moontlik was, is munisipale eiendomme gereeld een keer per maand besoek en waar tekens van die bogenoemde insekte gevind is, is onmiddellik bestrydingsmaatreëls getref. Altesaam 53 munisipale geboue is gedurende die jaar behandel.

Waar klagtes van persone op privaat persele ontvang is, is die persone van die nodige raad gedien en die nodige bestrydingsmaatreëls is voorgeskryf.

In sommige gevalle waar oues van dae, blinde of gebreklige mense nie in staat was om doeltreffende maatreëls toe te pas nie, is aktiewe hulp verleen en die misstande uit die weg geruim.

BILHARZIA :

Alle spruite, riviere en damme binne die Pretoriase gebied is ondersoek vir die teenwoordigheid van bilharziadraende slakke. Die Apiesrivier, Fonteinedal, Rietvleidam, Austin-Roberts-voëlreservaat en Magnoliadal is vry van bilharziadraende slakke gevind.

Altesaam 98 slakke is uit Moreletta-spruit te Silverton, Meyerspark, Lynnwood en die Hartebeesspruit te Queenswood en East Lynne versamel. Die slakke is vir ondersoek na die Mediese Navorsingsinstituut te Johannesburg gestuur. Veertig van die slakke is as bilharziadraende slakke geïdentifiseer, maar geen bilharziaparasiete is aangetref nie.

'n Statistiese uiteensetting van die werksaamhede verskyn in die tabelle hieronder :

Knaagdierbeheer:	Totaal vir jaar.
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	79
Misstande weggeruim	79
Aanseggings gegee	79
Perseel geherinspekteer	-
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en raad gegee	79
Nuwe knaagdiervry vloere in graan-, meel-, voer- of ander pakkamers aangebring	-
Vloere herstel of mure of dakke knaagdiervry gemaak in mee-, graan- of voerpakkamers	-
Nie-knaagdiervry graan-, voer of ander pakkamers gesloop	-
Ophoping van vuilgoed of hout wat rotte mag huisves, skoongemaak en verwyder	124
Diverse inspeksies	755
Inspeksie van munisipale persele	2735
Knaagdieropruimingsinspeksies	88
Totale inspeksies vir die jaar	4018
Gifaas op dorpsveld gestel	12714
Getal aaslokvalle geneem	6730
Rotgate op dorpsveld, ens., met gas behandel	-
Persele in stad met gas behandel	-
Getal knaagdiere op munisipale persele vernietig	1240
Getal diere onder verdagte omstandighede aangetref en ingestuur vir bakteriologiese ondersoek	-
Getal vervolgings	-
Muskietbeheer:	
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	34
Oortredings weggeruim	34
Kennisgewings bestel	-
Aanseggings gegee	34
Persele geherinspekteer	-
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee	34
Nagaan van damme waar onkruid verwyder is	1001
Nagaan van damme wat bespuit is	607
Nagaan van besproeiingsvore wat skoongemaak is	1172
Nagaan van besproeiingsvore wat bespuit is	748
Nagaan van dreinerings van moerasgebiede	35
Nagaan van bespuiting van moerasgebiede	25
Gate en holtes opgevolg	658
Huise wat vir muskietbeheer bespuit is	-
Spesiale ondersoek om muskiete te identifiseer	-
Inspeksies in verband met malaria-aanmelding	-
Diverse inspeksies	330
Bespuiting teen insekte	53
Vroeëoggend-inspeksies	-
Totale inspeksies vir die jaar	4765

SLUMOPRUIMING.

In enige groeiende stad waarin die bevolking vinnig aanwas en 'n groot aantal mense van die verskillende rasse-groepe woon, kan daar verwag word dat behuisingtoestande nie altyd sal tred hou met moderne lewensstandaarde nie.

Alhoewel meer woonplek beskikbaar geword het, is dit moeilik om in die behuisingbehoefte van die laerinkomstegroepe te voorsien, aangesien die huurgeld van nuwe huise en woonstelle wat deur private ondernemings gebou word, te hoog is. Om hierdie rede rus die verantwoordelikheid om goedkoper huise te bou, al hoe meer op die Raad. Die Raad probeer werklik om sy deel by te dra deur meer huise vir dié inkomstegroep te bou. Slegs deur voort te gaan met hierdie program sal Pretoria in staat wees om sy reputasie van 'n stad sonder 'n Blankeslumgebied-probleem te behou. (Lees ook die afdeling oor behuising vir Blankes.)

Die stigting van 'n aantal nuwe dorpsgebiede binne maar òp die stad se grense het gehelp om die aanvraag na huise te verlig vir hoofsaaklik die hoërinkomstegroep en tot 'n mindere mate vir die middelinkomstegroep.

Sommige van die ou woonhuise in die middestad en in voorstede word gesloop om plek te maak vir winkels, kantore, diensnywerheidsgeboue en woonstelle. Die bewoners van hierdie woonhuise was gesinne in die laerinkomstegroepe. Die huurgeld van dié woonhuise was binne bereik van hierdie gesinne, en die vervoerkoste na hulle werkplekke was gewoonlik laag. Hierdie ontheemde gesinne moet ander woonplek kry, en dikwels gaan bly hulle, by gebrek aan ander geskikte woonplek en in stryd met die Raad se Slumregulasies, in buitegeboue, bediendekamers en minderwaardige wonings, of woon hulle by familie in ander voorstede in dikwels oorvol huise.

Alhoewel hulle nog geskik is vir bewoning, is geaffekteerde woonhuise in baie gevalle op baie waardevolle besigheidspersonele geleë in gebiede wat uitsluitlik vir besigheidsdoeleindes bestem is.

Die verhoogde munisipale waardasies van eiendomme het tot gevolg gehad dat meer aansoeke om toestemming om woonhuise te sloop of in besigheidspersonele te omskep, ontvang is, aangesien eienaars dit vanweë die hoë belasting en vasgestelde huurgeld nie lonend vind om so 'n woonhuis vir woondoeleindes te verhuur nie. Dit is werklik moeilik om redes daarvoor te vind om nie toestemming te verleen dat sulke woonhuise gesloop of in besigheidspersonele omskep word om sodoende nie die ontwikkeling van die stad of, wat dit betref, stedelike vernuwung te vertraag nie. In baie gevalle is ou woonhuise gesloop en het sierlike geboue in hulle plek verrys.

Alhoewel die aantal erge slumeiendomme in 'n mate verminder het, is daar nog 'n aansienlike aantal woonhuise waarin geringe slumtoestande bestaan. Hierdie geringe slumtoestande ontstaan as gevolg van oorbewoning, ontoereikende kook-, opwas- en reinigingsgeriewe en onbehoorlike skeiding van die geslagte. Geringer oortredings van die Slumswet en Regulasies soos oorbewoning en die nie-skeiding van die geslagte in woonstelle blyk meer algemeen te wees as wat tot dusver die geval was. Die posisie word egter noukeurig dopgehou.

Die volgende is sommige van die faktore wat aanleiding gee tot geringe slumtoestande:

- (a) Die hoë huurgeld vir huise en woonstelle dwing gesinne om by familie en vriende in te woon.
- (b) Die tekort aan woonplek binne redelike afstand van werksplekke af en die hoë vervoerkoste veroorsaak dat gesinne woonplek soek in gebiede wat reeds oorvol is.
- (c) Enkellopende persone, jonggetroude en bejaarde pare huur kamers in privaatwonings omdat hulle nie losieshuistariewe kan bekostig nie.
- (d) Eienaars van woonpersele in gebiede wat vir besigheids- of diensnywerheidsdoeleindes bestem is, is dikwels onwillig om herstelwerk en verbeterings aan die eiendomme aan te bring omdat dit gewoonlik hopeloos onekonomies vir hulle is om dit te doen, met die gevolg dat die toestand van eiendomme geleidelik versleg tot geringe en uiteindelik tot erge slums.

Eienaars van persele wat as erge slumpersele beskou word, het baie goeie samewerking verleen, en 'n aantal van hierdie wonings en ander geboue wat vir woondoeleindes gebruik is, is gesloop nadat die nodige permitte daarvoor verkry is. In ooreenstemming met die beleid van die Afdeling die afgelope paar jaar is geen hofspraak ingevolge die bepalinge van die Slumswet, nr. 53 van 1934, soos gewysig, aanhangig gemaak nie. Verslae kan nie sonder meer voor 'n Slumopruimingshof gelê word nie. Daar sal niks daarmee bereik word as bewoners dakloos gelaat word as gevolg van optrede ingevolge die Slumswet as alternatiewe huisvesting vir hulle nie beskikbaar is nie. Dit is dus onvermydelik dat die hof ingelig moet word oor moontlike datums waarop bewoners van sodanige plekke hervestig kan word of in huise wat hulle self voorsien of in behuissingskemas. Die voortdurende tekort aan huisvesting het optrede ingevolge die Slumswet en Regulasies 'n baie moeilike taak gemaak.

Alle eiendomme binne die munisipale gebied wat die Raad te koop aangebied is of onteien is om grond beskikbaar te stel vir voorgestelde pad- of ander skemas wat die Raad beoog om te ontwikkel, is geïnspekteer en verslae oor die strukturele toestand daarvan is deur die Slumseksie voorgelê. Alle onbevredigende of nie-lonende eiendomme wat so bekom word, word gesloop sodra die gebou ontruim is.

Volledige statistiese opgawes rakende wonings, wat as erge slums persele beskou word, en bewoonde buitegeboue, word hieronder verstrek :

VERSPREIDING EN VOORKOMSSYFER VAN BEKENDE ERGE SLUMEIENDOMME EN GEOKKUPERDE BUITEGEBOUW IN BLANKEGEBIEDE
A. ERGE SLUMEIENDOMME

VOORSTAD	Herstel		Omgeskakel		Gesloop		Getal afge- handelde erge slums		Bewoon		Onbewoon		Getal be- kende erge slums	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Arcadia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gezina	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goedehoop	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	6	-	2	6	8
Pretoria-sentraal	-	-	-	-	8	2	8	2	20	16	1	3	21	19
Pretoria-Wes	-	1	2	-	6	6	8	7	5	6	3	4	8	10
Tentoonstellingsterrein	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	8	7	3	3	6	10	9
Rietfontein	-	-	-	-	47	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunnyside	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	-	4	4
Villieria	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
Wonderboomsuid	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Booyens	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	2	1	4	3
Claremont	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	2
(groegebiede-eiendomme uitgesluit) ...	1	2	-	-	4	3	5	5	2	1	-	1	2	2
Daspoort	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	3	3
Daspoort-lendgoed	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	4	-	-	3	4
Hermanstad	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	3	-	1	2	4
Mountain View	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pistorius-landgoed	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Despatch	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Lynne	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	1	5	7	6	6	11	13
Pretoria-Noord	4	8	-	-	7	5	11	13	14	10	6	2	20	12
Walmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	48	46	3	-	51	46
Riverside	-	3	-	-	-	3	11	3	3	3	2	5	5	8
Silverton	-	-	-	2	5	2	5	5	4	3	5	2	9	5
Wonderboomplote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Mayville	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAAL	10	15	4	4	114	40	128	59	128	119	35	36	163	155

B. GEOKKUPEERDE BUTTEGEBOUE:

	Bewoon gedurende		Ontruim gedurende		Bewoon.	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	31.12.67	31.12.68
Brooklyn	1	-	1	-	-	-
Capital Park	5	6	2	2	3	4
Danville	3	1	2	-	1	1
Gezina	8	5	5	4	3	1
Goedehoop	2	3	1	1	1	2
Hatfield	1	-	1	-	-	-
Mayville	1	3	-	1	1	2
Parktown	2	1	1	-	1	1
Pretoria-sentraal	3	4	3	1	-	3
Pretoria-Wes	17	22	10	13	7	9
Proclamation Hill	2	1	2	-	-	1
Rietfontein	5	3	3	1	2	2
Roseville	2	2	1	2	1	-
Villieria	4	4	1	1	3	3
Wonderboomsuid	6	3	4	1	2	2
Boysens	6	8	2	5	4	3
Claremont	6	9	2	6	4	3
Daspoort	10	8	6	6	4	2
Daspoort-landgoed	3	3	2	1	1	2
Hermanstad	1	3	1	2	-	1
Mountain View	7	3	5	2	2	1
Pretoria Gardens	4	8	2	3	2	5
East Lynne	5	6	2	4	3	2
Erasmia	1	1	-	1	1	-
Pretoria-Noord	32	21	19	8	13	13
Wolmer	11	8	3	4	8	4
Silverton	1	3	-	2	1	1
Môregloed	1	-	1	-	-	-
Wespark	-	1	-	1	-	-
Andeon (plotte)	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAAL	150	141	82	72	68	69

As gevolg van 'n personeeltekort en die drukte van werk kon gedetailleerde opnames van erge slumeiendomme en geokkupeerde buitegeboue in Blankegebiede nie gedoen word nie.

Uit die voorgaande statistiek kan daar egter gemerk word dat erge slumpersele nie tot 'n spesifieke gebied of voorstad beperk is nie en dat geokkupeerde buitegeboue ook dwarsdeur die hele stad gevind is.

Slumopruiming in Nieblankegebiede:

Die opruiming van slumwoningen en ander onbevredigende soort huisvesting in al die Nieblankewoongebiede wat sedertdien as Blankegebiede geproklameer is, is weer eens suksesvol uitgevoer. Daar word streng by die beleid gehou om alle slumeiendomme wat deur die Stadsraad in hierdie gebiede aangekoop word, te sloop nadat die bewoners in die nuwe gebiede hervestig is.

Hofgedinge:

Soos reeds gemeld is, het ons voortgegaan om eerder die samewerking van die publiek te verkry as om hofgedinge in te stel. Geen Slumhofgedinge is ingevolge die Slumswet ingestel nie.

Gedurende die jaar was dit egter nodig om 'n hofgeding ingevolge die Munisipale Slumregulasies teen een persoon in te stel. Daar was drie aanklagte teen hom, waarvan die besonderhede soos volg is :

Toelating dat buitegeboue bewoon word, onvoldoende badkamergeriewe en onvoldoende spoellatrineakkommodasie.

SLOPINGS EN OMSKAKELING VAN WOONPERSELE:

Met heelwat aansoeke om toestemming om wonings te sloop of woonpersele vir besigheidsgebruik om te skakel, is ingevolge die bepalings van die Behuisingswet nr. 4 van 1966, soos gewysig, gehandel.

Die volgende syfers dui die getal aansoeke aan wat vir die genoemde doeleindes ontvang is :

Vir die bou van huise	34
Vir die bou van kantore, woonstelle, winkels, ens	166
Vir opvoedkundige en inrigtingsdoeleindes	17
Om wooneenhede vir besigheidsdoeleindes om te skakel	54
Vir munisipale doeleindes	10
TOTAAL	281

Opmerking :

Ingevolge 'n opdrag wat deur die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou uitgereik is, is alle Regerings- en Provinsiale Departemente vrygestel van die bepalings van die Behuisingswet. Die werklike getal wooneenhede wat deur hierdie Departemente gesloop is, is nie bekend nie.

Gedurende die jaar het hierdie Afdeling na aanleiding van klagtes Regerings- en Provinsiale Departemente ingelig oor die swak strukturele toestande van verskeie wooneenhede wat in hulle besit is. Al hierdie sake het aandag geniet en die geboue is later almal gesloop.

As gevolg van die optrede van hierdie Afdeling het die eienaars van 36 eiendomme besluit om die verbeteringe op die eiendomme te sloop, en heelwat nuwe geboue is daarna opgerig.

Besonderhede van aansoeke om wonings te sloop en wonings om te skakel, word in die volgende tabel verstrek :

AANSOEKE NA DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU VERWYS.

	Getal wonings (5 of minder woonkamers elk).	Getal woon= kamers be= trokke.	Permitte toegestaan.	Permitte geweer.	Permitte hangende.
Slopings	187	774	133	8	46
Omskakelings	51	167	34	16	1
TOTAAL	238	941	167	24	47

Opmerking: Die bogenoemde syfers sluit nie aansoeke om heroorweging in nie.

AANSOEKE VIR OORWEGING DEUR DIE STADSRAAD:

	Getal wonings meer as 5 woon= kamers.)	Getal woonkamers betrokke	Magtigings verleen.	Magtigings hangende.
Slopings	35	332	35	-
Omskakelings	8	70	7	1
TOTAAL	43	402	42	1

Die syfers wat in die tabelle hierbo aangetoon is, sluit slegs aansoeke om die sloping en omskakeling van wonings in Blankegebiede in.

STATISTIEKE OOR SLUMVOORKOMING EN-OPRUIMINGSWERK :

Besonderhede van slumopruimingswerk wat gedurende die verslagjaar onderneem is, is soos volg :

Soort inspeksie .	Getal persele.
Private wonings	935
Geokkupeerde buitegeboue (en herinspeksies)	803
Sloping van wooneenhede (voor en nadat permitte toegestaan is)	948
Omskakeling van wooneenhede (voor en nadat permitte toegestaan is)	241
Klagtes ondersoek	429
Herinspeksies van persele	2461
Ouetehuse	31
Crèches en kleuterskole	22
Ander persele	160
TOTAAL	6030

Besonderhede van optrede na bogenoemde inspeksies en ondersoeke is soos volg :

Kennisgewings bestel:

Verbod op okkupasie	140
Oorbewoning/skeiding van geslagte	55
Strukturele herstelwerk en opknapping	47
Bad-, was- en kookgeriewe	8
TOTAAL	250
Mondelinge waarskuwings en wenke gegee	2373
Briewe gerig (aanmanings, uitstel, besonderhede van werk vereis, ens.)	240
Aangeleenthede na ander Afdelings verwys	342
Onderhoude met lede van die publiek	3313
TOTAAL	6068
Totale getal oortredings waarmee gehandel is:	2623
Totale getal kennisgewings en mondelinge waarskuwings waaraan voldoen is	2602

KLEUTERSKOLE, CRÉCHES EN OUETEHUISE.

Daar is nog 'n ernstige tekort aan kleuterskole en créches, met die gevolg dat met heelwat navrae gedurende die verslagjaar gehandel is.

Die meeste aansoeke wat voorgelê is, was in verband met private woonhuise wat die aanvraers wou omskep en aanpas vir gebruik as inrigtings van hierdie aard. Die stigting van sulke inrigtings moet aangemoedig word maar terselfdertyd moet sorg gedra word dat private wonings wat nie aan toepaslike standaarde voldoen nie, nie vir dié doeleindes gebruik word nie. Baie aanvraers het, nadat hulle van die standaarde in kennis gestel is, besluit om nie met hulle skemas voort te gaan nie. Daar word verwag dat wetgewing om hierdie inrigtings te kontroleer, in die nabye toekoms afgekondig sal word.

Die ontoereikendheid van huisvesting vir bejaardes bly 'n ernstige probleem wat 'n toegeefliker houding teenoor persele wat nie heeltemal geskik is vir gebruik as ouetehuse nie, noodsaak as wat anders die geval sou wees, byvoorbeeld omgeskakelde woonhuise wat vir dié doel aangepas is. Pogings word egter aangewend om te verseker dat 'n redelike standaard gehandhaaf word en dat persele sover moontlik voldoen aan die vereistes. Persele wat geokkupeer word deur organisasies wat inrigtingsorg aan bejaardes verleen, is in die meeste gevalle vir dié doel gebou en voldoen oor die algemeen aan die vereiste standaarde.

Die beheer oor die bogenoemde inrigtings word op die oomblik deur die inspektoraat van die Slumseksie behartig. Die hedendaagse eise met betrekking tot die opruiming van slumtoestande is van so 'n aard dat voldoende aandag nie aan hierdie baie belangrike aspek van gesondheidswerk gegee kan word nie.

Dit is waarskynlik dat bykomende personeel beskikbaar gestel sal word om meer aandag aan slumprobleme te gee en dat 'n afsonderlike personeeleenheid aangewys sal word om die bogenoemde inrigtings te beheer.

NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE:

Die personeel verbonde aan hierdie Seksie is soos volg :

- 1 Afdelingsgesondheidsinspekteur
- 2 Gesondheidsinspekteurs - (1 vakature)
- 1 Indiërgesondheidsinspekteur - (1 vakature)
- 1 Kleurlinggesondheidsinspekteur - (1 vakature)
- 6 Nieblankegesondheidsinspekteurs - (3 vakatures).

Tot dusver kon die poste van Indiër- en Kleurlinggesondheidsinspekteurs nog nie gevul word nie.

Die Indiër- en Kleurlingdorpsgebiede het geweldig uitgebrei en hierdie persone kon nuttige gesondheidswerk in hulle onderskeie woonbuurtes verrig en hulle eie mense van waardevolle inligting rakende volksgesondheid voorsien.

Twee van die drie poste in Mamelodi is gevul en die Bantoe=gesondheidsinspekteurs verrig uitstekende werk. Hierdie gebied was 'n geruime tyd lank sonder 'n gesondheidsinspekteur en die noodsaaklike werk moes deur die Afdelingsgesondheidsinspekteur verrig word.

Die afgelope jaar was een Bantoe=gesondheidsinspekteur in die Bantoe= dorp Atteridgeville/Saulsville werksaam.

Kantoorgeriewe vir die Bantoe=gesondheidsinspekteurs is in die administrasiegeboue van die Stadsraad se Afdeling Nieblanke sake in die Bantoe= dorpe voorsien.

NIEBLANKEDORPSGEBIEDE.

1. Lady Selborne en Claremont (erwe 1 - 36)
2. Eastwood.
3. Highlands en Newlands.

In hierdie gebiede, wat as Blankegebiede verklaar is, is die eiendomme deur die Stadsraad onteien, die geboue gesloop en die inwoners in ander Nieblankegebiede hervestig.

4. Atteridgeville/Saulsville.

Hierdie Bantoe= dorp word as een van die beste in die Republiek beskou en die lewensstandaard van die inwoners is ook hoër en gesondheidstoestande beter as in ander Bantoe= gebiede.

As gevolg van goeie samewerking tussen die Gesondheidspersoneel en die inwoners is geen geregtelike stappe gedoen nie.

Die Afdeling Nieblanke sake het gedurende die afgelope jaar 'n meganiese graaf aangekoop en dit het daartoe bygedra dat rommel en ander afvalmateriaal wat 'n onooglike voorkoms aan die dorpsgebied verleen het, opgeruim en verwyder is.

Die kinders woon die moderne skole gereeld by en dis opmerklik hoe netjies en skoon hulle klere en hul persoon is. Jeugdige leëglêers word selde gesien.

'n Groot aantal strate is geteer en stormwaterafleivore is in die hele gebied voorsien. Al die wonings en ander sakekomplekse is aangesluit by die Stadsraad se rioleringstelsel.

Oorbewoning vind in 'n mate weens die natuurlike aanwas van die bevolking plaas.

5. Laudium.

Hierdie Indiërgebied, seker die modernste in die Republiek, ontwikkel teen 'n geweldige tempo en vergelyk goed met die beste voorstede in die Blankegebied. Die moderne asook oosterse argitektuur van die woonhuise is treffend.

Die hele gebied is by die rioleringstelsel aangesluit, al die strate is geteer en voorsiening vir die noodsaaklike dienste is daargestel.

Dorps- sowel as perseelverfraaiing is kenmerkend van hierdie gemeenskap en die ontstaan van hierdie dorp het meegebring dat die lewensstandaard sowel as gesondheidstoestande van die Indiër aansienlik verbeter het.

6. Asiërbuurt en Kleurlingbuurt.

Hierdie gebied is deur die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou by die Stadsraad oorgeneem en dit sal geheel en al herbeplan word. Tot op datum is nog nie met die werksaamhede 'n aanvang geneem nie en die gebied verval verder.

Oorbewoning in krotte en bouvallige strukture vind plaas, maar hierdie toestand sal in die nabye toekoms reggestel word wanneer die inwoners in Laudium hervestig word.

Noodsaaklike en gesondheidsdienste word deur die Stadsraad waargeneem.

Die sogenoemde Kleurlinglokasie word opgeruim en die Kleurling-gesinne word in Eersterust hervestig. Die hele gebied sal hopelik gedurende 1970 klaar opgeruim wees.

7. Eersterust.

Dié Kleurlingwoongebied is oos van Pretoria tussen die Blankestads-gebied en die Bantodorp Mamelodi geleë. Dit word 'n vooruitstrewende en selfstandige gemeenskap wat van alle noodsaaklike dienste voorsien is.

Die verbeterde behuising het daartoe bygedra dat die lewens-standaard en sindelikeid verhoog het.

8. Mamelodi.

Omdat die oprigting van bykomende wonings in hierdie gebied gestaak is, vind oorbewoning plaas. Faktore wat tot hierdie toestand bydra, is die volgende:

- (a) Die ontwikkeling en uitbreiding van nywerhede veroorsaak 'n toestroming van Bantoes vanuit die tuislande om arbeidskragte aan te vul;
- (b) die natuurlike aanwas van die bevolking;
- (c) die baie buite-egtelike kinders.

Sanitêre dienste en vullisverwydering word deur die Afdeling Nieblankesake waargeneem. 'n Meganiese graaf is deur dié Afdeling aangekoop en al die opgehoopte afvalmateriaal is versamel en verwyder, met die gevolg dat die algemene skoonheidstoestand van die gebied verbeter het.

Rioolaansluitings vorder nog volgens program, en indien werksaamhede normaal verloop, sal al die persele gedurende Junie 1969 aangesluit wees.

'n Groot aantal inwoners van hierdie gebied het hulself nog nie by die moderne sanitêre geriewe aangepas nie met die gevolg dat heelwat probleme in hierdie verband ondervind word. Hierdie seksie volhard egter in sy pogings om die inwoners van hierdie sowel as dié van ander Nieblankedorpsgebiede gesondheidsbewus te maak.

VERVOLGINGS.

Getal vervolgings	:	2
Oortredings	:	die tekoopaanbieding van bederfde voedsel
Boetes opgelê	:	R 65.00

BOUPLANNE.

Driehonderd sewe-en-negentig bouplanne wat ten opsigte van nuwe geboue, aanbouing en verandering aan bestaande geboue ingedien is, is gedurende die jaar nagegaan en goedgekeur.

STATISTIESE OPGAWES VIR ALLE NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE.

Totaal vir die jaar.

Oorlaste waarmee handel is	16702
Kennisgewings waaraan voldoen is	1540
Aansegings waaraan voldoen is	15080
Kennisgewings bestel	1622
Aansegings gegee	15080
Herinspeksies	6034
Klagtes ondersoek	61
Lisensieaansoeke	684
Persele waar diere/pluimvee aangehou word	388
Slaghuisse	1463
Vis- en pluimveehandelaars	262
Bakkerie en banketbakkerie	52
Algemene handelaars (voedsel)	2007
Algemene handelaars (nie voedsel nie)	683
Restaurante, teekamers en eethuise	2307
Varsproduktehandelaars	1059
Melkdepots en melkwinkels	202
Marskramerpakkamers	343
Varsprodukte- en roomyskarretjies	506
Afleweringervoertuie (vleis, melk, vis en brood)	836
Bioskope en openbare sale	97
Huisinspeksies	2451
Haarkappers	333
Washuise en wasserye	25
Fabrieke en werkwinkels	77
Tydlike bouerslatrines	79
Bewoonde buitegeboue	12
Besoeke buite ure	10
Bantoehostels	62
Sake wat na ander Afdelings verwys is :	
Verstoppe rioler/defektiewe wateraansluiting=	
toebehoorsels	52
Ongemagtigde geboue	709
Strukturele gebreke aan geboue	5
Ander sake	131
TOTAAL:	20930

OPMERKING:

Hierdie syfers is nie ingesluit by dié wat op Blankegebiede betrekking het nie.

DIE ONDERSTAANDE IS 'N OPSOMMING VAN DIE WERK WAT IN
VERBAND MET PLAAGBEHEER IN DIE NIEBLANGEGBIEDE GEDOEN IS.
KNAAGDIERE.

1. Klagtes ondersoek	5
2. Persele geïnspekteer en wenke gegee	1050
3. Kennisgewings bestel en aanseggings gegee om lokvalle of gif te gebruik	672
4. Kennisgewings bestel waarin daar vereis word dat persele knaagdiervry gemaak word	78
5. Kennisgewings bestel ingevolge 3 en 4 hierbo waaraan voldoen is.	220
6. Ophoping van rommel of hout wat moontlik knaagdiere kan huisves, opgeruim of verwyder	375
7. Getal knaagdiere gedood of as dood gerapporteer	1221

MUSKIETE.

1. Klagtes ondersoek	4
2. Inspeksies gedoen	50
3. Kennisgewings bestel en aanseggings gegee	7
4. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	22
5. Wenke in verband met muskietbeheer gegee	26
6. Soorte muskiete gevind	Culex.

V LIEË.

1. Klagtes ondersoek	13
2. Inspeksies gedoen	183
3. Kennisgewings bestel en aanseggings gegee	130
4. Kennisgewings onder 3 hierbo bestel, waaraan voldoen is	31
5. Vevolgings weens versuim om regulasies na te kom	1
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	56
7. Wenke in verband met vlieëbeheer gegee	94

GELISENSIEERDE PERSELE.

	Mamelodi.	Asiër= buurt.	Eerste= rust.	Lady Selborne.	Claremont.	Atteridge= ville.	Laudium.
Bakkerie en banketbakkerie	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Biljartsalonne	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Slagters	10	9	5	3	1	11	2
Steenkoolagentskappe	8	-	-	-	-	7	-
Skoenmakers	2	7	-	-	-	2	-
Fietshandelaars	4	7	4	2	-	3	-
Droogskoonmaakfabrieke en wasserye	-	5	-	-	-	1	1
Varsproduktehandelaa	26	95	9	11	-	24	-
Vishandelaars	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Fabrieke	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Algemene handelaars (lewensmiddele uitgesluit)	4	12	3	-	-	2	5
Haarkappers	3	8	1	-	-	2	1
Marskramers, venters	-	112	7	-	-	12	32
Kruiedokters	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Melkdepots	8	2	-	-	-	5	2
Koeldrankhandelaars	12	9	4	-	-	4	1
Bantoe-eethuise	10	2	5	6	-	3	-
Lewensmiddelehandelaars	27	79	11	11	-	30	6
Teaters	1	3	-	-	-	1	1
Kleremakers	2	-	1	-	-	3	-
Begrafnisondernemers	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Werkwinkels/handelaars in motoronderdele	2	2	1	-	-	1	2
Restaurante/teekamers	7	33	3	1	-	14	4
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Roomysdepots	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Melkwinkels	-	22	2	-	-	3	-
Droogskoonmakersontvangsdepots	4	3	1	-	-	5	-

ALGEMENE INLIGTING VAN SLEGS NUWE DORPE.

	Atteridgeville.	Mamelodi.	Laudium.	Eersterust.
Bevolking :				
1. Bevolking	61969	91493	5964	8200
2. Hostel	6872	5572	-	-
Woonhuise:				
(a) Bewoon	9822	13823	958	1349
(b) Leeg	-	-	-	-
(c) In aanbouing	-	-	400	12
Aanbiddingsplekke	39	31	2	11
Skole	21	25	3	3
Biersale	2	5	-	-
Drankwinkels (sterk drank)	4	3	-	1
Garages	1	1	1	1
Crèches	4	4	-	1
Hostels	1	1	-	-
Administratiewe kantore	1	2	1	-
Ouete huise	1	1	-	-
Bioskope	1	1	1	-
Gemeenskapsentrums/-sale	2	2	1	-
Kwekerye	-	1	1	-
Ontspanningstadion	2	1	-	-
S.A. Polisiestasies	1	1	-	-

(in aanbouing)

BYDRAE DEUR DIE DIREKTEUR VAN NIEBLANKESAKE :
NIEBLANKEBEHUISINGSEKSIE.

1. ATTERIDGEVILLE/SAULSVILLE.

Hierdie Bantoedorp is eenduisend driehonderd en twaalf morge groot en word as een van die beste Bantoedorpe in die Republiek beskou. Atteridgeville is in 1939 gestig. Negeduisend agthonderd twee-en-twintig huise is tot op datum in die Atteridgeville/Saulsville-gebied opgerig.

Afgesien van sulke dienste soos elektrisiteit vir elke huis, waterriolering en vuilgoedverwydering, is daar twee klinieke, 'n biblioteek, polisiestasie, poskantoor, bioskoop, administratiewe blok, gemeenskapsentrum, 20 skole, 4 crèches, 84 winkels en 'n moderne droogskoonmakery.

Bevolkingsyfer : 61,969

2. LADY SELBORNE.

Alle eiendomme is deur die Raad onteien en die bewoners is hervestig.

3. MAMELODI.

Daar is tot op datum 13,823 huise in die westelike en oostelike gebiede van Mamelodi (Vlakfontein) voltooi. Daarbenewens is die volgende geboue opgerig : 25 skole, 87 winkels, 'n gemeenskapsentrum biersaal, bioskoop, poskantoor, administratiewe blok, 4 crèches, 'n kliniek, dokterssprekkamer, skrynwerkerswinkel, kraaminrigting, polisiestasie en 'n hofgebou.

'n Sportterrein is aangelê en 'n pawiljoen is opgerig.

Die gebied ontwikkel gelykmatig en voorrang word aan die voorsiening van elektrisiteit, die aanlê van riole en aan padbou en stormwaterriolering verleen.

Bevolkingsyfer : 91,493.

ENKELKWARTIERE (HOSTEL).

(a) SAULSVILLE.

Driehonderd nege-en-dertig hosteleenhede vir die huisvesting van 6400 persone is gebou en daar is 'n elektrisiteitstoevoer. Die gebied het riole. Elke eenheid het gemeenskaplike warmwaterstortbaddens en 'n kombuis met elektriese warmplate vir kookgeriewe. Die maandelikse huurgeld is R2.00.

Verdere eenhede wat 1936 persone sal huisves, sal gedurende 1969 opgerig word.

(b) MAMELODI.

Hosteleenhede vir die huisvesting van 4,832 persone is voltooi. Soortgelyke geriewe as in die Saulsvillehostel word voorsien. 'n Verdere 4 eenhede met 1872 beddens sal gedurende 1969 opgerig word.

4. ALGEMEEN.

Die geëlektrifiseerde spoorwegdiens na die Atteridgeville/Saulsville-en die Mamelodigebied is bevredigend.

5. LAUDIUM.

Laudium is die nuwe gebied vir Asiërs. Sewehonderd vier-en-

vyftig huise is deur die Raad en 204 deur privaateienaars gebou. Alle noodsaaklike dienste word verskaf.

Daarbenewens is administrasiekantore, 'n kliniek, 'n poskantoor en 4 winkels opgerig.

6. 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 ongeveer 800 morg beslaan, tot 'n gebied vir bewoning deur Kleurlinge geproklameer.

Driehonderd ses-en-sestig ekonomiese en 968 subekonomiese huise is deur die Raad en 15 deur private eienaars opgerig en alle noodsaaklike dienste word verskaf.

Daar is ook 'n gemeenskapsaal en 'n begraafplaas.

Administrasiekantore, 'n kliniek, 'n gemeenskapsentrum en 'n winkelgebou is opgerig.

BEHUISSING VIR BLANKES.

1. ALGEMENE BEHUISSINGTOESTAND.

Aan die einde van 1968 het die Stadsraad van Pretoria die volgende behuisingskemas besit :

A. DANVILLE.

Skema.	Getal huise.	Maandelikse huurgeld/paalement.	
		Laagste.	Hoogste.
(a) Subekonomies	200	R 1-60	R19-45
(b) Ultralaekoste-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	R39-90
(g) Ouethuise	57	R12-95	
(h) Subekonomies (uitbreiding 2).	93	R14-70	R31-25

B. PROCLAMATION HILL.

(a) Subekonomies	96	R 4-50	R20-00
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies	103	R20-00	R22-00

C. HERCULES.

(a) Subekonomies	57	R 2-40	R 5-67
(b) Ekonomies	57	R25-00	R32-00
(c) Ouethuise(subekonomies)	12	R 3-00	
(d) Nasionale Behuisingskema	4	+ R30-00	
(e) Ekonomies (Mootgebied)	97	- R13-00	R22-00
(f) Subekonomies (nuwe skema)	100	R18-00	R34-00
(g) Ekonomies	65	R42-00	R60-00

D. BUITELIGGENDE VOORSTEDEN :**(i) Nieu-Muckleneuk :**

(a) Subekonomies	23	R 3-50	R 5-95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies	23	R20-00	R22-00

(ii) Villieria:

(a) Subekonomies	4	R 5-45	R 5-95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies	6	R20-00	R22-00
(c) Ouete huise	60	R15-15	

(iii) Rietfontein :

(a) Subekonomies	11	R 4-85	R 5-95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies	9	R20-00	R22-00

(iv) Wonderboomsuid :

(a) Subekonomies	11	R 4-85	R 5-95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies	16	R20-00	R22-00

(v) Mayville :

(a) Subekonomies	3	R 4-85	R 5-95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies	5	R20-00	R22-00

(vi) Pretoria-Wes:

(a) Subekonomies	11	R 3-50	R 5-95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies	3	R20-00	R22-00

Die genoemde omgeskakelde ekonomiese skemas was oorspronklik subekonomiese skemas wat mettertyd na ekonomiese skemas omgeskakel en verkoop is.

(vii) Nieu-Muckleneuk - en Capital Park-gebied:

Ekonomies	50	+	R47-00
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(viii) Danville- en Pretoria-Wes-gebied:

(a) Danvillewoonstelgebou (dié is almal tweekamerwoonstelle)	18	R16-00	R17-00
(b) Groenveldwoonstelgebou	30	R28-00	R37-00
(c) Heuwelwoonstelgebou	104	R32-45	R49-89

(ix) Moot-en Eloffsdal-gebied :

(a) Ouete huis	84	R15-15	
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E. SENTRAAL, GOEDEHOOP EN ANDER VOORSTEDEN.

As gevolg van die beplanning van snelweë en ander padbouprojekte was die Raad genoodsaak om verskeie eiendomme vir dié doel aan te koop.

Baie eiendomme is reeds aangekoop. In sommige gevalle waar die wonings nie ekonomies herstel kan word nie, word hulle gesloop.

Die Raad verhuur tans die volgende eiendomme wat uiteindelik gesloop sal word :

(a) Sentraal en ander voorstede	310	R28-00	R60-00
(b) Goedehoop	60	R12-00	R40-00
(c) Woonstelle, sentrale gebied. (Dertien woonstelblokke bestaande uit 150 woonstelle, 90 enkel- en dubbelkamers).	90		
Maandelikse huur vir enkel- en dubbelkamers.		R 8-00	R19-00

F. RIVERSIDE EN DESPATCH :

Met die oog op die herbeplanning ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op Groepsgebiede het die Raad sekere eiendomme aangekoop, en op die oomblik word die volgende getal eenhede verhuur :

(a) Riverside : woonhuise	5	R10-00	R20-00
(b) Despatch : woonhuise	1		R22-94

G. SILVERTON:

- (i) Ekonomiese huise 502

Hierdie huise is almal deur individuele eienaars onder die Individuele Behuisingskema opgerig.

Die maandelikse terugbetalings wissel van R15-00 tot R27-00 na gelang van die grootte van die huis en die bedrag wat onder die leningskema geleen is.

- (ii) Diverse eiendomme : 5

Hierdie huise is vir sekere munisipale projekte aangekoop en word tans verhuur teen huurgelde wat van R5-00 tot R90-00 per maand wissel.

- (iii) Woonstelle :

Een woonstelgebou, die "J.J. Bosman-huis", bestaan uit 57-twee- en driekamerwoonstelle wat teen 'n huurgeld van R23-00 tot R34-00 per maand verhuur word. Daar is ook 18 motorhuise wat teen R2-00 elk per maand verhuur word.

H. PRETORIA -NOORD :

- Ekonomiese huise 266

Soos in die geval van Silverton is hierdie huise ook opgerig onder die Individuele Behuisingsleningskema, en die maandelikse paaielemente wissel van R17-00 tot R27-00.

2. AANSOEKE OM BEHUISING:

Gedurende die jaar is 1450 aansoeke om behuising ontvang. (Dit is 300 meer as in die jaar wat op 31 Desember 1967 geëindig het.) '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 aangebied aan die persoon wie se naam volgende op die betrokke lys verskyn.

3. BEHUISINGSKEMAS IN UITVOERING.

Ekonomiese skema - 202 woonhuise - Danville.

4. VOORGESTELDE SKEMAS :

In ooreenstemming met die Raad se beleid om behuising aan die inwoners van Pretoria te verskaf, word die volgende nuwe skemas vir die 1969/70-boekjaar beplan.

Skema.	Gebied.	Getal huise of woonstelle.	Beraamde koste.
(a) Ekonomiese huise	Danville	270	R1,522,500
(b) Ekonomiese huise	Jan Niemand- park	24	R 126,000

5. ALGEMEEN:

Met die goedkeuring van die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou word lenings ook aan kopers van ekonomiese huise toegestaan vir die doel van veranderings en aanbouing aan hulle huise na gelang van die behoeftes van hul gesinne en vir die oprigting van motorhuise en buitegeboue.

6. BEHUISING WAT DEUR REGERINGSDEPARTEMENTE VOORSIEN WORD.

Die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou het 227 woonstelle, 609 ekonomiese huise en 50 subekonomiese huise waarvoor huurders moet kwalifiseer, soos in die Behuisingkode uiteengesit is, opgerig en bestuur dit.

SUIWEL- EN VEEARTSENYKUNDEBEHEER.

A. INLEIDING:

Pretoria se melkvoorraad is hoofsaaklik afkomstig van 'n groot aantal melkerye in die buitestedelike gebiede en in 'n mindere mate van 'n paar melkerye op landbougrond binne die stadsgrense. Die verspreiding van melk en sekere melkprodukte in die stad word behartig deur vyf (5) produsentverspreiders (wat gelisensieer of toegelaat word om slegs "gesertifiseerde" rou melk te verkoop), eenhonderd-en-twaalf (112) verspreiders en vierhonderd-en-vier (404) melkwinkels. Al die melk, behalwe "gesertifiseerde" rou melk, wat in die stad verbruik word, word in vyf (5) moderne pasteuriseringsinstallasies gepasteuriseer. Een van hierdie installasies is egter gedurende die jaar gesluit nadat dit deur een van die ander firmas uitgekoop is. Alhoewel koeie gewoonlik met die hand gemelk word, gebruik baie boere verskillende tipes melkmasjiene. Die installering van melkmasjiene win vinnig veld, hoofsaaklik as gevolg van arbeidsprobleme.

Die melkeryeinspektoraat is met die oog op die beskerming van die openbare gesondheid verantwoordelik vir die beheer oor alle produksie-en verspreidingspersele, asook vir kontrole oor die gehalte van alle melk wat vir verbruik in die stad afgelewer of versprei word. Besonderhede in verband met die kontrole en gepaardgaande sake word hierna beskryf.

B. BESONDERHEDE VAN LISENSIE- EN PERMITHOUERS MET WIE GEHANDEL IS:

	Nuut.	Oorgedra.	Gestaak.	Toe- of afname.
Produsente	44	16	50	-6
Produsent-versprei- ders	-	-	-	-
Verspreiders	-	3	-	-
Melkwinkels	-	-	-	-
TOTAAL	44	19	50	-6

Gedurende die jaar het die getal melkerye met 6 afgeneem teenoor 'n afname van 35 gedurende die vorige jaar. Die getal produsente wat melkerybedrywighede gestaak het, toon 'n afname van 50 hierdie jaar in vergelyking met 'n afname van 89 gedurende die vorige jaar. Die hooforsaak waarom so baie produsente die aflewering van melk aan die stad gestaak het, was een of meer van die volgende :

- Die afsterwe, kwynende gesondheid of ouderdom van 'n paar produsente.
- Staking ten gunste van aflewering van melk aan ander plaaslike owerhede of aan nywerheidsmelkfabrieke.
- Probleme met die vervoer van melk.
- Finansiële of arbeidsprobleme.

C. LIGGING VAN PERSELE:

	In mun. gebied	Binne 10myl	11- 25	26- 50	51- 75	76- 100	101- 150	151- 200	Totaal
Produsente	9	32	60	86	121	36	108	9	461
Produsentverspreiders	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Verspreiders	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
Melkwinkels	404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	404
Totaal :	528	34	60	86	121	36	108	9	982

Die totale getal melkerye teen die einde van 1968 was 982, soos hierbo vermeld is, 'n afname van 6 gedurende die jaar aandui. Dit is interessant om daarop te let dat die meeste produsente buite 'n omtrek van 50 myl van die stad af geleë is, nl. 274 buite die omtrek en 187 daarbinne. Die redes hiervoor is die volgende :

- Die produsente is in 'n groot mate gekonsentreer in die oostelike en suidoostelike dele van die Hoëveld wat bekend is om sy koeler klimaat, hoë jaarlikse reënval en die produksie van landbou= produkte op groot skaal. Al hierdie faktore saam maak die gebied ideaal vir melkproduksie. Die gebied is ook minder aan diere= siektes onderhewig as die ander produksiegebiede wat in 'n warmer klimaat met 'n laer gemiddelde reënval lê, waar meer dieresiektes voorkom en minder gesaaides is.
- Die instelling van grootmaatvervoer van melk deur die Melkraad in die Hoëveld gedurende die afgelope twee jaar het aansienlik besparings deur die produsent op vervoer- en bokoste tot gevolg gehad.
- Die Melkraad het 'n ekstra premie betaal aan produsente wat oorgeskakel het na die installering van grootmaatmelktenks en grootmaatvervoer van hulle produkte.
- Die voordele verbonde aan 'n kombinasie van die dierefaktor met dié van die produksie van gesaaides op groot skaal, het by boere bekend geword.

D. VERVOER EN VERSPREIDING VAN MELK.

1. Vervoer:

Melk word gewoonlik in melkkanne per spoor of pad van die melkeryplase na die stad vervoer. Sedert die instelling van grootmaatmelkvervoer gedurende 1967 het baie boere oorgeskakel na dié metode. Teen die einde van die onderhawige tydperk het die totale getal boere wat grootmaattenks gebruik, tot 69 vermeerder in vergelyking met 20 aan die einde van die vorige jaar. Vyf grootmaat= melkpadtenkers is in gebruik, en melk word al om die ander dag gehaal en afgelewer sonder enige klaarblyklige probleme.

2. Verspreiding:

Die verspreiding en aflewering van verwerkte melk en ander melkprodukte binne die stad sowel as in omliggende buitestedelike gebiede, geskied deur middel van oordekte vragmotors, afleweringsfietse, driewielkarretjies, elektriese melkkarretjies en spesiaal vervaardigde kragfietse en brom= ponies. Hierdie verskillende verspreidings- en afleweringsmetodes laat, uit 'n higiëniese en openbare gesondheidsoogpunt beskou, veel te wense oor.

Die verspreiders wat melk in melkkanne, bottels of wegdoenbare plastiek- of kartonhouers aflewer, het om ekonomiese en praktiese redes die stad in streke verdeel, wat toegeken word volgens die hoeveelheid melk wat deur elk versprei word.

E. GEMIDDELDE DAAGLIKSE PRODUKSIE EN VERBRUIK VAN MELK.
(Getalle vir vorige jaar in hakies).

1. Produksie:

(a) Produsente	35,879 gelling (33,911)
(b) Produsente van gesertifiseerde rou melk	574 gelling (607)
Totaal	36,453 gelling (34,518)

2. Verbruik:

(a) Gepasteuriseerde melk	29,266 gelling (27,185)
(b) Gesertifiseerde rou melk	574 gelling (607)
Totaal	29,840 gelling (27,792)

OPMERKING :

Soos in die vorige jaar het die gemiddelde daaglikse produksie die gemiddelde daaglikse verbruik oorskry, met die gevolg dat 'n sekere hoeveelheid melk as "surplus melk" beskou word. Gedurende die jaar het dit op 'n daaglikse gemiddelde van 6,613 gelling te staan gekom in teenstelling met 'n daaglikse gemiddelde surplus van 6,726 gelling vir die vorige jaar. Alle surplusmelk word tot ander suiwel= produkte soos botter, gekondenseerde melk, poeiermelk, ens., verwerk. Groot hoeveelhede van ander plaaslik verwerkte melkprodukte soos bereide melk, roomys, afgeroomde melk, ens., word ook in die stad verbruik of elders verkoop. Om die altyd stygende hoeveelheid surplusmelk te kan baasraak, het 'n plaaslike firma onlangs met die oprigting van 'n sproeidrogingmelkpoeierfabriek begin.

F. AFKEURING VAN MELK.

Gedurende die jaar is 80,519 (79,737) gelling melk by ontvangs by die pasteuriseringsinstallasies weens versuring afgekeur. Hierdie hoeveelheid is nie by die daaglikse gemiddelde in die jaarlikse statistiek aangetoon nie.

Die afkeuring van so 'n groot hoeveelheid melk is te betreur aangesien dit deur toereikende verkoeling van melk voor en gedurende die vervoer daarvan verhoed kon gewees het.

G. PERSONEEL WAT IN DIE MELKHANDEL IN DIENS IS.

	Blankes.	Nieblankes.	Totaal.
Produsente	534	1993	2527
Produsent-verspreiders	5	20	25
Verspreiders	271	634	905
Totaal	810	2647	3457

H. TIFOIDTOETSING VAN MELKERYPERSONEEL :

	Getal getoets.	Negatief	Positief.
Blankes	9	-	-
Nieblankes	29	27	2
Totaal	38	27	2

Daar sal gemerk word dat slegs 'n paar personeellede getoets is. Daar word egter op aangedring dat al die personeellede in diens van produsente van gesertifiseerde rou melk jaarliks getoets moet word, en ook die nuwe werkers voor indiensneming.

Geen uitbrekings van tifoïde wat deur melk versprei is, het gedurende die afgelope 25 jaar of langer in Pretoria voorgekom nie.

I. INSPEKSIES EN ANDER PLIGTE:

Die personeel, wat uit 2 veeartse en drie gekwalifiseerde Gesondheidsinspekteurs bestaan, het gereeld alle melkerye wat binne en buite die Stad geleë is, geïnspekteer. Ander lede van die Gesondheidsinspektoraat het ook met die inspeksie van melkwinkels en verspreidingdepots binne die stad gehelp.

Die vernaamste oogmerk met die inspeksies is om te verseker dat slegs veilige, smaaklike en gesonde melk en melkprodukte aan die verbruiker beskikbaar gestel word en ook om produsente, produsent-verspreiders, verspreiders en alle persone wat melk of melkprodukte hanteer, te help, raad te gee en op te lei in sake betreffende gesondheid en higiëne. Die inspeksies beoog verder wetenskaplike verbetering van die melkerybedryf as 'n geheel en ook bykomende sake, byvoorbeeld die oprigting van melkerye, die installering van melkmasjiene, ens.

Benewens die bogenoemde, moes van die personeellede ook help met die opstel en bewoording van ordonnansies op -

- (a) diereskutte (groot en klein diere);
- (b) roomys en bevrore lekkernye !
- (c) pluimveeslagplase;
- (d) die aanhou van diere in dierewinkels;
- (e) toevoegsels by melkprodukte.

Hulle moes ook dien in 'n regeringskomitee wat deur die Administrateur van Transvaal saamgestel is met die doel om 'n stel standaard of eenvormige melkeryverordeninge vir die Provinsie op te stel.

Vier studente van die Fakulteit Veeartsenykunde te Onderstepoort het gedurende die jaar hulle opleiding in melkhigiëne in hierdie Afdeling ontvang.

Een van die Veeartse het 'n lesing oor "Soönose" gehou vir 'n groterige groep jongmense.

Besonderhede van inspeksies wat uitgevoer is, is soos volg :

1. Inspeksies van plaasmelkerye:

(a) Gedurende melktye	494
(b) Te ander tye	976

Totaal 1461

Oortredings waarmee handel is 320

(Opmerking : Die oortredings was meestal die gevolg daarvan dat produsente nagelaat het om hulle melkerye en apparaat in 'n higiëniese en sanitêre toestand te hou, wat veroorsaak het dat die melkvoorraad van twaalf (12) produsente tydelik geweier is).

2. Inspeksies van melkdepots:

(a) Vroeg in die môre	5
(b) Te ander tye	344

Totaal 349

Oortredings waarmee handel is 74

3. Inspeksies van verspreiding (straat, melkwinkels, aflewering).

(a) Vroeg in die môre	11
(b) Te ander tye	36

Totaal 47

Oortredings waarmee handel is 12.

4. Ander inspeksies of navrae 74

5. Inspeksies in verband met klagtes van die publiek 77

(Opmerking : Hierdie klagtes was meestal oor melk wat in vuil houers afgelewer is, melk wat suur of rens is; sigbare onsuierhede in melk; die opstapel van kratte en melkhouders op sypaadjies, ens.)

6. Kudde-inspeksies deur Veeartse:

Hierdie inspeksies word meestal gedurende melktye uitgevoer met die doel om veilige, gesonde melk van siektevrykuddes te verseker. Die kuddes word gewoonlik ondersoek (en getoets as dit nodig is) vir siektes en toestande wat die gehalte, hoeveelheid en veiligheid van die melk nadelig mag raak. Aandag word ook gegee aan die nakoming van algemene higiëniese vereistes deur die produsent. Hulle word boonop geadviseer oor sake soos die behandeling, voorkoming en beheer van diersiektes, parasitiese besmetting, kuddebeheer, onvrugbaarheid, ekonomiese melk=produksiemetodes, die oprigting van stalle, melkkamers, ens. Spesiale raad word gegee oor die bakteriologiese en chemiese samestelling van melk.

Gedurende die jaar is 570 kudde-inspeksies uitgevoer, wat die teenwoordigheid van baie siektes en kwale onder kuddes aan die lig gebring het, soos babesiose, anoplasmose, hartwater, brusellose, tuberkulose, kalparatifoïde, kalpdifterie, kalfpneumonie, vrotpootjie, driedaagse styfsiekte, koeipokkies, mikose, parasitiese besmetting, gebreksiektes, onvrugbaarheid, plant-en chemiese vergiftiging, en laaste maar nie die minste nie, die altyd dreigende probleem van mastitis in sy verskillende vorms en gevolge.

J. LABORATORIUMBEHEER VAN MELK :

Die Veeartse, bygestaan deur die Gesondheidsinspekteurs, 'n Laboratoriumassistent en 'n Monsternemer, is vir die meeste van die laboratoriumwerk in verband met melkbeheer verantwoordelik. Die skeikundige ontleding van melk word egter behartig deur die Skeikundelaboratoriums van die Stadsingenieursafdeling, terwyl sekere bakteriologiese ondersoeke deur die Instituut vir Patologie van die Universiteit van Pretoria uitgevoer word.

Die resultate van die laboratoriumtoetse wat uitgevoer is, word in tabelvorm hierna aangegee :

1. Bakteriologies :

(a) Plaattellings en E. coli-toetse, tipe I :

Getal monsters getoets	40
Getal bevredigende monsters	32
Getal onbevredigende monsters	8
(oormaat mikro-organismes en E. Coli)	

(b) Resazurintoets (een uur)

	Getal monsters getoets.	Getal bevredigende monsters.	Getal redelike monsters.	Getal onbevredigende monsters.
Rou melk (van produsente)	13,189	8,907	2,777	1,505
Gesertifiseerde rou melk(van produsente)	136	103	17	16
Gepasteuriseerde melk	1,482	1,474	2	6
Totaal	14,807	10,484	2,796	1,527

(c) Vermoedelik B Coli-toetse :

	Getal monsters getoets.	Getal monsters negatief.	Getal monsters positief.
Gepasteuriseerde melk	2,011	1,719	292
Gesertifiseerde rou melk	136	129	7
Totaal	2,147	1,848	299

2. Skeikundige toetse :

(a) Fosfatasetoets :

Getal monsters getoets	2047
Getal monsters doeltreffend ge= pasteuriseer	2028
Getal monsters effens onvoldoende gepasteuriseer	13
Getal monsters heeltemal onvoldoen= de gepasteuriseer	6

(Opmerking : Die onbevredigende resultate was te wyte aan onderbroke meganiese steurings in die pasteuriseringsapparaat by drie verskillende pasteuriseringsinstallasies).

(b) Skeikundige ontleding:

(monsters geneem ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels, nr. 33 van 1929 , soos gewysig.)

Getal monsters ontleed	194
Getal bevredigende monsters	127
Getal onbevredigende monsters	67

(i) Onvoldoende melkvet 14

(ii) Onvoldoende vaste melkstowwe 61
(uitgesonder vet).

(c) Toets vir ingiberende stowwe:

Getal monsters getoets	410
Getal negatiewe monsters	402
Getal verdagte monsters	4
Getal positiewe monsters	4

(Opmerking : Die resultate is verkry met behulp van die Trifeniel-tetrasolium-chloriedtoets.)

3. Ander toetse :

(a) Toets vir neerslag van sigbare vuil :

Getal monsters getoets	230
Getal bevredigende monsters	209
Getal onbevredigende monsters	21

(Opmerking : Produsente van onbevredigende monsters is ernstig gewaarsku.)

(b) Serum-agglutinasietoets vir Brucellose :

Al vyf (5) die kuddes wat "gesertifiseerde rou melk" verskaf en uit sowat 460 diere bestaan, is gedurende die jaar getoets; die resultate was negatief. Die posisie is egter effens anders met betrekking tot ander kuddes wat melk aan die stad voorsien. Hoewel geen toetse gedurende die jaar op dié kuddes uitgevoer is nie, word die algemene verspreiding van die siekte op ongeveer 15% of selfs hoër geskat, veral in kuddes wat nie gereeld getoets en ingeënt word nie. Dit is aangenaam om te berig dat die Regering gedurende die jaar kalwerinenting met stam-19- entstof verpligtend gemaak het.

(c) Tuberkulientoets vir beestuberkulose:

Die volgende syfers toon die resultate van die onderhuidse tuberkulientoetse aan wat uitgevoer is op 9 kuddes wat vars melk aan die stad verskaf :

Getal kuddes getoets	9
Getal diere getoets	672
Getal diere negatief	627
Getal diere positief	34
Getal diere verdag	11
Getal kuddes onder die erkende skema getoets	2
Getal kuddes onder die voorlopige skema getoets	2
Getal kuddes wat diagnosties getoets is	5

Die bogenoemde toetse is almal deur die Afdeling van Veeartsenykundige Velddienste getoets. Hulp is egter verleen met die toets van die vyf (5) kuddes wat "gesertifiseerde rou melk" aan die stad verskaf. Al hierdie kuddes was negatief.

Al skyn die voorkoms van tuberkulose in die paar getoetste kuddes baie laag te wees, kan daar nie aanvaar word dat 'n soortgelyke posisie in ander kuddes bestaan nie. Produsente is nog baie oningelig oor die verraderlike en gevaarlike aard aard van die siekte en by gebrek aan 'n definitiewe Regeringsbeleid, openbaar hulle 'n traagheid ten opsigte van die toets van hulle kuddes.

K. VERVOLGINGS:

'n Geding is teen 'n produsent aanhangig gemaak vir die verhinderings en aanranding van 'n inspekteur in die uitvoering van sy pligte; hy is met R10-00 beboet. Andersins is geen aksies gedurende die jaar ingevolge die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels of die Melkeryverordeninge ingestel nie. Daar moet egter genoem word dat 'n restauranteienaar wat gelisensieer is om melk te verkoop, gedurende die jaar ingevolge die Verordeninge betreffende Restaurante skuldig bevind is oor die misbruik van leë melkbottels voordat dit aan die verspreiders teruggestuur is.

L. ALGEMEEN:(a) Kommissie van Onderzoek:

Die verslag van die Kommissie van Onderzoek wat gedurende die tweede helfte van 1965 deur die Regering aangestel is om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag te doen oor verskillende kwessies in verband met die suiwelhywerheid in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, is nog nie beskikbaar nie.

(b) Eenvormige melkeryverordeninge:

'n Komitee is deur die Administrateur van Transvaal aangestel met die doel om eenvormige Melkeryverordeninge vir die Provinsie op te stel. Alhoewel daar verwag is dat dié verordeninge gedurende die laaste helfte van 1967 afgekondig sal word, kon die komitee om verskeie redes nie sy taak voltooi nie en het in 1968 met die werk voortgegaan. Daar word nou verwag dat die afkondiging van hierdie verordeninge gedurende die komende jaar sal geskied.

(c) Grootmaatafhaal en -vervoer van plaasmelk.

Aan die begin van die jaar was daar slegs twintig (20) grootmaatmelktenks op plase geïnstalleer gewees. Dit is egter aangenaam om te berig dat die getal aan die einde van die jaar na 69 verhoog het en dat vyf (5) grootmaatmelktenkwaens vir die afhaal van melk op hierdie plase gebruik is. Daar is aanduidings dat meer melkboere gedurende die volgende jaar van die grootmaatstelsel gebruik sal begin maak.

MUNISIPALE SKUTTE.

1. Getal geskutte diere.

	(a) Garstfonteinskut.	(b) Herculesskut.	Totaal.
Perde	14	32	46
Muile	29	7	36
Donkies	42	15	57
Beeste	50	186	236
Skape en bokke	18	25	43
Varke	-	1	1
Totaal	153	266	419

2. Skutgelde ingevorder :

(a) Garstfonteinskut	R216-30
(b) Herculesskut	R352-40
Totaal	R568-70

3. Gelde ingevorder uit skutverkopings :

(a) Garstfonteinskut	R 74-60
(b) Herculesskut	R 80-00
Totaal	R154-60

4. Algemeen:

Die skutte is onder die direkte toesig van die Raad se Veeartse. 'n Skutmeester is in beheer van elke skut en is vir die ontvangs, versorging en vrylating van elke geskutte dier verantwoordelik. Diere wat na 'n vasgestelde tydperk nie opgeëis is nie, word geadverteer en per openbare skutveiling verkoop. Benewens private persone wat rondloperdiere laat skut, help die Afdeling Parke en Ontspanning deur middel van sy Veldwagters om rondloperdiere wat binne die stadsgrense gevind word, te skut. In sekere gevalle, wat die Administrateur goedkeur, kan rondloperdiere van buitegebiede ook geskut word.

Aan die begin van die jaar is 'n kommissie van ondersoek deur die Administrateur aangestel om verskillende aspekte van skutdienste en gepaardgaande en bykomende sake te ondersoek, daarvoor verslag te doen en aanbevelings te maak.

Sedertdien is 'n omvattende memorandum aan dié kommissie voorgelê. Die kommissie het tot dusver nog nie 'n verslag uitgebring nie.

Daar is geen fasiliteite daarvoor om rondloperhonde en -katte te skut nie. Hierdie diens is baie jare terug afgeskaf. Die plaaslike Dierebeskermingsvereniging en amptenare van die Raad het same-sprekings gevoer oor die moontlikheid daarvan om so 'n diens weer in te stel. Die saak is egter nog nie gefinaliseer nie.

Gedurende die jaar het die Lisensiehoof dit nodig geag om die verordeninge betreffende die Lisensiëring en Hou van Honde te wysig. Aangesien hierdie verordeninge oorspronklik ook op die skut van honde van toepassing was, is die betrokke artikels ook gewysig om hulle in ooreenstemming met moderne standaarde ten opsigte van sulke sake te bring. Hierdie verordeninge is egter nog nie afgekondig nie.

WATERTOEWOEER.

Die daaglikse gemiddelde waterverbruik van die Stad vir 1967/68 was 36,717,000 gelling.

Gedurende 1967/68 is die volgende hoeveelhede water van die verskillende bronne verkry :

Randwaterraad	9,019,952,000 gelling
Fontainedalfonteine	1,462,962,000 gelling
Sterkfontein-fonteine	503,220,000 gelling
Rietvleifontein	820,320,000 gelling
Rietvleifiltreerders	1,466,868,000 gelling
Valhallaboorgate	109,030,000 gelling
Zandfonteinboorgate	9,344,000 gelling

TOTAAL 13,391,696,000 gelling.

Die volgende hoeveelhede afval, ens. is verwyder :

Diens.	Getal dienste.	Hoeveelheid verwyder.
Br. weekliks daagliks	61,160 6,000	350,000 kubieke jaart.
Spesiale dienste.		
Tuin- en bedryfsafval		42,995 kubieke jaart.
Nagvuildiens.	890	270,810 gelling.
Suigtenkdiens	402	16,950,500 gelling.

VERSLAG OOR RIOOLWATERSUWERINGSWERKE EN SKEIKUNDELABORATORIUMS, 1968.

RIOOLWATERVLOEI:

Hier volg die maandelikse rioolwatervloei en reënvalsyfers vir die jaar :

1968.	DASPOORTRIOOLWATER=			ROOIALRIOOLWATER=			BAVIAANSPOORTRIOOL=		
	WERKE.			WERKE.			WATERWERKE.		
	Daaglikse gemid= delde vloei:	Reënval: millimeter.	gelling.	Daaglikse gemid= delde vloei:	Reënval: millimeter.	gelling.	Daaglikse gemid= delde vloei:	Reënval: millimeter.	gelling.
Januarie	8,410,000	100.8		7,665,000	67.6		824,000	127.1	
Februarie	8,352,000	37.0		7,660,000	46.3		768,000	39.5	
Maart	9,062,000	142.2		8,387,000	109.2		932,000	89.3	
April	8,063,000	67.2		8,260,000	114.9		1,010,000	80.1	
Mei	7,478,000	25.6		8,590,000	33.3		943,000	32.8	
Junie	7,282,000	0.2		7,630,000	0.2		938,000	0.8	
Julie	7,165,000	0.0		7,835,000	0.0		1,071,000	0.1	
Augustus	7,347,000	8.8		7,873,000	6.8		1,137,000	12.0	
September	7,487,000	0.2		7,911,000	0.0		1,229,000	0.2	
Oktober	7,489,000	23.4		7,781,000	20.2		1,060,000	11.1	
November	7,734,000	81.9		8,617,000	119.1		1,638,000	108.2	
Desember	6,867,000	97.6		7,848,000	98.6		1,742,000	69.9	
JAAR	7,728,000	584.9		8,005,000	616.2		1,107,000	571.1	

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Die daaglikse gemiddelde rioolwatervloei wat by die drie suiweringswerke behandel is, was 16.84 miljoen gelling, wat 'n geringe afname in vergelyking met 1967 is. Te Baviaanspoort het die vloei gedurende die jaar gelykmatig toegeneem en 1.75 miljoen gelling per dag bereik in Desember. Die twee hoofsuiveringswerke het bevredigend gefunksioneer ten spyte van die swaar oorloeding. Baviaanspoort se volle potensiaal word nog nie benut nie.

RIOOLWERKE.

DASPOORT:

SIFSELS EN DETRITUS:

Sewehonderd vyf-en-sewentig kubieke jaar vodde en 509 kubieke jaart sand en grint is gedurende die jaar uit die rioolwater verwyder. Die vodde is verbrand met gebruikmaking van slykgas as brandstof, en die detritus is weggeruim deur dit in die grond in te ploeg. Dit werk uit op 'n gemiddelde van 7.4 kubieke voet vodde en 4.9 kubieke voet sand en grint per miljoen gelling.

VERASSING VAN DIERE:

Verassing van dooie huisdiere is gedurende Oktober 1967 mee begin, en gedurende 1968 is altesaam 6,538 honde, 3,599 katte, vier skape en 'n aap verbrand.

VERTEERDE SLYK:

Gedurende die jaar is 6,870 kubieke jaart gedroogde verteerde slyk van die oostelike, en 7,200 kubieke jaart van die westelike droogbeddings verwyder, dus altesaam 14,070 kubieke jaart. Kyk Tabel IV.

UITVLOEISEL NA PRETORIA-WES-KRAGSENTRALE:

Altesaam 1,557 miljoen gelling sandgefiltreerde en gechlloreerde uitvloeisel is in 366 dae na die sentrale gepomp. Dit is 'n daaglikse gemiddelde van 4.4 miljoen gelling. Die ontledingsbesonderhede verskyn in Tabel 1.

ROOIWAL:

SIFSELS EN DETRITUS:

Vierhonderd een-en-vyftig kubieke jaart vodde en 387 kubieke jaart sand en grint is gedurende die jaar uit rioolwater verwyder. Die vodde is verbrand deur slykgas as brandstof te gebruik en die detritus is weggeruim deur dit in die grond in te ploeg. Dit werk uit op 'n gemiddelde van 4.2 kubieke voet vodde en 3.6 kubieke voet sand en grint per miljoen gelling rioolwater.

VERTEERDE SLYK:

Alle verteerde slyk word op ongeveer 30 morg grond gesproei en ingeploeg. Kyk Tabel IV.

UITVLOEISEL NA ROOIWALKRAGSENTRALE:

Na chlorering vloei verouderingsdamuitvloeisel na die kragentrale waar dit as verkoelingswater gebruik word. Altesaam 792.2 miljoen gelling is gedurende die jaar in die sentrale gebruik. Die ontledingsbesonderhede verskyn in Tabel III.

POPULIERPLANTASIES:

Met die uitsondering van drie maande, is besproeiing in die plantasies gedurende die jaar voortgesit; altesaam 642.4 miljoen gelling gesuiwerde rioolwater is gebruik. Geen uitdunbome is per spoor na die vervaardigers van vuurhoutjies versend nie, maar uit-die-hand-verkope van uitdunbome het R1,010-00 opgelewer.

BAVIAANSPOORT.

SIFSELS EN DETRITUS:

Honderd vyf-en-tagtig kubieke jaart vodde en 85 kubieke jaart sand en grint is gedurende die jaar uit rioolwater verwyder. Die vodde is verbrand met gebruikmaking van slykgas as brandstof, en die detritus is weggeruim deur dit in die grond in te ploeg. Dit werk uit op 'n gemiddelde van 12.3 kubieke voet vodde en 5.6 kubieke voet sand en grint per miljoen gelling.

VERTEERDE SLYK:

Alle verteerde slyk word op aangrensende grond gesproei en ingeploeg. Kyk Tabel IV.

FINALE VEROUDERINGSDAMUITVLOEISEL:

Die finale uitvloeisel word in die Pienaarsrivier bokant die Gevangenisdwarsmuur afgevoer.

LABORATORIUMS:

Gedurende die jaar is 6,193 monsters vir verskillende munisipale afdelings ontleed.

ONTLEDING VAN RIOOL-, RIVIER- EN DAMWATER:

Verteenwoordigende monsters rioolwater, slyk, rivier-en damwater is gereeld gedurende die jaar ontleed, sommige bakteriologies sowel as skeikundig ten einde die doeltreffende werking van die behandelings-eenhede te verseker en enige besoedeling of veranderende toestande in die riviere en damme agter te kom. Ontledingsbesonderhede is in I, II en III getabuleer.

NYWERHEIDSUITVLOEISEL:

Gedurende die jaar is daar van 36 verskillende fabriekke in die Pretoriadistrik en die Rosslynse nywerheidsgebied monsters geneem. Agt van hulle is gewaarsku dat hulle uitvloeisel nie die beperkings wat in die Stadsraad se verordeninge gestel word, nakom nie.

SKEIKUNDE- EN PAAIELABORATORIUMPERSONEEL SOOS OP 31 DESEMBER 1968.

N.P. Nicolle, B.Sc.,	
L.S.A. Chem. Inst., L. Inst. B.W.	Hoofskeikundige.
H.M. Murray, B.Sc., (Toeg. & Ind. Skeid.),	
L.S.A. Chem. Inst., A.L. Inst. B.W.	Assistent-hoofskeikundige.
E.A. Gerke, B.Sc.	Skeikundige
N.C. Jhirion, B.Sc.	Skeikundige
W.F. van Wyk	Laboratoriumassistent
F.J. de Wet, Nas. Dip. Chem. Tegn.,	Skeikundige assistent.
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Mev. H.M. Treutens	Tikster/Klerk.

TABEL I.

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VAN ONTLEDING VAN BESINKTE RIOOLWATER EN
FINALE UITVLOEISEL UIT DIE VERSKILLENDE EENHEDE TE DASPOORT, 1968.

Syfers word in eenhede van 'n miljoen aangetoon :

EENHEDE	DASPOORT.						Sandfilters.
	1 - 4	5 & 6	7 & 8	9			
	Dortmund= 6vt. -bio= tenks. filters, enkel= filtrasie.	Dortmund= 12vt. -bio= filters, dubbel= filtrasie	Dortmund= 6vt. -bio= filters, enkel = filtrasie	Dorr-ver= helderings= flokkuleer= der.	5vt. -Jenks= biofilter. 2:1 -hersir= kulasie.		Vinnige val.
Gemiddelde daaglikse vloei - gelling (miljoen)	2.4	3.0	1.3	1.1		3.0	
4 uur se suurstofabsorpsie	35.0	37.1	32.7	15.1	20.4	8.0	137.
5 dae se BSB	291	301	279	46	120	9	
Chemiese suurstofbehoefte	365	376	336	135	201	62	
Ammoniak as N	30	31	27	10	22	9	
Nitraat as N	15	17	12		2	16	
Totale opgeloste vaste stowwe (gedroog teen 105° C)	440	457		510	497	445	
Swewende vaste stowwe	19	24		84	41	10	
Sintetiese reinigers (anionies)	10.4	10.7	9.8	4.1	7.6	4.1	

TABEL II.

GEMIDDELTE RESULTATE VAN ONTLEDING VAN BESINKTE RIOOLWATER EN FINALE
UITVLOEISEL VAN DIE VERSKILLENDE EENHEDE TE ROOIWAL EN BAVIAANSPOORT: 1968.

Syfers word in eenhede van 'n miljoen aangetoon :

EENHEDE.	ROOIWAL.			BAVIAANSPOORT.		
	1.	2.				
	Dortmund= 12vt-bio= filters, enkel= filtrasie.	Dortmund= 12vt - bio= filters, enkel= filtrasie.	Dortmund = tenks.	Dortmund = tenks.	Oppervlaktbelug= ting, geaktiveerde slykeenhede.	Finale veroude= ringsdamuitvloei= punt..
Gemiddelde daaglikse vloeel.						
Gelling (miljoen)	3.9	4.1		1.1		
4 uur se suurstofabsorpsie	27.9	27.7	46.4	16.8	11.7	
5 dae se BSB	214	208	326	24	12	
Chemiese suurstofbehoefte	283	287	380	134	87	138.
Ammoniak as N	30	29	61	37	33	
Nitraat as N	12	13		4	6	
Totale opgeloste vaste stowwe (gedroog teen 105° C)	512	529		463	469	
Swewende vaste stowwe	39	43		42	19	
Sintetiese reinigers(aniononies)	13.6	12.4	10.3	3.9	2.6	

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TABEL III.

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VIR DIE VEROUDERINGSDAMME, ROOIWAL,
1968.

Syfers word in eenhede van 'n miljoen aangetoon:

	Humus= tenkuit= vloeisels.	Uitvloei= sel Dam 1	Uitvloei= sel Dam 2	Uitvloei= sel Dam 3	Uitvloei= sel Dam 4
Totale opgeloste vaste stowwe (105° C)	520	493	477	478	477
Swewende vaste stowwe	41	21	20	22	21
Chloried	86	71	77	78	80
pH	7.65	7.45	7.6	7.75	7.8
Ammoniak as N	17	23	20	20	17
Nitriet as N	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9
Nitraat as N	13	13	11	9	7
4 uur se suurstof= absorbsie	14.1	10.8	9.9	10.1	9.2
5 dae se BSB	29	10.7	9.7	8.9	7.9
Chemiese suurstof= behoefte	111	79	89	84	98
Fosfaat as PO ₄	-	21	21	21	21
Sintetiese wasmiddels (anionies)	8.6				4.6
Fekale E. Coli per 1 ml.	6,600	4,700	3,500	1,900	650

Gemiddelde uitvloei in damme : 2½ tot 3 miljoen gelling per dag.

TABEL IV.

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VAN SLYKONTLEDING : 1968.

	DASPOORT		ROONWAL		BAVIAANSPOORT.	
	Rouslyk	Verteerde slyk.	Rouslyk	Verteerde slyk.	Rouslyk	Verteerde slyk.
Daaglikse gemiddelde volume gepomp (gelling)	115,000		53,000		22,500	
pH	6.1	7.1	5.9	7.3	6.2	7.3
% vaste stowwe	4.6	6.2	6.6	8.7	5.3	4.1
As - % van vaste stowwe	24	37	24	43	24	37
Vlugtige sure d.p.m.	1,180	970	1,950	740	2,190	360
Ammoniak as N d.p.m.	100	480	210	900	390	790
Alkaligehalte as CaCO_3 d.p.m.	1,040	2,590	1,520	3,520	1,880	3,400
Sintetiese reinigers (anionies) (% w/w droogbedding)	0.76	1.03	1.01	1.19	0.72	0.91

TABEL NR. 1.
GEBORTES (ALLE RASSE) VIR DIE JAAR WAT OP 31 DESEMBER 1968 GEËINDIG HET.

	BLANKES				BANTOES				ASIERS				KLEURLINGE			
	Egtelik		Buite-egtelik		Egtelik		Buite-egtelik		Egtelik		Buite-egtelik		Egtelik		Buite-egtelik	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Januarie	272	290	1	3	145	137	136	113	12	8	-	-	13	14	3	2
Februarie	253	270	4	4	110	111	110	127	7	10	-	-	5	6	3	2
Maart	260	254	6	8	272	179	242	239	8	9	-	-	9	13	3	2
April	273	263	1	2	92	68	38	57	7	13	-	-	12	9	3	1
Mei	263	254	3	6	59	54	48	51	14	7	1	-	6	6	3	4
Junie	270	224	1	3	254	246	243	248	7	12	-	-	7	3	4	1
Julie	309	274	8	10	147	165	111	125	10	6	1	1	10	16	1	6
Augustus	303	255	11	7	116	143	128	85	7	9	-	-	6	7	5	2
September	187	209	7	10	68	73	43	29	9	10	-	-	6	1	-	2
Oktober	214	222	3	4	46	39	19	27	7	7	-	-	6	12	2	4
November	315	270	6	4	300	305	309	302	8	8	-	-	12	8	2	5
Desember	223	216	3	4	135	133	157	178	6	7	-	-	1	9	1	1
TOTAAL	3,142	3,001	54	65	1,744	1,653	1,584	1,581	102	106	2	3	93	104	30	32

GEBORTES
(NIE-INWONERS)

	DOODGEBORENES (PLAASLIKE INWONERS)				GEBORTES (NIE-INWONERS)			
	BLANKES		NIEBLANKES		BLANKES		NIEBLANKES	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Januarie	2	-	3	7	57	65	85	65
Februarie	2	-	21	19	59	66	17	18
Maart	1	1	10	7	65	51	114	124
April	5	2	6	11	74	53	34	41
Mei	2	-	11	3	56	65	21	13
Junie	2	3	11	11	48	68	147	140
Julie	4	5	11	9	91	107	49	42
Augustus	-	4	8	3	60	71	100	81
September	3	-	-	1	58	51	14	19
Oktober	-	2	-	-	73	60	15	13
November	4	1	8	8	44	62	263	240
Desember	2	1	7	13	53	50	96	102
TOTAAL	27	19	96	92	738	769	955	898

TABEL NR. 2.

STERFTES VAN KINDERS ONDER 5 JAAR VIR DIE JAAR WAT OP 31 DESEMBER 1968 GEEINDIG HET

BLANKES

	24 uur en langer		24 uur tot onder 1 week		1 week tot onder 1 maand		1 tot 3 maande		3 tot 6 maande		6 tot 12 maande		Totale suigelingsterftes		1 tot 2 jaar		2 tot 3 jaar		3 tot 4 jaar		4 tot 5 jaar		Totale 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
Serebrospinale men.-meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kinkhoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breingewas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leukemie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrositose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intrakraniale asbes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akute miokarditis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akute bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brongo-pneumonie	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	3	5	1	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobêre pneumonie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonêre embolisme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diaree en enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dermobstruksie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akute nefritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aangebore misvorming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monstruositeit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aangebore swakheid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voortydige geboorte	5	6	16	19	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Besering by geboorte	1	1	12	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atelektase	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ander siektes: eerste jaar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	7
Ander ongelukke: Motorikar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Verdrinking per engeluk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ander onbekende oorsake	4	1	6	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	3	16	9	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAAL	12	9	43	32	13	4	14	8	8	10	15	9	105	72	2	4	3	3	1	2	2	1	113	82

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER 5 JAAR VIR DIE JAAR WAT OP 31 DESEMBER 1968 GEËINDIG HET TABEL NR. 3.

BANTOES	24 uur en langer		24 uur tot 1 week		1 week tot 1 maand		1 tot 3 maanden		3 tot 6 maanden		6 tot 12 maanden		Totale suigelingsterftes		1 tot 2 jaar		2 tot 3 jaar		3 tot 4 jaar		4 tot 5 jaar		Totale 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
Pulmonêre tuberkulose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Aangebore sifilis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Tifoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septisemie	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Difterie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningokokbesmetting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Masels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	4	-	1	-	1	8	9
Besmetlike hepatitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Leukemie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goedaardige gewas van die asemhalingsstelsel	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes Mellitus	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	2	3	6	10	8	9	4	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	30
Anders vitamien- en voedingsgebrekies	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Anemie	-	1	1	2	1	-	3	-	-	1	1	6	5	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Enkefalitis	-	-	5	10	10	4	16	17	15	12	32	26	78	69	24	25	13	15	4	5	1	-	120	114
Pneumonie en Brongitis	-	-	1	5	5	9	13	25	13	25	27	64	59	24	11	6	9	1	3	-	-	-	95	82
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
Anders siektes van kindersjare	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Siektes van die lever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	21
Aangebore misvorming	9	8	19	8	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	30	21	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	32	21
Besering by geboorte	20	19	39	42	11	14	4	6	1	-	1	-	76	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	82
Voortydige geboorte	3	2	11	6	3	5	5	17	11	10	23	10	56	50	20	19	8	11	4	3	1	1	89	84
Swak omskrewe nersake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ongevalle: elektriese stroom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ongevalle: brand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ongevalle: verdinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ongevalle: vergiftiging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ongevalle: ander	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aanranding op 'n ander wyse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAAL	33	32	80	72	36	35	42	59	57	41	89	71	337	310	84	74	43	50	12	14	6	4	482	452

STERFTES VAN KINDERS ONDER 5 JAAR VIR DIE JAAR WAT OP 31 DESEMBER 1968 GEËINDIG HET

TABEL NR. 3.

ASIERE	24 uur en jonger			24 uur tot onder 1 week			1 week tot onder 1 maand			1 tot 3 maande			3 tot 6 maande			6 tot 12 maande			Totale suigelingsterftes			1 tot 2 jaar			2 tot 3 jaar			3 tot 4 jaar			4 tot 5 jaar			Totale sterftes onder 5 jaar		
	M	V	T	M	V	T	M	V	T	M	V	T	M	V	T	M	V	T	M	V	T	M	V	T	M	V	T	M	V	T	M	V	T	M	V	T
Pneumonie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aangebore misvorming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Besering by geboorte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voortydige geboorte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swak omskrewe oorsake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonêre tuberkulose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septisemie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kwasjiorkor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Besering by geboorte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voortydige geboorte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aangebore misvorming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swak omskrewe oorsake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

KLEURLINGE

Pulmonêre tuberkulose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septisemie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kwasjiorkor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Besering by geboorte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voortydige geboorte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aangebore misvorming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swak omskrewe oorsake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABELLE VAN KINDERS ONDER 5 JAAR AAN DIE 31 DESEMBER 1968 GEËINDIG HET

TABEL NR. 7

STERFTES VAN PERSONE VAN VYF JAAR EN OUER BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED VIR DIE JAAR WAT IN DESEMBER 1968 GEËINDIG HET

TABEL NR. 5.

BANTOES	5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 24		25 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		50 - 59		60 - 69		70 - 79		Bo 80		Totaal	
	jaar		jaar		jaar		jaar		jaar		jaar		jaar		jaar		jaar		jaar		jaar		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
Aansteeklike en parasitêre siektes	2	4	2	2	-	2	2	5	-	2	6	3	8	3	10	-	3	1	2	-	1	-	36	22
Kanker en ander gewasse	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	3	4	6	13	10	19	9	16	4	4	5	3	1	62	41
Voedingsiektes en kwale van buislose kliere	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	2	1	1	-	1	-	8	11
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloedvormende organe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kwale van senuweestelsel en sintuigsorgane	4	3	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	3	6	5	11	-	12	5	7	10	8	5	-	1	56	39
Kwale van bloedsomloop	2	2	2	2	1	4	1	5	5	3	11	5	22	11	12	13	20	15	9	8	3	3	88	71
Kwale van asemhalingstelsel	3	9	2	2	2	-	2	3	4	2	16	9	26	4	28	5	23	19	13	15	13	14	132	82
Kwale van spysverteringstelsel	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	3	5	11	2	5	5	5	4	-	-	-	2	28	24
Nie-veneriëse siektes van die urinestelsel en geslagsorgane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	6
Swangerskap- en bevallingsiektes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Seniliteit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selfmoord	-	-	1	-	1	-	11	-	8	1	5	1	6	1	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	38	3
Manslag	-	-	-	-	8	1	21	-	7	-	11	1	6	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	56	4
Ongevalle	4	4	3	-	4	-	18	5	19	1	24	3	25	2	11	5	5	2	2	1	2	1	117	24
Gereguleerde terugstellings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Geen beslissing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake	6	3	2	2	2	9	6	12	7	7	23	21	27	13	38	12	30	13	15	12	14	27	170	131
TOTAAL	22	29	13	12	23	21	63	34	60	24	110	61	158	49	141	61	114	73	56	47	37	49	797	460

KINDERSTERFTES : ALLE NIEBLANKERASSE : GEBIEDSVORKOMS VIR DIE JAAR WAT OP 31 DESEMBER 1968 GEËINDIG HET TABEL NR. 7.

	Aansteeklike siektes				Diaree-siektes				Bron-gitis en pneu-monie				Aange-bore oorsake				Ander oorsake				Voor-tydige geboor-te				Bese-ring by ge-boorte				Wan-voeding				Totale sterf-gevälle				Totale geboortes				Sterfesyfer per 1,000 lewend-geborenes				Totaal
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V									
BANTOES:																																													
Mamelodi	-	2	5	3	29	32	30	22	-	-	32	31	29	24	13	9	4	4	142	127	1,543	1,479	92.04	85.86	89.02																				
Atteridgeville	-	1	4	2	32	23	41	41	1	-	30	19	24	27	11	6	1	6	144	125	1,380	1,338	104.34	93.42	98.97																				
Hercules	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	8	11	69	75	116.00	146.70	131.90																				
Stad	-	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	-	-	9	12	19	23	6	2	1	-	43	47	336	342	128.00	137.40	132.70																				
TOTAAL	-	4	10	7	64	59	76	67	1	-	74	65	76	81	30	17	6	10	337	310	3,328	3,234	101.30	95.88	98.60																				
ASIERS:																																													
Lokasie	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	7	2	87	91	76.93	21.98	50.56																				
Hercules	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-																					
Stad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	17	17	117.70	-	58.82																				
TOTAAL	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	9	2	104	109	86.54	18.35	51.64																				
KLEURLINGE:																																													
Lokasie	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	42	48	23.81	62.50	44.45																				
Hercules	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-																					
Eersterust en Derdepoort	-	-	1	-	5	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	10	6	72	82	138.90	73.18	103.90																				
Stad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	6	125.00	166.66	142.90																				
TOTAAL	-	-	1	-	5	2	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	12	10	123	136	97.57	73.53	84.94																				
ALLE NIEBLANKES:																																													
Lokasie	-	3	9	5	62	58	73	63	1	-	63	50	55	52	26	16	5	10	294	257	3,052	2,956	96.32	86.94	91.70																				
Hercules	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	70	76	114.30	144.70	130.10																				
Eersterust en Derdepoort	-	-	1	-	5	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	10	6	72	82	138.90	73.18	103.90																				
Stad	-	1	1	1	3	4	5	4	1	-	10	13	19	23	6	2	1	-	46	48	361	365	127.50	131.50	129.50																				
TOTAAL	-	4	11	7	70	62	81	68	2	1	77	66	78	86	33	18	6	10	358	322	3,555	3,479	100.70	92.58	96.68																				

STERFTES IN INRICHTINGS VAN PERSONE WAT NIE IN PRETORIA WOONAGTIG IS NIE VIR DIE JAAR WAT OP 31 DESEMBER 1968 GEËINDIG HET
TABEL NR. 8.

	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	27	20	5	4	4	4	6	12	23	13	244	167	309	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nieblankes	232	198	110	106	25	15	39	34	250	98	397	163	-	-	1,053	614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIELSIEKEHOSPITAAL:																								
Blankes	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	36	18	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nieblankes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEPROSE-INRICHTING:																								
Blankes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nieblankes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEVANGENISSE:																								
Blankes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nieblankes	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	85	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BESOEKERS:																								
Blankes	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nieblankes	6	2	5	3	2	-	-	-	13	5	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAAL:																								
Blankes	27	21	5	4	5	4	6	12	26	13	268	203	337	257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nieblankes	239	200	115	109	27	15	46	37	367	105	448	185	-	-	1,242	651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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