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Enclosure 15 in Gold Coast No. 318 of 25th July 1898.

SANITARY AND MEDICAL REPORT OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

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1. GENERAL HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

A.—EUROPEANS :—

1. In a total estimated European population of 522 there were 40 deaths and 78 cases of invaliding, equal to a death rate of 76·62 per 1,000 and an invaliding rate of 155·1 per 1,000.

2. Sickness and mortality were more marked among the Non-official than among the Official population, as is seen in the following table.

Table No. 1.

	Population.	Died.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Per 1,000 Invalided.
Official	160	6	31	37·5	137·50
Non-official	362	34	47	93·92	129·83

3. The following table shews the death rate of Officials compared with that of the previous 4 years.

Table No. 2.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Rate per 1,000	31.2	33.7	66.9	60.0	37.50

Average death rate among Officials for 5 years 47.86.

4. *Table No. 3.*

Shewing the number of those who died or were invalided, at the different stations :—

Station.	Died.		Invalided.	
	Official.	Non-Official.	Official.	Non-Official.
Accra	3	8	11	11
Cape Coast	0	12	2	6
Saltpond	0	6	0	3
Adda	0	3	2	2
Akuse	0	2	1	6
Winneba	1	0	2	0
Kumassi	0	0	4	0
Hinterland	1	0	7	0
Kwitta... ..	0	2	2	16
Axim	1	1	0	3
Totals	6	34	31	47

5.—*Remarks.*

1. Accra and Cape Coast as the largest stations naturally presented the highest mortality and Saltpond suffered considerably.

2. During the second quarter of the year the stations of Cape Coast and Saltpond suffered from an outbreak of fever affecting so far as I am aware Europeans only—of the same nature as that which scourged Elmina and Cape Coast early in the year 1895 and which later in the same year appeared in Accra. This was the disease of which the late Chief Medical Officer in his Annual Report for the year 1895 spoke of as assuming “a pseudo-epidemic form of a malignant type closely approaching in its clinical manifestations the vomito negro or yellow fever of the West Indies.”

3. Reports from Kumassi and the Hinterland are on the whole favourable, in comparison with those received from the coast stations.

4. Facilities for Hospital treatment at Headquarters have been considerably increased and the arrangements in the Colonial Hospital at Accra are almost as complete as in a model English Hospital. It is a matter of great regret however that the Government has so far been unable to effect anything in this direction as regards Cape Coast, a town which in point of commercial and official



importance is next if not equal to Accra itself. The Hospital arrangements at Cape Coast are so far as Europeans are concerned simply nil, and the provision for the Hospital treatment of Natives quite inadequate.

HEALTH OF EUROPEANS AT THE VARIOUS STATIONS.

Saltpond:—No deaths among officials. There were six deaths among non-officials, equal to a rate of 67·4 of the total strength of Europeans in the station for the year. No Officials were invalidated but three Non-officials were. As regards the causes of death one was a case of Cerebral Hæmorrhage in an elderly man. Two were acute nephritis complicating Malarial fever and three were cases presenting the classical symptoms of yellow fever. The health of the Officials was good, that of the non-officials exceedingly bad. The non-official Europeans, that is the Agents of the European Mercantile Firms, live in houses which are grouped round the lagoon, whereas the official quarters are situated at some distance from the lagoon and close to the beach. This is sufficient to account for the immunity enjoyed by the Officials while the European employees of the Mercantile Firms were suffering from all the varieties of fever that are met with on the coast.

Cape Coast:—There were twelve deaths among non-officials, equal to a rate of 50 per 1,000; there were no deaths among the Officials. Causes of death were chiefly Bilious Remittent Fever. There was one from yellow fever. There were 8 cases of invaliding—2 were Officials and 6 Non-officials.

The members of the European Mercantile community are gradually acquiring residences on the outskirts of the town away from the insanitary native quarters. This may be expected to reduce the amount of sickness among them, but owing to the fact that they are bound to spend a large part of the day at their places of business which are situated in the centre of the native town they will still be exposed to considerable risk of disease.

Accra:—There were 11 deaths during the year among the European population, viz.:—3 Officials and 8 Non-officials. The death rates being,

For Officials	...	...	...	...	28·84 per 1,000.
For Non-officials	...	...	...	...	100·00 per 1,000.

The Invaliding rate was,

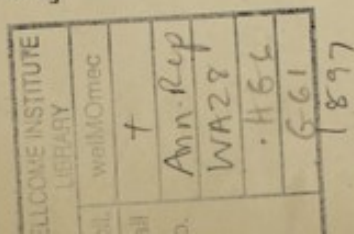
For Officials	...	...	...	...	108·70 per 1,000.
For Non-officials	...	...	...	...	137·50 per 1,000.

Elmina:—The general health of Europeans both Officials and Non-officials has been good. The prevailing disease was Malarial Fever of which there were 20 cases.

Akuse:—Europeans especially non-officials had indifferent health, malarial fever, congestion of liver and spleen were the prevalent disorders.

Kwitta:—“On the whole the general health of Europeans both Official and Non-official has been very unsatisfactory. During February, March, and April only one European (Official) was ill. For the remainder of the Year the health was bad nearly everyone having been ill. The Officials, the Merchants and the Missionaries have all suffered severely from the effects of the climate. The Missionaries in spite of their comfortable habitations and regular mode of living have been very unfortunate. Many of them have been invalidated, several to Europe, and the only case of Blackwater Fever occurred in a Deaconess attached to the German Mission. The prevalent diseases were the various forms of the Malarial Fever, Furunculus, Enteritis and Hepatitis.”

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Kumassi :—" On the whole the health of the station Officials has been very good. The chief sickness has been amongst new comers passing North. "The fevers are not of as grave a type as on the coast."

B. GENERAL HEALTH OF THE NATIVES.

Officials :—7. There were 5 deaths. 2 at Accra both of tubercular disease, one at Elmina (Hepatic Congestion) and one at Cape Coast (of fever and Bronchitis) and one at Saltpond from Cardiac Disease.

8. There are no means of arriving at the rate of mortality among the general native population.

9. I extract from the Reports by the Medical Officers of the various Districts.

Saltpond :—1st Quarter.—" Except for a few cases of Variola amongst "the native non-officials there has been nothing that requires special remark.

2nd Quarter.—" There was no epidemic amongst the natives.

3rd Quarter.—" The non-official natives suffered greatly from " Pulmonary trouble.

4th Quarter.—" General health unsatisfactory ; a slight outbreak " of Variola, Guinea Worm exceedingly frequent."

Adda :—" 1st Quarter—Fair. 2nd.—Not so good, malaria being the chief " cause, third quarter fair among the officials but bad among the Non-officials. " The last was the worst of the year. The prevalent diseases were Re- and " Inter- mittent fevers, Dysentery especially among the children, Bronchitis the " last quarter. Syphilis very common."

Axim :—" The prevalent diseases were Fever, Dysentery, Guinea Worm " and Pulmonary diseases ; the relative number of injuries is very large, many " wounds occurring amongst Kroo-boys and other labourers from working logs."

Cape Coast :—" General health of natives has been good throughout the " year as regards Officials, not so good as regards ordinary non-official " natives, still there has been no marked form of epidemic or endemic disease."

Elmina :—" General health of natives good. The prevailing diseases being " malarial fever, Rheumatism, Boils, Diarrhoea, Hepatic congestion and " Syphilis."

Akuse :—" Among natives good health prevailed. Intermittent fever, skin " diseases, Diarrhoea, constipation were the most common diseases."

Kwitta :—" Health of Officials and Non-officials good throughout the year. " Diseases which prevailed were Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Gonorrhoea, Injuries " and Diseases of Eye, Ear and Skin."

Kumassi :—" General health of natives has been good.

" *Prevalent Diseases* :—1. In May there was much general ill-health, not actual disease, amongst children, with constant Ulcers of a bad type on the least injury to skin.

2. " Rheumatism of both varieties.

3. " Bronchial colds and Bronchitis."

Chama :—" General health of natives good.

10. *Remarks*:—Small-pox is endemic in this Colony. During the year there were 261 cases recorded with 48 deaths—equal to a case mortality of 18·3 per cent. It is noteworthy that these cases occurred in the Central and Western Provinces and that no cases were reported from the stations in the Eastern Province. These numbers however are very far from indicating the prevalence of the disease—as many cases occur in the bush villages and towns which do not come under Official observation. One of the gravest features in connection with the health of the General native population is the prevalence of untreated syphilis. So far as my own observation goes there is no effective native remedy for this disease and natives have not the patience to persist in a prolonged course of European treatment. Many indeed do not present themselves to the District Medical Officer until the disease has made terrible ravages in their system and the large number of men and women whose lives are crippled in this way must affect considerably the economic condition of the native community and of the Colony as a whole. I am of opinion moreover that the spread of Syphilis in this country is not due entirely to that common method of infection which has caused the disease to be classified as venereal but that the habits of personal uncleanness and ignorance of matters of simple hygiene which distinguish the lower classes of native make it exceedingly probable that the disease is spread by innocent contact with contagious material. Yaws—as is well known is endemic in all its forms—and I believe that most of the Medical Officers of the Colony who have seen the disease believe in a late affection of the bones and joints as of frequent occurrence in untreated cases. But unfortunately the people seem to regard an attack of primary yaws as a matter of course and—compared with the prevalence of the disease—but few cases receive treatment at the Dispensaries.

SANITARY.

11. I extract from the reports of the District Medical Officers.

Adda:—“Adda is always in a fair state of cleanliness and so far as I can judge from a year’s residence is fairly healthy. There are no pronounced swamps and with a little expense it could be all drained. The houses are kept fairly clean and are not very crowded together. Big Ada is not at all so satisfactory. The streets are dirty and the houses are crowded together and no trouble is taken to get rid of the rubbish.”

Axim:—“I consider that the health of the European Community is as satisfactory as could be obtained in any country subject to the same tropical conditions and from my own observations I consider that Malarial Fever, Dysentery and other diseases of tropical climates are of comparatively infrequent occurrence. In explanation of this we find:—

“(a). Quarters for the European Officials are very good; 3 out of 5 reside in the fort which stands at an eminence over the sea the quarters being thus elevated a considerable height from the sea level and the surrounding land, and ventilation is good and there is an absence of any insanitary odours. The quarters of the Judge are situated on the top of a high hill some distance from the fort.

“(b). The general sanitary condition of the town is better than that of other towns on the coast.

“Four general Sanitary conditions are good; this is more marked in the case of:—

“(a). Upper town where the natural formation lends itself to free drainage and the town sub-divided into four parts by 3 parallel

“roads with further sub-division by small communicating roads. The houses of the natives are superior to those in lower town and domestic sanitation is good.

(b). The condition of lower town is not at all as satisfactory, the ground is low lying and drainage bad, this being well marked on the N.W. boundary of the town which is bordered by a marshy piece of ground where water collects after rain and soon becomes stagnant and covered with slime. This strip of ground emits most obnoxious odours and in my opinion is a source of danger to those living close by, the N.E. boundary of the town consists of a small lagoon which is generally in a filthy condition.

(c). “The front of the town is bounded by the beach which is generally strewn with logs which afford the natives an opportunity of absolute concealment when committing nuisances.

(e). “Portions of lower town are overcrowded with huts built of sticks and palm and plantain leaves; this constitutes a source of great danger in the event of fire.” (Dr. Garland).

Elmina :—“The sanitary condition of the town of Elmina is fair but there is room for improvement. There are several ruins in the town. The number of Scavengers (10) allowed is not sufficient, consequently the town is not so clean as it might be. I would recommend that the number be at least doubled.”

Saltpond :—“The town is very clean, during the last quarter the streets have been repaired *i.e.* filled up in places where it was badly needed, the addition of a Market Shed has greatly improved the appearance of the main street; the present site is the best that could be chosen, but it is slightly below the street level, hence there is a great tendency in rainy weather to the formation of a large pool which is augmented by the spouts of the shed; to counteract this, the general level has been filled up with swish and gravel and three good cemented drains made connected with the street drain. The addition of a temporary Hospital plus a wooden Mortuary is a step in the right direction. The repairs to the public tank have been completed and we only want some rain to fill it. In the early part of the year the Dispensary was removed from the old place on the banks of the lagoon to its present site behind the Bungalow. The temporary Hospital Shed is in the same line as the Dispensary but to the left and separated by about 20 paces.”

Akuse :—“Akuse was clean. The 16 latrines at the beginning of the first quarter were destroyed in the second by the heavy rains but by the end of the year there were 14 new ones made for the public convenience.”

Kwitta :—“The streets and Open Spaces are now kept much cleaner than at the beginning of the year.

“Domestic sanitation is fairly satisfactory. The Market place and several of the main roads have been laid with swish.

“Very little water has been present in the lagoon throughout this period and its bed is now practically dry.”

Kumassi :—“Now that a sufficiency of latrines exist there is but little trouble from that cause, except that as usual the children will not use them and create nuisance around them and elsewhere.

“The water supply judging by the absence comparatively of Dysentery and Diarrhoea is very good.

“The chief trouble is in the disposal of rubbish, the police force is too small in numbers to watch the Cantonment generally.”

Cape Coast:—" This town has often been spoken of as the dirtiest and most insanitary in the Colony, if it is so there are three principal reasons. The conformation of the ground, the natural ignorance of hygiene of the Natives, and the lack of money to combat these.

" Though the hills are of advantage in a system of water carriage sewage and also for facilitating drainage, they offer many costly obstacles where a dry system needing cartage such as is in use here comes into question. The engineering of sufficiently good roads to enable ordure and slops to be taken from the windward end of the town and deposited well to leeward is a very costly process and although imperative has never yet been undertaken.

" The cost of sufficient police to keep an effective watch at night to enable the Sanitary Department to deal with the nuisance of having slops of all sorts emptied into the streets is also probably the main reason why they are not provided and in many instances more efficient lighting would be a further protection but involving cost. Young children cannot be kept from using the highway as a latrine if there is no one to stop them and their parents are indifferent.

" The remark so frequently heard that Cape Coast has not improved at all in the last 50 years is of course untrue, as the present series of latrines, all much used, indicates, but more are wanted.

* * *

" Other refuse such as leaves, rags, etc. swept from the streets are conveyed to the burning places in barrows, and, as those in hand are much worn, it is advisable that we should have more wheelbarrows.

* * *

" Many of the fish-curing ovens have recently been destroyed ; though obviously disagreeable, I doubt if they can be called insanitary, and no new site has been provided.

" When rubbish is burnt any possible spot near is used often causing discomfort because the smoke blows over the neighbouring houses. If together with improved roads and more men kilns were erected at suitable spots such as the hill sides at Tantry, Connors Hill, Kotokraba, etc. there should be little or no smoke and the combustion being better, the ashes or clinkers would not be very bulky or objectionable.

" The drains want to be thoroughly repaired and extended.

* * *

" More Tanks are needed or better still water from some other source.

* * *

" Much good is being done by the removal of old houses near the beach, and when the 40 or more ruins existing are also taken away the town will present a much less draggled look and a sweeter smell. The mud houses with flat roofs are often mistaken for ruins." (*Dr. Buée*).

12. *Remarks*:—As a rule the reports upon the sanitary condition of the outstations are favourable at least in so far as the sanitation of a particular place depends upon the work of the Medical Department. Most of the existing sanitary defects are such as arise chiefly from unfavourable natural surroundings, for instance the proximity of a stagnant lagoon or of a swamp or from the original laying out of the town and the building of its houses being conducted on wrong principles.

A good deal is being gradually accomplished in the way of surface drainage, the digging of wells, the pulling down of ruined houses, the formation of " Open Spaces " and the erection of public latrines to combat the unhealthy conditions which, independently of the climate, are natural to the majority of West African towns.

Cape Coast is no doubt an exception ; sanitary progress there is very slow ; indeed it has to be confessed that no changes of a radical nature have recently been made in regard to the sanitation of the important town. This I believe is chiefly owing to the great expense which systematic sanitary administration on a modern scale would involve.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

13. Extract from Annual Report of Colonial Hospital.

Accra :—" I beg to report that during this year the Colonial Hospital has been in charge respectively of Drs. Garland, Rutherford and myself.

" This year has seen considerable changes in the arrangements of the Hospital ; the Wards and the Nursing. The native portion of the Hospital has been repainted, whitewashed and tarred inside and out. The garden has been laid out with flowers and a new European ornamental portion formed. A road has been made connecting the Nurses' Bungalow directly with the European portion of the Hospital, so as to enable the Matron and the Nursing Sisters to proceed from their own Bungalows to the Hospital without using the public road.

" Attempts had been made to provide a supply of Milk by keeping Canary Goats alive on the Hospital premises. A poultry run has also been started. A supply of oranges has been received by the Hospital from Canary on several occasions.

" A new European kitchen has been made and a proper wash-house provided. A double Bungalow is being erected in the garden between the Hausa Ward and the native portion of the Hospital and is intended to be the residence of the two Assistant Colonial Surgeons who may be stationed in Accra. The efficiency of the Hospital has been much improved by the appointment of a European Matron and Nursing Sisters. The number of patients treated in the Hospital during the year 1897 amounted to 997, of these the Europeans were 56, Native Officials 85, Hausa Soldiers 375, Civil Police 63, and natives 418.

" In 1896 there were 1,254 patients treated, of whom 19 were Europeans, 82 Native Officials, 756 Hausa Constabulary, 102 Civil Police, and 295 natives—thus in 1896, 267 more patients were treated in the Hospital than in 1897. This is mainly due to the decrease in the numbers of the Hausas, *i.e.* from 756 in 1896 to 375 in 1897 a diminution of 381 ; this is due to the fact that the majority of the Hausa Constabulary has been sent away from Accra to Kumassi and elsewhere. A notable feature is the large increase in European patients from 19 to 50, thus shewing how much the new portion of the Hospital has been appreciated and used by the European residents at Accra.

" There is a diminution in the number of Civil Police treated as in-patients but a slight increase as regards native officials and natives. The out-patients in 1897 numbered 5,788 as against 13,371 in 1896, this shewing 7,583 decrease. This decrease is due to apparently three causes.

1. Decrease of Hausa Constabulary Out-patients.
2. Decrease of Civil Police Out-patients.
3. Decrease of Native Out-patients.

" No European or Native Official Out-patients are included in the above numbers.

" *Decrease of Hausa Constabulary Out-patients* :—

" In 1897, 1,762 Hausas were treated as Out-patients, while in 1896, 4,457 were so treated, this shewing a falling off of 2,695 due to the same cause as the Hausa In-patients' decrease.

“ Decrease of Civil Police Out-patients :—

“ In 1897, 361 Civil Police were treated as Out-patients while 686 were so treated in 1896 shewing a falling off of 325.

“ The reason of the decrease in the numbers of Civil Police patients is not obvious as the actual number of police in Accra has increased.

“ Decrease of Native Out-patients :—

“ The number of natives treated as out-patient was 4,385 while in 1896 the number was 7,228, a falling off of 2,843 due probably to the fact that they are now charged from 3d. to 2s. 6d. for attendance at the Out-patients' Department unless they are paupers.

“ In 1897, 59 operations were performed.

“ The mortality among patients in the Hospital is as follows :—

Total. 69 deaths out of 997 cases, *i.e.* 6·8 per cent.

2. *European.* 4 Deaths out of 56 cases, 7·3 per cent.

3. *From Operation.* 2 Deaths out of 59 operations, mortality 3·3 per cent.

“ The expenditure in diets for 1897 was £662. 8s. 3¼d. while that for 1896 was £823. 13s. 0d. shewing a decrease of £161. 5s. 8¼d. The most expensive month in 1897 was February £93. 8s. 1¼d. and the next was May £87. 5s. 6d. The least expensive months were September £27. 2s. 10d. and November £27. 4s. 7d. In 1896 the greatest expenditure was in March £103. 16s. 8d. and April £91. 19s. 10¼d. and the least expensive in October £46. 2s. 2d. and August £47. 14s. 6¼d.

“ The average expenditure per month in 1897 was about £55. 4s. 0¼d. and 1896 £68. 12s. 9d. shewing an average decrease of £13. 8s. 8¼d.

“ In June 1897 an Order was passed by the Executive Council compelling certain classes of patients to pay for their treatment in the Hospital at fixed rates. The fees from In-patients since June have amounted to £83. 10s. 0d. and the fees from Hausas and Police for the same period to £23. 2s. 8d. the total being £106. 12s. 8d. for the six months.

“ The European Wards are numbered 1, 2, 3, respectively from the Hall, they are furnished nearly alike containing usually two beds apiece with screens, ward tables, small tables, lockers, washstands, towels, toilet-tables, chairs, lamps, and ward latrines. All these wards are kept ready for instant use.

“ The native official ward has been removed from its old place on the ground floor to the upper part of the native portion of the Hospital and now occupies the room nearest to the European portion. It is fitted with four good beds and the ordinary ward furniture. The beds are always in readiness. There is a proper native Official latrine and bath room. The ceiling of the ward has been painted instead of being whitewashed and its verandah hung round with chicks.

“ The native female ward now occupies the old consulting room under the hall of the European portion. It contains seven beds and is arranged much in the same way as the native male ward ; but unfortunately the latrine room is situated in the ward itself and no bath exists.

* * *

“ A most excellent air-tight metal and glass instrument case, fitted with glass shelves has been provided as a means of protecting the instruments from rusting in this damp climate.

“ The Dispensary has been thoroughly cleansed, whitewashed, and painted. A table has been provided with a little desk for the Medical Officers to write their prescriptions.

"The Poison cupboard has been re-arranged, and the keys have been given to the Chief and the Senior Assistant Dispensers. There have been nine Dispenser Pupils working at different times during the year in the Dispensary and of these two Messrs. Quao and Pobeé have passed the Druggists' examination. The work of the Dispensary has been conducted in a most satisfactory manner during the whole year and great praise has been merited by all the Dispensers and Dispenser Pupils.

"An important addition has been made to the Nursing Staff of the Hospital by the appointment of a European Matron and two Nursing Sisters.

"These ladies have done excellent work in the reformation of the Hospital and the Nursing Staff.

"The Nursing Sisters superintend the Nursing in the European and Native Wards.

"The sanitary condition of the Hospital is good but there is still a deficiency of latrine drums, rings, and covers etc. The open drains and particularly that from the out-patients' latrines which runs alongside of one of the walks of the Garden appear to me to be objectionable."—(*Dr. Chalmers*).

14. *Colonial Hospital, Cape Coast*:—23 cases remained over from the previous year—and 228 fresh cases were admitted. There were 28 deaths among the Hospital In-patients.

At the Out-patient Department there were 2,506 new cases and 2,959 attendances of old patients. 18 operations were performed.

At the Small-pox Hospital there were treated 58 cases of Variola with 8 deaths.

Extract from Visitors' book:—*November 21st, 1897*.—"Visited the Hospital at short notice. Found seven female patients and five males all clean and in good order and giving evidence of satisfactory management.

"The premises are old and considerable repair seems to be necessary as well as painting etc. Orders will be given to P. W. D. to make a thorough inspection and prepare estimate." (Sgd.) *William Maxwell*.

15. *Elmina Hospital*:—25 cases remained from previous year and there were 149 new cases admitted.

Among these there were 8 deaths. Out-patients 1,439 new cases and 2,904 attendances of old patients.

10 cases of Small-pox were treated in the huts.

16. *Axim Hospital*:—*Extract from a Report on Axim Hospital*:—"The number of new cases in the out-patients was 1,852 for the year and the number of old cases 5,537.

"The number of patients admitted for the year was 71. The mortality amongst the latter was 10, the majority of deaths occurring from Pulmonary diseases. Three minor operations were performed. A large percentage of cases treated are surgical.

"The present building is in my opinion too small. Few cases of contagious diseases occurred and were generally cases of Chicken Pox. They were promptly isolated and all cases recovered."—(*Dr. Garland*).

17. *Kwitta Hospital*:—*Extract from a report on Kwitta Hospital*:—

"The building:—No structural alterations were made during the year but the roof of the main building was repaired and rendered water-tight.

" *The patients* :—The in-patients in all numbered 96. Two remained from last year and 94 new cases were admitted and of these four were females. Forty-one were members of the Hausa Constabulary, five of the Gold Coast Police, the remainder were pauper natives. No native Official was admitted. The average daily number of In-patients was 4.68. Compared with last year the admissions show an increase of 7.

" There was no overcrowding. The twelve beds in the male ward were only fully occupied for a short time. When this ward contains its full complement of patients there is a space of 1,189 cubic feet per head. The average daily number of inmates was 4.63 allowing a cubic space of 3,083 cubic feet per patient. 196 days was the longest stay made by any one patient. Free ventilation can be easily maintained by means of large windows opening to their full extent.

" The four females who at different times occupied the operation room had 1,415 cubic feet of air at their disposal.

• • •
" Two deaths occurred during the year, one from Acute Pneumonia, the other from Paraplegia.

• • •
" In the out-patients' Department 2,974 new patients were entered in the books.

" This exceeds by 586 the number of new cases attending last year and gives a daily average of 8.14. There is a decrease in subsequent and total number of attendances, 11,875 was the total number of attendances made by both new and old cases giving a daily average of 32.53.

" This decrease I believe to be due to the introduction of the system of requiring the patients to contribute small sums according to their means.

" The average monthly attendances of out-patients before the introduction of payments numbered 870 since 286. Had the attendances during the latter months been in the same ratio as during the non-payment period, there would have been a large increase instead of decrease.

• • •
" In the extern Department a large percentage of the cases consisted of diseases of the skin including Ulcers, and of the various disorders of the alimentary canal. The next in frequency were the Rheumatoid affections. A large number of injuries were met with and many were the result of personal violence.

" *Bronchitis*, Diseases of the Lung and Pleura were of frequent occurrence but organic cardiac disease was rare. All stages of yaws were frequently seen.

" Gonorrhœa, Syphilis and Diseases of the generative organs were constantly under treatment. Slight febrile attacks and Intermittent Fever were common. A number of injuries and severe and long-standing diseases of the eye were dealt with. Purulent inflammation of the middle ear is very common. As usual a large number of people suffering from the effects of the various Nematode Worms presented themselves for treatment. Five bodies were brought in dead and placed in the Mortuary. Upon three of these autopsies were made.

" *Expenditure* :—The expenditure on account of the Medical and Sanitary Department amounted to £587. 17s. 1½d. and £154. 0s. 0d. respectively giving a total of £741. 17s. 1½d. This sum is £35. 17s. 11½d. less than the expenditure for the previous year. The difference depends largely upon the cost of the diet of the patients, which amounted to £87. 0s. 1½d. in 1896 and to £67. 2s. 3½d. in 1897.

" The receipts from all sources gave a total sum of £32. 3s. 7¼d. or £6. 18s. 10½d. in excess of those of the previous year.

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“ Recently the patients have been called upon to contribute towards the cost of the treatment which they receive. A sum of £5. 5s. 6d. has been collected in this way.

“ None of the In-patients have as yet paid anything.

“ *Hospital Equipment*:—The Hospital is fairly well equipped with most necessaries.”—(*Dr. Stalker.*)

“ 18. *Kumasi*:—294 cases received Hospital treatment. These were almost entirely native troops.

“ There were also treated as dispensary patients 3,161 new cases.

“ The chief number of dispensary patients has been afforded by the Fantee lines, but during late months an increasing number of Ashantees especially children have come under treatment. As far as the extemporized Hospital goes, the treatment of patients has been much disheartening. There has been no proper shelter, no means of rationing patients and no means of securing equal warmth.”

NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN THE FOLLOWING DISPENSARIES OF THE COLONY
FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Station.	Out-Patients.						Number of Smallpox at each station.	No. of Deaths.
	New Cases.			Old Cases.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Adda... ..	666	342	1,008	1,675	832	2,507	...	...
Akuse	380	130	510	1,088	879	1,967	...	...
Chama	38	6	44	94	51	145	...	...
Saltpond	1,012	587	1,599	1,146	706	1,852	36	14
Winneba	635	307	942	1,403	784	2,187	15	3
Totals	2,731	1,372	4,103	5,406	3,252	8,658	51	17

(Sgd.) W. M. ELLIOTT,
Acting Chief Med. Officer.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIABORG, ACCRA.

REPORT ON THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

During the year the Asylum has been conducted on much the same lines as heretofore.

A new Chief Warder was appointed on the 22nd of September and a new Matron on the 1st of July.

Four new strong rooms for the seclusion of violent patients have been constructed.

One of these has been fitted up for reception of sick lunatics in order to avoid as far as possible transferring them to the Wards of the Colonial Hospital.

The drainage of the Asylum has been improved.

During the year the inmates have been engaged upon the following items of work :—

- (1) Laundry work for the Colonial Hospital.
- (2) Gardening.
- (3) The erection of the Hausa Hospital.

The following table shows the classes of mental disease which were under treatment during the year :—

Disease.	Males.	Females.
Delusional Insanity ...	3	0
Mania	27	9
Melancholia	8	3
Dementia	5	3
Idiocy	3	2
Epilepsy... ..	2	1
Total	48	18

During the year there were 18 new admissions viz. 16 males and 2 Females.

Seven patients were discharged viz. 4 males and 3 females.

There were 15 deaths including 2 male patients who were murdered by some of the other lunatics.

(Sgd.) W. M. ELLIOTT,
Acting Chief Med. Officer.

APPENDIX A 1.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT ACCRA FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1897.

Months.	Thermometers.				Hygrometers.				Dew Point. Calculation Daily on the mean of two observations.	Relative humidity.	Extreme Daily Range.	Wind.				Rainfall.	Greatest fall in one day.	Observation.
	Solar Max.	Terrest. Min.	Shade Max.	Shade Min.	Dry Bulb.		Wet Bulb.					6 a.m.	Direction.	Force.	5 p.m.			
	5 p.m.	5 p.m.	5 p.m.	9 a.m.	5 p.m.	9 a.m.	5 p.m.											
	5 p.m.	5 p.m.	5 p.m.	9 a.m.	5 p.m.	9 a.m.	5 p.m.											
January...	131.6	67.3	87.0	...	78.4	79.4	72.9	75.4	70.04	80.9	...	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	...	0.83	0.42		
February	139.4	71.3	87.9	...	82.5	82.2	77.7	77.8	75.16	79.2	...	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	...	0.52	0.46		
March ...	141.0	72.3	89.5	...	83.3	83.9	78.3	79.2	75.79	77.4	...	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	...	1.39	0.81		
April ...	145.7	72.0	87.7	...	82.0	83.5	77.5	79.1	75.23	78.5	...	W.	W.	...	3.13	1.37		
May ...	142.7	71.5	86.9	...	81.0	80.7	77.6	77.1	73.02	87.4	...	W.	W.	...	11.63	2.59		
June ...	140.7	77.2	83.0	...	78.3	78.7	75.5	75.9	74.07	85.4	...	W.	W.	...	3.65	1.65		
July ...	136.0	71.6	83.2	...	77.9	78.3	74.9	75.0	72.91	83.7	...	W.	W.	...	0.14	0.14		
August ...	134.1	69.0	81.0	...	79.3	76.3	73.8	73.7	70.06	88.8	...	W.	W.	...	0.31	0.20		
September	140.0	65.7	83.3	19.6	78.5	76.8	76.3	74.9	74.43	88.6	5.5	W.	W.	...	1.54	0.73		
October ...	139.7	67.4	81.6	58.6	80.0	79.2	76.3	75.9	73.83	89.7	17.6	W.	W.	...	3.19	1.45		
November	140.9	68.4	88.6	59.1	83.9	82.1	79.4	78.8	76.87	83.2	32.8	W.	W.	...	0.34	0.34		
December	135.4	67.5	87.6	58.0	82.7	83.2	76.4	76.9	73.51	76.9	29.2	W.	W.	...	0.64	0.60		

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIABORG, ACCRA.

(Sgd.) W. M. ELLIOTT,
Acting Chief Med. Officer.

APPENDIX A 2.

TABLE SHEWING RAINFALL AT VARIOUS STATIONS DURING 1897.

Month.	STATIONS.					
	Accra.	Aburi.	Axim.	Adda.	C. Coast.	Kwitta.
January	·83	·45	·00	·00	·78	·00
February	·52	5·93	2·82	·11	·91	·76
March	1·39	2·88	8·25	·71	6·58	1·33
April	3·13	3·89	4·88	4·75	4·37	1·87
May	11·63	9·46	21·31	10·84	18·61	7·34
June... ..	3·65	3·38	15·51	2·95	9·40	2·59
July	·14	3·60	1·06	·63	2·45	·00
August	·31	·87	1·40	·14	·85	·12
September	1·54	5·29	·25	12·3	1·14	1·67
October	3·19	8·46	7·17	2·96	5·96	5·84
November	·34	3·10	4·85	1·00	·34	·00
December	·64	1·55	·00	·01	·00	·72
Totals	27·31	48·86	67·50	36·13	52·39	22·24

(Sgd.) W. M. ELLIOTT,
Actg. Chief Med. Officer.

MED. DEPARTMENT
VICTORIABORG, ACCRA.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1897.

SUB-HEAD.	AMOUNTS.		
	£	s.	d.
Personal Emoluments	4,161	5	7
Diet and Provisions	1,968	14	6
Medicines and Chemicals	838	10	4
Medical Comforts	550	0	0
Surgical Instruments and Appliances	158	5	10
Medical Appliances and Druggists' Sundries	182	19	6
Bedding and Hospital Equipment	344	4	4
Disinfectants	45	4	0
Fuel and Light	103	0	0
Vaccination Expenses	86	2	1
Expenses of Ice Machine	—	—	—
Medical Examination of Officers in England	123	0	0
Uniform	121	0	0
Petty Expenses	11	0	0
Extra Medical Aid	25	0	0
Clerical Assistance	25	1	11
Medical Library	52	19	11
	<u>£8,796</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>

(Sgd.) W. M. ELLIOTT,
Acting Chief Medical Officer.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIABORG, ACCRA.

[153977]

APPENDIX C,

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT DURING THE
YEAR 1897.

SUB-HEAD.	AMOUNTS.		
	£	s.	d.
Personal Emoluments	334	5	8
Uniforms	34	7	8
Scavengers and Labourers	2,982	13	5
Upkeep of Latrines	282	8	6
Dustbins, Tools, &c.	34	6	6
	<hr/>		
	£3,668	1	9
	<hr/>		

(Sgd.) W. M. ELLIOTT,
Acting Chief Medical Officer.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIABORG, ACCRA.

APPENDIX D.

W.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

STATISTICAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

A.—Numerical Statement of Patients in Hospital.

Class.	Remained on 1st day of period.	Admitted.	Discharged.			Died.	Remained on last day of period.	Remarks.
			Cured.	Relieved.	Not Improved.			
Europeans...	{ Male ...	3	81	64	8	2	7	3
	{ Female ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Natives ...	{ Male ...	49	743	479	149	30	87	47
	{ Female ...	24	191	116	39	6	26	28
Constabulary	{ Hausa ...	23	731	646	71	2	9	26
	{ Civil Police	4	129	121	6	...	2	4
Total ...	...	103	1,876	1,426	273	40	132	108

B.—Dispensary. Numerical Statement of Out-patients.

Class.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Remarks.
Europeans ...	744	292	
Natives ...	{ Male ...	10,965	24,895
	{ Female ...	5,937	16,233
Constabulary	{ Hausa ...	3,873	11,395
	{ Civil Police ...	1,048	1,587
Total ...	22,567	54,402	

C.—*Illness of European Officials.*

(I) DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE TREATED.

DISEASE.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining.
Alcoholism	1	1	...	...	...
Anæmia	2	1	...	...	1
Anus, Fissure of	1	1	...	...	...
Bladder	1	1	...	...	...
Bronchi, Diseases of	4	4	...	...	...
Cephalalgia	1	1	...	...	...
Chill	1	1	...	...	...
Connective Tissue, Diseases of...	...	6	6	...	...	...
Debility	6	5	1	...	...
Dysentery	4	3	...	1	...
Eye, Diseases of...	1	1	...	...	...
Febricula	5	5	...	...	...
Fever—Bilious	3	3	...	...	...
„ Remittent	1	1	...	...	...
Blackwater	3	1	1	1	...
Intermittent	75	74	1	...	...
Remittent	3	125	112	10	3	3
Glands, Lymphatic	1	1	...	...	...
Gout	3	3	...	...	...
Influenza	1	1	...	...	...
Injuries	4	4	...	...	...
Insomnia	1	1	...	...	...
Intestines, Diseases of	14	14	...	...	...
Joints, Diseases of	1	...	1	...	...
Kidneys, Diseases of	1	1	...	...	...
Liver, Diseases of	2	40	35	4	1	2
Malarial Cachexia	4	2	2	...	...
Nerves, Diseases of	2	2	...	...	...
Pharynx and Tonsils	8	8	...	...	...
Pleura, Diseases of	1	1	...	...	...
Prostate, Diseases of	1	...	1	...	...	...
Rheumatic, Diseases of...	6	6	...	...	...
Skin, Diseases of	5	3	2	...	...
Stomach...	2	2	...	...	...
Teeth	1	1	...	...	...
Ulcer	1	1	...	...	...
TOTAL... ..	6	336	308	22	6	6

(II.) DETAIL OF THOSE INVALIDED AND DIED.

Rank.	Name.	Disease.	Duration.		Result.
			From	To	
Assistant Colonial Secretary	Attrill, George	Congestion of Liver	22/6/97	28/6/97	Invalided to Aburi.
District Commissioner	Bell, H. Howard	Malarial Boils	9/11/97	22/11/97	Do.
Superintendent of Telegraphs	Booker, Bowker	Congestion of Liver	27/5/97	3/7/97	Invalided.
Assistant Colonial Surgeon	Breen, A. L.	Remittent Fever	1/3/97	16/3/97	Invalided to Accra.
Do.	Do.	Do.	16/3/97	23/4/97	Invalided to Sierra Leone.
Acting Director of Education	Brown, Alfred	Do.	15/12/97	22/12/97	Died.
Assistant Colonial Surgeon	Buée, K. F. T.	Debility	21/5/97	24/6/97	Invalided to Cape Coast.
Foreman of Works	Cheasley, W. H.	Malarial Cachexia	31/1/97	3/3/97	Do.
Head Schoolmaster	Dobie, John	Congestion of Liver	21/6/97	23/6/97	Died.
Assistant Commissioner of Police	Donovan, D. A.	Remittent Fever	9/3/97	24/3/97	Invalided.
Supervisor of Customs	Downs, J. W.	Fever	22/7/97	26/7/97	Died.
Assistant Inspector G.C.C.	Fraser, R. O.	Remittent Fever	14/3/97	23/3/97	Invalided to Sierra Leone.
Chief Justice	Griffith, W. Brandford	Do.	25/10/97	26/10/97	Invalided to Aburi.
Matron, Colonial Hospital, Accra	Hanley, S. J.	Malarial Fever	14/6/97	18/7/97	Invalided.
Assistant Surveyor of Roads	Hendrie, J. L. M.	Blackwater Fever	3/12/97	25/1/97	Invalided to Aburi.
Supervisor of Customs	Hood, S. J.	Eczema	11/10/97	15/11/97	Invalided.
Curator, Aburi	Humphries, C. H.	Congestion of Liver	7/7/97	9/8/97	Do.
District Commissioner	Kelly, F. H.	Fever	3/6/97	10/6/97	Do.
Assistant Colonial Surgeon	Kennedy, D. W.	Dysentery	4/4/97		Died.
Supervisor of Customs	Lamont, W. J.	Remittent Fever	24/5/97	4/6/97	Invalided to Accra.
Comptroller of Customs	Major, F. W.	Do.	30/10/97	2/11/97	Invalided to Aburi.
Local Auditor	Negus, F. H. D.	Congestion of Liver	3/7/97	18/7/97	Invalided.
Assistant Inspector G.C.C.	Parmiter, F. R. B.	Intestinal Catarrh	13/6/97	1/7/97	Invalided to Cape Coast.
Assistant Commissioner of Police	Part, Captain J. H.	Remittent Fever	17/8/97	28/8/97	Died.
Assistant Colonial Secretary	Richards, T. H. Hatton	Synovitis	11/2/97	24/3/97	Invalided.
Assistant Colonial Surgeon	Smith, Dr. J. Gordon	Blackwater Fever	14/12/97	17/12/97	Died.
Assistant Inspector G.C.C.	Smith, Captain George	Remittent Fever	16/6/97	18/7/97	Invalided.
Foreman of Works	Taylor, T. C. H.	Do.	18/1/97	6/2/97	Do.

D.—*Illness of Native Officials.*

DISEASE.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Anæmia	1	1	...	...
Anus, Diseases of	5	5	...	...
Brain, Diseases of	1	1	...	...
Bronchi, Diseases of	16	15	1	...
Catarrh	3	3	...	...
Connective Tissue, Diseases of	17	17	...	...
Debility	8	8	...	...
Dysentery	20	20	...	...
Ear, Diseases of	4	4	...	...
Eye, Diseases of	14	14	...	...
Febricula	6	6	...	...
Filaria Medinensis	4	71	69	...	6
Fever, Bilious...	9	9	...	...
„ Intermittent	1	51	52	...	...
„ Remittent	32	31	...	1
Glands, Diseases of	10	10	...	...
Gonorrhœa	2	2	...	...
Headache	1	1	...	...
Heart, Diseases of	3	2	1	...
Hernia...	1	1	...	...
Injuries	10	10	...	...
Insolation	2	2	...	...
Intestines, Diseases of	37	37	...	...
Joints, Diseases of	5	5	...	...
Kidneys, Diseases of	2	2	...	...
Liver, Diseases of	18	17	1	...
Lungs, Diseases of	1	1	...	...
Measles	2	2	...	...
Muscles, Diseases of	5	5	...	...
Nerves, Diseases of	7	7	...	...
Nose, Diseases of	1	1	...	...
Pharynx and Tonsils...	9	9	...	...
Pleura	3	3	...	...
Rheumatic Diseases	1	26	27	...	...
Scurvy...	1	1	...	...
Small-Pox	2	1	...	1
Spinal Cord	1	1	...	...
Skin, Diseases of	2	29	31	...	...
Stomach	2	2	...	...
Teeth and Gums	13	12	...	1
Tendons and Synovial Tissues	1	1	...	...
Testich...	5	5	...	...
Tuberculosis	2	...	2	...
Ulcer	1	1	...	...
TOTAL	8	460	454	5	9

(II.) DETAIL OF THOSE INVALIDED AND DIED.

Rank.	Name.	Diseases.	Duration.		Remarks.
			From	To	
Prison Officer	Aggrey, R. E....	Cardiac Anasarca	27/12/97	29/12/97	Died.
Do.	Amperiku, George	Hepatic Congestion	29/10/97	10/11/97	Do.
Sexton X'borg Cemetery	Davis, George ...	Tuberculosis ...	23/12/97	3/1/97	Do.
Learner Customs	Gouch, J. D. ...	Fever and Bronchitis	29/6/97	9/7/97	Do.
6th Class Customs Officer	Simons, J. ...	Alaxia Paraphgia	15/2/97	7/3/97	Sent to Accra Hospital.
1st Class Dresser and Nurse	Zoozaye, Henry	Tubercular Peritonitis	19/6/97	23/6/97	Died.

E.—DEATH RATE AND INVALIDING RATE AMONG PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Class.	Total Strength.	Percentage Invalided.	Percentage Died.	Remarks.
Europeans	160	137.50	37.50	
Natives { Male	621	0.00	8.05	
{ Female	22	0.00	0.00	
Constab- { Hausa	1,174	0.00	17.88	
ulary { Civil Police	455	0.00	15.38	14 died from disease, 6 killed in action, 1 suicide.

DISEASES.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		For the Year.		REMARKS.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	66	2	61	4	59	4	68	7	88	7	58	3	86	11	60	6	57	7	66	6	75	6	105	13	849	76			
(c) Trachea and Bronchi ...	6	...	7	1	5	2	3	...	5	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	44	4	
(d) Lung ...	7	1	7	2	10	3	6	4	5	4	...	1	3	2	5	...	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	52	20			
(e) Pleura ...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	3	1	2	...	3	...	21	3		
VIII. DIGESTIVE :—																													
(a) Mouth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Lips ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Jaws and Antrum ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Teeth, Alveoli and Gums ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Tongue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Palate and Fauces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Salivary glands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(h) Pharynx and oesophagus ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Stomach ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...
(j) Intestines ...	12	...	8	...	12	1	1	...	6	1	7	...	5	...	8	1	5	1	6	...	5	1	5	...	80	5	...		
(k) Rectum and anus ...	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	19	...	...
(l) Liver ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	4	1	21	2	...	
(m) Gall bladder and ducts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
(n) Pancreas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(o) Peritoneum ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	2	...
IX. LYMPHATIC SYSTEM :—																													
(a) Spleen
(b) Lymphatics ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	19	...	...

DISEASES.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		For the Year.		REMARKS.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Brought forward	850	5	755	1	834	...	655	1	775	...	801	...	712	...	568	2	514	6	498	3	597	2	652	1	6,528	21		
VIII. DIGESTIVE :—																												
(a) Mouth ...	20	...	13	...	13	...	8	...	10	...	7	...	25	...	7	...	4	...	8	...	7	...	5	...	127	...		
(b) Lips ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Jaws and Antrum ...	2	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Teeth, Alveoli and Gums	31	...	24	...	23	...	15	...	14	...	9	...	25	...	13	...	19	...	12	...	15	...	24	...	224	...		
(e) Tongue ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	
(f) Palate and Fauces...	2	...	6	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	27	...	
(g) Salivary glands ...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	
(h) Pharynx & oesophagus	5	...	5	...	19	...	9	...	16	...	22	...	11	...	20	...	22	...	17	...	21	...	19	...	186	...		
(i) Stomach ...	27	...	33	...	35	...	17	...	19	...	12	...	18	...	6	...	30	...	9	...	24	...	20	...	250	...		
(j) Intestines ...	151	...	116	...	140	...	129	...	187	...	163	...	143	...	115	...	128	...	137	...	154	...	148	...	1,711	...		
(k) Rectum and anus ...	4	...	2	...	6	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	10	...	50	...	
(l) Liver ...	7	...	12	...	14	...	5	...	12	...	8	...	3	...	3	...	10	...	10	...	25	...	10	...	119	...		
(m) Gall bladder & ducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	
(n) Pancreas	
(o) Peritoneum	1	...	2	1	4	...	
IX. LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.																												
(a) Spleen ...	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	20	...	
(b) Lymphatics ...	16	...	18	...	11	...	9	...	14	...	21	...	20	...	14	...	3	...	9	...	9	...	6	...	150	...		
X. THYROID BODY																												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	

DISEASES.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		For the Year.		REMARKS.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Brought forward	1,152	5	1,028	1	1,148	...	899	1	1,106	...	1,091	...	1,006	...	791	2	765	6	739	3	898	3	926	1	11,549	22		
XIV. BREAST :—																												
(a) Male	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
(b) Female	3	...	2	...	8	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	5	...	7	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	47	...		
XV. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION :—																												
(a) Bones	6	...	4	...	11	...	8	...	4	...	8	...	1	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	60	...		
(b) Joints	11	...	12	...	16	...	7	...	11	...	8	...	4	...	6	...	7	...	4	...	10	...	11	...	107	...		
(c) Spine	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	
(d) Muscles	16	...	34	...	13	...	12	...	8	...	18	...	6	...	15	...	13	...	4	...	15	...	...	...	154	...	
(e) Tendons and fasciæ	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	12	...	
(f) Bursæ and sheaths of tendons	6	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	29	...	
XVI. CONNECTIVE TISSUE	42	...	43	...	70	...	37	...	59	...	31	...	42	...	30	...	29	...	36	...	47	...	22	...	488	...		
XVII. ABSCESS	10	...	2	...	14	...	7	...	9	...	4	...	8	...	8	...	15	...	19	...	17	...	11	...	124	...		
XVIII. SKIN	343	...	315	...	327	...	275	...	378	...	277	...	236	...	243	...	246	...	244	...	263	...	269	...	3,416	...		
XIX. POISONS	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
XX. INJURIES	49	...	48	...	84	...	64	...	62	...	46	...	75	...	73	...	66	...	64	...	58	...	84	...	773	...		
XXI. ULCERS	41	...	45	...	70	...	52	...	38	...	29	...	47	...	43	...	52	...	25	...	30	...	25	...	497	...		

G.—DETAIL OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

No.	Operation.	Result.
2	Abscess of Liver	Recovery.
5	Abscesses (other)	Do.
1	Achnum (operation for)	Do.
	Amputations :—	
1	" of breast	Do.
2	" finger	Do.
10	" toes	Do.
2	Anal Fistula (operation for)	Do.
1	Breast, removal of	Do.
20	Circumcision	Do.
1	Cock's operation	Died.
2	Diseased bone (operation for)	Recovery.
3	Empyema (operation for)	1 Died.
1	Estiander's (operation for)	Recovery.
2	Eye (operation on)	Do.
1	Glands (removal of)	Do.
2	Gunshot Injuries (operation for)	Do.
3	Hæmorrhoids (removal of)	Do.
2	Hernia, radical cure	Do.
1	" strangulated	Do.
2	Plastic on Nerves and Tendons	Do.
3	Testicle and spermatic Cord (operation on)	Do.
3	Toe Nails (Arulsion of)	Do.
1	Trephining	Died.
15	Tumours (removal of)	Recovery.
1	Varicose Veins (radical cure)	Do.
13	Unclassified and minor	Do.

H.—NUMERICAL STATEMENT OF CASES OF SMALL-POX WHICH OCCURRED IN THE DISTRICT WITH THE NUMBER VACCINATED DURING THE QUARTER.

Sex.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged cured.	Died.	Remaining	Number vaccinated.		Remarks.
						Successful.	Unsuccessful.	
Male	11	151	108	35	19	} 1,159	270	: : :
Female	6	103	76	16	17			
	17	254	184	51	36			

I.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS.

Total Strength (estimated)	362
" Deaths	34
" Invalided	47
Death rate Per thousand	93·92
Invaliding	129·83

(Sgd.) W. M. ELLIOTT, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.,
Acting Chief Medical Officer.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE
ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY,
VICTORIABORG.

APPENDIX E.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—STAFF.

During the year the staff consisted of

- 1 Chief Medical Officer.
- 1 Colonial Surgeon.
- 26 Assistant Colonial Surgeons.
- 6 Clerks.
- 1 Storekeeper and Issuer.
- 1 Assistant do.
- 14 Dispensers.
- 1 European Matron.
- 2 Nursing Sisters.
- 29 Dressers and Nurses.
- 11 Dispensary Pupils.
- 1 Messenger.
- 1 Chief Warder.
- 4 Assistant Warders.
- 1 Matron, Native.
- 1 Gate Keeper.
- 2 Slaughter House Keepers, Accra and Cape Coast.
- 1 Market Clerk (Accra).
- 18 Inspectors of Nuisances.

} Lunatic Asylum.

During the year the following Departmental Changes took place.

RESIGNATIONS.

Dr. J. F. Easmon, Chief Medical Officer, from the
Mr. S. V. Aryee 2nd class Dispenser Pupil, from 31st December 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. W. R. Henderson Colonial Surgeon, promoted as Chief Medical Officer *vice* Dr. Easmon resigned from the 17th April.

Mr. A. O. Ashong 2nd class Dispenser promoted to be Storekeeper from 1st June 1897.

DEATHS.

Dr. J. Gordon Smith, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, died at Winneba from Blackwater Fever 17th December 1897.

Dr. D. W. Kennedy, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, died at Wa 4th April 1897, from Dysentery.

DISMISSALS.

Mr. A. B. Chylde, 3rd class Inspector of Nuisances, dismissed for inefficiency from 31st December.

Mr. W. F. Cleland, 3rd class Inspector of Nuisances, dismissed for irregular conduct from the 3rd January.

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John Lartey, Gate Keeper Lunatic Asylum, dismissed for irregularities from 12th March.

Mr. S. W. B. Crabbe, Keeper Lunatic Asylum, for irregularities from 12th March.

Mr. W. A. FitzGerald, Chief Warder Lunatic Asylum, dismissed for appropriating Government property from the 21st February.

Mr. J. Livingstone, 2nd class Dresser and Nurse, dismissed for being absent without leave from April 4th.

Mr. R. Q. Welford, 2nd class Dresser and Nurse, dismissed for irregular conduct from the 28th April.

Mr. D. O. Paterson, Storekeeper and Issuer, dismissed for being absent without leave from the 25th March.

(Sgd.) W. M. ELLIOTT,
Acting Chief Medical Officer.

APPENDIX F.

NOTE UPON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF ACCRA.

Owing to recent changes of the Medical Staff at Headquarters there has been no regular report drawn up on the sanitary condition of Accra for the year, but "in general it may be stated that there is a distinct improvement in the sanitary condition of Accra.

"New roads and drains have been made and many old abuses have been removed but much remains to be done."

The epidemic of Small Pox which continued from the previous year was successfully dealt with by Dr. Papafio who, by house to house visitation, prompt isolation, the enforcement of Port Quarantine, and efficient vaccination, was chiefly instrumental in mitigating the severity of the epidemic which has now almost died out.

(Sgd.) W. M. ELLIOTT,
Acting Chief Medical Officer.
