

Annual report of the Medical Department / Colony of the Gambia.

Contributors

Gambia. Medical Department.

Publication/Creation

London : printed by Waterlow, [1912]

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COLONY OF THE GAMBIA.

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Annual Report
OF THE
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1912.

PRINTED BY
—WATERLOW AND SONS LIMITED, LONDON WALL, LONDON.—
1913.



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Enclosure to Gambia, No. 79 of 7th April, 1913.

No. 69.

MEDICAL OFFICE,

BATHURST,

GAMBIA,

3rd February, 1913.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the Medical and Sanitary Report for the Colony of the Gambia for the year ended 31st December, 1912.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. CHARTRES,

Senior Medical Officer.

THE HONOURABLE

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

BATHURST, GAMBIA.

Handwritten to Charles, Dec. 7th 1912

No. 60

My dear Charles,

Thank you

Yours truly

W. H. Henshaw

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. in relation to the report of the Secretary of the Interior for the year ended 31st December, 1912.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Very truly yours,

E. A. HARTER

U. S. Forest Service

The Honorable

The Chief of Bureau

Department of the Interior

Annual Medical and Sanitary Report

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1912.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE.

STAFF.

The Medical Staff consisted of a Senior Medical Officer and six Medical Officers, all members of the West African Medical Staff. They are :—

Dr. E. A. Chartres, Senior Medical Officer, appointed to the Gambia on the 25th December, 1911, arrived and assumed duties on January 23rd, 1912.

Dr. J. C. Franklin, Medical Officer, acted as Senior Medical Officer, January 1st to 22nd, and handed over charge of the Medical Department to Dr. Chartres on his arrival in the Colony.

Dr. E. Hopkinson, D.S.O., Protectorate Medical Officer, acted as Travelling Commissioner, in the South Bank of the Gambia Protectorate, January 1st to May 6th, when he proceeded on leave of absence after completing a tour of 16 months; he was ultimately transferred permanently to this office on the 12th of August.

Dr. J. A. Harley, Medical Officer, who returned from leave of absence 30th October, 1911, in the interest of the service, was allowed to proceed on leave on the 8th of August, and he returned and resumed duty on the 29th of November. Dr. Harley accompanied His Excellency the Governor through his tour in the Protectorate, and he performed vaccinations and attended to the several needs of the Natives medically. Report appended (page 32).

Dr. A. F. Kennedy, Medical Officer, attached to MacCarthy Island Province, was appointed Medical Officer of Health, Bathurst; he assumed duties on May 1st, and on July 4th proceeded on leave of absence up to the 31st December.

Dr. F. C. V. Thompson, Medical Officer, was appointed to the vacancy caused by Dr. Kennedy's transfer to the Board of Health Department of this Colony, on the 25th of May; he arrived in the Colony on the 7th of June and assumed duties.

Dr. S. L. Brohier was appointed Medical Officer on the 23rd of November; he arrived in the Colony, December 12th, and assumed duty *vice* Dr. Hopkinson, transferred.

FINANCIAL.

The financial statement will be found on page 37, table II.

The revenue collected amounted to £116 12s. 1d., and the estimated amount was £100.

The estimated expenditure was £6,660, and the actual amounted to £6,222 19s. 4d.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) GENERAL REMARKS.

The general health of Bathurst and the Protectorate was satisfactory.

(b) EUROPEAN OFFICIALS.

The number of European Officials on the sick list during the year was 27, an increase of 11 as compared with 1911. This increase does not represent serious illnesses, but in many cases slight ailments.

There were five cases of invaliding; only one case due to tropical disease. No deaths occurred.

TABLE SHOWING THE SICK, INVALIDING, AND DEATH RATES OF EUROPEAN OFFICIALS.

	1911.	1912.
Total number officials resident	57	51
Average number resident	30	24
Total number on sick list	16	27
Total number of days on sick list	73	192
Average daily number on sick list	20	52
Percentage of sick to average number resident	6	2.5
Average number of days on sick list for each patient	4.5	7.1
Average sick time to each resident	2.4	8
Total number invalided	1	5
Percentage of invalidings to total residents	1.7	2.5
Total deaths	3	—
Percentage of deaths to total residents	5.2	—
Percentage of deaths to average number resident	10	—
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from residence	—	—

(c) NATIVE OFFICIALS.

The Native Officials did not suffer from any serious diseases; 146 appear on the sick list, but the complaints were mainly of a trivial nature. There were no cases of invalidings or deaths.

Eighteen cases of malarial fever are recorded, a decrease of 10 on the preceding year. This decrease is most probably due to the more general use of quinine, as a very much larger number of officials applied for this drug.

TABLE SHOWING THE SICK, INVALIDING, AND DEATH RATES OF NATIVE OFFICIALS.

	1911.	1912.
Total number of officials resident	127	131
Average number resident	106	67
Total number on sick list	126	146
Total number of days on sick list	378	504
Average daily number on sick list	35	1.37
Percentage of sick to average number resident	33	2.04
Average number of days on sick list for each patient	3	3.45
Average sick time to each resident	3.06	7.52
Total number invalided	—	—
Percentage of invalidings to total residents	—	—
Total deaths	1	—
Percentage of deaths to total residents	78	—
Percentage of deaths to average number resident	94	—
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from residence	—	—

(d) GENERAL EUROPEAN POPULATION.

More than three-fourths of the Europeans are French, and belong to trading firms; there is only one British firm in the Colony. All are engaged in the ground-nut trade.

TABLE SHOWING THE SICK, INVALIDING, AND DEATHS OF NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS.

	1911.	1912.
Total number resident	186	142
Total number on sick list	18	10
Total number invalided	3	1
Total deaths of residents	11	2
Total deaths from passing ships	—	1

(e) GENERAL NATIVE POPULATION.

There is a slight increase in the number of deaths, and the infant mortality still keeps high. I attribute this not so much to accidents or mis-management at child-birth, but to the ignorance and carelessness displayed later in feeding.

Few women are able or willing to suckle their infants, and more or less indigestible food stuffs are substituted.

An attempt is now being made to form classes for instructing women in Midwifery and the feeding of children, but so far there is little interest displayed.

A qualified Midwife who could give her time to this work would be a step in the right direction.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS IN THE COLONY.

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Births in excess.	Deaths in excess.
1903	408	495	—	87
1904	371	408	—	37
1905	331	376	—	45
1906	338	359	—	21
1907	326	386	—	60
1908	351	387	—	36
1909	339	330	9	—
1910	363	385	—	22
1911	306	318	—	12
1912	303	336	—	33

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATE PER THOUSAND OF THE POPULATION (CALCULATED ON THE CENSUS OF 1911) FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS IN THE COLONY.

Years.	Estimated Population.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.
1903	13,157	495	38.53
1904	13,157	408	31.01
1905	13,157	376	28.58
1906	13,157	359	27.27
1907	13,157	386	29.33
1908	13,157	387	29.41
1909	13,157	330	25.08
1910	13,157	385	29.26
1911	13,157	318	24.16
1912	13,157	336	25.53

MONTHLY DEATH RATE FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS IN BATHURST.

Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1907	22	46	43	15	20	28	32	30	45	48	38	19
1908	32	22	33	25	24	33	30	39	35	34	48	32
1909	31	20	24	22	21	30	36	34	28	29	28	27
1910	29	21	20	17	23	30	21	31	35	31	29	25
1911	16	16	19	11	27	12	23	19	32	22	25	36
1912	19	9	12	17	19	28	20	26	32	34	27	25

INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS IN THE COLONY.

Years.	Total Births.	Deaths over 1 year and under 5 years.	Deaths over 1 week and under 1 year.	Deaths over 1 day and under 1 week.	Deaths under 24 hours.	Still Births.
1905	331	41	61	20	10	24
1906	338	33	43	12	14	31
1907	326	37	56	22	11	13
1908	351	55	77	23	—	32
1909	339	23	50	11	17	24
1910	363	40	68	34	11	27
1911	306	29	43	15	1	28
1912	203	42	66	6	—	26

III. SANITATION.

(a) GENERAL REVIEW OF WORK DONE, LAWS PASSED, AND PROGRESS MADE.

(i) ADMINISTRATIVE.

The Board of Health directs the sanitation of Bathurst, and is composed of the Senior Medical Officer (Chairman of the Board), the Colonial Engineer and the Superintendent of Police (ex-officio members) and six other members appointed annually by the Governor.

Dr. Kennan, Senior Sanitary Officer, continues to act as Adviser on Sanitary matters. He arrived here in May, and stayed nearly six weeks, consulting with the Sanitary Engineer on two schemes which have been submitted to the Secretary of State. His report is attached (page 19).

In addition to the Town Warden appointed last year, another European Official has been appointed as Assistant Town Warden. This will do much to assist in keeping the work already done up to date when the Town Warden is on leave.

A new appointment of Medical Officer of Health was made and Dr. Kennedy appointed.

The Native Sanitary Staff has been increased by three; the mosquito campaign has been vigorously carried out during the year, and has resulted in a greatly diminished number of mosquitos. The removal by carts, at least twice weekly, of all refuse, tins, bottles, etc., from every part of the town, has improved the cleanliness of the town and reduced the number of fires which previously were frequent.

As the last case of yellow fever had taken place in November, 1911, it was decided to fumigate all quarters in the vicinity where the cases had occurred, so as to destroy all possibly infected mosquitos; and also to fumigate all Government quarters, cellars, and buildings of private persons, who were willing to allow this precaution to be carried out. This was continued up to August, and some 500 rooms and cellars and a few cutters were dealt with.

15,000 yards were inspected during the year; the mosquito index falling from 18.5 per cent. in the first quarter to 1.3 per cent. in the last.

Mosquito proofing has been completed in all living quarters, offices and cellars; and all the trading firms have carried out the recommendations to protect their white officials.

Every European now lives in a protected room.

A portion (some 3,000 square yards) of Half Die has been filled above flood level.

The *Stegomyia* species of mosquito has now practically disappeared. Among the specimens caught in different parts of the town at the end of the last quarter only two were *Stegomyia*, the remainder being mainly *Culex*.

About 40 acres of mangroves have been cut in the west side of the town; this work has greatly diminished the number of mosquitos.

1,000 lineal yards of useless earth drains have been filled in.

A large quantity of quinine (over 7,000 doses) was issued to school children, and the masters report improved health on the part of the children.

Steps have been taken to remove all the European Officials out of Bathurst, and at least two bungalows will be erected in Marine Parade next year with this object in view.

Two hundred and eighty-two notices to abate nuisances were issued, followed by 28 summonses and 27 convictions.

The Public Health Ordinance, No. 4 of 1912, was passed in Council in September and received sanction.

STAFF.

The Sanitary Staff consisted of:—

The Chairman, Board of Health.	
The Senior Sanitary Officer.	
The Medical Officer of Health.	
The European Town Warden.	
The Inspector of Nuisances.	
5 Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances.	
40 Labourers in the Dry Season	} average.
70 do. Rainy Season	
5 Cartmen.	
1 Groom.	
4 Lamplighters.	

EPIDEMIC DISEASE.

Smallpox.

Four mild cases were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital; all recovered.

Special arrangements have been made for 1913 to carry out extensive vaccinations in the Protectorate, and a Medical Officer will travel through the Protectorate for this duty. It is hoped that more satisfactory results may be obtained than in the past when this duty was carried out by the Travelling Commissioners.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF VACCINATIONS FOR 1911 AND 1912, AT BATHURST.

Months.				Total Vaccinated, 1911—1912.		Successes, 1911—1912.		Failures, 1911—1912.		Not Seen, 1911—1912.	
January	...	...	...	75	112	53	82	4	30	18	—
February	...	...	...	105	45	75	32	2	13	28	—
March	...	...	...	255	15	252	10	3	5	—	—
April	...	...	...	768	29	726	—	9	—	33	29
May	...	...	...	420	56	418	41	2	15	—	—
June	...	...	...	165	74	162	52	3	22	—	—
July	...	...	...	150	242	150	186	—	56	—	—
August	...	...	...	120	257	120	209	—	48	—	—
September	...	...	...	100	330	100	273	—	42	—	15
October	...	...	...	120	450	110	392	10	21	—	37
November	...	...	...	165	210	165	165	—	16	—	29
December	...	...	...	165	94	160	84	5	—	—	10
TOTAL ...				2,608	1,914	2,491	1,526	38	268	79	120

PROTECTORATE.

1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	Vaccinations performed.		
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	867	do.	do.	

V. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

THE VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, BATHURST.

A report on the Victoria Hospital has already been submitted to His Excellency the Governor, drawing attention to the faulty construction and lack of proper accommodation, etc.

To provide increased accommodation for Europeans, as there was only one ward in which to treat them, certain alterations were carried out during the year, which have now given another small ward capable of treating two Europeans.

Two rooms used by the Dispenser have been converted, one into a pantry for the first-class ward, and the other into a consulting room.

The most pressing need is a new Native wing to relieve the congestion at present experienced in the basement.

The Female Hospital had to be converted into quarters for the Nursing Sisters, as the quarters previously used were found inadequate. At present the Maternity building is being used as a Woman's Hospital; this causes no inconvenience from a maternity point of view, few availing themselves of hospital assistance, preferring their own houses and methods.

A new Woman's wing must early be considered, as the present accommodation is not sufficient. A mortuary and new accommodation for the Out-Patient Department are likewise required.

The old quarters used by the Sisters of Mercy will be converted into a ward for European ladies and a dining room for the sisters.

The Out-Patient Department of this hospital records 7,895 new cases and 4,111 old cases ; this shows an increase of 640 new cases, the total number of new cases in 1911 being 7,255.

There were 529 new cases admitted to hospital, showing a decrease of 59.

The increase of Out-Patients is no doubt due to the greater strictness in verifying the various causes of deaths. This has necessitated a very great increase in postmortem examinations, which are not popular ; and the fear of autopsies has resulted in increased attendance.

EUROPEAN NON-OFFICIALS.

There were two deaths, one from Cardiac disease, and one from Appendicitis. Three cases were invalided.

(Signed) E. A. CHARTRES,
Senior Medical Officer.

MEDICAL OFFICE,
BATHURST,
3rd February, 1913.

IN-PATIENTS, VICTORIA HOSPITAL, 1912.

	Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1911.	Admitted during the Year.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1912.
Europeans	Nil	30	1	Nil
Natives	7	340	29	13
Syrians	Nil	12	2	Nil
W. A. F. F.	1	73	1	Nil
Civil Police	Nil	66	Nil	1
TOTAL	8	521	33	14

RESULT OF TREATMENT

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1912	7	1	8
Patients admitted during 1912	393	128	521
TOTAL... ..	400	129	529
Cured	255	69	324
Relieved	102	41	143
Not Relieved	10	5	15
Died	24	9	33
Remaining in Hospital on the 31st December, 1912	9	5	14
Average stay in days of patients who were discharged	7	8	—
Average stay of patients who died	5	5	—

PREVAILING DISEASES OF IN-PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Malarial Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	77
Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	49
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	47
Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	29
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	27
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	24
Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	18
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	13
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	12
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	10
Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	10

SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED UNDER CHLOROFORM DURING THE YEAR.

Abscesses, opened	...	...	...	...	...	4
Adenitis, incised	...	...	...	...	...	1
Amputations	...	...	...	...	...	2
Circumcision	...	...	...	...	...	1
Empyema, resection of rib	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. incised and drained	...	...	...	...	...	2
Entropion, Snellin's operation	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fish-hook in arm, removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. in scrotum, removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hæmatocele, radical cure	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hernia, radical cure	...	...	...	...	...	5
Lacerated wound, stitched	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urethral Stricture, perineal section	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. dilated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Varicocele, radical cure	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL						25

SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED WITH A LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC DURING THE YEAR.

Abscesses, opened	...	...	...	...	...	10
Adenitis, incised	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ascitis, tapped	...	...	...	...	...	1
Supplementary Finger, removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tubercular Peritonitis, tapped	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whitlow, incised	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL						16

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN VICTORIA HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.

Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	2
Convulsion	...	...	...	...	...	1
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mitral Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	4
Congestion of Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	2
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Quinsy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stricture	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gluteal Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burn	...	...	...	...	...	2
Appendicular Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL						33

THE HOME FOR THE AFFLICTED AND DESTITUTE.

During the year eight men and five women were admitted into the Home, with the eight remaining from the previous year making a total of twenty-one inmates.

Two females were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, Kissy, Sierra Leone.

RETURN OF THE INMATES OF THE HOME FOR THE AFFLICTED AND DESTITUTE.

Sex.	Remained, 1911.	Admitted, 1912.	Discharged, 1912.	Died, 1912	Remaining, 1912.
Males	3	8	—	7	4
Females	5	5	3	4	3
TOTAL	8	13	3	11	7

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	4
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3
Trypanosomiasis	...	...	...	...	1
Morbus Cordis	...	...	...	...	1
Paraplegia	...	...	...	...	1
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	11

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Small Pox	...	...	...	Males. 3	Females. 1
All cured.					

THE PRISON.

Remained in the Infirmary 31st December, 1911	...	...	...	...	Males. —	Females. —
Admitted	...	...	...	...	16	—
Total	...	...	...	...	16	—
Discharged... ..	...	...	...	...	15	—
Died	...	...	...	...	1	—
Remaining in the Infirmary 31st December, 1912	...	...	...	...	—	—

Total number of Prisoners, 131.

Daily average number, 27·50.

Sanitary arrangements, good.

THE PROTECTORATE.

Dr. Kennedy went on tour with His Excellency the Governor and performed medical work in places visited; and Dr. Hopkinson, the Protectorate Medical Officer, could only carry out his Medical duties in the South Bank Province over which he had charge during the year.

MACCARTHY'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

This new medical station continues to meet the pressing need of the inhabitants of the Protectorate in this district.

During the year besides the resident Dispenser, who took charge of the station during the rainy season, the following Medical Officers were stationed there, viz. :—Drs. Harley and Kennedy. Report appended (page 32).

THE NIGHT FOR THE ABANDONED AND DESTITUTE

During the past night week and the women were admitted into the House with the eight women from the previous year making a total of twenty women.

The women were transferred to the female Asylum, where some

REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE WORK FOR THE NIGHT FOR THE ABANDONED AND DESTITUTE

Total number of women		100
Total number of children		150
Total number of men		50
Total number of women		100
Total number of children		150
Total number of men		50

Total number of women		100
Total number of children		150
Total number of men		50
Total number of women		100
Total number of children		150
Total number of men		50

REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE WORK FOR THE NIGHT FOR THE ABANDONED AND DESTITUTE

Total number of women		100
Total number of children		150
Total number of men		50
Total number of women		100
Total number of children		150
Total number of men		50

Total number of women 100
Total number of children 150
Total number of men 50

THE PROBLEM

The problem was one of the most difficult of the kind and the women were in great need of help and the children were in great need of help and the men were in great need of help.

THE PROBLEM

The new medical women were in great need of help and the children were in great need of help and the men were in great need of help.

BATHURST,

GAMBIA,

20th March, 1913.

SIR,

I have the honour to present the Annual Sanitary Report for the year 1912, with Table IV. of the Model Medical and Sanitary Report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. KENNAN,

Senior Sanitary Officer,

Sierra Leone and Gambia.

To

HON. ACTING SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER,

GAMBIA.

Bartholomew

James

John, March, 1812

200

I have the honor to present the Annual-Review
Report for the year 1812, with Table IV. of the Medical Statistics
and Summary Report

I have the honor to be

Yours

Very obedient servant

H. H. KELLY

General Secretary of the

General Assembly of the

to

How, I am, I am, I am, I am

Yours

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Covering letter: Fly-proofing of Colonial steamer "Mansah Kilah"; Progress report on stegomyia extermination. Bathurst
Slaughter-house
Water supply, pipe borne
Market "vultures"
New double bungalow
Incinerator under construction
Public wells

ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT FOR 1911.

1. Preface; Personal; Previous reports
2. Summary of routine sanitary work done
2A. Compound inspections and stegomyia indexes; Dr. Kennedy's report; Dr. Harley's report
4. Refuse bins
5. Public and Government-owned wells
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Annual Sanitary Report

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

INTRODUCTORY.

(1) It can be justly claimed, I think, that marked advance in Sanitary matters has taken place in Bathurst during the year. Momentous decisions have been arrived at. The transfer of large and important sanitary subjects from the region of debate to the realm of action marks the past year in an especial way.

A new Public Health Ordinance has been passed bringing the law more nearly up to date, and to modern requirements. A new "Town of Bathurst Ordinance" has also been passed. In the Annual Sanitary Report for 1911 the subjects of Public pipe-borne water supply; Swamp filling; Land reclamation; and Quarters for European Officials, which had all been brought forward in previous reports, were not further discussed, as they were receiving attention. During the past year all these subjects have been exhaustively reported on by experts and action decided on in most directions.

It is felt to be important that former reports should not be lost sight of and forgotten, and with the object of encouraging this and facilitating reference to them, the indexes of former reports are reprinted with this report. For instance, it is not necessary to repeat the views I have expressed on the subject of Bungalow Plans, when reference to the indexes shows where they may be found.

PROTECTION FROM MOSQUITOS.

(2) It is stated that every European in Bathurst now lives in a protected room. The commercial community have apparently emulated the action of the Government on behalf of its European officials and Hospital patients.

The mosquito-proof wire gauze in some of the Government European officials' quarters is shewing signs of decay and requires repair, and fastenings need readjustment where wood has shrunk or warped. The Survey Boards which so frequently inspect and report on officials' quarters should pay particular attention to these points, as it is believed they do, but the hitch is likely to arise between the recommendation and action. It is profitable to recognise that if proofing is not to give a false sense of security it requires progressively increasing attention after a comparatively short time. It should also be borne in mind that other weaknesses may exist elsewhere than in and about the gauze. Mice play nightly in the newly proofed quarters formerly occupied by the Receiver-General.

QUININE MALARIA PROPHYLAXIS.

(3) Quinine continues to be supplied free by the Government to the public, and administered to school children.

INSPECTIONS OF COMPOUNDS.

(4) The work done in compound and premises inspections is shewn in tabular form elsewhere. Without doubt improvement in cleanliness, and probably in reduced mosquito breeding in compounds, has resulted. Private tube-wells continue one of the greatest causes of difficulty. The increased power provided under the new Public Health Ordinance will facilitate action, and the educative effect of the law will be more apparent in future. White glass jam jars with gauze lids are used to preserve samples of larvæ-bearing water found in compounds for presentment in Court when prosecution is to follow. Labels are affixed with the following matter printed on them :—

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Specimen of Mosquito Larvæ found in _____ on
the premises of _____ at _____
on _____ by _____ in the
presence of _____

INCINERATORS, REFUSE BINS, &c.

(5) There are three brick built incinerators in the town, all doing useful work. I recommend that one more be built, and, if the estimated cost be not prohibitive, that it should be built of laterite. The four street refuse bins were too costly to allow of extension on the same scale. I recommend that effort be made to see if bins of the Freetown pattern cannot be provided at something like its cost there (about £6 each). The collection of rubbish from house to house is most laborious where the streets are composed of loose sand over their entire width. Collection can be more readily made from street bins which serve as depôts.

CESSPITS.

(6) The custom which largely prevails in Bathurst of simply covering over cesspits which have become nearly full, and opening another, is not hygienic in a town, especially in a town like Bathurst. Occupiers of premises should be made to empty their cesspits when nearly full and throw the contents into the sea. If it is impossible for them to obtain the services of persons willing to undertake such work, it should be done, at a low cost to the occupier, by the Board of Health.

PUBLIC LATRINES, NIGHT-SOIL REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

(7) More public latrines are required. As a rule the "Akus" use cesspits, and no doubt when they change their places of residence and are succeeded by tenants of other origin, this helps to wean those who follow a better custom to adopt the cheap and easy cesspit. Night-soil pans are now removed by the Board of Health by request from private premises at a low charge to cover cost. The beach is so shelving round most of Bathurst that it is not an easy work to dispose of night-soil satisfactorily without the aid of either a jetty or pier, or a boat or barge. I recommend that a jetty be run out beyond low water mark into the river current at the extreme sea-end of the town front, with suitable provision made there for cleansing receptacles and storing excreta till the seaward current sets in. A Decauville tramline should be made to connect at least the land-end of this pier with the tramline system, and cars to carry pans obtained, and later, off-shoots from the system made to penetrate the town.

PUBLIC WELLS, WELL-TOPS, PUMPS, ELEVATORS.

(8) At present the public wells form the public water-works of the town. Former reports contain much matter referring to them. The improvement

that it was hoped would result from recommendations there made has not followed. I have nothing to add to, or subtract from, my previous remarks on this subject in former reports.

TUBE-WELLS.

(9) As, owing to labour difficulties in England, the materials for the experimental tube-wells did not arrive till late in the year, it was impossible to judge of their usefulness before its close.

STREET ENCROACHMENT.

(10) It is intended that street encroachments and the regulation of boundary fences on street sides shall be undertaken, and the necessary alterations made on the Ordnance Survey maps. It appears, from the "Town of Bathurst Ordinance" 1912, that this should be dealt with within two years of the passing of the Ordinance, and it will be well that no time should be lost in proceeding with the work to completion. About half the compounds in the town have been numbered and it is important that this work should proceed without interruption.

BUILDING REGULATION.

(11) The new Town of Bathurst Ordinance 1912 deals to some extent with building regulation. It is not discussed here, as it is understood the subject is being comprehensively considered generally for British West Africa, and will be put before each of the Colonies individually later.

EUROPEAN OFFICIALS' QUARTERS.

(12) From an early date in the history of the Colony it has been suggested that residences should be provided for Europeans at Cape St. Mary. The sole object till late years was that they should receive the benefits of cool, invigorating Atlantic breezes on relatively elevated ground, away from "mud and mangrove, miasma and malaria." But recently it has been considered advisable to review the situation with the added reason that by the same move segregation could be thoroughly well secured.

It can never be truly said in the future that the segregation of European officials at the "Cape" was blocked by lack of foresight, consideration and practical enquiry, or that a blind hand-to-mouth policy of doing the easiest thing had so involved the Government in capital outlay on this account in the town that removal became thereby impossible. It was definitely recognised last year that the parting of the ways had been reached and the road along which future progress must be made has now been chosen. It is not necessary here to discuss the report made by Mr. H. Simms (then Sanitary Engineer in the Gold Coast Service) and myself on this and other subjects. Schemes grading from the ideal to the practicable were put forward and estimated for. That known as "Dr. Dutton's Scheme" has been selected. Any credit attaching to the conception of the scheme unquestionably belongs to his memory. With some points added the scheme is as follows:—

(A) Fill sufficient area of the Box Bar Basin and expropriate the natives living in the Clifton-Marine Roads area.

(B) Fill the low-lying parts of the latter area and build as many quarters as there is room for on the river front for officials now living east of MacCarthy Square.

(C) Fill local depressions, Albion Square, &c., sand trenches, and as much of Half Die and Box Bar Swamps as can safely be done without danger of flooding other parts more than they now suffer.

(D) Build a substantial sanatorium (rest and recreation building) at the Cape, and, for the transport thereto of officials, provide a comfortable horse-drawn Government vehicle for which two horses should be stabled.

NON-NATIVE SEGREGATION.

(13) The scheme outlined above offers little, if any, inducement or facility for the segregation of non-natives other than European Officials.

STREET DRAINS.

(14) Some of the grass grown sand trench drains in the town have been filled in by the Board of Health labourers under the direction of the Town Warden. A considerable quantity of sand has been deposited in Albion Square and the "head" of Half Die Swamp made up, by the same agency. But the work is too heavy for the resources at the Town Warden's command if it is to proceed with any degree of rapidity.

LAND RECLAMATION AND SWAMP FILLING.

(15) Schemes for land reclamation and swamp filling were put forward and estimated for in reports made during the year by Mr. H. Simms and myself.

Large areas of mangrove bush have been cut down in the swamps at the back of the town under the supervision of the Town Warden, but there is still as much work it is desirable to do in this direction as will tax his energies for several years to come.

MOSQUITO INDEX.

(16) A mosquito index was taken in June and showed that 28 per cent. (of 100) compounds examined contained a mosquito breeding place.

The percentage of compounds found to contain mosquito larvæ by Sanitary Inspectors during the first quarter of the year was only 18.5, and during the last quarter was only 1.3.

These figures simply mean to me inefficient inspection by "Native" Inspectors. The mosquito index is intended to give a comparatively accurate estimate of the proportion of infected to non-larvæ breeding compounds at a given time, and not over an extended period. The reason for this is obvious. To represent the result of the latter method as the mosquito index is highly fallacious. The examination should be made by reliable, conscientious persons and should be completed within a few days.

Probably the best times for inspections for the purpose of determining the mosquito index in Bathurst in future will be the months of March and September for routine record.

NEW PUBLIC HEALTH ORDINANCE, 1912.

(17) It is hoped that the increased powers provided in the new Public Health Ordinance, under which action is in some respects simplified, will result in the educative value of the law being more apparent. This instrument was not much used during the year, but it was not passed till September.

TREES.

(18) Some trees have been lopped of branches and some filling of rot-holes has been done.

FISH IN DRAINS AND SWAMPS IN BATHURST.

(19) The specimens of fish found by the late Dr. Dutton in the large drains and in swamps in Bathurst were identified by Professor Herdman as:—

Chromis bimaculatus (Bell) and
Hemichromis macrocephalus (Bleeker).

This subject will be further investigated in connection with their usefulness as larvæ destroyers.

It is recommended that wells which contain living mosquito-larvæ-eating fish should be put in the same legal position as wells so covered as to prevent the ingress of mosquitos.

THE MARKET.

(20) The Market is well kept. Many of the "vultures" were shot as recommended in former reports, and the remainder have cleared out.

It is probable that it will be desirable to extend the present market or provide a second one before long.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

(21) The slaughter-house is adequate, well placed and well kept.

TOWN WARDEN'S OFFICE.

(22) The sanitary records are well kept by the Town Warden under the most difficult conditions. I understand the extra clerical assistance given him during part of the year was not so good as it might have been. The office is quite inadequate as an office for the Chief Executive Sanitary Officer, and it is required to act in part also as a store. There is scarcely more than standing room in it for the Medical Officer of Health when he visits it, and he has no office of his own.

Proposals are being put forward which, if adopted, will, it is hoped, assist the Medical Officer of Health and the Town Warden in the matter of office and store accommodation. The Town Warden's duties include those of Clerk to the Rates Assessment Committee.

SANITARY STAFF.

(23) Dr. A. F. Kennedy was appointed Medical Officer of Health of Bathurst on May 1st and proceeded on leave of absence on July 4th till the end of the year.

The post of Assistant Town Warden was created, and Serjeant-Major Morey was appointed, but did not assume duty during the year. There was difficulty in obtaining and retaining the services of "natives" as Sanitary Inspectors. The extreme difficulty in obtaining "natives" who can be relied on to act at all efficiently as Sanitary Inspectors is not confined to this Colony, or indeed to West Africa.

Practically the only class from which candidates can be drawn at present in Bathurst is the exotic "creole," or Aku (Christian and English speaking), though relatively large numbers of Mandings, Jolloffes, Jolahs, &c., are indigenous here.

The Aku class is certainly the one most difficult to direct or encourage in matters of Hygiene here, as also in Freetown. It might be thought, therefore, that Sanitary Inspectors from the same class would prove most useful. Much has been written about the desirability of training and teaching "natives" as Sanitary Inspectors, and I do not decry such efforts, but there is no use in avoiding

the fact that what might be called the native inherent characteristics of some classes are such that technical teaching and training cannot, in the present generation at least, give them the moral courage necessary to perform invidious duties unless they are in a position to shew to the public that derelictions of duty will involve their punishment, and this means very close supervision, so close indeed that it almost appears at times as though their services were useless.

Any man who elects to get himself into trouble rather than another possesses a charm on that account. The Aku appears to possess much of the charm, but it is not a recommendation for a Sanitary Inspector.

It may be proposed to institute a scheme for "native" travelling Sanitary Inspectors for districts outside Bathurst. If the Aku Sanitary Inspector's usefulness amongst his own class is so greatly impaired by his lack of certain moral qualities, how great must be his handicap in sanitary work amongst tribes from which he differs in nationality, language, religion, customs and habits.

PIPE-BORNE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

(24) In my report, No. 2, dated April, 1911, the fresh water stream at Lamin was indicated as a likely source from which a pipe-borne water supply could be brought to Bathurst.

This source was examined, and the subject generally reported on by Mr. H. H. Humphreys during the year, and as action has been decided on, it is hoped that before long Bathurst will obtain the inestimable blessing of a good supply of pipe-borne water. It may be fairly anticipated that with the completion of this work the public will abandon the use of their private wells. It will be readily apparent to them that a vast economy in soap consumption will result when it is no longer necessary to use brackish water. Though many who have little or no opportunity for observing believe the contrary, it is true that as a rule the "native" is personally as cleanly as his circumstances permit.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(25) A few (4) cases of mild small-pox were reported in Bathurst during the year.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

(26) While Plague was on the Gold Coast a rat destruction campaign was carried on in Bathurst. It is desirable that this work should be continuous.

PROTECTORATE.

(27) A beginning has been made in anti-tsetse fly measures outside Bathurst, and the subject generally is under discussion.

"Patrols" have been undertaken to instruct chiefs and headmen in matters of Hygiene.

Bathurst is the only large town in the Gambia.

TEACHING OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

(28) Seven lectures were given in April, May and June, on Hygiene, to the school teachers and advanced pupils of the schools in Bathurst, and at the examination held at the end of the course, six passed and eleven failed out of seventeen who presented themselves. The average attendance at the lectures was fourteen.

Dr. A. F. Kennedy delivered the lectures. The Government offers one prize of £1, 15s., and 10s. each to the three best examinees.

It appears that there is now at least one teacher qualified in the subject of elementary Hygiene and Sanitation in each school in Bathurst.

The subject of Hygiene and Sanitation is now compulsory for the Standards VI. and VII. The average ages of pupils in Standard VI. is about 15 years. Most boys leave school at about 17 years of age and girls earlier. Candidates at examinations include volunteers from lower standards. At the examination held in December, 71 boys and 17 girls presented themselves and 45 boys and 2 girls passed. I recommend that special encouragement be given by the Government for the teaching and learning of Hygiene and Sanitation in schools in Bathurst.

CEMETERIES.

(29) The Bathurst cemeteries have been handed over to the care and control of the Board of Health.

The fences are in disrepair and dilapidated in places.

R. H. KENNAN,

Senior Sanitary Officer.

TABLE IV.

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE SANITARY WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR
IN THE TOWN.

1. NAME OF TOWN.—BATHURST.

—					Approximate area.	Number of proclaimed open spaces.
1910	...	...	...	...	400 acres.	One—3 acres.
1911	...	...	...	...	400 "	One—3 "
1912	...	...	...	...	400 "	One—5·68 acres surveyed, previously under estimated.

2. POPULATION.

—					Number of Natives.		Number of Europeans.		Total.
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1910	...	...							
1911	...	...							
1912	...	...			7,470		230		7,700

3. HOUSING.

—					Number occupied by Europeans.	Number occupied by Natives.
Number of Houses :—						
1910	...	...	...	...	—	—
1911	...	...	...	...	22	1,980
1912	...	...	...	...	As estimated in 1911,	schedule not completed.
Number of Huts :—						
1910	...	...	...	...	—	—
1911	...	...	...	...	—	—
1912	...	...	...	...	Schedule not completed.	

4. MOSQUITO PROTECTION OF HOUSES.

—	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of European houses wholly mosquito-protected ...	—	1	1
Number of European houses with mosquito room ...	—	21	28
Number rendered during the year wholly mosquito-protected	—	1	1
Number rendered during the year partially mosquito-protected	—	14	7

5. ERECTION OF NEW BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of public buildings erected with sanction as to site, construction, and relation to other buildings ...	No record in P.W. Dept.		
Number of houses erected with sanction as to site, construction, and relation to other buildings ...			
Number of huts erected with sanction as to site, construction, and relation to other buildings... ..			
Number of houses built without sanction			
Number of huts built without sanction			

ACTION TAKEN.

	Number of Prosecutions.		Number Demolished.	
	Huts.	Houses.	Huts.	Houses.
1910	}	No record in P.W. Dept.		
1911				
1912				

6. MARKETS.

	Total number.	Number paved and drained.	Number unpaved.
1910	1	1	Nil.
1911	1	1	Nil.
1912	1	1	Nil.

7. SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	Total number.	Number paved and drained.	Number unpaved.
1910	2	1	1
1911	2	1	1
1912	2	1	1 built over sea.

8. LATRINES.

	For Males.		For Females.	
	Number.	Number of Seats.	Number.	Number of seats.
Number of Public Latrines :—				
1910	9	27	9	27
1911	10	40	10	40
1912	10	40	10	40
Number of new Public Latrines erected during the year :—				
1910	1	3	1	3
1911	1	3	1	3
1912	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Number of Public Latrines repaired during the year :—				
1910	2	6	2	6
1911	9	37	9	37
1912	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Number of Public Latrines demolished during the year :—				
1910	1	3	1	3
1911	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1912	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of Private Latrines	500	530	750*
Average number of pails of nightsoil removed daily	200	149.3	300
Average number of soiled pails removed and clean pails substituted	106	200	300
Number of nightsoil men employed to clean latrines and remove excreta	5	11	14 Govt. 200 (private unknown)
Number of cesspools	450	—	Nil.
Number of cesspools cleansed	25	Nil.	Nil.
Number of new cesspools constructed during the year... ..	20	unknown	Nil.
Number of old cesspools abolished	20	53	3
Number of cesspools oiled regularly by Department	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

*Approximate.

9. REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of dustbins	500	{ 500 in yards 4 public street }	500 4
Number of carts at work daily to remove refuse from streets ...	1	1	1
Amount of refuse removed daily	6	5	10
Number of carts at work daily to remove refuse from yards and premises	2	6	4
Amount of refuse removed daily from yards and premises ...	14	30	40
Number of men employed for moving refuse	11	13	15

10. MODE OF DISPOSAL OF EXCRETA, REFUSE, AND OFFAL.

	Daily average number of pails of excreta.			Daily average number of cartloads of refuse.			Daily average number of cartloads of Slaughter House and Market Offal.		
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Buried or trenched ...	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
Burnt ...	—	—	—	20	29	44	—	—	—
Thrown into sea ...	120	200	300	—	—	—	—	—	2
*Otherwise dealt with ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* State mode of disposal.

11. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF CARTLOADS OF TIN CANS, BOTTLES, BROKEN CROCKERY, AND OTHER INCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL REMOVED FROM HOUSES, HUTS, AND COMPOUNDS.

1910.	1911.	1912.
6	6	6

12. WATER SUPPLY.

Nature of Water Supply.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Pipe-borne water :—			
Source (river, lake, or spring) :—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Number of linear yards ...			
Number of stand-pipes along roads ...			
Number of stand-pipes in compounds and houses ...			
Wells :—			
Public :—			
Number ...	40	24	26
Number with pumps protected against surface water and mosquito-protected ...	20	24	26
Private :—			
Number ...	40	—	Schedule being made.
Number protected against surface water and mosquito-protected... ..	21	—	
Tanks :—			
Public :—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Number underground ...			
Number mosquito-protected and served by pumps ...			
Number above ground ...			
Number mosquito-protected ...			
Number of 400 gallons capacity or less ...			
Number above 400 gallons ...			

Nature of Water Supply.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Tanks :—			
Private :—			
Number underground	—	5	5
Number mosquito-protected	—	5	5
Number above ground	—	—	—
Number mosquito-protected	—	—	—
Number of 400 gallons capacity or less	—	110	110
Number above 400 gallons	—	12	12
Nature of tanks :—			
Wood	—	—	—
Iron	—	117	117
Concrete	—	—	—
Barrels :—			
Number	—	155	{ Unknown, number greatly reduced.
Number mosquito-protected	—	155	

13. DRAINAGE.

Nature of drainage.	Public.	Private.
Masonry drains :—		
Lineal yards of masonry drains :—		
1910	5,617	Same as 1911 but about 1,000 lineal yards of useless earth drains filled by Board of Health.
1911		
1912		
Lineal yards reconstructed during the year :—		
1910	161	
1911		
1912		
Lineal yards repaired during the year :—		
1910	Nil.	
1911		
1912		
Lineal yards of new drains constructed during the year :—		
1910	Nil.	
1911		
1912		
Earth drains or ditches :—		
Number of linear yards of ditches cleaned :—		
1910	9,433	
1911		
1912		
Number of linear yards of ditches dug and graded :—		
1910	All earth drains made wider	
1911		
1912		
Average frequency of clearing ditches of grass :—		
1910	Weekly during the rains	
1911		
1912		

14. CLEARANCE OF UNDERGROWTH, LONG GRASS AND JUNGLE.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of square yards of weeds, grass, and vegetation cut and removed	{ 50,000	200,000	200,000*
Average frequency of clearance of rank vegetation on same area			
	{ Twice during rains	{ Twice during rains	{ Three times between May and January.

* Approximately.

15. EXCAVATIONS AND LOW-LYING LAND.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of pools and excavations	large areas in the rains	same as 1910	same as 1910
Number of excavations filled up	Nil.	88	154
Amount of low-lying and marsh land raised and drained ...	1,000 sq. yds.	1,800 sq. yds.	4,000 s. yds.
Number of pools, marshes, streams, &c., fish stocked ...	4	all standing water	same as 1911
Number of cubic yards of material used for filling up pools and excavations	Nil.	500	1,000*
Number of persons fined for making new excavations ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Average number of men daily employed in filling up pools, &c.	11	15	10

16. OILING.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of drains oiled	14	all with fish	Very little
Number of pools and excavations oiled	4	320*	oiling done,
Number of tanks and barrels oiled	emptied frequently	Nil.	exertions directed in fish stocking.
Average number of men daily employed for oiling drains, pools, and watertanks or barrels	—	15	

17. INSPECTIONS AND PROSECUTIONS.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of inspectors employed	3	3	4 average
Number of lots inspections	500	3,500*	12,521
Number of lots where larvæ were found	44%	50 %	622
Number of notices served to remove conditions causing the breeding of larvæ	Nil.	173	250
Number of persons fined for having mosquito larvæ on premises	Nil.	25	9
Number of notices served to remove insanitary conditions on premises	47	164	52
Number of persons fined for not removing insanitary conditions after notice	5	12	1
Number of soda and aerated water factories inspected... ..	1	1	1

*Approximately.

TO THE HON. SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following report on MacCarthy Island Hospital during my residence of between twelve and thirteen weeks, from 13th April till the 9th July, 1912.

1. The Island of MacCarthy is situated 153 miles from Bathurst up the River Gambia. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles broad at its broadest part. The island is a low-lying one, a large part of which is submerged in the rainy season, and may be said to be an essentially unhealthy station for the greater part of the year.

2. The Town of MacCarthy consists of Government House, the Hospital, the Dispensary, the old Hospital, five European trading stations, and the adjacent native town. The station forms a natural collecting place for the ground nuts on their way down the river, and is, therefore, at the height of its activity from the beginning of November till the end of April. Up to this extent of the river there is sufficient water to allow of ocean-going steamers proceeding.

3. The Hospital consists of four wards—a European ward, mosquito-proofed; a native female ward, mosquito-proofed; and two native male wards, one since mosquito-proofed.

It is a compact and convenient little Hospital, the chief drawback of which is the great heat the wards attain during the day and their capacity for retaining the heat.

The staff consists of one dispenser and dresser and one cook, the duties of the latter including the nursing of patients and the sweeping and keeping clean of the Hospital. His work is, therefore, occasionally excessive, and at other times practically nil, depending on the presence or absence of patients.

4. The Medical Officer's quarters are, at present, in Government House, a building in every way to be condemned as a residence from a sanitary point of view. It is built with the wrong aspect, both as regards the sun and the prevailing breeze; it has cellars under its entire extent, which harbour mosquitoes; it absorbs heat during the day, and retains that heat with an extraordinary tenacity during the night; it has a large loft overhead, which is the abode of countless bats and rats.

5. The Dispensary and Out-Patient Department are situated in the old Hospital—formerly under the charge of a native dispenser. The store for drugs, &c., is badly in need of improvement, consisting, as it does at present, of what is practically a cupboard attached to the Dispensary.

6. During the time I was in charge of the station I treated 30 cases in the Hospital and 314 cases in the Out-Patient Department.

7. The cases treated in the Hospital were as follows:—

Malarial fever	1
Variola (complete)	1 (Isolated)
Dysentery	1
Sleeping sickness	1
Parasitic disease	1 (<i>Filaria medinensis</i>)
Myalgia	2
Alcoholic poisoning	1
Debility	1

Inanition (due to exposure)	1 (Fatal)
Diseases of the respiratory system	5
" " digestive system	2
" " circulatory system	1
" " organs of locomotion	1
" " skin and connective tissue	4
Injuries	6
Operations	1 (Traumatic aneurism)
The result of a wound.	

All these cases made good recoveries, with the exception of the case of inanition, due to exposure and starvation, the man dying soon after admission to the Hospital.

8. The Variola case was admitted on the 1st of June, and every precaution possible taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The Travelling Commissioner was at once notified, and the disease traced to Tanoom, Upper Niani District, where it was found to be one of nine or ten cases. The town was isolated, and the Headman fined for failing to report the existence of the disease to the Travelling Commissioner.

On the Island of MacCarthy a native hut was built 150 yards from the Hospital, and the patient was kept strictly isolated in this hut.

A male attendant, who had had small-pox, was obtained after some difficulty, due to his having also to submit to strict isolation, at two shillings a day with rations.

I was enabled, however, to dismiss him after some days, all precautions being taken to obviate any risk of his disseminating the disease, as the patient's mother, who also had had small-pox, wished to nurse her son, and was content to receive only her rations from the Hospital, and to obey all orders as to her isolation, &c.

The patient was discharged on the 1st of July and sent back to his town. I caused all the bedding, clothes, &c., to be burnt, together with the hut, as there were no adequate means of properly disinfecting them. This was the last case of the epidemic at Tanoom or elsewhere.

9. The cases of *Filaria Medinensis*, I have recently found out, probably came from the French Cassamance, and the people afflicted were merely strange farmers who had taken up their residence at Taba Nani, in Western Fulladu, during the ground-nut season.

10. VACCINATIONS.—I performed a few vaccinations in April, with about 90 per cent. of failures, the heat being too great for the conservation of the lymph, though I used it immediately on its arrival.

I was thus unable to vaccinate the few contacts to the case of Variola.

11. METEOROLOGICAL.—The maximum shade temperatures for the months I was stationed at MacCarthy were: April, 110 deg. F.; May, 115 deg. F.; and June, 108 deg. F. The month of May is by far the hottest month in the year, both day and night temperatures being particularly high. The temperature falls in June, due no doubt to the commencement of the rainy season, which is earlier in MacCarthy Island than at Bathurst.

12. MOSQUITOES.—The town of MacCarthy is particularly plagued by mosquitoes, the *Stegomyia Fasciata* being prevalent in the day time, and the *Pyrethophorus Costalis* (Anopheline) by night. So bad indeed was the latter pest in the Hospital as to totally preclude the possibility of sleep in the native male wards at night. I therefore recommended that one of the two male native wards should be mosquito-proofed to obviate this condition of affairs.

13. SLEEPING SICKNESS.—I had only one case of this disease under my care during my stay in MacCarthy. The patient was a man of about 35 years of age, and was in a very advanced condition when I first saw him. However, under periodic intramuscular injections

of soamin he showed marked improvement both physically and intellectually when I left the Hospital, and has since been discharged. I am inclined to think that cases of Gambian sleeping sickness are very amenable to treatment, but it is impossible to say how long this apparent cure lasts. I know of cases, in which Dr. Todd demonstrated the presence of trypanosomes, which are apparently well and healthy without having been under any treatment whatsoever.

14. THE OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.—A large proportion of the cases were of a trivial nature, ulcers, bronchial cases, diseases of the digestive system, venereal diseases and wounds predominating. The cases of malarial fever were only 3·5 per cent. of the total cases, but this, as usual, would show a very great increase in the months of August and October. I left MacCarthy Island for Bathurst on the 9th of July.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN A. HARLEY,
Medical Officer.

TENNENG FARA,

1st March, 1913.

RETURNS.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Dr. E. A. Chartres	...	...	Senior Medical Officer.
Dr. J. C. Franklin	...	...	Medical Officer.
Dr. E. Hopkinson, D.S.O.	...	...	Protectorate Medical Officer.
Dr. J. A. Harley	...	...	Medical Officer.
Dr. A. F. Kennedy	...	...	Medical Officer.
Dr. F. V. C. Thompson	...	...	Medical Officer.
Dr. S. L. Brohier	...	...	Medical Officer.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE SUBORDINATE STAFF.

Sister Joseph Mary	...	...	Nursing Sister.
Sister Mary Veronica	...	...	do.
Sister Mary Alex	...	...	do.
Sister Mary Herbert	...	...	do.
Mr. W. S. Smart	...	...	Chief Dispenser.
Mr. C. Shaw	...	...	Clerk, Storekeeper and Steward.
Mr. J. F. Johnson	...	...	Assistant Dispenser.
Mr. J. S. Kennedy	...	...	do.
Mr. E. W. Johns	...	...	Assistant Clerk, Storekeeper and Steward.
Mr. A. C. Tudor	...	...	Second Assistant Dresser.
Mr. S. B. Palmer	...	...	Third do.
Mr. T. D. Johnson	...	...	Senior Native Nurse.
Mr. A. C. Briggsman	...	...	Assistant Native Nurse.
Mr. D. Senghore	...	...	do.
Mr. M. Jobe	...	...	do.
Mr. G. A. Sanders	...	...	Attendant in charge of the Home for Afflicted and Destitute.
Mr. J. Duncan	...	...	Attendant in charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.
Mr. S. C. Gillen	...	...	Apprentice in Dispensary.
Mr. J. F. Jagne	...	...	do.
Miss E. Miller	...	...	Apprentice in Nursing.
Miss M. M. Thomas	...	...	do.
Mr. E. Njie	...	...	Cook.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES.

APPOINTMENTS.

Date.	Name.	Rank.
January 1 ...	S. B. Palmer ...	Third Assistant Dispenser.
" 16 ...	S. C. Gillen ...	Apprentice.
" 20 ...	J. F. Jagne ...	do.
March 19 ...	L. Owens ...	Female Apprentice.
May 25 ...	F. V. C. Thompson...	Medical Officer.
August 1 ...	M. B. Jagne ...	Correspondence Clerk.
November 1 ...	S. C. Gillen ...	Assistant Native Nurse.
" 23 ...	S. L. Brohier ...	Medical Officer.
" 23 ...	B. E. Nicol ...	Correspondence Clerk.
December 3 ...	B. J. Tebbs...	Ward Servant.
" 3 ...	U. R. Crown ...	do.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Date.	Name.	Rank.	Leave.
February 8 ...	J. C. Franklin...	Medical Officer	100 days.
April 9 ...	J. Duncan	Attendant Infectious Diseases Hospital	2 weeks.
May 7 ...	E. Hopkinson	Protectorate Medical Officer ...	4 months and 4 days.
July 4 ...	A. F. Kennedy	Medical Officer of Health ...	4 months and 10 days.
" 8 ...	A. C. Briggsman	Assistant Native Nurse ...	2 weeks.
August 8 ...	J. A. Harley	Medical Officer	90 days.
September 3 ...	S. B. Palmer	Third Assistant Dresser ...	2 weeks.
November 1 ...	J. S. Kennedy	Assistant Dispenser	1 month.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Date.	Name.	Rank.	Leave.
January 15 ...	J. F. Johnson	Assistant Dispenser	7 days.
November 25 ...	A. F. Kennedy	Medical Officer of Health ...	7 weeks.

RESUMPTION OF DUTY.

Date.	Name.	Rank.
January 22 ...	J. F. Johnson	Assistant Dispenser.
" 23 ...	M. Veronica	Nurse.
April 23...	J. Duncan	Attendant, Infectious Diseases Hospital.
June 21 ...	J. C. Franklin...	Medical Officer.
July 22 ...	A. C. Briggsman	Assistant Native Nurse.
September 18 ...	S. B. Palmer	Third Assistant Dispenser, &c.
November 29 ...	J. A. Harley	Medical Officer.
December 1 ...	J. S. Kennedy...	Assistant Dispenser.

TRANSFER.

Date.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
May 1 ...	A. F. Kennedy	Medical Officer	To Board of Health Department.
November 1...	M. B. Jagne	Correspondence Clerk ...	To P.W. Department.
August 30 ...	E. Hopkinson	Medical Officer	To Protectorate De- partment.

TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

Date.	Name.	Rank.	Remarks.
March 20 ...	E. Miller	Female Apprentice ...	Dismissed.
April 1 ...	M. M. Thomas	" "	Terminated.
" 19 ...	A. C. Tudor	Assistant Dispenser ...	Dismissed.
May 1 ...	B. Fall... ..	Pantryman and Assistant Cook	Resigned.
" 17 ...	D. Senghore	Assistant Native Nurse ...	"
September 1 ...	T. D. Johnson...	Senior Native Nurse ...	"
May 1 ...	L. Owens	Female Apprentice ...	"
December 31 ...	J. Mary	Nurse	Terminated.
" ...	M. Alex	"	"
" ...	M. Veronica	"	"
" ...	M. Herbert	"	"

TABLE II.

FINANCIAL.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

EXPENDITURE.

Details.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Personal Emoluments	4,398	0	0	4,051	8	11
OTHER CHARGES.						
Travelling allowance to Medical Officer in the Protectorate	120	0	0	55	0	0
Maintenance of Sick	513	0	0	518	19	5
Washing	70	0	0	54	19	5
Fuel	32	0	0	30	14	10
Sundries	85	0	0	83	0	2
Medicines, Dressings and Medical Comforts	300	0	0	256	2	11
Expenses of Burials	16	0	0	20	15	4
Vaccinations	150	0	0	95	17	7
Infectious Diseases Hospital	23	0	0	22	6	0
Maintenance of Lunatics (Sierra Leone) ...	193	0	0	102	16	1
Purchase of, and Repairs to, Instruments	50	0	0	41	1	11
Medical Library	10	0	0	5	5	7
Horse Allowance to Senior Medical Officer, three Medical Officers and Nursing Sisters at 2s. 3d. per day each ...	162	0	0	159	19	6
Uniforms for Attendants	30	0	0	29	9	8
Equipment for new Hospital at MacCarthy Island	100	0	0	92	10	0
Passages for Officers and Sisters	224	0	0	275	18	1
Fees for Special Course of Instruction to Medical Officers in England	20	0	0	—		
Maintenance of Destitute Home	164	0	0	62	9	0
Preliminary expenses in connection with appointment of new Medical Officer...	—			236	19	10
Outfit Allowances to Nurses	—			27	5	1
TOTAL	£6,660	0	0	£6,222	19	4

RECEIPTS.

Details.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Maintenance of Sick and Sale of Medicines	100	0	0	116	12	1

TABLE IIa.
FINANCIAL.
BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr.	£	s.	d.		Cr.	£	s.	d.
Balance, December 31st, 1911 ...	37	13	1	Town Warden ...	260	4	4	
Grant in Aid ...	1,819	0	0	Horse Allowance ...	24	3	9	
Local Rates ...	695	15	0	Market Clerk ...	50	0	0	
Slaughter-house Fees ...	89	11	6	Clerk to Board ...	10	10	0	
Fines upon Employees ...	3	1	6	Inspector of Nuisances ...	60	0	0	
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	5	5	7	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances	57	0	0	
Cost of Summonses recovered from				Uniforms ...	26	16	6	
Rate Defaulters ...	5	6	0	Tools ...	65	13	11	
Do. do. under Public Health				Upkeep Horses and Carts ...	278	7	8	
Ordinance ...	1	12	0	„ Street Lights ...	162	7	7	
Sale of Old Stores ...	1	5	9	Cleaning Streets and Drains ...	467	19	5	
Overdrawn Wages ...	0	5	11	Sanitary Pail Service ...	172	13	3	
Forfeited Wages (through deser-				Dustbin Service ...	162	15	10	
tion) ...	7	15	11	Commission on Slaughter-house				
Allowance for Fumigator returned				Fees ...	8	18	4	
to England ...	228	7	3	Miscellaneous ...	8	17	1	
Adjustments between Board of				Crude Oils and Disinfectants ...	207	3	2	
Health and other Departments	10	11	2	Antimosquito Labourers ...	231	1	11	
				Passages, 1 Officer ...	37	13	6	
				Sanitary Inspectors ...	79	8	4	
				Public Latrines ...	191	6	11	
				Summonses, Rate Defaulters ...	8	10	0	
				Do. under Public Health				
				Ordinance ...	1	14	0	
				Purchase of Typewriter ...	14	15	9	
				Refund of Overpaid Rates ...	0	12	0	
				Balance ...	316	17	5	
	<u>£2,905</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>£2,905</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	

TABLE III.
RETURN OF STATISTICS OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR 1912.
BATHURST, GAMBIA.

	Europeans and Whites.	Africans and other Races.	Mixed and Coloured.
Number of Inhabitants in 1912 (Census 1911) ...	230*	7,470	—
„ Births during the year 1912 ...	—	303	—
„ Deaths „ „ 1912 ...	2	334	—
„ Immigrants „ „ 1912 ...	—	—	—
„ Emigrants „ „ 1912 ...	—	—	—
Number of Inhabitants in 1911 ...	230	7,470	—
Increase or ...	—	—	—
Decrease ...	2	31	—

*40 in ships.

TABLE IV.

METEOROLOGICAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1912.—BATHURST.

Months.	Temperatures.					Rainfall.	Winds.	
	Mini- mum on grass.	Shade maxi- mum.	Shade mini- mum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	General Direction.	
January	48	94	60	34	77·0	—	East.	
February	50	101	60	41	80·5	—	North.	
March	45	104	63	41	83·5	—	"	
April	45	98	59	39	78·5	—	"	
May	50	94	65	29	79·5	—	"	
June	46	95	67	28	81·0	1·72	Variable.	
July	50	92	72	20	82·0	5·95	"	
August	52	89	70	29	79·5	13·24	"	
September	68	90	71	19	80·5	9·89	"	
October	67	92	73	19	82·5	3·19	"	
November	58	90	70	27	83·5	—	East.	
December	49	93	58	35	75·5	—	"	
TOTAL	628	1,132	788	361	963·5	33·99	—	
AVERAGE	52·3	94·3	65·6	30·1	80·3	—	—	

TABLE V.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BATHURST.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS (IN-PATIENTS) FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.	Remarks.
		Ad- missions.	Deaths.			
INFECTIVE DISEASES.						
Beri-Beri	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	
Chicken-Pox	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	
Dengue	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	—	10	1	10	—	
Endocarditis—infective	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	
Gonorrhœa	—	12	—	12	—	
Influenza	—	1	—	1	—	
Kala Azar	—	—	—	—	—	
Leprosy (a) Nodular	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Anæsthetic	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria (a) Tertian	—	19	—	19	—	
(b) Quartan	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Aestivo-autumnal	—	—	—	—	—	
(d) Chronic Malaria... ..	—	2	2	2	—	
(e) Black-water	—	3	—	3	—	
(f) Quotidian	—	53	—	53	—	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	
Mediterranean Fever	—	—	—	—	—	
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	1	23	2	24	1	
Rabies	—	—	—	—	—	
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	
Rheumatism	—	47	—	47	—	
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	
Septicæmia	—	1	1	1	—	
Trypanosomiasis (Sleeping Sickness)	1	1	—	2	—	
Small-Pox	—	—	—	—	—	
Syphilis (a) Primary... ..	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Inherited	—	—	—	—	—	
Tetanus	—	3	1	3	—	
Tuberculosis	—	3	—	3	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	
Yaws	—	—	—	—	—	
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	
INTOXICATIONS.						
Alcoholism	—	2	—	2	—	
Morphinism	—	—	—	—	—	
Others	—	—	—	—	—	
Delirium Tremens	—	1	—	1	—	
GENERAL DISEASES.						
Anæmia	—	4	—	4	—	
Anæmia—Pernicious	—	—	—	—	—	
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	
Exophthalmic Goitre	—	—	—	—	—	
Gout	—	—	—	—	—	
Leucocythæmia	—	—	—	—	—	
Hodgkin's Disease	—	—	—	—	—	
Myxœdema	—	—	—	—	—	
Carried forward	2	185	7	187	1	

VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BATHURST—continued.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS (IN-PATIENTS) FOR THE YEAR 1912—continued.

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.	Remarks.
		Ad- missions	Deaths.			
Brought forward	2	185	7	187	1	
GENERAL DISEASES—continued.						
Purpura	—	—	—	—	—	
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	
Debility	—	5	2	5	—	
Cyst	—	1	—	1	—	
LOCAL DISEASES.						
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Sub-section 1.						
Neuritis	—	1	—	1	—	
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Abscess of Brain	—	—	—	—	—	
Congestion of Brain	—	—	—	—	—	
Convulsion	—	2	1	2	—	
Sub-section 2.						
Apoplexy	—	1	1	1	—	
Paralysis	—	1	—	1	—	
Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	
Epilepsy	—	3	—	3	—	
Neuralgia	—	2	—	2	—	
Hysteria	—	—	—	—	—	
Mental Diseases—Sub-section 3.						
Idiocy	—	—	—	—	—	
Mania	—	—	—	—	—	
Melancholia	—	—	—	—	—	
Dementia	—	—	—	—	—	
Delusional Insanity	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of the Eye—						
Conjunctivitis	1	8	—	9	—	
Keratitis	—	1	—	1	—	
Ulceration of Cornea	—	1	—	1	—	
Iritis	—	2	—	2	—	
Optic Neuritis	—	—	—	—	—	
Cataract	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia	—	1	—	1	—	
Diseases of the Ear—						
Inflammation	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of the Nose—						
Diseases of the Circulatory System—						
Pericarditis	—	1	—	1	—	
Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	
Valvular Mitral	—	3	2	3	—	
Aortic	—	—	—	—	—	
Tricuspid	—	—	—	—	—	
Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	
Arterial Sclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	
Aneurism	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of the Respiratory System—						
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Bronchitis	—	27	3	27	—	
Carried forward	3	245	16	248	1	

VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BATHURST—*continued.*RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS (IN-PATIENTS) FOR THE YEAR 1912—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.	Remarks.
		Ad- missions	Deaths.			
Brought forward	3	245	16	248	1	
LOCAL DISEASES— <i>continued.</i>						
Diseases of the Respiratory System— <i>cont.</i>						
Broncho-pneumonia	—	5	4	5	—	
Abscess of Lung	—	—	—	—	—	
Gangrene of Lung	—	—	—	—	—	
Emphysema	—	4	—	4	—	
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	
Empyema	—	8	—	8	—	
Bronchial Catarrh	—	1	—	1	—	
Pleurodynia	—	2	2	2	—	
Congestion of Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of the Digestive System—						
Stomatitis	—	1	—	1	—	
Caries of Teeth	—	1	—	1	1	
Glossitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Sore Throat	—	2	—	2	—	
Inflammation of Tonsils	—	—	—	—	—	
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	
Ulceration of Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	
Hæmatemesis	—	—	—	—	—	
Dilatation of Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	
Stricture of Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	
Dyspepsia	—	8	—	8	1	
Enteritis	—	1	—	1	—	
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Colitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Ulceration of Intestines	—	—	—	—	—	
Sprue	—	—	—	—	—	
Hernia	—	10	1	10	—	
Diarrhœa	—	13	2	13	—	
Constipation	—	9	—	9	—	
Colic	—	5	—	5	—	
Hæmorrhoids	—	—	—	—	—	
Pancreatitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Hepatitis—Acute	—	—	—	—	—	
Abscess	—	2	—	2	—	
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	
Jaundice	—	1	—	1	—	
Peritonitis	—	1	1	1	—	
Ascites	—	—	—	—	—	
Gastritis	—	5	—	5	—	
Gastric Catarrh	—	1	—	1	—	
Quinsy	—	3	1	3	—	
Diseases of the Lymphatic System—						
Splenitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Inflammation of Lymphatic Gland	1	9	—	10	—	
Suppuration of Lymphatic Gland	—	—	—	—	—	
Lymphangitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Elephantiasis	—	1	—	1	—	
Diseases of the Urinary System—						
Acute Nephritis	—	1	—	1	—	
Bright's Disease	—	8	1	8	—	
Pyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Calculus	—	—	—	—	—	
Renal Colic	—	—	—	—	—	
Cystitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Vesical Calculus	—	—	—	—	—	
Suppression	—	—	—	—	—	
Hæmaturia	—	—	—	—	—	
Chyluria	—	—	—	—	—	
Carried forward	4	347	28	351	3	

VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BATHURST—*continued.*RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS (IN-PATIENTS) FOR THE YEAR 1912—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.	Remarks.
		Ad- missions	Deaths.			
Brought forward	4	347	28	351	3	
LOCAL DISEASES— <i>continued.</i>						
Diseases of the Generative System—						
Male Organs :—						
Urethritis	—	—	—	—	—	
Gleet	—	—	—	—	—	
Stricture	—	6	1	6	—	
Prostatitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Soft Chancre	—	4	—	4	—	
Condyloma	—	—	—	—	—	
Inflammation of Scrotum	—	—	—	—	—	
Hydrocele	—	2	—	2	—	
Orchitis... ..	—	4	—	4	—	
Epididymitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Abscess of Testicle	—	—	—	—	—	
Varicocele	—	1	—	1	—	
Phimosis	—	1	—	1	—	
Retention of Urine	—	3	—	3	—	
Female Organs :—						
Ovaritis... ..	—	1	—	1	—	
Ovarian Cyst	—	—	—	—	—	
Endometritis	—	—	—	—	—	
Displacement of Uterus	—	1	—	1	—	
Vaginitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Amenorrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysmenorrhœa... ..	—	—	—	—	—	
Menorrhagia	—	1	—	1	—	
Leucorrhœa	—	1	—	1	—	
Threatened Abortion	—	4	—	4	1	
Delayed Labour	—	—	—	—	—	
Postpartum Hemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	
Retained Placenta	—	1	—	1	—	
Parturition	—	7	—	7	—	
Premature Birth	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Septicæmia	—	—	—	—	—	
Mastitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Abscess of Breast	—	—	—	—	—	
Vulvitis	—	1	—	1	—	
Suppression of Urine	—	1	—	1	—	
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion—						
Periostitis	—	1	—	1	1	
Osteitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	
Necrosis	—	1	—	1	—	
Spondylitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Synovitis	—	2	—	2	—	
Bursitis	—	—	—	—	—	
Hammer Toe	—	1	—	1	—	
Airhern of Toe	—	1	—	1	—	
Supplementary Finger... ..	—	1	—	1	—	
Diseases of Connective Tissue—						
Cellulitis	—	2	—	2	—	
Abscess... ..	—	—	—	—	—	
Elephantiasis	—	18	2	18	—	
Diseases of the Skin—						
Urticaria	—	—	—	—	—	
Eczema	—	1	—	1	—	
Carried forward	4	414	31	418	5	

VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BATHURST—*continued.*RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS (IN-PATIENTS) FOR THE YEAR 1912—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.	Remarks.
		Ad- missions	Deaths.			
Brought forward	4	414	31	418	5	
LOCAL DISEASES— <i>continued.</i>						
Diseases of the Skin— <i>continued.</i>						
Boil	1	3	—	4	—	
Carbuncle	—	—	—	—	—	
Herpes	—	2	—	2	—	
Psoriasis	—	—	—	—	—	
Oriental Sore	—	—	—	—	—	
Tinea	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies	—	3	—	3	—	
Acne	—	—	—	—	—	
Prickly Heat	—	—	—	—	—	
Ulcer	1	28	—	29	2	
Whitlows	—	4	—	4	—	
Injuries—General	—	2	2	2	—	
Local	1	46	—	47	5	Recorded under respec- tive diseases.
Surgical Operations	—	[41]	—	[41]	—	
Tumours	—	1	—	1	—	
Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	
Poisons	—	3	—	3	—	
Parasites—Animal	—	—	—	—	—	
Protozoa	—	—	—	—	—	
Trematoda (Flukes)	—	—	—	—	—	
Cestoda—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tænia Solium	—	—	—	—	—	
Tænia Saginata	—	—	—	—	—	
Nematoda—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ascaris	—	—	—	—	—	
Trichocephalus Dispar.	—	—	—	—	—	
Trichina	—	—	—	—	—	
Dracunculus	—	—	—	—	—	
Filariasis	—	6	—	6	—	
Strongylus	—	—	—	—	—	
Ankylostomiasis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	
Oxyuris	—	—	—	—	—	
Insecta—	—	—	—	—	—	
Myiasis	—	—	—	—	—	
No Appreciable Disease	—	10	—	10	2	
TOTAL	7	522	33	529	14	

TABLE VI.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BATHURST.

RETURN OF DISEASES (OUT-PATIENTS) FOR THE YEAR 1912.

(Diseases as in Table V.)

Diseases.							Male.	Female.
Malarial Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	182
Gonorrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	2
Parasitic Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	190
Tetanus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	165
Anæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	5
Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	8
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
Diseases of the Nervous System ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	220
" " Eye ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	190
" " Ear ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	13
" " Nose ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2
" " Circulatory System ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2
" " Respiratory " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	974	734
" " Digestive " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,329	936
" " Lymphatic " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
" " Urinary " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	10
" " Generative " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	36
Affections connected with Pregnancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	6
Diseases of the Female Breast ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	7
" " Organs of Locomotion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	—
" " Connective Tissues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	21
" " Cellular Tissues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
" " Skin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	164
Injuries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	97
TOTAL ...							4,901	2,994

Old cases ... 3,371 male.

Old cases ... 740 female.

THE PRISON INFIRMARY.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS (IN-PATIENTS) FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Diseases.				Remaining in Hospital at end of 1911.	Admission.	Deaths.	Total cases treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1912.
Malarial Fever ...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	—	2	1	2	—
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—
Stomatitis ...	...	...	...	—	2	—	2	—
Dyspepsia ...	...	...	...	—	2	—	2	—
Hernia ...	...	...	...	—	2	—	2	—
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—
Retention of Urine ...	...	...	...	—	2	—	2	—
Adenitis ...	...	...	...	—	2	—	2	—
Ulcer ...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—
TOTAL ...				—	16	1	16	—

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

THE PRISON INFIRMARY.

RETURN OF DISEASES (OUT-PATIENTS) FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Diseases.								Male.	Female.
Malarial Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—
Parasitic Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	—
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Syphilis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Diseases of the Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
" " Eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
" " Ear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
" " Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
" " Respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	—
" " Digestive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	—
" " Lymphatic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
" " Urinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
" " Generative	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
" " Organs of Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
" " Cellular Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
" " Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	—
Injuries...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	—
No appreciable Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
TOTAL								189	—

MACCARTHY ISLAND HOSPITAL.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS (IN-PATIENTS) FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Diseases.						Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.	Remarks.
							Ad- missions	Deaths.			
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	1	3	—	
Malarial Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	—	3	—	
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	
Trypanosomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	
Palpitation	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	—	3	—	
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	—	9	2	9	—	
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	
Hernia ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—	
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	2	—	
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	2	3	—	
Cystitis...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	
Dysmenorrhœa...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	
Vaginitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	
Synovitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	
Cellulitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	2	—	
Abscess...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	
Herpes ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	2	—	
Ulcer ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	10	—	10	—	
Whitlow	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	
Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	—	12	1	12	—	
Heat Exhaustion	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	
Guinea Worm	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	2	—	
TOTAL						—	66	8	66	—	

MACCARTHY ISLAND DISPENSARY.

RETURN OF DISEASES (OUT-PATIENTS) FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Diseases.					Male.	Female.
Malarial Fevers	...	...	...	...	31	35
Varicella	...	...	...	...	1	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1	2
Trypanosomiasis	...	...	...	...	2	—
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	36	—
Parasitic Disease	...	...	...	...	8	8
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	72	47
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	1	3
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	1	—
Marasmus	...	...	...	...	—	1
Debility	...	...	...	...	23	7
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	15	13
Goitre...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Diseases of the Nervous System	...	...	...	...	7	3
" " Eye	...	...	...	...	28	18
" " Ear	...	...	...	...	17	10
" " Nose	...	...	...	...	2	—
" " Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	4	5
" " Respiratory	...	...	...	...	87	66
" " Digestive	...	...	...	...	242	153
" " Lymphatic	...	...	...	...	28	9
" " Urinary	...	...	...	...	11	3
" " Generative	...	...	...	...	10	6
Affections connected with Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	—	7
" " " Parturition	...	...	...	...	—	2
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	...	...	...	...	5	1
" " Connective Tissues...	...	...	...	...	15	5
" " Cellular Tissues	...	...	...	...	16	4
" " Skin	...	...	...	...	149	46
Injuries	...	...	...	...	77	12
TOTAL					889	467

OLD CASES.—MACCARTHY ISLAND DISPENSARY.

OUT-PATIENT, 1912.

Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	305
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Total							473

QUININE DISTRIBUTION FOR 1912.

(JUNE TO DECEMBER.)

The Schools—				
Wesleyan (three in number)	...	...	...	3,928 children.
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	1,507 "
The Convent	...	...	...	1,040 "
Anglican	...	...	...	420 "
Mohammedan	...	...	...	341 "
TOTAL				7,236 children.
The Public				1,438
Native Officials, Government	...	...	...	836
W. A. F. F.	...	...	...	640
TOTAL				2,914

Total quinine distribution, June to December ... 10,150 doses.

