

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

Contributors

Gambia. Medical Department.

Publication/Creation

London : printed by Waterlow, [1938]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/yvhskm5h>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

AC-146

Don-9783



THE GAMBIA

ANNUAL MEDICAL
AND
SANITARY REPORT
FOR THE YEAR
1938

Price : Five Shillings



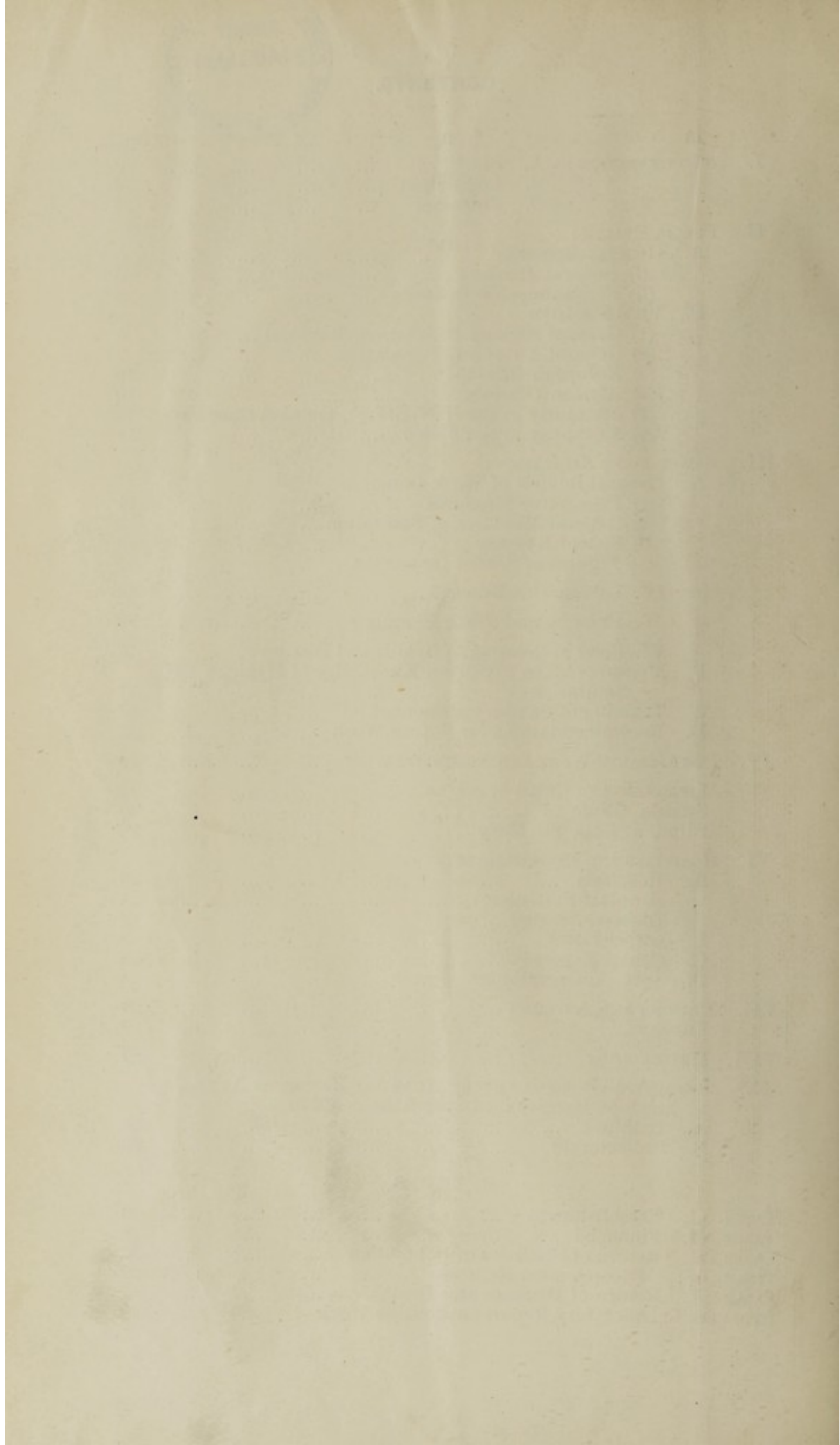
CONTENTS.



	Page.
I. ADMINISTRATION :—A. Staff	3
B. Legislation	4
C. Financial	4
II. PUBLIC HEALTH :	
A. General Remarks	5
(i) General Diseases	8
(ii) Communicable Diseases	8
B. Vital Statistics.	
(1) General African Population, Bathurst	9
(2) General European Population	9
(3) European Officials	10
(4) African Officials	10
(5) Morbidity in the R.W.A.F.F., Gambia Company	11
(6) Morbidity in the Police	11
III. HYGIENE AND SANITATION :	
A. General Review of Work Done.	
(1) Preventive Measures	11
(2) General Measures of Sanitation	13
(3) School Hygiene	14
Figures of School Inspection	15
IV. Labour Conditions	16
V. Housing and Town Planning	16
VI. Food in Relation to Health and Disease	16
B. Measures taken to Spread Knowledge of Hygiene and Sanitation	17
C. Training of Sanitary Personnel	17
D. Recommendations for Future Work	18
IV. PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION	18
V. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE	19
Sukuta Clinic	20
Clinic at Cape St. Mary	20
VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES :	
A. Hospitals	20
Hospital Statistics	21
Diseases treated	22
B. Dispensaries	23
C. Dental Report	23
D. Surgical Operations	24
VII. PRISONS AND ASYLUMS	27
Lunacy	27
VIII. METEOROLOGY	27
IX. RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE WORK AND REPORT ON ACTION TAKEN ON RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN 1937 :	
A. Bathurst	27
B. Protectorate	28

RETURNS.

TABLE I. Establishment	29
TABLE II. Financial	30
TABLE III. Return of Statistics of Population	30
TABLE IV. Meteorological Returns	30
TABLE V. Return of Diseases and Deaths	30
APPENDIX I. Laboratory Report on Routine Work	40



Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) STAFF.

(i) APPOINTMENTS.

- Dr. J. L. Lochhead, Medical Officer of Health (Acting), from 1937
to 29th March, 1938.
Dr. M. Clayton-Mitchell, Senior Medical Officer (Acting), from
1937 to 17th June, 1938.
Dr. L. H. Thomas, Senior Medical Officer (Acting), 18th June to
22nd June, 1938.

(ii) ASSUMPTION OF DUTY.

- Dr. L. H. Thomas, Medical Officer of Health, 30th March, 1938.

(iii) MISCELLANEOUS.

- Mr. Uel M. John, Dental Surgeon, arrived in Bathurst on the 8th
January, 1938 and returned to Freetown on the 7th April, 1938.
Miss F. A. Lynes, Sister of the Methodist Mission, in charge of the
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, proceeded on leave on
29th April, 1938.
Miss E. Moody, of the Methodist Mission, who was seconded from
Nigeria to be Sister-in-Charge of the Maternity and Child Wel-
fare Centres, arrived in the Colony and assumed duty on the
18th August, 1938.
Dr. C. Wilson, Senior Medical Officer, who left Bathurst on the
10th November, to attend the West African Medical Conference
at Lagos, Nigeria, returned to the Colony on the 14th Decem-
ber, 1938.
Dr. L. H. Thomas, Medical Officer of Health, was Officer-in-
Charge, Medical and Health Services, from the 10th November
to the 13th December, 1938.

(iv) NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Nil.

(v) ON LOCAL LEAVE.

Nil.

(vi) PROCEEDED ON LEAVE.

- Dr. J. D. Bright-Richards, Medical Officer (Gambia), 7th Feb-
ruary, 1938.
Dr. S. H. O. Jones, Medical Officer (Gambia), 4th April, 1938.
Mr. E. J. Snell, Senior Sanitary Superintendent, 15th April, 1938.
Miss R. B. Tryhorne, Nursing Sister, 29th April, 1938.
Dr. C. Bowesman, Medical Officer, 28th May, 1938.
Dr. M. Clayton-Mitchell, Medical Officer, 18th November, 1938.
Dr. B. J. Green, Medical Officer, 18th November, 1938.
Dr. S. H. O. Jones, Medical Officer (Gambia), 19th December, 1938.

(vii) RESUMPTION OF DUTY.

Dr. C. Bowesman, Medical Officer, 12th January, 1938.
 Dr. J. D. Bright-Richards, Medical Officer (Gambia), 21st March, 1938.
 Miss A. M. Fraser, Nursing Sister, 7th April, 1938.
 Dr. S. H. O. Jones, Medical Officer (Gambia), 10th June, 1938.
 Dr. C. Wilson, Senior Medical Officer, 23rd June, 1938.
 Miss R. B. Tryhorne, Nursing Sister, 6th October, 1938.
 Dr. M. Clayton-Mitchell, Medical Officer, 10th November, 1938.
 Dr. C. Bowesman, Medical Officer, 16th December, 1938.

(viii) TRANSFERS.

Dr. G. R. Baxter, Medical Officer of Health, to Fiji, 21st February, 1938.
 Dr. L. H. Thomas, Medical Officer of Health, from Nigeria, 19th March, 1938.

(b) LIST OF ORDINANCES, RULES AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH ENACTED DURING THE YEAR, 1938.

Regulation No. 1 of 1938—11th January, 1938. "Public Health (Amendment) Regulations, 1938."

Regulating the sale of Fresh Food as to cleanliness of storage, etc., and making provision for the issue of licences only to Hawkers who have a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health.

Regulation No. 4 of 1938—18th January, 1938. "Public Health (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1938."

Regulating the proper use of public latrines.

Rules No. 6 of 1938—22nd March, 1938. "The Midwives (Amendment) Rules, 1938."

Regulating the period for which applicants should undergo a course of theoretical and practical instruction in Midwifery.

Ordinance No. 7 of 1938—25th March, 1938. "The Druggists (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938."

Delegating some of the powers of the Governor to the Senior Medical Officer.

Regulation No. 13 of 1938—13th July, 1938. "Public Health (Amendment) Regulations, 1938."

Regulating that the Medical Officer of Health shall have power to order the removal of all collections of water, rubbish, refuse, closing and filling up of wells etc., etc.

Regulation No. 25 of 1938—21st December, 1938. "The Public Health (Amendment No. 4) Regulations, 1938."

Prohibiting the keeping of sheep, etc., in certain places, except with permission.

(c) FINANCIAL.

Medical and Health Services.

			Estimated.	Actual.			Deficit.	Excess.		
			£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
Revenue	...	...	2,850	2,871	19	6	—	—	—	21
Expenditure	...	...	33,264	31,464	7	0	—	—	—	19
Savings	...	...	—	1,799	13	0	—	—	—	6

Miscellaneous Services.

	Estimated.	Actual.	Deficit.	Excess.
	£	£	£	£
Contributions to Colonial Fund	200	200	—	—
Savings	—	—	—	—

Colony.

	Estimated.	Actual.
	£	£
Total Revenue	236,038	166,794
Total Expenditure	241,441	263,199

2. The actual expenditure on Medical and Health Services was 11.9 per cent of the total expenditure of the Colony.

			A C T U A L					
			Revenue.			Expenditure.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1934	...	...	2,558	8	1	22,217	5	7
1935	...	...	2,677	14	10	32,314	17	5
1936	...	...	2,756	15	11	30,894	19	9
1937	...	... Medical	1,625	2	3	20,484	2	3
		Health	1,717	16	9	11,625	8	0
1938	...	... Medical	1,262	18	11	20,013	4	11
		Health	1,609	0	7	11,451	2	1

3. From 1937 onwards the figures for the Medical and Health Services have been shown separately, as it is felt that such a division gives a more illuminating picture than the combination of the expenditure of the two distinct services.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH.**A. GENERAL REMARKS.**

4. Like 1937 the year 1938 has not been one of expansion. The need for economy coupled with depletion of the staff by death, resignation and dismissal during the year added to the great depletion in 1937 has made expansion in medical matters less possible than ever though by strict economy in the Health services more work and more widely spread work was accomplished than in 1937 with a smaller expenditure of money.

5. Progress has however been made in the training of staff and five of the Dresser-Dispensers have now qualified as Dispensers. Our two Second Grade Dispensers died during the year. It has not been possible to promote any one to take their places because it is felt on the grounds of efficiency and inducement to further study that no one should be promoted to Second Grade who has not succeeded in passing the Chemists and Druggists examination. Two of the senior Third Grade Dispensers are trying to pass this examination, and it is hoped that one will pass at the end of 1939.

6. It was found on inspection that in the dispensaries, most of which have to work owing to the nature of the country with very little supervision, large stocks of most dangerous drugs were being held and were being prescribed for use by dispensers who, although qualified as such were not sufficiently skilled in medicine or therapeutics to be anything but a grave potential danger to their patients unless their actions were much more strictly controlled. To combat this danger a formulary was prepared similar to that employed in most Native Administration Dispensaries in Nigeria, for use in these Dispensaries and the use of drugs outside of this formulary was prohibited. The stocks of poisons were withdrawn.

7. During 1937 two Dispensers were dismissed for extortion. It was now discovered that much more than extortion had been occurring; and that some of the Dispensers were pretending to a skill which they could not possibly have attained. One, who is no longer in the service, was rarely seen without a stethoscope around his neck, whilst another had a large and apparently lucrative private practice which extended it is said far into French Territory, and frequently left his Dispensary and all its patients to the care of the Orderly whilst he did his rounds.

8. Immediate steps were taken to put the Medical Department in a position to overcome these evils, and at the same time to make up the reduction of skilled staff which had already occurred. The use of a standard formulary, and the prohibition of any drugs outside of it made it unnecessary to employ comparatively highly skilled Dispensers in these Dispensaries if these were to perform their proper function of acting as Medical Aid stations and Clearing Centres for the more serious illnesses, and it was felt desirable and in this I was strongly supported by the Medical Officer of Health, who served for many years in Nigeria, that a new grade of officer be raised similar to the Native Administration Dispensary Attendants in Nigeria. Such a grade would have the advantage of requiring less training than Dispensers and as the educational standard would not have to be so high, could also be recruited from the people among whom they were to work and for whom they would have more natural sympathy than Dispensers recruited solely from the coastal people.

9. The necessity for the inauguration of this quickly trained grade was enhanced by the unexpected deaths of many of the staff, including the two Second Grade Dispensers. Three recruits, all educated in the Armitage School, Georgetown, were enlisted for this grade and will soon be ready to take the places of the more highly qualified Dispensers who are at the moment uneconomically employed in small Dispensaries doing work which can as easily be performed by men with much smaller technical ability and training.

10. *Hospitals* :—The Protectorate Hospital at Bansang was completed during the year, and officially opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 11th April, 1938. It was not quite ready then however and only came into use as a hospital in August, when the staff of the hospital at Georgetown was transferred there. A Dispenser was left behind in Georgetown and a Dispensary established in part of the old hospital buildings. The hospital at Georgetown has now reverted to its original use as a prison.

11. Bwiam Hospital continues to do good work and is being slightly enlarged during 1939.

12. The Victoria Hospital, Bathurst, is however the main hospital of the Colony. It was erected in 1854. There have been several additions to it since then, but it is a most unsatisfactory building and should be replaced as soon as funds permit by a much more extensive building planned on modern lines. The main portion of the present building could be made into a most satisfactory Medical and Health Office. The housing of both the Medical and Health headquarters under one roof would lead to greater efficiency and economy in clerical effort.

13. *Dispensaries*:—There are now six dispensaries serving the needs of the rural districts. These are at Basse, Georgetown and Kau-ur, under the charge of the Medical Officer at Bansang, at Kaiaff and Kerewan under the care of the Medical Officer at Bwiam, though Kerewan can only be visited by him in the wet season, and Kaiaff in the dry, and at Cape St. Mary. The latter, which is principally there for the R.W.A.F.F., is now supervised by the Senior Medical Officer who lives only a mile and a half away and passes each morning *en route* to his office.

14. *Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics*:—A weekly Clinic is run at the Cape St. Mary Dispensary and Clinics are maintained in Bathurst and Sukuta. These Clinics are supervised by a Sister lent for the purpose by the Methodist Mission. The Clinic in Sukuta is now in new buildings erected during the year and belonging to the Government.

15. *Home for the Infirm*:—A Destitute Home and Home for the Infirm is maintained near Bathurst.

16. *Infectious Diseases Hospital*:—An excellent Infectious Diseases Hospital is situated about two miles from the Victoria Hospital on an isolated peninsula of the Island. It is fortunately rarely required.

17. *Mental Home*:—There is no Mental Home in the Colony as certified lunatics are sent to the Asylum at Kissy in Freetown. An Observation Home is to be constructed in 1939 as it is felt that using the Prison for the purpose of observing suspected lunatics is unsatisfactory in every way.

18. *Leper Villages*:—There are two villages for lepers in the country. One is Fukinaf near Bwiam. This is supervised by the Medical Officer, Bwiam. The other is Buruko near Georgetown. It is under the care of the Medical Officer, Bansang. The two Seyfolu in whose districts these villages are situated take a very great practical interest in the welfare of their inhabitants and are always most willing to give help in every possible way. A certain amount of difficulty was found in financing Fukinaf so it will be directly under the charge of the Medical Department in 1939.

19. *Trypanosomiasis*:—Trypanosomiasis loomed large in last year's report. It is still as important as ever. Dr. Lochhead in his survey of the North Bank Province, published as Appendix III in the 1937 Report, made several recommendations. It has not been felt desirable, however, to advise the carrying out of these except the clearing around villages, until much fuller information is obtained as to whether the disease is on the increase or decrease, the types of glossina spreading the infection and their habitat. An investigation into this, amongst other matters, is to be carried out by Dr. Bowesman in the first half of 1939, and from advance knowledge of his findings by the time this came to be written, it seems most unlikely that any movement of villages at any rate will be recommended. Large numbers of the inhabitants of the area affected are now receiving treatment, but financial difficulties preclude free treatment on a massive scale. It is hoped, however, that the information gained by Dr. Bowesman's survey will be such as will enable us by sanitary measures very greatly to reduce the incidence of the disease in this area.

20. *Training of Staff*:—Training of staff is difficult when the people qualified to train are few in numbers and have a considerable amount of other work to perform. It is therefore of necessity somewhat haphazard, but during 1938 efforts were made to regularise it as much as possible, with the result that all the Probationers received a full course of lectures in nursing and anatomy, whilst they took it in turn to serve in the Dispensary for a week at a time, where the main object of their training was to make them fully conversant with dispensary methods and such important matters as weights and measures.

All the members of the junior staff with more than two and a half years service were put to work in the dispensary where they received regular lectures in dispensing from the Chief Dispenser and the Second Grade Dispensers. Five of the Dresser-Dispensers have now qualified as Dispensers and four more should do so in 1939 so that shortly it will be possible to use most members of the staff with five years service either in the wards or dispensaries according to necessity. This will lessen the difficulties of posting which occurred when we had a small number of dispensers and a small number of dressers who were not interchangeable in any way.

21. *Research*:—No research was carried out by this Department during the year and there was no one available for such work. Dr. Waller Todd, however, spent a few weeks here investigating mosquito larvæ. No report of his investigations has yet reached us.

I. GENERAL DISEASES.

22. A return of diseases and deaths for 1938 is given in Table V on pages 31 to 39. The incidence of certain disease groups is shown in diagrammatic form elsewhere in this report.

II. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

1. *Mosquito or Insect Borne.*

23. *Malaria*:—Malaria is common to every one in the Gambia. It is markedly seasonal, most of it appearing as the rains finish and the cold weather begins. Most of the malaria is of the sub-tertian type, but of late several cases of quartan have been found microscopically. Clinically, multiple infections generally obscure the position sufficiently to make a differential diagnosis very difficult.

24. *Trypanosomiasis*:—Trypanosomiasis is common in large areas of the country. An investigation into its extent was made in 1937 and a further investigation is being made in 1939.

25. *Filariasis*:—Disease due to *Filaria* is not exceedingly common, but a few cases of Elephantiasis are seen. Dr. Bowesman experimented with intra-arterial glycerin for this complaint. An account of his work was published in the British Journal of Surgery, Vol. XXVI, No. 101.

26. *Yellow Fever*:—No case of yellow fever was notified or seen. One patient reported to the hospital in a very anæmic condition and said he had started with jaundice four weeks before. He had not been treated by a doctor. Because of this lapse of time between onset and report jaundice was made notifiable, though yellow fever was not suspected in this case, and in any case it was too late to take any steps in the matter. As a matter of interest, however, we had his blood examined by Colonel Peltier of the Pasteur Institute at Dakar on two occasions with a six weeks interval. The increase in protection shown by the tests shows that he was definitely originally a case of yellow fever. No other unusual cases of jaundice occurred either in the area or at the same

period, nor was there any unusual mortality at that time, so it is reasonable to consider that this was an isolated sporadic case, though it is interesting to conjecture what would have happened to the European population of Bathurst were they not all already immunised.

2. *Infectious Diseases.*

27. *Influenza* :—There was a mild epidemic of this disease during 1938; but there were comparatively few cases as compared with 1937 :—312 in 1938, 1,024 in 1937. Details of the main infectious diseases and the steps taken in their prevention are set out in Section III.

28. *Venereal Diseases and Yaws* :—Gonorrhœa past or present is almost universal in the population of Bathurst though it is not quite so common in the Protectorate. The sulphonamides have proved very helpful in dealing with cases, but some form of preventive treatment will have to be instituted before much amelioration of conditions will take place.

It is becoming apparent that yaws is a much commoner widespread disease in the Protectorate than formerly was thought to be the case and in some villages even the florid type is very evident.

3. *Helminthic Diseases.*

29. Almost every inhabitant of the Gambia harbours intestinal parasites of some sort. In Bathurst ankylostomiasis is the commonest. This will probably not be so in the future as most of the standpipes throughout the town now have adequate soakaways, whilst a very strict watch is being kept on all private latrines. *Ascaris* is the rural worm of the lower river, whilst tape worms become increasingly common as one proceeds up river.

B. VITAL STATISTICS.

(1) GENERAL AFRICAN POPULATION, BATHURST.

Estimated Population	...	...	...	14,163
Total Births	...	...	...	429
Total Deaths	...	...	...	363
Total Still Births	...	...	...	52
Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	79
Birth rate	...	...	...	30.2 per 1,000 population.
Death rate	...	...	...	25.6 per 1,000 population.
Infantile mortality	...	...	...	184.1 per 1,000 Births.
Still Births	...	...	...	121.2 per 1,000 Live Births.

30. Registration is compulsory in Bathurst and is reliable, though the total population is only an estimate. It is however based on a Census taken in 1931 brought up to date. Figures for the Protectorate are only estimations and cannot be accurate nor is it possible to give any useful idea of the births, deaths, or infant mortality rates. The estimated population is 191,009.

(2) GENERAL EUROPEAN POPULATION.

Total Estimated number was	...	...	...	...	233
Total number of deaths was	...	...	...	...	14

This gives a death rate of 60.08 per mille, but as twelve of these deaths occurred to non-residents as the result of an aeroplane accident the real death rate is 8.58 per mille only.

The causes of deaths were:—

- (12) Aeroplane accident.
- (1) Bacillary Dysentery.
- (1) Acute Broncho-pneumonia.

(3) EUROPEAN OFFICIALS.

31. There were thirty-one officials on the sick list as compared with fifty-one in 1937.

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

—	1936.	1937.	1938.
Total number of Officials resident	69	69	71
Average number resident	59	62	61
Total number on Sick List	37	51	31
Total number of days on Sick List	348	420	235
Average daily number on Sick List	0.95	1.15	0.64
Percentage of Daily sick to average number resident	2.56	1.85	1.05
Average number of days on Sick List for each Patient	9.59	8.23	7.58
Average sick time to each resident	5.89	6.08	3.85
Total number invalided	3.00	3.00	2.00
Percentage of Invalidings to total residents	4.34	4.34	2.81
Total deaths	—	—	—
Percentage of Deaths to total residents... ..	—	—	—
" " " average number resident	—	—	—
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from residence	—	—	—

Causes of Invalidings:—(1) Amoebic Dysentery
(1) Chronic Malaria.

(4) AFRICAN OFFICIALS.

32. On the whole the health of the African Officials was good throughout the year, though this Department lost its two Second Grade Dispensers and two Dressers died, whilst one was invalided.

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

—	1936.	1937.	1938.
Total number of Officials resident... ..	387	391	396
Average number resident	346	341	345
Total number on Sick List	320	415	533
Total number of days on Sick List	2,033	2,070	3,548
Average daily number on Sick List	5.56	5.67	9.72
Percentage of Daily Sick to average number resident ...	1.73	1.66	2.81
Average number of days on Sick List for each Patient ...	6.35	4.98	6.65
Average sick time to each resident	5.87	5.29	10.28
Total number invalided	2.00	6.00	5.00
Percentage of Invalidings to total residents	0.51	1.53	1.26
Total deaths	—	5.00	8.00
Percentage of Deaths to total residents	—	1.27	2.02
" " " average number resident ...	—	1.46	2.31
Number of cases of Sickness contracted away from residence	—	—	—

Causes of Invalidings :—(1) Blindness and mental deterioration.
 (1) Early Leprosy.
 (1) Chronic Pleurisy and Tertiary Syphilis.
 (1) Mental derangement.
 (1) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Causes of Deaths :—(3) Myocarditis.
 (1) Tetanus.
 (2) Lobar Pneumonia.
 (1) Mitral stenosis--Acute Broncho-pneumonia.
 (1) Perineal Abscess--Debility Toxaemia.

MORBIDITY IN THE R.W.A.F.F., GAMBIA COMPANY.

Average daily strength	...	...	...	...	...	139
Total number on sick list	...	...	...	...	...	134
Total number of days on sick list	...	...	...	...	...	2,173
Average daily sick	...	...	...	...	...	5.97
Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1
Death rate per thousand	...	...	...	...	...	7.12
Number invalided during the year	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

MORBIDITY IN THE POLICE.

Average daily strength	...	...	...	...	...	131.3
Total number on sick list	...	...	...	...	...	164.0
Total number of days on sick list	...	...	...	...	...	856.0
Average daily sick	...	...	...	...	...	5.7
Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1.0
Death rate per thousand	...	...	...	...	...	7.6
Total number invalided	...	...	...	...	...	5.0

III. HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

A. GENERAL REVIEW OF WORK DONE.

(1) *Preventive Measures.*

33. An anti-mosquito gang has been formed and trained. During the wet season a long list of potential mosquito breeding areas has been mapped. Where possible these have been dealt with by filling or drainage. Others have been dealt with appropriately and inspected regularly. One of the great difficulties is the considerable number and extent of small underground channels existing, because the main drains run down the centre of the roads. Until these can be dealt with permanently, regular flushing and oiling is being carried out.

34. Crab holes remain a permanent difficulty and no economic method has yet been evolved to deal with them effectively. Experimental tests have shown that fumigation with SO_2 , and filling with sand is effective in 52% cases, and filling with mixture of sand and Paris Green in 58% cases. Further experiments are being carried out.

35. Anti adult mosquito measures have been carried out in the Police Lines and in all cases where complaints are made, and in all premises where cases of malaria or jaundice are notified as occurring.

36. Drainage remains a difficult problem. The new pumps at Box Bar acquitted themselves well and prevented any long standing collections of water developing. The earth drain in Box Bar leading to the pumps, however, required a lot of attention owing to crab holes,

foot marks, etc., which retained water long enough to allow of breeding. Control of anti-silver fish gutters was taken over by Health Department during the year. This has worked well. Grass clearing was maintained during the rains.

37. An autoscylthe was tried and proved fairly satisfactory. The only difficulty has been in training African labour to use it properly. With experience gained last rains it is hoped that next year it will be fully effective.

38. *Malaria* :—Cases notified 1,122. In Bathurst arrangements are being made to follow up these cases. Sale of quinine is being pushed in the Protectorate. Owing to the physical features of the Gambia, anti-larval measures cannot be a remedy in the Protectorate and for the present quinine treatment offers the best line of attack to assist development of immunity in natives and to decrease the carrier rate.

39. *Yellow Fever* :—All Europeans are inoculated. No cases occurred. Jaundice has now been made a notifiable disease.

40. *Filariasis* :—Is fortunately not a pressing problem.

41. *Trypanosomiasis* :—Treatment of cases was main line of attack. A further survey particularly in relation to the varieties of Tsetse, is being planned next year.

42. *Plague* :—No cases reported. 9,692 rats were caught in 1938. 1,762 rats were examined. No cases of infection with B pestis were discovered.

43. *Small Pox* :—No epidemic occurred. Total vaccinations 1,809.

44. *Dysentery* :—In Bathurst, Regulations prohibiting keeping of sheep and goats without special permission were passed.

In Protectorate simple rural sanitation is being developed with installation of incinerators and a simple type of septic latrine.

45. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis* :—119 cases with 10 deaths.

46. *Tetanus* :—Total cases 28 with 9 deaths.

47. *Tetanus Neonatorum* :—1 case with no death.

The ante-natal clinic, and the prohibition of keeping cattle and horses in Bathurst is having the desired effect of decreasing incidence of this disease.

48. *Helminthic Diseases* :—Ankylostomiasis is very common. A scheme of development of Rural Sanitation was approved by government. The training of personnel for this scheme is in progress. Developments should follow rapidly when the scheme gets under way in 1940. In the meantime simple rural sanitation is being developed in those areas where Sanitary Inspectors are now stationed.

49. <i>Leprosy</i> :—Number of cases under treatment	...	...	167
Number of cases at Bathurst, Home for			
the Infirm	...	...	7
Number of cases at Fukinaf	...	...	79
Number of cases at Buruko	...	...	81

2. General Measures of Sanitation.

50. The disposal of sewage at Malfa creek remains unsatisfactory. An experiment of treating the bucket contents in tanks, under the action of creek water, has proved satisfactory on a small scale. Plans are being drawn up in conjunction with the Public Works Department for further experiments for developing an economic method free from nuisance.

51. A new type of simple septic tank latrine was experimented with and results were good. This type is being adapted to the requirements of wharf towns and rural districts to replace the temporary types now in use as soon as they become irreparable. So far two of the new type have been constructed at Basse.

52. A Sanitary Night Service was initiated at Jawara and at Cape St. Mary. Total number of public latrines in use at Bathurst 22. Total number of pails removed by sanitary night service lorries 18,498.

Revenue from Sanitary Night Service	=	£612 19s. 9d.
Bathurst and Cape St. Mary	=	£576 9s. 9d.
Jawarra	=	£ 36 10s. 0d.

53. *Scavenging*:—The people are now co-operating well in removal of rubbish to the public bins.

There are 26 public dust bins.

9,138 lorry loads of refuse were carried to disposal area.

54. *Refuse Disposal*:—A new incinerator and drying shed is in course of construction. Reclamation of the low lying ground at Malfa creek with the burnt refuse is proceeding satisfactorily.

55. *Water Supply*:—Continues very satisfactory. It is hoped to arrange for periodic bacterial tests with the Sir Alfred Jones Laboratory in Freetown. The new main pipes have been laid.

56. *Drainage in Bathurst*:—This remains an important and difficult problem. It is unfortunate that the promulgation of a complete reclamation scheme should have prevented repairs to the present drainage system. The present drains have sunk in many places and badly need regrading. The brick work in some of the worst parts has been repointed or re-surfaced by the Public Works Department but constant inspection, sweeping and oiling are necessary throughout the system to control mosquito breeding.

57. Shallow earth drains were dug where necessary, and were an improvement on the previous drains which had been filled in last year.

58. The Rainfall was about average, namely 46.93 inches for the year. The pump at Box Bar worked extremely well and even $3\frac{1}{2}$ " rain in three hours before mid-day coincident with a very high spring tide which flooded the Box Bar basin, was cleared by the late evening. The Half Die area remains unsatisfactory. Sinking and washing out of compounds has occurred which makes adequate drainage slow, and although the pumps were effective in clearing Half Die basin, drainage to the basin was slow and ineffective in many areas. During the rains this area is not healthy for human habitation.

59. *Clearance of Bush, Grass, etc.*:—The town of Bathurst was cleared of grass etc., during the rains as usual. Experiments with a motor scythe were encouraging.

House to house inspection :—

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	3,912
Number of cases of larvæ found	...	...	...	33
Larval index for the year	...	...	...	0.843

Court proceeding :—

—	No. of Cases	Fines		
		£	s.	d.
Larval offences	33	13	7	0
Nuisances and other offences	105	16	13	0
Nuisance abatement notices served	295	—		

60. *Disinfection and Fumigation* :—Seventeen houses were disinfected after notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(3) *School Hygiene.*

61. Close co-operation existed during the year between the members of the Education and Medical Departments on the subject of the hygiene of schools, and every effort was made to make teachers and pupils hygiene minded. The schools, Scouts and similar organisations took prominent parts in Health Week, and every school was represented in one way or other, whilst the Scouts in addition to giving a demonstration also kindly acted as ushers and door keepers at the various meetings.

62. A cinema display of Health films kindly lent by the Director of Medical Services, Nigeria, was arranged for school children and received a most enthusiastic showing from an audience of about 1,000.

63. The school children are inspected yearly and recommendations made as to treatment or correction of faults. A follow up however was not possible. A new system of card index registration has been introduced with the co-operation of the Director of Education, and it should now be a simple matter to follow any pupil from Kindergarten till the end of his scholastic career. Special cards were designed for this purpose.

64. More emphasis is being laid on Physical Training in school curricula but the standard of instruction and supervision is still very poor. It is expected that some improvement will be registered when teachers at present in training at the Teacher Training School join school staffs since an up-to-date course in physical training is now included in the Training School syllabus. Though financial considerations now preclude it, it would probably be most beneficial if a boy who is good at the actual physical movements and at the same time possessed of good intelligence might be selected for special training in England and then appointed as Inspector of Physical Training or as joint instructor to all schools. At the same time there appears to be little appreciation of the benefits to be derived from fresh air and sunlight, and cases have even been seen of boys wearing coats in addition to shirts whilst playing in organised games under the supervision of teachers. The teachers who allow such can have little knowledge of personal hygiene. Many of the children are also encouraged to wear sun helmets thus lessening the resistance which they have inherited and probably condemning them to this unwieldy type of headwear for the rest of their lives.

FIGURES OF SCHOOLS INSPECTION.

Number on Registers ... 1,789

" Inspected ... 1,383

Name of School.	Un-Vac.	Spleen.	Ring worm.	Teeth.	Anæmia.	Keratitis.	Ulcers.	Skin.	Eyes.	Tonsils.	Scabies.	Glands.
St. Augustine's ...	37	21	—	12	94	—	—	7	—	28	—	100
St. Joseph's Convent ...	52	31	—	35	93	1	5	7	1	50	—	86
St. Mary's ...	61	61	—	64	—	—	6	—	—	31	—	13
Dobson and Stanley ..	66	79	12	49	39	—	5	10	3	23	5	20
Mohammedan ...	18	43	7	2	47	1	—	14	5	—	15	—
Total ...	234	235	19	162	273	2	16	38	9	132	20	219
	No. on Register	No. Inspected										
St. Augustine's ...	271	234										
St. Joseph's Convent ...	257	212										
St. Mary's ...	453	353										
Dobson and Stanley ...	573	424										
Mohammedan ...	235	160										
Total ...	1,789	1,383		Percentage inspected	77.30							
	Un-Vac.	Spleen.	Ringworm.	Teeth.	Anæmia.	Keratitis.						
Percentage of number inspected.	16.92	16.99	1.37	11.71	19.74	0.14	1.15	2.74	0.65	9.54	1.44	15.83

IV. LABOUR CONDITIONS.

65. During progress of housing survey, questions were put regarding child labour. No evidence was obtained of children being employed other than in giving normal assistance to their family. Unemployment in Bathurst, due to financial conditions in the Colony, has reacted unfavourably on housing conditions. It is hard to press the people to make necessary repairs when money for material is not available.

66. The dependence of the Gambia on the groundnut crop emphasizes the seasonal fluctuation of employment, and the small increase, in the wet season, of public work in the Sanitary and Public Works Departments, does only a little to assist employment in the rains. It is particularly unfortunate that the period of unemployment coincides with the unhealthy season and with the season when food prices are at their highest; with the result that malaria, malnutrition and unemployment combine to reinforce each other's bad effects on the peoples' well-being.

67. Bathurst would be a happier place if part of its population could be transferred to more rural conditions. Possibly the development of the Kombo as an air-port may encourage such a migration and plans were drawn up envisaging this possibility with a view to ensuring that any such developments should proceed on planned lines, so as to avoid any development of further slum conditions which would bring untold trouble in its wake. These plans of developing model villages are under consideration.

V. HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

68. A complete housing survey in Bathurst was commenced and should be completed early in 1939. A set of Building Regulations to control buildings and lay-outs of important towns in the Protectorate was drawn up. These are still under consideration. It is hoped that when these are approved they will lead to great improvement in the wharf towns in the Protectorate.

VI. FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE.

69. The Medical Officer of Health has been specially charged to interest himself in problems of human nutrition.

70. A committee, appointed by the Senior Medical Officer, reported on Hospital diets and drew up a recommended scale.

71. A particularly encouraging feature in the Gambia is the interest developing in market gardening. This year showed a considerable increase in market garden produce coming to Bathurst. The Horticultural show held in Bathurst by the Horticultural Society has performed excellent work and has stimulated the development of market produce of a high quality. Also in the Protectorate vegetables are being grown for local consumption on an increasing scale. The average quality also is high.

<i>Revenue</i> :—Bathurst Market	...	...	...	£996	0s.	10d.
Animals slaughtered	...	...	...	...	...	3,265.

72. An interruption in the cattle trade from Senegal caused a temporary reduction in animals slaughtered. This was partly compensated for by increased supply of local cattle from the Kombo.

73. The excellent work carried on by the Veterinary Department in immunising cattle to rinderpest should encourage the local trade. Improved methods for transport of cattle from Barra to avoid the present cruelty involved are under consideration.

74. The Slaughter House functioned satisfactorily. The cold store chamber at the market has amply justified the foresight of those who installed it. It has proved invaluable and is deservedly popular. The quality of the meat has been good. No objections have been raised by any section of the community to the cold storage of meat and only the price has prevented a greater increase in the quantity of meat sold.

It is hoped to improve the standard of butchering and quartering during the next year, but the process of altering hereditary methods is always a slow one.

75. Assistance was given to the Commissioners in drawing up plans for the laying out of new markets in the Protectorate. The natives in the Gambia are not market minded; but the new improved lay-outs are beginning to attract the people.

76. Proofed meat safes were installed at Bakau and Bwiam.

B. MEASURES TAKEN TO SPREAD KNOWLEDGE OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

77. A skeleton compound was erected for the purpose of demonstrations. Before the rains demonstrations of the dangers of mosquitoes were given daily for ten days. Lectures were given in the vernacular. Over 800 persons attended the demonstrations, including school children, garden boys, servants and many representatives from the different wards. The ward heads proved very helpful in advertising these demonstrations.

78. A similar demonstration on the danger of flies was given daily throughout Health Week. Health Week was this year for the first time organised by the Medical Department. It is gratifying that all the Missions, schools, Boy Scouts and other voluntary organisations gave a very full measure of co-operation. One of the most popular features was a cinema display of Health films which were kindly lent by the Director of Medical Services, Nigeria, for the occasion. A local film, showing the work of the Sanitary Department and incorporating a moral story contrasting two compound owners, was completed by the end of the year, but not in time for display during Health Week. On its one showing this year it met with considerable success and it is hoped that this aid to propaganda will be further developed in the future.

C. TRAINING OF SANITARY PERSONNEL.

79. A course of lectures and practical demonstrations were given to Sanitary staff. This included a course of lectures kindly given by the Technical Office Assistant, Public Works Department, on plans and building regulations.

80. A start was made in training selected youths in the anti-mosquito squad with a view to their promotion as Sanitary Assistants for the proposed Sanitary developments in the Protectorate. It is hoped that a sufficient number will have been selected and trained so as to start an efficient Rural Sanitary squad in 1940. One girl was selected to be trained as a visitor, who it is hoped will get into closer touch with the women who do so much of the work in the compounds, and so to improve the living conditions of the people in Bathurst.

D. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK.

81. In view of the probable development of an air-port at Cape St. Mary, sanitary control of this area will have to be strengthened. Development of model villages is essential to avoid formation of slum conditions. A careful survey and lay-out must be prepared of this area.

82. A medical survey in certain areas of the Protectorate is to take place next year, paying special attention to the incidence of leprosy, trypanosomiasis, yaws, and schistosomiasis.

83. Continuation and intensification of propaganda on the same lines as were developed this year.

84. Continuation of experiments directed to improve sewage disposal in Bathurst.

85. Development of local markets will continue with provision of slaughter slabs, fly proofed meat cages and clean stalls for sale of foodstuffs.

86. It is hoped to extend rural sanitation with provision of incinerators and simple septic tank latrines to fresh areas, such as Essau, Kinta Kunda, Sukuta, Jessadi, Kudang and Fatoto.

87. Barra which is of great importance as one of the main routes to Bathurst must be brought under permanent sanitary control by stationing there a Sanitary Inspector.

IV. PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION.

88. 213 ships were boarded during the year. All deck passengers were examined.

89. 150 aeroplanes or seaplanes landed. All had clean bills of health. All planes were sprayed on arrival and before departure with Pyrethrum extract.

90. There were no quarantine periods.

L. H. THOMAS,
Medical Officer of Health.

V. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

91. The people appear to have a growing interest in this work and most numbers have increased.

The numbers are :—Bathurst, combined Leman Street and New street attendances :—

Year.	Weighing Clinic.	General Clinic.	Ante-Natal Clinic.	Live Births.	Still Births.	No. on Waiting List at end of year.
1937	4,157	4,526	1,313	126	15	60
1938	4,293	4,078	1,580	172	24	54

Total number of patients admitted to Ward ... 176.

Cases admitted for Confinement and Puerperium ... 125.

92. The other fifty-one patients were Ante-Natal, Post-Natal, or Gynæcological patients.

There have been five maternal deaths. Three from Puerperal Sepsis. None of these patients was a Clinic patient but all were delivered by African midwives. One patient died from heart failure, the remaining one from dysentery (Ante-Natal patient).

93. There have been no cases of eclampsia.

94. Number of babies on Clinic Registers = 433.

The number of babies under one year old who have died while under Clinic supervision is twenty-one as far as can be traced. (Five babies over one year).

There have been no cases of tetanus.

95. We treated one case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum which recovered. It was an African midwife's case.

96. Eleven minor operations have been performed by the doctor in charge of Clinics during the year.

97. Baby Day was held in Health Week and was very successful.

98. The standard of nursing shows gradual improvement.

99. One Nurse sat and passed her efficiency bar examination.

100. Six Nurses sat the pupil midwives examination—four passed and two failed.

101. One Nurse on permanent staff resigned and a Pupil Nurse was appointed in her place.

102. Three Pupil Nurses left. Their period of training completed.

103. Four new Nurses are on trial.

Receipts for the year = £132 16s. 1d.

SUKUTA CLINIC.

104. The people show a continued interest and walk many miles to seek advice.

Numbers for the year are :—

Year.	Weighing Clinic.	General Clinic	Ante-Natal Clinic.	Number of Births.	No. on Waiting List at the end of year.
1937	1,713	2,374	53	5	2
1938	2,635	3,312	32	11	4

Number of babies on register ... 498.

CLINIC AT CAPE ST. MARY.

105. Work at Cape St. Mary was started in November and seems to be fulfilling a great need.

The work is carried on in the Government Dispensary.

The youngest daughter of the Commissioner is one of the children on the roll.

Numbers for November and December, 1938 :—

32 Ante-natal patients = Total attendances ... 47.

90 Babies on Register = Total attendances ... 208.

VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

A. HOSPITALS AND HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

106. Bansang Hospital was completed and opened.

107. A bush type waiting room and dressing rooms were added to the Bwiam Hospital.

108. The following table shows the Hospitals which have been maintained and the facilities which exist :—

HOSPITAL STATISTICS

Name.	Number of		IN-PATIENTS.						OUT-PATIENTS.			Total cases treated.
			Remaining at end of 1937.	Admissions		Total.	Remaining at end of 1938.	Cases Treated		Total.		
	Beds.	Cots.		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.			
EUROPEAN HOSPITAL												
BATHURST ...	9	—	1	46	5	51	—	111	31	142	193	
VICTORIA HOSPITAL												
BATHURST ...	55	3	34	948	292	1,240	38	12,712	6,656	19,368	20,608	
PROTECTORATE HOSPITAL												
BANSANG (including figures for Georgetown).	40	4	26	279	72	351	29	2,140	1,492	3,632	3,983	
PROTECTORATE HOSPITAL												
BWIAM ...	12	—	10	129	75	204	9	3,757	3,523	7,280	7,484	
Total ...	116	7	71	1,402	444	1,846	76	18,720	11,702	30,422	32,268	

B. DISPENSARIES.

109. There are six Dispensaries, Kaiaff, Georgetown, Basse, Kau-ur, Kerewan and Cape St. Mary.

The following table indicates the main diseases treated during 1938 :—

Infectious Diseases :—

Yaws	...	...	...	627
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	9
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	879
Syphilis	...	...	...	39
Malaria	...	...	...	526
Influenza	...	...	...	9
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	5
Trypanosomiasis	...	...	...	286
Leprosy	...	...	...	67

General Diseases :—

Goitre	...	...	...	29
Rheumatism	...	...	...	1,453
Anæmia	...	...	...	193

*Nervous System and
Organs of Sense :—*

Epilepsy	...	...	...	1
Neuralgia	...	...	...	65
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	410
Otitis	...	...	...	163

Circulatory System :—

Heart Disease	..	...	...	41
Adenitis	...	...	...	58
Hæmorrhoids	...	...	...	21

Respiratory System :—

Bronchitis	...	...	...	847
Asthma	...	...	...	13
Pneumonia	...	...	...	20
Pleurisy	...	...	...	57
Coryza	...	...	...	2

Digestive System :—

Tonsillitis	...	...	...	35
Stomatitis and Dental Caries	...	...	...	255
Gastritis	...	...	...	486
Constipation	...	...	...	934
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	184
Infantile Diarrhœa	...	...	...	68
Colitis	...	...	...	508
Jaundice	...	...	...	2
Herniae	...	...	...	18

Intestinal Parasites :—

Ascaris	...	...	...	465
Taenia	...	...	...	19

Genito-Urinary System :—

Nephritis	...	...	...	8
Orchitis	...	...	...	44
Hydrocele	...	...	...	20
Stricture	...	...	...	29
Cystitis	...	...	...	50
Dysmenorrhœa	...	...	...	51
Abscess—Breast	...	...	...	2

Puerperal State :—

Normal Labour ...	...	...	1
Abortion ...	...	...	13

Skin and Cellular Tissues :—

Ulcers ...	...	...	289
Tinea ...	...	...	92
Scabies ...	...	...	190
Elephantiasis ...	...	...	5
Whitlow ...	...	...	68
Cellulitis ...	...	...	100
Furunculosis ...	...	...	37

Diseases of Infancy :—

Marasmus	1
--------------	-----	-----	---

Bones and Joints :—

Arthritis ...	...	...	177
Sprain ...	...	...	44
Fracture ...	...	...	7

Due to External Causes :—

Burns ...	...	...	35
Injuries ...	...	...	233

Ill-Defined Causes :—

Ascites	20
-------------	-----	-----	----

C. DENTAL REPORT.

110. Mr. Uel M. John, Dentist in Freetown, Sierra Leone, attends in Bathurst for three months each year. During 1938 work was carried out as follows :—

Government Officials inspected ...	...	...	111
School Children inspected ...	...	...	1,620
TOTAL ...	...	...	1,731

Fillings ...	...	...	395
Root Fillings ...	...	...	12
Dressings ...	...	...	150
Extractions ...	...	...	135
Repairs to Dentures ...	...	...	5
Pyorrhoea ...	...	...	5
Scalings ...	...	...	75

D. SURGICAL OPERATIONS, 1938.

111. The following is a summary of the operations performed in Government Institutions during the year under review :—

MAJOR OPERATIONS.

Operation.	Number performed.	Deaths.
A. TUMOURS AND CYSTS.		
Excision, benign tumours and cysts	13	—
Excision, malignant tumours	3	—
Amputation of breast for malignant tumours ...	—	—
Exploratory laparotomy for malignant tumours	3	—
Other operations for malignant tumours	—	—
B. DISEASES OF DUCTLESS GLANDS.		
Thyroidectomy	—	—
Splenectomy	1	—
Other operations	—	—
C. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF VISION.		
For entropion or ectropion *	1	—
Iridectomy	—	—
For Cataract:—(a) Needling	—	—
(b) Extraction	—	—
Enucleation of globe	—	—
Other operations	—	—
D. DISEASES OF THE AUDITORY SYSTEM.		
Mastoid operations	—	—
Other operations	—	—
E. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.		
For aneurysm	—	—
For hæmorrhoids	—	—
For varicose veins	—	—
For varicocele	—	—
For gangrene	—	—
Other operations	—	—
F. DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.		
Excision of glands	1	—
Curettage or drainage	—	—
For elephantiasis:—		
(a) Amputation of scrotum	23	—
(b) Amputation of other parts	—	—
(c) Kondoleon or similar operations	—	—
G. DISEASES OF NASAL PASSAGE.		
Turbineotomy	—	—
Removal of polyp	2	—
Antrotomy	—	—
Other operations	—	—
H. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.		
Tracheotomy	—	—
For empyema	—	—
Carried forward	47	—

MAJOR OPERATIONS—continued.

Operation.	Number performed.	Deaths.
Brought forward	47	—
I. DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE TRACT.		
Curettage for adenoids	—	—
Tonsilectomy	—	—
For gastric or duodenal ulcer:—		
(a) Suture for perforation	—	—
(b) Gastro-enterostomy	—	—
(c) Partial gastrectomy	2	—
Appendicectomy	1	—
Appendix abscess, drainage	—	—
Caecostomy	—	—
Enterostomy or colostomy	—	—
Enterectomy	—	—
Radical cure of hernia	144	—
For strangulated hernia	7	—
For fistular in ano	1	—
For ischio-rectal abscess	1	—
Exploratory laparotomy	—	—
Other operations	—	—
J. DISEASES OF LIVER AND BILIARY PASSAGES.		
For abscess of liver:—		
(a) Aspiration	—	—
(b) Drainage	—	—
Cholecystotomy or cholecystostomy	—	—
Other operations	—	—
K. DISEASES OF MALE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.		
For vesical or urethral calculus	—	—
Cystostomy	3	—
Prostatectomy	—	—
Dilatation of stricture of urethra	16	—
Urethrotomy	—	—
Circumcision	47	—
Orchidectomy	5	—
For undescended testis	—	—
Radical cure of hydrocele	37	—
Other operations	—	—
L. DISEASES OF FEMALE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.		
Hysterectomy	2	—
Enucleation of uterine fibroids	—	—
Hysteropexy	—	—
Curettage for endometritis	4	—
For recto-vesical or recto-vaginal fistulae	1	—
Perineorrhaphy	3	—
Other operations	—	—
M. OBSTETRICAL OPERATIONS.		
For abortion	—	—
For ectopic gestation	—	—
Forceps extraction	—	—
Podalic version	—	—
Craniotomy	—	—
Caesarian section	—	—
For retained placenta	—	—
Other operations	—	—
Carried forward	321	—

MAJOR OPERATIONS—continued.

Operation.	Number performed.	Deaths.
Brought forward	321	
N. AFFECTION OF SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUES.		
Carbuncle	1	—
For ulcer:—		
(a) Curettage	2	—
(b) Excision	2	—
(c) Skin grafting	1	—
(d) Amputation	8	—
O. DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS.		
Sequestrectomy	5	—
Osteotomy	—	—
Arthrotomy	—	—
Excision of joints	—	—
Amputation	—	—
Other operations	5	—
P. DISEASES OF OTHER ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.		
For suppurative teno-synovitis	—	—
For ganglion	3	—
For deep muscular abscess	5	—
Other operations	11	—
Q. CONGENITAL MALFORMATION.		
... ..	—	—
... ..	—	—
... ..	—	—
... ..	—	—
R. INJURIES.		
Suture and repairs of extensive wounds	8	—
Amputation	—	—
Plating of fractures	—	—
Extractions of foreign bodies	9	—
Trephining	—	—
Nerve or tendon suture	—	—
Other operations	—	—
S. OPERATIONS NOT CLASSIFIED ABOVE.		
Reduction of dislocations	1	—
Setting of fractures	19	—
GROSS TOTAL MAJOR OPERATIONS ...	401	—
MINOR OPERATIONS.		
Operation.	Number performed.	Deaths.
Incision of abscess or whitlow	71	—
Removal of superficial tumours	—	—
Extractions of teeth	79	—
Repair to minor injuries	44	—
Other minor operations	6	—
TOTAL MINOR OPERATIONS	200	—

VII. PRISONS AND ASYLUMS.

112. The following figures show the general health and death rate of prisoners during the year.

Average daily number	...	...	...	...	71.3
Total number on sick list	...	...	...	...	189.0
Average daily number on sick list	...	...	...	...	0.5
Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	6.00
Death rate per thousand	...	...	...	...	31.74

The causes of deaths were :—

Trypanosomiasis	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3
Chronic Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1

LUNACY.

113. Certified lunatics are sent to Kissy Asylum in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Three lunatics were certified and sent there during the year.

Lunatics under observation are detained in Bathurst Prison. One died of trypanosomiasis whilst under observation.

An Observation Home for lunatics is to be constructed in 1939.

VIII. METEOROLOGY.

114. There is now a Meteorological Officer in the Colony so this section will be discontinued next year.

The meteorological returns taken at Bathurst for the year are :—

					Bathurst.
1.	Highest shade Maximum	...	...	...	98° in March and November.
2.	Lowest " "	...	...	...	88° " April.
3.	Highest shade Minimum	...	...	...	68° " June and October.
4.	Lowest " "	...	...	...	40° " February.
5.	Greatest Range of Temperature was	...	...	...	34° " February and March.
6.	Lowest " "	...	...	...	16° " August.
7.	Total Rainfall	...	...	...	39.37 inches.
8.	Most Rain fell in August	...	...	...	13.89 " "
9.	Highest degree of Relative Humidity	...	...	...	80% in August.
10.	Lowest " " " "	...	...	...	45% " January.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK AND REPORT ON ACTION TAKEN ON RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN 1937.

115. *A. Bathurst*—The main recommendations for Bathurst are new African and European Hospitals. Preventive medicine is more important than curative but there is no real approach to good sanitation and hygiene except through

propaganda and the main element of this is successful individual treatment when necessary. Belief in our sanitation follows faith in our system of medicine, and this cannot be really efficient in inadequate insanitary buildings.

116. The need for a new European Hospital will become urgent should Bathurst become the great air port which it apparently is becoming. An unfortunate accident to a German plane resulted in twelve deaths. Had all these people fortunately only been injured our European Hospital could not have contained them.
117. *B. Protectorate*—The need of the Protectorate is better sanitation. To this end a scheme of propaganda demonstration and supervision has been devised and has received the approval of Government. Much of the preliminary work has been done, and it is hoped that it will be possible to start work on it in 1940. In 1939 most of the work will be confined to consolidation of what sanitation there is, and the furtherance of the preparations for this scheme.
118. It is recommended that Building Regulations for the Protectorate be promulgated. The draft Regulations have already been prepared but have not yet received sanction.
119. Particular recommendations will be found at the end of Section III, HYGIENE AND SANITATION.
120. *A. Bathurst*—No special recommendations were made in 1937.
121. *B. Protectorate*—(a) *Health Propaganda*—More Sanitary Inspectors were posted in the Protectorate. A scheme for the improvement of sanitation in the Protectorate was devised (see above) and much preliminary work has been carried out.
122. (b) *Trypanosomiasis*—It was not found possible to detail a Medical Officer for special work in connection with this during 1938. One is being sent out on special duty in 1939.
123. (c) *Yaws*—As for trypanosomiasis.
124. (d) *Training of Staff*—More attention was paid to the training of staff both on the Medical and Health sides, and the training was made less irregular than previously.

C. WILSON,
Senior Medical Officer.

RETURNS.

TABLE I.

AUTHORISED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

(a) EUROPEAN STAFF.

Senior Medical Officer.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Four Medical Officers.
 One Senior Nursing Sister.
 Two Nursing Sisters.

HEALTH SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health.
 Senior Sanitary Superintendent.
 Sanitary Superintendent.

(b) AFRICAN STAFF.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Two Medical Officers.
 One Chief Dispenser and Storekeeper.
 Two Second Grade Dispensers.
 Ten 3rd Grade Dispensers.
 One Second Grade Dresser.
 Eleven 3rd Grade Dressers.
 Fourteen 3rd Grade Dresser-Dispensers.
 Two Medical Probationers.
 One Hospital Warden.
 Six 3rd Grade Nurses.
 Two Probationer Nurses.
 Four Cooks.
 Two Assistant Cooks.
 Eighteen Hospital Orderlies.
 One Attendant, Home for Infirm.
 One Female Attendant, Home for Infirm.
 One Motor Driver.
 One Engine Driver and Electrician.

* MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Five 3rd Grade Nurses.
 Six Pupil Nurses.
 Five Labourers.

CLERICAL STAFF.

One Chief Clerk.
 Two 3rd Grade Clerks.
 One Messenger.

HEALTH SERVICE.

Eighteen 3rd Grade Sanitary Inspectors.
 Two 3rd Grade Vaccinators.
 One Market Clerk.
 One Assistant Market Clerk.
 One Keeper of Cemetery.

One Attendant, Infectious Diseases Hospital.
Six Motor Drivers.
One 3rd Grade Storekeeper.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Two 3rd Grade Clerks.
One Messenger.

TABLE II.
FINANCIAL.

See page 4.

TABLE III.

RETURN OF STATISTICS OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR.

—————					Europeans and Whites.	Africans.	Bathurst.
Number of inhabitants in 1937	...			...	232	14,069
" births during the year 1938	...			...	—	429
" deaths " " 1938	...			...	*14	363
" immigrants " " 1938	...			...	—	—
" emigrants " " 1938	...			...	—	—
" inhabitants in 1938	...			...	233	14,163
Increase	1	94	
Decrease	—	—	

*This includes 12 deaths which occurred as a result of an aeroplane accident.

TABLE IV.
METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1938.

	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.		WINDS.		Remarks.
	Solar Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum on Grass.	Shade Maxi- mum.	Shade Mini- mum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in Inches.	Degree of Hu- midity.	General Direc- tion.	Average Force.	
January ...	—	—	89	57	21	70·7	—	40%	Var.	—	
February	—	—	97	58	32	72·7	—	55%	"	—	
March ...	—	—	101	61	35	77·2	—	53%	N	—	
April ...	—	—	103	54	35	78·7	—	59%	N	—	
May ...	—	—	101	55	46	79·6	0·40	60%	Var.	—	
June ...	—	—	97	70	25	70·4	0·08	64%	N W	—	
July ...	—	—	94	68	19	80·4	10·92	68%	Var.	—	
August ...	—	—	92	60	20	79·6	16·32	68%	"	—	
September	—	—	92	67	23	80·5	13·53	76%	"	—	
October ...	—	—	93	69	17	81·1	5·66	72%	"	—	
November	—	—	94	66	24	80·6	0·02	54%	"	—	
December	—	—	91	58	27	75·2	—	49%	"	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	146·93	—	—	—	

TABLE V.
RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Diseases.	IN-PATIENTS.						OUT-PATIENTS.		
	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1937.	TOTAL.		Deaths.	Total cases treated.	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1938.	Male.	Female.	
		Admissions.							
I.—Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.									
1a. Typhoid fever	
2a. Paratyphoid A	
2b. Paratyphoid B	
2c. Enteric fever, type not defined	1	...	1	...	...	...
3. Typhus fever	5	4	5	...	1	...	
4. Relapsing fever	
5. Undulant fever	
Smallpox—									
6a. Variola major	
6b. Variola minor	
7. Measles	7	4	
8. Scarlet fever	
9. Whooping cough	4	2	
10. Diphtheria	
11. Influenza	29	...	29	...	184	99	
12. Cholera	
13a. Amœbia dysentery ...	1	...	8	...	9	...	36	11	
13b. Bacillary dysentery	17	1	17	...	43	16	
13c. Dysentery—type unspecified	1	1	1	...	5	2	
14a. Bubonic plague	
14b. Pneumonic plague	
14c. Septicæmic plague	
15. Erysipelas	4	1	4	...	4	...	
16. Acute poliomyelitis	1	1	1	...	...	...
17. Encephalitis lethargica	
18. Cerebro-spinal fever	
19. Glanders	
20. Anthrax	
21. Rabies	
22. Tetanus	18	9	18	1	8	2	
Tuberculosis of—									
23. Respiratory system ...	3	...	19	10	22	...	62	35	
24. Central nervous system	
25. Intestines and peritoneum	4	3	4	...	1	...	
26. Vertebral column	
27. Other bones and joints ...	1	...	5	2	6	...	2	2	
28. Skin and subcutaneous tissues	1	...	1	...	...	...
29. Lymphatic system	1	1	1	...	1	...	
30. Genito-urinary system	1	...	
31. Other organs	
32. Disseminated tuberculosis	
33. Leprosy	5	2	5	...	119	50	
34a. Primary syphilis	8	...	8	...	172	43	
34b. Secondary syphilis	3	...	3	...	22	7	
34c. Tertiary syphilis	7	2	7	...	17	14	
34d. Congenital syphilis	
35a. Gonorrhœa	26	2	26	...	419	98	
35b. Gonorrhœa with complications	
35c. Gonorrhœal arthritis	5	...	5	1	99	25	
35d. Gonorrhœal ophthalmia	1	...	1	...	2	1	
35f. Soft chancre	26	...	
35g. Venereal Bubo	
35. Other venereal diseases	
36a. Septicæmia	
36b. Pyæmia	
36c. Gas gangrene	
Carried forward ...	5	...	169	39	174	2	1,235	411	

TABLE V.—RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1938—*continued*.

Diseases.			IN-PATIENTS.					OUT-PATIENTS.		
			Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1937.	TOTAL.		Total cases treated.	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1938.	Male.	Female.	
				Admissions.						Deaths.
Brought forward ...			5	...	169	39	174	2	1,235	411
I.—Infectious and Parasitic Diseases—contd.										
37.	Yellow fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38a.	Tertian malaria	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
38b.	Quartan malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
38c.	Subtertian malaria	...	1	...	118	1	119	...	388	243
38d.	Malaria—type unspecified	...	...	2	1	2	...	282	86	...
38e.	Blackwater fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39a.	Leishmaniasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39b.	Spirochaetosis icterohaemorrhagica	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
39c.	Trypanosomiasis	...	12	...	125	49	137	4	789	717
39d.	Yaws	...	1	...	13	1	14	...	571	601
39e.	Other protozoal diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40.	Ankylostomiasis	...	...	...	12	...	12	1	41	25
41.	Hydatid cysts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42a.	Ascariasis	...	1	...	11	1	12	...	427	415
42b.	Dracontiasis	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
42c. 1	Filariasis	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	59	36
42c. 2	Filariasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42c. 3	Onchocerciasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42d.	Schistosomiasis	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	39	9
42f.	Taeniasis (Tape worm)	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	41	18
42g.	Other helminthiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
43a.	Actinomycosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43b.	Other mycosis (madura-foot) etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44a.	Sequelæ of vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44b.	German measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
44c.	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44d.	Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44e.	Dengue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44f.	Glandular fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44g.	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Cancer and other Tumours.										
Cancer of—										
45.	Buccal cavity and pharynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46a.	Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46b.	Stomach and duodenum	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	...
46c.	Rectum	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
46d.	Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46e.	Pancreas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46f.	Other digestive organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47.	Respiratory organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48.	Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49.	Other female genital organs	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
50.	Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51.	Male genito-urinary organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52.	Skin	...	...	5	...	5	...	10	15	...
53.	Other organs	...	1	...	1	2	...	3	1	...
54a.	Dermoid cyst	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
54b.	Fibroid, uterine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54c.	Lipoma	...	...	18	3	18	1	14	5	...
54d.	Other non-malignant tumours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55.	Tumours of undetermined nature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward			21	...	495	98	516	9	3,908	2,587

TABLE V.—RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1938.—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1937.	IN-PATIENTS.					OUT-PATIENTS.		
		TOTAL.			Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1938.	Male.	Female.	
		Admissions.		Deaths.					
Brought forward ...	21	...	495	98	516	9	3,908	2,587	
III.— <i>Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands and other General Diseases.</i>									
56. Rheumatic fever	
57a. Chronic rheumatism ...	2	...	21	...	23	1	1,806	1,186	
57b. Rheumatoid arthritis, Osteo-arthritis etc.	
58. Gout	
59. Diabetes mellitus	1	...	1	...	...	...
60a. Scurvy	1	...	1	...	...	...
60b. Hypovitaminosis A.	
61a. Beri-Beri	5	2	5	...	3	1	
61b. Epidemic dropsy	
62. Pellagra	
63. Rickets	2	...	
65. Diseases of the pituitary gland	
66a. Simple goitre	
66b. Exophthalmic goitre	22	58	
66c. Other diseases of thyroid and parathyroids	10	7	
67. Diseases of the thymus	
68. Diseases of the adrenals	
69. Other general diseases	2	...	2	1	...	...
IV.— <i>Diseases of the Blood and Blood Forming Organs.</i>									
70a. Purpura	
70b. Hæmophilia	
71a. Pernicious anæmia	
71b. Anæmia—other types	3	...	3	...	91	85	
72a. Leukæmia	
72b. Lymphadenoma	
73. Diseases of the spleen (splenomegaly, etc.)	2	...	2	...	21	9	
74. Other diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	
V.— <i>Chronic Poisoning.</i>									
75. Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	
76. Chronic Poisoning by other organic substances (cocaine, morphine, etc.)	
VI.— <i>Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.</i>									
78. Encephalitis, cerebral abscess, etc. (not including encephalitis lethargica; see 17)	
79. Meningitis (not including tubercular or cerebro-spinal meningitis; see 18)	2	1	2	...	...	...
80. Tabes dorsalis (Locomotorataxy)	
81. Other diseases of spinal cord (not including acute poliomyelitis see 16) ...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
82a. Cerebral hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	
Carried forward ...	24	...	533	102	557	11	5,863	3,933	

TABLE V.—RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1938.—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1937.	IN-PATIENTS.					OUT-PATIENTS.		
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1938.	Male.	Female.		
								TOTAL.	
Brought forward ...	24	...	533	102	557	11	5,863	3,933	
VI.— <i>Diseases of the Nervous system and Sense Organs—continued.</i>									
82b. Cerebral embolism	
82c. Cerebral thrombosis	2	2	2	...	...	...
82d. Hemiplegia and other paralysis of unstated origin ...	2	...	8	2	10	...	11	5	
83. General paralysis of the insane	2	...	2	...	2	...	
84a. Dementia præcox	
84b. Paranoia	
84c. Other forms of insanity	8	...	8	...	2	2	
85. Epilepsy	2	...	2	...	6	2	
86. Infantile convulsions (under five years of age)	2	...	
87a. Chorea	
87b. Neuritis. Neuralgia	4	...	4	...	689	589	
87c. Disseminated sclerosis	
87d. Amentia	
87e. Hysteria	5	1	5	...	...	1	
87f. Psychasthenia. Neurasthenia	8	...	8	...	...	...
87g. Other diseases of the nervous system	2	...	2	...	111	71	
88a. Cataract	
88b. Conjunctivitis ...	1	...	11	...	12	...	370	244	
88c. Ectropion. Entropion	
88d. Errors of refraction	
88e. Glaucoma	
88f. Iritis	8	...	8	1	54	23	
88g. Keratitis	
88h. Pterygium	
88i. Trachoma	1	...	1	...	10	6	
88j. Ulcer of the cornea. Staphylo- ma. Lukoma	
88k. Other diseases of the eye and annexa	11	...	11	...	63	28	
89a. Otitis	1	...	1	...	73	45	
89b. Mastoiditis	
89c. Other diseases of the ear	
89d. Wax in ear	
VII.— <i>Diseases of the Circulatory System.</i>									
90. Pericarditis	3	2	3	...	...	...
91. Acute endocarditis	2	...	2	...	9	1	
92. Chronic endocarditis. Valvular heart disease	29	18	29	...	2	...	
93. Myocardial degeneration. Chronic Myocarditis	26	6	26	...	49	42	
94. Diseases of the coronary arteries. Angina pectoris Coronary thrombosis, etc.	
95a. Disordered action of the heart	
95b. Other diseases of the heart	1	...	1	1	5	1	
96. Aneurysm	
97. Arterio-Sclerosis...	4	...	4	...	...	...
98. Gangrene ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
99. Other diseases of the arteries	
100a. Hæmorrhoids	2	...	2	...	35	10	
100b. Varix. Varicose veins. Varico- cele	
Carried forward ...	29	...	673	133	702	13	7,356	5,003	

TABLE V.—RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1938—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1937.	IN-PATIENTS.					OUT-PATIENTS.	
		TOTAL.			Total cases treated.	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1938.	Male.	Female.
		Admissions.		Deaths.				
Brought forward ...	29	...	673	133	702	13	7,356	5,003
VII.— <i>Diseases of the Circulatory System</i> —continued.								
100c. Phlebitis	1	...	1	...	...	...
100d. Other diseases of veins
101a. Bubo (non specific)	3	1	3	...	...	...
101b. Adenitis and other diseases of the lymphatic system	32	...	32	...	...	...
102. Abnormalities of blood pressure, hyperpiesia, etc.
103a. Epistaxis
103b. Other diseases of the circulating system	2	1	2	...	...	...
VIII.— <i>Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>								
104a. Rhinitis, Coryza	5	...	5	...	461	153
104b. Other diseases of the nose
104c. Diseases of the accessory nasal sinuses
104d. Nasal Polypus
104e. Gangosa
105a. Laryngitis	3	...	3	...	23	9
105b. Other diseases of the Larynx
106a. Acute Bronchitis	44	1	44	...	2,561	1,120
106b. Chronic Bronchitis	6	1	6	...	977	749
106c. Bronchiectasis
107. Broncho-pneumonia ...	4	...	45	11	49	...	32	9
108. Lobar-pneumonia ...	1	...	82	33	83	2	50	7
110a. Pleurisy	22	1	22	...	43	16
110b. Empyema
111a. Hypostatic congestion of lungs	1	1	1	...	...	...
111b. Embolism of lung
112a. Asthma ...	1	...	8	...	9	...	34	23
112b. Hay fever
113. Pulmonary emphysema
114a. Gangrene or abscess of lung...
114b. Other diseases of the Respiratory System	2	1	2	...	...	...
X.— <i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>								
115a. Dental Caries. Alveolar abscess	4	...	4	...	340	108
115b. Pyorrhœa
115c. Stomatitis	1	...	1	...	101	76
115d. Tonsillitis. Pharyngitis Quinsy	14	2	14	...	106	56
115e. Adenoids
115f. Other diseases of the buccal cavity, Pharynx, etc.
116. Diseases of the œsophagus	1	...	1	...	...	...
117a. Ulcer of the stomach	2	...	2	...	...	...
117b. Ulcer of the duodenum	1	1	1	...	...	...
118a. Gastritis	36	...	36	...	123	116
118b. Dyspepsia	6	...	6	...	1,085	989
118c. Other diseases of the Stomach
119. Infantile diarrhœa (under two years of age)	5	...	5	...	109	108
Carried forward ...	35	...	999	187	1,034	15	13,401	8,542

TABLE V.—RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1938—*continued*.

Diseases.		IN-PATIENTS.						OUT-PATIENTS.	
		Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1937.	TOTAL.		Total cases treated.	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1938.	Male.	Female.	
			Admissions.	Deaths.					
Brought forward ...		35	...	999	187	1,034	15	13,401	8,542
IX.—Diseases of the Digestive System—continued.									
120a.	Sprue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120b.	Colitis ...	...	...	9	...	9	...	11	10
120c.	Gastro-enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120d.	Diarrhoea ...	...	...	56	4	56	...	223	133
121.	Appendicitis ...	...	...	5	...	5	...	4	...
122a.	Hernia ...	9	...	176	4	185	9	250	54
122b.	Strangulated hernia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122c.	Intestinal obstruction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123a.	Constipation ...	...	...	28	...	28	...	1,240	1,493
123b.	Diverticulitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123c.	Fistula in ano ...	...	...	6	...	6	...	25	6
123d.	Ischio-Rectal abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123e.	Other diseases of the intestines ...	...	...	4	2	4	...	3	1
124.	Cirrhosis of the liver ...	...	...	4	3	4	...	...	...
125a.	Acute yellow atrophy of the liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125b.	Hepatitis ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	1
125c.	Abscess of the liver ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
125d.	Other diseases of the liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126.	Biliary calculi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127a.	Catarrhal jaundice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
127b.	Cholecystitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
127c.	Other diseases of the gall bladder and ducts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128.	Diseases of the pancreas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129.	Peritonitis ...	2	...	6	2	8	...	1	...
X.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.									
130.	Acute nephritis ...	...	...	8	3	8	...	51	22
131.	Chronic nephritis ...	...	...	16	3	16	1	30	16
133a.	Pyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133b.	Other diseases of the kidney and annexa ...	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	3
134a.	Calculi of the bladder and ureter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134b.	Calculi of the bladder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135a.	Cystitis ...	...	...	6	1	6	...	96	139
135b.	Other diseases of the bladder ...	...	...	6	...	6	...	7	...
136a.	Stricture of the urethra ...	2	...	24	...	26	1	52	...
136b.	Urethral fistula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136c.	Perineal abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136d.	Other diseases of the urethra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137a.	Hypertrophy of the prostate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137b.	Prostatitis ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	...
137c.	Other diseases of the prostate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138a.	Phimosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138b.	Epididymitis Orchitis ...	1	...	19	1	20	2	77	...
138c.	Hydrocele ...	...	...	35	3	35	1	145	...
138d.	Other non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs ...	...	...	8	...	8	...	28	...
138e.	Granuloma venereum ...	...	...	7	...	7	1	...	...
139a.	Diseases of the ovary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139b.	Salpingitis and other diseases of the Fallopian tube ...	1	...	10	...	11	...	...	74
139c.	Pelvic cellulitis, abscess, etc....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Carried forward ...		50	...	1,442	213	1,492	30	15,667	10,502

TABLE V.—RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1938—*continued*.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1937.	IN-PATIENTS.					OUT-PATIENTS.	
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1938.	Male.	Female.	
Brought forward ...	50	...	1,442	213	1,492	30	15,667	10,502
X.—Non-Veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urinary system and Annexa—contd.								
139d. Displacement of uterus	2	...	2	...	...	2
139e. Dysmenorrhœa	6	...	6	...	...	153
139f. Endometritis, Cervicitis	2	...	2	...	...	...
139g. Menorrhagia	2	...	2	...	...	...
139h. Mastitis. Abscess and other diseases of the breast	6	1	6	...	...	29
139i. Other diseases of the female genital organs
XI.—Diseases of Pregnancy, Child Birth and the Puerperal State.								
140. Post-abortive sepsis
141a. Abortion	7	...	7	...	...	65
141b. Ante-partum hæmorrhage
142. Ectopic gestation	1	...	1	...	...	...
143. Hydatid mole and other accidents of pregnancy	19
144a. Placenta prævia
144b. Other puerperal hæmorrhage
145. Puerperal sepsis	3	...	3	...	...	...
146. Puerperal albuminuria. Eclampsia	2
147. Other toxæmias of pregnancy	3	...	3	...	...	...
148a. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens
148b. Puerperal embolism
149a. Difficult labour
149b. Retained placenta
149c. Other accidents of child births	6	...	6	1	...	...
150a. Puerperal insanity
150b. Puerperal diseases of the breast	1
150c. Normal labour	1	...	1	...	...	...
XII.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.								
151. Carbuncle boil	6	1	6	...	42	38
152a. Cellulitis	50	1	50	3	55	21
152b. Acute abscess ...	2	...	51	3	53	3	77	41
152c. Whitlow	5	...	5	1	84	47
153a. Ainhum
153b. Chigoes
153c. Eczema. Dermatitis	8	...	8	...	210	140
153d. Elephantiasis ...	4	...	15	1	19	2	78	18
153e. Herpes	18	5
153f. Impetigo	8	14
153g. Keloid
153h. Myasis
153i. Pediculosis
153j. Psoriasis
153k. Scabies	2	...	2	...	385	135
153l. Tinea	1	...	1	...	50	24
153m. Ulcer ...	2	...	40	...	42	2	452	116
153n. Urticaria	1	...	1	...	9	...
153o. Other diseases of the skin and its annexa
Carried forward ...	58	...	1,660	220	1,718	42	17,135	11,372

TABLE V.—RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1938—*continued*.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1937.	IN-PATIENTS.					OUT-PATIENTS.	
		Admissions.	Deaths	Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1938.	Male.	Female.	
Brought forward ...	58	...	1,660	220	1,718	42	17,135	11,372
XIII.— <i>Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion.</i>								
154a. Osteomyelitis ...	1	...	4	1	5	3	19	5
154b. Periostitis
155. Other diseases of the bones	14	...	14	...	57	26
156a. Arthritis	4	...	4	...	10	9
156b. Synovitis
156c. Other diseases of joint-loose cartilage, ankylosis, etc.	11	...	11	...	179	85
156d. Abscess of muscle
156e. Ganglion
156f. Lumbago
156g. Other diseases of other organs of locomotion
XIV.— <i>Congenital Malformations.</i>								
157a. Hydrocephalus	1
157b. Spina bifida. Meningocele	1
157c. Malformations of the heart
157d. Monstrosities
157e. Cleft palate. Harelip
157f. Imperforate anus
157g. Other congenital malformations
157h. Hematocolpos
XV.— <i>Diseases of Ear Infancy.</i>								
158. Congenital debility	3	1	3	...	...	...
159. Premature birth
160. Injury at birth
161a. Icterus neonatorum
161b. Pemphigus neonatorum
161c. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	4	2	4	...	...	...
XIV.— <i>Old Age.</i>								
162a. Senile dementia	3	...	3	...	...	1
162b. Other forms of senile decay
XVII.— <i>Affections due to Violence.</i>								
165a. Suicide
165b. Attempted suicide
172. Infanticide
173. Homicide
176a. Snake bite	1	...	1	...	...	...
176b. Insect bite or sting
177. Food poisoning	1
178. Accidental gas poisoning
179. Other acute accidental poisoning
181a. Burns by fire ...	2	...	22	5	24	1	50	34
181b. Other burns or scalds ...	1	...	4	...	5	...	17	7
182. Accidental mechanical suffocation
183. Accidental drowning
184. Accidental injury by firearms	7	1	7	...	4	...
Injuries:—								
185. By cutting or piercing instruments	32	1	32	1	35	5
186a. Due to falls, crushing, machinery, railways, etc. ...	3	...	20	...	23	...	...	...
Carried forward ...	65	...	1,789	231	1,854	47	17,506	11,547

TABLE V.—RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1938—*continued*.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1937.	IN-PATIENTS.					OUT-PATIENTS.		
		TOTAL.			Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospitals at end of 1938.	Male.	Female.	
		Admissions.		Deaths.					
Brought forward ...	65	...	1,789	231	1,854	47	17,506	11,547	
186 <i>b</i> . Due to motor accidents	2	...	2	1	2	...	
188. By non-venomous animals	6	1	6	...	5	...	
189. Hunger or thirst (starvation privation)	2	...	2	...	...	...
191 <i>a</i> . Heat stroke	
191 <i>b</i> . Sunstroke	
192. Injuries by lightning	
193. Injuries by electricity	
194 <i>a</i> . Dislocation	6	...	
194 <i>b</i> . Sprain	5	...	5	1	152	41	
194 <i>c</i> . Fracture ...	3	...	19	1	22	...	24	4	
194 <i>d</i> . Wounds and other external injuries ...	3	...	6	...	9	3	1,013	103	
196. Wounds of war	
198. Execution	
<i>XVIII—Ill-Defined Diseases.</i>									
200 <i>a</i> . Asthenia	2	...	2	1	4	6	
200 <i>b</i> . Goumdou	
200 <i>c</i> . Malingering	7	...	7	...	6	1	
200 <i>d</i> . Pyrexia of uncertain origin	
200 <i>e</i> . Shock	4	...	4	...	...	...
200 <i>f</i> . Hyperpyrexia	1	...	1	...	2	...	
<i>Diseases not included above.</i>									
201. Anti-rabic prophylaxis	3	...	3	1	...	...
210. Transferred cases already diagnosed by Medical Officer on other station	
Total cases of Diseases treated ...	71	...	1,846	233	1,917	54	18,720	11,702	

APPENDIX I

LABORATORY REPORT ON ROUTINE WORK.
BATHURST.

The following examinations were made :—

Examinations of Sputa	...	...	...	...	275
„ Gland Juice (for Trypanosomiasis)	...				770
„ Bloods	...	...	...	...	745
„ Urines	...	...	...	...	1,374
„ Fæces	...	...	...	...	842
„ Urethral Smears	...	...	...		1
„ Vaginal Smears	...	...	...		2

DISEASE GROUPS TREATED IN
GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS
TOTAL CASES 32,243.

	Ratio Per 1,000 Cases.
Digestive System.....	215.8
Respiratory System.....	200.8
Epidemic and Infectious Diseases.....	139.1
Nervous System.....	76.8
Skin Affections.....	69.6
External Causes.....	50.4
Genito-Urinary System.....	35.7
Bones and Organs of Locomotion.....	12.5
Circulatory System.....	6.3

EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES
TOTAL CASES 4,455.

	Ratio Per 100 Cases.
Trypanosomiasis.....	36.3
Malaria.....	24.9
Yaws.....	24.1
Gonorrhoea.....	14.3
Influenza.....	6.9
Syphilis.....	6.3
Leprosy.....	3.8
Tuberculosis.....	3.2
Dysentery.....	3.1

