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SEYCHELLES

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Department

FOR THE YEAR

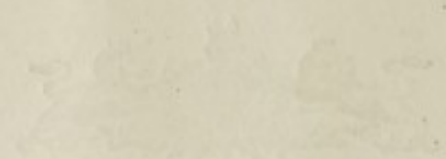
1911.

SEYCHELLES.

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1912.





ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

Medical Department

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1911

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

for

THE YEAR 1911.

CHAPTER I.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Estimated population. The estimated population of the Colony was at the end of the year 23,105, being an increase of 485 on that of last year.

Annexure I shows the number of arrivals and departures from the Colony, the number of births and deaths during the year.

Birth rate. The birth rate was higher than 1910, the figures for the year was 31.94 per thousand, the preceding year 31.35.

Death rate. The death rate was 15.79 per thousand, lower than last year when it was 16.28 per thousand.

The deaths this year for the Colony compares favourably with former years, the death rate for the last 5 years gives an average of 15.60 per thousand.

Infantile mortality. The infantile mortality i.e. children under 5 years, was 127 and was also lower than the number who died in 1910 by 22.

CHAPTER II.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS.

Mean temperature. Annexure II shows the monthly temperature, rainfall and deaths.

The mean temperature for the year was 79.3 which is about the same as in former years.

April was the hottest month having a mean temperature of 80.8, the coolest months of the year were July and August with the same temperature 77.6.

Rainfall. The rainfall of the year was lower than the preceding year, and may be considered to be a dry year, only 77.31 inches of rain were recorded for the year.

January, February and November were the months in which rain fell the most. December compared with former years was a dry month only 5.94 inches of rain fell.

Winds. The South East trade winds blew with an average force during the year, they were settled and blew regularly from July to October.

CHAPTER III

DISEASES PREVALENT DURING THE YEAR.

There was nothing noteworthy in the diseases prevalent during the year, there was no epidemics. Tuberculosis of the lungs accounted for a certain number of deaths but there was no marked increase in the number of cases.

Beriberi.

The number of cases of beri-beri was greatly diminished, there was no marked outbreak of the disease in any of the Islands. St Pierre Island on which severe outbreaks had taken place in previous years was practically free, this was without doubt due to the fact that the proprietors of the Island had substituted Bengal for Saigon rice in the rations given to the men.

Skin disease.

A curious form of skin disease, the nature of which is not quite clear and of which there have always been cases in people living in the Outlying Islands was much more common during the latter half year in 1911.

The disease attacks adults of both sexes, it appears to be more common in men, but this is doubtless due to the fact that far more men than women go to the Outlying Islands.

I do not remember having met with a case in an individual who had not been to these Islands, but on the other hand have met with cases in which the disease has not commenced until after their return to Mahé, and in one or two cases several months after.

The disease is named by the natives *décoque* and this expresses the condition very well. In men it usually affects the skin of the scrotum in the first place, the skin becomes dried up and cracked and peels off in large thick flakes, the condition gives rise to considerable burning and itching and is accompanied by considerable depression. After the scrotum the region the most generally attacked are the face, especially the commissures of the eyes and mouth, and the neck, the rest of the body only being attacked in the severest cases, although in many of the cases the skin of the rest of the body is roughened and unhealthy looking.

Two cases in women were observed in which the skin of the entire body became affected, the patients looking as though their skins had been dried up by gradual heat until they cracked in all directions, both these patients died apparently from exhaustion.

CHAPTER IV.

STATE OF THE TOWN OF VICTORIA.

The improvement noted in the Town of Victoria in the report for 1910 was maintained throughout 1911.

The streets were kept clean and well drained.

CHAPTER V.

REPORTS OF THE ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER.

In his report the Assistant Medical Officer, South Mahé, states his conviction that the reason why malaria is not found in Seychelles, is not due so much to the fact that the anopheles mosquito is never present in Seychelles as to the presence of the quantity of small

fish which inhabit the rivers and pools which would be the breeding places of the anophelines, these would act in the same way as the "Millions" of Barbadoes. The theory is interesting, but under this theory it would be difficult to explain why the anopheles should not breed in such places as Long Island Quarantine Station, this would perhaps be the most likely place for anopheles to be deposited, but here the water is only found in springs, at the mouths of which pools of water are found quite suitable for the breeding of anophelines but in these pools are no fish. If anophelines were present at Long Island epidemic of malaria would surely break out, as here we have ideal conditions for it, that is to say good breeding places for the mosquito with no fish and people coming direct from malarial countries and infected with malaria, but malaria has never occurred at Long Island Quarantine Station which is used as a health resort by people in Mahé. I think there must be some further reason than the fish in the rivers to explain the absence of the anopheles and malaria in Seychelles.

The Assistant Medical Officer, Praslin, points out the necessity of having a small hospital in his district. I referred to this necessity in my report for 1910, and elsewhere. I sincerely hope that the Government will shortly see its way to establish such a hospital.

CHAPTER VI.

VACCINATION.

The vaccine lymph supplied continues to give excellent results. The lymph is received monthly and is kept in an ice chest at the Victoria Hospital.

The children vaccinated during the year in the Colony was with the following results :

	Central District	South Mahé District	Praslin District
Successful, 1st time	346	144	61
Successful, 2nd "	3	...	1
Successful, 3rd "	nil	...	...
Unsuccessful ...	nil	nil	nil
Total	349	144	62

The labourers that are employed to discharge cargo in the harbour have all been vaccinated, and are now and then revaccinated in order to reduce as much as possible the risk of infection from small pox.

CHAPTER VII.

QUARANTINE.

The quarantine station was used nearly every month during the year. Deck passengers arriving from Bombay were landed at Long Island to undergo the full period of quarantine for small pox which prevailed at Bombay in a sporadic form.

The Partial Quarantine Ordinance works very well, and is of great convenience to shipping companies and their agents.

The Health Officer under this Ordinance is allowed, with the approval of the Quarantine Committee, to put a vessel in partial quarantine which carries a Bill of Health annotated with a disease in a sporadic form, and is allowed even if a vessel carries a clean bill of Health to put her in quarantine if he considers it advisable. First and Second class passengers are allowed to land, but deck passengers who are suspected to carry infection are put in quarantine.

The steriliser on Hodoul Island is as usual doing a lot of work in sterilising passengers' effects and also gunny bags from plague infected ports.

CHAPTER VIII.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

The total number of in-patients at the Victoria Hospital was 598, an increase of 118 on last year.

The total number of out-patients was 2,456, a decrease of 739 on that of 1910.

Several major operations were performed at the Hospital during the year.

Maternity Home.

Considerable difficulties arose in connection with the Maternity Home, as a result of which it was not opened until the beginning of September. Miss Beedie left the Colony by the September mail, and the Home was kept going with such local nursing as could be obtained until the arrival of Miss Halkett to take charge by the December mail; several women were admitted during these months and everything went to show that the institution would be a great success and would fulfil a great want.

Staff.

There were no change in the Medical Staff during the year, nor in the Nursing Staff at the Victoria Hospital.

Sister St Landri, however who had been Nurse at the Hospital for 36 years, retired at the end of the year. She will be greatly missed by all. The Nursing Staff carried out their work with the greatest diligence and are worthy of all praise.

J. B. ADDISON,
Chief Medical Officer.

Seychelles,

16th March, 1911.

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1911 at the Victoria Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1910.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1911.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
<i>General Diseases.</i>						
Influenza	...	9	...	9	...	
Dysentery	1	27	2	28	4	
Fever (undiagnosed)	...	1	...	1	...	
Beriberi	...	8	...	8	1	
Septicæmia	...	2	2	2	...	
Syphilis	1	11	...	12	2	
Scurvy	...	1	...	1	...	
Alcoholism	...	1	...	1	...	
Rheumatism	1	20	...	21	1	
do Gonorrhœal	1	4	...	5	...	
Gout	...	1	...	1	...	
Anæmia	...	12	...	12	1	
Debility	...	2	...	2	...	
Old age	...	17	5	17	3	
Pneumonia Dolens	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>						
Neuritis	...	2	...	2	1	
Meningitis	...	1	...	1	...	
do Cerebro-Spinal	...	1	1	1	...	
Apoplexy	...	4	...	4	...	
Epilepsy	1	5	...	6	...	
Neuralgia	...	2	...	2	...	
Paralysis	...	4	...	4	...	
Headache	...	2	...	2	...	
Convulsions	...	2	...	2	...	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	3	1	3	...	
Sciatica	...	3	...	3	...	
Mania	...	2	...	2	...	
<i>Diseases of the Eye.</i>						
Cataract	...	2	...	2	1	
Ophthalmia	...	3	...	3	1	
Syphilitic Iritis	1	1	...	2	...	
<i>Diseases of the Nose.</i>						
Coryza	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>Diseases of the Ear.</i>						
Foreign body in Ear.	1	...	...	1	...	
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System.</i>						
Aneurism	...	3	...	3	...	
Endocarditis	...	1	...	1	...	
Valvular disease	2	16	3	18	1	
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>						
Asthma	...	4	...	4	...	
Bronchitis	...	17	1	17	1	
Carried forward	9	196	15	205	18	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1911 at the following Institutions.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1910.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1911.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward.	9	196	15	205	18	
Empyema	...	2	1	2	...	
Hæmoptysis	...	1	...	2	...	
Pleurisy	...	18	...	18	...	
Phthisis	...	11	2	12	1	
Pneumonia	...	4	2	4	...	
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>						
Abdominal tumour	...	1	...	1	...	
Ascites	...	1	...	1	...	
Constipation	...	12	...	12	...	
Colic	...	3	...	3	...	
Dyspepsia	...	14	...	14	1	
Diarrhoea	...	2	...	2	...	
Gastritis	...	4	...	4	...	
Hernia	...	5	...	5	...	
Hernia (strangulated)	...	3	...	3	...	
Hæmorrhoids	...	6	...	6	1	
Hepatitis	...	5	...	5	...	
Intestinal obstruction	...	1	1	1	...	
Liver abscess	...	2	...	2	...	
Stomatitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Stricture of Rectum	...	2	...	2	...	
Chronic intussusception	...	1	...	1	...	
Peritonitis	...	2	2	2	...	
Cancer of Pylorus	...	1	1	1	...	
do Rectum	...	1	...	1	...	
do Stomach	...	2	1	2	...	
<i>Diseases of the Lymphatic System.</i>						
Tubercular glands in neck	...	1	...	1	...	
Adenitis	...	2	...	2	...	
<i>Diseases of the Urinary System.</i>						
Calculus vesical	...	2	...	2	...	
Cystitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Fistula (urinary)	...	1	...	2	...	
Stricture of Urethra	...	4	...	5	1	
Hæmaturia	...	1	...	1	...	
Retention of Urine	...	7	...	7	...	
Extravasation of urine	...	1	...	1	...	
Nephritis	...	2	...	2	1	
<i>Diseases of generative system (male).</i>						
Hydrocele	...	13	...	13	1	
Orchitis	...	11	...	11	1	
Phimosis	...	1	...	1	...	
Gonorrhœa	...	2	...	2	...	
Carried forward	13	350	25	363	25	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1911 at the Victoria Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1910.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1911.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward	... 13	350	25	363	25	
(Female organs)						
Endometritis	...	4	...	4	...	
Salpingitis	...	2	...	2	...	
Ovarian tumour	...	4	...	4	...	
Vaginitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Prolapse of Uterus	...	1	...	1	...	
Fibroids	...	16	...	16	...	
Laceration of vulva	...	1	...	1	...	
Leucorrhœa	...	1	...	1	...	
Menorrhagia	...	5	...	5	...	
Ovary teratoma	...	1	...	1	...	
„ adhesions	...	1	...	1	...	
(Diseases connected with pregnancy.)						
Abortion	...	1	...	1	...	
Confinement	...	5	...	5	...	
Pregnancy	...	2	...	2	...	
Retained placenta	...	1	...	1	...	
Placenta prævia	...	1	...	1	...	
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.						
(Bone)						
Spinal Caries	...	2	...	2	...	
Osteitis	...	2	...	2	...	
(Joints)						
Synovitis	...	2	...	2	...	
Dislocation of jaw	...	1	...	1	...	
(Tendons)						
Teno-synevitis	...	2	...	2	...	
(Nails)						
Ingrowing toe nails	...	2	...	2	...	
Diseases of Connective Tissue.						
Abscesses	... 2	66	...	68	2	
Anihum	...	2	...	2	...	
Cellulitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Epitheloma	...	2	...	2	...	
do of finger	...	1	...	1	...	
Lipoma	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcers	...	8	...	8	...	
Subaceous cyst	...	2	...	2	...	
Whitlow	...	1	...	1	...	
Diseases of the skin.						
Erysipelas	...	1	...	1	...	
Eczema	...	12	...	12	3	
Injuries (general).						
Crushed feet	...	2	1	2	...	
Bites	...	2	...	2	...	
Carried forward	... 15	509	26	524	30	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1911 at the Victoria Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1910.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1911.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward	15	509	26	524	30	
<i>Injuries (general) Continued.</i>						
Burns	...	4	...	4	...	
Hæmatomata	1	11	...	12	2	
Cuts	1	24	...	25	...	
Sprained ankle	...	2	...	2	...	
Cerebral concussion	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>Fractures.</i>						
Pelvis	...	1	...	1	...	
Ribs	...	3	...	3	1	
Tibia	...	2	...	2	1	
Femur	1	2	...	3	...	
Lower jaw	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulna	1	1	...	2	...	
Humerus	...	2	...	2	1	
Radius	...	2	...	2	...	
<i>Parasites.</i>						
Ascaris lumbricoides	...	3	...	3	...	
Ankylostomiasis	...	5	...	5	...	
Chiggers	...	1	...	1	1	
<i>Poisons.</i>						
Santonine	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Malingering	...	4	...	4	...	
TOTAL	19	579	26	598	36	

ANNEXURE 1.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Estimated Population on 31st December 1910	11,522	11,098	22,620
Births during 1911	362	376	738
	11,884	11,474	23,358
Arrival during 1911	355	116	471
	12,239	11,590	23,829
Decrease by deaths	202	163	365
	12,037	11,427	23,464
Decrease by departures	269	90	359
Estimated population on 31st December 1911...	11,768	11,337	23,105
Net increase during 1911.	246	239	485

Birth rate during 1911 per thousand 31.94
 Death rate " " " " 15.79

AGES AT WHICH DEATH HAS OCCURED.

Under 1 year		1 to 5 years		6 to 70 years		70 to 100 year		Over 100 years		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
46	33	25	23	97	75	34	32	...	...	202	163
79		48		172		66		—		365	

ANNEXURE II

Meteorological returns for 1911.

1911	TEMPERATURE							Rainfall		Winds		Deaths	Remarks	
	Months	Barometer	Solar Maximum	Minimum on grass	Shade Maximum	Shade Minimum	Range	Mean	Amount in Inches	Depth of Humidity	Direction of Wind	Average force		Deaths per month
January	...	30.07	130.0	73.4	82.5	75.9	6.6	79.2	11.15	4.6	NW.	4.0	39	
February	...	30.12	114.9	74.4	82.3	77.2	5.1	79.7	15.27	4.8	NW.	5.3	39	
March	...	30.07	131.3	73.6	83.8	77.3	6.5	80.5	4.93	5.9	NW.	5.4	34	
April	...	30.12	132.9	73.0	84.1	77.6	6.5	80.8	3.83	6.1	NE.	3.9	22	
May	...	30.09	122.8	73.1	83.8	77.4	6.4	80.6	4.18	6.0	E.	5.6	27	
June	...	30.15	118.5	72.4	81.4	76.2	5.2	78.8	1.94	5.6	SSE.	8.5	35	
July	...	30.17	124.2	73.5	80.0	75.3	4.7	77.6	1.01	5.5	SE.	13.2	34	
August	...	30.14	122.3	70.5	80.0	75.3	4.7	77.6	0.81	5.6	SE.	13.3	23	
September	...	30.15	111.5	71.0	80.3	76.1	4.2	78.2	7.00	5.5	SE.	12.0	22	
October	...	30.16	118.2	71.5	82.2	76.0	6.2	79.1	7.00	6.1	SE.	8.2	31	
November	...	30.08	108.0	72.4	83.5	77.0	6.5	80.2	14.15	5.8	NW.	5.8	27	
December	...	30.08	112.0	73.7	83.7	76.8	6.9	80.2	5.94	5.3	NW.	5.4	32	

ANNEXURE III.

Return of Patients treated at the Dispensaries.

Month.	Victoria Hospital		Anse Royale		Anse Boileau		Praslin		Total
	M	F	M	F.	M	F	M	F	M & F
January	23	68	14	23	...	...	20	31	179
February	35	75	10	18	...	2	18	8	166
March	50	76	14	22	1	...	17	14	194
April	26	50	15	20	...	1	20	6	133
May	48	94	13	22	...	2	31	17	227
June	35	100	9	21	...	1	22	12	200
July	47	142	20	21	...	1	33	4	268
August	52	127	7	15	...	2	27	6	236
September	45	125	7	19	...	2	26	2	226
October	48	146	10	15	3	3	23	13	261
November	35	119	6	14	3	1	11	9	198
December	37	90	9	17	2	1	2	5	163
Total	481	1,212	134	227	9	16	250	127	2,456

Result of Cases treated at the Victoria Hospital.

Sexes.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1910	Admitted during 1911	Total treated	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Remaining at the end of 1911	Total
Males	17	437	454	339	36	28	21	30	454
Females	2	142	144	106	16	11	5	6	144
Total	19	579	598	445	52	39	26	36	598

MEDICAL REPORT

OF THE

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, SOUTH MAHÉ,

for 1911.

Ninth Annual report.

I have the honour to forward my ninth annual report on South Mahé, 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Health of the District during 1911.

The health of the District was good, there is nothing special to report, there being no diseases of an infectious or contagious nature.

General Diseases Tuberculosis.

There were three deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, in 1910 there was no death, but the disease is not making head way.

Ankylostomiasis.

This disease is common, and more so amongst the underfed whites than the black people. I consider it necessary that boots or at least some protection for the feet should be worn by these people, as the worms gain entrance by the skin and principally in the lower extremities. The poverty of certain classes of the white or coloured population compels them to go barefooted, with the result that Anæmia due to Ankylostomiasis is quite common in this class of the population.

Malarial Fever.

I am sure that the immunity in Seychelles to Malaria, is not due to the absence of Anophelines. There is no doubt that at times the mosquito gets into the Colony it is due to the immense number of little "Gudgeon" with which the rivers are swarming: they range in size from $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to one inch in length. The Anophelines will only breed in clean water and its eggs and larvæ are destroyed by these little fish, so if by chance Anophelines does come in, he is unable to propagate. On the other hand Culex and Stegomyia are quite common here. Stegomyia is a house breeder and will use any old tin where water lodges; culex generally prefers the marshes, but neither of these mosquitoes require clean water like Anophelines.

PART II.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Comparative tables.

As in past years I have attached tables showing a comparison of births, deaths, still-births and marriages for a period of five years, (1907-1911), also a table showing the diseases that caused death in 1911.

These tables do not call for any special comment, the birth rate was 38.42 per thousand which is quite high, the death rate is 13.33 a marked increase on that of 1910, when it was put down at 9.81, the still-births 1.58 per thousand a reduction when compared with last year, and the marriage rate was 7.25 per thousand a very marked increase when compared with that of former years.

Error in former calculations.

By the last Census taken on the 2nd of April 1911 the population of South Mahé was 4,424. I estimated the population in 1910 at 4,890, an excess of 466 on the actual population, this by the fact diminished the correctness of the calculations for 1910. I had based on the difference between the birth rate and death rate as regis-

tered in ten years (1901-1911) the excess of births over deaths was 927 the actual increase in population is 221 so that during that period 706 people must have emigrated out of South Mahé. The population of South Mahé in 1901 was 4,203.

Principal diseases causing death.

The principal diseases causing death were Dysentery 2, Endocarditis 4, Infantile Marasmus 8, Meningitis 5, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 3, Senile Decay 9, and Tertiary Syphilis 2. 11 children under one year of age died, and under five years 19 children, this is better than in 1910 when there were eleven deaths under 1 year, and 24 deaths under 5 years.

PART III.

DISPENSARIES.

The present Public Dispensary at Anse Royale is situated at the Government buildings alongside the Police Station and Office of the Justice of the Peace, it is not an ideal place as being too public and there is no privacy for the examination of patients. In 1912 this will be remedied as a new porter's lodge, and Public Dispensary will be added to the Lunatic Asylum. The Medical Department of South Mahé will by the fact be all grouped under the same roof.

List of patients treated at the Anse Royale Dispensary during the year.

Month.	Old.		New.		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
January	9	19	5	4	28
February	8	12	2	6	28
March	12	16	2	6	36
April	10	15	5	5	35
May	10	18	3	4	35
June	7	15	2	6	30
July	14	18	6	3	41
August	5	11	2	4	22
September	7	18	...	1	26
October	9	12	1	3	25
November	4	9	2	5	20
December	6	12	3	5	26

VACCINATION.

The vaccine lymph supplied was satisfactory the number of children vaccinated was :—

Successful	1st time	144
"	2nd "	...
"	3rd "	...
Total	...	144

TABLE OF DISEASES CAUSING DEATH IN SOUTH MAHE

1ST & 2ND DIVISIONS DURING 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	Under 20 years	Under 30 years	Under 40 years	Under 50 years	Under 60 years	Under 80 years	Under 90 years	Over 90 years	Total.	REMARKS
Anæmia pernicious	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Cardiac failure	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Diarrhoea and colitis	1	...	...	1	
Dysentery	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Epitheliomæ	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Endocarditis	1	...	3	...	...	4	
Exhaustion	1	...	...	...	1	
Elephantiasis	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gastritis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
Gonorrhœa	1	...	...	1	
Gastro enteritis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Hemiplegia	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Hæmorrhage (due to rupture of uterus)	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Infantile marasmus	1	...	...	...	1	
Internal obstruction	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Infantile paralysis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Infantile debility	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Leprosy	1	...	...	1	
Laryngismus Stridulus	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Meningitis	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Persistent vomiting	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Syphilis	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Senile Decay	4	4	2	9	
Sun-stroke	1	...	...	1	
Tubercular peritonitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Tertiary Syphilis	2	...	...	...	...	2	
Vomiting of pregnancy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	11	8	5	2	3	10	3	12	3	2	59	

BIRTHS, DEATHS, STILL-BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES FROM 1907 TO 1911.

Years	Births per 1000	Deaths per 1000	Still-births per 1000	Marriages per 1000	REMARKS.
1907	30.85	12.34	3.19	3.82	18 Marriages in 1907
1908	32.52	12.32	1.25	3.75	18 „ „ 1908
1909	33.33	11.25	1.04	6.87	33 „ „ 1909
1910	28.22	9.81	2.04	5.11	25 „ „ 1910
1911	38.42	13.33	1.58	7.25	32 „ „ 1911

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF THE AGES AT WHICH DEATH
OCCURRED DURING THE YEARS 1906 TO 1911

YEARS.		Under 1 year	Under 5 years	Under 20 years	Under 30 years	Under 40 years	Under 50 years	Under 60 years	Under 80 years	Under 90 years	Over 90 years	TOTAL AND REMARKS
1907	...	10	12	8	1	8	5	2	8	3	1	58 deaths during 1907
1908	...	5	12	4	4	4	4	6	14	4	2	59 " " 1908
1909	...	13	7	4	7	7	3	3	9	1	...	54 " " 1909
1910	...	11	13	2	1	2	4	3	11	1	...	48 " " 1910
1911	...	11	8	5	2	3	10	3	12	3	2	59 " " 1911

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND STILL-BIRTHS

Years		Births	Deaths	Still-births	REMARKS
1907	...	145	58	15	
1908	...	156	59	6	
1909	...	160	54	5	
1910	...	138	48	10	
1911	...	170	59	7	

BIRTHS, DEATHS, STILL-BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES FROM 1907 TO 1911

Year	Births per 1000	Deaths per 1000	Still-births per 1000	Marrriages per 1000	Remarks
1907	60.55	12.04	2.19	2.82	18 Marrriages in 1907
1908	52.52	12.52	1.52	3.75	" " 18
1909	52.52	11.52	1.52	2.52	" " 13
1910	52.52	9.81	2.52	5.11	" " 22
1911	52.52	12.52	1.52	7.22	" " 22

SEYCHELLES LUNATIC ASYLUM.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1911.

Fifth Annual Report.

I have the honour to forward my fifth annual report on the Anse Royale Lunatic Asylum.

Work of the Asylum from 1906-1911.

The Asylum was opened 13th March 1906 and on the 31st December 1911 there has been admitted 31 males and 14 females patients, with the following results: 10 males and 2 females discharged as cured, 1 male discharged relieved, 9 males and one female died during that period, and there remained in the Asylum on the 31st December 1911, 11 males and 11 females patients. Since the opening of the Asylum the percentage of patients:

Discharged as recovered	26.6 per cent
Discharged as relieved	2.22 " "

Cost of Asylum for the year 1911.

A table has been attached to this report showing the total daily cost of the Asylum, also the daily cost per patient; the average cost of a patient is 40 cents per diem or Rs 12 per month.

The paying patients have contributed for their cost of upkeep during the year 1911 the sum of Rs 693.21.

Health of the inmates.

The inmates enjoyed good health during the year, there was no outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease. During the year four males patients died, but two of these patients were practically in a dying condition on entry.

Dieting.

The Contractor gave satisfaction during the year, and the standard of rations was the same as that contracted for.

Admissions.

During the year four males and three females patients were admitted, there was no case of second admission.

Discharges.

There was discharged as recovered two males and one female, and one female out on trial who may be also looked upon as recovered.

Deaths.

Four males died during the year, the cause of death was Syphilis, Meningitis, Endocarditis, and Exhaustion with Senile Decay.

Amusements.

Patients were taken out for a weekly walk, there is a dance once a week, also Magic lantern performances, in addition there are provided in the wards, games such as cards, dominoes, and draughts. Few of the patients can read or write but they are always glad to get Illustrated and picture journals.

Asylum Work.

In the male side some patients are kept at work in the vegetable garden while others plant flowers and keep the wards clean, while one helps the cook. In the female side the patients sew and do all the repairs of the Asylum as well as cut and make the clothes of the inmates.

Conduct of the Attendants.

There was one change in the male staff during the year, male attendant J. B. Délorié has been discharged on gratuity owing to ill-health, his place has been filled up by the appointment of Attendant Fernand Hoarau. The conduct of the Attendants male and female during the year has been satisfactory.

Tables.

I have attached to this report tables of admission, re-admission, discharges and deaths from the opening of Asylum, as well as tables showing the cost of Asylum, and statistical tables as to condition of patients.

JOHN THOS. BRADLEY, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

**STATISTICAL TABLES SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, READMISSIONS, DISCHARGES
AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1911.**

	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
In Asylum 1st January 1910, including those out on trial	...	...	...	13	9	22
CASES ADMITTED DURING 1911.						
First admission	...	...	...	4	3	7
Not first admission	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cases under care during the year	...	...	...	17	12	29
CASES DISCHARGED DURING 1911.						
Recovered	2	1	3	...	...	...
Relieved	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not improved	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	4	...	4	...	...	...
Total cases discharged and died during the year	6	1	7	...	...	...
Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December 1911, including						
those out on trial	...	...	...	11	11	22

Table showing condition as to Marriage, Probable cause of Insanity, Mental Disease and Occupation of Patients
For the Year 1911.

Condition in reference to Marriage	Males	Females	Total	Probable causes of Insanity	Males	Females	Total	Form of Mental Disease	Males	Females	Total	Occupation	Males	Females	Total
Married	...	2	9	Moral.	...	1	2	Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency:	...	...	...	Clerk	2	...	2
Single	...	3	10	Domestic trouble	...	...	...	(a) with Epilepsy	...	...	...	Labourer	6	...	6
Widow	...	...	2	Adverse circumstances	...	...	...	(b) without Epilepsy	...	...	...	Planter	1	...	1
Widower	...	...	...	Mental anxiety and worry	...	1	2	Epilepsy acquired	...	...	...	Sailor	...	...	...
Unknown	...	1	1	Religious excitement	...	1	1	General paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	Carpenter	1	...	1
				Love affairs	...	...	...	Mania.	...	...	...	Proprietor	...	...	...
				Fright and nervous shock	...	...	...	Acute	2	...	2	Merchant	1	...	1
				Physical.	...	...	...	Chronic	4	...	7	Washerwoman	...	6	6
				Intemperance (in drink)	...	...	...	Recurrent	...	...	1	Seamstress	...	...	1
				Intemperance (sexual)	...	1	2	A Totu	...	...	...	Nurse	...	1	1
				Veneral disease	...	...	...	Puerpural	...	...	...	No profession...	...	4	4
				Self abuse (sexual)	...	...	...	Senile	1	...	2				
				Over-exertion	...	1	1	Melancholia.	...	...	...	
				Sunstroke	...	...	...	Acute	...	...	...	
				Accident or injury	...	...	...	Chronic	...	...	...	
				Pregnancy	...	...	...	Recurrent	1	3	4				
				Parturition and the puerpural state	...	...	2	Puerpural	...	...	...	
				Lactation	...	...	...	Senile	...	...	...	
				Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	...	...	Dementia.	...	...	...	
				Puberty	...	...	...	Primary	1	...	1				
				Change of life	...	...	1	Secondary	2	1	3				
				Fevers	...	...	...	Senile	...	...	...	
				Privation and starvation	...	1	1	Organic (coarse Brain, Disease, &c.)	...	...	...	
				Old age	...	...	...	Not Insane.	...	...	...	
				Other bodily diseases and disorders	...	...	...		...	...	...
				Previous attacks	...	1	1		...	...	...	
				Hereditary influences	...	...	1		...	...	...	
				Congenital defect	...	...	...		...	...	...
				Other ascertained causes	...	...	...		...	...	...
				Unknown	...	4	4		...	...	...	
Total ...	11	11	22	Total	11	11	22	Total ...	11	11	22	Total ...	11	11	22

TABLE

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS FOR EACH YEAR FROM THE
OPENING OF THE ASYLUM 13th MARCH 1906.

Year	Admitted			Discharged									Died	Remaining in Asylum including those out on trial 31st December in each year.			Remarks.	
				Recovered			Relieved			Not improved								
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
1906...	2	2	4										1	1	1	2	3	
1907...	3	3	6												4	5	9	
1908...	7	1	8	2		2	1		1				3	1	4	5	5	10
1909...	12	2	14	4		4									13	7	20	
1910...	3	3	6	2	1	3							1	1	13	9	22	
1911...	4	3	7	2	1	3							4	4	11	11	22	

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS FOR EACH MONTH IN THE ASYLUM
THEIR COST AND THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED BY PAYING PATIENTS TOWARDS
MAINTENANCE FOR 1911.

Month	No. of patients			Cost.			Cost of washing per mth for a patient.		No. of paying patients			Total amount contributed by paying patients		REMARKS Paying Patients
				Total Daily	Per Head	Patient per month								
	M	F	T	R	cts.	R	cts.	R	cts.	M	F	T	Rs	cts.
January	13	8	21	832	42	12	90	90	2	1	3	66	50	1st class 1—2nd class 2
February	11	8	19	813	42	11	97	89	2	1	3	62	...	1st class 1—2nd class 2
March	11	8	19	810	42	13	23	94	2	1	3	66	50	1st class 1—2nd class 2
April	11	8	19	805	42	12	71	91	2	1	3	65	...	1st class 1—2nd class 2
May	11	8	19	8	43	13	07	94	2	1	3	66	50	1st class 1—2nd class 2
June	11	8	19	8	42	12	64	1 05	2	1	3	65	...	1st class 1—2nd class 2
July	11	11	22	850	38	11	98	77	2	1	3	53	71	1st class 1—2nd class 2
August	11	11	22	843	38	11	89	64	1	1	2	50	...	1st class 1—2nd class 1
September	12	11	23	860	37	11	22	69	1	1	2	49	...	1st class 1—2nd class 1
October	13	11	24	935	39	12	07	75	1	1	2	50	...	1st class 1—2nd class 1
November	13	11	24	949	39	11	86	65	1	1	2	49	...	1st class —2nd class 1
December	11	10	21	992	41	12	81	1 66	1	1	2	50	...	1st class 1—2nd class 1

MEDICAL REPORT

OF THE

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, PRASLIN,

for 1911.

2nd Annual Report.

I have the honour to forward my second annual Report of the Praslin District.

Praslin.

Taking Praslin Island in the first place, the health of the Island has been very good during the year and there have been no epidemics.

Diseases and attendance at dispensaries.

The two Government Dispensaries have been well attended, but the cases have been mostly of a chronic nature, such as rheumatism, etc.

In my private practice the most frequent disease noticeable have been gonorrhœa, syphilis, fibroids and various forms of enteritis. Asthma and hernia are also common. With regard to this last disease, I would respectfully submit that a small hospital is absolutely necessary, as strangulation is very frequent and the inevitable delay, consequent upon sending patients to Mahé for operation, has caused the loss of several valuable lives. There was one death this year from that cause, the patient being a fine boy of 18 years, who died at the hospital in Mahé after a protracted journey across. Other patients have previously died from the same cause, since, during the North monsoon, the sailing boats, which are the sole means of inter-insular communication, with the exception of the Steamer Alexandra, which calls about every 10 days during this monsoon, are sometimes four or five days at sea.

There have been no cases of tropical disease, unless one can so term ankylostomiasis, which is common.

Vaccination.

62 children were vaccinated in Praslin during the year. Of these, 61 were successful the first time, and the remaining one was successful on the second vaccination.

Births and Deaths.

During 1911 there were 82 births in Praslin and 6 still-births. There were 36 deaths, the details of which are as follows :—

Under	1 year	...	8
Between	1 and 5 years	...	4
"	5 " 15	"	2
"	15 " 50	"	5
"	50 " 60	"	3
Over	60	"	14
<hr/>			
Total			...36

Cause of Deaths.

Senile decay 11, Various forms of enteritis 7, Bronchitis 2, Endocarditis 2, Heart failure 2, Convulsions 2, Burns 1, Marasmus 1, Pulmonary phthisis 1, Dysentery 1, Abdominal Tumour 1, Liver abscess 1, Ankylostomiasis 1, Leprosy 1, Died just after birth 1, Drowning 1.—Total : 36.

[N.B.—The cause of death is, in most cases, that given by the relatives, and, therefore, too much reliance cannot be placed in the accuracy of this table.]

Birth and Death
rates 1911.

The population of Praslin, estimated from the Census taken during 1911, was 2,018. This gives a birth rate of 40.63 and a death rate of 17.83.

Birth and Death
rates for 1911.

Round Island is, however, considered as part of Praslin for the purpose of estimating these statistics. The Praslin death rate, minus that of Round Island is only 13.37.

LA DIGUE.

La Digue.

This Island is never so healthy as Praslin owing to the greater density of population. Ankylostomiasis is very common, almost $\frac{1}{3}$ of the entire population being affected.

Diseases and attend-
ance at dispensaries.

Gonorrhœa and Syphilis are much more prevalent at Praslin. With these exceptions, the distribution of diseases at La Digue is practically similar to that of Praslin.

The Dispensary is but poorly attended, as there are practically no paupers at La Digue.

Vaccination.

58 children were vaccinated on the Island during the year. Of these, 56 were successful the first time and 2 successful upon revaccination.

Births and Deaths.

During the year there were 46 births and 5 still-births in La Digue, and the deaths numbered 31. The details of the latter are as follows :—

Under 81 years	...	10
Between 1 and 5 years	...	none
" 5 — 15 "	...	none
" 15 — 20 "	...	2
" 20 — 50 "	...	4
" 50 — 60 "	...	3
" 60 — 80 "	...	5
" 80 — 90 "	...	3
Over 90 years	...	3
Total	...	31

Cause of deaths.

Senile decay 6, Debility 5, Fever 3, Cancer 3, Enteritis 3, Gastritis 2, Nephritis 1, Peritonitis 1, Hernia 1, Syphilis 1, Ruptured aneurysm 1 (postmortem examination), Acute intestinal obstruction 1, Marasmus 1, Paralysis 1, Shock, consequent on fall from tree 1. Total : 31.

Birth and Death
rates for 1911.

As in the case of Praslin, the cause of death was, in most cases, declared by the relatives and I cannot therefore, vouch for the accuracy of this table, either.

The population of La Digue, according to the Census taken in 1911 was 1,364. This gives a birth rate of 33.73 and a death rate of 22.73.

ROUND ISLAND.

Round Island.

The number of inmates of the pauper and leper camps on this Island remains unchanged, the influx having exactly balanced the vacancies caused by deaths and discharges. At the beginning and end of 1911 the inhabitants numbered 29.

The inmates are, almost without exception, old persons indeed, many are cases discharged from the hospital at Mahé as incurable, hence the death rate is high, while the birth rate is nil.

Death rate.

There were 9 deaths on the Island during 1911, giving a death rate 236.9, the total population being taken as 38.

Improvements.

During the year, fruit trees and vegetables have been planted on the Island, for the dual purpose of giving a dietary change to the paupers and lepers and of cutting down the expenses of the Island, the upkeep of which is now becoming considerable.

Pirogue.

A new pirogue has been made this year for the purpose of carrying water. There is no water supply on the Island, hence daily supplies have to be taken from Bay St Anne, or, when the weather is bad from Anse Lafarine, which is nearer, but where the water supply is neither so good nor so plentiful.

Religious Edifices.

Two small chapels were also built on the Island this year, one for the Protestants and one for Roman Catholics, and the Overseer reads prayers every Sunday for the benefit of the paupers.

Leper Camp.

There are at present 9 lepers on the Island in an isolated camp. Despite the terrible disease from which they suffer these people are the most cheerful and contented on the Island.

Nastin Treatment.

A trial is being given to the Nastin treatment and six of the patients have already been given a six months' course. The results are most encouraging, as the patients, at first inclined to resist the treatment, now all express themselves as having derived much benefit from it and are most anxious for it to be continued.

The Nastin has certainly successfully healed up some chronic ulcers, which had been open for ten years and more despite antiseptic and the gain in the general bodily health of the lepers is considerable. Before the commencement of the treatment the lepers were always wanting medicine for various ailments, but since this Nastin course began, there have been no complaints at all. A second six months' course is now being started and it is to be hoped that the results will be equally satisfactory.

The Overseer

The Overseer has worked well during the year and has helped considerably in making the lot of the paupers and lepers as happy and contented as possible.

OUTLYING ISLANDS VISITED DURING 1911.**Marianne Island.**

This Island has a good water supply and is very healthy. There were no cases of disease during the year.

Félicité.

This is a large Island and has two water supplies situated near the camp. I recommended that the larger of these wells should be covered in with corrugated iron, this being desirable. During the year there were many cases of an eczematous skin disease, but the epidemic has, happily, now been stamped out.

Sisters.

The water supply of these Island is not so good as that of the foregoing. It is, however, potable. There was no medical cases of interest during the year.

Curieuse.

This is a very large Island with a somewhat poor water supply. The Island has been very healthy during the year.

The water supply on this Island is not sufficiently well covered in, but the water is fit to drink. I suggested methods of improving the arrangements. There was no illness on the Island during the year.

Cousin.

The water supply on this Island is very good. There are two wells and that which is used to supply drinking water is fitted up in a most ingenious manner, with an earthenware jar into which the water percolates. The jar has a lid which is always kept on, thus ensuring that the water is clean and cool. There were no cases of illness on this Island during the year.

Le Aride.

The water supply on this Island—a well—badly needs a corrugated iron cover, and the proprietor was informed of this. The Island was healthy during the year.

There were no birth nor deaths on the Outlying Islands during 1911, and the general health was excellent.

POLICE WORK DONE DURING 1911.**Minor Injuries.**

There were many minor injuries brought to me by the Police of Praslin District, during 1911, for examination.

Postmortem.

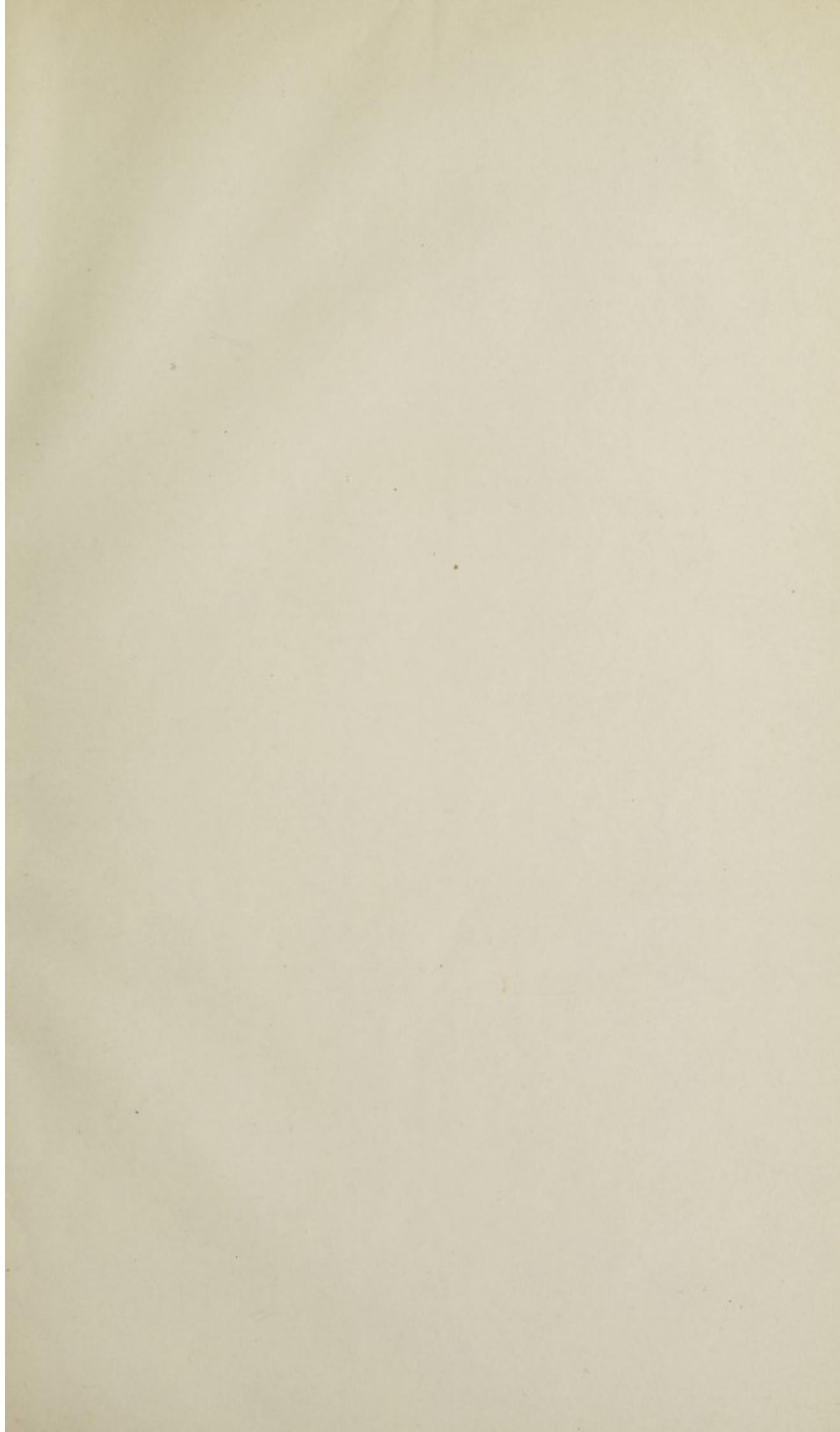
One postmortem examination was held on the body of a man supposed to have been poisoned. The examination showed death to have been due to a ruptured aneurysm.

Drowning.

There was one case of drowning, at Grand'Anse.

N. P. JEWELL,

A. M. O. Praslin.



The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
discussion of the subject. It is shown that the
theory of the subject is not yet complete, and
that there are many points which require further
investigation. The author then proceeds to a
detailed examination of the various theories which
have been proposed, and shows that none of them
is entirely satisfactory. He then proposes a new
theory, which he claims to be more complete and
more satisfactory than any of the others. The
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