

## **Annual report of the Medical Department / Colony of Seychelles.**

### **Contributors**

Seychelles. Medical Department.

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Colony of Seychelles.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR 1924.



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Published by Command of His Honour the Administrator.

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF

**THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT  
FOR THE YEAR 1924.**

—(o)—

Medical Department,  
Seychelles, 15th May, 1925.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Honour the Administrator and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the Medical Report on the health and sanitary condition of Seychelles for the Year 1924, together with the Returns &c., appended thereto.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

JOHN THOS: BRADLEY,  
Chief Medical Officer.

To the Ag. Clerk to Governor,

Victoria.



## COLONY OF SEYCHELLES.

Annual Medical Report for the Year ending 31st December, 1924.

### SECTION I—ADMINISTRATION.

#### A.—Staff.

The establishment for 1924 as sanctioned in the estimates was as follows :

##### *European.*

- Chief Medical Officer.
- 2 Assistant Medical Officers.
- 1 Nursing Superintendent Maternity Home.
- 4 Hospital Nurses (Order of St Joseph de Cluny).

##### *Asiatic.*

- 1 Assistant Medical Officer.

Due to the opening of the new Seychelles Hospital on 30th November 1924 certain changes as follows were made in the nursing staff :—

The post of Nursing Superintendent to the Maternity Home was abolished, as this institution was closed, and in place of a nursing superintendent a head midwife to the Maternity Department of the Seychelles Hospital was appointed. An extra hospital nurse (Order of St Joseph de Cluny) was appointed, in addition 4 probationers as nurses were appointed. These probationers are specially selected from the white creole families and will undergo a three years training in medical and surgical nursing, and practical midwifery, if found competent after the termination of their period of training a certificate as a nurse will be granted.

The Maternity staff was reorganized as follows :—

- 1 Head midwife, 1 Midwife, 2 Probationers in training, 2 Ward maids.

At the end of 1924 the staff of the Hospital was as follows :—

- 5 Hospital Nurses (Order of St Joseph de Cluny).
- 4 Probationer nurses drawn from the local families.
- 1 Head midwife in Maternity Section.
- 1 Midwife qualified.
- 2 Probationers in training for midwives.
- 2 Ward maids Maternity Department.
- 4 Male Attendants at Hospital—3 for day duty 1 for night.
- 2 Ward maids—1 for day duty 1 for night.
- 1 Cook.
- 1 Cook's assistant.
- 1 Maid servant Sisters' quarters.
- 1 Washerman.
- 10 District Nurses.

Attached to the Pharmacy and C. M. O.'s Office :

- 1 Dispenser and Chief Clerk.
- 1 Assistant Dispenser and 2nd Clerk.
- 1 Probationer.
- 1 Messenger.

#### *Fiennes Institute.*

- Master of Fiennes Institute.
- 1 Nurse in charge.
- 1 Cook.
- 1 Male Attendant.
- 1 Assistant Male Attendant.
- 1 Female Attendant.
- 1 Night Male Attendant.
- 1 Boy Messenger.

*Leper Camp.*

1 Guardian, 1 Cook, 1 Washerman (appointed from Lepers in Camp).

*Anse Royal Lunatic Asylum.*

- 1 Head Male Attendant.
- 1 Head Female Attendant.
- 2 Assistant Male Attendants.
- 2 Assistant Female Attendants.
- 1 Cook.

*Quarantine and Public Health.*

This department was reorganised at the end of 1924 as there is an intensive campaign to be carried out in future against Ankylostomiasis and Leprosy. The officers of this department will have charge of seeing that the Leprosy regulations are enforced, in addition to their other duties.

In 1925 the staff will be as follows :—

- 1 Sanitary Inspector.
- 2 1st class Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.
- 1 2nd class Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
- 1 Assistant Sanitary Inspector and disinfectant attendant.
- 1 Keeper Quarantine Station.

*Shortage in Establishment.*

None the establishment was brought up to its full strength during the year.

On the 3rd February the Chief Medical Officer (Dr Addison) left as Principal Medical Officer for Hong Kong; Dr Bradley was appointed Chief Medical Officer same date.

Mr Maxime Lanier M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. was appointed as Assistant Medical Officer and arrived in the colony on 12th February 1924 and took up duty same date.

Mr C. H. Cuff, M.B., F.R.C.S., Edin. who was appointed 1st Assistant Medical Officer and Surgeon to the Hospital arrived in the colony on 11th March 1924 and owing to his going in Quarantine took up duty on the 21st March 1924.

The Chief Medical Officer was absent on leave from 3rd June to 8th November the senior Medical Officer replaced him during this interval.

The Head Midwife Mrs Gladys Edith May Desaubin (née Cooper) was appointed temporarily as Head Midwife on the 1st December 1924 and her permanent appointment dates from the 1st January 1925.

Miss Hanson, Nursing Superintendent of the Maternity Home, left the colony on 29th July, her three years contract having expired. From the date of her departure until the appointment of Mrs Desaubin, the Maternity Home was in charge of a local midwife Mrs Houareau.

Sister Yvonne went on leave to France on the 12th March 1924 and had not returned by the end of the year.

**B.—Financial.**

Estimated expenditure for the year 1924 was Rs 89,137, of this amount—

	Rs
Personal Emoluments amounted to...	43,512
Other charges which included cost of drugs and instruments, dieting uniforms &c ...	45,625
Total...	89,137

Compared with 1923 there was an increase of Rs 7,400, the principal increase was under the heading Personal Emoluments. Under Other Charges were comprised the following :—

	Rs
Maternity Home (Abolished 15th December 1924) ...	3,000
Fiennes Institute ...	13,000
Leper Camp ...	3,000
Anse Royale Lunatic Asylum ...	5,500
Quarantine and Public Health ...	1,000
Total...	26,000



The amount voted for the following heads was not sufficient to finish the financial year and Special Warrants were issued as follows:—

					Rs
Fuel and Lighting	...	...	...	...	200
Quarantine Services	...	...	...	...	1,000
Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	...	150
				Total...	1,350

## SECTION II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

### *Vital Statistics.*

The annexed Table II. gives the number of births and deaths during the year. The population of the Colony is composed of whites of European descent, creoles, black creoles, and liberated African slaves; there is a small number of English officials, and a large European staff is attached to the Eastern Telegraph Company.

The estimated population on the 31st December 1924 was 25,847; the birth rate during 1924 was 29.97 per thousand and the death rate 14.62; compared with 1923 the birth rate was 30.62, the death rate 11.79 per thousand.

There was a mild epidemic of chicken pox at the end of 1924; no other contagious and infectious diseases were treated during 1924.

The principal diseases were Pneumonia causing 20 deaths, Pulmonary tuberculosis 17 deaths, Endocarditis 15 deaths, cerebral hæmorrhage 14 deaths, Gastro Enteritis 11 deaths, Broncho-Pneumonia 10 deaths, Hæmiplegia 10 deaths, Senile decay 38 deaths and there were 39 cases that had no medical certificate of death.

In South Mahé there were Cerebral Hæmorrhage 2 deaths, Endocarditis 5 deaths, Hæmiplegia 2 deaths, Senile decay 18 deaths, and uncertified cases 14.

### *Ankylostomiasis campaign in 1924.*

Referring to my Medical Report for 1923 I stated that an Ankylostomiasis campaign would be opened in 1924 with the increase in staff, and as far as local means would permit.

This campaign is a continuation of that carried out by Dr J. F. Kendrick of the Rockefeller International Health Commission. This campaign was carried out on carefully planned lines during the years 1917, 1918, 1919 and the commencement of 1920 when Dr Kendrick left the colony. The island was divided up into districts, a census taken, and then an examination of stools. The examination revealed the fact that the bulk of the population was heavily infected with hookworm, and under the direction of Dr Kendrick all the people were treated with chenopodium and thymol. All the districts were gone over twice at interval of about twelve months, and the second examination revealed that at least 60% of those treated had remained cured, about 40% had been re-infected, and on the termination of the work of Dr Kendrick only about 5% remained infected.

Ordinance No. 17 of 1917 was passed compelling each householder to build a pit latrine, and it was made an offence to contaminate the ground with faeces, or to use any place for the calls of nature except the latrines provided. All latrines had to be covered in with earth when the contents arrived within eighteen inches of the surface. This distance I consider does not give adequate protection, and the question of covering in latrines at twenty four inches of the surface will shortly be enforced.

In addition to private latrines, a number of public latrines have been erected all over the Colony, these are under the charge of the various Local Boards, and are built where people congregate, especially in the neighbourhood of markets, churches and the outskirts of the villages.

To carry out the work of superintending the construction of latrines, the maintenance of same in a clean condition, and to see that the soil is not contaminated a Sanitary Inspector with two assistants were appointed. It has been found that the supervision necessary cannot be carried out in an efficient manner by this small staff and for 1925 the staff will consist of—

- 1 Sanitary Inspector.
- 2 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors of experience in the work.
- 1 Assistant Sanitary Inspector of lower grade.
- 1 Assistant Sanitary Inspector and disinfectant attendant.

With this staff it is expected that at least every household will be visited at least three times a year, the regulations about latrines will be strictly enforced and a determined effort will be made to try and stamp out this disease.

I am pleased to report that the International Health Commission will again give us help in 1925. They have promised to send a medical man in May of 1925 to make a census, and probably carry on a campaign on the same lines as Dr J. F. Kendrick.



During the year 29 householders were prosecuted for dirty latrines, or for not keeping same in good condition, 25 householders were fined, the total fines amounting to Rs 173; for dirty yards 4 householders were prosecuted and fined, the amount of fines being Rs 25.

When Dr Kendrick left the colony in 1920 the campaign came to a standstill, and he left with the Medical Department a quantity of chenopodium oil.

The campaign of 1924 opened at the Dispensary of Victoria, the chenopodium oil left behind by Dr Kendrick was utilized, there was treated at the out door department of the Seychelles hospital 6,000 patients. All these patients came voluntarily for treatment, they understood the benefit of it, as Dr Kendrick by lectures, lime light views, and a small pamphlet which he published in French had impressed the native population with the serious results that ensued if the disease was untreated.

From July of the year up to the 14th October the Ag. Chief Medical Officer acting in co-operation with the Asst. Medical Officers of the districts decided to carry out in the out-districts "Mass treatment". The clergy, police and managers of estates had circulars sent to them, in addition articles on the Ankylostomiasis campaign were published in the "Agricultural Bulletin" and dates were fixed at certain places where the "mass treatment" was to be carried out. The result was a success, the people turned up in large crowds and the statistics show that the following number were treated:—

Anse Boileau	...	...	...	610
Bel Ombre and Glacis	...	...	...	450
Port Glaud	...	...	...	150
Praslin and La Digue	...	...	...	2,000
Treated at Extern Department of Hospital	...	...	...	6,000
Treated privately	...	...	...	800
Total				10,000

The Assistant Medical Officer of South Mahé:—

Baie Lazare and Takamaka...	...	...	...	400
Anse Royale	...	...	...	700
Cascade	...	...	...	400
Anse Etoile	...	...	...	100
Total				1,600

In addition the Assistant Medical Officer states that he must have treated privately at least 500 but he kept no statistics.

The Assistant Medical Officer of Praslin treated...300.

So that at least half the population of this colony during the year 1924 benefited by "Mass treatment".

The vote of the Medical Department is small, and the amount expended for this work totalled only Rs 620 made up as follows:—

				Rs
Castor oil	...	...	...	384
Epsom salt	...	...	...	11
Travelling expenses, dispensers and staff	...	...	...	225
Total				620

In addition to this expense there was the cost of chenopodium oil to be calculated, but this was left over by Dr Kendrick and utilized. This campaign will be conducted during 1925 and I trust in conjunction with the representative of "Rockefeller Foundation".

The result of the campaign is good, reports show that the health of the population in the districts treated has a marked improvement, and the cost per head of treatment works out at about six cents or penny per person.

In future with the sanitary staff the population will be educated up to the necessity of keeping the disease under, and in time eradicating it. The principal prophylactic means will be to educate the population to use latrines especially in rural districts, to warn families of the danger of children contaminating yards and courts, and in heavily infected districts to wear boots as much as possible. At present a catechism in French is placed in all schools, and at each annual inspection the children are examined as to the disease called hookworm "*Vers Suceurs*" how it gets into the system, the way it sucks blood from the intestines the manner to get rid of same, and when cured what precautions should be taken to prevent re-infection.

#### *Leprosy Campaign.*

The conditions of leprosy in this colony leaves much to be desired, and a careful investigation carried out with the help of the police at the end of 1924 shows that there are in the colony.

27 lepers which are under the care of guardians.

15 lepers at the Round Island segregation hospital.



This gives a total of 42 lepers that are under control and inspection. There are in addition 10 known lepers that have no guardians and are with their families, and probably another 8 or 10 lepers that have not yet been found out and classified. It is therefore about correct to take an average of 60 people affected with leprosy in the Colony, and this in a population of 25,000 shows a large infection.

The main Leprosy Ordinance in the Colony is No. 1 of 1909 and Sec. 4 of this Ordinance lays down that a person suffering from leprosy may be delivered to the next-of-kin or friend for custody and treatment, provided that a bond in writing is entered into and that the guardian of the leper will observe all precautions that the Chief Medical Officer may deem necessary for the prevention and mitigation of the disease. The bond in writing must be approved of by the Governor and the patient is then handed over to the next-of-kin or friend for custody and treatment. (Appendix D).

If there is no application by next-of-kin or friend, or if the next-of-kin or friend fails to carry out the conditions of his bond, the patient will be summoned to appear before the Supreme Court of the Colony to show cause why they should not be removed and treated at the Government Asylum at Round Island.

A further Ordinance No. 12 of 1896 applies to Convict Vagrant and pauper lepers, under Section 3 of this Ordinance the Governor by order under his signature can authorize the removal of the leper to the Government Asylum at Round Island.

Further powers are given under Ord. No. 12 of 1922 to prevent lepers carrying out certain trades or occupations, bathing in public rivers or reservoirs, or washing their clothes therein; lepers also are prohibited under this Ordinance from frequenting public places and bazaars.

The Government Asylum for lepers is situated at Round Island about 2½ miles from Victoria by sea. Each inmate has his own hut, which hut is built to a standard pattern and consists of a room with a verandah. The quarters provided are much better than what they were accustomed to in civil life, and the standard of rations supplied is good. Luxuries such as tobacco, cigarettes, tea, coffee, sugar are supplied on a liberal scale, and the cost of dieting is about Rs 20 per month, against Rs 15 at the General Hospital and Rs 12 at Fiennes Institute. A guardian is appointed as well as a dresser, periodical visits are made by the Chief Medical Officer, and the Sanitary Inspector inspects once a week. There were at the Asylum on the 31st December 1924 15 inmates all male, 1 died during the year and there were 2 admittances. Leprosy patients that live with their families have a guardian appointed, they are visited once a month by one of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, to see that the Rules drawn up by the Chief Medical Officer are enforced,—(attached to this report in Appendix D. is a copy of these rules in French, as none of these people are able to read English). The treatment employed is an emulsion of Chaulmoogra oil and this treatment appears to do good in the nodular cases. In this Colony cases of the nerve type appear at times to cure spontaneously and I know several cases where leprosy appears to be cured and no special treatment was employed.

I am of opinion that the disease is not spreading, the large number of cases brought to light during the year is due to cases of a mild nature that were undetected; with the co-operation of the police and the Sanitary staff all people suspected of suffering from leprosy are ordered before a medical officer for inspection, and this has resulted in many cases being discovered.

#### *Venereal Clinic.*

For many years free Venereal Clinic on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays has been opened at the outdoor department of the Hospital, and the Medical Officers in the districts treat free all poor venereal disease cases. Attached to the New Hospital this clinic will be re-organized on modern lines, and all people will be treated free that apply; people that can pay for injections will be charged the cost price of same. I am pleased to report that the number of cases of Syphilis are decreasing and any new cases that appear are mild, it appears as if the syphilitic virus got attenuated, and requires to be re-enforced by fresh cases from outside the Colony. Due to there being little communication since 1920 (the number of vessels making this Colony a port of call having markedly decreased) no outside cases of Syphilis appear to have been introduced.

Gonorrhoea is always prevalent, and the average number of cases appears to be always the same.

#### *B.—General Remarks.*

In my Report for 1923 I drew attention to the Old Hospital which was out of date and insanitary, and that a new Hospital was in course of construction.

#### *Seychelles Hospital.*

Opened on the 30th November 1924 by His Excellency Brigadier-General

Sir J. A. BYRNE, K.B.E., C.B.

On the above date the New Hospital was formally opened, there was a large attendance of the public, and the Heads of the respective Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches were present.



Work was started in the New Hospital on the 1st December and on the 3rd December all the patients in the Old Hospital were removed to the new. The Maternity Home was kept open until the 15th December as it was not considered advisable to remove the patients lately confined, all new cases were however sent to the Maternity Department in the New Hospital, so that on the 13th December the Old Maternity Home was definitely close. The New Hospital is a modern building; and has installed therein three operating theatres.

1st. A theatre for ordinary operations generally those of septic nature, there was utilized for this the material of the Old Hospital.

2nd. A modern up-to-date theatre, with overhead lighting, and for night work two Coleman Lamps giving 1,200 candles power. The furniture is all new, and this theatre with the attendant Sterilizing room can compare most favourably with any modern hospital.

3rd. A theatre and confinement room attached to the Maternity Department, there was utilized for this the material from the Old Maternity Home, and this theatre is also hygienic and a marked improvement on the theatre in the old Maternity Home.

### *Maternity Section in New Hospital.*

In the Maternity Department there are 26 beds in the 3rd Class, 6 in the 2nd Class and 2 in 1st Class; as regards accommodation there is no comparison between the old and new, even the present 3rd Class is much superior to the old 2nd Class.

### *General Hospital.*

There are spacious outhouses, a good kitchen with a range able to cook for 100 patients, and there is a heating arrangement in kitchen that heats water for the institution.

For males there are 14 beds in 3rd Class, 6 in 2nd Class and 3 in 1st Class and the same accommodation is provided on the female side of hospital. There will be further accommodation provided in the Septic Department and isolation wards for 4 males and 4 females, so that the general hospital will comprise 57 beds which can be increased to 60 beds, and the Maternity 24 beds making a total of 84 beds in hospital.

There is a nice laboratory, a dental room, a linen room, Office of Chief Medical Officer, Headmidwife's room, sitting room for nurses and Pharmacy on the ground floor of main building, all these rooms are lit by "Coleman's Quick lite lamps".

Verandahs. The verandahs attached to each wing are large, spacious, and lofty, and there is a fine view of the sea and islands from the upper verandahs.

Bath rooms and lavatories are provided to all wards, the bath rooms have hot and cold water laid on, the lavatories are on the dry earth system the buckets changed twice daily.

Resident Surgeon has on the Southern wing large airy quarters with a good outlook, they comprise four excellent rooms with two large verandahs, bath room and W. C. attached, in addition there is a separate kitchen and all are lit with "Coleman's quick lite lamps".

### *Quarters for Reverend Sisters of St Joseph de Cluny.*

A large square building of two stories, with large verandahs to each story six bedrooms in upper story, with bathroom and W. C. in lower story, a sitting room, dining room, Matron's Office, and a small chapel, a fowl yard is being built, and the building and accommodation provided is of very high order.

### *Grounds of Hospital.*

The approach is a long avenue bordered with ferns and flowering shrubs, the grounds in front of Hospital have an artificial fountain always playing, surrounded by a rockery in which seats are provided. All the grounds are laid out in flowers and shrubs, and there is a bowling green at one end.

The quadrangle in centre of building is laid down in grass, and has palms and ferns in centre and four sides.

I have attached to this report in appendices E. the diet scale for each class of patient also the cost in each class.

All the European in the colony enjoyed good health during the year, there were no invalidings, no Medical Boards held during the year, and no deaths.

## SECTION III.

### *Sanitation and Public Health.*

The Sanitary Inspector and his staff carried out their duties during the year with energy, intelligence and tact, the public are now getting educated to have periodical inspections of their yards and compounds, and try to comply with the provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1917.



All applications for to keep pigs and live stock in the Town of Victoria have to comply with fixed regulations, and the superintendence and carrying out of these applications devolve on the staff of the Sanitary Department.

During the year 789 rats were destroyed by the Sanitary Department in the Central Part of Victoria.

In addition to their other duties the Sanitary Department prosecuted 5 cases of adulterated milk. Fines amounting to Rs 320 were imposed in these cases.

During the year 1924 29 householders were prosecuted for dirty latrines and for not keeping same in good condition, 25 householders were fined, the total amount of fines being Rs 173; for dirty yards 4 householders were prosecuted and fined, the amount of fines being Rs 25.

Three pigs and one turtle were found unfit for human consumption and destroyed during the year.

The scavenging is carried out by the Public Works Department, buckets are removed nightly and contents are buried in trenches, this service was carried out in a satisfactory manner during the year.

The general sanitary condition of the town was good during the year, the supply of pipe borne water was abundant, the quality of the water is excellent.

No new legislation with reference to sanitary matters was introduced during the year.

There is a Sanitary Board presided over by the Chief Medical Officer and a Victoria Town Board presided over by the Superintendent of Public Works, both these bodies are responsible for the sanitation and scavenging of the town.

### *Drainage.*

The system employed is that of open drains for surface waters with cement sides and bottom.

## IV.—METEOROLOGY.

*(Statistics thereon see Table V. attached).*

## V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

There was a large attendance at the Public Dispensary of the Hospital at Victoria, this was due to free treatment which was instituted during the year for Ankylostomiasis, and bears no relation to the normal attendance at this dispensary.

8,860 patients were treated at the out-door department in 1924 compared with 3,603 during 1923 and 3,588 in 1922.

In addition there was treated at the Dispensary of Anse Royale 174 patients, Baie St. Anne 76, Grand Anse 84, and La Digue 253, making a total for the Colony of 9,455 pauper patients for 1924 compared with 4,584 in 1923. In table VII is a return of patients treated at the Dispensary and Hospital of Victoria.

183 operations were carried out in the Hospital, 154 discharged as cured, 24 improved and 5 died.

Table of operations with remarks thereon.

Nature of operations.	No.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Remarks.
Abscesses, incision of ..	12	10	2	...	
Adenoma of Thyroid ...	2	2	...	...	
Appendicitis ...	4	4	...	...	
Arthrotomy ...	3	2	1	...	
Breast Excision of, for cancer ...	2	2	...	...	After 10 months apparently well.
Cæcostomy ...	1	1	...	...	
Cæsarean Section ...	1	1	...	...	
Circumcision ...	6	6	...	...	
Empyema ...	1	1	...	...	
Eye, enucleation of ...	3	3	...	...	
Fistula in Ano ...	2	2	...	...	
Gastro-Enterostomy ...	2	2	...	...	Both for pyloric obstruction due to chronic ulcer. Good results.
Hæmorrhoids ...	8	8	...	...	
Hernia ...	22	22	...	...	
Hernia Strangulated ...	4	3	...	1	Death due to gangrene and toxæmia.
Hydrocele ...	7	7	...	...	
Hysterectomy ...	19	18	...	1	Death due to Pulmonary embolism.
Intestinal Anastomosis ...	1	...	1	...	
Liver abscess ...	2	1	...	1	Death due to advanced condition of disease.
Mastoid ..	3	3	...	...	
Miscellaneous ..	56	37	19	...	
Ovarian Cyst. ...	4	3	...	1	Death due to twisted pedicle gangrene and peritonitis.
Perrineorrhaphy ...	2	2	...	...	
Salpingo-Oophorectomy ...	5	4	...	1	Death due to ruptured pyosalpinx and peritonitis
Skin plastics ...	4	3	1	...	
Tonsillectomy ...	5	5	...	...	
Uterine Suspension ...	2	2	...	...	
Total ...	183	154	24	5	



*Vaccination.*

The lymph supplied was of good quality and the results were as follows:—

Successful 1st time	...	...	...	389
„ 2nd time	...	...	...	2
Unsuccessful	...	...	...	nil
Total	...	...	...	391

*Anse Royale Dispensary.*

Successful 1st time	...	...	...	137
„ 2nd time	...	...	...	3
Unsuccessful	...	...	...	nil
Total	...	...	...	140

*Praslin and La Digue.*

Successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	90
Unsuccessfully	...	...	...	9
Total	...	...	...	99

*Maternity Home.*

This institution was definitely closed on the 15th December 1924, and in future will be known as the Maternity Section of the Seychelles Hospital. During the year 206 patients were admitted, 166 babies born, of which there were 3 twin births, one case of Eclampsia. Anæsthetics were administered 4 times, there were 5 deaths in the Home (4 babies and 1 female patient).

*Dispensary, Praslin and La Digue.*

The Assistant Medical Officer in charge of these islands reports that the health of the district was satisfactory, and no epidemic or infectious diseases were noted during the year.

The population of Praslin and La Digue is estimated at 3,630 for 1924 compared with 1923, there is an estimated increase of 86 in the population.

The death rate was low 8.3 per mille and the birth rate 31.9 per mille compared with 34.7 per mille in 1923.

In Praslin and La Digue there were 30 deaths during the year; there was one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 7 of Pneumonia.

*LUNATIC ASYLUM, SOUTH MAHÉ.**Asylum expenditure in 1924.*

			Rs	c.
Maintenance	...	...	5,340	35
Upkeep of Asylum and Grounds	...	...	57	20
Total expenditure	...	...	5,397	55
Less amount paid by paying patients	...	...	738	95
			4,658	60
Salaries of Attendants and cook	...	...	3,078	...
Total cost of Asylum for 1924	...	...	Rs 7,736	60
The total amount voted for upkeep of Asylum was	...	...	„ 8,846	...
Less cost of Asylum for 1924	...	...	„ 7,736	60
Balance in favour on 31st December 1924	...	...	„ 1,109	40

*Table showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges and deaths during the year ending 31st December 1924.*

	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
In Asylum 1st January, including those out on trial ...	15	10	25	..	...	...
<i>Cases admitted during 1924.</i>						
First admission ...	4	3	7	...	...	...
Not first admission ...	1	...	1	...	..	...
Total cases under care during the year ...	20	13	33	20	13	33
<i>Cases discharged during 1923.</i>						
Recovered ...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Relieved ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
Total cases discharged and died during the year ...	6	1	7	6	1	7
<i>Remaining in Asylum.</i>						
31st December 1924, including those out on trial ...	...	...	...	14	12	26

See Appendices A, B and C attached to this report.

#### *Leper Camp, Round Island.*

The Leper Camp is situated at Round Island distant about 2½ miles from the headquarter station of Victoria. Each leper has a hut to himself built to a standard pattern, the food supplied is good and comforts as tobacco, coffee and sugar are provided on a liberal scale.

We have actually confined in the Leper Camp three men of powerful physique, belonging to the criminal classes. These men have the habit at night time of swimming to the neighbouring islands where they commit thefts. It is necessary for men of this type to have a masonry building in which they can be locked up for the night, as the guardian is unable to keep them in proper control, and the police report that they may commit serious crime.

During the year 2 male lepers were admitted, 1 died and on the 31st December 1924, there were 15 male lepers in the camp.

The cost of maintenance and upkeep of the Leper Asylum for 1924 was Rs 3,288.56.

Elsewhere in this Report I have referred to the subject of leprosy and the proposed means to combat same.

#### *Fiennes Institute.*

This Home for the old people is situated at Plaisance in the suburbs of the town of Victoria. The building is under the charge of the First Assistant Medical Officer who visits at least three times a week.

The daily average of these old people was about 86, there were 41 deaths during the year, the bulk of deaths were due to Senile decay.

The upkeep of the Institution for the year cost Rs 11,044.58, the cost per head was Rs 107.96.

The number of patients admitted during 1924 was 123, discharged 49, considering their age the patients enjoyed good health and appeared happy and comfortable.



*Victoria Prison.*

The sanitary condition was good, except for a few mild cases of chicken pox no epidemic or contagious diseases were noted.

16 male prisoners were sent to the Hospital for operations, two for strangulated hernia.

During 1924 there were admitted 263 male and 94 female prisoners. During the year there were 268 males and 42 females under medical treatment generally minor ailments.

Punishments were awarded during the year on 550 males and 9 females. 8 males were caned with the rattan and 1 with the cat-o-nine tails.

No improvements were carried out in the prison during the year, and the number of prisoners was on an average about the same as 1923.

JOHN THOS : BRADLEY,  
Chief Medical Officer.

TABLE I.

*Return showing the medical Staff and the principal Members of the Subordinate staff.*

Name and Qualifications.	Rank of Appointment.	Where stationed on 31st December, 1924.	Remarks.
John T. Bradley M.D. ...	Chief Medical Officer.	Victoria	On leave 3rd June to 8th November.
C. C. H. Cuff, F.R.C.S. (Edin.)	1st Assistant Medical Officer.	do.	Is Resident Surgeon to Hospital.
P. E. M. Lanier, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.	2nd Assistant Medical Officer.	South Mahé	In charge of South Mahé.
N. Phani. M.B. Calcutta ...	3rd Assistant Medical Officer.	Praslin	In charge of Praslin and La Digue late Capt J. M. S. (T).
J. E. Houareau ...	Dispenser.	Victoria	
E. Mathiot ...	Asst. Dispenser	do.	
E. Puren ...	Probationer	do.	
Sister Lucy ...	Matron Victoria Hospital	do.	Order of St Joseph de Cluny.
Sister Yvonne ...	Nurse do.	do.	On leave from 12th March 1924.
Sister Laure ...	do. do.	do.	
Sister Herbert ...	do. do.	do.	
G. Hodoul ..	Pupil Nurse	do.	Probation for 3 yrs
C. Collie ...	do. do.	do.	do
L. Durup ...	do. do.	do.	do
E. Payet ..	do. do.	do.	do
L. J. Hanson ...	Nursing Supt. Maternity Home.	do.	Engagement terminated 29.7.1924.
F. Westergreen ...	Sanitary Inspector.	do.	
T. Horner ...	Master Fiennes Institute.	Plaisance	
M. Savy ...	Nurse F. Institute.	do.	
L. Appasamy ...	Guardian R. Island.	Round Island	
E. St Ange ...	Hd Male Attendant, Lunatic Asylum.	South Mahé	
Mrs F. Hoarau ..	Hd Female Attendant, L. Asylum.	do.	

TABLE II.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Estimated Population on 31st December 1923. ...	12,571	13,129	25,700
Births during 1924 ...	371	352	723
Arrival during 1924 ...	196	82	278
Decrease by deaths ..	200	178	378
Decrease by departures ...	293	183	476
Estimated population on 31st December 1924 ...	12,645	13,202	25,847
Net increase during 1924 ...	74	73	147

Births rate during 1924 per thousand 29.97

Death rate „ „ „ „ 14.62

TABLE III.

AGES AT WHICH DEATH HAS OCCURRED.

Under 1 year		1 to 5 years		6 to 70 years		70 to 100 years		Over 100 years		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
35	22	24	25	88	81	52	50	1	...	200	178
57		49		169		102		1		378	



TABLE IV.

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

	Approximate area	Number of proclaimed open spaces.
1924	1 sq. mile.	3

*Population.*

	Number of Natives.		Number of Europeans.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1924	2,114	2,508	177	214	5,013

*Housing.*

Number of Houses	Number occupied by Europeans.	Number occupied by Natives.
1924		
892	142	750

Number of Huts :—

## Erection of new buildings during the year.

	1924
Number of houses built without sanction .. ...	Nil.
Number of huts built without sanction ... ..	"

*Action taken.*

1924	Number of prosecution	
	Huts	Houses
	Nil	Nil

*Latrines.*

1924	For males		For females	
	Number	Number of seats	Number	Number of seats
Number of Public latrines..	...	...	...	..
6	5	11	1	2
Number of new Public latrines erected during the year	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...
Nil				

	1924
Number of private latrines	508
Average number of pails of night-soil removed daily	250
Average number of soiled pails removed and clean pails substituted	250
Number of night-soil men employed to clean latrines and remove excreta	12
Number of cesspools	Nil
Number of cesspools cleansed	"
Number of new cesspools constructed during the year	"
Number of old cesspools abolished	"



*Removal of refuse.*

	1924
Number of dustbins ... ..	70
Number of carts at work daily to remove refuse from streets ...	2
Amount of refuse removed daily (cart loads) ...	12
Number of carts at work daily to remove refuse from yards and premises ...	...
Amount of refuse removed daily from yards and premises ...	...
Number of men employed for removing refuse ...	5

*Mode of disposal of excreta, refuse and offal.*

	Daily average number of pails of excreta.	Daily average number of cart loads of refuse.	Daily average number of cartloads of Slaughter House and Market offal.
	1924	1924	1924
Buried ...	54	12	...
Burnt, ...	...	...	...
Thrown into sea...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$

*Average daily number of cartloads of tin cases, bottles broken crockery and  
other incombustible materials removed from houses, huts and compounds.*

1924.

[Nil.]

TABLE V.  
Meteorological Returns for 1924.

1924	Months	Temperature							Rainfall		Winds		Deaths	Remarks
		Barometer	Solar Maximum	Minimum on grass	Shade Maximum	Shade Minimum	Range	Mean	Amount in Inches	Depth of Humidity	Directions of Wind	Average force		
	January	30.105			82.4	76.8	5.6	79.6	12.60		NW.	3.8	26	
	February	30.074			83.4	75.6	7.8	79.5	1.85		NW.	6.1	28	
	March	30.085			83.3	77.8	5.5	80.5	15.14		NW.	3.4	34	
	April	30.042			84.6	79.6	5.0	82.1	16.27		NW.	4.6	35	
	May	30.075			84.5	79.4	5.1	81.9	4.93		SE.	5.4	36	
	June	30.113			82.0	76.4	5.6	79.2	3.42		SE.	12.5	21	
	July	30.151			79.7	76.5	3.2	78.1	7.07		SE.	14.2	31	
	August	30.114			79.9	76.9	3.0	78.4	.91		SE.	13.4	29	
	September	30.124			81.2	77.0	4.2	79.1	8.13		SE.	13.7	38	
	October	30.122			81.7	77.1	4.6	79.4	12.24		SE.	7.4	35	
	November	30.121			82.3	75.8	6.5	79.0	10.75		SSE.	4.8	40	
	December	30.093			80.4	76.1	4.3	78.2	15.05		NW.	3.8	25	





TABLE VI.

(I)

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1924 at the Victoria Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1923.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1924.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
INFECTIVE DISEASES						
Dysentery Amoebic	...	8	1	8	...	
Erysipelas	...	1	...	1	...	
Gonorrhœa	...	5	...	5	...	
Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia	...	2	...	2	...	
Influenza	...	4	...	4	...	
Malaria (Imported)	...	4	...	4	...	
Pneumonia	...	15	1	15	1	
"    Bronchial	...	5	1	5	...	
Rat bite	...	...	...	1	...	
Syphilis	...	4	...	5	...	
Tuberculosis	...	6	1	7	...	
Tetanus	...	1	...	1	...	
Venereal Disease	...	1	...	1	...	
GENERAL DISEASES.						
Anæmia	...	3	...	3	...	
Debility	...	1	...	1	...	
Febricula	...	2	...	2	...	
Gout	...	1	...	1	...	
Senile Decay	...	3	...	3	...	
Septicæmia	...	1	...	1	...	
Old cicatrix of Axilla	...	1	...	1	...	
INTOXICATION.						
Alcoholic	...	1	...	1	...	
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Apoplexy	...	1	...	1	...	
Contusion of brain	...	1	...	1	...	
Dementia	...	2	1	2	...	
Delirium Træmens	...	1	...	1	...	
Epileptic Mania	...	1	...	1	...	
Epilepsy	...	1	...	1	...	
Hemiplegia	...	4	3	4	...	
Meningitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Mania	...	2	...	2	...	
Neurasthenia	...	5	...	5	...	
Neurotic	...	3	...	3	...	
Paralysis	...	1	...	1	...	
"    Agitanis	...	1	...	1	...	
Paraplegia	...	2	1	3	...	
DISEASE OF THE NOSE.						
Nasal Polypus	...	1	...	1	...	
Carried forward	4	96	9	100	1	



## (II.)

## Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1924 at the Victoria Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1923.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1924.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward	...	4	96	9	100	1
DISEASES OF THE EYE.						
Conjunctivitis ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Cataract ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Contused Eye ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Enucleation of eye ball	...	1	...	1	...	
Rupture do	...	1	...	1	...	
Sarcoma of Eye	...	1	...	1	...	
Septic Iritis ...	...	2	...	2	...	
DISEASE OF THE EAR.						
Mastoid ...	...	3	...	3	...	
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Auricular Fibrillation	...	1	...	1	...	
Aneurism Aorta	...	4	1	4	...	
Arterial Sclerosis	...	1	...	1	...	
Heart Disease	...	1	2	3	...	
Cardiac Incompetence	...	1	...	1	...	
„ Nephritis	...	1	...	1	...	
Endocarditis	...	1	11	12	1	
Hæmorrhage	...	7	1	7	...	
Mitral Disease	...	6	1	6	...	
Pblebitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Tachycardia	...	1	...	1	...	
Articular Rheumatism	...	1	...	1	...	
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Asthma ...	...	1	8	...	9	1
Bronchitis	...	...	9	...	9	...
Empyema	...	...	2	...	2	...
Pleurisy	...	...	3	...	3	...
Phthisis	...	...	4	...	4	...
Tonsils	...	...	4	...	4	...
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Abscess Liver	...	...	3	1	3	...
Appendicitis	...	...	3	...	3	1
Ascitis	...	...	1	...	1	...
Colitis	...	...	3	...	3	1
Constipation	...	...	5	...	5	...
Congestion of Liver	...	...	1	...	1	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	1	...	1	...
Enteritis	...	...	2	...	2	...
Epulis	...	...	1	...	1	...
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	3	1	3	...
Gastritis	...	...	2	...	2	...
Gastric Ulcer	...	...	3	1	3	1
Hepatitis	...	...	4	...	4	...
Carried forward	...	7	207	15	214	6

## (III.)

## Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1924 at the Victoria Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1923.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1924.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward ...	7	207	15	214	6	
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—(Contd.)						
Hernia ...	...	18	...	18	1	
„ Strangulated ...	...	6	1	6	1	
„ Umbilical ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hæmorrhoids ...	...	5	...	5	...	
Indigestion ...	...	3	...	3	1	
Intestinal Obstruction ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Jaundice ...	...	2	...	2	...	
New Growth in Abdomen ...	1	2	...	3	...	
Peritonitis ...	...	3	1	3	...	
Prolapse Rectal Strangulated ...	...	1	...	1	...	
DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.						
Bubo ...	1	6	...	7	1	
Glands enlarged ...	...	6	...	6	...	
Adenoma of Thyroid ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Lipoma of Shoulder ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Multiple Fibromata ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Parotid Fistula ...	...	1	...	1	...	
DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.						
Cystitis ...	...	5	...	5	1	
Nephritis ...	...	5	...	5	...	
Retention of Urine ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Uræmia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
GENERATIVE SYSTEM MALE ORGANS.						
Circumcision ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Contusion of prepuce ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Fistula ...	...	3	...	3	1	
Gangrene of Scrotum ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hydrocele ...	...	8	...	8	1	
Lacerated Scrotum ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Phimosis ...	...	7	...	7	...	
Orchitis ...	...	8	...	8	...	
Prostate Enlarged ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Stricture of Urethra ...	...	18	...	18	...	
Scrotal Hernia... ..	...	1	...	1	...	
Urethritis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
FEMALE ORGANS.						
Adenoma of breast ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Abortion ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Carcinoma of Uterus ...	...	2	1	2	...	
„ of Cervix ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Fibroid Uterine ...	...	21	1	21	1	
Fibrosis Uteri ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Hæmorrhage Uterine ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Carried forward ...	9	364	19	373	15	



## (VI.)

## Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1924 at the Victoria Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1923.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1924.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward	9	364	19	373	15	
Metorrhagia	...	2	...	2	...	
Mastitis	...	2	...	2	...	
Ovarian Cyst	...	5	1	5	...	
Ovaritis	...	1	...	1	...	
Ovarian abscess	...	2	...	2	...	
Pyosalpinx	...	3	...	3	...	
Prolapse of Uterus	...	2	...	2	...	
Placenta previa	...	1	...	1	...	
Scirrhus of breast	...	1	...	1	...	
Salpingitis	...	5	...	5	...	
DISEASE OF JOINT AND LOCOMOTION.						
Arthritis	...	1	...	1	...	
Bursitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Gon Rheumatism	...	2	...	2	...	
Osteitis	...	4	...	4	...	
Rheumatism	1	7	...	8	...	
Synovitis	...	3	...	3	...	
Sciatica	...	3	...	3	...	
Necrosed Meta Carnal joint	...	1	...	1	...	
DISEASES OF THE CONNECTIVE TISSUS.						
Abscess	...	26	...	26	...	
" Abdominal	...	2	...	2	...	
" Popliteal	1	...	...	1	...	
" Perineal	...	2	...	2	...	
Cellulitis	...	...	...	2	...	
Cystic Hygroma of Axilla	...	2	...	2	...	
Carcinoma of Rectum	...	2	...	2	...	
Gangrene of toe	...	1	...	1	...	
" of hand	...	1	...	1	...	
Septic Arthritis of knee	...	4	...	4	...	
" hand	...	1	...	1	...	
" foot	...	24	...	24	1	
" adenitis of groin	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcers	2	13	...	15	...	
Sinus of old scar	...	1	...	1	...	
" leg	...	1	...	1	...	
VARIOUS INJURIES.						
Burn	1	1	...	2	...	
Bruise	...	4	...	4	...	
Cut	...	7	...	7	...	
Contused hip	...	1	...	1	...	
" leg	...	1	...	1	...	
Fish bone in throat	...	1	...	1	...	
Injuries various	1	9	...	10	...	
Lacerated fingers	...	1	...	1	...	
Wounds various...	2	7	...	9	...	
Carried forward	17	525	20	542	18	

(V).

## Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1924 at the Victoria Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1923.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1924.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward	17	525	20	542	18	
FRACTURES.						
Fract. Jaw Comp	...	1	...	1	...	
" Humerus...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Colles' ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Femur ...	...	5	...	5	1	
DISEASES OF THE SKIN.						
Eczema	...	5	...	5	...	
Carbuncle	...	1	...	1	1	
Lichen Planus	...	1	...	1	...	
PARASITES.						
Ascarides	...	2	...	2	...	
MALFORMATIONS.						
Talipes equino varus	...	5	...	5	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Not Diagnosed...	...	2	...	2	...	
AMPUTATION.						
Amputation of Pharynx	...	1	...	1	...	
Total	17	550	20	567	20	



TABLE VII.

*Return of Patients treated at the Dispensaries.*

Month.	Victoria Hospital.		Anse Royale.		Praslin.		Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M. & F.
January ...	82	198	3	8	17	41	349
February ...	112	268	4	11	4	28	427
March ...	131	372	5	10	7	34	559
April ...	307	621	7	20	12	41	1,018
May ...	1,398	2,233	11	13	23	39	3,717
June ...	682	1,218	9	10	18	35	1,972
July ...	382	688	4	11	12	23	1,120
August ...	19	23	2	...	12	23	79
September ...	16	21	8	3	3	11	62
October ...	11	20	8	3	4	5	51
November ...	13	22	14	2	4	4	59
December ...	9	14	6	2	5	6	42
Total ...	3,162	5,698	81	93	121	290	9,455

*Result of Cases treated at the Victoria Hospital.*

Sexes.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1923.	Admitted during 1924.	Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Remaining at the end of 1924.	Total.
Males ...	13	361	374	269	59	22	10	14	374
Females ...	4	189	193	129	35	13	10	6	193
Total ..	17	550	567	398	94	35	20	20	567

## APPENDIX A.—1924.

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

Years	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.			Remaining in Asylum inclu- ding those out on trial 31st Dec. each year			Remarks
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not improved.									
	M.	F.	T.	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	
1912	5	2	7	3	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	4	9	10	19	
1913	2	5	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	14	22	
1914	5	3	8	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	12	13	25	
1915	3	6	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	12	16	28	
1916	4	2	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	14	10	24	
1917	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	4	12	9	21	
1918	2	9	11	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	9	14	23	
1919	6	...	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	13	10	23	
1920	4	3	7	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	10	10	20	
1921	5	5	10	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	3	13	9	22	
1922	4	5	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	13	11	24	
1923	6	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	15	10	25	
1924	5	3	8	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	14	12	26	



APPENDIX B—1924.

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE, PROBABLE CAUSES OF INSANITY, MENTAL DISEASE AND OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1924.

Condition in reference to Marriage	Males.	Females.	Total.	Probable Cause of Insanity.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Form of Mental Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	2	6	8	<i>Moral.</i>				<i>Congenital or Infantile Mental.</i>				Clerk	1	...	1
Single	11	5	16	Domestic trouble	...	1	1	(a) with Epilepsy	...	...	...	Labourer	12	...	12
Widow	...	1	1	Adverse circumstances	...	1	1	(b) without Epilepsy	2	...	2	Planter	1	...	1
Widower	1	...	1	Mental anxiety and worry	...	...	...	Epilepsy acquired	...	...	...	Sailor	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	Religious excitement	...	...	...	General paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	Carpenter	...	...	...
	...	...	...	Love affairs	...	...	...	<i>Mania.</i>	...	...	...	Overseer	...	...	...
	...	...	...	Fright and nervous shock	...	...	...	Acute	...	5	5	Proprietor	...	...	...
	...	...	...	<i>Physical.</i>	...	...	...	Chronic	7	5	12	Merchant	...	...	2
	...	...	...	Intemperance in drink	2	...	2	Recurrent	1	...	1	Mason	...	...	...
	...	...	...	sexual	...	4	9	A. potu	...	...	...	Nurse	...	...	...
	...	...	...	Veneral disease	5	...	...	Puerpural	...	...	...	Cook	...	...	...
	...	...	...	Self abusive sexual	1	...	1	Senile	...	...	...	Seamstress	...	...	...
	...	...	...	Over exertion	...	...	...	<i>Melancholia.</i>	...	...	...	Washerwoman	...	3	3
	...	...	...	Sunstroke	...	...	...	Acute	...	...	...	Tailor	...	...	...
	...	...	...	Accident or Injury	...	...	...	Chronic	2	2	4	Barber	...	...	...
	...	...	...	Pregnancy	...	1	1	Recurrent	1	...	1	Unknown	...	7	7
	...	...	...	Parturition and the puerpural state	...	...	...	Puerpural	...	...	...				
	...	...	...	Lactation	...	...	...	Senile	...	...	...				
	...	...	...	Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	1	1	<i>Dementia.</i>	...	...	...				
	...	...	...	Puberty	...	...	...	Primary	1	...	1				
	...	...	...	Change of life	...	...	...	Secondary	...	...	...				
	...	...	...	Fever	...	...	...	Senile	...	...	...				
	...	...	...	Privation and starvation	...	...	...	Organic	...	...	...				
	...	...	...	Old age	...	...	...	<i>Not insane.</i>	...	...	...				
	...	...	...	Other bodily disease and disorders	...	...	...		...	...	...				
	...	...	...	Previous attack	5	2	7		...	...	...				
	...	...	...	Hereditary influences	...	...	...		...	...	...				
	...	...	...	Constitutional defect	...	...	...		...	...	...				
	...	...	...	Other ascertained cause	1	2	3		...	...	...				
	...	...	...	Unknown	...	...	...		...	...	...				
	14	12	26		14	12	26		14	12	26		14	12	26

APPENDIX C.—1924.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS FOR EACH MONTH IN THE ASYLUM, THEIR COST AND THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED BY PAYING PATIENTS TOWARDS MAINTENANCE FOR 1924.

Month	No. of patients			Cost						Cost of Washing per month for a patient		No. of Paying patients			Total amount contributed by paying patients		Class of paying patients		Remarks
	Males	Females	Total	Total daily		Per Head		Patient per month		Rupees	cents	Males	Females	Total	Rupees	cents	1st Class	2nd Class	
				Rs	c.	Rs	c.	Rs	c.										
January	16	10	26	12	06	..	40	12	46	...	64	1	1	2	34	50	...	2	
February	16	8	24	12	66	...	42	12	23	...	48	1	1	2	33	50	...	2	
March	16	8	24	12	57	...	45	13	91	...	53	1	1	2	34	50	...	2	
April	16	8	24	12	77	...	46	13	70	...	64	1	1	2	34	...	...	2	
May	18	9	27	13	02	...	42	13	02	...	49	1	1	2	34	50	...	2	
June	18	8	26	13	28	...	43	13	28	...	49	1	1	2	49	...	1	1	
July	18	9	27	13	60	...	44	15	61	...	59	1	2	3	61	35	2	1	
August	17	9	26	14	12	...	46	14	62	...	52	1	2	3	82	...	2	1	
September	16	9	25	13	66	...	47	14	13	...	55	1	2	3	80	...	2	1	
October	16	9	25	13	69	...	47	14	63	...	67	1	2	3	82	...	2	1	
November	14	10	24	13	72	...	49	14	69	...	58	1	3	4	99	60	3	1	
December	14	10	24	14	09	...	50	15	59	...	74	1	3	4	114	...	3	1	



## Règlements faits par le Médecin en Chef pour la gouverne de ceux qui sont en charge de Léproux.

Vous....., résidant à.....  
 ayant accepté de prendre charge de.....qui a été  
 déclaré un lépreux, devrez observer et exécuter les instructions suivantes, faute de  
 quoi le malade confié à vos soins pourra être envoyé à l'Asile du Gouvernement  
 à l'île Ronde.

### Précautions à prendre.

Vous empêcherez le malade de se mêler au public, et d'entrer dans tout magasin, boutique, marché, ou autre endroit fréquenté par le public, ou de marcher sur les routes ou rues publiques.

Vous veillerez à ce que le malade n'entreprene pour des tiers aucun travail tel que préparer de la nourriture, des boissons, faire des vêtements, laver du linge, traire les vaches, nourrir des volailles destinées à être vendues ou données en cadeau, ou tout autre travail qui pourrait de quelque façon que ce soit contaminer le public ou répandre la maladie.

Vous veillerez à ce que le malade ait une maison à lui seul, à ce qu'il ait à son usage personnel couverts, assiettes, verre, etc., et que son linge et ses vêtements ne soient ni lavés ni mélangés avec ceux d'autres personnes.

Il est absolument interdit au malade de faire usage de n'importe quel véhicule public ou pirogue, d'aller à la pêche sauf dans sa propre pirogue, en un mot d'employer n'importe quel moyen de transport qui ne lui soit propre.

Vous ferez comprendre au malade qu'il peut raisonnablement espérer être guéri de sa maladie mais que la plus grande propreté est absolument de rigueur dans toutes ses actions et qu'il doit veiller scrupuleusement à ne rien faire qui puisse disséminer les germes de son corps et contaminer une autre personne.

Vous, comme gardien, devrez prendre garde de toucher un lépreux ou tout objet appartenant ou servant à un lépreux et si vous le faites vous devrez immédiatement vous laver les mains, car les germes de la lèpre sont disséminés par leurs vêtements, leur lingerie, leur ameublement et tout ce qui sert à leur usage.

Vous devrez au moins une fois par mois voir le médecin en charge de votre district et lui faire un rapport sur l'état de santé du malade.

Vous exécuterez ponctuellement les prescriptions du médecin et vous veillerez à ce que le malade prenne le médicament prescrit et obéisse aux ordres du médecin.

Si vous êtes pauvre et que vous ne puissiez payer les soins médicaux, adressez-vous au médecin de votre district qui vous donnera gratuitement des soins et des médicaments nécessaires.

Médecin en Chef.

Seychelles Hospital,

**Leprosy Patient given in charge to next-of-kin under  
Sec. 4 of Ord. No. 1 of 1909.**

I \_\_\_\_\_ the undersigned do hereby guarantee to  
undertake the proper custody and treatment of the patient \_\_\_\_\_

And I \_\_\_\_\_ will duly observe all such precautions as  
the Chief Medical Officer may deem necessary for the prevention of the disease  
and for the mitigation thereof.

Dated this

19 .

\_\_\_\_\_  
Guardian of \_\_\_\_\_

I the undersigned Chief Medical Officer submit for the approval of His  
Excellency the Governor that the patient \_\_\_\_\_ residing  
at \_\_\_\_\_ be handed over to the guardianship of \_\_\_\_\_  
residing at \_\_\_\_\_

Under Section 4 of Ord. No. 1 of 1909.

Dated this

19 .

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Medical Officer.

Governor's Office,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Under Sec. 4 of Ord. No. 1 of 1909.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Governor.

A copy of this Bond in writing will be delivered to the guardian of the leper,  
and at the same time a copy of the Regulations drawn up by the Chief Medical  
Officer.



## APPENDIX E.

## Ordinary Diet of 1st Class Patients.

Stimulants and all other extras outside of this ration scale, can only be issued under the direction and advice of the Chief Medical Officer.

## A.—Class Patients. Rs 5 daily.

## BREAKFAST 7 A.M.

Tea or Coffee with bread and butter.  
2 eggs at choice, or  
1 egg and 1 small slice of bacon or sausage.  
Fruit when in season.

## LUNCH 11 A.M.

- (1) Soup.
- (2) Fowl or meat with vegetables, or  
Rice and curry.

Pudding or fruit.

## AFTERNOON TEA 3 P.M.

Tea, bread and butter with jam, or  
biscuits with jam.

## DINNER 6 p.m.

- (1) Soup.
- (2) Fish or Egg omelette.
- (3) Meat or chicken with vegetables, or  
Rice and curry.
- (4) Pudding.

Fruit, Biscuits, and Cheese.

☞ Patients in 1st Class A. are allowed daily 1 litre of milk, 2 oz. of butter, 1 oz. of jam, or 1 oz. of cheese.

## B.—Class Patients. Rs 3 daily.

## BREAKFAST 7 A.M.

Tea or coffee with bread and butter.  
1 egg.  
Fruit when in season.

## LUNCH 11 A.M.

- (1) Rice and fish with vegetables, or  
Meat or chicken with vegetables.
- (2) Fruit when in season.

## AFTERNOON TEA 3 P. M.

Tea, bread and butter.

## DINNER 6 P.M.

- (1) Soup.
- (2) Rice and fish with vegetables, or  
Meat or chicken with vegetables.
- (3) A small pudding or fruit.

☞ Patients 1st Class B. are allowed daily  $\frac{1}{2}$  litre of milk, 1 oz. of butter.

All extra rations ordered by Patients in 1st Class A. or B. will be charged in their account at cost or if they wish to provide same it will be cooked free of charge.

*Complaints.*—Patients are requested to complain when their rations are not those specified, and the Chief Medical Officer will inquire into all complaints as to weight, bad cooking, poor quality of food, and any other matter that the patients may lay before him.

Chief Medical Officer.

Dated