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Colony of Seychelles.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR 1926.



Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor.



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COLONY OF SEYCHELLES
Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the year ending 31st December 1926
SECTION - ADMINISTRATION

— follows:—

ANNUAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1926.

Medical Department,
Seychelles, 14th May, 1927.

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 conditions of Seychelles, for the Year 1926, together with the Returns &c., appended thereto.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your obedient servant,

JOHN THOS. BRADLEY,
Chief Medical Officer.

To Clerk to Governor,
Victoria.

COLONY OF SEYCHELLES:

Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the Year ending 31st December 1926.

SECTION 1—ADMINISTRATION.

A.—Staff.

The establishment for 1926 as sanctioned in the Estimates was as follows :—

European.

Chief Medical Officer.
Resident Surgeon.
Assistant to Medical Department, South Mahé.
Four Hospital Nurses (Order of St. Joseph de Cluny.)

Asiatic.

Assistant Medical Officer, Praslin.

The Staff of the Hospital was as follows :—

4 Hospital Nurses.
7 Probationers.
1 Head Midwife in Maternity Section.
1 Midwife.
2 Ward Maids, Maternity Department.
4 Male Attendants at Hospital (3 for day duty, 1 for night).
3 Ward Maids (2 for day duty, 1 for night).
1 Cook.
1 Cook's mate.
1 Maid servant, Sister's quarters.
1 Washerwoman.
10 District Nurses.

Attached to the Pharmacy and Chief Medical Officer's Office.

1 Dispenser and Chief Clerk.
1 Assistant Dispenser and 2nd Clerk.
2 Probationers.
1 Messenger.

Fiennes Institute.

Master of Fiennes Institute.
1 Nurse in Charge.
1 Cook.
3 Male Attendants (2 for day duty, 1 for night).
1 Female Attendant.
1 Boy Messenger.

Leper Camp.

1 Guardian.
1 Labourer.
1 Cook, 1 Washerman (appointed from lepers in camp).

Anse Royale Lunatic Asylum.

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

Quarantine and Public Health.

1 Sanitary Inspector.
2 1st Class Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.
1 2nd Class Assistant Sanitary Inspector
2 Dispensers.
1 Assistant Sanitary Inspector and Disinfectant attendant.
1 Keeper Quarantine Station.
3 Labourers (latrine sweepers).

Cottage Hospital, Praslin.

In charge of Assistant Medical Officer.
 One Nurse transferred from Seychelles Hospital.
 One attendant and cook.

Shortage in Establishment.

None the establishment was at full strength during the year: Dr Cuff, Resident Surgeon of the Hospital was transferred to Cyprus and left the Colony on 9th March, the vacancy caused was filled by the appointment of Dr H. N. Turner, M.B., Bch. B.A.O., who arrived in the colony on 9th March and took up duty same day.

Miss A. Grandcourt was appointed Matron Maternity Department, in the Hospital, on the 1st August 1926 replacing Mrs Désaubin the Matron who resigned on 31st July 1926.

Mr E. de St Jorre was appointed as probationer on 15th March.

Mr Marc Payet was appointed as dispenser in the Ankylostomiasis Campaign on the 1st June.

Probationer Nurse Miss Nidza Young	was appointed	1st August.
" " Miss Sabine Young	" "	1st September.
" " Miss Lucie Gendron	" "	1st November.
" " Miss Valerienne Payet	" "	15th "
" " Miss Letty Durup	resigned on	31st October "
" " Ernestine Payet	" "	31st December.
Pharmacy Probationer T. d'Offay	" "	31st December.

B.—Financial.

The estimated expenditure for the year 1926 was Rs 99,136, of this amount:—

Personal Emoluments amounted to	...	...	...	Rs	51,631
Other Charges which include cost of drugs and instruments, dieting, uniform &c.	...	...	...		47,505
			Total	...	99,136

II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.*General Remarks.*

In June of the year I remarked that there was an outbreak of a contagious disease, it was ushered in by fever, flushing of the face, which at times had a bloated appearance, eruption of a rubsolar character all over the chest, back, hands, face and thighs. The eruption consisted of dark red little spots or points closely set together and came out on the 3rd or 5th day from onset. In cases where the rash came out thickly there was a close resemblance to Measles. In some cases there was bronchial trouble, and in other cases bad diarrhoea, most cases had pains in joints and back.

I saw five cases on the 26/6/26 and the disease got a firm hold on the population, the wave of contagion was from South to North of the island following the route of the prevailing wind. The disease took 10 days to reach the northern end of the island, a distance of about 10 miles and took 2 months to reach the southern end of the island which is roughly about the same distance.

The island of Praslin distant about 25 miles was not invaded until August and the Medical Officer (Dr Mathew) reported as follows: that the disease was sudden in its onset, headache, pains in joints, and muscles, Temperature rising to 103 and at times to 105, three to five days after the termination of the primary fever there came out a macular eruption, particularly on the hands, wrists and forearm, which spread over the body, chest and back. The eruption was made up of circular dark red points, sometimes coalising and disappearing on pressure. On appearance of rash there was a rise of temperature, which subsided after a few days with gradual disappearance of the rash.

In no case could I get Koplik's spots and taking into account that it was probably transmitted by mosquito (*stegomyia fasciata*) which followed the prevailing wind, a diagnosis was made of Epidemic Dengue Fever.

Although the direct death rate from Dengue was negligible it reduced the stamina of the poorer classes so that the death rate all round was higher in 1926 than in 1925. Being 17.8 per 1000 in 1926 against 14.96 in 1925. The disease steadily declined and at end of year, except for a few sporadic cases had disappeared.

Population.

On the 31st December 1926 the estimated population was 26,397 viz., 12,959 males and 13,438 Females—being an excess of 479 females over males.

Arrivals and Departures.

During the year 425 persons arrived in the Colony (309 males and 116 females) and 460 persons (299 males and 161 females) left the Colony.

Births.

There were 717 births (377 males and 340 females) during the year. The birthrate was 27.16 per 1000 (males being 14.28 and females 12.83 per 1000). There was a decrease of 16 births compared to 1925. Of the births there were 20 twin births, 14 registered at Central Office, 24 registered at South Mahé and 4 registered at La Digue.

950 births were illegitimate, 73 acknowledged by father and 394 legitimate.

Deaths.

470 deaths were registered during the year (251 males and 219 females). The death rate being 17.8 per 1000 compared to 14.96 per 1000 in 1925.

137 children (77 males and 60 females) died under six years—an increase of 9 deaths as compared to 1925.

142 persons died between the ages of 7 and 49 and 191 persons died over 50 years.

Still-Births.

56 Still-births were registered in 1926 (27 males and 29 females) showing an increase of 6 still-births as compared to 1925.

Marriages.

186 marriages were celebrated during the year, viz., at Central Office 127, South Mahé 36, Praslin 5, and La Digue 18.

Causes of Death.

The principal causes of death were :—

Senile Decay 57, Ill-defined causes (uncertified cases) 43, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 32, Cerebral Haemorrhage 21, Gastro Enteritis 17, Nephritis 17, Amoebic Dysentery 15, Pneumonia 15, Cardiac failure 14, Hereditary Syphilis 12, Ankylostomiasis 12, Endocarditis 10.

Sudden Death.

During the year 23 sudden deaths were reported, in 7 cases no postmortem examination was held, the causes of death after postmortem was found as follows in the remaining 16 cases :—Accidental Suffocation 1, Cardiac disease 1, Cardiac failure due to asthma 1, Lobar Pneumonia 3, Dysentery 1, Enteritis and congestion of lung 1, General tuberculosis 1, Pleurisy 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Tertiary Syphilis 1, Tubercular peritonitis 1, Ulceration and rupture into œsophagus of aneurism of descending thoracic aorta 1, Still-born children 3.

Health—Praslin and La Digue.

The Medical Officer of the district reports that the health was not bad except during the months of August, September and October when a general epidemic of Dengue swept over the district. He reports that *Culex Fatigans* is present in the majority of the islands.

There were a few cases of Amoebic Dysentery with Hepatitis and liver abscess. The liver abscess cases were treated at the Praslin Cottage Hospital by Aspiration and Emetine. There were a few cases of incident Pulmonary Tuberculosis. He states he had two cases of primary Anæmia (Addis n's Anæmia) under treatment, both patients being Indians, both cases were treated with Sodium cacodylate and intestinal antiseptics, after prolonged treatment the symptoms subsided, but one case had a recurrence after three months and ended fatally.

Anæmia due to Ankylostomiasis was common, and the incidence, of Ankylostomiasis and Ascariasis is high, and recommends that a permanent Sanitary Assistant be appointed for the district to prevent soil pollution and that public latrines be built.

There were nine segregated lepers in Praslin and La Digue. One guardian of a leper for non-observance of regulations was prosecuted and severely reprimanded. At the dispensaries Hydrocreol injections were given free, also Chalmoogra Mixture.

One case of Carcinoma Cervix Uteri was sent to Seychelles Hospital, was declared inoperable; the patient died shortly after returning back to the island.

Vaccination was carried out at the dispensary regularly each week: 180 children were vaccinated successfully.

The schools of the district were inspected twice during the year, many of the children were found suffering from Adenoids and disease of the tonsils. Provision has been made in the schools for Physical Drill.

The Cottage Hospital was formally opened by the Chief Medical Officer on the 21st October 1926. It contains eight beds, four beds in the male side and four beds in the female, there is a small operating theatre attached to the hospital, and a trained nurse from Seychelles Hospital is attached to the Cottage Hospital. A Baby Health examination was held on the opening day of the Cottage Hospital, 48 children between the ages of 1 to 3 years were present and prizes and certificates were given to 9 children. The necessary funds for the Baby Health Examination were raised by voluntary subscription.

A First Aid class trained and instructed by the Medical Officer of the district (Dr Mathew) was examined by the Chief Medical Officer on the opening day of the Cottage Hospital.

Public Dispensaries—Praslin and La Digue.

During the year 748 cases were treated at the public dispensaries of Praslin and La Digue (355 males and 393 females).

During November and December 12 cases were admitted and treated in the cottage hospital (7 males and 5 females).

Health—South Mahé District.

The Medical Officer reports that during the year there were 58 deaths in the district the principal diseases causing death being:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	6
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	6
Hereditary Syphilis	...	...	...	...	4
Ankylostomiasis	...	...	...	...	4

A campaign against Ankylostomiasis was carried out during the year under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer.

Vaccination.

Successful 1st time	...	...	...	...	159
2nd time	...	...	...	...	2
3rd time	...	...	...	...	4
Unsuccessful	...	...	...	...	1
Total					186

At the public dispensary 136 patients were treated during the year (70 males and 66 females).

There are three segregated lepers under guardians living in the district.

There was an epidemic of Dengue and Measles at the latter end of the year without mortality.

With regard to the cases of Measles, there may be a doubt, as the rash in some of the Dengue cases closely resembled that of Measles and so may have led to an error in diagnosis, Measles were not observed in any other district of the colony.

One case of Epithelioma of the forehead which ended fatally and was not operated occurred in the district, and a case of Carcinoma Uteri also ended fatally.

Venereal Clinics.

Free treatment for Venereal disease was provided at the Dispensary of Victoria. The clinic was well attended, and free injections were given every Wednesday by the Chief Medical Officer. The injections used were "Bicreol" and "Sulfarsenol" and over 600 injections were given during the year. Patients take well to the treatment and prefer injections to oral medications. There were no accidents due to injections and the results were uniformly good.

Gonorrhœa is common, also stricture is a common complaint, a free course of treatment for Gonorrhœa is given three days in the week at the Extern Department of the Seychelles Hospital. Dilation of Stricture is a routine operation at the Extern Department of the hospital.

Leprosy Campaign.

The main law regulating Leprosy is Ordinance No. 1 of 1909 with amending Ordinance No. 12 of 1896 and Ordinance 10 of 1898 for treatment of convict, vagrant and pauper Lepers, and a further Amending Ordinance No. 12 of 1922.

Regulations have been framed for segregated lepers who are placed under a guardian. These patients are inspected at irregular times during each month to see that they comply with the regulations. Lepers are prevented from bathing in rivers, and it is forbidden to wash the clothes of lepers in public rivers or streams.

The Hospital for lepers is situated on a small island about 2½ miles from Victoria, on the 31st December the number in residence was 16 males, 4 Females, total 20.

There were admitted during the year 3 patients, and 1 death occurred amongst the inmates.

The treatment given to the patients during the year was sub-cutaneous infiltration under the skin of the extensor surfaces of the limbs of "Hydnocreol". This preparation is manufactured by Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., of Calcutta and is recommended by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council) Delhi. The dose is 1 c. c. rising to 10 c. c. and we give a weekly injection. "Hydnocreol" is sterilized Pure Hydnocarpus Wightiana Oil with 4 o/o double distilled Creosote.

Each patient at Round Island between June and December of 1926 received 18 injections of Hydnocreol.

In addition to the 20 lepers at Round Island we have under strict segregation 31 male and female lepers. These lepers are in charge of guardian, and the sanitary inspectors visit and examine at irregular periods their place of abode, to see that they comply with the regulations.

Census of lepers in Seychelles.

Round Island Leper Camp	16 males—4 females	Total ...	20
Mahé Island.—Old cases	16 males—6 females.		
" New cases discovered in 1926	2 " "		24
	<hr/>		
	18 " 6 "		
In addition 3 new cases were discovered in Mahé during 1926 (1 female and 2 males) and sent to Leper Camp.			
La Digue Island.—No. of old cases ...	2 males—3 females.		
" Less died during the year ...	1 male —1 female.		3
	<hr/>		
Balance	1 " 2 females.		
Praslin Island.—No. of old cases ...	2 males—2 "		
transferred to Praslin	1		
new cases discovered	.. 2 "		
	<hr/>		
	3 " 4 "		7
	<hr/>		
			54
Died at Mahé during the year			3
			<hr/>
		Total of known lepers ...	51

The number of known lepers in 1926 is similar to that of 1925 as the number that died during the year have been replaced by new cases which were discovered.

All the segregated lepers were given free injections of "Hydnocreol" each leper received 17 injections between June and December 1926.

The average weekly number of lepers injected at Mahé was 14.

Ankylostomiasis Campaign in 1926.

The campaign of 1926 was conducted on the following lines :—

Prevention of pollution of the soil and water by faecal contamination.

Interdiction of promiscuous deposition of faeces in the neighbourhood of huts, villages and plantations.

Provision of public latrines along the highways which are easily accessible.

Guarding of water supply from all possible sources of faecal contamination.

Explanation as to the proper disposal of excrement, and in the case of areas badly contaminated warnings to the inhabitants as to the danger of residing in the areas, there are several localities in Mahé that are badly contaminated.

Systematic periodical examination of the stools of children and labourers in the several districts of the colony.

Literature and pamphlets explaining the disease to be handed round to the schools, clergy and managers of estates, and special attention to be paid to educating school children as to the nature of the disease by means of lectures given by a Medical Officer, and a small catechism in French explaining the disease.

Finally intensive treatment to be systematically carried out at least twice a year in each district of the Colony.

Provision was made in the Estimates of 1926 for the erection of latrines at the following sites which were duly erected.

Pointe au Sel	On top of the Hill.
Anse Royale	Junction Les Canelles and Anse Royale Road.
Anse Bougainville	Junction Bougainville and Anse Goëlette Road.
Anse Forbans	„ Quatre Bornes and Anse Forbans Road.
Quatre Bornes	„ Anse Corail and Takamaka „
Anse Corail	On Mr Desaubin's property.
Anse Takamaka	Vicinity of the Church.
Anse à La Mouche	Junction Les Canelles and Anse à La Mouche.
Anse Boileau	On Mrs Grandcourt's property.
Grand'Anse	Junction Grand'Anse Barbarons and La Misère.
Port Glaud	On Mr Albert's property.
Bel Ombre	On Mr Hoareau's property.
North East Bay	On Hon. Stephen's property.
Le Niol	On Mr Julius Houreau's property.
Mont Fleury	On Mr Maillet's property.
Baie Lazarre	Vicinity of the Church.

Number of old Public Latrines 11

There are now in the country districts of Mahé 27 public latrines for the convenience of the rural population, the sites have been specially selected where people usually congregate or else in the neighbourhood of small hamlets. There are two labourers under the supervision of the sanitary staff to keep these latrines clean, and to see that faeces are not promiscuously deposited as in the past.

Intensive treatment up to the 31st December 1926 was carried out in the following districts of the Colony and 11,701 patients were treated, each patient receiving at least two treatments within 7 days, the drugs used were chenopodium, Epsom salt and castor oil.

	Patients.		Patients.
		Brought forward	6,421
Seychelles Hospital	2,480	Anse Royale	427
St Louis	131	Anse Bougainville	371
Bel Air	311	Baie Lazarre	921
Le Niol	105	Quatre Bornes	476
Beau Vallon	802	Anse Takamaka	121
Sans Souci	128	Anse à La Mouche	366
La Misère	177	Anse Boileau	798
Anse Etoile	647	Barbarons	132
Glacis	347	Grand'Anse	85
Maldivé	31	La Digue Island	113
Cerf Island	7	Praslin Island	470
Cascade	707	Silhouette	723
Anse-aux-Pins	491	Port Glaud	77
Pointe au Sel	107	Privately	200
Carried forward	6,421	Total	11,701

As I have previously pointed out the keynote in the eradication of the disease is prophylaxis, prevention of soil pollution, and this means constant supervision of the staff, a medical man personally inspecting suspected localities, yards and schools, collecting specimen for examination and arranging for treatment. As our Medical staff in 1926 is just barely sufficient to meet the needs of the Colony it is impossible to detail one man specially for this important work.

The small sanitary board is now working well, it requires to be coordinated with a Medical man at its head. Steps have been taken in the Estimates for 1927 for the appointment of a Medical officer to take over the Ankylostomiasis and Leprosy campaigns, School Inspections and to visit the Outlying islands. With the present small staff this work has to be left a lot in subordinate hands, and the need of a Medical man to take over this department is pressing.

Ordinance No. 17 of 1917 makes it an offence to contaminate the ground with faeces &c., it compels householders to keep their latrines in repair. Practically every householder is visited now twice a year and examination made of his yards and latrines.

For the year the following prosecutions were entered:

Having no latrines.

5 householders were prosecuted.

5 „ „ fined.

Fines amounting to Rs 34 were inflicted on the 5 householders found guilty.

Dirty and insanitary yards.

28 householders were prosecuted.

25 „ „ fined.

3 cases were dismissed.

Fines amounting to Rs 110 were inflicted on the 25 householders found guilty.

Bad and insanitary condition of latrines.

24 householders were prosecuted.

18 " " fined.

6 cases were dismissed.

Fines were inflicted amounting to Rs 124 on the 18 householders found guilty.

Vital Statistics.

The annexed Table II gives the number of births and deaths during the year. The population is composed of whites of European descent, creoles, divided into white creoles, coloured creoles and black creoles a certain number of liberated African slaves still remain in the Colony but their number is diminishing yearly.

The English Colony has increased by a number of additional married clerks having arrived from England to take up duty in the Eastern Telegraph Company.

The estimated population on the 31st December 1923 was 26,397 the birth rate during the year was 27.16 per thousand, and the death rate was 17.8 per thousand. There is an increase in the death rate which is explained under Public Health.

The European population enjoyed good health during the year and a good many planters from East Africa visited the Colony for a change of air and climate. After the highlands of the interior of East Africa the change to Seychelles appears to be much appreciated by the European planters of the African Colonies.

In addition to the epidemic of Dengue Fever there was a mild form of Influenza prevalent at the change of mon soons, and chickenpox is endemic in the colony, but the disease has no mortalities.

Registration of death and still-births is compulsory and the Civil Status law with regard to registration is based on the old French laws and all declarations are carefully scrutinized and examined.

There were no Europeans invalided, and none died during the year. As the maximum temperature rarely or never exceeds 86° F. shade and is usually about 80° to 84° F. Europeans enjoy good health, and the only drawback to the climate is the hot and moist atmosphere in the rainy season.

The native officials are drawn from the different divisions of the creole population their health was good during the year and calls for no special comment.

A graph has been annexed of the total deaths due to Infective diseases, and also the deaths due to Systemic and Preventable Diseases. Due to lack of data it is impossible to make out the incidence of these diseases, as the number of people suffering is unknown. Gonorrhoea amongst the native population is very common, and Syphilis is fairly prevalent. Graph is attached as Annexure. (Table VI).

Section III—Hygiene and Sanitation.

The Sanitary Inspector and staff inspected and visited all yards and compounds at least twice in the year. The neighbouring Islands of Praslin and La Digue were inspected, also the Islands of Cerf and St. Anne close to the principal Island of Mahé.

General Sanitary Work.

This included meat inspection at the Public Slaughter House of Victoria: the following cattle &c., were slaughtered:—

Oxen	Pigs	Turtles	Sheep	Land tortoise
467	531	182	2	1

5 animals were found diseased and destroyed.

The water supply which is under Public Works Dept. was maintained in a high state of efficiency during the year, and the public was supplied with an unlimited supply of pipe borne water from a catchment area high up in the hills surrounding the town of Victoria, the quality of the water is excellent.

Consercancy.

During 1926 the question of the disposal of the Night Soil service was raised, as we had to leave the old trenching grounds and go further out into the suburbs of Victoria. His Excellency the Governor appointed a Committee to examine the question, with the Hon. Treasurer as chairman.

The method of disposal of Night Soil adopted for the town of Victoria is the Wet System of Consercancy.

Leaving the aesthetic objection aside I consider it is the best system applicable to this Colony if the following conditions are strictly enforced:

1. Water tight buckets to be used, and one pint of a solution to be placed in each bucket. This solution is made by adding half an ounce of Cresol to each gallon of water.

2. Water tight filth carts.
3. Close supervision of the bucket cleaners, and an effective watch to be kept on the night soil removers.
4. The thorough cleaning of filth carts and buckets at the trenching grounds, this would mean that washing trenches would have to be provided at the trenching grounds, and a liberal supply of water laid on. As the present trenching ground is close to the sea this should not present any difficulties, sea water could be used to wash the buckets.
5. At the trenching grounds strict enforcement of the rules laid down and the absolute elimination of any conditions favourable to the production of flies.
6. A proper trenching ground (this we have about 1½ miles outside Victoria) all trenches are ready at least 24 hours before they are required, trenches are dug not less than 4 feet deep. When the excreta and urine are emptied into the trench, a preliminary covering of dried grass or coconut leaves to be placed for about one foot over the dumped excreta, this will prevent the liquid portion of the excreta oozing up through the earth as it is shovelled on. A covering of earth not less than two feet, and to allow for the decomposition of the grass or coconut leaves, with caving in of the earth, the earth should form a mound of about one or one and a half feet above the surrounding land.
7. All trenches to be closed early in the morning and a punishment given if the trench is not properly filled up and closed at 7 a.m. latest.
8. The ground used for trenching should be planted and cultivated with quick growing crops, and a plot should be only trenched once in four years.

I have examined several times the present trenching ground it is in good condition, no unpleasant smell, no flies, and condition is sanitary.

A report at least three times a week is made by the Sanitary Inspector on its condition and strict supervision is kept by the Sanitary Department.

The Central store at Victoria is used for storage of buckets filth carts, and oxen is examined daily by the Sanitary Department there are no obnoxious smells, the condition is sanitary, a river that is an open sewer runs alongside the store, and any water used for flushing or cleaning the carts and buckets runs into this open sewer. In addition this central store is on the seashore, and the tide runs well up this river or sewer.

From a sanitary point of view there is no objection to the situation of the present central station, but objection has been taken by some of the near residents to same, as they complained of the smell. The smell is largely due to the disinfectant employed, and except for aesthetic grounds there is nothing prejudicial to the health of the people in the situation of the Central Station.

The conservancy system including disposal of night soil, road sweeping and house refuse is carted away during the night and buried in trenches as laid down by the Chief Medical Officer.

This service was carried out in a satisfactory manner during 1926.

Applications to keep cattles and pigs within the limits of the town of Victoria were all examined by the Sanitary Department and the sites examined and reported on. Permission only being granted when there would be no nuisance created.

The inspectors examined the bakeries, the manufacture of ice and aerated water, and steps are taken to see that the bakeries were clean and sweet, and that all water used in the manufacture of ice and aerated water was filtered.

Special attention was paid to hawkers of milk, several cases were prosecuted and fines amounting to Rs 20 were inflicted.

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

The general sanitation of the town of Victoria was good during the year, and the Sanitary Board presided over by the Chief Medical Officer and the Victoria Town Board presided over by the Superintendent of Public Works, both these bodies are responsible for the sanitation and scavenging of the town of Victoria.

In the rural districts there are Local Boards that carry out all sanitary and hygienic work.

Drainage.

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

There are a good number of small rivulets all over the Colony which act as natural drains.

School Hygiene.

In 1926 the Medical Officers of this Department carried out a general inspection of all schools in their district. A report on the sanitary condition of the buildings, the health of the children, in addition treatment for Ankylostomiasis is given to the children at the visit. It is intended to have two medical inspections in the year, and to make these visits coincide with the visit of the Inspector of Schools.

The Medical Officers of South Mahé and Praslin visited all the schools of their districts and reported on the appearance of the children, the school buildings and the latrines.

There are 27 Grant-in-Aid Schools scattered over the colony.

The principal fault found by the Medical Officers is the poor latrine accommodation, and the lighting in some schools requires to be remedied.

The general health of the children was good but many children had enlarged tonsils and adenoids, a good number appeared to be suffering from worms, all were clean and free from vermin, and a few cases of scabies were discovered.

Report on Schools attached as Appendix D.

Labour Conditions.

There are no labourers recruited in this colony for work outside the colony, labourers are usually engaged on a contract for a year to work in the Outlying Islands. The terms of the agreement, rations, Medical Attendance and housing are all governed by law, all written engagements must be entered into before a Stipendiary Magistrate.

All labourers on private work, estates and plantations are engaged by the month, there is a Labour Law in force which governs the relations between master and man, but as a rule legal actions are rare, if the master or man is not satisfied fifteen days' notice terminates the agreement.

The bulk of the labourers are of African descent principally employed in agriculture on coconut estates.

Housing and Town Planning.

All buildings to be erected or repaired in the town must be first submitted with plans to the Town Board for approval. A competent inspector of the Board inspects all new buildings.

Food in relation to Health and Disease.

All cattle, pigs, turtles and fish sold in the Colony must be exposed in the Public market, where they are inspected. Rice is imported from India, a small quantity from Madagascar. Vegetables are locally grown but practically all available land is planted in coconuts and without importation the population would not be able to feed itself. There are special food regulations for the Outlying Islands, only rice that is unpolished can be used as a ration, except in some very special cases.

Measures to spread Hygiene and Sanitation are taught in the schools but is not a compulsory subject.

The Sanitary personal are instructed by the Medical Department and by the Sanitary Inspector, lectures are given at times to the staff.

A manual of instruction is supplied.

IV—Port Health Work and Administration.

The pratique laws of the Colony are governed by Ord. No. 1 of 1916. As the Colony is only six days steaming from Bombay and three days steaming from Mombasa, and as these ports, especially Bombay have epidemics of small-pox, plague and cholera, a careful watch has to be kept on all passengers that arrive in the Colony.

32 steamers, 10 sailing ships and 2 Men-of-War called at Mahé in 1926 as follows :—

From Bombay	...	...	...	...	13
Mombasa	...	...	...	...	6
Madagascar	...	...	...	...	7
Colombo	...	...	...	...	3
Durban	...	...	...	...	1
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	6
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	1
Réunion	...	...	...	...	1
In full Quarantine	2	(including H. M. S. "Effingham")			
Partial Pratique	14				
Clean Bill of Health	28				
	—				
Total	...	44			
		—			

No. of passengers landed in Seychelles during 1926 :—

1st class...	...	79
2nd class	...	39
Deck	...	265
		—
Total	...	383
		—

201 passengers from Bombay and Mombasa were vaccinated.

133 labourers engaged in loading and unloading vessels were also vaccinated.

The thanks of the Department is due to the League of Nations Health Organisation Eastern Bureau for the weekly cable of health of neighbouring ports, these reports are of great assistance to the Port Medical Officer.

All cargo arriving in the Colony is fumigated, to destroy any mosquitoes that may have arrived from foreign ports. Old gunny sacks and cloth goods that are second hand are sterilized in the steam disinfectant on Hodoul Island.

Whenever there is an epidemic in the neighbouring ports all dock and cargo labourers of the ships are kept under supervision for at least ten days, and the local Lighterage Company assists in this supervision by giving a list of all labourers employed in loading or unloading ships.

Quarantine Station, Long Island.

The quarters on this Island are furnished and are used by the Senior Civil Servant Officers of the Colony, and certain approved civilians as a holiday resort. Situated on a small Island about three miles from the mainland, with a delightful view of the sea and surrounding Islands, is an ideal place to spend a holiday.

The quarters and Island are often applied for by the European resident as a place to hold pic-nics and recuperate when it is not required for quarantine purposes.

The number of local residents that visited the station in 1926 was 489 and they paid fees amounting to Rs 200.50 for use of quarters. Visitors staying at quarters were 101, Bathing parties 234, Pic-nic 34, Children's Party 120.

V.—Maternity and Child welfare.

There is no pre-natal clinic as such in the Colony, the probationer nurses and midwives follow a course of child welfare and pre-natal instructions in their hospital course of education for the Nurses Certificate given after three years' probation and on passing the necessary examination.

VI.—Hospital Dispensaries and Venereal Clinic.

Dressing Room, Seychelles Hospital.

During the year there were 1,540 cases treated in the Extern dressing room. Most of the cases were for minor injuries and wounds. Fees amounting to Rs 238.80 were paid for the dressings supplied, which are supplied at cost to those able to pay and free to indigent patients.

Seychelles Hospital—Admittances during 1926.

788 patients were admitted consisting of (436 males and 352 females). There were in addition in the Hospital on the 1st January 1926, 19 patients (8 males and 11 females) making a total treated of 807 patients (444 males and 363 females).

355 males and 316 females were discharged as cured.

41 males and 17 females were discharged as relieved.

13 males and 7 females were discharged as unrelieved.

17 males and 10 females died in hospital.

The average cost of third class and free patients is 50 cents of a Rupee per diem, that of 2nd class patients about R 1.40 cents per diem. There are two 1st classes (A. and B.) Class A. works out about Rs 4 and Class B. at about Rs 2.50 per diem.

This does not include stimulants and medical extras.

The total amount paid by patients for hospital fees in 1926 amounted to Rs 5,128.42 in this is included fees amounting to Rs 1,322.83 paid by patients in the Lunatic Asylum at Anse Royale.

The fees in the Maternity Department amounted to Rs 1,461.25.

Children's Ward Seychelles Hospital.—(Devaux Ward).

I reported last year that His Honour Chief the Justice J. L. Devaux whilst acting as Administrator raised by public subscription and a series of concerts sufficient funds to build in the hospital a Children's Ward.

In addition to having a Children's Ward the upper portion of the building was made into a Nurses' Quarters, with rooms for the Matron in Charge of the Maternity Department.

The Children's Ward was completed and opened during the year, and consists of 5 cots.

The ward is tastefully decorated and arranged, all furniture and fittings are enamelled in white.

The cost of the Children's Ward, Lady Nurses' and Matron's Quarters amounted to Rs 6,984.82.

The amount raised by public subscription by His Honour the Chief Justice amounted to Rs 4,802.85 the balance Rs 2,181.97 was paid by Government to complete the Lady Nurses' and Matron's Quarters.

The Ward in future will be known as "Devaux Ward".

Government Employees treated during 1926.

The employees and labourers of the different Departments are entitled to free medical treatment, the following were treated during 1926:—

Agriculture	...	27
Audit	...	1
Charity	...	42
Governor's Office	...	4
Registry and Legal	...	9
Printing	...	13
Police	...	110
Prison	...	22
Port Office	...	22
Post Office	...	13
Public Works Department	...	100
Treasury	...	6
Sanitary	...	17
Victoria Town Board	...	158
Total	...	544

X-Ray Installation.

The work of the hospital due to the want of an X-Ray apparatus is hampered. During the year several cases of bad fractures had to be treated, and the want of a small apparatus to help in diagnosis was seriously felt. As there is an Electric Supply Co. now in the town and supply the necessary current, the installation of a small plant can easily be carried out.

Operations performed in Seychelles Hospital.

Operations performed during the year numbered 441 of which 431, were cured, 7 improved and 3 died. Total of operations 441.

Table of Operations with remarks thereon.

Name of operations.	No.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Remarks.
Amputations Major ...	6	5	...	1	
" Minor ...	11	11	...	...
Appendicitis ...	4	4	...	...
Adhesions Abdominal ...	1	1	...	...
Cataract ...	1	...	1	...	
Curettage ...	2	2	...	...
Colostomy ...	2	...	2	...	
Cancer of Breast ...	2	1	1	...	
Empyema ...	1	1	...	...
Eye-Enucleation of ...	2	2	...	...
Epithelial tumours ...	8	8	...	...
Elephantiasis of Scrotum	1	1	...	...
Fistula in ano ...	3	3	...	...
" recto-vaginal ...	2	1	1	...	
Fractures wiring &c. ...	2	2	...	...
Hæmorrhoids ...	17	17	...	...
Hernia Strangulated ...	7	7	...	...
" Inguinal ...	26	26	...	...
" Ventral ...	2	2	...	...
" and Hydrocele ...	1	1	...	...
Hydrocele ...	4	4	...	...
Hysterectomy ...	7	7	...	...
Intussusception ...	1	1	...	...
Iridectomy ...	1	1	...	...
Liver Abscess ...	2	2	...	...
Mastoid ...	3	3	...	...
Maxilla-resection of ...	1	1	...	...
" drainage of ...	2	1	...	1	
Nephrectomy ...	2	2	...	...
Osteotomy ...	5	5	...	...
Perforation (Gastric) ...	1	1	...	...
Pelvic Abscess ...	2	2	...	...
Plastic (skin grafting &c.)	7	7	...	...
Prostatectomy ...	1	1	...	...
Ruptured extra uterine gestation ...	1	1	...	...
Suprapubic Lithotomy ...	1	...	...	1	
Tonsillectomy ...	7	7	...	...
Torsion of spermatic cord	1	1	...	...
Trephining ...	1	1	...	...
External Urethrotomy ...	5	3	2	...	
Varicose veins ...	1	1	...	...
Vaginal Myomectomy ...	1	1	...	...
Minor operations con- sisting of Abscesses, wounds, dilatations of urethra, simple fractures, cysts, po- lyps &c. ...	283	283	...	...
Total ...	441	431	7	3	

The principal diseases treated in the hospital were Amœbic dysentery, Tuberculosis Pulmonary, Syphilis, Endocarditis, Hæmorrid Pneumonia, Gastro-Enteritis, Hernia, Hydrocele, Uterine Fibroids and Fractures.

Maternity Section—Seychelles Hospital.

There were 128 patients admitted during the year, and there were 90 babies born (47 males and 43 females) Anæsthetics were given twice and forceps were applied in two cases. There were 3 cases of Abortion, there was 1 maternal death and 1 baby died.

There were 5 still-births, and one twin-birth, and one case of Eclampsia, with 29 cases treated in the Gynæcological Department.

Dispensaries.

Dispensaries under Ankylostomiasis, Leprosy and Venereal clinics, there is reference to work carried out in connection with the free treatment of these diseases, and the Dispensaries in connection with same.

Seychelles Hospital Dispensary.

There was an attendance of 881 patients to this Department where free medical attention is given to poor people.

Anse Royale Dispensaries.

There was free attendance given to 136 poor people.

Praslin and La Digue Dispensaries.

There was free attendance given to 748 poor patients.

Vaccination.

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

Central District:	Successful 1st time	...	...	...	384
	„ 2nd time	...	...	...	4
				Total	388
South Mahé District:	Successful 1st time	...	...	...	159
	2nd time	...	...	...	2
	3rd time	...	...	...	4
	Unsuccessful	...	...	...	1
				Total	166
Praslin and La Digue:	Successfully	...	...	...	180

Report of Government Dentist and resume of work during 1926.

From January 1st work was officially carried out according to the arrangements made with the Government until February 9th when I left for South Africa.

On September 13th I returned to Seychelles and resumed work which was carried on continually until November, 16th.

On my arrival in 1925 I was accompanied by a Dental Mechanic and Dental Nurse, these assistants carried on in January 1926 and again returned with me in September, 1926.

Owing to the length of my previous visit and the large amount of work done then, I find that the amount of dental attention now required is much less and although everything necessary has been done I find the dental conditions much improved.

I think that the period of visits viz., three months per year actual work in the Colony is ample, and there is certainly not enough practice to justify any sort of permanent appointment.

The concession granted to Government Civil Servants and employees has been well taken advantage of and appears to be appreciated.

Government labourers and paupers have been attended free, also a good number of prisoners and many persons not in a position to pay a fee, have had free extraction of teeth and in several cases have been fitted with artificial dentures without payment.

I should like to mention my appreciation of the many kindness shown to me by all the staff of the Hospital, and their willing and very able assistance whenever required.

I shall endeavour to return again about May 1927 but should any reason prevent my personally attending, I shall send an excellent and fully qualified man who will conform to all agreements on my behalf.

VII. Prisons and Asylums.

Victoria Prison.

This is the only prison in the Colony, the sanitary condition was good during the year, no infectious or contagious diseases were noted in the prison.

There were 238 men and 63 women prisoners convicted during the Year 1926, as compared with 248 men and 65 women in 1925, shewing a decrease of 10 men and 2 women.

167 men and 53 women were imprisoned for non-payment of fines and costs including taxes, and 71 men and 10 women for penal purpose.

The total number of prisoners in jail on the 1st January 1926 was 43 and on 31st December 32.

The unexpired terms of sentences of prisoners under detention on 31st December were as follows :—

Life sentence	...	...	1
Over 5 years	...	...	2
1 year to 5 years	...	...	11
6 months to 1 year	...	...	10
Below 6 months	...	...	8
			—
Total	...	...	32
			—

The maximum number of prisoners during the year, 1926 was 57 on the 15th March and the minimum 32 on the 31st December.

The daily average was 37 men and 5 women.

The total number of prisoners sent to the Seychelles Hospital for medical treatment during the year was 8 men.

On 346 occasions prisoners were sentenced to solitary confinement with or without forfeitures of 1/3rd rations including those who were under penal diet, further 52 prisoners who were under the Mark System Regulations were deprived of part of their marks owing to bad conduct.

4 men were sentenced to corporal punishment for repeated offences against prison discipline.

Prisoners were employed at the following industries :—

Making and repairing blinds, rope making, breaking stones, beating coconut fibre, basket making, carpenter, washing, sewing, mending and making mattresses.

No prisoners escaped during the year.

The total expenditure on the Prison during 1926 amounted to Rs 14,515.18.

Lunatic Asylum, South Mahé.

Asylum expenditure in 1926.

				Rs	Cts.
Maintenance	...	...	...	5,155	63
Upkeep of Asylum and Asylum grounds	...	...	...	109	70
				—	—
Total Expenditure	...	...	...	5,265	33
Less amount paid by paying patients	...	...	...	1,322	83
				—	—
				3,942	50
Salaries of Attendants and Cook	...	...	...	3,240	00
				—	—
Total cost of Asylum	...	...	...	7,182	50
The total amount voted for upkeep of Asylum was	...	...	...	9,890	00
				—	—
Balance in favour on 31st December 1926	...	...	...	2,707	50
				—	—

Table showing the admissions, re-admissions, discharges and deaths during the year ending 31st December 1926.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum 1st January, including those out on trial ...	13	13	26	...	...	...
<i>Cases admitted during 1926.</i>						
First admission ...	4	4	8	...	...	...
Not first admission...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total cases under care during the year. ...	18	17	35	18	17	35
<i>Cases discharged during 1926.</i>						
Recovered ...	1	2	3	...	...	...
Relieved ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not improved ...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Died ...	1	2	3	...	...	...
Total cases discharged and died during the year 1926 ...	3	5	8	3	5	8
<i>Remaining in Asylum.</i>						
31st December 1926, including those out on trial ...	...	...	...	15	12	27

Leper Camp, Round Island.

It is some years since the Leper Camp was built by Governor Sir Eustace Fiennes, Bart. The buildings were constructed in wood and the result of tropical deterioration is such that the Camp is gradually falling into decay. Stones are plentiful on the island and buildings such as outhouses and offices if built in masonry last long in the tropics.

This Asylum is situated on a small island about 2½ miles from Victoria where each leper has his own hut. A cook and dresser is appointed in addition to a guardian. The food supplied is liberal and comforts as tobacco, coffee and sugar are provided.

During the year there were admitted to the Camp 3 lepers, (2 males and 1 female.)

There died 1 male and on the 31st December 1926 there were 20 lepers in the Camp, (16 males and 4 females).

The total cost of maintenance and upkeep of the Asylum in 1926 was Rs 5,458.05.

Elsewhere in the Report I have referred to the Leprosy campaign and the means to combat the spread of the disease.

Free medical treatment is provided for all segregated lepers, the drug used is Chaulmoogra oil in emulsion and injections of Hydnoceol.

Fiennes Institute.

This Institution is situated on the shore at Plaisance some two miles from Victoria, and has a capacity for about 130 paupers. It is under the charge of the 1st Assistant Medical Officer who visits it three times a week.

The daily average was 79. There were 44 deaths during the year, which were mostly due to senile decay, the bulk of the deaths was in patients over 80 years of age.

The upkeep of the Institution for the year cost Rs 11,527.91—cost per head being Rs 121 per annum.

Patients admitted during the year were 82 and number discharged 53.

The health was fair throughout the year, and there were no epidemic or infectious cases.

Compared with 1925 the daily average was 80, and the deaths were 40 for the year.

The industries which include the garden, mat, basket and broom making, maize cleaning &c., realized Rs 506. About 40% of paupers can do a certain amount of work.

Cottage Hospital Praslin.

This Hospital is situated on the Island of Praslin distant from Victoria about 25 miles. The Hospital was needed for the people of these Outlying Islands, as Praslin and La Digue have a population of over 4000.

The Hospital was formally opened on Thursday the 21st October at 3.30 p.m. It consists of three small blocks of buildings, with a small operating theatre attached. There are 4 beds in the male side and 4 in the female side, and a trained nurse (supplied from Seychelles Hospital) resides on the premises.

VIII.—Meteorology.

(Statistics thereon, see Table V attached.)

IX.—Scientific.

During the year there were 6 deaths due to cancer, and an enquiry was instituted into each case, to see if the cancer could be connected with food, water or locality, and any other circumstances that would be useful in tabulating the cases.

Race seemed to have no effect, cases occurred in white, half casts, Indian and negro races.

Food appears to have no relation, and in no case could hereditary be traced. The average age was about 50 years, but one case occurred at 23 years.

It is difficult to state accurately the duration of cases, as patients do not seek medical treatment early in the disease, but 18 months to 2 years is a fair average of the duration of cases after they have been seen by a medical man.

All cases were of the Carcinomata type.

JOHN THOS : BRADLEY,
Chief Medical Officer.

TABLE I.

Return showing the Medical Staff and the principal members of the Subordinate staff.

Names and Qualifications.	Rank of Appointment	Where stationed on 31st Dec. 1926	Remarks
John T. Bradley, M.D. ...	Chief Med. Officer	Victoria	
H. N. Turner, M.B., Bch. B.A.O.	Resident Surgeon	do	
G. L. Rameau, M.D., Paris ...	Asst. Medical Dept.	South Mahé	
K. C. Mathew, M.B. B.S., Madras ...	Asst. Med. Officer	Praslin	
J. E. Houssreau ...	Dispenser	Victoria	
E. Mathiot ...	Asstant Dispenser	do	
T. d'Offay ...	Probationer	do	
E. de St Jorre ...	do	do	
Sister Catherine ...	Matron, Seychelles Hospital	do	Resident at Hospital free furnished quarters.
Sister Yvonne ...	Nurse, Hospital	do	
Sister Laure ...	do do	do	do
Sister Marguerite ...	do do	do	do
Miss A. Grandcourt ...	Matron, Maternity Department	do	do
Mrs Man Cam ...	Midwife do	do	do
Miss E. Collie ...	Pupil Nurse	do	
„ G. Hodoul ...	do do	do	
„ L. Durup ...	do do	do	
„ E. Payet ...	do do	do	
„ O. Gendron ...	do do	do	
„ N. Young ...	do do	do	
F. Westergreen ...	Sanitary Inspector	do	
A. Pool ...	Assistant do	do	
J. Hickey ...	do do	do	
G. Michaud ...	do do	do	
T. Horner ...	Master F. Institute	Plaisance	
Miss M. Savy ...	Nurse F. Institute	do	
E. Vidot ...	Guardian	Round Island	
E. St Ange ...	Male Attendant	L. A. S. Mahé	
Mrs F. Hoarau ...	Female do	do	
10 Local Midwives ...	...	Country Districts	

TABLE II.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population on 31st December 1925 ...	12,828	18,862	26,185
Births during 1926 ...	377	340	717
Arrival during 1926 ...	309	116	425
Decrease by deaths ...	251	219	470
Decrease by departures ...	299	161	460
Estimated population on 31st December 1926 ...	12,959	18,438	26,397
Net increase during 1926 ...	136	76	212

Birth rate during 1926 per thousand 27·16
 Death rate " " " " 17·8

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
42	27	30	32	54	37	54	52			180	148
69		62		91		106				328	

TABLE IV.

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

Victoria.

	Approximate area	Number of proclaimed open spaces.
1926	1 sq. mile.	3

Population.

	Number of Natives.		Number of Europeans.		Total.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	
1926	2,114	2,508	186	220	5,028

Housing.

Number of Houses	Number occupied by Europeans.	Number occupied by Natives.
1926		
919	148	771

Number of huts :— 14

Erection of new buildings during the year.

	1926
Number of houses built without sanction	Nil.
Number of huts built without sanction	"

Action taken.

1926	Number of prosecution	
	Huts	Houses
	Nil	Nil

Latrines.

1926	For males		For females	
	Number	Number of seats	Number	Number of seats
Number of Public latrines	...	...	...	...
7	6	12	1	2
Number of Public latrines erected during the year	...	...	...	...
one	...	...	...	...

	1926
Number of private latrines	508
Average number of pails of night soil removed daily	217
Average number of soiled pails removed and clean pails substituted	217
Number of night soil men employed to clean latrines and remove excreta	14
Number of cesspools	Nil
Number of cesspools constructed during the year	"
Number of old cesspools abolished	"

Removal of refuse.

				1926
Number of dustbins ...	...	...	...	62
Number of carts at work daily to remove refuse from streets ...	...	...	...	2
Amount of refuse removed daily (cartloads) ...	...	...	...	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 cartloads of refuse.	Daily average number of cartloads of slaughter House and Market refuse.
	1926	1926	1926
	Buried ...	60	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.

1926.

Nil.

TABLE V.
 Meteorological Returns for 1926.

1926	Months	Temperature							Rainfall		Winds		Deaths per month	Remarks
		*Barometer	Solar Maximum absolute	Minimum on grass	Shade Maximum	Shade Minimum	Range	Mean	Amount in Inches	Relative Humidity o/o approximate	Directions of Wind	Average force in miles per hour		
...	January	30.073	149		83.3	77.5	5.8	80.4	10.77	79.5	NW.	5.8	37	
...	February	30.077	151		84.7	79.6	5.1	82.1	15.85	76.2	NW.	5.5	39	
...	March	30.073	149		86.3	80.8	5.5	83.5	7.48	74.3	NW.	6.2	26	
...	April	30.069	150		87.6	80.8	6.8	84.2	10.36	74.8	NW.	7.6	25	
...	May	30.057	144		85.2	80.8	4.4	83.0	12.26	78.8	ESE.	9.0	40	
...	June	30.077	144		83.5	79.4	4.1	81.4	15.94	82.7	ESE.	10.4	33	
...	July	30.057	145		81.1	77.8	3.6	79.6	11.12	80.0	ESE.	13.4	32	
...	August	30.103	145		81.1	78.0	3.1	79.5	2.14	77.4	ESE.	15.2	40	
...	September	30.072	144		83.8	78.2	5.6	81.0	.14	75.2	ESE.	13.0	47	
..	October	30.078	154		83.8	77.3	6.5	80.5	4.49	74.6	ESE.	7.9	40	
...	November	30.064	150		85.1	77.8	3.2	81.4	7.52	74.5	C.	5.6	49	
...	December	30.044	149		83.8	76.6	7.2	80.2	20.89	77.6	NW.	8.4	62	

*Corrected for index error only.

This table is prepared for the use of...

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935																	
Total																																																					
...																																																					
...																																																					
...																																																					

REPRODUCED FROM THE
 1937 YEAR BOOK

TABLE VI.

(I)

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1926 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1925.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1926.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC & INFECTIOUS DISEASES.						
Chancre	...	1	...	1	...	
Dysentery (Amoebic)	...	30	...	30	3	
Dengue	...	1	...	1	...	
Erysipelas	...	2	...	2	...	
Filariasis	...	4	...	4	...	
Gon. Ophthalma	...	1	...	1	...	
Influenza	1	...	...	1	...	
Malaria (Imported)	...	5	...	5	...	
Syphilis	...	15	...	15	...	
Tuberculosis	2	11	3	13	...	
Venereal Disease	1	25	...	26	4	
GENERAL DISEASES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.						
Adenoma of Thyroid	1	...	...	1	...	
Anemia	...	5	...	5	1	
Abdominal Growth	...	5	...	5	...	
Carcinoma Breast	...	2	...	2	...	
" Rectum	...	1	...	1	...	
" Secondary	...	1	...	1	1	
" Stomach	...	1	...	1	1	
" Uterus	...	1	...	1	...	
Scirrhous of Breast	...	1	...	1	...	
Diabetes	...	3	...	3	1	
Tumour Cystic	...	1	...	1	...	
Malignant Disease	1	1	...	2	...	
Rheumatism	...	2	...	2	...	
Rheumatic Fever	...	1	...	1	...	
" Arthritis	...	2	...	2	1	
Gon. Rheumatism	...	3	...	3	...	
Lipoma	...	2	...	2	...	
Tetanus	...	3	1	3	...	
Tabes...	...	1	...	1	...	
AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SENSES.						
Meningitis	...	3	1	3	...	
Embolism	...	1	1	1	...	
Hæmorrhage Cerebral	...	1	...	1	...	
Epilepsy	...	1	...	1	...	
Hysteria	...	2	...	2	1	
Neurotic	...	7	...	7	...	
Neurasthenia	...	6	...	6	...	
Melancholia	...	3	...	3	...	
Mastoiditis	...	2	...	2	...	
Neuralgia	...	1	...	1	...	
Paraplegia	...	5	...	5	...	
Pyrexia	...	1	...	1	...	
Paranoia	...	1	...	1	...	
Concussion Cerebral	...	1	...	1	...	
Cataract	...	3	...	3	...	
Conjunctivitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Echymosis of Eyelid	...	1	...	1	...	
Panaphthalmitis	...	1	—	1	...	
Carried forward	6	172	6	178	13	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1926 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1925.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1926.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward	6	172	6	178	13	
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—(Contd).						
Lumbago	...	1	...	1	...	
Sciatica	...	3	...	3	...	
Otorrhea	...	1	...	1	...	
Torticolis	...	1	...	1	...	
Ascending Myelitis	...	1	1	1	...	
Shock	...	1	...	1	...	
AFFECTIONS OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Endocarditis	...	6	2	6	...	
Cardiac	...	4	...	4	...	
Heart Block	...	1	...	1	...	
Intermittent Heart	...	1	...	2	...	
Myocarditis	...	1	...	1	...	
Mitral Incompetence	...	1	...	1	...	
Hæmorrhoids	...	18	...	18	...	
Septic Arthritis	...	1	1	1	...	
Varicose Veins	...	1	...	1	...	
AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Rhinitis	...	2	...	2	...	
Bronchitis	...	10	...	10	...	
Pneumonia	...	17	4	18	2	
Pleurisy	...	9	1	9	1	
Phthisis	...	1	...	1	...	
Asthma	...	5	...	5	...	
Empyema	...	1	...	1	...	
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Tonsillitis	...	8	...	8	...	
Gingivitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Pharyngitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Gastritis	...	6	...	6	...	
Gastro Enteritis	...	8	1	9	...	
Gastric Ulcer	...	1	1	1	...	
Enteritis	...	3	...	3	...	
Colic	...	2	...	2	...	
Ankylostomiasis	...	10	1	10	2	
Helminthiasis	...	2	...	2	...	
Appendicitis	...	5	...	5	...	
Peritonitis	...	4	3	4	1	
Abscess Liver	...	4	...	4	...	
Cirrhosis Liver	...	1	...	1	...	
Constipation	...	2	...	2	...	
Fistula	...	5	...	5	...	
Prolapse of Anus	...	2	...	2	...	
Hernia	...	1	29	30	1	
„ Strangulated	...	7	...	7	...	
„ Ventral	...	1	...	1	...	
Hepatitis	...	14	...	14	...	
Intussusception	...	2	...	2	...	
Indigestion	...	1	...	1	...	
Carried forward	10	378	21	388	20	

(III)

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1926 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1925.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1926.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward	...					
DISEASES OF THE GENITO URINARY SYSTEM.	10	378	21	388	20	
Nephritis	...	11	3	11	..	
Cystitis	...	4	...	4	...	
Ascitis	...	2	...	2	...	
Hæmaturia	...	1	...	1	...	
Uræmia	...	1	1	1	...	
Renal Disease	...	2	...	2	...	
Retention of Urine	...	4	...	4	...	
Hydrocele	...	3	...	3	...	
Stricture	...	15	...	15	...	
Prostatitis	...	11	...	11	...	
Phimosis	...	2	...	2	...	
Circumcision	...	1	...	1	...	
Abortion	...	1	...	1	...	
Endometritis	...	2	...	2	...	
Extra Uterine Gestation	...	1	...	1	...	
Metorrhagia	...	3	...	3	...	
Ovaritis	...	2	...	2	...	
Ovarian Cyst	...	1	...	1	...	
Salpingitis	...	4	...	4	...	
Vaginitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Epithelimea of Vulva	...	1	...	1	...	
Noma	...	1	...	1	...	
Aderitis	...	5	...	5	...	
Orchitis	...	2	...	2	...	
Pyonephrosis	...	1	...	1	...	
Uterine Fibroids	...	10	...	11	1	
AFFRECTIONS OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUES.						
Abscesses	...	58	...	59	3	
Cellulitis	...	4	...	4	...	
Carbuncle	...	3	...	3	...	
Dermatitis	...	3	...	3	...	
Elephantiasis	...	1	...	1	...	
Eczema	...	4	...	4	...	
Gangrene	...	5	...	5	...	
Onychia	...	2	...	2	...	
Sebaceous Cyst	...	2	...	2	...	
Septic hand	...	6	...	6	...	
„ foot	...	10	...	10	...	
Ulcers	...	16	...	16	2	
DISEASES OF BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.						
Luxation of Patella	...	1	...	1	...	
Necrosis	...	1	...	1	...	
Osteomyelitis of Phalanges	...	1	...	1	...	
Periostitis	...	2	...	2	...	
Sequestrum of nasal bone	...	1	...	1	...	
„ tibia	...	1	...	1	...	
Synovitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Carried forward	..	13	591	25	604	26

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1926 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1925.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1926.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward	13	591	25	604	26	
MALFORMATIONS.						
Hypospadias	...	1	...	1	...	
Hydrocephalus	...	1	...	1	...	
AFFECTIONS OF OLD AGE.						
Debility	...	2	...	2	...	
AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.						
Burn	...	3	...	3	1	
Contusions	...	2	...	2	...	
Dog bite	...	2	...	2	...	
Rat bite	...	1	...	1	...	
Fractures	1	23	...	24	...	
Fish bone in Oesophagus	...	1	1	1	...	
Injuries	1	27	...	28	1	
ILL-DEFINED.						
Not Diagnosed	...	8	...	8	3	
Malingering	...	2	...	2	...	
Total	15	664	26	679	31	

TABLE VII.

Return of Patients treated at the Dispensaries.

Month.	Seychelles Hospital.		Anse Royale.		Praslin.		Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M. & F.
January ...	23	36	8	4	...	...	71
February ..	24	51	2	2	20	32	134
March ..	24	69	7	7	41	50	198
April ...	15	39	3	5	31	33	126
May ...	18	57	7	6	36	50	174
June ...	24	46	4	3	34	40	151
July ...	21	43	3	6	282	41	142
August ...	22	47	6	3	32	48	158
September ...	32	63	14	13	3	33	187
October ...	25	63	7	9	43	37	184
November ...	18	67	6	3	33	43	170
December ...	14	40	3	5	35	38	135

Result of Cases treated at the Seychelles Hospital.

Sexes.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1926.	Admitted during 1926.	Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Remaining at the end of 1926.	Total.
Males ...	8	436	444	355	41	13	17	18	444
Females ...	11	352	363	316	17	7	10	13	363
Total ...	19	788	807	671	58	20	27	31	807

TABLE VIII

Amount of patients treated at the hospital

Month	Total		Males		Females	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
January	80	1.2	4	5.0	76	95.0
February	51	0.8	2	3.9	49	96.1
March	60	1.0	3	5.0	57	95.0
April	30	0.5	4	13.3	26	86.7
May	67	1.1	6	8.8	61	91.2
June	50	0.8	5	10.0	45	90.0
July	42	0.7	7	16.7	35	83.3
August	37	0.6	6	16.2	31	83.8
September	68	1.1	14	20.6	54	79.4
October	58	1.0	5	8.6	53	91.4
November	47	0.8	3	6.4	44	93.6
December	30	0.5	2	6.7	28	93.3

Result of cases treated at the hospital

Cases	Discharged		Died		Total	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
January	76	95.0	4	5.0	80	100.0
February	49	96.1	2	3.9	51	100.0
March	57	95.0	3	5.0	60	100.0
April	26	86.7	4	13.3	30	100.0
May	61	91.2	6	8.8	67	100.0
June	45	90.0	5	10.0	50	100.0
July	35	83.3	7	16.7	42	100.0
August	31	83.8	6	16.2	37	100.0
September	54	79.4	14	20.6	68	100.0
October	53	91.4	5	8.6	58	100.0
November	44	93.6	3	6.4	47	100.0
December	28	93.3	2	6.7	30	100.0

APPENDIX A.—1926.

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 including 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	...	...	...	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	...	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	
1925	3	4	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	13	13	26	
1926	5	4	9	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	3	15	12	27	

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION AS MARRIAGE, PROBABLE CAUSE OF INSANITY, MENTAL DISEASE AND OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1926.

Condition in reference to Marriage	Probable Cause of Insanity.		Form of Mental Disease.		Occupation.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								Males.	Females.
Married	1	4	<i>Moral.</i> Domestic trouble Adverse circumstances Mental anxiety and worry	<i>Congenital or Infantile Mental.</i> (a) with Epilepsy (b) without Epilepsy	Clerk	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1		
	13	7												13	18
Single	...	1	Religious excitement Love affairs Fright and nervous shock	Epilepsy acquired General paralysis of the Insane	Planter	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1		
	1	...												1	...	1
Widower	...	...	...	...	Sailor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...												1	...	1
Unknown	...	...	<i>Physical.</i> Intemperance in drink sexual Venereal disease Self abusive sexual Over exertion Sunstroke Accident or Injury Pregnancy Parturition and the puerperal state Lactation Uterine and ovarian disorders Puberty Change of life Fever Privation and starvation Old age Other bodily disease and disorders Previous attack Hereditary influences Congenital defect Other ascertained causes Unknown	Acute Chronic Recurrent A. potu Puerpural Senile	Carpenter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
												1	2
Total	15	12	27	15	12	27	15	12	27	15	12	27	15	12	27

APPENDIX C.—1926.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS FOR EACH MONTH IN THE ASYLUM, THEIR COST AND THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED BY PAYING PATIENTS TOWARDS MAINTENANCE FOR 1926.

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	Per Head		Patient per month		Rupees	cents	Males	Females	Total	Rupees	cents	1st Class	2nd Class		
				Rs	c.	Rs	c.											
				Rs	c.	Rs	c.											
January ...	13	12	25	12	07	42	13	94	...	58	1	4	5	146	...	4	1	
February ...	13	14	27	13	83	44	12	49	...	54	1	4	5	134	...	4	1	
March ...	12	12	24	13	11	47	14	52	...	70	1	4	5	115	03	4	1	
April ...	12	11	23	13	05	46	14	...	...	59	1	3	4	111	...	3	1	
May ...	13	11	24	13	94	50	15	43	...	55	1	3	4	114	...	3	1	
June ...	13	10	23	13	99	50	14	99	...	56	1	3	4	111	...	3	1	
July ...	13	10	23	13	39	50	15	37	...	67	1	3	4	95	80	2	2	
August ...	13	11	24	13	38	48	14	67	...	55	1	3	4	100	...	2	2	
September ...	13	11	24	13	93	50	14	93	...	70	1	3	4	98	...	2	2	
October ...	13	11	24	13	92	50	15	41	...	55	1	3	4	100	...	2	2	
November ...	14	11	25	14	02	50	15	13	...	58	1	3	4	98	...	2	2	
December ...	15	11	26	14	38	48	14	86	...	65	1	3	4	100	...	2	2	

APPENDIX D.—1926.

School Inspection for the Year.

School.	Date of Inspection.	Boys.		Girls.		Total on Roll.	Health.	Ventilation.	Light.	Area.	Cleanliness.	Latrines.	Remarks.
St Louis College	9.12.26	18	...	40	Fair	Fair	Sufficient	Fair	Fair	Sufficient	Fair	Not sufficient	The latrines are out of date and require renewal.
Free School	17.11.26	22	44	88	Poor unhealthy in many cases	Good	Good	Good	Good	do	Good	Fair	Needing repairs, one sister sick school material insufficient.
Takamaka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baie Lazare	19.11.26	13	24	69	Good	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fair	Building needing repairs
Anse Boileau	22.11.26	38	57	154	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Good	Building too small for number of boys.
Anse Royale	23.11.26	33	66	160	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	repairs and cementing of floors necessary.
Anse-aux-Pins	23.11.26	66	58	147	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fair	Benches may be provided with back rests.
Ste Anne's School	23.11.26	23	80	69	Fair	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fair	Benches may be provided with back rests.
Baie Ste Anne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Mathew's School	22.11.26	12	17	40	do	do	Sufficient	do	do	do	do	Good	
Grand' Anse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Digue	24.11.26	49	60	136	Good	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Benches may be provided with back rests.
Grand' Anse	22.11.26	14	26	45	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
R. C. School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Mark's School	26.11.26	13	11	27	Fair	do	do	do	do	do	Fair	Fair	
Consolation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria Grant-in-Aid	14.12.26	136	...	185	Good	Good	Sufficient.	Good	Good	Sufficient.	Room Std III dirty, untidy	Not sufficient	5 latrines provided but 2 were closed and not used
R. C. Free School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Only one latrine for mixed school.
Victoria Grant-in-Aid	14.12.26	46	20	66	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fair	do	Doors of W. O. require repairs.
R. C. Paying School	14.12.26	49	9	...	do	do	do	do	do	do	Clean	Sufficient	
Victoria Grant-in-Aid	14.12.26	52	1	79	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
C. of E. School	9.12.26	4	9	25	Poor large number infected with hook-worm.	do	do	Fair improvement recommended.	do	do	do	Very good (open sea)	
St Paul's C. of E. Sch.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Latrine for boys is an urgent necessity.
Port Glad	15.12.26	41	30	87	Fair few infected.	do	do	Fair can be improved.	do	do	do	Not sufficient	
Cascade	16.12.26	23	28	70	Fair	do	do	Fair	do	do	do	Good	
Bel Ombre R. C.	16.12.26	6	6	14	do	Poor	do	Poor	do	do	do	do	Two more windows recommended.
Bel Ombre C. of E.	16.12.26	28	30	76	do	Good	do	Good	do	do	do	do	
Glavis	16.12.26	25	25	76	do	do	slightly crowded in senior class rooms.	do	do	do	do	do	
Anse Etoile	16.12.26	25	25	76	do	do	Sufficient.	do	do	do	do	do	



