

Annual report of the Medical Department / Colony of Seychelles.

Contributors

Seychelles. Medical Department.

Publication/Creation

Victoria, Seychelles : G.P.O., [1928]

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Colony of Seychelles.

Suppl.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR 1928.

Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor.



PRINTED BY THE SUPT. OF PRINTING,
AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
Victoria, Mahé—Seychelles.

1929

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ANNUAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

—(o)—

Medical Department,
Seychelles, 21st June, 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor, 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 1928, 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 1928.

SECTION I.—ADMINISTRATION.

A.—Staff.

The establishment for 1928 as sanctioned in the Estimates was as follows :—

European.

Chief Medical Officer.

Resident Surgeon.

Assistant Medical Officer, South Mahé.

Asiatic.

Assistant Medical Officer, Praslin and La Digue.

The Staff of the Hospital was as follows :—

- 4 Hospital Sisters (Order of St. Joseph de Cluny).
- 1 Headmidwife and Matron Maternity Section.
- 7 Probationer Nurses.
- 1 Midwife.
- 1 Probationer Midwife.
- 1 Ward Maid Maternity Department.
- 4 Male Attendants at Hospital (3 for day duty, 1 for night).
- 4 Ward Maids (3 for day duty, 1 for night).
- 1 Cook.
- 1 Cook's mate.
- 1 Cook to Nurses.
- 1 Maid Servant, quarters of Sisters.
- 2 Washerwomen.
- 10 District Nurses.

Attached to 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.

- Officer in Charge.
- 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, Public Health, Ankylostomiasis and Leprosy Campaign.

- 1 Sanitary Inspector.
- 2 First Class Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.
- 1 Second Class Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
- 2 Dispensers.
- 1 Assistant Sanitary Inspector and Disinfectant Attendant.
- 3 Labourers (Latrine cleaners).
- 1 Keeper Quarantine Station.

Cottage Hospital Praslin.

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

Shortage in Establishment.

The Medical Establishment was at full strength during the year.

Staff Changes in 1928.

Miss Mary Tregarthen appointed Probationary Nurse Seychelles Hospital on the 1st July 1928.

Probationer Y. Lemièrre appointed to Government Pharmacy on the 18th July 1928.

Resignations, &c.

Dr F. T. Auden resigned on the 24th June 1928.
Probationary Nurse P. Hawtrey resigned on the 30th June 1928.
Probationer C. Grandcourt resigned on the 30th June 1928.

B :—Legislation.

The following were the new Regulations made during the year :—
Cemetery Regulation No. 98 of 1928.
Building Regulation No. 108 of 1928.
Regulation of food from Contamination by flies No. 109 of 1928.

C :—Financial.

The estimated expenditure for the year 1928 was Rs 107,912 of this amount :—

Personal Emoluments amounted to	...	...Rs 58,732
Other Charges, which include cost of drugs and instruments, dieting, uniform etc.	...	...Rs 49,180
Total	...	...Rs 107,912

The total amount paid by patients for hospital fees in 1928 amounted to Rs 5,351.16
this includes fees amounting to Rs 1,633.81 paid by patients in the Lunatic Asylum.
The fees in the Maternity Department amounted to Rs 1,746.87.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

General Remarks.

The health of the European community was good, there were two deaths, an English Lady due to Eclampsia, and a French Lady who committed suicide, no European officials were invalided.

The general health of the population calls for no special mention, the death rate was .25 per 1000 higher than in 1927.

Except for a few heads of departments, all the officials are natives of the colony, under Hospital Section will be found the number of patients treated from each department.

Whooping Cough, At the end of October 1928 I remarked that cases of whooping cough occurred amongst children. The disease was probably introduced from East Africa, at the end of the year the epidemic had taken a firm hold and had spread to the country districts.

This is the second time that whooping cough has broken out during the past 30 years, we had a widespread epidemic of whooping cough from November 1905 to April 1906, it was then a serious epidemic and caused many deaths, again in September 1920 when the mortality was high.

Communicable diseases.

Cases of Elephantiasis and sporadic cases of Dengue occur now and again, there is no malaria, and although mosquitoes are common, and in some of the Outlying Islands a pest, the anopheles type is non-existent.

Chicken-pox, sporadic cases are always cropping up and often there are mild epidemics, the disease is endemic in the colony.

Rat bite fever, no case occurred during the year in Hospital practice.

Dysentery, Amœbic in form is common after the rainy seasons, no figures are available as to its incidence, but it responds readily to Emetine treatment.

Tuberculosis of the Pulmonary type amongst the poorer classes is on the increase, and it would be a distinct advantage to the colony, if on the hospital grounds two small cottages were erected for the treatment of male and female cases. The general wards of a hospital are not suitable for these cases, but at present no other accommodation is provided, and cases have to be admitted to the general wards of the hospital.

Venereal Diseases are common, for these cases a free clinic is provided, and free injections given to patients. The clinic was well attended during the past year, and an average of 12 patients attended weekly for the free injection of "Bicreol" or "Sulfarsenol".

Leprosy is certainly not diminishing, the present camp on the small island in Victoria is overcrowded, and steps have been taken to provide better accommodation on a larger island, situated at Baie Ste Anne Praslin.

Under Leprosy campaign notes, the subject is discussed at greater length.

Influenza, a mild epidemic of this disease was prevalent during the year.

Beri-Beri, was prevalent on some of the Outlying Islands, and caused many deaths, in one of the Outlying Islands there was an epidemic. I attribute the outbreak to inferior polished rice which was given as a ration to the labourers.

Ankylostomiasis, a campaign was carried out during the year, free treatment was given, this subject is more fully dealt with, under ankylostomiasis campaign.

Chigger. This disease introduced from East Africa about ten years ago is now common not only in Mahé, but in the Outlying Islands. In the labouring classes it causes a good deal of invaliding, as the natives are careless and fail to comply with the laws made for stamping out same.

Public Health in South Mahé and in Praslin and La Digue, the reports of the Assistant Medical Officers in charge are attached as an appendix to this report. The reports of both officers show that the health condition of their respective districts was comparatively good.

Vital Statistics.

Population.

On the 31st December 1928 the estimated population was 27,238, viz 13,436 males and 13,802 females, being an excess of 366 females over males. The population has increased during 1928 by 403 persons (231 males and 173 females).

Arrivals and Departures.

During the year 552 persons arrived in the Colony (361 males and 191 females) and 501 persons (302 males and 199 females) left the Colony. Showing an increase of 51 arrivals over departures.

Births.

There were 791 births (398 males and 393 females) during the year. The birth-rate was 29.04 per 1000. (males being 14.61 and females 14.42 per 1000). There was an increase of 32 births compared to 1927.

Deaths.

439 deaths were registered during the year (226 males and 213 females), as compared to 426 in 1927 showing an increase of 13 deaths. The death-rate was 16.12 per 1000, compared to 15.87 per 1000 in 1927, males being 8.29 and females 7.82 per 1000.

91 children (45 males and 46 females) died under six years a decrease of 29 deaths as compared to 1927.

Still-births.

53 still-births were registered in 1928, 38 males and 15 females showing an increase of 9 still-births compared to 1927.

Marriages.

200 marriages were celebrated in 1928, viz at Central Office 149, South Mahé 29, Praslin 14, and La Digue 8. Showing a decrease of 8 marriages as compared with 1927.

Causes of death.

The principal causes of death during 1928 were certified as follows :—

Ill-defined causes 47, Senile decay 46, Old age 18, Endocarditis 17, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 17, Lobar Pneumonia 16, Cerebral Hæmorrhage 12, Infantile Marasmus 12, Natural causes 12, Myocarditis 10.

Sudden deaths.

28 Sudden deaths were reported to the Police and a Post Mortem examination was made in 19, the findings being as follows :—

Asphyxia	...	...	...	1
Acute peritonitis resulting from a perforation of the small intestine	...	...	...	1
Anæmia secondary to Ankylostomiasis	...	...	...	1
Carcinoma of Liver and Pancreas	...	...	...	1
Congenital Syphilis	...	...	...	1
General Peritonitis secondary to a rupture of Transverse colon	...	...	...	1
Double Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Double Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Drowning	...	...	...	1
Death due to Syncope and Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	1
Endocarditis	...	...	...	1
Fatal Primary Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1
Hæmorrhage due to placenta prævia	...	...	...	1
Irritant Poisoning	...	...	...	1
Injuries due to fall from a tree	...	...	...	1
Laceration of brain	...	...	...	1
Primary Hæmorrhage due to wound (accidental)	...	...	...	1
Septic Pneumonia secondary to acute Tonsillitis	...	...	...	1
Total	..	..	..	19

Twin-Born Children.

Sixteen twin births were registered in 1928 viz :—8 at Central Office, 6 at South Mahé and 2 at Praslin.

Tardy Declaration.

Four tardy declarations of births were registered in 1928 in accordance with section 36 (1) of Ordinance 4 of 1893.

Illegitimate Children.

There were 791 births in 1928, out of which 258 were illegitimate, 85 being acknowledged by the natural father, and 448 legitimate.

Registration.

Registration of births and deaths is compulsory all over the colony, and a very careful and reliable index of births and deaths is kept by the Civil Status Department. The laws are those of the old French Napoleonic Code, modified when necessary by local ordinances.

With regard to registration of Births, in order to prevent the carrying out of confinements by unqualified persons, it is customary for the Registrar of Births to ask for a certificate signed by the Registered Midwife, unfortunately there is no legal obligation to compel parties making the birth declaration to produce same. In order to remedy this obvious defect, it is necessary to have an amendment made in the law of Registration of Births, viz :—that people declaring the birth must produce a certificate from a registered medical practitioner, or registered midwife that they have attended at the confinement. This will help to do away with the practice still prevalent of old women assisting at confinements. In all districts of the colony a qualified and registered midwife is stationed, and poor people unable to pay the cost of the midwife are granted, when they apply for same to the district medical officer a "Free ticket" and can avail themselves free of cost of the Government district midwife.

Graphs.

A graph in the original report is annexed, of the total deaths due to Infective, Systemic, and Preventable diseases in 1928, and in the printed reports a graph is inserted for same diseases in 1927, this is due to the fact that no lithographic facilities exist in the colony. The graphs have to be printed in England and published later in the following year's medical report.

European Population.

The European population comprises a few Government Officials, Members of the E. T. C. staff their wives and children, and the priests and sisters of the Roman Catholic Church.

The climate is not unfavourable to Europeans, there being little serious diseases amongst this section of the population during the year. There were no invalidings, two deaths occurred one due to Eclampsia, the second death in a French lady who committed suicide by taking poison (Perchloride of Mercury).

Otherwise the health of the Europeans was good.

Europeans officials enjoyed good health during the year.

Native Officials.

No special register is kept for native officials on the sick list.

The word native in this case may convey an incorrect idea of colour, as the native officials range from pure white of the higher official class, to the black descendant of liberated negro slaves.

There is no indigenous population, these islands were colonized by French settlers, slaves were imported from Africa, and after English occupation during Napoleonic wars, no change was made in the language, customs or laws. Up to this date the language of the people is French, amongst the lower classes Creole French, the laws are all based on the French Codes, and the prevalent religion is that of the Catholic Church.

I attach the number of officials treated from each department during the year, the bulk of these were minor diseases, and they applied in a good many cases for medical treatment but did not go off duty.

Government Employees treated during 1928 :—

Office of Agriculture	...	...	36
„ Charity	...	...	39
„ Governor's Office	...	...	2
„ Medical & Sanitary	...	...	28
„ Legal Adviser	...	...	18
„ Port Office	...	...	34
„ Police	...	...	81
„ Post Office	...	...	23
„ Prison	...	...	22
„ Printing	...	...	27
„ Public Works Dept	...	...	126
„ Treasury	...	...	11
„ Victoria Town Board	...	...	127
Total			574

III. Hygiene and Sanitation.

The Hygiene and sanitation of the colony, is carried by a staff under the Chief Medical Officer, consisting of a Sanitary Inspector, assisted by several Assistant Inspectors, and the Ankylostomiasis and Leprosy Campaigns are also under this department.

At Praslin and La Digue the Medical Officer in charge of these islands, looks after the hygiene and sanitation. The present A. M. O. (Dr Mathew) is keen and energetic, and has conducted during 1928, two mass campaigns in these islands against Ankylostomiasis, delivered lectures, and takes a deep interest in school management.

For the Outlying Islands there is a special need, that a medical officer at least, visits once a year these far away islands, as the food, water, and sanitary conditions want attention. Cases of Beri-beri are prevalent, and in one island there was an epidemic with several deaths. In addition to a medical inspection, at least once a year, there should be a visit twice in the year by a trained Sanitary Inspector, who would examine the stores and food supplied, and water, and administer mass treatment for Ankylostomiasis, and further to see that no hidden cases of Leprosy are kept in these far away islands.

Mosquito and Insect-borne Diseases.

Fortunately the colony has few mosquito or insect borne diseases, there is no malaria, and the number of cases of Filariasis are few and are not increasing.

The danger of the introduction into the colony or the Outlying Islands of Malaria, was laid before the Government of this colony in a memorandum in April 1928.

These islands like the Bahamas have no *Anopheles* mosquito, the introduction of *Anopheles* to Bahamas is an obvious lesson to Seychelles, as these islands are surrounded by countries infected with malaria. Sailing vessels call at the Outlying Islands, when running from Madagascar or Mauritius, both these colonies are badly infected with malaria. There is a danger of the introduction of the mosquitoes, and once *anopheles* mosquito gains an entrance to the colony, the salubrity of the Seychelles colony disappears. A scheme to prevent the introduction of the *anopheles*, and the sanitary precautions to be taken, were at the same time put forward.

Epidemic Diseases.

With the exception of Dengue, which died down early in 1928, and the appearance of Whooping cough at the end of the year, there were no other epidemic diseases.

There are always sporadic cases of Amoebic Dysentry and Chicken-pox, but no epidemics of same.

I remarked at end of year that there were a few cases of Jaundice in which there was a little pyrexia, up to December there were only sporadic cases. During the war there was an Epidemic of Jaundice, but except for puritus and the icteric tinge, it gave little trouble and there were no deaths.

Vaccination of Children.

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

Central District : Successful 1st time	...	386
2nd time	...	5
3rd time	...	1
Total	...	392
South Mahé District Successful 1st time	...	168
2nd time	...	4
Total	...	172
Praslin and La Digue Successful 1st time	...	110
2nd time	...	15
Total	...	125

195 passengers from Bombay and Mombasa were vaccinated. 151 Labourers engaged in loading and unloading vessels were vaccinated. 56 Persons were sent to Quarantine and vaccinated.

HELMINTHIC DISEASES.

Ankylostomiasis Campaign in 1928.

This was carried out on the same lines as 1927, the sanitary inspectors visited at least twice a year all dwelling houses and compounds, to see that they were kept in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 17 of 1917.

Mass treatment was carried out at the following centres, the vermifuge used was *Chenopodium*, in conjunction with Castor Oil or Magnesium Sulphate.

Return of patients treated and districts visited :—

Seychelles Hospital	...	1841	Brought forward	...	5,316
St Louis	...	82	Quatre Bornes	...	773
Bel Air	...	207	Anse Boileau	...	526
Le Niol	...	22	Grand'Anse	...	59
Beau Vallon	...	595	Port Glaud	...	123
Sans Souci	...	147	Anse au Poules Bleues	...	47
La Misère	...	65	Silhouette Island	...	120
Anse Etoile	...	314	Praslin Bay St Anne	...	138
Glacis	...	181	„ Grand'Anse	...	219
Cascade	...	394	„ Anse Boudin	...	117
Anse-aux-Pins	...	337	„ Anse La Farine	...	75
Pointe au Sel	...	136	„ Anse Consolation	...	175
Anse Royale	...	411	„ Mont Plaisir	...	84
Bougainville	...	184	Félicité Island	...	27
Baie Lazare	...	323	Cousine Island	...	5
Anse à la Mouche	...	77	Aride Island	...	17
			La Digue Island	...	489
			Privately	...	100
Carried forward	...	5,316	Total	...	8,410

A total of 8,410 mass treatment was given in 1928 against 7,208 in 1927.

Public Latrines.

In addition to the public latrines enumerated in my 1927 report, the following public latrines were constructed in 1928.

Praslin 9, La Digue 2, Mahé 1.

Victoria—Near La Poudrière.

Praslin—Baie St Anne, close to Police Station.

„ Cote d'or Estate; Providence; Plaine Hollandaise; Anse Kerlan.

„ Grand Anse; Durup's property, Savy's property.

„ Anse Consolation; Anse Marie Louise.

La Digue—Bill's Road; Anse Gaulettes.

The number of public latrines in use during 1928 was 55, in Mahé 37, Praslin 13, La Digue 5.

Seeing that the Outlying Islands, require visits from an Ankylostomiasis Dispenser, it would be advisable to increase their number, as the present staff is small, and are just barely able to cope with the work of the main island.

Leprosy Campaign.

Leprosy is regulated by Ordinance No. 12 of 1896, No. 10 of 1898, No. 1 of 1909, No. 12 of 1922, also by Regulations for segregated lepers placed under a guardian.

Treatment was carried out at the various centres during the year, the drug used being "Hydnocreol" I consider if treatment is commenced early, and continued steadily, there is a good prospect of clearing up all signs of leprosy. I do not say they are totally cured, but the results are most encouraging under modern treatment. Patients themselves feel that they are getting better, and results appear better in nerve cases, and mixed infections, than nodular.

To this report, I have attached photographs, of the different types of leprosy prevalent in the colony, in my next annual report, I trust to be able to have photographs of same patients when the result of treatment can be estimated and gauged. All these cases have done well except the nodular case of the boy.

There is much more leprosy in this colony than is suspected, and the present sanitary staff, in their visits of inspections, are finding hidden cases.

Segregation in care of their families if properly carried out should be the ideal treatment, and only advanced or infectitious cases admitted to the Leper Camp. A good number of the lepers are destitute, the disease is such that relatives wish to get rid of them, so the small camp near Victoria is over crowded. To remedy this a larger island near Baie Ste Anne Praslin has been acquired, this island has an acreage of over 40 acres, and will allow the leper inmates to cultivate gardens, keep poultry and goats, and to engage in agricultural work. A plan of small cottages has been drawn up by the Public Works Department and it is hoped that in 1929 this scheme will be completed.

One great necessity is the provision of a small place of worship, as practically all the lepers are members of the Catholic Faith, and a small church would be a great consolation to the inmates.

Even with 3 deaths of lepers during the year, there has been an increase in their number by 3, as 3 new cases were discovered in Praslin, 3 in the main Island of Mahé. There are now 57 known lepers in the colony at end of 1928, compared with 54 at end of 1927.

On the 31st December, the number in residence at Round Island Leper Camp, was 18 males and 5 females. Total 23.

One leper died at Round Island Leper Camp during the year. At the beginning of the present year one male leper was transferred from Mahé to Round Island, and one female leper was transferred from Round Island to Mahé making the actual number of lepers in Residence at the camp during the year to 19 males and 4 females total 23.

In addition to 23 lepers at Round Island Leper Camp, there are under strict segregation with their families 22 males and 12 females, these lepers are in charge of guardians and are visited periodically by the Sanitary Inspectors and his assistants to see that they comply with the Regulations.

One segregated leper was declared cured during the year and discharged,

CENSUS OF LEPERS SEYCHELLES COLONY.

Round Island Leper Camp.

	Males	Females	Total
No. of patients in residence 1st January 1928	19	5	24
Number admitted during 1928	1	...	...
Number discharged or transferred	...	1	...
Number died during 1928.	1	...	...
No. in residence on 31st December 1928	19	4	23
Total lepers in Round Island on 1st January 1929	...	...	23

Mahé Island.

No. of segregated lepers 1st January 1928	17	7	24
No. of new cases discovered during 1928	3	...	...
No. of patients discharged or transferred	2	...	...
No. of cases sent back to family from camp	...	1	...
No. of patient died	1	...	...
Total number on 31st December 1928	17	8	25
Total lepers in Mahé on 1st January 1929	...	...	25

Praslin Island.

No. of segregated lepers 1st January 1928	1	3	4
No. of new cases discovered during 1928	3	1	...
Number died during 1928	...	1	...
Total number on 31st December 1928	4	3	7
Total lepers in Praslin on 1st January 1929	...	...	7

La Digue Island.

No. of segregated lepers 1st January 1928	1	1	2
Total number of segregated lepers on 31st Dec. 1928	1	1	2
Total lepers in La Digue on 1st January 1929	...	...	2

General Measures of Sanitation.

The Sanitary staff inspect all yards and compounds, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 17 of 1917, during the year all the islands in the neighbourhood of Mahé were periodically visited.

The following prosecutions were entered in 1928.

Having no Latrine.

12 Household holders were prosecuted.
11 " " fined.
1 case was dismissed.
Fines were inflicted amounting to Rs. 96.50.

Latrines in bad condition.

9 Household holders were prosecuted.
6 " " fined.
3 cases dismissed.
Fines were inflicted amounting to Rs 17.80.

Latrines Full.

5 Household holders were prosecuted.
5 " " fined.
Fines amounting to Rs 22.50 were inflicted.

Meat Inspection.

In country districts animals slaughtered for sale to the public are inspected by the Police.

Sewage Disposal.

Scavengering.

Drainage.

Water Supplies.

The question was raised some time ago if the water supply to the town of Victoria was sufficient in case of fire. Seeing that night and day every water tap in the town is kept open, and in 70% of cases no water tap is used, that at least 90% of the water transmitted by the

pipes goes to waste and flows in the open gutters into the sea, and yet the supply is unexhaustible is the answer to the question. If householders and others were compelled to place water taps on their pipes and to keep same closed except when drawing water, there would be a sufficient water pressure to meet any emergency.

The want of efficient supervision to prevent pollution in the catchment area, especially for the Mont Fleury supply of Victoria was brought before the Victoria Town Board by the Medical Dept.

The water supply of the colony is remarkably good, in Victoria it is upland surface water, fairly palatable, fairly soft, as the uplands are sparsely populated, and no cultivation is allowed in the banks of the rivers and rivulets, no sewage contamination, it is free from pathogenic organisms. In rainy weather it has a slight yellow tinge due to earth, but this is easily got rid of by filtration. All over the colony the water supply is abundant, but due to the careless habits of some of the inhabitants it is always necessary to have efficient supervision to prevent pollution.

Offensive Trades.

The colony is purely agricultural, and its principal productions are copra and the distillation of Essential oils of Cinnamon, Patchouli, and Lemon grass and a little rubber.

Fish curing is carried out on a small scale, especially in the Outlying Islands, but there are no trades or manufactures that give rise to an offensive smell.

The Local distilleries of Essential oils have to be supervised to see that waste water containing deleterious compounds is not allowed to pollute drinking water supplies.

Clearance of bush and under-growth.

In this colony due to the excessive consumption of firewood in the local distilleries practically all the trees of the colony have been felled, and at present there is a shortage of timber for building purposes. Building timber will have to be imported in future from Madagascar or other neighbouring colonies.

School Hygiene.

The number of children attending the Primary and Secondary Schools of the colony in 1928 was 2,777. Of this number 2,301 attended at the Grant-in-Aid Schools.

In addition to the Grant-in-Aid Schools there are two Secondary Schools in the colony, St Joseph's Convent for girls at which the average attendance in 1928 was 125, and the St Louis' College for boys at which the average attendance in 1928 was 190.

A small paying branch has been attached to the Church of England School (St Pauls) there was in attendance in December 40 pupils consisting of 28 girls and 12 boys.

There are in the colony 26 Grant-in-Aid Schools of these 21 are Roman Catholic attended by 1,930 children and the remaining 5 schools are Church of England attended by 371 pupils.

The average attendance in the Roman Catholic Schools is between 70o/o and 80o/o and in the Church of England it is under 70o/o, at the annual examination for the Grant-in-Aid Schools 79.7 per cent of the children on the register were presented for examination.

Reference to my report for 1927 I stated that the children in the Grant-in-Aid Schools showed signs of underfeeding, and a good number of children do not attend school as they often lack food and necessary clothing. This is not in the main due to poverty, unfortunately the labouring classes are addicted to drinking bacca, which is a native cider made from fermented cane juice (generally sophisticated cane juice) their wages being spent on drink the children suffer in consequence.

Inspection of school premises and of all school children in attendance on the date of inspection was made by a Medical Officer, the result of this inspection is recorded in Appendix.

Most of the buildings are in a satisfactory condition, at Praslin the Roman Catholic Schools are too small for the number of pupils, and the space allotted to each pupil is insufficient, the same remark applies to the Junior Department of St Joseph's Convent Free School at Victoria. The attention of Managers have been called to these obvious defects, as the health of the children suffers from the vitiated air.

The latrine arrangements attached to the schools want attention although improvements have been made much requires to be done.

The children that attend school always look clean they are free from vermin, but they all suffer from worms, and as a rule all have ankylostomiasis, although mass treatment of the schools reduces the percentage of infection.

Most of the children suffer from dental caries, it is here that the services of a dentist would be most useful, and lectures on the care and preservation of the teeth would be of great benefit.

Elementary hygiene will now form part of the school course, a catechism on Ankylostomiasis is already in the hands of all school children and in 1929 as soon as it can be got

through the Printer's hands there will be a small catechism on Elementary Hygiene ready for use in the schools. This will be followed by a catechism on Leprosy something on the same line as the Ankylostomiasis catechism.

All these little books are published in French as the mother tongue of the bulk of the school children is in that language.

Labour Conditions.

Labourers that work on the main islands are engaged by the month engagements are terminated by 15 days' notice from either side, legal action are rare. Labourers are principally engaged in agricultural work on coconut estates.

Outlying Islands inspection of.

In my last year's report I was unable to make a report on the sanitary and other conditions of these islands, and I would lay stress on the fact that the inspections which have been carried out this year, reveal that it is absolutely necessary that periodical inspections of all these islands be carried out in a systematic manner, and that at least one of these inspections during the year should be made by a Medical Officer.

For years these islands were not visited or inspected with the result that managers and owners of islands did not comply with the law, polished rice was supplied as rations, Beri-Beri seems to have been prevalent and a good many labourers died from preventable disease.

Mr W. A. Terry a retired official from the Government of the Union of South Africa, who had many years experience in the Law Department of the Union, where he acted as Native Commissioner and Magistrate was appointed to act as Visiting Magistrate to the Outlying Islands in 1928.

He has submitted an interesting series of reports on his visits and inspections to the various islands. He has pointed out the various defects in the administration, food supply, housing and sanitary deficiencies in the different islands, and has submitted schemes for the amelioration and bettering of the conditions of the labourers employed.

These administrative and other reforms have been brought before the owners of these islands, and steps taken to see that they are complied with.

It is hardly necessary to emphasise the fact that if these periodical inspections and visits including at least one yearly medical inspection are not carried out, the reforms suggested and proposed sanitary and dietary improvements, will after a time be disregarded and the Outlying Islands will return to their former state of "laissez aller".

[The following are extracts from Mr Terry's Official reports.]

Alphonse Island.

Arrived on schooner "Arne" at this island on 5th March situated latitude 7° South and is 220 miles from Mahé.

Owner Teemooljee & Co. of Mahé, principal production is Copra all labourers are recruited at Mahé and their conduct was good during the year, and they had no complaints.

Population is 91 consisting of 41 men, 24 women, 26 children the working population is 56, consisting of 33 men, 10 women, 13 young boys. ships as a rule visit island every two months, camp is clean well kept, hospital requires to be whitewashed, no inmates, supply of medicines adequate, no deaths during the year, one birth. The magistrate made no reference to water supply, provisions for latrines or sanitary service, the reserves of rations (quality and quantity) in store as required by law.

The magistrate was favourably impressed with the healthy appearance of the children, and that a liberal supply of food is issued as rations.

Last inspection of this island was 1924, when there was a riot on the island.

Astove Island of the Aldabra Group.

This island belongs to the Aldabra Group, is distant 355 miles from Alphonse and nearly 600 miles from Mahé, it lies in Latitude 10°S. Longitude 47°36'E. Arrived at island on 15th March.

Island property of Seychelles Government but is leased to Teemooljee & Co. merchants at Victoria, last inspection on 27th August 1925.

Copra main production, infected with mosquitos (not anopheles) has large guano deposits which is exported, during year 465 tons were shipped. Green turtles plentiful, which are made into Calipee, during the year 600 green turtles were killed.

Water supply got from tanks and pits, quality brackish, sea birds are plentiful.

Population consists of 25 men, 7 women and 6 children total 38.

The supply of medicines kept appeared adequate.

The question of latrines and housing accommodation not dealt with by the Visiting Magistrate.

Marie Louise Island.

Distance from Mahé 160 miles, arrived at the island on the 28th April, but due to bad weather and dangerous landing ground, was unable to land.

Ile Desneufs.

This island was visited after leaving Marie Louise, it is a large sandbank, and is famous for the millions of sea-birds that use it as a breeding station. The neighbouring seas abound in Bonie, fish of the Barraconte species, as well as dangerous sharks. A party of labourers land yearly at this island to collect the sea-birds eggs, which are broken and the contents mixed with salt and boracic acid placed in barrels for exportation to France.

Both Marie Louise and Desneufs are Government property, and are leased to Mr Louis Edouard Lanier of Mahé

Aldabra group of Islands.

Situated between Latitude 9°10 S. and Latitude 13°10 S, Longitude 43°E. to Longitude 52° 30E. and are distant from Mahé about 650 miles, Property of the Seychelles Government but leased to Seychelles Guano Co. Ltd. of Mahé.

The islands in the group are of coral formation, about 10 to 12 feet above sea level, Mangrove forests line the beaches, and they are famous as being the habitat of the Giant Land Tortoise of Seychelles.

Green or Edible turtles are abundant, also the Hawksbill Turtle (Caret) which provides the tortoise shell of commerce.

Cosmoledo Islands, Aldabra Group.

Visited on 9th April, about 9½ miles long, atoll formation, in parts 7 miles wide, about 19 feet above sea level, property of Seychelles Government leased to Seychelles Guano Co. Ltd. of Mahé, chief industry guano digging, fishing, and turtle catching, a small quantity of maize is planted by the labourers.

The main island is surrounded by a number of small islets, Flamingos, and sea birds are plentiful, also the Giant land tortoise and a few wild goats.

The group of island has plenty of vegetables, fowls etc but the magistrate failed to describe the sanitary arrangements, food supply, water sources etc.

Visiting magistrate reported that he saw two turtles turned and allowed to die, and that there was slackness in supervision.

Assumption Island.

Visited on 6th May, Latitude 9°46 S. Longitude 46°3 E. nearly 3½ miles long by 1½ miles in width. Elevated coral reef 20 feet above sea level, plentiful supply of guano, green turtles plentiful, water supply is rain collected from the tin roofs of sheds and stored in tanks.

Population 161 men, 25 women, 7 boys and 4 children, last inspection of this island took place on 7th October 1926.

The principal industry is digging guano for exportation, and the turning of female turtles which are converted into callipee.

From June 1923 to April 1928 about 5 tons of callipee were prepared and exported to London.

The number of turtles killed since 1923 are as follows :—

1923 June to December	...	...	307
1924 January to December	...	...	1,131
1925 January to December	...	...	1,108
1926 January to December	...	...	1,317
1927 January to December	...	...	1,069
1928 January to April	...	...	301
Total	...	...	5,233

A diminution of green edible turtle has been noticed for some time in the island.

Sea birds are plentiful, also wild goats, vegetables grow wild in the rainy season, islands are fairly cool, cooler than at Mahé.

Camp of natives was found a little over crowded, diarrhoea is the common ailment otherwise the health is good, food is good, the management has been reported on as excellent and of a high order.

Picard Island.

Visited on 9th May Latitude $9^{\circ}22'$ S. Longitude $46^{\circ}15'$ E., is about 3 miles long and about 1 mile in width, a good fishing centre, climate similar to Assumption. There were 19 men, 13 women, 1 boy and 20 children in this group, and there was in addition a fishing contractor working there, who had 9 men and 4 boys in his employment.

The last inspection to this island was on 10th October 1926.

The preparation of callipee for exportation is the principal industry, which results in the slaughter of a considerable number of turtles. In 1927 2,225 were caught and in 1928 up to April 517.

The Magistrate reports that the turtle industry is not carried out with the strict observance of detail, similar to that prevailing at Assumption, he further reports that due to this destruction, green turtles will be very scanty, and that some scheme of preservation should be enforced. Intestinal troubles appear to be prevalent with the labourers, but the medical report is deficient in this respect, also on the question of water supply, latrine and hygienic measures to be taken.

Mangrove and pearl shell are found on the island, the shores swarm with sharks, flamingos are found in some places, land rails, sun birds and abundant bird life of different species.

Providence Island.

Inspected on 21st June Latitude $9^{\circ}14'$ South, Longitude $51^{\circ}2'$ East, 2 miles long, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in width, about 7 feet above high water a typical coconut island. Copra is the main production, mosquitoes abundant. Fowls, ducks, and pigs plentiful.

Labourers 16 men, 10 women, and 15 children recruited in Mahé, the ship in addition brought to the island 18 men, 15 women and 6 children. Water supply consists of 4 wells. Turtles are caught and killed on this island three watchmen being specially told off to catch same, and paid Rs 2 for each turtle turned. Both Hawksbill and Green Turtle are caught, from 1925 to June 1928 there were killed 71 hawksbill and 126 green turtle, two cases of "Decoquées" were on the island (this disease I will refer to later on). No reference to latrines or other Hygienic precautions necessary.

Poivre Island.

Inspected on 30th June this is an atoll, composed of three islands planted in coconuts, the last inspection was in 1925 there were 95 people on the island made up as follows 43 men, 23 women, 20 boys and 9 children. This island is situated in Latitude $5^{\circ}45'$ South and Longitude $53^{\circ}19'$ East it stands on a coral reef 3 miles long by 2 miles in width. Fish is plentiful in the neighbourhood, coprah is the principal production, Hospital records were efficient, medicines of the ordinary kind adequate. "Decoquée" noticed on some of the labourers. No statement as to water supply, latrine accommodation, or hygienic measures necessary, the camp was stated to be clean.

Ile de Roches.

These islands are 21 miles to the east of Poivre, they are $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by half a mile in width, coprah is the principal production, fishing is excellent, turtle now-a-days are seldom seen, from 1925 to 1928 only 58 were caught. Drinking water is taken from wells. "Decoquée" is prevalent, hawksbill turtle are caught, from 1925 to June 1928 there were 60 taken. The inhabitants number 83 made up of 34 men, 25 women, 13 children and 7 boys and 4 artisans. No inspection of this island since 1923. No report on latrines, or hygienic measures necessary.

Ile Plate.

This island was inspected on the 27th August, the Magistrate appears to have some trouble with the owners, polished rice had been served out to the labourers, samples of this rice (polished) were forward to the Legal Department as a contravention of Labour Ordinance 5 of 1919 as amended by Government Notice No. 1 of 1925.

Farquahar Group of Island.

Visited on board the Schooner "Felicie" the Farquahar group of Islands on the 31st December 1928. These islands are in Latitude 10° South and are named after a former Governor of Mauritius, since 1923 these islands have been placed under the Seychelles Government.

The islands are four in number, South island is alone cultivated and a portion of same is set apart for the breeding of birds of the Booby type.

The group is an atoll $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by 6 miles in width, and there was wrecked thereon, in 1902 the "Hardwick Hall" during a cyclone.

Industry coprah, salted and dried fish, the owner is Mr Chazal of Mauritius, local agent at Seychelles Temooljee & Co. Mosquitos are a troublesome pest, green turtles are plentiful 41 were caught in 1928.

The labourers' quarters are clean, housing condition good, the total population is 83 consisting of 41 men, 9 boys, 14 women and 19 children, labourers engaged on 18 months contract at Mahé. Labourers and children appear healthy, rations provided as laid down in the Ordinance, no labourers were fined in 1928, in 1927 four labourers were fined Rs 6.75.

Hospital clean and in good condition, no inmates, the regulation supply of drugs and medical appliances in store. Water supply is good taken from wells, type of well not stated.

Prior to this visit returned labourers from Farquahar Islands complained of shortage of provisions, the visiting magistrate did not make any statement as to quantity of provisions kept as reserve in the island, except that there were 65 bags of rice in store and the supply of lentils is not alluded to.

The type of mosquito is not stated, the water supply is simply stated as good, the question of latrines has not been reported on.

Coetivy Island.

Due to an outbreak of Beri-Beri in Coëtivy Island, the Captain of s. v. Halland which arrived in this port with 103 men, women and children on the 8th May, a number were seriously ill, two having died on the voyage which only lasted three days, it was considered necessary to send a Medical Officer to inspect and report on the condition of the island.

This inspection was carried out on the 25th May, it was found that 50 bags of polished rice was introduced from Mauritius by the s. v. Halland in August 1927, that Beri-Beri was prevalent for six months, that there was no natural fresh water except rain water. That the buildings and woodwork of the latrines require renewal. Labourers were supplied with hooks and lines in order to catch fish, some of the labourers showed signs of "Decoquée". The labourers complained of the quality of rice supplied, 39 men and 18 women reported themselves sick to the Medical Officer, and the Medical Officer reports in view of all facts some deficiency has occurred in their diet, that at present there were no cases of Beri-Beri but the "Decoquée" is apparently prevalent on all the islands. Of the 57 patients examined 39 were suffering from what is locally known as "decoquée", 5 from dimness of vision, and a more or less degree of deafness, in these five the knee jerks were slightly impaired but not absent, several of the patients suffered from a slight degree of Alopecia, 1 man and 1 woman had a severe form of dysentery, one boy of 17 had Tertiary Syphilis, 1 man tropical ulcer of leg, the other cases were minor diseases.

The Medical Officer recommended in his report that these islands be visited more frequently by a doctor for the purpose of maintaining a satisfactory standard of efficiency in sanitation and public health.

That all supplies of rice imported to Mahé be examined, and passed by a competent individual on board, and that no rice be supplied to proprietors for consumption on the Outlying Islands, which does not bear a mark indicating that it has been so examined and passed. The epidemic of Beri-Beri occurred about January 1928, there were at the time in the island 64 men, 15 boys, 30 women and 23 children, there were no deaths in 1927 but in 1928 there were 8 deaths up to April. The enquiry showed that the men did not go out fishing after their days work, that the lentil ration at times was not served out, one time they had no ration of lentils for 10 months, the labourers are not allowed to keep fowls, or other animals, that at times they ran short of salt fish, the manager did not use the rice served out to the labourers, that is the rice that was landed from Mauritius. Under Port Health work and administration will be found the report on the condition of s. v. Halland when she arrived at Victoria from Coëtivy on the 8th May.

I may state with regard to this island early in 1929 there was again a shortage of rations, the Captain of a passing sailing vessel found the rice supply finished, he was obliged to land 100 bags of polished rice, the same rice probably that caused Beri-Beri in 1928. Some years ago there was also an outbreak of Beri-Beri in these islands which caused several deaths.

Medical inspection of Silhouette Island by Dr H. N. Turner.

I beg to report that I was at Silhouette Island from the 22nd to 27th September to carry out a Medical Inspection and Ankylostomiasis campaign.

I found the health of the population very good on the whole, Muscular and Articular rheumatism is a common cause of disability, Venereal disease and Anæmia are rare. No case of leprosy or Amoebic dysentery came to my notice. Skin disease (gratelle) are relatively uncommon.

Ankylostomiasis. Infection of the population appears to be slight in comparison with other islands. I attribute this to the altitude of this island which favours the rapid dispersal of faeces by the rain; also on the habit of the labourers, (who mainly live on the seashore) of depositing their dejecta in the sand below the high water line. This latter, though not a

particularly desirable habit, has the effect of destroying the hookworm ova, which do not resist salt water. Chenopodium oil was given out at 2 centres, La Passe and Grand Barbe, and one hundred and twenty labourers and children availed themselves of the treatment.

Latrines. I have referred above to the manner of disposal of excreta to a certain extent. On the uplands and in the camps latrines of the pit variety exist, and are kept in good order. I discussed the question of ground contamination with Mr Dauban and he is going to put up some new latrines in the more populated localities in the near future.

Food and Water. The rations supplied are ample and of good quality, Fish is abundant. Fresh vegetables and pork are available. The water is good.

Housing. All the labourers live in thatched huts. These are sufficiently far apart, and are kept clean and sanitary.

Observations on report of Outlying Islands.

This is the first time that reports have been available on the outlying islands, which extend close up to Madagascar and Mauritius scattered over a wide area of the Indian Ocean.

The P. W. Dept. has prepared a map of these scattered groups of islands, but due to want of local facilities for the same to be lithographed, the work has to be carried out in England and these maps will only be published in the annual report of 1929.

I have shown enough from the extracts the value of these islands, with their guano deposits, turtle fisheries, and general fishery, and coconut plantations. There is a floating population on these islands which must be more than 1000, at times 100 labourers leave here to load guano ships, and these labourers should have protection to see that at least the minimum ration laid down by law is provided, and that sanitation is carried out in the islands. A preventable disease like Beri-Beri should not occur, it is due to the introduction of polished rice which is illegal.

A disease called by the natives "Decoquée" is prevalent on these outlying islands and in the report Dr E. J. Wright of Sierra Leone for 1927, his description of diseases due to A. & B. Avitaminosis correspond quite closely to the clinical symptoms of "Decoquée".

Decoquée is a disease in which there is soreness and smarting of the mouth, the lips are red and inflamed, also the eyes, there is a scaly eruption at the corners of the mouth, and an erythematous rash which is usually found on the scrotum, and female genitals, there are clinically other differences from Pellagra, and the disease does not produce melancholia or other symptoms. The knee jerks may be normal diminished or exaggerated, vision and hearing at times are affected. Patients improve when they come back to the main island, it would appear that the disease is due to a food deficiency, although there may be an intoxication due to the water supply. The disease resembles Beri-Beri with certain symptoms of Pellagra added on and it requires further investigation. Only labourers on the outlying islands contract the disease, managers and superintendents that get better rations appear to be immune.

A medical man who takes an interest in marine Zoology, deep sea fishing, and the study of coral and plant life in these faraway island, could if he was prepared to risk the difficulties and inconvenience on board the coasting schooners, make an interesting and profitable study, in addition there are many questions to be solved with regard to housing, food supply, medical attendance and diseases peculiar to these outlying island, including "Decoquée".

The medical inspection carried out at Silhouette is an island fairly close to the main group and cannot be classified as Outlying Island.

As the Magistrate pointed out there is a great destruction of green turtle for export, their number is diminishing, and as they are an important source of food supply to the colony, attention is called to same.

Recommendations with regard to Outlying Islands.

1. That the medical department be informed at the end of each year of the number of labourers engaged during the year, the number that died with probable cause of death, and the islands they were engaged for.

2. That at least once a year an inspection be made of all islands by a Magistrate, who will examine rations, stores, complaints and the general administration of the islands. The magistrate should be accompanied by a Sanitary Inspector, who will give mass treatment for ankylostomiasis, and report on the Sanitary condition and latrines.

3. That in addition to the Magisterial inspection, that at least the larger islands be visited once a year by a Medical Officer.

4. That all rations be inspected at Victoria prior to despatch by a competent authority, and the practice of introducing food supplies from neighbouring colonies be prohibited.

Housing and Town Planning.

Building regulations are controlled by the Victoria Town Board, the Superintendent of the Public Works being chairman. All applications to build must be first approved by the Board, who can fix the alignment of new buildings six feet further back than the present alignment, this applies to the congested streets of the town.

During the year the board controlled the prise d'eau, of which there are 231 in the town, the majority have no stop cocks and water is running night and day to waste, applications for new "prise d'eau" during the year were 11. There were 15 building applications with plans attached which were all passed, in addition 26 applications to repair buildings all of which after examination were approved, the board further repaired and rebuilt 6 miles of road in the town.

Electric Lighting of Victoria.

During the year the Mont Fleury circuit has been extended as far as La Louise Bridge, which is the extreme limit of the Town, and five additional street lanterns have been fixed at points marked on the Victoria Town Board plan.

The Northern Circuit has also been extended up to Pointe Conan the extreme limit of the Town being The Slaughter House.

The total lamps supplied to streets, private and public buildings, the Union Lighterage Company's factory and sheds, Port Office (special line) and Government House &c. was at the end of the year (1928) 123.

Electric energy is also supplied to the Public Works Department for charging the Government wireless telephone batteries.

The steady increase of lamps recorded at the Power House since November 15th 1926 when the company started its operations affords a fair indication of the demand for electric lighting.

The growth in the number of lamps is as follows :—

Year.	Number of lamps.
1926	255
1927	1,169
1928	1,375

The rapid increase in supply has led to an increase of generating plant on which the company has had to concentrate their attention. In addition to a 5 B. H. P. Crossley liquid fuel (crude oil) engine imported in the early days of the year 1928, they ordered before the close of the year (1928), another 50 B. H. P. liquid fuel engine, this time of the Petters' Type. This new engine is expected early next year and directly it arrives it will be indexed for "active service".

The company is purely local, their staff is also purely local.

Electric light being of public utility, the Government have advanced to the company money on loan, for the purchase of some of the materials and the present company, has established itself in the colony as one of the necessary conveniences of life.

The future potentialities are numerous, the chief of which is the day supply of current which will be beneficent to everybody in many respects.

The company contemplates in 1929 the installation of a telephone system in the town.

Food in relations to Health and Disease.

Practically all food stuffs are imported from India, a small quantity of rice from Madagascar and Mauritius. A small amount of vegetables are grown locally, and bananas, pine apples, and local fruit are plentiful. On the mountains manioc (cassava) is planted, but without importation the population would starve. All available land is devoted to coconut growing, and coprah is the principal product of the colony.

Fish abound in the surrounding seas, and is a cheap and valuable food supply, without cheap fish and turtle the inhabitants would not be able to live, and although the supply of fish is unlimited, that of green turtle is on the decrease.

The staple food of the native is generally polished rice imported from India, fish, and when it can be got turtle, very little meat is used, except pork, and fowls, ducks and eggs by the middle class. The native supplements his food supply with bread fruit, manioc, sweet potatoes, plantains and bananas. Except on the Outlying Islands Beri-Beri is rare on the main island.

Fish curing is carried out either by drying in the sun, and smoking, or first salted and subsequent sun drying, the latter system is the commoner. Some of this cured fish is exported to East Africa where it is looked upon as of good quality, but there is not certain and quick boat communication to keep up a steady trade for the market.

Soda water factories and the only ice factory are visited and inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Bakehouses are inspected, hawkers of bread and cake supervised, and the sellers of fresh milk controlled. During the year 4 hawkers of milk were prosecuted for adulterated milk and fined, the total fines amounted to Rs 36.

Practically all the Bacca (native cyder) is adulterated, detection is difficult, but one case detected during the year was fined Rs 75.

At the Abatoir of Victoria 502 oxen, 676 pigs, 160 turtles and 13 land tortoises were killed for sale in the public market of these two animals were found diseased and destroyed (Disease Tuberculosis).

Measures taken to spread the knowledge of Hygiene and Sanitation.

School children receive instruction on hygiene during school hours, probationary nurses in the Hospital have to qualify in Hygiene, Sanitary Inspectors will have to pass the prescribed examination. A bulletin in French has been prepared and circulated during the year to all the principal landowners and clergymen on Ankylostomiasis. The Medical Officer at Praslin lectured at all the schools of his district on Hygiene and Sanitation.

Training of Sanitary Personal.

The question of trained Sanitary Inspectors in this Colony is important and has not got the attention it deserves. The present staff are totally untrained, except the Sanitary Inspector and in his case the training he has acquired is elementary. To remedy this the C. M. O. has instituted a course of lectures on Sanitary Work explaining their duties, as sanitary inspectors, inspection of dwelling houses and yards, disposal of refuse, pollution of water, the supervision of scavenging, disposal of refuse, destruction of vermin, the principle of fumigation. In addition the lectures comprise practical work on food supplies, adulteration of same, tinned food, tainted fish, and the inspection of bakehouses, mineral water and ice factories.

This course of lectures commenced in 1928 will be continued into 1929 and after six months teaching the present staff will sit for the examination of the British Red Cross Society on Hygiene and sanitation.

Candidates that fail to take the certificate after the two examinations will be called upon to retire from the sanitary department or else be transferred.

Recommendations for future work.

Recommendations have been submitted under each sub-head for easier reference, the Health Committee have recommended as follows :—

That small communal cemeteries be acquired in districts to relieve the congestion of Mont Fleury Cemetery.

That Mont Fleury Cemetery be completely fenced on the side abutting the public road.

That proper medical inspections of Outlying Islands in future be carried out.

IV. Port Health Work and Administration.

The pratique law of the colony is Ordinance No. 1 of 1916, the Health Committee are governed by Ordinance No. 5 of 1918.

On the 8th May the s. v. Halland a coaster belonging to Ww Hadee entered the harbour flying the yellow flag. On being boarded the Captain reported that when he arrived at Coëtivy Island, he found a large number of people suffering from disease, they had weakness of legs and arms and some were paralysed. That eight deaths had occurred during the month and two during the voyage of three days. That he had embarked all sick 103 men, women and children of whom 16 were unable to walk and were carried on board.

The ship was crowded, the sick lying on the deck in a helpless position, some appeared deaf, others had dimness of vision, others staggering gait, due to the overcrowding of the ship the sanitary condition was extremely bad. The labourers were landed at Long Island, quarantine station where they were inspected by a medical board. A total of 123 labourers were inspected 103 of whom were from Coëtivy. 27 of the labourers from Coëtivy were seriously ill, 7 in a dangerous condition one of whom died the same day, the other 6 patients were transferred to hospital, their after history being four died after a time, and one woman remains totally paralysed and dumb.

Practically all the labourers at Coëtivy Island showed signs of deficiency disease some of them much milder than others, the outbreak was diagnosed as Beri-Beri some of the patients showed signs of what appeared like Pellagra, but the latter disease was not definite, it resembles more "Decoquée" to which I have alluded to under "Labourers in Outlying Islands".

41 steamers, 9 sailing ships, 3 Men of-war, 1 R. F. A. Cruiser, 5 Dhows, 2 Motor vessels
1 Yacht and 2 cable ships called at Mahé in 1928 as follows:—

From		
Bombay	...	13
Mombasa	...	10
Madagascar	...	10
Colombo	...	7
Mauritius	...	6
Réunion	...	1
Aden ..	...	3
Mangalore	...	1
Durban	...	1
Kutch	...	2
Perim	...	1
Batavia	...	1
Ludenty	...	1
Singapore	...	1
Port Saïd	..	1
Tanga	...	1
Natal	...	1
Djibouti	...	1
Zanzibar	...	1
In Full Quarantine	...	1
Temporary Quarantine	...	1
Partial Pratique	...	4
Clean Bill of Health	...	57

Number of passengers landed in Seychelles.

1st Class	116
2nd „	51
Deck	355
	<hr/>
	552 (361 males and 191 females).

Number of passengers who left Seychelles.

1st Class	72
2nd „	86
Deck	343
	<hr/>
	401 (302 males and 199 females)

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

Cargo arriving in the colony is fumigated, old gunny sacks and cloth goods that are second hand are sterilized in the steam disinfecter on Hodoul Island.

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 when not required for quarantine purposes they are situated on a small island about 3 miles from the mainland.

The number of local residents that visited the station was 292 and they paid fees amounting to Rs 118 for use of quarters. Visitors staying at quarantine were 68, Bathing parties 77 and Pic-nic 147.

The total cost of the upkeep of the quarantine station in 1928 was Rs 625.29.

V.—Maternity and Child Welfare.

In the appendix table III the figures are given of infant mortality under one and five years. There is a high rate of still births principally due to Syphilis. In the Maternity Department of the Hospital there were 13 still-born children, and as far as accommodation allows, patients of the poorer classes were admitted for ante-natal treatment.

It would be advisable in the interests of the poorer classes to have a free ante-natal department attached to the Maternity Department of the hospital. Accommodation being limited the cost of enlarging the maternity side to increase the number of beds, although necessary may have to be deferred as there are other more pressing requirements in the hospital.

All midwives now attend a course in Infantile Hygiene, and there is a special course of instruction in this subject followed by an examination, the text book used being "Guide Élémentaire d'Hygiène Infantile" by Doctors Chazal and Rouget of Mauritius.

VI. HOSPITAL, DISPENSARIES AND VENEREAL CLINIC.

Dressing Room Seychelles Hospital.

During the year there were 1,422 cases treated in the Extern dressing Room. Most of the cases were for minor injuries and wounds. Fees amounting to Rs 120 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 1928.

765 patients were admitted consisting of (343 males and 422 females). There were in addition in the Hospital on the 1st January 1928, 28 patients (13 males and 15 females) making a total of 793 patients (356 males and 437 females).

293 males and 390 females were discharged as cured.

28 males and 25 females were discharged as relieved.

3 males and 3 females were discharged as unrelieved.

19 males and 8 females died in the Hospital.

The average cost of 3rd class and free patients is 50 cents of a rupee per diem, that of 2nd class about R 1.40 per diem. There are two 1st class (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.

Operations performed in Seychelles Hospital.

Operations performed during the year numbered 453 of which 436 were cured, 10 improved and 7 died.

List of Operations with remarks thereon.

Operation.	No.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Remarks.
Amputations (major) ...	3	3	...	...
" (minor) ...	8	8	...	...
Appendicitis ...	5	5	...	...
Cataract enucleation ...	1	...	1	...	
" needling ...	1	1	...	...
Carcinoma of breast ...	2	1	1	...	One recurrence.
" orbit ...	1	...	1	...	
" cord ...	1	...	1	...	
Cervical Adenitis ...	1	1	...	...
Eye-ball enucleation of... 3	3	3	...	...
Fistula in ano ...	5	5	...	...
Fractures and dislocations 13	13	...	...	...
" wiring &c. ...	1	...	1	...	
" Skull elevation ...	1	1	...	...
Gastro-enterostomy ...	1	1	...	...
Gastrostomy ...	1	...	...	1	Impacted fish bone in oesophagus.
Hæmorrhoids ...	11	11	...	...
Hernia-strangulated ...	1	1	...	...
" inguinal ...	17	17	...	...
" ventral ...	1	...	...	1	
Hydrocele ...	7	7	...	...
Hydrocele of cord ...	1	1	...	...
Hysterectomy					
supravaginal... 4	4	3	...	1	
Intussusception ...	1	...	...	1	Resection for ileal polyp.
Laparotomy various					
causes... 7	7	4	2	1	T. B. peritonitis.
Liver abscess ...	1	1	...	...
Mastoid ...	2	1	1	...	
Maxilla drainage ...	4	4	...	...
Osteotomy ...	2	2	...	...
Ovariectomy ...	4	3	...	1	
Plastic (skin grafting &c). 2	2	2	...	...
Ptyrigium ...	3	3	...	...
Stricture of Rectum ...	1	1	...	...
Tendon suture ...	1	...	1	...	
Tonsillectomy ...	4	4	...	...
Tracheotomy ...	1	...	...	1	
Tumours various					
excision of... 23	23	23	...	...
Urethrotomy ...	3	2	1	...	
Urethral caruncle ...	1	1	...	...
Vesical calculus ...	2	2	...	...
Minor operations various. 301	301	301	...	...
Total ...	453	436	10	7	

Maternity Department.

This department is under the charge of a matron who holds the diploma of Nurse and Midwife. We admitted during the year 190 cases of which 157 were for the maternity and 33 admitted for the Gynaecological Wards. Extern Gynaecological Department had 89 patients.

A good many of the cases showed unusual features, there were three cases of Eclampsia, in one case the foetus of 8 months was hydrocephalic and still born, unfortunately one patient a European lady died and the child which was premature died a few hours after birth, in the 3rd case mother and child survived. We had 2 cases of placenta previa, one case of twins sent in from outside the first child born, the second transverse and shoulder impacted, the second child was delivered still born. One case of a woman sent in by the Police as a prisoner charged with infanticide, it was remarked that there was an usual number of breech presentations and that 3 still born children were hydrocephalic.

Statistics are as follows :—

Admittances Maternity	...	157		
Children born	...	155	including 1 of twins born from outside.	
The Births were as follows :—				
Primiparae males	...	21		
females	...	19	...	40
Multiparae males	...	49		
females	...	36	...	85
Still born	...	...	...	13
Miscarraige and abortion	...	...	...	17
				<hr/>
	Total	...	...	155

Gynaecological Section during the year 33 patients were admitted and treated for the undermentioned diseases.

Anti-Natal treatment (Albuminuria)	...	3
Pott's Fracture after child birth	...	1
Ovarian abscess	...	1
Ovaritis	...	1
Ankylostomiasis	...	1
Vaginitis	...	1
Accidental Hæmorrhage	...	1
Abscess (Douglas Pouch)	...	1
Uterine Prolapse	...	2
Curettage for Endometritis	...	19
Removal of Placenta sent from outside	...	2
		<hr/>
Total cases treated intern	...	33
Extern Gynaecological cases	...	89
		<hr/>
Total cases	...	122

During the year three patients left prior to confinement.

The total patients for the year was 279.

Admitted to Maternity Section	...	157
Gynaecological Section including extern department	...	122
		<hr/>
		279

Deaths.

There were four maternal deaths as follows :—

Cerebral malaria contracted in East Africa.

Cardiac failure due to fatty degeneration prior to confinement.

Septicæmia following abortion of 4 months.

Eclampsia.

Two children died shortly after birth one case being primature, the mother having died from Eclampsia, the second child from Congenital Syphilis.

Chloroform was administered in 7 maternity cases and forceps applied 6 times.

As a mark of gratitude for the care and attention paid to his late wife an English gentleman presented a cheque for £30 to the Chief Medical Officer to be devoted to purchasing a Gynaecological Operating Table for the Maternity Department.

The fees paid by patients to the Maternity Department during the year amounted to Rs 1,746.87.

Venereal clinic.

Free treatment for Venereal disease was provided at the Victoria Dispensary on three days during the week.

Free injections of "Bicreol" and "Sulfarsenol" were given every Wednesday by the Chief Medical Officer.

The treatment by injection for Syphilis is popular with the natives.

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 1018 patients in this Department where free medical attention is given to poor people. An increase of 100 as compared with 1927.

Anse Royale Dispensary.

There was free attendance given to 271 poor people.

Praslin and La Digue Dispensaries.

There was free attendance given to 542 poor patients.

Dental Department—Seychelles Hospital.

The Surgeon Dentist in charge of this department arrived from South Africa on the 19th May and left on the 21st August.

Three months is a short time for a dentist to remain in the Colony as the dental work cannot all be grouped into a period of three months.

I would consider that the time has now arrived for the question of the permanent appointment of a qualified surgeon-dentist to be considered.

In an out of the way place like Seychelles a qualified dentist is a necessity, further he could combine his work of dentist with that of inspection of the teeth of school children. The teeth of the children in the primary schools are not at all satisfactory. Children are not trained in the hygienic care and treatment of their teeth, and a short practical course by the dentist on mouth cleaning, the use of the tooth brush and precautions to be taken to preserve the teeth would be of inestimable benefit to the school children, who will be our future citizens.

Recommendations with regard to Hospital.

The hospital is one of the principal buildings of the Colony and I would suggest that the building has a sum of money voted to paint and clean the outside of the building every three years and the inside every five years. An expenditure of this kind is an asset to the Colony, as in tropical climates buildings if not kept painted and in good condition rapidly deteriorate.

I have alluded previously in this report to the cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis that are sent to the Hospital from outside, these cases are treated in the general wards, some being advanced cases in the last stages of the disease. This is most unsatisfactory having to place cases of this nature in the same ward with the general non-infectitious cases, and the other patients naturally resent the proximity. I would suggest that in the hospital grounds two small buildings be erected one for male and the other for female patients, so that patients with pulmonary tuberculosis get every possible advantage in the treatment of their disease, and the buildings can be so constructed that they can be utilized for open air treatment.

Two small buildings of three beds each should be sufficient.

An unsatisfactory feature in the hospital are the septic wards used generally for advanced venereal and foetid cases. These wards are wooden sheds with corrugated iron roofs. The temperature often in same goes up to 96° F. or even higher in the middle of the day, and that compares very unfavourably with the general wards where the temperature rarely exceeds 86° F. and is generally about 82° F. I consider it advisable in the interest of this class of patients (who are always of the poorer class) that proper stone built wards be provided, as the present accommodation provided is not at all satisfactory.

The water supply (is not from main town supply) of the hospital is satisfactory in the rainy season, but in dry weather it often fails, steps should be taken to have an alternate supply to obviate this defect.

Treatment of Mental Diseases in the early stages.

I would recommend that a small properly constructed ward be built on the hospital grounds. Instead of certifying and sending incipient cases of mental disturbance to the Lunatic Asylum, they could be kept under observation and treatment in these special wards of the general hospital. Only incurable or troublesome cases would be sent to the Lunatic Asylum, it would avoid the stigma of lunacy, and this especially applies to certain mental cases in the white creole families, who do not desire that white patients be sent to the Lunatic Asylum, where they are more or less mixed with negro patients. Further the provision of these mental wards would allow of nurses being taught to nurse cases of this type and they would have additional experience in the care and treatment of mentally deranged patients. The knowledge so acquired would be valuable if any of our trained nurses had to take over the management of the present Lunatic Asylum at Anse Royale.

A small building divided into male and female wards with three beds in each side should provide sufficient accommodation for all needs.

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 258 men and 80 women prisoners convicted during the year, as compared with 340 men and 106 women in 1927, showing a decrease of 82 men and 26 women.

29 men and 14 women were imprisoned for non-payment of fine and costs including Taxes, and 45 men and 4 women for penal purposes.

The total number of prisoners in Jail on the 1st January 1928 was 68, and on the 31st December 33.

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

Over 5 years	...	...	1
1 year to 5 years	...	...	18
6 months to 1 year	...	...	8
Below 6 months	...	...	6
			—
	Total	...	33
			—

The minimum number of prisoners during the year was 23 on the 20th November and the maximum 68 on the 1st January.

The daily average was 36 men and 5 women.

The total number of prisoners sent to the Seychelles Hospital for treatment during the year was 6 men and 1 woman.

The daily average on the sick list was 2.

On 28 occasions prisoners were sentenced to solitary confinement with forfeiture of 1/3rd rations, 228 were under penal diet and 32 reprimanded, further 66 prisoners who were under the Mark System were deprived of part of their marks owing to bad conduct.

One man on two different occasions was sentenced to Corporal Punishment for repeated offences against prison discipline.

Two murder cases occurred during the year, both were sentenced to death and executed on 14th March 1928 and 10th December 1928.

Prisoners were employed at the following industries :—

Making and repairing blinds, beating coconut fibre, rope making, basket making, mattress making, carpentry, mat making, washing sewing and mending clothes.

Accommodation was sufficient during the year.

The Prison Infirmary was kept clean throughout and is well ventilated.

The total revenue derived from prison industries during the year amounted to Rs 464.27, and the total expenditure for the year was Rs 13,245.36,

Recommendations.

There were two executions during the year there should be a cell in a secluded position in the prison for those about to undergo capital punishment, as the present position of the condemned cell is unsatisfactory. The occupant can hear and almost see all the preparations that are made in erecting the scaffold.

Lunatic Asylum South Mahé.

Asylum expenditure in 1927.

				Rs	cts.
Maintenance	...	...	...	4,652	58
Upkeep of Asylum and grounds	...	...	...	105	50
		Total expenditure	...	4,758	08
Less amount paid by paying patients	...	...	...	1,633	81
				3,124	27
Salaries of attendants and Cook	...	...	...	3,408	99
		Total cost of Asylum	...	6,533	26
The total amount voted for Asylum was	...	...	...	9,630	00
Balance in favour on 31st December 1928	...	...	...	3,096	74

Table showing the admissions, re-admissions, discharges and deaths during the year ending 31st December 1928.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum 1st January, including those out on trial	15	11	26	...	...	...
<i>Cases admitted during 1928.</i>						
First Admission	4	4	8	...	...	...
Not first admission...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cases under care during the year	19	15	34	19	15	34
<i>Cases discharged during 1928.</i>						
Recovered	3	...	3	...	...	...
Relieved	...	3	3	...	...	...
Not improved	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	4	1	5	...	...	...
Total cases discharged and died during the year	7	4	11	7	4	11
<i>Remaining in Asylum.</i>						
31st December 1928, including those out on trial	...	...	...	12	11	23

Leper Camp Round Island.

In my report for 1927 I reported that the island is small, that there were a number of lepers that desired to be admitted but admission was refused as there was no room. To this report I am able to attach photographs in appendix taken before but not printed until after publication of Annual Medical Report for 1927. The delay in reproduction being due to the photographs having been printed in England. They show the type of disease prevalent nodular, nerved and mixed. Under leprosy campaign the subject of Leprosy in Seychelles has been dealt with more fully.

I trust in 1929 to see a properly established leper colony at Round Island, Praslin, each occupant having his own plot of land to plant vegetables, and able to rear fowls and pigs. The island has been acquired for this purpose but the necessary buildings require to be erected.

In Victoria in a secluded portion of the hospital grounds there is a small leper dispensary where once a week all segregated lepers can attend for free medical treatment, including injections.

The total cost of the Leper Camp for 1928 was Rs 7,272.16, the vote being exceeded by Rs 1,272.16.

In addition food has been supplied to 2 lepers living with their families who desire to enter the camp but for whom there is no accommodation.

Fiennes institute.

This institution is situated on the shore of Plaisance some two miles from Victoria, and has a capacity for about 130 paupers. It is under the charge of the Resident Surgeon of the Hospital who visits at least three times a week.

The daily average was 70. There were 54 deaths during the year, which were mostly due senile decay and chronic Endocarditis, the bulk of the deaths was in patients over 80 years of age.

The upkeep of the institution for the year cost Rs 10,846.11 cost per head being Rs 153.60 per annum.

Patients admitted during the year were 88 and number discharged 49.

The health was fair throughout the year, and there were no epidemic or infectious cases. The industries which include the garden, mat, basket and broom making, maize cleaning etc., realized Rs 503.54. About 35% of paupers can do a certain amount of work.

The cost of industries was Rs 210.92 the difference is handed over to the paupers as a bonus.

Cottage Hospital Praslin.

This hospital is reported on by the Assistant Medical Officer his report is found as Appendix F.

VII—Meteorology.

This has been supplied by the Port Officer and is given in tabular form in Table V. it shows Temperature, Rainfall, winds and a column for total deaths in each month.

IX—Scientific.

There is nothing of a scientific nature to report, the disease called "Decoquée" in the Outlying Islands require investigation.

JOHN THOS : BRADLEY,
Chief Medical Officer.

Statistics Cottage Hospital Praslin.

No. admitted for the year.	No cured.	No. relieved.	No. transferred to Seychelles Hospital.	No. of deaths.
59	48	5	3	3

Total Number treated 50.

Nature and No. of cases treated :—

1. Nonspecific Pyogenic infections.

(a.) Abscesses

Supra Scapular
Thigh
Alveolar

1
1
1

(b) Ulcer

Leg
Eczema

1
1

(c) Gangrene

Burns 3rd degree 2

Perineorethral
Intra Mammary

1
1

2. Injuries

Wound of left arm
" right foot
Crushed foot
Wound of thigh

... 1
... 1
... 1
... 1

3. Sinus and fistulæ.

Sinus right thigh
Fistula Perineorethral

... 1
... 1

4. Tumours

Papilloma left foot
Hydrocele
Hæmatoma Scrotum

... 1
... 2
... 1

5. Diseases of Heart, blood vessels and blood.

Anæmia
Angina pectoris
Phlebitis

... 3
... 1
... 1

6. Diseases of Lungs and Pleura.

Pneumonia
Bronchitis

... 4
... 2

7. Diseases of bones.

Fracture both bones leg
" Rib

... 2
... 1

8. Diseases of Liver

Hepatitis

... 4

9 Diseases of Kidney and Urinary apparatus.

Subacute Nephritis	...	2
Phymosis	...	2
Retention of Urine	...	2

10 Hernia Strangulated ... 1

11 Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat.

Otitis Media	...	2
Mastoiditis	...	2
Rhinitis	...	1

12 Diseases of Joints.

Sinovitis knee	...	2
----------------	-----	---

13. Diseases of Rectum and Anus.

Hæmorrhoids	...	2
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14. Tropical Diseases

Dysentery Amoebic	...	2
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15. Diseases of eye

Conjunctivitis	...	1
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16. Obstetrical and Gynæcological.

Puerperium	...	1
Ovarian Tumour	...	1

List of cases that required Surgical aid at Cottage Hospital.

Nature of Disease.	No. of cases.	Nature of operation.	Nature of Anæsthetics used.
Strangulated hernia	1	Radical Cure	Chloroform
Hydrocele left	1	"	"
Sinus of leg	1	Sequestrotomy	"
Hæmorrhoids	2	Clamp and Suture	Chloroform and Cocaine
Mastoid	2	Mastoid Operation	Chloroform
Abscesses	7	Incisions	Ethyl Chloride spray
Papilloma foot	1	Removal	Cocaine
Phymosis	2	Circumcision	"
Fistula Perineal	1	Closed	"
Retention of Urine	1	Supra pubic	
Synovitis knee	2	Tapping	
Total	21		

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. 1928.	Remarks.
John T. Bradley, M. D.	Chief Med. Officer	Victoria	
H. N. Turner, M.B., Bch. B.A.O.	Resident Surgeon	Seychelles Hospital	Resident at Hospital
A. D. Maxwell, M.C. M.B. Bch.	Asst. Med. Officer	South Mahé	
F. T. Auden, M.D.	do.	do	Resigned.
K. C. Mathew, M.B., B. S.	do.	Praslin & La Digue	
A. M. Holloway, R.D.S.	Surgeon Dentist	Seychelles Hospital	Three months each year
J. E. Houareau	Dispenser	Victoria	
E. Mathiot	Asst. Dispenser	do	
J. Calais	Probationer	do	
Y. Lemiére	do	do	
Sister Catherine	Matron Hospital	do	Resident at Hospital free. Furnished quarters.
Sister Yvonne	Nurse	do	do
Sister Laure	do	do	do
Sister Marguerite	do	do	do
A. Grandcourt, D.N. & M.	Matron Maternity Department.	do	do
J. Faure, C.M.	Midwife	do	do
O. Gendron	Probationer	do	
N. Young	do	do	
S. Young	do	do	
Valer Payet	do	do	
Viola Payet	do	do	
Ada Payet	do	do	
M. Tregarthen	do	do	
F. Westergreen	Sanitary Inspector	do	
A. Pool	Assistant do.	do	
J. Hickey	do do	do	
M. Grandcourt	do do	do	
E. Collie	Dispenser	do	
M. Payet	do	do	
T. H. Horner	Master F. Institute	Plaisance	
M. Savy	Nurse do	do	
G. Mein	Guardian	Round Island	
E. St Ange	Head Male	L. A. South Mahé	
Mrs F. Hoarau	Attendant Head Female	do	
Miss C. Collie	Attendant Nurse	Cottage Hospital Praslin.	
10 Local Midwives	...	Country Districts	

TABLE II.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population on 31st December 1927 ...	13,205	13,630	26,835
Births during 1928 ...	398	398	791
Arrival during 1928 ...	361	191	552
Decrease by deaths ...	226	213	439
Decrease by departures ...	302	199	501
Estimated population on 31st December 1928 ...	13,436	13,802	27,238
Net increase during 1928 ...	231	172	403

Birth rate during 1928 per thousand 29.04

Death rate " " " " 16.12

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
25	20	20	17	64	31	53	68			162	145
54		37		95		121		307			

TABLE IV.

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

<i>Victoria.</i>		
	Approximate area	Number of proclaimed open place.
1928	1 sq. mile.	3

Population.

	Number of Natives.		Number of Europeans.		Total.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	
1929	2,309	2,732	218	381	5,640

Housing.

Number of Houses	Number occupied by Europeans.	Number occupied by Natives.
1928		
849	150	799

Number of huts :—

8

Erection of new building during the year.

Number of New buildings :—	13	1928
Number of houses built without sanction ... ..	...	Nil.
Number of huts built without sanction ... ..	...	"

Action taken.

	Number of prosecution	
	Huts	Houses
1928	Nil	Nil

Latrines.

1928	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	...	...	...	...
Nil	...	...	...	...

	1928
Number of private latrines	...
Average number of pails of night soil removed daily	...
Average number of soiled pail removed daily and clean pails substituted	...
Number of night soil men employed to clean latrines and remove excreta	...
Number of cesspools	...
Number of cesspools constructed during the year	...
Number of old cesspools abolished	...
	834
	260
	260
	15
	Nil
	"
	"

Removal of refuse.

	1927
Number of dustbins	...
Number of carts at work daily to remove refuse from streets	...
Amount of refuse removed daily (cartloads)	...
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	...
	63
	3
	12
	Nil
	...
	9

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.
	1928	1928	1928
Buried	60	12	...
Burnt	...	...	...
Thrown into sea...	...	...	1

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

1928.

Nil.

TABLE V.
Meteorological Returns for 1928.

1928	Months	Temperature							Rainfall		Winds		Deaths	Remarks
		*Barometer	Solar Maximum	Minimum on grass	Shade Maximum	Shade Minimum	Range	Mean	Amount in Inches	Relative Humidity	Directions of Wind	Average force		
	January	10.13	137		84.6	77.6	7.0	81.1	16.72	84.2	NW.	6.7	40	
	February	10.11	133		84.1	78.5	5.6	81.3	14.78	75.7	NW.	6.9	42	
	March	10.10	132		84.1	77.2	6.9	80.6	22.72	77.2	NW.	6.2	36	
	April	10.10	139		87.6	78.4	9.2	83.0	14.74	70.8	Var.	3.8	36	
	May	10.11	133		86.4	78.6	7.7	82.5	15.64	77.5	ESE.	6.9	38	
	June	10.12	129		82.8	77.6	5.2	80.2	2.69	75.0	ESE.	12.7	38	
	July	10.14	125		80.1	76.1	4.0	78.1	4.18	78.7	ESE.	15.3	28	
	August	10.13	130		80.4	76.0	4.4	78.2	.55	72.5	ESE.	16.3	30	
	September	10.12	132		81.0	77.1	3.9	79.0	2.53	73.8	ESE.	16.8	36	
	October	10.12	138		81.6	73.9	7.7	77.7	1.83	71.5	ESE.	10.4	39	
	November	10.12	134		83.2	77.1	6.1	80.1	10.23	77.1	NW.	9.0	37	
	December	10.12	131		81.6	75.9	5.7	78.7	28.80	73.0	NW.	10.0	39	

*Corrected for index error only.

TABLE VI.

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1928 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1927.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1928.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC & INFECTIOUS DISEASES.						
Dysentery Amoebic	...	17	...	17	1	
Erysipelas	...	4	...	4	...	
Influenza	1	10	1	11	...	
Malaria (Imported)	...	1	...	1	...	
Syphilis	...	7	...	7	1	
Tuberculosis	1	7	...	8	...	
Venereal Disease	...	10	...	10	...	
Puerperal Fever	...	1	...	1	...	
GENERAL DISEASES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.						
Adenoma	...	1	...	1	...	
Anæmia	1	3	...	4	...	
Beri-Beri	...	20	2	20	...	
Scirrhus of Breast	...	1	...	1	...	
Carcinoma of Breast	...	1	...	1	...	
" of Maxilla	...	1	...	1	...	
Diabetes	...	2	...	2	...	
Gout	...	1	...	1	...	
Lipoma	...	2	...	2	...	
Rheumatism	...	10	...	10	...	
Septicæmia	...	1	1	1	...	
Tetanus	...	2	...	2	...	
Papilloma	...	1	...	1	...	
Infantile Marasmus	...	1	...	1	...	
AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND 						

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1928 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1927.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1928.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward	6	178	10	184	6	
AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Asthma	...	6	...	6	...	
Bronchitis	...	11	...	11	1	
Foreign body in Oesophagus	...	1	1	1	...	
Pharyngitis	...	2	...	2	...	
Phthisis	...	2	1	2	...	
Pneumonia	...	16	3	17	...	
Pleurisy	...	5	...	6	1	
Polypus	...	1	...	1	...	
Pleurodynia	...	2	...	2	...	
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Ankylostomiasis	...	9	1	9	1	
Appendicitis	...	8	...	8	...	
Abscess Liver	...	1	...	1	...	
Acute Maxillary Antrem	...	3	...	3	...	
Constipation	...	14	...	14	...	
Collitis	...	3	...	3	...	
Diarrhoea	...	1	...	1	...	
Fistula	...	6	...	6	...	
Gastritis	...	5	...	5	...	
Gastro Enteritis	...	3	...	3	...	
Gastric Ulcer	...	1	...	1	...	
Hæmatoma of Peritoneum	...	3	...	3	...	
Hernia	...	17	...	18	...	
„ Strangulated	...	2	...	2	...	
Hepatitis	...	16	1	16	...	
Indigestion	...	5	...	5	...	
Intussusception	...	1	1	1	...	
Intestinal obstruction	...	1	...	1	...	
Helminthiasis	...	5	...	5	...	
Prolapse of Anus	...	1	...	1	...	
Peritonitis	...	3	...	3	...	
Stricture of Rectum	...	2	...	2	...	
Tonsillitis	...	6	...	6	...	
Tympanitis	...	1	...	1	...	
DISEASES OF THE GENITO URINARY SYSTEM.						
Adenitis	...	8	...	8	...	
Ascites	...	4	...	4	...	
Caruncle Urethral	...	1	...	1	...	
Cystitis	...	7	2	7	...	
Endometritis	...	2	...	2	...	
Hydrocele	...	8	...	8	...	
Mastitis	...	2	...	2	...	
Nephritis	...	2	1	4	...	
Orchitis	...	5	...	6	...	
Ovarian Cyst	...	5	...	5	...	
Adenoma of Pinis	...	1	...	1	...	
Ovaritis	...	1	...	1	...	
Paraphimosis	...	3	...	4	...	
Carried forward	13	390	21	403	9	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1928 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1927.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1928.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward	13	390	21	403	9	
DISEASES OF THE GENITO URINARY SYSTEM.—Ctd.						
Prostatitis	...	3	...	3	...	
Salpingitis	1	2	...	3	...	
Stricture Urethral	3	17	1	20	1	
Uremia	...	2	2	2	...	
Uterine Fibroid	...	12	...	12	1	
Vesical Calculus	...	3	...	3	1	
Retention of Urine	...	3	...	3	...	
Neoplasm of Spermatie cord	...	1	...	1	1	
AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN & CELLULAR TISSUES.						
Abscess	2	38	...	40	...	
„ throat and Retropharyngeal	...	1	1	1	...	
Bursitis	...	3	...	3	...	
Cellulitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Carbuncle	...	3	...	3	...	
Dermatitis	...	5	...	5	1	
Elephantiasis	...	4	...	4	...	
Eczema	...	1	...	1	...	
Glands	...	1	...	1	...	
Gangrene	...	1	...	1	...	
Leishmaniasis	...	1	...	1	...	
Gumma	...	1	...	1	...	
Sebaceous Cyst	...	1	...	1	...	
„ Horn	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcers	...	27	...	27	2	
Whitlow	...	1	...	1	...	
Psoriasis	...	1	...	1	...	
Synovitis	...	3	...	3	...	
DISEASES OF BONES & ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.						
Necrosis	...	3	...	3	...	
Periostitis	...	4	...	4	1	
AFFECTIONS OF OLD AGE.						
Debility	...	4	...	4	...	
AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.						
Burns	...	4	...	4	...	
Dislocation	...	1	...	1	...	
Fractures	1	10	...	11	...	
Injuries	...	11	1	11	...	
Wounds	...	14	...	14	1	
ILL-DEFINED.						
Malingering	...	1	...	1	...	
Not diagnosed	2	1	...	3	3	
Hospital Total	22	581	26	603	21	
Maternity Cases	6	184	...	190	3	
Grand Total	28	765	26	793	24	

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 ...	18	40	8	19	15	13	113
February ..	24	67	9	21	18	16	155
March ...	18	60	31	21	24	26	180
April ...	20	48	9	8	21	22	128
May ...	30	59	7	7	25	28	156
June ..	11	70	8	13	24	22	148
July ...	14	81	11	22	35	31	194
August ...	24	70	10	15	19	33	171
September ...	22	62	6	5	16	23	134
October ...	28	80	9	12	24	16	169
November ...	24	89	3	5	35	18	174
December ...	23	37	8	4	20	18	109
Total ...	255	763	119	152	276	266	1,831

Result of Cases treated at the Seychelles Hospital.

Sexes.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1927.	Admitted during 1928.	Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Remaining at the end of 1928.	Total.
Males ...	13	343	356	293	28	3	19	13	356
Females ...	15	422	437	390	25	3	8	11	437
Total ...	28	765	793	683	53	6	27	24	793

Return of Patients treated at the Dispensaries.

Month.	Grand Anse.		Bay St. Anne.		La Digue.		Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M. & F.
January	6	5	3	3	6	5	28
February	6	5	4	3	8	8	34
March	8	6	6	8	10	12	50
April	7	6	5	6	9	10	43
May	10	11	4	3	11	14	53
June	10	8	4	3	10	11	46
July	13	8	10	9	12	14	66
August	9	10	6	9	4	14	52
September	5	6	3	4	8	13	39
October	9	4	2	3	13	9	40
November	13	7	10	7	12	4	53
December	6	3	4	8	10	7	38
Total	102	79	61	66	113	121	542

APPENDIX A.—1928.

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	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	
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	
1927	6	...	6	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	15	11	26	
1928	4	4	8	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	4	1	5	12	11	23	

APPENDIX B-1928.

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION AS MARRIAGE, PROBABLE CAUSE OF INSANITY, MENTAL DISEASE AND OCCUPATION
OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1928.

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	3	4	7	<i>Moral.</i>								Clerk	3	..	3
Single	7	6	13	Domestic trouble	..	1	1	<i>Congenital or Infantile Mental.</i>	..	..	..	Labourer	7	..	7
Widow	..	1	1	Adverse circumstances	..	3	4	(a) with Epilepsy	..	1	2	Planter	1	..	1
Widower	1	..	1	Mental anxiety and worry	1	..	1	(b) without Epilepsy	..	..	..	Sailor	1	..	1
Unknown	1	..	1	Religious excitement	..	2	2	Epilepsy acquired	..	..	..	Proprietor	..	1	1
	1	..	1	Love affairs	..	..	..	General paralysis of the Insane	..	..	..	Washerwoman	..	3	3
	1	..	1	Fright and nervous shock	..	..	..	<i>Mania.</i>	..	..	..	Unknown	..	7	7
	..	..	..	<i>Physical.</i>	..	..	..	Acute	3	1	4				
	..	..	..	Intemperance in drink	4	..	4	Chronic	2	4	6				
	..	..	..	" sexual	..	3	3	Recurrent	3	1	4				
	..	..	..	Veneral disease	..	..	..	A. potu	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	Self abusive sexual	..	1	1	Puerperal	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	Over exertion	..	..	..	Senile	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	Sunstroke	..	..	..	<i>Melancholia.</i>	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	Accident or Injury	..	1	1	Acute	1	..	1				
	..	..	..	Pregnancy	..	..	..	Chronic	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	Parturition and the puerperal state	..	..	..	Recurrent	..	1	1				
	..	..	..	Lactation	..	..	..	Puerperal	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	Uterine and ovarian disorders	..	..	..	Senile	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	Puberty	..	..	..	<i>Dementia.</i>	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	Change of life	..	1	1	Primary	1	2	3				
	..	..	..	Fever	..	..	..	Secondary	..	1	1				
	..	..	..	Privation and starvation	..	..	..	Senile	1	..	1				
	..	..	..	Old age	..	..	..	Organic (coarse brain disease)	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	Other bodily disease and disorders	..	1	1	<i>Not insane.</i>	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	Previous attack	..	..	..		..	..	..
	..	..	..	Hereditary influences	..	..	..		..	..	..
	..	..	..	Congenital defect	..	..	..		..	..	..
	..	..	..	Other accidental causes	..	..	..		..	..	..
	..	..	..	Unknown	..	..	..		..	..	..
	12	11	23		12	11	23		12	11	23		12	11	23

APPENDIX C.—1928.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS FOR EACH MONTH IN THE ASYLUM, THEIR COST AND THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED BY PAYING PATIENTS TOWARDS MAINTENANCE FOR 1928.

Month	No. of patients			Cost						Cost of Washing per month for a patient		No. of Pay- ing patients			Total amount contributed by paying patients		Class of paying patients ¹⁸		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 ...	12	10	22	12	...	...	46	14	23	...	59	2	4	6	164	...	4	2	
February ...	10	10	20	12	06	...	50	14	57	...	77	2	4	6	153	52	4	2	
March ...	10	10	20	11	48	...	48	14	80	...	66	2	3	5	146	...	4	1	
April ...	10	10	20	11	75	...	49	14	68	...	69	2	3	5	142	...	4	1	
May ...	9	10	19	11	74	...	50	15	83	...	87	2	3	5	146	...	4	1	
June ...	9	10	19	11	04	...	48	14	41	...	71	2	3	5	142	...	4	1	
July ...	9	10	19	11	27	...	49	15	19	...	84	2	3	5	123	29	4	1	
August ...	9	9	18	11	09	...	50	15	63	...	87	2	2	4	114	...	3	1	
September ...	9	9	18	12	03	...	53	15	76	...	83	3	2	5	119	...	3	2	
October ...	9	10	19	11	72	...	51	15	80	...	84	3	2	5	129	...	3	2	
November ...	9	10	19	11	67	...	50	15	25	...	66	3	2	5	126	...	3	2	
December ...	11	11	22	12	70	...	49	15	13	...	60	3	2	5	129	...	3	2	

APPENDIX D.

Nurses Training School Seychelles Government Hospital.

As I reported last year this school has now been established for the training of ladies of good family, for the Diploma in Medical and Surgical Nursing and Midwifery. It is hoped that as candidates take the diploma that they will obtain appointment in East Africa or elsewhere.

The training school has been affiliated to the British Red Cross Society and is registered as Seychelles /2 V. A. D.

The following are the regulations drawn up for the training of Probationary nurses in the hospital who desire to take the Diploma of Nurse and Midwife.

1. The period of training as probationary nurses in the hospital shall not be less than three years, and the following courses of instruction must be attended, and the prescribed examination passed.

2. The Probationer must:—

Attend the prescribed course of lectures on the following subjects and pass the following examinations.

- (a) Elementary Examination in First Aid.
- (b) Elementary Examination in Nursing.
- (c) Elementary Examination in Domestic Hygiene.

3. A prize of Rs 15 will be awarded to the probationary nurse who obtains the highest aggregate marks in the above examination for first year candidate.

4. Attend the prescribed courses of lectures in the following subjects and pass the following examinations.

- (a) Advanced examination in First Aid.
- (b) Advanced Examination in Nursing.
- (c) Advanced examination in Domestic Hygiene.

5. A prize of Rs 30 will be awarded to the probationary nurse who obtains the highest aggregate marks in the examination for 2nd year candidates.

6. 3rd year Nurses will attend a course of lectures in Practical Midwifery, Surgical and Medical Nursing, examination of Urinary Deposits and bandaging, duties of nurses in operating theatre, and the care of instruments. At the end of the third year they will enter for the final examination, and if successful they will be awarded the Diploma.

7. Nurses shall be entitled to wear the approved uniform of the British Red Cross Society, and are also authorised to wear the different badges, as laid down in the regulations of the British Red Cross Society.

During the year lectures were delivered by the Chief Medical Officer to the probationary nurses in practical midwifery and also a course on Infant Hygiene (Child Welfare) and lectures on Ante-Natal treatment.

The Resident Surgeon delivered lectures in Nursing and First Aid.

There are two qualifications in Midwifery delivered after Examination, a certificate of competency to act as midwife, and a Diploma in Practical Midwifery and Nursing.

For the former certificate the standard is fixed for district midwives, who usually take a twelve months' course of instruction in the Maternity Department and follow the course of lectures and teaching given by the Matron in charge. The latter certificate which forms part of the Medical and Surgical training for nurses, is of a much higher standard, the standard aimed at not to be lower than that required for candidates for the C. M. B. This latter diploma requires at least three years' training in the hospital, and an attendance of six months at lectures on midwifery delivered by one of the medical staff.

CERTIFICATES AWARDED IN 1928.

British Red Cross Society Examinations of 1928.

Examination in Domestic Hygiene 2nd March 1928.

SECOND ADVANCED CERTIFICATE.

Staff Nurse Miss Angeline Grandcourt K 50.

FIRST CERTIFICATE DOMESTIC HYGIENE.

Probationary Nurse	Miss Patricia Hawtrey	I 529
"	" Olga Gendron	I 530
"	" Ada Payet	I 531
"	" Nidza Young	I 532
"	" Noëmie S. Young	I 533

Examination in First Aid 14th August 1928.

PROFICIENCY BADGE.

Staff Nurse Miss Angeline Grandcourt.

SECOND ADVANCED CERTIFICATE.

Probationary Nurse Miss Olga Gendron	B 22016
" " " Noémie S. Young	B 22017
" " " Nidza Young	B 22018

First Aid Examination.

FIRST CERTIFICATE.

Probationary Nurse Miss Ada Payet	A 101995
" " " Valérienne Payet	A 101996
" " " Mary Tregarthen	A 101997

Home Nursing Certificate Examination 6th December 1928.

PROFICIENCY BADGE.

Staff Nurse Miss Angeline Grandcourt.

SECOND ADVANCED CERTIFICATE.

Probationary Nurse Miss Olga Gendron	D 19244
" " " Noémie S. Young	D 19245
" " " Nidza Young	D 19246

The prize of Rs 30 for the highest aggregate marks during the year was awarded to Probationary Nurse Miss Noémie S. Young, the prize was presented by His Excellency the Governor on the 22nd December 1928.

ST JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At an examination held in 1st Aid on the 4th December 1928 the following awards were made.

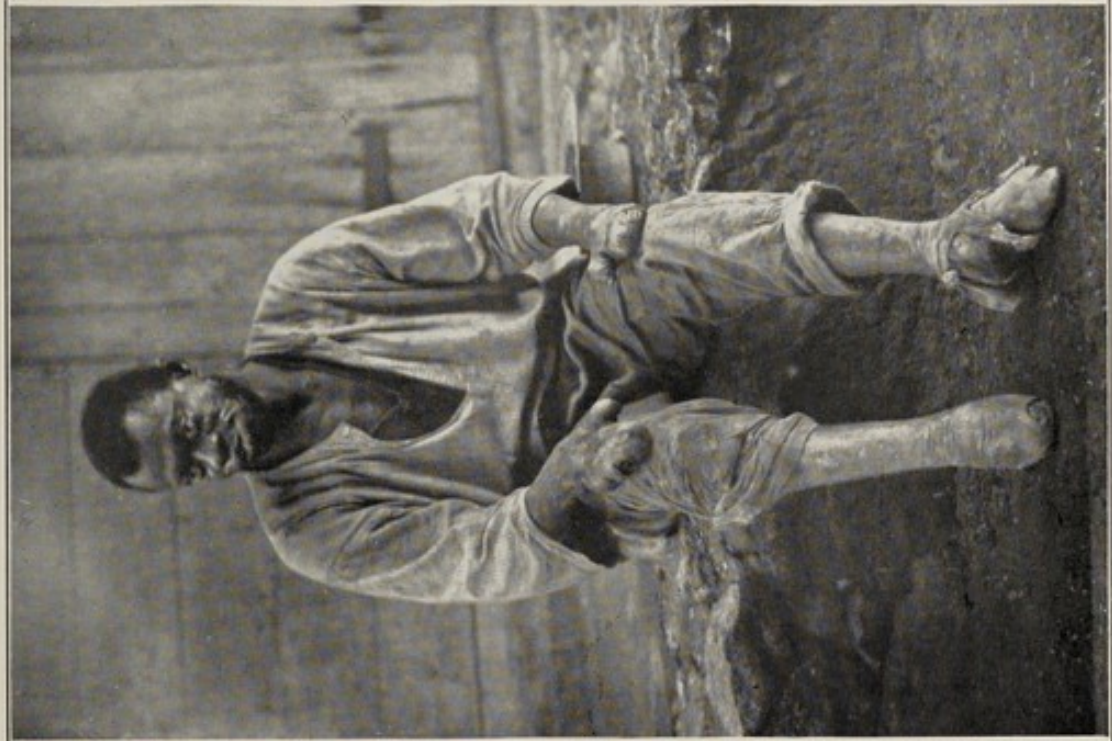
MEDAILLON.

Staff Nurse Miss Angeline Grandcourt.

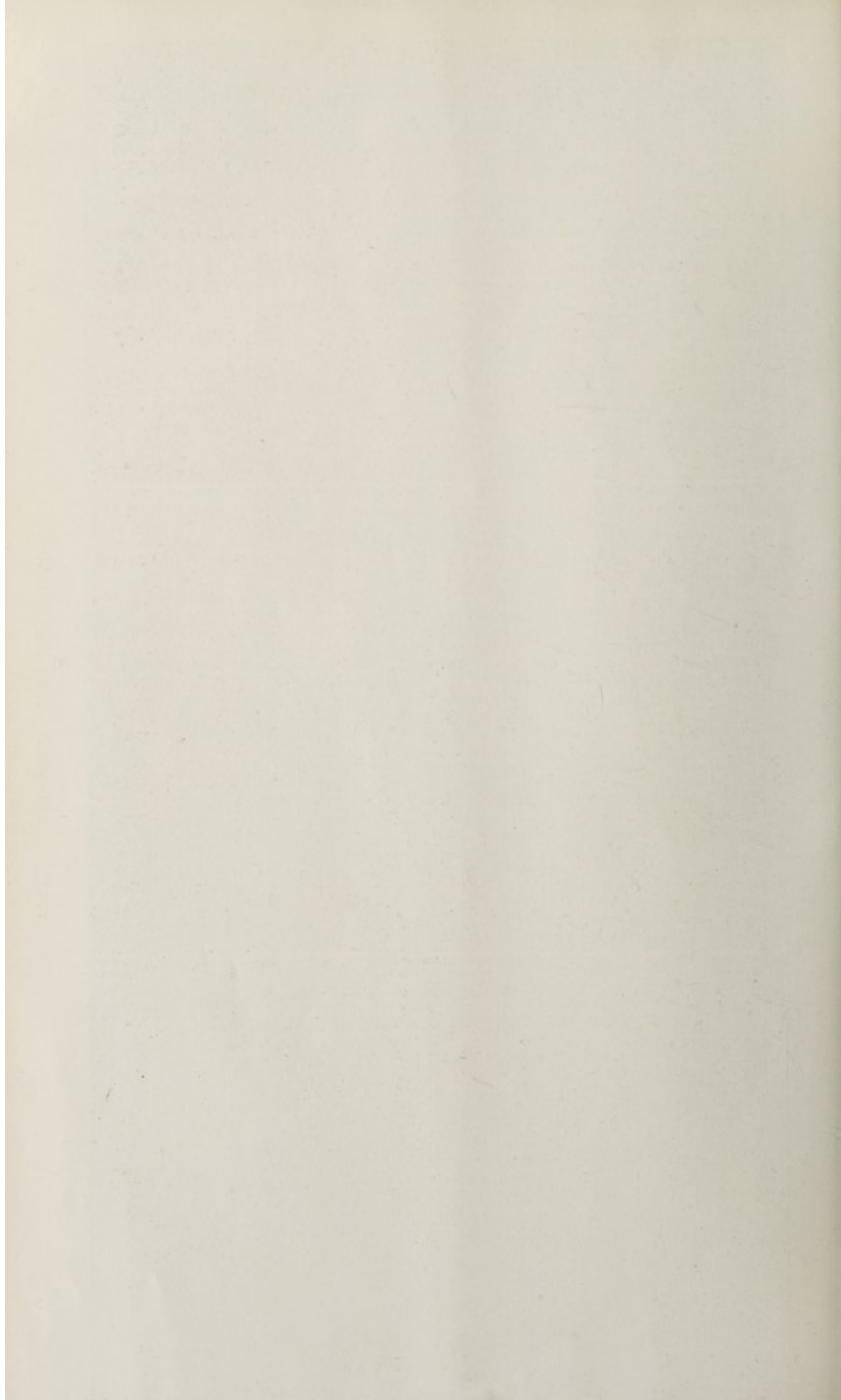
CERTIFICATES.

Probationary Nurse Miss Viola Payet	M 66579
" " " Mary Tregarthen	M 66580

APPENDIX E.



Types of Leprosy. Seychelles Islands.





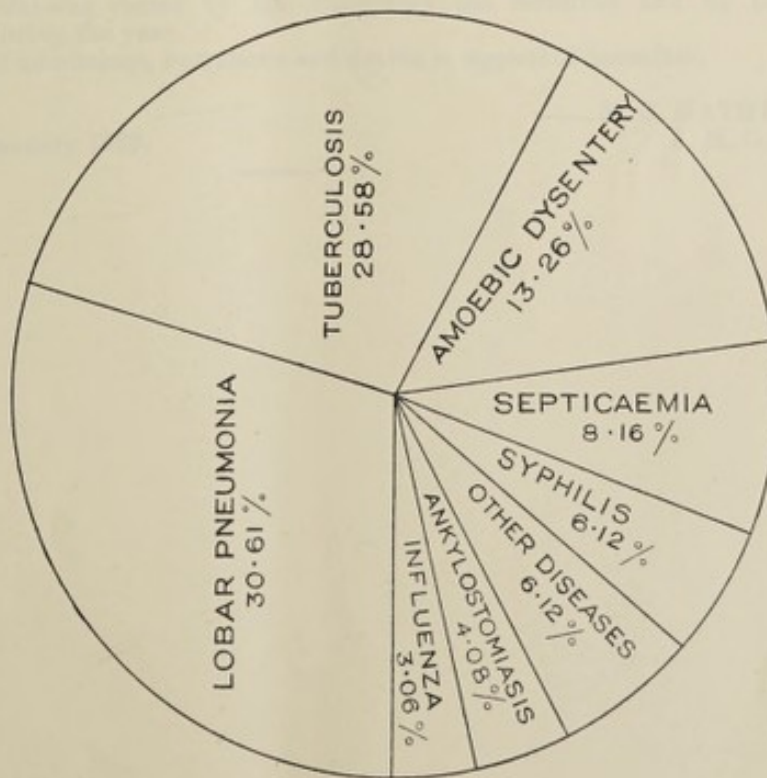
Types of Leprosy. Seychelles Islands.



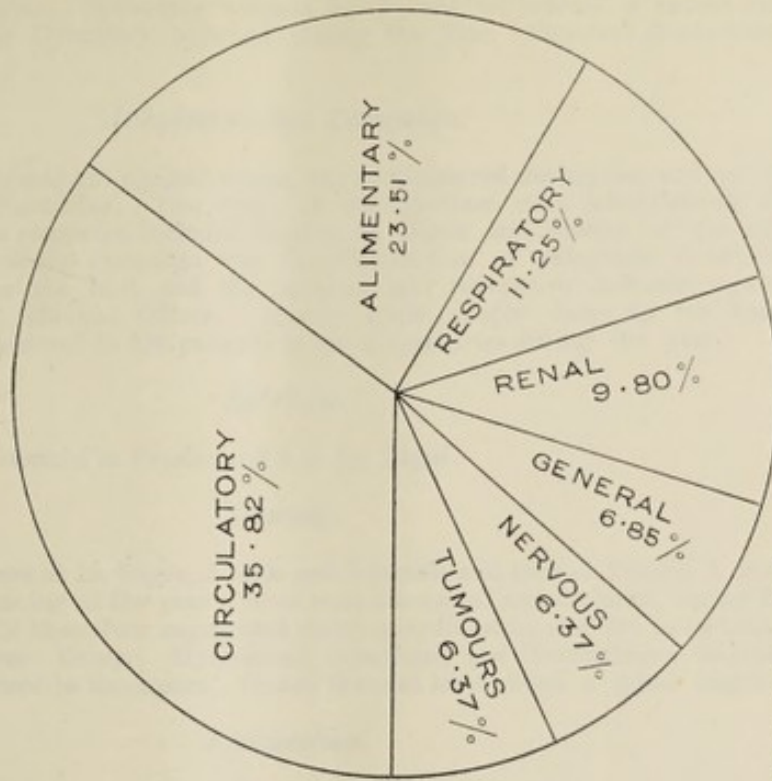
ANNEXURE.

TOTAL DEATHS IN 1927 = 426.

INFECTIVE DISEASES
98



SYSTEMIC DISEASES
204



SENILE DECAY ACCIDENTS & ILL DEFINED CAUSES = 124

CAUSE OF DEATH IN OCCIDENTAL & ITT DELINED CYCLES 1954



INFECTION 5.0%

CHRONIC



BACTERIAL DISEASES 5.0%

CAUSE OF DEATH IN OCCIDENTAL & ITT DELINED CYCLES 1954

APPENDIX F.

The general health of the district for 1928 was comparatively good. No epidemic outbreaks during the year. Secondary anaemia consequent on worms is rather common. Several cases of Amoebic Dysentery occurred during the year. Venereal diseases are only too common.

Ankylostomiasis Campaign.

An intensive mass treatment against worms was administered during the end of October and the beginning of November. Two doses of chenopodium were administered with an interval of 7 days. This campaign included Praslin, La Digue and several of the adjoining islands. A new feature of the campaign was the distribution of pamphlets describing the hook-worm, its effects on the host and the curative and preventive measures against it; prepared by the Chief Medical Officer. Nearly 1,400 people came up for treatment. Chenopodium was administered to 450 patients in the dispensaries during the year.

Latrines.

There are 7 public latrines in Praslin and 5 at La Digue.

Leprosy.

There were two lepers at La Digue, 1 male and 1 female and four at Praslin 1 male and 3 females. At the beginning of the year 6 more were discovered and declared, during the year 3 males and 3 females. Of these four segregated under guardianship, and two to be transferred to Round Island Leper Camp. Hydnocroal injections, and Chaulmoogra mixture are systematically administered to the lepers. One of them at least shows a great improvement.

Vaccination.

125 children were vaccinated during the year of these 15 were successful only after second vaccination.

School Inspection.

The Schools of the district were inspected twice during the year and reports forwarded. The annual return of patients treated at the dispensaries is appended herewith.

*Cottage Hospital Praslin.**General remarks :—*

No change in the staff during the year. The buildings were repaired in November, six small cup-boards and six small tables were bought during the year for the patients. The grant of Rs 100 was utilised to pay for the feeding of poor patients, lighting up of the hospital, and washing the hospital linen.

The nurse gives chloroform and assists at emergency operations.

The Cottage Hospital was visited by His Excellency the Governor and by the Chief Medical Officer twice during the year.

The detailed list of admissions, operations and deaths is appended hereafter.

Dated this 25th January 1929.

K. C. MATHEW,
A. M. O. Praslin.

APPENDIX G.

During the eight months of my residence in the South Mahé District the general health has been remarkably good. The usual incidence of Anæmia due to Hookworm has certainly occurred, but the type of Anæmia, both chronic and acute seems to be distinctly less severe which indicates that the steady continuance of routine treatment for this variety of Helminthiasis is having a very definite effect on its virulence. The case incidence does not materially decrease, but the case mortality and debility due to ankylostomiasis is certainly less than, judging from previous reports, it was before the Rockefeller Campaign.

With regard to disabling ailments, especially of children, in South Mahé, the inflammation of toes and feet due to the presence of Jiggers must be considered a serious matter, and if we can devise some means of decreasing the numbers of children affected by Jiggers it will be a great step towards the production of a generally healthy type of young adult. I base this statement on the numbers of children suffering from localised and occasionally generalised, sepsis due to Jiggers, whom I saw during my inspection of schools in this district.

There have been the usual average number of cases of Pneumonia, mild Dysentery, Dengue Fever, and lately a slight epidemic of whooping cough has spread to this district from Victoria where I understand, there has been quite a severe epidemic.

There is a considerable amount of venereal disease in South Mahé, both Syphilis and Gonorrhoea, but in the case of both these diseases the virus seems to be attenuated and they are not very severe or disabling. It is specially remarkable that nervous syphilitic affections seem to be very rare.

Leprosy seems pretty well under control, and though I believe that, taking the colony as a whole, there is a slight increase, I do not think this can in any way be attributed to South Mahé. For 8 months I have had an average of 4 lepers attending the weekly clinic in which can be included one new case, and one cured case on probation, this man has reported fortnightly for 4 months and so far shows no sign of relapse. We have been using Hydnocrool injections of from 6 c. c. to 10 c. c. once a week and also applied externally in the patients' own homes and I have found that, particularly in severe nodular cases, and in nerve cases with ulceration, the external application of Hydnocrool is distinctly beneficial.

Dysentery of a mild type, Liver abscess, Epididymitis have all been encountered and though very disabling for a time respond remarkably well to treatment with emetine.

With reference to last year's report. I would point out that:—

- (a) The case of cured leprosy referred to above is the same as that referred to in the previous report.
- (b) I have no reason to accuse any other Spirochaeta than the Pallida for any of the Spirochaetal disease that has come to my notice possibly the natural alternation of the Syphilitic virus in an island colony such as Seychelles might give rise to the impression that the disease was caused by a less virulent organism.
- (c) With regard to Dysentery, apart from Microscopical diagnosis, the cases of very acute diarrhoea, liver abscess, hepatitis, and epididymitis which frequently occur are hard to explain if not due to the Entamoeba Hystolytica, and certainly Emetine is a most valuable drug in most of these cases.
- (d) Asthma seems to be exceptionally prevalent in this area of Mahé but it is well known that it is a most inexplicable ailment and there are cases in South Mahé where asthmatics have come to this district to avoid the airlessness of the Town and have found themselves much worse in the sea and country air of South Mahé and vice versa.

A. D. MAXWELL,

A. M. O.

APPENDIX H.

I have the honour to inform you that I intend leaving the Colony on Tuesday next August 21st having completed the period of service of my appointment.

I arrived in Victoria on May 19th and have attended the Hospital every day during my stay. I see no necessity to remain longer, as I have been able to complete all work that was necessary.

A good deal of preparation work has been undertaken this time and which will be completed on my next visit.

As formerly I was accompanied by my Dental Mechanic from South Africa and obtained the services of a Lady Attendant locally. Dental conditions have improved and I find that more people are taking a pride in the care of their teeth and many of the poorer classes have avail themselves of the opportunity of replacing essential teeth, and I have done this class of work as reasonably as possible taking into consideration the cost of materials.

The special arrangement as regards fees given to Government Officials have again been much appreciated, and a good deal of work has been done.

All qualified Officials and the Hospital Staff have been attended to free, also all Prison Officials and Prisoners.

I again wish to express my thanks to the Medical Staff of the Hospital for their kindness and willing assistance.

I intend with your permission to return next year about May or as the service of boats will allow.

A. M. HOLLOWAY,
Surgeon Dentist.

Dated 21st August, 1928.

SCHOOL INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR.

School.	Date of Inspection.	Present Boys.	Present Girls.	Total on Roll.	Health.	Ventilation.	Light.	Area.	Cleanliness.	Latrines.	Remarks.
Victoria Roman Catholic	10.12.28	153	16	240	Average.	Good.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Fair	In good order.	Less Dental caries than in other school.
St Paul Cl. of England	11.12.28	12	61	85	Average.	Good.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Fair	Good.	A good many children with dental caries.
Victoria Ch. of England	11.12.28	93	34	154	Average.	Fair.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Fair	No latrine for teacher, one only for 43 girls.	The latrines require to be kept in better condition, and more provided, children of infant School bad teeth.
Cascade	12.12.28	28	32	93	Generally good a few enlarged tonsils & anemias much dental caries.	Good.	Good.	Sufficient. 2 Rooms.	Good.	Clean and sanitary wooden floors.	Attention has been drawn to the girls latrines for the last two years. This has been satisfactorily remedied.
Bel-Ombre C. of Eng.	13.12.28	4	6	19	Generally good one or two anemias.	Good.	Good.	Sufficient one Room.	Good.	Very good (one) concrete.	Lighting has been attended to since my last visit.
Bel-Ombre R. C.	13.12.28	22	33	71	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Sufficient 2 Rooms.	Good.	Fairly good three require minor repairs wooden floor.	
Plaisance	13.12.28	49	35	112	Good Fair amount of anemias Dental caries marked a few cases of cervical adenitis.	Good.	Good.	Sufficient 4 Rooms.	Good 4 for pupils concreted.	3, wooden floors, one requires repairs.	
Glacis	14.12.28	19	17	79	Fair, rather larger o/o age of anemias than elsewhere, otherwise all right.	Good.	Good.	Sufficient.		Roof of school undergoing repairs.	
Anse Etoile	14.12.28	...	...	76		Good.	Good.	One room fairly crowded.	Good.	4, wooden floors wet.	Arrived at 2.52 p.m. found school closed.
La Digue R. C. (boys)	20.11.28	44	...	58	Good.	Enough.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Clean.	Fair.	The General tone good, no provision for physical exercise.
La Digue R. C. (girls)	20.11.28	...	74	85	Good.	Enough.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Clean.	Fair	Needle work & musical training & games may be added to the Programme.
Baie Ste Anne R. C.	3.12.28	9	8	65	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Sufficient.	Fair.	Fair	No Drill. The flooring requires repairs, no clock, only a third of the required amount of desk.

SCHOOL INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR. —(Continued).

School.	Date of Inspection.	Present Boys.	Present Girls.	Total on Roll	Health.	Ventilation	Light.	Area.	Cleanliness.	Latrines.	Remarks.
Anse Boudin R. C.	3.12.28	20	26	58	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Area too small for 6 children.	Fair.	Only one latrine.	Only $\frac{3}{4}$ of the required desk, only one latrine and that is full. Height of roof from flooring only 7 feet.
Mont Plaisir Ch. of E.	3.12.28	5	12	22	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Enough.	Good.	Fair.	Desks $\frac{3}{4}$ of the required amount.
R. C. Grand' Anse	3.12.28	11	12	32	Good.	Good.	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	Good.	A well kept clean school.
Grand' Anse C. of E.	3.12.28	23	32	69	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Clean.	Good.	Drill and games, a well kept school.
Consolation C. of E.	3.12.28	16	28	43	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Too small for 6 children.	Fair.	Fair.	Desks not enough.
Anse Royale R. C.	16.10.28	54	72	156	Good.	Good.	V. Fair.	Adequate.	Clean.	Good.	A well light and ventilated school. The children on the whole are very healthy with a small o/o age of anemia, but a very large o/o age of Jiggers.
Anse Royale Ch. of E.	29.11.28	17	14	33	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Adequate.	Clean.	Good.	The building is very old and the lighting and ventilation are not all that could be desired. The health of the children is just as stated above.
Anse-aux-Pins	14.11.28	53	59	139	V. Fair.	Boys' good Girls' poor.	Same as Ventilation.	2 rooms on each side.	Clean.	Good.	The building used for the girls is overhung by large trees and this considerably impairs the ventilation and light. The area also of this building would be cramped if a full attendance of the girls on the roll were called for. There were a rather large o/o age of anemic children present on the date of my visit and the number with Jiggers were $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total present.

SCHOOL INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR.—(Continued).

School.	Date of Inspection.	Present Boys.	Present Girls.	Total on Roll.	Health.	Ventilation.	Light.	Area.	Cleanliness.	Datrines.	Remarks.
Anse Boileau R. C.	2.11.28.	53	67	161	Good.	V. Fair.	V. Fair.	3 rooms.	Clean.	Good.	There happened to be an unusually large number of children present with bad teeth, a few of those examined showed signs of helminthic trouble as evidenced by anemia and distention of the abdomen. Jiggers were not so much in evidence as at Anse Royale and Takamaka.
Takamaka	27.11.28.	27	42	92	Good.	Good.	Not good.	Inadequate if a full attendance were required.	Very clean.	Good.	The lighting of this school is distinctly poor and though sufficiently large for an average attendance the rooms are too small for the number on the roll. The general health of the children was good but a very high <i>o/o</i> age of Jiggers.
Baie Lazare R. C.	27.11.28.	26	36	83	Fair.	Good.	Poor.	2 rooms.	Fair.	Fair.	The light is not good and the building is poorly constructed. The children as a whole were healthy with an average number of anemic cases with abdominal distention. Jiggers were very prevalent especially among the girls.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE INSPECTION OF THE SCHOOLS IN SOUTH MAHÉ.

On the whole the health of the children in South Mahé is better than that of the schools inspected last year. There is remarkably little T. B. and a very small percentage of enlarged tonsils and mouth breathers. Anemia due to Ankylostomiasis is not so prevalent as in the town, but the number of sore and crusted feet due to Jiggers is very great and it would be a great thing if some means of stamping out this pest could be devised as it may become a very serious cause of disability.

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South Mahé.



