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COLONY OF SEYCHELLES

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

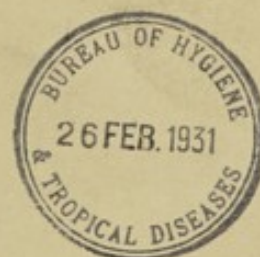
Complete fr. 1907 ex 1918

YEAR 1929.

PUBLISHED BY COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.



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Victoria Mahé—Seychelles.



COLONY OF SINGAPORE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR 1900

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER

Printed at the Government Press, Singapore.
By the Government Printer.

Annual Medical and Sanitary Report
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1929.

Medical Department,
Seychelles, 1st August 1930.

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 1929, together with the Returns, &c. appended thereto.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

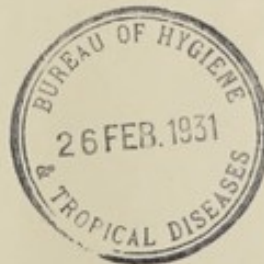
Your obedient Servant,

JOHN THOS. BRADLEY,

Chief Medical Officer.

To

The Clerk to Governor,
Victoria.



Annual Medical and Sanitary Report

FOR THE YEAR 1890 TO DECEMBER 31ST.

By the
Sanitary Board.

I have the honor to inform you that the report of the
Sanitary Board for the year 1890, is now ready for
distribution. It contains a full and complete
statement of the sanitary condition of the city for the year 1890,
and is of great value to the public.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Name]
Sanitary Board.




With the Compliments of

The Chief Medical Officer

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Seychelles, 1930.



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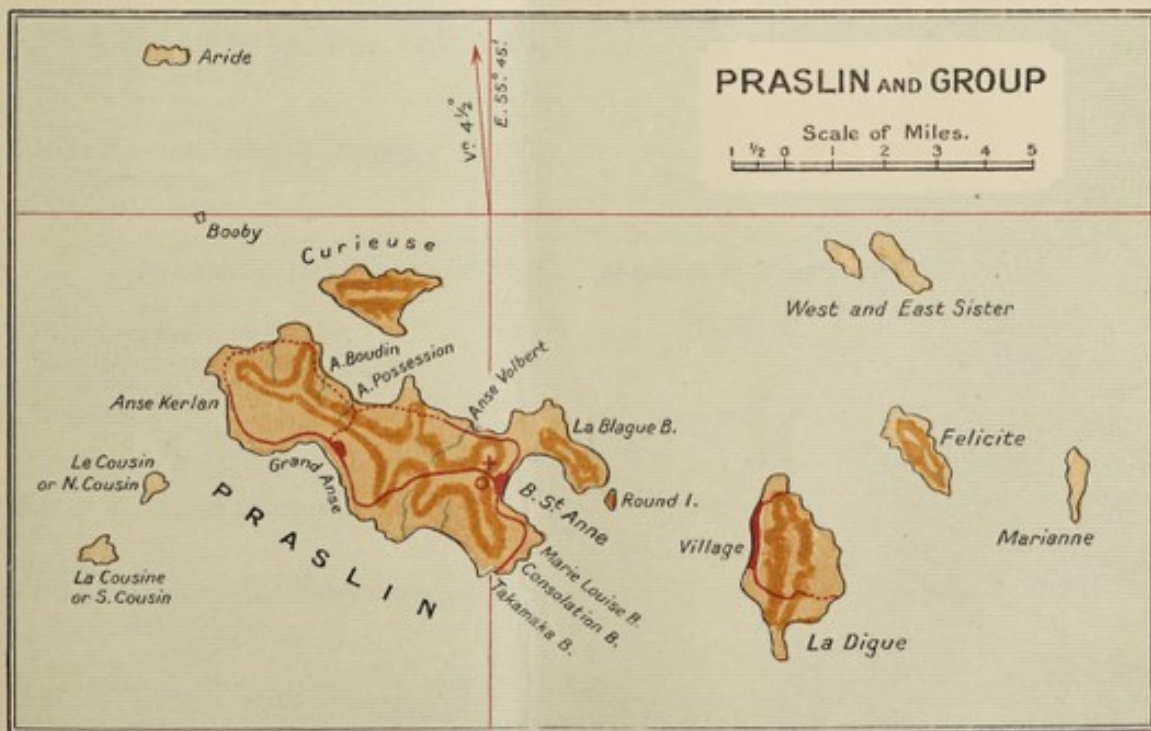
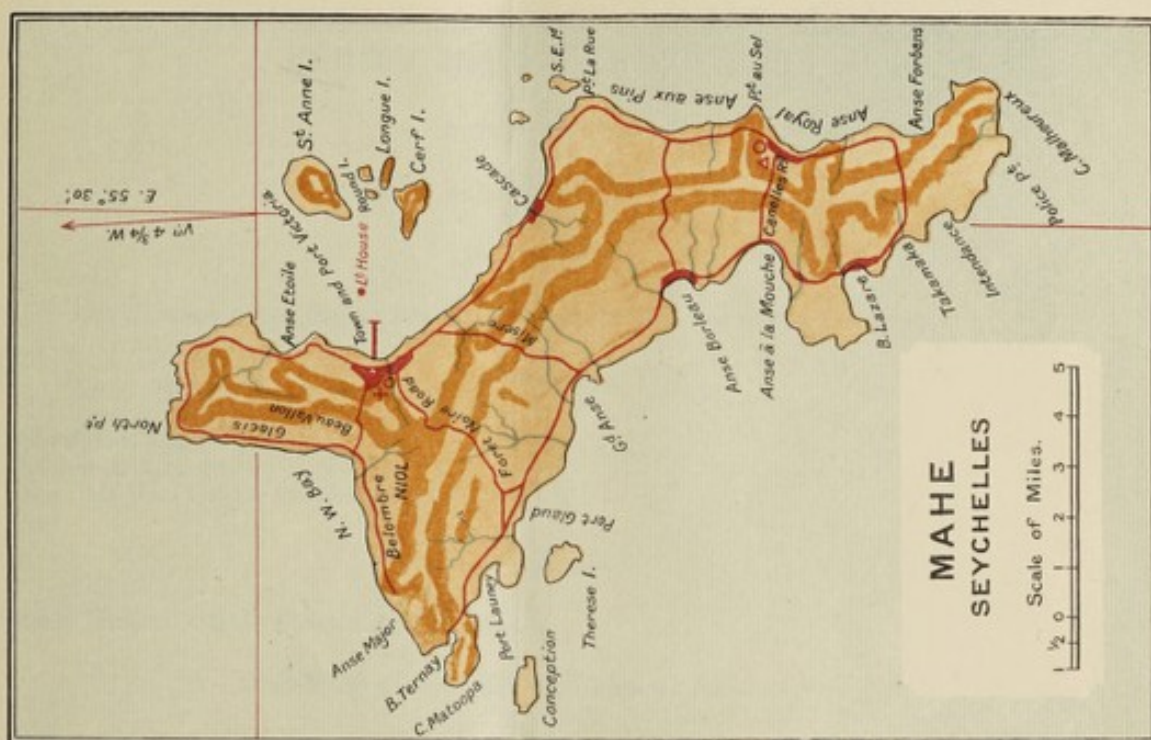
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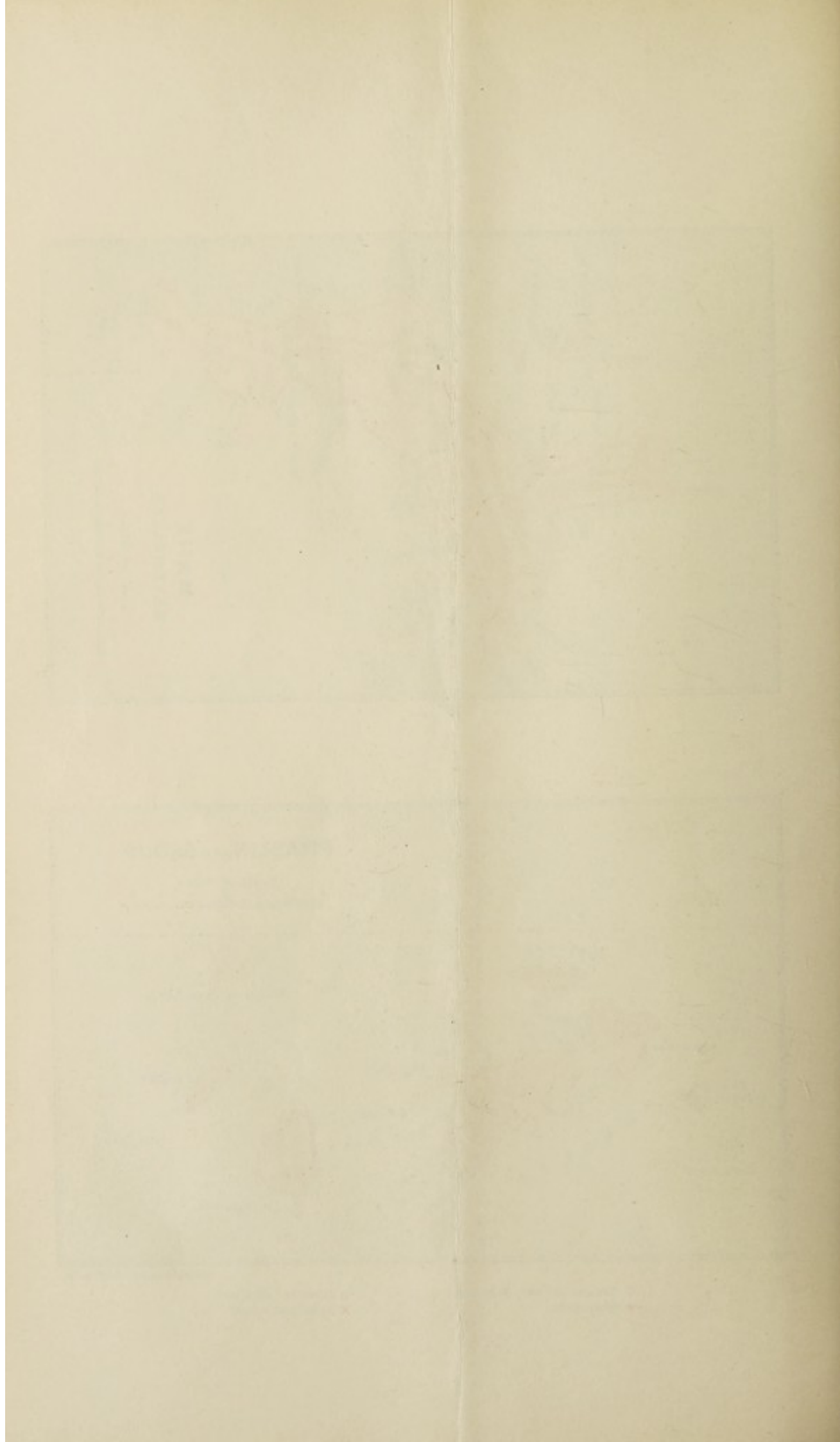
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COLONY OF SEYCHELLES.

ANNUAL MEDICAL and SANITARY REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1929.

SECTION 1.—ADMINISTRATION.

A.—Staff.

The establishment for 1929 as sanctioned in the Estimates was as follows :—

European.

Chief Medical Officer.
Resident Surgeon.
Asst. Medical Officer South Mahé.

Asiatic.

Asst. Medical Officer Praslin and La Digue.

The Staff of the Hospital was as follows :—

4 Hospital Sisters (Order of St Joseph de Cluny).
1 Head midwife and Matron Maternity Section.
7 Probationer Nurses.
1 Midwife.
1 Probationer Midwife.
1 Ward Maid Maternity Dept.
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 Asst. Dispenser and 2nd Clerk.
2 Probationers.
1 Messenger.

Fiennes Institute.

Master of Fiennes Institute.
1 Nurse.
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 Asst. Male Attendants.
- 2 Asst. Female Attendants.
- 1 Cook.

Quarantine, Public Health, Ankylostomiasis and Leprosy Campaigns.

- 1 Sanitary Inspector.
- 2 First class Asst. Sanitary Inspectors.
- 1 Second Class " "
- 2 Dispensers.
- 1 Asst. Sanitary Inspector and Disinfector Attendant.
- 3 Labourers (Latrine cleaners).
- 1 Keeper Quarantine Station.

Cottage Hospital Praslin.

- In charge of Asst. Medical Officer.
- 1 Nurse transferred from Seychelles Hospital.
- 1 Attendant and Cook.

Shortage in Establishment.

The Medical Establishment was short of an A. M. O. for South Mahé after November 1929 due to the termination of the engagement of Dr Maxwell.

Staff Changes in 1929.

Dr E. M. Lanier appointed Assistant Resident Surgeon on 1.1.1929 and Resident Surgeon on 15.11.29.

Miss G. Hodoul C. M. appointed Nurse Fiennes Institute on 1.5.29.

Miss M. Adam appointed Probationary Nurse Seychelles Hospital 20.11.29.

Mr H. Barallon appointed Probationer Government Pharmacy 1.9.29.

Leave, Resignations &c.

Dr H. N. Turner Resident Surgeon went on leave prior to appointment to East Africa on 14.5.29.

Dr A. D. Maxwell A. M. O. engagement terminated on 15.10.29.

Surgeon Dentist A. M. Holloway engagement terminated on 17.9.29.

Miss M. Savy, Nurse F. I. retired on Gratuity, due to ill-health on 30.4.29.

Probationer Y. Lemiére transferred to Audit Dept. on 14.5.29.

Probationer Nurse Viola Payet engagement terminated on 31.12.29.

B. Legislation enacted in 1929.

Ordinance No. 2 The Nursing and Midwifery Ordinance.

This ordinance was passed in order to provide for the examination and registration of nurses, who now undergo a full course of training in medical, surgical nursing and midwifery at the Seychelles Hospital. A Diploma is granted to qualified nurses.

The opportunity was taken to consolidate the law relating to certificated midwives.

Ordinance No. 9 The Importation of Animals Ordinance.

This was passed primarily in order to give effect to a despatch of the Secretary of State pointing out the increase of rabies amongst cats.

It was found, on investigation, that the existing laws and regulations relating to the importation of dogs etc., were obsolete. The law was therefore amended and consolidated.

The Ordinance applies to members of the canine and feline species, and such other animals as it may be applied to by proclamation. It provides for veterinary examination, quarantine, destruction of infected animals and also gives powers to deal with an outbreak of rabies in the colony.

C.—Financial.

The estimated expenditure for the year 1929 was Rs 112,970 of this amount :—

Personal Emoluments amounted to	...	Rs 60,590
Other Charges, which include cost of drugs and instruments, dieting, uniform, etc.	...	52,380

Total Rs 112,970

The total amount paid by patients for hospital fees in 1929 amounted to Rs 5,386.10, this includes fees amounting to Rs 1,138.10 paid by patients in the Lunatic Asylum.

The fees in the Maternity Department amounted to Rs 1,527.

The amount received for sale of Drugs at the Government Pharmacy was Rs 1,124.27.

Public Pharmacy.

Ord No. 19 of 1899 regulates the practice of Pharmacy and the sale of medical substances and poisons. This Ordinance lays down that it is necessary that a duly qualified pharmacist is the only person authorized to dispense prescriptions, or sell poisons. Traders are allowed to sell patent or proprietary medicines, and certain simple medicinal substances as defined in the Ordinance. At present there is no qualified pharmacist attached to the Public Pharmacy, and it is advisable that steps be taken to remedy same, as the present arrangement is not satisfactory.

Recommendation.

In order to remedy this state of affairs, I would suggest that one of the public scholarships be specially set aside for candidates, that desire to follow a course of study in England as a Pharmaceutical Chemist. Only candidates be allowed to enter for the scholarship that are prepared to take this qualification, afterwards return to the colony, and engage to work in the public service of the colony for a fixed number of years as a Pharmaceutical Chemist.

II PUBLIC HEALTH.

The European Community enjoyed fair health during the year, but some were attacked by Epidemic Jaundice.

The deaths of three Europeans were recorded, one died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis one from Ill-Defined Causes, and the third from Senile Decay and Hemiplegia.

The general health of the population was not so good as in 1928, this I attribute to the Epidemic of Whooping Cough which prevailed and to a mild epidemic of Infectious Jaundice, which attacked a good many families.

The death rate per mille was 17.94 compared to 16.12 per mille in 1928, being 1.82 per mille higher than 1928. This increase I attribute to the epidemic of Whooping Cough, with its resulting sequela Broncho-pneumonia, 39 deaths were registered as due to whooping cough and 15 as due to pneumonia.

The last outbreak of whooping cough occurred in the years 1920—1921 when a number of children died, the epidemic prior to 1920 commenced in the month of November 1905 and lasted until April 1906 when 67 deaths were registered as due to the disease.

In my opinion the disease was introduced into the colony by emigrants returning from East Africa.

Infectious Jaundice. There was an epidemic in 1916 and the remarks that I made in 1916 hold good for the epidemic of 1929 which was widespread, and attacked a good many members of the English Community.

My remarks on this epidemic in 1916 were as follows :—

The disease commenced with pyrexia, colic and headache, at times digestive disturbances, the urine in the commencement was clear, after about five to ten days, jaundice appears. The urine highly coloured, but strange to say on the appearance of jaundice the patient immediately felt better, and in a couple of days the appetite returned and except for the discolouration of the skin, the patient did not seem much the worse for the attack. Some of the cases were grave, a temperature of 104°F and marked frontal headache, the liver was not much enlarged, but the region of the gall bladder was painful. There were no deaths, no relapses, no complications and sequela, and rarely were the stools clay coloured.

Communicable Diseases.

Dengue, sporadic cases occur now and again, since the last epidemic of this fever in 1926, sporadic cases occur at times.

Chicken-ox is endemic, sporadic cases are always cropping up.

Amoebic Dysentery is common, especially after rain, 12 deaths were registered from this cause during the year.

Elephantiasis a good many cases can be seen in the colony, especially in the outlying parts.

Filariasis is more prevalent than is supposed, and produces abscess, lymph scrotum, orchitis, these diseases being fairly common.

Tuberculosis of the Pulmonary type especially amongst the poorer classes is prevalent.

Leprosy is on the increase and must be met by energetic precautions.

Syphilis is a common disease, and Gonorrhoea is widely distributed.

Beri-Beri occurs in the Outlying Islands.

Epidemic Jaundice was prevalent during the year but at the commencement of 1930 diminished, only sporadic cases occurring.

Whooping Cough was prevalent from the end of 1923 practically up to the last quarter of 1929 when it disappeared.

Ankylostomiasis is prevalent in all parts of the colony, all children are heavily infected, with hookworm. In addition Ascaris Lumbricoides with Trichocephalus Dispar are common and are found in children and adults.

Rat bite fever occurs now and again.

Influenza is common especially during the change of monsoons.

Jiggers which were introduced from East Africa are prevalent. Dr D. J. Rutherford, Medical Secretary of the Colonial Advisory Board forwarded to me, a prescription and information, with regard to the treatment of this disease. The information and prescription with regard to the prevention and treatment was supplied by Dr Andrew Balfour of the London School of Tropical Medicine.

The Inspector of Schools has been supplied with the ointment which has been served out to all schools where the children are affected with Jiggers, and good reports have been received as to the efficacy of the treatment.

Malarial Fever is not found in this Colony or any of the Outlying Islands, and special precautions have been introduced to prevent mosquitos getting on shore on the Outlying Islands, from ships that call there, these new regulations are to be found under Port Health Work and Administration.

Population.

On the 31st December 1929 the estimated population was 27,538 viz :—13,743 males and 13,845 females, being an excess of 102 females over males. The population has increased since 1928 by 350 persons (307 males and 43 females).

Arrivals and Departures.

During the year 566 persons arrived in the colony (442 males and 124 females) and 565 persons (333 males and 232 females) left the colony. Showing an excess of one arrival over departure.

GENERAL NATIVE POPULATION.

Births.

There were 844 births (429 males and 415 females) during the year. The birth rate was 30.59 per 1000. (males being 15.59 and females 15.04). There was an increase of 53 births in 1929 compared to 1928.

Deaths.

495 deaths were registered during the year (311 males and 234 females) as compared to 439 in 1928, showing an increase of 56. The death rate was 17.94 per 1000 (males being 8.37 and females 9.57 per 1000) compared to 16.12 per 1000 in 1928.

Still-births.

54 Still-births were registered in 1929, (27 males and 27 females) shewing an increase of one as compared to 1928.

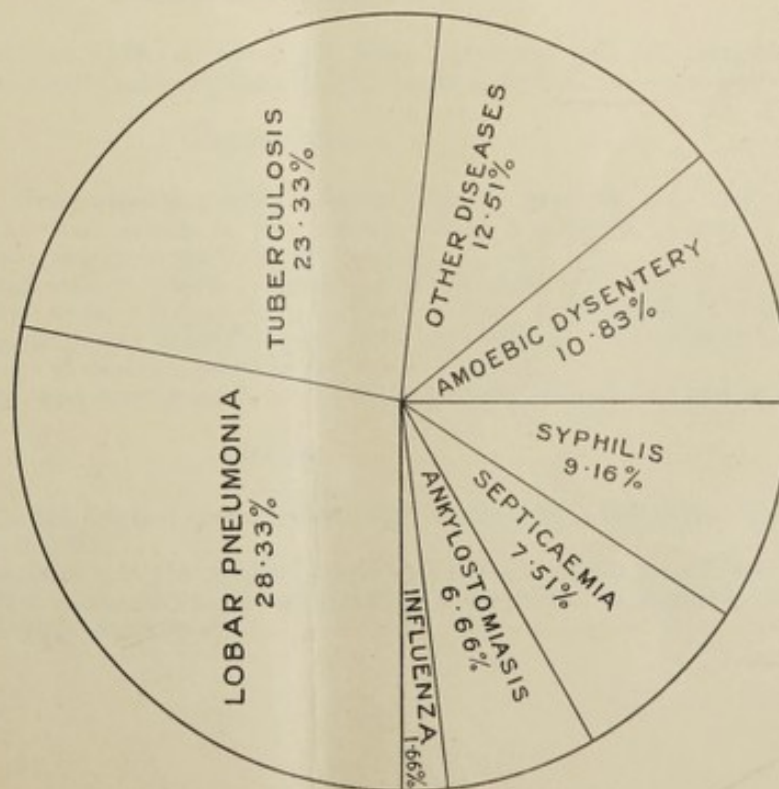
Marriages.

176 marriages were celebrated in 1929, viz :—120 at Central Office, 30 at South Mahé, 11 at Praslin and 15 at La Digue shewing a decrease of 24 as compared to 1928. There was one marriage in Articulo Mortis celebrated in the Colony during the year.

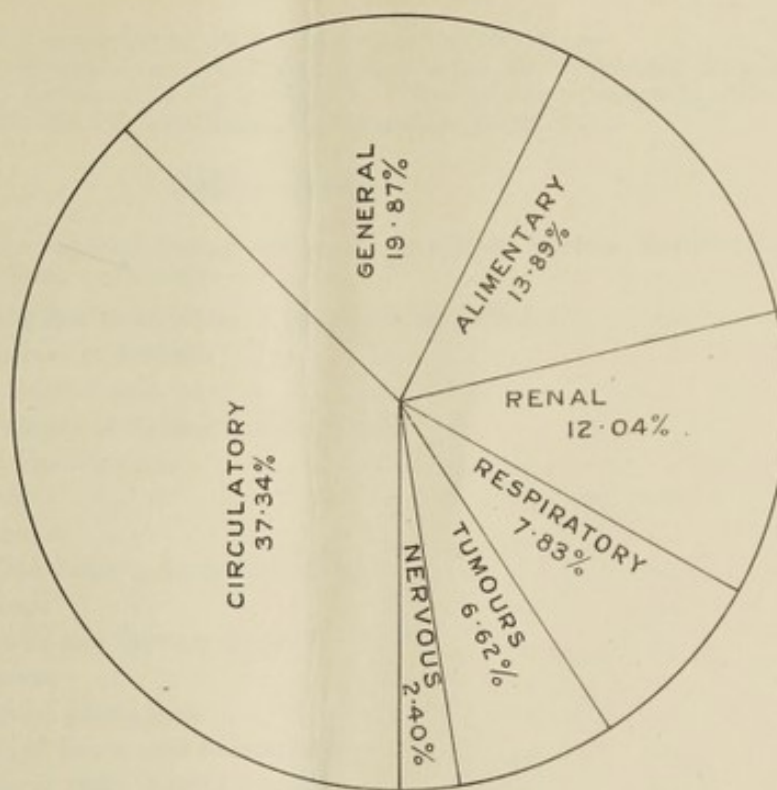
ANNEXURE

TOTAL DEATHS IN 1928 = 439.

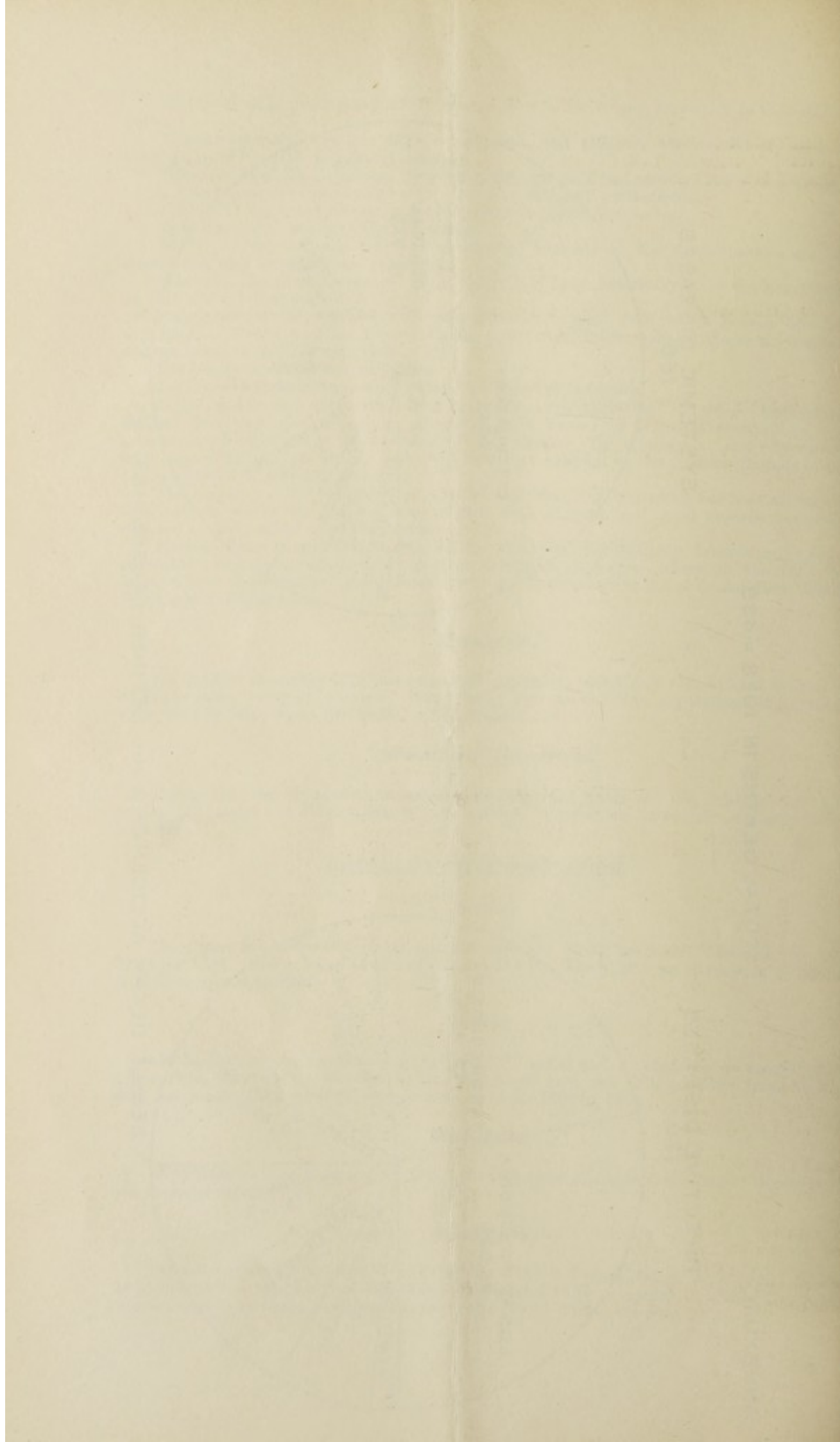
INFECTIVE DISEASES 120



SYSTEMIC DISEASES 166



SENILE DECAY ACCIDENTS & ILL DEFINED CAUSES=153.



Causes of Death.

The principal causes of death during 1929 were certified as follows :—

Ill-defined causes 46, Senile Decay 34, Broncho-Pneumonia 22, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 22, Whooping Cough 39, Endocarditis 17, Syphilis 12, Cerebral Hæmorrhage 12, Whooping Cough and Broncho-Pneumonia 10, Myocarditis 10, Premature Birth 10.

Sudden Deaths.

26 sudden deaths were reported during the year, and a Post Mortem Examination was made in 17, the findings being as follows :—

Asphyxia due to Mechanical obstruction in the upper air passages	...	1
Cardiac failure Secondary to Asthma	... ..	1
Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis	... ..	1
Exhaustion and Carcinoma of Pyloric end of stomach	... ..	1
Gangrene and Lobar Pneumonia	... ..	1
Lobar Pneumonia left	... ..	1
Myocarditis Degeneration	... ..	1
Pneumonia and Cardiac Failure, Acute Incompetence	... ..	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	... ..	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Tertiary Syphilis	... ..	1
Right Lobar Pneumonia	... ..	1
Rupture of Aneurysm of Aortic arch	... ..	1
Shock due to rupture of Pleum and hæmorrhage	... ..	1
Rupture of Aneurysm of right carotid Artery	... ..	1
Shock, secondary to rupture of Liver, fracture of ribs and Tibia	... ..	1
Total	...	17

Twin Born Children.

20 twin births were registered in 1929 viz :—10 at Central Office, 6 at South Mahé and 4 at Praslin. Being an increase of 4 as compared to 1928.

Tardy Declaration

11 tardy declarations of births were registered in 1929 in accordance with section 33 (2) of Ordinance 4 of 1893, viz :—10 at the Central Office and 1 at Praslin.

Illegitimate Children.

There were 844 births in 1929, of which 452 were legitimate and 392 illegitimate. 99 of the latter were subsequently acknowledged by their natural father, in accordance with French Code.

Registration.

As I stated in my former reports a very careful index is kept by the Civil Status Department of all births and deaths in the Colony. It is impossible to bury a body without a medical certificate, except in the Outlying Islands.

Cases that are reported without a death certificate, it is the custom for the Civil Status Registrar to call for a police enquiry into the case. If no foul play, or evidence of injury is discovered the Police Magistrate may order the death to be registered as "Ill-defined Causes".

During 1929 there were 46 deaths registered under this heading.

The Police Magistrate (who correspond to the English Coroner) ordered that post mortems be made in 17 cases.

Graphs.

A graph is attached to the original report of the total deaths due to Infective, Systemic, and Preventable diseases in 1929.

As I have formerly explained, in the printed reports, the graph is only for 1928 as there are no lithographic facilities in the colony. The graphs have to be printed in England, and are only published in the following year's report.

General European Population.

The European population consists of a few Government Officials, members of the Eastern Telegraph Company with their wives and families, the Priests, Marist Brothers, and Nuns of the Roman Catholic Church, a couple of English planters, and a few American and English sailors, that have deserted from ships.

Their health was fair, as some suffered from Epidemic Jaundice and Influenza. There was no sick invaliding.

European Officials.

Their health was fair, both the Resident Surgeons contracted Epidemic Jaundice. One European official was invalided due to Tropical Neurasthenia.

Native Officials.

I attach the number of officials treated in each department during the year, this includes labourers, boatmen, junior clerks, the bulk of the cases were for minor ailments.

Office of Agriculture	...	90
Audit Department	...	4
Charity	...	51
Governor's Office	...	4
Medical	...	15
Legal	...	6
Police	...	126
Port	...	11
Printing	...	23
Public Works Department	...	117
Treasury	...	6
Victoria Town Board	...	144

Police Department.

The actual strength of the Police all ranks on 31st December 1929 was 88 men.

During the year they reported sick	...	184 times
Of the number reporting sick sent to Hospital	...	18 men
During the year there were invalided	...	3 "
" " medically boarded	...	3 "
" " Discharged	...	9 "
" " Recruited	...	24 "

The health of the police during the year was fair, the present recruits are much superior in physique, and are recruited from a better class than the old police force of 29 years ago.

III—Hygiene and Sanitation.

This department is under the Chief Medical Officer and consists of a Chief Sanitary Inspector, assisted by 2 First Class Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, 1 Second Class Assistant Sanitary Inspector, 2 Dispensers, 1 Disinfectant Attendant and 3 labourers to clean the latrines in the town of Victoria. In addition the keeper of the quarantine Station at Long Island is attached to the Department.

The Medical Officers in charge of the out stations supervise the actual work in their district.

I again urge the appointment of a special sanitary inspector for the Outlying Islands. This inspector would sail to these Outlying Islands whenever a coasting schooner went down with provisions. He would inspect the food supplies, water, latrines, administer mass treatment for ankylostomiasis, and watch out for any hidden cases of leprosy. In addition he would report on the health conditions, and as to what diseases the labourers complained they were suffering from. If any report was sent of an outbreak of Beri-Beri, or any disease requiring immediate attention, a medical officer would then be despatched to investigate same.

No medical inspection was carried out of the Outlying Islands during 1929.

Mosquito and Insect-borne Diseases.

The colony is surrounded by malarial countries and the introduction of malaria has to be carefully watched. At Port Victoria all cargo is fumigated with sulphur fumes, to destroy any mosquitos that may be hidden in the cargo, and special regulations have been adopted for vessels calling at the Outlying Islands. These regulations are to be found under Port Health work.

Epidemic Diseases.

Whooping cough was prevalent and caused 39 deaths, there was also an outbreak of Epidemic Jaundice. Amoebic Dysentery after rains is prevalent, but rarely becomes epidemic. Chicken-pox, Dengue fever, and Influenza occurs but during the year there were no epidemics.

Vaccination of Children.

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

Central District 1st time	...	...	416
2nd time	...	...	36
3rd time	...	...	8
Unsuccessful	...	...	3
Total			463
South Mahé District 1st time	...	...	147
2nd time	...	...	16
3rd time	...	...	5
Unsuccessful	..	...	1
Total			169
Praslin and La Digue 1st time	...	...	83
2nd time	...	...	30
3rd time	...	...	3
Total			116

212 passengers from Bombay and Mombasa were vaccinated. 130 labourers engaged in loading and unloading vessels were vaccinated. 15 persons were sent to Quarantine and vaccinated. 18 Bumboat keepers and people allowed to remove baggage from ships were vaccinated.

Helminthic Diseases.

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS CAMPAIGN IN 1929.

This was carried out on the same lines as 1928 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.

The Medical Officer in charge of Praslin and La Digue superintended, and carried out the mass treatment in his district.

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	...	...	2,479
Victoria Prison	..	...	179
Bel Air	...	...	230
Beau Vallon	...	...	614
Glacis	...	...	202
Anse Etoile	...	...	655
Sans Souci	...	...	402
Cascade	...	...	683
Carried forward...			5,444

Brought forward ...	5,444
Anse aux Pins ...	558
Pointe au Sel ...	399
Anse Royale ...	595
Bougainville ...	240
Quatre Bornes ...	769
Baie Lazare ...	551
Anse Goelette ...	92
Anse Boileau ...	951
Anse à la Mouche ...	41
Fregatte Island ...	52
Silhouette Island ...	79
Round Island Leper Camp ...	25
Praslin Baie St. Anne ...	51
„ Grand Anse ...	130
„ Anse la Farine ...	30
„ Anse Kerlan ...	50
„ Anse Boudin ...	73
„ Anse Marie Louise ...	45
„ Anse Consolation ...	75
La Digue La passe ...	398
Privately ...	250
Total ...	10,898

A total of 10,898 mass treatment was given in 1929 against 8,410 in 1928.

Public Latrines.

In addition to the public latrines enumerated in my 1928 report a further 6 latrines were constructed at Praslin during 1929.

The number of Public Latrines in use during 1929 was 61, in Mahé 37, Praslin 19, La Digue 5.

Leprosy Campaign.

The Ordinances in force for the mitigation of this disease are 12 of 1896, 10 of 1898, 1 of 1919, 12 of 1922 and Regulations for segregated lepers placed under the care and surveillance of a guardian.

The treatment employed is "Hydnocreol" and the results are most satisfactory provided that treatment is commenced early and continued steadily for a couple of years.

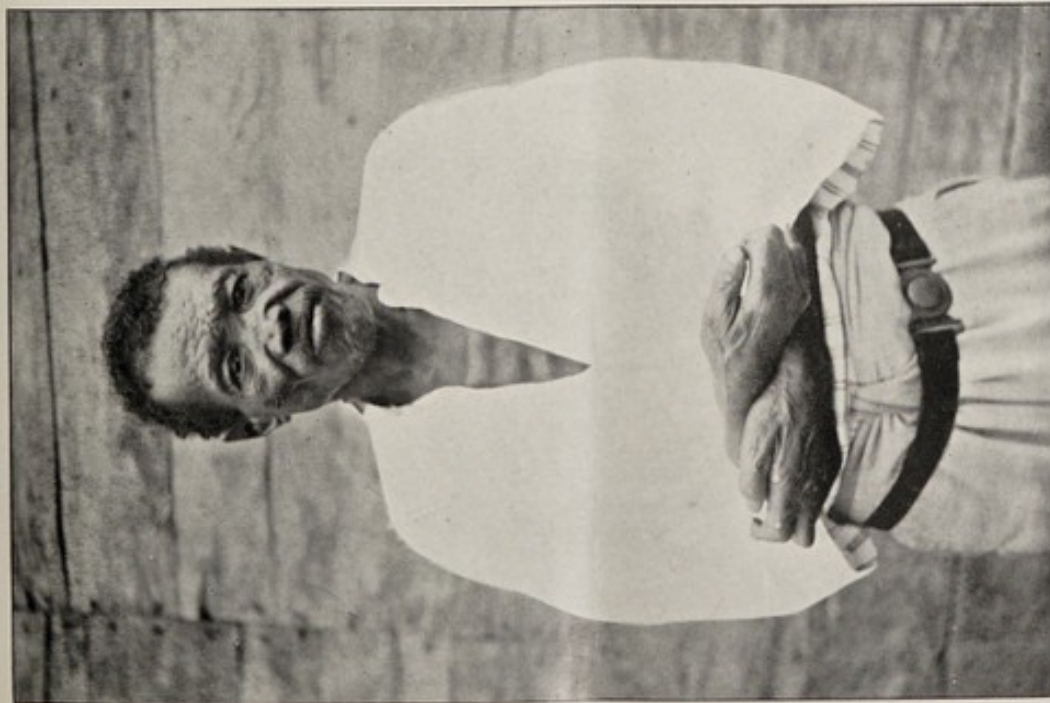
In my report for 1928 I published photographs of lepers that were undergoing treatment with "Hydnocreol" I now attach the portraits of the same patients who have undergone a course of treatment with this drug for a period extending over twelve months. The results are remarkably good, all cases treated have done well, the nerve cases especially, only one case has not improved a bad nodular case. This case will be treated with Iodides to see if protein shock later on followed by "Hydnocreol" may not effect an improvement.

This is the first time that I am able to report a definite and marked improvement in the treatment of cases, and I consider that modern therapy, sanitary surroundings, good wholesome and nourishing food, outdoor gardening, with amusements to keep up the spirits and courage of the patients, will work wonders in the treatment of the disease.

I reported in 1928 that a large island of over 54 acres had been acquired to build a model Leper Asylum. I considered that the work would be sufficiently advanced to transfer at least the male lepers to their new home before the end of 1929. Due to unforeseen difficulties the buildings were not completed, and the work of transferring the male lepers will not take place until 1930. The new Asylum will allow of gardening, fishing, rearing of poultry goats and pigs, and will be a great improvement on the present small camp, which is cramped and allows little space for agricultural work, or the rearing of poultry and animals.

I again urge the necessity of building a small place of worship for these unfortunate patients. It would be a great consolation for the patients, as cut off from the world, shunned as lepers by the general population, religion will materially assist by giving that consolation, and faith, which with medical treatment will have a direct curative value.

In addition to treating advanced and pauper lepers at the Leper Asylum better class patients who are afflicted with the disease, are segregated, and special regulations have been drawn up to effect this object.



A.—Nodular.



B.—Mixed.

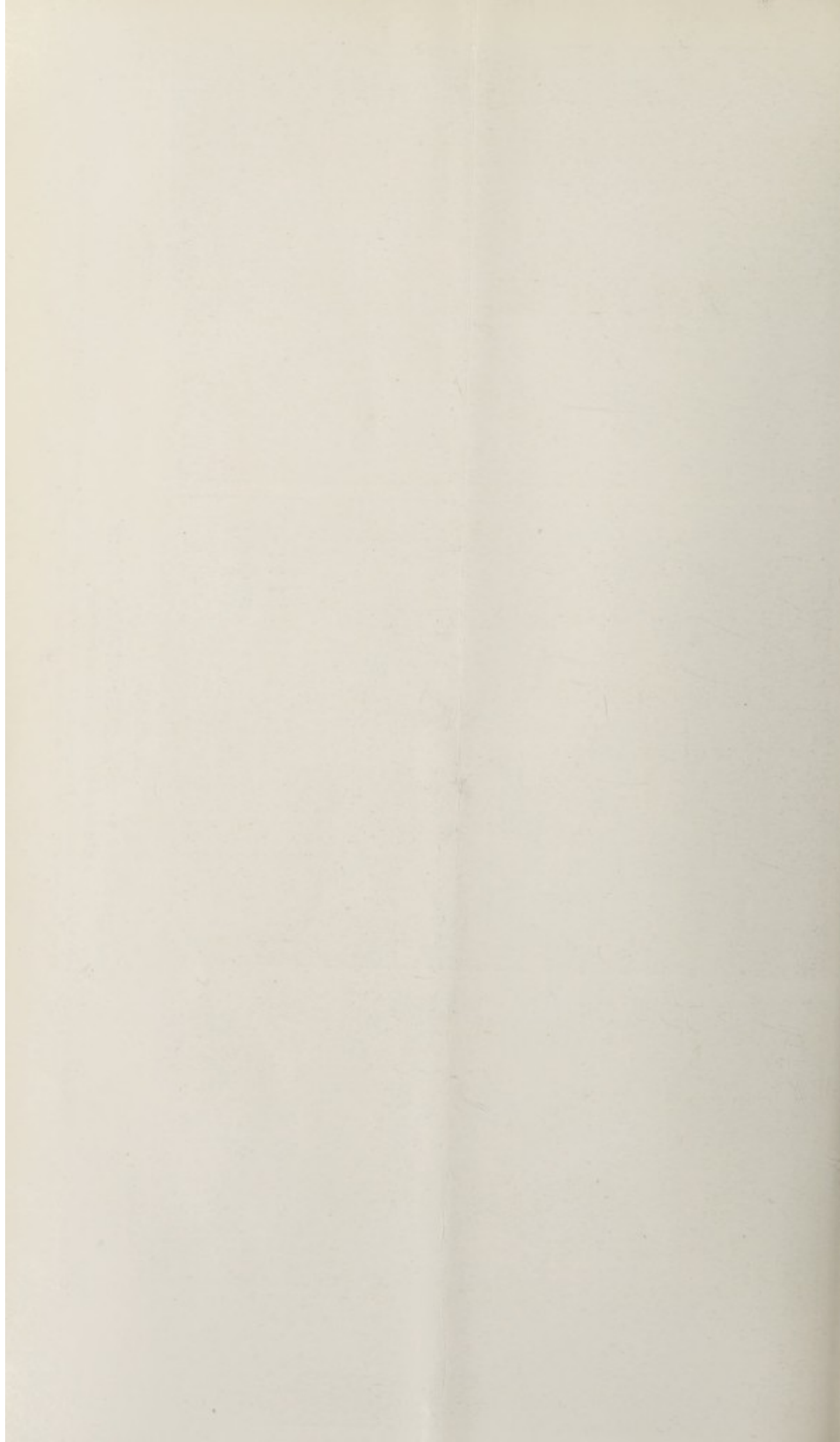


C.—Nodular.

Types of Leprosy, Seychelles Islands.

A and B have improved under treatment.

C Nodular type; the disease has not been arrested, no improvement, is worse, and is the only case out of 50 lepers undergoing treatment that has not shown some improvement. Compare with portrait in Medical Report, 1928.





Nerve type practically cured.



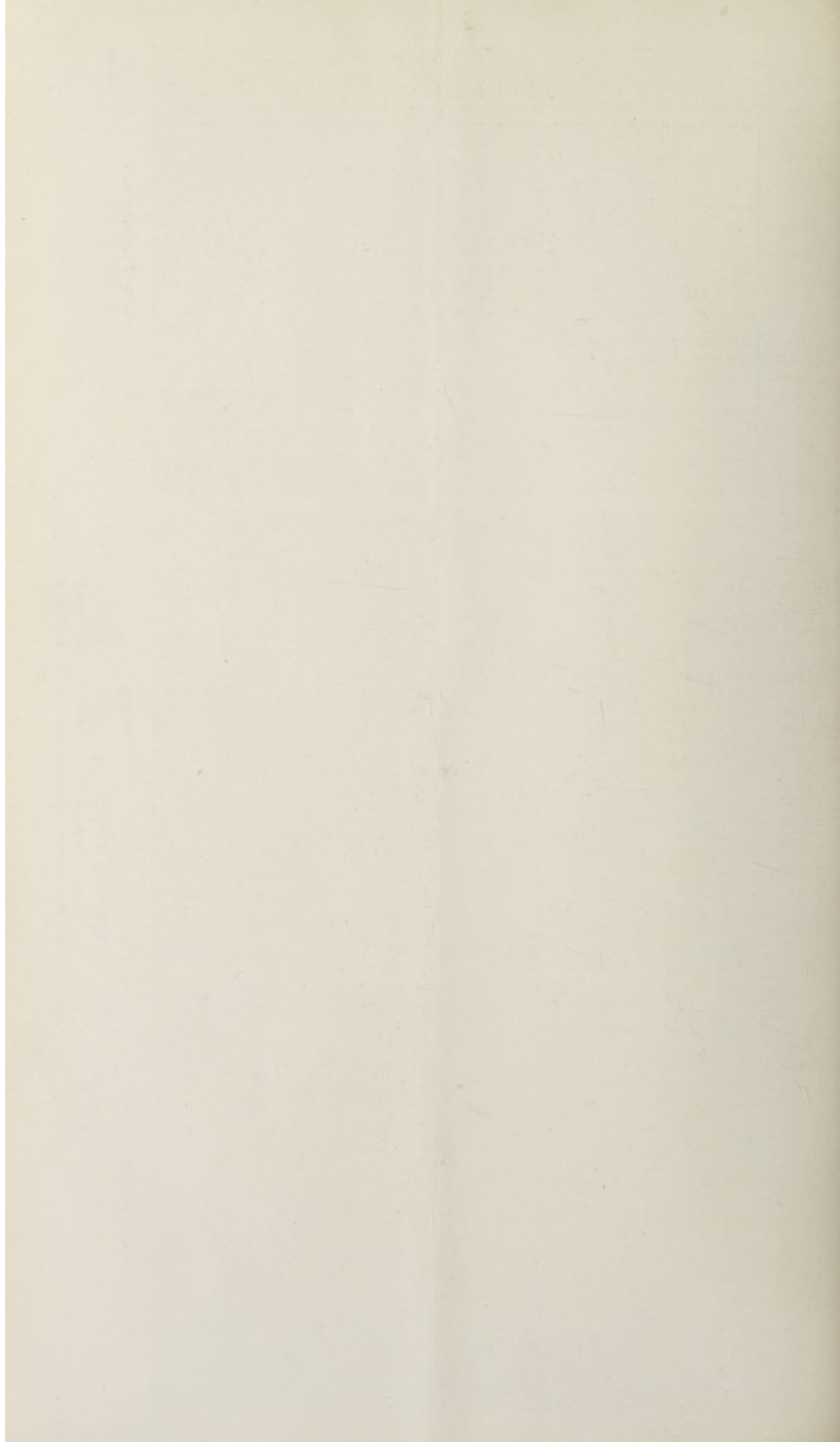
Mixed type.



Nodular type almost cured.

Types of Leprosy, Seychelles Islands.

Compare with portraits, Annual Medical Report, 1928.
Marked improvement due to treatment with "Hydnocresol" injections.



The cost to the colony would be enormous if the 65 known and declared lepers in a population of 27,588 were placed in the Leper Asylum. The minimum cost would not be less than Rs 26,000 per annum, and this would not include the salary of a Medical Officer.

Segregation if properly carried out, gives full protection to the general population and the disease cannot be propagated if the guardian loyally and conscientiously carries out the Regulations which are as follows :—

The guardian will prevent the patient mixing with the public, to enter any shop, bazaar, or other public place and not to walk on the public roads.

The patient cannot work for another person as cook, maker of clothes, washerwoman, milkman, or rear any fowls or animals which are to be sold or given as a present to any person, it is further forbidden to undertake work which may spread his disease or contaminate the public.

The patient must have a separate house for himself, and all articles therein are for his personal use and cannot be utilized by any other person.

The patient is forbidden to use any public conveyance or boat but is allowed to go fishing provided he uses his own boat.

The patient is forbidden to bathe, wash clothes, or any cooking-utensils or any articles for his personal use in any public washing place.

The above is a summary of the Regulations drawn up under Section 4 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1919 and Ordinance No. 12 of 1922. If the guardian fails to carry out proper surveillance, and does not comply with the regulations, the patient can on an order of the Court be sent to the Leper Asylum.

I must draw serious attention to the fact that Leprosy is not diminishing in the colony, cases are hidden by their families as they do not want the taint of Leprosy to be known. Due to house to house visitation by the Sanitary Inspectors, cases are detected, one case was detected after the third surprise visit, the patient was found hidden under a bed.

In Praslin and La Digue 5 new cases were discovered, and the necessity of a permanent sanitary inspector has been pointed out by the Assistant Medical Officer in charge. His duties being house to house visitation of latrines, administration of Ankylostomiasis treatment, and seeing that the guardians of segregated lepers comply with the regulations.

Seeing that these two islands have a population of over 5,000 the provision of a sanitary inspector is necessary.

We have at the leper camp 20 males and 6 females, this number will be much increased when the new Leper Asylum is opened, as there are quite a number of patients male and female that have been refused admission due to want of accommodation in the present camp.

In addition to the 26 patients in the leper camp, there are 39 segregated lepers in charge of guardians, who are visited by the Inspectors. If they are able to walk they are given the weekly injections at a small leprosy clinic, that has been built in a secluded part of the hospital grounds, where they cannot be seen by the general public.

Census of Lepers Seychelles Colony.

ROUND ISLAND LEPER CAMP.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in residence 1st January 1929	19	4	23
Number admitted during 1929	1	2	3
Total number at Round Island on 31st December 1929	20	6	26

MAHÉ ISLAND.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of segregated lepers 1st January 1929	17	8	25
Number of new cases discovered during 1929	1	3	4
Number of lepers prosecuted for breach of Regulations and sent to Round Island Leper Camp	...	2	...
Number of cases transferred to Round Island	1	...	...
Number of patients died	...	1	...
Total number of lepers at Mahé on the 31st December 1929	17	8	25

PRASLIN ISLAND.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of segregated Lepers on 1st January 1929	4	3	7
Number of new cases discovered during 1929	1	3	4
Total number of lepers at Praslin on the 31st December 1929...	5	6	11

LA DIGUE ISLAND.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of segregated Lepers on 1st January 1929	1	1	2
Number of new cases discovered during 1929	1	...	1
Total number of lepers at La Digue on the 31st Dec : 1929...	2	1	3

Total number of known lepers in the Seychelles Islands on the 31st December 1929 is 65.

General Measures of Sanitation.

This work is carried out by the Public Health and Sanitation staff which comprises the Sanitary Inspectors, dispensers and latrine cleaners.

During the year periodical visits are made on all householders at Mahé and in 1929 a complete survey was also made of all latrines at Praslin and La Digue, the Sanitary Staff going over specially to carry out this work.

Latrines in Victoria must have a bucket which is removed to a dumping ground, in all country districts, a pit latrine built according to Ordinance No. 17 of 1917 must be provided for each house. The law is made specially to prevent householders allowing faeces to be deposited promiscuously in yard or compounds, having dirty latrines or allowing latrines to become full.

Summary of routine sanitary work done during the year 1929 in the town of Victoria which has an approximate area of 1 square mile and 3 proclaimed open spaces one of which is called "Gordon Square" and is used for football matches, sports &c.

Estimated Population 1929.

Number of Natives.		Number of Europeans.		Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
2,387	2,802	218	381	5,788

Public latrines in Victoria.

For males.		For females.	
Number.	No. of seats.	Number.	No. of seats.
8	12	1	2

Number of private latrines (bucket and pit)	...	...	838
Average No. of pails of night soil removed daily	...	...	280
Average No. of soiled pails removed and clean ones substituted daily	...	...	280
Number of night soil men employed to clean latrines and remove excreta	...	...	20

Removal of refuse.

Number of dustbins	...	...	60
No. of carts at work daily removing refuse...	...	...	3
Amount of refuse removed daily (cartloads)	...	...	12
No. of men employed for removing refuse	...	...	12

The following prosecutions were entered in 1929.

MAHE ISLAND.

Having no Latrines.

17 householders were prosecuted.

17 " " fined, fines amounted to Rs 75.50

Latrine in bad condition.

35 householders were prosecuted.

35 " " fined, fines amounted to Rs 69.30.

Latrine full.

17 householders were prosecuted.

15 " " fined, fines amounted to Rs 40.

2 cases were dismissed.

Insanitary yards and latrines.

18 householders were prosecuted.

18 " " fined, fines amounted to Rs 83.

Food unfit for consumption.

2 merchants were prosecuted.

2 " " fined, fines amounted to Rs 103.

Adulteration of Milk.

3 hawkers of milk were prosecuted.

3 " " fined, fines amounted to Rs 144.50.

Straying Lepers.

2 lepers were prosecuted.

2 " " sentenced to be sent to Round Island Leper Camp.

PRASLIN ISLAND.

Having no Latrines.

4 householders were prosecuted.

4 " " fined, fines amounted to Rs 1.50.

Latrine full.

4 householders were prosecuted.

4 " " fined, fines amounted to Rs 17.

LA DIGUE ISLAND.

Having no Latrines.

8 householders were prosecuted.
8 " " fined, fines amounted to Rs 30.

Latrine full.

2 householders were prosecuted.
1 householder was fined, fines amounted to Rs 6.50.
1 case was dismissed.

Insanitary yards and latrines.

8 householders were prosecuted.
8 " " fined, fines amounted to Rs 52.

Meat Inspection at Abattoir Victoria by Sanitary Inspector.

Number of oxen slaughtered in 1929	...	... 357
Number of pigs	...	... 519
Number of turtles	...	... 250
Number of land tortoises	...	... 10

The number of animals found diseased and destroyed were 3, being one pig affected with Tuberculosis, one turtle was in a putrid condition and one bullock died at the slaughter house, death was due to strangulation.

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

Inspection of Sites.

It is part of the duty of the sanitary staff to inspect sites where it is proposed to keep pigs and cattle in the town of Victoria, to see that the animals are reared at a sufficient distance from the dwelling house, not less than 15 feet for pigs and 50 feet for stables. That the site is not liable to be a nuisance, or to be dangerous from a sanitary point of view. During 1929 there were 7 applications made to keep pigs within the limits of the town of Victoria, all these applications were investigated and site for pig-stys marked out.

Sewage Disposal.

The wet system of conservancy is in force, the excreta collected by house to house visitation commencing nightly at 10.30 p.m., it is carted to, and buried in the trenching ground situated about 1½ miles distant from Victoria.

The Victoria Town Board is responsible for the work carried out and all the personnel is under the direct orders, and superintendence of the Chairman of the Board. The Medical Department exercises supervision only from the Sanitary point of view and the trenching grounds are periodically visited, and examined by the Sanitary Inspector. During 1929 the Hygienic and sanitary condition of the trenching grounds was good, there was a complete absence of flies, and the work of the night soil department was satisfactory from the sanitary point of view.

In the country districts latrines are examined by the Sanitary Inspectors, house to house visitation is carried out, yards and out-buildings are visited. The size and depth of the pit latrines is laid down in the Ord. No. 17 of 1917 and householders that fail to comply with same are prosecuted.

Scavenging.

In the country districts the Local Boards are responsible for the cleanliness of their districts, in the town of Victoria, the Chairman of the Town Board has a staff with the necessary carts to collect domestic refuse which is immediately dumped on the foreshore. Except for sanitary reasons the Medical Department has nothing to do with this work, and their jurisdiction is limited to supervision seeing that no nuisance arises, and giving advice when called upon.

Drainage.

There is no water carriage system of drainage in the Colony, there are open gutters in the town of Victoria to carry off the surface water after rains. The great number of small rivulets in the island act as natural drains for surface water.

Water Supplies.

The Colony has a good water supply. Table V attached to this report gives the rainfall in inches for each month, November and December are usually the wettest months in the year, but there is rainfall in all months of the year.

The water for drinking purposes is upland surface water, palatable, fairly soft, and except in rainy weather is clear and sparkling, it is free from pathogenic organisms. The supply is abundant but it is necessary to prevent contamination in the river reserves to have careful and efficient supervision. I regret that this supervision is not exercised in a very efficient manner, and I consider it is necessary in the interest of the inhabitants that a special River Ranger be appointed, his sole duty being to patrol the river reserve and to see that no pollution occurs.

For the town of Victoria there are two water supplies:—

Le Niol.—Elevation above sea level 682'

Length of main pipe line 12,800'

Diameter of pipes 8", 6", 5", & 4".

Approximately 300,000 gallons per day are supplied to the higher levels of the town.

The Rochon.—Elevation above sea level

119'

Length of Main pipe line 10,643'

Diameter of pipes 5", 4", & 3"

Approximately 230,000 gallons per day are supplied to Mont Fleury and the lower levels of the Town.

This water supply is available in case of fire the water pressure being as follows:—

Pressure in Albert Street 45' high through a 5/8" Fire nozzle

Market Street 35'

Labourdonnais Street 50'

Royal Street 50' "

Hangard Street 40' "

Barkley Street 50' "

Offensive Trades.

I have nothing to add to my remarks in the report for 1928, special regulations are made for the town of Victoria to prevent soap factories and bakehouses being a nuisance, due to smoke from the chimneys.

Clearance of Bush and Under-Growth.

The colony is practically denuded of all forest timber, and this is a serious matter with regard to the water supply, all the rivers and small rivulets dry up rapidly after rains, and people in the lowlands often complain that their rivers are drying up.

This is due to the shade trees for rivers being cut down I would suggest that a system of re-forestation be put in force, and no trees on a river bank be cut, unless the owner plants at least another tree to replace same.

School Hygiene.

The educational system of the colony is based upon Ordinance No. 11 of 1910 and Regulations framed under that Ordinance. The said Ordinance provides for the establishment of (1) Government schools, both primary and secondary, (2) Affiliated schools, (3) Grant-in-Aid Schools.

By Government schools are meant these institutions which are entirely managed and maintained by the Colonial Government. Affiliated school are private institutions, generally European, Secondary as well as Primary, which, in return for Government financial assistance, have to satisfy the conditions laid down in the Ordinance and Regulations and are open to inspection. Grant-in-Aid schools are primary schools, generally non-European, at which free elementary education is given. These schools are under the control and management of managers recognised by the Government, and are assisted, examined and controlled by Government. There are at present no Government schools in Seychelles. Education is entirely in the hands of the Church of England and Roman Catholic Missions and is not compulsory.

There are two secondary schools in Victoria, one for boys and one for girls.

The former, St Louis College is managed by the Marist Brothers ; the latter, St Joseph's Convent is conducted by the Sisters of St Joseph de Cluny.

Those two schools have a European staff. At both institutions, primary as well as secondary education is given. Both are private boarding and day schools, unaided and uncontrolled by the Govt. In 1927, a Scholarship known as "The Seychelles Scholarship" was established. This Scholarship of the annual value, free of Income Tax, either of Rs 1200 (app. £90) tenable for 5 years or Rs 1500 (app. £110) tenable for 4 years, together with a free passage to England and back on completion of studies, is awarded every second year to one Scholar of Seychelles to enable him to pursue his studies in any part of the British Empire outside Seychelles. The Scholarship is awarded on the results of the London Matriculation Examination to the candidate who has passed in the 1st division and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Examiners.

The laureate is under the charge of the Director of Students in England.

The age-limit for the scholarship is 19.

As I have already pointed out a scholarship should be given to a candidate that desired to be educated as a Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Apart from those two institutions (St Joseph's Convent School and St Louis College) and a small paying branch which has now been attached to St Paul's Church of England School in Victoria, there are 27 schools, known as Grant-in-Aid Schools, at which free elementary education is given.

Those schools are assisted and controlled by the Government ; they have to conform to a programme of studies framed by the Governing body of Education and approved by the Governor in Executive Council, and to satisfy the conditions laid down in the Regulations for Grant-in-aid Schools.

The age of pupils attending Grant-in-Aid schools is fixed at a minimum of 5 years and maximum of 13 years in the case of boys and 15 years in the case of girls.

The schools are opened during 5 days in the week and the pupils frequenting them are taught four hours daily—2 hours in the morning and 2 in the afternoon—each morning or afternoon constituting a half day attendance.

The number of pupils attending the schools of the colony, both primary and secondary was 2,845 as compared with 2777 in 1928.

Comparative Statement of Attendance.

Type of school.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Secondary ...	376	379	398	405	357
Primary (Grant-in-Aid)...	2,082	2,002	2,327	2,301	2,382
„ (non-Aided) ...	204	354	46	71	106
Total ...	2,662	2,735	2,771	2,777	2,845

The attendance in Secondary Schools is satisfactory, the average being about 86o/o of the total number of children on the registers.

In the Primary (Grant-in-Aid) schools, the percentage attendance in 1929 was 74·5 practically the same as in 1928.

Comparative Statement for Grant-in-Aid schools.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Number on rolls ..	2,082	2,002	2,327	2,301	2,382
Average attendance ...	1,513	1,508·5	1,698·5	1,698	1,776
Percentage attendance ...	72·6	75·5	73	74	74·5

These figures show that within the last four years there has been a steady increase in the numbers on the roll.

It is recognised however that a larger number of children of school age might and ought to go to school.

School buildings and equipment.

Most of the buildings are in a satisfactory conditions. A fine stone building for boys has just been built at Anse-aux-Pins and the Infant Department of the Victoria Church of England School in Victoria has been considerably improved.

The thatched roof of Anse Boileau school needs renewing; the buildings itself is now too small for the large number of children, an extra class room is required.

The lavatories of this school are in an unsatisfactory condition.

At Anse Etoile and Plaisance the lavatories require various minor repairs.

The attention of the Manager has been called to these defects and I am glad to say that the matter has received prompt attention.

The 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.

Elementary hygiene will now form part of the school course, a catechism on Ankylostomiasis is in the hands of all school children and in 1930 will form part of the school curriculum.

Labour conditions in Outlying Islands.

In my Annual Report for 1928 I stated that the P. W. Dept. had prepared a map of the Seychelles Archipelago; this map has been lithographed in London and is included in this year's Annual report. I consider it advisable to give a short description of the principal islands, scattered as they are over the Indian Ocean as the maps do not convey such information.

The Seychelles Group capitulated to England in 1806 during the Napoleonic Wars, were taken possession of in 1810 and finally ceded to England at the close of the Napoleonic Wars. The group was a dependency of Mauritius until 1903 when they were erected into a colony. The number of islands is 92 and includes Coëtivy transferred from Mauritius in 1907 and Farquhar Islands transferred in 1922.

These islands with the outlying groups lie between the parallels $3^{\circ}40'S$ and $10^{\circ}13'S$. and between the meridians $46^{\circ}12'E$. and $57^{\circ}10'E$. and the total area of the archipelago is estimated at $156\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

Mahé the principal island shown in a special map, is 17 miles long and from 4 to 7 miles wide and its area is estimated at $55\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

Praslin also shown in special map is distant from Mahé about 26 miles has an area of 9000 arpents. La Digue close to Praslin has an area of 3000 arpents.

The Amirante Islands consists of a bank of coral and sands, which extend continuously about 89 miles in a North-north-east and South-south-west direction, with a width of 23 miles at the southern end, and diminishing to 5 miles at the northern end. This group was discovered in 1770 by the French; several of these islands produce guano. This group is shown in the map and consists of African, Eagle, D'Arros, St Joseph, Poivre, Marie Louise, Ile de Neufs, Deroches and Alphonse Island.

Coëtivy lies in Lat. $7^{\circ}06'S$. Long $56^{\circ}17'E$. discovered in 1771 it produces coconuts has a small fishery station and a small amount of tortoise Shell (Caret) is exported.

Aldabra Islands. These Islands are situated between the parallels $9^{\circ}21'S$. and $9^{\circ}29'S$ and the Meridians $46^{\circ}12'E$. and $46^{\circ}32'E$. These islands are an atoll 19 miles long, and from 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. They are divided by narrow passages into four main islands called West Island or Picard, Polymie, Middle or Malabar Island, and South or Main Island. This group produces the edible green turtle, also the Caret (tortoise shell), fish is abundant. Mangrove trees, the bark of which is used for tanning, grow in profusion wild on the banks of the lagoons.

Assumption Island Lat. $9^{\circ}46'S$. Long $46^{\circ}31'E$. nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length in a North-north-east and opposite direction, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width, is an elevated coral reef. Green turtle and fish are abundant, and there are guano deposits.

Cosmoledo group is of oval form $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long east and west and 7 miles wide typical atoll formation. The Industries are fishing, turtle catching. The principal islands in the group are Menai Island, Lat $9^{\circ}42'S$. Long $47^{\circ}32'E$. which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length. North Islands are at the Northern point of the atoll reef, Goëlette Islands south east ward distant 4 miles from the eastern North Island. Polyte Island Lat. $9^{\circ}42'S$. Long. $47^{\circ}39'E$. is a narrow strip nearly a mile in length north and south. Wizard Islands is 2 miles in length and South Island is $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length and very narrow.

Astove Island Lat. $10^{\circ}06'S$. Long $47^{\circ}45'E$. is an atoll 2 miles long by $1\frac{1}{5}$ miles wide. The island gives crops of maize, tobacco and vegetables, a coconut plantation exists and there are deposits of guano. Fish and turtle are plentiful, water is brackish and rain water is collected in tanks.

Providence Island Lat. $9^{\circ} 14'S$. Long. $51^{\circ} 92'E$. is 2 miles long north and south and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile wide. It is planted with coconuts. Turtle are plentiful, the drinking water is brackish. Cerf Island locally known as South Banks, forms part of the southern end of Providence reef, it is a sand bank and is planted with coconuts. There is on this island close to the western edge a pool of good fresh water, green edible turtles are plentiful.

St Pierre Island Lat. $9^{\circ} 19'S$. Long. $50^{\circ} 43'E$. lies westward 19 miles from Providence island. It is one mile in diameter and is formed of raised coral. The island has large deposits of guano, sea birds of the booby and frigate type abound. The island was formerly covered with dense scrub, chiefly wild hibiscus and tanghin, which is now cut down.

Farquhar Islands, this group stands on an atoll $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long in a north-east and south-west direction by 6 miles wide, this group is divided into :—

Goëlette Island Lat. $10^{\circ} 13'S$. Long. $51^{\circ} 08'E$. about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

South Island is $1\frac{2}{3}$ miles North-eastward of Goëlette, is 3 miles long.

Manala is a group of small islets, low and flat covered with scrub. North island is the usual atoll, flat not more than 10 feet above sea level. "Trois îles" lie as small islets on the North-west of the banks.

This group provides a large quantity of copra, dried fish, edible turtle, water is rare and brackish.

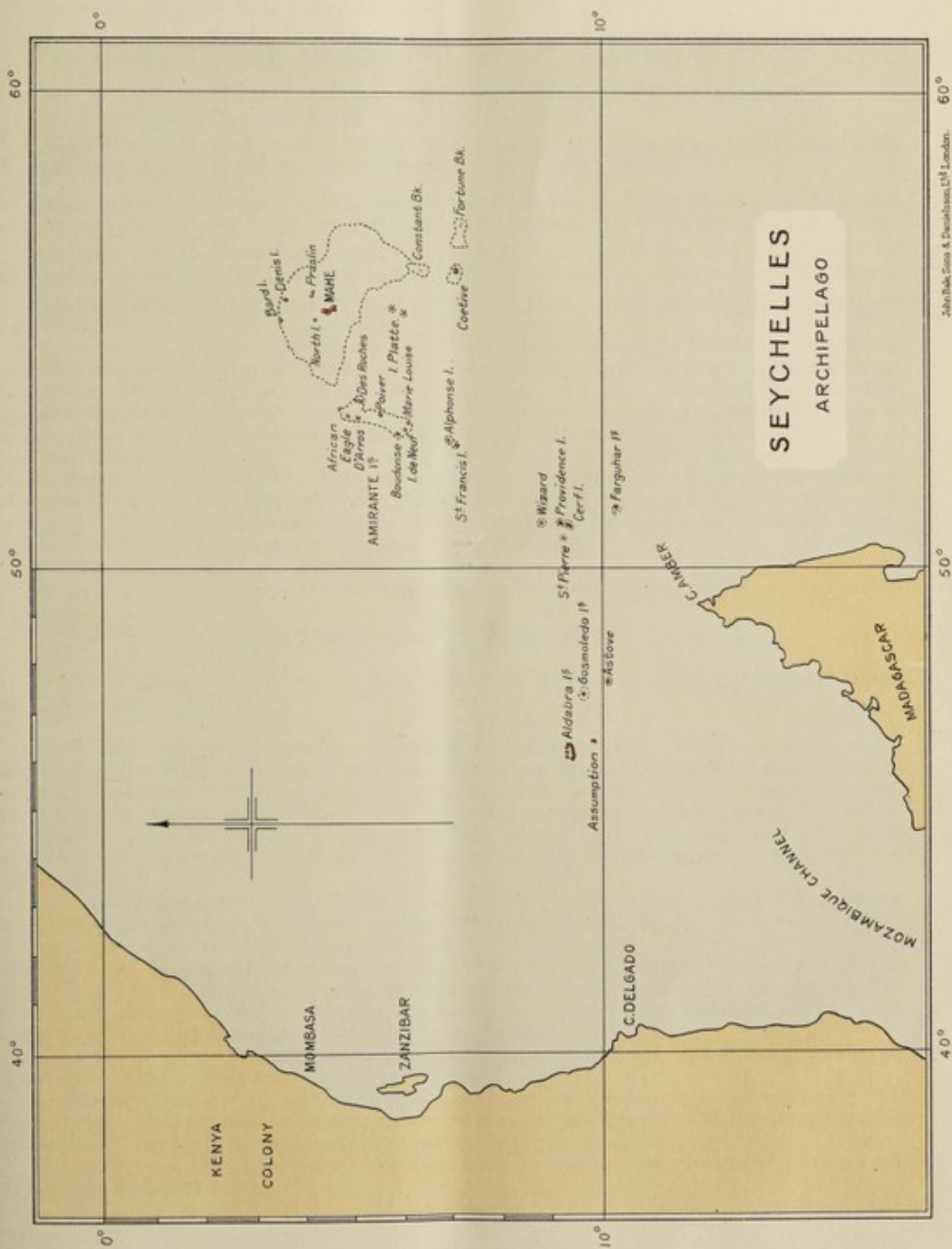
A chart or map may not convey much at an ordinary glance, as to the distance of these Outlying Islands from headquarters at Mahé. Mahé itself is 934 miles from Mauritius, 700 miles from Madagascar and communication from Mahé to these Outlying Islands takes place in a sailing vessel, and the length of the voyage depends on the weather wind and other factors. These coasting schooners are not well fitted out, there is a large amount of discomfort, and a voyage to Aldabra and back, a distance of 630 miles, may mean an absence from Mahé of three months ; all depends on the wind and weather.

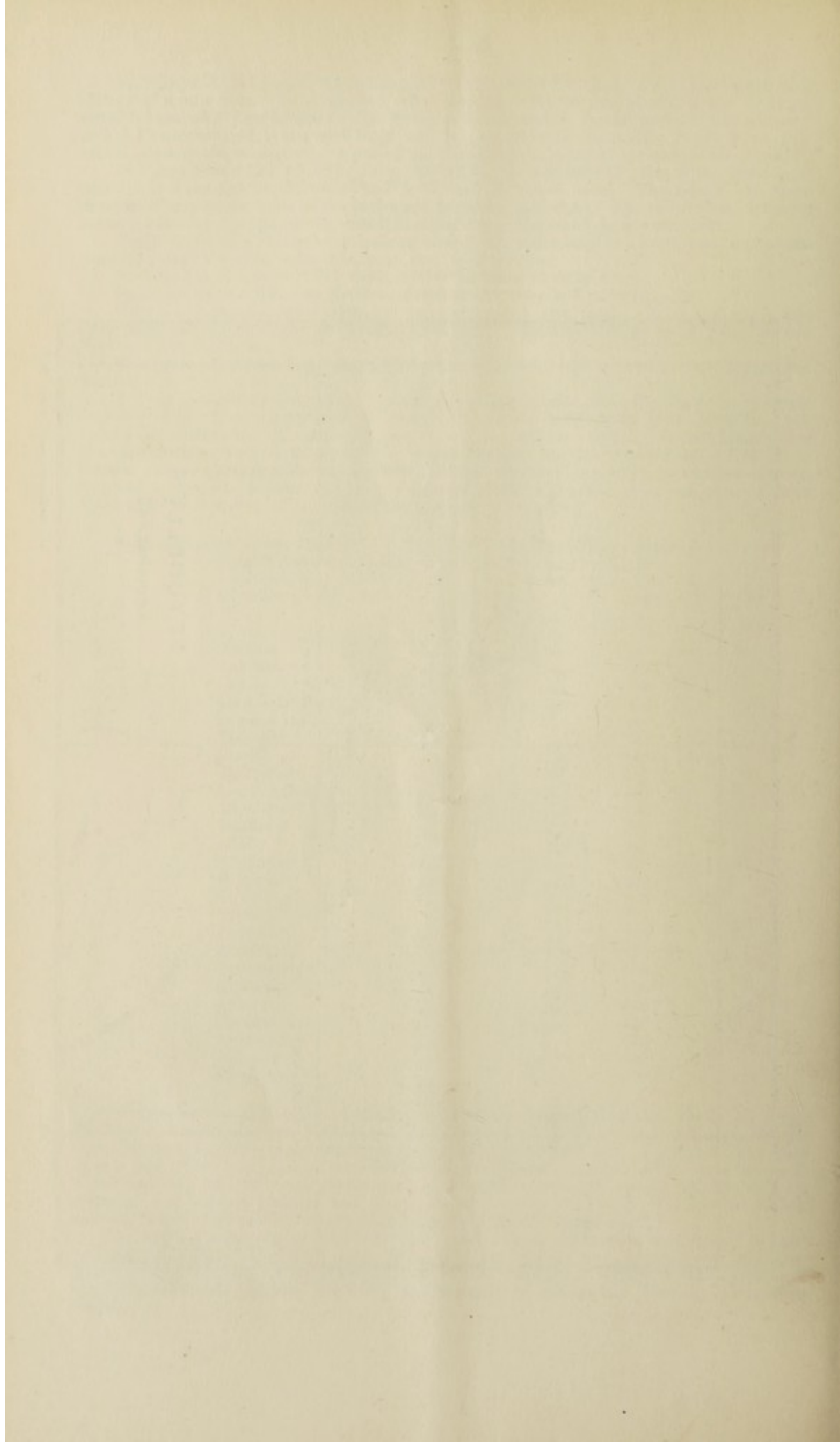
Seychelles Archipelago distance of Principal outlying islands from Mahé .—

Praslin distance in nautical miles	...	26
La Digue	...	27
Curieuse	...	$26\frac{1}{2}$
Félicité	...	31
Marianne	...	32
Frégate	...	30
Les Sœurs	...	$31\frac{1}{2}$
Denis	...	53
Ile aux vaches	...	58
African banks	...	133
Daros	...	150
Poivre	...	165
Desroches	...	131
Marie Louise	...	183
Desneufs	...	193
Boudeuse	...	197
Étoile	...	185
Alphonse	...	230
Bijoutier	...	232
St François	...	257
Plate	...	78
Coëtivy	...	150
Remire	...	135
Providence	...	390
St Pierre	...	400
Astove	...	570
Cosmoledo	...	580
Assumption	...	630
Aldabra	...	630
Farquhar	...	420

In my report for 1928 I gave a short resume of the inspection carried out by Mr Terry the Visiting Magistrate during the year. In the report of Mr Terry the various defects in administration, food supply, housing and sanitation were pointed out. Further in the report of that year (1928) I laid special emphasis on 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 floating population of these islands is probably over 1000 and it is necessary to have an inspection and control of their food, to see that the welfare and medical care of native labour is duly carried out, as Managers and owners work these islands to make profit and will try to reduce all overhead expenses, and the scale of rations laid down by law is often evaded.





The following is the minimum scale of rations that must be provided by Ordinance 1 of 1925, Sec. 2 Sub. Sec (2).

Servants male or female over 15 years of age, and married women whose husbands are not engaged on the same island shall receive weekly :—

(a) Fish or turtle, whether fresh, salted, dried or preserved	3/4 kilos.
(b) Oil	250 grams
(c) Salt	125 „
(d) Dhol or fresh fish	1 kilo
(e) Indian Rice (locally known as Bengal Rice as opposed to Saigon Rice)	2 kilos
(f) Indian (Bengal) Rice or ground maize	2 „ or
(g) for every 1/2 kilo of rice or maize required to be given under paragraph (f) the following may be substituted :—	

1 1/2 kilos of sweet potatoes, manioc or breadfruit and 100 grammes of dried beans or dhol.

A married male servant, having his wife with him on the same island (when such wife is not also employed as a servant) shall receive in addition to the above :—

1 kilo Indian rice under paragraph (e) above, and 1/4 kilo of Indian Rice or ground maize under paragraph (f) above, or the proportion of substituted articles under paragraph (g) above.

Servants under 15 years of age shall receive full ration of Indian rice as provided by paragraph (e) of scale 1 above, and one half the other rations as provided under scale 1 above.

Note.—All rice supplied must be Indian (Bengal) Rice. Madagascar or Saigon may not be supplied.

In some of the islands polished rice which is cheaper than unpolished rice is introduced surreptitiously, and this is easily carried out by vessels coming to Seychelles from Mauritius or Madagascar, where they load rice and then apply for permission to call at these outlying islands on their return voyage. Further the dhol or lentilles laid down in the ration scale is not complied with. Fish is not supplied by some owners, the labourers after their day's work are told to catch same. In some cases owners make the labourers hand over a portion of their catch. In the island of Coëtivy the labourers during the year 1928 reported that they had run out of coconut oil, although it was part of their rations. In some islands they often run out of rice. The owners of islands are lax in complying with the provisions of the law which require that a three months reserve of rations are kept in stock.

In 1929 only one medical inspection was carried out, the island visited was Denis which is only 53 nautical miles from Mahé and can hardly be counted as one of the outlying group of islands.

Medical Inspection Denis Island

Report on Medical Inspection of Denis Island by Dr Mathew A. M. O. between the 9th and 12th January 1929.

This island was visited between the 9th and 12 January 1929. 30 men, 8 women and 5 children together with the family of the guardian of the Light House and his assistant form the total population of this island. The general health of this little band is fair, 2 men developed fever during my stay there, one being the guardian of the light house, it was due to a septic wound on his leg, the temperature of both were normal when I left the island. All the persons were generally examined, no cases of Leprosy noted. There is one with an inguinal hernia.

Two suffer from eye diseases, faults of vision, they further exhibit a kind of Exfoliative Dermatitis popularly called "Décoqué" common in some of the islands. According to them they are very much better now than when they left their former places. It is possible that these cases may be grouped under deficiency diseases. These two are new arrivals to this island, one being from Coëtivy and the other from Assumption Islands. The conditions existing on the island seems to have nothing to do with the disease as I have seen at least one labourer who has been over 15 years in the island and still in good health.

About half the number of people came up for a consultation. The diseases were of a general nature and are not due to living in the island.

Antiworm treatment was administered free to 36 people, one man brought out nearly 200 round worms. This set the example to many who were reluctant to take the treatment on the first day, and they came forward and asked for treatment the next day.

The manager of the island states that diarrhoea is common immediately after arrival to the island and after the rains.

Water Supply.

The island has no rivers, rain water collected in the reservoir supplies part of the residents for nearly two months, for the remainder of the year the water supply is received from wells. The drinking wells have high walls which prevents pollution from surface water.

Latrines.

Latrine accommodation is very poor excepting for the manager and the visitors, and curiously enough the government quarters for the guardian of the light house has no latrine. The Manager has been asked to build at least eight latrines attached to the huts for the labourers.

House Accommodation for the Labourers.

These consist of small thatched huts with walls covered with coconut leaves and the ground forming the floor. Certain huts are single while others accommodate two to three families. These huts can be improved and made more comfortable. The flooring should be raised above the ground level and covered with some sort of material to prevent at least the dust. Some of the huts have pig styes close to them. The thatched huts are always a source of danger in cases of fire. The kitchens are built apart from the huts.

Cemetery.

The Island has a cemetery, the site is good, but it may be better kept. A case of death was reported to me on my arrival it was an aged woman. The circumstances of her death as related to me by the manager and the immediate relatives of the deceased makes me believe that she died probably of nephritis.

Food supply.

The rations for the labourers consist of Bengal rice (unpolished rice) lentils, fish fresh or salted, and pumpkins grown on the island. Each man gets 10 lbs and each woman 5 lbs of rice respectively together with lentil, fish and pumpkins per week.

There was a good stock of rice and lentil to hold at least for three months on the day I left the island.

There is a small infirmary with a small quantity of first aid drugs for the sick people. It is highly desirable in the interests of this small band of isolated labourers to station a midwife of the type of district midwives on the island. She can look after the ordinary ailments of women and children, and nurse those that fall sick and take care of confinements when it happens. It would at the same time be an inducement for the labourers to remain in the island with their wives.

The infirmary above mentioned is also used as a chapel when a priest visits the island.

There are nearly 18 to 20 thousands tons of guano in the island and part of it at least 6 thousand tons are in the sheds.

Pigs are allowed to run about in the yards, and it is desirable that they are kept in styes.

I also visited the light house, which is kept clean and the men were regular in their duty during my stay there.

K. C. MATHEW,
Assistant Medical Officer, Praslin.

A visit was made to the Outlying Islands by His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Director of Agriculture (Mr Dupont) the latter acted as Agricultural Expert and Visiting Magistrate. A report was duly published of the visit, and I quote the following interesting extracts from the introduction to same written by His Excellency the Governor.

Departure from Mahé on Monday the 15th July on the sailing vessel "Halland" a three masted ship, schooner rigged of 225 tons. The following islands were visited in the order named:—Coëtivy, Alphonse, Providence, St Pierre (in passing) Astove, Cosmoledo (Menai), Assumption, Aldabra, Desroches, Poivre. The direct measurements on chart was 1562 nautical miles. The voyage lasted a month as they returned to Mahé on the 16th August. All these Islands are shown in the attached map of the Seychelles Archipelago, advantage was taken of the S. E. trade winds, and even then long tacks had to be made. The log of the ship shows that they had to tack to 60° Long. E. in order to reach Coëtivy.

The Halland is one of the best found sailing vessels attached to this colony, yet the voyage occasioned a good deal of discomfort, and the director of Agriculture wrote his report from a bed of sickness, owing to an illness which may have been aggravated by the voyage.

His Excellency the Governor noted that the health and physique of the labourers was good, and beyond one or two minor accidents and ailments there was no sickness whatever, that all forms of poultry and pigs thrive, fish was abundant everywhere and in some localities green turtle.

Referring to the edible green turtle one was weighed with the following results:—

Live weight 264½ lbs or 132.500 kilos.

Edible meat after killing 80 lbs (without flippers).

When dried these 80lbs of fresh meat only weighed about 25 lbs including callipee.

These figures are interesting as showing the edible meat in one of these large chelonias and further the weight of same when dried. The weights given are French, 80 lbs representing 40 kilos, and 25lbs 12½ kilos.

I have not seen in any paper or scientific journal any record or observation of this interesting fact.

An important Medical statement was further made by His Excellency the Governor which is in agreement with my Annual Medical Report 1928 on Mosquito or Insect-Borne Diseases.

"One further point occurs to me, which I had in mind in visiting the Islands. That is the danger of visiting ships from Mauritius and other infected Islands bringing in the malaria mosquito one of the anopheles family. Such ships cannot visit the Islands direct without the consent of the Government, the withholding of which might cause hardship on occasion. However, from my observation, it seemed to me that, where any danger of infection might exist, a provision requiring the ship to anchor at a distance of not less than one mile, should prove a sufficient safeguard, though such a condition could not be observed in the case of all Islands owing to the fact that a few would not afford anchorage so far out".

Report of Director of Agriculture who acted as Visiting Magistrate to the Outlying Islands.

The following extracts have been made from the report of Mr Dupont, Director of Agriculture, Visiting Magistrate.

My general impression is that all the labourers looked generally contented and in good health. Only two complaints were made by two men at Coëtivy. No complaint was made by the Managers against the men on any of the other islands visited.

I think this satisfactory state of affairs is due to the power given to the managers to fine the men up to Rs 5 and imprisonment from 1 to 6 days for minor offences and to the custom of giving extra pay to the labourers working on the islands, a custom which is not prevailing in Mahé.

Each man earns an extra pay which is sometimes greater than his wages. This is a formidable weapon in the hands of the managers who can refuse extra work, and thus place the man in such a mood that he will not willingly commit minor offences. The labourers are therefore working under the scare of a sort of guillotine, so to speak, since his very purpose for working on the Outlying Islands is to save extra wages. I admit that the managers do not as a rule take advantage of their powerful position, but with the idea of seeing his extra wages cut short, coupled with the fine and imprisonment to which a man is exposed, it is easy to maintain him under discipline. This sufficiently accounts for the lack of complaints made to a Visiting Magistrate.

Coëtivy Island was visited at 4 p.m. on 22nd July 1929 departure forenoon 25th July, although only 150 miles South of Mahé the voyage from Mahé took 7 days.

The Director of Agriculture devoted more attention to the agricultural and commercial possibilities than to the Medical and sanitary side, not only on this island, but of all the islands visited. With regard to Coëtivy he states the camp, hospital, prison and shop were visited, nothing is said about sanitation, latrines, housing, water supply, and rations, no mention is made of the quality of rice supplied, although this island had in the past severe outbreaks of Beri-Beri and during the present year some further cases occurred. From the Administrative point of view he found the manager guilty of an illegality in giving the heavy fine of Rs 15 on a labourer for stealing a pig, and he held a court to investigate two complaints made by the two labourers against the manager for illegal deduction of wages. These two labourers had been suffering from self inflicted wounds, which prevented them from attending work for some time. The wounds were severe ones, one man had lost an eye and the other showed a deep wound in the heel of his foot. The man that lost the eye got same from an accident, and the wounded foot was due to an injury from an axe whilst felling a tree. The latter was reported as a bad character, always in dispute with the manager, this labourer was transferred to Providence island. As these man did not work the manager deducted their wages for days absent, further it would appear that minor points were raised by the labourers in connection with their rations and liberty.

Alphonse Island.

This island was reached 48 hours after leaving Coëtivy i. e. on the 27th July at midday; here again the lack of information as to sanitary condition, water and food supplies, no mention is made as to the health of the 49 inhabitants, the only medical point was that hospital was undergoing repairs. There were no complaints made by anyone.

Providence Island.

This island was reached on the 30th July the population was 19 men, 9 women and 9 boys. The Prison, camp, hospital and shop accommodations were ample, there was a reserve of 11 months rations (presumably rice) no report on water, housing or sanitary conditions.

St. Pierre Island.

This islands was passed by the ship on the 28th July, they did not land.

Astove Island.

This island was reached on the 2nd August at 3 p.m. accommodation for camp, hospital, prison was ample, no complaints were made. One labourer was found suffering from a contusion in the leg and another from an abscess in the foot, the manager was advised to send them back to Mahé as soon as possible for medical treatment by a ship that was expected, the distance from Astove to Mahé is 600 miles. No information as to food, water or latrines &c.

Cosmoledo.

This island was visited on the 3rd July, this island is famous for the edible green turtle several hundreds are captured during the season December to May. Sea gulls lay eggs, and a contractor who collected and cured the eggs was in residence with a staff of 48 men and 30 boys. One of these men complained that polished rice was given as rations, the rice was examined and 20 bags of polished rice which is illegal was seized and condemned. No other subject of medical interest was noted, and no remarks on housing, hospital accommodation, latrines, &c.

Assumption.

This island was visited on the 4th of August only a few hours were spent there. The island has large guano deposits, sea and land birds have become rare. Turtles even with the considerable destruction taking place are still plentiful, an average of 1,000 per annum being still captured. There are two reservoirs containing 94,000 gallons of water and the settlement is neatly arranged and most comfortable.

Aldabra.

This group was arrived at just before 6 p.m. on the 4th August. Areas of this island are still unexplored and there are valuable tracts unexploited. 3,000 turtles are captured per annum, there were on the island 55 labourers, 8 artisans, 12 boys and 1 woman. No mention of rations, sanitary conditions, &c.

Des Roches.

Arrived at this island on the 13th August, there were at the time of the visit 40 men, 8 boys and 12 women, of "all other camps, hospital, prison accommodations are the best nicely arranged which I have seen anywhere in the colony".

Poivre.

Was visited in the afternoon of the 14th August, there was a personnel of 53 employees including 1 manager, 3 commanders, 11 boys, 15 women and 20 men of whom 3 were returning to Mahé. No information as to sanitary conditions, rations housing, &c.

Observations on Report of the Outlying Islands.

The report of the Director of Agriculture is an invaluable one, and treats in a scientific and practical manner the industries such as coconut planting, guano digging fishing and methods for preserving same also turtle fishing. A treatise with valuable information on all these points has been published, the conditions from a commercial and agricultural point have been carefully gone into, and the information published should be of great assistance to owners and managers of these far distant islands. On the other hand the medical information is meagre, and was altogether pushed into the background, and little is stated about water supply, sanitary conditions and rations. One very important point was noted by the Director of Agriculture the wholesale destruction of green turtles. I drew attention to this important fact in my medical report of 1928 and consider that some steps should be taken to protect this important source of food supply to the colony. Except in these Outlying Islands edible green turtle has disappeared, and if some steps are not taken to protect them on the few islands which they still resort to, the time will arrive when a most important food supply, especially for the poor and working class will have disappeared.

Labourers on Outlying Islands.

The total number of labourers engaged for the Outlying Islands in the year 1929 was 943 This is the highest number on record. This figure does not include labourers recruited for

work on the French Islands of Juan-de-Nova and Glorieuse over whom the Government have no control. It also does not include women who are sometimes allowed to go to the islands but are not formally engaged as labourers. The number of labourers under latter headings may be estimated as not more than 200.

Aldabra and Assumption.

The great majority of these men are engaged to collect and load guano on Assumption island sometimes for only short periods. Engaged during year 240 labourers.

Amirantes.

Most of these engagements are to collect sea-birds eggs during the season of three months (May to July) the number engaged during the year was 105.

Cosmoledo.

The same remark applies as to the Amirantes. The number of labourers engaged during the year was 51.

Denis.

Over a hundred men were sent to load a steamer to take away the large stock of guano accumulated, in addition 145 labourers were engaged.

The year 1929 was happily free from troubles on the Outlying Islands and the revised scale of rations seems to give satisfaction.

An exception is the island of Coëtivy. This is a most productive and fertile island but the health of the labourers is not good. In 1928 there was a serious outbreak of Beri-Beri and one case occurred in 1929 although nothing but Bengal rice (unpolished rice) was supplied. 62 labourers were engaged during the year. The number of labourers that went to other islands of the group are Alphonse 49, Astove 34, Bird 4, Daros 33, Desroches 45, Farquhar 13, Plate 7, Poivre 50, Providence 40, St Pierre 70. A reference to the map supplied will show all these islands.

The births declared in the Outlying Islands during 1929 were 8 males and 3 females total 11, and there were 11 deaths 9 males and 2 females. 3 males died at Daros, 1 at Assumption, 1 at Farquhar 1 at Astove, 1 between Glorieuse and Mahé. The cause of death in all these cases being unknown, further two males died on the High Seas, the cause of death being drowning. With regard to French possessions over which this Government has no control I am unable to give any particulars as to deaths, rations, or sanitary conditions. The labourers are recruited locally and sent direct to these French Islands to work guano and plant coconuts.

Recommendations with regard to Outlying Islands.

The recommendations embodied in my report of 1928 viz :—

Inspection of all these islands once a year by a Magistrate accompanied by a Sanitary Inspector. This inspection will control food supply, water, sanitary conditions and to see that the managers in these distant islands do not exercise any arbitrary authority of their powerful position, as pointed out by the Director of Agriculture.

An inspection by a Medical Officer at least once a year. no medical inspection took place in 1929 due to shortage of staff. The inspection by a Medical Officer who could in the circumstances act as Magistrate is desired by the owners of these islands, and an effort should be made to meet their wishes. Further a scientific investigation is required into the disease called "Decoquée".

A medical officer would be able to report fully on the Medical problems, water supply, health, food and general sanitary conditions. He would be in a position to advise Managers on their many medical problems such as brackish water, local diseases as well as means to combat Beri-Beri which breaks out now and again.

The report of the Assistant Medical Officer on his inspection to Denis Island in January fully deals with all these points.

Efficient control of food supplied to these islands, to see that it is ample and of standard quality, that the reserves of three months are kept in store. If proper control was instituted the 20 bags of polished rice seized by the Director of Agriculture would not have occurred.

Food in relations to Health and Disease.

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 by the labouring class but the better off families use pork, fowls, ducks, eggs.

The native supplements his food with breadfruit, manioc, sweet potatoes, bananas. At certain seasons of the year there is a plentiful supply of eggs which are collected from sea birds on Outlying Islands.

Except on the Outlying Islands Beri-Beri is rare on the main island, Decoquée only occurs in the Outlying Islands.

Fish curing is carried out either by drying in the sun, and smoking, or first salting and subsequent sun drying, the latter system is the commoner.

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.

Regulations are now in force that hawkers of cakes and other eatables must have same covered with a clean muslin cloth to prevent contamination with flies and dust, and this also applies to shops that exhibit same for sale.

Bakehouses are inspected, hawkers of bread and cake supervised, and the sellers of fresh milk controlled. During the year 5 hawkers of milk were prosecuted for adulterated milk, and fined, the total fines amounted to Rs 144.50 and two merchants were fined Rs 103 for selling food unfit for consumption.

Bacca made from cane juice is the native drink, it is heavily adulterated but detection is difficult.

At the Abattoir of Victoria 357 oxen, 519 pigs, 250 green turtles and 10 land tortoises were killed for sale in the public market, of these 3 animals were found diseased and destroyed.

Manufacture of Ice.

A very small ice plant run up to quite recently by steam engine, has now been replaced by a Petters oil engine. The maximum output of ice is 250 kilos per 12 hours.

The average daily sales to 45 regular customers in Mahé is about 220 kilogs. When steamers require ice, or fêtes in Mahé call for additional quantities, the factory works a special night shift. Special rates are quoted to Medical Practitioners and the Hospital.

Measures taken to spread the knowledge of hygiene and sanitation.

School children receive instruction on hygiene during School hours, probatory nurses in the Hospital have to qualify in hygiene, Sanitary Inspectors will have to pass the prescribed examination.

I have published a catechism in Elementary Hygiene which is in the hands of all school children. This Catechism is included in the programme of Examination for 1930.

Training of Sanitary Personal.

As I pointed out in my medical report for 1928, the question of trained Sanitary Inspectors in this colony is important, and has not got the attention it deserves. To remedy this, I gave a course of lectures on sanitary subjects in 1929, explaining their duties as sanitary inspectors, inspection of dwelling houses and yards, disposal of refuse, pollution of water, the supervision of scavenging, destruction of vermin, the principles 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.

The course extended over a period of six months, at the completion of the course of lectures an examination was held for the Certificate of Hygiene and Sanitation of the British Red Society, with the exception of the Head Sanitary Inspector who showed a good knowledge of his subject and passed a most creditable examination, taking very high marks, with one exception all the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors failed, only one Assistant Sanitary Inspector passed. This means that in 1930 the work has to be recommenced and further class teaching and practical work has to be taught.

The failures were due to deficient elementary education, which made the theoretical course difficult for the candidates.

Recommendations for future work.

As I submitted in 1928 I would like to see that small communal cemeteries be acquired in districts to relieve the congestion of Mont Fleury Cemetery,

That proper medical inspection of Outlying Islands in future be carried out, there was no medical inspection in 1929.

IV. Port Health Work and Administration.

The pratique law of the colony is Ordinance No. 1 of 1916 and Ord. No. 33 of 1919 the Health Committee are governed by Ord. 5 of 1918.

Up to the present no special ordinance has been passed to embody the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention, Treaty Series No. 22 (1928).

In order to prevent the introduction of malaria into the Outlying Islands the following rules were drawn up :—

Permission to communicate with Outlying Islands without first obtaining pratique at Victoria is given under Ord. No. 33 of 1919 amending Ord. No. 1 of 1916.

This permission is subject to the following conditions :—

1. That the vessel shall not communicate unless she carries a clean Bill of Health from the last port of call and also from every port at which she may have called during the 15 days immediately preceding her arrival at the island.

2. This permission is revoked if any case of contagious or infectious disease made its appearance on board the vessel during the 30 days immediately preceding her arrival at the island.

3. Provided further that all customs and other laws shall be complied with before and whilst the vessel communicates with the island.

4. The landing of the crew, the taking on of passengers, or of cargo is prohibited if any infectious or contagious disease is prevalent at the island.

5. The ship is obliged to anchor if possible one mile from the shore, or as far from the shore as the anchorage permits (not exceeding one mile).

6. A condition of permission to call at outlying islands without visiting Port Victoria, is that vessels shall pay the same anchorage and Light Dues as would have been chargeable had they called at Port Victoria.

33 steamers, 15 sailing ships, 3 Men of war, 1 R. F. A. Cruiser, 2 Dhows, called at Mahé in 1929 as follows :—

From

Bombay ...	13
Colombo ...	7
Mombasa ...	8
Mauritius ...	9
Madagascar ...	10
Suez ...	1
Durban ...	1
Berbera ...	1
Aden ...	1
Zanzibar ...	1
Reunion ...	2

In full Quarantine ...	1
Partial Pratique ...	4
Clean Bill of Health ...	49

54

Number of passengers landed in Seychelles.

1st Class ...	102
2nd Class ...	69
Deck ...	395

Total ... 566 (442 males, 124 females).

Number of passengers who left Seychelles.

1st class ...	145
2nd Clas ...	81
Deck ...	339

Total ... 565 (333 males, 232 females).

The thanks of the department are again due to the League of Nations Health Organization, 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.

All cargo is submitted to Systematic fumigation by sulphur in order to destroy any mosquitos that may have survived the transit from ships to Custom shed.

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 255 and they paid fees amounting to Rs 63 for use of quarters. Visitors staying at quarantine were 58, Bathing parties 198, and Pic-nic 94, and 406 Officers and sailors from the Cruiser Emdem visited the island.

The total cost of the upkeep of the quarantine Station in 1929 was Rs 583.65,

V. Maternity and Child Welfare.

In the appendix table III the figures are given of infant mortality under one and up to 5 years. There is a high rate of still births principally due to Syphilis. In the Maternity Department of the Hospital there were 12 still-born children, and as far as accommodation allows, patients, of the poorer classes were admitted for ante-natal treatment, during the year 17 ante-natal patients were admitted as follows :—

Amoebic Dysentery	...	...	...	1
General Syphilitic Infection	...	...	...	9
Nephritis	...	...	...	3
Uterine Prolapse	...	...	...	1
Accidental hæmorrhage	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	17

Steps are being taken in the interest of the poorer classes to have a free ante-natal department attached to the Maternity Department of the Hospital, and additional accommodation provided.

VI. Hospital, Dispensaries and Venereal Clinic.

During the year there were 1,106 cases treated in the Extern Dressing Room. Most of the cases were for minor injuries and wounds. Fees amounting to Rs 87 were paid for the dressings supplied which are supplied at cost to those able to pay and free to indigent patients.

X Ray and Electro Medical Department of Seychelles Hospital.

It has been possible, owing to the initiative of Dr Lanier the present Resident Surgeon to add to the Hospital during the year an X Ray and Electro Medical Department, such an installation was badly needed in the colony as up to then much of the work of the Hospital was often hampered for want of an X Ray apparatus.

The machine is the latest of its type manufactured by the firm of Levy and Rio of Paris. It is powerful enough for all general diagnostic work and even light superficial therapy can be undertaken with it.

The installation includes amongst many other accessories.

1. A Rotary converter to transform the Direct current supply of the town into an alternating one; this is then brought to the
2. High Tension transformer the output of which is rated at 95,000 volts and 35 milliampères.
3. Overhead high tension leads connect the transformer to the X Ray tube, the latter being a Hot Cathode tube of the Philips Metalix type, that is a radiator cooled tube carrying its own protection.

There is a combined screening stand and couch and fluorescent screen examinations can be carried out with the patient either standing up or lying down.

Radiographs can be taken in any position required.

For the photographic side of the work a modern dark room fully equipped by Kodak has been built on the same floor as the X-Ray room.

In the Electrical Department Dr Lanier has also a Diathermy machine which is proving most useful in both medical and surgical cases. An Ultra Violet Ray lamp has been fitted up as well.

Seychelles Hospital Admittances during 1929.

907 patients were admitted consisting of (381 males and 526 females). There were in addition in the Hospital on the 1st January 1929 24 patients (13 males and 11 females) making a total of 931 patients for 1929.

328 males and 471 females were discharged as cured.

25 males and 31 females were discharged as relieved.

5 males and 6 females were discharged as unrelieved.

There died 15 males and 9 females in the Hospital.

The average cost of the 3rd Class patients is 50 cents of a rupee per diem, that of 2nd Class about Rs 1.40 per diem. There are two first class (A & 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 400 of which 396 were cured, 1 improved and 3 died.

List of Operations with remarks thereon.

Operation.	No.	Cured.	Improved.	Died.	Remarks.
Amputations Major ...	2	2	...	...
" Minor ...	1	1	...	...
Appendicitis Acute ...	3	3	...	...
" Chronic ...	13	13	...	...
Cataract enucleation ...	1	1	...	...
Carcinoma of Cervix ...	1	...	1	...	
Fistula in Ano ...	10	10	...	...
Fractures & Dislocations. ...	21	21	...	...
Hæmorrhoids ...	7	7	...	...
Hernia Strangulated ...	5	5	...	...
" Inguinal ...	9	9	...	...
" Femoral ...	1	...	...	1	Died of cerebral Hæmorrhage 7 days after operation.
Hydrocele ...	3	3	...	...
Hysterectomy					
Supravaginal ...	18	17	...	1	Died of shock tumor weighed 30 lbs.
Laparotomy ...	1	1	...	...
Phimosis ...	6	6	...	...
Plastic Skin grafting, &c. ...	3	3	...	...
Tonsillectomy ...	11	11	...	...
Tumours various					
excision of ...	8	8	...	...
Urethrotomy ...	3	3	...	...
Peritonitis ...	1	...	...	1	Septic peritonitis Laparotomy and drainage.
Ovariectomy ...	4	4	...	...
Perineorrhaphy ...	1	1	...	...
Supra claviclar adenitis. ...	1	1	...	...
Osteotomy ...	1	1	...	...
Minor operations various. ...	265	265	...	...
Total ...	400	396	1	3	

Maternity Department.

This department is under the charge of a Matron holding the State Diploma in Medical and Surgical Nursing and in Midwifery. In addition to her other duties she trains and delivers lectures to local midwives. During the year after passing her examination one pupil midwife was awarded the certificate of midwife and placed in charge of a district.

17 patients were admitted for ante-natal treatment.

There were 10 cases of abortion, the cause being generally due to syphilitic infection, and in addition 28 patients came for confinement but had miscalculated the date, left to return later.

12 children were still-born including one case of twins.

There were four deaths of new born children, 3 being due to hereditary Syphilis and one to premature birth.

There was one case of miscarriage, Forceps were applied in 5 cases, and chloroform administered 12 times. There were 3 breech presentations, 1 transverse and twins 4 times.

The births were as follows:—

Primipariæ males ...	...	33	
" females ...	...	33	
Multipariæ males ...	...	48	
" females ...	...	56	
		—	170
Still born ...	...	...	12
Miscarriage and abortion ...	...	...	11
Total			193

An increase of 38 births compared with 1928.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

During the year 19 patients were admitted to the Gynaecological Department and treated for the undermentioned diseases.

Abscess Bartholin	...	...	1			
Retained Placenta	...	...	1			
Pseudo Cyesis	...	...	3			
Zona with pregnancy	..	...	1			
Uterine prolapse	...	...	1			
Endometritis	...	...	4			
Haemorrhoids of pregnancy	...	...	1			
Metorrhagia	...	...	1			
Perioneorrhaphy	...	...	1			
Secondary Haemorrhage	...	...	1			
Accidental Haemorrhage	...	...	3			
Uterine Fibromyoma	...	...	1			
			—	...	...	19
Extern Gynaecological Dept.—Cases treated	...	...	...	...	...	28
					Total	47

The Maternity Department has 18 beds for 3rd class and poor people, those that can pay are charged Rs 5 which include free medical attendance, nursing, operations and food.

There are 6 beds in 2nd class the fee being Rs 15 which include the services of a skilled midwife, food &c., for a period of 15 days afterwards patients have to pay R 1.50 per diem.

In 1st class the fees are Rs 50 and Rs 30 for 15 days, the amount charged depending on the class of food supplied.

The above fees are low, and do not cover cost of Board and Lodging, the loss is paid from Government sources.

As a training school for pupil midwives the hospital offers great advantages, some of the pupils are now practising in East Africa.

The fees paid by patients to the Maternity Department during the year amounted to Rs 1,527.00.

Veneral 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 1,446 patients in this department where free medical attention is given to poor people. An increase of 428 as compared with 1928.

Anse Royale Dispensary.

There was free attendance given to 209 poor people.

Fraslin and La Digue Dispensaries.

There was free attendance given to 415 poor patients.

Dental Department Seychelles Hospital.

The Surgeon dentist in charge of the department arrived from Johannesburg on the 16th June and returned to South Africa by the B. I. mail of the 15th October.

His report on Dental conditions in the colony is attached in appendix H.

Arrangements have been made in the Estimates for 1930 for a whole time dentist, to be attached to the Hospital staff, and part of his duty will be to visit and inspect the teeth of children, attending the primary schools of the colony.

I take this occasion on behalf of the medical staff, and of the population of the colony, to thank Surgeon Dentist Captain A. M. Holloway for his unfailing kindness, and considerate treatment of all members of the community. His departure after four years temporary service was much regretted.

Recommendation.

The question of a proper water supply to which I directed attention last year is still under consideration. It is proposed to raise the pressure in the Mont Fleury supply, by placing the reservoir higher up in the mountains.

The Tubercular and Septic wards are under consideration, and a scheme is also under consideration to provide sleeping accommodation in the hospital for the probationary nurses.

VII. Prisons and Asylums.

The Criminal records for the year 1929 are interesting as during the year 6 persons were ordered to be detained under the provisions of Ordinance No. 5 of 1906 in the Lunatic Asylum at Anse Royale as compared with 8 in the previous year.

One patient was prosecuted under the Leprosy Ordinance during the year and was ordered to be confined in the Government Leper Asylum.

Before the criminal Courts throughout the Colony, the following were the cases tried being an increase of 93 criminal cases as compared with 1928.

The cases were distributed as follows :—

	No. of cases.	No. of persons.
Supreme Court	135	154
Police Court	1,044	1,536
J. P. South Mahé	186	254
J. P. Praslin	140	180

The records of the Supreme Court show a continued increase in Minor offence as evidenced by the Police Court Returns, which in the past years have risen to a total of 1336 from 945 in 1925.

Convictions for drunkenness show an increase in 1929 of 143 as compared with 1928, while the latter shows an increase of 54 over the preceeding year.

The question of a reformatory system for both sexes is a scheme that should be borne in mind, as there is a marked increase of juvenile crime and the present prison does not afford facilities for the upbringing, education and supervision of young people who are mixed with old time criminals, many of whom are well known jail birds.

Victoria Prison.

The Sanitary condition was good during the year, no infectious or contagious diseases were noted in the prison, except a few mild cases of chicken pox.

There were 281 men and 71 women prisoners convicted during the year 1929, as compared with 258 and 80 women in 1928, shewing an increase of 23 men and a decrease of 9 women.

234 men and 58 women were imprisoned for non-payment of fines and costs including taxes, and 47 men and 13 women for penal purposes.

The total number of prisoners in Jail on 1st January 1929, was 31 and on the 31st December 48.

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

Over 5 years	...	1
1 year to 5 years	...	15
6 months to 1 year	...	9
Below 6 months	...	23
Total	...	48

The minimum number of prisoners during the year 1929 was 24 on the 31st January and the maximum 62 on the 26th December.

The daily average was 31 men and 5 women.

On 2 occasions prisoners were sentenced to solitary confinement with forfeiture of $\frac{1}{2}$ rations, 83 were under penal diet, and 15 reprimanded, further 122 prisoners who were under the MARK system Regulations, were deprived of part of their marks owing to bad conduct.

Prisoners were employed at the following industries :—

Making and repairing blinds, breaking coconut fibre, rope, basket and mattress making, carpentering, 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 391.44.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs 12,641.68.

Recommendation.

In my report for 1928 I recommended that 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. I would like to see this recommendation given effect.

Lunatic Asylum South Mahé.

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE IN 1929.

					Rs	c.
Maintenance	...	...	...	...	4,561	44
Upkeep of Asylum and grounds	...	...	...	...	69	94
			Total expenditure	...	4,631	38
Less amount paid by paying patients	...	...	...	...	1,138	10
					3,493	28
Salaries of Attendants & Cook	...	...	...	...	3,411	61
			Total Cost	...	6,904	89
The total amount voted was	...	...	...	...	9,870	00
			Balance in favour on 31st December, 1929	...	2,965	11

Table showing the admissions, re-admissions, discharges and deaths during the year ending 31st December, 1929.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum 1st January, including those out on trial	12	11	23	...	...	...
CASES ADMITTED DURING 1929.						
First admission	5	2	7	...	...	...
Total cases under care during the year	17	13	30	17	13	30
CASES DISCHARGED DURING 1929.						
Recovered	1	...	1	...	...	...
Relieved	1	3	4	...	...	...
Died	3	3	6	...	...	...
Total cases discharged and died during year	5	6	11	5	6	11
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December including those out on trial	...	...	...	12	7	19

Leper Camp Round Island.

Due to unforeseen events the camp has not yet been transferred to Praslin, but it is hoped before 1930 that this event will take place. There are several applications for admittance which have been refused as there is no room in the present camp. The total cost of the leper camp was Rs 7,286.44 the vote being exceeded by Rs 286.44.

Under Leprosy campaign additional information is given on this subject. There are 65 known lepers in the colony and probably many cases that are undiscovered. In a population of 27,588 for the whole Archipelago this works out a high average, and the colony should be aware that the disease is spreading. Actually we have three suspects under observation and many new cases are being discovered by the Sanitary Inspectors in their house to house visitation.

Fiennes Institute.

This Institution is situated on the shore at Plaisance about 2 miles from Victoria and has a capacity for about 130 paupers. It is under the charge of the Resident Surgeon who visits three times a week.

The daily average number of patients was 69. There were 29 deaths during the year, the main causes of these being Senile Decay & Cardiac Diseases, most of the deaths occurred in patients who were over 80 years of age.

Rs 10,566.69 were spent during the year for the upkeep of the Institution, the cost per head being Rs 145.56.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 82 and the number discharged 42.

The health was fair throughout the year except for a slight epidemic of Influenza about Christmas time.

The industries which include gardening, mat, basket and broom making, maize cleaning, &c., realised Rs 433.75, the cost of these Industries was Rs 165.49 and 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.

This island (Mahé) is in Lat. $4^{\circ}37'S$. and although situated close to the Equator, experiences very little of the hot and oppressing weather common to equatorial regions; the surrounding sea ensuring the uniformity and equability of its climate.

The South East monsoon is more pleasant with its steady, cooler, and drier wind than the North West monsoon with its alternating variable winds, calms, and resulting humidity.

The hottest months are however at the change of the monsoons when the daily mean of maxima temperatures is $85^{\circ}F$. and that of minima $78^{\circ}F$. During the South East monsoon the mean daily is $81^{\circ}F$. whereas the absolute minimum recorded is $68^{\circ}F$. at sea level.

Relative humidity is 76o/o at its minimum during the S. E. and 81o/o at its maximum during the N. W. monsoon; extremes recorded being 59o/o and 93o/o respectively.

Temperatures of stations situated at 1500 feet or more above sea level show a decrease of approximately 4 to 5 degrees F.

IX. Scientific.

It is hoped before long that a trained bacteriologist may be sent to the colony, to study the disease called "Décoqué", which is prevalent in the Outlying Islands. At the same time to investigate and report on the prevalence of Leprosy, Ankylostomiasis, Elephantiasis and Venereal Diseases.

The small staff at the disposal of the Medical Department is unable to devote the necessary time to scientific research on these important subjects.

JOHN THOS. BRADLEY,
Chief Medical Officer.

TABLE I.

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

Names and Qualifications.	Rank of Appointment.	Where stationed on 31st Dec. 1929.	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. MB. Bch.	Asst. Med. Officer	South Mahé	Engagement terminated.
K. C. Mathew, M.B., B.S. ...	do	Praslin & La Digue	
A. M. Holloway, R.D.S. ...	Surgeon Dentist	Seychelles Hospital	Engagement terminated.
J. E. Houareau ...	Dispenser	Victoria	
E. Mathiot ...	Asst. Dispenser	do	
J. Calais ...	Probationer	do	
H. Barallon ...	do	do	
Sister Catherine ...	Matron Hospital	do	Resident at Hospital free furnished quarters.
Sister Yvonne ...	Nurse Hospital	do	do
Sister Laure ...	do do	do	do
Sister Emmanuel ...	do do	do	do
A. Grandcourt D.N. & M.S.R.N.	Matron M. Dept	do	do
J. Faure C.M. ...	Midwife	do	do
O. Gendron ...	Probationer	do	Qualified Nurse December 1929.
N. Young ...	do	do	Engagement terminated.
S. Young ...	do	do	Qualified Nurse December 1929.
Valerienne Payet ...	do	do	
Viola Payet ...	do	do	Engagement terminated.
Ada Payet ...	do	do	
Mary Tregarthen ...	do	do	
F. Westergreen ...	Sanitary Inspector	do	Certificate in Hyg. & Sanitation.
J. Hickey ...	Asst. S. Inspector	do	do
A. Pool ...	do do	do	
M. Grandcourt ...	do do	do	
E. Collie ...	do do	do	
M. Payet ...	do do	do	
T. Horner ...	Master F. Institute	Plaisance	
G. Hodoul C.M. ...	Nurse do	do	
G. Mein ...	Guardian R. Island	Round Island	
E. St Ange ...	Head M. Attendant	L. A. South Mahé	
Mrs F. Hoarau ...	Head F. Attendant	do	
Miss C. Collie C.M. ...	Nurse	Cottage Hospital Praslin	
10 Local Midwives. ...	...	Country Districts	

TABLE II.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population on 31st December 1928 ...	13,436	13,802	27,238
Births during 1929 ...	429	415	844
Arrival during 1929 ...	442	124	566
Decrease by deaths ...	231	264	495
Decrease by departures ...	333	232	565
Estimated population on 31st December 1929 ...	13,743	13,845	27,588
Net increase during 1929 ...	307	43	350

Birth rate during 1929 per thousand 30.59
 Death rate " " " " 17.94

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
40	40	64	64	75	93	52	67			231	264
80		128		168		119				495	

TABLE V.
Meteorological Returns for 1929.

1929	Months	Temperature							Rainfall		Winds		Deaths	Remarks
		*Barometer Pressure in inch	Solar Maximum	Minimum on grass	Shade Maximum	Shade Minimum	Range	Mean	Amount in Inches	Relative Humidity	Directions of Wind	Average force	Deaths per month	
	January	... 30.056	137		82.6	76.7	5.9	79.6	13.19	79.0	NW.	6.6	35	
	February	... 30.041	135		88.3	77.4	5.9	80.3	12.44	75.0	NW.	6.4	34	
	March	... 30.039	137		84.7	78.2	6.5	81.4	14.75	73.0	NW.	6.8	42	
	April	... 30.052	139		86.4	78.2	8.2	82.8	5.66	70.6	ESE.	4.7	53	
	May	... 30.058	134		84.2	79.6	4.6	82.4	3.78	73.0	ESE.	9.8	53	
	June	... 30.103	129		81.7	76.7	5.0	79.2	0.67	75.3	ESE.	17.4	42	
	July	... 30.104	127		80.2	74.4	5.8	77.3	1.36	78.0	ESE.	16.5	45	
	August	... 30.105	129		80.1	75.0	5.1	77.5	1.79	77.0	ESE.	16.4	46	
	September	... 30.103	133		81.4	76.3	5.1	78.8	1.44	75.2	ESE.	16.6	32	
	October	... 30.086	134		81.7	76.0	5.7	78.8	5.24	77.0	ESE.	9.0	39	
	November	... 30.062	137		83.6	76.1	7.5	79.8	5.17	75.2	NW.	6.6	31	
	December	... 30.029	129		83.9	76.5	7.4	80.2	10.94	78.5	NW.	5.6	43	

TABLE VI.

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1929 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1928.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC & INFECTIOUS DISEASES.						
Dysentery Amœbic	...	1	20	1	21	...
Erysipelas	1	...	1	...
Influenza	18	...	18	1
Malaria Imported	1	...	1	...
Puerperal Sepsis	1	...	1	...
Syphilis	...	1	26	...	27	2
Tuberculosis	18	2	18	2
Venereal Disease	10	...	10	...
GENERAL DISEASES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.						
Abortion	1	...	1	...
Anæmia	5	...	5	...
Beri Beri	9	...	9	8
Carcinoma Breast	3	...	3	...
„ Cervix	3	...	3	...
„ Neck	1	...	1	...
Diabetes	2	...	2	...
Drunkness	1	...	1	...
Fibrosis of breast	2	...	2	...
Lipoma	4	...	4	...
Rheumatism	7	...	7	...
Rheumatic fever	3	1	3	1
AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SENSES.						
Conjunctivitis	1	...	1	...
Cataract	2	...	2	...
Concussion	4	...	4	...
Hysteria	2	...	2	1
Mania a Potu	2	...	2	...
Melancholia	1	...	1	...
Neurotic	3	...	3	...
Othitis Media	1	...	1	...
Otorrhœa	7	...	7	...
Epistaxis	1	...	1	1
AFFECTIONS OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Arthritis	8	...	8	...
Art. Rheumatism	...	1	2	...	3	...
Aneurism	1	...	1	...
Auricular Fibrillation	1	...	1	...
Cardiac	...	1	...	1	1	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	1	7	2	8	...
Endocarditis	20	3	20	...
Gout	1	...	1	1
Hæmophilia	2	...	2	...
Heart Block	...	1	...	...	1	...
Myocarditis	12	2	12	...
Myelitis	1	...	1	...
Meningitis	2	...	2	...
Varicose	1	...	1	...
	6	218	12	224	17	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1929 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1928.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward	6	218	12	224	17	
AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Asthma	...	18	...	18	...	
Bronchitis	...	5	...	6	...	
Fibrosis of Lung	...	1	...	1	1	
Pneumonia	...	15	4	15	1	
Pleurisy	...	5	...	6	...	
Rhinitis	...	1	..	1	...	
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Ankylostomiasis	...	14	1	15	4	
Appendicitis	...	20	...	20	...	
Colitis	...	2	...	2	..	
Constipation	...	8	...	8	...	
Dyspepsia	...	2	...	2	...	
Enteritis	...	3	...	3	...	
Fistula in Ano	...	11	...	11	...	
Gastro Enteritis	...	9	1	9	...	
Gastritis	...	5	...	5	...	
Hepatitis	...	10	...	10	...	
Hernia	...	11	...	11	...	
„ Strangulated	...	9	...	9	1	
Indigestion	...	8	...	8	...	
Hæmorrhoids	...	7	...	7	...	
Intussusception	...	2	...	2	...	
Peritonitis	...	2	1	2	...	
Prolapse of Recti	...	1	...	1	1	
Rupture of Intestine	...	1	1	1	...	
Tonsillitis	...	15	...	15	...	
DISEASES OF THE GENITO URINARY SYSTEM.						
Albuminuria	...	2	...	2	...	
Ascitis	...	6	..	6	...	
Adenitis	...	6	...	6	...	
Cystitis	...	3	...	3	...	
Contusion of Kidney	...	1	...	1	...	
Hydrocele	...	3	...	3	...	
Metritis	...	2	...	2	...	
Metorrhœa	...	1	...	1	...	
Neoplasm of Spermatic cord	1	...	
Nephritis	...	8	...	8	...	
Orchitis	...	6	...	6	...	
Ovaritis	...	6	...	6	...	
Prolapse of Uterus	...	2	...	2	..	
Prostatitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Paraphimosis	...	3	...	3	...	
Retention of Urine	...	6	...	6	...	
Stricture Urethral	...	11	...	12	...	
Salpingitis	...	3	..	3	...	
Uterine Fibroid	...	22	2	23	...	
Carried forward	12	490	22	502	25	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1929 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 19.8.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward ...	12	490	22	502	25	
DISEASES OF THE GENITO URINARY SYSTEM.—Ctd.						
Uræmia ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Vesical Calculus ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Vaginitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN & CELLULAR R. TISSUES.						
Abscess ...	...	56	...	56	4	
Cyst Dermoid ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Cyst Sebaceous ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Cellulitis ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Carbuncle ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Dermatitis ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Epithelioma ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Epulis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Eczema ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Elephantiasis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcers ...	2	9	...	11	...	
Whitlow ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Glands ...	...	1	...	1	...	
DISEASES OF BONES & ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.						
Osteo Chondroma of Tibia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Periostitis ...	1	2	...	3	...	
AFFECTIONS OF OLD AGE.						
Debility ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Senile Decay ...	...	4	...	4	...	
AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.						
Burn ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Fractures ...	...	17	...	17	...	
Injuries and wounds various ...	1	52	...	53	...	
MALFORMATIONS.						
Harelip ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Flat foot ...	...	1	...	1	...	
ILL-DEFINED						
Malingering ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Not Diagnosed ...	3	7	...	10	7	
Hospital Total ...	21	661	24	682	36	
Maternity Cases ...	3	246	...	249	5	
Grand Total ...	24	907	24	931	41	

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	19	98	6	7	16	13	159
February	19	118	9	17	10	15	188
March	44	135	6	8	9	2	204
April	46	133	10	18	8	8	223
May	39	131	6	8	12	8	204
June	26	89	4	3	8	13	143
July	23	77	10	13	39	27	189
August	14	63	10	7	19	17	130
September	32	71	15	11	24	15	168
October	26	64	9	10	32	26	167
November	23	70	2	4	24	29	152
December	22	64	6	10	24	17	143
Total	333	1,113	93	116	225	190	2,070

Result of Cases treated at the Seychelles Hospital.

Sexes.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1928.	Admitted during 1929.	Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.	Remaining at the end of 1929.	Total.
Males	13	381	394	328	25	5	15	21	394
Females	11	526	537	471	31	6	9	20	537
Total	24	907	931	799	56	11	24	41	931

APPENDIX A.—1929.

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

Years	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.			Remaining in Asylum inclu- ding those out on trial 31st Dec. each year			Remarks
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not improved.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1906	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	
1907	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	
1908	7	1	8	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	5	5	10	
1909	12	2	14	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	20	
1910	3	3	6	2	1	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	13	9	22	
1911	4	3	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	11	11	22	
1912	5	2	7	3	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	4	9	10	19	
1913	2	5	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	14	22	
1914	5	3	8	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	12	13	25	
1915	3	6	9	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	3	5	12	16	28	
1916	4	2	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	14	10	24	
1917	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	4	12	9	21	
1918	2	9	11	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	9	14	23	
1919	6	...	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	13	10	23	
1920	4	3	7	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	10	10	20	
1921	5	5	10	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	3	13	9	22	
1922	4	5	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	13	11	24	
1923	6	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	15	10	25	
1924	5	3	8	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	14	12	26	
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	
1929	5	2	7	1	...	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	3	3	6	12	7	19	

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION AS MARRIAGE, PROBABLE CAUSE OF INSANITY, MENTAL DISEASE AND OCCUPATION
OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Condition in reference to Marriage	Males.	Females.	Total.	Probable Cause of Insanity.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Form of Mental Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	2	4	6	<i>Moral.</i>	...	...	...	<i>Congenital or Infantile Mental.</i>	1	...	1	Clerk	1	...	1
Single	8	3	11	Domestic trouble	...	1	1	(a) with Epilepsy	...	...	...	Labourer	8	...	8
Widow	...	...	...	Adverse circumstances	...	2	4	(b) without Epilepsy	1	...	1	Proprietor	1	...	1
Widower	1	...	1	Mental anxiety and worry	...	...	...	Epilepsy acquired	...	...	...	Planter	1	...	1
Unknown	1	...	1	Religious excitement	...	...	...	General paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	Washerwoman	...	5	5
	1	...	1	Love affairs	...	...	...	<i>Mania.</i>	...	...	...	Unknown	...	2	2
	1	...	1	Fright and nervous shock	...	1	1	Acute	1	1	2	Sailor	1	...	1
	...	...	...	<i>Physical.</i>	...	...	...	Chronic	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Intemperance in drink	...	...	3	Recurrent	4	3	7		...	2	2
	...	...	...	" sexual	...	...	...	A. potu	1	...	1		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Veneral disease	...	3	6	Puerperal	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Self abusive sexual	...	1	1	Senile	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Over exertion	...	...	...	<i>Melancholia.</i>	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Stroke	...	...	...	Acute	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Accident or Injury	...	...	...	Chronic	2	...	2		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Pregnancy	...	...	1	Recurrent	...	1	1		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Parturition and the puerperal state	...	...	...	Puerperal	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Lactation	...	...	...	Senile	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	...	...	<i>Dementia.</i>	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Puberty	...	...	...	Primary	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Change of life	...	...	...	Secondary	2	1	3		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Fever	...	...	...	Senile	...	1	1		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Privation and starvation	...	...	...	Organic (coarse brain disease)	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Old age	...	1	1	<i>Not insane.</i>	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Other bodily disease and disorders	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Previous attack	...	1	1		...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Hereditary influences	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Congenital defect	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Other accidental causes	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Unknown	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
	12	7	19		12	7	19		12	7	19		12	7	19

APPENDIX C.—1929.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS FOR EACH MONTH IN THE ASYLUM, THEIR COST AND THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED BY PAYING PATIENTS TOWARDS MAINTENANCE FOR 1929.

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		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 ...	11	11	22	12	61	...	48	15	03	...	63	3	2	5	129	...	3	2	
February ...	12	11	23	12	45	...	46	12	91	...	57	3	2	5	120	...	3	2	
March ...	12	10	22	13	05	...	48	14	61	...	58	3	2	5	129	...	3	2	
April ...	12	8	20	11	97	...	46	13	81	...	60	3	2	5	104	30	3	2	
May ...	12	8	20	11	62	...	47	14	41	...	60	3	1	4	87	80	2	2	
June ...	14	8	22	11	18	...	43	12	90	...	50	2	1	3	80	...	2	1	
July ...	14	6	20	11	80	...	44	13	55	...	68	2	1	3	82	...	2	1	
August ...	14	8	22	11	77	...	45	14	03	...	59	2	1	3	82	...	2	1	
September ...	12	7	19	12	17	...	49	14	61	...	61	2	1	3	80	...	2	1	
October ...	11	7	18	11	50	...	50	15	50	...	85	2	1	3	82	...	2	1	
November ...	11	7	18	11	91	...	54	16	24	...	69	2	1	3	80	...	2	1	
December ...	11	6	17	11	71	...	53	16	50	...	83	2	1	3	82	...	2	1	

APPENDIX D.

Nurses Training School Seychelles Government Hospital.

In continuation of my medical report as set forth in 1929 the training of nurses was carried out in a systematic manner during the year.

The following certificates of the British Red Cross Society were awarded in 1929.

Domestic Hygiene Examination 2nd March, 1929.

SECOND ADVANCED CERTIFICATE.

Probationary Nurse Miss Olga Gendron K. 81.

Domestic Hygiene Examination 20th June.

FIRST CERTIFICATE.

Probationary Nurse Miss Viola Payet I. 748.

„ Nurse Miss Mary Tregarthen I. 749.

SECOND ADVANCED CERTIFICATE.

Probationary Nurse Miss Nidza Young K. 86.

„ Nurse Miss Sabine Young K. 87.

Examination Home Nursing 27th December, 1929.

FIRST CERTIFICATE.

Probationary Nurse Miss Mary Tregarthen C. 79161.

The prize of Rs 15 for highest aggregate marks in the First year was awarded to Probationary Nurse Miss Mary Tregarthen.

The British Red Cross Society during the year conferred on Miss A. Grandcourt, Staff Nurse and Matron in charge of the Maternity Department the Merit Badge.

Examination for the Diploma in Medical and Surgical Nursing and Midwifery.

An examination was held during the year for the diploma, the examination which consisted of a written, oral, and practical was divided in two parts.

PART I.

2nd and 3rd October and following days consisted of Medical and Surgical Nursing, Materia Medica, Hygiene and Diseases of children.

PART II.

Held on the 29th October was on Midwifery.

The Board of Examiners consisted of the Chief Medical Officer as President, Dr Lanier and Dr Mathew.

Two candidates satisfied the examiners and were awarded the Diploma.

The standard of this examination is high, of the seven probationary nurses in training only two qualified at the Final Examination.

Diploma No. 2. Nurse Miss Sabine Young with an average of 56o/o.

Diploma No. 3. Nurse Miss Olga Gendron „ „ 51o/o.

There are now three state qualified Nurses holding the Diploma, and as the average period of training is nearly four years, the number of candidates that will qualify is limited.

I attach to appendix the questions set at the Final Examination, Candidates had the option of having the papers either in English or French, they opted in the written for French and the papers were set in that language.

Pupil Midwives Certificate of Competency.

An examination is held for pupil midwives, who after a course of training extending over a year desire to take the local midwives examination and act as District Nurse. Miss Marthe Pompée after a year's training in the Midwifery Department was awarded a Certificate and posted to a district.

The standard for the midwives examination is not as high as that for the Diploma, in the latter the standard cannot be lower than that fixed for the C. M. B. examination of England.

Papers set at Final Examination for Diploma.

Seychelles Government Hospital State Diploma Part 1.

Medical Nursing.

Mercredi 2 Octobre 1929, 10 heures à Midi.

Drs. Bradley et Lanier.

1. Définissez les termes suivants :—

Hematurie, Hemoptysie, Hematémèse, Pericardite, Dyspnée, Paraplégie, Anurie, Diabète.

2. Décrivez les soins que l'infirmière doit donner dans les maladies suivantes :—

- (a) Cholera.
- (b) Pneumonie.
- (c) Dysenterie.
- (d) Ulcère d'Estomac.
- (e) Epilepsie.
- (f) Fièvre Typhoïde.

Surgical Nursing.

Mercredi 2 Octobre 1929, 2 heures à 4 heures.

Drs. Bradley et Lanier.

- 1. Décrivez les soins pré-opératoires, la préparation du matériel, et les soins post-opératoires pour une opération de Tracheotomie ?
- 2. Décrivez les soins pré et post-opératoires à donner aux malades qui subissent des opérations abdominales ?
- 3. Décrivez les soins à donner aux malades qui subissent une opération pour Hémorroïdes ?
- 4. Décrivez les complications qui peuvent survenir après une opération d'appendicite aiguë ?
- 5. Décrivez en détail les différents modes de stérilisation du matériel chirurgical (instruments et linges) que vous connaissez ?

Materia Medica.

Jeudi 3 Octobre 1929, 10 heures à Midi.

Drs Bradley et Lanier.

- 1. Quelles sont les solutions que vous employeriez pour obtenir des Antiseptiques Externes ? Dites la dose pour un litre d'eau bouillie ?
- 2. Qu'appelle-t-on "Médicaments d'origine Animale" ? Enumérez les principaux ?
- 3. Qu'entend-t-on par :—

Vermifuges, Dépuratifs, Diaphorétiques, Toniques, Vésicants, Diurétiques, Hypnotiques.

Donnez un exemple de chaque classe ci-dessus mentionnée.

- 4. Décrivez les méthodes d'Analyse pour l'Albumine, le sang, et le sucre dans les urines.
- 5. Donnez la dose et le mode d'emploi des médicaments suivants :—

Liquid Extract of Ergot	Morphine Hydrochlorate
Quinine Sulphate	Strychnine Sulphate
Antipyrine	Digitalin
Aspirin	Pituitary Extract
Tr. Camph Co. (Paregoric)	Emetine.

Hygiène Infantile et Maladies des Enfants.

Jeudi 3 Octobre 1929 2 heures à 4 heures.

DES BRADLEY ET LANIER.

1. Quelles sont les conditions d'un bon biberon ?
2. Décrivez le traitement du Cholera Infantile ?
3. Que comprend-t-on par Diète Hydrique, donnez les indications de la Diète Hydrique.
4. Décrivez la ration alimentaire de l'enfant âgé de 10 mois ?
5. Donnez les signes d'une bonne santé chez le nourrisson ?

Seychelles Government Hospital State DIPLOMA Part II.

MIDWIFERY.

Tuesday 29th October 1929, 9 a.m. to Noon.

EXAMINER DR MATHEW.

Accouchement Gemellaire.

1. Quelles sont ici les présentations les plus fréquentes ? en quoi diffère-t-il de l'accouchement simple ? quelle est la précaution bonne à prendre, relativement au cordon. 12 marks.
2. Décrivez le diagnostic et la présentation des positions de la face, et comment, arrive-t-on sûrement à distinguer la bouche de l'anus ? 12 marks.
3. Définissez les termes suivants :—

L'enveloppe membraneuse	Celostrum
Le Liquide Amiotique	Placenta Previa
Meconium	Phlegmatia Alba Dolens
Masque de la grossesse	Septicémie
Lochies	Eclampsie.

 10 marks.
4. Donnez des signes de probabilité, et des signes de certitude de la grossesse 10 marks.
5. Qu'observe-t-on en ce qui concerne l'influence de la Syphilis paternelle sur la grossesse ? 6 marks.

MIDWIFERY.

Tuesday 29th October 1929, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

EXAMINER DR LANIER.

1. Grossesse Extra-uterine.
Qu'appelle-t-on de ce nom ? Dans quelle partie de ce trajet peut-on le trouver ? 12 marks.
2. Hémorragies de la grossesse.
Quelles sont, en résumé, les principales espèces d'hémorragies observées pendant la grossesse ? Que doit-on appeler hémorragie grave ? 12 marks.
3. Diamètres du Bassin osseux.
 - (a) Quelles sont les diamètres extérieurs ?
 - (b) Diamètres Intérieurs ?
 - (c) Parmi les diamètres, quels sont les plus importants ? 10 marks.
4. Quelle est l'ordre de succession et le groupement mensuel des signes de la grossesse ? 10 marks.
5. Quels sont les conditions dans lesquelles une sage-femme doit conseiller d'envoyer chercher un médecin pour voir une femme enceinte ? 6 marks.

ANNUAL REPORT PRASLIN DISTRICT 1929.

General Remarks.

The general health of the district was comparatively good. Several cases of Jaundice occurred during the months of June and July. They presented many of the symptoms of the ordinary Catarrhal Jaundice. But the motions were yellow, several members of the same family got the attack at varying intervals. The first case that came to my notice was a school girl from Victoria who had come down to spend the vacation here and it is remarkable that several cases of Jaundice were declared at Mahé before she came down to this. The disease had the general nature of a mild epidemic, one is inclined under the circumstances to attribute to some toxic element the causative agent and classify the disease as toxic or hæmatogenous Jaundice.

There were no serious epidemic outbreaks during the year excepting a few cases of mild influenza of the febrile and respiratory type towards the close of the year. Secondary anæmia consequent on worms and amoebic dysentery are rather endemic, one case of pernicious anæmia with blood crises came to my notice. Two cases of chronic dysentery with *Balantidium Coli* in the stools and a case of frequently recurring vague pains in the abdomen of a child which showed *Balantidium Coli* in the stools were treated successfully with stovarsol. Venereal diseases are very common. These islands are very notorious for Chiggers and one seldom escapes them.

Ankylostomiasis Campaign.

An intensive mass treatment against worms was administered during the end of October and the beginning of November. On the whole although the intensity of infection shows a great diminution yet the percentage of the infected still shows a very high figure. The little pamphlets prepared by the Chief Medical Officer distributed last year seems to have been of some use as the people now come up willingly and ask for treatment.

Leprosy.

The year opened with 10 lepers at Praslin 4 males and 6 females and 2 at La Digue one male and one female, giving a total of 12 in this district, one of these went over to Mahé during the year. Two more were notified and declared during the year, one male at La Digue and one female at Praslin thus giving a total of 13 lepers for this district. This does not represent all the lepers in Praslin as there may be a few more hidden cases which are not yet discovered.

Latrines.

There are 16 Public latrines at Praslin and six at La Digue. The number is insufficient.

Vaccination.

116 children were vaccinated during the year of which 30 had to be re-vaccinated a second time and 3 a third time.

School Inspection.

The 8 schools of the district were inspected twice during the year and the reports forwarded. The authorities are now paying better attention to physical exercise.

Vital Statistics.

Year	Total Births		Total deaths	
	Praslin and La Digue		Praslin and La Digue	
1928	89	61	25	19
1929	89	48	51	21

Still birth.

	Praslin	La Digue
1928	5	0
1929	8	2

The mortality figure for Praslin for this year shows a high number. Analysis in respect of age shows that 15 of the deaths were among people over 65 years of age. It is an unprecedented figure and it may be the passing away of a generation. Of the remaining deaths at Praslin 14 were among children under one year of age. Further analysis shows that the majority of the remaining deaths occurred among children under 9 years of age, thus leaving only a small percentage of deaths amongst adult.

The fourteen deaths among children under one year has to be read together with the 8 Still-births. This gives a total of 22 which represents satisfactorily a very important figure. It means that a little less than a quarter of the total number of children born are given birth to, either dead, or without enough stamina to withstand the earliest and first struggles of life. Congenital Syphilis, irregular habits, over indulgence, illegitimacy and the want of an abundant supply of fresh cow's milk must account for these conditions. One is inclined to ask whether it is not high time for the installation of antinatal clinics and child welfare schemes profitably in these islands.

"The Catechism of Personal and Domestic Elementary hygiene" prepared and published by the Chief Medical Officer of the Colony deals with several similar questions of importance and if profitably used by the public would teach them what they can do on their part to alleviate such social evils.

The annual return of patients treated at the various dispensaries is appended herewith.

Cottage Hospital Praslin.

No change in staff. The A. M. O. in charge was away on leave for four months and the district was looked after by the C. M. O. and the rest of the staff.

The nurse gives chloroform at emergency operations.

The Maternity Section of this Hospital is getting more and more popular as the number of admittances in this department would show.

The buildings were ceiled with eternite during the year.

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

(Sd) K. C. MATHEW,
A. M. O. Praslin.

Statistics Cottage Hospital Praslin:

No. admitted for the year.	No cured.	No. relieved.	No. transferred to Seychelles Hospital.	No. of deaths.
74	67	6	...	1

Total number treated 74.

Nature and Number of cases treated :—

1. Non specific Pyogenic infections.			
(a) Abscesses various	...	...	20
(b) Cellulitis			
Sub-periosteal whitlow	...	...	1
Cellulitis scalp	...	...	1
(c) Gangrene Burns 3rd degree	...	...	2
2. Injuries.			
(a) soft parts various injuries	...	...	14
(b) Fractures various	...	...	4
3. Tumours	...	...	3
4. Diseases of Heart, blood vessels & Blood.			
Anæmia secondary	...	...	1
5. Diseases of Lungs & Pleura			
Pneumonia	...	...	3
Pleurisy	...	...	1
Hæmaturia	...	...	1
6. Toxic or Hæmatogenous.			
Jaundice	...	...	4
7. Diseases of kidney & Urinary App.			
Retention of Urine	...	...	1
8. Diseases of Ear, Nose & Throat.			
Otitis media	...	...	2
9. Diseases of Joints.			
Synovitis of knee	...	...	2
10. Tropical diseases.			
Amœbic dysentery...	...	...	3
11. Diseases of Eye.			
Conjunctivitis	...	...	1
Ulcer Hypopion	...	...	1
12. Obstetrical and Gynæcological.			
Puerperium	...	...	9
Total	...	...	74

List of cases that required Surgical aid at Cottage Hospital.

Nature of Disease.	No. of cases.	Nature of operation.	Anæsthetic used.
Abscesses.	20	Incisions	3 chlorof. 17 Ethyl.
Cellulitis	2	Multiple inc.	Chlor.
Retention of urine	1	Passing sound	Chloroform.
Hydrocele	1	Tapped.	
Papilloma foot	1	Removed.	Cocaine.
Sebaceous Cyst	1	Removed.	do.
Synovitis knee	1	Tapped.	Ethyl. Chlor.
Colle's Fracture	1	Set up.	Chloroform.
Difficult labour	3	Forceps.	do.
Ulcer (Hypopion)	2	Paracentesis cornea.	Cocaine.

Return of patients treated at the Dispensaries

Month.	Bay St Anne.		Grand Anse.		La Digue.		Total.
	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
January	5	2	4	5	7	6	29
February	3	2	1	8	6	5	25
March	2	1	3	1	4	...	11
April	2	1	2	2	4	5	16
May	1	2	8	2	3	4	20
June	5	1	1	3	2	9	21
July	12	10	14	8	13	9	66
August	8	6	5	8	6	3	36
September	7	5	9	7	8	3	39
October	11	9	8	8	13	9	58
November	13	10	7	9	4	10	53
December	12	3	8	5	4	9	41
Total	81	52	70	66	74	72	415

APPENDIX II.

I have the honour to inform you that I intend leaving the Colony on October 15th next. I arrived in Victoria on June 16th and have found plenty to do and have been fully occupied.

Dental conditions are much improved but I think the time has arrived that a permanent Dentist should be appointed. I find that the yearly visit is not sound as owing to the poor condition of most of the children's teeth, that the amount of decay that goes on during the interval of Departure and Arrival of the Dentist is much to be deplored, and teeth that could be saved if attended to at once are often quite beyond saving and have to be extracted. I notice that many of the poorer classes who in the ordinary course of event never went for Dental Attention have now to a certain extent been educated up to the importance of looking after their teeth.

There has been a great increase of Free attention and I feel sure that the fact has been appreciated.

As this is my last visit I want to record my great appreciation of the kindness shown to me by all members of the Medical Staff and I regret very much severing my connection with those who have always made my visits so happy.

Dated this 16th October, 1929.

(Sd) A. M. HOLLOWAY,
Surgeon Dentist.

SCHOOL INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR.

School.	Date of Inspection.	Present.		Total on Roll.	Health.	Ventilation	Light.	Area.	Cleanliness.	Latrines.	Remarks.
		Boys.	Girls.								
Victoria R. C. School Mixed.	6.12.29	167	18	256	Good.	Good.	Good.	Sufficient.	Free school not in good condition. White ants are present in buildings and all require to be lime washed.	Clean and Sanitary Sufficient.	Children healthy, little dental caries, discipline good. Paying schools clean and in good condition.
Victoria Ch. of England Mixed.	12.12.29	Unable to state. As not written up on date of inspection.		153	Good.	Good except infant school.	Good.	Not enough accommodation at Infant School.	A little attention to the buildings required.	Not sufficient only one latrine for 56 girls.	I already called attention last year to deficient sanitary arrangements. Head mistress was absent. Children average health. Dental caries present in many cases.
St. Paul's Ch. of England	13.12.29	16	86	134	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	Sufficient.	Clean.	Bad smell in one latrine.	School Buildings in good condition. Children appear healthy, small amount Dental caries.
Anse Etoile R. Catholic Mixed School.	18.12.29	15	26	75	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	Sufficient.	Clean.	Attention required to see that the sea can enter and wash out.	Very good well kept school. Children healthy, little dental caries, steps (additional) required to school.
Cascade mixed	19.12.29	30	37	83	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	Sufficient.	Clean new building.	Clean sufficient.	Latrines sufficient, children healthy. Dental caries. A well kept school.
Anse-aux-Pins (Girls)	19.12.29	...	58	80	Fair, anæmic.	An old building.	Good.	Is cramped in space.	Clean.	Girls not sufficient an extra one to be provided.	Children are anæmic marked Dental caries.
Anse-aux-Pins (Boys)	19.12.29	60	...	67	Fair.	In new building excellent.	Good.	Is cramped in space.	Clean.	Not sufficient an extra one to be provided.	The boys have a fine new building in erection, which will replace an old one.

SCHOOL INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR.—(Continued).

School.	Date of Inspection.	Present		Total on Roll.	Health.	Ventilation	Light.	Area.	Cleanliness.	Latrines.	Remarks.
		Boys.	Girls.								
Plaisance (mixed) ...	19.12.29	47	37	107	Fair.	Sufficient.	Good.	Sufficient.	Clean.	Provision should be made to have the latrine cleaned as at present there appears no method.	Dental caries common children are clean.
Bel Ombre C. of E. ...	5.12.29	6	4	13	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Sufficient one room.	Good.	Good.	
Bel Ombre R. C. ...	5.12.29	17	29	80	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Sufficient two rooms.	Good.	Fairly clean wooden floors.	
Glacis ...	5.12.29	32	39	73	Fair amount of anaemia otherwise good.	Good.	Good.	Sufficient two rooms.	Good.	3 latrines clean wooden floor.	The roof of the school have been repaired.
Anse Royale C. of E. ...	6.12.29	17	9	32	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Adequate.	Good.	Poor.	A very old building. One latrine was in a very bad condition, the floor wet and the ditch nearly full. The children however appeared healthy and cheerful.
Anse Royale R. C. ...	6.12.29	41	50	171	Good.	Good.	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	Poor.	Part of the school has been given up for the Chapel which the new Church is being built. The floor of the latrines were wet. A large percentage of Jiggers still present.

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 Boileau	12.12.29	53	80	159	Good.	Good.	Fair.	3 Rooms.	Good.	Poor.	The latrines are in a bad condition, wet and dirty. One of them has no door. The children's teeth are bad and there appears amongst them a certain degree of anaemia secondary to ankylostomiasis probably.
Port Gland	18.12.29	8	8	16	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Too small.	Good.	Good.	
Baie Lazare	19.12.29	34	54	92	Fair.	Good.	Poor.	2 rooms.	Very fair.	Smelly and floors wet.	The light is poor in the school. The general health however was good but a large number of children are affected with Jiggers.
Takamaka	19.12.29	35	45	90	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Rather small for number on roll.	Very good.	Poor.	The latrines were wet and smelly on the whole the sanitary condition of these school latrines is unsatisfactory. The government should provide the schools with some disinfectant such as creosolgen with directions as to its use. The school authorities should be compelled to have the floor of these latrines washed every morning with such disinfectant which would somewhat remove these objectionable smells.

SCHOOL INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR.—(Continued).

School.	Date of Inspection.	Present Boys.	Present Girls.	Total on Roll.	Health.	Ventilation.	Light.	Area.	Cleanliness.	Latrines.	Remarks.
Consolation C. of E.	9.12.29	15	10	39	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Too small	Fair.	No latrine for teacher only one latrine in good order the other bad.	Desks not enough, there must be another latrine and the latrines should be kept neater.
Mont Plaisir C. of E.	10.12.29	8	17	30	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Not enough.	Good.	Fair.	Latrines should be kept neater.
Bay Ste Anne	9.12.29	11	20	64	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.	Sufficient.	Fair.	Fair.	The school has been enlarged and repaired since last visit a good number of children with dental caries.
Grand Anse R. C.	10.12.29	9	13	39	Good.	Good.	Enough.	Sufficient.	Fair.	Good.	The general tone good.
Grand Anse C. of E.	10.12.29	12	24	54	Good.	Good.	Enough.	Sufficient.	Clean.	One latrine very bad and the other requires repairs.	The latrines are badly kept one latrine requires immediate repairs. There is drill for children.
La Digue boy's sch. R. C.	12.12.29	35	...	61	Good.	Enough.	Sufficient.	Enough.	Clean.	Good.	The latrines are good, the general tone good.
La Digue girl's sch. R. C.	12.12.29	...	61	95	Good.	Enough.	Sufficient.	Enough.	Clean.	Good.	Separate schools for boys and girls. The children look healthy.
Anse Boudin R. C.	16.12.29 10.30 a.m.	...	...	46	...	Fair.	Sufficient.	Enough.	Clean.	Only one latrine.	The buildings has been enlarged since last visit. The school was opened teacher present. But the children were asked to come only in the afternoon.



