

## **Medical report / British Honduras.**

### **Contributors**

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**BRITISH HONDURAS**

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**MEDICAL REPORT**

**For the year 1925**

**BY**

**LT.-COL. JAMES CRAN,**

**O.B.E., V.D., M.D. (Aberd.)**

**PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER**

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THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER,  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,  
BELIZE.**



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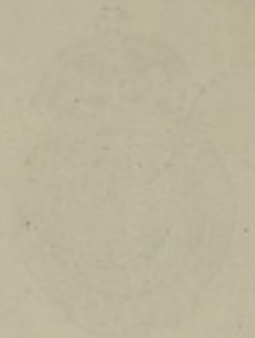
O.B.E., V.D., M.D. (Aberd.)

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BELIZE.

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BRITISH HONORARY

MEDICAL REPORT

For the year 1922

LIEUTENANT JAMES GRAY

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL OFFICER

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I. ADMINISTRATIVE—Staff .. .. .	1
Financial .. .. .	4
II. PUBLIC HEALTH—General .. .. .	4
Vital Statistics .. .. .	7
III. SANITATION—Administrative .. .. .	7
Preventive Measures .. .. .	7
General Measures .. .. .	7
Drainage .. .. .	8
Clearing of Bush .. .. .	8
IV. METEOROLOGY .. .. .	8
V. HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS .. .. .	9
VI. PRISONS .. .. .	9
APPENDICES—	
DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORTS .. .. .	9
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT .. .. .	27
BELIZE HOSPITAL RETURNS .. .. .	31
DISTRICT HOSPITALS RETURNS .. .. .	35

CONTENTS

1	Introduction	1
2	Chapter I	10
3	Chapter II	25
4	Chapter III	40
5	Chapter IV	55
6	Chapter V	70
7	Chapter VI	85
8	Chapter VII	100
9	Chapter VIII	115
10	Chapter IX	130
11	Chapter X	145
12	Chapter XI	160
13	Chapter XII	175
14	Chapter XIII	190
15	Chapter XIV	205
16	Chapter XV	220
17	Chapter XVI	235
18	Chapter XVII	250
19	Chapter XVIII	265
20	Chapter XIX	280
21	Chapter XX	295
22	Chapter XXI	310
23	Chapter XXII	325
24	Chapter XXIII	340
25	Chapter XXIV	355
26	Chapter XXV	370
27	Chapter XXVI	385
28	Chapter XXVII	400
29	Chapter XXVIII	415
30	Chapter XXIX	430
31	Chapter XXX	445

WILEY

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Belize, 22nd February, 1927.

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 condition of the Colony of British Honduras for the year 1925 together with the Returns, &c., appended thereto.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. CRAN,

*Principal Medical Officer.*

The Honourable,  
The Colonial Secretary.

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1. ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

B. M. WILSON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Manch.), Principal Medical Officer. Promoted Superintending Medical Officer, Jamaica, 23.11.25.

G. H. LEWIS, M.D., Ch.B. Edin., Assistant Medical Officer. Acting Principal Medical Officer from 12th May 1925 during absence on leave of Dr. Wilson.

F. L. DAVIS, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., Assistant Medical Officer, Corozal.

H. B. HETHERINGTON, M.D., Toronto. Assistant Medical Officer, Toledo District.

C. S. VAN R. HARWOOD, M.D., Lond., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer, Stann Creek. Actg. P.M.O., 17th April to 11th May.

P. P. MARTYN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., R.U.I., A.M.O., Belize.

T. PATTERSON, M.B., B.Ch., Oxon., A.M.O., Orange Walk. Arrived in the Colony on 10.2.25 and assumed duties. Proceeded to Orange Walk on 30.3.25.

J. E. HOAR, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Assistant Medical Officer, El Cayo. Arrived in the Colony 28.2.25. and assumed duties. Proceeded to Cayo 11.3.25.

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The following appointments were held by Registered Medical Practitioners, not members of the Permanent Staff :

J. CRAN, O.B.E., V.D., M.D., Aberd., Acting Assistant Medical Officer, Belize, 1.1.25. to 12.2.25.

O. RAITT, M.B., C.M., Edin., Actg. Assistant Medical Officer, Orange Walk District, 1.1.25. to 31.3.25.

---

Mr. J. H. PEACH, Clerk & Chief Sanitary Inspector, Central Board of Health.

BELIZE.

Mr. A. E. ARNOLD, Sanitary Inspector, Central Board of Health.

„ L. E. CERVANTES	„	„	„	„
„ H. A. FLOWERS	„	„	„	„
„ E. S. SKEEN	„	„	„	„
„ V. E. SAMPSON	„	„	„	„
„ H. M. FRASER	„	„	„	„



## COROZAL.

- Mr. M. J. VILLAMOR, Sanitary Inspector, Central Board of Health.  
 „ E. ROMERO „ „ „ „

## ORANGE WALK.

- Mr. G. MILLER, Sanitary Inspector, Central Board of Health.

## STANN CREEK.

- Mr. H. WESBY, Sanitary Inspector, Central Board of Health.

## TOLEDO.

- Mr. J. A. GENTLE, Sanitary Inspector, Central Board of Health.

## EL CAYO.

- Mr. J. P. SMITH, Sanitary Inspector, Central Board of Health.

- 
- Mr. W. R. TENNYSON, Chief Clerk & Accountant Medical Department & Clerk to Public Lunatic Asylum. (Appointment declared vacant on 28th October, 1925.)

- „ J. F. ROMERO, Chief Clerk & Accountant Medical Department transferred from the Customs on 6.11.25. to fill the vacancy left by W. R. Tennyson.

- „ P. A. HYDE, Dispenser & Storekeeper, Public Hospital, Belize.

- „ E. TRAPP, 2nd Class Clerk.

- Miss W. YSAGUIRRE, Typist.

- Mr. C. B. OTTLEY, Dispensary Assistant.

- „ J. CHRISTIE, Messenger.

- „ P. CARTER, Senior Male Attendant, Public Hospital, Belize.

- „ H. FRANKLIN, Male Attendant, Public Hospital, Belize.

- „ W. MORTIS, „ „ „ „

---

 STAFF.

## Public Hospitals.

- Miss L. M. ROBERTS S.R.N., Matron, Public Hospital, Belize.

- „ M. C. SHERAN, Head Nurse, Actg. Matron 1st to 18.1.25.

- „ A. BAKER, Nurse, Public Hospital, Corozal.

- „ C. ARNOLD, Nurse, Public Hospital, Stann Creek.

- „ A. FLOWERS, Nurse, Public Hospital, Orange Walk.

- „ R. WILLIAMS, Nurse, Public Hospital, Toledo

- „ A. CADLE, Nurse, Public Hospital, El Cayo.

- „ G. HUMPHREY, Nurse, Public Hospital, Belize. Actg. Nurse-in-Charge, El Cayo during absence of various Nurses on leave.

- Miss A. CARD, Nurse, Public Hospital, Belize.

- „ A. FAUX „ „ „

- „ M. JAMES „ „ „

- „ L. ARNOLD „ „ „

- „ E. HAYLOCK „ „ „

Miss M. WEIR, Probationer, Public Hospital, Belize.

„ H. CARD	„	„	„
„ E. MORGAN	„	„	„
„ P. FISHER	„	„	„
„ C. METZGEN	„	„	„
„ A. JORDON	„	„	„

#### Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. F. CLARKE, Head Attendant, Male Lunatic Asylum.

„ S. ADOLPHUS, Attendant, Male Lunatic Asylum	
„ J. NEAL	„ „ „
„ A. FERGUSON	„ „ „ (Died on 12.11.25.)
„ V. GUILD	„ „ „
„ W. WRIGHT	„ „ „

Mrs. D. RUSSELL, Head Attendant, Female Lunatic Asylum.

„ L. BANNER, Attendant, Female Lunatic Asylum.	
„ M. PIPERSBURGH	„ „ „
„ P. ROSE	„ „ „

#### Poor House.

Mr. H. SPRINGER, Attendant, Male Poor House.

Mrs. J. MILLER, Attendant, Female Poor House.

„ F. TAYLOR, Attendant, Female Poor House.

During the year, the following Officers were on leave :—

Principal Medical Officer, B. M. WILSON, 17th April to 22nd November.

Assistant Medical Officer, G. H. LEWIS, 1st January to 11th April.

Assistant Medical Officer, C. S. HARWOOD, 28th January to 9th March.

Assistant Medical Officer, P. P. Martyn, 16th June to 3rd July.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, J. H. PEACH, 25th May to 15th November.

Matron, L. M. ROBERTS, 1st to 18th January.

Typist, W. YSAGUIRRE, 1st to 31st May.

Nurse, Corozal, A. BAKER, 1st March to 30th April.

Nurse, Orange Walk, A. FLOWERS, 2nd December to 31st December.

Nurse, El Cayo, A. CADLE, 29th May to 28th September.

Staff-Nurse, A. CARD, 16th April to 21st May.

Staff-Nurse, L. ARNOLD, 13th April to 12th June.

Staff-Nurse, E. HAYLOCK, 20th August to 19th September.

Ward-Maid, E. ANDREWS, 8th to 22nd May.

Ward-Maid, Corozal, S. HARRIS, 1st to 28th February.

Ward-Maid, Punta Gorda, A. MORRISON, 1st June to 15th July.

Attendant, Lunatic Asylum, F. CLARKE, 22nd June to 22nd August.

Attendant, Lunatic Asylum, S. ADOLPHUS, 1st May to 15th June.

Attendant, Lunatic Asylum, L. BANNER, 1st May to 15th June.

Attendant, Lunatic Asylum, M. PIPERSBURGH, 1st to 31st March.

## FINANCIAL.

In this section the figures all refer to the financial year ending 31st March, 1926. Receipts, Hospital and Asylum dues :—

Belize .. .. .	\$2,539.00
Corozal .. .. .	465.75
Orange Walk .. .. .	664.75
Stann Creek .. .. .	364.00
Toledo .. .. .	327.25
Cayo .. .. .	577.30
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>\$4,938.05</b>

## EXPENDITURE.

Estimates 1925-26.	Amount Expended 1925-26.	
Personal Emoluments .. .. .	\$45,827	\$43,341
Extra Attendants .. .. .	\$300	\$352
Vaccinators .. .. .	350	129
	— 650	— 481
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>\$46,477</b>	<b>\$43,822</b>

## OTHER CHARGES.

Equipment .. .. .	\$ 8,200.00	\$ 5,089.40
Dieting .. .. .	26,545.32	26,545.32
Expenses of Burials .. .. .	1,500.00	1,208.05
Travelling .. .. .	1,200.00	1,188.02
Uniforms .. .. .	815.89	815.89
Incidental Expenses .. .. .	277.52	277.52
Rent of Laboratory .. .. .	180.00	180.00
Special Stationery .. .. .	50.00	18.25
Lighting .. .. .	1,505.33	1,505.33
Washing .. .. .	1,741.32	1,741.32
Forage .. .. .	854.84	439.65
Entertainment of Lunatics .. .. .	50.00	23.75
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>\$42,920.22</b>	<b>\$39,032.18</b>

The proposal to place the salaries of all Assistant Medical Officers on an incremental scale which was submitted for consideration last year was approved by the Secretary of State and came into effect on the 1st April 1925. Annual increments are therefore granted of \$120 until the maximum of \$3,150 is attained.

## II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

The total number of deaths registered in 1925 was 1,024. Of these, 459 or 44.9% were certified by Medical Practitioners and 55.1% were not so certified. As regards these uncertified deaths, 38.4 were ascribed to Fever. No record is kept of Still Births.

The following Table shows the distribution of Deaths in the several Districts :—

	Total Deaths.	Number certified by Medical Practitioners.	% Certified.
Belize .. .. .	391	310	79.28
Corozal .. .. .	149	37	24.83
Orange Walk .. .. .	156	21	13.46
Stann Creek .. .. .	102	50	49.02
Toledo .. .. .	135	18	13.34
Cayo .. .. .	91	23	25.27

The estimated population of the Belize District is 18,254 with an area in square miles of 1,623 and a population of 11.24 to the square mile.

#### ENTERIC FEVER.

Six cases of this Fever were admitted and treated in the Belize Hospital. All of them were sailors arriving from Foreign Ports. In addition to these one case remained over from 1924. It was difficult to obtain a clear history of this last patient and impossible to surmise where the infection originated. There were no deaths and no other cases occurred.

In the Districts, one case was treated in the Stann Creek Hospital, and one in the Toledo Hospital. There were no deaths.

In 1923, only one case was treated in Belize and none in the District Hospitals. In 1924, four cases were treated in Belize with one death. The Districts were free of the disease.

Our present system of water supply reduces the chance of an epidemic of this disease to the minimum for the reason that each house has its own independent supply.

The Registrar General's Returns show one death from this disease in 1924, while no deaths are recorded for 1925.

#### MALARIA.

Twenty-nine deaths from Malaria were certified by Medical Practitioners in 1925 as compared with 30 so certified in 1924.

One hundred and sixty-two cases of all types were treated in the Belize Hospital with two deaths. The majority of these were Tertian but Subtertian type was also much in evidence.

The greater proportion of these admissions were labourers working in Malarious localities in various parts of the Colony and even over the Border in Mexican territory.

The percentage proportion of deaths to the total certified deaths from this cause for the whole Colony is shown as follows :—

1925 .. .. .	6.3%
1924 .. .. .	6.3%
1923 .. .. .	7.9%

With regard to the uncertified deaths, it is of course impossible to do more than make a guess. All that can be said is that a large proportion of those returned as Fever are probably due to Malaria.

#### DYSENTERY.

Twenty-three deaths from Dysentery were certified by Medical Practitioners in 1925 as compared with 33 in 1924 ; equal to 5.2% of the total certified deaths in 1925 as compared with 6.9% in 1924.

In the Belize Hospital 24 cases of the Amoebic type were treated with one death and ten of the Bacillary with four deaths, while three cases of Chronic Dysentery proved fatal.

In the District Hospitals, 50 cases of all types were treated with four deaths.

The months of September, October and November, (the rainy season) furnished by far the greatest number of these cases, and it is interesting to observe that Dr. Wilson in his report on the Colony for 1924 makes a similar statement.

#### TETANUS.

In the Belize Hospital, two cases were treated with no deaths and in the Districts one case which terminated fatally. The Registrar's Return of the total certified deaths gives eight deaths in 1924 and two in 1925 from this cause.

#### LEISHMANIASIS.

Three cases of cutaneous Leishmaniasis were treated in the Belize Hospital with favourable results.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

Fifty-four cases of all forms of this disease were treated in the Belize Hospital and of these, 21 died.

In the District Hospitals, 26 were treated with nine deaths. The Registrar General's return for the Colony shows 55 deaths certified from this disease equal to 11.9% of the total certified deaths as compared with 48 equal to 10.02% in 1924.

It is impossible to say how many uncertified deaths were caused by this complaint, but without any doubt, there were a great many.

#### DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

These include Diarrhoea and Enteritis. Sixty-two cases were treated in the Belize Hospital with three deaths. In the Districts, 89 with 12 deaths.

The Registrar's Return shows 82 deaths certified from this cause for the entire Colony, Diarrhoea and Enteritis contributing 32 to the total.

#### CANCER.

Twelve deaths were certified by Medical Practitioners from this cause according to the Registrar's Return as compared with 14 in 1924.

#### BLACK-WATER FEVER.

One case was treated in the Belize Hospital and terminated fatally. In the District Hospitals, two cases were treated, both in Orange Walk, and both recovered. In addition to these Hospital cases, one was observed in the Corozal District and one in the Orange Walk District. Both of these died.

The Registrar General's Return shows three deaths, one each for Belize, Corozal and Orange Walk in 1925.

In 1924, no cases are recorded as having been treated in any of the Hospitals nor does the Registrar General's Return for that year show any deaths from this disease.

#### RABIES.

The first suspicious case of this disease in dogs was observed in April by a Private Practitioner in Belize, but it was not until November that the first human case occurred.

On the 3rd of November 1925, a young woman, aged 19 years was admitted into the Belize Hospital suffering from this disease and died the next day. No cases were observed in the Districts.

The Registrar's Return gives two deaths from this cause. They both occurred in Belize.

Previous to the occurrence of these cases, Rabies was quite unknown in the Colony.

Preventive measures were at once instituted and vigorously carried out, not only in Belize but throughout the Colony, and a supply of Anti-rabic serum secured. Public Notices in large letters in English and in Spanish were posted up in prominent places, urging the inhabitants to keep their dogs under proper control, to destroy at once any that exhibited unusual behaviour and directing special attention to the gravity of the situation and the penalties for non-observance of the gazetted regulations.

#### YELLOW FEVER AND LEPROSY.

No record of either of these diseases appears.

### ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

Mr. Esquivel, the Hookworm Officer visited the Cayo, Corozal and Orange Walk Districts, and also the Northern River settlements of the Belize District, continuing the campaign against this scourge.

He visited all the villages, employing mass treatment, but no percentages were taken. As regards the Corozal District, he reports considerable improvement in the matter of latrines both as to upkeep and general cleanliness.

In Corozal Town, Mr. Esquivel examined 46 inhabitants and found 5 positive. The total number treated in the District was 2,125. In Orange Walk Town, 40 out of 60 of the townspeople were found infected. In all, 1,696 were treated.

In the Cayo and in the Belize District of Northern River 1,196, and 264 individuals respectively received treatment.

### Vital Statistics.

	1923	1924	1925
Population .. .. .	46,527	47,132	47,893
Total Births .. .. .	1,764	1,809	1,785
Total Deaths .. .. .	954	1,205	1,024
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population ..	37.9	38.3	37.2
Death rate per 1,000 of the population ..	20.5	25.5	21.3
Infantile Mortality .. .. .	133	156	112

The Infantile Mortality is the number of deaths under one year of age for every 1,000 births.

### III. SANITATION.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE.

The revised edition of the Public Health Laws came into force when the General Laws of the Colony were revised in 1924.

The Central Board of Health consists of four *ex-officio* members and three others appointed by the Governor. One of these is a member of the Legislative Council, and another is a Medical Practitioner practising in Belize.

The Principal Medical Officer is the Chairman of the Board.

#### PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

During the year, anti-mosquito work, was vigorously and successfully carried on throughout the Colony.

The Hookworm Campaign was carried on in the Cayo, Corozal and Orange Walk Districts and also at Northern River. Mass treatment was employed.

I regret that I am unable in this report to give definite figures as to the percentages of infection, but I hope to be in a position to present fuller details in my report for 1926.

No cases of Yellow Fever occurred.

Small Pox or Alastrim from Jamaica has not appeared.

Primary vaccinations have not been very successfully carried out this year as only 706 are recorded as against 1,495 successes in 1924. The explanation of this is that for some unknown reason or reasons the lymph supplied for vaccination purposes was not up to the standard quality. This was especially noted in the Corozal and Stann Creek Districts. (The lymph is now being packed in ice for circulation to the Districts and is giving excellent results. February 1927.)

#### GENERAL MEASURES.

The systems of Sewage Disposal, Water Supply and Disposal of Refuse continued without change during 1925 but there is evidence that the Town Board in their capacity of Local Authority are anxious to effect improvements in all these directions.

## DRAINAGE.

There is no subsoil drainage in any part of the Colony. In the principal towns of the Districts, roadside drains are maintained for surface drainage, but little money is spent for the proper construction of these.

## CLEARING OF BUSH.

An area of over 300 acres was cleared of bush at the back of the Town of Belize and about 70 acres of this laid out in lots for building purposes. This area has always been a fertile source of mosquito breeding and its clearing will prove of inestimable benefit to the community.

## IV. Summary of Meteorological Observations taken at Belize for the year 1925.

Months.	Barometer Corrected.		Relative Humidity.		Shade Temperature.		Rainfall.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Inches.	Days.
January ..	30.110	29.840	100%	90%	87	66	7.96	21
February	30.219	29.910	98%	80%	85.5	61	1.06	7
March ..	30.124	29.888	97%	69%	86.5	61	.75	7
April ..	30.019	29.880	100%	88%	87.5	67.5	.26	7
May ..	29.960	29.730	97%	85%	91.5	68	3.66	10
June ..	29.998	29.620	100%	88%	90	69	9.99	18
July ..	30.020	29.879	100%	88%	88.5	70	6.13	23
August ..	30.000	29.840	100%	85%	90.5	70	5.67	21
September	29.930	29.730	100%	88%	87	70	20.18	20
October ..	30.019	29.798	100%	88%	88	71	7.46	17
November..	30.148	29.800	100%	81%	87	59.5	12.87	19
December	30.190	29.839	100%	87%	81.5	60.5	10.02	15
Total ..	360.737	357.754	1192%	1017%	1050.5	793.5	86.01	185
Mean average	30.031	29.812	99%	84%	87.5	66.1	—	—

## V. HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

### OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT, BELIZE HOSPITAL.

Since the Out-patient Department was created a separate unit in 1923, its usefulness has increased as shown by the following figures :—

1923.	1924.	1925.
2,924 treatments.	3,000 treatments.	3,864 treatments.

### POOR HOUSES.

The inmates of the Female Poor House were transferred from a building adjacent to the Hospital to one at the extreme north of the Barracks. At a distance of about 200 yards from this building, the males are housed in a large wooden structure. The situation is salubrious and the general health of the inmates has been satisfactory. The occupants numbered 22 males and 19 females at the end of 1925.

The number of deaths during the year was 13 males and 8 females.

### LUNATIC ASYLUM.

At the end of 1925, the inmates numbered 27 males and 26 females.

An epidemic of Dysentery of the bacillary type prevailed from August to October in both the male and the female quarters. Eighteen cases were treated with 7 deaths.

Visits are made by the Principal Medical Officer at frequent intervals, and daily if conditions warrant it.

The Staff consists of one Head Attendant, 5 Sub-attendants and one Orderly for the males. One Head Attendant and 3 Sub-attendants for the Females.

The number of deaths during the year was 7 males and 5 females.

### PRISONS.

The daily average number of prisoners was 59.

The sanitary arrangements are quite satisfactory and the health of the prisoners has been good. There were no deaths.

## APPENDICES.

### REPORT BY DR. F. L. DAVIS, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, COROZAL.

#### I. ADMINISTRATIVE.

##### STAFF.

The Hospital Staff comprises one Medical Officer, one Nurse, two Wardmaids, a Cook and a Messenger.

In addition to these, but not attached to the Hospital, are other Officers, *viz.*: one sanitary Inspector and his assistant, under the control of the Central Board of Health and one extra Sanitary Inspector also under the control of the same Board, for work on the Northern Boundary. The last mentioned Officer visits all settlements on the Hondo River (the boundary between this Colony and Mexico) twice each month, and he made his first trip on duty in the first week of July, 1925.

Extra attendants are employed whenever unusual circumstances arise which demand their services. The total amount expended for such services during the year amounted to \$19.54.

##### FINANCIAL.

The total amount of Revenue collected from the 1st of January to the 31st December as Hospital Fees amounted to \$465.75 as compared with \$412.50 in 1924. So far as regards the Medical Department, these Fees are the only source of Revenue.

#### II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

##### GENERAL REMARKS.

The population of the District is estimated to be 7,021, and that of the town of Corozal, 2,350.

During the year 1925, the total number of Deaths registered was 150. Of these 37 were certified by a Medical Practitioner. Of the total deaths, 49 occurred in the town of Corozal, and 101 in the villages and settlements of the District. It must not be inferred from this that the deaths which are stated as having occurred in the town of Corozal affected only the permanent residents of the town.



The inhabitants of the country villages when they become ill, and if their means permit it, come to Corozal for Medical aid, and Medical comforts, and the same practice is followed by chicleros and members of mahogany gangs who work in the neighbouring Mexican territory.

#### MALARIA.

Sixty-two cases of all types were treated in Hospital with one death. Malaria was apparently more prevalent than in the preceding years of 1923 and 1924. Patients treated in Hospital for this complaint during those years numbered 26 and 20 respectively.

During the dry months of March, April and May, attacks of Malarial Fever are not very frequently seen but with the advent of the rains in June greatly increased facilities for mosquito breeding naturally occur and as a result, cases of Malarial infections markedly increase in number. Enlargement of the Spleen, sometimes enormous, and Anaemia, evidence of Chronic Malaria are commonly met with among the inhabitants of the country villages. Indeed it is exceptional not to find them.

#### BLACKWATER FEVER.

One instance of this Fever occurred in April. The patient was a man of middle age and the disease was contracted in the Indian village of Pachakan about six miles distant from the town of Corozal. No other cases followed.

#### PNEUMONIA.

There were seven admissions into Hospital. Four died and three recovered. The mortality is always high in this disease.

#### DYSENTERY.

Three cases of the bacillary type and nine of the Amoebic were treated in Hospital with no deaths. The District Commissioner's Register of deaths shows only one certified death from this cause.

In accordance with regular habit the hot months of September and October furnished by far the greatest number of cases, accounting for ten out of a total of twelve. With the approach of cooler weather, the disease was checked and there were no more cases after the first week in November.

During the year 1924, the number of patients treated in Hospital for Dysentery was 19 with 3 deaths.

#### INFLUENZA.

Commencing in January and lasting until the middle of June, Influenza was very prevalent in the town and district, but was generally of a mild type. The disease disappeared at the end of June. A second wave appeared in October but it proved a milder type than the first and did not last more than a few weeks. Fifteen cases were treated in Hospital with no deaths.

#### GASTRO ENTERITIS & DIARRHOEA.

As in previous years, the months of June, July and August were again conspicuous of the occurrence of quite a large number of cases of bowel complaints among children and infants. In all eleven deaths were recorded in children under the age of ten years, of which number seven were certified.

In my report for 1924, I pointed out the fact that these bowel complaints invariably appear at the time when the native fruits come into season. I think that the inference is clear that the ingestion of unripe fruits especially may reasonably be regarded as the primary cause of these complaints. It is quite certain that the vast majority of children in this district at least, are under no supervision as to what they eat; neither are they under any restrictions as to the quantity they consume.

In 1924, the number of deaths recorded from bowel complaints in children under the age of four years was fourteen.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

Nine patients were treated in Hospital. Of these two died and three were improving. They were all of the Pulmonary type. The number of certified deaths was six for the year.

#### ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

Mr. Esquivel, the Hookworm expert, carried on a campaign in this District from the 25th August to the 7th October. The total number treated was 2,222. Mass treatment was employed but no percentages were taken as the time at Mr. Esquivel's disposal was limited. In the town of Corozal, five positives were found out of a total of forty-eight examined. These (the positives) belonged to the poorer classes and lived in the outskirts of the town.

## MUMPS.

In December I saw one patient suffering from Mumps. He had just arrived from Belize where I understand that the disease was epidemic. Subsequently a very few cases were observed among children.

## RETURN OF STATISTICS OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR.

	1923.	1924.	1925.
Number of inhabitants .. .. .	6,845	6,933	7,021
Number of Births .. .. .	252	286	269
Number of Deaths .. .. .	158	198	150
Increase .. .. .	94	88	119
Birth rate per 1,000 .. .. .	36.81	41.25	38.31
Death rate per 1,000 .. .. .	23.08	28.55	21.36
Infantile mortality .. .. .	25.94	26.26	24

The Infantile Mortality represents the percentage of the total deaths in Infants under the age of one year.

## III. SANITATION.

## (a) General review of work done.

## (i) ADMINISTRATIVE.

For work in the town of Corozal, the Central Board of Health employs one Sanitary Inspector and a boy who assists him. This Officer's duties include the supervision of Bake-houses and Aerated water factories; the maintenance in good condition of all latrines and drains; taking necessary steps when private yards or streets are found to be in an insanitary state, to remedy faulty conditions, and of especial importance, the employment of measures for mosquito control.

A newly appointed Sanitary Inspector makes tours of inspection twice a month to all villages on the Northern boundary. He inspects and reports on the condition of existing latrines, and when necessary recommends the erection of additional ones. He also inspects and reports on the water supply and the presence or absence of mosquito larvae in water receptacles. He has made several attempts to place larvivorous fish in suitable receptacles, but not always with success.

The District Board (with which is associated the Local Board of Health) consists of six members in addition to the District Commissioner, who is Chairman and the Assistant Medical Officer who is an *ex-officio* member. Meetings of this Board are held fortnightly.

One Inspector of Nuisances is employed by the District Board. His duties are mainly in connection with the Market, Slaughter House and Cemetery.

## (ii) PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

## MOSQUITO CONTROL.

Twice in each month, the Sanitary Inspector examines all water receptacles (including wells) in the town of Corozal for mosquito larvae, and he then calculates the house index. This has varied from three to four per cent. It has never been found to be above five during the year.

Twice in each month, the Sanitary Inspector for the Northern boundary visits all the villages and settlements on the Hondo River. He reports on the general condition of these villages, paying special attention to the state of the latrines and the measures that are being taken to prevent mosquito breeding.

It has not been found practicable to make Chapter 60 of the Consolidated Laws—Mosquito Regulations—applicable to these villages, but attempts are being made to control mosquitoes by having all receptacles used for the storing of water oiled twice a month unless these are already screened or fished. These measures have been in force during the whole of the year and are still being continued.

The practice of placing larvivorous fish in tanks, vats and even barrels is still being followed and has proved very satisfactory, no larvae ever having been found in any receptacle containing these fish. In the town of Corozal there are altogether 414 tanks and vats and 160 of these are fished. Those not fished are efficiently screened. All the wells—and there are 414 of them—contain fish.

An oil sprayer is made use of occasionally, but reliance is chiefly placed on fishing collections of water when practicable. The fish are obtained from a conveniently situated reserve stock pond.

As the result of Yellow Fever having been declared present in the Stann Creek District in November, 1921, Dr. Vaughn of the Rockefeller Foundation arrived in Corozal on the 24th of January 1925, and remained one week, investigating sanitary conditions in this District.

These measures deal with Malaria and with Yellow Fever.

#### QUARANTINE.

There is daily communication with the Mexican seaport town of Payo Obispo, ten miles distant from Corozal. Motor cars meet the Mexican ferry boat twice daily and convey the passengers to Corozal. Here they are required to register their names in a book kept for the purpose. Thereafter, they are obliged to present themselves daily for medical inspection for six days if they remain in the Colony for this period. No cases of infectious disease was observed among these arrivals.

During the year 1924 it was customary for the Port Sanitary Authority at Payo Obispo to exchange weekly sanitary reports with the Medical Officer of Corozal, but the practice of furnishing these reports has fallen into disuse—the last one submitted was in April 1925. So far as I am able to judge from Bills of Health and other sources of information, no case of notifiable infectious disease has occurred in the town of Payo Obispo or its neighbourhood during the year.

#### HELMINTHIC DISEASES.

During the year under review Mr. Esquivel visited the villages of the District. He commenced operations at the end of August and continued them until the beginning of October. He treated 2,222 individuals but unfortunately he was unable to take percentages of infections as the time at his disposal was limited. He did, however, examine 48 persons resident in the town of Corozal and he found only five of these infected. Mr. Esquivel reports a very great improvement in the matter of latrines in all the villages he visited.

#### VACCINATION.

Only 66 children were successfully vaccinated as against 150 in 1924. The quality of the vaccine supplied from May to December was very poor and is responsible for this unsatisfactory result.

#### (iii) GENERAL MEASURES.

##### DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

There has been no change in the method of disposal. Rubbish is removed outside the limits of the town and then destroyed by fire.

##### WATER SUPPLY.

Four new vats have been erected during the year, bringing the total to 414. These are all either screened or fished. The supply of water was ample for all purposes.

##### DRAINAGE.

This does not differ in any way from the methods described in my report for 1924. There is no subsoil drainage.

##### SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

There is no change in this direction. Pit latrines are in general use and have proved satisfactory so long as they are kept under constant observation by the Sanitary Inspectors.

(iv) *HOSPITAL.*

From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 232 cases were treated in Hospital. Of these, 199 were discharged as cured or improved, 12 not improved, 14 died and 7 remained on at the end of the year.

Although provision was made in the Estimates for increased accommodation at this Hospital, no steps have as yet been taken in this direction.

(v) *PRISON.*

The health of the prisoners has been good and the prison has been kept in a sanitary condition.

The number of prisoners lodged in the cells averaged three per day.

**REPORT BY DR. T. PATTERSON, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER,  
ORANGE WALK.**

I. *ADMINISTRATIVE.*

*STAFF.*

Dr. O. RAITT, Assistant Medical Officer, January 1st to March 31st.

Dr. T. PATTERSON, Assistant Medical Officer, April to December 31st.

Dr. DAVIS, A.M.O., Corozal, acted from June 9th to July 10th, paying weekly visits during the absence of the A.M.O. on temporary duty in Belize.

Nurse FLOWERS, in charge of Hospital from January to the end of November and was replaced by Nurse CADLE.

Wardmaid ETHEL YORKE, a cook and a Messenger are attached to the Hospital.

Mr. G. MILLER was appointed Sanitary Inspector on 3rd July 1925.

*FINANCIAL.*

Hospital Revenue for this Year 1925 was \$664.75. This amount was derived from Fees.

Expenditure was as follows :—

Personal Emoluments (exclusive of A.M.O.'s salary) .. .. .	\$	973.10
Equipment, washing, lighting and dieting .. .. .		1,758.90
		_____
Total .. .. .		\$2,732.00
		_____

*PUBLIC HEALTH.*

*MALARIA*

Was extremely prevalent towards the latter part of the year and its increase appeared to coincide with the flooding of the river in October, which was unusually high compared to former years. It has been noticeable in the town that severe cases of Malaria have been more numerous amongst those dwelling near partly flooded land beside the river.

*DYSENTERY*

Almost invariably amoebic, attacked numbers of the labourers in the Mahogany Camps and was fairly common in the town. The disease here responds very readily to injections of Emetine, two or three injections being sufficient for the bulk of cases.

*HOOKWORM.*

The Hookworm Officer, Mr. Esquivel, visited the District and made an extensive tour in July and August. There is a certain amount of prejudice amongst the natives towards the drug given for this disease, but this appears to be dying down and Mr. Esquivel was very successful in persuading nearly all those suffering from Hookworm to take the drug. Out of 68 stools examined in the Town, over 50 per cent. were found to be infected prior to treatment. In the District the percentage was much higher.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis is fairly common in the town, but it is unusual for patients to seek medical advice in the early stages. It is said to be on the increase.

#### PNEUMONIA.

Nine cases with three deaths were treated in Hospital. The mortality outside hospital is greater. Most of the cases are Indians.

#### VENEREAL DISEASE.

Gonorrhoea is, as usual, very common, and only occasionally is medical advice sought for it.

#### MEASLES.

Signs of an epidemic were beginning at the end of the year.

#### BLACKWATER FEVER.

During the year, there have been at least three undoubted cases of blackwater fever. Two of these cases were treated in hospital with success, in spite of relapses. The other case, treated outside, died within six days. Several Malarial Haemoglobinurias, of a severe type, recovered after treatment.

#### STATISTICS.

Population of Town and District :—5,600 (about)

Births :—Male, 104 ; Female, 104.

Registered Deaths :—Under 1 year .. .. .	31
1 to 10 years .. .. .	41
10 to 20 „ .. .. .	8
20 to 30 „ .. .. .	12
30 to 40 „ .. .. .	13
over 40 „ .. .. .	51

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Total .. .. 156

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#### SANITATION.

After much uphill work, and one summons under Chap. 60 of the Consolidated Laws, 1921, all vats, 97 in number, in the town of Orange Walk, which at the beginning of the year were somewhat deficient in Mosquito-proof coverings, have now been repaired and numbered, and are in the process of being "fished." Shallow wells also have been covered in. It is more difficult to persuade householders to empty open water receptacles in order to prevent mosquito-breeding and still more difficult to convince them of the reason for it all.

Oil spraying is of limited value owing to the extent of swampy ground and the difficulty of approach to it.

#### LATRINES.

Are nearly all pits covered by small wooden huts. Many have been condemned during the year and have been replaced by new ones. Only a few are really fly-proof but it is unusual to see many flies in them. Sewage from the Hospital, A.M.O's. Quarters and District Commissioner's Quarters is now carried by iron pipes to two large ventilated pits. Formerly cement pipes from the Hospital and A.M.O's. quarters ran down to the river, but this year it was found that nothing emerged from these pipes ; hence the change.

Refuse is removed by cart to a dump and burnt. The dump is rather close to the town, but the refuse is so free from grease and putrefactive material that it cannot be looked upon as insanitary.

Water is collected from the roofs in vats as in other parts of the colony. Frequently they become empty towards the end of the dry season, and well water has to be used. Under normal circumstances, the latter is used for washing purposes only.

The open drains or ditches of the town which empty into the river have recently been deepened and repaired. They are quite efficient except during the heaviest downpours, when one or two places are likely to become flooded, but the ground soaks up any moisture which is not carried away with such rapidity, that there is little inconvenience. Vegetation grows in these drains so rapidly that it is necessary frequently to remind house-holders of the necessity of clearing the growth. This has been done satisfactorily. Yards have been kept fairly clean but the owners of certain lots have required much persuasion to induce them to cut the undergrowth.

In the meat-market, pork and beef, the chief articles for sale, have been very free from disease, and at no time have flies been numerous in the building.

The chief obstacle to a more healthy town is the presence along the riverside of low-lying ground liable to become flooded during the rainy season, forming numerous little pools full of weeds, to which pools fish have no access. Only the edges of this area can be oiled and Anophele mosquitoes breed practically unchecked. The obvious remedy is the filling in of the land (which is almost valueless) at a prohibitive cost.

#### METEOROLOGICAL.

Rainfall is the only record kept. During the year, the amount was as follows. The two previous years are also given.

							1923.	1924.	1925
Month.							inches.	inches.	inches.
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.62	6.70	7.05
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.05	2.90	.70
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.70	.12	.30
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	.00	.25
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.91	1.85	5.40
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.37	7.40	10.53
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	3.75	3.10
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.90	9.45	7.26
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.80	8.30	8.47
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.90	4.10	7.86
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.40	2.80	10.00
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.12	6.90	5.20
Total							..	..	..
							39.27	54.27	66.12

*HOSPITAL.*

The Hospital contains :—Male Ward .. .. 8 beds.  
 Female Ward .. .. 3 beds.  
 Side Ward .. .. 2 cots.

The Side Ward can be used for suspected infectious cases.

The building is situated on an eminence, thirty to forty feet above river level and about sixty to seventy yards from the river bank. An operating table and a suitable lamp would be an improvement.

*PRISON.*

The prison is kept in excellent sanitary condition and there is very little sickness amongst the few prisoners.

**REPORT BY DR. C. S. VAN R. HARWOOD, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER,  
 STANN CREEK.**

I have the honour to submit the following report which refers only to the town of Stann Creek as I am at present unable to make any routine inspection of the out-lying parts of the District.

**I. ADMINISTRATIVE.****STAFF.**

Dr. C. S. HARWOOD, Assistant Medical Officer.

Miss C. ARNOLD, District Nurse, Stann Creek Hospital.

Miss A. DEBRAUND, Wardmaid, Stann Creek Hospital.

Mrs. J. McSWEANEY, Cook, Stann Creek Hospital.

JOSEPH FLORES, Attendant, Stann Creek Hospital.

Mr. HAROLD WESBY, Sanitary Inspector, Central Board of Health.

There is also one boy employed part time as Helper and Oiler and by arrangement with the District Commissioner, I have the services of one Cartman and two of the District Board labourers for use in scavenging and general sanitary purposes.

Hospital fees paid by patients admitted during the year amounted to \$364.00.

**II. PUBLIC HEALTH.**

The general health of the town was good up to the middle of July when Malaria became more prevalent. With the beginning of September, cases of Measles occurred which soon became epidemic and spread through the greater part of the juvenile population. The last case occurred in the third week in November. I saw 128 cases myself, but observed no instance of an adult being infected. The disease was of mild type on the whole and only one death occurred. During September, there was much sickness, Malaria, Enteritis and Respiratory Infections predominating, the latter two being associated with the Measles epidemic. With November, the general health improved and remained good till the close of the year.

The principal infectious diseases I encountered during the year were as follows :—

Dysentery .. .. .	53 Cases	4 Deaths.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	17 „	8 „
Pneumonia .. .. .	6 „	3 „
Puerperal Septicaemia .. .. .	2 „	0 „

Sporadic cases of Mumps occur from time to time. I saw no Chicken Pox this year.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis is far too prevalent. All the 17 cases mentioned above showed unmistakable clinical signs ; the greater number were in the third stage when first seen, and over one third are already dead. I am glad to say that two early cases (both Carib women) who persistently carried out treatment have so far got well that they now show signs of activity. That so many cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occur is I feel due to the extremely unhygienic nature of the houses in which so many of the Caribs live. Overcrowded wattle huts, hot and ill-ventilated. Added to this they are continually spitting anywhere and everywhere, and the mud floor of a hot imperfectly ventilated hut from which the sun is carefully excluded must be

an ideal method of disseminating the desiccated bacteria of dried tuberculous sputum. In a certain number of cases, owing to the fear in which the disease is held, attempts are made to adopt certain precautions, but with primitive ideas under such conditions, it must be impossible to guard against massive infection in the last stages when the patient becomes bedridden. In over a third of the cases mentioned, I know of definite contact with another case, and three of the patients belonged to one family of which four members have become infected within eighteen months. All four are now dead. The only satisfactory method of disinfecting such huts would be to destroy them. Few of these people would, I think, willingly undergo institutional treatment. With the abundant ground-space available out-door shelters on loan, under careful supervision might prove practicable.

Malaria far outstrips all other diseases in prevalence, but is of mild type and only 11 deaths occurred from this cause. I should say very few of the population escape an attack at least once a year, and many suffer from repeated recurrences. With the greatly increased consumption of Quinine, I have not had nearly so many bad cases to deal with this year and I find many persons who were previously with difficulty induced to take the drug now coming for it on the least return of symptoms. Owing to the number of cases to be dealt with, it is only very occasionally that I am able to make any blood examinations, so am unable to speak as to type. The cases to which I refer however show all the clinical signs of the disease and rapidly respond to Quinine.

Dysentery occurs at all seasons sporadically, but this year was not prevalent in epidemic form to any extent, and there were fewer cases I should say than last.

I have seen and treated a number of cases of Hookworm infestation, but am unable myself to say to what extent it exists. There is again the difficulty of getting time for microscopic examinations. Cases with typical signs and symptoms are not very often met with.

Two cases of Tetanus occurred. One was removed from Hospital and the subsequent history is unknown. The second patient was sent from his home to Belize Hospital and under appropriate treatment, made a good recovery.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the town of Stann Creek, according to the Census of 1921 was 2,577. It is now estimated to be about 2,990.

Total Births, 1925 .. .. .	105—20 less than in 1924.
Total Deaths, 1925 .. .. .	61—22 less than in 1924.
Deaths certified by A.M.O. ..	50
Deaths under twelve months ..	8
Birth Rate, approximately ..	35
Death Rate, approximately ..	20
Infantile Mortality .. .. .	76.2

This low Infant Mortality Rate of 76 speaks well for the care expended on their children by the mothers of the town, or for the robustness of their offspring. It compares well with what it was in England a few years ago. I notice however it is not so satisfactory in the out-stations. Of 19 children born in the Sub-District of Seine Bight during the year 6 died before they reached a year old, which gives an Infant Mortality Rate of over 315 which is excessively high.

The Death Rate may also be considered low, and if a reduction could be effected in the number of deaths from Malaria, Tubercle and Dysentery would become extremely low.

I note that of the 61 deaths, 9 occurred in persons said to be over 60 years of age and included 4 persons who were octogenarians. Of the correctness of the last statement, I have from having seen them in life, no reason to be in doubt.



## RAINFALL.

Month.	Inches.	Rainy Days.
January .. .. .	7.08	10
February .. .. .	Absent and	not recorded.
March .. .. .	1.64	5
April .. .. .	1.10	2
May .. .. .	1.50	7
June .. .. .	13.17	15
July .. .. .	4.11	16
August .. .. .	6.98	15
September .. .. .	15.09	17
October .. .. .	5.44	12
November .. .. .	20.96	11
December .. .. .	8.02	9

The River was at flood level on the following dates :—

June .. .. 4th and 5th.

August .. 14th and 15th,

September .. 18th to 21st,

November .. 7th and November 19th to 21st.

## III. HYGIENE &amp; SANITATION.

As already stated, Malaria is prevalent. Along the stretch of front facing the sea, mosquitoes are not numerous except on occasions, or in places where the grass and bush is allowed to grow high. Owing to lack of funds the Government Reserve on the South-side of the town is cleaned far too infrequently. Sometimes, not for nine months or a year. The dense bush of the Blue-fields area is in a continual condition of overgrowth and a special fund should be available for keeping this area cleaned. This bush harbours great numbers of mosquitoes.

With the exception of Government property, none of the houses are screened.

All the water tanks in the town are screened and are kept efficiently protected from mosquito breeding by means of a monthly tour of inspection by the Sanitary Inspector. A greater difficulty occurs in dealing with barrels and the smaller water containers of the numerous houses without vats. Of the latter, there are at present about 156 in all. A number of shallow wells exist, just excavations in the sand to expose the subsoil water. This water is used for washing purposes only and I have hesitated to have them closed down as they do not seem to breed larvae to any extent and have a certain protective value in the event of fire, since the town is without any fire apparatus.

Vaccination this year has not been at all satisfactory. This has been partly due to my absence during the earlier part of the year, and to the receipt of some very bad vaccine lymph that necessitated my temporarily suspending vaccinations as some children had been vaccinated three times without result. Out of over a hundred children on whom vaccination was performed, 37 were successful. At all times a certain number of children seem to escape vaccination. This

may in part be due to their parents making trips to the Southern Republics, and to difficulties in locating them, but there are other impediments, that it would take too long to enter into, which crop up in practical work in dealing with a semi-illiterate population. It is often impossible to identify a child successfully vaccinated on the Birth Register at all. Very often the names given when children are brought for vaccination (frequently simply in the charge of elder children) cannot be identified. In my opinion, a much more satisfactory system, at any rate for this District would be for an Index Card to be made out for each child on the registration of its birth, and for this card to be forwarded in due course to the Public Vaccinator responsible who would locate the child and return the card together with his usual Certificate of Vaccination, or in default of this, record on the card the reason for its non-vaccination. The transfer of such cards from Registrar to Registrar in the case of migrant children would enable them to be followed up to any part of the Colony.

As already stated, there is no clinical evidence, so far as I have been able to observe, of any large amount of Hookworm infestation. As mentioned in my last report, Mr. Esquivel as the result of microscopic examination of faeces found 51 per cent. of the population infected in 1924. There is a great lack of latrine accommodation both public and private. With a population of practically 3,000 and 739 occupied houses, there are only 4 with water flushed closets and septic tanks. There are 106 houses that have some sort of outside latrine furnished with a bucket. The Sanitary Inspector reports about two thirds to be in sanitary condition, though without proper cement floors none of them can be called satisfactory. Accordingly, only about one in every seven houses has any latrine accommodation at all. For the male population, there are six public latrines standing out from the Foreshore with a total seatage of 24. This arrangement may have been satisfactory when the town mainly stretched along the sea front, but as the back streets are now a quarter of a mile distant, it is obvious that it is now inadequate. There are no latrines for females. A closed bucket or other receptacle is usually secreted on the premises, and ostensibly emptied in the sea at night, though with the thick bush always at a more convenient distance, it would not be surprising if people at the rear of the town availed themselves of other methods of disposal. I know that considerable fouling of the soil takes place, though not obvious owing to the dense under-growth.

In a town absolutely flat, and with the ground in some cases actually below sea level, with a sand soil in which the subsoil water is reached at a depth of only a few inches, the satisfactory disposal of excreta must of necessity be a very difficult problem, and anything in the nature of pit latrines out of the question. A further trouble that has arisen in connection with the present foreshore latrines is that in several places, the sea is receding leaving them high and dry. And this is becoming a source of considerable and recurrent expense to the District Board, and it is of course still further increasing the distance to be traversed in reaching them. This question of adequate latrine accommodation is one of some urgency and will have to be faced in the near future if with the increasing growth of the town, it is to be kept in a sanitary condition.

Refuse disposal is at present unsatisfactory owing to the inadequate amount of labour that can be devoted to the work and the slow means of transport. There are 24 Public Refuse bins of satisfactory type, but as only one cart and three men are available for dealing with all the scavenging work of the town and they have to empty considerable numbers of private bins as well, and have to keep the streets swept, repair ditches and do other sanitary work as well it is almost impossible to cope with the refuse at times with slow mule transport. Fortunately it is mostly of vegetable nature with a large admixture of garden rubbish and no great nuisance is created by the bins, but the habit of dumping into lowlying and wet lots (often in close proximity to houses) that of necessity has to be adopted, is certainly bad, and as it is organic material, of only the slightest value for filling purposes. A simple and much more sanitary method of disposal would be to erect a few small incinerators on a cement platform, on which the refuse could be spread out and burnt on dry days. As this however would involve an extra man to do the burning it is at present impossible. At present about 12 to 14 mule carts of refuse can be removed per day.

About 1,000 yards of ditching was carried out by the Sanitary labourers in situations where it seemed to serve useful purposes. Taken as a whole, ditching in this town serves no useful purpose, and may do harm by exposing the subsoil water and permitting the still further breed-

ing of mosquitoes, whereas in the ordinary course of events the rainwater soon sinks into the sand and disappears. A canal 300 yards long was dug by the Public Works Department early in the year with the idea of draining the Bluefields swamp and pumping the water by a wind-mill into the adjoining creek. This scheme has so far, unfortunately, not matured.

The perennial condition of overgrowth of the Bluefields swamp I have already reported on, and it has been so frequently discussed that I need not refer to it further, except to point out that as the whole of this overgrown swamp is only some five or six acres in extent it should not be such a herculean task to deal with it as some people appear to have made out. The existence of large areas of Government property in a state of overgrowth makes it much more difficult for the Sanitary Inspector to exact the cleaning of adjacent private lots.

The people here obtain their drinking water from two sources (1) Vats or barrels that collect rainwater, and (2) the river. The latter forms the supply of a large portion of the natives and of the major part of the population during the dry season. The portion of the river used for drawing water is I consider too low down as it is very liable to pollution from clothes washing and bathing only a few yards above. In fact the constant bathing that is going on at one drawing point must make the water unnecessarily muddy if nothing else, and may be responsible for some of the dysentery. This however cannot apparently be stopped till a Bye-law has been passed. At no great expense a storage tank could be installed and the existing pumping station that supplies the Railway, and which is only worked a few hours a week could be utilised to supply water from a point above this source of contamination, without interfering with the washing and recreations of the community.

The Roman Catholic School is furnished with Septic Tanks and hand flushed water closets for boys and girls and is I consider satisfactory. Neither the Church of England nor the Wesleyan Schools have adequate or satisfactory latrine accommodation.

Industrial conditions are not very thriving at present. Numbers of the male population have to migrate temporarily to the Republics and other parts of the Colony to obtain employment. The largest employers of labour are in the lumber industry and their labour is partly recruited locally and partly from Nicaragua and elsewhere. It is impossible to supervise their sanitary arrangements, but there is at present no evidence of excessive sick rate amongst these men, and they are regularly sent down for medical treatment when sick.

As mentioned above much of the housing is very bad both structurally and from the houses being erected on unsuitable building sites, some being almost inaccessible in wet weather, the whole surroundings being swamp. The streets in the past have been badly laid out and a large number of lots are unfenced, and this makes sanitary control difficult.

There are two Inspectors who visit the premises of various vendors of food-stuffs, the Inspector under the Central Board of Health and the Clerk of Market who acts for the District Board. The lack of Bye-laws is a disadvantage, but at the present time it would tell very hardly on many small vendors, who lead a precarious and hand to mouth existence, if too rigid regulations were imposed, which would simply compel them to close down and swell the ranks of unemployment. No case of food contamination of importance has been brought to my notice during the year.

As reported last year, the present Market House is both inadequate in size and hygienically a disgrace. I am glad to say that plans have been prepared for a larger and more suitable structure. It is hoped that the material for building it will be ordered before the close of the Financial Year.

I consider that there is a pressing need for the District Board to pass Bye-laws in connection with (1) Building, (2) River Pollution prevention, (3) Food protection as regards especially Milk and the conduct of Bakeries. Other recommendations for future work I have referred to above.

I append the classified Hospital Returns for the year.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Remaining from 1924 .. .. .	3	3	0
Admitted during year .. .. .	207	137	70
Remaining 31.12.25 .. .. .	8	6	2
Died in Hospital .. .. .	6	1	5

Owing to insufficiency of Staff, no returns of out-patients could be kept. The most frequent cause of admission was Malarial Fever, 62 patients being treated for this disease with 1 death. 1,529 persons reported for Quarantine Observation on 1 to 6 occasions.

The average cost per head per diem for patients of all classes under the heads Dieting, Lighting and Washing, but excluding Administrative expenses and Drugs, was 50 cents.

REPORT BY DR. H. B. HETHERINGTON, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER,  
TOLEDO.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE.

STAFF.

H. B. HETHERINGTON, Assistant Medical Officer.

J. A. GENTLE, Sanitary Inspector.

R. WILLIAMS, Nurse, Punta Gorda Hospital.

M. ARNOLD, Wardmaid .. .. .

N. CALIZ, Cook .. .. .

V. CALIZ, Messenger .. .. .

Wardmaid Arnold, replaced Miss A. Morrison who resigned on the 15th of July, 1925.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

The total number of Deaths registered during 1925 was 135. Of these, 18 were certified by the Medical Officer, 17 by the Police, 2 by the Coroner and 98 uncertified.

The population of the District at the beginning of the year is estimated at 5,249.

There were 242 births registered. Births and deaths by races are shown in the following table :—

Race.	Indian.	Carib.	Negro.	Other.	Totals.
Births .. .. .	101	43	33	65	242
Deaths .. .. .	78	25	9	23	135

Births and Deaths for the past six years are as follows :—

Years.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925.
Births .. .. .	282	200	267	228	245	242
Deaths .. .. .	173	152	176	148	238	135

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 29 deaths of children under one year of age, and 20 between one and five years. Infantile mortality rate = 119 deaths per 1,000 births. This rate was 166 in 1923 and 257 in 1924.

### PREVALENT DISEASES.

#### MALARIA.

Forty-eight cases were treated in Punta Gorda Hospital with 1 death. Among uncertified deaths, the cause of death in 67 instances was given as Fever. Probably the majority of these are Malaria.

#### DYSENTERY.

Six cases of Amoebic Dysentery were treated in Hospital, with no deaths. No cases of bacillary dysentery were seen.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

Seven cases were treated in Hospital. There were two deaths. Tuberculosis is very prevalent all through the District.

#### ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

Seven cases were treated in Hospital. The infection is very general, but few severe cases are seen.

#### PNEUMONIA.

Six cases were treated in Hospital with two deaths.

CHICKEN POX, MEASLES AND MUMPS were all present in the District during the year.

### III. SANITATION.

**Mosquito Destruction.** Weekly inspections were made during the year in Punta Gorda Town and monthly inspections in Monkey River Town. There are 275 houses in Punta Gorda Town; the average number found with larvae on the premises was 3.4.

There are 114 houses in Monkey River Town. The average number found with larvae on the premises was 10.1.

In Punta Gorda Town, five notices were served on house-holders in respect of Mosquito breeding, and 54 in respect of dirty lots.

In Monkey River Town, 19 notices were served in respect of Mosquito breeding, and one in respect of dirty lots.

#### LATRINES.

Public Latrines at Punta Gorda and Monkey River are built over the Sea. These were kept in a sanitary condition during the year.

#### VACCINATIONS.

There were 139 successful vaccinations during the year. Several lots of Vaccine received did not give successful results.

#### VESSELS BOARDED.

Eight hundred and eighty-six vessels entered at Punta Gorda during the year. The majority of these were small doreys from points along the coast of Guatemala. - 1,728 persons reported for Medical Observation. No infectious diseases occurred.

#### MARKET AND SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The Market and Slaughter House have been kept in a sanitary condition during the year.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

In Punta Gorda Town, there are 76 tanks about 75 water barrels and 13 wells. Vats and barrels are screened, and wells stocked with fish. There are two Public Vats in the Punta Gorda Court-House yard from which water is issued during the dry season.

## RAINFALL.

Month.	Inches.	Rainy Days.
January .. .. .	15.45	20
February .. .. .	9.71	14
March .. .. .	4.24	8
April .. .. .	4.70	5
May .. .. .	13.25	16
June .. .. .	33.30	24
July .. .. .	28.35	26
August .. .. .	34.36	26
September .. .. .	33.90	26
October .. .. .	17.39	24
November .. .. .	7.99	16
December .. .. .	5.04	16
Total .. .. .	207.68	221

## PUNTA GORDA HOSPITAL.

The Hospital contains 8 beds. The daily average in Hospital for the year was 7.58.

There were 177 patients admitted during 1925, and 6 remained from 1924. Of these, 99 were discharged as well, 50 relieved, 18 not relieved, 10 died in Hospital and 6 remained at the end of the year.

During the year, a properly equipped bath-room was added to the Hospital, a much appreciated improvement, and a sink was also installed in the Kitchen.

Hospital fees collected during the year amounted to \$327.25.

## PRISON.

The Prison was kept in a sanitary condition during the year. The Health of the prisoners was good. The average daily number of prisoners was 1.24.

## REPORT BY DR. J. E. HOAR, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, CAYO.

## I. ADMINISTRATIVE.

## STAFF.

Dr. P. P. MARTYN, Assistant Medical Officer, January 1st to 23rd 1925.

MAJOR J. E. HOAR, Assistant Medical Officer, 14th March to 31st December, 1925.

Miss G. HUMPHREY, Nurse, 1st January to 31st December, 1925.

Miss L. TUCKER, Wardmaid, 1st January to 31st December, 1925.

Mrs. E. SIMMONS, Cook, 1st January to 31st December, 1925.

Mr. A. CHERRINGTON, Messenger, 1st April to 31st December, 1925.

## II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

### (A) GENERAL REMARKS.

My experience of nine months leads me to believe that the climate of British Honduras is naturally a healthy one, if only the inhabitants will allow it to be so. Most of the diseases I have seen are preventable and are due to a disregard for sanitation. Malaria was overwhelmingly more prevalent than any other disease this year. Many people have a great dislike for Quinine and will do anything rather than take it. However, when taken in adequate doses there is no difficulty in controlling the progress of fever. The ordinary benign tertian, though violent in its symptoms 105° F. is common, vomiting is severe and pain in the spleen well marked—is quickly controlled and does not leave ill effects when allowed to become chronic. Malignant tertian I have also found is controlled by the oral administration of Quinine.

There are a few cases of Dysentery, clinically amoebic, which respond to emetine but easily relapse.

On the whole, I attribute the freedom from serious disease in the two towns to

- (a) Prevailing use of rain water for drinking.
- (b) The comparatively uncontaminated state of the river water, up to date, though every year the river becomes more liable to contamination.
- (c) The almost universal use of pit latrines in the Towns.
- (d) The absence of the use of shallow surface water for drinking.

General Diseases (1) Hardly any exist.

Communicable Diseases (2).

### MOSQUITO-BORNE.

Malaria—almost epidemic. All houses are open so Mosquitoes cannot be destroyed. Barrels and kerosene tins, flowers in tins, etc., are universal. These are seldom completely emptied owing to the labour of carrying water from the river up the steep hills. Prevails from August to October and relapses in the cold weather.

### INFECTIOUS.

Chicken Pox, Measles and Mumps have been fairly common.

Tubercle of the lung is fairly common and is due, in my opinion, to

- (1) The habit of spitting in the houses.—I have seen masses of tuberculous sputum at bed-sides and on earthen floors.
- (2) The severe debility caused by untreated Malaria.
- (3) The habit of hermetically sealing up houses at night.

Some families die off one after another.

### HELMINTHIC.

Most of the children suffer from round worms. There is little sign of hookworm in the towns.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration of Births and Deaths is compulsory, but I should say not absolutely reliable. The Registers divide the population into Negro, Indians, Caribs and others.

Under Births, where both Father and Mother are named, the child is shown as legitimate; where mother's name only is mentioned, as illegitimate.

## BIRTHS.

	Male.		Female.	
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Others .. .. .	34	24	38	19
Negro .. .. .	8	18	6	17
Indian .. .. .	24	8	19	7
Carib .. .. .	1	0	0	0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>106</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>			<b>223</b>	

## DEATHS.

	Male.	Female.	Children 1-5	Infants under 1
Others .. .. .	20	15	7	9
Negro .. .. .	7	6	6	2
Indian .. .. .	10	12	2	1
Carib .. .. .	3	0	0	0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>			<b>100</b>	

Of 100 deaths,

\*24 Certified by a Medical Practitioner.

9 Certified by the Police as natural causes.

67 Not certified.

\*Includes those who died in Hospital.



Of 67 uncertified, these are shown as :—

Fever .. .. .	33
Dysentery and Diarrhoea .. .. .	8
Consumption .. .. .	5
Fever and Cough .. .. .	2
Old age .. .. .	5
Snake bite .. .. .	1
Various .. .. .	13

Total .. .. . 67

#### POPULATION.

1925, Cayo 1,207. 1924, Benque Viejo 1,097. 1923, Cayo District 5,404.

Total Births .. .. .	223
Total Deaths .. .. .	100
Birth Rate .. .. .	43 per 1,000 population
Death Rate .. .. .	18 " " "
Infantile Mortality (under 1 year) .. .. .	54 " " births
Children 1 to 5 .. .. .	15% of deaths.

Infants appear to thrive while breast fed, but artificial feeding is often disastrous. Fresh cow's milk hardly exists. Pure starch is the favourite food for infants.

### III. SANITATION.

#### (A) GENERAL REVIEW OF WORK DONE.

##### (I) ADMINISTRATIVE.

A whole time Sanitary Inspector was appointed by the Central Board of Health on 1st April, 1925. He was also appointed Sanitary Inspector by the District Board. During the year he has done excellent work and the general condition of the town of Cayo has greatly improved.

Streets in Cayo, Benque Viejo have been "filled up." Town roadside ditches have been kept cut and clear of obstruction. A certain amount of cement drain has been laid down.

One very large cement culvert and several smaller ones have been constructed on the Cayo—Benque Viejo road.

##### (II) PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

All lots have been kept free of rubbish and undergrowth. Unfortunately a certain amount of obstruction was met with from some of the more prominent townfolk in Cayo and five summonses were taken out.

In addition, nine notices as to nuisances, six as to vats, fifteen as to barrels and nine as to clearing bush were served.

Vaccination has not proved a success this year. An "icyhot crock" was supplied to keep it cool, but the ice factory broke down on the day of receipt and did not work again. Again, the date of supply of lymph was irregular and most of the cases failed.

There is very little indication of Hookworm disease in the towns.

Mr. Esquivel visited the Cayo District and administered treatment. No examination of faeces was made.

#### (C) RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE WORK.

- (1) Installation of a suitable water supply and provision of public rainwater vats.
- (2) Screening of all barrels.
- (3) Laying down more cement drains in the Towns.

## IV. METEOROLOGY.

	Inches.	Rainy Days.
January to May .. .. .	—	Not taken.
June .. .. .	9.67	18
July .. .. .	4.37	18
August .. .. .	6.37	18
September .. .. .	4.46	18
October .. .. .	4.38	14
November .. .. .	10.74	20
December .. .. .	7.88	21
Total .. .. .	47.87	127

## V. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

During the year, 175 patients were admitted to Hospital. There were 12 deaths. Many of these were practically moribund on admission.

The water supply, two vats, is inadequate. A third vat, allowed for in the Estimates, 1925-26, has not been erected.

The mortuary is useless and the kitchen sink and soak pit has not been constructed.

There is no provision for isolation cases.

The Hospital is not screened and is a stronghold for mosquitoes.

The chief diseases treated were :—

Malaria .. .. .	34
Heart Disease .. .. .	7
Tuberculosis .. .. .	7
Bronchitis .. .. .	7

## VI. PRISONS.

No change was made in the Prison building during the year.

Number of Prisoners .. .. .	56
Number under remand .. .. .	21
Total .. .. .	77

Total prison days .. .. . 1,649

Giving an average of 4.5 prisoners per day.

No prisoners admitted to Hospital.

Twenty-two sick treated for slight ailments.

Health of Police Force good. Admission nil.

## VII. SCIENTIFIC.

Nil.

## REPORT BY MR. A. E. ARNOLD, ACTING CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1925.

General sanitary measures were carried out in all the towns of the Colony and embraced the serving of notices for the clearing of overgrown lots, dirty lots, screening of water receptacles such as vats and barrels, and oiling of collections of water which had been allowed to become mosquito breeding during the wet season and other measures which are tabulated under head of notices served, etc.

As in the annual report for 1924, Mosquito control embraced the placing of fish in vats and wells and oiling the puddles about the yards which contain mosquito larvae. This last named measure is carried out by using sawdust soaked in oil and sprinkling it over the infested pools. By using this material, less oil is used and the time taken to go over the town is reduced by 50 per cent. The results obtained are as good as those obtained by the use of oil alone.

"Fishing" of vats has now been carried out in the country districts with the desired results. The number of vats fished increased to 1,372.

Complete inspections were made during the year in Belize of all water receptacles and the house index has now been reduced below the safety factor of 5 per cent.

Complete fortnightly inspections have been made of all water receptacles in the out-lying districts and the results show a gradual decrease in the mosquito index.

I am pleased to state that during the year, the Staff, though comparatively small as against the work to be performed, was energetically engaged in general sanitary and anti-mosquito work and a higher standard has been attained in these directions.

The following statement shows the number of notices, etc., served with the results :—

Classification.	Served.	Complied.	Prosecuted	With- drawn.	Action pending.
Low-lying Lots .. .. .	12	6	5	4	4
Low-lying lots filled under Private Improvement Expenses .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
Overgrown Lots .. .. .	101	89	—	—	—
Overgrown lots cleared under Private Improvement Expenses .. .. .	—	14	—	—	—
Clearing and Pruning of trees on lots ..	5	5	—	—	—
Insanitary lots .. .. .	—	—	1	1	—
Screening of tanks, &c. .. .. .	15	15	—	—	—
Screening of Wells .. .. .	13	13	—	—	—
Erection of tanks, etc. .. .. .	24	13	13	4	7
Vats erected under Private Improvement Expenses .. .. .	—	7	—	—	—
Vats erected without notices served (storage capacity 125,010 gallons) .. .. .	—	43	—	—	—
Repair of tanks .. .. .	78	51	4	2	5
Prosecution re : unscreened barrels ..	—	—	26	5	10
Prosecution re : other receptacles .. ..	—	—	14	3	6
Prosecution re : obstructing Officers ..	—	0	2	1	—
Tanks containing larvivorous fish .. ..	—	1,372	—	—	—
Public wells containing fish .. .. .	—	7	—	—	—
Private wells containing fish with permission of Central Board of Health .. ..	—	28	—	—	—

I am pleased to say that the townspeople are being convinced that the fishing of tanks and vats is an economical safeguard against the breeding of mosquito larvae.

#### DISTRICTS.

Active measures against mosquito breeding were carried out in the towns of Corozal, Orange Walk, El Cayo, Stann Creek, Monkey River and Punta Gorda on the same lines as in Belize.

No inspector is stationed at Monkey River, the Inspector at Punta Gorda visits there once every month. I am pleased to state that from summary of inspections received from these towns, the indices are calculated and the percentage of infected containers is always below the safety point of 5 per cent.

I am pleased to state that the adoption of the system of placing fish in cisterns and wells for the destruction of mosquito larvae is well adopted by the people in the town of Corozal. As a matter of fact, the demand for fish is so great that it has been found necessary to provide a stock of fish in the town continually. Larvivorous fish in this district are obtained from the Hondo River, which is about ten miles from Corozal.

I am pleased to say that a considerable portion of the swampy area of land situate at the west of the Newtown Barracks, approximately about 300 acres has been cleared of sour grass and mangrove bush and every effort is being made to keep the bush down.

A considerable portion of the swampy area of land situate between Victoria Street, Freetown Road and the north side of the Belize River has been also cleared of sour grass and mangrove bush. These areas of land will still breed anopheles and culex mosquitoes until a proper drainage system is adopted.

I am also pleased to state that the low-lying land situate along the east side of the new south-side canal which has been granted to returned soldiers has been kept cleared of bush. Other improvements have also been made, not only by the Town Board, but also by private persons. Several of these free grants have been filled to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authorities.

A wind-mill also operates in this area for the purpose of pumping sub-soil and storm water from this land, but is not satisfactory,

#### CRAB DESTRUCTION.

An experiment is now being carried out in trying to control land crabs in the town of Belize by using Cyano-gas, but the time during which these experiments have been carried out is too short to make any definite statement as regard the results obtained.

#### SCAVENGING.

Scavenging of the city, although improved, has not been efficiently carried out. Removal of house refuse and yard sweepings are allowed to remain for too long a time on the premises. The reason for this is shortage of money.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the town has not been adequate throughout any year, but improvements are being made gradually. The Town Board's vats approximately hold a half million gallons of drinking water and during the dry season the public obtain water from the Town Board at a very nominal cost per gallon. The average sale is between 6,000 to 7,000 gallons per day. Two large tanks have been erected by the Central Government holding 275,000 gallons as a reserve against a drought.

#### ERECTION OF VATS.

With reference to erection of vats, I am pleased to state that 43 vats have been erected by private individuals without having notices served and their storage capacity for water figures out 125,010 gallons. There have also been 13 vats erected by order of notices and their storage capacity for water figures out 20,429 gallons.

The Town Board has also erected 7 vats for private persons which have been charged to Private Improvement Expenses and their storage capacity for water figures out 10,471 gallons. Amalgamating the two iron tanks erected by the Government, this shows an increase in the water storage of 430,910 gallons. This is very satisfactory.

## DRAINAGE.

During the year, a considerable number of earth drains were made and re-opened by the Town Board, but these I find to be utterly inefficient. They are very easily silted, consequently constant attention is required. During the rainy season of the year, oiling has to be done in these drains and in some private lots to prevent mosquito breeding, all due to the want of better system of drainage.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

With reference to sewage disposal, I regret to say that the same antiquated system still goes on. The system adopted is by the use of commodes in the houses, the contents transferred to slop-buckets and disposed of by throwing into the sea, river or canals running through the town.

I am pleased to state that some of the well-off townspeople have erected septic tanks.

## PUBLIC LATRINES.

There are 22 latrines erected in the town for the use of the general public, some of these are built over the sea, some over the river, and some over the canals running through the town.

## SCHOOL LATRINES.

With reference to latrine accommodation for schools, I am sorry to say that with the exception of the Convent and the Diocesan High School for girls, the others are inadequately provided with latrine accommodation and in some cases, no accommodation at all is provided.

With regard to urinals for the use of boys, one was designed and recommended by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, but none of the schools have adopted the design. The Wesleyan people built a urinal at the Wesleyan School grounds for the purpose of experimenting, but not like the design recommended.

## MARKET.

The market has been kept in much better condition than it was previously and several improvements have been made in the interest of public health. Regular visits are made to the market and inspection is made of all the foodstuffs sold in and around the market.

There were instances of barrels of salted meat being seized and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

## SHOPS.

With reference to retail shops, weekly inspections are made of everything intended for human consumption and I am pleased to state that foodstuffs, from time to time, were found in a wholesome condition with few exceptions.

## BAKEHOUSES.

With reference to bakehouses, I am pleased to say that the requirements of the law have been observed. The bakehouses were kept in a sanitary condition, and one new one has been erected.

## AERATED WATER FACTORIES.

There are three aerated water factories in the town. They are inspected once every month and have been kept in a sanitary condition.

## CANALS.

The north and south side canals run through the town. These canals were cleaned in various parts during the year.

## HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

Housing accommodation in town for the labouring classes is still inadequate, but the practice of enclosing the lower parts of main buildings for the purpose of habitation where proper ventilation and the maximum cubic space per occupant, for healthy living, cannot be obtained is stopped. I am pleased to say that better observance is given in these directions for the prevention of disease and preservation of health.

In conclusion, I offer my appreciation to the Sanitary Inspectors for the energy displayed in the execution of their duties which has caused beneficial results during each succeeding year.

## PUBLIC HOSPITAL BELIZE.

## INFECTIVE DISEASES.

Diseases.	Remaining at end of 1924.	Admitted in 1925.	Deaths.	Total cases treated.	Remaining at end of 1925.
Dysentery Amoebic .. ..	1	23	1	24	1
Dysentery Bacillary .. ..	—	10	4	10	—
Dysentery Chronic .. ..	2	1	3	3	—
Malaria Subtertian .. ..	—	41	2	41	2
Malaria Tertian .. ..	—	94	—	94	3
Malaria Chronic .. ..	1	9	—	10	—
Malaria Unclassified .. ..	1	16	—	17	1
Black Water Fever .. ..	—	1	1	1	—
Tuberculosis .. ..	2	52	21	54	2
Syphilis Acquired .. ..	4	36	3	40	1
Syphilis Congenital .. ..	—	1	1	1	—
Gonococcal Infection .. ..	2	53	—	55	2
Enteric Fever .. ..	1	6	—	7	—
Measles .. ..	—	2	—	2	—
Influenza .. ..	—	12	—	12	—
Pneumococcal Infection .. ..	—	2	—	2	—
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	—	5	—	5	—
Leishmaniasis .. ..	2	1	—	3	1
Tetanus .. ..	—	2	—	2	1
Rabies .. ..	—	1	1	1	—
Septicaemia .. ..	—	2	2	2	—
Pyæmia .. ..	—	1	—	1	1
INTOXICATIONS.					
Alcoholism .. ..	—	8	1	8	—
GENERAL DISEASES.					
Diabetes .. ..	—	2	1	2	—
Debility .. ..	—	18	1	18	—
Anaemia .. ..	—	3	1	3	—
Inanition .. ..	—	5	—	5	2
Rheumatic Purpura .. ..	—	1	—	1	—
Cretinism .. ..	—	1	—	1	—
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—					
Cerebral Haemorrhage .. ..	1	5	4	6	—
Hemiplegia .. ..	—	3	1	3	1
Locomotor Ataxy .. ..	—	1	—	1	—
Disseminated Sclerosis .. ..	—	1	—	1	—
Progressive Muscular Atrophy .. ..	—	1	—	1	—
Epilepsy .. ..	—	2	—	2	—
insanity .. ..	—	9	1	9	—
Delirium Tremens .. ..	—	1	1	1	—
Hysteria .. ..	—	1	—	1	—
Peripheral Neuritis .. ..	—	1	—	1	1
Facial Paralysis .. ..	—	1	—	1	—
Neurasthenia .. ..	—	2	—	2	—
Migraine .. ..	—	2	—	2	—
Sciatica .. ..	—	1	—	1	—
Carried forward .. ..	17	440	50	457	19

## PUBLIC HOSPITAL, BELIZE.

Diseases.	Remaining at end of 1924.	Admitted in 1925.	Deaths.	Total cases treated.	Remaining at end of 1925.
Brought forward ..	17	440	50	457	19
<b>DISEASES OF THE EYE.</b>					
Conjunctivitis .. .. .	—	6	—	6	—
Iritis .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Cataract Acquired .. .. .	—	2	—	2	—
Cataract Traumatic .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Panophthalmitis .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
<b>DISEASES OF THE NOSE.</b>					
Rhinitis .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
<b>DISEASES OF THE EAR.</b>					
Otitis Media .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
<b>DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</b>					
Valvular Diseases of the Heart	3	10	3	13	—
Endocarditis .. .. .	—	2	2	2	—
Myocarditis .. .. .	—	9	6	9	—
Dilated Heart .. .. .	—	1	1	1	—
Arteriosclerosis .. .. .	—	6	—	6	—
Aneurysm .. .. .	—	2	1	2	—
Angina Pectoris .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Cardiac Asthma .. .. .	—	2	1	2	—
Senile Gangrene .. .. .	—	1	1	1	—
<b>DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</b>					
Bronchitis .. .. .	—	15	1	15	1
Broncho Pneumonia .. .. .	—	5	4	5	—
Pleurisy .. .. .	—	4	—	4	—
Asthma .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
<b>DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</b>					
Tonsillitis .. .. .	—	5	—	5	—
Adenoids .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Stomatitis .. .. .	—	3	—	3	—
Gastritis .. .. .	1	11	—	12	1
Gastric Ulcer .. .. .	—	1	—	1	1
Dyspepsia .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Duodenal Ulcer .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	—	7	1	7	—
Catarrhal Jaundice .. .. .	1	4	—	5	—
Gall Stones .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Enteritis .. .. .	—	4	—	4	1
Diarrhoea .. .. .	—	2	—	2	—
Constipation .. .. .	—	4	—	4	—
Sprue .. .. .	—	2	2	2	—
Appendicitis .. .. .	—	3	—	3	1
Intestinal Colic .. .. .	1	2	—	3	—
Hernia .. .. .	—	2	—	2	—
Carried forward ..	23	566	73	589	24

## PUBLIC HOSPITAL, BELIZE.

Diseases.	Remaining at end of 1924.	Admitted in 1925.	Deaths.	Total cases treated.	Remaining at end of 1925.
Brought forward	23	566	73	589	24
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM— <i>continued.</i>					
Ulcer of Rectum .. ..	—	1	—	1	—
Fissure of the Anus .. ..	—	4	—	4	—
Fistula in Ano .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Haemorrhoids .. .. .	—	2	—	2	—
DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.					
Adenitis .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.					
Nephritis Acute .. ..	—	4	1	4	1
Nephritis Chronic .. ..	2	4	2	6	—
Uraemia .. .. .	—	1	1	1	—
Cystitis .. .. .	—	2	1	2	1
Rupture of Bladder .. ..	—	2	2	2	—
Renal Calculus .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
DISEASES OF THE MALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.					
Urethral Stricture .. ..	—	11	—	11	—
Enlarged Prostate .. ..	1	2	—	3	—
Orchitis .. .. .	—	4	—	4	—
Hydrocele .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Soft Sore .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
DISEASES OF THE FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.					
Hyperemesis Gravidarum ..	1	1	—	2	—
Displacements of Uterus ..	—	1	—	1	—
Endometritis .. .. .	—	2	—	2	—
Pelvic Cellulitis .. .. .	1	3	—	4	—
Fibro Myomata of Uterus ..	—	1	—	1	—
Salpingitis .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Ovarian Cyst .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Mucous Cyst .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Prolapse of Vagina .. ..	—	1	—	1	—
Dysmenorrhoea .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Abortion .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMO- TION.					
Osteomyelitis .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Chronic Arthritis .. ..	—	4	—	4	2
Contraction of Fasciae .. ..	—	1	—	1	—
Lumbago .. .. .	—	4	—	4	—
Carried forward	28	632	80	660	28



## PUBLIC HOSPITAL, BELIZE.

Diseases.	Remaining at end of 1924.	Admitted in 1925.	Deaths.	Total cases treated.	Remaining at end of 1925.
Brought forward ..	28	632	80	660	28
<b>DISEASES OF THE CONNECTIVE TISSUE.</b>					
Abscess .. .. .	1	19	—	20	1
Ulcers .. .. .	—	21	—	21	1
Boils .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Carbuncle .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Necrosis .. .. .	—	3	—	3	1
Cellulitis .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Sebaceous Cyst .. .. .	—	2	—	2	—
<b>DISEASES OF THE SKIN.</b>					
Pellagra .. .. .	—	1	1	1	—
Eczema .. .. .	—	7	—	7	—
Tinea .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
<b>NEW GROWTHS.</b>					
Sarcoma .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Carcinoma .. .. .	1	4	3	5	—
Lipoma .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Urethral Carbuncle .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
<b>PARASITES.</b>					
Ankylostomiasis .. .. .	—	5	—	5	1
Scabies .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
Ascaris .. .. .	—	5	1	5	1
<b>INJURIES.</b>					
<i>LOCAL.</i>					
Wounds .. .. .	2	46	—	48	4
Fractures .. .. .	—	17	1	17	—
Dislocations .. .. .	—	2	—	2	—
Contusions .. .. .	—	32	—	32	—
Foreign Bodies .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
<i>GENERAL.</i>					
Drowning .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
<b>MALFORMATIONS</b>					
.. .. .	—	3	—	3	—
<b>SENILITY</b>					
.. .. .	—	7	2	7	—
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>					
.. .. .	—	1	—	1	—
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>32</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>37</b>

## DISTRICT HOSPITALS.

	COROZAL		CAYO		ORANGE WALK		STANN CREEK		TOLEDO	
	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths
<b>INFECTIVE DISEASES.</b>										
Dysentery .. .. .	12	—	5	—	12	2	15	2	6	—
Gonorrhoea .. .. .	2	—	—	—	9	—	6	—	2	—
Influenza .. .. .	15	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—
Malaria .. .. .	62	1	34	—	43	1	69	1	49	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	7	4	1	1	10	3	3	—	6	2
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Rheumatism .. .. .	4	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis .. .. .	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—
Tetanus .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis .. .. .	9	2	7	3	3	2	—	—	7	2
Erysipelas .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Septicaemia .. .. .	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Blackwater Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
<b>INTOXICATIONS.</b>										
Alcoholism .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>										
Diabetes .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Anaemia .. .. .	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	1
Debility .. .. .	3	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
Beri beri .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Senility .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gangrene .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Others .. .. .	7	—	6	—	2	—	5	—	1	—
<b>DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.</b>										
	5	—	2	—	5	—	11	—	1	—
<b>DISEASES OF THE EYE ..</b>										
	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
<b>DISEASES OF THE EAR ..</b>										
	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
<b>DISEASES OF THE NOSE ..</b>										
	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM .. .. .</b>										
	5	2	8	2	1	—	4	1	2	—
<b>DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM .. .. .</b>										
	3	—	13	1	4	—	10	—	4	—
<b>DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM .. .. .</b>										
	24	3	26	4	11	2	14	1	14	2
<b>DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM .. .. .</b>										
	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	165	13	116	11	128	11	151	5	110	8

## DISTRICT HOSPITALS.

	COROZAL		CAYO		ORANGE WALK		STANN CREEK		TOLEDO	
	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths
Brought forward ..	165	13	116	11	128	11	151	5	110	8
DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM .. .. .	6	—	6	—	2	—	6	—	6	1
DISEASES OF THE MALE GENERATIVE SYSTEM ..	6	—	3	—	5	—	7	—	2	—
DISEASES OF THE FEMALE GENERATIVE SYSTEM ..	2	—	1	—	9	—	8	1	6	—
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION .. .. .	1	—	5	—	2	—	3	—	2	—
DISEASES OF THE CONNECTIVE TISSUE ..	16	—	24	1	23	—	16	—	12	1
DISEASES OF THE SKIN ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	15	—
INJURIES .. .. .	32	1	22	—	15	—	23	—	18	—
TUMOURS BENIGN .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
TUMOURS MALIGNANT ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
PARASITES.										
Ankylostomiasis .. .. .	2	—	1	—	3	1	2	—	7	—
Ascaris .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Myiasis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Scabies .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS .. .. .	232	14	182	12	188	12	223	6	183	10



