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BRITISH HONDURAS

MEDICAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1929

BY

W. E. BURTON

M.D., C.M. (McGill)

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER

1930

Printed at the Government Printing Office

BELIZE



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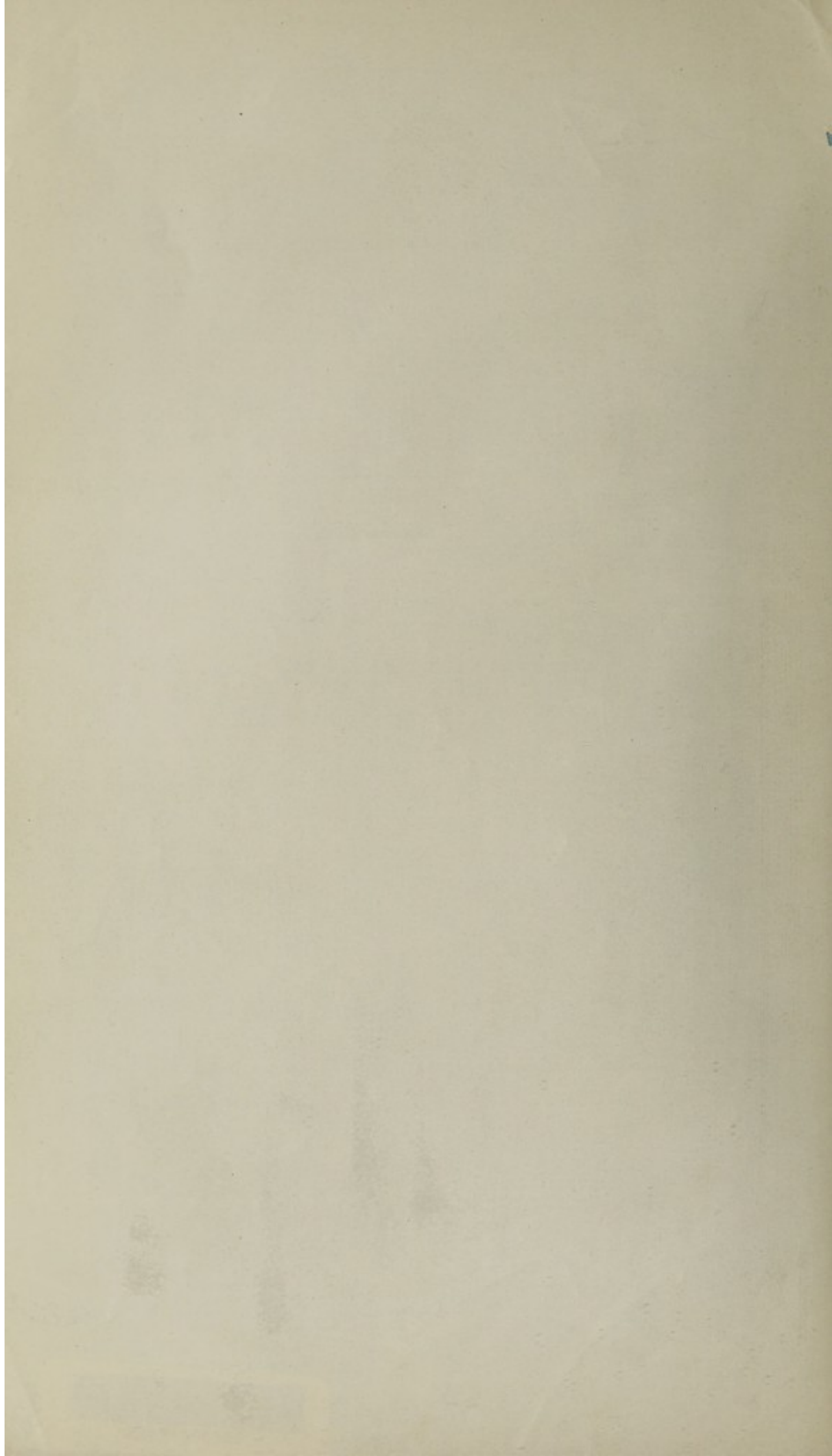
M.D., F.R.C.P.

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BRITISH HONDURAS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Belize, 21st 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 the Colony of British Honduras for the year 1929 together with the Returns, &c., appended thereto.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. BURTON,

Principal Medical Officer.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary.

BRITISH HONDIAR

Medical Department
Honey, 23rd August, 1950

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the information of the Honorary Secretary and for transmission to the Honorary Secretary of the State the Medical Report on the Health and Nutrition of the Colony of British Honduras for the year 1950 together with the history and appended

therefor.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. HINDON

Medical Officer



The Honorary
The Colonial Secretary

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BRITISH HONDURAS
ANNUAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Staff.

The Staff consists of a Principal Medical Officer and seven Assistant Medical Officers — two for Belize and one each for the Districts of Corozal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Toledo and Cayo.

Neither the Principal Medical Officer nor the Assistant Medical Officers in Belize are allowed private practice. The other Assistant Medical Officers are allowed private practice.

A European Nursing Staff controlling a native Staff and consisting of —

(a) A Matron — Belize Hospital.

(b) A Nursing Sister — Belize Hospital.

Table 1 details the Medical and Nursing Staff.

Dr. Patterson, Assistant Medical Officer, Cayo, was on leave from 1st January to 17th February, 1929.

Miss L. M. Roberts, M.B.E., Matron, Belize Hospital, was on leave from 17th June to the end of the year.

Miss Ethel Currant, Nursing Sister, Belize Hospital, arrived in the Colony and assumed duty on 28th January and left the Colony on 13th December, 1929.

Miss Gladys Goodyear, Nursing Sister, Belize Hospital, arrived in the Colony and assumed duty on 18th February and left the Colony on 27th March, 1929.

Miss C. E. V. Clarke, Nursing Sister, Belize Hospital, arrived in the Colony and assumed duty on 13th October, 1929.

The office of additional Nursing Sister, Belize Hospital, was abolished on 1st September and an additional native Staff-Nurse appointed.

Dr. W. F. MacDonald was appointed Assistant Medical Officer on 4th July, 1929, but proceeded to St. Kitts where his services are being utilised by the St. Kitts Government.

(b) Legislation.

(1) An Ordinance to amend the Public Health Ordinance, 1924, was enacted on 4th July, 1929.

The object of this amending Ordinance is to give the Local Authorities power to make Bye-laws regulating the manner in which all articles of food shall be manufactured, produced, stored or sold; providing for the licensing, registration and Medical Examination of all persons engaged in the manufacture of food and for the examination of Bakers at stated periods.

(2) An Ordinance to provide for the licensing of Midwives was enacted on 5th December, 1929. By this Ordinance the Committee of Medical Registration is empowered to examine into the fitness of all persons desirous of being Registered as Midwives and to remove from the Register any Midwife who has proved herself incompetent or unfit.

(c) Financial.

In this section the figures all refer to the financial year ending 31st March, 1930.

Medical Department.

<i>Receipts :</i>	Hospital and Asylum Fees	..	..	\$8,123.55
<i>Expenditure :</i>	Personal Emoluments	..	..	\$46,106.39
	Other Charges	..	..	43,510.97
				<u>\$89,617.36</u>

The institutions in respect of which the expenditure was incurred are as follows:—

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Average daily number of inmates</i>
Belize Hospital	40.00
Poor House	37.51
Lunatic Asylum	39.58
District Hospitals —	
Corozal	7.00
Orange Walk	7.09
Stann Creek	9.38
Toledo	4.97
Cayo	6.84

The expenditure for Dieting is shown in the following table:—

	<i>Total amount</i>	<i>Average daily number</i>	<i>Cost per head per diem</i>
Belize	\$19,644.12	117.09	.57
Corozal	1,254.11	7.00	.55
Orange Walk	1,191.97	7.09	.51
Stann Creek	1,461.66	9.38	.64
Toledo	789.64	4.97	.62
Cayo	1,447.32	6.84	.48

Belize includes Public Hospital, Poor House and Lunatic Asylum.

Central Board of Health.

Personal Emoluments	..	..	..	\$10,510.84
Other Charges	..	..	..	5,533.92
Total Expenditure	..	..	..	<u>\$16,044.76</u>

The total expenditure for Medical and Sanitary Service (in so far as the Central Board of Health is concerned with the latter service) is \$105,662.12, *i.e.* 10% of the revenue.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) General Remarks.

No quarantinable disease occurred in the Colony during the year.

Seven cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year in Belize, one in Corozal and one in Punta Gorda. There were three deaths.

(1) GENERAL DISEASES.

Cancer was responsible for 24 deaths or 5.1% of the total certified deaths as against 15 deaths in 1928. There were no deaths from this disease in Orange Walk, Stann Creek or Toledo.

Diabetes was responsible for 6 deaths.

(2) COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

(a) Mosquito or Insect-borne.

Malaria.—The deaths from this disease during the past five years are as follows :—

1925	..	29 deaths or 6.3% of total certified deaths.
1926	..	28 deaths or 5.5% of total certified deaths.
1927	..	36 deaths or 6.9% of total certified deaths.
1928	..	43 deaths or 10.4% of total certified deaths.
1929	..	43 deaths or 9.2% of total certified deaths.

195 uncertified deaths occurred in which the cause of death is stated to have been "Fever." A large number of these deaths were probably due to Malaria.

The number of cases of Malaria treated in the Public Hospitals of the Colony during the past five years is as follows :—

<i>Hospital</i>	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Belize	163	165	130	187	146
Corozal	62	43	35	42	80
Stann Creek ..	69	96	74	110	55
Orange Walk ..	43	51	35	43	80
Cayo	34	30	23	31	83
Toledo	49	48	22	27	41
<hr/>					
Total for Colony ..	420	433	319	440	485
Percentage of Total Hospital Cases	27.6	22.5	16.8	22.7	22.3

The type of the disease most commonly met with is the Sub-tertian or Aestivo Autumnal.

Blackwater Fever.—5 cases were treated in the Hospitals — 2 in Corozal, 2 in Cayo and 1 in Toledo. There were 2 deaths.

Yellow Fever.—There has been no occurrence of this disease since 1921.

Enteric Group and Dysentery.—

Enteric Fever.—There were three cases of Enteric Fever in the Corozal Hospital, with one death.

Dysentery.—73 cases were treated in the various hospitals during the year with 14 deaths. There were 56 uncertified deaths in which the cause is stated to have been "Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Bowels." Many of these are probably cases of Dysentery.

Most of the cases are of the Bacillary Type. Liver abscess is a rare and infrequent condition in this Colony.

(b) *Infectious Diseases.*

Tuberculosis.—Certified deaths from this disease are as follows :—

1925	..	55 deaths	..	11.9%	of total certified.
1926	..	49 deaths	..	9.6%	of total certified.
1927	..	48 deaths	..	9.2%	of total certified.
1928	..	40 deaths	..	9.7%	of total certified.
1929	..	51 deaths	..	10.9%	of total certified.

There were also during the year 24 uncertified deaths in which the cause of death is stated to have been "Consumption," "Cough" or "Cold."

There were 63 cases of Tuberculosis treated in the various Hospitals in the Colony during this year as against 41 cases in 1928 and 83 cases in 1927.

During the year 19 cases of Tuberculosis were notified as against 13 last year.

The Pulmonary form of this disease most commonly occurs.

Venereal Diseases are very common in all the districts. Unfortunately it is difficult to get patients to submit to orthodox treatment in the early stages and to continue same long enough to effect a permanent cure. There is a Venereal Disease Ward of twelve beds at the Belize Hospital which is always full.

Small Pox.—No case of this disease occurred during the year.

The total number of successful vaccinations performed during the year was as follows :—

<i>District</i>	<i>Total</i>
Belize	430
Corozal	156
Orange Walk	245
Stann Creek	72
Toledo	119
Cayo	39
Total for Colony ..	1,061

The figures for the past four years are —

1925	..	..	..	706
1926	..	..	..	774
1927	..	..	..	1,165
1928	..	..	..	1,189

(c) *Helminthic Diseases.*

Ankylostomiasis is extremely prevalent in the country districts of the Colony.

Morbidity.—The following table shows the number of deaths from all causes occurring in the various districts of the Colony during the four quarters of the year as compared with the previous year:—

District	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter		Total	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Belize ..	98	98	75	70	71	82	71	99	315	349
Corozal ..	36	24	38	36	41	58	41	47	156	165
Orange Walk	15	26	30	31	32	44	38	38	115	139
Stann Creek	27	42	13	24	17	20	21	9	78	95
Toledo ..	24	36	33	35	38	49	40	39	135	159
Cayo ..	29	23	25	48	25	57	39	37	118	165
Total ..	229	249	214	244	224	310	250	269	917	1,072

Of the total number of deaths, 43.2% were certified by a Medical Practitioner as against 44.7% in 1928.

Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases were responsible for 33.6% of the total certified deaths as follows:—

Tuberculosis	10.9%
Malaria	9.9%
Dysentery	6.4%
Syphilis	2.1%
Other Infectious Diseases ..	4.3%
	<hr/>
	33.6%

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Colony at the end of the year was estimated to be 51,228 as detailed in Table 2.

In all the Districts the Birth-rate is much in excess of the Death-rate; and in all the districts there is an increase in population.

The Birth-rate is highest in Cayo and lowest in Stann Creek and the same is true for the Death-rate. Registration of Births and deaths is compulsory. There is no Registration of still-births.

Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the Colony is 129.5. It is highest in Toledo — 173.7 — and lowest in Belize — 102.9. The British Honduras Infant Welfare League was inaugurated in 1928. This is a purely voluntary organisation, supported by voluntary subscriptions. It is doing excellent work; unfortunately limited funds preclude the Committee of the League from extending their work to all the districts. It operates only in Belize where there is a weekly clinic for Babies. There is also a staff of voluntary health visitors.

Tables showing the sick, invaliding and death rates of European or Native officials are not inserted as Government Officials are attended by Private Medical Practitioners.

Appended are extracts from the Reports of the Assistant Medical Officers for the various districts.

III. HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Administrative.

There is a Central Board of Health for the entire Colony consisting of seven members. The Principal Medical Officer is Chairman of this Board and Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

The Colony is divided into six Districts, each with a Local Authority. The Local Authority for the Town of Belize is the Town Board of Belize.

In each of the Districts the Assistant Medical Officer is the District Medical Officer of Health.

Table 3 details the Sanitary Staff controlled by the Central Board of Health.

Preventive Measures.

Yellow Fever.—The absence of any pipe-borne water supply in the Colony necessitates considerable storage of rain water in tanks, vats, barrels and other receptacles, with consequent *Stegomyia* breeding.

The Sanitary Staff have been engaged in frequent inspections in order to detect the presence or absence of mosquito larvae in these receptacles.

The *Stegomyia* House Index for 1929 works out at 0.4% for Belize as against 0.7% in 1928.

These *Stegomyia* surveys have not been made as frequently as they should in Belize on account of the fact that the Sanitary Inspectors have been engaged in supervising the work of Crab Destruction. While the figures may be said to be satisfactory, they are capable of considerable reduction, especially in regard to barrel inspection. (5.8% in 1929 and 10.7% in 1928.)

Arrivals in the Colony from Guatemala, Mexico and Spanish Honduras are all subjected to Medical Surveillance on landing, but owing to the length of our coast line and boundaries it is safe to assume that evasions frequently occur; and therein lies a great source of danger, necessitating the reduction of the *Stegomyia* Index to a vanishing point.

Screening of water receptacles is not universally practised as a preventive measure — while it is the most effective it is the most expensive. The use of larvivorous fish is by far the most commonly used anti-*stegomyia* preventive

measure. It is both cheap and effective. Oiling is an effective measure which is also frequently used.

Crab Destruction.—The destruction of crabs by means of Cyanogas was continued during the year. The results have been satisfactory. Crabs are temporarily decreased in number and so are also crab holes, sheltering places of mosquitoes and sandflies. It is necessary that this work of destruction should be carried on with increased rather than diminished vigour if the results so far obtained are to be permanent. It is also necessary that this work of crab destruction should not be carried out at the expense of other more important work. The present staff of Sanitary Inspectors is inadequate to do all that ought to be done. Owing possibly to weather conditions there was no "march" of crabs through the town of Belize this year and for the same reason less actual destruction of crab holes was done.

Malaria.—Preventive Measures are most inadequate. All that is being done at present is the oiling of pools of stagnant water within the Towns; the large swamps in the immediate neighbourhood remain undrained and untreated.

The use of Quinine prophylactically is not popular. Quinine in limited quantity is available from all hospitals in the Colony for this purpose.

Dysentery.—While house flies are not as plentiful in this Colony as in other tropical countries, there are still enough of them to be dangerous. Crows are however numerous.

Faulty methods of disposal of excreta are also responsible for the presence of this disease, which is particularly prevalent in the outlying districts.

Tuberculosis.—When a person who has been notified to be suffering from this disease dies, the room is disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector.

Accommodation is provided for five destitute sufferers from this disease at the Belize Poor Houses. Beyond this, no preventive measures may be said to be taken. There is no place where early cases can be treated away from their families—thus preventing the spread of the disease.

Cases of tuberculosis will continue to increase until means are found to provide free treatment for all early cases in isolation.

Measures to prevent the access of dust, dirt and flies to foodstuffs should be more extensively adopted.

General Measures.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

(a) *The Town of Belize.*—The majority of householders in Belize empty their utensils into the River, the Canals running through the town, or into the sea. A pump capable of periodically emptying the North Side Canal is being provided by the Local Authority.

Individual septic tanks are becoming popular among the better class residents, but there are too many houses where, owing to lack of water, funds, or of space, water closets are an impossibility. This being so, the emptying of utensils into the Canals while it may be unsightly is far more sanitary than storage in pails or pits within the house or in close proximity to other houses.

The Public Latrines are all built over the sea or River or Canals and they are maintained in a sanitary condition. Additional Public Latrines may be desirable in situations other than the banks of the river, the canals and the sea but in the absence of any automatic water flush it would be impossible to maintain them in a sanitary condition owing to the difficulty of getting any one to remove their contents.

For this reason, it is impossible to provide more extended latrine accommodation in schools — for those at present in existence are not emptied as regularly as they should be and as a result are often offensive and insanitary.

(b) *In other parts of the Colony.*—In Stann Creek Town, conditions resemble those prevailing in Belize. In other districts, pit latrines are in use. In the numerous villages in the country districts, the most primitive methods exist.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The scavenging of the town of Belize and other towns in the Colony is performed under the direction of the Local Authority. It is not as thoroughly done as it should be; rubbish is often allowed to accumulate on premises for several days before removal.

In Belize there is far too much paper and light rubbish scattered on the streets. Light covers for the scavenging carts are necessary to prevent scattering of the contents of the carts. The Bye-laws require that the receptacles used by householders should be covered, but they are very often not covered.

The town rubbish is utilised in Belize for making the foundation of new roads or is "dumped" within the town limits.

WATER SUPPLY.

(a) *Belize.*—Rain water stored in vats, tanks and other receptacles on premises of householders is the only source of drinking water.

There are many wells, but these are not used for the supply of water for drinking purposes.

The Town Board has a supply of rain water stored in vats and sold to the general public.

The supply is inadequate if there is a prolonged dry season.

(b) *In the out-districts,* the water supply is similar to Belize. In Stann Creek, river water is also used.

DRAINAGE.

In Belize.—There are a few drains in the town, but few of them act effectually owing to the absence of any fall to the sea. In high tides there is actually an inflow from the sea, river and canals to the adjoining streets and house lots.

In the rainy season, oil has to be continually applied to such water as does not soak through the soil.

In other parts of the Colony conditions are on the whole better than in Belize because there is a natural fall.

FILLING IN OF LOTS.

Belize.—Lots on which houses are already built are being continually filled in to render them less swampy. In this town it may be truly said that not only are houses built but also the land on which the houses are erected. By the individual action of householders, much has already been done to render the town more healthy; but a great deal still remains to be done in the way of filling in before the majority of lots on which houses have been erected can be classed as sanitary. Very many of the lots are continually under water in the rainy season.

In the absence of any organised scheme for surface drainage, all that is being done is to continue shifting water from one lot on to the next.

No notices were served in Belize on owners of low-lying lots, the Local Authority having decided not to enforce them until the Dredger arrived to furnish the necessary material for filling in.

In Stann Creek, conditions are much the same as Belize; in the other districts, very much better.

CLEARING OF BUSH.

The house lots are kept comparatively free from bush. But the mangrove bush in swamps adjoining the town should be regularly kept down.

In Stann Creek there has been considerable cutting of bush since the last report was written.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND MARKET.

These are controlled by the Town Board. Visits of inspection are made frequently by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. All the butchers' stalls in the market have been fly-screened since the last report was written.

Measures taken to spread Knowledge of Hygiene and Sanitation.

Elementary Hygiene is taught in the Schools. Dr. F. L. Davis, late Assistant Medical Officer, Corozal, has written an Elementary Book on Hygiene which is in use in the schools. Lectures are given by the Medical Officers to the Police. The Chief Sanitary Inspector gives lectures and practical demonstrations to the Sanitary Staff.

Recommendations for future Work.

- (i) Surface drainage for a part if not the whole of the town of Belize.
- (ii) Provision for the treatment in isolation of early cases of Tuberculosis.
- (iii) Increased storage of rain water or installation of a pipe-borne system of water supply.

Appended is the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

IV. PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION.

During the year Quarantine regulations were in force against the Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Brazil.

All vessels arriving in the Port of Belize are boarded by the Assistant Medical Officer, Belize.

During the year no quarantinable disease occurred in the Port or in the Colony.

The number of passengers reporting daily for medical inspection is as follows :—

Belize Hospital	8,607
Corozal Hospital	9,183
Stann Creek Hospital	2,397
Punta Gorda Hospital	1,628

V. SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS,
DURING THE YEAR 1929.

1929 MONTHS	Barometer Pressure Barometer Custom 17 ft. above M.S.L.		Temperature in Fahrenheit degrees		Relative Humidity		WIND		PRECIPITATION	
	Highest	Lowest	Maximum	Minimum	Highest	Lowest	Average Velocity	Maximum Velocity and Direction	Inches	Number of Days
January ..	30.150	29.839	81.0	57.0	%	%	M.P.H. 12½	M.P.H. 36 N.	8.94	14
February ..	30.110	29.789	81.0	63.0	98	87	14	36 E.	3.21	6
March ..	30.130	29.748	82.0	61.0	98	89	15	36 SE & E	.05	1
April ..	30.109	29.760	83.0	70.0	98	86	16	36 E.	2.39	8
May ..	30.060	29.838	83.0	71.0	98	90	15½	30 SE.	9.17	14
June ..	30.020	29.738	86.0	68.0	98	91	13½	36 E.	14.18	13
July ..	30.019	29.828	86.0	67.0	100	89	12	36 E.	5.88	17
August ..	30.020	29.770	86.5	72.0	100	90	10½	30 E & NW	3.59	15
September ..	29.909	29.630	90.0	70.0	100	89	13½	36 E.	5.75	6
October ..	30.029	29.689	87.0	65.5	100	90	9	36 NW.	27.74	21
November ..	30.048	29.790	84.0	67.0	100	88	9	36 E.	11.23	24
December ..	30.180	29.860	81.0	59.0	98	93	9½	30 N.E.	21.44	27
Total Sums ..	360.784	357.279	1010.5	790.5	1186	1072	—	—	113.57	166
Average Means ..	30.065	29.773	84.2	65.8	98%	89%	—	—	—	—

REMARKS.

Observations are taken at 6 A.M. only from January to May and the month of December and at 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. from June to November.

Meridian of Longitude adopted for calculation of time adopted as Standard in the Colony :— 90° W.

Hours slow of Greenwich mean time :— 6 hours.

Longitude of the Station :— 88° 11' W.

Latitude of the Station :— 17° 31' N.

Height above mean sea level :— 17 feet.

VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

In the Belize Hospital, in addition to the cases detailed in the Classified Returns appended to this report, there were 4,728 attendances at the Out-patient department during the year. There were forty major and sixty-nine minor operations.

Ninety-nine mothers and expectant mothers and eighty-eight babies attended as out-door patients in connection with the Maternity Ward.

The Hospital buildings badly need painting.

There are five District Hospitals, each in charge of the Assistant Medical Officer of the District.

VII. PRISONS AND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Prison is a well managed institution; the grounds and individual cells and outbuildings have been maintained in an excellent sanitary condition.

The diet is plentiful and well cooked.

The average daily number of prisoners during the year was 43.00 — the same as in 1928.

Only minor ailments were treated.

There was one execution by hanging — the cause of death being Fracture dislocation of the Cervical vertebrae.

The Lunatic Asylum.—Number of patients remaining at end of 1927 36

Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	17
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	5
Discharges	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of patients remaining at end of 1928						45

The buildings and grounds are maintained in a sanitary condition and the patients are well looked after. Opportunities for recreation and amusement are limited. The Women's Auxiliary Society very kindly arranged two treats, the music being provided free of charge by the Colonial and Imperial Bands.

APPENDICES.

Extracts from Reports of Assistant Medical Officers, Corozal, Cayo, Orange Walk, Stann Creek and Toledo.

Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Hospital Returns.

TABLE 1. A. — MEDICAL STAFF.

OFFICE	NAME	ABSENCE ON LEAVE	REMARKS
Principal Medical Officer	W. E. Burton, M.D., C.M. (McGill)		
Assistant Medical Officer, Belize	S. Kent Smith, M.D. A. W. Dunn, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S. (Glasgow), M.B., Ch.B.		Acting appointment, 1st January to 14th May. Assumed duty on 14.5.29.
Radiologist, Belize Hospital	S. Kent Smith, M.D.		Part time officer; Private practitioner.
Assistant Medical Officer, Corozal	W. A. S. George, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glasgow)		
Assistant Medical Officer, Orange Walk	V. F. Anderson, M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London)		Proceeded to Orange Walk on 11.3.29.
Assistant Medical Officer, Stamm Creek	C. S. Van R. Harwood, M.D. (London), M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H.		Private Practitioner. Acting 1st January to 10th April, 1929.
Assistant Medical Officer, Toledo	E. C. Savona, M.D. (Malta)		Assumed duty 1.4.29. Pro- ceeded to Stamm Creek 10.4.29.
Assistant Medical Officer, Cayo	W. Johnson, L.M.S.S.A. (London) T. Patterson, M.B., Ch.B. (Oxon).	1.1.29 to 17.2.29	Dr. Anderson acting till 28.2.29.

TABLE I. B. — EUROPEAN NURSING STAFF.

OFFICE	NAME	ABSENCE ON LEAVE	REMARKS
Matron, Public Hospital, Belize	L. M. Roberts, S.R.N., M.B.E.	17.6.29 to 31.12.29	
Nursing Sister, Public Hospital, Belize	Ethel Currant, S.R.N., C.M.B. Cert.		Resigned 13.12.29.
Nursing Sister, Public Hospital, Belize	Gladys I. Goodyear, S.R.N., C.M.B. Cert.		Resigned 27.3.29.
Nursing Sister, Public Hospital, Belize	Celia E. V. Clark, S.R.N., C.M.B. Cert.		Arrived in the Colony 13.10.29 and assumed duty.

TABLE I. C. — NATIVE MEDICAL SUBORDINATE STAFF.

OFFICE	NAME	ABSENCE ON LEAVE	REMARKS
(1) <i>Medical Office.</i>			
Chief Clerk & Accountant	J. F. Romero		
Second Class Clerk	E. Trapp		
Typist	W. Ysaguirre		
Messenger	W. Scott	16.5.29 to 31.5.29	Transferred to Wireless Station 22.10.29.
	R. Ewing		
(2) <i>Public Hospital, Belize.</i>			
Dispenser & Storekeeper	P. A. Hyde		
Dispensary Assistant	H. L. Bennett		
3 Male Attendants	G. Sabido		
	S. Ricketts		
	H. Franklin		
(3) <i>Lunatic Asylum, Belize.</i>			
Head Attendant	F. Clarke		
5 Male Attendants and 4 Female Attendants			

TABLE I. C. — NATIVE MEDICAL SUBORDINATE STAFF, 1929 — *continued.*

OFFICE	NAME	ABSENCE ON LEAVE	REMARKS
(4) <i>Poor Houses, Belize.</i>			
Male Attendant	H. N. Springer		
3 Female Attendants	F. Taylor J. Miller I. Bennett	1.6.29 to 31.7.29	Retired. Appointed 7.8.29.
(5) <i>District Public Hospitals.</i>			
(a) Corozal — Head Nurse	A. Cadle L. Arnold	1.1.29 to 28.2.29	Transferred to Belize Hospital, 1.6.29.
1 Probationer			
(b) Orange Walk — Acting Head Nurse	M. Sheran		
1 Probationer			
(c) Stann Creek — Head Nurse	A. Card		
1 Probationer			
(d) Toledo — Head Nurse	E. Haylock		
1 Probationer			
(e) Cayo — Head Nurse	G. Humphrey		
1 Probationer			

TABLE 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS, 1926-1929, WITH BIRTH AND DEATH RATE PER THOUSAND.

	Population				Birth-rate per thousand			Death-rate per thousand			Infant Mortality Rate, Rate per 1,000 children born alive and dying within one year.					
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1926	1927	1928	1929	1926	1927	1928	1929	1926	1927	1928	1929
Belize ..	18,587	18,835	19,258	19,676	37.49	33.97	38.32	38.981	19.58	20.81	16.35	17.737	106.1	143.7	74.5	102.9
Corozal ..	7,165	7,293	7,431	7,577	39.49	38.66	39.56	44,045	24.00	21.10	20.99	21.776	183.7	120.5	176.8	109.3
Orange Walk	5,930	5,984	6,092	6,194	37.94	35.09	36.60	38,908	26.98	26.06	18.87	22.441	191.1	190.0	156.9	153.5
Stann Creek	5,340	5,404	5,540	5,626	39.7	35.34	38.62	32,172	16.29	23.50	14.07	16.885	56.6	162.3	102.8	104.9
Toledo ..	5,548	5,627	5,738	5,815	38.75	41.94	42.87	40,584	39.83	27.90	23.52	27.343	241.8	144.0	81.3	173.7
Cayo ..	6,014	6,106	6,227	6,340	38.57	38.48	38.38	43,848	28.10	23.41	18.94	26.025	133.6	110.6	112.9	183.4
Total ..	48,584	49,249	50,286	51,228	38.36	36.42	38.85	39,314	24.14	22.92	18.23	20.926	141.6	143.2	113.1	129.5

DR. W. A. S. GEORGE, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, COROZAL writes as follows :—

The first part of the year was fairly dry and healthy but the latter part was extremely wet and a good deal of sickness, particularly malaria and dysentery, was prevalent. For many years Corozal has been exceptionally dry but during the latter part of the year the surrounding country was practically flooded the whole time. The Rainfall for the year was 69 inches.

Communicable Diseases occurred as follows :—

Diphtheria	1
Malaria	508
Dysentery	196
Enteric Fever	6
Influenza	243
Tuberculosis	49
Enteritis	188

Closets and Latrines.

There are 12 water closets in town,
462 pit latrines,
9 sea closets,
5 privies, bucket-system.

Total number of notices served for lots overgrown with bush ..	64
Notices served for insanitary latrines	144
Notices served for defective vats and tanks	32

As the notices were obeyed, no prosecutions were necessary.

Anti-malarial Measures.

All swampy areas, stagnant pools, defective vats and drains and all water receptacles were properly oiled by the Sanitary Staff. The drains of the town were cleaned three times during the year and all bush and weeds in the neighbourhood were removed. A new drain of about two hundred yards to draw some of the water off the north-west area of the town was completed during the year. Vats are fished regularly. Rubbish heaps, empty tins and bottles were removed daily by the District Board carts. In the villages of Consejo, Estero, San Victor, Douglas and Progreso, the Police Officers oiled all water receptacles twice monthly and they were supervised by periodical visits of the Sanitary Inspector. All the villages in the District were visited and inspected during the year.

DR. T. PATTERSON, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, CAYO,
writes as follows :—

I consider that the hospital should be screened. It is rather crushing when a citizen of Cayo asks me why this has not been done before. I think that this should be the very first thing to be done.

There is much hookworm in the District and the Assistant Medical Officer has been supplied with Oil Chenopodium, Carbon Tetrachloride, tins for collecting faeces, and a microscope for use at the village of Benque Viejo.

Regarding vaccination, I think that vaccine in capillary tubes is better than in metal capsules. The people here have had such a dose of vaccine that has had no effect that they do not like to come up for more.

The Sanitary Inspector inspects all yards, vats and houses in Cayo and Benque Viejo once a month accompanied by a helper.

<i>Vats.</i>	<i>If fished.</i>	<i>If screened.</i>	<i>Condition.</i>
Cayo	All fished.	All screened.	Satisfactory.
Benque Viejo	Some fished.	All screened.	Fairly good.

Barrels.

Cayo	A few.	Some.	Fairly good.
Benque Viejo	No.	No.	Not good.

The water in these barrels is frequently changed. Other receptacles for water, such as kerosene cans, etc., are always being found with larvae.

Ditches, puddles, etc., are oiled when necessary but many mosquitoes come from the bush surrounding the towns. These are more difficult to deal with as it is impossible to get all the surrounding bush cut down. In certain areas, such as in the vicinity of the Hospital, it is very necessary to get the thick vegetation removed.

Latrines.—In Cayo these are good. In Benque, less so; but the Sanitary Inspector is gradually getting them improved. The use of crude oil in flooded latrines is encouraged.

Water Supply.—In the dry weather, vats and the rivers supply the necessary water; in the wet season, rain water collected in all manner of receptacles. The inhabitants of Benque Viejo say that the water from the Western Branch of the river causes dysentery when drunk at the end of the dry season during the first floods, and at that time use water from two large vats owned by the District Board.

Drainage.—Cayo has a natural slope towards the river and drains easily, but some of the present drains need cementing as they hold up water all along their courses after a shower of rain. Work is now being done on them and also at Benque Viejo where most of the drains are cemented.

Refuse.—In both towns this is collected in carts and dumped outside the town where it is burnt when the weather permits.

Market and Slaughter House.—The markets in Cayo and Benque are excellent. The slaughter-house in Cayo is about to be transferred to another site and the one in Benque needs knocking down. Butchers and bakers are now examined by the Assistant Medical Officer every three months to ensure their freedom from infectious disease, a very necessary measure in the case of a Phthysical baker.

The most unsatisfactory conditions are the state of the latrines (when present) in the villages, where Hookworm abounds, and the number of small receptacles used for collecting water and, at the same time, for breeding mosquitoes. Also the Benque Viejo latrines need improving and the vats there need fishing.

DR. V. F. ANDERSON, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, ORANGE
WALK, writes as follows :—

The year has been one of phenomenal floods — only once before within living memory have such conditions of excessive rainfall and inundations been experienced.

The very large areas of swamp lands and the general flatness of the terrain are the greatest factor in the prevalence of malaria. It may hardly be an exaggerated opinion that more than 90% of the people suffer from malaria. When there are no clinical symptoms it can scarcely be doubted that the state of chronic paludism militates against any continuous physical and mental exertion. In the year under discussion owing to weather conditions, *vide supra*, there has been a flare up of malaria — occasioning great distress ; economic loss from ill-health accentuated by the frequent impossibility of obtaining medical aid owing to flooded roads and rivers.

In the autumn following the subsidence of the acuter phase of the malaria endemic, came a mild epidemic of infectious bronchitis in which school children were the chief sufferers.

A grave outbreak of bacillary dysentery took place in Sierra de Agua. I visited the *locus in quo* and found sanitary arrangements for the labourers unusually good. I can attribute this outbreak only to the presence of a carrier in the gang — possibly infected from contact with a carrier from the region of Northern River where there was a similar outbreak. Although not in itself very virulent, yet the continuous exposure to rain and flood, and notorious imbalance of diet in mahogany camps, contributed to the gravity of the outbreak. Nearly 40% of those admitted to the Orange Walk Hospital died.

It is necessary to differentiate between life in the villages and life in the Mahogany Camps.

Although Malaria and Hookworm are prevalent in both places, yet better health is kept in the villages partly because of a better dietetic balance and partly because of a very much lower incidence of venereal diseases.

In the Camps, possibly 80% of the labourers are suffering from or have suffered from Gonorrhoea. There is an appreciable amount of clinical Syphilis.

In the more remote Indian villages, Syphilis is almost never encountered but unfortunately there seems to be a tendency to increase in the prevalence of Gonorrhoea. This is a disease which in the form seen in the district is so easy to check that the patient has a fallacious idea that he is cured and no amount of persuasion will make him undergo the complete treatment and he remains infective. Very rarely do women present themselves for treatment and the great reservoir of gonorrhoeal infection remains untouched.

Hookworm.—In the town of Orange Walk itself the more intelligent members of the community realize the prevalence and evil effects of hookworm.

I think mass treatment of hookworm in the villages will do no permanent good until the people have been made "latrine minded." Under present circumstances and with the present resources this seems to me to be a hopeless task. I think, however, that the people can be prepared for such propaganda by lessons in Hygiene in the schools.

Infectious Diseases.—There were a few cases of Chicken Pox in the town of Orange Walk.

Despite the incessant rains, the town of Orange Walk has been kept up to its former standard of cleanliness. If Hookworm and Malaria could be eradicated and controlled, there could scarcely be found a more healthy district than that of Orange Walk.

DR. E. C. SAVONA, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, STANN CREEK,
writes as follows :—

Reserve Grounds.—The condition of these has improved since the advent of the new District Commissioner. Bush has been cut which enables pools and collections of water in the wet season to be discovered and oiled. These have been systematically seen to by the Sanitary Inspector; but a lot still remains to be done in filling up depressions with sand so as to produce the greatest of level surface.

Streets.—These have been cleared of weeds and rank vegetation and filled up where necessary.

Drains.—Such as there are have been satisfactorily cleared of bush and properly graded. Great improvement has also followed the fishing of all such as it was possible to fish. The Sanitary Inspector sees to it that all such as aren't are oiled instead.

Barrels and Receptacles.—Though much has been done in Stann Creek to ensure the mosquito-free state of water receptacles, occasionally one still finds larvae in unexpected places. No greater proof of the Sanitary Inspector's efforts to bring about this can be found than in the criticism of the following data :—

<i>Date of Inspection</i>	<i>Number of Barrels Inspected</i>	<i>Number containing Larvae</i>	<i>Percentage of Barrels with larvae</i>	
1929				
8-9 February	No prosecution	187	72	38.00
18-19 April	With prosecution	149	4	2.82
28-29 May	„	208	7	3.34
28-29 June	„	137	3	2.18
26-27 July	„	155	7	4.51
27-28 August	„	138	13	9.42
18-29 October	„	131	15	11.45

From which it appears that by the adoption of this simple contrivance, the relatively high incidence of Mosquito infestation was brought low down and kept down.

Wells.—These are mostly pits dug in the ground and dependant on the subsoil water for water. They are not in any way protected from infestation from mosquitoes, are uncovered, and rope and bucket are used in drawing water from the well. I have not taken any action in this line, but I have no hesitation in saying that these pits are a source of great danger and should be abolished as soon as possible. The same obtains in the District and is perhaps the reason for the prevalence of Ankylostomiasis.

Disposal of Refuse.—This is disgustingly inadequate. Bye-laws are badly needed to change this state of affairs.

Market and Slaughter-house.—Much has been effected but much more has to be done yet. The market, though crow-proof, is not fly-proof. No provision is made to prevent flies from contaminating meat and fish.

No provision is made for the storage of water for the cleaning out of the market proper except such as can be got from the river, more especially the creek, which is a back water, stagnant, invariably murky, and loaded with the blood of slaughtered animals. A number of water vats are greatly desired. Dogs are allowed in and out of the market compound without let or hindrance and there is no way of checking same because the owners thereof are not known.

Slaughter-house.—The situation is very bad indeed, as it stands on a back water which is hardly ever scoured naturally. The frequent floods in the river have all but silted this up at its mouth so that it will soon be on a lagoon.

Public Latrines.—They are often not superposed over a depth of sea and thus allow a lot of the excreta to find its way to the foreshore sands, there to rot away or be scavenged by the friendly and filthy John Crows, who might probably infect the meat and fish at the market *via* the fly. With dysentery about, it is not in the least unlikely that the adoption of a more suitable latrine would lead to the diminution of this disease.

Private Latrines.—These are eminently insanitary. In a community where the people cannot, with very few exceptions, see for themselves the necessity for cleanliness, the matter cannot be otherwise; and these latrines should be abolished for the septic tank which has now been simplified and is with all not now prohibitive to erect.

School Latrines.—Slightly improved, same obtains as with the private latrines.

(1) *Catholic.*—Septic tank installed is in good working condition. Best school in town.

(2) *Wesleyan.*—After great difficulty a latrine was installed — bucket system.

(3) *Church of England.*—The necessary alterations are in hand. In my opinion, the bucket system is very bad, the latrines are usually not sufficient in number, grossly ill-kept and badly used.

Overgrown Lots.—A great improvement has followed the cleaning of the Crown lots. This is a great incentive to their being cleaned. It is with a bad grace that private owners take to cleaning their own lots when the Government lots are left abandoned.

Vaccination.—This is in a very unsatisfactory state, allowing of wide-spread evasion. For one thing, the people do not take kindly to vaccination and rely on the Police to have it enforced on them. Records of vaccinations, as are effected, are very badly kept and rendered still more valueless in that people are allowed to change their names unhindered: this hampers Police action and increases evasion.

DR. W. JOHNSON, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, TOLEDO,
writes as follows:—

The sanitation of the town on the whole is fairly satisfactory.

Public Latrines.—There are eight public latrines in the town of Punta Gorda, a man being employed by the District Board for the cleaning of same. This is done three times a week. Two more public latrines are required, one to be erected near the market situated in the centre of the town, and one to be erected on the south side of the town by the Roman Catholic Church.

Anti-malaria Work.—The number of cases of malaria in the town of Punta Gorda for the year 1929 has been considerably reduced, due to the stringent anti-malaria measures adopted, viz., the oiling of stagnant pools and crab holes.

Drainage.—Concrete drains are required in the Hospital grounds for the drainage of surface water. The existing drainage is most unsatisfactory.

Market.—I propose that the market building should be enlarged as the present one is far too small.

Water Supply.—The chief water supply of the town is rain water which is stored in wooden vats or barrels. All vats and barrels are properly screened.

Those that are not properly screened are stocked with fish when available. Notices are served on occupiers of dwellings whose vats are not properly screened.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall for the year 1929 was 201.5 inches as compared with 133.4 inches for the year 1928.

Prison.—The prison was kept in a sanitary condition during the year. The health of the prisoners was good.

Hospital.—The accommodation of the hospital is eight beds. This accommodation is inadequate, as, during the year, several patients were refused admission owing to there being no available beds. At times, patients (urgent cases) had to be accommodated on the floor.

There is no operation theatre in the hospital. This is urgently needed. When an operation is to be performed, the male patients have to be sent out on the porch till after the operation.

The Rest House has been handed over to the hospital to be used as a dispensary, and the first floor of the hospital should be converted into Nurses Quarters. The room adjoining the female ward, which is at present occupied by the nurses, should be used as an operation theatre.

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

BELIZE DISTRICT.

Six Sanitary Inspectors were employed during the year 1929 and the following table shows the work performed by them during the year as compared with last year :—

	1928	1929
Number of visits to premises	44,848	61,988
Number of notices served — Low-lying lots ..	161	Nil
Number of notices served — Cutting of bush ..	246	292
Number of crab-holes destroyed, treated and re-treated	193,273	88,448
Number of notices — Repairs to vats	120	215
Number of notices — Erection of new vats ..	51	68
Number of days at work oiling stagnant pools ..	43	51
Disinfection of houses	13	23
Inspection of lots in respect of new buildings ..	209	Nil

Insanitary Conditions found in Premises in Belize.

(a) *Presence of Mosquito Larvae.*

The following table shows the percentage of mosquito infection for the year 1929 :—

	<i>Inspections.</i>						
	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Fifth</i>	<i>Sixth</i>	<i>Average for year</i>
In vases in houses ..	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
In vats and tanks ..	8.2%	5.4%	2.5%	0.8%	5.4%	7.6%	6.3%
In barrels ..	4.8%	8.6%	1.9%	5.6%	7.6%	6.6%	5.8%
In wells ..	1.4%	4.6%	1.4%	20.5%	4.6%	1.7%	5.9%
In other receptacles	4.6%	4.5%	0.6%	4.0%	5.5%	4.0%	4.5%

Last year's figures are as follows :—

	<i>Inspections.</i>						
	<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Third</i>	<i>Fourth</i>	<i>Fifth</i>	<i>Sixth</i>	<i>Average for year</i>
In vases in houses ..	1.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
In vats and tanks ..	5.9%	4.7%	6.2%	7.2%	0.6%	4.6%	4.8%
In barrels ..	14.5%	14.5%	9.6%	13.1%	12.2%	9.0%	10.7%
In wells ..	6.9%	7.6%	8.6%	7.1%	12.1%	2.9%	7.5%
In other receptacles	3.9%	4.3%	3.2%	6.2%	4.3%	2.5%	4.3%

During the year, 2,222 vats and tanks were fished by the Sanitary Inspectors. Forty-eight notices for screening vats and tanks were served and complied with. No prosecutions were made.

During the year, twenty-four notices were served in respect to wells. Two wells have been filled in; forty fitted with mosquito-proof covers and pumps. Twenty wells were kept fished by their owners. One hundred and seventy barrels were found with mosquito larvae. These are oiled and householders warned against keeping water in open barrels and in cases only of persistent neglect is a prosecution made. Ten such prosecutions were made during the year; ten convictions were obtained and fines varying from \$1.00 to \$2.00 inflicted. No cases were dismissed.

Other prosecutions for breaches of the Mosquito Ordinance numbered four as against three in 1928. In four cases convictions were obtained. Fines were imposed in two cases. No cases were dismissed.

(b) *Defective Scavenging.*

Forty-seven premises were found to be insanitary, owing to the accumulation of rubbish thereon, and reported to the Local Authority.

(c) Septic Tanks.

There are now ninety-one septic tanks in the town. Thirty-eight were erected previous to the adoption by the Local Authority of a standard type.

The remaining premises in Belize have their excreta removed daily to the sea or canals in buckets or other utensils.

Low-lying Lots.

Under instructions from the Central Board of Health, application for the service of notices in respect of low-lying lots has been discontinued until the Local Authority intimates that it is prepared to enforce compliance.

Cutting and Clearing of Bush.

Two hundred and ninety-two notices were served. Two hundred and fifty-eight have complied with the notices, and the necessary cutting and clearing has been done by individual owners. One prosecution was made by the Local Authority and a conviction obtained.

Crab Destruction.

During the year, 88,448 crab-holes were destroyed as against 193,273 last year. Owing to weather conditions, no more could be accomplished. Cyanogas is ineffective if the crab-hole is full of water. The amount voted for this purpose during the financial year 1929-30 was \$1,000.

Repairs to Vats.

Two hundred and fifteen notices were served in respect to repairs to vats. One hundred and eighty-eight were complied with. In eight cases the time limit of compliance has not expired. Seventeen prosecutions were made by the Local Authority. Sixteen convictions were obtained and fines imposed.

Erection of new Vats.

There are eighty households in Belize which are not yet provided with receptacles capable of holding the amount of water prescribed by Chapter 53 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924. Sixty-eight notices in respect to these have been served by the Sanitary Inspectors. Twenty-nine have complied with the notices. Nine prosecutions have been carried out under the orders of the Local Authority and nine convictions obtained. The Local Authority has adopted a scheme by which owners may obtain vats from the Local Authority, paying for them by instalments. This will particularly improve the situation.

Oiling stagnant Pools.

The Sanitary Inspectors have been occupied for fifty-one working days this year in supervising labourers oiling stagnant pools in the town of Belize, as against forty-three days last year. The amount voted for this purpose during the financial year 1929-30 was \$1,500.

Market and Slaughter House.

Thirty-seven visits of inspection were made to the Market and Slaughter House by the Chief Sanitary Inspector as against sixteen visits last year.

Public Latrines.

There are twenty-one public latrines in Belize. Five hundred and thirty-nine visits of inspection by Sanitary Inspectors were made during the year. They are usually sanitary. On four occasions only was it found necessary to make a report to the Local Authority.

Latrine Accommodation in Schools.

Latrine accommodation for schools is inadequate. The Kentucky sanitary privy erected by the Roman Catholic authorities at one of their schools is giving satisfaction. This type is economical both as regards construction and the amount of water for the requirements.

General Remarks.

The bakeries in Belize were visited once every three months during the year and instructions given to limewash when required.

The following food was seized and destroyed by me as unfit for human consumption :—

- 3 cases of Pork Trimmings,
- 1 Ham,
- 20 lb. Sausages.

Visits of inspection were made to Punta Gorda, Northern River, Spanish Caye and Robinson Point, Corozal and Orange Walk.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS IN DISTRICTS OTHER THAN BELIZE.

District	Number of visits made to premises	Number of barrels found with larvae	Number of wells kept fished by owners	Number of latrines of latrines	Number of inspections of latrines	Number of vats and tanks fished	Total number of vats	Average percentage mosquito infection	Classified Indices
Orange Walk ..	5,550	94	184	284	2,389	101	101	Houses 0.0% Wells 0.0% Tanks 0.0% Barrels 7.0% Others 0.8%	
Corozal ..	13,391	36	408	488	5,368	444	380	Houses 0.0% Wells 0.1% Tanks 0.5% Barrels 2.9% Others 2.0%	
Cayo ..	8,413	367	3	240	3,632	71	70	Houses 0.0% Wells 0.0% Tanks 0.0% Barrels 17.5% Others 5.1%	
Stann Creek ..	18,552	261	27	109	628	178	103	Houses 0.0% Wells 14.5% Tanks 1.5% Barrels 8.9% Others 3.6%	
Toledo ..	10,839	277	12	8	64	114	12	Houses 0.0% Wells 2.6% Tanks 0.1% Barrels 13.8% Others 1.4%	

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1929.

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1928	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929
		Admissions	Deaths		
<i>I.—Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases.</i>					
5. Malaria —					
(a) Tertian	—	4	—	4	—
(b) Quartan	—	1	—	1	—
(c) Aestivo-autumnal	—	47	3	47	—
(d) Cachexia	2	4	—	6	1
(e) Blackwater	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Unclassified	1	87	—	88	1
11. Influenza	—	5	—	5	—
16. Dysentery —					
(a) Amoebic	—	1	—	1	1
(b) Bacillary	—	13	2	13	—
(c) Undefined	—	9	—	9	2
25. Other Epidemic Diseases —					
(b) Varicella (Chicken Pox)	—	1	—	1	—
31. Tuberculosis —					
Pulmonary and Laryngeal	—	19	10	19	2
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum	—	5	3	5	—
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	1	—	—	1	1
37. Tuberculosis Disseminated —					
(b) Chronic	1	2	—	3	—
38. Syphilis —					
(a) Primary	—	11	—	11	—
(b) Secondary	—	5	—	5	—
(c) Tertiary	—	4	—	4	—
(d) Hereditary	—	5	3	5	1
(e) Period not stated	—	8	—	8	—
39. Soft Chancre	1	7	—	8	—
40. A.—Gonorrhoea and its com- plications	3	65	1	68	11
B.—Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia	—	3	—	3	—
C.—Gonorrhoeal Arthritis ..	—	1	—	1	—
41. Septicaemia	—	2	2	2	—
	9	309	24	318	20
<i>II.—General Diseases not mentioned above.</i>					
44. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver	—	3	2	3	—
46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	—	2	1	2	—
47. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast ..	—	2	—	2	—
48. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Skin ..	—	1	—	1	—
49. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of Organs not specified	—	3	1	3	—
50. Tumours non-Malignant	1	7	—	8	—
51. Acute Rheumatism	—	3	—	3	—
52. Chronic Rheumatism	1	9	—	10	—
54. Pellagra	—	1	—	1	—
55. Beri-Beri	—	1	1	1	—
57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus)	—	3	2	3	—
58. Anaemia —					
(b) Other Anaemias and Chlorosis	3	5	—	8	—
66. Alcoholism	—	3	—	3	—
	5	43	7	48	—

HOSPITAL — BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1929—*continued*.

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1928	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929
		Admissions	Deaths		
III.— <i>Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses.</i>					
71. Meningitis (not including Tuberculous Meningitis or Cerebro-spinal Meningitis)	—	1	1	1	—
72. Locomotor Ataxia	—	1	—	1	—
74. Apoplexy —					
(a) Haemorrhage	—	1	—	1	—
(b) Embolism	—	1	—	1	—
(c) Thrombosis	1	2	—	3	—
75. Paralysis —					
(b) Other Paralyses	—	4	—	4	—
77. Other forms of Mental Alienation	1	6	—	7	—
78. Epilepsy	—	4	—	4	—
79. Eclampsia, Convulsions (non-puerperal) 5 years or over	—	1	1	1	—
81. Chorea	—	3	—	3	—
82. A.—Hysteria	—	1	—	1	1
B.—Neuritis	—	1	—	1	—
C.—Neurasthenia	—	4	—	4	—
83. Cerebral Softening	—	9	1	9	—
84. Other affections of the Nervous System, such as Paralysis Agitans	1	1	1	2	—
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision —					
(b) Conjunctivitis	—	2	—	2	—
(c) Other affections of the Eye	—	1	—	1	—
86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus	—	2	—	2	—
	3	45	4	48	1
IV.— <i>Affections of the Circulatory System.</i>					
87. Pericarditis	1	1	2	2	—
88. Acute Endocarditis or Myocarditis	1	3	1	4	—
90. Other Diseases of the Heart —					
(a) Valvular —					
Mitral	1	1	—	2	—
(b) Myocarditis	1	—	—	1	—
91. Diseases of the Arteries —					
(b) Arterio-Sclerosis	—	4	1	4	—
92. Embolism or Thrombosis (non-cerebral)	—	1	1	1	—
93. Diseases of the Veins —					
Haemorrhoids	—	4	—	4	—
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System —					
Lymphadenitis, Bubo (non-specific)	—	4	—	4	—
	4	18	5	22	—
V.— <i>Affections of the Respiratory System.</i>					
98. Affections of the Larynx —					
Laryngitis	—	3	—	3	—
99. Bronchitis —					
(a) Acute	—	8	—	8	—
(b) Chronic	—	6	—	6	—
100. Broncho-Pneumonia	1	8	3	9	—
101. Pneumonia —					
(b) Unclassified	1	10	4	11	2

HOSPITAL — BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1929—*continued.*

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1928	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929
		Admissions	Deaths		
102. Pleurisy, Empyema	—	6	—	6	—
105. Asthma	—	3	—	3	—
107. Other affections of the Lungs —					
Fibrosis	—	1	—	1	—
Hydrothorax	—	2	—	2	—
	2	47	7	49	2
<i>VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>					
108. A.—Diseases of Teeth or Gums —					
Pyorrhoea	—	1	—	1	—
B.—Other affections of the Mouth —					
Stomatitis	—	1	—	1	—
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils —					
Tonsillitis	—	10	—	10	—
110. Affections of the Oesophagus	—	2	—	2	—
111. A.—Ulcer of the Stomach ..	—	1	1	1	—
B.—Ulcer of the Duodenum	—	3	—	3	—
112. Other affections of the Stomach —					
Gastritis	—	15	—	15	—
Dyspepsia, &c.	—	10	—	10	—
113. Diarrhoea and Enteritis —					
Under two years	—	6	1	6	—
114. Diarrhoea and Enteritis —					
Two years and over	—	7	—	7	—
Colitis	—	2	—	2	—
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites —					
(c) Nematoda (other than Ankylostoma) —					
Ascaris	—	5	—	5	—
Ascariasis	—	—	—	—	—
117. Appendicitis	—	6	1	6	—
118. Hernia	—	11	1	11	1
119. A.—Affections of the Anus, Fistula, &c.	1	—	—	1	—
B.—Other affections of the Intestines —					
Constipation	—	4	—	4	—
Stricture of the Colon	—	1	—	1	—
120. Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	—	1	—	1	—
124. Other affections of the Liver—					
Hepatitis	1	2	1	3	—
Cholecystitis	—	2	—	2	1
Jaundice	—	2	1	2	—
126. Peritonitis (of unknown cause)	—	5	3	5	1
127. Other affections of the Digestive System	1	3	—	4	—
	3	100	9	103	3
<i>VII.—Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Veneral).</i>					
128. Acute Nephritis	—	11	4	11	—
129. Chronic Nephritis	1	5	—	6	—
131. Other affections of the Kidneys— Pyelitis, &c.	—	1	—	1	—
133. Diseases of the Bladder — Cystitis	—	4	1	4	—

HOSPITAL — BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1929—*continued*.

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1928	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929
		Admissions	Deaths		
134. Diseases of the Urethra —					
(a) Stricture	—	6	1	6	1
(b) Other	—	1	—	1	—
135. Diseases of the Prostate —					
(a) Hypertrophy	—	2	1	2	—
136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man —					
Orchitis	—	3	—	3	—
Ulcer of Penis	—	1	—	1	—
139. Uterine Tumours (non-malignant)	—	3	—	3	—
140. Uterine Haemorrhage (non-puerperal)	—	5	—	5	—
141. B.—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs	—	6	—	6	—
	1	48	7	49	1
VIII.— <i>Puerperal State.</i>					
143. A.—Normal Labour	5	100	—	105	6
B.—Accidents of Pregnancy—					
(a) Abortion	—	5	—	5	—
(c) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	4	25	—	29	—
144. Puerperal Haemorrhage	—	2	—	2	—
147. Phlegmasia Dolens	—	1	—	1	—
148. Puerperal Eclampsia	—	2	—	2	—
	9	135	—	144	6
IX.— <i>Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.</i>					
152. Carbuncle	—	1	—	1	—
153. Abscess	—	11	—	11	—
Cellulitis	—	19	—	19	—
155. Other Diseases of the Skin —					
Ulcers	2	13	—	15	1
Erythema	—	1	—	1	—
Urticaria	—	1	—	1	—
Eczema	—	3	—	3	—
Herpes	—	1	—	1	—
Elephantiasis	—	4	—	4	1
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	2	6	—	8	3
	4	60	—	64	5
X.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tuberculous).</i>					
157. Diseases of Joints —					
Arthritis	—	1	—	1	—
Synovitis	—	3	—	3	1
158. Other Diseases of Bones or Organs of Locomotion	1	—	—	1	—
	1	4	—	5	1
XI.— <i>Malformations.</i>					
159. Cleft-Palate and Hare-Lip	—	2	—	2	—
	—	2	—	2	—
XII.— <i>Diseases of Infancy.</i>					
161. Premature Birth	—	1	1	1	—
162. Other affections of Infancy	—	90	1	90	4
	—	91	2	91	4

HOSPITAL — BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1929—*continued*.

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1928	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1929
		Admissions	Deaths		
<i>XIII.—Affections of Old Age.</i>					
164. Senility	—	5	1	5	—
	—	5	1	5	—
<i>XIV.—Affections produced by External Causes.</i>					
176. Attacks of poisonous animals —					
Snake Bite	—	1	—	1	—
177. Other accidental Poisonings	—	2	—	2	—
179. Burns (other than by Fire) ..	—	5	1	5	1
181. Poisoning by Gas (accidental)	—	1	—	1	—
183. Wounds (by Firearms, war excepted)	—	4	—	4	—
184. Wounds (by cutting or stab- bing Instruments)	1	13	—	14	—
189. Injuries inflicted by Animals, Bites, Kicks, &c.	—	1	—	1	—
201. A.—Dislocation	—	3	—	3	—
B.—Sprain	1	2	—	3	—
C.—Fracture	—	22	—	22	3
202. Other external Injuries ..	—	20	—	20	—
	2	74	1	76	4
<i>XV.—Ill-Defined Diseases.</i>					
205. A.—Diseases not already speci- fied or ill-defined — ..					
Oedema	1	—	—	1	1
Shock	—	2	—	2	—
.. .. .	—	5	—	5	—
B.—Malingering	—	1	—	1	—
	1	8	—	9	1
<i>XVI.—Diseases, the total of which have not caused 10 Deaths.</i>					
	—	13	—	13	—

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1929.

Diseases	Corozal Hospital		El Cayo Hospital		Orange Walk Hospital		Stann Creek Hospital		Toledo Hospital	
	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths
I.— <i>Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.</i>										
1. Enteric Group —										
(a) Typhoid Fever ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Type not defined ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Malaria —										
(a) Tertian	40	—	—	—	48	—	4	—	5	—
(b) Quartan	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
(c) Aestivo-autumnal ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—
(d) Cachexia	18	1	—	—	32	3	41	—	31	—
(e) Blackwater	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
(f) Unclassified	—	—	81	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
11. Influenza	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
16. Dysentery —										
(a) Amoebic	10	1	22	4	1	—	2	—	—	—
(b) Bacillary	3	3	—	—	12	3	—	—	—	—
(c) Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	—
24. Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Fever										
Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
29. Tetanus										
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
31. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Laryngeal										
Tuberculosis	2	1	6	—	3	—	12	4	—	—
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum										
Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints										
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
36. Tuberculosis of other organs —										
(b) Bones	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(c) Lymphatic System ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
37. Tuberculosis disseminated —										
(b) Chronic	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
38. Syphilis —										
(a) Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
(c) Tertiary	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
(e) Period not indicated ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
39. Soft Chancre	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. A.—Gonorrhoea and its complications ..										
B.—Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia ..	2	—	6	—	9	—	12	—	3	—
C.—Gonorrhoeal Arthritis ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
D.—Granuloma Venereum ..	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
41. Septicaemia	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—
42. Other Infectious Diseases ..										
I.— <i>General Diseases not mentioned above.</i>	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver										
Cancer	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum ..										
Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs										
Cancer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50. Tumours non-Malignant ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
52. Chronic Rheumatism ..	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus)										
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
58. Anaemia —										
(a) Pernicious	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other Anaemias and Chlorosis	1	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—
60. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland —										
(b) Other diseases of the Thyroid Gland, Myxoedema	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospital, 1929—*con'td.*

Diseases	Corozal Hospital		El Cayo Hospital		Orange Walk Hospital		Stann Creek Hospital		Toledo Hospital	
	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths
<i>V.—Affections of the Respiratory System.</i>										
97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages —										
Adenoids	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Other diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98. Affections of the Larynx —										
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
99. Bronchitis —										
(a) Acute	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
(b) Chronic	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Undifferentiated	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. Broncho-Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
101. Pneumonia —										
(a) Lobar	3	—	4	1	3	2	9	5	—	—
102. A.—Pleurisy	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	1	—
B.—Empyema	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. Congestion of the Lungs	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
105. Asthma	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
106. Pulmonary Emphysema	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>										
108. A.—Diseases of Teeth or Gums — Caries, Pyorrhoea, &c.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils —										
(a) Tonsillitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
110. Affections of the Oesophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
111. A.—Ulcer of the Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
(a) Gastric	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
112. Other affections of the Stomach —										
Gastritis	1	—	1	—	3	—	6	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	6	—
113. A.—Diarrhoea and Enteritis —										
Under two years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.—Diarrhoea and Enteritis —										
Two years and over	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	6	—	—
C.—Unclassified Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
114a Sprue	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115. Ankylostomiasis	2	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	1	—
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites —										
Ascaris	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Trichina	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
119. A.—Affections of the Anus, Fistula, &c.	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
B.—Other affections of the Intestines —										
Enteroptosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—
Constipation	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Alcoholic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
123. Biliary Calculus	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124. Other affections of the Liver —										
Abscess	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Hepatitis	—	—	2	1	4	1	1	—	—	—
Cholecystitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
<i>VII.—Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Veneral).</i>										
128. Nephritis —										
(a) Acute	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1929 — *cont'd.*

Diseases	Corozal Hospital		El Cayo Hospital		Orange Walk Hospital		Stann Creek Hospital		Toledo Hospital	
	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths
128. Nephritis (<i>continued</i>) —										
(b) Chronic (129)	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
(c) Uraemia	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—
(d) Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
131. Other affections of the Kidneys —										
Pyelitis, &c.	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
133. Diseases of the Bladder —										
Cystitis	2	1	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	—
134. A.—Diseases of the Urethra —										
(a) Stricture	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
B.—Other Diseases of the Genito-urinary System ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
135. Diseases of the Prostate —										
(a) Hypertrophy	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
(b) Prostatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man —										
(a) Epididymitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
(b) Orchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
(d) Ulcer of Penis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
(e) Phimosi and Paraphimosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(f) Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
137. Cysts or other non-malignant Tumours of the Ovaries —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
138. Salpingitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
139. Uterine Tumours (non-malignant)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
140. Uterine Haemorrhage (non- puerperal)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
141. A.—Metritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs—										
(a) Displacements of Uterus	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Amenorrhoea	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Dysmenorrhoea	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Leucorrhoea	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	—
(e) Other Affections	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
142. Diseases of the Breast (non- puerperal) —										
(b) Abscess of Breast	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
VIII.— <i>Puerperal State.</i>										
143. A.—Accidents of Pregnancy —										
(a) Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
(c) Pregnancy (non-delivery)	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
B.—Normal Labour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.—Accidents of Parturition	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
D.—Accidents of the Puerperium —										
(b) Puerperal Septicæmia (146)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Puerperal Eclampsia (148)	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
(f) Other Accidents of the Puerperium	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX.— <i>Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.</i>										
151. Gangrene	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
152. Carbuncle	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
152a Sinus	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
153. A.—Abscess	5	—	4	—	2	—	7	—	6	—
B.—Whitlow	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	—
C.—Cellulitis	—	—	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1929 — *cont'd.*

Diseases	Corozal Hospital		El Cayo Hospital		Orange Walk Hospital		Stann Creek Hospital		Toledo Hospital	
	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths
154. A.—Tinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
155. Other Diseases of the Skin —										
Urticaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Eczema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Herpes	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psoriasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Myiasis	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcers	7	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	11	—
Other Skin Affections ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X.—Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion other than Tuberculous.										
157. Diseases of Joints —										
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Synovitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
158. Other Diseases of Bones or Organs of Locomotion ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—Malformations.										
159. Malformations —										
(a) Hydrocephalus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(d) Unclassified ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII.—Diseases of Infancy.										
161. Premature Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
162. Other affections of Infancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
XIII.—Affections of Old Age.										
164. Senility	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—
(b) Senile Debility ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
XIV.—Affections produced by External Causes.										
176. Attacks of poisonous animals —										
(a) Snake Bite	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
178. Burns (by Fire)	1	—	3	1	—	—	2	—	3	1
180. Suffocation (accidental) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
181. Poisoning by Gas (accidental)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182. Drowning (accidental)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
183. Wounds (by Firearms, war excepted)	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
184. Wounds (by cutting or stab- bing Instruments)	15	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	10	—
185. Wounds (by Fall)	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
186. Wounds (rupture of internal organs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
187. Wounds (by Machinery)	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
188. Wounds (crushing, e.g. rail- way accidents, &c.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
189. Contusions, injuries inflicted by Animals	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
201. C.—Fracture	8	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
202. Other external Injuries	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XV.—Ill-Defined Diseases.										
204. Sudden Death (cause unknown)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
205. A.—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined —										
Ascites	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asthenia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
B.—Malingering	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases, the total of which have not caused 10 Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	2	—
TOTAL	223	15	217	14	214	16	319	47	115	10



