BRITISH HONDURAS

MEDICAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1931

BY

W. E. BURTON
M.D., C.M. (McGill)
PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER

1933
Printed by the Government Printer
BELIZE

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Belize, 11th July, 1932.

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 1931 together with the Returns, &c., appended thereto.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

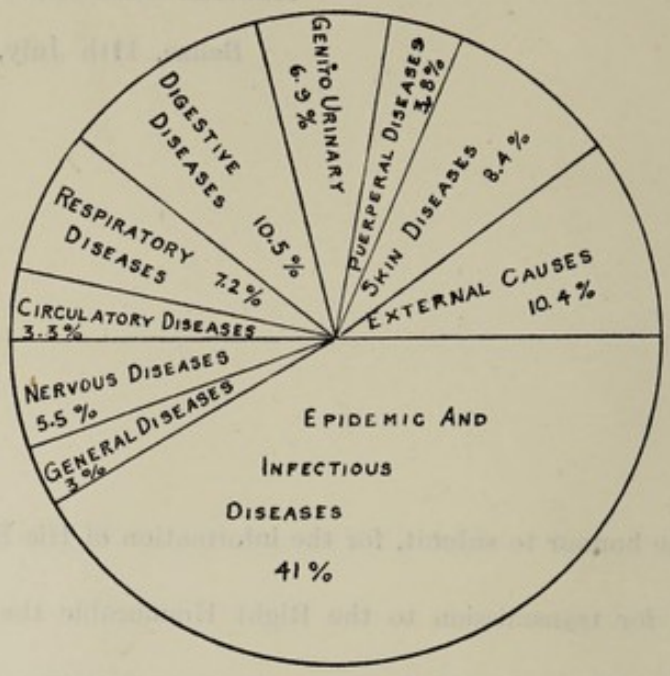
W. E. BURTON,

Principal Medical Officer.

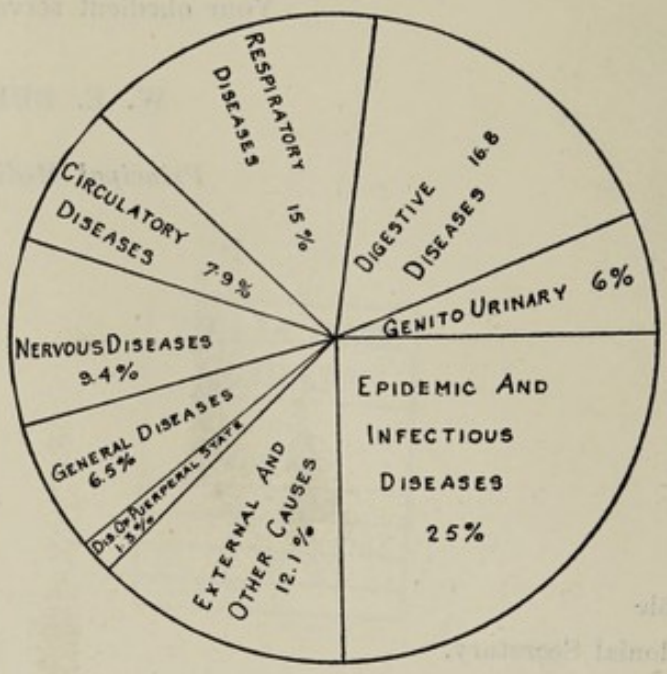
The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary.

GENERAL SYSTEMIC AND PREVENTABLE DISEASES.

Total Cases 8,783.

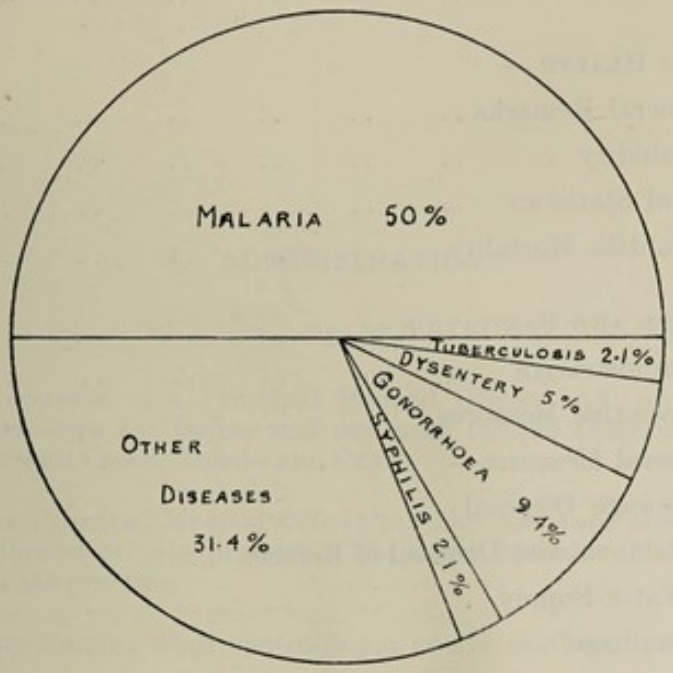


Total Deaths 540.

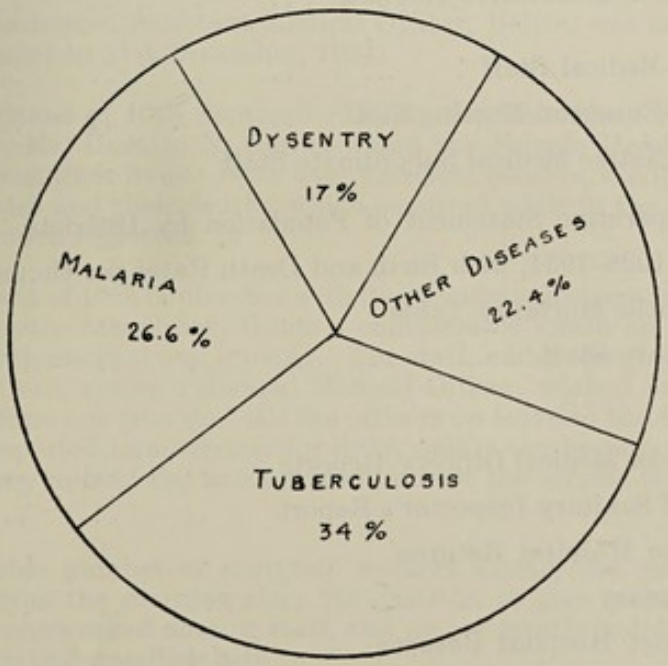


INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Total Cases 3,602.



Total Deaths 135.



CONTENTS.

BRITISH HONDURAS
ANNUAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

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. W. E. Burton, Principal Medical Officer, was on leave from 26th June to 10th October, 1931. During his absence, his duties were very ably performed by Lt.-Col. the Honourable James Cran, M.D., O.B.E., V.D., lately Principal Medical Officer.

Dr. W. Johnson, Assistant Medical Officer ,Toledo District, was transferred to Nigeria on 15th February, 1931. His post has not yet been filled.

Dr. V. F. Anderson, Assistant Medical Officer, Belize, was on leave from from 4th September to 31st December, 1931.

In the hurricane of 10th September, 1931, the Male Head Attendant of the Poor House, Mr. Horatio N. Springer and the Female Head Attendant, Mrs. F. Taylor, lost their lives. Both were excellent officers, kindly and attentive to the inmates and their deaths, which occurred while in the execution of their duty, are much regretted.

The Hurricane of 10th September with its attendant destruction of hospital buildings and severe casualities, threw a considerable strain on the existing hospital staff, both medical and nursing. The staff, under the very able direction of Colonel Cran, acting Principal Medical Officer, worked indefatigably, sparing neither time nor trouble. All the officers on leave in the Colony, with one exception, reported immediately for duty, and it can be said without any question that they upheld the noblest traditions of the service to which they belong.

A considerable number of energetic workers among the general public were available from the morning after the disaster, to give assistance to the inadequate and overworked nursing staff, and we are greatly indebted to them for their generous and unselfish help.

Our grateful thanks are also given to the Medical Staff of the H.M.S. *Danae* and *Serbol*, Drs. Beaton, Beach and Holmes who rendered valuable assistance to the Hospital Staff at the time of the hurricane, also to Drs. Nutter and Aguilar of the United Fruit Company's service and their staff; to Lt.-Commander Morrow, United States Navy, and the Medical Officer of the U.S. Ship *Sacramento* and their staff.

(*b*) Legislation.

An Ordinance to amend the Medical Service and Institutions Ordinance, No. 6 of 1931 was enacted. The object of this Ordinance is to render the recovery of the fees from the maintenance of inmates of the Government Institutions from the relatives of patients easier.

Ordinance No. 8 of 1931 to amend the existing Milk and Cream Ordinance was also passed. The object of this Ordinance is to permit the Governor in Council to prohibit the importation into the Colony of any particular brands of Milk or Cream.

(*c*) Financial.

In this section the figures all refer to the year ending 31st December, 1931.

Medical Department.

Receipts : ..	Hospital and Asylum Fees ..	$6,434.75
Expenditure :	Personal Emoluments	47,829.96
	Other Charges	42,857.20
		$90,687.16

The Institutions in respect to which the expenditure was incurred are as follows :—

Institution	*Average daily number of inmates*
Belize Hospital ..	60.00
Poor House ..	42.00
Lunatic Asylum ..	54.00
District Hospitals :—	
Corozal	6.60
Orange Walk ..	4.81
Stann Creek ..	6.50
Toledo	6.80
Cayo	6.50

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

	Total amount	*Average daily number*	*Cost per head per diem*
Belize	$18,352.38	156.00	.32
Corozal	984.78	6.60	.40
Orange Walk ..	880.62	4.81	.50
Stann Creek ..	802.38	6.50	.33
Toledo	1,188.01	6.80	.47
Cayo	1,051.61	6.50	.50

Belize includes Public Hospital, Poor House and Lunatic Asylum.

The figures for average daily number of imnates for Belize are approximate only—the Diaries having been destroyed in the hurricane of 10th September.

Central Board of Health.

Personal Emoluments ..	$8,829.57
Other Charges	5,513.09
	$14,342.66

The total expenditure for Medical and Sanitary Service (in so far as the Central Board of Health is concerned with the latter service) is $105,029.82 or 9.8% of the total Revenue of the Colony.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(*a*) General Remarks.

No quarantinable disease occurred in the Colony during the year.

The hurricane of 10th September killed, so far as is officially known, 722 persons. The number of injured were relatively few due, no doubt, to the tidal wave which accompanied the hurricane.

It is fortunate that no serious epidemic of disease followed in the wake of the hurricane. There was, however, an increase in the number of cases of Malarial Fever, due to the fact that the more urgent work of cleaning up the wreckage had to be attended to, to the exclusion of anti-larval measures. There was also a good many cases of dysentery, due to the plague of house flies caused by the unavoidable temporary accumulation in the town of decomposing animal and vegetable matter.

(1) *GENERAL DISEASES.*

Cancer was responsible for 25 deaths or 4.6% of the total certified deaths as against 14 deaths in 1930. There were no deaths from this disease in Orange Walk or Toledo.

Diabetes was responsible for 5 deaths.

(2) *COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.*

(*a*) *Mosquito or Insect-borne.*

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

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.
1930	..	53 deaths or 10.0% of total certified deaths.
1931	..	35 deaths or 6.4% of total certified deaths.

Two hundred and fifty-five 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 :—

Hospital	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Belize	130	187	146	212	250
Corozal	35	42	80	95	59
Stann Creek ..	74	110	55	54	45
Orange Walk ..	35	43	80	85	66
Cayo	23	31	83	67	47
Toledo	22	27	41	34	64
Total for Colony	319	440	485	547	531
Percentage of Total Hospital Cases	16.8	22.7	22.3	24.3	20.9

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

Black-water Fever.—Ten cases were treated in the Hospitals—6 in Corozal with one death, 2 in Orange Walk with one death and 2 in Toledo.

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 no deaths.

Dysentery.—Ninety-three cases were treated in the various hospitals during the year with 9 deaths. There were 37 uncertified deaths in which the cause is stated to have been "Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Bowels." Many of these are probably cases of Dysentery. Both the Bacillary and Amoebic types occur.

(*b*) *Infectious Diseases.*

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

1927 ..	48 deaths ..	9.2% of total certified.
1928 ..	40 deaths ..	9.7% of total certified.
1929 ..	51 deaths ..	10.9% of total certified.
1930 ..	62 deaths ..	12.9% of total certified.
1931 ..	46 deaths ..	8.5% of total certified.

There were also during the year 38 uncertified deaths in which the cause of death is stated to have been "Consumption," "Cough" or "Cold."

There were 51 cases of Tuberculosis treated in the various Hospitals in the Colony during this year as against 69 cases in 1930 and 63 cases in 1929.

During the year 15 cases of Tuberculosis were notified as against 12 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 was, until September, a Venereal Disease Ward of twelve beds at the Belize Hospital which was always full.

Small Pox.—No case of this disease occurred during the year. There was an epidemic of Chicken Pox throughout the Colony in the early part of the year. One case of "Alastrim" occurred in Belize. All persons coming into the Colony from the neighbouring Republics, during the presence there of Small Pox were re-vaccinated and voluntary re-vaccination was urged on the general public with some degree of success.

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

District	*Total*
Belize	361
Corozal	494
Orange Walk ..	109
Stann Creek ..	215
Toledo	178
Cayo	241
Total for Colony	1,598

The figures for the past four years are :—

1927	1,165
1928	1,189
1929	1,081
1930	1,327

(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*	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
Belize ..	88	101	85	80	78	82	105	121	356	384
Corozal ..	41	67	47	45	25	40	38	52	151	204
Orange Walk	28	29	37	40	38	29	50	30	153	128
Stann Creek	19	38	19	32	17	24	31	24	86	118
Toledo ..	33	44	30	56	31	107	46	56	140	263
Cayo ..	32	17	23	23	39	32	21	24	115	96
Total ..	241	296	241	276	228	314	291	307	1001	1193

Of the total number of deaths, 45.2% were certified by a Medical Practitioner as against 48.6 in 1930.

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Colony at the end of the year was estimated to be 52,139 as detailed in Table 2.

There has been a marked increase in the number of deaths in all districts of the Colony except Orange Walk and El Cayo and especially is this so in Belize as a result of the hurricane. The Death-rate this year is practically the same as the Birth-rate.

Registration of Births and Deaths is compulsory. There is no Registration of still-births.

Infantile Mortality.

Figures dealing with Infantile Mortality are shown in Table 3.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the Colony is 133.5 as against 109.5 last year. It is highest in Toledo and lowest in Cayo. The British Honduras Infant Welfare League was inaugurated in 1928. This is a 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 4 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 Hurricane of 10th September did considerable damage to the vats and tanks and consequently water has to be stored at present largely in barrels and other receptacles.

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 has remained quite satisfactory—the practice of keeping flowers in vases having been discontinued, but the Barrel Index has risen from 5.8% in 1929 and 8.5% in 1930 to 35% in November, 1931.

This will not be reduced until all householders are compelled by the Local Authority to comply with the provisions of the Law and keep an adequate sized vat or tank on their premises for the storage of water.

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.

Malaria.—Preventive Measures are inadequate on account of lack of funds. All pools of stagnant water within the Towns are periodically oiled. The reclamation of the Barracks area of swampy land in Belize has begun and its reclamation will be of considerable benefit to the community.

The use of Quinine prophylactically is not popular. Quinine in limited quantity is available from all hospitals in the Colony for this purpose and $350 has been expended this year in free distribution of Quinine by Medical Officers, with satisfactory results.

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 and tollowing the hurricane, much fly-breeding in the numerous heaps of debris and rubbish resulted. This was, however, only temporary and was remedied as soon as the extraordinary circumstances caused by the hurricane ceased to exist.

Faulty methods of disposal of excreta are also responsible for the presence of this disease, which is particularly prevalent in the out-lying districts. Latrines have already been provided for the Villages of Maskall and Bomba by the Central Board of Health. By education and example, much can be done to make the country villagers latrine-minded.

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

Accommodation formerly provided for five destitute sufferers from this disease at the Belize Poor Houses is not now available, the Poor Houses having been destroyed by the hurricane. The general public is well informed of the infectious nature of the disease.

Cases of tuberculosis will continue to increase until means are forthcoming to provide free treatment, if not for all early cases in isolation, at least for the poor and destitute who have at present to find a lodging where and how they can. Measures to prevent the access of dust, dirt and flies to foods stuffs are generally 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 was provided by the Local Authority and gave excellent service until it was damaged in the hurricane. The pump for the South Side Canal has not been erected by the Local Authority owing to lack of funds.

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 and disagreeable, 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. Nearly all of these were destroyed by the hurricane but have been now replaced by the Local Authority.

(*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 scattered villages in the country districts, the most primitive methods exist. The surface of the ground being almost entirely used.

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. In Belize, motor trucks to replace the mule carts have been employed by the Local Authority and conditions are much improved.

The Bye-Laws require that the receptacles used by householders should be covered, but they are very often not covered. As they are emptied promptly of their contents no nuisance is caused. The Bye-Law requiring daily sweeping and cleaning of yards by householders has not been repealed but a written notice, giving time for the cleaning up and sweeping is now given. This notice is usually complied with.

The town rubbish is "dumped" within the town limits. Rubbish is now being covered with earth within 24 hours of "dumping" it, or alternatively is burnt.

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 for sale to the general public.

The supply is inadequate if there is a prolonged dry season and generally for domestic and sanitary services. Especially has the supply been inadequate this year, on account of the destruction caused by the hurricane.

(*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. During high tide, 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 in these drains 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. The Town Board's Dredger has been of great assistance to owners of low-lying lots by providing spoil for the filling in of same. Much still remains to be done in the way of filling. Very many lots are continually under water in the rainy season due to absence of proper drainage.

No notices were served on owners of low-lying lots during the year. The Town Board's Dredger deposited free spoil for use of owners of lots in convenient places.

Clearing of Bush.

The house lots are kept comparatively free from bush and large areas of mangrove swamps immediately adjoining the town of Belize were cut down by the Local Authority last year. These areas will soon want cutting again.

Slaughter House and Market.

These are maintained by the Town Board in as satisfactory a condition as funds permit. The market space is however insufficient and the problem of relieving congestion is an anxious one for the Town Board in their present financially depressed state. Frequent visits of inspection are made by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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 Central American Republics, 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. One case of "Alastrim" occurred in Belize.

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

Belize Hospital	10,694
Corozal Hospital	5,654
Stann Creek Hospital	2,097
Punta Gorda Hospital	1,718

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR 1931, TAKEN AT BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

1931	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (Fahrenheit Degrees)					AIR TEMPARATURES THERMOMETERS					RELATIVE HUMIDITY			PRECIPITATION (In inches and hundredths)				WIND		
MONTH	Monthly Mean	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date	Monthly Mean	Max.	Date	Min.	Date	Max. %	Min. %	Mean %	Total	Greatest amount in 24 consecutive hours	Date	No. of Rain Days	Average hourly Velocity	Maximum Velocity	Prevailing Direction
January ..	30.021	30.220	22nd	29.838	5th	72.1	82.0	6, 7, 12, 18	51.0	22nd	100	87	94	3.04	1.16	26th	12	9	36	N.W.
February ..	29.960	30.090	11th	29.848	28th	76.1	84.0	23 and 28	60.0	11th	98	86	93	1.98	1.42	10th	6	9	36	N.W.
March ..	30.042	30.194	10th	29.730	31st	73.6	86.0	22nd	55.5	10th	98	80	91	1.32	.82	12th	5	11½	36	N.W.
April.. ..	29.940	30.128	7th	29.838	26th	79.9	87.5	27th	61.5	1st	100	87	95	1.90	1.28	28th	5	10¾	36	N.W.
May	29.894	30.038	15th	29.800	19th	82.0	89.0	12th	66.0	15th	98	91	95	.69	.29	4th	10	10½	30	N.W.
June ..	29.871	29.989	2nd	29.740	23rd	78.6	88.0	1, 13, 14	68.0	1st	100	89	96	10.29	2.43	23rd	19	10½	36	E.
July	29.908	29.998	5th	29.770	24th	80.2	88.0	5 and 16	69.5	4th	100	89	94	7.66	1.34	30th	20	14½	48	E.
August ..	29.916	30.020	15 & 25	29.810	17th	79.4	88.0	31st	70.0	15, 16, 19	100	83	93	10.97	1.62	9th	11	12½	42	E.
September *														30.82	6.50	10th	20	—	ap. 150	S.E.
October ..	29.851	29.990	20th	29.760	8th	77.6	87.5	19th	69.0	6th	100	85	93	36.37	4.28	31st	24	—	24	E.
November ..	30.035	30.119	3rd	29.798	23rd	76.4	87.5	23rd	63.0	8th	100	85	91	8.29	5.42	15th	14	—	24	N.W.
December ..	29.991	30.118	28th	29.820	16th	77.1	86.0	18th	60.0	29th	100	87	98	6.90	1.93	25th	20	14¾	36	S.E.
Total sums	329.429	330.904	—	327.752	—	853.0	917.5		693.5	—	1094	949	1033	120.23	—	—	166	—	—	—
Average means for 12 months	29.948	30.082	—	29.795	—	77.5	83.4		86.6	—	99%	86%	93%							

*Records and part Weather instruments destroyed in Hurricane of September 10th, 1931.

VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

In the Belize Hospital, in addition to the cases detailed in the Classified Returns appended to this report, there were 8,562 attendances at the Out-patient department during the year. These figures do not include the very large number of patients treated in the Out-patient department immediately after the hurricane, no record of these being kept. There were fifty major and two hundred and twenty-nine minor operations.

Four hundred and nine mothers and expectant mothers attended as out-door patients in connection with the Maternity Ward.

The Hospital buildings were severely damaged by the hurricane. All the wards were unroofed and the Venereal Diseases and Private Wards completely demolished. Before the end of the year all buildings were put in perfect order. The Venereal Diseases and Private Wards have not yet been rebuilt.

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 out-buildings 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 46.00 as compared with 40.00 in 1930.

Only minor ailments were treated.

The Lunatic Asylum.—	Number of patients remaining at end of 1930	55
	Admissions	20
	Deaths	8
	Discharges	14
	Number of patients remaining at end of 1931	53

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 and the Catholic Guild very kindly arranged three entertainments for the inmates during the year.

TABLE 1. A.—MEDICAL STAFF.

Office	Name	Absence on Leave	Remarks
Principal Medical Officer	W. E. Burton, M.D., C.M. (McGill)	26.6.31 to 10.10.31	Lt.-Col. Honourable James Cran M.D., O.B.E., V.D. acting.
Assistant Medical Officer, Belize	V. F. Anderson, M.B., B.S. (London)	4.9.31 to 31.12.31	
Assistant Medical Officer, Belize	S. Kent Smith, M.D.		Private Practitioner, acting from 4.9.31 to 31.12.31.
Radiologist, Belize Hospital	S. Kent Smith, M.D.		Part time officer.
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	A. W. Dunn, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S. (Glasgow), M.B., Ch.B.		
Assistant Medical Officer, Stann Creek	W. F. MacDonald, M.D., C.M. (McGill)		
Assistant Medical Officer, Toledo	W. Johnson, L.M.S.S.A. (London)	1.1.31 to 15.2.31	Transferred to Nigeria.
Assistant Medical Officer, Toledo	E. C. Savona, M.D. (Malta)		
Assistant Medical Officer, Cayo	T. Patterson, M.B., Ch.B. (Oxon.)		

TABLE 1 B.—EUROPEAN NURSING STAFF.

Office	Name	Absence on Leave	Remarks
Matron, Public Hospital, Belize	Miss L. M. Roberts, S.R.N., M.B.E.		
Nursing Sister, Public Hospital, Belize	Miss Celia E. V. Clark, S.R.N., C.M.B. Cert.	3.2.31 to 21.2.31	

TABLE 1 C—NATIVE MEDICAL SUBORDINATE STAFF

Office	Name	Absence on Leave	Remarks
(1) *Medical Office*			
Chief Clerk & Accountant	J. F. Romero	19.8.31 to 4.10.31	
Second Class Clerk	E. Trapp		
Typist	W. Ysaguirre		
Messenger	R. Ewing		
(2) *Public Hospital, Belize.*			
Dispenser & Storekeeper	P. A. Hyde	16.7.31 to 8.9.31	
Dispensary Assistant	H. L. Bennett		
3 Male Attendants	G. Sabido, S. Ricketts, H. Franklin		
(3) *Lunatic Asylum, Belize.*			
Head Attendant	F. Clarke		
5 Male Attendants and 4 Female Attendants			

TABLE 1. C.—NATIVE MEDICAL SUBORDINATE STAFF (*continued*).

Office	Name	Absence on Leave	Remarks
(4) *Poor Houses, Belize.*			
Male Attendant	H. N. Springer		Drowned in hurricane of 10th September, 1931.
2 Female Attendants	F. Taylor		Drowned in hurricane of 10th September, 1931.
	C. Diamond		
(5) *District Public Hospitals.*			
(*a*) Corozal—Head Nurse	L. Arnold		
1 Probationer			
(*b*) Orange Walk—Acting Head Nurse	M. Sheran	1.1.31 to 4.2.31	Nurse Jordon acting till 3.2.31.
1 Probationer			
(*c*) Stann Creek—Head Nurse	A. Card		
1 Probationer			
(*d*) Toledo—Head Nurse	E. Haylock		Transferred from Belize Hospital. Staff Nurse Fisher acting from 1.4.31 to 15.7.31.
(*e*) Cayo—Head Nurse	G. Humphrey		Transferred to Belize Hospital temporary. Staff Nurse Jordon acting 18.4.31 to 4.11.31.

TABLE 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS, 1928–1931 WITH BIRTH AND DEATH RATE PER THOUSAND.

District	*Population*				*Births*				*Deaths*			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
Belize	19,258	19,676	20,068	19,672	738	767	748	710	315	349	356	1,106
Corozal	7,431	7,577	7,682	7,772	294	311	256	294	156	165	151	204
Orange Walk ..	6,092	6,194	6,249	6,338	223	241	208	217	115	139	153	128
Stann Creek ..	5,540	5,626	5,741	5,800	214	181	201	177	78	95	86	118
Toledo	5,738	5,815	5,919	5,895	246	236	244	239	135	159	140	263
Cayo	6,227	6,340	6,477	6,662	239	278	252	281	118	165	115	96
Total	50,286	51,228	52,136	52,139	1,954	2,014	1,909	1,918	917	1,072	1,001	1,915

District	*Birth-rate per thousand*				*Death-rate per thousand*			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
Belize	38.32	38.98	37.27	36.09	16.35	17.73	17.73	56.22
Corozal	39.56	41.04	33.32	37.82	20.99	21.77	19.65	26.24
Orange Walk ..	36.60	38.90	33.28	34.23	18.87	22.44	24.48	20.19
Stann Creek ..	38.62	32.17	35.01	30.51	14.07	16.88	14.97	20.34
Toledo	42.87	40.58	41.22	40.54	23.52	27.34	23.65	44.78
Cayo	38.38	43.84	38.90	42.17	18.94	26.02	17.75	14.41
Total ..	38.85	39.31	36.61	36.78	18.23	20.92	19.19	36.72

TABLE 3.—INFANTILE MORTALITY TABLE.

District	*Number of children born alive and dying within one year*				*Death-rate per thousand*			
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1928	1929	1930	1931
Belize	55	79	69	70	74.5	102.5	92.2	98.6
Corozal	52	34	30	47	176.8	109.3	117.2	159.9
Orange Walk ..	35	37	33	26	156.9	153.5	158.6	119.8
Stann Creek ..	22	19	18	34	102.8	104.9	89.5	192.1
Toledo	20	41	29	55	81.3	173.7	118.9	230.1
Cayo	37	51	30	25	112.9	183.4	119.0	88.9
Total ..	221	261	209	257	113.1	129.5	109.5	133.9

TABLE 4.—SANITARY STAFF.

Office	Name	Absence on Leave	Remarks
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Clerk, Central Board of Health	J. H. Peach		
Sanitary Inspector, Belize	A. E. Arnold		
,, ,,	L. E. Cervantes	20.7.31 to 29.8.31	
,, ,,	H. A. Flowers	23.7.31 to 22.8.31	
,, ,,	V. E. Sampson		Post declared vacant 2.11.31.
,, ,,	W. H. Wright	1.4.31 to 30.4.31	Resigned 1.5.31.
,, ,,	W. C. Card	18.5.31 to 17.6.31	
,, ,,	R. C. Baber		Appointed 1.6.31.
Sanitary Inspector, Corozal	M. J. Villamor		
,, ,,	E. C. Romero	16.5.31 to 15.6.31	Post abolished 30.9.31.
Sanitary Inspector, Orange Walk	G. Miller		
Sanitary Inspector, Stann Creek	E. S. Skeen	16.5.31 to 15.6.31	
Sanitary Inspector, Toledo	J. A. Gentle	1.4.31 to 15.5.31	
Sanitary Inspector, Cayo	J. P. Smith		

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

PUBLIC HEALTH.

General Remarks.—There was an excessive rainfall compared with former years and the surrounding country was flooded for long periods as a result. The flood reaching down as far as certain parts of the town of Corozal. Increase in the swamp area and mosquito production was the result.

General Diseases—63 cases were treated with 7 deaths.

Communicable Diseases—Mosquito or insect borne—268 with 3 deaths.

Infectious Diseases :—Influenza—316 with 1 death.
Dysentery—55 cases with 1 death.
Tuberculosis—22 cases with 5 deaths.
Gonorrhoea—32 cases.
Syphilis—12 cases.
Enteric Fever—3 cases.

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality under one year was 46.

Rainfall.

Number of rainy days 122

Total amount of rain .. .. 92.53 inches.

General European Population.

General health condition good. No invaliding and no deaths. A couple of cases of Malaria.

European Officers—General health good.

Native Officers—Health pretty good except for a few cases of Malaria.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Preventive Measures.

Mosquito and insect borne diseases.—All water receptacles are wired, fished or oiled ; weeds and bush cut and removed. Low-lying areas drained and stagnant pools oiled.

The town of Corozal was inspected from end to end bi-monthly by the Sanitary Staff. Empty bottles, cans, tins or other receptacles capable of holding water were ordered to be removed.

Trypanosomiasis, Yellow Fever and Filariasis.—None of these diseases exist at present here. Strict quarantine is kept against Yellow Fever.

Epidemic Diseases.—Small Pox.—No cases. Vaccination is compulsory. A total of 600 successful vaccinations were performed at the hospital during the year. Most of these were re-vaccinations.

General Measures of Sanitation.

Sewage Disposal.—There are 5 water closets, 11 sea closets, 10 septic tanks, 14 closets with pail system and 144 pit latrines in the town of Corozal. There are 573 pit latrines in the out-districts.

Scavenging.—2 mule carts are employed for this purpose in the town. The refuse is taken to 2 dumps which are fired periodically.

Drainage.—Surface—There are 7 drains all leading to the sea.

Water Supply.—Rain water contained in vats for drinking purposes in the town of Corozal. In the out-districts, well water along with rain water caught in barrels.

Offensive Trades.—Tanning of hides is the only one at present.

Clearance of bush and undergrowth.—The whole town is completely inspected twice monthly. The out-districts visited once monthly by the Sanitary Inspector.

The Assistant Medical Officer visits the different portions of his district frequently and the Principal Medical Officer pays an annual visit of inspection.

Port Health Work and Administration.

Total number of boats entered at Corozal under quarantine ..	48
Total number of boats entered at Consejo under quarantine ..	954
Total number of persons reported for quarantine	5,654

PRISON.

The prison was kept in a clean state and a new latrine was installed in the yard.

Health of prisoners fairly good.

The prison was periodically inspected by the Assistant Medical Officer and Sanitary Staff.

Cases presenting peculiar or interesting features.—Nil.

HOSPITAL.

Number of beds.—	Male	Female	Private	Total.
	12	5	2	19

Daily average	*Total cases treated.*	*Total deaths*	*Percentage of deaths*
6.6	227	16	6.1

Major operations	*Minor operations*
7	39

Sufficiency of Accomodation.—Female Wards—3 complete beds are needed —2 for the General Ward and one for the female Private Ward. To keep things going, one bed has been transferred from the Male Ward for the time being to cope with the admission to the Female Ward.

Defects.—The operating theatre needs a basin with running water and a pipe to carry off waste instead of the old fashioned hand basin method which exists at present, and the floor concreted and cemented. The walls of the operating theatre oil painted and the whole hospital needs painting very badly.

Improvements.—The Nurses quarters have been transferred from the hospital proper to special quarters in the hospital compound and the female ward has been extended and a female private ward instituted also.

General Remarks. The electric lighting system needs renewal as the batteries have served over four years and need replacement. The wiring of the entire hospital needs renewal and the line could be extended to the Nurses quarters when the batteries are replaced.

DR. T. PATTERSON, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, CAYO,

writes as follows :—

There has been very little sickness during the year, Malaria, as usual preponderating, the greatest number of cases occurring in October in which month, eighty persons were treated for this affection, exclusive of Hospital cases. Amoebic dysentery occurred sporadically, but there was no epidemic. Nine certificates of death for Tuberculosis, mostly Pulmonary were signed during the year. Gonorrhoea remained widespread but there did not seem to be any increase in the numbers of those afflicted, but, as so many do not seek medical aid for this disease, it is difficult to make any estimate about it.

Benque Viejo was visited 38 times during the year. Succotz, Arenal, Duck Run and other places were also visited.

A good deal of work was done on the drains of Benque Viejo which are now decidedly good.

The Sanitary Inspector carried out his usual monthly inspections in Cayo and Benque Viejo.

Vaccinations were performed successfully and the village of Arenal was given hookworm treatment (75 in all) one third of the stools being examined to give an idea of the percentage affected. This was high (95%).

DR. A. W. DUNN, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, ORANGE WALK,

writes as follows :—

For the third year in succession, heavy rainfall and excessive floods have inundated the district. During the year, the flood water reached its highest level since 1906.

The above, combined with the flatness and swampy nature of the area led to a general prevalence of Malaria, which was of a serious type and affected practically everyone in the district. Underfeeding, or improperly balanced

diet, and a rooted objection to the use of Quinine, combined with an incredible belief in "bush" medicines added to the above assist in reducing the standard of health so that not more than 10% of the population are A1.

Hookworm is widespread over the whole district, especially in the Indian villages where the use of latrines is despised, so the re-infestation takes place immediately after treatment by means of flies from bush to house and food.

There was a small epidemic of bacillary disentery at Sierra de Agua during March and April, involving about 30 labourers. I found the sanitary arrangements in the camp to be good, but use was not made of these by some of the labourers, due mainly to laziness. All cases responded to treatment and there were no deaths.

There was a mild epidemic of chicken-pox during April, and during November, coryza, developing into a mild bronchitis affected a great many infants over the entire district.

Gonorrhoea is still a very prevalent disease in the district and seems to be treated as a very trivial matter, necessitating only the use of some bush medicine to stop the discharge when the disease is considered cured. Naturally, recurrence is common, usually brought on by a chill, a strain or some such ordinary cause.

Syphilis is not common.

Sanitation.

Streets.—These have been kept up to their usual high standard of cleanliness.

Drains.—The town is well drained, and these drains have been kept clear of weeds and were re-graded. No oiling is needed.

Water.—Practically every lot in town has a vat or a deep well. These are very free from larvae. The use of barrels and other receptacles is discouraged, but many are still in use, and, being unscreened, are the main source of mosquito production in the lots.

Refuse.—The disposal of this is satisfactory.

Market and Slaughter-house.—These are both in good situations and are inspected regularly. They are kept in a good sanitary state.

Latrines.—These are mainly of the Pit type and are regularly inspected. Due to the floods this year, most of the pits were flooded, but when the water subsided, these were again rendered sanitary.

Vaccination.—This is most unsatisfactory, due to the fact that the lymph is very often impotent.

DR. W. F. MacDONALD, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, STANN CREEK,

writes as follows :—

Due to financial stringency, every effort was made to economize and as far as I can determine, the expenditure for this year, is the lowest (both Capital and per head per diem) in the history of the hospital.

During the year, 250 patients were admitted.

There were 22 deaths.

The daily average of patients in hospital was 6.5.

The total number of diets issued was 2,383.

Vaccinations for the year were 549, for Stann Creek Town alone.

Vaccination returns from out-lying areas are sent to the District Commissioner's Office and I seldom see them.

Seven Post Mortems were done, among them were four accidental drownings and one fatal Gun Shot Wound.

There were 17 cases admitted.—Normal deliveries ..	..	14
Forceps deliveries ..	..	3
(One case Placenta Previa)		

In order of frequency, the cases admitted to Hospital were as follows :—

Malaria	51 deaths	4
Dysentery	14 deaths	2
Pneumonia	12 deaths	7
Pulmonary Phthisis ..	4 deaths	1
Renal diseases caused ..	3 deaths	
Cardiac diseases caused	2 deaths	
Septicaemia caused ..	1 death	
Other diseases caused ..	2 deaths.	

An epidemic of Chicken Pox occurred during the year. Cases were mostly in Stann Creek Town, and Sittee River areas.

It is estimated that there were about 100 cases of varying severity. Some were mild, others, especially in the Sittee River district, were of so severe a type that a differential diagnosis was difficult.

The epidemic gradually died out. There were no fatal cases.

Malaria.

Malaria is the most prevalent disease. Fifty-one cases were admitted to hospital during the year, but this is only a fraction of the actual number of cases occurring in the district.

The Benign Tertian type is the most common, and as is usual, the Sub-Tertian, the one responsible for most deaths, mainly Cerebral-Complications.

I saw two cases of Quartan in Dr. Harwood's practice.

Considering the large incidence of this disease, the death rate is low. Our fatal cases were in children ending in Convulsions and Coma.

Dysentery.—Following the hurricane in Belize, a large number of refugees were sent to Stann Creek, and in my opinion, they brought dysentery here with them.

Due to defective scavenging, flies were allowed to breed in large numbers with a resulting rapid spread of Dysentery.

We had fourteen cases admitted to hospital, with two deaths, but this only represented a fraction of the number.

The type was mainly Amoebic, some cases of mixed type occurred. They responded well to Emetine treatment.

Sporadic out-breaks occurred following the subsidence of the first epidemic. It would seem that conditions are now normal.

Pulmonary Phthisis.—Dr. Harwood's excellent description of this disease in Stann Creek in 1927, applies to-day.

As these patients are seldom admitted to hospital my only contact with them is mainly disinfection of houses after death, and the registration of reported cases.

Venereal Diseases.—Very few seek hospital treatment here, they prefer to consult a private practitioner or go to the V. D. Clinic in Belize.

I have no doubt that there is a fair number of cases here, but I seldom see any.

RAINFALL.

January	4.72	Inches
February	1.44	,,
March	1.46	,,
April	8.87	,,
May	1.03	,,
June	9.55	,,
July	9.92	,,
August	9.61	,,
September	18.43	,,
October	21.50	,,
November	9.46	,,
December	5.51	,,
	101.50	Inches

As the meteorological records are now kept by the District Commissioner, the above report is somewhat sketchy.

General Sanitation.—With regards mosquito breeding, this has increased tremendously due to temporary suspension of oiling operations after the hurricane.

The areas, both Government and private, overgrown with rank grass and bush, also interferes with efficient anti-malarial work.

There are about 800 houses in this town with 170 water vats, the latter are screened and inspected regularly by the Sanitary Inspector.

The main water supply of the population here is the Stann Creek River, and considering the difficulty in preventing pollution of this stream and the fact that no sterilization whatever is done, it is remarkable how few water-borne diseases occur.

Latrine accomodation is to a large extent primitive. Government buildings, schools and a few private premises have septic tanks.

There are 7 public latrines on the foreshore ; for the rest, the bucket system or no system at all is the rule.

Refuse is collected in bins distributed at suitable points about the town. These are at present cleared weekly by the Town Board's Ford Truck. Formerly a cart and mule was detailed for this job but the mule died about six months ago and has not been replaced.

This service is not satisfactory and has been the cause of much complaint.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Industrial School at Pomona was managed throughout the year in its usual efficient manner. The health of the staff and boys was normal. With the exception of the death of one boy from Cerebral Malaria.

Physical examinations of boys was carried out regularly and findings recorded, in nearly all cases there was marked physical improvement, gains in weight and boys in better conditions of health generally. There were 60 boys in the school on 31st December, 1931.

Sanitation is good, and water supply from pure mountain streams.

During the year, electric light was installed in all buildings of the institution.

Public Health Work and Administration.

Three hundred and twenty-one steam and sailing vessels entered the Port of Stann Creek during the year 1931.

Two thousand and ninety-seven persons reported for Quarantine Observation during the year 1931.

DR. E. C. SAVONA, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, TOLEDO,

writes as follows :—

Prevalent Diseases.—This is with reference to Malaria, Hookworm, Helminthiasis, Dysentery, Tropical Ulceration, Veneral Diseases.

Malaria.—The number of these cases treated at the Hospital was 67 which shows a slight increase on last year. The total number of cases treated by me was 416 which also shows an increase on last year. This increase must be due to a falling off in such preventative measures, owing to financial stringencies, as were heretofore taken in the matter of cleaning of the drains and the keeping down of rank vegetation, the two factors that tend amongst other factors to the breeding of Anopheline Mosquitoes.

During the year, three cases of febrile Jaundice with Haemoglobinuria made their appearance at the Hospital. These were treated expectantly without the exhibition of Quinine and all of them made a good recovery without

any trace of renal involvement. I have no reason to suppose that these were genuine cases of Blackwater Fever so have returned as cases of Haemolytic Jaundice due no doubt to a heavy malarial infection. The curative agents in these cases must have been the Arsenic administered.

I am beginning to notice in my practice a healthier outlook on this disease by people at large who seem to have lost, in many cases, their reluctance to effective treatment by quinine by injection.

Hookworm.—This is a great scourge and is often coincident with malaria and is very heavy on the mortality of children in the age period 5 to 15 years. I have no adequate means of estimating its incidence as my experience lies entirely with desperate cases brought to the hospital in a dying state. The percentage recovery after treatment is very low for the same reasons. On pure assumption, I should say that fully 90% of the population is infected in varying degrees. Added to this uncinarial anaemia, there is also usually a marked degree of anaemia from alimentary insufficiency.

Dysentery.—This is so only clinically, and conforms to the amoebic type. In the absence of pathological investigation and from its ready answer to emetine hypodermically, I should say that these are subacute cases of the amoebic infection of a different strain especially as no hepatitis is in any degree common. I have seen children, the subjects of hookworm, manifest a similar complaint which clears up with adequate Tetrachloride treatment. There is also the consumption of foul water to be taken into consideration with regards to its etiology. Malaria seems to predispose.

Tropical Ulceration.—This continues as common as last year and treatment is as unsatisfactory. The cases treated at the Hospital give a fair result owing mainly to the alimentary regime there obtaining and bear a direct relation to the duration of their treatment there. The etiology remains unknown but in almost every case, direct trauma from shifting gravel seems to start the trouble. Helminthiasis practically always complicates it. As to treatment, applications with ferric chloride or tannic acid followed by an emollient has given the least indifferent results.

Venereal Diseases.—The cases of this disease that find their way to me are few and consequently a correct estimate of their prevalence is difficult to come by, but, on pure assumption I should say their incidence is pretty heavy.

The preventative measures are very difficult to introduce in this instance partly because of the intimate nature of this disease, the prolonged treatment necessary, and the reluctance of the patient to submit to it and partly because medical advice is not sought till some acute discomfort pronounces itself. This is not often the case and it has impressed me on various occasion what a lot a native can put up with and still not run the danger attendant on neglected cases at home. Which would lead one to believe that here, at least, one finds a compensating measure of immunisation.

SANITATION.

Much that was the subject of my quarterly reports remains true as regards sanitation, viz., that owing to lack of funds, not enough is being done to effect an increase in the healthiness of the place.

Of improvements affected during the year are the following:

(*a*) The concreting of a drain which does away with a great lot of stagnant water at the north end of the town. This is part of a system of concrete drains that have been planned by the District Board, but that has suffered a temporary set-back owing to a lack of the necessary means.

(*b*) The filling up of a low-lying area in the south end of the town by the corner of Back and Church Streets.

(*c*) The metalling of the Middle Street which has done away with a great lot of crab-holes and boggy parts. Unfortunately my suggestion that the draining of this street should go hand in hand with the metalling did not find any support and so no benefit can accrue from this bit of work other than the creation of a badly wanted roadway.

(*d*) An extension has been made to the market to permit of the installation of a fish-stall where fish can be sold. A landing pier for affording an easy access to the market has also been constructed but an unnecessary reluctance has been shown in making the sale of fish illegal other than in the Market, as provided for by a change in the Bye-Laws. Meanwhile, fish is sold commonly at the pier, but still at various places all along the coast.

Vaccination.—Though much has been done this year by the adoption of systematic vaccination tours in the less accessible parts, much more remains to be done still to have the place successfully vaccinated in toto. Comparison with last year shows favourably in that this year there have been vaccinated successfully 178 as against 22 last year. The lymph supplied in capillary tubes was this year of a good standard, the individual vaccination rarely missing. It was, moreover, very handy to carry in the bush when on these tours of vaccination.

Infantile Mortality.—Very few cases come under my notice for me to form an opinion as to the extent of this matter of infant mortality, my experience being limited to desperate cases about to die. I, moreover, see very little of midwifery cases so that very little of actual infant medicine comes under my notice. I should assume, notwithstanding, that there is a very high mortality from the first year of life up to the 7th year and that usually due to Hookworm or Helminthiasis.

Quarantine Regulations.—These are eminently inadequate. It has been my practice, with discretion, to allow of a certain amount of relaxation where I was satisfied that the occasion demanded it. It is, save in cases of actual contact with Quarantinable disease, hard for a man to be detained in town out of his sphere of work, and more likely, out of funds. This notwithstanding, cases of evasion do occur almost daily and abuse of this relaxation is likely. There is no manner of checking the entry of persons coming from the Republics straight into Barranco, without their previous reporting at Punta Gorda, despite the fact that this also is the port of entry into the Colony. There is moreover, no adequate provision regulating the entry of persons into the Colony other than by the sea.

The number of persons under supervision in this district during the year was 1,718, and the number of boats boarded by me during the same period was 63.

Hospital.—The accomodation for the patients is lacking but four beds are on order which will bring the number of beds in the hospital to a dozen. This should prove sufficient if the Tropical Oil Products Company should not employ labour to its wonted numbers.

Number of beds in the Hospital ..	8
Average daily number of patients ..	6.84
Total number of cases	196
Total number of deaths	15
Percentage of deaths	7.6%
Major Operations	7
Minor Operations	13

In winding up, I have to report that I have frequently visited the villages of Dolores, San Pedro Columbia, San Antonio, Santa Theresa and Crique Sarco, the Carib villages of Barranco and the Spanish settlements of Monkey River Town and up the Monkey River. The condition of sanitation in these places is deplorable. Medically, the condition of these people living away from any help whatsoever, often semi-starved, is bad in the extreme, Hookworm and Chronic Malaria being the lot of nearly every inhabitant.

There was an epidemic of Influenza at Crique Sarco last June and July—five deaths occurred, due no doubt to long-standing malnutrition and the debilitating influences of untreated malaria.

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

BELIZE DISTRICT.

Six Sanitary Inspectors were employed in Belize for part of the year under review. One left the Colony without leave shortly after the hurricane in September and his post was declared vacant. This has not been filled. This is to be regretted for this reason that when one of the staff goes on leave, his district has not the same supervision that it ought to have.

No suitable comparison of this year's work as compared to last year, I regret to say, can be made, as most of the records were destroyed by the terrible hurricane and tidal wave that occurred on the 10th September of this year.

Number of notices served, Low-lying lots	Nil
Number of notices served, Cutting of bush	340
Number of Crab holes destroyed, treated and re-treated	85,503
Number of notices served for repairs to vats	199
Number of notices served for erection of new vats	29
Number of days oiling stagnant pools—about	20
Disinfection of houses	8
Mosquito Surveys	4

Scavenging.—The scavenging of the town was not well done before the hurricane, but after the hurricane, oil drums cut in halves were put on the streets as dust bins. These not only facilitated the work of the scavengers, but house-holders saw the advantage of these bins and so removed their yard sweeping, &c. Coupled with this, motor trucks were used to assist the uncovered mule carts which removed scavenging material. This work would be better done if the Local Authority would place more of these tins on the sides of the streets.

Low-lying Lots.—No notices were served to fill low-lying lots as the Local Authority has not intimated that it is prepared to enforce owners to comply with them.

Cutting and clearing of Bush.—Three hundred and forty notices were served for this purpose before September and two hundred and thirteen complied with.

Crab Destruction.—Eighty-three thousand, five hundred and three Crab holes were treated and re-treated as against 38,040 holes in 1930. Nineteen days were taken up doing this.

Repairs to Vats.—One hundred and ninety-nine notices were served and 148 were complied with up to the time of the hurricane.

Numbers of the vats in town were destroyed by the hurricane.

Erection of Vats.—Twenty-nine notices were served for the erection of new vats and eleven were complied with up to September. Thirty-five new vats were erected without notices.

Oiling of Stagnant Pools.—After the hurricane, copious showers fell and oiling had to be done without any record being kept of the number of days the Staff were so employed. Most of the drains were blocked with debris and not only had the staff to be kept busy oiling and clearing with gangs of men, but, no time could be wasted in keeping records.

Market and Slaughter-house.—Thirty-five visits were made to the Market and Slaughter-house for the period ending September.

Public and Private Latrines.—The majority of them were swept away by the hurricane, but are gradually being re-erected.

Bakeries.—The bakeries were visited once a month and found to comply with the conditions governing bakeries.

Destruction of unsound Food.—The following food was seized by me and destroyed as unfit for human consumption.

Ham	150 lb.
Bacon	18 pieces
Meats	1 case
Sausage	1 tin.

Large quantities were also destroyed under my supervision, having been damaged by the hurricane, of which no record was kept.

Visits of inspection were made to Punta Gorda and Caye Caulker.

Chlorination of water receptacles.—Immediately after the hurricane, all the vats that were left standing were chlorinated.

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1931.

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931
		Admissions	Deaths		
I.—*Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.*					
5. Malaria—					
(*a*) Tertian	—	12	3	12	—
(*b*) Quartan	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Aestivo-autumnal ..	8	227	2	235	5
(*d*) Cachexia	—	3	—	3	—
(*e*) Blackwater	—	—	—	—	—
11. Influenza	—	13	—	13	—
16. Dysentery—					
(*a*) Amoebic	—	7	—	7	—
(*b*) Bacillary	—	5	3	5	—
(*c*) Undefined	—	14	2	14	—
21. Erysipelas	—	1	—	1	—
25. Other Epidemic Diseases—					
(*b*) Varicella (Chicken-Pox)	—	2	—	2	—
(*g*) Yaws	—	1	—	1	—
29. Tetanus	—	3	—	3	1
31. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Laryngeal	—	14	—	14	—
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum	1	1	1	2	—
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	2	1	—	3	—
36. Tuberculosis of other Organs					
(*a*) Lymphatic System	—	2	—	2	—
(*d*) Genito-Urinary ..	—	1	1	1	—
(*e*) Other organs ..	—	1	—	1	—
37. Tuberculosis disseminated—					
(*b*) Chronic	1	—	—	1	—
38. Syphilis—					
(*a*) Primary	—	2	—	2	—
(*b*) Secondary	—	1	—	1	—
(*c*) Tertiary	—	8	—	8	—
(*d*) Hereditary	—	4	—	4	—
(*e*) Period not stated ..	2	17	3	19	—
40. A—Gonorrhoea and its complications	3	49	—	52	—
B—Gonorrhoeal Opthalmia	—	1	—	1	—
C—Gonorrhoeal Arthritis ..	—	5	—	5	—
41. Septicaemia	—	7	4	7	1
	17	402	19	419	7
II.—*General Diseases not mentioned above.*					
43. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	—	2	1	2	—
44. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver	—	4	1	4	—
45. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum Intestines, Rectum ..	—	1	1	1	—
46. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	—	1	1	1	—
47. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Breast ..	—	1	—	1	—
49. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of Organs not specified	—	1	—	1	—
50. Tumours non-malignant ..	—	3	—	3	—
51. Acute Rheumatism	1	3	—	4	—
52. Chronic Rheumatism ..	—	9	—	9	—

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1931—*cont'd*

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931
		Admissions	Deaths		
54. Pellagra	—	2	—	2	—
55. Beri-Beri	—	3	1	3	—
57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus)	—	2	—	2	—
58. Anaemia—					
(*a*) Pernicious	—	1	1	1	1
(*b*) Other Anaemias and Chlorosis	—	6	—	6	—
60. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland—					
(*b*) Other Diseases of the Thyroid Gland	—	3	—	3	—
Myxoedema	—	—	—	—	—
66. Alcoholism	—	3	—	3	—
69. Other General Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Purpura Haemorrhagica	—	1	—	1	—
	1	46	6	47	1
III.—*Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses.*					
71. Meningitis (not including 24 or 32)	—	1	1	1	—
74. Apoplexy—					
(*c*) Thrombosis	—	4	3	4	—
77. Other forms of Mental Alienation	—	4	—	4	—
78. Epilepsy	—	4	—	4	—
82. A—Hysteria	—	5	—	5	—
B—Neuritis	—	7	—	7	—
84. Other Affections of the Nervous System	1	4	1	5	—
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision—					
(*b*) Other Affections of the Eye	—	7	1	7	1
86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus	—	4	1	4	—
	1	40	7	41	1
IV.—*Affections of the Circulatory System.*					
87. Pericarditis	—	2	2	2	—
88. Acute Endocarditis or Myocarditis	—	8	2	8	—
90. Other Diseases of the Heart—					
(*a*) Valvular—					
Mitral	—	2	2	2	—
B—Myocarditis	2	16	5	18	—
91. Diseases of the Arteries—					
(*a*) Aneurism	1	1	—	2	—
93. Diseases of the Veins—					
(*a*) Haemorrhoids ..	—	5	1	5	—
96. Other affections of the Circulatory System	—	2	—	2	1
	3	36	12	39	1
V.—*Affections of the Respiratory System.*					
99. Bronchitis—					
(*a*) Acute	—	11	—	11	—
(*b*) Chronic	—	7	—	7	—

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1931—*cont'd*

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931
		Admissions	Deaths		
100. Broncho-Pneumonia	—	9	5	9	—
101. Pneumonia—					
(*a*) Lobar	—	3	2	3	—
(*b*) Unclassified	—	8	2	8	—
102. Pleurisy	—	5	—	5	—
105. Asthma	1	13	—	14	—
107. Other affections of the Lungs	—	5	2	5	—
	1	61	11	62	—
VI.—*Diseases of the Digestive System.*					
108. A—Diseases of Teeth of Gums Caries, Pyorrhoea, &c. ..	—	2	—	2	—
B—Stomatitis	—	6	1	6	—
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils—					
Tonsilitis	1	13	—	14	—
Pharyngitis	—	1	—	1	—
111. A—Ulcer of the Stomach ..	—	1	—	1	—
112. Other affections of the Stomach—					
Gastritis	—	3	—	3	—
Dyspepsia	—	5	—	5	—
113. Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	—	16	4	16	—
115. Ankylostomiasis	—	1	—	1	—
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites—					
(*c*) Ascaris	1	—	—	1	1
(*f*) Unclassified	—	11	—	11	—
117. Appendicitis	1	16	3	17	—
118. Hernia	—	11	—	11	1
119. A—Affections of the Anus, Fistula, &c.	—	1	—	1	—
B—Other affections of the Intestines—					
Constipation	—	14	1	14	—
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver ..	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Other forms ..	—	2	2	2	—
124. Other affections of the Liver—					
Abscess	—	4	2	4	—
Hepatitis	1	1	1	2	—
Cholecystitis	—	1	—	1	—
127. Other affections of the Digestive System	—	1	—	1	—
	4	110	14	114	2
VII.—*Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System. (non-Venereal)*					
128. Acute Nephritis	—	8	2	8	—
129. Chronic	—	8	7	8	—
131. Other affections of the Kidneys—					
Pyelitis	—	10	—	10	—
133. Diseases of the Bladder—					
Cystitis	1	11	—	12	—
134. Diseases of the Urethra—					
(*a*) Stricture	—	9	1	9	—
135. Diseases of the Prostate—					
(*a*) Hypertrophy ..	—	2	—	2	1
136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man—					
Epididymitis	—	5	—	5	—
Hydrocele	—	2	—	2	—
Ulcer of the Penis ..	—	4	1	4	1
Phimosis	—	5	—	5	—

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1931—*cont'd*

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931
		Admissions	Deaths		
138. Salpingitis	—	5	—	5	—
139. Uterine Tumours (non-malignant)	—	3	—	3	—
141. A—Metritis	—	4	—	4	—
B—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs— Displacements of the Uterus	—	2	—	2	—
	1	78	11	79	2
VIII.—*Puerperal State.*					
143. A—Normal Labour	—	138	—	138	1
B—Accidents of Pregnancy—					
(*a*) Abortion	—	9	1	9	—
(*b*) Ectopic Gestation ..	—	1	1	1	—
(*c*) Other accidents of Pregnancy	2	30	—	32	2
144. Puerperal Haemorrhage ..	—	1	1	1	—
148. Puerperal Eclampsia ..	—	2	1	2	—
	2	181	4	183	3
IX.—*Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.*					
151. Gangrene	—	3	—	3	1
152. Boil—					
Carbuncle	—	2	—	2	—
153. Abscess	1	19	—	20	2
Cellulitis	2	29	—	31	—
154. A—Tinea	—	1	—	1	—
155. Other Diseases of the Skin—					
Eczema	—	5	—	5	1
Herpes	—	2	—	2	—
Psoriasis	—	1	—	1	—
Onychia	—	2	—	2	—
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	5	1	—	6	—
Ulcers	2	17	—	19	—
	10	82	—	92	4
X.—*Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tubercular).*					
156. Diseases of Bones—					
Osteitis	—	3	—	3	—
157. Diseases of Joints—					
Synovitis	—	8	—	8	—
158. Other Diseases of Bones or Organs of Locomotion ..	—	6	—	6	—
	—	17	—	17	—
XII.—*Diseases of Infancy.*					
162. Other affections of Infancy ..	4	136	3	140	1
	4	136	3	140	1
XIII.—*Affections of Old Age.*					
164. Senility—					
Senile Debility	—	16	6	16	—
	—	16	6	16	—
XIV.—*Affections produced by External Causes.*					
165. Suicide by Poisoning ..	—	2	—	2	—

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1931—*cont'd*

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931
		Admissions	Deaths		
171. Suicide (by cutting or stabbing Instruments)	—	1	—	1	—
177. Other Accidental Poisonings	—	2	—	2	—
178. Burns (by Fire)	—	6	—	6	—
183. Wounds (by Firearms) ..	—	3	—	3	—
184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing Instruments)	—	26	—	26	—
185. Wounds (by Fall)	—	54	3	54	—
192. B—Hunger or Thirst ..	—	5	—	5	—
201. C—Fracture	—	40	5	40	1
202. Other External Injuries ..	—	8	—	8	—
	—	147	8	147	1
XV.—*Ill-Defined Diseases.*					
205. A—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined—					
Ascites	—	1	—	1	—
Shock	—	2	—	2	—
B—Malingering	—	5	—	5	—
	—	8	—	8	—
XVI.—*Diseases the Total of which have not caused Ten Deaths*	1	9	1	10	6
	1	9	1	10	6

SUMMARY

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1931.

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1930	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931
		Admissions	Deaths		
I. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases	17	402	19	419	7
II. General Diseases not mentioned above	1	46	6	47	1
III. Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses	1	40	7	41	1
IV. Affections of the Circulatory System	3	36	12	39	1
V. Affections of the Respiratory System	1	61	11	62	—
VI. Diseases of the Digestive System	4	110	14	114	2
VII. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Venereal)	1	78	11	79	2
VIII. Puerperal State	2	181	4	183	3
IX. Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues	10	82	—	92	4
X. Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion	—	17	—	17	—
XII. Diseases of Infancy ..	4	136	3	140	1
XIII. Affections of Old Age ..	—	16	6	16	—
XIV. Affections produced by External Causes	—	147	8	147	1
XV. Ill-Defined Diseases ..	—	8	—	8	—
XVI. Diseases the total of which have not caused ten Deaths	1	9	1	10	6
TOTAL number of Cases ..	45	1,369	102	1,414	29

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1931.

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.—*Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.*										
1. Enteric Group—										
(*a*) Typhoid Fever ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Malaria—										
(*a*) Benign Tertian ..	40	—	12	—	30	—	23	—	15	2
(*b*) Quartan	11	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Sub-Tertian ..	8	—	5	—	28	—	9	4	22	1
(*d*) Chronic Malaria ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	13	1	21	1
(*e*) Blackwater ..	6	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—
(*f*) Unclassified ..	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Influenza	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
16. Dysentery Group—										
(*a*) Amoebic	14	1	21	1	10	—	14	—	8	2
(*b*) Bacillary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
(*c*) Unclassified ..	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
21. Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
29. Tetanus	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Tuberculosis— Pulmonary and Laryngeal	4	1	9	6	3	1	3	3	4	1
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum ..	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Soft Chancre	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
39. Syphilis—										
(*b*) Secondary ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(*c*) Tertiary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
40. A—Gonorrhoea and its complications	1	—	8	—	—	—	3	—	4	—
B—Gonorrhoeal Opthalmia	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
C—Gonorrhoeal Arthritis ..	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	2	—
D—Granuloma Venereum	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Vaginal Abscess	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41. Septicaemia	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—
II.—*General Diseases not mentioned above.*										
43. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
44. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
50. Tumours non-malignant ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
51. Acute Rheumatism ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
52. Chronic Rheumatism ..	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58. Anaemia—										
(*a*) Pernicious	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Other Anaemias and Chlorosis	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
66. Alcoholism	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
69. Other General Diseases—										
(*b*) Purpura Haemorrhagica	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
III.—*Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses.*										
71. Meningitis (not including 24 or 32)	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
73. Other affections of the Spinal Cord	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1931 — *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
74. Apoplexy—										
(*a*) Haemorrhage ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75. Paralysis—										
(*a*) Hemiplegia ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
78. Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
82. A—Hysteria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
B—Neuritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
C—Neurasthenia	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
D—Neuralgia	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision—										
(*b*) Conjunctivitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(*c*) Corneal Ulcer ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*j*) Other affections of the Eye	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis Extoc	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
IV.—*Affections of the Circulatory System.*										
88. Endocarditis—										
(*a*) Acute	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
90. Other Diseases of the heart—										
B—Myocarditis	—	—	2	1	—	—	6	2	3	2
93. Diseases of the Veins—										
(*a*) Haemorrhoids ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Varicose Veins ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System—										
(*d*) Lymphangitis, Lymphadenitis— (non-filaris) ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(*e*) Unclassified	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V.—*Affections of the Respiratory System.*										
97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages—										
(*c*) Rhinitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(*d*) Coryza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
98. Affections of the Larynx—										
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
99. Bronchitis—										
(*a*) Acute	2	—	2	—	3	1	5	—	—	—
(*b*) Chronic	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	1
100. Broncho-Pneumonia ..	2	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	5	2
101. Pneumonia—										
(*a*) Lobar	4	2	1	1	1	—	8	4	1	1
(*b*) Unclassified ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102. A—Pleurisy	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
B—Empyema	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
105. Asthma	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
VI.—*Diseases of the Digestive System.*										
108. A—Diseases of Teeth or Gums, Caries, Pyorrhoea, &c.	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
B—Stomatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils—										
(*a*) Tonsilitis	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
(*b*) Pharyngitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
112. Other affections of the Stomach	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
113. A—Diarrhoea and Enteritis Under two years ..	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1931 — *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
B—Diarrhoea & Enteritis— Two years and over ..	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
C—Unclassified Diarrhoea and Enteritis	2	—	5	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
114. A—Colitis	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115. Ankylostomiasis	—	—	10	—	—	—	4	—	31	4
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites— (c) Namatod (other than Ankylostoma) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
118. Hernia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
119. A—Affections of the Anus, Fistula, &c.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B—Other affections of the Intestines— (b) Constipation ..	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver .. (a) Alcoholic	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
123. Biliary Calculus	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124. Other affections of the Liver— (b) Hepatitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
126. Peritonitis (of unknown cause)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
127. Other affections of the Digestive System ..	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malnutrition	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
VII.—*Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non Venereal)*										
128. Nephritis— (a) Acute	6	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
(b) Chronic (129) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	3	—
(c) Uraemia	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
131. Other affections of the Kidneys— Pyelitis, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
132. Urinary Calculus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
133. Diseases of the Bladder— (a) Cystitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
134. A—Diseases of the urethra— (b) Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
B—Other Diseases of the Genito-urinary System ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
135. Diseases of the Prostate— (a) Hypertrophy ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man (c) Hydrocele ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(e) Phimosis and Paraphimosis	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
138. Salpingitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
140. Uterine Haemorrhage (non-puerperal)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
141. A—Metritis	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
B—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs— Other Affections ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
142. Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal)— (a) Mastitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Abscess of Breast	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—*Puerperal State.*										
143. A—Accidents of Pregnancy (a) Abortion	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1931—*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
(*b*) Ectopic Gestation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(*c*) Other Accidents of Pregnancy	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
B—Normal Labour ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
C—Accidents of Parturition										
(*a*) Sequelae of Labour (149)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D—Accidents of the Puerperium—										
(*a*) Puerperal Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(*b*) Puerperal Septicaemia	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Puerperal Eclampsia	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
(*f*) Other Accidents of the Puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
IX.—*Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.*										
151. Gangrene	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. Carbuncle	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
153. A—Abscess	—	—	5	—	4	—	2	—	1	—
B—Whitlow	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
C—Cellulitis	2	—	10	—	1	—	5	—	8	—
154. A—Tinea	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
155. Other Diseases of the Skin—										
(*c*) Eczema	3	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*f*) Myiasis	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*h*) Ulcers	16	—	10	—	4	—	22	—	11	—
(*i*) Other Skin Affections	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
X.—*Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion other than Tuberculosis.*										
156. Diseases of Bones— Osteitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157. Diseases of Joints—										
(*a*) Arthritis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(*b*) Synovitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
158. Other Diseases of Bones or Organs of Locomotion ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
XI.—*Malformations.*										
(*c*) Spina Bifida, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
(*d*) Unclassified ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XII.—*Diseases of Infancy.*										
161. Premature Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
XIII.—*Affections of Old Age.*										
164. Senility—										
(*b*) Senile Debility ..	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—
XIV.—*Affections produced by External Causes.*										
176. Attacks of poisonous animals—										
(*a*) Snake Bite ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
178. Burns (by Fire)	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
179. Burns (other than by Fire)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
182. Drowning (accidental) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
183. Wounds (by Firearms, war excepted)	3	—	5	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing instruments) ..	13	—	9	—	13	—	1	—	3	—
Wounds (other) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
185. Wounds (by Fall)	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
186. Wounds (rupture of internal organs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
188. Wounds (crushing, e.g. railway accidents, &c.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1931 — *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
189. Contusions, injuries, (inflicted by animals) ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
194. Exposure to Heat—Heatstroke	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
196. Electric Shock	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
197. Murder by Firearms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
201. A—Dislocation	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
B—Sprain	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
C—Fracture	6	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	4	—
202. Other external Injuries ..	—	—	5	—	1	—	17	—	—	—
XV.—*Ill-Defined Diseases.*										
205. A—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined—										
(*c*) Asthenia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(*f*) Debility (excluding 160 and 164(*b*))	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B—Malingering	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
XVI.—										
C—Casualties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
D—Not Sick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
E—Undiagnosed	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
F—Births	—	—	—	—	2	—	17	4	1	—
TOTAL	221	16	233	18	168	7	280	38	218	20