

Medical report / British Honduras.

Contributors

British Honduras. Medical Department.

Publication/Creation

Belize : Govt. Press, [1932]

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BRITISH HONDURAS

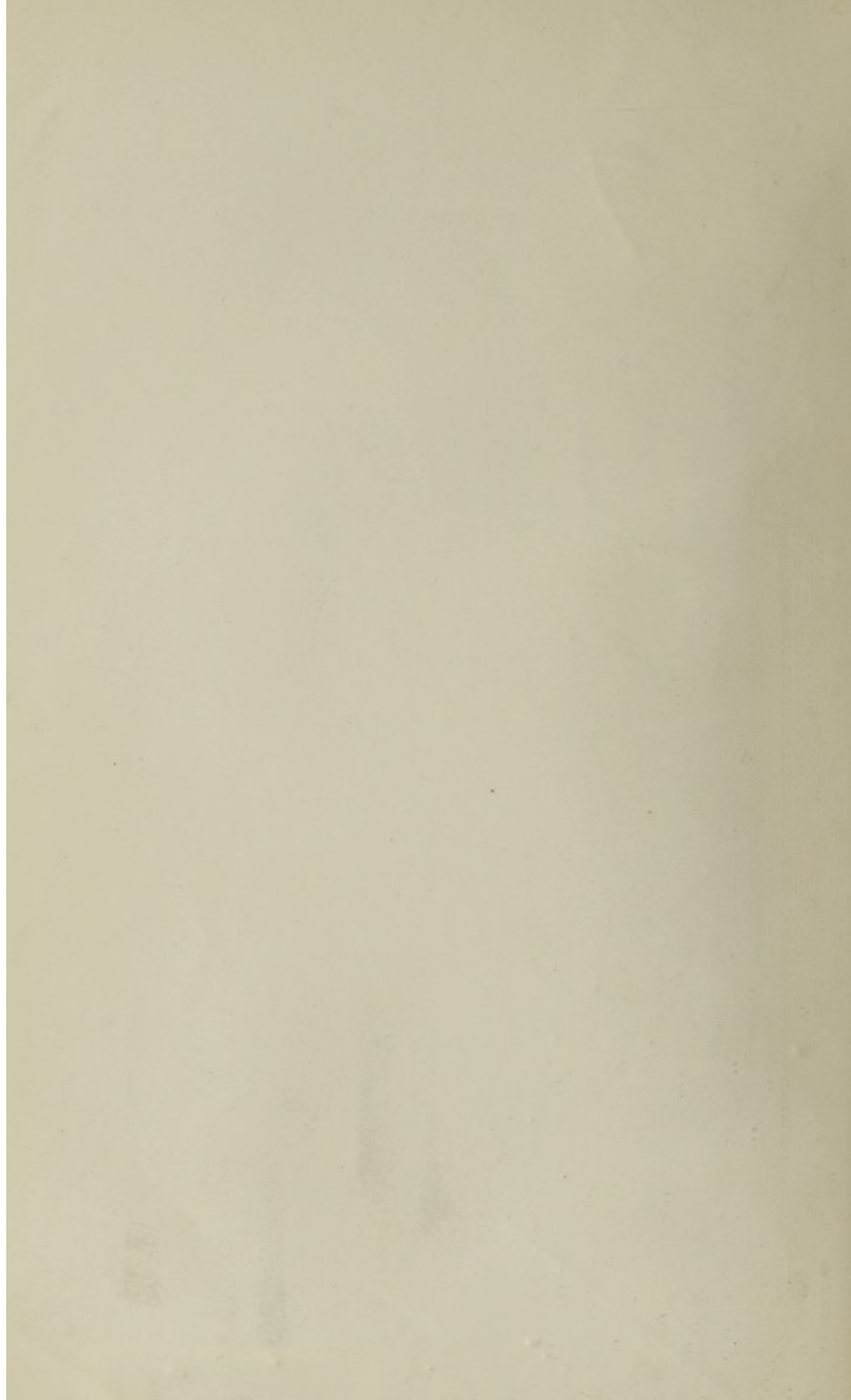
MEDICAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1932

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

—o—

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, BELIZE, 1933





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BRITISH HONORARY
MEDICAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1932

BY W. E. DUNN, M.D., D.Sc.
HONORARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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BRITISH HONDURAS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Belize, 21st June, 1933.

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 1932 together with the Returns, &c., appended thereto;

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. BURTON,

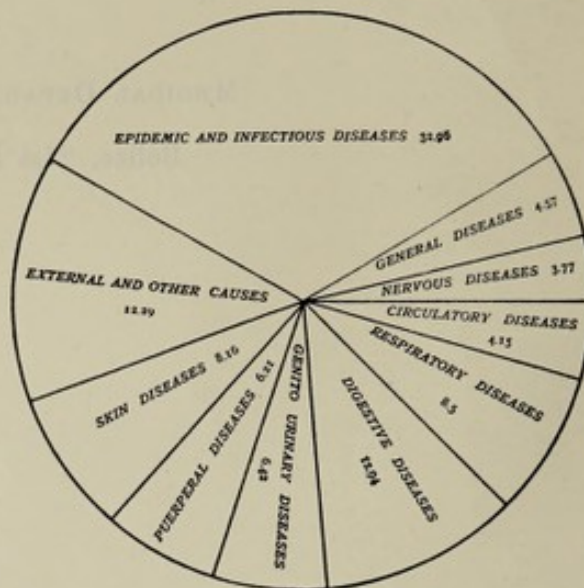
Principal Medical Officer.

The Honourable

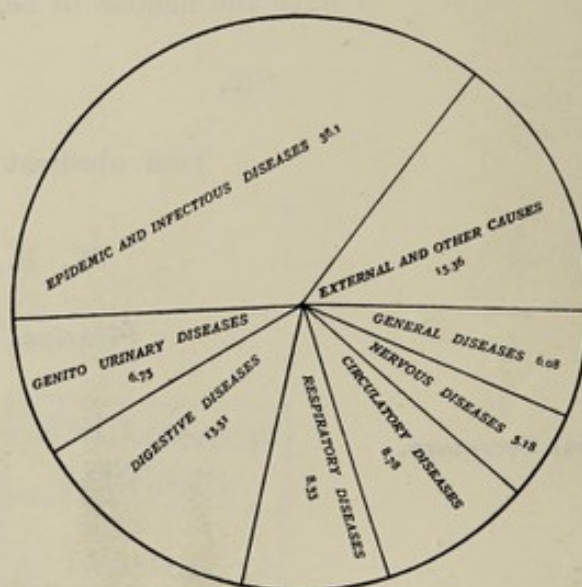
The Colonial Secretary.

GENERAL SYSTEMIC AND PREVENTABLE DISEASES.

Total Cases 4,310.

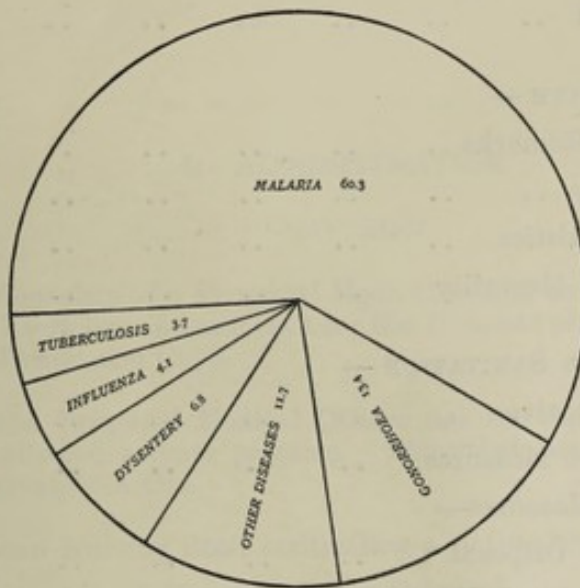


Total Deaths 444.

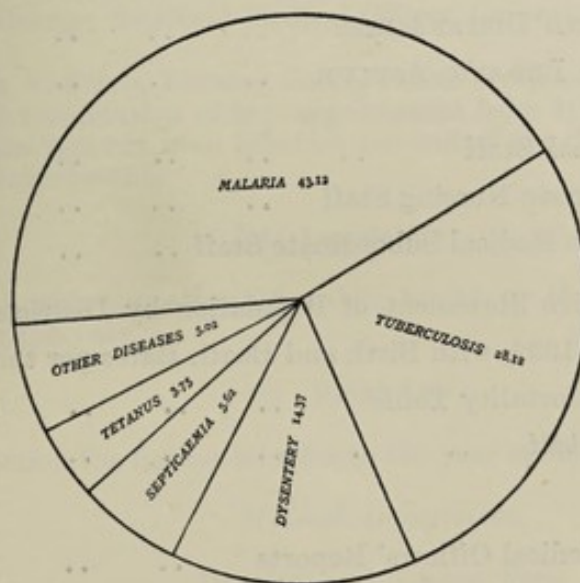


INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Total Cases 1,421



Total Deaths 160.



CONTENTS.

| | Page |
|---|---------|
| I. ADMINISTRATION — | |
| Staff | 1 |
| Legislation | 1 |
| Financial | 1 & 2 |
| II. PUBLIC HEALTH — | |
| General Remarks | 2-4 |
| Morbidity | 4 & 5 |
| Vital Statistics | 5 |
| Infantile Mortality | 5 |
| III. HYGIENE AND SANITATION — | |
| Administrative | 5 |
| Preventive Measures | 5 & 6 |
| General Measures— | |
| Sewage Disposal | 6 & 7 |
| Removal and Disposal of Refuse | 7 |
| Water Supply | 7 |
| Drainage | 7 & 8 |
| Filling in of lots | 8 |
| Clearing of Bush | 8 |
| Slaughter House and Market | 8 |
| Measures taken to spread knowledge of Hygiene and Sanitation | 8 |
| Recommendations for future work | 8 |
| IV. PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION | 8 |
| V. METEOROLOGY | 9 |
| VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES | 10 |
| VII. PRISONS AND LUNATIC ASYLUM | 10 |
| Table 1. A.—Medical Staff | 11 |
| B.—European Nursing Staff | 12 |
| C.—Native Medical Subordinate Staff | 12 & 13 |
| Table 2. Comparative Statement of Population by Districts, 1929-1932, with Birth and Death Rates per thousand .. | 14 |
| Table 3. Infantile Mortality Table | 15 |
| Table 4. Sanitary Staff | 15 |
| APPENDICES — | |
| District Medical Officers' Reports | 16-28 |
| Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report | 28-30 |
| Belize Hospital Returns | 31-35 |
| Summary | 36 |
| District Hospital Returns | 37-41 |

BRITISH HONDURAS
ANNUAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Staff.

The Staff consists of a Principal Medical Officer and six Assistant Medical Officers—one 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 Officer in Belize is 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. V. F. Anderson, Assistant Medical Officer, Belize, was absent on leave from 1st January to 31st August, 1932, his duties being performed during his absence by Dr. S. Kent Smith, a private practitioner.

Dr. W. A. George, Assistant Medical Officer, Corozal, was absent on leave from 28th April to 24th October, 1932, his duties being performed by Dr. A. W. Dunn, Assistant Medical Officer, Orange Walk.

Dr. A. W. Dunn, Assistant Medical Officer, Orange Walk, was absent on leave from 24th November to 31st December, 1932, his duties being performed by Dr. W. A. George, Assistant Medical Officer, Corozal.

Miss Celia V. Clark, Nursing Sister, Belize Hospital, was absent on leave previous to the termination of her appointment from 4th July to 3rd October, 1932. Her place has not been filled on account of the depressed financial condition of the Government.

(b) Legislation.

No new Legislation affecting public health or the Medical Service was enacted during the year.

(c) Financial.

In this section the figures all refer to the year ending 31st December, 1932.

Medical Department.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------|
| <i>Receipts :</i> | Hospital and Asylum Fees | .. | 4,008.50 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| <i>Expenditure :</i> | Personal Emoluments | | 46,096.05 |
| | Other Charges | | 32,194.15 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$78,290.20 |
| | | | <hr/> |

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

| <i>Institution</i> | <i>Average daily number of inmates</i> | <i>Number of beds available</i> |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Belize Hospital .. | 50.00 | 62 |
| Poor House .. | 25.00 | |
| Lunatic Asylum .. | 49.00 | |
| District Hospitals :— | | |
| Corozal | 5.0 | 19 |
| Orange Walk .. | 4.0 | 12 |
| Stann Creek .. | 7.9 | 12 |
| Toledo | 5.7 | 6 |
| Cayo | 6.11 | 11 |

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 | \$16,456.94 | 124.00 | .36 |
| Corozal | 741.27 | 5.00 | .40 |
| Orange Walk .. | 459.28 | 4.00 | .30 |
| Stann Creek .. | 782.34 | 7.90 | .26 |
| Toledo | 887.79 | 5.79 | .40 |
| Cayo | 934.22 | 6.11 | .37 |

Belize includes Public Hospital, Poor House and Lunatic Asylum.

Central Board of Health.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Personal Emoluments .. | \$9,719.08 |
| Other Charges | 2,033.49 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$11,752.57 |

The total expenditure for Medical and Sanitary Service (in so far as the Central Board of Health is concerned with the latter service) is \$90,042.77 or 10% of the total Revenue of the Colony.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) General Remarks.

No quarantinable disease occurred in the Colony during the year.

Owing to the general economic depression, the labouring populations generally have suffered much from destitution and poverty during the year.

Relief works have been undertaken and weekly doles were paid to an increasing number of destitute persons during the year.

(1) GENERAL DISEASES.

Cancer was responsible for 16 deaths or 3.6% of the total certified deaths as against 25 deaths in 1931.

Diabetes was responsible for 2 deaths.

(2) COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

(a) Mosquito or Insect-borne.

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

| | | |
|------|----|---|
| 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. |
| 1932 | .. | 69 deaths or 15.5% of total certified deaths. |

Two hundred and thirty-four 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> | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Belize | 187 | 146 | 212 | 250 | 197 |
| Corozal | 42 | 80 | 95 | 59 | 55 |
| Stann Creek | 110 | 55 | 54 | 45 | 112 |
| Orange Walk | 43 | 80 | 85 | 66 | 40 |
| Cayo | 31 | 83 | 67 | 47 | 37 |
| Toledo | 27 | 41 | 34 | 64 | 33 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| Total for Colony .. | 440 | 485 | 547 | 531 | 474 |
| Percentage of Total Hospital Cases .. | 22.7 | 22.3 | 24.3 | 20.9 | 19.5 |

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

Black-water Fever.—Nine cases were treated in the Hospitals. Four in Corozal with one death, three in Orange Walk with one death and two in Stann Creek with one death.

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

Enteric Group and Dysentery.

Enteric Fever.—There were no cases of Enteric Fever in any of the Hospitals during the year.

Dysentery.—Seventy-three cases were treated in the various hospitals during the year with 8 deaths. There were 44 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 :—

| | | | | |
|------|----|-----------|----|---------------------------|
| 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. |
| 1932 | .. | 43 deaths | .. | 9.6% of total certified. |

There were also during the year 39 uncertified deaths in which the cause of death is stated to have been "Consumption," "Cough" or "Cold."

There were 40 cases of Tuberculosis treated in the various Hospitals in the Colony during this year as against 51 in 1931 and 69 cases in 1930.

During the year 6 cases of Tuberculosis were notified as against 15 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 eight 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 | .. | .. | .. | 465 |
| Corozal | .. | .. | .. | 166 |
| Orange Walk | | | .. | 101 |
| Stann Creek | .. | .. | .. | 66 |
| Toledo | .. | .. | .. | 177 |
| Cayo | .. | .. | .. | 81 |
| Total for Colony | | | | 1,056 |

The figures for the past four years are :—

| | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|-------|
| 1928 | .. | .. | .. | 1,189 |
| 1929 | .. | .. | .. | 1,081 |
| 1930 | .. | .. | .. | 1,327 |
| 1931 | .. | .. | .. | 1,598 |

(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 :—

| <i>District</i> | <i>First Quarter</i> | | <i>Second Quarter</i> | | <i>Third Quarter</i> | | <i>Fourth Quarter</i> | | <i>Total</i> | |
|-----------------|----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------|-------|
| | 1931 | 1932 | 1931 | 1932 | 1931 | 1932 | 1931 | 1932 | 1931 | 1932 |
| Belize .. | 101 | 105 | 80 | 78 | 82 | 65 | 121 | 78 | 384 | 326 |
| Corozal .. | 67 | 60 | 45 | 52 | 40 | 42 | 52 | 57 | 204 | 211 |
| Orange Walk | 29 | 56 | 40 | 37 | 29 | 39 | 30 | 41 | 128 | 173 |
| Stann Creek | 38 | 38 | 32 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 21 | 118 | 109 |
| Toledo .. | 44 | 50 | 56 | 36 | 107 | 40 | 56 | 35 | 263 | 161 |
| Cayo .. | 17 | 33 | 23 | 23 | 32 | 13 | 24 | 24 | 96 | 93 |
| Total .. | 296 | 342 | 276 | 251 | 314 | 224 | 307 | 256 | 1,193 | 1,073 |

Of the total number of deaths, 41.3% were certified by a Medical Practitioner as against 45.2 in 1931.

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Colony at the end of the year was estimated to be 52,945 as detailed in Table 2.

The average Birth rate of the Colony exceeds the death rate by 15 per thousand. The Birth rate is highest in Toledo District and lowest in Orange Walk. The Death rate is highest in Orange Walk District and lowest in Cayo.

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 104.5 as against 133.5 last year. It is highest in Corozal and lowest in Belize. 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 of 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, 1931, did considerable damage to the vats and tanks and consequently householders have resorted to barrels and other receptacles in which to store their drinking water.

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 gone down from 35% in 1931 to 22.9% in 1932.

These figures are not likely to be reduced until all householders are compelled to comply with the provisions of the Law and keep an adequate sized vat or tank on their premises for the storage of water. This has not been possible during the year on account of general financial depression among the people.

Arrivals in the Colony from Guatemala, Mexico (except Payo Obispo) 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 unfortunate that the vote under this Sub-head had to be again reduced.

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 \$250 has been expended this year in free distribution of Quinine by Medical Officers, with satisfactory results.

Dysentery.—Faulty methods of disposal of excreta are mainly 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 has been provided for 12 destitute sufferers from this disease at the Belize Poor Houses. The general public is well informed of the infectious nature of the disease.

Measures to prevent the access of dust, dirt and flies to food-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 has been provided by the Local Authority and gives excellent service. A 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.

(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 continue to be 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 sweepings 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 of vats and tanks 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 by their owners to render them less swampy. The Town Board's Dredge 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 Dredge 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. These areas should be again cut as funds permit.

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.

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

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Belize Hospital | 8,343 |
| Stann Creek Hospital | 2,078 |
| Punta Gorda Hospital | 1,846. |

V. SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR 1932, TAKEN AT BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

| V. SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR 1932, TAKEN AT BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---|---------|------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------|------|-------|-------|----------------------|------|-------|---|---|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--|
| 1932 | | BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (Fahrenheit Degrees) | | | | | AIR TEMPERATURES THERMOMETERS | | | | | RELATIVE HUMIDITY | | | | PRECIPITATION (In inches and hundredths) | | | | | WIND | |
| MONTH | Monthly Mean | Highest | Date | Lowest | Date | Monthly Mean | Max. | Date | Min. | Mean | Max. | Min. | Date | Total | Greatest amount in 24 consecutive hours | Date | No. of Days | Average Velocity | Maximum Velocity | Prevailing Direction and Date | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | % | % | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | .. | — | 30.040 | 19, 28, 31 | 29.820 | 2nd | 29.997 | 86.0 | — | 66.0 | 81.3 | 100 | 83 | — | 7.50 | 1.96 | 20th | 19 | 14 | 30 N.W. & E. 17, 29 | | |
| February | .. | — | 30.108 | 5th | 29.790 | 21st | 29.950 | 87.0 | — | 68.0 | 78.3 | 100 | 85 | — | 1.03 | .32 | 9th | 6 | 14½ | 30 E. 3 & 4th | | |
| March | .. | — | 30.090 | 14th | 29.710 | 5th | 29.927 | 90.0 | — | 63.0 | 87.4 | 100 | 89 | — | 2.36 | 1.42 | 12th | 5 | 12½ | 30 S.E. 5th | | |
| April | .. | — | 30.070 | 12th | 29.720 | 23rd | 29.900 | 89.0 | — | 62.0 | 78.5 | 100 | 89 | — | 2.70 | 1.55 | 1st | 8 | 14 | 36 E. & S.E. 5, 16 | | |
| May | .. | — | 30.004 | 8th | 29.768 | 6th | 29.891 | 91.0 | — | 68.0 | 80.5 | 100 | 85 | — | 6.96 | 2.85 | 3rd | 12 | 12½ | 42 E. 1st | | |
| June | .. | — | 29.969 | 6th | 29.770 | 26th | 29.825 | 89.0 | — | 70.0 | 80.3 | 100 | 87 | — | 7.36 | 1.89 | 25th | 18 | 13½ | 36 E. 29th | | |
| July | .. | — | 30.000 | 13 & 25 | 29.780 | 2nd | 29.879 | 89.0 | — | 73.0 | 82.0 | 100 | 83 | — | 3.34 | 1.05 | 21st | 19 | 14½ | 36 S.E. & E. 5, 7, 10, 12 | | |
| August | .. | — | 29.960 | 2nd | 29.750 | 11th | 29.852 | 91.5 | — | 72.0 | 83.0 | 100 | 87 | — | 6.89 | 1.14 | 9th | 20 | 14 | 48 N.E. 25th | | |
| September | .. | — | 29.990 | 11th | 29.765 | 29th | 29.844 | 93.0 | — | 70.5 | 83.5 | 100 | 88 | — | 5.68 | 1.66 | 18th | 16 | 11 | 30 S.W. 17th | | |
| October | .. | — | 29.980 | 31st | 29.490 | 10th | 29.812 | 90.5 | — | 70.0 | 80.9 | 100 | 85 | — | 15.17 | 4.26 | 8th | 22 | 11½ | 36 S.E. 11th | | |
| November | .. | — | 30.180 | 27th | 29.800 | 8th | 29.981 | 89.0 | — | 59.0 | 73.9 | 100 | 88 | — | 3.17 | 1.37 | 4th | 11 | 9 | 30 N.E. 29th | | |
| December | .. | — | 30.108 | 1st | 29.890 | 30th | 29.950 | 86.0 | — | 63.0 | 76.5 | 100 | 84 | — | 5.20 | 1.84 | 22nd | 14 | 12 | 36 N.E. 24th | | |
| Total sums | — | — | 300.500 | — | 357.062 | — | 358.808 | 107.10 | — | 80.45 | 95.71 | 1200 | 1033 | — | 67.36 | — | — | 170 | — | — | | |
| Average mean | — | — | 30.041 | — | 29.755 | — | 29.900 | 89.2 | — | 67.0 | 79.7 | 100% | 86% | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |

REMARKS.

Observations are taken at 6 A.M. only from January to May and for 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.

Barometer cistern 17 ft. above M. S. L. Anemometer above ground 45.7 ft. Raingauge top above ground 3 ft. Thermometers above ground 5.6 ft.

VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

In the Belize Hospital, in addition to the cases detailed in the classified Returns appended to this report, there were 11,097 attendances at the Out-patient Department during the year. There were sixty-nine major and eighty-three minor operations.

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

The Private Wards which were destroyed by the hurricane have not yet been rebuilt.

There are five District Hospitals, each in charge of the Assistant Medical Officer of the District. Adequate accommodation for patients is provided.

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 63.14 as compared with 46.00 in 1931.

Only minor ailments were treated.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|
| <i>The Lunatic Asylum.</i> — | | | | | | Number of patients remaining at end of 1931 | 53 |
| Admissions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Discharges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| | | | | | | Number of patients remaining at end of 1932 | 49 |

The buildings and grounds are maintained in a sanitary condition and the patients are well looked after. Opportunities for recreation and amusement are however very limited.

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 | V. F. Anderson, M.B., B.S. (London) M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London) | 1.1.32 to 31.8.32 | |
| " | S. Kent Smith, M.D. | | Private Practitioner, acting from 1.1.32 to 31.8.32. |
| 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) | 28.4.32 to 24.10.32 | Dr. A. W. Dunn acted in con- junction with his own duties. |
| Assistant Medical Officer, Orange Walk | A. W. Dunn, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S. (Glasgow), M.B., B.S. (London) | 24.11.32 to 31.12.32 | Dr. George acted in conjunc- tion with his own duties. |
| Assistant Medical Officer, Stann Creek | W. F. MacDonald, M.D., C.M. (McGill) | | |
| 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. | 4.7.32 to 3.10.32 | Appointment terminated. |

TABLE 1 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 | R. Ewing | 1.5.32 to 31.5.32 | |
| (2) <i>Public Hospital, Belize.</i> | | | |
| Dispenser & Storekeeper | P. A. Hyde | | |
| Dispensary Assistant | H. L. Bennett | | |
| Nurse in Charge | A. Jordon | 1.4.32 to 30.6.32 | Resigned 31.7.32 |
| Staff Nurse | P. Fisher | 1.7.32 to 30.9.32 | |
| " " | B. McNeil | 20.10.32 to 31.12.32 | |
| " " | C. Pilgrim | 1.1.32 to 31.1.32 | |
| 3 Male Attendants | G. Sabido, | 26.9.32 to 31.12.32 | |
| | S. Ricketts, H. Franklin | | |

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

| OFFICE | NAME | ABSENCE ON LEAVE | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| (3) <i>Lunatic Asylum, Belize.</i> Head Attendant 5 Male Attendants and 4 Female Attendants | F. Clarke | 16.4.32 to 15.5.32 | |
| | S. Adolphus V. Guild R. King C. Crawford H. Buckley | 12.8.32 to 25.8.32 1.6.32 to 30.6.32 | |
| (4) <i>Poor Houses, Belize.</i> 1 Male Attendant & 1 Female Attendant | E. Sampson A. Faux | | |
| (5) <i>District Public Hospitals.</i> | | | |
| (a) Corozal—Head Nurse 1 Probationer | L. Arnold | | |
| (b) Orange Walk—Acting Head Nurse 1 Probationer | M. Sheran | | |
| (c) Stann Creek—Head Nurse 1 Probationer | A. Card | | |
| (d) Toledo—Head Nurse Cayo—Head Nurse (e) 1 Probationer | E. Haylock G. Humphrey | 12.10.32 to 5.12.32 | Staff Nurse Pilgrim acted. |

TABLE 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS, 1929-1932 WITH BIRTH AND DEATH RATE PER THOUSAND.

| DISTRICT | Population | | | | Births | | | | Deaths | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 |
| Belize .. | 19,676 | 20,068 | 19,672 | 20,090 | 767 | 748 | 710 | 744 | 349 | 356 | 1,106 | 326 |
| Corozal .. | 7,577 | 7,682 | 7,772 | 7,840 | 311 | 256 | 294 | 279 | 165 | 151 | 204 | 211 |
| Orange Walk .. | 6,194 | 6,249 | 6,388 | 6,360 | 241 | 208 | 217 | 195 | 139 | 153 | 128 | 173 |
| Stann Creek .. | 5,626 | 5,741 | 5,800 | 5,885 | 181 | 201 | 177 | 194 | 95 | 86 | 118 | 109 |
| Toledo .. | 5,815 | 5,919 | 5,895 | 5,965 | 236 | 244 | 239 | 231 | 159 | 140 | 263 | 161 |
| Cayo .. | 6,340 | 6,477 | 6,662 | 6,805 | 278 | 252 | 281 | 236 | 165 | 115 | 96 | 93 |
| Total .. | 51,228 | 52,136 | 52,139 | 52,945 | 2,014 | 1,909 | 1,918 | 1,879 | 1,072 | 1,001 | 1,915 | 1,073 |

| DISTRICT | Birth-rate per thousand | | | | Death-rate per thousand | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 |
| Belize .. | 38.98 | 37.27 | 36.09 | 37.00 | 17.73 | 17.73 | 56.22 | 16.22 |
| Corozal .. | 41.04 | 33.32 | 37.82 | 35.58 | 21.77 | 19.65 | 26.24 | 26.91 |
| Orange Walk .. | 38.90 | 33.28 | 34.23 | 30.66 | 22.44 | 24.48 | 20.19 | 27.20 |
| Stann Creek .. | 32.17 | 35.01 | 30.51 | 32.96 | 16.88 | 14.97 | 20.34 | 18.69 |
| Toledo .. | 40.58 | 41.22 | 40.54 | 38.72 | 27.34 | 23.65 | 44.78 | 26.99 |
| Cayo .. | 43.84 | 38.90 | 42.17 | 34.68 | 26.02 | 17.75 | 14.41 | 13.66 |
| Average .. | 39.31 | 36.61 | 36.78 | 35.49 | 20.92 | 19.19 | 36.72 | 20.26 |

TABLE 3.—INFANTILE MORTALITY TABLE.

| DISTRICT | Number of children born alive and dying within one year | | | | Death-rate per thousand | | | |
|-------------|--|------|------|------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 |
| Belize .. | 79 | 69 | 70 | 54 | 102.5 | 92.2 | 98.6 | 72.5 |
| Corozal .. | 34 | 30 | 47 | 51 | 109.3 | 117.2 | 159.9 | 182.8 |
| Orange Walk | 37 | 33 | 27 | 20 | 153.5 | 158.6 | 119.8 | 102.5 |
| Stann Creek | 19 | 18 | 34 | 21 | 104.9 | 89.5 | 192.1 | 108.2 |
| Toledo .. | 41 | 29 | 55 | 26 | 173.7 | 118.9 | 230.1 | 129.9 |
| Cayo .. | 51 | 30 | 25 | 22 | 183.4 | 119.0 | 88.9 | 88.9 |
| Total .. | 261 | 209 | 257 | 194 | 129.5 | 109.5 | 133.9 | 104.8 |

TABLE 4.—SANITARY STAFF.

| OFFICE | NAME | ABSENCE ON LEAVE | REMARKS |
|--|-----------------|---------------------|---------|
| Chief Sanitary Inspector and Clerk, Central Board of Health | J. H. Peach | 12.9.32 to 31.12.32 | |
| Sanitary Inspector, Belize | A. E. Arnold | 24.5.32 to 23.6.32 | |
| " | L. E. Cervantes | 1.8.32 to 31.8.32 | |
| " | H. A. Flowers | 27.6.32 to 26.7.32 | |
| " | W. C. Card | | |
| " | R. C. Baber | | |
| Sanitary Inspector, Corozal | M. J. Villamor | | |
| Sanitary Inspector, Orange Walk | G. Miller | 1.9.32 to 30.9.32 | |
| Sanitary Inspector, Stann Creek | E. S. Skeen | 1.9.32 to 15.9.32 | |
| Sanitary Inspector, Toledo | J. A. Gentle | 1.5.32 to 21.5.32 | |
| Sanitary Inspector, Cayo | J. P. Smith | | |

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

PUBLIC HEALTH.

| | |
|--|-----|
| <i>Communicable Diseases</i> :—Malaria | 226 |
| Influenza | 230 |
| Dysentery | 50 |
| Tuberculosis | 35 |
| Gonorrhoea | 41 |
| Syphilis | 15 |

General European Population.—General health condition good. No invaliding and no deaths.

European Officers.—General health, good.

Native Officers.—Health, beyond a few cases of Malaria, good.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Preventive Measures.

Mosquito and insect borne diseases.—Malaria—226 cases.—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 by the Sanitary Staff.

Trypanosomiasis, Yellow Fever and Filariasis.—None of these exist here at present.

Epidemic Diseases.—Small Pox.—No cases. Vaccination is compulsory.

General Measures of Sanitation.

Sewage Disposal.—There are 15 Water Closets, 14 Sea Closets, 441 Pit Latrines, 15 Closets with pail system.

Scavenging.—Two mule carts are employed. The refuse is taken to two dumps which are fired periodically.

Drainage.—Surface—Seven drains, all leading to the Sea.

Water Supply.—Rain water contained in Vats for drinking purposes in Corozal. In the out-districts, well water or water caught in barrels is used.

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

Clearance of bush undergrowth.—The District Board have this cleared periodically in Corozal Town. In the out villages, the Policeman, Sanitary Inspector and Assistant Medical Officer try to get the inhabitants to keep their Villages as free from bush and undergrowth as possible.

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

QUARANTINE.

A change has been introduced by the Central Board of Health. It is now only necessary for persons who have been in Payo Obispo (Mexico) for more than 3 days to undergo quarantine. The law however has not been amended.

PRISON.

The Prison was kept in a clean state. Health of prisoners was good. The prison was periodically inspected by the Assistant Medical Officer and the Sanitary Staff.

HOSPITAL.

| Number of Beds.— | Male | Female | Private | Total. |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| | 11 | 5 | 3 | 19 |
| <i>Daily average</i> | <i>Total cases treated</i> | <i>Total deaths</i> | <i>Percentage of deaths</i> | |
| 5 | 164 | 13 | 7.8 | |
| | <i>Major operations</i> | <i>Minor operations</i> | | |
| | 8 | 42 | | |

Sufficiency of Accommodation.—Female Wards needs one bed.

Defects.—The outside of the hospital needs painting.

The installation of the town's electric light supply which only lasts till midnight is a great defect. All serious cases that come after midnight have to be attended to with the aid of the old fashioned kerosene oil lantern. The Hospital has its own electric light outfit, which when working gives a wonderful supply of light available at all hours. The Batteries need replacing which it is understood will cost about \$250.00.

Improvements.—A new basin with running water has been installed in the operating theatre.

General Remarks.—The Staff worked well. Dr. George was away on leave from April to October and Dr. Dunn acted during that period.

DR. W. A. S. GEORGE, ACTING ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, ORANGE WALK, writes as follows :—

As a result of the Assistant Medical Officer, Orange Walk, being transferred to live in Corozal during the absence on leave of the Assistant Medical Officer, Corozal, Orange Walk was without a resident Assistant Medical Officer from May to October and in November the Assistant Medical Officer, Orange Walk, went on leave and again for the rest of the year Orange Walk was visited once a week by the Assistant Medical Officer, Corozal.

There has been a good deal of Malaria and a fair amount of Hookworm and its sequelae. Influenza also had a fair run but beyond these, there was nothing outstanding.

The Town was kept clean. Only 25 notices were issued and obeyed.

| | | | | |
|----------|----|----|-----|-------------|
| Latrines | .. | .. | 233 | in the town |
| Vats | .. | .. | 106 | " " |
| Wells | .. | .. | 183 | " " |
| Homes | .. | .. | 292 | " " |
| Lots | .. | .. | 311 | " " |

Orange Walk is fortunate in having a supply of good potable water from deep wells in addition to rain water collected in vats.

Drains run eventually into the river. They are of sufficient capacity for the Town.

Scavenging.—One mule cart is employed by the District Board and appears to be sufficient.

The Market and Slaughter House were kept in a clean and sanitary state.

PRISON.

The health of the prisoners was good. The Prison was kept clean and in good order.

DR. W. F. MacDONALD, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, STANN CREEK,
writes as follows :—

STANN CREEK HOSPITAL.

Administrative.

The Hospital Staff consists of :— Assistant Medical Officer
Head Nurse
Two Ward Maids
Two Orderly Maids
One Cook.

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Central Board of Health.—One Sanitary Inspector,
Helpers and Oilers as funds permit.

Changes in Staff during year were :—

1. Services of Probationer nurse dispensed with and staff reduced to six.
2. It is proposed that the Sanitary Inspector be transferred from Central Board of Health to the District Board, Stann Creek.

The work both Hospital and Sanitation has been efficiently carried out by the staff.

FINANCIAL.

Due to the continued economic depression, it was necessary to practice the utmost economy. The following statement of expenditure is I think a satisfactory showing :—

EXPENDITURE UNDER HEADS.

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Diets (Washing and Lighting) was | \$830.49 |
| number of diets issued was 2,955—Cost of each diet including washing and lighting | <u>.27$\frac{3}{4}$</u> |

ITEMS.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Washing and lighting alone | \$207.67 |
| Actual cost of diets | <u>622.82</u> |
| Total | <u>\$830.49</u> |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Cost of each diet alone | .2108 |
|---------------------------------|-------|

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Salaries of Staff | \$1,210.67 |
| Ration allowance to Head Nurse | 150.00 |
| Diets, Lighting and washing | <u>830.49</u> |
| Total | <u>\$2,191.16</u> |

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Salary paid Sanitary Inspector | \$704.32 |
| Expended helpers and oilers | 61.25 |
| Bicycle Allowance | 22.00 |
| Travelling | 26.24 |
| Incidentals, Equipment, Fish, &c. | <u>15.68</u> |
| Total | <u>\$829.49</u> |

| | |
|--|---------|
| Hospital Fees collected for the year | \$94.00 |
|--|---------|

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of patients admitted during year was | 289 |
| Deaths | 26 |
| Daily average of patients in Hospital | 7.9 |
| Total number of out-patients treated was | 1793. |
| Number of successful vaccinations done in District | 66 |
| Number of Post Mortems done | 12 |

MATERNITY CASES.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Normal Cases | 3 |
| P. Septicaemia (delivered outside) | 2 |
| Forceps Cases | 2 |
| Abortions | <u>2</u> |
| Total | 9 |

There were no Deaths in Maternity cases.

One case of Ectopic Gestation was transferred to Belize—She died later in Belize Hospital.

DISEASES.

The most prevalent cases in order of frequency were :—

| | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Deaths</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Malaria | 112 | 8 |
| Dysentery | 28 | 3 |
| Pneumonia | 7 | 2 |
| Pul. Phthisis | 5 | 1 |
| Renal Diseases | 3 | 2 |
| Cardiac Diseases | 4 | 1 |
| Septic infections | 21 | 4 |

Some of the rarer diseases were :—

| | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Deaths</i> |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Blackwater Fever | 2 | 1 |
| Blasto Mycosis | 1 | Nil |
| Amhum | 1 | „ |
| Leishmaniasis | 1 | „ |

Several cases of suspicious throats were seen, but on further investigation were found to be Streptococcal infections.

MULLINS RIVER TOWN AND AREA.

During the year this District suffered a good deal from Malarial outbreaks. Sanitation is not good, and due to the poverty of the people, several consignments of medical supplies had to be sent as relief measures.

SITTEE RIVER AREA.

This is another poverty stricken area, frequent outbreaks of Malaria and Dysentery occurred among these people and relief measures had to be instituted.

Inability of these people to obtain lands for cultivation is the excuse they offer for their plight.

SEINE BIGHT.

Is a Carib village. It occupies a very fine site, it is free from sand flies and mosquitoes, it has no Malaria, Dysentery or other diseases common to the Colony. The village is clean and well kept. They are not rich as money goes, but there is no distress. It is a striking contrast to the two creole settlements mentioned above.

GENERAL.

In general, it may be said that, apart from what has already been mentioned, the health of the district is normal. The influx of population due to agricultural development has made increased demands on Medical and Sanitary services, also in Medical supplies furnished to settlers and distressed areas.

It is to be expected that this extra work will increase with a corresponding increase in expense. The decrease in collections is only an indication of the existing economic depression.

The rarer diseases mentioned above are only of academic interest.

MALARIA.

Malaria still continues to be the most prevalent disease. During the year, 112 cases were admitted to Hospital—there were 8 deaths. The largest num-

ber of cases occurred in September, October and November, corresponding fairly closely with the wet season.

A large number of cases were admitted from the new Government Settlement at Nineteen and Twenty Miles. These were not, in my opinion, fresh infections but recurrences of old Malarial disease brought on by exposure to wet and cold.

I also came across minor epidemic of this disease in the Mullins River and Sittee River areas during the Autumn months.

The Benign Tertian type was, as is usual, the most common. The fatal cases in Hospital were all Sub-tertian type with Cerebral Complications—Convulsions and Coma.

A large number of Malarial cases are probably never seen by Medical Practitioners and remain untreated.

DYSENTERY.

During the months of July and August several cases of this disease were admitted to Hospital from labouring gangs clearing land for 19 and 20 Miles Settlement. They came from Belize. Contamination of Settlement water supply was a danger to be carefully watched as it also involved the main water supply of Stann Creek Town. By supervision of Sanitation this was avoided, but sporadic cases still crop up at the Settlement, due to soil pollution by these labourers.

We had 28 case admitted to hospital with 3 deaths. The type was almost wholly Amoebic.

PULMONARY PHTHISIS.

Is an all too common disease in this District. Most of the cases are among the Carib population; of late however, many creoles are also infected. It is invariably a fatal disease.

We are forced to admit pauper cases to hospital. They are usually seen with such advanced disease that the boats refuse to carry them to Belize.

The infection of other cases in hospital is a constant menace.

The only solution of this problem is isolation.

A Register is kept of reported cases, and houses where they die in are disinfected but the whole procedure is unsatisfactory and gives no tangible results.

BLACK WATER FEVER.

Is another disease of defective sanitation, whatever theories of the Etiology of this much discussed disease are advanced it has been noted in this district that every focus of infection had had adjacent to it, some evil smelling or putrid ditch or swamp. In some cases as many as five infections in one family have been reported.

During the year, I had one death in Hospital. I think Dr Harwood had five in his practice.

I have repeatedly advanced the opinion that ditches and so-called drains are useless on this coastal belt, except for flood water. Oiling as anti-malarial measure can be greatly curtailed. The solution is filling in. Oil is expensive and transient—sand is cheap and permanent.

We had approximately fifteen cases in this district in 1932, with 6 deaths; a fairly high mortality rate.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STANN CREEK VALLEY.

This is an important undertaking, the significance of which is I think not fully realized by the people of this Colony.

As I have stated in my quarterly reports, it is changing and will continue to change the whole economic situation in the Stann Creek area.

This applies with equal force to the Medical and Sanitary Departments.

The Sanitation of these settlements schemes is important not only to themselves, but to the whole valley and Stann Creek Town.

It must be remembered that with the exception of a limited number of vats, that the whole of this population depends on the North Stann Creek River for its water supply; any contamination by water-borne disease will have disastrous results.

I have repeatedly urged this on the Agricultural Department, particularly in view of the Dysentery Cases brought here by labourers clearing the land.

The question of a pipe-borne water supply for 19 and 20 miles Settlement must be seriously considered at an early date.

QUARANTINE AND GENERAL SANITATION.

In view of the fact that there is now a general shuffle taking place among Sanitary Inspectors, it is essential that competent, well trained inspectors be posted to *important points*.

It has been suggested by the local authority here, that due to lack of funds, cheaper, less experienced and untrained men be substituted in Stann Creek.

I thoroughly disagree with that view. Three hundred and eighty vessels entered and cleared this port, from foreign countries, and 2,078 persons were under quarantine supervision during 1932. This, apart from many other important considerations *definitely places Stann Creek as an important point*. An undetected case of Yellow Fever plague or Small Pox, entering and causing an epidemic in this port would ruin it, and the whole Colony with it.

AGRICULTURAL STATION.

I have had to make suggestions re the latrines and water supply at the station. The first latrines were faulty in type and location, these have now been altered and necessary modifications complied with, possible contamination of the water supply at intake was obviated by changes in Sanitary arrangements.

A fine system of flood drains has just been completed here. The health of the staff and labourers has been uniformly good.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—POMONA.

There is nothing of any importance to be said of this Institution. The health of the staff and boys has been very good and sanitary arrangements and water supply very satisfactory.

Apart from a few minor injuries and ailments no illness. The school hospital during the greater part of the year was empty.

Periodic visits to all these Institutions were made during the year.

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

1. *Prevalent Diseases.* This is with reference to :—

(a) *Malaria.*—The type prevalent is almost entirely sub-tertian, at least as far as one can judge clinically. The number of cases treated by me during the year was 174 amongst which there has been a variety of clinical types. The Haemorrhagic type which I have only met with this year is peculiar in that without much indisposition save the usual malaise of chronic malaria, excessive bleeding from the bowel becomes suddenly manifest and is severe enough to lead to collapse. Malarial splenitis is very common. Two cases of prolonged Haemolytic Jaundice which resisted treatment, but which gradually cleared up were noted as well as a case of algid type ending fatally in cardiac failure.

(b) *Dysentery.*—I have not been able to convince myself that I have come across any case of dysentery of Bacterial or Amoebic origin, and I believe that almost all cases that have come under my notice were caused by malarial infection.

The routine treatment continues the same—quinine by mouth—and where not opposed, by intramuscular injection. In selected cases the use of Plasmoquin has also been practised with good results. Atebrin has also had a trial but the cases treated have so far been too few to allow of any general statement being made.

While all treatment of malaria must necessarily be confined to the actual disease in act and people at large do not usually take more quinine than they can help, a satisfactory eradication—even in locals—of the disease seems impossible, even for short periods. I have seen cases of malaria answer satisfactorily to none of quinine per os, intramuscularly nor intravenously, Plasmoquin per os, and Novarsenobillon intravenously. For those a change in locality seems to do most good.

The practice of distributing free compound tonic quinine tablets to the different communities has borne results as are difficult to gauge. No records at all are kept but from investigations made, it seems people cannot be got to take them unless they are actually sick and so its preventative object is foiled doubly (1) in their being used therapeutically and (2) then wrongly as iron does not help the fever state.

(c) *Hookworm Disease.*—This is as numerous as in previous years and is confined to no special race, though it is more specially met with amongst the Spanish community in town and up River Banks in the District and the Indian Villages. Routine treatments were periodically given throughout the year in the Indian Villages to all cases showing manifestations of the disease and in town to such as applied for treatment. It is unsafe to attempt to gauge the

incidence of this disease for many reasons, (i) the inaccessibility to a large number of cases living thinly spread all over the district; especially is this the case with the Maya Indian (ii) the indistinguishability of the clinical manifestations of Chronic Malaria and Helminthiasis from Uncinariasis (iii) the co-infestation of these diseases, (iv) the serious indifference of all but only a few cases with which the disease is looked upon.

The treatment though in many cases satisfactory as such, is more or less useless because (i) no follow-up treatment is taken, (ii) re-infection is the rule (iii) the disease is usually superimposed upon and followed by under-nutrition; it is remarkable in this sense how soon after a prolonged stay at the hospital where an adequacy of food and tonic after-treatment is afforded them, these cases reverse to the half-alive anaemic bloated patients that they were before their admission to the Hospital. In my opinion, therefore, the prevention of this disease should be concentrated on a vigorous attack on the reservoir—the infected soil—and education in school. The provision and usage of suitable latrines should go far to minimize infection as well as re-infection of treated cases; treatment should also be encouraged. I have come round to the opinion, reported probably in other localities, of the possibility of infection per os *via* the water. One comes very rarely across any true cases of ground itch.

(c) *Helminthiasis*.—Very common. Treatment usually is effective in expelling countless worms but very rarely leading to a permanent cure, for the reason that advice is not sought until it is too late. Remarkable about the treatment is the sudden deaths that occur not uncommonly after treatment—in condition of acute Ileus or Auto-intoxication.

Measures for the abatement of the same should include effective legislation for the keeping of hog-pens or pigs roaming at large away from human habitations, in town and district alike. Inculcation into the masses of a love of personal cleanliness as well as the necessity of securing cleanliness in the matter of food and water should go a long way to abate the rather large mortality obtaining under this one head. From a purely administrative standpoint more and adequate latrines should be built in town and country.

The very keeping, irrespective of the condition in which hog-pens are kept, of pigs about a habitable locality, is a nuisance, and pressure should be exerted to get these pens removed from habited precincts. Especially is this needed in the Indian Villages where hogs and men co-habit the same house not infrequently at all hours of the day.

(b) and (c) are diseases of dirt and as such much could be done by elementary hygiene instruction in the school.

Helminthiasis is more observed in the Spanish community of Monkey River and the settlements up Columbia River and is infrequent in the Indian villages where Chronic Malaria and Hookworm are almost universal, the spleen rate being in the region of 60–75% especially in Chique Sarco. Although tours of Medical inspection were usual and treatment have not infrequently been given, still the inaccessibility of medical aid generally accounts for the high splenic rate and the rather high incidence of deaths from “fits” in children and “fever” in adults—the commonest of returns by the lay registrars. The Indians are not averse to taking quinine and it is pitiful that there is no way of giving it to them. A recent attempt to distribute free quinine Tablets has not yet given appreciable results mainly because the shortness of its duration, the time since its inception not having allowed of the establishment of a custom amongst the villagers.

Tropical Ulceration.—The same ineffectiveness in treatment is experienced as last year. The etiology would appear to reside in a combination of many factors, prime of which is a lime locality. Effective treatment is hampered by the causative agent being unknown. After very trying treatment these ulcers seem to heal of themselves and no known treatment (Orisol lately advocated in the medical press has not been tried), has any influence on their course.

(e) *Venereal Diseases*.—Syphilis is uncommon unless the tertiary stage which goes undetected for want of suitable laboratory help.

Gonorrhoea.—Very common in the chronic stage but does not seem to give rise to any of the complications that are part and parcel of the original infection at home. There is no adequate gauge of its incidence, patients making nothing of the preliminary symptoms, and only reporting for treatment whenever greatly inconvenienced.

Inguinal Lymphogranuloma.—Occasional.

The treatment of all these diseases is erratic and aims at the alleviation of presenting symptoms and not a cure in the majority of instances. The reason for this is the expense involved, the lengthy duration of the treatment to establish a cure, and the non-provision of laboratory facilities. There is a good lot to be done to educate the people into the true state of affairs as all sorts of false fancy notions are prevalent and these die hard. The correction of these is a preliminary necessity to eradicate these diseases and especially is this the case with gonorrhoea. Some ground has been covered in this respect by the discreet albeit slow distribution of leaflets about these social diseases circulated by the Central Board of Health, but this is a feeble way to force home to the native the essentials with some compelling emphasis. Educational films might better impress correct notions than the written word which is not often understood. There is a tang of the novel in this way of education and it appeals to an unintelligent public in a manner that mere reading does not.

SANITATION.

A lot was done during the year as funds allowed, mainly in the Front Street in the matter of drains and street building, which has done away with a lot of puddling and has adequately allowed of good drainage of a goodly portion of the town. The rank vegetation has been attended to and the town in general has been oiled periodically. A drawback which renders the effective oiling of the town is the immense and increasing number of crabs and their holes which hold water for a great while. So also in a smaller degree do ant hills act and this pest is ever-increasing in the town. A bad practice sanctioned by its economical execution is the macheting of bush and leaving it in situ to decay and thus provide for a more luxuriant growth in the next crop. The condition of the District Board's finances does not allow of a greater attack of these three matters. Apart from the Front Street, the drains are in a bad shape due to the inability to direct any but sporadic attention to them; something is to be hoped for next year in the District Board's decision to have these drains progressively concreted. Crab-holes aid in the pitting of the drain beds, as also the habit of the people of disposing of their minor rubbish into them.

Latrines.—Are too few in point of the people they are supposed to serve. Withal they are sanitary and in good repair. At the North end of the town there is great need for one to be built as a great and continuous use is made of the nearby bush for this purpose. The same also happens all over the back of the town where it merges with the forest. Pigs are not debarred by law from being kept within the limits of the town, so long as the styes are attended to adequately, but it is in the very nature of a sty to be anything if not offensive. So that their removal outside of the town becomes necessary. How much this is the case is shown by two complaints that I received during the year of such nuisances. These have since been attended to. Horses also are allowed to run loose in the town for the beneficial effect of keeping the grass down and are a source of danger to children when stampeding. The market was enlarged last year and a fish-stall installed, but despite the provision of a landing stage for the convenience of fish vendors and the securing of the necessary Bye-Laws, nothing is done to ensure the sale of fish there. The Cemetery was re-fenced during the year and cleaned twice. It is in a good locality but is overrun by numerous crabs.

Disposal of Refuse.—Up to the beginning of the year, it was usual for the District Board to hire the services of a cartman who went his rounds as often as it was possible to keep him in work and scavenged the town of all but the grosser refuse. Unfortunately it was not always found possible to pay this man but the people were educated to leave all their refuse in accessible places knowing that some time or another this would be removed. Now that it is no longer done, all sorts of refuse are left in accessible as well as in inaccessible places, which creates both a nuisance and is very unsightly.

VACCINATION.

One hundred and seventy-seven individuals were vaccinated successfully during the year as against 178 last year. These were largely done during the end of the year, the lymph supplied at the beginning being faulty and not productive of successful Jennerian vesicles.

One hundred and fifty were carried out by myself personally soon after the receipt of the vaccine and bespoke almost total success.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Very little of infantile work comes under my notice, unless it be the more hopeless cases suffering from Hookworm and Helminthiasis or Acute Malaria, which trio must account for almost all deaths. Catarrhal bronchitis, is common but of actual marasmic conditions there is very little, despite a rather sad ignorance of common knowledge about infant feeding.

MATERNITY.

There is no means of gauging the actual death rate amongst midwifery and lying-in cases, these being managed from beginning to end by the native midwife, and unless something of the dramatically acute happens, one is only then summoned for the Death Certificate. Judging from purely arbitrary considerations, I should say that the maternal death-rate is considerable. Ignorance of their state still largely prevails amongst young mothers and this is often kept up by the old midwife who is necessarily the most respected but who knows very little indeed of pre-natal work and still less of the lying-in period. It is to be expected therefore that there be a high degree of genital prolapse amongst women and this must obviously be due to crude methods of delivery and after-care.

A series of lectures was arranged during the dry season of the year in which all the midwives attended, at the conclusion of which a pamphlet issued by the Central Board of Health was circulated, explained, and distributed with injunctions for timely and constant reference to it. I have not seen resulting from this instruction any but normal cases referred to a medical practitioner and I know of septic puerpera about. It is very difficult to bring to the knowledge of these good, albeit ignorant people the necessary data, which seem all but incomprehensible despite the patients taken and the repeated explanation. In a similar way attempts to establish a Nursing Class in the community failed because of the casualness with which these classes are normally imbued.

QUARANTINE.

The regulations for safeguarding Quarantine are adequate. But despite this, a few cases of evasion at Punta Gorda and at Barranco are still met with and these are dealt with in the Courts, two cases being fined during the year. Checks on the work of the sub-inspector at Barranco resulted in his work being found satisfactory, at least on the books inspected. One case during the year was reported to have been suffering with Fever which on inspection was found to be no more than a bad case of Malaria from which the patient subsequently died.

While on occasions I allow of a certain laxity in deserving cases, there is no restriction placed on individuals entering the Colony from Guatemala other than by the sea.

The number of persons attending for medical supervision during the year was :—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Punta Gorda | 1,778 |
| Barranco | 68 |
| Number of boats given pratique during the same period, personally | 89 |

HOSPITAL.

The Hospital Staff was reduced by one since July, 1932. This throws a certain amount of work on the Nurse-in-Charge and the Wardmaid who does the work of both Probationer and Wardmaid. The work of Quarantine has been taken on by the Sanitary Inspector since October so as to free the Nurse-in-Charge somewhat in the mornings. Out-patients are seen mainly at the Surgery so as not to overcrowd the work of the Hospital. This is now more or less adequate to the needs of the community and it has been possible since 1st September to reduce the number of beds from 8 to 6 with only occasional inconvenience when only, if one is obliged to, a bed is put up for the occasion and taken down as soon as the case admitted to it is discharged. The whole lower storey of the Hospital is unoccupied and would well serve for the establishment of a Venereal Clinic or for Mass Hookworm Treatment, but so far, both these suggestions have not been possible to put into effect owing to shortage of funds.

The greatest need for the hospital remains the provision somewhere of laboratory facilities since side-room methods are so necessary for the distinction of tropical disease and check on the treatment adopted.

HOSPITAL DATA FOR THE YEAR AS CONTRASTED WITH LAST YEAR.

| | 1931 | 1932 |
|--|------|------|
| Number of beds in Hospital | 8 | 6 |
| Average daily number of patients | 6.84 | 5.79 |
| Total number of cases treated | 196 | 135 |
| Total number of deaths | 15 | 6 |
| Percentage of deaths | 7.6% | 4.4% |
| Major Operations | 7 | 8 |
| Minor Operations | 13 | 23 |

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

The economic depression hit El Cayo badly in 1932 giving to the once busy little Town the appearance of a deserted village.

In spite of the lack of money the people did not seem to be under-recruited nor did their resistance to disease seem to be impaired judging from the moder-

ate amount of sickness throughout the year. One must suppose that the corn tortilla is not such an unsound basis of diet when combined with a little fruit or meat of some sort. A woman from Succotz admitted that she ate only tortillas; nothing else at all. She had distinct symptoms of scurvy, whereas her husband, who ate everything that came his way, was perfectly healthy.

Fewer cases of Malaria were seen than in previous years. An outbreak of chicken-pox occurred in Benque Viejo about the end of November. Amoebic dysentery cases were few and only three cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were seen apart from Hospital cases (4).

The highest flood for many years occurred in the Eastern (Cayo) branch of the river on October 10th and on the 13th the Western branch had its highest flood for forty years. In spite of damage done to farm produce there was no approach to a condition of starvation.

Both Cayo and Benque Viejo are well supplied with drains and latrines which were inspected regularly by the Sanitary Inspector. There is a striking contrast between the healthy appearance of the inhabitants of Benque Viejo and the anaemic look of the malaria and hookworm infested dwellers of the neighbouring Fallabon, just over the border, a village with neither ditch, drain nor latrine.

Vaccinations done in the later months of the year were highly successful. About one hundred and fifty were performed in October and December with but three failures.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

BELIZE DISTRICT.

Five Sanitary Inspectors were employed during the year and the following table shows the work performed by them :—

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Number of visits to premises | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52,411 |
| Number of notices served, Low-lying lots | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Nil |
| Number of notices served, Cutting of bush | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 634 |
| Number of Crab-holes destroyed, treated and re-treated | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,710 |
| Number of notices served, Repairs to Vats | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 562 |
| Number of Notices, Erection of new vats | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 |
| Number of days at work oiling Stagnant pools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 |
| Disinfection of houses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |

Insanitary conditions found in premises in Belize.

(a) Presence of Mosquito Larvae;

The following table shows the percentages of Mosquito infection for the year :—

| | <i>First</i> | <i>Second</i> | <i>Third</i> | <i>Fourth</i> | <i>Fifth</i> | <i>Year's Average</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| In vases in houses .. | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| In vats and tanks .. | 6.4% | 9.7% | 6.0% | 5.9% | 6.9% | 7.0% |
| In barrels | 27.3% | 29.1% | 25.3% | 13.1% | 17.2% | 22.9% |
| In wells | 3.1% | 12.1% | 9.4% | 4.2% | 1.1% | 6.0% |
| In other receptacles | 5.1% | 8.6% | 11.8% | 7.5% | 7.0% | 8.6% |

During the year 1,188 vats and tanks were fished and re-fished by the Sanitary Inspectors.

One hundred and forty-four notices for screening vats and tanks were served and complied with.

During the year 26 notices were served in respect to wells.

Seven wells have been filled in ; thirty-seven fitted with mosquito proof covers and pumps. Fifty-three were kept fished by their owners.

One thousand and forty-two barrels were found with mosquito larvae. This increase in the number of barrels is due to the recent hurricane having destroyed and damaged a great number of water cisterns and in consequence the people had to resort to the use of barrels for some time. These are all oiled and householders warned against keeping water in open barrels, and in cases only of persistent neglect is a prosecution made. Twenty-three such prosecutions were made during the year. Twenty-three convictions were obtained and fines varying from 50 cents to \$2.50 inflicted.

Other prosecutions for breaches of the Mosquito Regulations numbered five. In five cases convictions were obtained. Fines were imposed in three cases.

(b) *Defective Scavenging*.—Four premises only were found to be insanitary owing to the accumulation of rubbish thereon and reported to the Local Authority.

(c) *Septic Tanks*.—There are now 145 septic tanks in the town. Thirty-eight were erected previous to the adoption 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.—No notices were served during the year in respect to low-lying lots.

Cutting and clearing of bush.—Six hundred and thirty-four notices were served. Five hundred and ninety-eight have been complied with and the necessary cutting and clearing has been done by individual owners. No prosecutions were made by the Local Authority.

Crab Destruction.—During the year 15,710 crab holes were destroyed as against 83,503 last year. Owing to weather conditions, no more could be accomplished. Cyanogas is ineffective if the crab hole is full of water.

Repairs to Vats.—Five hundred and sixty-one notices were served in respect to repairs to vats. One hundred and fifty-six notices were complied with.

No prosecutions were made by the Local Authority in this respect.

Erection of new Vats.—Fifty-six notices in respect to erection of new vats have been served by the Sanitary Inspectors. None have been complied with. No prosecutions were made by the Local Authority.

Oiling Stagnant Pools.—The Sanitary Inspectors have been occupied for thirty-five working days this year in supervising labourers oiling stagnant pools in the town of Belize.

Market and Slaughter House.—Forty-eight visits of inspection were made to the market and slaughter house by the Chief Sanitary Inspector as against forty visits last year.

Public Latrines.—There are 24 public latrines in Belize. Five hundred and fifty-seven visits of inspection were made by Sanitary Inspectors. They are usually sanitary and on no occasion 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 regard construction and the amount of water for the requirements.

General Remarks.—The bakeries in Belize were visited regularly during the year and instructions given to limewash or paint when required.

The following food was seized during the year and destroyed as unfit for human consumption:—

8 tins Sausage
1 box Prunes
50 lbs. Picnic Hams
38 Picnic Hams
14 cases Condensed Milk
21 cases Evaporated Milk.

Visits of inspection were made to Punta Gorda, Stann Creek, El Cayo and San Pedro, Ambergris Caye.

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1932.

| Diseases | Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931 | Yearly total | | Total cases treated | Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932 |
|---|---|--------------|--------|------------------------|---|
| | | Admissions | Deaths | | |
| I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases. | | | | | |
| 5. Malaria— | | | | | |
| (a) Tertian | — | 14 | — | 14 | — |
| (b) Quartan | — | — | — | — | — |
| (c) Aestivo-autumnal .. | 5 | 100 | 4 | 105 | 10 |
| (d) Cachexia | — | 78 | — | 78 | — |
| (e) Blackwater | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11. Influenza | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| 16. Dysentery— | | | | | |
| (a) Amoebic | — | 13 | 1 | 13 | — |
| (b) Bacillary | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — |
| (c) Undefined | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — |
| 21. Erysipelas | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25. Other Epidemic Diseases— | | | | | |
| (b) Varicella (Chicken- Pox) | — | — | — | — | — |
| (g) Yaws | — | — | — | — | — |
| 29. Tetanus | 1 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 1 |
| 31. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Laryngeal | — | 8 | 5 | 8 | — |
| 33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — |
| 35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints | — | 3 | — | 3 | 1 |
| 36. Tuberculosis of other Organs | | | | | |
| (a) Lymphatic System .. | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| (d) Genito-Urinary | — | — | — | — | — |
| (e) Other organs | — | — | — | — | — |
| 37. Tuberculosis disseminated— | | | | | |
| (b) Chronic | — | 6 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| 38. Syphilis— | | | | | |
| (a) Primary | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Secondary | — | — | — | — | — |
| (c) Tertiary | — | — | — | — | — |
| (d) Hereditary | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| (e) Period not stated .. | — | 22 | — | 22 | 1 |
| 40. A—Gonorrhoea and its com- plications | — | 24 | — | 24 | 5 |
| B—Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia .. | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| C—Gonorrhoeal Arthritis .. | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| 41. Septicaemia | 1 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 1 |
| | 7 | 304 | 26 | 311 | 22 |
| II.—General Diseases not mentioned above. | | | | | |
| 43. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity | — | — | — | — | — |
| 44. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver | — | 9 | 3 | 9 | — |
| 45. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum Intestines, Rectum .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| 46. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs | — | 4 | 3 | 4 | — |
| 47. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Breast .. | — | 3 | — | 3 | 1 |
| 49. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of Organs not specified | — | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 50. Tumours non-malignant .. | — | 7 | — | 7 | 3 |
| 51. Acute Rheumatism | — | 10 | — | 10 | — |
| 52. Chronic Rheumatism .. | — | 6 | — | 6 | — |

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1932—*con'td*

| Diseases | Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931 | Yearly total | | Total cases treated | Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932 |
|---|---|--------------|--------|------------------------|---|
| | | Admissions | Deaths | | |
| 55. Beri Beri | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus) | — | — | — | — | — |
| 58. Anaemia— | | | | | |
| (a) Pernicious | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — |
| (b) Other Anaemias and Chlorosis | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| 69. Other General Diseases .. | | | | | |
| (b) Purpura Haemor- rhagica | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| | 1 | 53 | 9 | 54 | 6 |
| III.— <i>Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses.</i> | | | | | |
| 74. Apoplexy— | | | | | |
| (c) Thrombosis | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| 75. Paralysis— | | | | | |
| (a) Hemiplegia | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| 78. Epilepsy | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 82. A—Hysteria | — | 6 | — | 6 | — |
| B—Neuritis | — | 10 | — | 10 | — |
| C—Neurasthenia | — | 4 | — | 4 | 1 |
| 85. Affections of the Organs of Vision— | | | | | |
| (a) Diseases of the Eye .. | — | 14 | — | 14 | 1 |
| (b) Conjunctivitis | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | — |
| 86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| | 1 | 47 | — | 48 | 3 |
| IV.— <i>Affections of the Circula- tory System.</i> | | | | | |
| 87. Pericarditis | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — |
| 88. Acute Endocarditis or Myo- carditis | — | — | — | — | — |
| 90. Other Diseases of the Heart— | | | | | |
| (a) Valvular | — | 5 | 2 | 5 | — |
| Mitral | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| B—Myocarditis | — | 4 | 1 | 4 | — |
| 91. Diseases of the Arteries— | | | | | |
| (a) Aneurism | — | — | — | — | — |
| 93. Diseases of the Veins— | | | | | |
| (a) Haemorrhoids | — | 8 | — | 8 | 1 |
| (b) Phlebitis | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System— | | | | | |
| Lymphadenitis, Bubo (non-specific) | — | 12 | — | 12 | 1 |
| 95. Haemorrhage of undeter- mined cause | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 96. Other affections of the Circu- latory System | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| | 1 | 35 | 4 | 36 | 2 |
| V.— <i>Affections of the Respira- tory System.</i> | | | | | |
| 97. Diseases of the Nasal Pass- ages | | | | | |
| Polypus | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Rhinitis | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Coryza | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| 99. Bronchitis— | | | | | |
| (a) Acute | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| (b) Chronic | — | 10 | 1 | 10 | — |

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1932—*cont'd*

| Diseases | Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931 | Yearly total | | Total cases treated | Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932 |
|--|---|--------------|--------|------------------------|---|
| | | Admissions | Deaths | | |
| 100. Broncho-Pneumonia | — | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| 101. Pneumonia— | | | | | |
| (a) Lobar | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| (b) Unclassified | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| 102. Pleurisy, Empyema | — | 7 | — | 7 | — |
| 105. Asthma | — | 7 | 7 | 7 | — |
| 107. Other affections of the Lungs | — | — | — | — | — |
| | — | 45 | 9 | 45 | 1 |
| VI.— <i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i> | | | | | |
| 108. A—Diseases of Teeth of Gums | | | | | |
| Caries, Pyorrhoea, &c. .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| B—Stomatitis | — | 5 | — | 5 | — |
| 109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils— | | | | | |
| Tonsillitis | — | 8 | — | 8 | — |
| Pharyngitis | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| 111. A—Ulcer of the Stomach .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| 112. Other affections of the Stomach | — | 6 | — | 6 | — |
| 113. Diarrhoea and Enteritis | | | | | |
| Under two years | — | 5 | — | 5 | — |
| 114. Diarrhoea and Enteritis Colitis | — | 5 | — | 5 | — |
| 115. Ankylostomiasis | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| 116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites— | | | | | |
| (c) Ascaris | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| (f) Unclassified | — | 23 | 1 | 23 | — |
| 117. Appendicitis | — | 12 | — | 12 | — |
| 118. Hernia | 1 | 18 | — | 19 | — |
| 119. A—Affections of the Anus, Fistula, &c. | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| B—Other affections of the Intestines— | | | | | |
| Constipation | — | 18 | — | 18 | 1 |
| 122. Cirrhosis of the Liver .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Other forms | — | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 124. Other affections of the Liver— | | | | | |
| Abscess | — | 4 | 2 | 4 | — |
| Hepatitis | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| Cholecystitis | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| 126. Peritonitis (of unknown cause) | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | — |
| 127. Other affections of the Digestive System | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| | 2 | 131 | 8 | 133 | 2 |
| VII.— <i>Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System. (non-venereal)</i> | | | | | |
| 128. Acute Nephritis | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 129. Chronic | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| 131. Other affections of the Kidneys— | | | | | |
| Pyelitis | — | 10 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| 133. Diseases of the Bladder— | | | | | |
| Cystitis | — | 17 | — | 17 | — |
| 134. Diseases of the Urethra— | | | | | |
| (a) Stricture | — | 7 | — | 7 | — |
| 135. Diseases of the Prostate— | | | | | |
| (a) Hypertrophy | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 |
| 136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man— | | | | | |
| Epididymitis | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| Hydrocele | — | 17 | — | 17 | — |
| Ulcer of the Penis | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — |
| Phimosis | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| Orchitis | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1932—*cont'd*

| Diseases | Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931 | Yearly total | | Total cases treated | Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932 |
|--|---|--------------|--------|------------------------|---|
| | | Admissions | Deaths | | |
| 138. Salpingitis | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| 139. Uterine Tumours (non- malignant) | — | 7 | — | 7 | 1 |
| 141. A—Metritis | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| B—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs— Displacements of the Uterus | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| 142. Diseases of the Breast— Mastitis | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| | 2 | 93 | 3 | 95 | 3 |
| VIII.— <i>Puerperal State.</i> | | | | | |
| 143. A—Normal Labour | 1 | 144 | 4 | 145 | 4 |
| B—Accidents of Pregnancy— (a) Abortion | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| Pregnancy | 2 | 34 | — | 36 | — |
| 144. Puerperal Haemorrhage .. | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| 148. Puerperal Eclampsia .. | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — |
| | 3 | 186 | 5 | 189 | 4 |
| IX.— <i>Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.</i> | | | | | |
| 151. Gangrene | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| 152. Boil— Carbuncle | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| 153. Abscess | 2 | 23 | — | 25 | 1 |
| Cellulitis | — | 20 | — | 20 | — |
| 154. A—Tinea | — | — | — | — | — |
| 155. Other Diseases of the Skin— Eczema | 1 | 10 | — | 11 | 1 |
| Herpes | — | — | — | — | — |
| Psoriasis | — | — | — | — | — |
| Onychia | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cutaneous Leishmaniasis | — | 3 | — | 3 | 2 |
| Ulcers | — | 11 | — | 11 | 1 |
| Olhens | — | 6 | — | 6 | — |
| Impetigo | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 4 | 78 | — | 82 | 5 |
| X.— <i>Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tubercular).</i> | | | | | |
| 156. Diseases of Bones— Osteitis | — | 4 | — | 4 | — |
| 157. Diseases of Joints— Synovitis | — | 6 | — | 6 | — |
| 158. Other Diseases of Bones or Organs of Locomotion .. | — | 5 | — | 5 | — |
| | — | 15 | — | 15 | — |
| XII.— <i>Diseases of Infancy.</i> | | | | | |
| 161. Premature Birth | — | 9 | 6 | 9 | — |
| 162. Other affections of Infancy .. | 1 | 118 | 4 | 119 | 3 |
| | 1 | 127 | 10 | 128 | 3 |
| XIII.— <i>Affections of Old Age.</i> | | | | | |
| 164. Senility— Senile Debility | — | 18 | 2 | 18 | — |
| | — | 18 | 2 | 18 | — |
| XIV.— <i>Affections produced by External Causes.</i> | | | | | |
| 157. Food Poisoning | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1932—*cont'd*

| Diseases | Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931 | Yearly total | | Total cases treated | Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932 |
|---|---|--------------|--------|------------------------|---|
| | | Admissions | Deaths | | |
| 176. Attacks of Poisonous Animals— | | | | | |
| Snake Bite | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| 177. Suicide | — | — | — | — | — |
| 179. Burns (other than by fire) .. | — | 5 | 2 | 5 | — |
| 183. Wounds (by Firearms) .. | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| 184. Wounds (by cutting or stab- bing instruments) .. | — | 10 | — | 10 | — |
| 188. Wounds (by crushing) .. | — | 11 | — | 11 | — |
| 201. A—Dislocations | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| B—Sprains | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| C—Fracture | 1 | 13 | 2 | 14 | 3 |
| | 1 | 50 | 4 | 51 | 3 |
| XV.— <i>Ill-Defined Diseases.</i> | | | | | |
| 205. A—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined— | | | | | |
| Malnutrition | — | 5 | — | 5 | — |
| Hyperpyrexia | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| B—Malingering | — | — | — | — | — |
| | — | 6 | — | 6 | — |
| XVI.— <i>Diseases the Total of which have not caused Ten Deaths</i> | | | | | |
| | 6 | — | — | 6 | — |
| | 6 | — | — | 6 | — |

SUMMARY

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1932.

| Diseases | Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931 | Yearly total | | Total cases treated | Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932 |
|--|---|--------------|-----------|------------------------|---|
| | | Admissions | Deaths | | |
| I. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases | 7 | 304 | 26 | 311 | 22 |
| II. General Diseases not mentioned above | 1 | 53 | 9 | 54 | 6 |
| III. Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses | 1 | 47 | — | 48 | 3 |
| IV. Affections of the Circulatory System | 1 | 35 | 4 | 36 | 2 |
| V. Affections of the Respiratory System | — | 45 | 9 | 45 | 1 |
| VI. Diseases of the Digestive System | 2 | 131 | 8 | 133 | 2 |
| VII. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Venereal) | 2 | 93 | 3 | 95 | 3 |
| VIII. Puerperal State | 3 | 186 | 5 | 189 | 4 |
| IX. Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues | 4 | 78 | — | 82 | 5 |
| X. Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion | — | 15 | — | 15 | — |
| XII. Diseases of Infancy | 1 | 127 | 10 | 128 | 3 |
| XIII. Affections of Old Age | — | 18 | 2 | 18 | — |
| XIV. Affections produced by External Causes | 1 | 50 | 4 | 51 | 3 |
| XV. Ill-Defined Diseases | — | 6 | — | 6 | — |
| XVI. Diseases the total of which have not caused ten Deaths | 6 | — | — | 6 | — |
| TOTAL number of Cases .. | 29 | 1,188 | 80 | 1,217 | 54 |

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1932.

| Diseases | Corozal Hospital | | El Cuyo 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 .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5. Malaria— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Tertian | 30 | — | 1 | — | 22 | 1 | 96 | — | 2 | — |
| (b) Quartan | 6 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| (c) Aestivo-autumnal | 14 | — | 12 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 33 | — |
| (d) Cachexia | 1 | — | 2 | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| (e) Blackwater | 4 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| (f) Unclassified .. | — | — | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11. Influenza | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 16. Dysentery — | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Amoebic | 9 | — | 8 | — | — | — | 20 | 3 | — | — |
| (b) Bacillary | 2 | 1 | — | — | 4 | — | 8 | — | — | — |
| (c) Undefined or due to other causes .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — |
| 21. Erysipelas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 29. Tetanus | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 31. Tuberculosis— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulmonary and Laryngeal | 3 | 2 | 4 | — | 1 | — | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 36. Tuberculosis of other organs | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Bones | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| 38. Syphilis— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Primary | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Secondary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| (c) Tertiary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 39. Soft Chancre | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| 40. A—Gonorrhoea and its complications .. | 4 | — | 8 | — | 1 | — | 10 | — | 5 | — |
| C—Gonorrhoeal Arthritis .. | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 41. Septicaemia | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 21 | 4 | — | — |
| <i>II.—General Diseases not mentioned above.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 44. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| 48. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 49. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of Organs not specified | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 50. Tumours non-malignant .. | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 51. Acute Rheumatism | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 52. Chronic Rheumatism .. | 4 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 54. Pellagra | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus) | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 58. Anaemia— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Pernicious | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Other Anaemias and Chlorosis | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 60. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland — | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Exophthalmic Goitre .. | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 69. Other General Diseases— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purpura Haemorrhagica | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1932 — *cont'd*

| Diseases | Corozal Hospital | | El Cuyo 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 |
| Gums, Caries, Pyorrhoea, &c. | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 10 | — | 3 | — |
| B— Other affections of the Mouth— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stomatitis | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| 109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tonsillitis | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| Pharyngitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| 111. A—Ulcer of the Stomach . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| B—Ulcer of the Duodenum . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 112. Other affections of the Stomach— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gastritis | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 12 | — | — | — |
| 113. A—Diarrhoea and Enteritis | | | | | | | | | | |
| Two years and over | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 12 | — | 2 | — |
| Colitis | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — |
| 114. Diarrhoea & Enteritis— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under two years | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 15 | — | 1 | — |
| 115. Ankylostomiasis | 3 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 2 | — | 5 | — | 14 | 1 |
| 116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ascaris | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 25 | — | 5 | — |
| 117. Appendicitis | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 118. Hernia | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 119. A—Affections of the Anus, Fistula, &c. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| B—Other affections of the Intestines— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Constipation | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 22 | — | — | — |
| 122. Cirrhosis of the Liver . . . | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 123. Biliary Calculus | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 124. Other affections of the Liver— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abscess | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cholecystitis | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 4 | — |
| Jaundice | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| VII.—Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Venereal) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 128. Acute Nephritis | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| 129. Chronic | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| 131. Other affections of the Kidneys | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 133. Diseases of the Bladder— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cystitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| 134. Diseases of the Urethra— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Stricture | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| (b) Other | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 135. Diseases of the Prostate Hypertrophy | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man | | | | | | | | | | |
| Epididymitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Hydrocele | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 138. Salpingitis | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 139. Uterine Tumours (non-malignant) | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 140. Uterine Haemorrhage (non-puerperal) | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 141. A—Metritis | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| B—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs . . | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Displacements of the Uterus | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Dysmenorrhoea | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — |

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1932—*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 |
| 142. Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal) | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — |
| (a) Mastitis | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| (b) Abscess of Breast | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 1 | — |
| VIII.— <i>Puerperal State.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 143. A—Normal Labour | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 4 | — |
| B—Accidents of Pregnancy | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Abortion | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| (c) Other accidents of Pregnancy | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 |
| 144. Puerperal Haemorrhage | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 145. Other Accidents of Parturition | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 146. Puerperal Septicaemia | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 148. Puerperal Eclampsia | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 150. Puerperal affections of the Breast | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| IX.— <i>Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 151. Gangrene | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 152. Boil | — | — | — | — | — | — | 23 | — | — | — |
| Carbuncle | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 153. Abscess | 3 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Whitlow | 2 | — | 13 | — | — | — | 24 | — | 4 | — |
| Cellulitis | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 21 | 4 | 6 | — |
| 155. Other Diseases of the Skin— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brythema | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — |
| Urticaria | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — |
| Eczema | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| Herpes | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| Myiasis | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cutaneous Leishmaniasis | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 25 | — |
| X.— <i>Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion other than Tuberculosis.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 156. Diseases of Bones— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Osteitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 157. Diseases of Joints— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Arthritis | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | 3 | — |
| (b) Synovitis | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | 1 | — |
| 158. Other Diseases of Bones or Organs of Locomotion | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| XII.— <i>Diseases of Infancy.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 160. Congenital Debility | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 161. Premature Birth | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| XIII.— <i>Affections of Old Age.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 164. Senility | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 10 | — | — | — |
| XIV.— <i>Affections produced by External Causes.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 176. Attacks by poisonous animals— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Snake Bite | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 177. Other accidental Poisonings | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 178. Burns (by Fire) | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 179. Burns (other than by Fire) | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 182. Drowning (accidental) | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| 183. Wounds (by Firearms, war excepted) | 3 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 5 | 5 | — | — |
| 184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing instruments) | 3 | — | 12 | — | 2 | — | 15 | — | 3 | — |
| 185. Wounds (by Fall) | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 189. Injuries inflicted by Animals, Bites, Kicks, &c. | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 195. Lightning Stroke | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 197. Murder by Firearms | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | — | — |

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1932 — *cont'd*

| Diseases | Corozal Hospital | | El Cuyo 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 |
| 201. A—Dislocation | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| B—Sprain | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| C—Fracture | 4 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 202. Other external Injuries .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| XV.— <i>Ill-Defined Diseases.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 205. A—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ascites | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Oedema | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | 1 | — |
| B—Malingering | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| XVI.— <i>Diseases, the total of which have not caused 10 Deaths—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ulcers | 6 | — | 4 | — | 8 | — | 14 | — | 3 | — |
| Amhum | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Blasto-Mycosis | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 164 | 13 | 181 | 12 | 84 | 7 | 602 | 57 | 171 | 9 |



