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BRITISH HONDURAS



MEDICAL
REPORT

1934

BY

J. INNES MOIR

M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H. (Lond).

SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, 1935.

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BRITISH HONDURAS.

M.P. 0732.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Belize, 29 May, 1935.

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 1934 together with the Returns, &c., appended thereto.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

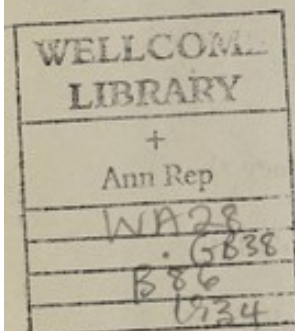
J. INNES MOIR,

Senior Medical Officer.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary.

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BRITISH HONDURAS.

ANNUAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Staff.

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

Neither the Senior Medical Officer nor the Medical Officer in Belize is allowed private practice. The other Medical Officers are allowed private practice.

A Matron (European) controlling a native staff.

Table I. details the Medical and Nursing Staff.

Dr. W. E. Burton, Senior Medical Officer, was absent on leave from 1st January to 31st January, 1934, and retired from the public service thereafter. His duties were performed by Lt.-Col. Hon. Jas. Cran, M.D., O.B.E., V.D., a private practitioner.

Dr. V. F. Anderson, Medical Officer, Belize (Acting Medical Officer, Toledo) was absent on leave from 1st October to 31st December.

Dr. E. C. Savona, Medical Officer, Toledo, was absent on leave from 1st January to 18th May, 1934. During his absence his duties were performed by Dr. V. F. Anderson, Medical Officer, Belize.

Dr. W. F. MacDonald, Medical Officer, Stann Creek, was absent on leave from 1st January to 5th February. During his absence, his duties were performed by Dr. C. S. Harwood, a private practitioner.

Dr. S. Kent Smith—a private practitioner (Acting Medical Officer, Belize) was absent on leave from 1st to 15th January. During his absence, his duties were performed by Dr. F. H. Killam another private practitioner.

(b) Legislation.

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

(c) Financial.

In this section the figure all refer to the year ending 31st December, 1934.

Medical Department.

<i>Receipts</i> :	..	Hospital and Asylum Fees	.. ..	\$3,339 .80
<i>Expenditure</i> :	..	Personal Emoluments	.. ..	\$42,921 .66
		Other Charges	.. ..	34,377 .46
				<u>\$77,299 .12</u>

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

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Average daily number of inmates</i>
Belize Hospital	49.00
Poor House	44.29
Lunatic Asylum	51.09
<i>District Hospitals :—</i>	
Corozal	6.70
Orange Walk	2.90
Stann Creek	10.70
Toledo	6.80
Cayo	8.08

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 Hospital ..	\$4,107.65	49.00	.22
Lunatic Asylum and Poor Houses	7,061.99	95.38	.20
Corozal Hospital	648.16	6.70	.25
Orange Walk Hospital	388.20	2.90	.35
Stann Creek Hospital	1,048.57	10.70	.24
Toledo Hospital ..	669.09	6.80	.29
Cayo Hospital	898.49	8.08	.30

Central Board of Health.

Personal Emoluments	\$2,792.51
Other Charges	8,869.52
	<u>\$11,662.03</u>

II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) General Remarks.

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

This is reflected in the greater number of out-door and non-paying patients in the Hospitals.

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

Charitable organizations in connection with various religious denominations have done much to ameliorate distress.

(1) GENERAL DISEASES.

Cancer was responsible for 31 deaths or 7.8% of the total certified deaths as against 20 deaths in 1933.

Diabetes was responsible for six deaths.

(2) COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

(a) Mosquito or Insect-borne.

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

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.
1933	..	42 deaths or 9.3% of total certified deaths.
1934	..	43 deaths or 10.8% of total certified deaths.

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

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Belize	212	250	197	296	150
Corozal	95	59	55	76	75
Stann Creek	54	45	112	115	137
Orange Walk	85	66	40	39	42
Cayo	67	47	37	113	70
Toledo	34	64	33	38	102
Total for Colony ..	547	531	474	587	576
Percentage of Total Hospital Cases	24.3	20.9	19.5	25.42	22.41

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

Black-water Fever.—Eleven cases were treated in the Hospitals. One in Belize, four in Corozal, 4 in Stann Creek, one in El Cayo with one death and one in Orange Walk with one death.

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

Enteric Group and Dysentery.

Enteric Fever.—There was one case of Enteric Fever in Orange Walk District during the year.

Dysentery.—Forty-eight cases were treated in the various hospitals during the year with 2 deaths. There were 31 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 :—

1930	..	62 deaths ..	12.9% of total certified.
1931	..	46 deaths ..	8.5% of total certified.
1932	..	43 deaths ..	9.6% of total certified.
1933	..	50 deaths ..	11.1% of total certified.
1934	..	51 deaths ..	12.9% of total certified.

There were also during the year 31 uncertified deaths in which the cause is stated to have been "Consumption," "Cough," or "Cold."

There were 50 cases of Tuberculosis treated in the various Hospitals in the Colony during the year as against 54 in 1933 and 40 in 1932.

During the year 10 cases of Tuberculosis were notified as against 5 last year.

The Pulmonary form of this disease most commonly occurs.

Veneral 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 Veneral Disease Ward of eight beds at the Belize Hospital which is always full.

Small Pox.—During the latter part of 1933, modified Small Pox, known as Alastrim, appeared in the Colony. Fifty-one cases occurred in the town of Belize and an undetermined number in all the Districts of the Colony, except Toledo.

Preventive measures were concentrated on vaccination of all contacts and quarantine of the patient in the dwelling house. A considerable number of the general public have been vaccinated, but not sufficient to stamp out the disease.

The total number of successful vaccinations under the age of five performed during the year is as follows :—

<i>District</i>	<i>Total</i>
Belize	413
Corozal	140
Orange Walk	307
Stann Creek	289
Toledo	243
Cayo	501
Total for Colony	1,893

The figures for the past four years are :—

1930	1,327
1931	1,598
1932	1,056
1933	1,262

(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 :—

Table showing number of Deaths from all causes occurring in various Districts during four quarters of the Year as compared with previous Year.

Districts	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter		Total	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Belize ..	105	76	87	79	88	65	81	62	361	282
Corozal ..	41	52	41	48	66	43	53	46	201	189
Orange Walk	48	45	31	28	20	43	39	40	158	156
Stann Creek ..	31	31	23	21	27	27	29	24	110	103
Toledo ..	37	29	25	29	33	32	52	41	157	131
Cayo ..	28	30	28	26	45	22	32	32	133	110
Total ..	290	263	245	231	299	232	286	245	1,120	971

Of the total number of deaths, 40.78% were certified by a Medical Practitioner as against 40.1% in 1933.

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Colony at the end of the year was estimated to be 54,744 as detailed in Table 2.

The average Birth rate of the Colony exceeds the death rate by 16.36 per thousand. The Birth rate is highest in Toledo District and lowest in Orange Walk. The Death rate is highest in Orange Walk and lowest in Belize.

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 102.8 as against 124.6 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. That this work is being appreciated may be inferred from the following statistics:—

Year ending	No. of Clinics	Total Attendances	Average at Clinic	Highest No. at a Clinic
March 1934	52	4,918	94.5	150
March 1935	50	5,359	107.0	207

There have been 1,611 children (under 5 years of age) entered on the Register during the year (373 new babies).

Of these, 305 have automatically been taken off as being over age and 14 have died, leaving a balance of 1,292 on the roll on 1st April, 1935.

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

Appended are extracts from the Reports of the 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 Senior 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 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 Staffs 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. The Barrel Index is still too high.

Arrivals in the Colony from Guatemala, Mexico and Spanish Honduras are all subjected to medical surveillance on landing, but owing to the length of our coast line and boundaries, it is safe to assume that evasions frequently occur; and therein lies a serious potential source of infectious diseases.

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 larvivoracious fish is by far the most commonly used and cheap anti-stegomyia preventive measure. Oiling is a 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 Subhead is so small.

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

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. 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.

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 for the Sout Side Canal has not yet 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 by the Local Authority and under the direction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. In Belize, mule carts are employed by the Local Authority.

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, little nuisance is caused. The Bye-Laws 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.

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 during the past three years, on account of the destruction of vats and tanks caused by the hurricane.

The Town Board have been making earnest efforts to obtain a satisfactory water supply, but up to the present time, a solution of the difficulty has not been found.

(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 these are ineffectual 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 houselots.

In the rainy season oil has to be continually applied to such water in these 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.

The low-lying and swampy land in the Freetown Area is now being greatly improved by the reclamation work at present being undertaken conjointly by the Government and the Town Board with the assistance of a grant from the Imperial Government. It is to be hoped that this work will be continued over the whole area of the town.

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, except unoccupied lots.

Slaughter House and Market.

Considerable improvements and alterations have been made to the market and a new building erected for the sale of fruit and vegetables.

There is no doubt but that the market is now much cleaner, but unfortunately no effective provision has been made against rats, flies and other insects. This is due to financial stringency, but so long as this condition prevails, the market cannot be described as sanitary.

Measures taken to spread Knowledge of Hygiene and Sanitation.

Elementary Hygiene is taught in the Schools.

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 water supply.
- (iv) Improvement of streets of Belize.

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 Medical Officer, Belize.

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

(V. METEOROLOGY. See Page 10.)

VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

In the Belize Hospital, in addition to the cases detailed in the classified Returns appended to this Report, there were 16,000 attendances at the Out-patient Department during the year. There were 120 major and 154 minor operations. In 129 cases Spinal Anaesthesia was used.

One thousand, two hundred and ninety 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 is a dental clinic held twice a week at which patients in all the Institutions are attended to, and in addition, there were 767 non-paying outdoor cases.

There are five District Hospitals, each in charge of the 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 condition.

The diet is plentiful and well cooked.

The average daily number of prisoners during the year was 48.00 as compared with 58.00 in 1933.

<i>The Lunatic Asylum.</i> —	Number of patients remaining at end of 1933	53
	Admissions	6
	Deaths	1
	Discharges	4
	Number of patients remaining at end of 1934	54

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.

V. SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR 1934, TAKEN AT BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

1934	BAROMETER (reduced)		THERMOMETERS				RELATIVE HUMIDITY		RAINFALL		WIND	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Maximum %	Minimum %	Inches	Maximum Velocity and Direction	Average Velocity			
MONTH												
January	30.130	29.910	80.4	73.0	100	87	9.07	36—E. & S.E.	12			
February	30.180	29.928	81.3	69.9	100	85	1.06	36—S.E.	12			
March	30.200	29.820	82.4	70.7	100	85	2.39	36—S.E.	13½			
April	30.050	29.710	86.0	75.4	100	85	3.68	36—S.E.	13			
May	29.960	29.800	86.4	74.3	100	85	7.65	36—E.	12			
June	30.010	29.590	86.9	78.5	100	91	11.01	48—N.E. & E.	14½			
July	30.010	29.850	87.0	76.4	100	83	8.10	36—E.S.E. & E.	14½			
August	30.039	29.810	88.5	76.0	100	83	3.84	60—S.E.	13½			
September	29.940	29.700	88.2	75.4	100	85	6.12	36—E. & S.E.	14			
October	30.070	29.780	86.5	71.0	100	86	15.12	36—E. & N.E.	8			
November	30.100	29.780	83.7	69.3	100	86	14.40	30—N.	11			
December	30.229	29.940	81.8	66.0	100	87	8.77	30—N.W.	9			
Total Sums	360.918	357.618	1,019.1	875.9	1200	1028	91.21					
Average mean	30.076	29.801	84.9	72.9	100%	85%						

REMARKS :—

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 feet above Mean Sea Level. Anemometer above ground 45.7 feet. Rain gauge top above ground 3 feet. Thermometers above ground 5.6 feet.

TABLE I. A.—MEDICAL STAFF.

Senior Medical Officer	W. E. Burton, M.D., C.M. (McGill).
<i>Absence on Leave</i> 1.1.34—31.1.34. Retired thereafter.	
<i>Remarks</i> : Lt.-Col. Hon. Jas. Cran, M.D., O.B.E., V.D., acted from 1st January to 31st December. *	
Medical Officer, Belize	Dr. V. F. Anderson, M.B., B.S. (London)
M.R.C.S. (England) L.R.C.P. (London)—Acting Medical Officer, Toledo.—	
<i>Absence on Leave</i> 1.10.34—31.12.34.	
<i>Remarks</i> : S. Kent Smith, M.D., Private Practitioner, acted from 1st January to 31st December.	
Radiologist, Belize Hospital	S. Kent Smith, M.D.
Medical Officer, Corozal	W. A. S. George L.R.C.P.&S.
(Edin.) L.R.F.P. & S. (Glasgow).	
Medical Officer, Orange Walk	Vacant.
<i>Remarks</i> : Dr. George acted in conjunction with his own duties from 1st January to 11th February.	
Medical Officer, Stann Creek	C. S. Harwood, M.D., London, M.B.,
B.S., M.R.C.S., Eng. L.R.C.P. London, D.P.H.	
<i>Remarks</i> : Private Practitioner. Acted from 1st January to 19th May and from 1st September to 31st December.	
Medical Officer, Stann Creek	W. F. MacDonald, M.D. C.M.
(McGill)— <i>Absence on Leave</i> from 1.1.34—5.2.34.	
<i>Remarks</i> : Transferred to Orange Walk 12.2.34.	
Medical Officer, Toledo	E. C. Savona, M.D., (Malta)—
<i>Absence on Leave</i> from 1st January to 18th May.	
<i>Remarks</i> : Transferred to Stann Creek from 19th May to 31st August and back to Toledo on 1st September.	
Medical Officer, Cayo	T. Patterson, M.B., Ch.B., (Oxon.)

*Died 9.2.35.

TABLE I. B.—EUROPEAN NURSING STAFF.

Matron, Public Hospital, Belize	Mis L. M. Roberts, S.R.N., M.B.E.
<i>Absence on Leave</i> : 1st January to 23rd March.	

TABLE I. C.—NATIVE MEDICAL SUBORDINATE STAFF.

(1) *Medical Office.*

Chief Clerk and Accountant	J. F. Romero.
Second Class Clerk	E. Trapp.
Typist	W. Ysaguirre.
Messenger	R. Ewing.

(2) *Public Hospital, Belize.*

Dispenser and Storekeeper	..	..	..	P. A. Hyde.
Assistant Dispenser and Dresser	..	..	..	H. L. Bennett.
Staff Nurse	..	..	..	A. Jordon— <i>Absence on Leave</i> : 1.8.34 —31.8.34.
Staff Nurse	..	..	..	B. McNeil.
Staff Nurse	..	..	..	C. Pilgrim.
2 Male Attendants	..	..	..	H. Franklin— <i>Absence on Leave</i> : 1.7.34—31.7.34. S. Ricketts— <i>Absence on Leave</i> : 1.9.34—30.9.34.
2 Ward Servants	..	..	..	A. Flowers. M. Barnett.
1 Ward Maid	..	..	..	R. Johnson.

(3) *Lunatic Asylum, Belize.*

Head Attendant	..	..	..	F. Clarke— <i>Absence on Leave</i> : 16.4.34—31.5.34.
Attendant	..	..	..	S. Adolphus— <i>Absence on Leave</i> : 26.2.34—8.4.34.
"				V. Guild.
"				R. King— <i>Absence on Leave</i> : 16.9.34 —15.10.34.
"				C. Crawford— <i>Absence on Leave</i> :— 16.11.34—15.12.34.
"				H. Buckley— <i>Absence on Leave</i> : 16.6.34—15.7.34.
"				D. Russell.
"				D. Jordon.
"				V. Burrows— <i>Absence on Leave</i> : 1.6.34—30.6.34.
"				G. Aikman.

(4) *Poor Houses, Belize.*

Attendant	..	..	..	E. Sampson— <i>Absence on Leave</i> : 16.8.34—15.9.34.
"				E. Faux.

(5) *District Public Hospitals.*

- (a) Corozal—Head Nurse L. Arnold—*Absence on Leave* :
7.8.34—6.11.34—Nurse Haylock acting. 1 Probationer.
- (b) Orange Walk—Head Nurse .. A. Card and 1 Probationer.
- (c) Stann Creek—Head Nurse .. M. Sheran and 2 Ward Maids.
Nurse Sheran transferred to Belize Hospital 27.11.34.
- (d) Toledo—Head Nurse E. Haylock and 1 Probationer.
Transferred to Belize Hospital 12.2.34. Probationer Felix from Belize
Hospital acting. Transferred from Belize to Cayo on 15.11.34.
- (e) Cayo -Head Nurse G. Humphreys—*Absence on Leave* :
16.4.34—15.7.34. Probationer Longworth from Belize Hospital, acting.
Transferred to Stann Creek on 25.11.34. 1 Probationer.

TABLE 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS, 1931-1934 WITH BIRTH AND DEATH RATE PER THOUSAND.

DISTRICT	Population				Births				Deaths			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
Belize ..	19,672	20,090	20,469	20,930	710	744	738	743	1,106	326	359	282
Corozal ..	7,772	7,840	7,945	8,017	294	279	309	261	204	211	204	189
Orange Walk ..	6,388	6,360	6,413	6,457	217	195	210	200	128	173	157	156
Stann Creek ..	5,800	5,885	5,959	6,062	177	194	185	206	118	109	111	103
Toledo ..	5,895	5,965	6,058	6,228	239	231	245	301	263	161	152	131
Cayo ..	6,662	6,805	6,926	7,050	281	236	255	234	96	93	134	110
Total ..	52,139	52,945	53,770	54,744	1,918	1,879	1,942	1,945	1,915	1,073	1,117	971

DISTRICT	Birth-rate per thousand				Death-rate per thousand			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
Belize ..	36.09	37.00	37.05	35.49	56.22	16.22	17.53	13.46
Corozal ..	37.82	35.58	38.89	32.55	26.24	26.91	25.67	23.57
Orange Walk ..	34.23	30.66	32.74	30.97	20.19	27.20	24.48	24.15
Stann Creek ..	30.51	32.96	31.04	33.98	20.34	18.69	18.62	16.99
Toledo ..	40.54	38.72	40.44	48.33	44.78	26.99	25.09	21.03
Cayo ..	42.17	34.68	36.81	33.19	14.41	13.66	19.34	15.60
Average ..	36.78	35.49	36.11	35.52	36.72	20.26	20.77	19.16

TABLE 3.—INFANTILE MORTALITY TABLE.

DISTRICT	<i>Number of children born alive and dying within one year</i>				<i>Death-rate per thousand</i>			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
Belize ..	70	54	62	54	98.6	72.5	84.1	72.6
Corozal ..	47	51	50	40	159.9	182.8	161.8	153.2
Orange Walk ..	27	20	41	29	119.8	102.5	195.2	130.0
Stann Creek ..	34	21	23	24	192.1	108.2	124.3	126.2
Toledo ..	55	26	40	34	230.1	129.9	163.2	112.9
Cayo ..	25	22	26	20	88.9	88.9	101.9	85.4
Total ..	257	194	242	201	133.9	104.8	124.6	102.8

TABLE 4.—SANITARY STAFF.

OFFICE	NAME	ABSENCE ON LEAVE	REMARKS
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Clerk, Central Board of Health	J. H. Peach	15.12.34-31.12.34.	

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

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Preventive Measures.—Mosquito and insect borne disease—**MALARIA.** There is a slight reduction compared with last year. All water receptacles are either wired, fished or oiled. Weeds and bush cut and removed periodically. Low-lying areas in the town drained and stagnant pools oiled.

Trypanosomiasis, Yellow Fever and Filariasis.—None.

Epidemic Diseases—Small Pox, Alastrim, &c.—Two cases of Chicken Pox were recorded.

General Measures of Sanitation.

Scavenging.—In the town, rubbish from the various yards is removed by motor truck to two dumps, which are fired periodically.

Drainage.—Surface. Seven leading to the sea. These are cleaned periodically. In addition there are 12 ditches.

Water Supply.—Rain water contained in vats for drinking purposes in the town. In the villages vats, drums and barrels are used by some ; others use well water.

Clearance of bush and undergrowth.—The District Board has this cleared periodically in the town. In the villages the police and Sanitary Inspector endeavour to get the inhabitants to keep their villages as free from bush and undergrowth as possible.

Market.—No alterations or additions.

Slaughter-House.—This is a new one.

Bakeries and Aerated Water Factories.—These were visited and inspected. No prosecutions.

Sewage Disposal.—There are 16 water closets in the town, 9 sea closets, 5 with the bucket system and 455 pit latrines.

Total number of notices served for insanitary latrines	93
--	----	----	----

Total number of notices served for insanitary lots	94
--	----	----	----

There were no prosecutions as notices were complied with.

Thirty-eight water tanks were repaired, 44 screened, 12 fished, 89 refished and 2 dismantled.

The town and district were duly visited and inspected by the Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector.

PRISON.

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

Hospitals.—Sufficiency of accommodation. Sufficient at present.

Defects.—Roof leaking in a few places ; flooring needs repair in parts ; mosquito wiring needs replacement in parts.

Improvements.—The hospital was painted and certain repairs were done.

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

The outbreak of Alastrim, so prevalent in 1933, practically died out during the first half of the year and by September the district was free from the disease. In December a few cases of chicken pox appeared but the malady did not spread. Vaccinations were not successful during the first quarter. In April a supply of vaccine lymph was received in capillary tubes and a large number of people was successfully inoculated during the following months.

Health during the year was very good. Malaria, as usual, accounting for the bulk of sickness. There was very little dysentery and not more than the normal amount of pulmonary tuberculosis. Hookworm treatment was carried out in the village of San Antonio whose inhabitants appeared to appreciate its benefits more than in former years. Many cases of hookworm were also treated in Cayo and Benque Viejo.

The screening of vats was below average because of lack of money for repairs but practically all vats were fished.

Only minor repairs were done to the drains of Cayo as the District Board had no funds. In Benque Viejo improvements were made where necessary. The natural slope of both towns towards their rivers makes drainage easy.

Latrines, all of the pit variety, were inspected once a month and verbal instructions given or notices served where necessary for their remedy. No latrines existed in the out-lying villages where, as usual, surrounding bush was used in lieu, the local hogs keeping the area from becoming foul.

Refuse carts in Benque Viejo and Cayo regularly removed household garbage which was dumped outside the towns and burnt when possible.

Both towns were well supplied with water throughout the year from vats and other receptacles and from the rivers.

The markets and slaughter houses were inspected regularly and were always in good condition. No diseased meat was found.

There was little sickness among the few prisoners during the year. Although there were no complaints made about the floor as a sleeping place, the Medical Officer suggested that at least one bed be supplied to the prison for the use of those on remand or sick.

DR. W. F. MacDONALD, MEDICAL OFFICER, ORANGE WALK, writes as follows :—

Due to the suspension of Chicle operations (an industry which most of the inhabitants of this district depend on) there was such wide-spread poverty among these people that the majority of patients both indoor and out had to be treated free of charge.

Malaria is the disease most commonly met with. A particularly virulent type of this disease is seen in this District, ushered in suddenly. Accompanied by Cerebral symptoms (convulsions and coma) it is very often rapidly fatal. Examination of the blood in nearly all cases shows presence of sub-tertian parasites.

Benign tertian variety is common and I estimate that 75% of the inhabitants of the district suffer from enlarged spleens and secondary anaemia.

Blackwater Fever is frequently seen. The incidence and virulence of this disease varies from year to year. During the year three cases were seen, one of whom died in hospital.

Dysentery occurs in Amoebic and Bacillary types. It is not as a rule a virulent disease here and readily responds to emetine or saline treatment as indicated by variety treated.

Venereal Diseases are common but only during acute attacks or complications do these people seek treatment at hospital and by the Medical Officer.

Ankylostomiasis is no doubt common particularly among the Indian population of remote villages. They only seek medical advice for resultant severe grades of Anaemia or inter-current infections due to lowered vitality.

Small-Pox.—During February, March and April, there was a fairly widespread outbreak of Alastrim. It was first reported from the village of San Estevan. On my first visit I found about twenty-five cases and about an equal number developed later. Later the disease appeared in Orange Walk town where approximately another fifty cases occurred. There is no doubt a number of other cases occurred in remote areas that were never reported or discovered. The outbreak was confined to children and young persons. There were no fatal cases. Isolation of infected families, disinfection of schools and houses, and an intensive campaign of vaccination were carried out and the disease gradually subsided and eventually disappeared.

Infant Mortality is high due largely to the poverty and ignorance of these people and a high malarial incidence.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Supervision of this branch is carried out by a Sanitary Inspector under control of the Medical Officer. Systematic inspections of latrines, drains, water vats, Slaughter-house, Market and Bakeries are carried out.

Quarantine Regulations are carried out according to requirements but this is relatively unimportant as there is no port of entry in this District. The principal outside traffic is along the long Mexican border from which we are divided by the Hondo River.

The only control we have over this is by three Police Stations viz., Blue Creek, San Antonio and San Roman. These stations are miles apart and it is readily seen that it is an easy matter to evade their scrutiny.

Hospital buildings, Medical Officer's and Nurses Quarters were given a general overhauling. Repairs, replacing of screening, &c., and painting being done by the Public Works Department.

Periodic examination of schools showed few cases of malnutrition.

DR. C. S. HARWOOD, ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER, STANN CREEK.

writes as follows :—

The principal disease treated in the Hospital was Malaria. One hundred and thirty-eight cases were admitted with 10 deaths. These were mostly severe or complicated cases. They included 10 cases of Cerebral Malaria, responsible for 5 deaths, and 4 cases of Blackwater Fever exceptionally mild and with no mortality.

There were 16 deaths in the town certified as due to Malaria.

Dysentery and Intestinal disease is infrequent in the town. Ankylostomiasis, however prevalent it may be, is not a cause of much obvious invalidity. There is much untreated Venereal Disease, especially Gonorrhoea.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis was responsible for 6 deaths, and there is at present unfortunately, no satisfactory system of dealing with this practically invariably fatal disease, beyond the Formalin spraying of dwellings after deaths; which in the case of wooden structures is probably valueless. The contact can be traced in nearly every case.

Water Supply.—A considerable portion of the population use Stann Creek River ; especially during the dry season. By-laws were introduced during the year for the purpose of protection of this water supply and the prevention of contamination from its sources down. In addition there are 175 water tanks, and 683 barrels have been located. The Mosquito Index for tanks is very high—20%. That for barrels 15.22%. Numbers of surface wells also exist, though they are said not to be used for drinking water.

Disposal of Night Soil and Refuse.—The number of houses in the town is said to be 801 ; but probably a great number of these amount to no more than wild-cane cabins. Twelve houses are supplied with septic tanks, and 42 have been noted as having satisfactory pail closets ; while 100 houses that should have them are unprovided or unsatisfactory. Six pier latrines are provided over the sea for public use. These are in satisfactory condition, but more are required. They are unsightly but at present cannot be avoided. The three Elementary Schools in the town have altogether five latrines and are kept in reasonable cleanliness.

The public latrines and private and school closets are regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, the former once a week. Owing to the continual growth of bush, much faecal contamination of the soil occurs.

Twenty-seven public refuse bins are distributed about the town. These are set on cement platforms, but a certain number are in need of repair. They are emptied daily so far as the difficulties of transport permit. There is a great dearth of private dust bins ; and none meeting hygienic requirements.

By-laws are needed with regard to private closets and the disposal of refuse.

Food Supply.—By by-laws, the sale of meat is prohibited, unless killed in the Slaughter-house. The floor of the latter should be cemented ; preferably the building removed to another site. The Sanitary Inspector pointed out that, in conformity with modern ideas, the slaughtering of animal should not take place in the sight of others, and that a separate lair should be provided. The market building, though greatly improved from what it was some years ago, should be fly screened. It is reasonably clean and fairly well kept. The removal of the market to a more central position in the town would, I think, be an advantage. Instead of merely meat and fish, the range of commodities on sale would be increased, and it would promote, and probably facilitate the sale and consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables, which at present, are difficult to obtain in any variety. The present market building could then be reconstructed into a slaughter-house on proper lines.

There are three bakeries in the town. They are regularly inspected and in good sanitary condition.

Anti-mosquito Work.

The combination of the posts of Sanitary Inspector and Foreman of Works as a District employee, though it undoubtedly has certain advantages, has resulted, I believe, in a deterioration in the quality of Anti-mosquito inspection. Whereas in former years there was a regular monthly survey the Sanitary Inspector for various reasons has only been able to carry out one complete inspection during the year ; and the index of breeding in tanks differs little, I think, from that of those out-stations that happen to possess any ; and where perforce the provisions of the Mosquito Ordinance are practically in abeyance. In a town with a fairly high Malaria rate and no possibilities of drainage, I consider that a good deal more systematic oiling should be done, and to enable this that a permanent "Helper and Oiler" should be appointed, who could be taught to assist in Anti-mosquito inspection. With his other duties, it must be difficult for the Sanitary Inspector to systematically carry out efficient Anti-Malarial work without some permanent helper who understands what he has to do without constant supervision.

As regards the difficult problem of the clearance of bush, there has been a great improvement during the year, and the Acting District Commissioner has succeeded in getting the town into the cleanest condition I have known it.

Government Industrial School, Pomona.—I have visited this Institution monthly. The general physique of the boys is good. Minor ailments are carefully attended to, and they receive unremitting attention from the Matron during sickness in the School hospital. Of the latter, there has been little with the exception of a certain amount of Malaria. Periodic examinations of blood and faeces are made by the Matron, and weights regularly taken. Each boy is examined at Stann Creek before admission, and receives a general medical examination once a year by the Medical Officer.

One boy developed a peculiar scarletiform rash, followed by desquamation. He was diagnosed as a case of "Fourth Disease."

One boy was admitted to the Institution in September and soon after showed signs of being an epileptic, developing fits some few days after arrival. These continued periodically through the following months, in spite of anti-malarial, helminthic and epileptic treatment. He suddenly developed symptoms of Cerebral Malaria and was admitted to the Stann Creek Hospital, where he died two hours later on 2nd January, 1935.

Vaccination.—Two hundred and eighty-nine children were vaccinated in the Stann Creek District and recorded as successful.

Fifty-four persons were vaccinated under the new Quarantine Regulations, 36 being successful.

As to the quality of the lymph supplied, I can pass no opinion, so much depending on conditions of transport and storage on arrival at destination.

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

The prevailing diseases during the year have been as usual, Malaria, Helminthiasis, tropical ulceration, and Venereal disease which account for 52%, 11%, 25% and 11% respectively of the cases treated at the Hospital.

Malaria.—Of the great majority of the cases treated at the Hospital, it would appear that the prevailing type in the district is subtertian tropical malaria (Bilious Remittent fever) which luckily is attended with but few cases of either cerebral or haemoglobinuric manifestations. Clinically, and also from a small measure of routine blood examination, there appears also to be a fair sprinkling of Benign Tertian about.

Helminthiasis.—Hookworm disease is very prevalent in the town and in the Toledo Settlement, but it is preeminently the curse of the Indian riverine villages and is exceeded only by Ascariasis, both apparently connected with the pig-rearing of these settlements which are without any suggestion of sanitation or control from the town.

Tropical ulceration.—Seems to be more prevalent in the Indian villages of Crique Sarco and San Antonio. The etiology is obscure, but there seems always to be some trauma, as existing cause to a devitalized constitution probably the result of Avitaminosis—though the Indian, at least in San Antonio seems to feed himself better than most of the other villagers.

Venereal Disease.—There is no certain way of knowing what the prevalence of this disease is but it would appear that it is very prevalent. While the native at large does not look upon Venereal disease as very much of a disease, except for its trivial (to him) opening symptoms, still it is interesting to note the absence of the rather disabling sequelae that usually overtakes the untreated patient at home. With the little or rudimentary treatment that they get, one would expect to have a greater number and more varied secondaries than one comes across in general practice.

The health of the district has in general been fair except for five cases of cerebral malaria from the out-district. There were no cases of Blackwater Fever. There was during September and October an unprecedented heavy incidence of malaria which is contrary to what obtains usually in the heaviest months at the end of the dry and the beginning of the rainy season.

There were 7 cases of Phthisis treated in the hospital and it would appear that Tuberculosis is on the increase especially in the Spanish section of the population. The difficulty attendant on the knowledge of the incidence of these cases is that they do not show up till the disease is far advanced.

SANITATION.

The general condition was kept satisfactorily in relation to the funds available. Two items that deserve immediate attention are :—

(1) *Disposal of Refuse.*—The cartman-scavenger was put off last year owing to shortage of funds. The result of this is that refuse collects at odd corners, ferments, and sets up a nuisance. For some unknown reason there is not in the town the number of flies that one would expect from the ubiquitous dumps of refuse. Years back, the people were instructed to make use of garbage pails which would be emptied by the Scavenger on his rounds. There is now no scavenger and the people get rid of this rubbish in the first convenient drain or on the foreshore, not always in the sea. In the drains it leads to pooling and stagnation of water with consequent breeding of Anopheline larvae.

I would suggest the provision of dust-bins as obtains in Stann Creek and the employ of prisoners to clean them out periodically.

(2) Extensive periodical and systematic oiling of the low-lying parts of the town. This has not been done recently as hitherto. One drum of Crude Oil only was expended in controlling the breeding of mosquitoes in a town a mile long by 1/4 mile broad. This is obviously inadequate with a rainfall as Punta Gorda has. Another drum of kerosene oil was used in checking insect increase in Water receptacles. This might explain the outburst of malaria referred to above.

It is most necessary that this be kept up till money can be found to concrete all the drains—not in the main streets of the town, but at the back where considerable pooling still takes place, and is a favourable nidus for Anopheline breeding for months on end. Another matter that conduces to this state of affairs is the allowing of horses to roam at large in the town. This is done on the supposition that it helps to keep the grass down whereas all they do is to render the clayey soil boggy, making it a favourable site for mosquito larvae as well as the infective larvae of the hookworm. There should also be a more spirited attack on the land crabs whose holes keep water for a long time. Doreys hauled ashore and left there are also a favourable place for mosquito larvae. The collection of water for drinking purposes should be screened which it seldom is. The correction of all these matters is provided for by legislation which is not applied to arouse in the public a consciousness of these dangers.

It is deplorable that the Central Board of Health as such ceased to exist. The delegation of these duties to the local District Board takes away the direct control of the Department while junior members act only in an ineffective advisory capacity and not initiating work along a well co-ordinated plan of a health authority who is a medical man. As it is, mosquito inspections are carried out monthly and it is a meaningless task when they are not made use of to regulate the work to be performed. The Sanitary Inspector himself is an employee with two masters—the District Board and the Medical Officer—whose sanitary sense is not always the same. To this state of affairs is added the difficulty of successful recourse to related legislation, of which the Sanitary Inspector complains.

 REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

BELIZE DISTRICT

Five Sanitary Inspectors were employed during the year and have been active in Public Health Work.

The following table shows the work performed by them :—

Number of visits to premises	39,526
Number of notices served, Low-lying Lots	1
Number of notices served, cutting grass and bush	411
Number of crab-holes treated and re-treated	47,910
Number of notices served for repairs to vats	111
Number of notice served for erection of new vats	35
Number of days at work oiling stagnant pools	21
Number of houses disinfected	36

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>Infections</i>		
		<i>First</i>	<i>Second</i>	<i>Year's Average</i>
In vats and tanks	10.0%	12.9%	11.48%	
In vases in houses	0.2%	0.2%	0.27%	
In barrels	17.1%	22.7%	20.13%	
In wells	4.1%	10.1%	7.74%	
In other receptacles	7.3%	6.3%	6.87%	

The work performed in this direction is inadequate owing to limitation of funds and it is a necessity of the greatest importance.

During the year 1,101 vats and tanks were fished and refished by the Sanitary Inspectors for destruction of Mosquito Larvae.

Fourteen notices for screening of vats and tanks were served and thirteen complied with. No prosecution was made in this respect during the year.

Eight notices were served in respect of wells during the year. Twenty-nine wells have been filled in, 43 fitted with mosquito-proof covers and pumps and 77 were kept with larvivorous fish by their owners.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty-six barrels were inspected; 430 were found with mosquito larvae during the year. These are all oiled and householders warned against keeping water in open barrels and only in cases of persistent neglect is a prosecution made.

No prosecutions were made in this respect during the year.

No other prosecution was made for breaches of the Mosquito Regulations.

Oiling Stagnant Pools. The Sanitary Staff have been occupied for 21 days this year in supervising labourers oiling stagnant pools in the town for destruction of mosquito larvae.

Erection of New Vats.—Thirty-five notices in respect to the erection of new vats have been served by the Sanitary Staff. None have been complied with and no prosecution was made by the Local Authority in this respect.

Repairs of Vats.—One hundred and eleven notices were served in respect to repairs to vats. Sixty-seven notices were complied with.

Three prosecutions were made by the Local Authority in this respect. In one case, conviction was obtained and a fine of \$2.50 imposed. The other cases were withdrawn, the notices having been complied with.

Cutting and clearing of bush.—Four hundred and eleven notices were served and three hundred and sixty-one have been complied with.

Seven prosecutions were made by the Local Authority but were afterwards withdrawn owing to the notices having been complied with before the date of hearing.

Low-lying Lots.—One notice was served and complied with during the year.

During the year, considerable improvement has been made in respect to low-lying lots in the Freetown Area.

Drainage.—First and foremost is the great necessity of a proper drainage system which would rid us of innumerable stagnant pools, which have to be oiled during the rainy seasons of the year, for destruction of mosquito larvae. Most of the drains are earth drains which are easily silted and I find them to be utterly inefficient.

Scavenging.—The general scavenging of the town is performed by the Local Authority under the direction of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. The rubbish is conveyed to the dumping grounds by mule carts and occasionally by motor trucks, when there is necessity for doing so.

Under the present circumstances, and, as funds can afford, the scavenging is fairly well attended to.

Crab Destruction.—During the year 47,910 crab holes were destroyed as against 35,107 last year.

Crab holes afford breeding places for mosquitoes and the crabs themselves are destructive to vegetable and flower plants.

Septic Tanks.—There are 199 septic tanks as against 175 last year and 90 direct lines in the town.

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

The use of modern sewage disposal among the better class residents is becoming more popular.

Water Supply.—The water supply of the town is inadequate, especially when there is a prolonged dry season.

The Local Authority has a supply of rain water stored in tanks for sale to the general public, but often this supply is exhausted and the people encounter great difficulty in obtaining water for drinking purposes.

Public Latrines.—There are 20 public latrines in Belize. Nine hundred and fifty-two visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary Staff. They are usually found in a sanitary condition and only on one occasion was it found necessary to make a report to the Local Authority regarding certain structural defects which were immediately remedied.

Latrine Accommodation in Schools.—Latrine accommodation for schools is inadequate. The Wesleyan Methodist and St. Mary's schools have adopted a sewage system for sewage disposal for convenience of its pupils.

The St. Ignatius School in the Mesopotamia Area has adopted a sewage system known as the Kentucky Automatic Flush Tank which has been working satisfactorily.

Bakeries.—There are 10 bakeries in Belize. These are visited weekly during the year by the Sanitary Staff and instructions given to lime-wash or paint when required.

All employees are certified by a Medical Practitioner as a fit person to be employed in a bakehouse.

Seven prosecutions were made by the Local Authority for failure to obtain certificates. In three cases fines were imposed and in one case the defendant was reprimanded. Two cases were dismissed and one withdrawn.

Market and Slaughter-house.—Ninety-two visits of inspection were made to the Market and Slaughter-house during the year. On several occasions it was found necessary to make reports to the Local Authority regarding insanitary conditions in the Market and Slaughter-house.

The following foodstuff were seized and destroyed as unfit for human consumption :—

1 barrel Pig Snouts and 1 dozen Picnic Hams.

160 lbs. of tobacco was destroyed as unfit for smoking.

General Remarks.—Year by year the duties which are performed by the Sanitary Inspectors are being increased, both in number and importance. Thousands of visits of inspection to premises have been necessary to cope with these arduous duties.

Several sections of Public Health work have been brought up to a higher standard and every effort is being made to devise practical and economical schemes relating thereto.

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1934.

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934
		Admissions	Deaths		
I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.					
5. Malaria—					
(a) Tertian	—	47	—	47	—
(b) Quartan	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Aestivo-autumnal ..	1	100	2	101	4
(d) Cachexia	—	2	—	2	—
(e) Blackwater	—	—	—	—	—
11. Influenza	—	1	—	1	—
16. Dysentery—					
(a) Amoebic	—	9	—	9	—
(b) Bacillary	—	5	1	5	—
(c) Undefined	2	1	—	3	—
21. Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—
25. Other Epidemic Diseases—					
Diphtheria	—	1	—	1	—
(b) Varicella (Chicken Pox)	—	2	—	2	—
29. Tetanus	—	1	1	1	—
31. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Laryngeal	—	7	2	7	—
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum	—	4	1	4	—
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	1	1	—	2	—
36. Tuberculosis of other Organs					
(a) Lymphatic System ..	—	1	—	1	1
(d) Genito-Urinary	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Other organs	—	4	—	4	—
37. Tuberculosis disseminated—					
(b) Chronic	—	1	—	1	—
38. Syphilis—					
(a) Primary	—	13	—	13	—
(b) Secondary	1	9	—	10	—
(c) Tertiary	1	4	1	5	—
(d) Hereditary	—	4	—	4	—
(e) Period not stated ..	—	—	—	—	—
40. A—Gonorrhoea and its com- plications	—	43	—	43	—
B—Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia ..	—	2	—	2	—
C—Gonorrhoeal Arthritis ..	—	4	—	4	—
41. Septicaemia	—	4	1	4	—
	6	270	9	276	5
II.—General Diseases not mentioned above.					
43. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	—	1	—	1	—
44. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver	—	2	1	2	—
45. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum Intestines, Rectum	—	2	—	2	—
46. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	1	3	—	4	—
47. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Breast	—	3	—	3	—
49. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of Organs not specified	1	1	—	2	—
50. Tumours non-malignant	—	5	—	5	—
51. Acute Rheumatism	—	10	—	10	1
52. Chronic Rheumatism	—	10	—	10	2

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1934—*cont'd*

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934
		Admissions	Deaths		
55. Beri-Beri	—	—	—	—	—
57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus)	—	7	1	7	—
58. Anaemia—					
(a) Pernicious	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other Anaemias and Chlorosis	—	—	—	—	—
Pellagra	—	2	1	2	—
	2	46	3	48	3
<i>III.—Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses.</i>					
74. Apoplexy—					
(c) Thrombosis	—	2	1	2	—
75. Paralysis—					
(a) Hemiplegia	1	3	1	4	—
78. Epilepsy	—	12	—	12	—
82. A—Hysteria	—	4	—	4	—
B—Neuritis	—	3	—	3	—
C—Neurasthenia	—	—	—	—	—
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision—					
(a) Diseases of the Eye ..	—	15	—	15	1
(b) Conjunctivitis	—	1	—	1	—
86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus	—	1	—	1	—
	1	41	2	42	1
<i>IV.—Affections of the Circula- tory System.</i>					
87. Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—
88. Acute Endocarditis or Myo- carditis	—	7	2	7	—
90. Other Diseases of the Heart—					
(a) Valvular	—	4	—	4	—
Mitral	—	2	—	2	—
B—Myocarditis	—	2	1	2	—
91. Diseases of the Arteries—					
(a) Aneurism	—	—	—	—	—
93. Diseases of the Veins—					
(a) Haemorrhoids	—	7	—	7	—
(b) Phlebitis	—	1	—	1	—
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System—					
Lymphadenitis, Bubo (non-specific)	1	—	—	1	—
95. Haemorrhage of undeter- mined cause	—	3	2	3	—
96. Other affections of the Circu- latory System	—	2	2	2	—
	1	28	7	29	—
<i>V.—Affections of the Respira- tory System.</i>					
97. Diseases of the Nasal Pass- ages					
Polypus	—	1	—	1	—
Rhinitis	—	1	—	1	—
99. Bronchitis—					
(a) Acute	—	11	—	11	1
(b) Chronic	—	7	—	7	1
100. Broncho-Pneumonia	1	9	4	10	1

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1934—*cont'd*

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934
		Admissions	Deaths		
101. Pneumonia—					
(a) Lobar	1	9	4	10	1
(b) Unclassified	—	1	1	1	—
102. Pleurisy, Empyema	1	5	—	6	—
105. Asthma	—	7	1	7	1
107. Other affections of the Lungs	—	—	—	—	—
	3	51	10	54	5
VI.— <i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>					
108. A—Diseases of Teeth or Gums					
Caries, Pyorrhoea, &c. ..	—	1	—	1	—
B—Stomatitis	—	2	—	2	—
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils—					
Tonsillitis	—	12	—	12	—
Pharyngitis	—	1	—	1	—
111. A—Ulcer of the Stomach ..	—	6	1	6	—
112. Other affections of the Stomach	1	10	—	11	1
113. Diarrhoea and Enteritis					
Under two years	—	4	1	4	—
114. Diarrhoea and Enteritis Colitis	—	13	2	13	—
115. Ankylostomiasis	—	6	—	6	—
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites—					
(c) Ascaris	—	4	—	4	—
(f) Unclassified	1	12	—	13	—
117. Appendicitis	—	18	—	18	1
118. Hernia	—	24	—	24	—
119. A—Affections of the Anus, Fistula, &c.	—	8	—	8	—
B—Other affections of the Intestines—					
Constipation	—	18	2	18	—
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver ..	—	2	1	2	—
(b) Other forms	—	—	—	—	—
124. Other affections of the Liver—					
Abscess	—	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis	—	3	—	3	1
Cholecystitis	—	—	—	—	—
126. Peritonitis (of unknown cause)	—	1	—	1	—
127. Other affections of the Digestive System	—	2	—	2	—
	2	147	7	149	3
VII.— <i>Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System. (non-venereal)</i>					
128. Acute Nephritis	1	10	—	11	1
129. Chronic Nephritis	1	4	1	5	—
131. Other affections of the Kidneys					
Pyelitis	—	2	1	2	—
133. Diseases of the Bladder—					
Cystitis	1	13	—	14	1
134. Diseases of the Urethra—					
(a) Stricture	—	9	—	9	—
135. Diseases of the Prostate—					
(a) Hypertrophy	—	—	—	—	—
136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man—					
Epididymitis	—	1	—	1	—
Hydrocele	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of the Penis	—	1	—	1	—
Phimosis	—	13	—	13	1
Orchitis	—	—	—	—	—

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1934—*cont'd*

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934
		Admissions	Deaths		
138. Salpingitis	1	3	—	4	—
139. Uterine Tumours (non- malignant)	—	6	—	6	—
141. A—Metritis	—	6	1	6	—
B—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs— Displacements of the Uterus	1	31	—	32	1
142. Diseases of the Breast— Mastitis	—	1	—	1	—
	5	100	3	105	4
<i>VIII.—Puerperal State.</i>					
143. A—Normal Labour	4	162	—	166	5
B—Accidents of Pregnancy— (a) Abortion	—	10	—	10	—
Pregnancy	—	32	—	32	1
144. Puerperal Eclampsia	—	4	—	4	—
Births	—	135	—	135	5
	4	343	—	347	11
<i>IX.—Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.</i>					
151. Gangrene	—	1	—	1	—
152. Boil— Carbuncle	—	2	—	2	—
153. Abscess	1	15	—	16	—
Cellulitis	—	32	—	32	2
154. A—Tinea	—	2	—	2	—
155. Other Diseases of the Skin— Eczema	—	1	—	1	—
Herpes	—	—	—	—	—
Psoriasis	—	—	—	—	—
Onychia	—	—	—	—	—
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	—	5	—	5	—
Ulcers	2	12	—	14	—
Impetigo	—	5	—	5	—
Pemphigus	—	1	—	1	—
	3	76	—	79	2
<i>X.—Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tubercular).</i>					
156. Diseases of Bones— Osteitis	—	10	—	10	3
157. Diseases of Joints— Synovitis	—	4	—	4	—
158. Other Diseases of Bones or Organs of Locomotion	—	8	—	8	—
	—	22	—	22	3
<i>XII.—Diseases of Infancy.</i>					
161. Premature Birth	—	6	—	6	—
162. Other affections of Infancy	—	4	2	4	—
	—	10	2	10	—
<i>XIII.—Affections of Old Age.</i>					
164. Senility— Senile Debility	1	3	—	4	—
	1	3	—	4	—

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1934—*cont'd.*

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934
		Admissions	Deaths		
<i>XIV.—Affections produced by External Causes.</i>					
179. Burns (other than by fire) ..	—	3	—	3	—
183. Wounds (by Firearms) ..	1	2	—	3	1
184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing instruments) ..	—	9	—	9	—
188. Wounds (by crushing) ..	—	4	—	4	—
201. A—Dislocations	—	2	—	2	—
B—Sprains	—	1	—	1	—
C—Fracture	1	9	—	10	1
	2	30	—	32	2
<i>XV.—Ill-Defined Diseases.</i>					
205. A—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined—					
Malnutrition	—	13	1	13	—
B—Malingering	—	3	—	3	—
	—	16	1	16	—
<i>XVI.—Diseases the Total of which have not caused Ten Deaths</i>					
	1	3	1	4	—
	1	3	1	4	—

SUMMARY

HOSPITAL—BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the year 1934.

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934
		Admissions	Deaths		
I. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases	6	270	9	276	5
II. General Diseases not mentioned above	2	46	3	48	3
III. Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses	1	41	2	42	1
IV. Affections of the Circulatory System	1	28	7	29	—
V. Affections of the Respiratory System	3	51	10	54	5
VI. Diseases of the Digestive System	2	147	7	149	3
VII. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Venereal)	5	100	3	105	4
VIII. Puerperal State	4	343	—	347	11
IX. Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues	3	76	—	79	2
X. Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion	—	22	—	22	3
XII. Diseases of Infancy	—	10	2	10	—
XIII. Affections of Old Age	1	3	—	4	—
XIV. Affections produced by External Causes	2	30	—	32	2
XV. Ill-Defined Diseases	—	16	1	16	—
XVI. Diseases the total of which have not caused ten Deaths	1	3	1	4	—
TOTAL number of Cases	31	1,186	45	1,217	39

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1934.

Diseases	Corozal Hospital		El Cayo Hospital		Orange Walk Hospital		Stann Creek Hospital		Toledo Hospital	
	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths	Total cases treated	Deaths
<i>I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.</i>										
5. Malaria—(a) Benign Tertian	22	—	3	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Quartan	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Sub-Tertian	23	—	11	4	12	4	—	—	—	—
(d) Chronic-Malaria ..	10	—	11	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
(e) Blackwater	4	—	1	1	1	1	4	—	—	—
(f) Unclassified	—	—	46	—	—	—	123	5	98	3
(g) Cerebral	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	4	2
6. Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alastrim	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Influenza	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
16. Dysentery Group —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Amoebic	6	—	17	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
19. Spirochaetosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Erysipelas	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
29. Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
30. Mycosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
31. Tuberculosis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary and Laryngeal	9	—	6	—	1	1	5	1	8	—
32. Tuberculosis of the Meninges or Central Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Tuberculosis of other organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
(b) Bones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Syphilis—(a) Primary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
(b) Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
(c) Tertiary	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
(e) Period not indicated	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—
39. Soft Chancre	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
40. A—Gonorrhoea and its complications	9	—	20	—	3	—	22	—	10	—
B—Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C—Gonorrhoeal Arthritis ..	4	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	2	—
D—Granuloma Venereum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Vaginal Abscess	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
41. Septicaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>II.—General Diseases not mentioned above.</i>										
43. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Buccal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
48. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Skin	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of Organs not specified	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50. Tumours non-malignant ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51. Acute Rheumatism	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
52. Chronic Rheumatism	2	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
54. Pellagra	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
58. Anaemia—(a) Pernicious ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(b) Other Anaemias & Chlorosis	—	—	—	—	12	—	3	—	4	—

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1934— *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
60. Diseases of the Thyroid gland—										
Myxoedema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
64. Diseases of the Spleen ..	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
65. Leukaemia—										
(b) Hodgkin's Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69. Other General Diseases—										
(c) Haemophilia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
III.—Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses.										
71. Meningitis (not including 24 or 32)	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
72. Tabes Dorsalis.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
74. Apoplexy.—										
(a) Haemorrhage ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
75. Paralysis.—										
(a) Hemiplegia	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
76. General Paralysis of the insane.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77. C. Other forms of Mental Alienation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
82. A—Hysteria	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
B—Neuritis	1	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
C—Neurasthenia	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
D—Neuralgia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. Other Affections of the Nervous System. . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision—										
(b) Conjunctivitis ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
(c) Iritis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Keratitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
(j) Other affections of the Eye	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
IV.—Affections of the Circulatory System.										
88. Endocarditis—										
(a) Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
90. Other Diseases of the heart—										
A—Valvular										
(a) Mitral	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
B Myocarditis	—	—	3	—	1	1	3	2	2	—
C Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
91. Diseases of the Arteries ..										
(a) Aneurism	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Arterio Sclerosis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
93. Diseases of the Veins—										
(a) Haemorrhoids ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(b) Varicose Veins ..	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Phlebitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System—										
(d) Lymphangitis, Lymphadenitis (non-filarial)	4	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	3	—
95. Haemorrhage of undetermined cause	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V.—Affections of the Respiratory System.										
97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages—										
(e) Other Diseases	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1934 — 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
99. Bronchitis—										
(a) Acute	7	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Chronic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
(c) Undifferentiated ..	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
100. Broncho-Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	1	—	—
101. Pneumonia—										
(a) Lobar	6	2	5	2	5	2	3	1	3	2
(b) Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
102. A—Pleurisy,	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
B—Empyema	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
105. Asthma	3	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
(b) Other affections of the Lungs—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System.										
108. A—Diseases of Teeth or Gums—										
Caries, Pyorrhoea, &c.	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	1	—
B—Stomatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
C—Glossitis &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils—(a) Tonsilitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Pharyngitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
111. A—Ulcer of the Stomach—										
(a) Gastric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(b) Ulcer of the Duodenum	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112. Other affections of the Stomach—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
113. A—Diarrhoea and Enteritis Under two years ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
B—Diarrhoea & Enteritis Two years and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
C—Unclassified Diarrhoea & Enteritis	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114. A—Colitis	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
115. Ankylostomiasis	1	—	15	1	—	—	3	2	23	—
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites—Ascaris ..	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	7	—
Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
118. Hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
119. A—Affections of the Anus, Fistula, &c.	3	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
B—Other affections of the Intestines (b) Constipation	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
(c) Other Affections ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver										
(a) Alcoholic	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other forms	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
123. Biliary Calculus	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124. Other affections of the Liver										
(a) Abscess	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Hepatitis	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
(c) Cholecystitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
(d) Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
126. Peritonitis of unknown cause	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
127. Other system	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
VII.—Diseases of the Genito-urinary System (non-Veneral)										
128. Nephritis—Acute	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Chronic (129)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
(c) Uraemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
(d) Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
131. Other affections of the Kidneys—Pyelitis &c.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1934—*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
132. Urinary Calculus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
133. Diseases of the Bladder ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Cystitis	—	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	3	—
Retention of Urine	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
134. A. Diseases of the Urethra—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Stricture	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
(b) Other	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.—Other Diseases of the Genito — Urinary System	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	—	—
135. Diseases of the Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Hypertrophy	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Prostatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Epididymitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Hydrocele	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Phimosis & Paraphymosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
138. Salpingitis	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
139. Uterine Tumours (non-malignant)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—
Ovarian Tumour	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
140. Uterine Haemorrhage (non- puerperal)	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
141. A—Metritis	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
B—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(a) Displacements of the Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
(c) Dysmenorrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(e) Other affections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
142. Diseases of the Breast (non- puerperal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
(a) Mastitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
(b) Abscess of Breast	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
VIII.— <i>Puerperal State.</i>										
143. A—Accidents of Pregnancy	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Abortion	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	5	—
(c) Pregnancy (non-delivery)	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
(d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
B—Normal Labour	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	6	—
C—Accidents of Parturition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Sequelae of Labour (149)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other accidents of Parturition (145)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
D—Accidents of Puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
(a) Puerperal Haemorrhage (144)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Puerperal Sepsaemia (146)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
(d) Puerperal Eclampsia (148)	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Other Accidents of the Puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
IX.— <i>Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.</i>										
151. Gangrene	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
152. Carbuncle	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
153. A. Abscess	5	—	10	—	5	—	3	—	6	—
C. Cellulitis	3	—	5	—	13	—	11	—	—	—
155. Other Diseases of the Skin—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Eczema	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	—
(d) Herpes	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients), District Hospitals, 1934 — *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
(f) Myiasis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Ulcers	10	—	5	—	5	—	8	—	4	—
(i) Cutaneous Leishmaniasis ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(j) Other skin affections ..	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
X.— <i>Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion other than Tuberculosis.</i>										
156. Diseases of Bones—Osteitis & Osteomyelitis	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
157. Diseases of Joints—										
(a) Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
(b) Synovitis	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
158. Other Diseases of Bones or Organs of Locomotion ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
XI.— <i>Malformations.</i>										
(b) Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
XII.— <i>Diseases of Infancy.</i>										
160. Congenital Debility ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
162. Premature Birth	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
XIII.— <i>Affections of Old Age.</i>										
164. Senility—										
(a) Senile Dementia ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Senile Debility	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
XIV.— <i>Affections produced by External Causes.</i>										
176. Attacks of poisonous animals										
(c) Unclassified	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
177. Other accidental poisonings	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
178. (Burns by fire)	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
179. Burns (other than by Fire)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182. Drowning (accidental) ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
183. Wounds (by Firearms, war excepted)	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing instruments) ..	10	—	1	—	5	—	11	—	4	—
185. Wounds (by Fall)	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
187. Wounds (by machinery)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188. Wounds (crushing e.g. railway accidents etc) ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189. Contusions, (injuries inflicted by Animals,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
192. A—Over fatigue	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
200. A—Dislocation	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
B—Sprain	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
C—Fracture	2	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	1	—
202. Other external injuries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
XV.— <i>Ill-Defined Diseases.</i>										
205. A—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined—										
(a) Ascites	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Oedema	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Asthenia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(d) Shock	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Debility (excluding 160 & 164 (b))	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
XVI. Diseases the total of which have not caused ten deaths.										
E. Undiagnosed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
F. Births	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	—
TOTAL	207	6	282	11	184	16	413	26	267	11



