

Medical report / British Honduras.

Contributors

British Honduras. Medical Department.

Publication/Creation

Belize : Govt. Press, [1935]

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BRITISH HONDURAS

MEDICAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1935

By J. INNES MOIR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Aberd.)

Senior Medical Officer.



Printed by the GOVERNMENT PRINTER, Belize, British Honduras, 1936.

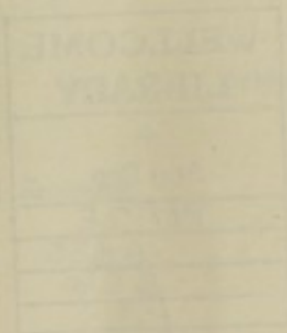


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Sessional Paper No. 15 of 1936.



BRITISH HONDURAS
ANNUAL MEDICAL and SANITARY REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st December, 1935.



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ANNUAL MEDICAL and SANITARY REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st December, 1935.

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BRITISH HONDURAS.

Medical Department,

Belize, 16th March, 1936

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 of the Colony of British Honduras for the year 1935 together with the Returns, etc, 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, 1935.

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.

The Senior Medical Officer is allowed consulting practice. The Medical Officers are allowed private practice in accordance with the regulations for the Colonial Medical Service.

A Matron (European) controlling a native staff.

Table I. details the Medical and Nursing Staff.

Lt.-Col. Hon. Jas. Cran, M.D., O.B.E., V.D., Acting Senior Medical Officer 1st to 4th January.

Dr. J. Innes Moir, Senior Medical Officer, arrived in the Colony on 4th January and assumed duty.

Dr. V. F. Anderson, Medical Officer, Belize, was absent on leave from 1st January to 31st December. During his absence his duties were performed by Dr. S. Kent Smith—a private practitioner until 3rd October.

Dr W. F. MacDonald was absent on leave from 18th March to 8th May. He resigned his appointment on 6th June. During his absence on leave and on his resignation thereafter, his duties were performed by Dr. W. A. S. George, Medical Officer, Corozal, in conjunction with his own duties.

Dr. D. W. A. Degazon arrived in the Colony on 23rd August and assumed duty as Medical Officer, Orange Walk on 1st September.

Dr. L. M. Ram arrived in the Colony on 4th October and assumed duty as temporary Medical Officer, Belize.

(b) Legislation.

An Ordinance to amend the Public Health Ordinance was enacted on 11th April. The object of this amending Ordinance is to provide for the destruction of buildings which are in a dilapidated condition, and considered to be a nuisance.

An Ordinance to amend the Vaccination Ordinance, Chapter 56 was enacted on 10th July. The object of this amending Ordinance is to provide for compulsory vaccination in the event of an outbreak of epidemic disease.

(c) Financial.

In this section the figures all refer to the year ending 31st December, 1935.

Medical Department.

Receipts, Hospital and Asylum Fees.....	\$3,981.12
Expenditure, Personal Emoluments.....	43,974.64
Other Charges	31,436.82
	\$75,411.46

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

Institution and average daily number of inmates.

Belize Hospital	52.00
Poor House	39.84
Lunatic Asylum	59.25

District Hospitals:—

Corozal	7.70
Orange Walk	4.61
Stann Creek	12.75
Toledo	8.30
Cayo	8.51

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

	Total amount	Av. daily number	Cost per head per diem.
Belize Hospital	\$4,134.82	52.00	.20
Lunatic Asylum and Poor Houses	7,284.53	99.09	.19
Corozal Hospital	684.17	7.70	.21
Orange Walk Hospital	452.34	4.61	.26
Stann Creek Hospital	1,217.22	12.75	.26
Toledo Hospital	779.55	8.30	.26
Cayo Hospital	862.04	8.51	.30

II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) General Remarks.

There has been a great amount of sickness among the people. This is indicated by the increased number of attendances at the Out-Patient Departments of the hospitals, and the increased number of admissions to hospital. This is a reflexion of economic depression. In Belize, and the districts, patients who normally paid for medical attendance were forced to accept gratuitous treatment. The economic depression caused a serious fall in the standard of living, and semi-starvation lowered the resistance of the population to disease. Incursions of influenza, whooping cough, and measles further increased the sickness rate, and this is chiefly evident in the figures for infantile mortality.

The health problems of the Colony, are malnutrition, malaria, venereal diseases, and an increase of pulmonary tuberculosis in adolescents. Economic depression has been a contributory factor in the increased incidence and severity of these diseases.

Charitable organizations, and Government Relief Funds contributed to the relief of distress among the people.

The Senior Medical Officer made tours to the various districts during the year.

(1) General Diseases.

Nephritis. An increasing case incidence of peculiarly intractable nephritis has been encountered. This is apparently a new experience, and is perhaps attributable to malnutrition.

Cancer was responsible for 21 deaths or 3.5% of the total certified deaths as against 31 deaths in 1934.

Diabetes was responsible for five deaths.

Government Officials. Figures showing invaliding, and death rates of European and Native Officials are not available as these are attended by Private Medical Practitioners.

Medical and Sanitary Reports from Districts. These are appended.

(2) Communicable Diseases.

(a) Mosquito or Insect-borne.

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

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.

1935—41 deaths or 6.9% 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:—

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Belize	205	197	296	150	193
Corozal	59	55	76	75	68
Stann Creek	45	112	115	137	111
Orange Walk	66	40	39	42	49
Cayo	47	37	113	70	74
Toledo	64	33	38	102	94
Total for Colony	531	474	587	576	589
Percentage of Total Hospital cases.....	20.9	19.5	25.42	22.41	20.3

The type of parasite most commonly encountered is the sub-tertian, or aestivo-autumnal.

The vector, or vectors of malaria, their habits, and habitat are unknown in British Honduras.

Black-water Fever.—Seven cases were treated in the Hospitals. Two in Corozal, 1 in Stann Creek and 4 in Toledo.

Yellow Fever.—The last recorded case was in 1921. The increase in the index of domestic mosquitoes in Belize since 1921 when the Rockefeller Sanitary Officials cleared the town, is to say the least of it alarming, and indicates the lack of interest in vital sanitary matters among the people of Belize.

Enteric Fever.—No cases were notified.

Dysentery.—Both bacillary and amoebic types occur, and the latter probably predominates.

Sixty-two cases were treated in the various hospitals during the year with 3 deaths. There were 53 uncertified deaths in which the cause is stated to have been "Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Bowels." Many of these are probably cases of dysentery.

(b) Infectious Diseases.

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

1931—46 deaths or 8.5% of total certified.

1932—43 deaths or 9.6% of total certified.

1933—50 deaths or 11.1% of total certified.

1934—51 deaths or 12.9% of total certified.

1935—41 deaths or 6.9% of total certified.

There were also during the year 47 uncertified deaths in which the cause is stated to have been "Consumption," "Cough," or "Cold."

There were 63 cases of tuberculosis treated in the various Hospitals in the Colony during the year as against 50 in 1934 and 54 in 1933.

During the year 13 cases of tuberculosis were notified as against 10 last year.

The pulmonary form most commonly occurs, and is on the increase among adolescents. The people are very much afraid of this disease, and endeavor to conceal it. Treatment is sought only in the terminal stages when the patient is too poor and feeble to care for himself.

Venereal Diseases.—These are very common in all the districts and appear to be increasing in severity of type. This is attributed to lowered resistance owing to poor dieting. It is certain that complications of gonorrhoea are frequent and severe. Syphilitic nerve lesions are also common.

Small Pox.—In the first quarter of the year, a severe outbreak was experienced in Corozal district. Later, cases appeared in Belize and other districts. In all there were 83 cases. At the end of August, there were no cases.

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

District	Total
Belize	390
Corozal	183
Orange Walk	235
Stann Creek	111
Toledo	115
Cayo	67
Total for Colony.....	1,101

The figures for the past four years are:—

1931	1,598
1932	1,056
1933	1,262
1934	1,893

Influenza, Measles, Whooping-cough. These were prevalent in the Colony during the year, and contributed largely to the death rate. Exact figures of case incidence are not available.

Skin Diseases.—Scabies, ringworm, etc., are very prevalent.

(c) *Helminthic Diseases.*—

Ankylostomiasis.—Is prevalent in all districts. Other helminthic diseases are also common.

Morbidity.—The accompanying table (4-a) 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:—

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Colony at the end of the year was estimated to be 55,448 as detailed in Table 2.

The average Birth Rate of the Colony exceeds the Death Rate by 12.70 per thousand. The Birth Rate is highest in Toledo District and lowest in Orange Walk. The Death Rate is highest in Toledo and lowest in Stann Creek.

Registration of Births and Deaths is compulsory. There is no Registration of Stillbirths.

Infantile Mortality.

Figures dealing with Infantile Mortality are shown in Table 3.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the Colony is 170.10 as against 102.8 last year. It is highest in Orange Walk and lowest in Stann Creek. The British Honduras Infant Welfare League was inaugurated in 1928. This is a voluntary organization 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:—

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	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1936	1934	1935	1934	1935
Belize	76	98	79	93	65	90	62	128	282	409
Corozal	52	43	48	52	43	62	46	86	189	243
Orange Walk	45	28	28	44	43	44	40	64	156	180
Stann Creek ..	31	47	21	24	27	19	24	24	103	114
Toledo	29	45	29	58	32	99	41	75	131	277
Cayo	30	24	26	30	22	74	32	63	110	154
Total	263	285	231	301	232	351	245	440	971	1,377

Of the total number of deaths, 43 .06% were certified by a Medical Practitioner as against 40 .78% in 1934.

Year ending	No. of Clinics	Total Attend.	Av. at Clinic	Highest No. at a Clinic
March, 1935	50	5,359	107.0	207
April 1st to Dec. 31st, 1935	36	3,988	111.0	294

The increase in infantile mortality is undoubtedly due to malnutrition, and the occurrence of influenza, measles, and whooping-cough among children already debilitated.

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.

(1) 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 can only be regarded as fairly satisfactory. The barrel index has increased from just over 3.0% in 1921 to over 27% in 1935. This is a grave potential source of danger. It is to be hoped that when the new Belize water supply has been completed in 1936, this index will be reduced in reasonable proportions.

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 practiced 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 and cheap anti-stegomyia 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 and breeding places for 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 of Belize 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.

Until such time as the Local Authority is in a position to deal effectively with dilapidated houses, and over-crowding this disease will increase. The enforcement of building bye-laws, and the filling of swamp lots will do much to help in the campaign against this disease.

Accommodation has been provided for 12 destitute sufferers from this disease at the Belize Poor House. The general public is well informed of the infectious nature of the disease.

Skin Diseases.—They are very prevalent in Belize. Scabies and ringworm are rampant especially in the dry season. At this time, the poorer classes experience difficulty in obtaining drinking water, and baths are impossible. The Local Authority has erected two bath houses over the sea, one for males and one for females. If the people avail themselves sufficiently of these facilities, this should prove a successful measure.

Venereal Diseases.—A clinic has been established at Belize Hospital for the treatment of these diseases.

(2) GENERAL MEASURES.

(a) Sewage Disposal.

(a) The Town of Belize.—The majority of householders in Belize empty their utensils into the river and the canals running through the town, or into the sea.

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 rivers or canals, and they are maintained in a sanitary condition. Modern flush urinals and water closets have been installed at the public market.

(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.

(b) 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 Senior 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 are very often not covered, causing a nuisance and plague of flies. 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, and is used to fill swamp areas.

(c) Water Supply.

Belize.—Rain water stored in vats, tanks and other receptacles on premises of householders is the only source of drinking water. Ordinance No. 16 of 1927 providing for a proper water supply for every house has not been enforced.

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 four years, on account of the destruction of vats and tanks caused by the hurricane.

Large storage tanks are in course of erection so as to furnish a constant water supply in Belize.

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

(d) 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. Street drains and gutters are in course of construction.

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.

(e) 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. 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.

(f) Clearing of Bush.

The house lots are kept comparatively free from bush, except unoccupied lots.

(g) Slaughter House and Market.

Improvements and alterations have been made to the market, and the slaughter house has been repaired.

Meat is now stored in the refrigerator and not in the market as hitherto.

Attempts have been made to protect food in the public market from flies and dust by screening and the provision of covered garbage cans. These measures are very unpopular and old insanitary methods are resorted to whenever possible.

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.

(3) SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Education is denominational. There is no systematic inspection of schools. No powers for Medical Inspection of school children are provided in the Education Ordinance. It is hoped to commence this work in 1936.

Sanitation in schools is either entirely lacking, or of the most ineffective and primitive type.

(4) HOUSING.

Houses in Belize are mostly constructed of wood. They are raised on piles about six feet above ground level. This is a most sensible measure in a swamp town. Of late, a better type of house has been constructed, but as yet too much latitude is permitted builders.

There are bye-laws which are more or less complied with. Builders are not compelled to submit plans for approval, nor is any inspection prior to occupation carried out. In consequence, many unsatisfactory houses are erected, and there is not sufficient insistence on sanitary arrangements.

More stringent bye-laws are under consideration.

(5) DIET IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

The people live to a large extent on tea, bread, rice, beans and salt pork. In the north, corn is a staple article of diet. There is much evidence of imbalance of diet and lack of vitamins. Dental caries and constipation are the general rule. Cases of scurvy have been recorded in a district where wild oranges and fruits grow freely. It is evident that not sufficient advantage is taken of the fresh foods available, and of the potential agricultural resources of the Colony.

Recommendations for Future Work.

- (i) Surface drainage for a part, if not, the whole of the town of Belize.
- (ii) Enforcement of building bye-laws.
- (iii) Institution of Anti-rat Campaign.
- (iv) Medical Inspection of School Children.

Appended is a Report of the Senior 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.

VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

In the Belize Hospital, in addition to the cases detailed in the classified returns appended to this report, there were 24,000 attendances at the Out-patient Department during the year. There were 118 major and 198 minor operations. In 135 cases, spinal anaesthesia was used.

One thousand and forty-one 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 certain demand for private ward accommodation.

There is a dental clinic held twice a week at which patients in all the Institutions are attended to, and in addition, there are 726 non-paying outdoor cases.

A V.D. Clinic, which is well attended, has been established.

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

Repairs, alterations and painting have been carried out both at Belize and Stann Creek Hospitals.

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 52.00 as compared with 48.00 in 1934.

The Lunatic Asylum—

Number of patients remaining at end of 1934.....	55
Admissions	7
Deaths	1
Discharges	5
Number of patients remaining at end of 1935.....	56

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.

J. INNES MOIR.

V. SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR 1935, TAKEN AT BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

1934	BAROMETER (Fahrenheit degrees)				THERMOMETERS		RELATIVE HUMIDITY	WIND	RAINFALL
MONTH	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest			%	Maximum Velocity and Direction	Inches
January	30.250	29.890	83.6	63.5	93	36—S.E.	3.95
February	30.298	29.830	80.8	62.6	94	30—N.W.	2.46
March	30.160	29.770	82.9	69.6	94	30—S.E.	3.20
April	30.090	29.730	85.9	74.1	93	48—S.E.	1.10
May	29.990	29.740	88.2	77.5	92	36—S.E.	.13
June	29.950	29.750	89.1	76.7	93	36—S.E.	3.20
July	29.970	29.820	85.6	74.2	94	36—S.E.	5.41
August	29.760	29.760	87.0	73.0	95	36—E. & S.E.	7.21
September	29.950	29.710	88.7	74.5	96	36—E. & S.E.	5.09
October	29.950	29.770	85.0	70.5	96	36—E. & N.W.	24.27
November	30.190	29.800	83.1	66.0	95	36—N.	8.21
December	30.170	29.850	80.6	64.6	92	36—N.W.	2.28
Total Sums	360.938	357.460	1,020.5	845.8	1127	—	65.91
Average	30.078	29.788	85.0	70.5		—	

REMARKS:—

Observations are taken at 6a.m. only from January to May, and for the month of December; and at 6a.m. and 6p.m. from June to November. Meridian of Longitude adopted for calculation of time adopted as standard in the Colony is 90° W.

Latitude of the Station:—80° 11' W. and Latitude 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.....	J. Innes Moir, M.B., Ch.B., D. P. H. (Aberd.)
Medical Officer, Belize.....	V. F. Anderson, M.D., D. P. H. (Lond.) D.T.M. (Liverpool)
Absence on leave—1st January to 31st December.	
Remarks: S. Kent Smith, M.D., Private Practitioner, acted from 1st January to 3rd October.	
Medical Officer, Belize (temporary).....	L. M. Ram, M.D., B.S. (Punjab)
M.R.C.P (Edin) D. P. H. (London) from 4th October 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.....	W. F. MacDonald, M.D., C.M., (McGill)
Absence on leave—18.5.35 to 8.5.35. Resigned 6.6.35.	
Remarks: Dr. George acted in conjunction with his own duties from 7.6.35 to 31.8.35.	
Medical Officer, Orange Walk.....	D. W. A. Degazon, M.B., B.Ch.
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London)	
Medical Officer, Stann Creek.....	Vacant
Remarks: C. S. Harwood, M.D., London, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S. Eng. L.R.C.P. London, D. P. H., Private Practitioner. Acted from 1.1.35 to 31.12.35.	
Medical Officer, Toledo.....	E. C. Savona, M.D. (Malta)
Medical Officer, Cayo.....	T. Patterson, M.B., Ch. B. (Oxon)

TABLE I. B.—EUROPEAN NURSING STAFF.

Matron, Public Hospital, Belize.....	Miss L. M. Roberts, S.R.N., M.B.E.
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TABLE I. C.—NATIVE MEDICAL SUBORDINATE STAFF

Medical Office.

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

(2) Public Hospital, Belize.

Dispenser and Storekeeper.....	P. A. Hyde
Assistant Dispenser and Dresser.....	H. L. Bennett
Absence on Leave 25.7.35 to 9.10.35.	
Head Nurse	M. Sheran
Absence on Leave 1.3.35 to 31.5.35. Retired thereafter.	
Staff Nurse	A. Jordan
Staff Nurse	C. Pilgrim
Staff Nurse	E. Felix
Acting Nurse-in-Charge, Punta Gorda Hospital.	

2 Male Attendants	H. Franklin S. Ricketts
2 Ward Servants	A. Flowers
Resigned 30.4.35.	E. Sheil M. Barnett
2 Ward Maids	R. Johnson D. Garnett
1 Servant, Nurses Quarters	M. Romero

(3) *Lunatic Asylum, Belize.*

Head Attendant	F. Clarke
Attendant	S. Adolphus
Attendant	V. Guild
Attendant	R. King
Attendant	C. Crawford
Attendant	H. Buckley
Female Head Attendant	D. Russell
Absence on Leave 1.3.35 to 30.4.35. Retired thereafter.	
Female Attendant	D. Jordon
Absence on Leave 5.8.35 to 3.9.35.	
Female Attendant	V. Burrows
Female Attendant	G. Aikman
Female Attendant	A. Faux

(4) *Poor Houses, Belize.*

Attendant	E. Sampson
Attendant	E. Reyes

(5) *District Public Hospitals.*

(a) Corozal—Head Nurse	L. Arnold
1 Probationer. 1 Ward Maid.	
(b) Orange Walk—Head Nurse	A. Card
	1 Ward Maid.
(c) Stann Creek—Head Nurse	G. Humphrey
2 Ward Maids.	
(d) Toledo—Head Nurse	B. McNeil
	Doing duty in Belize.
	1 Ward Maid.
(e) Cayo—Head Nurse	E. Haylock
	1 Probationer. 1 Ward Maid.

TABLE 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS, 1932-1935 WITH BIRTH AND DEATH RATE PER THOUSAND.

DISTRICT	Population					Births					Deaths				
	1932	1933	1934	1935		1932	1933	1934	1935		1932	1933	1934	1935	
Belize ..	20,090	20,469	20,930	21,309		744	738	743	788		326	359	282	409	
Corozal ..	7,840	7,945	8,017	8,095		279	309	261	321		211	204	189	243	
Orange Walk ..	6,360	6,413	6,457	6,487		195	210	200	210		173	157	156	180	
Stann Creek ..	5,885	5,959	6,062	6,151		194	185	206	203		109	111	103	114	
Toledo ..	5,965	6,058	6,228	6,223		231	245	301	272		161	152	131	277	
Cayo ..	6,805	6,926	7,050	7,183		236	255	234	287		93	134	110	154	
Total ..	52,945	53,770	54,754	55,448		1,879	1,942	1,945	2,081		1,073	1,117	971	1,377	

DISTRICT	Birth-rate per thousand					Death-rate per thousand				
	1932	1933	1934	1935		1932	1933	1934	1935	
Belize ..	37.00	37.05	35.49	36.98		16.22	17.53	13.46	19.15	
Corozal ..	35.58	38.80	32.55	39.65		26.91	25.67	23.57	30.02	
Orange Walk ..	30.66	32.74	30.97	32.37		27.20	24.48	24.15	27.75	
Stann Creek ..	32.96	31.04	33.98	33.00		18.69	18.62	16.99	18.53	
Toledo ..	38.72	40.44	48.33	43.71		26.99	25.09	21.03	44.51	
Cayo ..	34.68	36.81	33.19	39.96		13.66	19.34	15.60	21.44	
Average ..	35.49	36.11	35.52	37.53		20.26	20.77	19.16	24.83	

TABLE 3.—INFANTILE MORTALITY TABLE.

DISTRICT	Number of children born alive and dying within one year					Death-rate per thousand				
	1932	1933	1934	1935		1932	1933	1934	1935	
Belize ..	54	62	54	93		72.5	84.1	72.6	118.0	
Corozal ..	51	50	40	76		182.8	161.8	153.2	236.7	
Orange Walk ..	20	41	29	52		102.5	195.2	130.0	247.6	
Stann Creek ..	21	23	24	24		108.2	124.3	126.2	108.3	
Toledo ..	26	40	34	64		129.9	163.2	112.9	235.3	
Cayo ..	22	26	20	45		88.9	101.9	85.4	156.7	
Total ..	194	242	201	354		104.8	124.6	102.8	170.1	

TABLE 4.—SANITARY STAFF.

OFFICE	NAME	ABSENCE ON LEAVE	REMARKS
Clerk, Central Board of Health	Miss W. Ysaguirre		

COROZAL DISTRICT, MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT.

Dr. W. A. S. George, Medical Officer.

Vital Statistics.

Births:

Males	146
Females	175
Total	321

Deaths:

Males	115
Females	128
Total	243

The mortality under one year was high, which was largely due to an epidemic of measles and whooping cough that visited the district.

Vaccinations.—One hundred and eighty-three successful vaccinations were performed during the year. These were primary vaccinations. A large number of persons were re-vaccinated in connection with the outbreak of alastrim, and 222 in connection with quarantine regulations.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall was 47.96 inches. Most rain fell in October, viz; 17.02 inches.

Quarantine.—Six thousand, four hundred and three persons reported for quarantine.

Public Health.

Communicable diseases:—

Malaria	293
Influenza	194
Dysentery	45
Tuberculosis	25
Enteric	2
Alastrim	28
Measles	124
Whooping Cough	90

General European Population. Health good.

European Officers. Health good.

Native Officers. Health fairly good.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

Mosquito and insect borne disease:—

Malaria.—There has been a fair amount of malaria throughout the year.

All water receptacles are wired, fished or oiled.

Weeds and bush are cut and removed periodically.

Low-lying areas in the town are drained and stagnant pools oiled.

Trypanosomiasis, Yellow Fever and Filariasis—none

Epidemic diseases. Small Pox—Alastrim. Twenty-eight cases of alastrim were recorded chiefly at Progreso and Chunox. Practically every one in these villages was vaccinated.

Measles and Whooping Cough. The whole district was visited by the measles and later by whooping cough. Children under one year suffered most.

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

*General Measures of Sanitation.**Sewage Disposal.*

There are 18 water closets.

There are 13 sea closets.

There are 446 pit latrines.

There are 8 closets with pail system.

Scavenging.—This is done by motor truck, which spends five hours from 6 to 11 daily for this work. The refuse is carted to two dumps outside the town and this is fired periodically.

Drainage.—Surface drains. Six leading to the sea. There are also 12 ditches connecting up. The drains were cleaned four times and ditches three times during the year.

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

In the case of a prolonged dry season, the rain water supply in the town is soon exhausted. The District Board would be well advised to install a definite water supply for the town.

Clearance of bush and undergrowth.—In the town, the District Board has this cleared periodically.

In the out villages, the Police and Sanitary Inspector try and get the inhabitants to keep their villages as free from bush and undergrowth as possible.

Market.—Alterations and additions have been effected to improve its condition.

Slaughter House.—This has been kept clean and some minor repairs done

Prison.

The Prison was kept clean and sanitary. The present closet will soon have to be closed and a new one installed.

The bathrooms would do well with a coat of paint.

The health of the prisoners was fairly good.

The Prison was inspected periodically by the Medical Officer and sanitary staff.

Hospital.

	Male	Female	Private	Total
Number of beds	11	6	3	20
Daily average number of patients				7.7
Total deaths				17
Percentage of deaths				6.6
Major operations				10
Minor operations				72

Sufficiency of accommodation.—Sufficient at present.

Defects.—General repairs and painting required.

Shower baths, with requisite accommodation and vats would be an asset.

Improvements.—The leaks in the roof have been attended to.

Changes in staff. Nil.

General remarks.—The staff worked uniformly well.

His Excellency the Governor, the Senior Medical Officer, and the Audit Clerk visited the hospital during the year.

ORANGE WALK DISTRICT, MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT.

Dr. D. W. A. Degazon, Medical Officer.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Staff.

The one hospital for the district is situated in the town of Orange Walk.

The staff consists of a

Medical Officer

Nurse-inCharge

Ward Maid

Messenger

Cook.

There is a Sanitary Inspector for the district whose duties are carried out under the supervision of the Medical Officer.

(b) Hospital.

The total number of patients admitted during the year was 184.

Discharged cured	183
Relieved	20
Not relieved	7
Deserted	5
Remained on	3
Deaths	21

II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) General Remarks.

During the first eight months of the year, the duties of Medical Officer, Orange Walk, were performed by Dr. W. F. MacDonald, Medical Officer, Corozal. I assumed duty on 31st August, 1935.

Owing to the widespread poverty prevalent in the district throughout the year, there has been a considerable amount of undernutrition and resultant debility among both children and adults; the majority of patients both in and out of hospital had to be treated free of charge.

There was an epidemic of measles followed by whooping cough during the latter half of the year, which attacked nearly all the children in the district and was responsible for a considerable number of deaths.

(b) Prevalent Diseases.

Malaria, as in former years, has been the commonest prevalent disease. The total number of cases treated in the hospital during the year was 49 with 5 deaths.

The incidence of this disease reached its peak in the hot months, July to October, immediately after the onset of the rains.

Its clinical manifestations are protean. A number of cases occurred which closely simulated the acute abdominal emergencies—appendicitis, cholecystitis and peritonitis, the only distinguishing feature being a higher temperature, less severe constitutional disturbance, and less exact localization of symptoms by the patient. Cerebral malaria is the commonest cause of death among adolescents and young adults; five cases were admitted to hospital with two deaths. A number of deaths occurred in the out-lying villages certified as "Fever and Fits" which are probably cerebral malaria.

A few cases of benign tertian malaria are encountered, but the majority of cases seem to be due to the subtertian parasite.

Blackwater Fever is endemic. I have only seen four cases in four months, but a past history of the condition has been obtained from many more patients. The high incidence of subtertian infections and the extremely common habit of people treating themselves in a haphazard manner by a few casual doses of quinine are probably predisposing factors to the development of the disease.

Anaemia of varying grades of severity is common both in the town and district generally. It is most often seen in infants and children and is frequently associated with enlargement of the spleen, abdominal distension, and oedema of the legs. The prevalence of malarial anaemia may be justly attributed to neglect in obtaining thorough treatment of recurrent mild attacks of malaria. This situation arises partly from the mental attitude of many people towards illness, which is regarded as an essential and inevitable part of the routine of their lives, partly from their objection to taking quinine in solution. Quinine in the form of capsules, sugar-coated tablets, together with "bilious pills" and numerous other patent medicines enjoy a considerable sale. Considering that a large number of these cases suffer from chronic malarial gastritis possibly with associated achlorhydria, it is not surprising that the drug is not absorbed in these forms and is ineffective.

In the mahogany camps of San Jose and Sierra de Agua, the incidence of malaria is extremely high. The conditions of life are very favorable to the propagation of the disease—the camps are situated in low-lying forest clearings where no drainage is possible, and the labourers' huts are situated in close proximity to one another. On account of the transitory character of the camps, the expense of measures aimed at mosquito control would be prohibitive. Free quinine in solution is supplied to the labourers by the Company.

Measles and Whooping Cough.—The district has been swept by an epidemic of these two infectious diseases this year. Measles first made its appearance in the town of Orange Walk in July, and spread to the outlying villages in order of their proximity. During the months of September and October a considerable number of deaths occurred among infants and children in the district suffering from the sequelae. The common sequelae were bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, dysentery, and malaria. Broncho-pneumonia was in the nature of a capillary bronchitis, exceedingly acute in type, and uniformly fatal. The dysentery took a chronic form, and was responsible for several deaths among the younger children. The mortality was highest among artificially fed infants and undernourished children.

Helminthiasis.—Very few children in the district are free from this condition. In the town of Orange Walk, owing to legislation insisting on the provision of a latrine for each house, ankylostomiasis is very rare, but cases of oxyuriasis and ascariasis abound. One case of the former completely mimicked the clinical features of a case of post-epileptic coma; the appropriate antihelminthic treatment produced a complete cure. Ascariasis frequently gives rise to chronic bronchitis with expectoration of blood-speckled sputum, and probably to occasional cases of pneumonia; numerous worms are present in the sputum.

In the outlying villages which do not come within the scope of the Sanitary Inspector, ankylostomiasis is rife.

Dysentery.—This condition is common in the hot season, with the onset of cooler weather the incidence showed a marked decline. The majority of cases are amoebic and bacillary in type, mild in character, and with the exception of infants and chronically undernourished children, respond readily to treatment. Some cases of diarrhoea with blood and mucus in the stools are undoubtedly due to malaria, and a number to worms. Both types clear up rapidly under the specific treatment.

Infantile Mortality

The total number of live births during the year was 210. Forty-three deaths occurred in infants under the age of one year, of which 14 were certified by the Medical Officer. The epidemic of measles and whooping cough have been largely responsible for the high infantile mortality, but other factors have undoubtedly played a part in exposing infants and lowering their resistance to infection, viz:

- (1) Undernutrition and unsuitable feeding in artificially fed infants.
- (2) The use of cheap sweetened condensed milks with a high fat content, and want of hygienic precautions in the preparation of feeds.
- (3) Breast-feeding is carried on up to the age of 18 months in most cases. This factor is probably responsible for a certain number of cases of nutritional anaemia, a subject which might repay further investigation. The medical attendant is frequently chary of advising the weaning of infants earlier on account of the dangers mentioned in (1) and (2).
- (4) Prevalence of malarial anaemia.
- (5) General lack of appreciation of the rapid course which disease takes in infants and consequent failure to seek medical advice early.

Pulmonary Pneumonia.—Uncommon in the district.

Venereal Disease.—Gonorrhoea is extremely common.

Syphilis is rare among the permanent inhabitants of the district but very common in the mahogany camps.

Maternal Care. The need for trained midwives in the villages and camps outside the town of Orange Walk is great. The importance of obtaining ante-natal care is not appreciated. Within the last three months, lack of such care has been responsible for at least two deaths.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Vats and pit latrines were inspected regularly. The former were oiled when necessary, and notices served for the repair of the latter, all of which were complied with.

The market, slaughter house, and bakeries were kept in good condition. The meat stalls in the market should be fly-screened. All animals were slaughtered in the presence of the Sanitary Inspector.

Overgrown lots were cleared of bush. The drains in the town have been cleared and deepened.

There are a number of insanitary wells in the Trial Farm Road (Otro Benque) area, the water from which is seldom used for drinking purposes in the rainy season; water being collected and stored in gasoline drums. In the event of a prolonged drought, the supply of water in the drums will soon be exhausted, and use of the wells may constitute a potential source of danger. Necessary repairs to the wells are beyond the means of most of the people dwelling in this area.

Vaccinations.—Three hundred and nineteen successful vaccinations were performed in the district this year. Towards the end of the year, vaccine lymph was supplied in collapsible tin tubes. Less than 5% of the vaccinations carried out with this supply were successful.

STANN CREEK DISTRICT, MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT

Dr. C. S. Harwood, Acting Medical Officer.

Owing to the temporary depletion of staff in the Government Medical Service, I have again been in acting charge of the Stann Creek Hospital during the year under review.

Hospital Staff:—

One Nurse-inCharge

Three Junior Nurses

One Cook

One Female Attendant.

Sanitary Staff:—

One Sanitary Inspector, employed by the District Board and acting also as Foreman of Works.

One Assistant Sanitary Inspector and Assistant Foreman of Works.

The Hospital accommodation of 15 beds was fully utilized during the year and the daily average of patients has been 12.75. In no instance had any really serious case of sickness to be refused admission.

During the year, 235 male and 215 female patients were admitted—450 in all.

As the number of admissions for the year 1933 was 354 and 400 in 1934, it will be seen that there is a steadily increasing demand on beds. This is especially so on the female side.

One thousand, five hundred and nineteen adults and children attended as Out-patients, making 3,883 attendances as compared with 879 making 4,692 attendances in 1934.

Of the In-patients, 220 were admitted Class IV. the remaining 230 free.

As usual, the principal disease treated in the Hospital was malaria, but as regards admissions and mortality in Hospital and mortality in the town, the returns compare favorably with 1934.

One hundred and nine cases of malaria were admitted with 5 deaths. Four of the latter were due to the severe cerebral type of which eight cases were treated.

During the months of April and May, influenza became epidemic and 32 cases were admitted to Hospital with 2 deaths, and there were also a number of deaths from influenza pneumonia in the town.

In April, whooping cough made its appearance and was responsible for 7 deaths in town and Hospital and much invalidity amongst the children. This epidemic as usual was followed by measles, affecting both children and adults, but mild in type and only productive of one death.

As in other years, dysentery and intestinal disease were notable for their infrequency. Six cases of hookworm were treated in Hospital and a few outside with only one death.

Tuberculosis, chiefly pulmonary, was responsible for 6 deaths, but none in Hospital.

Considerable structural improvements have been carried out in the Hospital during the year, a number of which were urgently needed. Especially to be noted are the screening of the west verandah of the male ward; the provision of a proper female bathroom, and the fencing in of the hospital compound. The completion of the last item, a desideratum of years, will not only prevent the understructure of the building from being any longer the stable of all the animals in the Government Reserve as formerly, but will enable future Medical Officers with horticultural tastes to plant out the area and make the Stann Creek Hospital for more satisfying to the eye than it used to be.

General Sanitation.

Water Supply.—A considerable proportion of the population use the Stann Creek River as a drinking supply, especially in the dry season. From the small amount of intestinal disease, there is no evidence of any ill effect. Bye-laws exist for the protection of this supply.

During the year a privately owned Ice and Mineral Water Factory in the town was enlarged and new machinery installed. Particular care was taken that adequate rainwater storage of over 10,000 gallons was introduced, capable of lasting out any ordinary period of dry weather.

There are vats to the number of 174 referred to under anti-mosquito protection.

Disposal of Night Soil and Refuse.—I consider that refuse is satisfactorily removed by the District Board's sanitary staff, but that Bye-laws are needed regarding provision of closet accommodation and refuse on private premises.

The District Board will need to undertake a good deal of structural work during the coming year.

Of the proper equipment of six public latrines, two have ceased to exist. Of 27 refuse bins located in various streets, 15 are defective.

Only 42 houses are said to have satisfactory latrine accommodation, which is no improvement on last year when 100 more were said to need them. Thirteen houses are provided with septic tanks.

A septic tank is to be provided for the Police Station and Prison.

A considerable saving of time of the staff employed at the Courthouse would be effected if a lavatory and septic tank was provided there. As it is, the staff of the Courthouse have to use a latrine over the sea, distant several hundred yards. There are other incidental inconveniences. If there was a septic tank, a urinal of efficient sanitary type could also be provided for public use which is needed at times when large numbers of people are at the Court during sessions.

With a septic tank providing for the Police Station and another for the staff of the Courthouse, there would then be an additional sea latrine available for the public, that is at present set aside for the exclusive use of these officials.

As such an additional public latrine is badly needed I consider that this construction of a septic tank at the Courthouse should be dealt with as urgent.

Food Supply.—The market has been repainted and considerably improved during the past year, and I think only needs fly-screening to render it a thoroughly sanitary structure. It is maintained in an efficient state of cleanliness.

The Slaughter House, originally over the sea, but now on dry land, is unhygienic and needs to be moved to another site. This will be a matter of some expense. When a suitable location is found for it, not only will it need enlarging and reconstructing, but a water supply will also have to be provided for it, once it is removed from the river.

There are three bakeries in the town which are kept under inspection. Two of these need structural reconditioning and will come under consideration during the coming year.

Anti-mosquito Work.—Unfortunately it was found impossible to carry out more than one complete mosquito survey during the year. This was thoroughly carried out and the results as regards tanks and receptacles found to be breeding larvae compared very favorably with those of last year. Tanks only giving an index of 7.47% and barrels 10.00% as against 20% and 15% in 1934. The routine of work suffered various interruptions, but now that the Sanitary Inspector has an Assistant who has also been gazetted under the Mosquito Ordinance, it is hoped that at least three complete surveys can be undertaken during a year.

During the course of this survey 50 out of 174 water tanks were found defective as regards anti-mosquito protection. Notices were served in all cases with the result that 30 were put in complete repair and only about six owners have failed from various reasons to comply.

Every endeavor is made to reduce the amount of bush on both public and private land and following the heavy autumnal rain, a considerable amount of drainage was carried out.

As far as possible, labour is concentrated on filling, and, with the new and larger District Board truck, recently purchased, large amounts of sand are being got into the town.

Infectious Disease.—No case of alastrim was reported in the District during the year. As mentioned elsewhere, influenza, measles and whooping cough have all been prevalent at different times, increasing the mortality rate which otherwise should have been low. The whooping cough, with its prolonged period of invalidity, has had a particularly debilitating effect on the child population. In the connection, I should like to mention the need there is for School Medical Inspection; a much greater desideratum than work in connection with Infant Welfare. Young infants when sick seldom fail to receive medical

attention, while those that survive their first ten days of life usually do remarkably well. In the case of older children however, in times of epidemic, many are sent to school sick and in an infectious state; or suffering from remedial conditions and chronic malaria. In the case of the latter, children seldom receive treatment until they make themselves a nuisance from pains or vomiting, or, as has happened on occasions, they are actually overcome by cerebral malaria on the school premises.

Midwifery and Infant Mortality.

There are five licensed midwives in the town two of these have received their training at Belize Hospital. Their livelihood is however somewhat precarious, owing to the difficulty of recovering fees.

There is need of a maternity ward in connection with the hospital. The erection of such in the near future is under consideration. At present, owing to the difficulty that midwives encounter in getting paid for their services, they have to charge more than probably a good many can afford to pay, even in installments over a long time. The result is that women are tempted to employ unlicensed persons, which is rigorously discouraged, or claim admission to Hospital which cannot receive them; creating a very awkward situation.

As pointed out in my report last year, the bulk of the Infant Mortality takes place in children under ten days old. Of 17 children whose deaths I have certified during the year under 12 months of age, I see that in the case of 12 I have given as the cause of death, Prematurity, Congenital weakness or Atelectasis. Children in whom I have personally not been able to diagnose any definite defect, except inability to survive. I attribute this largely to untreated malaria in the mothers who often prematurely deliver such children while undergoing an attack of fever.

Government Institutions.

Police Stations and Prison.—Maintained in a satisfactory condition and accommodation for prisoners adequate as regards space and ventilation.

Only one case of prolonged sickness occurred amongst the prisoners.

No case of serious illness amongst the Police.

As has been stated it is proposed to provide a septic tank and well in connection with the same for the provision of sanitary accommodation to replace the present bucket system.

Industrial School, Pomona.—The general health of the inmates of this institution has been good and the usual routine annual examinations have been carried out.

On the 22nd February, an inmate aged 14 was admitted to the Stann Creek Hospital and found to be suffering from the rare and invariably fatal disease acute yellow atrophy of the liver. He died the following morning and the diagnosis was subsequently confirmed by histological examination of the liver in the United States of America.

In the month of April there was a short, acute epidemic of influenza which laid up some 23 of the boys in the course of a few days. Later in the year, there were 4 cases of measles and one of chicken pox.

Out-Stations.

Unfortunately pressure of work in town prevented the Sanitary Inspector from carrying out the same routine inspection of the District that was performed in 1934. No abnormal sickness has been reported.

Vaccination.

One hundred and eighteen vaccinations of infants were performed at the Stann Creek Hospital, and one adult. Eight vaccinations were performed in the Stann Creek Valley through the Hospital and Police. Of the above 74 were successful and thirty-five have not reported for reinspection.

Fifty-eight persons voluntarily submitted to be vaccinated by the Sanitary Inspector under the Quarantine Regulations.

Quarantine.

One thousand, eight hundred and eighty-three persons presented themselves at the Quarantine Office for inspection and the usual observation, representing the crews and passengers of 311 crafts of all kinds. There were 6 offenders against the Quarantine Regulations.

TOLEDO DISTRICT, MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT

Dr. E. C. Savona, Medical Officer.

Malaria.—The cases treated were almost entirely of the subtertian variety. Of the 207 cases admitted during the year, 94 were cases of malaria, with 5 deaths. There were four cases of blackwater fever, 2 cases of cerebral malaria, and 2 of malaria algida. Though this is about the usual incidence, there has been an unusual epidemic in September and October, the infections then showing an unprecedented resistance to the therapeutic triad of quinine (parenteral) atebirin and plasmoquin. In these cases, the intravenous administration of salvarsan alone seemed to do any good.

On the whole a good amount of relief is given to all applicants, but relapses are very common as these patients soon are discharged. This is due in many cases to faulty hygiene after these patients have left hospital, but in the main to the inadequate attempt to check mosquito breeding.

Helminthiasis.—Two hundred and forty-three cases were treated during the year. These are the cases that report for treatment and must undoubtedly represent only an infinitesimal fraction of the real incidence of helminthiasis in the district. Most cases must of needs go untreated and of such as are treated the results are hopeless for the reason that no follow up is possible; and that these patients return to insanitary homes.

Tropical Ulceration.—Only a few cases were treated usually with poor results. Intravenous calcium seems to be the best treatment but a long stay in the hospital to counteract the effects of a devitalized constitution is also very necessary and almost impossible to arrange under the obtaining conditions.

Venereal Disease.—The hope of being able to establish a clinic whereat all cases of V. D. could be treated free of charge is a far one without a larger staff than is at present available. Notwithstanding this, a start was made and an increasing number of patients, male and female, are attending. Unfortunately, it has not been found possible to do anything more than the usual routine tropical treatment and peroral medication. As it is, there is more scope in this line of work if the issue of arsenicals and vaccines were more generous.

Tuberculosis.—Three cases were treated at the Hospital. These were all of the pulmonary form, and all three died. Eight cases in all died in the district during the course of the year and these were all of the pulmonary form.

As compared with last year, the health of the district has depreciated appreciably. This may be due to the fact that there has been an increased movement in the district since, and also, in the case of the town, because of the slackening in the systematic oiling of the town.

There were 278 deaths in the district, of which only 48 were certified. 123 of the uncertified were due to "fever" and these with a few more given as due to "Fits", "Convulsions", and "Dysentery and Fever" must presumably be malarial, so that this, as usual, features as the greatest of killing diseases in the district. A novel feature this year were 13 cases of death from pertussis, a small epidemic of which made its appearance in March and has smouldered ever since. There are also a few cases of measles and epidemic parotitis with a low mortality. There was also one case of alastrim.

Vaccination.—With the threat of alastrim past, there was a slowing up of vaccination, 69 successful vaccinations being done by the Medical Officer and 46 by the Sanitary Inspector in the course of his quarantine duties. The lymph has been uniformly up to standard.

Quarantine.—The provisions of M. P. 714-34 were kept up and the majority of people riding quarantine showed valid certificates of vaccinations, so that accordingly good use has been made of the alternative of vaccination. This is by far a better way of ensuring that the provisions of the Quarantine law be upheld; for there must be a lot of evasion with the alternative of surveillance which moreover cannot be extended to such cases as reach the Colony by other than the port of entry of Punta Gorda.

The number of persons who reported for Quarantine surveillance during the year was 1,311 and the number of boats given pratique was 723. The United Fruit Company's boats called regularly every week and on the occasion of the three voyages that they had touched foreign ports before calling at Punta Gorda, showed a clean bill of health and proper deratisation certificates.

The Outdistrict.—The more populous villages of San Antonio, Crique Sarco and Barranco, and the town of Monkey River were periodically visited during the year, and occasion was taken at the same time of vaccinating all children that needed it. Occasion was also taken to instruct the "pueblos" as far as it was feasible on the chief points of hygiene and prevention of their prevalent diseases but it was found impossible to institute any measure of massive antihelminthic or anti-malarial treatment.

In the case of San Antonio, however, it was found possible to start locally on the treatment by the School-master of the inhabitants; early in June, he was supplied with the necessary instructions and drugs wherewith to treat ambulant cases of malaria, heminthiasis and minor ailments, including tropical ulceration. This arrangement might be hoped to succeed in the case of the Indian not tiring of its novelty, which is doubtful, and the continued zeal of the School-master.

SANITATION.

This, for want of funds, remains much of a desideratum. The District Board attends to the routine measures as best it can under the circumstances but any plan of co-ordinated, co-operative work along accepted lines is an impossibility as long as sufficient staff is not found and direct subordination of this to the Medical Department is not brought about.

The general points of sanitation are with regard to:

(1) *Disposal of Refuse.*—No provision is made for this and the people get rid of their rubbish as best they can into any nearby drain or ditch or in the high bush prevalent at odd places all the year round. No refuse bins have been provided, no scavenger goes round the town to collect these unsightly heaps which accumulate everywhere.

(2) *Oiling of the town.*—The Sanitary Inspector has been far too busy doing the work of the District Board to attend to this as assiduously as hitherto. He submits a monthly index of mosquito breeding which is passed on to the Chairman with recommendations as to the necessity for pushing this very desirable work. The work of oiling goes on spasmodically as funds allow of oil and helper, regardless of the rather fluctuating monthly indices, which therefore have only a perfunctory value and are treated as such in necessary routine and nothing more. Moreover, not enough weight is given to cases brought into court for mosquito breeding and the public at large is made to attach less and less importance to the necessity of checking the mosquito population. The pooling of water in lots is not looked after, where the owner should be obliged to fill all pools, holes and depressions not only, but also be made to practice water-tidiness to the utmost.

(3) *Latrines.*—Have not been painted or whitewashed during the year—the latter is a necessity, calling for its repetition if not monthly, at least quarterly. They are cleaned three times a week, but are always in a state of indifferent repair, and always offensive. Their number, eight, is inadequate to the needs of the town and one at least is strongly needed at its north end. Pit latrines at the back of the town are also needed.

(4) *Market.*—Is inadequate in size and equipment, which needs replacing badly. It is unscreened and needs a coat of paint early.

(5) *The Slaughter House.*—is in a state of complete disrepair and wants rebuilding anew, on simple lines and admitting of easy cleaning. Hot water should be made available by the provision of a small incinerator, to burn rubbish brought in by the scavenger.

There should also be a lair at some distance away for animals awaiting slaughter. All animals should be slaughtered here and distributed to the town and settlement after. In such way, fees are collected for its upkeep and the meat can be inspected by the Medical Officer if need be, and all chance of the sale of unsound meat cut out.

EL CAYO DISTRICT, MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT.

Dr. T. Patterson, Medical Officer.

The beginning of the year was healthy. In February a few cases of chicken pox and a mild epidemic of bronchial catarrh were observed in Cayo and Benque Viejo. In April an epidemic of mild influenza commenced and did not cease till June. This latter month was extraordinarily dry and much of the corn and other crops were ruined. July and August were healthy but in September, an epidemic of whooping cough occurred at Happy Home on the Belize River. The disease did not spread from here and died out in a few weeks. Towards the end of September, measles broke out in Benque Viejo, extending later to Cayo, and in December, to the villages and settlements. Bronchial and pulmonary sequelae caused many deaths.

Malaria was less evident than in former years and amoebic dysentery was limited.

Most of the settlements on the river banks were visited by the Medical Officer during the year, and vaccinations done where necessary. Benque Viejo was visited once a week with few exceptions.

The Cayo and Benque Viejo markets and slaughter houses were always in good condition, save for somewhat defective drainage from the slaughter house of the former, due to lack of funds for the necessary repairs. No diseased meat was found.

The Sanitary Inspector spent six days in each month at Benque Viejo, the rest of his time being occupied in Cayo. Monthly inspections of all lots, vats and latrines were carried out. Cayo town, much overgrown with bush, was cleaned by the District Board in November when funds were available. All vats were kept fished during the year and at no time were mosquitos abundant in the towns.

There were 7,230 out-patient attendances at Benque Viejo Dispensary during the year treated by the Sister in charge.

The health of the prison inmates was satisfactory.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

During the year, five Sanitary Inspectors were employed by the Local Authority and have been active in Public Health work.

The following table demonstrates the work performed by them:

Number of visits to premises.....	33,439
Number of notices served, low-lying lots.....	00,000
Number of notices served, cutting grass and bush.....	531
Number of crab holes treated and retreated.....	63,241
Number of notices served, repairs of vats.....	249
Number of notices served, erection of new vats.....	000
Number of days at work, oiling stagnant pools.....	30
Disinfection of houses conducted.....	37

Insanitary conditions found in premises in Belize:

(a) Presence of mosquito larvae.

The following table shows the percentages of mosquito infection for the year:

	Inspections.			Year's Av'ge
	1st	2nd.	3rd.	
In vats and tanks.....	14.86	24.85	14.11	17.94
In vases in houses	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.10
In barrels	28.96	32.45	24.44	28.85
In wells	4.37	20.91	9.79	12.00
In other receptacles	4.86	9.46	7.91	7.71

Owing to limitation of funds, the work performed in this direction is inadequate.

Anti-mosquito work is of paramount importance owing to the swampy lands and marshes within the town limits, which really necessitates a full time staff in this direction.

During the year, 1,720 vats and tanks were fished and refished by the Sanitary Inspectors for the destruction of mosquito larvae.

Fifty-one notices for screening of vats and tanks were served and forty-eight complied with.

No prosecution was made in this respect during the year.

Twenty-eight notices were served and complied with in respect of wells during the year. Seventeen have been filled in, 55 fitted with mosquito proof covers and pumps, and 88 were kept with larvivorous fish by individual owners.

Three thousand, one hundred and twenty-three barrels were inspected, and 901 were found with mosquito larvae during the year. These are all oiled and house-holders warned against keeping water in open barrels, and only in cases of persistent neglect is a prosecution made.

No prosecution was made for breaches of the mosquito regulations during the year.

Oiling Stagnant Pools:—The Sanitary Inspectors have been occupied for thirty days oiling stagnant pools and drains in the town for the destruction of mosquito larvae.

Erection of New Vats: No notices in respect to erection of new vats were served during the year.

Repairs of Vats:—Two hundred and forty-nine notices were served in respect to repairs to vats. One hundred and sixty-one were complied with. No prosecutions were made by the Local Authority in this respect.

Cutting and Clearing of Bush:—Five hundred and thirty-one notices were served in this respect and 505 have been complied with.

Fourteen lots were cleared by prison labour and 33 by the Local Authority, and the expenses incurred charged to Private Improvement Expenses.

Eleven prosecutions were made by the Local Authority in this respect.

One conviction was obtained and a fine of \$3.00 imposed. The others were afterwards withdrawn, owing to the notices having been complied with before the date of hearing.

Extensive work was done by the Local Authority during the year in trying to keep the streets and drains free from grass and bush. A solution has not yet been found to the problem of destroying these luxuriant growths.

Low-lying Lots:—No notices were served in this respect during the year, but considerable filling has been done in various sections of the town from spoil supplied by the Government, free of charge.

Drainage:—The town is still in great necessity of a proper drainage system. Most of the drains are earth drains which are easily silted, and badly graded, and are utterly inefficient.

During the rainy seasons of the year, there is retention of water in almost every section of the town which involves great expenditure in oiling stagnant pools and drains.

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 dumping grounds within the town limits by mule carts and one motor truck. The rubbish deposited on these grounds is generally covered over with some other material within 48 hours as to avoid any nuisance arising therefrom. Subject to funds available, and under the circumstances, the general scavenging of the town is fairly well performed.

Crab Destruction:—During the year, 63,241 crab holes were destroyed by use of cyanogas, as against 47,910 last year.

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

Septic Tanks:—There are 209 septic tanks in the town as against 199 last year and 106 direct lines.

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

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

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 during the dry season, but often this supply is exhausted and the use of river water is resorted to and the people encounter great difficulty in obtaining water for drinking purposes.

Public Latrines:—There are 21 public latrines in the town. Eight hundred and fifty-one visits of inspection were made by the sanitary staff. They are usually found in a sanitary condition and on no occasion was it found necessary to make a report to the Local Authority regarding their condition.

Latrine accommodations in Schools:—Latrine accommodations in schools is inadequate. The Wesleyan Methodist and St. Mary's Schools have adopted a sewage system for sewage disposal for the 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. The other schools have adopted the use of the antiquated pail system.

Public Baths:—Two bath houses have been constructed at the Newtown Barracks for use of the general public. These are being used and kept in a sanitary condition.

Bakeries:—There are 9 bakeries in use in Belize. These are visited weekly during the year by the sanitary staff and instructions given to lime-wash or paint when required. Instructions are also given to provide other sanitary requirements in connection therewith. All employees are certified by a Medical Practitioner as fit persons to be employed in a bakehouse.

No prosecution was made for breaches of the Bakehouse Regulations.

Market and Slaughter House:—One hundred and twenty visits of inspection were made to the market and slaughter-house during the year. On many occasions, reports were made to the Local Authority regarding insanitary conditions found in the Market and Slaughter-house

The sanitary condition of the market has been improved. Two water closets and one urinal have been constructed in connection with the market and are being used and kept in a sanitary condition.

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

1,124 lbs Pig tails

3 lbs. R. K. Beans

31½ lbs. Beef

5½ lbs. Pork

778 lbs. Bacon

250 lbs Codfish

5 lbs. Pork Chops

6 Fruit Cakes.

General Remarks:—During the year, several sections of Public Health work have been brought up to a higher standard. The Sanitary Staff is making every effort in trying to educate the community in hygienic principles.

The Sanitary Inspectors have attempted to guide rather than coerce the people into the path of sanitation, using friendly instruction rather than powers of prosecution.

HOSPITAL - BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1935.

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935
		Admissions	Deaths		
1— 1* (a) Typhoid ..	—	—	—	—	—
2— 2* (b) Paratyphoid ..	—	—	—	—	—
3— 3* Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—
4— 4* Relapsing Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—
5— 5* Undulant Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—
6— 6* Small Pox ..	—	—	—	1	—
7— 7* Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—
8— 8* Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—
9— 9* Whooping Cough ..	—	13	—	13	—
10— 10* Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—
10— 11* Influenza—					
(a) With respira- tory complica- tions ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Without res- piratory com- plications ..	—	—	—	—	—
11— 12* Cholera ..	—	—	—	—	—
12— 13* Dysentery—					
13a* (a) Amoebic ..	—	8	—	8	—
13b* (b) Bacillary ..	—	1	—	1	—
(c) Unclassified ..	—	1	1	1	—
13— 14* Plague—					
14a* (a) Bubonic ..	—	—	—	—	—
14b* (b) Pneumonic ..	—	—	—	—	—
14c* (c) Septicaemic ..	—	—	—	—	—
14— 16* Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
15— 17* Encephalitis leth- argica ..	—	—	—	—	—
16— 18* Cerebrospinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—
17— 21* Rabies ..	—	—	—	—	—
18— 22* Tetanus ..	—	2	1	2	—
19— 23* Tuberculosis of the respiratory System ..	—	22	4	22	1
20— 24-32* Other Tuberculosis Disease ..	1	6	2	7	—
21— 33* Leprosy ..	—	—	—	—	—
22— 34-35* Venereal Diseases					
34a-34b* (a) Syphilis ..	—	67	5	67	2
35* (b) Gonorrhoea ..	—	52	—	52	2
35* (c) Other V. D. ..	—	18	—	18	2
23— 37* Yellow Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—
24— 38* Malaria—					
(a) Benign Tertianr	2	96	5	98	2
(b) Subtertian ..	—	17	1	17	—
(c) Quartan ..	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Unclassified ..	2	80	1	82	1
25— 44-46* Blackwater Fever	—	—	—	—	—
26— 39* Kala-azar ..	—	—	—	—	—
27— 39* Trypanosomiasis ..	—	—	—	—	—
28— 39* Yaws ..	—	1	—	1	—
29— 39* Other Protozoal Diseases ..	—	10	—	10	—
30— 40* Ankylostomiasis ..	—	1	—	1	—
31— 42* Schistosomiasis ..	—	—	—	—	—
32— 41, 42* Other helminthic Diseases ..	—	17	1	17	—
33— 15, 19, 20 36, 43, 44 Other Infectious and/or Parasitic Diseases ..	—	9	4	9	—

Numbers followed by an asterisk (*) are corresponding numbers in International List (1929 Rev.)

HOSPITAL - BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1935.

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935
		Admissions	Deaths		
34— 45-55* Cancer and Other Tumours ..	—	1	—	1	—
45-53* (a) Malignant ..	—	14	3	14	1
54* (b) Non-Malignant ..	—	4	—	4	—
55* (c) Undetermined ..	—	—	—	—	—
35— 56-57* Rheumatic conditions ..	3	27	1	30	—
36— 59* Diabetes ..	—	7	1	7	—
37— 60* Scurvy ..	—	—	—	—	—
38— 61* Beri-beri ..	—	1	1	1	—
39— 62* Pellagra ..	—	1	—	1	—
40-53, 63, 64 Other Diseases—					
(a) Nutritional ..	—	4	2	4	2
65-69* (b) Endocrine Glands & General	1	—	1	—	—
41— 70-74* Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs ..	—	—	—	—	—
42— 75-77* Acute and Chronic Poisoning ..	—	17	—	17	—
43— 82* Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	—	6	2	6	—
44— 78-81* Other Diseases of Nervous System ..	—	31	1	31	—
45— 88* Trachoma ..	—	—	—	—	—
46— 88* Other Diseases of Eye and Annexa ..	1	28	—	29	1
47— 89* Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Sinus ..	—	3	—	3	—
48— 90-103* Diseases of the Circulatory System—					
90-95* (a) Heart Diseases ..	—	18	9	18	—
96-103* (b) Other Circulatory Diseases ..	—	6	3	6	—
49— 106* Bronchitis ..	2	19	1	21	—
50-107-109* Pneumonia—					
107* (a) Broncho-Pneumonia ..	1	25	7	26	—
108* (b) Lobar-Pneumonia ..	1	8	2	9	—
109* (c) Otherwise Defined ..	—	1	—	1	—
51-104, 105* Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	1	25	—	26	—
52-119-120* Diarrhoea and Enteritis—					
(a) Under 2 years of Age ..	—	6	—	6	—
(b) Over 2 years of Age ..	—	4	—	4	—
53— 121* Appendicitis ..	1	29	1	30	4
54— 122* Hernia, Intestinal obstruction ..	—	32	3	32	1
55— 124* Cirrhosis of the Liver ..	—	4	—	4	1
56-1251-27* Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary passages ..	1	3	—	4	—

Numbers followed by an asterisk (*) are corresponding numbers in International List (1929 Rev.)

HOSPITAL - BELIZE.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1935.

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935
		Admissions	Deaths		
57—115, 118* 123, 128* 129* Other Diseases of the Digestive System	1	77	1	78	—
58—130*132* Nephritis (all forms)— 130* (a) Acute	1	7	—	8	—
131* (b) Chronic	—	20	5	20	1
59—133—139* Other Non-Vene- real Diseases of the Genito-Urin- ary System	3	119	2	122	3
60—140—150* Diseases of Preg- nancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State	—	5	—	5	—
140—141* (a) Abortion	—	7	—	7	—
142* (b) Ectopic Gesta- tion	—	—	—	—	—
145—147* (c) Toxaemias of Pregnancy	—	17	2	17	—
143, 144* 148—150* (d) Other conditions of the Puerperal State	11	315	4	326	5
61—151—156* iseases of the Skin, Cellular tis- sue, Bones and Organs of loco- motion	5	96	—	101	3
62—157—161* Congenital Malfor- mations and Diseases of early Infancy— 158* (a) Congenital Debility (Children under 1 year)	—	5	3	5	—
159* (b) Premature Birth (do.)	—	8	6	2	—
160* (c) Injury at Birth (Children under 1 year)	—	2	1	2	—
63 162— Senility	—	6	2	6	—
64—163—198* External Causes— 163—171 (a) Suicide	—	—	—	—	—
172—198* (b) Other forms of Violence	2	55	2	57	—
65—199—200* Ill-defined Causes ..	—	8	—	8	—
TOTAL	39	1,494	90	1,533	32

Numbers followed by an asterisk (*) are corresponding numbers in International List (1929 Rev.)

HOSPITAL – BELIZE – SUMMARY.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1935.

Diseases	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1934	Yearly total		Total cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935
		Admissions	Deaths		
I. General Diseases	9	519	33	528	14
II. Diseases of the Nervous System and Senses Organs ..	—	31	1	31	—
III. Diseases of the Circulatory System	—	24	12	24	—
IV. Diseases of the Respiratory System	5	78	10	83	—
V. Diseases of the Digestive System	3	515	5	158	6
VI. Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-urinary System and Annexa	4	146	7	150	4
VII. The Puerperal State ..	11	344	6	365	5
VIII. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular tissues, Bones and Organs of Locomotion	5	96	—	101	3
IX. Malformations and Diseases of early Infancy	—	15	10	15	—
X. Old Age	—	6	2	6	—
XI. Affections produced by External Causes	2	72	2	74	—
XII. Ill-Defined Diseases ..	—	8	—	8	—
TOTAL number of Cases ..	39	1,494	88	1,533	32

DISTRICT HOSPITALS.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1935.

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
1—	1* (a) Typhoid ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2* (b) Paratyphoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	3* Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—	4* Relapsing Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—	5* Undulant Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	6* Small Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—	7* Measles ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
7—	8* Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8—	9* Whooping Cough ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	1	—
9—	10* Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	11* Influenza ..	—	—	—	—	—	40	2	2	—	—
	11a* (a) With Respiratory complications ..	8	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
10—	11b* (b) Without respiratory complications ..	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—	12* Cholera ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12—	13* Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13a* (a) Amoebic ..	12	1	12	—	7	—	4	—	—	—
	13b* (b) Bacillary ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
	(c) Unclassified ..	—	—	—	—	7	1	3	—	2	—
13—	14* Plague—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14a* (a) Bubonic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14b* (b) Pneumonic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14c* (c) Septicaemic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14—	16* Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	17* Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—	18* Cerebrospinal fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17—	21* Rabies ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18—	22* Tetanus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
19—	23* Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ..	7	2	7	3	6	2	4	—	3	3
20—	24–32* Other Tuberculosis Diseases ..	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
21—	33* Leprosy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22—	34–35* Venereal Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	34a–34b* (a) Syphilis ..	1	—	3	—	5	—	6	—	7	—
	35* (b) Gonorrhoea ..	13	—	16	—	—	—	18	—	13	—
	35* (c) Other V. D. ..	3	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
23—	37* Yellow Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24—	38* Malaria—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) Benign Tertian ..	36	—	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Subtertian ..	24	—	23	2	9	5	—	—	—	—
	(c) Quartan ..	8	—	39	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) Unclassified ..	—	—	—	—	38	—	111	5	94	—
25—	44–46* Blackwater Fever ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5
26—	39* Kala-azar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27—	39* Trypanosomiasis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28—	39* Yaws ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29—	39* Other Protozoal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
30—	40* Ankylostomiasis ..	1	—	20	3	2	—	6	1	5	—
31—	42* Schistosomiasis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32—	41, 42* Other Helminthic Diseases ..	1	—	4	1	3	—	2	—	9	—
33–15, 19, 20, 36, 43, 44*	Other Infectious and/or Parasitic Diseases ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Numbers followed by an asterisk (*) are corresponding numbers in International List (1929 Rev.)

DISTRICT HOSPITALS.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1935.

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
34—	45-55* Cancer and other Tumours ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	45-53* (a) Malignant ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	8	1	1	—
	54* (b) Non-Malignant ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	55* (c) Undetermined ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	56-57* Rheumatic Conditions ..	13	—	4	—	2	—	4	—	—	—
36—	59* Diabetes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
37—	60* Scurvy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38—	61* Beri-beri ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39—	62* Pellagra ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—	58, 63, 64* Other Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) Nutritional ..	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	65-69* (b) Endocrine Glands and General ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41—	70-74* Diseases of the blood and blood-forming Organs ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42—	75-77* Acute and Chronic Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
43—	82* Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—
44—	78-81* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	83-87* Other Diseases of Nervous System ..	—	—	5	—	4	—	13	1	3	1
45—	88* Trachoma ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46—	88* Other Diseases of the Eye and Annexa ..	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
47—	89* Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Sinus ..	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
48—	90-103* Diseases of the Circulatory System—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	90-95* (a) Heart Diseases ..	2	—	5	1	2	—	10	1	4	2
	96-103* (b) Other Circulatory Diseases ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—
49—	106* Bronchitis ..	3	1	10	—	4	—	1	—	4	—
50—	107-109* Pneumonia—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	107* (a) Broncho-Pneumonia ..	—	—	3	3	6	6	2	—	5	2
	108* (b) Lobar-Pneumonia ..	8	2	2	1	2	1	5	1	2	1
	109* (c) Otherwise Defined ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	2	5	—
51—	104, 105* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	110, 114 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	5	2	2	—	4	—	9	2	—	—
52—	119-120* Diarrhoea and Enteritis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) Under 2 yrs. of Age ..	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	1
	(b) Over 2 yrs. of Age ..	1	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
53—	121* Appendicitis ..	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
54—	122* Hernia, intestinal Obstruction ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55—	124* Cirrhosis of the Liver ..	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

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DISTRICT HOSPITALS.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) for the Year 1935.

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
56— 125*127* Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Passages ..	5	—	2	—	4	—	3	—	3	—
57— 115, 118* 123, 128 129* Other Diseases of the Digestive System ..	9	—	9	—	—	—	17	—	3	—
58— 130-132* Nephritis (all forms)— ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
130* (a) Acute ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—
131* (b) Chronic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59— 133-139* Other Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	5	—	12	—	3	—	17	—	—	—
60— 140-150* Diseases of Pregnancy, childbirth and the Puerperal State ..	3	—	—	—	6	2	6	1	—	—
140, 141* (a) Abortion ..	3	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	7	—
142* (b) Ectopic Gestation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145-147* (c) Toxaemias of Pregnancy ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
143, 144 148-150* (d) Other conditions of the puerperal state	—	—	4	—	—	—	14	—	5	—
61— 151-156* Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, Bones and Organs of Locomotion ..	16	1	56	—	25	1	44	1	30	—
62— 157-161* Congenital Malformations and Diseases of early Infancy—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
158* (a) Congenital debility (Children under 1 year) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
159* (b) Premature Birth (do) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
160* (c) Injury at Birth (do) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63— 162* Senility ..	7	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
64— 163-198 External causes—	28	—	14	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
163-171 (a) Suicide ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
172-198 (b) Other Forms of violence ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
65—199-200* Ill-defined causes	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	255	17	273	15	189	21	435	24	222	16

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