

Annual report on the medical services / Sierra Leone.

Contributors

Sierra Leone. Medical Department.

Publication/Creation

Freetown : Govt. Printer, [1937]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/taxwfn2x>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

AC.147



SIERRA LEONE.

Annual Report

ON THE

Medical Services

1937

Price 2s. 6d.

1938

Printed and published by the GOVERNMENT PRINTER, Freetown.





SIERRA LEONE.

Annual Report

ON THE

Medical Services

1937

✽



Faint text, possibly a name or title, located below the stamp.

Annual Report

of the

Medical Services

1937

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE,
25th April, 1938.

ANNUAL MEDICAL AND HEALTH REPORT,
1937.

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 for the Colonies, the Medical Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of Sierra Leone for the year 1937, together with the Returns, etc., appended thereto.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

PHILIP D. OAKLEY,
Director of Medical Services.

THE HONOURABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
FREETOWN.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE
23rd April 1954

ANNUAL MEDICAL AND HEALTH REPORT

1953

Sir,
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the
Governor and for transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State
for the Colonies, the Medical Report on the Health and Sanitation of Sierra
Leone for the year 1953, and to thank you for the copy of the report.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Wellcome Library

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I—ADMINISTRATION :	
(a) ESTABLISHMENT, INCLUDING VACANCIES, ACTING APPOINTMENTS, ETC. ...	1
(b) LIST OF ORDINANCES, ETC., AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH ...	2
(c) FINANCIAL ...	3
II—PUBLIC HEALTH :	
(a) GENERAL REMARKS ...	5
(i) GENERAL DISEASES ...	5
Health of European Officials ...	5
Health of European Non-Officials ...	6
Health of African Officials ...	7
Health of African Troops ...	9
Health of African Police ...	9
Health of Prisoners and Mental Patients ...	9
Institutional Treatment ...	9
(ii) COMMUNICABLE DISEASES ...	10
(b) VITAL STATISTICS ...	12
GENERAL POPULATION ...	12
III—PRISONS AND ASYLUMS :	
KISSY LUNATIC ASYLUM ...	26
REPORT OF THE FREETOWN PRISON ...	27
IV—HYGIENE AND SANITATION :	
A—GENERAL REVIEW OF WORK DONE AND PROGRESS MADE ...	30
1—PREVENTIVE MEASURES ...	30
(a) INSECT-BORNE DISEASES ...	30
(b) EPIDEMIC DISEASES ...	37
(c) HELMINTHIC DISEASES ...	37
2—GENERAL MEASURES OF SANITATION ...	37
3—WATER SUPPLIES ...	39
4—SCHOOL HYGIENE ...	40
5—LABOUR CONDITIONS ...	41
6—HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ...	41
7—FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE ...	42
B—MEASURES TAKEN TO SPREAD THE KNOWLEDGE OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION	42
C—TRAINING OF SANITARY PERSONNEL ...	42
V—PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION ...	42
VI—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ...	42
VII—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES ...	43
VIII—METEOROLOGY ...	45
IX—SCIENTIFIC ...	46
CONNAUGHT HOSPITAL LABORATORY REPORT ...	46
TABLES.	
I—STAFF ...	53
II—FINANCE ...	55
III—RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS, EUROPEAN ...	56
IV—RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS, AFRICAN ...	61
APPENDICES.	
A—REPORT OF THE SURGICAL SPECIALIST ...	71
B—MATERNITY WARD ...	75
C—ANTE-NATAL CLINIC ...	76
D—POST-NATAL CLINIC ...	77
E—INFANT WELFARE ...	78
F—EYE CLINIC ...	80
G—VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC ...	82
H—FREETOWN METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS ...	83
I—GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL BED ACCOMMODATION ...	84
J—SUBSIDISED MISSION HOSPITAL BED ACCOMMODATION ...	85

MAPS, DIAGRAMS, ETC.

MAP OF MEDICAL FACILITIES IN SIERRA LEONE—(Within Front Page).

CONTENTS

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

I-ADMINISTRATION:
 (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BUREAU OF HEALTH
 (b) LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE BUREAU OF HEALTH
 (c) FUNCTIONS

II-PLANS AND METHODS:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) ORGANIZATION
 (c) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (d) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (e) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (f) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (g) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (h) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (i) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

III-EPIDEMIOLOGY AND ETIOLOGY:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

IV-IMMUNITY AND VACCINATION:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

V-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF HEALTH AND HYGIENE:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

VI-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

VII-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

VIII-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PHARMACOLOGY:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

IX-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF TOXICOLOGY:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

X-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PATHOLOGY:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

XI-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PHYSIOLOGY:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

XII-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ANATOMY:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

XIII-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF HISTOLOGY:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

XIV-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF MICROBIOLOGY:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

XV-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF BACTERIOLOGY:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

XVI-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF FUNGUS PATHOLOGY:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

XVII-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PARASITOLOGY:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

XVIII-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ZOOLOGY:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

XIX-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF BOTANY:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

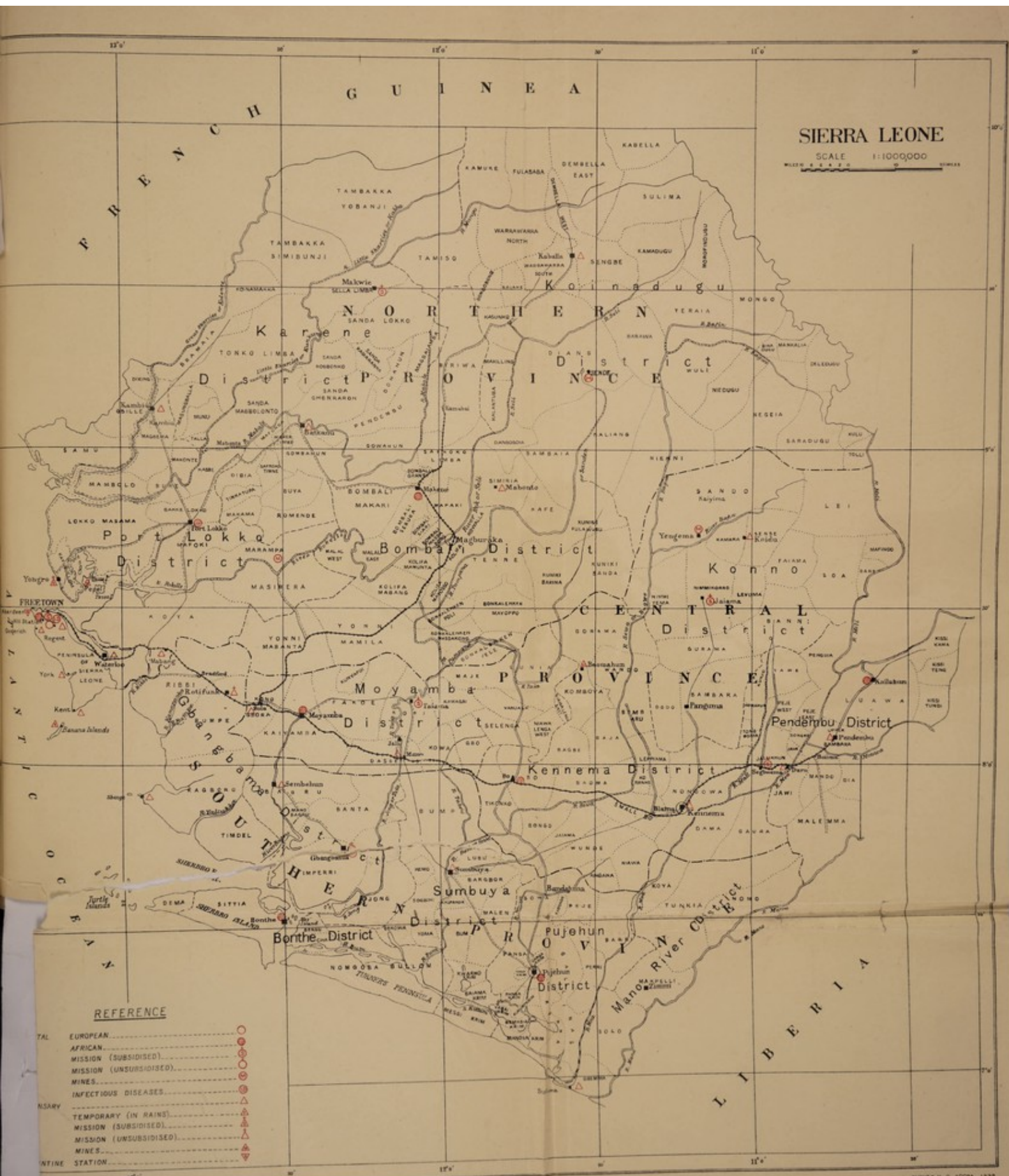
XX-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF GEOGRAPHY:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

XXI-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CLIMATE:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

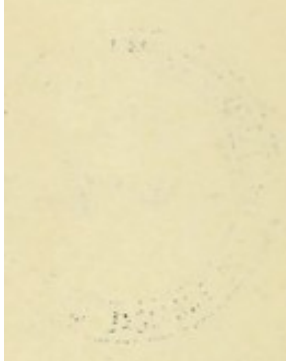
XXII-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF METEOROLOGY:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

XXIII-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF AERONAUTICS:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

XXIV-GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF COSMOS:
 (a) GENERAL PRINCIPLES
 (b) METHODS OF INVESTIGATION
 (c) METHODS OF TREATMENT
 (d) METHODS OF PREVENTION
 (e) METHODS OF CONTROL
 (f) METHODS OF EDUCATION
 (g) METHODS OF LEGISLATION
 (h) METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION



NOTE— Apart from a few alterations in the names of towns the detail shown in black on this map has not been revised since 1929.



Report on the Medical Services for the Year 1937.

I—Administration.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT, INCLUDING VACANCIES, ACTING APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH STAFF.

- 1 Director of Medical Services
- 1 Senior Specialist
- 1 Assistant Director of Medical Services (Health)
- 1 Medical Officer (Health)
- 2 Senior Medical Officers (Colonial Medical Service)
- 10 Medical Officers (Colonial Medical Service)
- 1 Senior Medical Officer (Sierra Leone)
- 1 Pathologist (Sierra Leone)
- 4 Medical Officers (Sierra Leone)
- 1 Junior Medical Officer (Sierra Leone)
- 1 Chief Sanitary Superintendent
- 4 Sanitary Superintendents.

EUROPEAN NURSING STAFF.

- 2 Senior Nursing Sisters
- 5 Nursing Sisters.

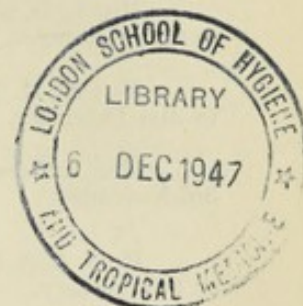
SUBORDINATE MEDICAL AND HEALTH STAFF.

- 1 Chief Dispenser
- 1 Assistant Chief Dispenser
- 1 Chief Store-keeper
- 10 First Class Dispensers
- 10 Second Class Dispensers
- 21 Third Class Dispensers
- 38 Male Nurses and Apprentices
- 27 Female Nurses and Probationers
- 4 Midwives
- 3 Health Visitors
- 50 Sanitary Inspectors and Learners
- 1 Head Attendant, Lunatic Asylum
- 1 Assistant Head Attendant, Lunatic Asylum
- 1 Matron, Lunatic Asylum
- 3 Female Attendants, Lunatic Asylum
- 10 Male Attendants, Lunatic Asylum
- 1 Laboratory Assistant.

There are, in addition to above, cooks, stokers, gate-keepers, watchmen, labourers, hospital porters, carpenter, motor-ambulance driver, etc.

CLERICAL STAFF.

There are 16 clerks—1 Chief Clerk, 2 Second Grade Clerks and 13 Third Grade Clerks.



NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. J. C. Busby, appointed Medical Officer, 28th April and arrived Freetown, 8th May.

Mr. J. B. Henderson, appointed Sanitary Superintendent, 19th May and arrived Freetown, 29th May.

Miss J. A. Marwick, appointed Nursing Sister, 11th August and arrived Freetown, 21st August.

Dr. W. P. H. Lightbody, appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services (Health), 6th October, arrived Freetown, 16th October.

Miss R. Baldock, appointed Senior Nursing Sister, 22nd September, arrived Freetown, 4th November.

PRINCIPAL ACTING APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. E. S. Walls acted as Director of Medical Services from 8th April to 10th September.

Miss L. D. S. McPetrie acted as Senior Nursing Sister, Connaught Hospital, from 25th August to 27th October.

Miss N. M. Brown acted as Senior Nursing Sister, Connaught Hospital, from 28th October to 31st December.

Miss A. Stewart acted as Senior Nursing Sister, European Hospital, from 30th October to 3rd November.

TRANSFERS.

Dr. J. A. A. Duncan, Assistant Director of Medical Services (Health) was transferred to Nigeria on 9th January.

Miss G. M. Spencer, Senior Nursing Sister, was transferred to Nigeria on 30th October.

RETIREMENTS.

Mr. J. N. Taylor, Fifth Grade Sanitary Inspector, retired on 13th August.

Mr. A. M. Daramy, Fifth Grade Sanitary Inspector, retired on 25th September.

Mr. P. J. John, Assistant Chief Dispenser, retired on 2nd June.

Mr. S. C. Secker, Fourth Grade Sanitary Inspector, retired on 10th December.

RESIGNATION.

Miss E. M. Atkins, Nursing Sister, resigned her appointment on 18th July.

DEATH.

Miss Betsy Creighton, First Class Nurse, died on the 28th October.

2. (b) LIST OF ORDINANCES, ETC., AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH
ENACTED DURING THE YEAR.

ORDINANCES.

Regulation of Street Trading Ordinance, 1937 (No. 3 of 1937).

Public Health (Protectorate) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937 (No. 13 of 1937).

Medical Practitioners, Dentists and Druggists (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937 (No. 25 of 1937).

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Sumbuya (Special Health Authority) Order in Council, 1937 (No. 3 of 1937).

Protectorate Health Areas (Amendment) Order in Council, 1937 (No. 12 of 1937).

Protectorate Health Areas (Amendment) (No. 2) Order in Council, 1937 (No. 13 of 1937).

Protectorate Health Areas (Amendment) (No. 3) Order in Council, 1937 (No. 15 of 1937).

Protectorate Health Areas (Amendment) (No. 4) Order in Council, 1937 (No. 17 of 1937).

Dangerous Drugs Order in Council, 1937 (No. 19 of 1937).

Old Port Loko Health Area (Special Health Authority) Order in Council, 1937 (No. 20 of 1937).

Port Loko Health Area (Improvement Rate) (Revocation) Order in Council, 1937 (No. 23 of 1937).

GOVERNOR'S ORDERS.

Quarantine (Accra, Gold Coast) Order, 1937 (No. 1 of 1937).

Quarantine (Accra, Gold Coast) (Revocation) Order, 1937 (No. 2 of 1937).

Quarantine (Accra, Gold Coast) Order, 1937 (No. 4 of 1937).

Quarantine (Accra, Gold Coast) (Revocation) (No. 2) Order, 1937 (No. 5 of 1937).

RULES.

Druggists Examination (Amendment) Rules, 1937 (No. 1 of 1937).

Sherbro Judicial District (Amendment) Rules, 1937 (No. 13 of 1937).

Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Rules, 1937 (No. 14 of 1937).

Druggists Examination (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1937 (No. 16 of 1937).

Public Health (Protectorate) (Amendment) Rules, 1937 (No. 17 of 1937).

(c) FINANCIAL.

3. The following table gives the revenue and expenditure for the years 1936 and 1937 :—

MEDICAL REVENUE.				1936.		1937.	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Hospital receipts	...	...	...	1,069	19 8	1,025	3 2
Sundry receipts (out-patients' fees, etc.)	...	...	...	1,219	0 7	1,201	18 6
Druggist fees	...	...	...	—	—	9	2 0
Maintenance of lunatics	...	...	...	189	0 0	130	4 8
Departmental fines...	...	...	...	4	18 9	6	15 6
Total	...	...	...	<u>£2,482 19 0</u>		<u>£2,373 3 10</u>	

MEDICAL EXPENDITURE.				1936.		1937.	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	36,158	7 10	37,614	3 5
Other Charges	...	...	...	12,585	8 9	14,507	2 7
Total	...	...	...	<u>£48,743 16 7</u>		<u>£52,121 6 0</u>	

SANITARY REVENUE.				1936.		1937.	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Sanitary Services	—	—	—	—
Maintenance of persons in Quarantine	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>—</u>		<u>—</u>	

SANITARY EXPENDITURE.				1936.		1937.	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	8,908	2 10	9,339	4 0
Other Charges	...	...	...	9,241	7 0	11,323	1 10
Total	...	...	...	<u>£18,149 9 10</u>		<u>£20,662 5 10</u>	

4. Ratios of combined Medical and Sanitary votes to total estimated revenue for the past five years :—

Year.					£	
1933	...	...	...	...	73,092	1 : 10·67
1934	...	...	...	...	69,875	1 : 9·56
1935	...	...	...	...	66,094	1 : 10·29
1936	...	...	...	...	66,910	1 : 11·9
1937	...	...	...	...	73,813	1 : 10·6

ANALYSIS OF HOSPITAL EXPENDITURE ON DIETED HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Institution.	Total Number of Patients.	Daily Average Number of Patients.	Hospital Days.	Provisions from Store-keeper.	Fresh Provisions.	5 and 6 per Patient per Day.	Wines, Spirits, Minerals, Tobacco, Ice.	8 per Patient per Day.	7 and 9 per Patient per Day.	Fuel, Light.	Miscellaneous: Cleaning Materials, Hospital Equipment, Replacements.	Total of 5, 6, 8, 11 and 12.	5, 6, 8, 11 and 12 per Patient per Day.	Total Sum Recoverable from Paying Patients.
				Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nursing Home ...	167	56	2,062	295 6 6	407 10 10	0 5 11	17 17 3	0 0 11	0 6 1	22 15 2	11 19 11	655 8 10	0 6 54	789 9 6
Connaught Hospital	2,433	1056	38,912	499 15 1	981 0 8	0 0 9	10 0 11	—	—	70 11 3	80 11 3	1,642 0 2	0 0 10	245 3 11
Lunatic Asylum ...	1,096	9937	32,988	115 5 24	579 1 2	0 0 5	37 0 2	—	—	18 9 0	3 14 0	753 9 64	0 0 54	171 5 11
Kesey Infirmary ...	1,947	8879	32,409	96 17 2	552 12 8	0 0 44	13 15 1	—	—	18 9 0	2 18 0	684 12 11	0 0 5	—
Bonthe Hospital ...	663	2112	7,710	5 0 0	72 18 5	0 0 24	7 4 3	—	—	13 6 2	—	98 8 10	0 0 3	1 0 6

II—Public Health.

(a) GENERAL REMARKS.

(i) GENERAL DISEASES.

5. There has been a further increase of 4,792 in the number of patients attending the various hospitals in the Colony and Protectorate, but the number of subsequent attendances shows a falling off as compared with the previous year. The health of the population of the Colony and Protectorate has been fairly satisfactory. The Colony has been free from any major epidemic and the outbreak of smallpox which commenced in 1932 has now finished. There have been several sporadic cases of smallpox but, owing to the preventive measures taken, the spread of this disease was easily controlled.

6. Although there have been many cases of yellow fever in the neighbouring colonies, this Colony has been fortunate in that no cases of yellow fever have been reported during the year.

7. Malaria still holds pride of place and there has been an increase of over 2,000 cases. There has also been an increase in the number of cases of yaws. A survey of the prevalence of yaws in the Protectorate is now being carried out with a view to attacking it by mass treatment with arsenicals. There has been a slight decrease in the number of cases of chronic rheumatism. The question of an accurate diagnosis of this complaint is being investigated. There has also been a marked increase in the number of cases of avitaminosis. This is attributed to a food shortage which occurred during a portion of the year. Eleven cases of typhus fever have been diagnosed by means of the Weil-Felix reaction during the year.

8. *European Officials.*—The health of the European officials has been satisfactory. There was one official death due to cerebral malaria. Thirteen officials were invalided as against sixteen in the previous year with the percentage rate of 7·78. Of the thirteen officials invalided, only one can be directly attributed to tropical disease and four possibly to a combination of tropical disease and climatic conditions. There has been a marked decrease in the number of days lost through malaria per 100 residents, the total being 231 as against 459 in the previous year.

TABLE I.
HEALTH OF EUROPEAN OFFICIALS.
Table showing Sick, Invaliding and Death-rates of European Officials.

	1935.	1936.	1937.
Total number of officials resident	207	211	227
Average number resident	145	145	167
Total number on sick list	149	147	140
Total number of days on sick list	1,696	1,624	1,612
Average daily number on sick list	4·64	4·43	4·43
Percentage of daily sick to average number resident	3·2	3·05	2·65
Average number of days on sick list to each patient	11·38	11·04	11·51
Average sick time to each resident	11·69	11·20	9·65
Total number invalided	7	16	13
Percentage of invalidings to total resident	3·38	7·58	5·75
Percentage of invalidings to average resident	4·82	11·03	7·78
Total number of deaths	3	—	1
Percentage of deaths to total resident	1·44	—	·45
Percentage of deaths to average number resident	2·06	—	·59

Causes of Invalidings and Deaths of European Officials.

Causes.	Invalided.	Died.
Abscess (chronic), probably tuberculosis	1	—
Anæmia (secondary)	1	—
Corneal ulcer and keratitis	1	—
Debility and secondary anæmia	1	—
Duodenal ulcer	1	—
Epigastric tumour	1	—
Hæmatemesis	1	—
Hyperpiesis	1	—
Malaria (subtertian, cerebral)	—	1
Pain of unknown origin and vomiting	1	—
Psychasthenia	2	—
Psychasthenia and pyrexia	1	—
Renal calculus	1	—
Total	13	1

9. The invaliding rate of European officials for the past ten years is shown below.

Year.	Average Number Resident.	Total Number of Invalidings.	Percentage of Invalidings to Average Resident.
1928	280	9	3·21
1929	251	11	4·38
1930	260	3	1·15
1931	177	8	4·51
1932	176	8	3·04
1933	153	7	4·51
1934	144	9	6·25
1935	145	7	4·82
1936	145	16	11·03
1937	167	13	7·78

10. There has been an increase of sixty-one non-officials resident during the year. The health of the non-officials has been satisfactory. The one death was not due to tropical disease and of the nineteen non-officials invalided only three were directly attributable to tropical diseases and one possibly to a combination of tropical disease and climatic conditions.

TABLE II.

HEALTH OF EUROPEAN NON-OFFICIALS.

Table showing Sick, Invalidings and Death-rates of European Non-Officials.

	1935.	1936.	1937.
Total number of non-officials resident	511	504	565
Average number resident	399	356	416
Total number on sick list	64	95	129
Percentage of sick to average number resident	16·04	26·68	31·01
Average number of days on sick list to each patient	—	—	—
Average sick time to each resident	—	—	—
Total number invalided	7	21	19
Percentage of invalidings to total resident	1·37	4·16	3·36
Percentage of invalidings to average number resident	1·75	5·89	4·29
Total deaths	3	4	1
Percentage of deaths to total resident	·58	·79	·18
Percentage of deaths to average number resident	·75	1·12	·24

Causes of Invalidings and Deaths of European Non-Officials.

Causes.	Invalided.	Died.
Allergic diseases	1	—
Appendicitis	3	—
Blackwater fever	1	—
General debility and neurasthenia	4	—
Eczema	1	—
Epilepsy	1	—
Eye diseases	1	—
Heart disease (incompetency)	1	—
Hernia	1	—
Heat stroke	1	—
Malaria	2	—
Peripheral neuritis and myocardial degeneration	—	1
Pleurisy	1	—
Silicosis	1	—
Total	19	1

11. *African Officials.*—The number of African officials resident has increased by twenty-four. Thirteen officials were invalided and four died. The health of the African officials has been fairly satisfactory.

TABLE III.

HEALTH OF AFRICAN OFFICIALS.

Tables showing Sick, Invalidings and Death-rates of African Officials

	1935.	1936.	1937.
Total number of officials resident	928	960	984
Average number resident	908	930	961
Total number on sick list	497	442	499
Total number of days on sick list	7,222	5,829	6,223
Average daily number on sick list	19·78	15·92	17·04
Percentage of daily sick to average number resident	2·17	1·71	1·77
Average number of days on sick list to each patient	14·53	13·18	12·47
Average sick time to each resident	7·95	6·26	6·47
Total number invalided	11	11	13
Percentage of invalidings to total resident	1·18	1·14	1·32
Percentage of invalidings to average number resident	1·21	1·18	1·35
Total deaths	7	2	4
Percentage of deaths to total resident	·75	·2	·41
Percentage of deaths to average number resident	·77	·22	·42

Causes of Invalidings and Deaths of African Officials.

Causes.	Invalided.	Died.
Aortic incompetence and failure of compensation	—	1
Arterio-sclerosis, chronic nephritis and myocarditis	1	—
Cardiac failure	1	—
Chronic fibrositis, pyorrhœa and mental dulness	1	—
Chronic urethritis, pyorrhœa and tremor	1	—
Delusions	1	—
Enlargement of the heart	1	—
Internal hæmorrhage	—	1
Malaria, myocarditis, hepatitis	—	1
Mental instability, amnesia	1	—
Myocarditis	1	—
Myocarditis, hepatitis and chronic bronchitis	1	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis (active)	1	—
Retrocæcal appendicular abscess	—	1
Spastic paraplegia	1	—
V.D.H. and aortic aneurysm	1	—
V.D.H. failure of compensation and amblyopia	1	—
Total	13	4

TABLE SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF THE HEALTH OF AFRICAN OFFICIALS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	Average Number of Officials.	Number on Sick List.	Number of Days off Duty through Sickness.	Average Sick Time to each Official.	Number Invalided.	Percentage of Invalidings to Average Number.	Total Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Average Number.
1928	1,050	967	6,415	6.10	25	2.38	9	0.85
1929	969	1,057	7,415	7.72	8	0.83	6	0.61
1930	970	1,048	9,052	9.33	12	1.23	8	0.92
1931	884	959	7,863	8.5	11	1.24	7	0.79
1932	880	680	5,464	6.20	4	0.45	5	0.56
1933	950	861	6,347	6.68	10	1.05	4	0.42
1934	920	530	6,536	7.10	7	0.75	5	0.75
1935	908	497	7,222	7.95	11	1.21	7	0.77
1936	930	442	5,829	6.26	11	1.18	7	0.22
1937	961	499	6,223	6.47	13	1.35	4	0.42

TABLE IV.

HEALTH OF AFRICAN TROOPS.

12. The health of the African Troops has been satisfactory. One death has been reported as in the previous year. There is again a marked decrease in both the total number of men on the sick list and the sick rate per 1,000.

Royal West African Frontier Force (Non-European).

Average Strength of Battalion in 1937.	Total Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Total Number of Men on Sick List.	Sick Rate per 1,000.
375	1	2·66	184	490·6

TABLE V.

HEALTH OF AFRICAN POLICE.

13. The health of the African Police has been satisfactory. One death has been reported as against four in the previous year. The total number of men on the sick list and the sick rate per 1,000 is roughly the same as in the previous year.

Total Number of Men.	Total Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Total Number of Men on Sick List.	Sick Rate per 1,000.
271	1	3·7	170	627·3

TABLE VI.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS AND MENTAL PATIENTS.

14. A special report on these is found in Section III—Prisons and Asylums.

TABLE VII.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

15. There has been an increase in the number of patients attending the various hospitals, but subsequent attendances show a decrease. The total number of deaths recorded show a decrease of eight. Registration, although gradually improving, cannot be considered as thoroughly reliable.

				1935.	1936.	1937.
IN-PATIENTS :						
European	Colony	...	...	143	186	174
	Protectorate	...	...	—	1	—
African	Colony	...	...	3,655	3,837	3,842
	Protectorate	...	...	1,814	1,757	1,431
OUT-PATIENTS :						
European	Colony	...	...	185	338	289
	Protectorate	...	...	175	137	109
African	Colony	...	...	48,486	52,710	55,402
	Protectorate	...	...	49,058	57,804	60,315
Total				103,516	116,770	121,562
DEATHS :						
European	Colony	...	...	4	2	4
	Protectorate	...	...	1	—	—
African	Colony	...	...	277	255	273
	Protectorate	...	...	102	120	92
Total				384	377	369
Percentage of deaths to total number treated				·37	·32	·29
Showing decrease or increase of total number of patients treated				+1,919	+13,254	+4,792
Subsequent attendances				362,119	381,158	368,742

16. The following table gives the numbers of diseases for which patients attended the various hospitals and dispensaries. Comment has already been made on malaria, yaws, rheumatism and avitaminosis.

	1936.	1937.
Malaria	7,942	10,232
Yaws	8,202	9,312
Acute rheumatism	2	—
Chronic rheumatism	10,671	9,497
Hemiplegia	137	134
Conjunctivitis	1,075	951
Affections of the ear	1,149	1,289
Hæmorrhoids	102	99
Lymphadenitis (bubo non-specific)	664	724
Coryza	1,146	1,328
Acute bronchitis	7,342	6,351
Chronic bronchitis	5,542	7,358
Asthma	245	203
Caries, pyorrhœa, etc.	1,916	1,826
Gastritis	502	395
Dyspepsia	4,420	4,074
Diarrhœa and enteritis	1,716	1,793
Ankylostomiasis	405	395
Hernia	1,104	994
Constipation	9,701	8,649
Acute nephritis	105	81
Schistosomiasis	98	72
Epididymitis	70	50
Orchitis	249	246
Hydrocele	380	327
Abscess	774	731
Scabies	1,742	1,792
Eczema	327	393
Osteitis	355	417
Arthritis	1,806	1,553
Wounding by cutting or stabbing	1,205	1,350
Fracture	238	251
Other external injuries	4,639	6,169
Asthenia	895	845
Syphilis	769	566
Gonorrhœa	2,755	3,172
Avitaminosis	969	2,186

(ii) COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

17. *Malaria*.—The preventive measures against malaria are dealt with in Section IV—Hygiene and Sanitation.

18. The distribution of quinine through the Political Officers and Post Offices has continued on a satisfactory basis. During the year 441,108 grains were used for prophylactic purposes in the hospitals and dispensaries and 334,976 through the Political Officers and Post Offices, making a total of 776,084 grains.

19. There were three cases of blackwater fever in Europeans with no deaths, and eight cases amongst Africans with no deaths. One hundred and twenty-two Europeans were treated for malaria during the year, showing a decrease of seven as compared with previous year.

20. The following table shows the relative position of malaria as a cause of lost time in Europeans during the last five years :—

Year.	Average Number Resident.	Total Sick Days.	Total Days spent on Sick List for Malaria.	Total Days spent on Sick List for other Causes.	Percentage of Malaria Days to Total Days.	Number of Days lost through Malaria for year per 100 Residents.
1933	153	1,564	372	1,792	23·78	243
1934	144	1,231	595	636	48·33	413
1935	145	1,696	568	1,128	33·49	391
1936	145	1,624	666	958	41·00	459
1937	167	1,612	386	1,226	23·94	231

21. *In Africans.*—There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases of malaria and 8 deaths have been reported during the year.

22. The following table gives the figures for the past three years:—

Diseases.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Malaria—tertian	83	59	59
Malaria—quartan	147	106	107
Malaria—aestivo autumnal	631	811	831
Malaria—unclassified	6,836	6,597	9,163
Cachexia	14	258	61
Blackwater	7	11	11
Total cases of malaria (all types)	7,718	7,842	10,232

23. *Typhoid Fever.*—There have been 22 cases with 2 deaths. Five cases were in Europeans with no deaths. As in the previous year these cases were sporadic and it was not possible to definitely trace the source of infection. Two Europeans were admitted to hospital from a steamer coming from East London and both men were taken ill during the voyage to Freetown. The 4 deaths reported by the Medical Officer (Health) include 2 cases attended by private practitioners and are, therefore, not shewn in the table of diseases.

24. *Blackwater Fever.*—There have been 11 cases of blackwater fever but no deaths occurred.

25. *Trypanosomiasis.*—There have been 5 cases of trypanosomiasis recorded during the year but there were no deaths.

26. *Smallpox.*—The epidemic of smallpox which commenced in 1932 has now finished. There were 9 cases in Freetown with 1 death. Three of these were imported. Full details will be found in Section IV, sub-section (b).

27. *Dysentery.*—The number of cases reported during the year was 462 which is 113 less than the previous year. Amongst Europeans there were 4 cases with no deaths and amongst Africans 458 cases with 6 deaths.

28. *Tuberculosis.*—Two cases were reported amongst Europeans. Both of these were intestinal. In Africans 182 cases with 26 deaths were reported. Although the actual number shows a marked decrease the figures should be accepted with considerable reserve.

29. *Leprosy.*—126 cases have been reported during the year with 1 death.

30. Two leper settlements have been commenced in the Southern Province. It is proposed to run these settlements on a tribal basis so as to isolate the infectious cases in the various districts. If these settlements are a success it is hoped to considerably extend the tribal settlements in the near future.

31. *Guinea Worm.*—No cases of guinea worm have been reported.

32. *Relapsing Fever.*—No cases have been reported.

33. *Yaws.*—There has been an increase of 1,110 cases during the year.

34. A special survey, which is being undertaken with a view to ascertaining whether a mass attack by means of arsenicals should be instituted in the Protectorate, should be completed in 1938 and further reference will be made to this subject in the next Annual Report.

35. *Venereal Diseases.*—There has been an increase in the number of cases of gonorrhœa and a decrease in the number of cases of syphilis.

Diseases.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Gonorrhœa	2,236	2,234	2,526	2,756	3,174
Syphilis	616	476	566	769	566
Total	2,852	2,710	3,092	3,525	3,740

36. *Beriberi.*—There has been 1 case of beriberi reported with no death.

37. *Avitaminosis*.—There has been a large increase in the number of cases of avitaminosis during the year, 1,217 cases more than the previous year. In all probability this increase was due to a food shortage which occurred during the year. The whole question of nutrition is receiving consideration by Government and a Central Nutrition Committee has been formed which will report to Government in due course.

38. *Rabies*.—No cases of human rabies were reported during the year. Four dogs were examined and found positive to negri bodies. Forty-eight people received anti-rabic treatment.

39. *Plague*.—No cases of plague have been reported during the year. 5,538 rats were killed during the year and 3,463 were examined for *P. pestis* but all with negative results. The flea index was 1.8. The report of Mr. Davis, who was working in collaboration with the Sir Alfred Jones Research Laboratory, has not yet come to hand.

40. *Cerebro-spinal Meningitis*.—No cases were reported during the year.

41. *Cancer*.—No cases have been reported amongst Europeans. In Africans there were 49 cases with 10 deaths. Only those cases actually diagnosed histologically are shown as cancer.

42. *Yellow Fever*.—No cases were reported during the year.

(b) VITAL STATISTICS.

GENERAL POPULATION.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

GENERAL.

43. The table hereunder shows the administrative and executive staffs of the births and deaths registration. Registration machinery now covers the whole Colony and twenty-five stations in the Protectorate.

The present staff consists of:—

Chief Registrar
Deputy Chief Registrar
The Chief Registrar's Clerk

Stationed in Freetown.

	Colony.	Protectorate.
Registrars stationed at	Freetown	Pujehun
	Regent	Shebar
	Wilberforce	Moyamba
	Kissy	Bo
	Tassoh Island	Daru
	Murray Town	Makeni
	Wellington	Port Loko
	Hastings	Panguma
	Hamilton	Sefadu
	Sussex	
	Kent	
	Waterloo	
	Russell	
	York	
	Makomba	
	Songo Town	
	Bananas Island	
	Sherbro Judicial District	

Deputy Registrars stationed at

Freetown Cline Town	Pujehun, Sulima, Potoru, Sumbuya, Matru, Moyamba, Sembehun, Bauya, Mabang, Mano, Bo, Kenema, Segbwema, Daru, Banda- juma, Pendembu, Kailahun, Kabala, Makeni, Port Loko, Batkanu and Kambia.
------------------------	---

VITAL STATISTICS.

44. The system of registration and the executive staff remains the same as in former years. The organization covers the whole Colony and there are Registrars at 25 stations in the Protectorate.* During the year no new registries were opened. Although the Colony is well served with registries the figures so far obtained are far from complete and it is only in Freetown that the figures can be regarded as reasonably accurate.

45. Where permissive registration only is in force in the Protectorate little interest is displayed in it by the inhabitants and even where it has been made compulsory at the request of a Paramount Chief the figures obtained are far from complete.

* The figure of 31 given last year was a misprint.

POPULATION.

46. The 1931 Census gives the following figures:—

Comparative Populations of Freetown, Colony and Protectorate—1931.

	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Whole Colony	52,552	43,870	96,422
Freetown (including Cline Town)	30,011	25,347	55,358
Colony (excluding Freetown and Cline Town)	22,541	18,523	41,064
Protectorate	796,392	875,666	1,672,058
Natives	793,877	873,913	1,667,790
Non-natives	2,515	1,753	4,268

Only in Freetown can any crude increase of population be estimated and the mid-year population for 1937 has been calculated to be 63,758.

REGISTRATION IN FREETOWN.

47. *Births.*—1,344 births were registered which is a decrease of 93 from last year. The rate per 1,000 has fallen to 21. This is the lowest birth-rate recorded during the past five years.

48. The following table gives the comparative figures and rates for the last three years:—

BIRTHS—Tables comprising figures and rates for past three years.

Year.	Births.			Rate per 1,000 Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1935	707	651	1,358	22·9
1936	766	671	1,437	23·0
1937	686	658	1,344	21·0

49. *Deaths.*—1,459 deaths were recorded compared with 1,297 in 1936, causing the crude death-rate to rise from 20·8 to 22·8. The comparative figures and rates since 1935 are as follows:—

DEATHS—Tables comprising figures and rates per 1,000.

Year.	Deaths.			Rate per 1,000 Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1935	740	635	1,375	22·5
1936	728	569	1,297	20·8
1937	807	652	1,459	22·8

50. Of the 1,459 deaths registered only 494 or 33·1 per cent. were certified by a Medical Practitioner. As in former years all cases of non-certified deaths were investigated by the Medical Officer (Health) or a member of his staff. This investigation is conducted primarily from a public health point of view and a diagnosis of the probable cause of death is all that can be achieved. For accurate statistical purposes the findings in most of the cases are of very little value. Table J gives a list of the principal causes of death and a general list is given in Table M. The increase in deaths due to bronchitis and pneumonia is to be noted. The year in question was a much wetter one than the previous year and respiratory diseases were more common.

51. *Infantile and Child Mortality.*—The hope that the decline in the infant mortality rate in Freetown which has taken place in the past few years would continue has not been realized and the figure has risen to 243 per 1,000 which is the highest recorded for five years. Of the 327 infant deaths registered 25·6 per cent. died within a week of birth, 47·7 per cent. within two weeks, 53·8 per cent. within a month and 62·9 per cent. within three months. The principal causes of these deaths are shown in Table G. These figures, though no doubt exaggerated due to defective birth registration, can only be described as appalling and indicate the crying need for greatly increased Ante-Natal, Maternity and Infant Welfare Services.

52. Tables C, D and E show the comparative figures for births and deaths and infant mortality rates for the whole Colony, Freetown, and the Colony excluding Freetown, and Table F shows the infant and child mortality figures up to five years of age.

53. *Maternal Mortality.*—Table H gives the figures for maternal mortality. The figures are undoubtedly incomplete and cannot be taken as representing a true rate of maternal mortality.

REGISTRATION IN THE COLONY.

54. The figures obtained from registrations in the Colony outside of Freetown are much too incomplete for the compilation of even very approximate rates. The actual numbers of births and deaths registered are shown in Table B.

REGISTRATION IN THE PROTECTORATE.

55. No extension of registration was effected in the Protectorate during 1937. There was a general decrease in the registrations effected in the Protectorate during the year. The total registrations are shown in Table B.

W. P. H. LIGHTBODY,
Chief Registrar.

Year	Births	Deaths	Infants	Children	Total
1936	278	179	100	100	657
1937	251	174	95	95	615
1938	247	160	90	90	587

Year	Births	Deaths	Infants	Children	Total
1936	278	179	100	100	657
1937	251	174	95	95	615
1938	247	160	90	90	587

TABLE A.
Births and Deaths recorded at all Registration Districts in the Colony—1937.

DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			DEATHS UNDER TWELVE MONTHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Freetown and Cline Town ...	686	658	1,344	807	652	1,459	182	145	327
Wilberforce ...	53	46	99	44	28	72	12	8	20
Murray Town ...	21	14	35	23	6	29	9	2	11
Regent ...	23	20	43	25	19	44	7	7	14
Kissy ...	18	24	42	60	69	129	8	10	18
Wellington ...	49	49	98	41	34	75	10	11	21
Hastings ...	36	39	75	36	46	82	7	14	21
Waterloo ...	42	33	75	69	34	103	6	7	13
Makomba ...	52	58	110	41	45	86	9	13	22
Songo ...	70	75	145	58	50	108	14	7	21
Russell ...	36	43	79	61	31	92	11	11	22
Kent ...	7	9	16	14	4	18	3	2	5
Bananas Island ...	—	10	10	4	6	10	1	—	1
York ...	20	9	29	12	12	24	3	6	9
Sussex ...	11	17	28	14	11	25	4	4	8
Hamilton ...	26	22	48	18	21	39	4	4	8
Tassoh Island ...	38	47	85	41	25	66	15	3	18
Sherbro Judicial ...	14	31	45	52	55	107	9	25	34
Total ...	1,202	1,204	2,406	1,420	1,148	2,568	314	279	593

TABLE B.
Births and Deaths recorded at all Registration Districts in the Protectorate—1937.

DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			DEATHS UNDER TWELVE MONTHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Northern Province.</i>									
Port Loko ...	20	15	35	28	24	52	3	1	4
Kambia ...	—	1	1	3	4	7	1	—	1
Batkanu ...	6	14	20	6	8	14	—	2	2
Makeni ...	7	8	15	1	—	1	4	1	5
Kabala ...	6	8	14	16	11	27	3	2	5
<i>Southern Province.</i>									
Mabang ...	18	15	33	16	8	24	4	1	5
Bauya ...	7	5	12	—	2	2	—	—	—
Moyamba ...	27	34	61	5	3	8	—	—	—
Sembahun ...	2	2	4	4	1	5	—	—	—
Mano ...	6	7	13	7	4	11	—	1	1
Bo ...	11	6	17	24	6	30	1	—	1
Sumbuya ...	2	2	4	14	12	26	—	3	3
Kenema ...	9	11	20	12	9	21	2	2	4
Panguma ...	39	35	74	43	40	83	9	6	15
Kono (Koidu) ...	4	2	6	2	1	3	—	—	—
Bandajuma ...	3	4	7	1	1	2	—	—	—
Segbwema ...	—	3	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
Daru ...	2	4	6	9	2	11	1	1	2
Pendemba ...	5	9	14	12	18	30	2	3	5
Kailahun ...	4	—	4	5	4	9	1	—	1
Pujehun ...	385	415	800	4	10	14	—	—	—
Potoru ...	184	170	354	14	26	40	8	7	15
Sulima ...	133	96	229	2	3	5	—	1	1
Mattru ...	53	42	95	87	49	136	4	6	10
Shebar ...	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total ...	935	908	1,843	318	247	565	43	37	80

TABLE C.

Births, Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates for the whole Colony of Sierra Leone (including Freetown), for the last five years.

Year.	Estimated Mid-year Population.	Births Registered.	Crude Birth-rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths Registered.	Crude Death-rate per 1,000 Population.	Number of Deaths under Twelve Months.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births.
1933	99,239	2,326	23.4	2,205	22.2	540	232
1934	100,587	2,273	22.5	2,384	23.7	530	233
1935	101,967	2,389	23.4	2,424	23.7	552	231
1936	103,378	2,537	24.5	2,490	24.0	584	230
1937	104,822	2,406	22.9	2,568	24.5	593	246

TABLE D.

Births, Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates, Freetown, 1933-1937.

1933	58,175	1,378	23.6	1,229	21.1	317	230
1934	59,523	1,339	22.4	1,361	22.8	312	233
1935	60,903	1,358	22.9	1,375	22.5	308	227
1936	62,314	1,437	23.0	1,297	20.8	303	210
1937	63,758	1,344	21.0	1,459	22.8	327	243

TABLE E.

Births, Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates, Colony (excluding Freetown), for the last five years.

1933	41,064	948	23.0	976	23.7	223	235
1934	41,064	934	22.7	1,023	24.9	218	233
1935	41,064	1,031	25.0	1,049	25.5	244	236
1936	41,064	1,100	26.7	1,193	29.0	281	255
1937	41,064	1,062	25.8	1,109	27.0	266	250

TABLE F.

Number of deaths in certain periods under one year and during the next four years of age.

Freetown, 1937.

	Number of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths. under One Year.	Death-rate per 1,000 Live Births.
Under 24 hours ...	34	10·4	25·2
1-7 days ...	84	25·6	62·5
1-2 weeks ...	38	11·5	28·2
Total under 2 weeks*	156	47·7	116·0
2-4 weeks ...	20	6·11	14·8
Total under 1 month ...	176	53·8	130·9
1-3 months ...	29	8·8	21·5
Total under 3 months ...	205	62·9	152·5
3-6 months ...	59	18·0	43·8
6-9 months ...	36	11·0	26·7
9-12 months ...	27	8·2	20·0
Total under 1 year ...	327	100	243

	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	† Death-rate per 1,000 Living at all Ages.
0-1 year ...	327	22·4	5·1
1-2 years ...	92	6·3	1·4
2-3 „ ...	53	3·6	·83
3-4 „ ...	30	2·0	·47
4-5 „ ...	15	1·0	·23
Total 1-5 years ...	190	13·0	2·9
Total 0-5 years ...	517	35·4	8·1
Deaths at all ages ...	1,459	—	22·8

* This represents the period within which births must be registered.

† The death-rate per 1,000 living at each age is not available because of the unusual age grouping adopted in the Census Report.

TABLE G.

*Causes of Deaths under Twelve Months.**Freelown, 1937.*

International List Number.	Causes.	Number.	Certified.
9	Whooping cough	1	—
22	Tetanus	3	3
22	Tetanus neonatorum	16	7
34a	Congenital syphilis	1	1
36a	Septicæmia	1	—
38	Malaria	34	1
63 : 1	Ricketts	1	1
66d	Tetany	1	1
71b : 2	Anæmia	1	—
86	Infantile convulsions	1	1
87e	Convulsions	2	2
87e	Cerebral compression	1	1
106	Bronchitis	25	1
106a	Acute bronchitis	49	1
106b	Sub-acute bronchitis	1	—
107	Broncho-pneumonia	14	1
108	Lobar pneumonia	2	2
115 : 1	Stomatitis	1	—
115 : 1	Ulcerative stomatitis	1	1
117a	Gastric ulcer	1	1
118 : 1	Gastritis	1	1
119 & 120a : 2	Gastro-enteritis	5	4
119 & 120a : 2	Diarrhœa	13	3
130	Acute nephritis	2	1
133a	Pyelonephritis	1	1
158	Inanition	2	2
158	Marasmus	7	2
158	Congenital debility	17	17
159	Prematurity	80	11
159	Multiple birth	6	—
159	Twin birth	4	4
160	Dystocia	1	1
161a	Asphyxia	1	1
161a	Atelectasis	5	—
161c: 1	Septic infection of umbilicus	1	—
200 : 1	Cardiac exhaustion	6	—
200 : 2	Ascites	1	1
200 : 2	Debility	4	—
200 : 2	Teething	1	1
200 : 3	Collapse	1	1
200 : 3	Unknown	10	1

TABLE H.

Maternal Deaths associated with Pregnancy and Child-bearing, Freetown, 1937.

International List Number.	Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Maternal Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births.
		Certified.	Uncertified.	Total.	
144b	Post-partum hæmorrhage ...	2	—	2	:—Puerperal hæmorrhage=2.2
144a	Placenta prævia ...	1	—	1	
145a	Puerperal sepsis ...	2	—	2	:—Puerperal sepsis=1.2 :—Puerperal albuminuria=1.3
146 : 2	Albuminuria of pregnancy ...	1	—	1	
146 : 2	Nephritis of pregnancy ...	1	—	1	
149	Dystocia ...	2	—	2	:—Accident of child-birth=1.3
147	Hyperemesis gravidarum ..	1	—	1	:—Toxæmia of pregnancy=0.7
150 : 3	Labour (unqualified) ...	1	—	1	:—Other or unspecified conditions of the puerperal state=2.9
142	Tubal gestation ...	1	—	1	
141 : 2	Abortion (unqualified) ...	—	1	1	
141 : 2	Incomplete abortion ...	1	—	1	
	Total ...	13	1	14	

The maternal mortality rate was 10.4 per 1,000 live births (9.6 per 1,000 total births).

TABLE I.

Deaths at various Ages up to Twelve Months with Percentages of Total Deaths under Twelve Months, Freetown, 1936 and 1937.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF DEATHS AT AGES AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL DEATHS UNDER TWELVE MONTHS.									
	Under 24 Hours.	24 Hours to 2 Weeks.	Total under 2 Weeks.	2-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	Total under 3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-12 Months.	Total under 12 Months.
1936	49 or 16.17 per cent.	134 or 44.2 per cent.	183 or 60.3 per cent.	18 or 5.9 per cent.	201 or 66.3 per cent.	25 or 8.2 per cent.	226 or 74.5 per cent.	34 or 11.2 per cent.	43 or 14.1 per cent.	303
1937	34 or 10.4 per cent.	122 or 37.3 per cent.	156 or 47.7 per cent.	20 or 6.1 per cent.	176 or 53.8 per cent.	29 or 8.8 per cent.	205 or 62.6 per cent.	59 or 18.0 per cent.	63 or 19.2 per cent.	327

TABLE J.

Principal Causes of Deaths, Freetown (including Cline Town), 1937.

—	No.	Proportion per 1,000 Deaths from all Causes.	Certified.
Bronchitis and pneumonia ...	310	212	52
Dysentery, diarrhoea and enteritis ...	127	87	36
Senility ...	108	74	11
Malaria ...	106	72	18
Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	85	58	35
Prematurity ...	82	56	11
Nephritis ...	52	35	38
Chronic rheumatism ...	38	26	—
Valvular disease ...	35	24	17
Paraplegia ...	23	15	—
Congenital debility ...	17	11	15
Convulsions ...	16	11	5

The number of deaths registered on Medical Certificates was 494, comprising 33.1 per cent. of the deaths registered.

TABLE K.

Death Certificates, Freetown and Kissy, 1936 and 1937.

Year.	European Hospital.	Connaught Hospital.	P. C. M. Hospital.	Kissy Institution.	Private Practitioners.	Ships in Harbour.
1936 ...	1	198	13	89	293	—
1937 ...	3	255	18	43	218	—

TABLE L.

Mortality according to Age and Sex—Freetown, 1937.

—	Under 24 hours.	24 hours to 1 year.	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 years and over.	—
Males ...	22	159	89	40	31	187	185	96	809
Females ...	12	134	101	31	27	126	101	118	650
Persons ...	34	293	190	71	58	313	286	214	1,459

TABLE M.

Causes of Death—Freetown (including Cline Town), 1937.

International List Number.	Causes.	No.	Certified.
1	Typhoid fever	4	4
6	Smallpox	1	—
9	Pertussis	5	—
9	Whooping cough	1	—
13	Dysentery	15	10
13a	Amœbic dysentery	9	4
22	Tetanus	9	8
22	Tetanus neonatorum	16	7
23	Phthisis	6	6
23	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75	25
25	Intestinal tuberculosis	1	1
32a	Miliary tuberculosis	2	2
32c	Generalised tuberculosis	1	1
33	Leprosy	1	—
34a	Congenital syphilis	1	1
34b, c	Tertiary syphilis	1	—
34b, c	Gumma of heart	1	1
35 : 2	Gonorrhœa arthritis	1	—
36a	Septicæmia	9	6
36b	Pyæmia	1	1
38	Malaria	101	13
38	Malaria, malignant tertian	5	5
39	Yaws	3	1
40	Ankylostomiasis	3	3
42	Ascariasis	13	—
42	Worms	2	2
45	Cancer of mouth	1	1
45	Cancer of tongue	3	3
45	Cancer of mandible	1	1
46	Cancer of colon	2	1
46	Cancer of liver	2	2
48	Cancer of cervix	2	—
48	Cancer of uterus	1	1
50	Cancer of the breast	1	—
53	Cancer of neck	1	1
53	Cancer of leg	1	1
57 : 1	Chronic rheumatism	38	—
57 : 2	Arthritis	1	—
59	Diabetes mellitus	1	1
63 : 1	Ricketts	5	4
66d	Tetany	1	1
69 : 2	Toxæmia	1	1
71b : 2	Anæmia	4	1
71b : 2	Septic anæmia	1	1
73 : 2	Rupture of liver and spleen	1	1
75	Acute alcoholism	2	2
78b	Cerebral inflammation	1	1
79	Meningitis	3	3
79	Pneumococcal meningitis	1	1
80	Tabes dorsalis	3	3
82a	Cerebral hæmorrhage	9	9
82b : 2	Cerebral thrombosis	1	1
82c : 1	Hemiplegia	22	2
82c : 2	Paralysis	2	—
82c : 2	Paraplegia	23	—
84b	Mental disease	1	—
84b	Mania	1	—
85	Epilepsy	2	—
85	Eclamptic fits	1	1
85	Status epilepticus	1	1
86	Infantile convulsions	2	1
87e	Convulsions	14	4
87e	Cerebral compression	1	1
89b	Mastoid abscess	1	1
92 : 1	Aortic incompetence	2	2
92 : 2	Mitral disease	1	—
92 : 3	Aortic disease of heart	1	1

TABLE M—continued.

Causes of Death—continued.

International List Number.	Causes.	No.	Certified.
92 : 5 ...	Endocarditis, chronic ...	1	1
92 : 5 ...	Valvular incompetence ...	1	1
92 : 5 ...	Valvular disease ...	34	16
93b : 3 ...	Myocardial degeneration ...	3	3
93c ...	Myocarditis ...	5	4
94 ...	Coronary sclerosis ...	1	1
94 ...	Sclerosis ...	1	1
95a ...	Auricular fibrillation ...	2	1
95a ...	Bradycardia ...	1	—
95b : 2 ...	Enlargement of heart ...	4	4
95b : 2 ...	Heart disease ...	2	2
96 ...	Dilatation of aorta ...	4	4
96 ...	Aneurism ...	7	7
97 : 3 ...	Arterio-sclerosis ...	2	1
98b ...	Gangrenous vulva ...	1	1
103 ...	Internal hæmorrhage ...	1	1
106 ...	Bronchitis ...	49	1
106a ...	Bronchitis acute ...	94	—
106b ...	Bronchitis sub-acute ...	5	1
106b ...	Bronchiectasis ...	1	—
106b ...	Bronchitis chronic ...	35	5
107 ...	Broncho-pneumonia ...	51	17
108 ...	Lobar pneumonia ...	31	20
109 ...	Pneumonia ...	44	8
110 : 1 ...	Empyema ...	1	—
110 : 2 ...	Pleurisy ...	15	—
111 : 1 ...	Pulmonary œdema ...	1	1
111 : 2 ...	Pulmonary embolism ...	1	1
112 ...	Bronchial asthma ...	2	2
114b : 2 ...	Abscess of lung ...	1	—
114b : 2 ...	Pulmonary hæmorrhage ...	1	1
115 : 1 ...	Stomatitis ...	1	—
115 : 1 ...	Ulcerative stomatitis ...	1	1
115 : 3 ...	Abscess of tonsil ...	1	—
117a ...	Gastric ulcer ...	1	1
118 : 1 ...	Gastritis ...	3	1
118 : 2 ...	Hyperemesis ...	1	1
119 & 120a : 1 ...	Colitis ...	1	1
119 & 120a : 2 ...	Diarrhœa ...	101	20
119 & 120a : 2 ...	Enteritis ...	2	2
119 & 120a : 2 ...	Gastro-enteritis ...	7	4
122a ...	Inguinal hernia ...	2	2
122a : 1 ...	Strangulated hernia ...	19	3
122a : 2 ...	Hernia ...	10	1
122b ...	Intestinal obstruction ...	9	6
123 : 3 ...	Abscess of rectum ...	1	1
123 : 3 ...	Ischio-rectal abscess ...	1	1
124b ...	Cirrhosis of the liver ...	6	6
129 ...	General peritonitis ...	1	1
129 ...	Peritonitis ...	1	1
130 ...	Acute nephritis ...	7	7
130 ...	Sub-acute nephritis ...	5	2
131 ...	Chronic nephritis ...	28	21
131 ...	Chronic interstitial nephritis ...	2	2
131 ...	Chronic parenchymatous nephritis ...	1	1
132 ...	Nephritis ...	8	4
133a ...	Pyelitis ...	1	1
133a ...	Pyonephrosis ...	1	1
133a ...	Pyelonephritis ...	2	2
136a ...	Stricture of urethra ...	6	5
136a ...	Stricture (unqualified) ...	12	1
136b ...	Extravasation of urine ...	2	2
139b ...	Septic endometritis ...	1	1
141 : 2 ...	Incomplete abortion ...	1	1
141 : 2 ...	Abortion (unqualified) ...	1	—
142 ...	Tubal gestation ...	1	1

TABLE M—*continued.*
Causes of Death—continued.

International List Number.	Causes.	No.	Certified.
144a	... Placenta prævia ...	1	1
144b	... Post partum hæmorrhage ...	2	2
145a	... Puerperal sepsis ...	2	2
146:2	... Albuminuria of pregnancy ...	1	1
146:2	... Nephritis of pregnancy ...	1	1
147	... Hyperemesis gravidarum ...	1	1
149	... Dystocia ...	2	2
150:3	... Labour (unqualified) ...	1	1
151	... Carbuncle ...	2	2
151	... Furunculosis ...	1	1
152	... Cellulitis ...	1	1
153	... Ulcer ...	4	2
154	... Osteomyelitis ...	2	2
155	... Abscess of jaw ...	1	1
155	... Osteitis fibrosa ...	1	—
156a	... Abscess of joint ...	1	1
158	... Asthenia ...	3	1
158	... Marasmus ...	15	2
158	... Inanition ...	3	3
158	... Malnutrition ...	1	1
158	... Congenital debility ...	17	15
159	... Prematurity ...	82	11
159	... Twin birth ...	4	4
159	... Multiple birth ...	6	—
160	... Dystocia ...	1	1
161a	... Atelectasis ...	5	—
161a	... Asphyxia ...	2	2
161c:1	... Septic infection of umbilicus ...	1	—
162b	... Debility senile ...	5	5
162b	... Senility ...	108	11
163	... Suicide by liquid poison ...	1	1
168	... Suicide by cutting instrument ...	1	1
180	... Conflagration (injuries) ...	8	7
185	... Accidental injury by cutting instrument ...	1	—
189	... Starvation ...	1	1
194:2	... Accidental fracture ...	5	4
194:2	... Accidental blow ...	1	—
195	... Drowning ...	1	1
200:1	... Cardiac exhaustion ...	7	—
200:1	... Heart failure ...	2	1
200:2	... Ascites ...	1	1
200:2	... Debility ...	8	1
200:2	... Hyperpyrexia ...	2	1
200:2	... Natural causes ...	1	—
200:2	... Teething ...	1	1
200:2	... Pyrexia ...	2	2
200:3	... Collapse ...	1	—
200:3	... Unknown ...	39	19

TABLE N.
Showing the population of Freetown and the Colony by nationality and sex at the Census of 1931.

	FREETOWN.			COLONY APART FROM FREETOWN.			WHOLE COLONY.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Protectorate native tribes	28,233	17,115	11,118	28,696	17,133	11,563	56,929	34,248	22,681
*Sierra Leoneans (Creoles)	20,970	9,353	11,617	11,876	5,085	6,791	32,846	14,438	18,408
Kroos (from Liberia)	4,460	2,392	2,068	21	12	9	4,481	2,404	2,077
Other African non-natives (from Nigeria, Gold Coast, Gambia, etc., West Indians ...)	580	384	196	104	70	34	684	454	230
Mulattoes	83	55	28	13	8	5	96	63	33
Various	121	58	63	28	8	20	149	66	83
†Europeans	226	166	60	148	97	51	374	263	111
‡Syrians	286	210	76	135	99	36	421	309	112
§Indians	375	258	117	38	24	14	413	282	131
Arabs (of African birth)	19	16	3	4	4	—	23	20	3
	5	4	1	1	1	—	6	5	1
Total	55,358	30,011	25,347	41,064	22,541	18,523	96,422	52,552	43,870

* Creoles are the descendants of Liberated Africans who were placed in Sierra Leone in accordance with the enactments made for the suppression of the Slave Trade. They represent the Christian and educated class and are sometime called Sierra Leoneans. In Freetown their numbers increased from 15,791 in 1921 to 20,970 in 1931. The increase is partly due to persons returning from the Protectorate owing to lack of trade, and to the fact that there is a tendency for persons of purely aboriginal blood having embraced Christianity and obtained a little education, to describe themselves as Sierra Leoneans. In the remainder of the Colony their numbers decreased by 555, which probably indicates a gradual movement from rural places to Freetown.

† The great majority are Government officials who live on the residential area at Hill Station, which is situated on the hills near Freetown.

‡ Of the total 413 Syrians, 90·8 per cent. reside at Freetown, where their numbers increased from 156 to 375 in the intercensal period. Elsewhere in the Colony their numbers increased from 21 to 38. Many have brought their wives and children out; the latter increased from 45 in 1921 to 131 in 1931. Of the total 227 per cent. were born in Sierra Leone. The males are all engaged in trade as merchants or as their clerks, salesmen or shop assistants. The Syrians are now well established as successful traders both in the Colony and Protectorate *vide infra* and a steady increase in their numbers may be expected.

§ The number of Indians appears to fluctuate with trade conditions generally. In 1911 there were 24 in the Colony, 4 in 1921 and 23 in 1931. In 1921 there were 15 in the Protectorate, in 1931 only 2.

TABLE O.
Protectorate Population, Census 1931.

	*NON-NATIVES.										Aboriginal Natives.
	†Creoles.	§Europeans.	‡Syrians.	Indians.	Arabs.	West Indians.	¶Mulattoes.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
Males ...	1,632	173	561	2	14	6	81	46	2,515	793,877	
Females ...	1,414	58	192	—	3	—	60	26	1,753	873,913	

*This represents the population for which registration of births and deaths is compulsory. Registration applies only to comparatively small and isolated districts where trading activities attract the presence of non-natives. Their number decreased by 339 during the intercensal period.

†The Creoles are for the most part traders, mercantile clerks, Government officials, catechists and school teachers. Their number decreased by 789 in the intercensal period, probably owing to the recent trade depression.

§The number of Europeans has been increased since the Census by the presence of staffs engaged in the mining operations at Marumpa, Makong, Maranda, Tonkolili, Yengema and various small prospecting camps throughout the Protectorate.

‡The Syrian population increased from 386 to 753, of whom 134 were born in Sierra Leone.

¶81·5 per cent. are African-Syrians.

TABLE P.

Showing population according to sex and sex-ratio at 1931 Census, total population figures for 1931 and mid-year (estimated) 1936, births and death-rates at Freetown and at Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi in the Gold Coast, 1936.

	POPULATION.										Deaths under one year 1936.	Infant Mortality.
	1931.					Mid-year 1936.						
	Males.	Females.	Ratio: Males : Females.	Persons.		Births 1936.	Death-rate 1936.	Deaths 1936.	Birth-rate 1936.	Death-rate 1936.		
Freetown ...	30,011	25,347	118·4 : 100	55,358	62,314	1,437	23·0	1,297	23·0	303	210	
Accra ...	32,833	27,893	117·7 : 100	60,726	71,016	2,969	41·8	1,729	24·4	—	118	
Kumasi ...	21,219	14,610	140·5 : 100	35,829	42,203	968	22·9	922	21·9	—	139	
Sekondi ...	10,020	6,933	144·5 : 100	16,953	20,864	408	19·6	282	13·5	—	76	

III—Prisons and Asylums.

KISSY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Staff :—Medical Officer-in-charge
 First Class Dispenser
 Chief Attendant
 Assistant Chief Attendant
 11 Male Attendants
 Matron
 3 Female Attendants
 1 First Class Male Nurse
 1 Second Class Female Nurse
 1 Cook
 4 Porters.

56. There has been a marked increase in the number of deaths during the period under review, a total number of 13 as against 5 in 1936. These deaths were mostly in old emaciated people who offered little resistance to disease.

The deaths were due to the following :—

- (i) Myocardial degeneration, chronic bronchitis.
- (ii) Senile arterio-sclerosis of kidney associated with generalised arterial and senile myocardial degeneration.
- (iii) Pulmonary tuberculosis.
- (iv) Broncho-pneumonia.
- (v) Gastro-enteritis.
- (vi) (a) Sub-acute nephritis (b) Chronic bronchitis with cedema of the lungs.
- (vii) Chronic dysentery, lobar pneumonia.
- (viii) Toxæmia, ankylostomiasis, double pneumonia.
- (ix) Ascariasis, gastro-enteritis.
- (x) Hypostatic congestion of the lungs.
- (xi) Ulcerative colitis, pneumonia.
- (xii) Amœbic dysentery.
- (xiii) Miliary tuberculosis, toxæmia.

57. During the period under review an attempt was made to introduce occupational therapy. Very few inmates (owing to their mental state), will or can take any interest in this work which consists of basket and hat making. The scheme is, however, being persevered with and it is hoped in time to interest more inmates in this line of treatment.

58. The Male Visiting Committee made four visits and the Female Visiting Committee made no visit. Parties from various religious associations made eleven visits.

59. The following table gives the statistical details of in-patients during the year :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1936	59	37	96
Admitted certified	2	—	2
Admitted under observation	41	15	56
Deaths amongst certified	7	6	13
Discharged after observation	29	11	40
Discharged as cured	3	1	4
Discharged on trial (Governor's Orders)	1	1	2
Re-admitted	4	2	6
Absconded	—	—	—
Number of patients certified	6	3	9
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1937	55	32	87

60. During the past two years a total number of 37 patients, whose blood responded positively to Kahn Test had the preliminary test carried out by the Sir Alfred Jones Laboratory. Treatment was then instituted at the asylum.

The response is arranged in tabulated form (*vide infra*):—

Year.	Not Relieved.	Relieved.	Cured.	Percentage of Cures Effected.
1936	5	8	—	—
1937	6	8	10	41·7

These patients are included under Seriological Examinations (Connaught Hospital Laboratory), page 47.

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT ON THE FREETOWN PRISON FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

61. Dr. E. J. Wright, Senior Medical Officer (Sierra Leone) was in charge throughout most of the year. Dr. A. J. Johnson, Medical Officer (Colonial Medical Service) acted for a week during the period June 6 to 14. Dr. Wright proceeded on local leave on the 2nd of October and was relieved by Dr. W. B. Hughes, Medical Officer (Sierra Leone) until the 23rd October when Dr. Wright resumed duty and continued to the end of the year.

62. Dispenser I. B. Doherty was resident from January 1 to June 4, when Dispenser V. M. Young took over till December 13, on which date he was relieved by Dispenser F. Gordon Harris who continued to the end of the year.

GENERAL HEALTH.

(a) PRISON OFFICERS.

63. *European*.—Very good. One minor complaint—Dyspepsia—was treated during the year.

64. *African*.—Fairly good. There were seventy-one officers including two senior officials on the Prison staff. Of these, twenty were placed on the sick list (for an aggregate period of 117 days), eight of whom were referred to the Connaught Hospital for admission and treatment. One was invalided.

(b) PRISONERS.

65. The general health of the prisoners was fairly good throughout the year. There was no epidemic. There were 1,043 out-patient new cases treated; with 16,734 subsequent attendances as compared with 902 and 10,409 respectively during the previous year. The prevalent diseases were, avitaminosis, diseases of the digestive system, skin diseases and minor external injuries. There were six cases remaining in hospital at the end of 1936. During the year 175 were admitted into hospital.

66. Two deaths occurred during the year. One died in the Gaol Hospital and the other at the Connaught Hospital. The former was received in gaol in a very bad condition, due to generalized clinical tuberculosis, and the latter was an epileptic with valvular disease of the heart.

67. Nine cases were sent to the Connaught Hospital for surgical treatment, viz:—

- 1 cut throat
- 2 strangulated hernia
- 1 septic thumb
- 1 abdominal colic
- 1 trachoma
- 3 urethral stricture.

68. There were 24 cases of infectious diseases.

69. Six cases were sent to the mental hospital, Kissy, for observation under Emergency Certificates and five were detained.

70. There was no execution.

71. Prisoners reported at all hours with various complaints, mostly trivial, apart from those seen at the medical officer's daily attendance.

72. On Mondays and Thursdays in the afternoon, medical inspection of all prisoners forms a regular routine and general prophylactic treatment is given. This consists of giving quinine, purgatives, liniments, and the detection of cuts, abrasions and other conditions which, if neglected, might eventually cause incapacitation.

73. The monthly weights of prisoners ranged between 94 and 204 pounds.

74. The sanitary condition of the prison was satisfactorily maintained throughout the year.

75. The specimen of faeces of every prisoner with a sentence of three months and over was sent to the Pathological Laboratory for examination and the findings were as follows:—

Ankylostome ova	...	...	...	...	...	99
Ankylostome and ascaris ova	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ankylostome and ascaris ova and E. coli cysts	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ankylostome and ascaris ova and trichuris	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ankylostome and E. coli cysts	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ankylostome ova, trichuris and giardia cysts	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ankylostome ova, trichuris and E. coli cysts	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ankylostome ova and trichuris	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ascaris ova	...	...	...	...	...	26
Trichuris and ascaris ova	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ascaris and E. coli cysts	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trichuris ova	...	...	...	...	...	4
E. coli cysts	...	...	...	...	...	1
E. histolytica	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tænia	...	...	...	...	...	2
No ova—No protozoa	...	...	...	...	...	65
Total	...	...	...	...	...	238

STATISTICAL RETURN OF THE FREETOWN PRISON FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Remaining in hospital at the end of December, 1936	...	...	6
Admitted to hospital during the year 1937	...	...	175
Died in hospital during the year 1937	...	...	1
Remaining in hospital at the end of December, 1937	...	...	4
Daily average number of prisoners in gaol	...	...	232.43
Daily average number of prisoners in gaol hospital	...	...	6.57

OUT-PATIENTS.

European Officers including Government Employees.

Period.	New Cases.	Subsequent Attendances.
March quarter ...	1	Nil
June quarter ...	Nil	Nil
September quarter	Nil	Nil
December quarter	Nil	Nil
Total	1	Nil

African Officials including Government Employees.

Period.	New Cases.	Subsequent Attendances.
March quarter ...	13	11
June quarter ...	30	147
September quarter	29	137
December quarter	12	51
Total	84	346

Out-Patient Prisoners.

Period.	New Cases.	Subsequent Attendances.
March quarter	226	3,617
June quarter ...	260	4,801
September quarter	340	5,455
December quarter	217	2,861
Yearly total	1,043	16,734

In-Patients.

Period.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Not Relieved.	Died.	Observation.
March quarter ...	31	21	7	3	—	—
June quarter ...	48	37	10	—	—	1
September quarter ...	53	22	30	—	—	1
December quarter ...	43	17	21	4	1	—
Total ...	175	97	68	7	1	2

Prisoners Examined.

Period.	Admission.	Remand.	Corporal Punishment.	Execution.	Solitary Confinement.
March quarter ...	224	31	—	—	46
June quarter ...	316	78	—	—	56
September quarter ...	335	57	—	—	36
December quarter ...	307	33	—	—	29
Total ...	1,182	199	—	—	167

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Total number of prisoners admitted ...	895	788	813	752	1,182
Total average strength ...	246	260	243	233	232
Total death excluding execution ...	5	2	4	2	2
Total number of prisoners on sick list ...	196	78	82	112	175
Daily average number on sick list ...	7·03	4·45	3·59	3·88	6·57
Daily sick rate per 1,000 average strength	26·51	17·1	12·34	12·89	24·009
Death-rate per 1,000 average strength ...	18·93	7·69	16·46	8·58	8·62

Prison.	Daily Average number in Custody in 1937.	Daily Sick Rate per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Average Strength.
Freetown ...	232	24·009	8·62
Kenema ...	63	47·61	15·87
Moyamba ...	25	136·00	—
Pujehun ...	11	90·9	—

E. J. WRIGHT,

Senior Medical Officer (Sierra Leone);
in charge of Freetown Prison.

IV—Hygiene and Sanitation.

1—PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

(a) *Insect-borne Diseases.*

76. *Malaria.*—Routine anti-mosquito measures were carried out in Freetown with generally satisfactory results. Particular attention has been given to streams not permanently canalized. The general control however requires to be extended a further distance beyond the town and investigations in this respect have been started. Several uncontrolled streams just beyond the town limits breed heavily and the number of mosquitoes caught per room in near by houses is high.

77. Street drainage in Freetown is proceeding steadily if slowly and the improvement effected thereby is very noticeable. Similar work in the more important Protectorate towns is very necessary.

78. Less has been effected in the Protectorate but mosquito surveys of several stations have been put in hand and it is hoped in the future to start definite control in the more important places. Mosquito control in the Protectorate is a large problem which deserves more attention than it has received in the past. Lack of staff and funds have precluded much work in this respect.

79. The Report of the Medical Officer (Health) is given below :—

ANNUAL REPORT—1937.

80. *Medical Officer (Health).*—Dr. E. H. Taylor Cummings performed the duties of Medical Officer (Health) throughout the year.

81. *Sanitary Superintendents.*—Mr. J. R. Henderson arrived in Freetown on first appointment on the 29th May, 1937. Mr. P. Osment proceeded on vacation leave on the 28th October, 1937.

82. *African Staff.*—Sanitary Inspectors—35.

They are graded thus :—2 Second Grade Sanitary Inspectors

4 Third " "

8 Fourth " "

21 Fifth " "

15 Sanitary Learners (stationed in Freetown).

Of these Sanitary Inspectors, 24 were stationed in the Protectorate and 11 in Freetown and the Headquarters Judicial District, as compared with 18 and 15 respectively during 1936. It was with difficulty that the efficiency of the work was maintained with a reduced staff.

83. Fifth Grade Sanitary Inspectors in Freetown and all Sanitary Learners received systematic training undertaken by the Medical Officer (Health) and the Sanitary Superintendents. Their progress was good with the exception of two.

84. The following Sanitary Inspectors were invalided from the service on medical grounds :—

Mr. A. M. Daramy on 25th September, 1937

Mr. J. N. Taylor on 13th August, 1937

Mr. S. C. Secker on 10th December, 1937.

85. Mr. W. S. Archer-Davies, clerk to the Medical Officer (Health), went on vacation leave on the 7th April, 1937 and was relieved by Mr. S. J. B. Kude ; he resumed duty on the 7th May, 1937. A junior clerk from the Town Clerk's Office, City Council, was seconded to this office for training.

86. Labourers who were paid 9d. a day, received an increase of 3d. owing to the high cost of living.

DAILY WORK IN FREETOWN AND NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES.

87. This was carried out for the most part efficiently ; owing to the limited staff, it was not always possible to detail Inspectors regularly to the following adjacent villages, viz., Congo Town, Murray Town and Aberdeen.

88. The health of Freetown on the whole has been good ; there were no epidemics ; the small outbreak of smallpox which started during the fall of 1936 was easily controlled and only during the first two months of the year 1937 were there further cases. There has been some concern over the increase in the number of sporadic cases of Typhoid Fever. Among the Locomotive staff at Cline Town Railway Works, there were three cases ; the probable source was traced to the drinking water which the men had been warned was only fit for feeding boilers. There were two cases in the East end from the same house, the second case having been infected by the first.

ANTI-MALARIAL AND ANTI-YELLOW FEVER MEASURES.

89. A broadcast talk on preventive measures was given. These will always be, for many years to come, the major activity of the Health Branch. Compounds and houses are inspected daily, all likely breeding places of mosquitoes are examined and recorded, cesspits, drains, trees, rock pools, quarries and swampy areas are also examined daily.

90. The number of compounds examined daily by each Sanitary Inspector and Learner is 30, instead of 40 as heretofore; with a smaller number of compounds, Inspectors have been able to perform their work more thoroughly and are establishing a strong liaison between householders and the Health Branch.

91. Two Sanitary Inspectors of the higher grades and the Sanitary Superintendents supervised and checked the work of sectional Inspectors; the Medical Officer (Health) paid surprise visits to compounds. With a few exceptions, the work performed was commendable.

92. During the year, 91,410 compounds were inspected; 879 samples of mosquito larvæ detected, 521 occupiers of compounds were prosecuted. 663 prosecutions were made, 631 persons were convicted, 24 were withdrawn and 8 were dismissed. One of the withdrawn cases and one of the dismissed cases were in connexion with a shipping firm and a Master of a ship for allowing a passenger to land in Freetown harbour without pratique having been granted. It was proved in evidence that the ship was without the limits of Freetown harbour when the passenger disembarked from the vessel.

93. Fines imposed at the Police Court were as follows:—

							£	s.	d.
Mosquito larvæ	...	...	...	...	...	521	67	11	0
Cesspits, failure to clean and repair	...	...	...	...	...	63	7	4	0
Insanitary compounds	...	...	...	...	...	61	9	0	0
Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	13	0
For obstructing Sanitary Inspectors during the execution of their duties	3	...	...	...	...	3	0	17	0
							<u>£93</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>

94. The larvæ of mosquitoes found in compounds were classified as follows:—

Anopheles	...	...	...	15
Culex	...	...	...	252
Aedes	...	...	...	602
Culex and Aedes	...	...	...	8
Anopheles and Culex	...	...	...	2

Oiling of pools, quarries, ill-conditioned earth drains or badly graded and broken concrete drains, cesspits and the areas in close approximation to the temporarily canalized streams, were all given adequate attention; oiling is performed at each of these potential breeding places once in every six days. The number of pools and drains oiled was 15,045.

95. The eight-year drainage scheme of the Public Works Department was kept up to date. Important drains completed were those of Pademba Road, Fifth Street, Canton Street and Lower Savage Square, also the upper portion of Howe Street leading into Circular Road. Normal repair works to all street drains were carried out as usual.

96. The number of boats and canoes inspected was 9,137.

97. The number of larvæ found was 4 and were classified as follows:—

Aedes	...	...	...	2
Culex	...	...	...	2

98. *Trees.*—A great demand was made on the department by owners of compounds for the felling of trees most of which were either dangerous to life and limb or provided potential breeding places of mosquitoes.

Number of trees inspected	...	...	46,992
Number of trees felled	...	...	1,029
Number of holes chipped	...	...	1,700
Number of holes cemented	...	...	1,914
Number of larvæ found	...	...	358—Aedes 273 Culex 85

Ill-kept trees are a veritable menace to the health of the population of Freetown.

99. A large cotton tree hard by the Sir Alfred Jones Research Laboratory was felled. In addition, attention was paid to the plants and shrubs which are known breeding grounds; these were always destroyed.

100. *Cesspits*.—There are over 5,000 cesspits in Freetown; some of these are watery during the rainy season, especially in the west end of Freetown; they are regularly oiled with anti-malarial oil; there is no doubt that few of these cesspits actually breed mosquitoes.

101. Temporary canalization of Granville Brook, Moore's Brook, Nicol's Brook and Alligator Brook was done twice, at the beginning of the year and again at the end of the year. It is usual to perform this work once a year but owing to the rains in 1936, continuing till late, the work was held over in that year.

102. The canalization of Sanders Brook has rendered a district, hitherto heavily infested with mosquitoes, comparatively healthy.

103. *Tins and Bottles*.—During the period when Yellow Fever cases were occurring in sufficient numbers in neighbouring colonies to cause alarm a special clean up of the town was organised, and householders were invited to make an effort to discard all unnecessary articles, especially tins; these were collected during a house-to-house collection by the "tins" and "bottles" gang; again, during the rainy season, this gang was actively engaged in collecting empty tins and broken bottles.

104. *Bushing and Weeding*.—It must be said that this is a very expensive item in the Labour Vote; in the rainy season the rapidity with which grass grows is almost phenomenal; vast areas at Tower Hill and Hill Station were weeded several times during the year. This work which is, however, very necessary, for the cutting down of high weeds diminishes the mosquito population to a marked degree.

MOSQUITO LARVÆ INDEX.

Weekly Average.

1st	Quarter	...	...	...	0·21
2nd	"	...	...	...	0·58
3rd	"	...	...	...	0·72
4th	"	...	...	...	0·41

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

105. *Smallpox*.—There were 9 cases of smallpox, three were imported, with one death; all the cases were reported during the months of January and February. The rest of the year was singularly free from this disfiguring and fell disease.

106. An intensive vaccination campaign was pursued throughout the year. Each Inspector in charge of sections performed 150 vaccinations monthly. In addition to this, Schools, Barracks, Markets and Railway Stations were visited regularly and vaccinations performed.

VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.

1936	...	...	...	...	8,486
1937	...	...	...	...	21,622

107. Although it was impossible to inspect most of these vaccinations, a fairly correct conclusion based on those seen was arrived at. It is accurate to surmise that 85 per cent. of the cases were successful—the potency of the vaccine lymph was good.

108. An old Bedford Health Lorry was converted to an Infectious Diseases Ambulance; this has met a long felt need. It is now possible to transfer patients to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kissy, and contacts to the Cape Quarantine Station with a degree of comfort, protected against the elements of the weather.

109. Extensive repairs are being done at the Cape Quarantine Station.

110. *Chicken-Pox*.—There were 10 cases during the year.

111. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*.—There were 77 cases notified during the year, but it can safely be surmised that many more people suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis than were notified. As one of the more common causes of death, tuberculosis, which was eighth on the list in Freetown, is now third; several cases were also detected at post mortem examinations. During the last six months of the year, there were 25 certified deaths, some of these uncertified deaths were probably due to pulmonary tuberculosis. The Foulah tribe seem particularly prone to this disease, they are or have been herdsmen, drinkers of cow's milk and eaters of "Foulah butter."

112. The exclusion of fresh air at night from sleeping rooms and the excessive overcrowding which prevails in the east and west wards are predisposing factors to pulmonary tuberculosis.

113. *Typhoid Fever*.—Thirteen cases of typhoid fever were notified, 5 cases were imported, there were 4 deaths; in addition to these, 3 were diagnosed at autopsy. The number of notified cases suffering from Typhoid Fever is slightly less than in 1936 when it was 16. These 13 cases were all diagnosed by laboratory findings, this department being notified at once, immediate steps were instituted in every instance, to investigate the probable source of infection, to disinfect the house, to advise contacts and to keep a close surveillance over them.

114. *Plague*.—No cases occurred during the year under review. Anti-plague work was done throughout the year; over 5,000 rats were trapped. The department now possesses a portable hand gas pump for disseminating under pressure gas into rat runs for their destruction; the preparations used go by the proprietary name of CIMAG. The public, which was at first rather averse to traps being set in its premises, now welcomes the movement and requests are constantly being received from Mercantile Firms and private individuals for trapping by our rat gang.

115. The Director of Sir Alfred Lewis Jones Research Laboratory, Tower Hill, writes as follows:—

Survey of the Rodent population of Freetown:—

During the first six months of 1937 the survey of the rodent population of Freetown was continued by the Sir Alfred Jones Laboratory. The investigation, which had been in progress for two and a-half years, was then discontinued, and Mr. D. H. S. Davis, who had collaborated with the Laboratory staff during the last eighteen months of the investigation, returned to England where he has been analysing the figures obtained. A report on the whole investigation will be submitted to Government when the analysis is completed, and some of the results will be published in scientific journals during 1938.

The work during the year for the most part, followed the lines adopted in the previous year, but special attention was paid to the effect on the rodent population of different schemes of trapping. As reported in another section, 5,538 rats, belonging to five species, were trapped, the great majority (4,000) belonging to the species *R. rattus*. The flea index, estimated by flea collections from 793 rats trapped alive was 1·8, and *X. cheopis* index 0·37."

116. *Yellow Fever*.—As in 1936, no case of yellow fever was reported, although it was prevalent in the neighbouring colonies and ports, both north and south. The vigilance exercised over the port was of an exacting nature. Suspected ships, crew and passengers were dealt with to prevent the filtration of this disease into Freetown.

117. Infectious diseases reported in neighbouring colonies.

<i>Yellow Fever</i> . GOLD COAST :	Africans	70 cases, 5 suspects, 39 deaths.
	Syrians	3 cases
	Europeans	5 cases, 1 suspect.
NIGERIA :	Africans	9 cases, 2 suspects, 1 death
	Europeans	14 cases, 2 suspects, 2 deaths.
SENEGAL :	Africans	9 cases, 1 suspect, 1 death
	Syrians	8 cases, 3 suspects, 1 death
	Europeans	1 case (suspected).
DAKAR :	Europeans	2 cases, 1 death.
LIBREVILLE :	—	1 case (death).
ABIDJAN :	—	2 cases (suspected).

118. The following other infectious diseases were notified:—

Trypanosomiasis	...	...	...	1 case
Leprosy	...	...	...	8 cases
Meningitis (type unknown)	...	...	...	2 cases (2 deaths)
Pertussis	...	...	...	1 case
Typhus fever	...	...	...	3 cases
Amœbic dysentery	...	...	...	34 cases (3 imported)
Influenza	...	...	...	135 cases

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

119. During the year, 7,286 lorry loads of dry refuse were discharged at Cline Town Refuse Siding, and 1,729 truck loads of refuse conveyed to Allen Town, amounting to 11,440 tons. In addition, 1,038 lorry loads were dumped in farmlands. Both the Cline Town and Allen Town Sidings have been extended to accommodate seven trucks; the track of the Decauville Railway at the latter place has been widened; a second chute has been installed at Cline Town which expedites unloading. Recourse was only made to dumping in farmlands when trucks supplied were filled to capacity.

120. The hour of departure of the refuse train has been altered from 3.15 p.m. to 11.40 a.m. and return empties arrive at the siding at 2 p.m. All public dust-bins are emptied daily and no lorry driver goes off duty till his section has been cleaned, excepting Sundays and holidays when the clearance programme is somewhat limited.

121. The City Council received 60 galvanised sanitary dust-bins fitted with lids; there were advertisements in the local press offering them for sale at 10s. 6d. an article; only three were purchased; on account of this disappointing sale the scheme of organizing a house to house collection of refuse had to be abandoned.

122. 6,879 notices were served for the cleaning of dirty compounds. One of the two incinerators at Lombard Street, which was beyond repairs, was demolished.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

123. 3,692 notices were served to clean or repair cesspits, the number of cesspits oiled was 2,607. There are only a few cesspits in Freetown. They are kept always at high standard of sanitation, most of them are found in the "cinderellas" of the compounds. 6 Culex and 1 Aedes were found in cesspits. No new public latrines were built during the year. The Health Branch has taken the onus of disposal of the night soil of the Connaught Hospital, Government buildings and compounds of European Government Officials. This work was heretofore performed by the Prison Department and for obvious reasons could not be done during the hours of dark. From compounds, waste water and other liquid refuse empty by private drains into street surface drains, during the dry season, it is not an easy problem to keep "sweet" some of these earth drains which are in a state of disrepair or which have inadequate falls.

INSPECTION OF MARKETS AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

124. All markets are inspected daily; there is nearly always cause for complaint about their condition. A Senior Sanitary Inspector makes a mid-weekly report on the markets and their immediate surroundings. The Medical Officer (Health) visits the markets every Saturday, and any irregularities are brought to the notice of the President, City Council.

125. Three of the markets have now been provided with large sanitary dust-bins with well fitting lids.

126. The Water Street Market has been reconditioned and a portion of the King Jimmy Market demolished. All markets are flushed with water at regular periods by the Freetown Fire Brigade.

127. The slaughterhouse was kept in a good state of repair, grazing grounds were inspected. Examination of animals was made immediately before, and carcasses immediately after, slaughtering.

128. The following animals were slaughtered:—

	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
Bullocks	3,042	3,278	4,274	4,460
Sheep	244	184	395	437
Goats	415	399	569	599
Pigs	128	125	136	139

129. The following carcasses, livers and other internal organs were condemned, being unfit for human consumption:—

Cysticercus Bovis	...	...	15 bullocks, 4 hearts
Angioma	...	...	560 livers, 1 kidney
Flukes	...	...	412 livers
Abscess	...	...	276 livers, 3 lungs, 1 heart, 1 spleen
Anthrax	...	...	1 bullock
Tuberculosis	...	...	1 bullock.

FOODSTUFFS.

130. Foods exposed for sale which are unfit for human consumption are either seized by the Sanitary Inspector and, after inspection by the Medical Officer (Health), destroyed (on the receipt of an order from the Police Magistrate) or, as in a few instances, action is instigated at the request of the vendors.

131. Below is a list of foodstuffs that were destroyed:—

15	Tins sardines
3	Tins pilchards
1	Case tomato puree
75	Tins strawberries
11½	Cases cabin bread
8	Barrels salt pork
15	Loaves bread
3½	Cases cabin bread
112	Tins tomatoes
8½	Cases cabin bread
30	Tins vegetables
4	Tins dressed crabs
2	Tins lard
3	Tins without labels
16	lbs. cabin bread

List of foodstuffs that were destroyed—*continued* :

9½	lbs. onions
3	Tins tinappa
20	lbs. flour
25½	lbs. prunes
12	Barrels salt pork
7	Tins arrowroot
21	Tins tea
41	Tins tomatoes
6	lbs. cabin bread
8½	lbs. potatoes
5	Tins cheese
79	lbs. rice
9	Cases and 4 bottles minerals
½	Case biscuits
18	Tins fruits
12	Packets cabin bread
2	Tins milk
64	Packets cabin bread
90	Packets biscuits

132. The Hotels, Restaurants, Bakeries, Public Cook Houses, Mineral Factories, Tanneries and places where offensive trades are pursued, were inspected regularly.

PORT HEALTH WORK.

133. It is gratifying to record that Freetown was not in quarantine during the year.

134. *Anti-Smallpox Measures*.—Vaccinations were performed as follows :—

Deck passengers	...	...	887
Kroo boys	...	...	4,373

135. Shipping increased during the year ; in one instance as many as twelve ships were in the harbour during twelve hours. 968 ships entered this port with a gross tonnage of 2,803,746 ; the figures for 1936 and 1935 were 825 and 809 respectively.

136. The following deck passengers and Kroo boys embarked and disembarked :—

<i>Embarked :</i>	Deck passengers	...	...	1,495
	Kroo boys	...	...	20,230
<i>Disembarked :</i>	Deck passengers	...	...	1,798
	Kroo boys	...	...	21,715

137. A new urinal was erected on the eastern side of the Baggage Shed.

138. A new Boiler was installed at the Government Wharf Disinfecting Station.

139. Owing to the unsatisfactory quality of the Freetown water, revealed by bacteriological examination, water supplied to ships is now being chlorinated.

140. The approaches to the wharf and the passenger jetty are flushed with water during the dry season.

SCHOOL INSPECTION.

141. A survey was made by a Medical Officer. There has been an improvement in the school latrines. The servicing is now being undertaken by the Health Branch.

HEALTH WEEK.

142. The Annual Health and Baby Week was an unqualified success. New features being Cinematograph Shows and Exhibits in stalls erected at the Victoria Park on Baby Day by local business men. For the first time, Freetown was a competitor in the Imperial Baby Week Challenge Shield Competition. Our efforts were highly commended and a certificate was awarded. The report of the National Baby Week Council in this connection has been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary.

RABIES.

143. The dog-catching gang continued its activities throughout the year. 1,025 dogs were caught, 624 were destroyed ; post mortem examination was performed on the bodies of five suspected dogs ; four showed negri bodies in their brain tissue. The last case of canine rabies was reported on the 18th November, 1937.

METEOROLOGY.

144. The French Government at Conakry was supplied regularly with weather conditions in connection with their local aerial service. The rainfall for the year was 149·87 inches.

145. The department handed over the meteorological instruments at the Observatory at Tower Hill to an officer of the Education Department on the 26th October, 1937. This officer is now responsible for the daily readings and observations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

146. Infant mortality rate is still alarmingly high—243 per 1,000 live births. Much advice by broadcast, the local press, and personal contact was given throughout the year. The main causes being due to inadequate living or malnutrition of expectant mothers, improper feeding of young infants, ignorance and superstition. Bronchial diseases are in part responsible for the high death rate among children under twelve months.

147. There were 116 still births registered in 1937.

HILL STATION.

148. Mosquito larvæ found at Hill Station during the year were as follows :—

Culex	...	...	...	...	45
Aedes	...	...	...	...	105
Anopheles	...	...	...	...	4
Anopheles and Aedes	...	...	...	...	1

155

149. 4,637 trees were inspected, 24 felled, 1,033 chipped and crevices in 1,545 were cemented; 130 mosquito larvæ were found in them, 87 were Aedes, 42 Culex and 1 Anopheles.

150. Regrassing at Hill Station still continues.

151. The permanent gang of sanitary labourers was engaged in cleaning streets and drains, emptying dust-bins and night soil, weeding unoccupied compounds and incinerating refuse. Tins and bottles were removed by lorry once weekly to Cline Town Refuse Siding.

152. Another Otway Pit with semi-permanent superstructure, is in course of construction. The one in use is giving every satisfaction.

WILBERFORCE BARRACKS.

153. The reconstruction scheme is still in progress, new kitchens and new latrines, a great improvement on the dilapidated tin structures, have been erected. Large type dust-bins are now in use; concrete plinths are used as bases. More attention is being paid to the sanitation of the village of Wilberforce.

POLICE BARRACKS, KING TOM.

154. The latrines, ablution centres, laundry houses, have been re-organised and modernised shower baths have been provided for the use of the men.

CITY COUNCIL.

155. A report for the year has been submitted on the project of handing over routine duties to the Municipality. The Waterworks Engineer's report is attached. The new extension scheme for increasing the quantity of water is in progress.

156. Weirs are being constructed over two streams—the Congo and the Takuyama; the water will be led by pipes to a 10,000,000 gallon storage Reservoir on the Babadori Saddle, the water ultimately will enter existing mains and finally will arrive at the Tower Hill Service Reservoir.

FREETOWN MUNICIPALITY BUILDING SCHEME.

157. Nine buildings were erected during the year at a cost of £4,047 10s. 0d.

STREET TRADING IN FREETOWN.

158. As a result of the recommendation of a Special Committee appointed by Government, new legislation has been enacted prohibiting Street Trading in certain areas, for example, in the vicinity of Bombay Street and Regent Road Markets.

E. TAYLOR-CUMMINGS,
Medical Officer (Health).

(b) EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

159. *Smallpox and Vaccination.*—The epidemic of smallpox which commenced in 1932 has now finished. Sporadic cases occurred in the Protectorate during the year. There were 9 cases in Freetown, of which 3 were imported, with one death. In the Protectorate there were 103 cases with no deaths. The number of vaccinations has increased from 8,448 to 21,622 in Freetown.

160. A table is subjoined, showing the number of cases, deaths and vaccinations for 1937. The figures in 1936 were 391, 51 and 30,082 respectively:—

Area.	Number of Cases Discovered.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.
COLONY DISTRICT :			
Freetown	9	1	21,622
Headquarters Judicial	18	—	1,912
Bonthe	4	—	878
PROTECTORATE DISTRICTS :			
NORTHERN PROVINCE :			
Port Loko	4	—	1,798
Karene	—	—	332
Bombali	13	—	2,028
Koinadugu	—	—	469
Tonkolili	—	—	331
SOUTHERN PROVINCE :			
Kailahun	5	—	950
Kenema	1	—	256
Kono	—	—	230
Bo	11	—	2,252
Moyamba	55	—	2,586
Pujehun	14	—	871
Sherbro	—	—	1,437
	134	1	37,952

Of the 9 cases shown above against Freetown, 3 cases were imported.

(c) HELMINTHIC DISEASES.

161. The following table indicates the cases which have come to notice during the year. The corresponding figures for 1936 are also shown:—

Disease.	1936.	1937.
Ascariasis	6,580	5,889
Ankylostomiasis	403	395
Schistosomiasis	98	72
Tæniasis	243	274

2.—GENERAL MEASURES OF SANITATION.

162. *Night-soil Disposal.*—The system in use remains as before. It is felt that as far as Freetown is concerned something better than the primitive and objectionable system of emptying latrine pails into the sea along the foreshore is called for. The matter of modern water-borne sewage system for the City is one for the earnest consideration of Government. At present human waste is disposed of for the most part in either relatively shallow pit latrines, leaking cesspools or by latrine buckets emptied as aforesaid. Otway pits continue to be used for disposal of latrine pail contents at Hill Station.

163. In the Protectorate, except in Government Reservations, pit latrines are general. In most towns these are in the form of public latrines situated at various points about the town or village. They are on the whole not popular with the inhabitants who much prefer a latrine in their own compounds. It is considered that "bored-hole" latrines might be tried in areas where the soil is suitable.

164. *Refuse Disposal.*—Refuse disposal in Freetown is by means of uncontrolled tipping several miles from the town. The system is expensive in transport and not very satisfactory from a sanitary point of view. Incineration nearer the town would be cheaper and more effective. Proposals regarding this will be submitted to Government.

165. In the Protectorate "bush" pattern incinerators of a more or less temporary nature are in use. These, although fairly satisfactory, have too short a life and, even with frequent patching up, fall to pieces in a year or two. Their principal merit is their small initial cost.

166. *Drainage and other Sanitary Improvement.*—The following notes are taken from the reports of the Public Works Department:—

167. *Maintenance, Repairs and Improvements of Drains and Minor Health Improvements in Freetown.*—General repairs were effected to all drains and outfalls throughout the year. An extension to the side drain at Lower Savage Square was carried out.

168. *Maintenance of Hill Station Water Supply.*—Minor repairs were carried out to the covered dam and the concrete reservoir. The latter was given a coat of "Synthaprufe" at the end of the year. The steel storage tank was coated with limewash. The response of the residents of Hill Station to appeals to economize in the use of water at the end of the dry season, enabled the supply to be maintained without restriction throughout the year.

169. *Upkeep of Colony Water Supply.*—The various supplies were maintained as usual throughout the year.

170. *Minor Health Improvements, Port of Sherbro.*—The following works were performed during the year:—

Completion of new latrine at South End of Victoria Road.

Construction of new latrine at York Island.

Miscellaneous repairs to water tanks, latrines and dust-bins, Sherbro and York Island.

171. *Canalization of Streams, etc.*—The year's programme consisted entirely of street drainage. Pademba Road was reconstructed and the portion of Circular Road between the Government Model School and Pademba Road was drained. The work in Pademba Road presented difficulties due to the great diversity of levels at which houses bordering it had been built. It is hoped that the provision of footpaths on both sides of this road will be a safeguard to pedestrians and leave an unobstructed road for vehicular traffic.

172. *Road Reconstruction carried out in 1937:—*

Name of Streets.	Length in Yards.
Part of Howe Street and Circular Road	447
Pademba Road	1,027
Fifth Street and part of Sackville Street	485
Canton Street	435
Kennedy Street	109
Howe Street and footpath	221
Water Street between C.F.A.O. and Bus Depot	27
	<u>2,751 yards.</u>

The above streets were also bitumen surfaced.

173. *Drainage Improvements.*—Surface drains were laid in the following streets:—

Name of Streets.	Length in Yards.
Part of Howe Street	441
Circular Road, part of	467
Pademba Road, part of	2,106½
Sackville Street	300
Fifth Street	365
Canton Street	498½
Kennedy Street, part of	109
Kissy Road, part of	269
Regent Road, part of	726
Circular Road, from Government Model School to Pademba Road	1,104
	<u>6,386 yards.</u>

174. *Maintenance and Repairs of Sanitary Structures—Freetown.*—All dust-bins, latrines and urinals were overhauled and repaired during the year and on conclusion of the rains were white-washed and all steel work coated with "Tarkecem."

175. *Protectorate Water Supplies.*—None of these can be regarded as satisfactory. Many are insufficient in quantity and all are subject to pollution. Even where primitive piped supplies are in use considerable improvements are called for. Proposals for the betterment of several are under consideration but have not got beyond that stage.

176. The water supply of Freetown gives cause for considerable anxiety and has for some time shown definite signs of pollution. Pending the installation of a Chloramine sterilizing plant which has been approved the public have been warned to boil all drinking water. The results of bacteriological examination of the water merely serve to confirm what is obvious from a review of the water reservations, none of which is a truly protected catchment area. The following is the report of the Waterworks Engineer :—

FREETOWN WATER SUPPLIES.

177. In submitting this brief Annual Report on the Freetown Waterworks for the year 1937 I have to state that all sections of the works were maintained in the usual standard of efficiency and the prevention of waste was diligently attended to.

178. *Consumption.*—The consumption of water for the year shows an increase over that of last year, the total consumption for the year being 207,227,000 gallons or an average of 567,745 gallons per diem as against 195,066,000 and 534,427 gallons respectively for the year 1936. Of this amount 6,969,900 gallons were supplied to shipping and 3,173,850 gallons for other non-domestic purposes leaving the purely domestic consumption at 197,083,250 gallons, an average daily consumption of 539,954 gallons, *i.e.* 8.4 gallons per head per diem for a population of 63,758.

179. *Public Standposts.*—There were three new public standposts erected during the year bringing the total number of public standposts to 263.

180. *Private Services.*—Twenty-seven private services were installed during the year and the number of private services now stands at 570.

181. *Extension of Distributing Mains.*—Two hundred and thirty-four yards of 4" cast iron distributing mains with three fire hydrants were laid along Upper Easton Street, a locality hitherto poorly supplied. The total number of fire hydrants is now 413.

182. *Preservative Treatment of Steel Mains.*—One thousand two hundred and fourteen yards of 5" and 1,692 yards of 4" steel mains in the Lumley Valley were scraped and treated with bitumastic solution and enamel thus adding appreciably to the life of the pipes.

183. *Shortage of Water Supply.*—The shortage of water during the year lasted from the 16th of April to the 13th of May and was not acute. During this period the town was placed on a restricted supply. Pumping operations were carried on from the 18th of March to the 31st of May.

184. *Freetown Waterworks Extension.*—Towards the close of 1936 Council, with the approval of Government and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, secured the services of Major C. Wilson Brown, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., Director of Public Works, to investigate and report on the best means of augmenting the water supply of Freetown.

As a result of the investigations and report of Major Wilson Brown, Council is now engaged on a scheme of extension comprising the construction of Weirs on the Takuyama and Congo Streams—two tributaries of the Orogu River. It is the intention to construct a ten million gallons Storage Reservoir on the Babadori Saddle near Regent Village and to lay some six miles of pipeline to convey the water from the intakes to the Storage Reservoir and thence to the Lumley and Congo Supply mains, through which it will flow to the Service Reservoir at Tower Hill. The work was started in September and a fair progress can now be reported in each section of the work. It is hoped to complete the work in about 18 months.

185. *Examination of the Water Supply.*—During the year under review the Medical Officer (Health) had samples of the water examined at the Sir Alfred Jones Research Laboratory at Tower Hill and the results were not quite satisfactory. As a result, it was decided that steps should be taken to sterilise the water supply and preliminary investigations are being made in the matter. In the meantime all water supplied to ships is being treated with chloride of lime as a precautionary measure.

W. S. COLE,
Waterworks Engineer.

WATERWORKS OFFICE,
TOWER HILL, FREETOWN.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

186. Due to shortage of staff regular systematic medical inspection of school children is not possible. Subjoined are extracts from a special report on a number of Protectorate schools :—

187. During the early summer a special survey of the Protectorate schools was carried out. Twenty-three schools were visited and, out of a total of 1,866 children on the school rolls, 1,444 were examined. Of this number, 1,044 were boys and 400 were girls.

188. All children were seen separately and individual records made of age, tribe, height, weight, general condition, teeth, eyesight and size of spleen when palpable. The clinical examination was in no way exhaustive and only those pathological conditions about which information was required were sought. Among these were signs of previous rickets and A and B Avitaminosis, but as certain diseases, like yaws, are difficult to avoid noticing, a record was made of any such obvious conditions. After a few schools had been examined it was clear that jiggers were increasingly common and in some cases the cause of definite disability, so that henceforward the feet were examined in every case. Due to difficulties in obtaining reasonably accurate records of ages it has not been possible, by the application of statistical methods to the data collected, to arrive at any useful numerical estimate of the incidence of under-development in respect of height and weight; and, arbitrary standards of general physique were resorted to with the following results :—

	Boys.		Girls.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1. Poor physique	150	14·3	66	16·5
2. Fair physique	561	53·9	228	57·0
3. Good physique	333	31·8	106	26·5

The vast majority of the poorly developed children were less than 10 years of age. Poor physical development in children over 14 years of age was rarely seen.

189. No relationship was established between poor physique and splenic enlargement as evidenced by the following figures :—

A. Number of children of poor physique aged 10 and under	...	158
Number with palpable spleens	...	86
Spleen rate	...	54·4 per cent.
B. Number of children other than of poor physique aged 10 and over	...	402
Number with palpable spleens	...	22
Spleen rate	...	55·0 per cent.

190. Malnutrition as a rather vague clinical entity is difficult to assess, particularly so in the tropics where the separation of the lesser degrees of malnutrition from a whole host of possible pathologies is most difficult. The clinical impression gained was that it did exist particularly among the younger children. In general it is not severe in degree. Cases of frankly cachectic children were extremely rare and may well have been attributable to disease. Six definite cases of Avitaminosis were seen but no case of active rickets was found. However, evidence of previous Rachitis would seem to indicate that a mild degree of the disease is widespread but that severe rickets is extremely rare. Rachitic changes were regarded as present in 287 or 19·9 per cent. of the children examined.

191. No cases of scurvy, beriberi or pellagra were seen.

192. 1,102 children had their eyes examined and in 93·5 per cent vision was up to a standard of 6/9 or better with each eye tested separately. No case of trachoma was seen.

193. Of the total of 1,444 children examined 367 or 25·4 per cent. had dental caries in one or more teeth. These 367 had on an average 2·68 decayed teeth each. Only 5 cases of pyorrhœa were seen.

194. The following table gives the spleen rates of 612 children under 10 years of age:—

School.	Number Examined.	Palpable Spleens.	Rate.	Size of Spleen.						
				S ₀	S ₁	S ₂	S ₃	S ₄	S ₅	S ₆
Roman Catholic, Boys, Moyamba ...	43	5	11·6 per cent.	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Roman Catholic, Girls, Moyamba ...	24	4	16·6 ..	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Amalgamated, Moyamba ...	81	21	25·9 ..	4	5	8	3	1	—	—
Harford United Brethren in Christ ...	32	9	28·1 ..	2	6	1	—	—	—	—
U.B.C., Sembehun ...	28	20	71·4 ..	3	4	7	2	4	—	—
Roman Catholic, Sembehun	13	10	77·0 ..	1	2	5	2	—	—	—
Church of England, Mano	27	23	85·0 ..	2	2	7	7	4	1	—
U.B.C., Mano ...	29	17	58·6 ..	3	3	7	2	1	—	1
Roman Catholic, Mano ...	14	11	78·6 ..	—	1	6	1	3	—	—
U.B.C., Taiama ...	52	32	61·5 ..	not recorded						
Methodist, Bumpe ...	11	9	81·7 ..	1	2	3	2	1	—	—
Methodist, Tikonkoh ...	18	12	66·7 ..	—	2	5	4	1	—	—
Methodist, Bo ...	36	24	66·7 ..	1	6	9	6	1	1	—
Government, Bo ...	16	12	75·0 ..	2	3	3	2	2	—	—
Roman Catholic, Bo ...	58	36	62·1 ..	4	6	14	9	2	1	—
Roman Catholic, Koribundu	6	5	83·3 ..	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
Methodist Girls, Segbwema	19	13	68·4 ..	—	—	7	4	1	1	—
Methodist Boys, Segbwema	36	27	75·0 ..	6	5	8	7	1	—	—
Bunumbu Primary and Central ...	25	18	72·0 ..	1	6	7	3	1	—	—
Roman Catholic, Blama ...	19	14	73·7 ..	1	1	0	6	4	2	—
Church of England, Blama	25	19	76·0 ..	—	3	3	7	3	2	1
Total ...	612	341	55·6 per cent.	36	61	103	69	30	8	2

Spleen Rates measured in children aged 10 years and less.

195. It will be noted that, with the exception of Moyamba, the whole of the area covered is hyperendemic.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

196. Very good progress has been made in the matter of housing of native labour in the diamond mining area and the sanitary circumstances of the lines are generally very satisfactory. The type of accommodation most suited for housing large collections of native labour is receiving attention as it is felt that too much consideration has been given in the past to type and materials rather than to a design which will provide adequate ventilation and light as well as a suitable environment. It is most desirable to avoid a penal settlement appearance in native labour lines and while hygienic surroundings are of prime importance for healthy labour, Hygiene has to be tempered to a certain extent with humanity. Concrete boxes with corrugated iron roofs do not make ideal homes in the tropics.

197. Less progress has been made in alluvial gold mining areas where the temporary and shifting nature of labour lines complicates matters.

198. Preparations have now been completed for a considerable extension of the permanent labour lines in the iron-ore area.

199. A serious problem in the vicinity of mining areas is the control of towns and villages which spring up and extend at an amazing speed to house the numerous traders and hangers-on who invariably follow large collections of labour.

200. Regulations covering the minimum basic requirements for housing native labour are under consideration and in drafting these, essential hygienic conditions for siting and design will be stressed rather than materials and type of construction.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

201. Housing and Town Planning in Freetown is controlled under the Freetown Improvement Ordinance, 1924, which does not provide for any control by the Health Branch of the Medical Department. Town planning as distinct from merely building control can make but small headway until there is in existence specific legislation providing for it.

202. In the Protectorate, buildings and town plans can be controlled to a certain degree in areas declared as "Health Areas". Some degree of progress can be recorded here but again the absence of adequate legislation restricts progress to the most elementary planning and spacing of houses only.

FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE.

203. Only in Freetown it is possible to do anything systematic in the matter of foodstuffs. A list of seizures and condemnations is included in the report of the Medical Officer (Health) of the City. There is no legislation governing such matters as standards of purity, prohibited preservatives or colouring matters nor is there any legislation providing for the control or licensing of establishments dealing in or preparing articles of food or drink.

B—MEASURES TAKEN TO SPREAD THE KNOWLEDGE OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

204. Instruction in elementary personal and public hygiene is given in schools and practical demonstrations are given by Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors and Midwives during their routine inspections and visits.

205. The Broadcasting Service is also used for propaganda purposes. It is felt that much useful propaganda could be carried on by means of cinematograph displays. This would be particularly useful in schools and special clinics.

206. An intensive campaign during Health Week was carried out by means of posters, pamphlets, lectures, talks and demonstrations. The Baby Show was a very successful affair, and proved a most popular feature of the week.

207. A "Health Week" was organized in all Medical Officers' stations in the Protectorate and reports from Medical Officers indicate that a very considerable and increasing degree of interest was displayed in it.

C—TRAINING OF SANITARY PERSONNEL.

208. The usual courses for Sanitary Learners were held.

209. In 1938 three British Sanitary Superintendents will be permanently stationed in the Protectorate. In addition to affording a stricter control over the routine work of the African Inspectors they will be able, by personal instruction and supervision, to improve standards of work. In the past, much of the time of Sanitary Superintendents has been taken up in supervising constructional work with the result that inspections were too much curtailed.

V—Port Health Work.

210. The details of the Port Health Work are given in the report of the Medical Officer (Health) who at present is also Port Health Officer.

211. The total number of ships dealt with was 968, the total tonnage being 2,803,746. The average time required to deal with a ship is not less than half-an-hour and on some days as many as twelve ships have had to be visited. It will be readily understood that the duties of the Medical Officer (Health) and Port Health Officer cannot continue to be carried out by one Medical Officer and an additional Medical Officer for Port Work is an urgent necessity.

VI—Maternity and Child Welfare.

212. Steady progress has been maintained in maternity services during the year. There was a slight falling off in the number of cases admitted to hospital, namely, 537 as against 607 during the previous year. Of these, 398 gave birth as compared with 402 in the previous year. The maternal mortality was 10.4 per 1,000 live births.

213. The new Maternity Training Centre is in course of erection and it is hoped that it will be completed in 1938. The scheme of voluntary training for midwives has made satisfactory progress and more candidates are coming forward for voluntary training. Five ladies are still in training and five obtained the C.M.B. certificate in 1937. The figures for infant mortality unfortunately show an increase of 33 over the previous year. This increase is considered to be due to the scarcity of rice during the year and an exceptionally poor quality of staple food. The propaganda campaign has been intensified and the last two months of the year showed a slight improvement. It is also hoped that improvement will be shown in 1938 owing to an increase in the number of Health Visitors. The clinics in the out-stations have shown satisfactory progress and the movement is becoming more popular every day.

214. Maternity and child welfare work is also carried out at the various mission hospitals and continues to show very satisfactory progress. The work of the Princess Christian Mission Hospital maintains a very high standard. In the Protectorate the attendances at the various mission hospitals show that their work is increasing daily, and the work of all the mission clinics in the Protectorate has reached a high standard.

VII—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

215. (a) *Connaught Hospital*.—There has been a slight decrease in the actual number of cases attending the Connaught Hospital, but the numbers are all that the staff can adequately cope with.

216. The cost per patient per diem has increased from 9½*d.* in 1936 to 10*d.* in 1937. This increase is entirely due to the increased price of local foodstuffs.

217. A new X-ray apparatus has been installed during the year. The work of this branch is increasing rapidly.

218. The pathological work of the Colony, under the direction of the Sir Alfred Jones Research Laboratory, has been maintained at a very high level. The report of the Pathologist incorporates all work performed in the Connaught Hospital Laboratory and also those examinations carried out by the Sir Alfred Jones Research Laboratory. During the year further bacteriological examinations of the water supply of Freetown and Hill Station were carried out and towards the end of the year a true *B. coli* was found in a standpipe in the Freetown Water Supply. Necessary steps are being taken to chlorinate the water.

219. The following tables show the figures of in-patients and maternity cases admitted to the Connaught Hospital during the past ten years :—

Year.	Total In-patients.	Maternity In-patients.	Remarks.
1928	1,945	311	
1929	2,228	353	
1930	2,383	363	New surgical block—two wards of fourteen beds and four cubicles.
1931	2,335	357	
1932	2,628	344	New children's ward—ten beds and cubicles.
1933	2,268	382	
1934	2,464	501	
1935	2,672	554	
1936	2,549	607	
1937	2,512	537	

220. The following table gives the comparative figures of out-patient attendances at the Connaught Hospital during the past ten years :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
New cases	13,864	14,265	14,276	10,583	12,019	17,313	17,155	18,635	18,193	17,676
Subsequent attendances	47,040	59,441	41,722	50,059	55,198	50,147	105,511	135,094	136,896	108,852
Total	60,904	73,706	55,998	60,642	67,217	67,460	122,666	153,729	155,089	126,508

221. (b) *European Hospital*.—In April the hospital was transferred to the Chief Justice's bungalow. The old hospital was demolished and a new one commenced. The hospital will probably be ready for occupation towards the end of July or the beginning of August, 1938.

222. The cost per patient per diem was 6s. 5½d. as compared with 5s. 6½d. in the previous year.

223. During the year 154 patients were admitted as against 173 in 1936. Of these 154 patients 45 were officials and 109 non-officials. The decrease is due to the smaller accommodation at the temporary hospital. There was one death in an official from cerebral malaria.

224. (c) *Other Hospitals*.—One more Protectorate type hospital has been erected at Kailahun and the hospital transferred from Daru to Kailahun, Daru being maintained as a dispensary station. Owing to the fact that the Kailahun hospital was not occupied until December, figures are not available. The figures of attendances are as follows:—

—	Port Loko.	Makeni.	Bo.	Moyamba.	Kailahun.
In-patients	205	239	354	163	—
Out-patients:					
New cases	4,105	4,479	4,046	2,460	—
Subsequent attendances	12,540	11,692	16,206	4,344	—

This table refers to the new type of hospitals.

225. (d) *Mission Hospitals Subsidised by Government*.—There are four mission hospitals subsidised by Government—one operating in the Colony (the Princess Christian Mission Hospital) and three in the Protectorate, namely, the American Wesleyan Mission, the United Brethren in Christ Mission and the Methodist Mission. These are stationed respectively at Kamakwie, in the Northern Province, and Jaiama and Segbwema in the Southern Province.

226. The work of these missions has progressed in a very satisfactory manner as the figures in the subjoined table will show. The maternity and child welfare work of these missions has been extended. In addition to the subsidised missions there is one mission at Gbangbaia which is doing excellent work.

Hospital.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	
		New Cases.	Subsequent Attendances.
Princess Christian Mission	387	8,359	9,433
Methodist Mission	714	5,161	12,000
American Wesleyan Mission	233	8,201	13,865
United Brethren in Christ	44	9,873	17,330

227. There are three hospitals maintained by mining companies—one at Marampa, maintained by the Sierra Leone Development Company, Limited, with a dispensary at Pepel, one at Yengema, maintained by the Sierra Leone Selection Trust, Limited, and one at Sende maintained by Messrs. Maroc, Limited with a dispensary at Baomahun. All these mining companies employ qualified Medical Officers.

228. (e) *Government Dispensaries*.—There are eight dispensaries established in the Colony and 14 in the Protectorate. Two new dispensaries are in course of construction—one at Blama and one at Panguma—and it is hoped that these dispensaries will be opened in the early part of 1938. The work carried out by these dispensaries has proved very satisfactory and a great many of them are now starting infant clinics. This work is much appreciated by the people and it is hoped to extend these activities in the future.

VIII—Meteorology.

229. *Rainfall*.—The rainfall for the year 1937 at Freetown (Tower Hill) was 149·87 inches as compared with 144·40 inches in 1936.

230. July was the heaviest month with 45·38 inches and the highest rainfall in any one day was 6·95 on the 19th of August.

231. The lowest temperature recorded at the Tower Hill Observatory was 68 degrees in the shade on the 10th of October.

232. The highest temperature recorded was 93 degrees in the shade on the 26th of April.

233. The highest minimum was 79 degrees on the 31st January, 1st, 2nd, 5th, 21st and 22nd February, 22nd, 26th and 30th April and 25th and 26th May.

234. The lowest maximum was 75 degrees on the 17th July.

235. The rainfall per mensem was as follows:—

January	...	...	...	—
February	...	...	...	0·01
March	...	...	...	6·01
April	...	...	...	2·18
May	...	...	...	8·09
June	...	...	...	10·66
July	...	...	...	45·38
August	...	...	...	39·77
September	...	...	...	25·08
October	...	...	...	7·60
November	...	...	...	2·95
December	...	...	...	2·14
Total	...	...	...	149·87

236. Hill Station reported a rainfall of 175·29 inches as compared with 169·09 inches in 1936. The heaviest month was July. The maximum precipitation in any one day was 8·02 on 17th July, and the total rainfall during the month of July was 62·97 inches.

IX—Scientific.

CONNAUGHT HOSPITAL LABORATORY.

ANNUAL REPORT—1937.

237. Dr. A. J. Johnson was in charge of the Laboratory until I resumed duty on the 1st March. As in the previous year the staff of the Sir Alfred Lewis Jones Research Laboratory and of the Connaught Hospital have worked as a pathological unit.

I—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

238. During the year 73 cultures were made from various sources. The results are classified below:—

(1) *Cultures of faeces:*

	European.	African.	Total.
No pathogenic organism isolated	2	7	9
<i>Bact. flexneri</i>	—	2	2
<i>Bact. alkaligenes</i>	—	1	1
Salmonella group (unclassified)	—	1	1
Total	2	11	13

(2) *Blood cultures:*

No pathogenic organism isolated	16	7	23
<i>Bact. typhosum</i>	—	6	6
Total	16	13	29

(3) *Cerebro-spinal fluid cultures:*

No pathogenic organism isolated	—	3	3
Staphylococci	—	2	2
Total	—	5	5

(4) *Cultures from boils, ganglions, etc.:*

No pathogenic organism isolated	3	4	7
Staphylococci	1	6	7
Total	4	10	14

(5) *Urine cultures:*

<i>Bact. coli</i>	1	—	1
Staphylococci	1	2	3
<i>Bact. coli</i> and staphylococci	1	—	1
Total	3	2	5

(6) *Clot cultures for Bact. typhosum:*

No pathogenic organism isolated	—	2	2
---------------------------------	---	---	---

	European.	African.	Total.
(7) <i>Throat swabs for culture :</i>			
One European and one African were examined for <i>C. diphtheriæ</i> , both were negative.			
(8) <i>Cultures for the presence of fungi :</i>			
One European—negative.			
(9) <i>Examinations of water supplies :</i>			
Freetown	16		
Protectorate	2		
Total	18		
(10) <i>Dark ground examination for T. pallidum :</i>			
Negative	4	10	14
Positive	—	2	2
Total	4	12	16
(11) <i>Dark ground examination for other organism :</i>			
Two cases (1 European, 1 African). Blood and urine from the former, and liver and kidney from the latter at autopsy, examined with negative results.			

II—SEROLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

239. *Kahn Tests.*—984 tests were performed during the year with the following results:—

	European.	African.	Total.
Positive †††	2	109	111
†††	1	167	168
††	3	116	119
†	—	55	55
Negative	55	475	530
Total	61	922	983

240. *Agglutination Reactions.*—A total of 96 patients were examined, 21 Europeans and 75 Africans, and 159 agglutination reactions tested.

241. *Typhoid Group.*—The total number of agglutinations carried out for the enteric group was 125, of which two were for *Bact. enteriditis* (both negative); 12 patients (2 Europeans and 10 Africans) were diagnosed as suffering from typhoid; no cases of paratyphoid infection being encountered.

242. *Undulant Fever.*—A small number of sera were tested for agglutination of *Br. melitensis* and *Br. abortus* (11 in all, six Europeans and five Africans), but in every case with negative results.

243. *Typhus Group.*—The total number of agglutinations carried out was 128, of which 12 yielded titres considerably above normal. These results enabled a diagnosis of typhus to be made in 10 instances, seven being of the X19 type of typhus and 3 of the "indeterminate" or X2 type (all Africans). The remaining two cases, although agglutinating 0XX to a high titre, did not exhibit a clinical condition resembling typhus, nor was the characteristic rise and fall of the agglutination titre observed over a period. These results would seem to confirm the fact that two fevers of the typhus group exist in Freetown.

III—HISTOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

244. A varying number of tissues was submitted from 58 cases during the year; these included material from both biopsies and autopsies. In eight instances of tissues from autopsy no diagnosis could be reached, in some cases because of the advanced degree of post-mortem degeneration. Another post-mortem examination of a European (in Gambia) confirmed the diagnosis of Black-water fever; with this exception, all the tissues were removed from Africans.

245. Of the 58 cases, 26 were conditions other than new growth, as follows :—

Granulomata	6	(eye 2, penis 1, perinaeum 1, uterus 1, anal mucosa 1).
Tubercular peritonitis	2	
Senile hypertrophy of prostate	2	
Colloid goitre	2	
Miliary tuberculosis	1	
Phthisis	1	
Lobar pneumonia	1	
Broncho pneumonia	1	
Tubercular kidney	1	
Chronic interstitial nephritis	1	
Typhoid ulceration of intestine	1	
Cholecystitis	1	
Splenic hypertrophy	1	
Myocarditis	1	
Endometritis	1	
Myositis	1	
Diphtheritis membrane	1	
Sebaceous cyst	1	
Total	<u>26</u>	

246. The diagnosis of the 23 new growths submitted has been tabulated below :—

Site.	Non-Malignant.	Doubtfully Malignant	Malignant.	
			Carcinoma.	Sarcoma.
Skin	1 Haemangioma	—	1 Adenocarcinoma (secondary) 1 Squamous carcinoma 1 Basal cell carcinoma	1 Fibrosarcoma
Subcutaneous tissue and muscle	1 Myxoma	—	—	2 round cell sarcomas 3 fibrosarcomas
Bone	1 Chloroma	1 Adamantinoma	—	1 Periosteal sarcoma
Breast	1 Fibroadenoma	—	1 Fibrocarcinoma 1 Medullary carcinoma	—
Gland	—	—	—	1 Lymphosarcoma
Eye	1 Papilloma	—	1 Epithelioma	1 Sarcoma
Mucous Membrane	2 Fibromata	—	—	—
Total	7	1	6	9

IV—BIOCHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS.

247. Eleven examinations were carried out :—

	Africans.	Europeans.
Glucose tolerance	2	—
Urea concentration	7	—
Blood urea	1	—
Reaction of urine	1	—
Van den Burgh's	—	4
Reaction	14	—

V—MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

248. A small number of identifications, mainly of insects and worms, was carried out, and a small number of examination of veterinary specimens. In addition, the brains of six animals, five dogs and one cat, were examined for evidence of rabies; four of the dogs were shown to be rabid.

249. One interesting result was the isolation of *B. mesentericus vulgatus* from the interior of grains of a sample of rice submitted for examination. This organism has been thought by some workers in India to be associated with outbreaks of epidemic dropsy.

250. Other investigations included the following :—

Analysis of five samples of sand for salinity; examination of yeast tablets for activity, examination of a fluid for poisonous substances; blood typing; inoculation of suspected tuberculous material into a guineapig.

VI—EXAMINATION OF ANIMALS FOR PLAGUE.

251. The total number of rats trapped during the year was 5,538, those caught alive numbering 793. The rats were distributed in species in the following proportions :—

<i>R. rattus</i>	4,000
<i>R. norvegicus</i>	802
<i>M. musculus</i>	708
<i>Crocidura occidentalis</i>	21
<i>Mastomys</i>	7
Total	<u>5,538</u>

252. Of these 3,463 were examined for *P. pestis* but all with negative results, though in some instances suspicious organisms were encountered which had to be cultured to exclude the presence of *P. pestis*.

253. Fleas were collected from the 793 rats trapped alive with the following results :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>X. cheopis</i>	167	128	295
<i>X. brasiliensis</i>	805	350	1,155
Total	<u>972</u>	<u>478</u>	<u>1,450</u>

254. The flea index was 1·8, and the *X. cheopis* index was 0·37.

VII—GENERAL PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS MOSTLY SMEARS.

- (1) Skin scrapings for fungi :—1 European—No mycellum.
- (2) Throat swabs :—1 European,—no K.L.B. *T. vincenti*, 2 Africans—no K.L.B. no *T. vincenti*.
- (3) Stained smears from penile sore : 3 Europeans and 6 Africans for specific organisms. 1 African positive for *T. Pallidum*.
- (4) C.S.F. :—3 Africans—for cell count.
- (5) Aspirated fluids : 10 Africans—nothing significant.
- (6) Urine for *Bact. Coli.* : 1 African positive.
- (7) Eye smear : 13 Africans. *Gonococcus* 3. *B. Koch Weeks* 4.
- (8) Blood film for *microfilariae*. 1 European—negative.

TABLE I.
EXAMINATION OF BLOOD FILMS FOR PARASITES.

	No. of Examinations.	Sub-tertian.	Benign tertian.	Quartan.	Sub-tertian and Quartan.	Benign tertian and Quartan.	Benign tertian and Sub-tertian.	Trypanosomes.	Microfilaria.	Crescents.
Europeans ...	379	70	--	6	1	--	--	--	--	--
Africans ...	2,171	639	1	130	36	--	--	2	3	26
Total ...	2,550	709	1	136	37	--	--	2	3	26

TABLE II.
EXAMINATION OF FÆCES.

	No. of Examinations.	Cestode.	Ankylostomes.	Ascaris.	T. trichuris.	Strongyloids.	E. hystolytica free	E. hystolytica cysts.	E. coli free	E. coli cysts.	Giardia cysts.	S. mansoni.	Dicrocoelium.	Taenia.	I. butschlii
Europeans ...	104	2	6	2	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Africans ...	1,744	10	483	415	137	4	30	10	2	52	24	1	--	10	2
Total ...	1,848	12	489	417	139	4	30	10	3	53	24	1	--	10	2

TABLE III.
EXAMINATION OF URINES.

Europeans	...	...	...	...	103
Africans	...	...	...	...	883
Total	...	...	...	...	986

TABLE IV.
BLOOD EXAMINATIONS.

	No. of Examinations.	Total red cell counts.	Total leucocyte counts.	Differential leucocyte counts.	Haemoglobin investigations.	Special blood investigations.	Grouping of blood.	V. D. Berg.	
Europeans ...	--	28	17	33	23	--	--	4	
Africans ...	--	33	38	38	34	4	13	14	13 direct + 1 delayed +
Total ...	--	61	55	71	57	4	13	18	

TABLE V.

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.

					Number of Examinations.	Acid fast Bacilli.
Europeans	...	...	...	..	6	—
Africans	...	...	...	...	426	84
Total	...	...	...	...	432	84

TABLE VI.

URETHRAL AND PROSTATE SMEARS FOR GONOCOCCI.

					Number of Examinations.	Positive.
Europeans	...	...	...	...	31	15
Africans	...	...	...	...	246	110
Total	...	...	...	...	277	125

TABLE VII.

SMEARS FOR B. LEPRÆ.

					Number of Examinations.	Positive.
Europeans	...	...	...	...	—	—
Africans	...	...	...	...	12	5
Total	...	...	...	...	12	5

TABLE VIII.

255. One hundred and nine autopsies were performed during the year.

Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Drowning	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Burning	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Rupture of liver and spleen	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Fracture of base of skull	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Concussion of brain	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Shock	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Dislocation of cervical vertebræ	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Fracture of pelvis	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Carbon monoxide poison	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Lobar pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hypostatic pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Empyæma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Miliary	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Chronic endocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Myocardial degeneration	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rupture of aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Intestinal obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Volvulus	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Chronic amœbic dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chronic bacillary dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Subacute nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nephritis of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suppurative pyelo nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Weil's disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infective hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tropical liver abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cholangitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Acute peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tertiary yaws	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Subacute alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Avitaminosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebral hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maxillary antrum abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Duodenal ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Senile debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cause unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

E. A. RENNER,
Pathologist (Sierra Leone.)

Connaught Hospital,
Freetown, Sierra Leone,
21st January, 1938.

Tables.

I—STAFF.
MEDICAL STAFF.

Office.	Name.	Absent on Leave		Remarks.
		From	To	
Director of Medical Services	P. D. Oakley	8 4 37	10 9 37	
Senior Specialist	Q. Stewart	25 3 37	20 8 37	
Senior Medical Officer	E. S. Walls	17 11 37	—	
.. ..	C. B. Jennings	—	—	
Medical Officer	A. W. Lewis	—	6 3 37	
.. ..	W. Allan	29 9 37	—	
.. ..	H. R. F. Tweedy	15 4 37	10 10 37	
.. ..	H. Peaston	—	25 5 37	
.. ..	A. J. Johnson	15 9 37	—	
.. ..	W. J. Laird	25 8 37	—	
.. ..	W. M. Quin	—	19 3 37	
.. ..	W. R. Williams	—	14 5 37	
.. ..	C. A. McComiskey	8 9 37	—	
.. ..	J. C. Busby	—	—	
Senior Medical Officer (Sierra Leone)	E. J. Wright	—	—	
Pathologist (Sierra Leone)	E. A. Renner	—	2 3 37	
Medical Officer (Sierra Leone)	M. C. F. Easmon	7 12 37	—	
.. ..	W. B. Hughes	1 4 37	30 6 37	
.. ..	W. F. O. Taylor	—	—	
.. ..	M. A. S. Margai	18 2 37	10 6 37	
Junior Medical Officer (Sierra Leone)	J. C. Massally	—	—	
HEALTH STAFF.				
Assistant Director of Medical Services (Health)	J. A. A. Dupcan, M.C.	—	—	Transferred to Nigeria 9-1-37.
.. ..	W. P. H. Lightbody	—	—	
Medical Officer (Health)	E. H. T. Cummings	—	—	
Chief Sanitary Superintendent	G. V. Herd	13 12 37	—	
Sanitary Superintendent	A. E. Wilkinson	—	19 2 37	
.. ..	P. Osment	28 10 37	—	
.. ..	W. C. Seers	14 10 37	—	
.. ..	J. B. Henderson	—	—	
NURSING STAFF.				
Senior Nursing Sister	Miss A. E. Macmaster	25 8 37	—	
.. ..	Miss G. M. Spencer	25 3 37	10 9 37	Transferred to Nigeria 30-10-37.
.. ..	Miss R. Baldock	—	—	
Nursing Sister	Miss L. D. S. McPetrie	28 10 37	—	
.. ..	Miss N. M. Brown	—	—	
.. ..	Miss H. F. W. Young	—	23 4 37	
.. ..	Miss A. Stewart	—	—	
.. ..	Miss E. M. Atkins	26 4 37	18 7 37	Resigned 18-7-37.
.. ..	Miss J. A. Marwick	—	—	

AFRICAN MEDICAL SUBORDINATE STAFF.

Office.	Name.	Absent on Leave.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Chief Dispenser ...	K. A. King ...	—	—	
Assistant Chief Dispenser ...	P. J. John ...	21 3 37	2 6 37	Retired on Pension 3-6-37.
" " ...	I. B. Doherty ...	—	—	
Chief Store-keeper ...	P. Q. A. John ...	—	—	
First Class Dispenser	M. P. Neville ...	—	—	
" "	T. M. T. Scott ...	15 12 37	—	
" "	J. C. May ...	22 2 37	21 4 37	
" "	S. B. Williams ...	1 6 37	31 7 37	
" "	E. W. B. Cole ...	—	—	
" "	G. C. Heroe ...	21 12 37	—	
" "	E. F. Smith ...	—	—	
" "	W. D. Hedd ...	—	—	
" "	S. H. I. Faulkner ...	—	—	
" "	J. E. Lewis ...	—	—	
Second Class Dispensers	Ten			
Third Class Dispensers	Twenty-one			
Laboratory Assistant	C. H. R. Greene ...	—	—	
Male Nurses and Apprentices ...	Thirty-eight	—	—	
Female Nurses and Probationers ...	Twenty-six	—	—	
Midwives ...	Four	—	—	

AFRICAN HEALTH SUBORDINATE STAFF.

Senior Health Visitor	Mrs O. T. King ...	24 6 37	23 7 37
Health Visitor ...	Mrs. V. S. Macfoy ...	27 10 37	26 12 37
" " ...	Miss A. Macauley	—	—
Second Grade Sanitary Inspector ...	W. E. J. Corkson ...	25 1 37	24 12 37
" " ...	D. H. Raschid ...	—	—
Third Grade Sanitary Inspector ...	M. A. Mammah ...	—	—
" " ...	Z. T. Grey Coker ...	—	—
" " ...	M. R. Wilson ...	—	—
" " ...	J. A. Doherty ...	—	—
Fourth Grade Sanitary Inspectors ...	Eight	—	—
Fifth Grade Sanitary Inspectors and Learners	Thirty-six	—	—

MEDICAL AND HEALTH CLERICAL STAFF.

Chief Clerk ...	E. S. George ...	—	25 4 37
Second Grade Clerk ...	J. A. Williams ...	—	—
" " ...	S. I. Hedd-Williams	1 12 37	—
Third Grade Clerks ...	Thirteen	—	—

II—FINANCE.

1937 ESTIMATES—EXPENDITURE.

						MEDICAL.
<i>Personal Emoluments :</i>						
						£
European	...	...	...	...	...	16,718
African	...	...	...	...	...	20,896
Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	410
					Total	<u>£38,024</u>
<i>Other Charges :</i>						
						£
Medical supplies and hospital equipment	...	...	...	...	...	1,748
Diets, provisions, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	3,681
Contribution to various associations and subsidies to institutions	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
Transport, freight, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	986
Other items	...	...	...	...	...	41
Purchase of new ambulance	...	...	...	...	...	—
					Total	<u>£9,656</u>
						HEALTH.
<i>Personal Emoluments :</i>						
						£
European	...	...	...	...	...	2,716
African	...	...	...	...	...	6,623
Labour	...	...	...	...	...	7,599
					Total	<u>£16,938</u>
<i>Other Charges :</i>						
						£
Refuse disposal	...	...	...	...	...	969
Preventive measures	...	...	...	...	...	546
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	700
Other items	...	...	...	...	...	487
Purchase of two lorries	...	...	...	...	...	—
					Total	<u>£2,702</u>
						RECEIPTS.
						£
Hospital fees	...	...	...	...	...	1,025
Lunatic hospital fees	...	...	...	...	...	130
Sale of medicines	...	...	...	...	...	1,202
					Total	<u>£2,357</u>

III—RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS—EUROPEAN.

Diseases.	IN-PATIENTS.					Out-patients.
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Total Admission.	Total Cases treated.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937.	
I—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC, AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.						
1. Enteric Group :						
(a) Typhoid fever	1	2	3	...	2	1
(b) Paratyphoid A. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Paratyphoid B. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Type not defined ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
5. Malaria :						
(a) Tertian	1	2	3	...	...	1
(b) Quartan ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	1
(c) Aestivo-autumnal	1	40	41	1	2	29
(d) Unclassified	3	11	14	...	...	27
(e) Blackwater ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	1
11. Influenza ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	4
16. Dysentery :						
(a) Amœbic ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
(b) Bacillary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
(c) Undefined or due to other causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
21. Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
33. Tuberculosis of the intestines or peritoneum ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	1
38. Syphilis :						
(a) Primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7
39. Soft chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
40. A.—Gonorrhœa and its complications	1	4	5	...	...	6
II—GENERAL DISEASES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.						
52. Chronic rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8
57. Diabetes (not including insipidus)	1	...	1	...	...	1
58. Anæmia :						
(b) Other anæmias and chlorosis ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	7
60. Diseases of the thyroid gland :						
(a) Exophthalmic goitre ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
64. Diseases of the spleen ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
66. Alcoholism ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...
Carried forward	8	71	79	2	4	100

The form shows in the main the arrangement of diseases in the International Nomenclature, 1921 Edition. To save space the unimportant diseases of any class can be grouped in their places as "Other Diseases" of the Class

EUROPEAN—continued.

Diseases.	IN-PATIENTS.					Out-patients.
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Total Admission.	Total Cases treated.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937.	
Brought forward ...	8	71	79	2	4	100
III—AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF THE SENSES.						
78. Epilepsy ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
82. A.—Hysteria ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
B.—Neuritis ...	...	1	1	...	...	1
C.—Neurasthenia ...	1	4	5	...	...	...
84. Other affections of the nervous system, such as paralysis agitans ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision :						
(a) Diseases of the eye ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) Conjunctivitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(c) Other affections of the eye ...	...	6	6	...	...	25
86. Affections of the ear or mastoid sinus ...	...	1	1	...	...	25
IV—AFFECTIONS OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
90. Other diseases of the heart ...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Mitral ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
(b) Myocarditis ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
91. Diseases of the Arteries :						
(c) Other diseases ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
93. Diseases of the Veins :						
Hæmorrhoids ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Varicose veins ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System : Lymphadenitis, bubo (non-specific) ...	...	2	2	...	...	1
V—AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages :						
Coryza ...	...	...	...	...	...	15
98. Affections of the Larynx :						
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
99. Bronchitis :						
(a) Acute ...	...	2	2	...	...	8
(b) Chronic ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
107. Other affections of the lungs ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
VI—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
108. A.—Diseases of Teeth or Gums :						
Caries, pyorrhœa, etc. ...	...	1	1	...	...	4
B.—Other affections of the mouth :						
Stomatitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils :						
Tonsillitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pharyngitis ...	...	1	1	...	...	9
Carried forward ...	10	94	104	2	4	213

Diseases.	IN-PATIENTS.					Out-patients.
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Total Admission.	Total Cases treated.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937.	
Brought forward ...	10	94	104	2	4	213
VI—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—continued.						
111. A.—Ulcer of the stomach ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
B.—Ulcer of the duodenum ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
112. Other Affections of the Stomach :						
Gastritis ...	...	3	3	...	...	4
Dyspepsia, etc. ...	...	2	2	...	...	13
114. Diarrhœa and Enteritis :						
Two years and over ...	...	3	3	...	...	17
115. Ankylostomiasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites :						
(a) Cestoda (tænia) ...	...	1	1	...	...	1
117. Appendicitis ...	...	5	5	...	...	...
118. Hernia ...	...	3	3	...	...	1
B.—Other affections of the Intestines :						
Constipation ...	...	1	1	...	...	2
124. Other Affections of the Liver :						
Abscess ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Hepatitis ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Jaundice ...	1	5	6	...	...	3
VII—DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM (NON-VENEREAL).						
128. Acute nephritis ...	...	1	1	1	...	...
131. Other Affections of the Kidneys :						
Pyelitis, etc. ...	...	3	3	...	...	4
132. Urinary calculus ...	...	3	3	...	1	1
133. Diseases of the Bladder :						
Cystitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
134. Diseases of the Urethra :						
(b) Other ...	...	2	2	...	...	4
135. Diseases of the Prostate :						
Prostatitis ...	...	1	1	...	...	3
136. Diseases (non-veneral) of the Genital Organs of Man :						
Epididymitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Orchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of the Male Genital Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carried forward ...	12	134	146	3	5	275

Diseases.	IN-PATIENTS.					Out-patients.
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Total Admission.	Total Cases treated.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937.	
Brought forward ...	12	134	146	3	5	275
VIII—PUERPERAL STATE.						
143. <i>B</i> —Accidents of pregnancy :						
(<i>b</i>) Ectopic gestation ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
(<i>c</i>) Other accidents of pregnancy ...	...	1	1	1	...	...
146. Puerperal septicæmia ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
IX—AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUES.						
152. Boil ...	...	2	2	...	...	14
153. Abscess ...	...	2	2	...	...	4
Whitlow ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cellulitis ...	...	1	1	...	...	3
154. <i>A</i> .—Tinea ...	...	...	...	...	...	17
<i>B</i> .—Scabies ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
155. Other diseases of the skin ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(<i>a</i>) Erythema ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(<i>b</i>) Urticaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(<i>c</i>) Eczema ...	...	2	2	...	...	4
(<i>d</i>) Herpes ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(<i>g</i>) Myiasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(<i>h</i>) Chigoes ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(<i>j</i>) Ulcer ...	...	3	3	...	...	3
X—DISEASES OF BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOUS).						
157. Diseases of Joints :						
Arthritis ...	...	2	2	...	...	3
Synovitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
158. Other diseases of bones or organs of locomotion ...	...	1	1	...	...	1
XIV—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.						
176. Attacks of Poisonous Animals :						
Snake bite ...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Insect bite ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
179. Burns (other than by fire) ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing instruments) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carried forward ...	13	150	163	4	5	355

EUROPEAN—continued.

Diseases.	IN-PATIENTS.					Out-patients.
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Total Admission.	Total Cases treated.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937.	
Brought forward	13	150	163	4	5	355
XIV—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES—continued.						
185. Wounds (by fall) ... ..	...	5	5	...	...	1
188. Wounds (crushing, <i>e.g.</i> railway accidents, etc.) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
189. Injuries inflicted by animals, bites, kicks, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
194. Exposure to Heat : Sunstroke ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
201. <i>B.</i> —Sprain ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
202. Other external injuries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	32
XV—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.						
205. <i>A.</i> —Diseases not already specified or ill-defined :						
Asthenia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4
Shock ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Pyrexia	2	1	3	...	...	...
Albuminuria ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Pyrexia of uncertain origin ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	15	159	174	4	5	398

IV—RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS—AFRICAN.

Diseases.	IN-PATIENTS.					Out-patients.
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Total Admissions.	Total Cases treated.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937.	
I—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.						
1. Enteric Group :						
(a) Typhoid fever ... ..	...	10	10	2	1	7
2. Typhus ... ..	...	10	10	...	...	1
5. Malaria :						
(a) Tertian ... ..	...	16	16	...	...	39
(b) Quartan ... ..	...	29	29	1	...	74
(c) Aestivo-autumnal	2	124	126	3	2	635
(d) Cachexia ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	60
(e) Unclassified	3	232	235	3	6	8,887
(f) Blackwater ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	7
6. Smallpox	11	18	29	3	...	20
7. Measles	1	2	3	...	...	27
9. Whooping cough ... ..	...	5	5	...	...	118
11. Influenza ... ..	...	29	29	3	...	237
13. Mumps ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8
15. Epidemic diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	9
16. Dysentery :						
(a) Amœbic	2	73	75	4	4	179
(b) Bacillary ... ..	...	2	2	...	1	7
(c) Undefined or due to other causes	1	17	18	2	...	177
20. Leprosy	11	2	13	1	10	113
22. Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
25. Other Epidemic Diseases :						
(b) Varicella (chicken-pox)	3	31	34	...	1	37
(g) Yaws	8	60	68	5	...	9,244
(h) Trypanosomiasis ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	2
29. Tetanus ... ..	...	18	18	12	1	5
31. Tuberculosis, pulmonary and laryngeal	2	53	55	24	6	106
32. Tuberculosis of the meninges or central nervous system ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	2
33. Tuberculosis of the intestines or peritoneum	1	4	5	1	...	1
34. Tuberculosis of the vertebral column	...	1	1	...	1	2
35. Tuberculosis of bones and joints	1	3	4	...	...	7
36. Tuberculosis of other Organs :						
(b) Bones ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Lymphatic system ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	4
(e) Other organs ... ..	...	6	6	...	1	2
37. Tuberculosis disseminated :						
(a) Acute ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) Chronic ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	19
38. Syphilis :						
(a) Primary ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	20
(b) Secondary ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	37
(c) Tertiary	3	19	22	...	3	439
(d) Hereditary ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	1
(e) Period not indicated ... ..	...	10	10	...	1	25
Carried forward	49	787	836	67	39	20,563

The form shows in the main the arrangement of diseases in the International Nomenclature, 1921 Edition. To save space the unimportant diseases of any class can be grouped in their places as "Other Diseases" of the class.

AFRICAN—continued.

Diseases.	IN-PATIENTS.					Out-patients.
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Total Admission.	Total Cases treated.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937.	
Brought forward ...	49	787	836	67	39	20,563
I—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES—continued.						
39. Soft chancre ... ..	...	37	37	...	8	165
40. A.—Gonorrhœa and its complications	2	67	69	3	7	2,706
B.—Gonorrhœal ophthalmia ... ..	...	5	5	...	...	30
C.—Gonorrhœal arthritis	1	19	20	1	2	321
D.—Granuloma venereum ... ..	...	6	6	...	...	4
41. Septicæmia ... ..	...	11	11	10	...	1
42. Other infectious diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
II—GENERAL DISEASES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.						
43. Cancer or other malignant tumours of the buccal cavity ... ..	...	2	2	1	...	...
44. Cancer or other malignant tumours of the stomach or liver ... ..	...	5	5	2	...	2
45. Cancer or other malignant tumours of the peritoneum intestines, rectum ... ..	...	2	2	2	...	3
46. Cancer or other malignant tumours of the female genital organs ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	3
47. Cancer or other malignant tumours of the breast ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	4
48. Cancer or other malignant tumours of the skin	1	6	7	...	2	2
49. Cancer or other malignant tumours of organs not specified	3	9	12	2	...	2
50. Tumours, non-malignant	2	36	38	3	3	213
52. Chronic rheumatism	11	59	70	3	15	9,419
55. Beri-beri	1	...	1	...	...	...
56. Rickets ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	15
57. Diabetes (not including insipidus) ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	3
58. Anæmia :						
(b) Other anæmias and chlorosis	1	20	21	1	2	381
Avitaminosis	4	50	54	4	10	2,132
59. Diseases of the pituitary body ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
60. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland :						
(a) Exophthalmic goitre ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	15
(b) Other diseases of the thyroid gland, myxœdema ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	6
63. Diseases of the super-renal glands ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
64. Diseases of the spleen	2	11	13	1	...	202
65. Leukæmia :						
(a) Leukæmia ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	2
66. Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
69. Other general diseases	2	43	45	...	1	351
Auto-intoxication ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8
Diabetes insipidus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carried forward ...	79	1,186	1,265	100	90	36,557

AFRICAN—continued.

Diseases.	IN-PATIENTS.					Out-patients.
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Total Admission.	Total Cases treated.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937.	
Brought forward ...	79	1,186	1,265	100	90	36,557
III—AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF THE SENSES.						
70. Encephalitis (not including encephalitis lethargica) ...	...	1	1	...	...	2
71. Meningitis (not including tuberculous meningitis or cerebro-spinal meningitis) ...	1	10	11	6	...	3
72. Locomotor ataxia ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
73. Other affections of the spinal cord ...	...	3	3	1	...	2
74. Apoplexy :						
(a) Hæmorrhage ...	...	7	7	7	...	1
(c) Thrombosis ...	...	8	8	...	1	6
75. Paralysis :						
(a) Hemiplegia ...	9	24	33	5	5	101
(b) Other paralysis ...	5	14	19	3	6	74
76. General paralysis of the insane ...	...	1	1	1	...	1
77. Other forms of mental alienation ...	15	30	45	3	14	13
78. Epilepsy ...	1	11	12	2	..	33
79. Eclampsia, convulsions (non-puerperal) 5 years or over ...	...	1	1	1	...	1
80. Infantile convulsions ...	...	8	8	5	...	7
81. Chorea ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
82. A.—Hysteria ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
B.—Neuritis ...	1	5	6	1	1	174
C.—Neurasthenia ...	1	1	2	...	...	38
84. Other affections of the nervous system, such as paralysis agitans ...	...	4	4	1	1	159
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision :						
(a) Diseases of the eye ...	6	17	23	...	...	374
(b) Conjunctivitis ...	3	48	51	...	5	895
(c) Trachoma ...	...	2	2	...	...	55
(d) Tumours of the eye ...	...	4	4	1	...	15
(e) Other affections of the eye ...	2	31	33	2	4	765
86. Affections of the ear or mastoid sinus ...	1	8	9	...	...	1,254
IV—AFFECTIONS OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
87. Pericarditis ...	...	1	1	...	...	1
89. Angina pectoris ...	...	1	1	1	...	1
90. Other diseases of the heart ...	...	23	23	9	...	147
(a) Valvular ...	...	30	30	6	1	41
Mitral ...	2	13	15	1	1	59
Aortic ...	...	3	3	...	...	36
(b) Myocarditis ...	...	21	21	10	3	55
91. Diseases of the Arteries :						
(a) Aneurism ...	...	9	9	5	...	10
(b) Arterio-sclerosis ...	...	3	3	1	...	9
(c) Other diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carried forward ...	126	1,530	1,656	172	132	40,901

AFRICAN—*continued.*

Diseases.	IN-PATIENTS.					Out-patients.
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1906.	Total Admission.	Total Cases treated.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1907.	
Brought forward ...	126	1,530	1,656	172	132	40,901
IV—AFFECTIONS OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM— <i>continued.</i>						
92. Embolism or thrombosis (non-cerebral) ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
93. Diseases of the Veins :						
Hæmorrhoids ...	...	8	8	...	1	88
Varicose veins ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Phlebitis ...	...	1	1	...	...	3
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic system :						
Lymphangitis ...	...	1	1	...	...	28
Lymphadenitis, bubo (non-specific)	1	80	81	...	8	640
95. Hæmorrhage of undetermined cause	...	4	4	1	...	9
96. Other affections of the circulatory system ...	...	3	3	...	...	55
V—AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages :						
Adenoids ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Polypus ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rhinitis ...	...	1	1	...	...	46
Coryza ...	...	10	10	...	...	1,303
Other diseases of the nasal passages	...	...	...	...	...	16
98. Affections of the Larynx :						
Laryngitis ...	...	2	2	...	...	124
99. Bronchitis :						
(a) Acute ...	3	116	119	...	1	6,222
(b) Chronic ...	2	50	52	1	6	7,304
100. Broncho-pneumonia ...	1	56	57	14	...	48
101. Pneumonia :						
(a) Lobar ...	4	88	92	11	5	56
(b) Unclassified ...	2	34	36	9	4	53
102. Pleurisy, empyema ...	1	31	32	3	2	114
105. Asthma ...	...	5	5	...	...	198
106. Pulmonary emphysema ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
107. Other affections of the Lungs ...	...	5	5	...	...	885
VI—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
108. A.—Diseases of Teeth or Gums :						
Caries, pyorrhœa, etc. ...	...	8	8	...	...	1,813
B.—Other Affections of the Mouth :						
Stomatitis ...	...	6	6	...	...	380
Glossitis, etc. ...	...	1	1	...	...	127
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils :						
Tonsillitis ...	...	14	14	...	2	505
Pharyngitis ...	...	2	2	...	1	118
Carried forward ...	140	2,057	2,197	211	162	61,066

AFRICAN—continued.

Diseases.	IN-PATIENTS.					Out-patients.
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Total Admission.	Total Cases treated.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937.	
Brought forward ...	140	2,057	2,197	211	162	61,066
VI—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—continued.						
110. Affections of the œsophagus ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
111. A.—Ulcer of the stomach ...	...	1	1	...	...	1
B.—Ulcer of the duodenum ...	...	1	1	...	...	1
112. Other Affections of the Stomach:						
Gastritis ...	...	12	12	1	...	376
Dyspepsia, etc. ...	1	1	2	...	...	4,057
113. Diarrhœa and Enteritis:						
Under two years ...	...	6	6	3	...	375
114. Diarrhœa and Enteritis:						
Two years and over ...	1	61	62	12	2	1,330
Colitis ...	1	6	7	2	...	32
115. Ankylostomiasis ...	...	48	48	1	4	346
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites:						
(a) Cestoda (tœnia) ...	1	6	7	...	1	265
(c) Nematoda (other than ankylostoma) ...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Ascaris ...	...	41	41	2	...	5,848
Trichocephalus dispar ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Trichina ...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Oxyuris ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(e) Other parasites ...	...	3	3	...	1	11
(f) Unclassified ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
117. Appendicitis ...	1	21	22	1	2	13
118. Hernia ...	15	380	395	12	20	593
119. A.—Affections of the anus, fistula, etc. ...	7	25	32	...	1	66
B.—Other affections of the intestines	...	8	8	3	1	6
Constipation ...	...	17	17	...	...	8,629
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver ...	...	1	1	...	...	1
(b) Other forms ...	2	10	12	5	2	3
133. Biliary calculus ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
124. Other affections of the liver ...	...	2	2	2	...	7
Abscess ...	1	2	3	...	1	38
Hepatitis ...	1	36	37	1	3	127
Cholecystitis ...	...	3	3	...	...	1
Jaundice ...	...	16	16	...	1	41
126. Peritonitis (of unknown cause) ...	...	8	8	4	1	9
127. Other affections of the digestive system ...	...	3	3	...	...	1,152
VII—DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM (NON-VEREREAL).						
128. Acute nephritis ...	...	7	7	1	1	73
129. Chronic ...	3	32	35	9	1	153
Carried forward ...	174	2,817	2,991	270	205	84,638

AFRICAN—continued.

Diseases.	IN-PATIENTS.					Out-patients
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935.	Total Admission.	Total Cases treated.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	
Brought forward ...	174	2,817	2,991	270	205	84,638
VII—DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM (NON VENEREAL)— <i>continued.</i>						
130. A.—Chyluria ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
B.—Schistosomiasis ...	...	13	13	..	...	59
131. Other affections of the Kidneys :						
Pyelitis, etc. ...	...	6	6	...	...	42
132. Urinary calculus ...	...	2	2	...	...	2
133. Diseases of the Bladder :						
Cystitis ...	...	7	7	...	...	183
134. Diseases of the Urethra :						
(a) Stricture ...	5	49	54	4	1	141
(b) Other ...	2	18	20	4	...	125
135. Diseases of the Prostate :						
Prostatitis ...	1	5	6	2	...	2
136. Diseases (non-veneral) of the Genital Organs of Man :						
Epididymitis ...	...	9	9	...	1	40
Orchitis ...	2	33	35	...	4	210
Hydrocele ...	4	71	75	...	5	247
Ulcer of penis ...	2	19	21	...	2	308
Other diseases of the male genital organs ...	...	5	5	...	...	76
137. Cysts or other non-malignant tumours of the ovaries ...	...	2	2	...	...	6
138. Salpingitis ...	...	22	22	1	...	104
Abscess of the pelvis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
139. Uterine tumours (non-malignant)	2	17	19	1	1	49
140. Uterine hæmorrhage (non-puerperal) ...	...	...	...	...	...	29
141. A.—Metritis ...	...	5	5	...	...	67
B.—Other affections of the female genital organs ...	...	12	12	1	...	330
Displacements of uterus ...	...	5	5	...	2	11
Amenorrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,422
Dysmenorrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	346
Leucorrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	84
142. Diseases of the breast (non-puerperal) :						
Mastitis ...	...	1	1	...	...	156
Abscess of breast ...	...	5	5	...	...	29
VIII—PUERPERAL STATE.						
143. A.—Normal labour ...	10	435	445	1	6	13
B.—Accidents of pregnancy :						
(a) Abortion ...	2	29	31	...	...	66
(c) Other accidents of pregnancy	4	104	108	1	6	310
144. Puerperal hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
145. Other accidents of parturition ...	...	19	19	5	...	19
146. Puerperal septicæmia ...	...	5	5	3	...	3
Carried forward ...	208	3,715	3,923	293	233	89,132

AFRICAN—continued.

Diseases.	IN-PATIENTS.					Out-patients.
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Total Admission.	Total Cases treated.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937.	
Brought forward ...	208	3,715	3,923	293	233	89,132
VII—PUERPERAL STATE—continued.						
148. Puerperal eclampsia ...	...	9	9	...	...	...
149. Sequelæ of labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
150. Puerperal affections of the Breast ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
IX—AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUES.						
151. Gangrene ...	...	5	5	3	...	5
152. Boil ...	...	20	20	1	3	404
Carbuncle ...	1	5	6	2	1	34
153. Abscess ...	3	124	127	3	12	598
Whitlow ...	1	5	6	...	...	342
Cellulitis ...	3	70	73	1	5	429
154. A.—Tinea ...	...	2	2	...	...	505
B.—Scabies ...	...	7	7	...	1	1,783
155. Other diseases of the skin ...	...	3	3	...	1	707
(a) Erythema ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Urticaria ...	...	1	1	...	...	39
(c) Eczema ...	...	2	2	...	...	385
(d) Herpes ...	1	...	1	...	...	35
(e) Psoriasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	136
(f) Elephantiasis ...	4	69	73	1	7	235
(g) Myiasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(h) Chigoes ...	...	3	3	...	...	22
(j) Ulcer ...	34	252	286	10	34	7,250
X—DISEASES OF BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOUS).						
156. Diseases of Bones :						
Osteitis ...	2	21	23	...	1	394
157. Diseases of Joints :						
Arthritis ...	4	49	53	1	2	1,495
Synovitis ...	1	37	38	1	3	251
158. Other diseases of bones or organs of locomotion ...	1	18	19	1	2	825
XI—MALFORMATIONS.						
159. Malformations ...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus ...	2	...	2	1	...	1
XII—DISEASES OF INFANCY.						
161. Premature birth ...	...	2	2	1	...	1
162. Other affections of infancy ...	...	5	5	3	2	19
163. Infant neglect (infants of three months or over) ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Carried forward ...	265	4,425	4,690	322	307	105,049

AFRICAN—continued.

Diseases.	IN-PATIENTS.					Out-patients.
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935.	Total Admission.	Total Cases treated.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937.	
Brought forward ...	265	4,425	4,690	322	307	105,049
XIII—AFFECTIONS OF OLD AGE.						
164. Senility	1	3	4	...	1	71
Senile dementia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
XIV—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.						
171. Suicide by cutting or stabbing instruments ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...
176. Attacks of Poisonous Animals:						
Snake bite ... ..	...	8	8	...	...	31
Insect bite ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	75
177. Other accidental poisonings ... ..	...	7	7	2	...	9
178. Burns (by fire) ... ..	...	27	27	6	1	171
179. Burns (other than by fire)	1	8	9	1	...	129
182. Drowning (accidental) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
183. Wounds (by firearms, war excepted) ... ..	...	10	10	3	1	11
184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing instruments)	3	53	56	2	4	1,293
185. Wounds (by fall)	2	29	31	2	1	649
187. Wounds (by machinery) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	10
188. Wounds (crushing, e.g. railway accidents, etc.) ... ..	...	8	8	...	1	24
189. Injuries inflicted by animals, bites, kicks, etc.	2	15	17	1	1	180
192. B.—Hunger or thirst ... ..	...	2	2	2	...	2
195. Lightning stroke ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
196. Electric shock ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
201. A.—Dislocation ... ..	...	6	6	...	1	35
B.—Sprain ... ..	...	13	13	...	...	578
C.—Fracture	4	109	113	8	10	138
202. Other external injuries	3	193	196	2	17	5,941
XV—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.						
205. A.—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined:						
Ascites	4	9	13	4	...	39
Edema ... ..	...	9	9	1	...	138
Asthenia	8	9	17	7	5	824
Hyper-pyrexia ... ..	...	3	3	1	...	8
B.—Malingering ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	4
Pyrexia of uncertain origin ... ..	...	5	5	...	...	16
No appreciable diseases ... ..	...	11	11	...	...	78
Undiagnosed	2	14	16	...	...	208
TOTAL	295	4,978	5,273	365	350	115,717

TABLE V.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

THE PROPORTION OF EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC, INFECTIOUS, SYSTEMIC AND OTHER DISEASES SHOWN AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL CASES TREATED.

Total Hospital Cases 121,562.

Epidemic, endemic and infectious diseases	20.50
General diseases not mentioned above	10.76
Affections of the nervous system	3.15
Affections of the circulatory system	1.15
Affections of the respiratory system	13.84
Affections of the digestive system	22.34
Affections of the genito-urinary system and puerperal state	4.74
Affections of the skin and cellular tissues and diseases of the bones and joints	13.75
Affections produced by external causes	8.09
Other diseases	1.25

Total Hospital Deaths 369.

Epidemic, endemic and infectious diseases	2.93
General diseases not mentioned above	5.51
Affections of the nervous system	10.74
Affections of the circulatory system	9.36
Affections of the respiratory system	10.55
Affections of the digestive system	13.49
Affections of the genito-urinary system and puerperal state	9.64
Affections of the skin and cellular tissues and diseases of the bones and joints	6.6
Affections produced by external causes	8.26
Other diseases	4.98

THE PROPORTION OF ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Total Hospital Cases 24,932.

Malaria	41.05
Smallpox ... ..	.19
Yaws	37.37
Leprosy	5.51
Tuberculosis ... ..	.89
Dysentery	1.85
Syphilis and soft chancre	3.08
Gonorrhœa	12.72
Other infectious diseases	2.32

Total Hospital Deaths 82.

Malaria	10.52
Smallpox	3.94
Leprosy	1.31
Tuberculosis	36.84
Dysentery	7.89
Tetanus	15.78
Septicæmia	13.15
Gonorrhœa and its complications	5.26
Other infectious diseases	5.26

A—REPORT OF THE SENIOR SPECIALIST FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The Surgical Clinic continues to function normally. I was on leave during the year but the number of operations kept up to the average.

No important developments can be recorded, lack of funds not permitting the provision of certain improvements which are becoming, in my opinion, increasingly necessary.

It is now over ten years since I started this clinic and in that time over 17,000 operations have been performed.

I append short notes of one or two of the more interesting cases.

Percentage of deaths 1.2

Number of operations performed :—

1926	...	...	...	...	...	29
1927	...	...	...	...	...	257
1928	...	...	...	...	...	755
1929	...	...	...	...	...	761
1930	...	...	...	...	...	1,566
1931	...	...	...	...	...	1,410
1932	...	...	...	...	...	1,913
1933	...	...	...	...	...	1,877
1934	...	...	...	...	...	2,281
1935	...	...	...	...	...	2,258
1936	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
1937	...	...	...	...	...	2,128

ANÆSTHETICS.

Spinal	...	...	...	...	...	502
Ethyl chloride	...	...	...	...	...	195
Chloroform	...	...	...	...	...	173
Local	...	...	...	...	...	138
Ether	...	...	...	...	...	42
Intravenous	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rectal	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,064</u>

OPERATIONS AT THE CONNAUGHT AND EUROPEAN HOSPITALS IN 1937.

	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
(1) <i>Abdominal</i> :				
Herniotomy-inguinal	244	—	—	—
Herniotomy-femoral	3	—	—	—
Herniotomy-epigastric	1	—	—	—
Herniotomy-umbilical	2	—	—	—
Herniotomy-strangulated	17	—	—	3
Cholecystectomy	1	—	—	—
Enterectomy	3	—	—	—
Appendicectomy	18	—	—	1
Colostomy	—	1	—	—
Ileostomy	—	—	—	1
Exploratory laparotomy	8	2	4	1
Intestinal obstruction	1	—	—	—
Aspiration of ascites	—	5	—	—
Splenectomy	1	—	—	1
Volvulus	3	—	—	1
(2) <i>Ano-Rectal</i> :				
Injection of hæmorrhoids	4	—	—	—
Dilatation of rectal stricture	—	3	—	—
Sigmoidoscopy	—	—	6	—
(3) <i>Ear, Nose and Throat</i> ;				
Excision of nasal polypus	1	—	—	—
Enucleation of tonsils and adenoids	3	—	—	—
Irrigation of antrum	1	2	—	—
Laryngoscopy	—	—	3	—
Oesophagoscopy	—	—	2	—
Tracheotomy	—	—	—	1

	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
(4) Eyes :				
Enucleation	2	—	—	—
Ectropion ...	2	—	—	—
Sarcoma of orbit ...	—	1	—	—
Epithelioma of orbit ...	—	1	—	—
(5) Genito-Urinary :				
Cystoscopy ...	—	—	4	—
Transplantation of ureters ...	1	—	—	—
Excision of scrotum for elephantiasis ...	33	—	—	—
Elephantiasis penis ...	1	—	—	—
Excision of hypertrophied scrotum ...	28	—	—	—
Radical cure of hydrocele ...	98	—	—	1
Suprapubic prostatectomy ...	3	—	—	—
Suprapubic puncture ...	—	7	—	—
Suprapubic cystostomy ...	9	—	—	—
Suprapubic cystostomy for stone ...	2	—	—	—
Stone in urethra ...	1	—	—	—
Tapping of hydrocele ...	—	13	—	—
Urethral repair ...	1	—	—	—
Urethral fistula ...	1	277	—	—
Dilatation of stricture ...	—	—	—	2
Perineal urethrotomy ...	3	—	—	—
Circumcision ...	14	—	—	—
Orchidectomy ...	17	—	—	—
Vasotomy ...	1	—	—	—
(6) Gynæcological :				
Hysterectomy ...	8	—	—	—
Myomectomy ...	2	—	—	—
Curettage ...	10	—	—	1
For extra uterine pregnancy ...	2	—	—	—
Induction of labour ...	1	—	—	1
Salpingo-oophorectomy ...	1	—	—	—
Gilliams operation ...	3	—	—	—
Excision of ovarian cyst ...	1	—	—	1
Cauterisation of cervix ...	4	—	—	—
Colporrhaphy ...	2	—	—	—
Excision of elephantiasis of breast ...	3	—	—	—
Excision of fibroma of breast ...	1	—	—	—
(7) Head and Neck :				
Decompression of brain ...	—	—	—	2
Salivary calculus ...	1	—	—	—
Myeloma of mandible ...	1	—	—	—
Adamantinoma of mandible ...	1	—	—	1
Wiring of fractured jaw ...	1	—	—	—
Thyroidectomy for goitre ...	5	—	—	—
(8) Miscellaneous :				
Laminectomy ...	1	—	—	—
Drainage of septic conditions ...	331	—	—	3
Excision of glands ...	4	—	—	—
Wiring aneurysm of aorta ...	—	1	—	—
Suture of wounds ...	383	—	—	—
Excision of rib for empyema ...	1	—	—	1
Carcinoma of axilla ...	1	—	—	—
Aspiration of pluera ...	3	—	—	—
Extraction of teeth... ..	184	—	—	—
Excision of cysts ...	5	—	—	—
Teratoma of sacral region ...	1	—	—	—
Removal of foreign bodies ...	37	—	—	—
Examination under anæsthesia ...	—	—	2	—
Injection of varicose veins ...	3	—	—	—
Melanoma foot ...	1	—	—	—
Biopsy ...	—	—	6	—

	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
<i>(9) Orthopædics :</i>				
Reduction of fractures and separated epiphyses	35	—	—	—
Open operation for fracture	3	—	—	—
Reduction of dislocations	8	—	—	—
Extension of fracture by means of pins	18	—	—	—
Osteotomy for rickets	—	2	—	—
Drainage and sequestrectomy for Osteomyelitis	12	—	—	1
Arthrotomy	4	—	—	2
Aspiration of joints	13	—	—	—
Excision of elbow joint	1	—	—	—
Breaking down of adhesions in joints	—	4	—	—
Tendon suturing	1	—	—	—
Fibro-sarcoma-leg	1	—	—	—
Amputation of toe	12	—	—	—
Amputation of arm	1	—	—	—
Amputation of finger	14	—	—	—
Amputation of leg	2	—	—	—
Plaster cases	—	51	—	—
<i>(10) Skin and Subcutaneous Tissues :</i>				
Debridement of burns	2	—	—	1
Skin grafting	8	—	—	—
Excision of non-malignant tumours	33	—	—	—
Total	1,698	370	27	26

NOTE.—(a) Dilatations of stricture of the urethra and rectum are placed under the heading "Relieved" in all cases.

(b) Diagnostic procedures such as cystoscopy and sigmoidoscopy are placed under the heading "Unrelieved."

OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN EUROPEAN HOSPITAL.

	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
Appendicectomy	3	—	—	—
Cystoscopy	—	—	1	—
Dilatation of stricture	—	2	—	—
Circumcision	1	—	—	—
Total	4	2	1	—

NOTE.—Following 20th March, 1937, operations on Europeans were done at the Connaught Hospital and are included in that detail.

SIMULTANEOUS TRANSPLANTATION OF THE URETERS BY THE SEVEN SUTURE METHOD.

A Timne woman, 40 years old, was admitted on October 21st, 1937, complaining of inability to hold her water since the birth of a child one year ago.

On examination, a large vesico-vaginal fistula was seen involving nearly the whole of the anterior vaginal wall. It was obviously inoperable and transplantation of the ureters was decided on. To complicate matters an indefinite lower abdominal swelling could be made out.

The abdomen was opened on the mid line below the umbilicus and a right ovarian cyst with double hydrosalpinx discovered and excised. These were adherent and a lot of oozing resulted which did not facilitate the further stages of the operation.

The ureters were normal in size; they were severed as near the bladder as possible and transplanted into the colon by a method described by Hinman*. Following operation the patient ran a temperature and complained of pain in the left abdomen and loin. However, this subsided and she was discharged apparently very well on the twenty-ninth day able to hold her water in the rectum for four hours.

The seven suture method, which I used in this case and in the following one, appeals by its simplicity and by the results in these two cases. It is a great advantage to be able to transplant both ureters at the same time and also to do it without using the more elaborate methods which one has previously followed.

* HINMAN, FRANK.—A simple Seven Suture Method of Bilateral Uretero-intestinal Transplantation. *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, 1935, 61, 802.

RECTO-VAGINAL AND VESICO-VAGINAL FISTULÆ IN THE SAME PATIENT.

The presence of recto and vesico-vaginal fistulae in the same patient presents a problem as regards treatment. The following case illustrates a procedure which was successful.

A Timne woman, twenty-five years old, was admitted on the 16th of September, 1936, with a history of complete incontinence of bladder and rectum dating from the birth of a child three years previously.

On examination, a very large high vesico-vaginal fistula and a large recto-vaginal fistula with a very deficient perineum were seen to be present.

It was considered that owing to its size, position, and the presence of fibrous tissue, the vesico-vaginal fistula was inoperable; the only alternative, therefore, was to transplant the ureters.

At the first operation a supra-pubic cystostomy was done in order to remove urine from the area of the perineal operation, and a complete perineal repair with suture of the recto-vaginal fistula carried out. The patient was nursed on her face to allow all urine to drain out by the supra-pubic wound, and healing of the perineal wound took place readily giving a tight anus and full control.

At the second operation two months later the ureters were transplanted into the colon at the same time by the Seven Suture Method. They were both dilated, the left one considerably so, and this made the operation more difficult, the left having to be brought through the mesentery of the colon and entered in the right side instead of the left.

Despite the unfavourable outlook, convalescence was uninterrupted and the patient ultimately left hospital with complete control of both urine and stool, and the ability to hold her water in the rectum for three to four hours at a time.

FRACTURE OF BOTH PATELLÆ.

A Government Official, aged 21, fractured his left patella in 1936 while playing football and in 1937, met with similar accident to his right.

Both were repaired under spinal by the method of fascial suturing. Through an external J shaped incision the ilio-tibial fascia and the broken ends of bone were laid bare. The joint and bone ends were cleared and a strip of fascia turned down leaving the distal end adherent. After tunnelling the two portions of patella the fascia was threaded through and stitched to itself. The lateral expansions of patella ligament were sutured with silk.

After results were excellent on both sides—the patient having full movement and the ability to play strenuous games as before.

A more simple procedure which has come into prominence since, is to remove the patella altogether and merely stitch the patella ligament and expansions; this is said to hasten recovery and to give complete satisfaction.

EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE.

Exophthalmic goitre, is, in my experience, extremely rare in Africans—I have only seen one or two cases in over fifteen years. Therefore it seems worth while to record one recently operated on.

A woman aged 43, came to me complaining of a swelling in her neck, and general ill health.

On examination, the thyroid was found to be considerably enlarged mainly on the left side. Exophthalmos was marked and the patient was extremely nervous with a considerably accelerated pulse rate. Loss of weight was evident and her voice was hoarse.

Rest in bed and Lugol's Iodine for ten days improved her condition and then she was operated on under avertin and local anaesthesia.

The thyroid was removed except for a thin slice on either side. Convalescence was uneventful, the exophthalmos decreased, the pulse rate fell, nervousness disappeared, and the patient's mental outlook brightened considerably. Her voice was still hoarse on discharged.

RECURRENT VOLVULUS OF SIGMOID COLON.

I was asked to see a Mende man, aged 48, on 17th December, 1937. He complained of pain and swelling in the abdomen and that his bowels had not acted for three days.

On examination, the abdomen was found to be markedly distended and this distension was very definitely greater on the right flank and epigastrium pointing to a large intestine dilatation.

The patient looked very hollow eyed but his pulse was more or less normal—he had remarkably few symptoms considering that he was obviously suffering from a major abdominal catastrophe.

A diagnosis of volvulus of the cæcum and ascending colon was made.

Laparotomy under spinal through a paramedian incision revealed an enormously dilated large bowel. This was punctured with an aspirating needle after inserting a purse string suture ready to close the opening, and gas came freely, leading to a great reduction in the size of the bowel.

It was now possible to turn the distended gut out of the abdomen and it was then found to be sigmoid colon occupying the right upper quadrant of the abdomen; it was twisted once on itself in the pelvis and on undoing this the bowels acted freely on the table.

Convalescence was uneventful. The points of interest about the case are the fact of the sigmoid occupying the right upper quadrant of the abdomen and leading to a wrong diagnosis; the importance of reducing the distension by letting out the gas, thus facilitating the handling of the reduction, and lastly the fact that the patient survived. In my experience, volvulus carries a heavy mortality in West Africa, due in the main, to the late period at which cases are seen.

The patient was re-admitted on 11th January, 1938, with an exactly similar condition. He was relieved in the same way and on this occasion the distended sigmoid colon was stitched to the peritoneum of the left side of the abdomen in the hope that it would not be possible for it to undergo another twist.

Q. STEWART,
Senior Specialist.

B—MATERNITY WARD.

One ward of the Connaught Hospital, containing 14 beds with a portion of the ward adapted as a labour ward, is used for maternity work.

During the year, 537 patients were admitted to the ward, and 398 of them gave birth in the ward. Of this number, 167 were primiparæ and 231 multiparæ. There were 276 normal labours and 122 abnormal. The abnormal labours were made up of 11 twin labours; 32 in which a tear of the perinæum was the only abnormality; 2 with torn labiæ and 77 with various abnormalities to be detailed later.

The 22 twin children were all born alive, 15 were discharged from the ward alive and well, the remaining 7 died before their mothers left hospital.

Of the 387 remaining children, 16 were dead-born, 24 still-born and 13 died before the mother was discharged from the ward.

A dead-born child is considered one that is born with skin peeling, maceration or some definite evidence that it had not been lost in the birth.

The following Table I is a list of the abnormal cases. In this list the case is designated by its most important feature and no case is counted twice.

TABLE I.

Twins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Eclampsia (4 of them were instrumental deliveries)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Torn perinæum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Breech	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Still-birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Prolapsed cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drug induction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Premature rupture of membranes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Torn labia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Footling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retained membranes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Placenta previa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Forceps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Retained placenta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Transverse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dead-birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
A. P. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Craniotomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sapremia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hand with head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

There were 139 women admitted to the Maternity Ward besides the 398 who gave birth. The following Table II gives the principal feature of each case. No case is counted twice.

TABLE II.

Ante-partum hæmorrhage	4
Observation	33
Avitaminosis	8
False pains	4
Miscarriage	7
M. T. Malaria	21
Quartan Malaria	6
M. T. and Quartan Malaria	1
Clinical Malaria	1
Miscarriage	7
Inevitable abortion	3
Incomplete abortion	3
Complete abortion	2
Retained placenta	1
Albuminuria	8
Swollen feet	5
Hyperemesis	1
Pyelitis	1
Pyrexia	1
Puerperal hæmorrhage	1
Post partum hæmorrhage	1
Tæniasis	1
Baby born before arrival	11
Splenomegaly	2
Bronchitis	3
Peritonitis	1
Diarrhœa	1
Valvular disease of the heart	1

 139

There were five maternal deaths among the 537 women admitted. The following were the causes of death:—

- i. Retained placenta and post partum hæmorrhage.
This case was brought to hospital moribund.
The baby had already been born.
- ii. Placenta prævia and transverse presentation.
Internal version: patient collapsed after the birth of the child.
- iii. Obstructed labour: Peritonitis
Died undelivered shortly after admission to hospital.
- iv. Sapræmia.
Patient was admitted to hospital in labour with the head, which had been born for two days, in a state of decomposition.
- v. Albuminuria.
Very heavy infection with M.T. Malaria. Delivered soon after admission to hospital and died six hours after delivery. Obstetric shock.

E. J. WRIGHT,
Senior Medical Officer
(Sierra Leone).

Connaught Hospital,
Freetown, Sierra Leone.

C—ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

As in former years this clinic was held on Tuesdays at the Maternity Centre in Oxford Street. There were 830 individuals on the register for the year, an increase of 114 on the preceding year. These patients came from the Colony villages as well as from the town itself.

The number of cases to be dealt with is so large that it was decided to drop routine external pelvimetry which is of doubtful value. All primiparæ attending for the first time had a careful internal pelvic examination made as did all the other women with an unsatisfactory history. Urines are examined as a routine and illness treated. Particular attention was paid to the matter of diet, and advice was constantly being given as well as the distribution of diet sheets and vitamin preparations in cases of avitaminosis which have been prevalent during the year, especially so, during the last few months.

This clinic is run by the Medical Officer, the Senior Health Visitor, a Health Visitor, Pupil Midwife and the Welfare Clerk who is a Third Class Dispenser. When there is accommodation in the Maternity Ward, patients needing ante-natal treatment are sent there; but unfortunately there is usually a lack of beds because maternity cases are given priority. This ward dealt with 398 deliveries, so there was little room for ante-natal cases.

The new Maternity Hospital which is in course of construction will remedy this situation.

The following Table I gives the attendances at the clinic month by month.

TABLE I.
Ante-Natal Clinic—Record of Attendances—January—December, 1937.

Month.	New Cases.	Repeated Visits.	Total.
January	73	445	518
February	56	457	513
March	73	477	550
April	71	371	442
May	67	427	494
June	61	542	603
July	58	385	443
August	93	450	543
September	67	422	489
October	77	485	562
November	79	651	730
December	55	472	527
Total	830	5,584	6,414

The Senior Health Visitor spends all her mornings at the Maternity Centre, taking charge of the other clinics—Infant Welfare and Post-Natal—which are held there during the week; but does some visiting in connection with the Ante-Natal Clinic.

The following Table II is a record of this work during the year.

TABLE II.
Senior Health Visitor's Return of Ante-Natal Visits, 1937.

Month.	Total Number of Visits.	Number of Cases visited found to have delivered at Home.	Number of Cases visited found to have delivered in Hospital.
January	153	16	22
February	134	13	13
March	20	3	2
April	133	12	33
May	132	13	21
June	130	3	19
July	148	16	19
August	125	14	14
September	116	17	17
October	100	6	20
November	137	9	12
December	134	9	25
Total	1,462	131	217

D—POST-NATAL CLINIC.

This clinic was held on Thursday mornings at the Maternity Centre. It was attended by patients who had delivered in the Maternity Ward of the Connaught Hospital and had been discharged after the lying-in period; and also by women who had delivered at home and had been directed to this Post-Natal Clinic by the Health Visitors. These mothers are forwarded to the Centre with any information that has been gathered by the Health Visitors or if from hospital, they bring their discharge tickets noted with relevant remarks of their labours.

Mothers and their babies only attend for a month, after which the children are drafted to one of the Infant Clinics held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at the same Centre.

There were 459 individuals attending this clinic this year—18 less than last year.

The following Table gives the number of individuals and subsequent attendances, month by month, throughout the year.

Post-Natal Clinic—Record of Attendances—January to December, 1937.

Month.	New Cases	Subsequent Attendances.	Total.
January	43	66	109
February	39	72	111
March	31	36	67
April	54	76	130
May	14	41	55
June	34	57	91
July	36	60	96
August	40	60	100
September	42	59	101
October	51	63	114
November	32	69	101
December	43	55	98
Total	459	714	1,173

E—INFANT WELFARE CLINIC.

Infant Clinics were held at the Maternity Centre on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. They were well attended and 511 individual names appear on the register with a total of 13,090 subsequent attendances.

The staff attached to the Maternity Centre consists of a Senior Health Visitor, two Health Visitors, two Midwives and a Dispenser. Their work is directly supervised by the Medical Officer in charge. Pupil Midwives also attend and give help whilst receiving instruction. The number of staff remained the same as in the previous year.

The children attending the clinics are allocated to different sessions which they are expected to attend regularly, only changing their attendance day in the case of emergency or on instruction. This enables the Health Visitor in charge of the district from which they come to attend at the same time as the majority of her charges.

The general working arrangement remained the same as in former years. The Health Visitors regularly obtained from the Registrar, lists of newly born babies in their districts and made it their business to visit them as soon as possible. Any children already on their books are continually supervised until they reach the age of three, and at the same time any children of clinic age receive the care and attention of the Health Visitors.

The following Table I gives the work done by the Health Visitors, month by month, during the year.

TABLE I.

Health Visitors—Record of Visits—January to December, 1937.

Month.	Newly-born.	New Cases.	Repeated Visits.
January	56	10	1,050
February	55	6	998
March	68	6	664
April	81	5	719
May	73	5	638
June	68	8	950
July	57	7	812
August	70	15	989
September	78	11	597
October	44	28	733
November	64	12	625
December	68	6	550
Total	782	119	9,325

There were 782 individuals newly-born under supervision against 787 last year; and 119 other individual children of Clinic age were placed under supervision against 136 last year.

The following Table II shows the monthly attendance of the 511 new cases on the register.

TABLE II.

Month.	New Cases.	Subsequent Attendances.	Total.
January	49	1,314	1,363
February	39	1,363	1,402
March	35	934	969
April	59	1,129	1,188
May	47	919	966
June	44	1,014	1,058
July	35	1,086	1,121
August	35	954	989
September	39	1,187	1,226
October	62	1,170	1,232
November	31	1,020	1,051
December	36	1,000	1,036
Total	511	13,090	13,601

The next Table III gives the ages at which children were first brought to the Post-Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics during the past five years. It should be noted that 1935 was the first full year that the Post-Natal Clinic was in operation, and the number of very young children attending was large; steps were taken to prevent this undesirable early attendance, and it can be seen from the Table that the desired result has been obtained.

TABLE III.

Ages at which Children were brought to the Post-Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics.

Age.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Under 1 week	30	53	164	37	60
„ 2 weeks	175	127	195	96	109
2 weeks—1 month	247	240	77	142	156
1—3 months	145	100	84	175	161
3—6 months	68	72	64	97	58
6—12 months	51	55	44	62	94
1—2 years	62	76	48	64	80
2—3 years	28	36	36	44	46
Total	806	759	712	717	764

During the year there were 1,344 births registered in Freetown with 327 deaths under 12 months, showing an Infantile Mortality Rate of 243.

The following Table IV gives the infant mortality rate for the past six years, for comparison.

TABLE IV.

Year.	Births Registered	Deaths under Twelve Months.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
1932	1,276	348	272
1933	1,378	317	230
1934	1,339	312	233
1935	1,358	308	227
1936	1,437	303	210
1937	1,344	327	243

The increase in the Infant Mortality Rate this year is considered due to the scarcity of rice during the year and exceptionally poor quality of staple food as evidenced by the great prevalence of food deficiency disease throughout the year.

E. J. WRIGHT,

*Senior Medical Officer (Sierra Leone),
in-charge Clinics and Maternity Centre.*

F—ANNUAL REPORT ON EYE CLINIC, 1937.

The usual two Sessions a week have been followed. The Officer-in-charge was away during the last three weeks in March and the first week in April, and the Clinic closed at the end of October owing to the above officer going on leave.

The following attendances were registered :—

New cases	...	...	...	...	512
Sub-attendances	...	...	...	...	1,639
Refractions performed	...	...	...	...	271
Prescriptions for glasses	...	...	...	...	114

(Of these 51 were ordered to be dispensed locally).

All arsenical injections were given at the Clinic and the number given was 289.

Below is an analysis of cases and a list of operations performed :—

Affections of Lids :

Cellulitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chalazion	...	...	...	...	...	7
Contusion	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cyst	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hordeolum	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ectropion	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 14

Affections Of Conjunctiva :

Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	48
Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute purulent	..	...	...	...	...	1
Angular	..	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-conjunctival hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pterygium	...	...	...	...	...	5
Papilloma	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trachoma	...	...	...	...	...	10
Lymphangioma	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 71

Affections of Sclera :

Episcleritis	2
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Affections of Cornea :

Abrasion	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ectasia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foreign body	...	...	...	...	...	7
Herpes ophthalmicus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Keratitis	...	...	...	...	...	11
Phlytenular keratitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Leucoma	...	...	...	...	...	10
Leucoma adherens	...	...	...	...	...	2
Macula	...	...	...	...	...	1
Perforating wound	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	12
						<hr/> 49

Affections of Iris and Ciliary Body :

Cyclitis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Irido-cyclitis	...	...	...	...	...	47
Traumatic iritis	...	...	...	...	...	4
						<hr/> 54

Affections of Choroid and Retina :

Albuminuric neuro-retinitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Choroido-retinitis	...	...	...	...	...	15
Retinitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Neuro-retinitis (arterio-sclerotic)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Uveitis	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<hr/> 23

Affections of Optic Nerve :
Optic atrophy 15

Affections of Vitreous :
Opacities :

Affections of Lens :
Cataract 5
" senile 16
" traumattic 2
" complicated 1

24

Errors of Refraction :
Hypermetropia 18
Hypermetropic astigmatism 7
Compound hypermetropic astigmatism 7
Myopia 6
Myopic astigmatism 1
Compound myopic astigmatism 17
Mixed astigmatism 7
Anisometropia 7
Presbyopia 21

91

Errors of Accommodation :
Paralysis 2

Miscellaneous :
Astheniopia 8
Amblyopia 45
Amblyopia *ex* avitaminose 43
Minor syptoms due to avitaminosis 2
Contusion of eyeball 3
Contusion of eyelids 1
Chronic glaucoma 7
Panophthalmitis 3
Periostitis of orbit 1
Gumma of orbit 1
Photophobia 2
Old enucleation 1
Pthisis bulbi 2
Sarcoma of eyeball 1
Hysterical amblyopia 1
Herpes zoster 1
Concomitant convergent strabismus 1
Paralysis 3rd nerve (partial) 1
Internal ophthalmoplegia 1
Nothing abnormal found 21
Undiagnosed (i.e. did not return for completion of examination) 19

165

OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

Cataract extraction 5
Chalazion 6
Enucleation 2
Evisceration 1
Foreign Body in Cornea 2
Pterygium 3
Suture of conjunctiva 1
Cyst of lid 1
Papilloma of conjunctiva 1

22

G—VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC.

DISEASES.	NEW CASES.				SUBSEQUENT ATTENDANCES.		
	Government Officials.	Non-Government Officials.	Female.	Total.	Government Officials.	Non-Government Officials.	Total.
Gonorrhœa ...	30	388	19	437	163	2,905	3,068
G.C. Orchitis ...	2	25	—	27	6	65	71
G.C. Arthritis ...	1	29	—	30	—	62	62
G.C. Epididymitis ...	1	5	—	6	3	10	13
G.C. Balanitis ...	—	3	—	3	—	5	5
G.C. Conjunctivitis ...	—	1	—	1	—	4	4
Urethritis ...	8	18	—	26	69	128	197
Leucorrhœa ...	—	—	11	11	—	44	44
Cystitis ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ulcer Penis ...	1	70	—	71	—	1,292	1,292
Ulcer vulva ...	—	—	3	3	—	20	20
Ulcer Cervix ...	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Chancre ...	3	7	—	10	11	36	47
Bubo ...	3	44	—	47	10	143	153
Scrotal Abscess ...	—	1	—	1	—	4	4
Stricture ...	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Tertiary Syphilis ...	1	1	—	2	1	4	5
Total ...	50	596	34	680	263	4,723	4,986

E. A. RENNER,
*Medical Officer-in-charge,
 Venereal Disease Clinic.*

CONNAUGHT HOSPITAL,
 FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.

H—FREETOWN METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—(TOWER HILL OBSERVATORY).

	Month.	Mean Pressure.	AIR TEMPERATURE.						Relative Humidity, 9 a.m.	RAINFALL.					
			9 a.m.	Mean.	Means of Absolute.			Total.		Maximum.	Date.	Number of Days of Rain.			
					Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.						Maximum.		
														Minimum.	Maximum.
Latitude 8° 27' N. Longitude 13° 9' W. Height above M.S.L. Barometer Cistern 1805 ft. Site of Rain Gauge 171 ft.	78.9	81.1	74.8	87.4	70	91	79.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
January	29.909	78.9	81.1	74.8	87.4	70	91	79.5	0.01	9th	1				
February	29.892	81.8	82.9	77.4	88.3	75	91	78.1	6.01	3rd	7				
March	29.890	81.5	82.1	76.1	88.0	71	91	82.7	2.18	28th	6				
April	29.926	82.6	82.7	76.7	88.7	73	93	75.9	8.09	10th	16				
May	29.942	81.4	80.9	75	86.9	71	90	78.4	10.66	3rd	24				
June	29.975	80.3	79.8	73.2	86.4	69	89	80.3	45.38	17th	28				
July	29.987	77.5	77.1	72.5	81.6	69	86	88.2	39.77	19th	30				
August	29.967	76.5	76.4	72.2	80.7	70	86	90.0	25.08	14th	26				
September	29.967	77.4	77.6	72.1	83.0	68	86	87.2	7.60	1st.	22				
October	29.956	78.5	78.5	72.0	85.0	68	88	81.0	2.95	8th	12				
November	29.933	80.0	79.5	73.0	86.0	70	89	80.0	2.14	30th	3				
December	29.886	81.0	80.8	75.0	86.6	69	89	81.7	149.87	19th Aug.	175				
Year	...	29.903	79.8	79.9	74.1	85.7	70	89	81.9	6.95					

I—GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL BED ACCOMMODATION.

	HOSPITAL.		EUROPEAN.				AFRICAN.				Dis- pensaries.	Medical Staff.	Remarks.
	European.	African.	Total Beds at present.		Number of Beds possible.		Total Beds at present.		Number of Beds possible.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
European Hospital ...	1	—	14 both	sexes	14 both	sexes	—	—	—	—	—	1	For European Hospital and Wilberforce Barracks
Connaught Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	70 & 5 cots 28 both	40 & 5 cots sexes	70 & 5 cots 28 both	40 & 5 cots sexes	—	5	
Cape Quarantine Wilberforce Barracks ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	
Pujehun Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	15	17	15	—	1	
Daru Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	14 both	sexes	14 both	sexes	—	—	
Kailahun Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	6	12	6	—	1	
Bonthe Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	19	16	19	16	—	1	
Bo Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	20	7	20	7	—	1	
Makeni Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	18	5	18	5	—	1	
Port Loko Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	6	12	6	—	1	
Moyamba Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	6	12	6	—	1	
Kissy (a) Lunatic Asylum	—	1	—	—	—	—	52	38	52	38	—	1	
(b) Infirmeries ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	38	35	38	35	—	—	
(c) Leper Asylum	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	—	
(d) Infectious Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	—	27	4	27	4	—	—	3 Emergency

J—SUBSIDISED MISSION HOSPITAL BED ACCOMMODATION.

	HOSPITAL.		EUROPEAN.				AFRICAN.				Medical Staff.	
	European.	African.	Total Beds at present.		No. of Beds possible.		Total Beds at present.		No. of Beds possible.			Dispensaries.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Princess Christian Mission Hospital ...	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	32	—	—	1 (qualified)
<i>Kamakwie Hospital</i> (American Wesleyan Mission) ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	18 beds (both sexes)	18 beds (both sexes)	—	—	1 (qualified)
<i>Tiama Hospital</i> (United Brethren in Christ Mission)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12 beds (both sexes)	12 beds (both sexes)	—	—	1 (qualified)
<i>Segbavema Hospital</i> (Wesleyan Methodist Mission) ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	24 beds (both sexes)	24 beds (both sexes)	—	—	1 (qualified)
<i>Jaiama Hospital</i> (United Brethren in Christ Mission)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10 beds (both sexes)	10 beds (both sexes)	—	—	1 (qualified)

№ п/п	Имя	Фамилия	Отчество	Дата рождения	Место рождения	Образование	Специальность	Стаж	Средний балл	Замечания
1	Иванов	Иван	Иванович	1980-01-15	Москва	Среднее	Учитель	10	4,5	
2	Петров	Петр	Петрович	1985-03-20	Санкт-Петербург	Среднее	Учитель	10	4,0	
3	Сидоров	Сидор	Сидорович	1982-05-10	Новосибирск	Среднее	Учитель	10	4,2	
4	Климов	Климов	Климович	1988-07-05	Казань	Среднее	Учитель	10	4,1	
5	Васильев	Василий	Васильевич	1983-09-18	Владивосток	Среднее	Учитель	10	4,3	
6	Морозов	Морозов	Морозович	1987-11-02	Иркутск	Среднее	Учитель	10	4,4	
7	Попов	Попов	Попович	1981-12-25	Хабаровск	Среднее	Учитель	10	4,6	
8	Смирнов	Смирнов	Смирнович	1984-02-12	Омск	Среднее	Учитель	10	4,7	
9	Тихонов	Тихонов	Тихонович	1986-04-08	Томск	Среднее	Учитель	10	4,8	
10	Федотов	Федотов	Федотович	1989-06-01	Уфа	Среднее	Учитель	10	4,9	

Учитель математики и информатики



