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COLONY OF SEYCHELLES.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL and HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1936

Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor.

PRINTED BY THE HEAD PRINTER,
AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
Victoria, Mahé—Seychelles.

1938.



COLONY OF FREETOWN

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1888

Published by the Government of the Colony of Freetown

Printed and Published by the Government of the Colony of Freetown

1888



COLONY OF SEYCHELLES.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL and HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1936

Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor.

PRINTED BY THE HEAD PRINTER,
AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
Victoria, Mahé—Seychelles.

1938.



COLONY OF VICTORIA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1886

Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor.

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT
AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
TACSON, ST. PAUL'S-BAY.

1886

Medical Department,
Seychelles, 20th December, 1936.

**Annual Medical and Health Report for the year
ending 31st December, 1936.**

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the Medical Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Seychelles for the year 1936, together with Returns, etc. appended thereto.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. M. LANIER.

Senior Medical Officer.

To

The Clerk to Governor,
Victoria.

Medical Department,
Hospital, 10th December, 1938.

Annual Medical and Health Report for the year
ending 31st December, 1938.

I have the honour to inform the Information at the Hospital, the
Government, and for their value to the 10th December, 1938, the
the Medical Department on the 10th and 11th of December, 1938,
for the year 1938, together with the other, also, regarding the

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COLONY OF SEYCHELLES
ANNUAL REPORT
On the Medical and Health Department
1st January to 31st December 1936.

SECTION I.

(A) STAFF.

The establishment of the Department on 31st December 1936 was as follows :—

PROFESSIONAL STAFF.

The Senior Medical Officer.
Resident Surgeon (temporarily in abeyance).
Assistant Medical Officer South Mahe.
Assistant Medical Officer Praslin.
Assistant Medical Officer (temporary appointment).

HOSPITAL STAFF.

1 Matron.
2 Nursing Sisters.
1 Nurse.
6 Probationer Nurses.
1 Midwife.
1 Ward Maid Maternity.
6 Male Attendants at Hospital (4 for day duty, 2 for night).
3 Ward Maids (2 for day duty, one for night).
1 Cook.
1 Cook's mate.
1 Kitchen boy.
1 Maid Servant.
2 Washerwomen.

PHARMACY AND CLERICAL STAFF.

1 Dispenser and Chief Clerk.
1 Assistant Dispenser.
1 Storekeeper and Second Clerk.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITARY STAFF.

1 Sanitary Inspector.
1 Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
3 Probationer Sanitary Inspectors.
1 Lady Health Visitor.
4 Labourers.
1 Keeper Guardian Station.

ASYLUM FOR MALE LEPERS ROUND ISLAND PRASLIN.

1 Guardian.
2 Labourers.
1 Cook.
1 Assistant Cook.
1 Washerman (inmate).

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE LEPERS ROUND ISLAND MAHE.

1 Female Guardian.
1 Labourer.
1 Cook (inmate).

FIENNES INSTITUTE.

1 Master.
1 Nurse.
1 Probationer Nurse.
2 Male Attendants (1 for day, 1 for night duty).
1 Female Attendant.
1 Cook.

LUNATIC ASYLUM ANSE ROYALE.

Officer in charge Assistant Medical Officer South Mahé.
 1 Head Male Attendant.
 1 Head Female Attendant.
 2 Male Attendants.
 2 Female Attendants.
 1 Cook.

COTTAGE HOSPITAL PRASLIN.

Officer in charge Assistant Medical Officer Praslin.
 1 Nurse,
 1 Attendant and cook.

STAFF CHANGES.

APPOINTMENTS.				DATE.
J. Camille to be Staff Nurse Seychelles Hospital	...	...	...	1. 1. 36
Sr. Philomene to be Hospital Sister	...	...	...	8. 11. 36
Probationer Nurse	1	...	...
" Sanitary Inspector	1	...	...

Resignation and termination of appointments.

Mrs. ManCham, Midwife Maternity Section resigned	...	...	31. 12. 36
Probationer Nurse	1	...	
Probationer Sanitary Inspector	1	...	

Retirement.— F. Westergreen Sanitary Inspector ... 31. 3. 36

Leave.— Dr. Lanier Senior Medical Officer went on leave on 26. 4. 36 and returned on 13. 6. 36. During his absence Dr. K. C. Mathew acted as Senior Medical Officer.
 Dr. Joseph returned from vacation and study leave on 11. 8. 36 after an absence of ten months.

Dr. K. C. Mathew left on 16. 8. 36 on 3 months vacation and 9 months study leave to take up his Diploma in Public Health at Edinburgh.

(B) LEGISLATION AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH ENACTED DURING THE YEAR.

Ordinance No. 9 of 1936. To amend the Importation of Animals Ordinance (No. 9 of 1929)
 Ordinance No. 25 of 1936. To amend the Quarantine Ordinance (No. 1 of 1916).

(C) FINANCIAL.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY REVENUE.

1936		1935	
Hospital and Maternity Fees	Rs. 8,197.90	Hospital and Maternity Fees	Rs. 5,797.70
Lunatic Asylum Fees	" 1,211.50	Lunatic Asylum Fees	" 868.00
Quarantine Fees	" 175.00	Quarantine Fees	" 140.00
X. Ray Fees	" 100.00	X. Ray Fees	" 75.00
Sales of Medecines	" 2,009.01	Sales of Medecines	" 2,863.00
Total	Rs. 11,693.41	Total	Rs. 9,743.70

MEDICAL AND SANITARY EXPENDITURE.

The estimated expenditure for 1936 was in

Personal emoluments	...	Rs. 42,017
Other charges	...	" 34,785
Total		Rs. 76,802

The actual expenditure for 1936 was in

Personal emoluments	...	Rs. 41,426.71
Other charges	...	" 58,176.47
Total		Rs. 99,603.18

The actual expenditure exceeded the estimated expenditure by Rs. 22,801.18. Of this total, Rs. 22,500 represents the amount paid to the lessees of the island of Curieuse as compensation for the early termination of their lease.

The re-taking of Curieuse was necessary for the establishment thereon of a modern leper colony.

SECTION II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(A) GENERAL REMARKS.

The health of the population was fair throughout the year and there was no outbreak of epidemic diseases, but at the change of the monsoons, common colds, generally accompanied by fever, bronchial and laryngeal catarrh appear to be more prevalent than formerly.

I repeat what I said last year that the health of the community would greatly benefit if more hill stations were opened where people could reside during the hottest months of the year and be able at the same time to attend daily to their business in town. The station of La Misere where the altitude varies between 1300 to 1800 feet would be admirably suited for that purpose but to be in residence there and to have to come to town daily is still unpracticable for want of a motoring road.

I. GENERAL DISEASES.

During the year under review there were 10 deaths from cancer or other malignant tumours against 18 in 1935.

Diseases of the arteries and of the circulatory system, many of which are of syphilitic origin, are very prevalent. They are responsible for the largest number of deaths in the Colony, 3.17 per thousand population.

Rheumatic affections are very common especially those arising as complications of gonorrhoea.

Catarrhal conditions of the upper and lower respiratory tract are frequent. Asthma is very common.

In the group of diseases of the digestive system acute and subacute hepatitis reacting readily to emetine treatment is still very prevalent. 43 cases were treated in Hospital during the year against 31 in 1935. 31 cases of hernia, 4 of which were strangulated and 38 cases of appendicitis, 18 of which were acute or sub acute were treated during the year.

II. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

(a) Mosquito or insect borne.

Malaria:—Malaria does not exist in the Colony owing to the absence of anopheline mosquitoes but the potential danger of its introduction is a real one. Six imported cases were treated in Hospital during the year.

Dengue:—Five cases were admitted to Hospital during the year. This disease occurs in sporadic form throughout the Colony.

Filariasis:—Cases of elephantiasis of the legs are not uncommon. Many cases of lymphadenitis, lymphangitis and hydrocele are undoubtedly of filarial origin.

Infectious diseases.

Small pox:—No case was imported or occurred in the colony during the year.

Chicken pox:—The disease is endemic and most cases so mild that medical advice or treatment is not sought; hence the difficulty of estimating the incidence of the disease.

Influenza:—13 cases were admitted to Hospital but no deaths were registered under influenza during the year. There occurred however 15 deaths from pneumonia (all forms) against 21 in 1935.

Dysentery:—20 cases of amoebic dysentery were treated in Hospital during the year against seven in 1935. No deaths were recorded.

Leprosy:—The incidence of this disease remains high for a Colony of this size, 3.14 per thousand in 1936 against 3.12 per thousand in 1935. Six cases were discovered against ten in 1935. One death occurred. A further report of the disease is given in Chapter III under "Hygiene and Sanitation".

Tetanus:—There were two deaths from tetanus during the year.

Tuberculosis: Of the 17 cases of tuberculosis admitted to Hospital in 1936, 15 were tuberculosis of the lungs and 2 of other organs.

28 deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and 1 death from other form of tuberculosis were registered during the year.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is one of the principal causes of deaths in the Colony, .92 per thousand population in 1936.

Veneral Diseases:—These diseases are very prevalent but their incidence is difficult to ascertain in accurate figures as the majority of patients only come to a medical man for advice and treatment after they have tried several brands of native medicines. Complications of gonorrhoea are very common and often run a severe course but syphilis appears to be generally of a milder type than that usually seen in Europe. Lymphogranuloma inguinale is common.

35 cases of Veneral diseases or of complications of Veneral diseases were treated as inpatients in 1936.

(c) *Helminthic diseases.*

Infections with *Trichuris trichiura* and *Oxyuris Vernicularis* are prevalent but the most common helminthic diseases met with in the Colony are ankylostomiasis and ascaris. A fuller report will be found under "Ankylostomiasis Campaign".

(B) VITAL STATISTICS.

(1) GENERAL POPULATION.

The estimated population on 31st December 1936 was 30,461 (Males 14,842, Females 15,619) showing an increase of 658 over the preceding year.

Marriages:—218 marriages were celebrated in 1936 as compared with 188 in 1935.

Births:—The total number of births for the year was 877 (440 males, 437 females). The crude birth rate was 28.78 per thousand against 27.48 per thousand in 1935.

Deaths:—During the year the number of deaths was 354 as compared with 420 in 1935. The crude death rate was 11.62 per thousand against 14.09 per thousand in 1935.

The next table shows the causes of death registered during the year.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Corresponding title number in Interna- tional list of causes of deaths (1929 Revision)</i>	<i>Number of deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 population.</i>
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	(23)	28	.92
Other Tuberculosis	(24-32)	1	.03
Leprosy	(33)	1	.03
Veneral diseases	(34-35)	16	.53
Helminthic infections	(40-41-42)	1	.03
Tetanus	(22)	2	.06
Other infectious and/or parasitic diseases	(39-43-44)	6	.19
Cancer and other tumours	(45-55)	10	.33
Diabetes	(59)	3	.09
Other general diseases	(58, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69)	1	.03
Diseases of the blood	(70-74)	11	.36
Cerebral hæmorrhage and appoplexy &c.	(82)	25	.82
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	(78-79)	7	.23
Disease of the circulatory system	(90-103)	66	2.17
Bronchitis	(106)	1	.03
Pneumonia	(107-109)	15	.49
Other diseases of the respiratory system	(104-105-110-114)	4	.12
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	(119-120)	5	.16
Hernia and Intestinal obstruction	(122)	4	.12
Diseases of the digestive system	(115-129)	10	.33
Nephritis	(130-131-132)	9	.29
Other non-venereal diseases	(133-139)	7	.23
Childbirth & puerperium	(149-150)	1	.03
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	(151-156)	1	.03
Congenital malformation and conditions of early infancy	(157-158-161)	25	.82
Suicide	(163-171)	1	.03
Other forms of violence	(172-198)	4	.12
Senility	(162)	37	1.21
Ill-defined causes	(199-200)	52	1.71
Total		354	

Infantile Mortality.—40 children under one year and 29 aged from one to five years died in 1936 as compared with 75 (under one year) and 43 (from one to five years in 1935).

The infantile mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year occurring in any year for every thousand live births registered during the same year.

The rate for 1936 was 55.87 per thousand as compared with 91.57 per thousand in 1935.

The number of deaths under 5 years of age occurring during the two preceding years were :

	1935			1936		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year	43	32	75	22	27	49
One year to under two years	8	7	15	10	5	15
Two years to under three years	9	6	15	7	2	10
Three years to under four years	2	1	3	1	2	3
Four years to under five years	5	5	10	...	1	1
	67	51	118	40	38	78

In the table below the deaths have been grouped according to the causes registered on the death certificates.

Under one year.		One year to under five years.	
Congenital Syphilis	7	Chronic bronchitis	1
Ill defined causes	14	Asthma	1
Gastro enteritis	2	Ill defined causes	5
Infantile marasmus	4	Infantile marasmus	4
Premature birth	3	Congenital syphilis	7
Acute gastritis	1	Bronchial Asthma	1
Malnutrition	2	Broncho pneumonia	3
Hereditary syphilis	2	Orbital tumour	1
Malnutrition and marasmus	3	Pneumonia lobar	1
Meningitis	1	Anæmia	2
Septic infection of umbilicus	1	Pulmonary embolism	1
Infantile diarrhoea	1	Infantile convulsions	1
Broncho pneumonia	2	Malnutrition	1
Hæmophilia	1		
Extreme anæmia	2		
Burns	1		
Septicæmia	1		
Pneumonia	1		
	49		29

Still-births :— 41 still births were registered in 1936 (16 males 25 females) as compared with 46 in 1935.

This is equivalent to 46.75 % of live births for same period as compared with 56.1% for 1935.

Registration :— Registration of births, still-births and deaths is compulsory and these returns can be taken as correct. If a death occurs and a medical certificate cannot be produced a police enquiry is usually held into the case, after which, if there be no evidence of foul play the Police Magistrate directs that the body be buried and the death registered under "Ill-defined causes". 52 deaths were registered under this heading in 1936 against 49 in 1935.

2. EUROPEAN POPULATION.

During the year under review the health of the European population was good. One European died during the year and the death registered as Myocarditis.

3. OFFICIALS.

The number of officials from various Government Departments treated at Headquarters in Victoria during the year is given hereunder. Officials treated in the districts by the Assistant Medical Officers are not included in this list. The total number was 632 against 635 in 1935.

Agriculture	157
Audit	5
Ecclesiastical	29
Medical	45
Legal	6
Police	132
Port	26
Post Office	5
Printing	35
Public Works	53
Secretariat	21
Treasury	7
Victoria Town Board	102
Education	6
Charity	3

Total 632

SECTION III.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

(1) PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

(a) MOSQUITOE AND INSECT BORNE DISEASES.

As already stated the potential danger of the introduction of the anopheline mosquitoes, still inexistant in the Colony is a real one. As a preventive measure all small crafts trading between the Seychelles and adjacent malarious countries anchor in the outer harbour where they are carefully inspected and fumigated, their water tanks being emptied and cleaned, before they can enter the inner harbour.

During the year six sailing vessels from Madagascar, Mombassa and Mauritius were so treated. Fumigation of cargo from larger vessels was carried out on 35 occasions.

It was pointed out last year that the method of fumigating cargo by simple combustion of sulphur in a shed with open caves was unsatisfactory from every point of view.

Towards the end of 1936 Government ordered a small Clayton apparatus with which it will be possible to fumigate cargo more effectively.

(b) EPIDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox and vaccination.

Every children before the age of nine months is required by law to be vaccinated, but revaccination is unfortunately not compulsory and the majority of the population has not been revaccinated since childhood. Stringent precautions are taken to prevent the introduction of small-pox but the risk of an outbreak would be still lessened if the whole community was protected by compulsory revaccination performed at regular intervals. At present all passengers proceeding to Seychelles from a country where small-pox is endemic must produce a certificate countersigned by the Health Authorities at the port of embarkation to the effect that they have been vaccinated not less than 12 days and not more than 3 years prior to embarkation.

Since last year any person prior to being issued a permit to go on board ships coming from ports infected with epidemic small-pox must be vaccinated or produce satisfactory evidence of being protected by vaccination performed not more than three years previously. Labourers working the cargo are also vaccinated.

Since 1934 all labourers proceeding to the outlying islands are revaccinated prior to their departure and this affords an opportunity of revaccinating a floating population of over 1,000 yearly.

761 children were vaccinated during 1936 by the Government Medical Officers against 794 in 1935. The results are given hereunder:—

	Central District.	South Mahe District.	Praslin and La Digue.
Successful vaccinations on first attendance	431	175	118
Successful vaccinations on second and subsequent attendance	11	15	11
Total	442	190	129

Leprosy.

The following table summarises the situation in the Colony during the past five years.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Number of known lepers on 1st January ...	84	89	87	87	93	97
New cases detected during the year ...	8	4	5	10	6	...
Number of deaths during the year ...	3	6	5	4	1	...
Number segregated in Asylums ...	46	42	36	42	47	...
Number segregated at Home ...	43	45	51	51	50	...
Number discharged on parole ...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Total population of Colony ...	28,235	28,731	29,406	29,803	30,461	...
Incidence of Leprosy i.e. number of lepers per thousand population	3.15	3.03	2.95	3.12	3.14	...
Six new cases of the cutaneous type were discovered in 1936 but no new cases were found amongst children.						

Six new cases of the cutaneous types were segregated during the year and two early non-infectious nerve cases were found and placed under observation and treatment.

Though the incidence of leprosy amongst children is not high the type of cases most commonly met with in adults is the cutaneous and this renders the position somewhat more alarming than if neural cases predominated.

The incidence of leprosy in 1936 was 3.14 o/oo against 3.12 o/oo in 1935. This does not necessarily mean that the disease is spreading as the increased vigilance and experience of the Sanitary Inspectors and the fact that contacts are now systematically examined every three months must result in a larger number of cases being detected.

One more case was discharged on parole during the year bringing the total of such discharged cases to three. They are re-examined every three months and as far no relapses have been observed.

In August 1936 Dr. Joseph Assistant Medical Officer returned to the Colony after having taken up in Calcutta a post graduate course in leprology. At the termination of the course Dr. Joseph visited several modern leper settlements in India and the experience he has acquired in the early diagnosis and mode of prevention of this disease should prove invaluable in this Colony where the incidence of leprosy is still too high.

Soon after his return he carried out in certain districts a partial leprosy survey, and at its termination he reported as follows.—

"A partial survey was conducted in the islands of Praslin and La Digue during my stay in Praslin in October and November. All traceable contacts of all cases of leprosy in these islands that are living now and those who died after 1900 were examined thoroughly for signs of the disease. On the whole 125 cases were examined clinically and in all suspicious cases among them bacteriological examination were also conducted; as a result of the survey three new cutaneous cases were discovered and segregated. Two early nerve cases of a very mild type were also found and placed under observation and treatment. These patients were not declared as lepers and do not, as yet at least, appear in the list of lepers.

"In the central district of Victoria 105 persons were examined this year for evidence of leprosy. Most of them were contacts of already declared lepers, others were cases suspected of having the infection. Two new cases of the cutaneous types were discovered. Amongst the contacts only one case was found to be suffering from the disease; it was a cutaneous case and was immediately isolated at the leper camp.

"During this year all the declared cases in the colony were examined and the type of the disease verified. One case was discharged on parole as it showed no active signs of the disease and clinical and bacteriological examinations done at intervals of three months on several occasions showed persistently negative results. The cases on parole were also examined every three months. One was examined thus four times and the other three times all the time both of the old cases giving negative results.

"All the cutaneous cases under segregation were given special instruction as to the infectious nature of their disease and about the special precautions they ought to take so that they may not spread the disease".

Towards the end of the year Government took possession of the Island of Curieuse where a modern leper Colony will be set up. The foundation for future progress has at last been laid for with the present unsuitable leper islands no development was possible and little could be done to alleviate the fate of the patients living there. It is hoped that after the settlement has been run on modern lines for some time, patients now undergoing segregation at home will themselves seek admission to this island where amidst pleasant surroundings they will be able to live normal lives and thus the ideal scheme of voluntary isolation will in time replace the present system of compulsory segregation.

The percentage of open (infective) and closed (non-infective) cases undergoing home isolation and segregation in the leper islands is given below.

	Home isolation		Segregation on leper islands	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
Open cases	29.07	28.86	25.59	28.86
Closed cases	23.26	21.65	20.09	20.62

Seeing that the system of home isolation is unsatisfactory and unsuitable for this Colony the tendency, for the present at least, is to segregate as many as possible of the open cases on the leper islands.

Patients undergoing home isolation come for treatment, to a small leprosy clinic held weekly in Victoria.

At the leper settlements treatment is also given in the form of Hydnocroal injections and local applications of trichloroacetic acid solution. Though some of early cases, especially the neural ones, improve under treatment no cutaneous case has so far become bacteriologically negative.

(c) HELMINTHIC DISEASES.

Ankylostomiasis.— This disease is still responsible for most of the cases of secondary anaemia and of chronic ill-health seen amongst the natives and those of the poorer and less educated classes in the Colony. In some of the rural districts, especially Glacis and La Digue, the incidence of infection appears to be somewhat higher than elsewhere. The provision of

latrines on each premises is compulsory but the natives, especially in the rural areas, have not yet acquired the latrine habit and so long as they will continue to pollute the soil with their excrements, hookworm infection or re-infection is inevitable and mass treatment repeated at frequent intervals appear to be the only practical means of keeping the disease under control.

Mass treatment in 1936 were carried out at the following centres :—

Centres	Number of patients treated
Seychelles Hospital	4898
Beau Vallon	218
Anse Etoile	529
Glacis	469
Bel Ombre	232
Port Glaud	79
Grand Anse	23
Anse Boileau	814
Baie Lazare	1064
Quatre Bornes	985
Anse Royale	1045
Anse aux Pins	713
Cascade	550
La Misère	12
Praslin, Baie Ste. Anne	695
Praslin, Grand Anse	610
La Digue	858
Total	13,794

A total of 13,794 treatments were administered during the year against 11,924 during 1935.

The following prosecutions were entered during 1936.

For having no latrines :

4 householders were prosecuted

4 householders were fined Rs. 45.00.

For unsanitary yards :

1 householder was prosecuted

1 householder was fined Rs. 2.

(2) GENERAL MEASURES OF SANITATION.

The Victoria Town Board is the principal Authority for the enforcement of the various sanitary laws in the town of Victoria. In the country districts the local Boards of Health are entrusted with the same duties.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Trenching of the night soil, undertaken by a private contractor and supervised by a Sanitary Inspector trained in the Medical Department but attached to the Victoria Town Board has been the mode of disposal now used for the last two years.

The trenching ground lies on a large estate outside the centre of the town and the trenches are laid out in accordance with the instructions of the Sanitary Department.

This mode of disposal has so far been working fairly satisfactory.

A septic tank system of sanitation is now used in a few private houses. It is hoped that this system will eventually supersede the more insanitary pail or pit latrines when its many advantages and relative cheapness are realised by the public.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

In the Country districts the local Boards are responsible of the cleanliness of their districts ; in the central district, the Victoria Town Board has a staff of men with carts to collect from house to house domestic refuse which is afterwards dumped on the foreshore.

DRAINAGE.

The system employed is that of open gutters to drain the surface water after the rains. There are also a great number of small rivulets which act as natural drains for surface water.

Such a system of drainage is however inadequate at times, especially in some of the rural districts where after heavy rains swamps are seen which become good breeding places for mosquitoes.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Colony has a good water supply, and for drinking purposes the water, taken directly from the mountains, is pure, palatable and free from pathogenic organisms. Except after heavy rain the water is clear and the supply adequate.

Such a system of water supply implies however careful supervision of the catchment areas. A special river ranger is needed to patrol the water reserves.

The following prosecutions were entered during the year for pollution of rivers :—

10 offenders were prosecuted.

9 offenders were fined Rs 44.00

1 offender was discharged.

(3) SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Apart from the two secondary schools which are not under Government control, there are 27 grant-in-aid schools at which free elementary education is given, and which are assisted and controlled by Government.

Periodical inspections of schools are carried out by the Medical Officers of the Department and during the year over two thousand children were examined in the various schools of Mahé.

The health of the children was fair though the percentage of cases of dental caries, intestinal parasites and malnutrition was high. The school rooms are provided with adequate ventilation and light and there is no overcrowding.

Latrine accommodation is on the whole sufficient.

The teaching of hygiene in all grant-in-aid schools is now compulsory. In some schools the practice of drill and physical exercise are taught.

The shortage of staff in Mahé has not permitted such frequent examinations of school children as would have been desirable but the medical officer of Praslin—La Digue carried out during the year a detailed survey of all the schools of his district and the results of his examinations are given below.

	Schools of Praslin.	Schools of La Digue.
Total number examined	366	176
Percentage of :—		
Lack of cleanliness	12.6%	4%
Deficient nutrition and development	8.8%	11%
Defective teeth or dental caries	10.6%	10.5%
Intestinal parasites	25.6%	27.5%
Tonsils and Adenoids	9.3%	7.5%
Diseases of Respiratory system	2.8%	7%
Diseases of circulatory system	2.1%	1%
Eye defects	.8%	
Skin diseases	10%	10%

(4) LABOUR CONDITIONS.

The bulk of the labourers are of African descent and are mostly engaged in agricultural work on coconut and cinnamon estates in Mahé and the nearer islands. On the outlying islands labourers are engaged for coconut plantations, for extraction of guano and for fishing. On these islands where conditions of life are easy and health generally good their lot is on the whole a happy one and this is evidenced by the fact that whenever labourers for outlying islands are needed applicants always come forth in larger numbers than are required. Some men are also recruited for work on the islands of Glorieuse and Juan de Nova which are under the administration of Madagascar. Reports from Madagascar show that the sanitary conditions of these French Islands are satisfactory and that the scale and type of rations are the same as those laid down for the labourers of the Seychelles outlying islands.

Labourers for the outlying islands are now medically examined before their departure and this is in the interests of both owners and labourers.

The floating population of these islands is estimated at about one thousand yearly.

(5) FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE.

Meat, fish and other articles of food sold in the public markets are examined by a Sanitary Inspector who also attends daily at the public abattoir to inspect the meat before it is sent to the markets.

The bulk of the population are rice eaters. Fish is generally plentiful and forms an important adjunct to the diet of the poorer classes while others consume meat as well, especially pork. The value of vegetables and fruits is not as fully appreciated as it should though breadfruit in season, sweet potatoes and cassava are extensively consumed.

Cases resulting from a lack of anti-neuritic vitamins in the diet are frequently seen.

Meat inspection at abattoir by Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Number of oxen slaughtered during the year	421
Number of pigs slaughtered during the year	433
Number of green turtles slaughtered	188

The following prosecutions were entered during the year for breach of food or markets regulations.

Exposing food for sale unprotected from flies and dusts :

Five offenders were prosecuted
Five offenders were fined Rs. 18.50

Exposing tainted meat for sale :

Two offenders were prosecuted
Two offenders were fined Rs. 10.

MEASURES TAKEN TO SPREAD THE KNOWLEDGE OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Children in grant-in-aid schools receive instructions in elementary hygiene.

Sanitary Inspectors are instructed to avail themselves of every opportunity of giving advice to the public on matters of hygiene in the course of their ordinary duties when carrying out sanitary inspections of premises etc. and when giving mass treatment in the ankylostomiasis and leprosy campaigns.

TRAINING OF SANITARY PERSONNEL.

Classes in Hygiene and Sanitation are held and lectures given by the medical officers.

A new probationer Sanitary Inspector was engaged during the year to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of one of those engaged last year.

Instruction is given on the following subjects : tinned food, inspection of bake houses, manufacture of mineral water and ice, inspection of meat at slaughter house, adulteration of milk, fumigation of cargo and sterilization of passengers' luggage, construction of sanitary latrines, urinal, modes of disposal of night soil and supervision of this service, modes of control of Ankylostomiasis and Leprosy etc.

RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE WORK.

Accommodation at the Quarantine Station Long Island has become insufficient for the increasing number of passengers now arriving in Seychelles should they have to undergo quarantine there. The number of saloon passengers alone arriving in the Colony during the last three years are given below.

1934	1935	1936
173	326	425

If these figures show that the tourist industry is developing they also indicate the need for providing more adequate accommodation at the Quarantine Station. This will no doubt be attended to as soon as funds permit.

A housing and planning scheme of some definite standard is required in Victoria as in some of the congested centres buildings of the most varied types lie side by side giving an unsightly aspect to many parts of the town.

IV. PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION.

In this Colony the Port Sanitary Authority is the Senior Medical Officer assisted by a Quarantine Committee composed of this officer as chairman, the Director of Agriculture, the Superintendent of Police and three other members appointed annually by the Governor.

The laws and regulations governing Quarantine and Port Health Administration are contained in Ordinance 1 of 1916 and Ordinance 33 of 1919. A new Ordinance is under consideration which will be more in accordance with modern practice and with the principles of the International Sanitary Convention. Special local conditions have however to be taken in consideration.

The duties of Port Health Officer are carried out by the Senior Medical Officer who boards every ship on arrival before granting her free or partial pratique.

During 1936 the ships that called at Mahé included 1 French man of war, 43 mercantile steamers, 10 sailing ships including dhows.

From Bombay	13
„ Mombasa	23
„ Madagascar	8
„ Mauritius	2
„ London	1
„ Port Bander	3
„ Port Said	2
„ Cochin	1
„ Porto di Massana	1

Free pratique was given to 41 vessels.
 Partial pratique was given to 13 vessels.
 Fumigation was carried on 6 sailing and auxiliary vessels coming from Madagascar, Mombasa and Mauritius.

Six deratisation certificates were issued.

Number of dead rats found 12

Fees amounting to Rs. 210 were collected.

Number of passengers who arrived in the Colony.

Saloon	425
Deck	138

Total 563

Number of passengers who left the Colony.

Saloon	387
Deck	181

Total 568

QUARANTINE ISLAND.

Long Island lying in the harbour about 3 miles from the mainland, is a small hilly island, green and cool, and when not required for quarantine purposes, it is often used by officials and others for their holidays. It is a favourite place for picnics and bathing parties.

Landing on the quarantine island and use of the accommodation thereon is not allowed save under written permit from the Senior Medical Officer and under conditions as may be attached.

As already pointed the accommodation available at the Quarantine Station is today inadequate for the increasing number of passengers now landing in Mahé.

No ships were placed in full quarantine during the year and consequently no passengers were detained at Long Island.

60 visitors from Mahé stayed at the Quarantine Station during the year while the numbers coming for picnic parties was 172.

V MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Ante natal and infant welfare clinics are held at the Seychelles Hospital thrice a week. A certified midwife and nurse acts as Lady Health Visitor and made during the year 301 visits to the houses of the poorer classes. As I said last year the present Lady Health Visitor cannot alone cope with the amount of work involved in this service as the long distances between the patients' houses especially in the rural districts, the time lost in travelling and the fatigue are but a few of the difficulties she has to contend with and already this work is taxing her strength to the utmost.

In spite of these difficulties her visits are becoming more and more popular with the poorer women and children of the central and rural districts and many pauper cases requiring ante-natal treatment are now induced to come to the free clinics.

Number of houses to which one visit was made 91

" " two visits were made 114

" " three " " 68

" " four " " 17

" " five " " 8

" " six " " 3

231 patients were admitted to the Maternity section in 1936 against 143 in 1935; in addition there were 13 remaining from 1935.

There were 181 live births including two cases of twins.

Four cases had to be delivered with forceps.

There were eight still-births against six in 1935 and two deaths of new born against five in 1935.

There were seven cases of miscarriages or abortion in 1936 against thirteen in 1935.

There are twenty beds in the maternity section, 2 in first class, 6 in second class, 12 in third class.

VI. HOSPITAL DISPENSARIES AND VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

The main institution is the Seychelles Government Hospital opened in 1924. It is a spacious building in a splendid situation overlooking the small islands which encircle the harbour of Victoria. Including the Maternity section it has 90 beds but there is sufficient space to accommodate a larger number of patients if it ever became necessary.

1189 patients (542 males, 647 females) were admitted during the year against 949 in 1935.

There were in addition 32 patients (12 males, 20 females) remaining in Hospital on 1st January 1936.

The total number of inpatients treated in 1936 was 1221 against 949 in 1935.

445 males and 596 females were discharged as cured.

55 males and 39 females were discharged as relieved.

19 males and 13 females were discharged as unrelieved.

There were 26 deaths in Hospital in 1936 against 19 in 1935.

The Seychelles Hospital is the centre for training of probationary nurses. These nurses are trained under the Rules of the British Red Cross Society of which a Detachment has been formed in Seychelles. Courses of lectures in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation, Anatomy, physiology, pathology, medical and surgical nursing and midwifery are given by the professional members of the staff. After three years training and the necessary examinations these nurses can obtain their State Registered diploma in Medical and Surgical Nursing and Midwifery.

During the year 2 nurses passed their first examination in First Aid, 3 passed in Home Nursing and 1 in Hygiene and Sanitation. In addition 2 probationer Sanitary Inspectors passed their first examination in Hygiene and Sanitation.

COTTAGE HOSPITAL PRASLIN.

A full report of the work carried out at the Cottage Hospital is given in Appendix B by the Assistant Medical Officer of Praslin.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

These clinics are held once a week.

Bismuth injections in the form of Bicrool as well as arsenical preparations are administered.

943 injections were given at the venereal clinic in 1936 against 889 in 1935.

Venereal clinics are also held in South Mahé, Praslin and La Digue and are referred to in their reports by the Assistant Medical Officers of these districts.

This Colony is a signatory to the International Agreement signed at Brussels in 1924 providing facilities for the free treatment of venereal diseases to all merchant seamen irrespective of nationality. The treatment centre is at the Seychelles Hospital.

X-RAY AND ELECTRO-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

There is a modern X-Ray and electro-therapeutic Department which is proving of great assistance in the work of the Hospital.

Diathermy treatment and Ultra-Violet irradiations with the quartz mercury vapour lamp are also applied in this Department and a good many hospital patients of the poorer classes received free electro-medical treatment during the year.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED AT THE SEYCHELLES HOSPITAL.

Operations performed in 1936 numbered 769 against 458 in 1935. 759 were cured, 5 were relieved and 5 died.

LIST OF OPERATIONS.

Operations.	No.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remarks.
(1) ABDOMINAL.					
Herniotomy-inguinal ...	21	20	...	1	
Herniotomy-femoral ...	2	2	...	...
Herniotomy-ventral ...	1	1	...	...
Herniotomy-strangulated...	1	1	...	...
Appendicectomy ...	...	...	...	...
For acute appendicitis ..	12	12	...	...
For chronic appendicitis ...	20	20	...	...
Intussusception ...	1	1	...	...
Intestinal obstruction and general peritonitis ...	3	1	...	2	
Liver abscess ...	2	2	...	...
Ascitis ...	5	...	5	...	
Carried forward ...	68	60	5	3	

LIST OF OPERATIONS. (Continued).

Operations.	No.	Cured	Relieved.	Died.	Remarks.
Brought forward ...	68	60	5	3	
(2) ANO-RECTAL.					
Excision of fistula in ano...	5	5	...	...
For perineal abscess ...	4	4	...	...
(3) EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.					
Removal of nasal polypi ...	2	2	...	...
(4) GENITO-URINARY.					
For hydrocele ...	4	4	...	...
Amputation of penis ...	1	1	...	...
Circumcision ...	10	10	...	...
Orchidectomy ...	1	1	...	...
Internal urethrotomy ...	3	3	...	...
For varicocele ...	1	1	...	...
(5) GYNAECOLOGICAL.					
Hysterectomy ...	1	1	...	...
Salpingectomy ...	2	2	...	...
Oöphorectomy ...	1	1	...	...
Curettage ...	4	4	...	...
For ventral fixation ...	1	1	...	...
For vesico vaginal fistula...	1	1	...	...
Colpoperineorrhaphy ...	1	1	...	...
(6) CRANIAL.					
For cranial abscess ...	1	...	...	1	
(7) ORTHOPAEDICS					
Reduction of fractures ...	39	39	...	...
Reduction of dislocations...	5	5	...	...
Sequestrectomy ...	3	3	...	...
Amputation of thigh ...	2	1	...	1	
Amputation of finger ...	4	4	...	...
Amputation of toe ...	2	2	...	...
Arthrotomy knee ...	1	1	...	...
(8) MISCELLANEOUS.					
Drainage of septic conditions	219	219	...	...
Suture of wounds ...	106	106	...	...
Excision of cysts ...	10	10	...	...
Excision of non-malignant tumours ...	5	5	...	...
Plastic operations ...	3	3	...	...
Removal of foreign bodies ...	11	11	...	...
Catheterization ...	186	186	...	...
Tapping of bladder ...	13	13	...	...
Dilatation of stricture ...	36	36	...	...
Aspiration of joints ...	7	7	...	...
Aspiration of pleura ...	3	3	...	...
Removal of warts ...	3	3	...	...
	769	759	5	5	

PRISONS AND ASYLUMS.

The Senior Medical Officer carries out the duties of Police Surgeon and of Prison Medical Officer.

During the year the health of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory. The rations supplied are adequate and of good quality.

The minimum number of prisoners during the year was 23, the maximum 81, the daily average 38.

At the Hospital there is a ward specially prepared to receive male prisoners.

The sanitary condition of the prison remained satisfactory throughout the year.

LUNATIC ASYLUM ANSE ROYALE.

The Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum is the Assistant Medical Officer of South Mahe. Statistical Reports on the Asylum will be found in Appendix A.

PAUPER ASYLUM OR FIENNES INSTITUTE.

The institute is situated at Plaisance about two miles from Victoria. It has accommodation for about 130 paupers. It is visited by a medical officer twice a week and at other times if necessary.

The daily average number of paupers in 1936 was 92 against 98 in 1935.

There were 34 deaths during the year mainly from cardiac diseases, syphilis and senile decay.

The actual expenditure for maintenance of paupers was Rs 7411.44 which represents a saving of Rs 188.56 on the amount voted.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 51.

The health of the inmates considering their advanced age was fair throughout the year. Most of them occupy themselves in making mats, baskets and brooms. The cost of materials for these industries was Rs 74.60 and the sale of the finished articles realised Rs 110.18.

VIII METEOROLOGY.

This has been supplied by the Port Officer and is given in tabular form in Table IV.

IX SCIENTIFIC.

In the Laboratory at the Hospital the usual analysis and bacteriological examinations of sputum, urine, faeces, pus and other exudates are carried out.

Provision has been made in next year's Estimates for the proper equipment of the Bacteriological Laboratory, as up to now with the equipment available only the simplest type of clinical bacteriology is possible. A properly equipped bacteriological laboratory will satisfy a long felt need, especially if it be under the charge of an adequately trained officer, keen on research work. Moreover it will be a safeguard to the community in a case of emergency such as in an outbreak of some contagious or infectious disease.

In concluding this report it is my pleasant duty to thank all members of the Department for their willing co-operation and assistance during the year.

E. M. LANIER,

Senior Medical Officer.

TABLE I.

Return showing the Medical staff and the principal members of the Subordinate staff.

Names.	Rank of appointment.	Where stationed on 31st December 1936.
E. M. Lanier M. D., M.R.C.S.	... Senior Medical Officer	Victoria
K. C. Mathew M.B., B.S.	... Assistant Medical Officer	South Mahé
P. M. Joseph M.B., B.S.	... do	Praslin and La Digue
V. T. Kuryan M.B., B.S.	... Assistant Medical Officer Temporary appointment since October 1935.	
J. E. Houareau	... Dispenser	Victoria
P. Moulinie	... Assistant Dispenser	do
A. Loustau-Lalanne	... Clerk and Storekeeper	do
Sister Catherine	... Matron Hospital	Seychelles Hospital
Sister Laure	... Sister	do
Sister Philomena	... Sister	do
J. Camille	... Nurse	do
Mrs Man-Cham	... Midwife	do
6 Probationer nurses	... Probationers	do
H. Barallon	... Sanitary Inspector	Victoria
D. Morel	... Assistant Sanitary Inspector	do
3 Probationer Sanitary Inspectors	... Probationers	do
G. Hodoul	... Lady Health Visitor	do
E. Forte	... Master Fiennes Institute	Plaisance
Olga Gendron	... Nurse do do	do
M. Payet	... Head Male Attendant	Lunatic Asylum South Mahé
N. Jumeau	... Head Female Attendant	Lunatic Asylum South Mahé
C. Collie	... Midwife and Nurse Cottage Hospital	Praslin

TABLE II.

A return of Medical and Sanitary Revenue and Expenditure has been given at the beginning of this report under (C) Financial.

TABLE III.

RETURN OF STATISTICS OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inhabitants in 1936 ...	14,842	13,619	30,461
Number of births during 1936 ...	440	437	877
Number of deaths during 1936 ...	190	164	354
Number of immigrants during 1936 ...	407	262	669
Number of emigrants during 1936 ...	324	210	534
Number of inhabitants in 1935 ...	14,509	15,294	29,803
Increase ...	333	325	658

TABLE IV.

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS FOR 1936.

1936	Months	Temperature						Rainfall		Winds		Deaths	Remarks.
		Barometer	Solar Maximum	Shade Maximum	Shade Minimum	Range	Mean	Amount in Inches	Relative Humidity %	Direction of Wind	Average Velocity	Deaths per month	
	January	30.059	129	83.6	77.7	5.9	80.6	15.50	76.0	NW.	6.9	23	
	February	30.053	130	84.7	78.7	6.0	81.7	8.56	75.4	NW.	6.7	14	
	March	30.030	127	86.1	78.5	7.6	82.3	2.43	70.3	NW.	8.3	29	
	April	30.057	127	85.7	78.6	7.1	82.1	6.45	71.0	NW.	5.0	29	
	May	30.019	124	85.5	78.8	6.7	82.1	13.13	67.4	ESE.	6.0	29	
	June	30.088	122	83.2	77.8	5.5	80.5	4.83	76.8	ESE.	10.0	46	
	July	30.100	118	81.5	76.4	5.1	78.9	4.93	76.4	ESE.	10.0	33	
	August	30.082	118	81.0	75.7	5.3	78.3	13.12	86.8	ESE.	11.0	25	
	September	30.084	121	82.2	77.5	4.7	79.8	2.43	72.8	ESE.	11.0	26	
	October	30.101	141	83.2	77.0	6.2	80.1	5.16	64.0	NW.	2.0	22	
	November	30.090	128	83.1	76.5	6.6	79.8	16.25	76.3	NW.	5.0	38	
	December	30.036	97	83.0	76.6	6.4	79.8	14.21	72.1	NW.	6.0	40	

TABLE V.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) in 1936 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
I. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.						
Malaria (imported)	6	...	6	...	
Influenza	13	...	13	...	
Dengue	5	...	5	...	
Dysentery (amœbic)	20	...	20	...	
Erysipelas	1	...	1	...	
Tetatus	2	...	2	...	
Tuberculosis of lungs	15	...	15	...	
" glands of neck	1	...	1	...	
" abscess of leg	1	...	1	...	
Syphilis congenital	1	...	1	...	
" secondary ...	1	...	...	1	...	
" tertiary	7	1	7	...	
Gonorrhœa and its complications	18	...	18	...	
" ophthalmia	2	...	2	...	
" arthritis	4	...	4	...	
Lymphogranuloma inguinale ...	1	1	...	2	...	
Septicæmia	1	...	1	...	
Pyæmia ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Toxæmia secondary to acute mediastrum	1	1	1	...	
II. General Diseases not mentioned above						
Carcinoma of ovaries	3	...	3	...	
" cervix uteri	3	...	3	2	
" penis	1	...	1	...	
Other malignant tumours	3	...	3	...	
Tumours non-malignant	5	...	5	...	
Rheumatism acute ...	1	4	...	5	...	
" sub-acute	7	...	7	...	
" chronic	15	...	15	...	
Diabetes	2	...	2	...	
Anæmias	
Pernicious anæmia	1	1	1	...	
Other anæmias ...	1	12	...	13	...	
Alcoholic toxæmia	1	...	1	...	
III. Affections of the Nervous System and organs of Senses.						
Meningitis (not including tuberculous or cerebro- spinal meningitis)	1	...	1	...	
Apoplexy	
Hæmorrhage	2	2	2	...	
Thrombosis	3	1	3	...	
Myelitis	1	...	1	...	
Paralysis	
Hemiplegia	1	...	1	...	
Other paralysis	2	...	2	...	
Sciatica	2	...	2	...	
Epilepsy	1	...	1	...	
Hysteria	1	...	1	...	
Neuritis	5	...	5	...	
Neuralgias	8	...	8	...	
Torti collis	2	...	2	...	
Affections of the organs if vision.						
Glucoma of eye	1	...	1	...	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	...	1	...	
Carried forward ...	5	187	6	192	2	

TABLE V.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) in 1936 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935.	Yearly Total		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Remarks
		Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward	5	187	6	192	2	
<i>Affections of the ear or mastoid sinus.</i>						
Otorrhœa	3	...	3	...	
Otalgia	7	...	7	1	
Otitis media	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>IV. Affections of the Circulatory System.</i>						
Pericarditis	...	2	...	2	...	
Adherent pericardium	...	4	...	4	...	
Myocarditis acute	...	2	1	2	...	
" chronic	1	27	3	28	2	
Endocarditis	...	10	1	10	...	
Cardiac failure	...	3	1	3	...	
Valvular disease of the heart	...	2	2	2	...	
Tachycardia	...	3	...	3	...	
<i>Diseases of the arteries.</i>						
Aneurism	2	...	2	...	
<i>Diseases of the veins.</i>						
Hæmorrhoids	...	6	...	6	...	
Phlebitis	6	...	6	...	
Varicocele	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>Diseases of the lymphatic system.</i>						
Adenitis	6	...	6	...	
Lymphangitis	...	8	...	8	...	
<i>V. Affections of the Respiratory System.</i>						
Sinusitis	1	...	1	...	
Bronchitis acute	...	5	...	5	...	
" chronic	...	6	...	6	...	
Broncho pneumonia	...	5	...	5	...	
Pneumonia lobar	1	1	...	2	1	
" unclassified	...	3	...	3	...	
Pleurisy	3	...	3	...	
Pleurodynia	...	2	...	2	...	
Asthma	23	...	23	...	
Hæmoptysis	...	4	...	4	...	
Pulmonary embolism	...	1	1	1	...	
<i>VI. Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>						
<i>Affections of the mouth.</i>						
Dental abscess	...	3	...	3	...	
Stomatitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Ronula	1	...	1	...	
Carried forward	7	339	15	346	6	

TABLE V.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) in 1936 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward	7	339	15	346	6	
<i>Affections of the pharynx or tonsils.</i>						
Tonsillitis	...	2	...	2	...	
Peritonsillar abscess	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>Affections of the stomach.</i>						
Gastritis	...	9	...	9	...	
Gastro enteritis	...	2	...	2	...	
Gastralgia	...	2	...	2	1	
Diarrhoea	...	1	...	1	...	
Enteritis	...	11	...	11	...	
Ankylostomiasis	...	4	...	4	...	
Helminthiasis	...	6	...	6	...	
Appendicitis acute	...	11	...	11	1	
" sub-acute	...	2	...	2	...	
" chronic	...	25	...	25	...	
Hernia inguinal	3	28	...	26	...	
" femoral	...	3	...	3	1	
" strangulated	...	4	...	4	...	
" ventral	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>Affections of the anus.</i>						
Condylomata of anus	...	1	...	1	...	
Fistulae &c.	1	5	...	6	...	
Abscess perineal	...	21	...	21	...	
" ischo rectal	...	5	...	5	...	
<i>Affection of the intestines.</i>						
Constipation	...	4	...	4	...	
<i>Affections of the liver.</i>						
Liver abscess	...	1	...	1	...	
Hepatitis	...	43	...	43	1	
Catarrhal jaundice	...	3	...	3	...	
Post operative jaundice	...	1	1	1	...	
Cholecystitis	...	2	...	2	...	
Peritonitis	...	2	2	2	...	
<i>Other Affections</i>						
Abdominal colic	...	36	...	36	...	
Intussusception	...	2	...	2	...	
Intestinal obstruction	...	1	1	1	...	
Volvulus	...	1	1	1	...	
Melena	...	1	...	1	...	
VII. Diseases of the Genito Urinary System (non-venereal)						
Pyometra	...	4	...	4	...	
Pyelitis	...	1	1	1	...	
Cystitis	...	11	1	11	...	
Carried forward	11	591	22	602	10	

TABLE V.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (in-Patients) in 1936 at the Seychelles Hospitals

Diseases.		Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Remarks.
			Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward	...	11	591	22	602	10	
TABLE VII.—(Continued)							
Urethral stricture	...	...	27	...	27	...	
Prostatitis	...	...	3	...	3	...	
Epididymitis	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Orchitis	...	...	6	...	6	1	
Hydrocel	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Fungoid growth of penis	...	1	...	...	1	...	
Ulcer of penis	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Phimosis	...	...	7	...	7	...	
Salpingitis	...	1	22	...	23	...	
Salpingectomy	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Uterine Fibroid	...	...	7	...	7	1	
„ hæmorrhage	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Hæmaturia	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Metritis	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Prolapse of uterus	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Ovaritis	...	...	11	...	11	1	
Vaginal cyst	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Vesico vaginal fistula	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Mastitis	...	...	2	...	2	...	
VIII. Puerperal State.							
Normal labour	...	7	185	...	192	6	
Accidents of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion	...	2	5	...	7	...	
Threatened abortion	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Premature delivery	...	...	3	...	3	...	
Other accidents of pregnancy	...	4	35	...	39	1	
Accidents of parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post partum hæmorrhage	...	...	1	...	1	...	
IX. Affections of the skin and Cellular Tissues.							
Gangrene	...	...	2	2	2	...	
Carbuncle	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Furunculosis	...	...	2	...	2	1	
Abscess	...	1	47	...	48	2	
Whitlow	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Cellulitis	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Scabies	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Eczema	...	...	5	...	5	...	
Ulcer	...	...	25	...	25	1	
Septic wounds	...	1	23	...	24	...	
Zona	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Jiggers	...	...	2	...	2	...	
X. Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion.							
Periostitis	...	1	3	...	4	1	
Osteomyelitis	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Athritis acute	...	...	4	...	4	...	
„ chronic	...	...	6	...	6	...	
Synovitis	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Carried forward	...	29	1,058	24	1,087	25	

TABLE V.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) in 1936 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.		Remaining in Hospital at end of 1935.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Remarks.
			Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward	...	29	1,058	24	1,087	25	
XL Malformation.							
Supernumerary digit	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Talipes equino varus	...	...	3	...	3	...	
Contracted pelvis	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hydrocephalus	...	...	2	...	2	...	
XII. Diseases of Infancy.							
Marasmus	...	...	4	1	4	...	
XIII. Affections of Old Age.							
Senile decay	...	...	4	...	5	...	
XIV. Affections produced by external causes.							
Burns	...	...	5	...	5	...	
Wounds and injuries	...	...	55	...	56	...	
Dog bite	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Scorpion sting	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Threatened drowning	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Fractures	...	...	26	1	27	3	
Dislocations	...	...	3	...	3	...	
Sprains	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Fish bone in throat	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Needle in foot	...	...	1	...	1	...	
XV. Ill-defined diseases.							
Ascites	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Observation	...	...	12	...	12	...	
X-Ray examination	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Grand Total	...	32	1,189	26	1,221	28	

TABLE VI.

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARIES.

Month.	Seychelles Hospital.		Anse Royale.		Praslin.		Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M. & F.
January	89	252	39	51	46	82	369
February	86	194	58	43	40	63	484
March	93	191	46	99	30	59	518
April	95	152	39	61	54	37	438
May	87	285	128	142	52	47	741
June	70	265	109	147	85	117	793
July	75	238	66	72	113	95	660
August	77	253	65	94	53	79	621
September	89	271	69	210	54	52	745
October	103	347	71	210	61	50	842
November	113	310	59	89	75	82	728
December	83	255	81	95	103	130	747
Total	1,060	3,014	830	1,323	766	893	7,886

**ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT
OF THE ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER
SOUTH MAHÉ
For the Year
1936.**

The general health of the district of South Mahé was good since I took charge in August, there being no epidemic outbreak of any disease.

Out Patients :—2153 patients were given treatment in the dispensary this year as against 2967 in 1936. The number of males and females in each month is appended in tabular form.

Venereal Clinic :—This was conducted regularly every week and was well attended.

Vaccination :—190 children received primary successful vaccination.

Ankylostomiasis Campaign :—Regular treatment for ankylostomiasis was carried out at Anse Royale, Baie Lazarre and Takamaka and the attendance for treatment was good. The vermifuge used was Oil of Chenopodium and the purge was by either epsom salt or castor oil.

The latrines of the district were regularly inspected by the male attendants of the Lunatic Asylum.

School Inspection :—Some of the schools of the district were inspected by my predecessors, I inspected the following schools during the year.

R. C. School	Anse Aux Pins
do	Cascade
do	Anse Boileau
do	Pointe Aux Sel
do	Baie Lazare
do	Plaisance
do	Bel Ombre
do	Glacis
do	Victoria
C. of E. Schools	Victoria
do	Bel Ombre
do	Consolation Praslin

The report of my inspection is herewith forwarded.

Anti-leprosy Campaign :—There were seven lepers living in home segregation in the district of South Mahé, regular weekly treatment was given for them at the dispensary.

In the district of South Mahé 18 contacts were examined for signs of the disease, but no new case was discovered.

Lunatic Asylum :—There were 14 male and 14 female patients in the Asylum in the beginning of the year, 4 male and 1 female patients were newly admitted this year and one male patient who had been handed over to the relatives was readmitted.

There were two deaths during the year one was a male patient who died of spinal syphilis and the other a female the cause of her death being acute mania.

There remained at the end of the year 17 male patients and 14 female patients in the Asylum.

The annual return of the Asylum is appended hereafter.

P. M. JOSEPH,
Assistant Medical Officer.

ANSE ROYALE DISPENSARY.

Vaccination :—Successful.	1st time	175
do	2nd time	13
do	3rd time	2
Total		190

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT SOUTH MAHE DISPENSARY.

Month.	Old.		New.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
January	36	42	3	12	100
February	52	42	6	1	101
March	40	60	6	39	145
April	36	49	3	12	100
May	116	138	12	4	270
June	104	136	5	11	256
July	63	63	3	9	138
August	56	85	9	9	159
September	58	186	11	24	279
October	68	187	3	23	281
November	55	82	4	7	148
December	67	83	14	12	176
Total	751	1160	79	163	2153

**TABLE SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND
DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1936.**

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum including those out on trial. ...	14	14	26	...	...	...
CASES ADMITTED DURING 1936.						
First admission ...	4	1	5	...	...	...
Not first admission ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total Cases under care during the year. ...	19	15	34	19	15	34
CASES ADMITTED DURING 1936.						
Recovered ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relieved ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Not improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died ...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Cases discharged or died during the year. ...	2	1	3	2	1	3
Remaining in Asylum 31st December 1936 including those out on trial. ...	...	...	...	17	14	31

LUNATIC ASYLUM 1936.

Financial

REVENUE

Fees payable by patients Rs. 1,211.50

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Rs. 5,790.00

Upkeep of Asylum and Asylum grounds " 30.00
Salaries of attendance and cook " 2,220.00
Maintenance of Lunatics " 3,481.27

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

" 5,731.27

Balance in favour on 31. 12. 36.

Rs. 58.75

APPENDIX A. 1936.

TABLES SHOWING THE ADMISSION, DISCHARGES, DEATH FOR EACH YEAR
FROM 1926 TO 1936.

Years	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.			Remaining in Asylum inclu- ding those out on trial.			Remarks
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not improved.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1926	5	4	9	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	3	15	12	27	
1927	6	—	6	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5	15	11	26	
1928	4	4	8	3	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	4	1	5	12	11	23	
1929	4	3	7	1	—	1	1	3	4	—	—	—	3	3	6	12	7	19	
1930	4	3	7	1	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	11	9	20	
1931	3	3	6	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	4	9	11	20	
1932	5	4	9	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	11	13	24	
1933	6	4	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	15	13	28	
1934	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	3	14	13	27	
1935	4	1	5	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	14	14	28	
1936	5	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	17	14	31	

APPENDIX A

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION AS MARRIAGE, PROBABLE CAUSE OF INSANITY, MENTAL DISEASE AND OCCUPATION
OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

Condition in reference to Marriage.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Probable Cause of Insanity.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Form of Mental Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
				<i>Moral.</i>				<i>Constitutional or Infantile Mental defect.</i>							
Married	5	7	12	Domestic trouble	...	...	...	(a) wit' Epilepsy	...	...	...	Proprietor	1	2	3
				Adverse circumstances	...	...	...	(v) without Epilepsy	...	...	...	Clerk	3	...	3
Single	...	6	9	Mental anxiety and worry	...	...	...	General paralysis	...	1	2	Labourer	6	4	10
	13	...	...	Religious excitement	...	...	...	Mania.	...	...	...	Mason	1	...	1
Widow	...	2	2	Love affairs	...	...	...	Acute	...	1	3	Carpenter	2	...	2
	...	...	...	Fright and nervous shock	...	...	...	Sub acute (Hypomania)	...	...	...	Washerwoman	...	1	1
Widower	1	...	1	<i>Physical.</i>	...	...	...	Chronic	...	3	0	Nurse	...	1	1
	...	...	...	Intemperance in drink	...	...	...	Recurrent	...	3	8	Unknown	6	7	13
Unknown	...	...	...	" sexual	...	...	...	Melancholia.	...	3	3				
	...	...	...	Veneral disease	...	...	...	Acute	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	Self abuse sexual	...	...	...	Chronic	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	Over exertion	...	...	...	Recurrent	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	Sunstroke	...	...	...	Paranoia	...	1	1				
	...	...	...	Pregnancy	...	...	...	Manic Depressive.	...	1	1				
	...	...	...	Parturition and the puerperal state	...	...	...	Acute	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	Lactation	...	...	...	Chronic	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	...	...	Senile Dementia	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	Puberty	...	...	...	Imbecility	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	Change of life	...	...	...	Idiocy	...	1	1				
	...	...	...	Fever	...	...	...	Dementia paranoidea	...	2	3				
	...	...	...	Privation and starvation	...	...	...	"	...	1	1				
	...	...	...	Old age	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Other bodily disorders	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Previous attack	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Hereditary influences	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Unknown	...	...	...		...	...	...
	19	15	34		19	15	34		19	13	34		18	14	32

APPENDIX A 1936.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS FOR EACH MONTH IN THE ASYLUM, THEIR COST AND THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED BY PAYING PATIENTS TOWARDS MAINTENANCE FOR 1936.

Month	No. of patients			Cost						Cost of Washing per month for a patient		No. of Paying patients			Total amount contributed by paying patients		Classes of paying patients		Remarks
	Males	Females	Total	Total daily		Per Head		Patient per month		Rupees	cents	Males	Females	Total	Rupees	cents	1st Class	2nd Class	
				Rs	c.	Rs	c.	Rs	c.										
January ...	14	14	28	9	23	...	27	8	37	...	30	3	2	5	98	00	1	4	
February ...	13	15	28	8	79	...	25	7	25	...	31	3	2	5	92	00	1	4	
March ...	13	15	28	8	57	...	25	7	75	...	35	3	2	5	98	00	1	4	
April ...	13	15	28	8	94	...	27	8	10	...	29	2	2	4	79	00	1	3	
May ...	13	15	28	8	99	...	26	7	88	...	28	2	2	4	81	00	1	3	
June ...	13	15	28	8	84	...	26	8	06	...	32	2	2	4	79	00	1	3	
July ...	15	14	29	9	04	...	31	8	99	...	22	3	2	5	91	50	1	4	
August ...	15	14	29	8	84	...	30	8	70	...	36	3	2	5	98	00	1	4	
September ...	16	14	30	9	15	...	25	7	50	...	29	4	2	6	108	50	2	4	
October ...	16	14	30	9	45	...	26	8	06	...	33	4	2	6	130	00	2	4	
November ...	16	14	30	9	23	...	23	6	90	...	41	4	2	6	125	00	2	4	
December ...	17	14	31	8	78	...	25	7	75	...	25	4	2	6	130	00	2	4	

APPENDIX B.

**ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT
OF THE ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER,
PRASLIN AND LA DIGUE,
For the Year
1936.**

The general health of the inhabitants was on the whole quite satisfactory. There were no epidemics, Amoebic dysentery is endemic but acute forms are rarely met with. Secondary anaemia and venereal diseases are quite common.

Mass treatment for intestinal worms was carried out regularly in all the dispensaries. Chief drug used was Oil of Chenopodium. A return of treatment is appended herewith.

LEPROSY.

Segregated Lepers.

There were 21 lepers given under the care of next of kin in Praslin and La Digue, including one case that was added on during the year under review. They were all given regular treatment at the clinics at Bay Ste. Anne and La Digue. Though no striking results can be claimed, many have benefited by it.

Leper Asylum.

The year began with 19 inmates in the asylum, five more were added during the year. The arrival of two discontented elements created a lot of difficulties in the proper maintenance of discipline and order in the Asylum, and this clearly brought home the necessity of taking severe disciplinary measures against the able bodied ones with a criminal turn of mind. However the majority of them were quite contented and happy.

His Excellency the present Governor made his first visit to the asylum on the 2nd of September. He was at once struck with the unsuitability of the place—with its rocky nature and limited scope for improvement—as a home for lepers and most graciously made an entry in the visitors' book affirming his determination that :—

“A new island must be acquired soon and decent habitable houses with garden patches supplied for sufferers”.

COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

The steady increase in the volume of work both in the inpatient and outpatient department recorded last year has been kept up this year also. The number of deliveries conducted at the hospital was nearly double that of last year. On several occasions the single nurse at the Cottage hospital has found it impossible to cope with the work and we were put to the painful necessity of sending home patients who would otherwise have benefited by treatment in the hospital. I take this opportunity to stress once again the necessity of adding to the nursing staff of the hospital, a step which will greatly enhance the utility of the institution. This is especially necessary in view of the fact that due to the great zeal and earnestness of His Excellency to push on schemes of a utilitarian nature and his great generosity, a new and larger hospital in masonry will soon be an accomplished fact in the place of the present dilapidated huts.

An analysis and return of cases treated at the hospital and dispensaries is appended herewith.

V. T. KURIYAN,
Assistant Medical Officer.

RETURN OF ANKYLOSTOMIASIS TREATMENT.

Bay Ste. Anne.		La Digue.		Grand Anse.	
M	F	M	F	M	F
319	376	449	409	265	345
Total 2,163					

STATISTICS OF COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

No. of admission.	Cured.	Relieved.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Deaths.
165	148	8	5	1	3

ANALYSIS OF CASES TREATED IN THE INPATIENT DEPARTMENT.

MATERNITY SECTION.

Full term	...	...	45
Abortions	...	...	4
Normal labour	...	...	40
Breech	...	...	4
Forceps	...	...	1

ALIMENTARY SYSTEM.

Acute intestinal colic	...	...	6
Food poisoning	...	...	2
Sub-acute appendicitis	...	...	2
Amœbic dysentery	...	...	2
Tonsillitis acute	...	...	1
Retropharyngeal abscess	...	...	1
Amœbic Hepatitis	...	—	1

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

Broncho pneumonia	...	...	1
Pleurisy	...	...	2
Chronic bronchitis	...	...	1
Acute Laryngitis	...	...	1

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	1
Thrombosis	...	...	1

GENITAL URINARY SYSTEM.

Strictures	...	...	9
Phymosis	...	...	1
Hydrocele	...	...	1
Endometritis	...	...	3
Salpingitis	...	...	2
Dysmenorrhœa	...	...	2
Fibroid Uterus	...	...	2

FRACTURES.

Fractures of the Humerus	...	...	4
Colles Fracture	...	—	3
Green stick radius	...	...	1
Both bones of the fore arm	1
Fracture of Fibula	1
Both bones leg	1
Clavicle	1

Sprains & Dislocations	2
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POVERS.

Influenza	4
Pyrexia	7

SKIN & CELLULAR.

Abscess	21
Keloid	1
Cysts	2
Chalazion	2
Onychia	1

Wounds & Injuries	30
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FEVER.

Influenza	4
Pyrexia	7

CAUSES OF DEATHS

Cerebral hæmorrhage	1
Pneumonia	1
Senility	...	...	1

LIST OF CASES FOR WHICH MINOR SURGICAL AID WAS GIVEN.

Nature of cases.	Number of cases.	Nature of interference.	Anæsthetic.
Abscess	21	Incision	2 Chloroform
Wounds	20	Sutured up	Nil
Fractures	14	Reduced	3 Chloroform
Dislocations	1	Reduced	Nil
Retention of urine	7	Catheterised	Nil
Hydrocele	2	Tapped	Nil
Phimosis	1	Circumcision	Planocaine
Cysts	2	Enucleated	do
Keloid	1	do	do
Chalazion	2	Open & scraped	Nil
Foreign bodies	3	Removed	Alanocains
Tongue tie	1	Clipped	Nil
Stricture of Urethra	2	Dilated	Nil
Incomplete abortion	4	Completed with finger	Nil
Difficult labour	1	Forceps	Chloroform

PRASLIN & LA DIGUE DISPENSARIES.

Vaccinations:—Successful	1st time	118
do	2nd time	11
Total		129

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT PRASLIN & LA DIGUE DISPENSARIES.

Month.	Bay St. Anne		Grand Anse.		La Digue.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
January	10	17	10	21	26	44	128
February	10	22	17	25	13	16	103
March	11	16	10	23	9	20	89
April	13	4	22	22	10	11	91
May	20	16	21	17	11	14	99
June	68	60	13	33	5	24	202
July	92	58	0	25	12	12	208
August	43	59	2	7	8	13	132
September	44	32	...	5	10	15	106
October	21	16	8	14	32	20	111
November	42	28	13	20	20	34	157
December	34	72	14	20	35	83	157
Total	428	400	138	232	200	261	1659

TABLEAU A LA DROITE DES DÉPENSES.

Total 118
 11
 129

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT PHARMACY LA DROITE DES DÉPENSES.

Month.	Key For Amount		Grand Amount		In 1890		Total
	M.	N.	M.	N.	M.	N.	
January	10	17	10	17	10	17	100
February	10	22	17	22	10	17	100
March	11	10	10	10	10	10	60
April	10	4	10	4	10	11	61
May	10	10	10	10	11	14	10
June	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
July	10	0	10	0	10	10	100
August	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
September	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
October	10	10	10	10	10	10	111
November	10	10	10	10	10	10	111
December	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	1000



