

APPENDIX III.

RETURN OF OUT-PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

DISPENSARIES.

Diseases by Systems or Groups.	Numbers.	Principal Diseases.	Numbers
I. <u>EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC, AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.</u>	11,442	1. Enteric Group -	
		(a) Typhoid Fever . . .	60
		(b) Paratyphoid A . . .	2
		(d) Type not defined . . .	2
		2. Typhus	39
		7. Measles	102
		8. Scarlet Fever	11
		9. Whooping Cough	486
		10. Diphtheria	6
		11. Influenza	654
		13. Mumps	143
		15. Epidemic diarrhoea	22
		16. Dysentery -	
		(a) Amoebic	32
		(b) Bacillary	38
		(c) Undefined or due to other causes	43
		17. Plague -	
		(a) Bubonic	12
		(c) Septicaemic	5
		20. Leprosy	116
		21. Erysipelas	15
		22. Acute Poliomyelitis	3
		25. Other Epidemic Diseases -	
		(a) Rubeola (German Measles)	15
		(b) Varicella (Chicken-pox)	143
		29. Tetanus	1
Carried forward			1,950

Diseases by Systems or Groups.	Numbers	Principal Diseases.	Numbers
Brought forward			1,950
I - <u>EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES</u> (Contd.)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30. Mycosis 1 31. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Laryngeal 496 <li style="padding-left: 2.5em;">Hydatid Cysts 3 32. Tuberculosis of the Meninges or Central Nervous System 1 33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum 23 34. Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column 74 35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints 54 36. Tuberculosis of other organs - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Skin or Subcutaneous Tissue (Lupus) 7 (b) Bones 2 (c) Lymphatic System 127 (d) Genito-urinary 2 37. Tuberculosis disseminated - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Acute 19 (b) Chronic 40 38. Syphilis - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Primary 276 (b) Secondary 4,028 (c) Tertiary 927 (d) Hereditary 1,173 (e) Period not indicated 460 39. Soft Chancre 90 40. A. Gonorrhoea and its complications 1,594 <li style="padding-left: 2.5em;">B. Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia 62 <li style="padding-left: 2.5em;">C. Gonorrhoeal Arthritis 28 <li style="padding-left: 2.5em;">D. Granuloma Venereum 2 	
Carried forward			11,442

Disease by Systems or Groups	Numbers	Principal Diseases	Numbers
Brought forward			11,442
II - <u>GENERAL DISEASES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.</u>	4,058		
		43. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity .	4
		44. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver	2
		45. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum Intestines, Rectum	5
		46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	11
		47. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast	2
		49. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of Organs not specified	24
		50. Tumours non-malignant	364
		51. Acute Rheumatism	523
		52. Chronic Rheumatism	2,405
		53. Scurvy (including Barlow's Disease)	64
		54. Pellagra	216
		55. Beri-Beri	17
		56. Rickets	17
		57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus)	8
		58. Anaemia -	
		(a) Pernicious. . . .	3
		(b) Other Anaemias and Chlorosis	268
		60. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland -	
		(a) Exophthalmic Goitre.	8
		(b) Other diseases of the Thyroid Gland, Myxoedema	107
		Carried forward	15,490
		36.	

Disease by Systems or Groups.	Numbers	Principal Diseases.	Numbers
Brought forward			15,490
II - <u>GENERAL DISEASES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.</u> (Contd)			
		64. Diseases of the Spleen	2
III - <u>AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF THE SENSES.</u>	2,880	65. Leukaemia -	
		(b) Hodgkin's Disease	5
		66. Alcoholism	2
		69. Other General Diseases - Haemophilia	1
		71. Meningitis (not including Tuberculous Meningitis or Cerebrospinal Meningitis)	1
		72. Locomotor Ataxia	2
		73. Other affections of the Spinal Cord	5
		74. Apoplexy -	
		(a) Haemorrhage.	8
		(b) Embolism	1
		(c) Thrombosis	2
		75. Paralysis -	
		(a) Hemiplegia	20
		(b) Other Paralyses	42
		77. Other forms of Mental Alienation	62
		78. Epilepsy	152
		80. Infantile Convulsions	31
		81. Chorea	7
		82. A. Hysteria	150
		B. Neuritis	265
		C. Neurasthenia.	93
		84. Other affections of the Nervous System, such as Paralysis Agitans	23
Carried forward			16,364

Disease by Systems or Groups.	Numbers	Principal Diseases	Numbers
Brought forward			16,364
<u>III - AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF THE SENSES</u> (Contd.)		85. Affections of the Organs of Vision -	
		(a) Diseases of the Eye	480
		(b) Conjunctivitis	541
		(c) Trachoma	5
		(d) Tumours of the Eye	4
		(e) Other affections of the Eye	208
		Cataract	10
		86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus	765
<u>IV - AFFECTIONS OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM</u>	1,308	87. Pericarditis	1
		88. Acute Endocarditis or Myocarditis	15
		89. Angina Pectoris	3
		90. Other Diseases of the Heart -	
		(a) Valvular -	
		Mitral	253
		Aortic	21
		Tricuspid	3
		(b) Myocarditis	157
		91. Diseases of the Arteries -	
		(a) Aneurism	3
		(b) Arterio-Sclerosis	35
		(c) Other diseases	2
		92. Embolism or Thrombosis (non-cerebral)	3
		93. Diseases of the Veins -	
		Haemorrhoids	130
		Varicose Veins	36
		Phlebitis	13
		94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System -	
		Lymphangitis	105
		Lymphadenitis, Bubo (non-specific).	495
		95. Haemorrhage of undetermined cause	14
		96. Other affections of the Circulatory System	22
Carried forward			19,688
		38.	

Disease by Systems or Groups	Numbers	Principal Diseases	Numbers
Brought forward			19,688
<u>V - AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM</u>	5,693	97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages - Adenoids. 33 Polypus 23 Rhinitis 247 Coryza 982 98. Affections of the Larynx - Laryngitis 132 99. Bronchitis - (a) Acute 2,526 (b) Chronic 973 100. Broncho-Pneumonia 53 101. Pneumonia - (a) Lobar 187 (b) Unclassified 20 102. Pleurisy, Empyema 339 104. Gangrene of the Lungs. 1 105. Asthma 148 106. Pulmonary Emphysema 18 107. Other affections of the Lungs 7 Pulmonary Spirochaetosis 4	
<u>VI - DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</u>	13,975	108. A. Diseases of Teeth or Gums 624 Caries, Phorrhoea &c. 1,419 B. Other affections of the Mouth - Stomatitis 399 Glossitis, &c 50 109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils - Tonsillitis 1,402 Pharyngitis 231 111. A. Ulcer of the Stomach 32 B. Ulcer of the Duodenum 1	
Carried forward			29,550

Disease by System or Groups.	Numbers	Principal Disease	Numbers
Brought forward			29,550
VI - <u>DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</u> (Contd.)		112. Other affections of the Stomach - Gastritis Dyspepsia, &c	229 3,333
		113. Diarrhoea and Enteritis Under two years	899
		114. Diarrhoea and Enteritis Two years and over Colitis	976 160
		116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites -	
		(a) Cestoda (Taenia)	97
		(c) Nematoda (other than Ankylostoma) -	
		Ascaris	9
		Oxyuris	107
		117. Appendicitis	155
		118. Hernia	72
		119. A. Affections of the Anus, Fistula, &c	74
		B. Other affections of the Intestines -	
		Enteroptosis	8
		Constipation	3,512
		121. Hydatid of the Liver	1
		122. Cirrhosis of the Liver -	
		(a) Alcoholic	3
		(b) Other forms	5
		124. Other affections of the Liver -	
		Hepatitis	23
		Cholecystitis	31
		Jaundice	12
		126. Peritonitis (of unknown cause)	4
		127. Other affections of the Digestive System	96
Carried forward			39,356

Disease by System or Groups	Numbers	Principal Disease	Numbers
Brought forward . . .			39,356
VII - <u>DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM (NON-VENEREAL)</u> .	5,087	128. Acute Nephritis . . .	27
		129. Chronic . . .	34
		131. Other affections of the Kidneys, Pyelitis &c.	96
		132. Urinary Calculus . . .	1
		133. Diseases of the Bladder - Cystitis . . .	323
		134. Diseases of the Urethra -	
		(a) Stricture . . .	94
		(b) Other . . .	27
		135. Diseases of the Prostate - Hypertrophy . . . Prostatitis . . .	2 11
		136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man - . . .	2
		Epididymitis . . .	5
		Orchitis . . .	62
		Hydrocele . . .	71
		Ulcer of Penis . . .	26
		Phimosis . . .	14
		137. Cysts or other non-malignant Tumours of the Ovaries . . .	20
		138. Salpingitis - . . .	461
		Abscess of the Pelvis	421
		139. Uterine Tumours (non-malignant) . . .	150
		140. Uterine Haemorrhage (non-puerperal) . . .	309
		141. A. Metritis . . .	504
		B. Other affections of the Female Genital Organs . . .	10
		Displacements of	
		Uterus . . .	169
		Amenorrhoea . . .	1,350
		Dysmenorrhoea . . .	640
		Leucorrhoea . . .	124
Carried forward . . .			44,309
		41.	

Disease by Systems or Groups	Numbers	Principal Disease.	Numbers
Brought forward			44,309
VII - <u>DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM (NON-<u>VENEREAL</u>).</u> (Contd.)		142. Diseases of the Breast (non- <u>puerperal</u>) - Mastitis Abscess of Breast	103 31
VIII - <u>PUERPERAL STATE.</u>	1,041	143. A. Normal Labour B. Accidents of Pregnancy - (a) Abortion (b) Ectopic Gestation (c) Other accidents of Pregnancy	22 273 3 472
		144. Puerperal Haemorrhage	5
		145. Other accidents of Parturition	43
		146. Puerperal Septicaemia	19
		147. Phlegmasia Dolens	2
		148. Puerperal Eclampsia	5
		149. Sequelae of Labour	181
		150. Puerperal affections of the Breast	16
IX - <u>AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUES</u>	4,599	151. Gangrene	14
		152. Boil - Carbuncle	79 65
		153. Abscess - Whitlow Cellulitis	220 151 261
		154. A. Tinea B. Scabies	125 1,016
		155. Other Diseases of the Skin - Erythema Urticaria Eczema Herpes Psoriasis Elephantiasis Myiasis Acne Ulcer Impetigo	139 210 107 1,353 34 11 6 2 39 597 170
Carried forward			50,083

Disease by Systems or Groups.	Numbers	Principal Disease.	Numbers
Brought forward	50,083
<u>X - DISEASES OF BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOUS)</u>	925	156. Diseases of Bones - Osteitis . . .	113
		157. Diseases of Joints - Arthritis . . . Synovitis . . .	363 213
		158. Other Diseases of Bones or Organs of Locomotion Myalgia . . .	113 123
<u>XI - MALFORMATIONS.</u>	63	159. Malformations - Hydrocephalus . . . Hypospadias . . . Spina Bifida, &c Foreign Bodies . . .	11 8 1 26 17
<u>XII - DISEASES OF INFANCY</u>	119	160. Congenital Debility	60
		161. Premature Birth . . .	6
		162. Other affections of Infancy . . .	42
		163. Infant neglect (infants of three months or over)	11
<u>XIII - AFFECTIONS OF OLD AGE.</u>	92	164. Senility - Senile Dementia and Debility . . .	92
<u>XIV - AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.</u>	2,215	176. Attacks of poisonous animals - Insect Bite . . . Human Bite . . .	15 8
		177. Other accidental Poisonings . . .	9
		178. Burns (by Fire)	147
		179. Burns (other than by Fire)	30
		180. Suffocation(accidental)	12
Carried forward	51,503

Disease by Systems or Groups.	Numbers	Principal Disease.	Numbers
Brought forward			51,503
XIV - AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES (Contd.)			
		183. Wounds (by Firearms war excepted)	1
		184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing instruments)	397
		185. Wounds (by Fall)	88
		186. Wounds (in Mines or Quarries)	42
		187. Wounds (by Machinery)	1
		188. Wounds (crushing, e.g. railway accidents, &c)	35
		189. Injuries inflicted by Animals, Bites, Kicks &c	408
		193. Exposure to Cold, Frost bite, &c	9
		195. Lightning Stroke	29
		198. Murder by cutting or Stabbing Instruments	6
		201. A. Dislocation	97
		B. Sprain	158
		C. Fracture	349
		202. Other external Injuries	374
XV - ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.	508	205. A. Diseases not already specified or ill-defined -	
		Ascites	24
		Oedema	51
		Asthenia	171
		B. Malingering	262
XVI - DISEASES, THE TOTAL OF WHICH HAVE NOT CAUSED 10 DEATHS.	10		10
TOTAL			54,015

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT ON THE BOTSABELO LEPER ASYLUM, BASUTOLAND,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

1. In the following report, items referring to the health of the inmates are largely based on the Annual Report of the Medical Officer, Dr. R. C. Germond :-

2. There has been a remarkable fall in the number of deaths from 91 in 1935 to 59 in 1936. It is satisfactory to note that among the causes of death, with the exception of pulmonary tuberculosis, a well known terminal phase, no single cause not directly attributable to leprosy bulked largely; Laryngeal obstruction in advanced cutaneous cases accounted for 12 deaths; gangrene and septicaemia among patients who refused amputation, for 10; pulmonary tuberculosis, for 10; acute leprosy, for 5. There was only one death from dysentery. Except for the ubiquitous common cold there were no epidemic diseases other than leprosy itself. It is regrettable that intubation for the relief of laryngeal obstruction has become unpopular, as tracheotomy became unpopular some years ago; for by one or other of these means Dr. Germond saved and prolonged many lives.

3. I attribute the fall in the death rate in part to a random fluctuation, but probably in large measure to the fact that so many of the advanced cutaneous and neural patients died last year, among whom the death rate is highest, and the proportion of slightly affected neural cases in the Asylum is becoming greater.

4. Population changes :-

During the year the population decreased by 23, i.e. from 707 on 31st December, 1935 to 684 on 31st December, 1936, as the following table shows :-

Total Population on 31/12/35	Additions in 1936.	Losses in 1936.	Total Population on 31/12/36.
707	New Adms. 99	Deaths 59	684
	Recurrences 12	Desertions 39	
	Deserters		
	Readmitted 32	Discharged 68	
	Total Additions 143	Total Losses 166	

Net reduction in population = 23.

Satisfactory features in the decrease of population are the facts that it is due to a diminution in the number of admissions and an increase in the number of discharges; not to an increase in the number of deaths or to any considerable increase in the number of deserters. Indeed, the increase in the number of desertions is far more than counterbalanced by the diminution in the number of deaths. Many of the so-called desertions were due to the fact that convalescent patients allowed out on parole and overstaying their leave were treated as deserters. As all of these patients were

convalescents of neural type, and probably of negligible infectivity, little harm was done beyond breach of discipline and the dropping of injection treatment, if indeed, the latter is of any importance in such cases. Nevertheless, the evil of overstaying leave became so common that in September it was proclaimed that all leave would be suspended for six months, and no leave has been or will be granted until the end of February, 1937.

5. Last year I gave a detailed analysis of the population on the basis of duration of stay in the Asylum. Deaths among the older members, and the influx of new ones would naturally cause a movement in the direction of recency. On the other hand, the discharge of many patients requiring a stay of less than two years would tend to counterbalance this effect and, should the time ever happily come when the number of new patients becomes negligible, and all that are curable have been sent out, the remaining population will become an ageing one, and the death rate will rise indefinitely. Such an analysis as I gave last year will not be required again for some years.

6. Qacha's Nek continues to have the highest incidence in the territory, and Berea, the lowest, as the following table of admissions during the past four years shows :-

TABLE.

District	1933	1934	1935	1936	Total in 4 Years
Qachas Nek	40	17	37	31	125
Leribe	23	24	22	12	81
Maseru	15	12	19	16	62
Mafeteng	13	18	11	13	55
Mohales Hoek	13	12	14	13	52
Quthing	17	13	9	9	48
Berea	11	7	4	5	27
TOTALS	132	103	116	99	450

7. At last Census the population of Qacha's Nek was 82,733. Thus in four years 1.51 per thousand were admitted to the Asylum; the population of the rest of the territory was 479,578, of which 0.677 patients per thousand were admitted in four years. Judged by these facts the incidence of the disease in Qacha's Nek is 2.23 times as high as in the rest of the territory. The mountainous area in nearly every other district in the territory is contiguous with that of Qacha's Nek, and it is in the mountainous areas that nearly all the patients are now found. In the much more populous lowlands of the West and South the incidence of the disease seems to be now very low.

8. The average age of patients admitted to the Asylums in 1936 was 36.5 years; it has continued to be of the same order for many years, as the following table extracted from Dr. Germond's report shows:

Year:	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936.
Average age.	31.5	37.5	35.6	35	37.8	36.5	36.5

If it be true that leprosy is nearly always contracted in childhood, which I have reason to doubt, then it must have an enormously long latent period, or these patients must have had lesions un-noticed by themselves for many years. The number of children under sixteen years of age in the Asylum is 90, i.e. less than one-eighth of the whole population.

9. Of 152 children born in the Asylum since 1914, and sent out at the age of fifteen months, only two returned suffering from leprosy, at the age of five or six years. As these children were in nearly all cases sent to their fathers' families there has been great difficulty in tracing them, and the investigation which I adumbrated last year is still far from complete. Doubtless many of them died in infancy. So far I have been baffled in my attempts to obtain the addresses of the most important group, viz. those who would now be from ten to over twenty years old. It may be possible for the Inspectors to trace some of these through the addresses of the mothers' families. The reports of Inspectors which I have received indicate that the few children aged fourteen or fifteen years who have been followed up have been found to be free from signs of leprosy. Inspectors have been instructed to make more searching enquiries after such children wherever they go. Recent investigations by Drs. Rodriguez and Cochrane indicate that children brought up among leprous parents exhibit pale unpigmented patches on the face at a very early age but very similar patches have been noted by them on the faces of children who have not been in contact with lepers, and in many of the children in both categories these patches disappear at a later age. Some children born here and now kept at the convalescent village, because there were no relatives to take them away, exhibit these patches, two definitely leprous. They are still young and time alone can tell whether their patches will disappear or not.

10. The following table extracted from Dr. Germond's report, exhibits the percentage of patients admitted in each year from 1928 to 1936, who stated that they had suffered from signs of the disease for various periods before admission to the Asylum :-

Year	No. admitted.	Duration 1-12 months	13-24 months	Over 2 years
1928	115	50.5%	19%	30.5%
1929	184	41%	24.5%	34.5%
1930	147	49%	26%	25%
1931	170	48%	23%	29%
1932	133	53%	20%	27%
1933	132	58%	22.5%	19%
1934	103	57%	24.7%	18%
1935	116	59%	22.4%	17.8%
1936	99	55%	18.6%	25.6%

It was the small decrease in the percentage of early reportings that led Dr. Germond to suggest the advisability of his conducting a personal survey in the district of Quthing and that of Qacha's Nek

in November and part of December. On this survey Dr. Germond did a piece of excellent work on which his report will duly appear. (Appendix V).

11. Attendance at daily dispensary numbered 8,000. In 1935 the number of these was 8,651. Over 3,000 in each year were for chaulmoogra ointment in-unction, the remainder, mostly for treatment of minor intercurrent affections.

12. There were 289 admissions to hospital for more serious ailments.

13. The popularity of the intra-dermal treatment continues to increase, 65.5% of the inmates now accepting it. There is a growing group demanding injections twice weekly. The total number of attendances for these injections was 8,377, and it would have been over 1,000 more were it not that Dr. Germond was absent on the survey for a month and on leave for a fortnight afterwards. The suppression of external visible signs of the disease in most macular cases impresses the patients and, whether it helps to abolish systemic infection or not, there is no doubt that the psychological effect is excellent.

14. Structural Changes:- The only new buildings undertaken during the year were the conversion of the Guards' barrack-room; no longer required, into a convenient airy waiting-room and operating room for the injections, and the erection of a new incinerator of improved design on the site of the old one. As compared with the expenditure on the operating of the old incinerator the new one effects a saving of nearly £300 per annum in fuel and labour.

15. Changes in Personnel of the European Staff:- Staff Nurse Miss S. M. van Hollick retired on 16th October. With a view to saving expense it is proposed that the post vacated by her should be kept vacant, temporary relief to be supplied as occasion demands.

16. There has been peace and contentment among the inmates throughout the year except for minor squabbles and assaults committed by individuals, i.e. there has been no mass movement to indicate any serious cause of complaint against the Administration.

17. Settlement Farm. The farm which forms part of the Institution, and is managed by a competent bailiff, continues to serve a most useful purpose. On it are produced practically all the fresh food stuffs used in the feeding of lepers including milk (24,000 gallons in 1936), potatoes, green vegetables and seasonal fruits such as peaches, apricots &c. In addition, cattle which are obtained in poor condition at a low price are fattened up for slaughter thus effecting a saving of a considerable amount of money that would otherwise be spent in buying well conditioned animals.

18. A considerable amount of the less skilled labour on the farm was done by the able bodied patients who occupy the convalescent village. They are paid a small wage for their labour.

19. In November a severe gale carried away the roofs of the principal stables and byres. These have been repaired.

20. To stop soil erosion on the farm a great deal of work has been carried out in making contour furrows to control the rush of storm water and in addition dams have been erected to conserve water for watering the farm cattle. These works were under the control and supervision of officers of the Agricultural Department.

21. A certain portion of the farm is set aside as agricultural lands for lepers where they can grow crops of maize and millet which are bought from them by Government, averaging during the past 4 years 240 bags of maize per annum. This enables patients to send home small sums of money for the maintenance of their indigent dependents (wives, children, parents &c.). In another portion of the institutional grounds an area is set aside where patients can keep poultry. This enables them to augment and vary their ordinary rations. These farming and poultry activities are encouraged not so much for the material results as to give the patients interest and occupation.

(Sgd) P. D. STRACHAN.

Superintendent,
BOTSABELO LEPER ASYLUM.

APPENDIX V.

REPORT OF A SURVEY OF LEPROSY IN THE DISTRICTS OF QUTHING
AND QACHA'S NEK. NOVEMBER 14th - DECEMBER 14th 1936

- by -

DR. R. C. GERMOND, MEDICAL OFFICER, LEPER SETTLEMENT,
BOTSABELO.

AREA INCLUDED IN SURVEY.

The District of Qacha's Nek has long been known as the most heavily Leprosy infected part of Basutoland and the Melikane Valley as the largest single focus of leprosy in the country. Quthing, on the other hand, although responsible for a smaller proportion of admissions, has shared with Qacha's Nek the reputation of sending a more advanced type of patient to the Settlement. It was decided, therefore, to examine as much of these two districts as possible and to give special attention to the Melikane Valley in the Qacha's Nek District.

The actual Survey was conducted on horseback and lasted from November 16th to December 10th, 1936. The rest of the time was occupied in travelling to and from the chosen area by rail and motor transport. The writer was assisted by one Leprosy Inspector in each district and by a special chiefs' messenger. Two policemen were provided to render packs independent of the rest of the party.

For the purpose of this report the surveyed area has been divided into four divisions as follows :-

1. Quthing. This includes the Orange River and all its Eastern tributaries, excepting Qomoqomon stream and the extreme South.
2. Qacha's Nek South of Camp. That is the Orange River Valley from the Quthing frontier to the lower Sejabatho.
3. The Melikane Valley of the Qacha's Nek District. The Eastern side alone was covered by the Survey.
4. Qacha's Nek North of Camp. This includes the upper Sejabatho and Quthu streams and the Tsoelike River.

Swollen rivers seriously interfered with the first part of the Survey, necessitating much unnecessary travelling and waiting. As the Orange River was in flood, it was only possible to cross it at one point and only half a day was spent in the Western portion of Qacha's Nek District.

RESULTS SHOWN BY THE SURVEY.

1. Generally speaking, there was much more poverty and under-nutrition in the Quthing District than in Qacha's Nek. Exceptions to this rule were the upper Sebabala and the Orange River between Majara's and Tsepo's on the Qacha's Nek frontier. In these two areas the majority of the population were clean and well fed.

2. Malnutrition was much less in evidence in Qacha's Nek District, especially North of the Camp and in Melikane Valley. There was a corresponding decrease in Scabies with the exception of the Melikane Valley whose population was well nourished but very dirty.

3. As an indication of Malnutrition three cases of Pellagra were encountered. They were all three discovered in the lower reaches of mountain streams, two on the Sebapala and one on Tsoelike River.

4. Slight finger retraction of fourth and fifth fingers of one or both hands was very common in the Quthing District: (34 cases in 16 days). There was nothing suggestive of Dupuytran's contraction and neither Anaesthesia nor Ulnar nerve thickening as in Leprosy. The condition was common both among Basuto and among Tembus.

TABLE I - RESULT OF SURVEY.

Headings	Quthing	Q.Nek.S.	Melikane	Q.Nek.N.	Totals
Examined	5737	1452	961	5037	13187
Scabies	650 (13.2 %)	144 (9.9 %)	102 (10.6 %)	293 (5.8 %)	1189 (9.0 %)
Undernourishment	319 (6.8 %)	40 (2.8 %)	38 (3.9 %)	153 (3.0 %)	550 (4.2 %)
Syphilis (a)	21 (.39%)	1 (.07%)	0 (.0 %)	7 (.14%)	29 (.2 %)
Leprosy	11 (.19%)	6 (.41%)	8 (.83%)	17 (.34%)	42 (.32%)

(a) The figures refer only to gross external active syphilitic lesions and do not reflect the actual incidence which is known to be much higher.

TABLE II - TYPE AND DEGREE OF SEVERITY OF LEPROSY SEEN IN SURVEY.

Type	Severity	Numbers	Percentage
Cutaneous	C1	3	7.1
	C2	nil	-
	C3	nil	-
Mixed	C1N1	1	2.4
	C2N2	nil	-
	C3N3	nil	-
Neural	N1	38	90.5
	N2	nil	-
	N3	nil	-

TABLE III - DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF NEURAL CASES.

One small macule only	15
Two or three small macules only	5
Early neurals (no trophic lesions)	18

As will be seen from Table III, 52.6% of the Neural cases or 47.6% of all cases were clinically almost negligible. Some were apparently incipient while others were in course of spontaneous arrest.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS SHOWN IN ABOVE TABLES.

1. Dirt and Scabies were the usual accompaniments of poverty and undernutrition, but it did not follow that a well nourished population was necessarily free from either. This was most conspicuous in the Melikane Valley.

2. There appears to be no definite relationship between undernutrition and Leprosy on the one hand to Leprosy and Scabies on the other. This applies not only to the newly discovered cases but also to recurrences.

3. The incidence of Leprosy is twice as great in the Melikane Valley as in the remainder of the surveyed part of Qacha's Nek, and more than four times as great as in Quthing.

4. Total admissions to the Asylum from January 1930 to September 1936 numbered 876.

Admissions from Qacha's Nek district were 209 or 23.65% of total admissions. Admissions from Qacha's Nek North and Melikane numbered 46 or 22% of the Qacha's Nek admissions.

On this basis I have estimated the probable number of lepers outside the Asylum - excluding discharged cases - at about 476.

The incidence of Leprosy would be well under 1 per mille if we exclude the asylum or a little over 2 per mille if it is included.

5. The incidence shown by the above figures is in excess of recent estimates, but it need cause no alarm, considering the mild type of patient revealed by the survey. Indeed from this point of view, the position shown by the survey is highly encouraging.

6. The extraordinary benignity of Leprosy in Basutoland today is further illustrated by the condition of recurrences or pseudo-recurrences. 50% of these (8 out of 16) were almost or quite negligible. 56.75% of the discharged cases examined were still arrested.

7. In conclusion, although the survey of the worst parts of Basutoland has revealed the existence of a larger number of lepers than hitherto suspected, it is gratifying to reflect that less than 10% of these may be considered as undoubted sources of infection, while the majority of the neural cases were of the mildest possible type.

The two Leprosy Inspectors proved invaluable. They examined as many individuals as myself and discovered at least as many new cases. We usually worked together, but, on one occasion Inspector Patrick Mojakisane travelled independently for three days.

The amount of tact and patience, of discretion and "savoir faire" of the best type of inspector, their knowledge of their own people, of custom and prejudice, local feuds and jealousies, have convinced me that no European could hope to establish the same contact or to obtain equal results. My own would have been very inferior but for the friendly relations of the Inspectors and the population.

(Sgd) R. C. GERMOND,

Medical Officer,
BOTSABELO LEPER ASYLUM,
Maseru.

APPENDIX VI.

BASUTOLAND METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS 1936.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AT MASERU FOR THE YEAR 1936.

TEMPERATURE. The average Mean temperature for the year was 58.6 degrees. The highest screen temperature - 91 degrees - was recorded on the 21st December, and the lowest, 24 degrees, on the 1st June.

RAINFALL. The total rainfall for the year was 26.41 inches. Of this 9.25 inches fell during the first three months, the following six months show a fall of 3.56 and the last three months 13.60. No rain fell during June and August.

WIND ETC. The prevailing wind was from the North-East. Force 5 of wind was recorded on the 11th November. Frost was registered on 45 nights during the year.

Station.		Maseru, Basutoland. 27.29 E. 29.49 S H - 5168 appr.						
Months	Mean Pressure	Air Temperature						Relative Humidity Mean.
		Means of		Absolute Min. & Max.				
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Date	Max.	Date	
January	25.013	56.3	80.3	39.0	20th	89.0	25th	64
February	25.040	55.9	78.5	48.0	1st	89.0	3rd	72
March	25.093	54.1	75.0	45.0	12th	83.0	6th	76
April	25.193	47.3	70.9	42.0	4th	77.0	9th	80
May	25.125	38.7	60.8	26.0	31st	75.0	7th	78
June	25.272	31.5	62.6	24.0	1st	68.0	9th	75
July	25.271	34.3	59.6	28.0	14th	70.0	27th	65
August	25.219	35.9	67.4	26.0	8th	76.0	21st	50
September	25.163	41.4	71.4	30.0	14th	81.0	20th	47
October	25.063	47.4	72.4	34.0	2nd	82.0	7th	58
November	25.024	52.5	73.5	45.0	14th	88.0	5th	63
December	25.021	57.7	81.0	48.0	9th	91.0	21st	58
Year	25.125	46.0	71.0	63.9		80.7		66

1936.

ht = 4

hr = 4

Maseru Station.

Amount of Cloud.		Rainfall			Weather No. of days of							Wind No. of observations of								
Months	Mean	Total	Max.	Date	Rain	Snow	Hail	Thunder- storms.	Clear Sky	Over- cast	Gales	N.	NE.	ENE.	E.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.	Calm
January	4.8	1.48	0.43	6th	9	0	0	1	2	2	0	11	9	1	0	2	4	0	2	2
February	4.8	4.79	1.76	16th	11	0	2	3	4	2	0	4	16	0	0	1	4	0	2	1
March	5.5	2.98	0.86	29th	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	14	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
April	4.4	1.23	0.83	5th	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	16	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
May	6.0	2.21	0.90	23rd	8	0	0	1	6	1	0	4	14	2	0	4	5	0	0	2
June	4.2	0.00	0.00	-	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	14	4	0	1	2	0	0	3
July	4.1	0.06	0.06	12th	1	0	0	0	10	2	0	2	13	0	7	0	4	1	0	3
August	5.3	0.00	0.00	-	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	6	16	1	0	0	1	0	1	6
September	3.5	0.06	0.05	9th	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	13	1	2	1	2	0	0	1
October	4.1	3.39	0.91	20th	7	0	0	4	0	2	0	19	6	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
November	5.0	6.34	1.66	10th	14	0	3	5	0	3	1	16	10	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
December	4.1	3.87	1.70	10th	7	0	0	3	2	1	0	17	8	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Year	4.4	26.41			75	0	5	17	35	16	1	105	149	9	9	16	36	2	5	33

	1000	100	10	1	0.1	0.01	0.001	0.0001	0.00001	0.000001	0.0000001	0.00000001	0.000000001	0.0000000001	0.00000000001	0.000000000001	0.0000000000001	0.00000000000001	0.000000000000001	0.0000000000000001	0.00000000000000001	0.000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000001	
1000	1000	100	10	1	0.1	0.01	0.001	0.0001	0.00001	0.000001	0.0000001	0.00000001	0.000000001	0.0000000001	0.00000000001	0.000000000001	0.0000000000001	0.00000000000001	0.000000000000001	0.0000000000000001	0.00000000000000001	0.000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000001	
100	10000	1000	100	10	1	0.1	0.01	0.001	0.0001	0.00001	0.000001	0.0000001	0.00000001	0.000000001	0.0000000001	0.00000000001	0.000000000001	0.0000000000001	0.00000000000001	0.000000000000001	0.0000000000000001	0.00000000000000001	0.000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000001

Printed by
 Waterlow & Sons Limited,
 London Wall, London.

Collection Number: AD1715

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (SAIRR), 1892-1974

PUBLISHER:

Collection Funder:- Atlantic Philanthropies Foundation

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

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