BASUTOLAND.

ANNUAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT, 1931.

PRINTED BY
WATERLOW AND SONS LIMITED, LONDON WALL, LONDON,
1932.

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SECTION I.—ADMINISTRATION.

(A) Staff.

EUROPEAN.

Principal Medical Officer.
1 Senior Medical Officer.
6 Medical Officers.
1 Relieving Medical Officer.
1 Medical Superintendent, Leper Settlement.
1 Medical Officer, Leper Settlement.
1 Matron, Leper Settlement.
1 Senior Matron (Hospitals).
4 Matrons.
13 Staff Nurses—3 at Leper Settlement.
1 Housekeeper.
1 Lady Clerk to Principal Medical Officer.
1 Sanitary Inspector.
1 Clerk, Leper Settlement.
1 Compound Manager, Leper Settlement.
1 Farm Bailiff, Leper Settlement.
1 Chaplain, Leper Settlement.
1 Artizan, Leper Settlement.

NATIVE.

1 District Surgeon.
1 Interpreter.
10 Dispensers.
5 Pupil Dispensers.
2 Assistant Mechanics.
1 Boiler Attendant.
2 Pumpmen.
1 Storeman.
38 Nurses.
1 Chief Guard.
1 Head Guard.
10 Guards.
54 Gardeners, Farm Labourers, Sanitary Employees, Cooks, Maids, etc.

APPOINTMENTS, CHANGES, ETC., IN THE EUROPEAN STAFF.

There have been no changes in the Medical Staff nor in the Matrons. There have, however, been a number of resignations and changes amongst the Nursing Staff, as usual, for various reasons. One of the nurses, MISS THOMSON, I regret to say, was taken seriously ill and has since retired.

LEAVE.

Dr. Dyke went on Long Leave on the 30th March, 1931, and returned on the 2nd November. Whilst away he took a course of post-graduate study in Glasgow and attended, as delegate for Basutoland, the Child-Welfare Conference in London.

Dr. Vollet went on Long Leave on the 25th May, 1931, and returned on the 4th January, 1932. He visited Clinics on the Continent as well as in London.

Miss Mills, Staff Nurse at Botsabelo, went on 5½ months' leave to Europe. Her work was carried on by the other two nurses and the Matron.

Dr. Cawston, M.D. (Cambridge), from Durban, acted as Locum Tenens for Dr. Vollet at Quthing for five months, until Dr. Dyke returned from leave, and then Dr. de Kock took over the duties as Relieving Medical Officer.

DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF.

Maseru.

H. R. F. Nattle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Principal Medical Officer.
J. W. Stirling, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), Senior Medical Officer.
R. G. de Kock, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Relieving Medical Officer.
P. D. Strachan, M.A., M.D., Medical Superintendent, Leper Settlement.
E. Slack, M.B., Ch.B. (Camb.), Medical Officer, Leper Settlement.
Miss A. I. Brizzell, M.B.E., Matron, Maseru Hospital.
Miss M. I. Willdon, M.B.E., Matron, Leper Settlement.
Misses M. C. Adlam, B. T. Mills, M. Bates, M. B. Glenday, V. D. Mulligan, M. C. Loftus, B. Harris, Staff Nurses, Hospital.
Misses M. Martin, S. Van Hollick, E. G. Mills, Staff Nurses, Leper Settlement.
Miss M. Cumberlidge, Lady Clerk to Principal Medical Officer.
Mrs. Poingdestre, Housekeeper.
J. W. Jarvis, Sanitary Inspector.
P. W. Doyle, Clerk and Storekeeper, Leper Settlement.
L. Turvey, Compound Manager, Leper Settlement.
C. Lindberg, Electrician, Leper Settlement.
J. Dodd, Farm Bailiff, Leper Settlement.
Rev. Father Bradbrook, Leper Settlement.
J. F. Venables, Artizan, Leper Settlement.

Leribe.

A. E. Young, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., Medical Officer.
Miss C. Adshade, Matron.
Miss D. Dixon, Staff Nurse.
E. I. Dyke, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), District Surgeon, Butha Buthe, Sub-District.

Berea.

J. A. Gill, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Belf.), Medical Officer.

Mafeteng.

K. H. Dyke, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), Medical Officer.
Miss L. A. Pears, Matron.
Miss G. Barrett, Staff Nurse.

MOHALES HOEK.

C. H. DE LA HARPE, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), Medical Officer.
MISS E. WILSON, Matron.
MISS M. S. THOMSON, Staff Nurse.

QUTHING.

D. H. R. VOLLET, M.B., Ch.B. (Cape Town), Medical Officer.

QACHAS NEK.

R. G. OGG, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer.
MISS A. M. PIGOTT, Matron.

MOKHOTLONG.

M. C. C. MOTEBANG, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), District Surgeon.

Dr. Young, Dr. Gill and myself attended the 26th South African Medical Congress in Johannesburg, which was appreciated as an instructive medium and also as a change of air and scene.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Stanley, G.C.M.G., inspected the Maseru and Mafeteng Hospitals in November, 1931, during his visit to Basutoland.

Dr. Wade from the Philippine Islands paid a hurried visit to Maseru on the 16th November. The afternoon of his arrival was spent at Botsabelo and a number of cases of leprosy were exhibited for his inspection which resulted in very interesting discussions. Dr. Wade expressed agreeable surprise at the large proportion of patients in the early stages who had recently been admitted, and considered that this was a very hopeful sign for the stamping out of the terrible disease. He visited the Maseru Hospital the following morning and left by the 12.50 train that day.

(B) List of Ordinances affecting Public Health during the Year 1931.

High Commissioner's Notice No. 81 of 1931, published in the Official Gazette of 12th June, 1931,

MASERU ABATTOIR REGULATIONS.

(C) Financial.

REVENUE.

	£	s.	d.
Hospital, Dispensary and Other Fees	1,944	11	0
Sanitary Fees	299	5	0
	£2,243	16	0

EXPENDITURE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, LEPER SETTLEMENT AND SANITATION.

	£
Personal Emoluments, Medical	14,428
Personal Emoluments, Leper Settlement	7,556
Other Charges, Medical	6,885
Other Charges, Leper Settlement	11,995
Sanitation	2,345
	£43,209

SECTION II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

As regards the general health of the territory during the past year there is nothing noteworthy to comment upon, except that Typhoid Fever has been more prevalent in the North than in the previous year. Anti-typhoid measures have been adopted. The number of deaths recorded from this cause was double that of 1930, viz.: 18 and 9. Cases of Typhus have increased, but of those admitted into Hospital, the mortality rate is not as high as last year, viz.: 5 deaths in 21 cases, as compared with 10 out of 28. Influenza showed a distinct diminution in numbers and, according to the Medical Officers, in severity. As regards Syphilis the position is, I am afraid, not satisfactory, for although there are many less reported cases in the first and third stages there is an increase of 112 in the secondary stage, while one was hoping for a further falling-off in numbers in this stage. It appears from the Medical Officers' reports on their experience with Sulpharsenol Injection Treatment that the anticipation of the benefits has exceeded the realisation, so that one is disappointed. If listening to advice were effective there would be scarcely a case in the country. Only one case of Anthrax was reported, which one trusts is a sign of enlightenment. The other diseases call for no comment, their number and nature being much as hitherto.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

	1930.	1931.
Influenza	938	550
Typhoid	189	247
Dysentery	111	161
Typhus	75	118
Whooping Cough	147	337
Measles	78	119
Smallpox	1	1
Scarlet Fever	2	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	295	261
Anthrax	14	1
	1,850	1,797

GENERAL AND OTHER DISEASES.

Last year the effect of alcohol was accountable for 70 cases, whereas this year only 3 cases appear in the returns. Regarding the other diseases, which are classified systematically, the correspondence in relative number between the two years is most remarkable.

2,664 patients were treated in the various hospitals, of whom 179 died, which shows a higher mortality than in 1930.

SECTION III.—SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

The Sanitary arrangements in the various camps have been well maintained and there have been no outbreaks of disease which can in any way be attributed to an inefficient service. The pit system in Maseru is now a thing of the past, which is a great advantage.

The abattoir mentioned in the last report has been opened and is being made use of, but not to the extent one would wish to see. There is a liberal supply of water thereto and the fall for flushing purposes is most excellent.

The health of the Police and of the prisoners has been quite satisfactory.

Flies have not been such a nuisance as in previous years.

It is difficult to make any reliable statement concerning rodents, but evidence would point to the fact that their numbers have not increased.

SECTION IV.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The Hospitals and Dispensaries have been managed in the usual efficient and orderly way, but there were not quite so many attendances last year, viz.: 55,776, as against 61,936 of the previous year. Of the former number, 17,039 were subsequent attendances.

2,664 patients were treated in the various hospitals, of whom 79 were Europeans. There were 179 deaths. The number treated is 80 more than last year, but the deaths show a regrettable increase of 22.

1,231 operations were performed.

There were only 100 natives vaccinated during 1931.

Revenue again shows a decrease, the reason for which is well known.

The Revenue collected in 1931 was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Hospital, Dispensary and Other Fees	1,944	11	0
Sanitary Fees	299	5	0
	£2,243	16	0

In the previous year the comparative figures were :—

	£	s.	d.
Hospital, Dispensary and Other Fees	2,254	16	0
Sanitary Fees	318	19	6
	£2,573	15	6

The details as they apply to each District are as under :—

District.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Subsequent Attendances.	Vaccinations.	Revenue.
					£ s. d.
Maseru	852	8,587	5,252	—	618 3 6
Leribe	539	6,529	2,940	—	345 6 0
Mafeteng	393	7,192	3,586	—	377 19 3
Mohales Hoek ...	345	4,115	1,504	—	172 4 6
Quthing	242	4,271	1,036	100	174 0 9
Qachas Nek	231	3,567	1,307	—	117 11 3
Teyateyaneng ...	62	4,476	1,414	—	139 5 9
TOTALS	2,664	38,737	17,039	100	£1,944 11 0

The Hospitals have, as in the past, been directed in an efficient manner and the work has been carried out willingly and most satisfactorily. The services of the Staff, both male and female, is greatly appreciated.

SECTION V.—LEPER SETTLEMENT.

Reports by the Superintendent and the Medical Officer are annexed (Appendices IV and V).

At the end of 1931 the population of the Settlement was 699, males 325 and females 374, which was an increase of 34 as on 31st December, 1930. The increase was made up of 33 males and 1 female.

The following tables show the figures for 1930 and 1931 :—

1931.	Admitted.	Re-admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Deserted.
Males	99	11	42	21	14
Females	71	11	47	28	6
Totals... ...	170	22	89	49	20

1930.	Admitted.	Re-admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Deserted.
Males	67	9	40	23	—
Females	80	4	29	28	—
Totals... ...	147	13	69	51	18

The admissions were increased by 23 and the re-admitted by 9, the deaths by 20 and the deserted by 2, while the discharged showed a decrease of 2.

The reason for the increase in the male population is doubtless, as the Superintendent suggests, the active vigilance of the Leprosy Health Inspectors.

The suggestion in the Medical Officer's Report regarding the case of a newborn babe is scientifically sound, but I am afraid that it would lead to much discontent as the maternal instinct is natural and pronounced. I have been criticised for placing native custom before the Nation's welfare, but I think peace at a small expense to science is better than the reverse, especially when it is realised that native women know really nothing about the artificial feeding of infants.

The Institution was run on very peaceful lines, the Staff working efficiently and smoothly.

SECTION VI.—METEOROLOGY.

Mr. Hodgson, who has been a very keen Meteorological Observer for the territory for many years, carried out his duties most efficiently, but relinquished them at the end of June and Mr. Millichamp took over the work. His report for the year is appended, from which it will be seen that the rainfall, a most important factor from the general health point of view, showed an increase of 9·6 inches over that of 1930.

I understand that the wheat crop, especially in the south of the territory, was plentiful and the grain of good condition.

H. R. F. NATTLE,
Principal Medical Officer.

APPENDIX I.

BASUTOLAND METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS, 1931.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AT MAFETENG FOR THE YEAR 1931.

TEMPERATURE.—The average mean temperature for the year was 56·80 degrees, showing a decrease of 1·05 degrees as compared with the previous ten years. The highest screen temperature—89 degrees—was recorded on the 19th December. The lowest temperature was 24 degrees on the 27th June.

RAINFALL.—The total rainfall for the year was 29·74 inches, 1·66 inches above the average for the last ten years. During the first six months of the year 18·37 inches were recorded. The heaviest monthly rainfall—6·23 inches—occurred during April.

Station: Mafeteng, Basutoland.□λ=27° 13′ E.□ϕ=29° 47′ S.□H.=5300.

Months.	Mean Pressure.	Air Temperature.							Tension of Vapour.	Relative Humidity.
		Mean.	Means of		Absolute.		Min. & Max.		Mean.	Mean.
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Date.	Max.	Date.		
January ...	24·671	70·7	61·7	79·8	55·0	17th	88·0	25th	51	47
February ...	24·588	70·0	59·0	81·0	54·0	1st	86·0	15th	53	65
March	24·816	66·1	53·3	76·9	49·0	10th	83·0	13th	50	68
April	24·823	58·0	44·0	72·0	35·0	21st	77·0	7th	33	38
May	24·051	51·0	39·0	63·0	34·0	16th	75·0	19th	33	38
June	24·919	45·7	33·0	58·4	24·0	27th	66·0	12th	33	39
July	24·793	42·5	32·7	52·5	25·0	27th	62·0	30th	29	67
August	—	45·2	36·6	63·7	26·0	7th	74·0	25th	23	35
September ...	—	40·0	42·8	62·9	31·0	26th	74·0	30th	30	43
October ...	—	60·0	47·7	72·7	34·0	3rd	89·0	15th	28	26
November ...	—	63·6	53·4	73·8	46·0	11th	84·0	30th	46	46
December ...	—	68·5	54·1	82·9	48·0	4th	89·0	19th	45	47
Year ...	24·665	56·8	46·4	69·9	38·4	—	79·8	—	38	46

HT = 4. hr. = 4. Station : Mafeteng, Basutoland.

Months.	Amount of Cloud.	Rainfall.			Weather. No. of days of				Wind. No. of Observations of								
	Mean.	Total.	Max.	Date.	Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder-storms.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.
January	1·00	4·43	1·00	3rd	9	—	2	4	7	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	14
February	0·57	3·56	1·60	18th	11	—	—	4	4	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	10
March	2·00	4·10	1·30	28th	9	—	—	5	4	1	4	—	2	—	1	—	19
April	2·00	6·23	2·03	16th	9	—	—	3	3	1	6	—	2	—	—	—	17
May	0·70	0·05	0·05	4th	1	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	22
June	0·16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	27
July	1·63	2·31	1·05	4th	5	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	23
August	1·51	0·06	0·06	4th	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
September	4·30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	7
October	3·45	2·89	0·93	27th	8	—	1	4	3	13	13	1	1	1	1	1	0
November	4·03	5·40	1·46	7th	15	—	1	1	—	18	5	3	1	1	—	—	0
December	2·80	0·71	0·27	30th	5	—	1	3	4	21	1	1	—	1	1	1	0
Year	2·12	29·74	—	—	73	—	5	26	27	61	63	6	7	3	3	3	154

APPENDIX II.

BASUTOLAND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1930.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1931.
		Admissions.	Deaths.		
I.—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.					
1. Enteric Group—					
(*a*) Typhoid Fever	4	89	18	93	9
2. Typhus	1	20	5	21	2
5. Malaria	—	4	1	4	—
9. Whooping Cough	1	1	—	2	1
10. Diphtheria	—	2	—	2	—
11. Influenza	3	42	—	45	3
16. Dysentery	4	22	2	26	1
21. Erysipelas	—	2	—	2	—
24. Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	1	—	1	—
25. Other Epidemic Diseases—					
(*b*) Chickenpox	—	1	—	1	-
27. Anthrax	—	1	—	1	
31. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Laryngeal	2	19	5	21	
32. Tuberculosis of the Meninges or Central Nervous System	—	1	1	1	—
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum	1	8	2	9	—
34. Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column...	2	5	1	7	—
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints...	3	12	1	15	1
36. Tuberculosis of other Organs—					
(*c*) Lymphatic System	1	6	—	7	—
37. Tuberculosis Disseminated—					
(*a*) Acute	—	1	1	1	—
(*b*) Chronic	—	1	—	1	—
38. Syphilis—					
(*b*) Secondary	—	2	—	2	—
(*c*) Tertiary	—	6	1	6	—
(*d*) Hereditary...	—	2	—	2	1
40. A.—Gonorrhœa and its complications	—	3	—	3	—
C.—Gonorrhœa Arthritis	—	2	—	2	—
41. Septicæmia	—	2	2	2	—
II.—GENERAL DISEASES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.					
43. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	—	2	—	2	—
44. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver... ...	1	6	3	7	—
45. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	—	1	1	1	—
46. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs ...	—	8	—	8	—
48. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of the Skin	—	1	—	1	—
49. Cancer or other Malignant Tumours of Organs not specified	—	6	—	6	1
50. Tumours, Non-Malignant	3	86	1	89	—
51. Acute Rheumatism	—	9	—	9	—
52. Chronic Rheumatism	1	59	—	60	3
53. Scurvy (including Barlow's Disease)	—	6	—	6	—
Carried Forward	27	439	45	466	22

BASUTOLAND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1930.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1931.
		Admissions.	Deaths.		
Brought Forward	27	439	45	466	22
II.—GENERAL DISEASES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE—*contd.*					
57. DIABETES (NOT INCLUDING INSIPIDUS)...	—	4	2	4	—
58. A.—ANÆMIA—					
(*a*) Pernicious	—	3	—	3	—
(*b*) Other Anæmias and Chlorosis ...	—	1	—	1	—
60. DISEASES OF THE THYROID GLAND—					
(*a*) Exophthalmic Goitre	—	1	—	1	—
(*b*) Other diseases of the Thyroid Gland Myxœdema	1	7	—	8	—
69. OTHER GENERAL DISEASES—					
Auto-Intoxication	—	1	—	1	—
Purpura-Hæmorrhagica	—	1	—	1	—
III.—AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF THE SENSES.					
71. MENINGITIS (not including Tuberculous Meningitis or Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis)	—	7	6	7	—
73. OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE SPINAL CORD	—	3	—	3	—
74. APOPLEXY—					
(*a*) Hæmorrhage	—	2	—	2	—
(*b*) Embolism	—	2	1	2	—
(*c*) Thrombosis	—	2	—	2	—
75. PARALYSIS—					
(*a*) Hemiplegia	1	3	—	4	1
(*b*) Other Paralyses	—	6	1	6	1
77. OTHER FORMS OF MENTAL ALIENATION	—	4	—	4	—
78. EPILEPSY	—	1	—	1	—
81. CHOREA	—	2	—	2	—
82. A.—HYSTERIA	—	6	—	6	—
B.—NEURITIS	—	2	—	2	—
C.—NEURASTHENIA	—	1	—	1	—
83. CEREBRAL SOFTENING	—	1	1	1	—
85. AFFECTIONS OF THE ORGANS OF VISION—					
(*a*) Diseases of the Eye	—	27	—	27	1
(*b*) Conjunctivitis	—	7	—	7	4
(*d*) Tumours of the Eye	—	3	—	3	—
(*e*) Other affections of the Eye ...	—	29	—	29	1
86. AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR OR MASTOID SINUS	2	12	1	14	—
IV.—AFFECTIONS OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.					
88. ACUTE ENDOCARDITIS OR MYOCARDITIS	—	2	—	2	—
90. OTHER DISEASES OF THE HEART—					
(*a*) Valvular (Mitral)	4	35	15	39	2
Aortic	1	5	1	6	—
(*b*) Myocarditis	—	4	—	4	—
91. DISEASES OF THE ARTERIES—					
(*a*) Aneurism	—	1	—	1	1
92. EMBOLISM OR THROMBOSIS (non-cerebral)	—	2	1	2	—
93. DISEASES OF THE VEINS—					
Hæmorrhoids	—	12	—	12	—
Varicose Veins	—	2	—	2	—
94. DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM—					
Lymphangitis	—	4	—	4	—
Lymphadenitis, Baubo (non-specific)	1	14	—	15	—
95. HÆMORRHAGE OF UNDETERMINED CAUSE	—	4	—	4	—
Carried Forward	37	662	74	699	33

BASUTOLAND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1930.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1931.
		Admissions.	Deaths.		
Brought Forward	37	662	74	699	33
V.—AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.					
97. DISEASES OF THE NASAL PASSAGES—					
Adenoids	—	1	—	1	—
Polypus	—	3	—	3	—
Rhinitis	—	1	—	1	—
Coryza	—	2	—	2	—
98. AFFECTIONS OF THE LARYNX—					
Laryngitis	—	1	—	1	—
99. BRONCHITIS—					
(1) Acute	1	27	—	28	1
(2) Chronic	—	9	1	9	—
100. BRONCHO PNEUMONIA	—	18	2	18	—
101. PNEUMONIA—					
(*a*) Lobar	3	80	14	83	2
102. PLEURISY, EMPYEMA	2	28	1	30	1
103. CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS	—	2	—	2	—
104. GANGRENE OF THE LUNGS	—	1	1	1	—
105. ASTHMA	1	5	—	6	—
107. OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS—					
Pulmonary Spirochætosis	—	14	—	14	—
VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.					
108. A.—DISEASES OF TEETH OR GUMS—					
Caries, Pyorrhœa	—	18	—	18	—
B.—OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE MOUTH	—	1	—	1	—
109. AFFECTIONS OF THE PHARYNX OR TONSILS—					
Tonsillitis	2	82	—	84	1
111. A.—ULCER OF THE STOMACH	—	1	—	1	—
112. OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH—					
Gastritis	—	12	2	12	—
Dyspepsia	2	53	—	55	1
113. DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS—					
Under two years	—	2	—	2	—
114. DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS—					
Two years and over	1	20	2	21	1
116. DISEASES DUE TO INTESTINAL PARASITES—					
(*a*) Cestoda (Tænia)	—	1	—	1	—
117. APPENDICITIS	6	105	3	111	3
118. HERNIA	—	11	—	11	—
119. A.—AFFECTIONS OF THE ANUS, FISTULA	—	7	—	7	—
B.—OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE INTESTINES	—	24	—	24	—
121. HYDATID OF THE LIVER	1	—	—	1	—
122. CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER—					
(*a*) Alcoholic	—	3	—	3	—
124. OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER—					
Abscess	—	4	—	4	—
Hepatitis	—	2	1	2	—
Cholecystitis	—	7	—	7	—
Jaundice	—	1	—	1	—
127. OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	—	4	1	4	—
128. ACUTE NEPHRITIS	—	15	2	15	—
131. OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS—					
Pyelitis	—	6	3	6	—
133. DISEASES OF THE BLADDER—					
Cystitis	1	12	2	13	1
Carried Forward	57	1,245	109	1,302	44

BASUTOLAND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1930.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1931.
		Admissions.	Deaths.		
Brought Forward	57	1,245	109	1,302	44
VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—*contd.*					
134. DISEASES OF THE URETHRA—	1	20	—	21	—
Stricture					
136. DISEASES (NON-VENEREAL) OF THE GENITAL ORGANS OF MAN—					
Epididymitis	—	3	—	3	—
Orchitis	1	19	—	20	—
Hydrocele	—	24	—	24	—
Ulcer of Penis	—	11	—	11	—
137. CYSTS OR OTHER NON-MALIGNANT TUMOURS OF THE OVARIES	—	13	—	13	—
138. SALPINGITIS—					
Abscess of the Pelvis	—	95	2	95	2
139. UTERINE TUMOURS (non-malignant) ...	—	42	1	42	7
140. UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE (non-puerperal)	—	20	—	20	1
141. A.—METRITIS	4	46	—	50	—
Displacements of Uterus	—	18	—	18	—
Amenorrhœa	—	3	—	3	—
Dysmenorrhœa	—	2	—	2	—
142. DISEASES OF THE BREAST (NON-PUERPERAL)—					
Abscess	—	13	—	13	
VII.—PUERPERAL STATE.					
143. A.—DIFFICULT LABOUR	—	28	3	28	
B.—ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY—					
(*a*) Abortion	—	13	1	13	—
(*b*) Ectopic Gestation...	—	6	1	6	—
(*c*) Other accidents of Pregnancy ...	1	15	1	16	—
144. PUERPERAL HÆMORRHAGE	—	4	—	4	—
145. OTHER ACCIDENTS OF PARTURITION ...	1	16	4	17	1
146. PUERPERAL SEPTICÆMIA	—	4	2	4	—
149. SEQUELÆ OF LABOUR	1	25	—	26	3
VIII.—AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUES.					
151. GANGRENE...	—	4	2	4	—
152. BOIL	—	2	—	2	—
CARBUNCLE	—	1	—	1	—
153. ABSCESS	5	84	4	89	1
WHITLOW	1	6	—	7	—
CELLULITIS	1	31	1	32	2
155. OTHER DISEASES OF THE SKIN—					
Erythema	—	4	—	4	1
Eczema...	—	2	—	2	—
Psoriasis	—	1	—	1	—
Elephantiasis	—	2	—	2	1
Ulcer	1	26	—	27	—
IX.—DISEASES OF BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOUS).					
156. DISEASES OF BONES—OSTEITIS ...	3	32	1	35	1
157. DISEASES OF JOINTS—					
Arthritis	2	31	3	33	3
Synovitis	1	23	—	24	—
158. OTHER DISEASES OF BONES OR ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION	—	28	—	28	—
Carried Forward	80	1,962	135	2,042	67

BASUTOLAND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1930.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1931.
		Admissions.	Deaths.		
Brought Forward	80	1,962	135	2,042	67
X.—MALFORMATIONS.					
159. MALFORMATIONS	—	11	—	11	—
XI.—DISEASES OF INFANCY.					
162. OTHER AFFECTIONS OF INFANCY ...	—	11	1	11	1
XII.—AFFECTIONS OF OLD AGE.					
164. SENILITY	—	3	2	3	—
XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.					
175. FOOD POISONING—					
Botulism	—	2	—	2	—
176. SNAKE BITE	—	4	—	4	—
HUMAN BITE	—	3	—	3	—
INSECT BITE	—	2	1	2	—
177. OTHER ACCIDENTAL POISONINGS ...	—	1	—	1	—
178. BURNS (BY FIRE)	3	49	9	52	—
179. BURNS (OTHER THAN BY FIRE) ...	—	7	—	7	—
183. WOUNDS (BY FIREARMS, WAR EXCEPTED)	—	16	2	16	2
184. WOUNDS (BY CUTTING OR STABBING INSTRUMENTS)	4	117	7	121	2
185. WOUNDS (BY FALL)	—	6	—	6	—
188. WOUNDS (CRUSHING, *e.g.*, RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC.)	1	—	—	1	—
189. INJURIES INFLICTED BY ANIMALS, BITES, KICKS, ETC.	1	42	3	43	—
192. HUNGER OR THIRST	—	1	—	1	—
194. EXPOSURE TO HEAT	—	1	—	1	—
195. LIGHTNING STROKE	—	4	1	4	2
201. A.—DISLOCATION...	1	11	—	12	—
B.—SPRAIN...	1	12	—	13	1
C.—FRACTURE	9	171	10	180	10
202. OTHER EXTERNAL INJURIES	—	112	8	112	4
XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.					
205. A.—DISEASES NOT ALREADY SPECIFIED OR ILL-DEFINED—					
ASCITES	—	10	—	10	2
ŒDEMA	—	2	—	2	—
ASTHENIA	—	4	—	4	—
TOTAL	100	2,564	179	2,664	91

APPENDIX III.

RETURN OF OUT-PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1931.

DISPENSARIES.

DISEASES BY SYSTEMS OR GROUPS.	Numbers.	PRINCIPAL DISEASES.	Numbers.
I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	8,139	Typhoid Fever	247
		Typhus	118
		Malaria	4
		Smallpox	1
		Measles	119
		Scarlet Fever	2
		Whooping Cough	337
		Diphtheria	4
		Influenza	550
		Mumps	94
		Dysentery—	
		(*a*) Amœbic	45
		(*b*) Bacillary	114
		(*c*) Undefined or due to other causes ...	2
		Leprosy	121
		Erysipelas	2
		Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3
		Other Epidemic Diseases—	
		(*a*) Rubeola (German Measles)	4
		(*b*) Varicella (Chickenpox)	89
		Anthrax	1
		Mycosis	3
		Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Laryngeal ...	261
		Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum	19
		Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column ...	33
		Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints	15
		Tuberculosis of other Organs—	
		(*a*) Skin or Subcutaneous	6
		(*c*) Lymphatic System	19
		(*d*) Genito-urinary	1
		Tuberculosis disseminated	15
		Syphilis—	
		(*a*) Primary	148
		(*b*) Secondary	3,114
		(*c*) Tertiary	812
		(*d*) Hereditary	766
		(*e*) Period not indicated	10
		Soft Chancre	24
		A.—Gonorrhœa and its complications ...	980
		B.—Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia	39
		C.—Gonorrhœal Arthritis	16
		Septicæmia	1
II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE.	1,754	Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	3
		Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver	11
		Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum Intestines, Rectum	2
		Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs	10
		Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast	7
		Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Skin...	4
		Cancer or other malignant Tumours of Organs not specified	12
		Tumours, non-malignant	234
		Acute Rheumatism	35
Carried Forward ...	9,893		

DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

DISEASES BY SYSTEMS OR GROUPS.	Numbers.	PRINCIPAL DISEASES.	Numbers.
Brought Forward ...	9,893		
II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE—*contd.*		Chronic Rheumatism	1,234
		Scurvy (including Barlow's Disease) ...	34
		Rickets	8
		Diabetes (not including Insipidus)	4
		Anæmia—	
		(*a*) Pernicious	1
		(*b*) Other Anæmias and Chlorosis ...	79
		Diseases of the Thyroid Gland—	
		(*a*) Exophthalmic Goitre	6
		(*b*) Other Diseases of the Thyroid Gland, Myxœdema	48
		Diseases of the Spleen	1
		Leukæmia—	
		(*b*) Hodgkin's Disease	4
		Alcoholism	3
		Other General Diseases—	
		Auto-intoxication	8
		Purpura Hæmorrhagica	6
III. AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF THE SENSES.	2,196	Meningitis (not including Tuberculous Meningitis or Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis)	5
		Other affections of the Spinal Cord ...	5
		Apoplexy—	
		(*a*) Hæmorrhage	3
		(*c*) Thrombosis	4
		Paralysis—	
		(*a*) Hemiplegia	14
		(*b*) Other Paralyses	37
		Other forms of Mental Alienation	28
		Epilepsy	92
		Eclampsia, Convulsions (non-puerperal) 5 years or over	1
		Infantile Convulsions	8
		Chorea...	12
		A.—Hysteria	93
		B.—Neuritis	182
		C.—Neurasthenia	52
		Other affections of the Nervous System, such as Paralysis Agitans	10
		Affections of the Organs of Vision—	
		(*a*) Disease of the Eye	217
		(*b*) Conjunctivitis	596
		(*c*) Trachoma	1
		(*d*) Tumours of the Eye	4
		(*e*) Other affections of the Eye	228
		Affections of the Ear and Mastoid Sinus ...	604
IV. AFFECTIONS OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.	892	Pericarditis	2
		Acute Endocarditis or Myocarditis... ...	2
		Other Diseases of the Heart—	
		(*a*) Valvular—Mitral	184
		Aortic	16
		Tricuspid	15
		Pulmonary	2
		(*b*) Myocarditis	203
		Diseases of the Arteries—	
		(*a*) Aneurism	4
		(*b*) Arterio-Sclerosis	14
		(*c*) Other Diseases	1
		Diseases of the Veins—	
		Hæmorrhoids	72
		Varicose Veins	22
		Phlebitis	8
Carried Forward ...	12,981		

DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

DISEASES BY SYSTEMS OR GROUPS.	Numbers.	PRINCIPAL DISEASES.	Numbers.
Brought Forward ...	12,981		
IV. AFFECTIONS OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—*contd.*		Diseases of the Lymphatic System—	
		Lymphangitis	12
		Lymphadenitis, Bubo (non-specific) ...	317
		Hæmorrhage of undetermined cause ...	12
		Other affections of the Circulatory System	6
V. AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.	3,879	Diseases of the Nasal Passages—	
		Adenoids	13
		Polypus	6
		Rhinitis	88
		Coryza	711
		Affections of the Larynx—	
		Laryngitis	85
		Bronchitis—Acute	249
		Chronic	2,005
		Broncho Pneumonia	38
		Pneumonia—	
		Lobar	118
		Unclassified	2
		Pleurisy, Empyema	166
		Asthma	65
		Other affections of the Lungs—	
		Pulmonary Spirochætosis	333
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.	12,095	Diseases of Teeth or Gums—	
		Caries, Pyorrhœa, etc.	1,663
		Other affections of the Mouth—	
		Stomatitis	182
		Glossitis	47
		Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils—	
		Tonsillitis	854
		Pharyngitis	252
		A.—Ulcer of the Stomach	4
		B.—Ulcer of the Duodenum	1
		Other affections of the Stomach—	
		Gastritis	140
		Dyspepsia	3,124
		Diarrhœa and Enteritis—	
		Under two years	1,154
		Diarrhœa and Enteritis—	
		Two years and over	872
		Colitis	75
		Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites—	
		(*a*) Cestoda (Tænia)	112
		(*c*) Nematoda (other than Ankylostoma)	100
		Appendicitis	185
		Hernia	59
		A.—Affections of the Anus, Fistula, etc. ...	24
		B.—Other affections of the Intestines,	
		Enteroptosis	8
		Constipation	3,075
		Hydatid of the Liver	1
		Cirrhosis of the Liver—	
		(*a*) Alcoholic	17
		(*b*) Other forms	1
		Other affections of the Liver—	
		Abscess	3
		Hepatitis	22
		Cholecystitis	25
		Jaundice	16
		Peritonitis (of unknown cause)	7
		Other affections of the Digestive System ...	72
Carried Forward ...	28,955		

DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

DISEASES BY SYSTEMS OR GROUPS.	Numbers.	PRINCIPAL DISEASES.	Numbers.
Brought Forward ...	28,955		
VII. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.	2,348	Acute Nephritis	32
		Chronic	9
		Other affections of the Kidneys, Pyelitis, etc.	26
		Urinary Calculus	2
		Diseases of the Bladder—	
		Cystitis	187
		Diseases of the Urethra—	
		(*a*) Stricture	39
		(*b*) Other	7
		Diseases of the Prostate—	
		Hypertrophy	11
		Diseases (non-venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man—	
		Epididymitis	20
		Orchitis	13
		Hydrocele	31
		Ulcer of Penis	62
		Cysts or other non-malignant Tumours of the Ovaries	60
		Salpingitis—	
		Abscess of the Pelvis	390
		Uterine Tumours (non-malignant)	94
		Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal) ...	129
		A.—Metritis	267
		B.—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs	56
		Displacements of Uterus	75
		Amenorrhœa	314
		Dysmenorrhœa	350
		Leucorrhœa	103
		Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal)—	
		Mastitis	55
		Abscess of Breast	16
VIII. PUERPERAL STATE.	843	A.—Normal Labour	38
		B.—Accidents of Pregnancy	25
		(*a*) Abortion	100
		(*b*) Ectopic Gestation	1
		(*c*) Other accidents of Pregnancy ...	504
		Other accidents of Parturition	16
		Puerperal Septicæmia	7
		Sequelæ of Labour	150
		Puerperal affections of the Breast	2
IX. AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUES.	3,072	Gangrene	3
		Boil	96
		Carbuncle	9
		Abscess	208
		Whitlow	39
		Cellulitis	116
		A.—Tinea	26
		B.—Scabies	506
		Other Diseases of the Skin—	
		Erythema	165
		Urticaria	147
		Eczema	299
		Herpes	54
		Psoriasis	31
		Elephantiasis	4
		Impetigo	132
		Ulcer	163
		Acne	74
Carried Forward ...	35,218		

DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

DISEASES BY SYSTEMS OR GROUPS.	Numbers.	PRINCIPAL DISEASES.	Numbers.
Brought Forward ...	35,218		
X. DISEASES OF BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOUS).	541	Diseases of Bones—	
		Osteitis	71
		Diseases of Joints—	
		Arthritis	285
		Synovitis	99
		Other Diseases of Bones or Organs of Locomotion	86
XI. MALFORMATIONS.	47	Malformations	29
		Hydrocephalus	8
		Hypospadias	3
		Spina Bifida, etc.	7
XII. DISEASES OF INFANCY.	80	Congenital Debility	27
		Premature Birth	2
		Other affections of Infancy	13
		Infant neglect (infants of three months or over)	38
XIII. AFFECTIONS OF OLD AGE.	234	Senility—	
		Senile Dementia	234
XIV. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.	2,329	Food Poisoning—Botulism	3
		Human Bite	8
		Snake Bite	1
		Insect Bite	18
		Burns (by Fire)	120
		Burns (other than by Fire)	52
		Drowning (accidental)	3
		Wounds (by Firearms, War excepted) ...	24
		Wounds (by Cutting or Stabbing Instruments)	620
		Wounds (by Fall)	255
		Wounds (Crushing, *e.g.*, railway accidents, etc.)	41
		Injuries inflicted by Animals, bites, kicks, etc.	150
		Hunger or Thirst	1
		Exposure to Cold, Frost bite, etc. ...	9
		Lightning Stroke	18
		A.—Dislocation	117
		B.—Sprain	184
		C.—Fracture	283
		Other external Injuries	422
XV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES ...	288	A.—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined—	
		Ascites	33
		Œdema	29
		Asthenia	95
		Shock	3
		Hycœroyrexia	69
		B.—Malingering	59
TOTAL	38,737		

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT BY SUPERINTENDENT OF BOTSABELO LEPER SETTLEMENT.

POPULATION.—The following table shows the factors to which changes in the population of the patients were due :—

	Admitted.	Deserters Re-admitted.	Died.	Deserted.	Discharged.
Males	99	11	42	14	21
Females	71	11	47	6	28
TOTALS ...	170	22	89	20	49

Population of Males at 31st December, 1930	292
" " " " 1931	325
Increase	33
Population of Females at 31st December, 1930	373
" " " " 1931	374
Increase	1
TOTAL INCREASE =	34
Total Population at 31st December, 1931 ... ... =	699

The females have always exceeded the males in number, but during 1931, 28 more males than females were admitted. This tendency towards the equalisation of the male and female population may be due in part to the activity of the six Native Inspectors ; for it is probable that, in the absence of a detective system, the adult males were more successful in concealing themselves, by means of bribery or otherwise, than the females.

The diminution in the admission rate which was to be hoped for after the Inspectors had once traversed the whole territory has not yet taken place, although it is estimated that by September, 1931, the whole territory had been explored once. This is to be explained largely by the fact that, after the Inspectors have reported suspected cases of leprosy in the less accessible parts of the territory, a considerable time elapses before the patients are sent to the Asylum. Efforts to reduce this period should be made.

I fear that it would be impossible anywhere to attain to the ideal mentioned in Dr. Slack's Report, viz., to have every patient brought under treatment within two or three months of the onset of recognisable signs or symptoms. It is questionable whether any kind of inspectors, except medical men specially trained for the purpose, would, in most cases, be able to diagnose the disease at such an extremely early stage. Nevertheless, the expected improvement in the proportion of comparatively early stage patients being admitted has taken place.

When Dr. H. W. Wade, Director of the Leonard Wood Memorial, visited this Asylum on 16th November, 1931, he was shown all the patients admitted during the preceding three months. He expressed surprise at the large proportion of the patients in a stage sufficiently early for hopeful treatment, and made the remark that our Native Inspectors must be well up to their work when they could diagnose so many cases presenting feebly marked signs of the disease. On the other hand, the last quarter's patients shown to Dr. Cochrane in June, 1930, were most of them in a shockingly advanced and infective stage of the disease.

STAFF.—The personnel of the Staff has remained unchanged, with the exception that the Farm Bailiff, Mr. Pitout, retired at the age of sixty, and Mr. J. Dodd was appointed Farm Bailiff on 9th February.

STRUCTURAL CHANGES.—By the end of the financial year 1930-31, the Director of Public Works had completed the extra Hospital Verandah Wards in both Compounds, the new Sewing Room in the female compound, the elevated tanks for a water supply to the male compound and the fifteen huts at the new village about a mile from the compounds with their water supply from the mountain source.

The Verandah Wards, giving each hospital an extra accommodation of ten beds, have proved a great boon, especially in Summer, during which patients requiring hospital treatment are always more numerous.

At the new village much remained to be done by the Asylum Artizan, viz., the erection of latrines and an incinerator, the cement flooring and furrows of a bathroom and the erection of boilers in the neighbourhood of the bathroom. This work is nearing completion, and the village will soon be ready for the reception of patients who, in their own interests, ought to be segregated from the more grossly infected.

P. D. STRACHAN,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX V.

REPORT BY MEDICAL OFFICER OF BOTSABELO LEPER SETTLEMENT.

HEALTH OF EUROPEAN STAFF.—There has been nothing particular to note in connection with the general health of the community, which has been decidedly good. There have been 3 or 4 cases of Influenza and a Quinsy necessitating not more than a day or two off duty.

HEALTH OF NATIVE STAFF.—Except for one case of Enteric and fourteen cases of Dysentery among the wives and children of the Staff, the health has been quite good on the whole. One of our Leprosy Inspectors suffered from a Suppurative Colitis, with general debility following, and was incapacitated for work for a couple of weeks, but he has now quite recovered. One of my own Dispensers has recently been suffering from fits, the origin of which is at present uncertain.

LEPERS.

		Total.	1930.	1929.
Average population (males) = 308		681	664	567
(females) = 373				
TOTAL POPULATION :—End of 1928 ...	Males ... 243			
,, ,, ...	Females 283			
TOTAL		526		
End of 1929 ...	Males ... 291			
,, ,, ...	Females 338			
TOTAL		629		
End of 1930 ...	Males ... 292			
,, ,, ...	Females 373			
TOTAL		665		
End of 1931 ...	Males ... 325			
,, ,, ...	Females 374			
TOTAL		699		

NUMERICAL VARIATIONS OF POPULATION FROM 1928 COMPARED.

In 1929 Males showed increase of	48	over	1928
,, 1930 ,, ,, ,, ...	1	,,	1929
,, 1931 ,, ,, ,, ...	33	,,	1930

TOTAL ADMISSIONS FROM 1926 ONWARDS REVIEWED.

	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.
Males	99	67	93			
Females	71	80	91			
	170	147	184	115	105	81

READMITTED (Returned Deserters).

Males	11
Females	11
TOTAL	22

DESERTED.	Males	14
	Females	6
	TOTAL	20
DEATHS.	Males	42
	Females	47
	TOTAL	89

LEPER CHILDREN (16 years of age or under).

NUMERICAL COMPARISONS:	1931.	1930.	1929.
Males	34	43	33
Females ...	38	36	33
TOTAL ...	72	79	66

	1931.	1930.	1929.
UNTAINTED BABIES	12	19	20

REMARKS.—(8 males and 4 females) 4 in addition brought in with the parent.—Total : 16.

This is a diminution of 3 over last year.

SUGGESTIONS.—It has long been of importance that a separate building should be set aside, both from the point of view of the child's future welfare and that of the Public Health, for maintenance of the child immediately it is born. It should be removed from its mother as soon after birth as possible and placed under the charge of, say, a couple of native women and placed in the crèche, as is done in many Leper Institutions, and fed artificially. To leave the child for a couple of years or more, often under the care of a very advanced nodular mother, is to court disaster, and is utterly unfair to the child who is exposed to the gravest risks of infection and development of leprosy in later years. It has often been the case that preliminary rashes have appeared and have then cleared up under treatment, but have returned in later years (if the patient has been sent back to his home) with the disease well established.

Reasons for Isolation of the New-born Child.

It has been the general experience of Leprologists throughout the world that, if the child is removed at once from infection immediately after birth, there is little likelihood of the disease developing. It should be remembered also that the disease manifests itself in a very acute form in children, and that the very early non-infectious stage rapidly passes on to a highly infectious one, and consequently becomes a grave source of danger to other people in the home.

Looked at not only from the humane point of view, but also from the Public Health point of view, it would be a wise and economical thing to create a small well-ventilated hut (at some distance from the Compounds) in charge of two native women paid for the job, as is done in other institutions of the kind. This measure should certainly, in my opinion, help in preventing the needless spreading of the disease in this land.

CASES JUDGED AS FIT TO LEAVE THE SETTLEMENT UNDER OBSERVATION.

The number of cases certified by the Medical Board as fit for discharge amounted to 49, a decrease of two on the year 1930.

REMARKS.—Of the 49 cases, 32, or 65 per cent., were early cases of the N.I. or C.I. class.

Spontaneous arrests ... ... = 20·4 per cent.

TREATMENT.—The remaining 79·6 per cent. had received specific treatment ranging from four months to two years.

Drugs.—Drugs in use have been Sodium Hydnocarpate given always intravenously, Hydnocreol sometimes with the addition of 25 per cent. Avenyl incorporated in it when the subject manifested any specific taint. Doses of Hydnocreol ranging up to 10 c.c. intramuscularly.

Iodised Ethyl Esters.—A supply of Iodised Ethyl Esters has been ordered for Intradermal use, on the advice of Dr. Wade, the Director of the International Leprosy Association, who recently paid a short visit to this Settlement.

Gold Preparations.—Two courses of Krysolgan and Solganal, consisting each of 6 weekly injections, were commenced about the middle of the year on the Headmen of the Compounds, for the most part where the disease has got a firm foothold. It is too early to estimate their value. Solganal seems to be much more tolerated than Krysolgan, the maximum dose of which, namely 1·5 grains, was only given in one instance.

Carbon Dioxide Snow.—This has been of decided use in cases where there have been only a few isolated nodules and, in a few instances, of chronic ulcers. This, in my opinion, is not merely a local treatment, but a general one, as one may detect a diminution in size of other nodules.

Diathermy.—Very recently I have used Diathermy in local operations. It has been found exceedingly useful in sterilising ulcers of the extremities. Certain amputations have been performed, and though disappointingly slow in cases with much exudation, after-results have been most satisfactory. Eleven cases up to date have been treated and one tracheotomy has been performed, with good after-results. It is, however, a matter of great regret that owing to the worn-out condition of the Electric Plant, the necessary current is curtailed, as a rule, to only a few hours in the afternoons, so that the number of cases that can be submitted to this specialised form of treatment is limited.

Local Application.—For the last month or two Methyl Violet has been introduced. In the strength of 3 per cent. solution, and with the dressing kept continuously moist, it is proving itself a most valuable adjunct in the treatment of all sorts of trophic ulcers, many of them cleaning up in the space of 24 hours.

Trichloracetic Acid.—A well-tried application for ten years has shown its value in two different ways : firstly, when a ring is placed round an area of depigmentation, any increase in extent of the area can be detected after the lapse of several months ; secondly, when properly diluted it destroys the infected skin areas.

HOSPITALS.

Male Hospital.

Total Admissions for the year 1931 : 165.

Comparisons :—	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	117	111	142	150	177	165

Deaths.—Total number : 36.

Causes.— 6 Dysentery.
12 Cardio Vascular.
3 Pneumonic and Broncho Pneumonia.
4 Gangrene and Septicæmia.
3 Laryngeal Obstruction and Bronchial (after tracheotomy).
6 Tuberculosis, Medical and Surgical.
1 Acute Mania.
1 Gastro-Enteritis.

Operations.—Seven major operations have been performed and 2 tracheotomies, both with good results up to the present time. One patient died, however, some months after of bronchial obstruction and hæmorrhage.

Numbers of minor operations, nearly all resulting from the disease, have been carried out.

Acute Attacks and Treatment.—There have been 20 cases admitted for acute leprotic fever. Calcium chloride 5 per cent. solution given intravenously up to 20 c.c. has been given recently and favourably influences the course of the attack.

Female Hospital.

Total Admissions for the year 1931 : 207.

1st half	104
2nd half	103

Comparisons :—	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	115	154	148	181	187	207

Deaths.—Total number : 44.

Causes of Death.—12 Dysentery and Diarrhœa (1st and 4th quarter the worst).
6 Tuberculosis in various forms.
5 Acute Leprosy.
5 Cardio Vascular Diseases.
4 Laryngeal obstruction (refusal of operation).
1 Old tracheotomy followed by bronchial hæmorrhage.
1 Enteric Fever.
4 Respiratory diseases.
4 Gangrene, Pyæmia, Septicæmia.
1 Nephritis.
1 Acute form of Anæmia.

Outbreaks of Dysentery.—The prevalence of flies in the first and last quarters of the year, and their diminution in the second and third quarters, seem to correspond closely with the fatalities due to Dysentery, when deaths due to this disease were most in evidence. Samples of stools have been sent away for bacteriological examination, but so far the causal organism has not been identified. The amœbic form has been absent.

Measures to Minimise Flies.—The last few weeks, however, have seen a decided diminution in the number of flies owing to liberal use of sugary solutions of Cooper's Dip in the Compounds and Farm, and at present the number of cases of Dysentery is also diminishing.

Average Age of Patients on Admission into this Settlement :—37 both for men and women.

In 1931	Average age	37·15
1930	„ „	32·18
1929	„ „	34·75
1928	„ „	34·6
1927	„ „	33·5
1926	„ „	38·7
1925	„ „	34·9

Proportion of Child Admission for 1931 to General Admission.—16·5 per cent. of the admissions were children (i.e., 16 years of age and under). In 1930, 25 per cent. of the admissions were children, and 38·4 per cent. of the children were of the Infective Skin type.

LATE REPORTS.

Percentage of admissions who report here *over a year* after first signs of leprosy have been noticed are recorded as follows :—

1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.
51·2%	60%	63·1%	46·1%	47·8%	53·75%	30·6%

Failure to get early reports in many instances with resulting spread of disease.

In other words, approximately a half of our admissions have the disease upon them and are a source of spreading the mischief before they come on here. It is very seldom indeed that a patient is sent here who notices his first symptoms only two or three months before his admission. If two months was to be the standard period of time for reporting, as it should be, about 90 per cent. would be late in reporting. There have been several instances in which such cases have been reported to the Magistrate and dealt with. It must be remembered at the same time that many of these late cases have had leprosy a long time and infection has died out. The question of reporting early is a most serious matter. The native himself will probably not, in many instances, report until he feels pain or becomes very unsightly. It falls then to the lot of the Health Inspectors to report the early cases when they come across them. Since it takes 18 months or so for our six Inspectors to cover their respective districts, we should have three times their number at least for the proper control of the disease. Often in this country, after only three months of leprosy, the disease is making great headway and advancing already from C.1 to C.2 especially among the younger people.

Means of Checking the Spread.—Quite apart from the question of the treatment of early cases of the disease at certain District Stations in Basutoland when the matter was brought forward, another important point came before my notice quite recently, and that was with regard to Leprous homes. Out of 157* people admitted here to the Asylum this year, no less than 49 males and 42 females, making a total of 91, came from Leprous homes—or 58·3 per cent.—where relations and friends had previously had the disease. Most Leprologists agree that Leprosy is a house to house infection. No doubt, in the case of large families, fresh inmates will be entered as admissions from these homes in the years to come.

* 157. This is not quite the actualnumber of admissions, which in reality were 170 (*see* page 21). The latter figure includes not only new admissions but old ones as well as recurrences.

It seems to me that nothing but some drastic remedy is needed to eradicate such centres of disease as we have in our midst, such as the burning down of the hut and the erection of substitutes nearby the doomed houses. In other words, after it has been found that a house turned out one or more lepers it should be destroyed and the floors hacked up. Ex-patients and other members of the family would then be able to enter their new huts.

The Percentage of Infectious Skin Cases.—Out of 157 (*see* Note in margin of above paragraph) forming nearly the total of admissions, 64 proved to be skin or mixed cases of an active and infectious form, i.e., 40·7 per cent. Thus it can be seen in the chart attached—where the red line denotes the percentage of active skin cases, N.2, N.3 and N.1 (other than the very early W.1), that these forms are more prevalent than in 1930, though less so than in 1929.

Total Admissions for 1931.

Percentage of District Admissions for 1931.

Maseru	gave	10·8	per cent. of the total.
Mafeteng	,,	14	,, ,,
Mohales Hoek	,,	12	,, ,,
Quthing	,,	16	,, ,,
Qachas Nek	,,	29·9	,, ,,
Berea	,,	6·5	,, ,,
Leribe	,,	10·8	,, ,,

Types of Cases from the Districts.—It will be noted that Qachas Nek, as usual, gives far the largest number of admissions and 38 per cent. of these are of the acute infectious variety. Maseru District, although low down in point of numbers in the seven districts in point of admissions, gives us 35 per cent. Acute Infectious "Skin" cases, and 59 per cent. of the admissions from Leribe are infective.

Laboratory Work.—Nasal smears, snips of skin, etc., have been examined amounting to 131.

The Sedimentation Index on 105 lepers and non-lepers, and serological diagnosis on 57 patients, have been worked out.

E. SLACK,
Medical Officer.

NOTE ON THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

CRÈCHE FOR BABIES.—I quite agree with all that the Medical Officer has said about the advisability of separating babies from highly infective leprous mothers as soon as they are born, but there are great difficulties in the way of such a procedure. About two years ago I protested against permitting newly-admitted patients to take babies over six months old into the Asylum. The Principal Medical Officer made the remark that it was Native Custom not to wean children until they are two years old, and that was considered sufficient to block any attempt at reform. If Native Custom must be allowed to stand in the way of the Public Health in Basutoland, even in Government Institutions, then Dr. Slack's scheme already stands condemned.

For many years it has been the practice at the Leper Asylum to send babies home to the mother's relations when they are fifteen months old, and no protest has been made against this practice.

The Crèche system advocated by Dr. Slack is the one practised at Pretoria.

Some years ago Dr. Parke Ross, Medical Officer of Health of Natal, told me that in the Natal Institution the babies are taken away by the relatives of the mothers as soon as they are born ; and he stated that this practice seemed to reduce the illegitimate birth-rate.

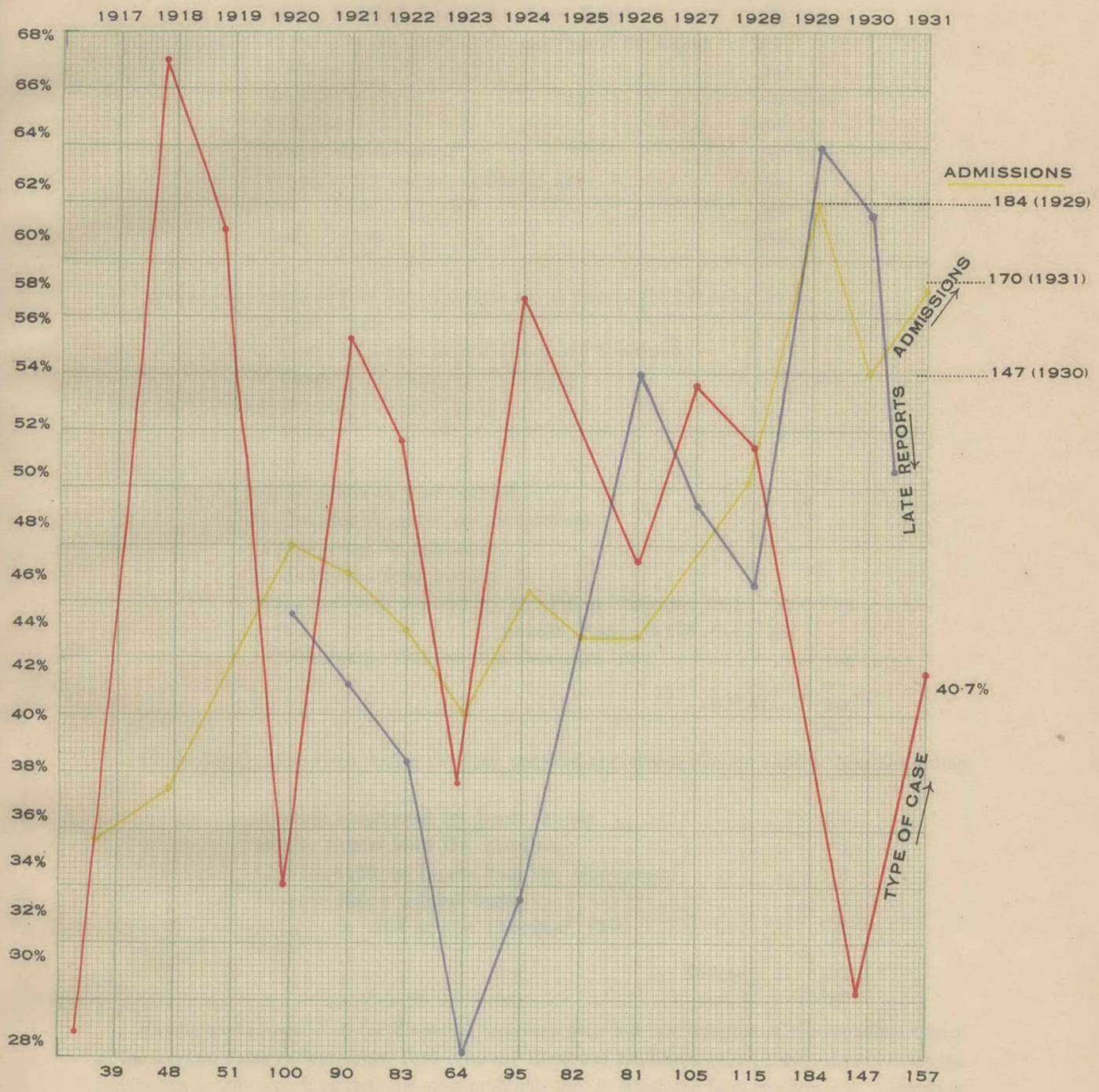
P. D. STRACHAN,
Superintendent.

Supplementary to the Annual Report for 1931.

Below is a chart representing in red, the percentage of C_2, C_3 and active C_1 cases. Note the fluctuations in these infective cutaneous cases from the year 1917 to 1931 inclusive.

The blue, starting from the year 1920 onwards, admissions reporting late.

The yellow shows total admissions.



REMARKS.—The type of case (as represented by red) has not improved among the admissions for 1931. Whereas in 1930 there had been a huge drop from 50% of the previous year to the vicinity of 30% in 1930, the percentage rose to 40·7% in 1931 (i.e. there were more of the acute infectious skin type admitted in 1931 than in 1930, but fewer than in 1928 or 1929).

Total admissions for 1931 exceed those of 1930 by 28 (represented by yellow).

The number of "Late to Report" (i.e. over a year) is diminished (represented in blue).

WATERLOW & SONS LIMITED, LONDON, DUNSTABLE & WATFORD.

REPORT ON THE BOTSABELO LEPER ASYLUM FARM FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

The following is a list of the easily measurable commodities produced on the farm during the year :—

Milk	21,067	gallons.
Maize, produced entirely by Farm Bailiff ...	436	bags.
Maize, produced, cultivated and reaped by Lepers	287	,,
Potatoes	86	,,
Ensilage	150	tons.
Teff Hay	25	,,
Peas (estimated crop)	10	bags.
Wheat, 6,248 bundles estimated at	50	,,
Rye, 3,394 ,, ,, ,, ...	20	,,
Oats, 10,755 ,, ,, ,, ...	100	,,

On the stock equipment of the farm there are at present the following :—

2 Jersey bulls.
90 Cows and heifers (mixed Jersey and Friesland).
58 Oxen.
5 Horses.
2 Mules.

During the year the following were boarded :—

12 Oxen for slaughter and replacement.
1 Cow struck by lightning.
1 Heifer died from purging.

Slaughter oxen received by Mr. Pitout, January, 1931 ...	28
,, ,, ,, ,, present Farm Bailiff from 9th February, 1931, to 31st December, 1931	194
TOTAL...	222

Of the 222 Oxen received during the year, one died and eleven were on hand at 31st December, 1931.

Number slaughtered for Leper rations	204
Gift to Lepers from His Excellency	3
Christmas gift to Lepers from the Government	3
Number died a natural death	1
,, on hand at 31st December, 1931	11
TOTAL ...	222

Having at the request of the Financial Secretary gone into the question of the economic aspect of the Asylum Farm in September, 1930—(*see* my Report of 22nd September, 1930)—I found that the production of milk and meat were the most profitable uses to which the farm could be put. Attempts at the production of grain for Lepers' rations had been given a long trial with, on the average, little success. Owing to droughts and pests, a really good crop of maize was reaped only about once every four years, and the price of maize had fallen so much that in a year of plenty it was as profitable to buy it as to grow it, while in years of scarcity it had to be purchased in any case, what was produced on the farm being required for feeding the stock. Maize grown for cattle feed can be converted into ensilage when it fails to ripen on account of slow growth and early frost, whereas any surplus sown for lepers' rations becomes a total loss if it fails to ripen.

On the other hand, the fattening of boarded oxen during the first half of each year had for three years been attended with great success in the cheapening and improving of the meat ration.

I therefore decided, in consultation with the Agricultural Officer, to change the policy that had been adopted since 1923, and to devote the farm to the production of milk and meat chiefly.

It will be observed that the milk production has been increased by about 50 per cent. over that of previous years and that the meat ration has been supplied from the farm during the whole of 1931.

The new Farm Bailiff has proved himself to be an excellent dairy and cattle farmer and also a good producer of crops for dairy and meat production purposes. In fairness to the late Farm Bailiff it must, however, be stated that the increased production of milk and meat is largely due to change of policy, and to the fact that late rains last Autumn enabled fine Winter crops of rye to be grown, which made the milk supply in Winter as good as it had formerly been in Summer.

As the boarded oxen from the territory were not sufficient in number to supply meat for the whole year, oxen in fair condition have been purchased by weight from a trader since the middle of October, and sent to the farm to be kept there until slaughtered. There is, of course, not such a large saving on the purchased oxen as there is on those boarded, but even on the former there is a saving of $1\frac{2}{3}$d. per lb. of meat, the cost per lb. being $2\frac{1}{3}$d., while the contractors' price was 4d. per lb. in former years.

To prevent overstocking a considerable number of young heifers and old cows will have to be boarded for sale at an early date, an item which cannot be left out of account in estimating the profits of the farm, for the cows are well bred and should fetch a fair price.

The fruit orchards produced a fair crop at the beginning and end of 1931 and the beginning of 1932, but much damage was done by late Spring frosts in both seasons. The orchards, planted entirely for the Lepers between the Compounds, suffered less than the old orchard. In the former, the trees are young and probably at their best bearing stage.

P. D. STRACHAN,
Superintendent.

BASUTOLAND.

Scale 10 Miles to 1 Inch.

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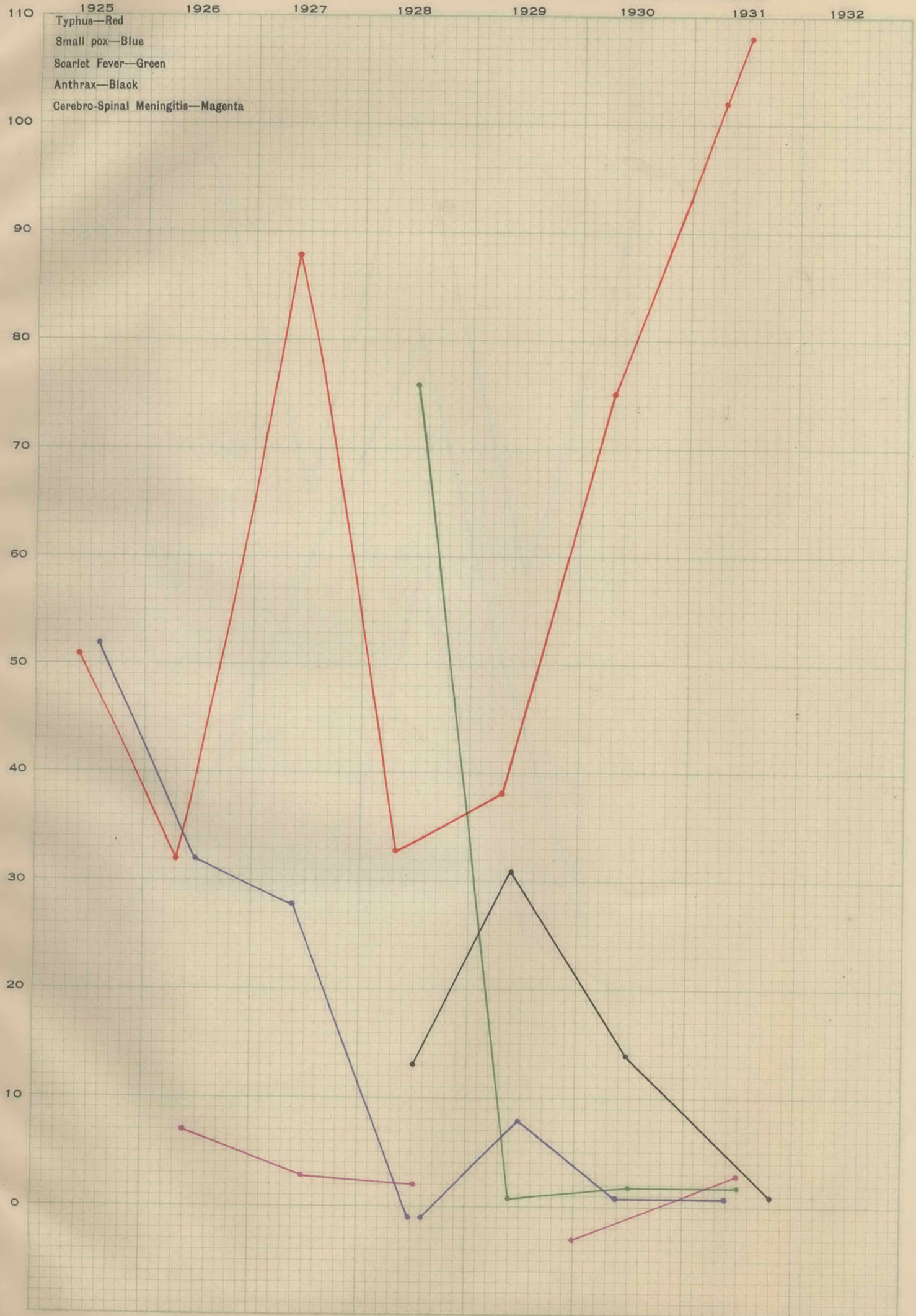
BASUTOLAND.

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.



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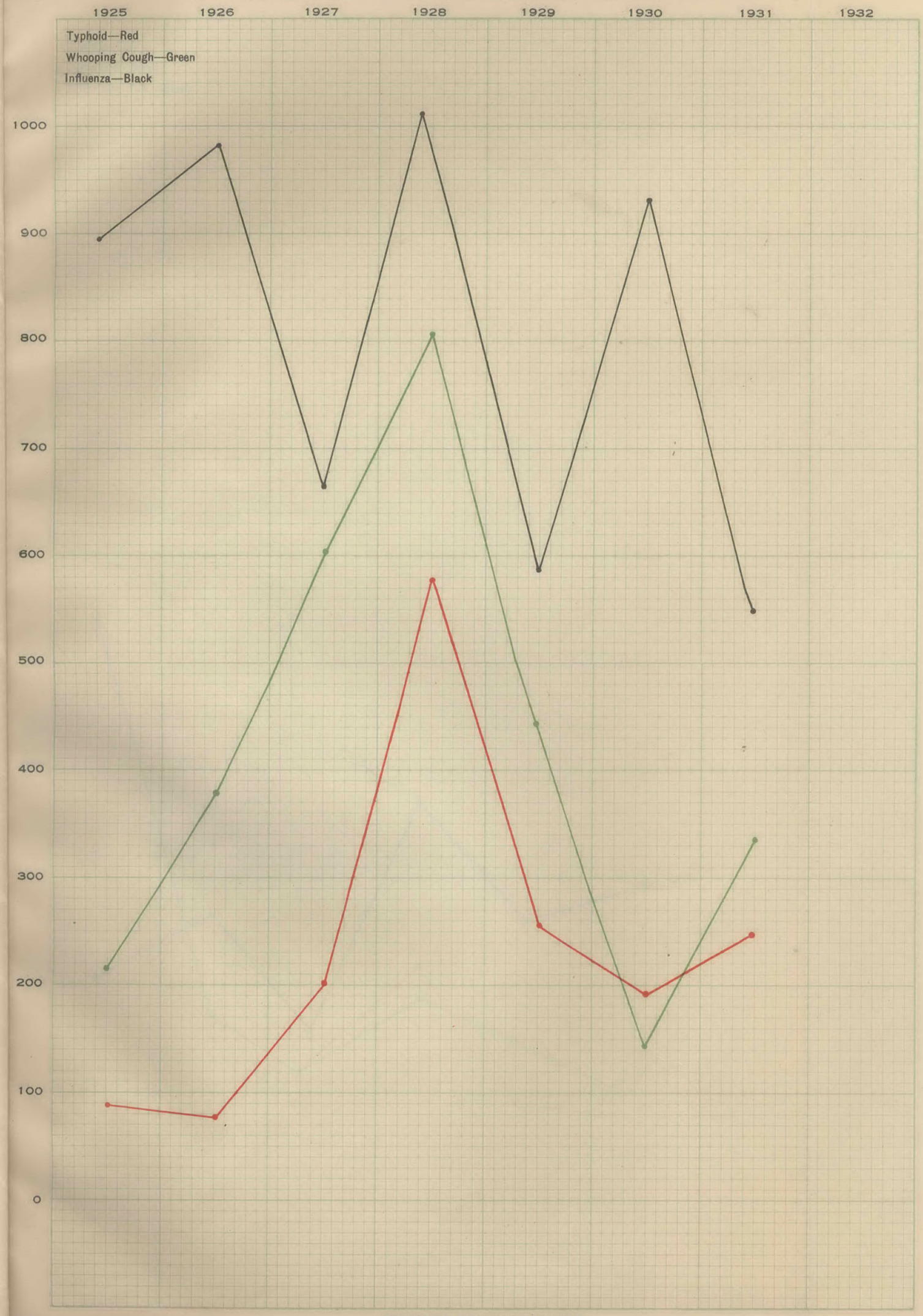
BASUTOLAND.

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.



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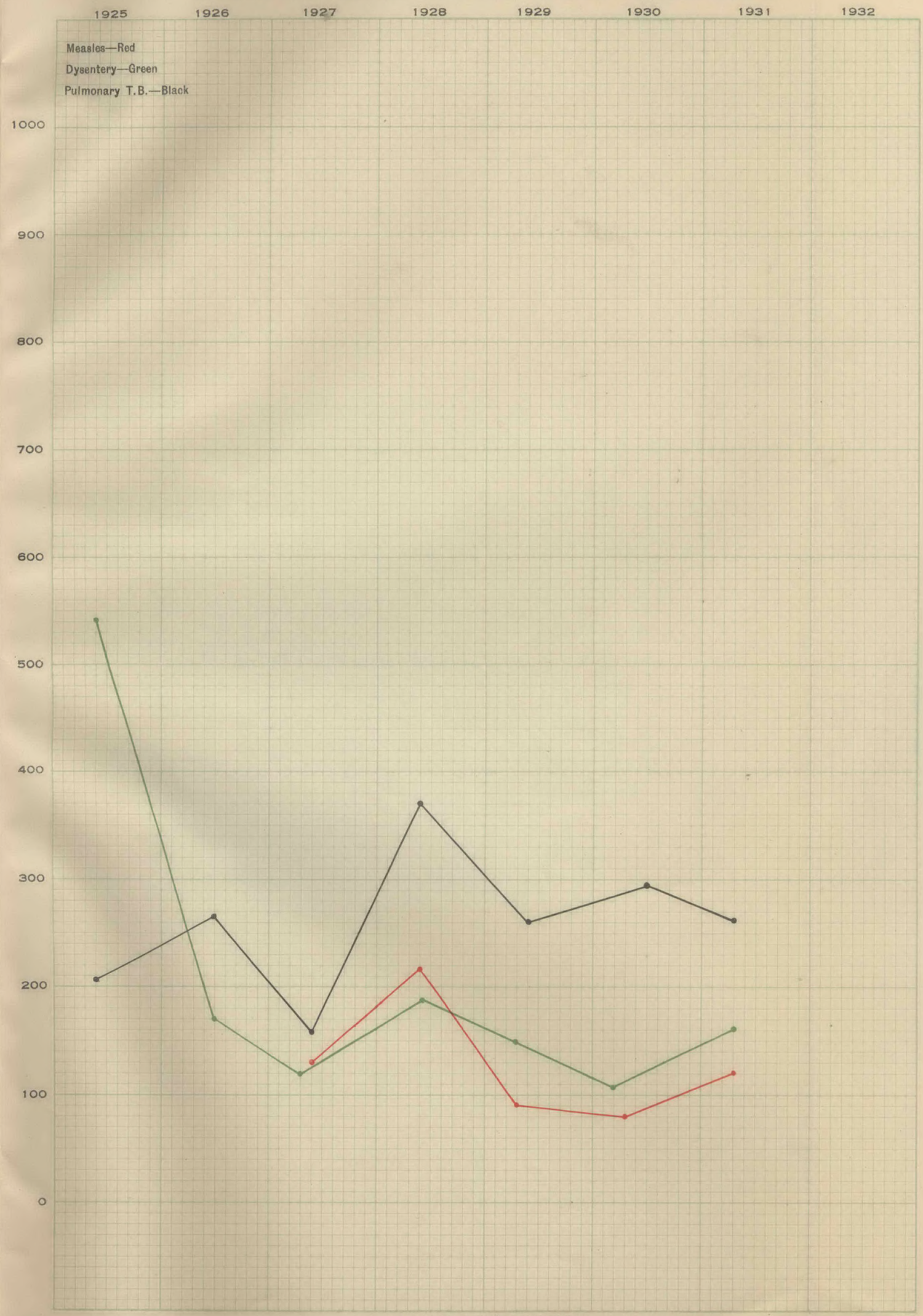
BASUTOLAND.

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.



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