

wire gauze. Cisterns in dwellings were regularly run off and dried. Unfortunately funds did not permit of these measures being as thoroughly carried out as was the distribution of quinine, nor could mosquito brigades be formed. Mosquito-proof shelters have been put up in the verandahs of a number of houses; they are usually constructed of wire gauze, 10 feet by 10 feet by 10 feet. It was not found possible to effect a complete separation of native dwellings from those of Europeans.

The antimalaria campaign report from Tanga lays special stress on the great assistance rendered by the malaria sisters in examining and treating the natives. The blood of 8,239 adults and 2,870 children was examined for malarial parasites; of the adults 1,557 (=16 per cent.) and of the children 670 (=24 per cent.) were found to be carriers. Among 1,635 carriers, malignant tertian parasites were found in 954 cases, benign tertian in 242 cases, quartan in 387, and mixed infections in 52.

The report from the Cameroons mentions that the European officials had been exceptionally free from malaria during the year, and attributes this happy condition to the fact that most of them take quinine regularly (15 grains every fourth day) and live in well-built houses at a distance from the native dwellings. The railway employees suffered most from malaria, but even in their case, thanks to the persistent instruction given on hygiene, the incidence was not great. The public health generally can never be really satisfactory till the native quarter is completely separated from the European dwellings.

*Ankylostomiasis*—This disease fortunately has not attacked the Europeans, but among the natives working on the plantations of the coast districts it is the cause of much inefficiency and many deaths. The measures adopted with a view to eradicating the disease were as follows: (1) Instruction as to the nature of the disease, its path of infection, and its consequences, was given to Europeans and natives both by lectures and the distribution of pamphlets printed in German and Swahili. (2) Proper latrines were constructed for all natives living in the infected districts. The form usually adopted was a large hole 4 or 5 feet deep with a narrow opening at the top lined with tin to prevent soiling of the ground. (3) Protection of the

water supplies from infection. (The last two measures were carried out by the planters.) (4) The detection of all infected persons by microscopic examination of the faeces; this was carried out by the medical staff. (5) The treatment of all persons harboring the parasite; this was carried out by the medical staff assisted by the overseers of plantations.

In one district 2,433 natives were examined, and 1,502 (66 per cent.) were found to be infected. The treatment carried out in the Tanga district was as follows: First day, in the afternoon, 5 to 7 grains of calomel. Second day, three doses of thymol, each of 30 grains, with an interval of one to two hours between each dose; the drug was crushed and given wrapped in a wafer or cigarette paper. On the third day a purgative was given if required; for this purpose castor oil was preferred as calomel often failed to effect its purpose, and if the dose was increased symptoms of stomatitis were liable to occur. These large doses of thymol sometimes produced an effect similar to alcoholic intoxication, but were never followed by any serious symptoms.

*Leprosy*.—This disease is found in many districts, but fortunately does not show any tendency to spread and is not likely to have any prejudicial effect on the industrial development of the colony. The former system of collecting all lepers into a few asylums and keeping them strictly isolated there has therefore been abandoned in favor of a scheme of leper villages.

*Sleeping Sickness*.—Most infections appear to have taken place in Uganda or the Congo; strenuous efforts were therefore made to stop all intercourse with these countries. Some of the more intelligent natives were trained to examine suspects for enlarged glands and afforded the commission much assistance, especially in the examination of travellers.

At the end of the report there are a number of photographs of hospitals for natives recently constructed in the various colonies.

The report contains a mass of information on clinical medicine, sanitation, and public health. It speaks volumes for the very thorough and conscientious way in which the medical staffs of the German colonies are carrying out their duties.