

anæmia, bronchitis, pneumonia and phthisis, ulcers and cutaneous diseases generally. Of the 70,410 treated as in-door patients in the year 1880, there were 31,449 cases of intermittent fever with 150 deaths, 985 cases of remittent fever with 59 deaths, 3334 cases diarrhoea with 249 deaths, 3501 cases of dysentery with 146 deaths, 2599 cases of debility, dropsy and anæmia with 195 deaths, 2108 cases of bronchitis with 188 deaths, 411 cases of pneumonia with 106 deaths, 227 cases of phthisis with 84 deaths, 370 cases of convulsions with 118 deaths, 1333 cases of rheumatism, 1059 cases syphilis, 5749 cases of ulcers, simple and sloughing, 2504 wounds and 933 other injuries with 22 deaths; 3541 cutaneous diseases, 748 cases of diseases of eye and ear, 602 cases gonorrhœa, 2009 cases of diseases of stomach, liver and spleen, and other diseases of less importance.

The large number of ulcer cases arise from the dirty habits of the Coolies. They often get a large number of chigoes, a little insect very like a flea, and which burrows under the skin, into their toes and other parts of the feet, and which remain there until cysts or bags of eggs are formed around them, and when taken out leave large cavities, but if not taken out, which is a common occurrence, they decompose, and very often cause sloughing ulcers, and which frequently end in an amputation of the toes, and sometimes the whole foot. Capital operations are very rare; notwithstanding the large amount of machinery used on the estates, the various injuries and wounds received are not generally very serious.

In the treatment of intermittent and remittent fevers quinine is used very freely, and is generally considered a certain specific; other preparations of the cinchona, however, are used successfully. A combination of the alkaloids prepared in India from red cinchona bark grown there, and known as cinchona febrifuge, has been recently introduced by the Government and used by all the Medical officers, who were requested to report on its effects. The reports have generally been in favor of this preparation. It is the same as that known in the United States as Quinetum, and very probably that of Quinquina. We have used the compound tincture of cinchona of the U. S. Pharmacopœia with bromide of potassium with much advantage. The tincture of iodine has also been used very successfully, especially in those cases of intermittent fever complicated with enlarged spleen. The latter is often seen so large as to

extend across the umbilicus. Tincture of iodine is used in doses of 10 and 12 drops three times a day; tincture of iron, gentian or cinchona may be added, in some cases, with advantage:

In the treatment of dysentery large doses of ipecacuanha is generally prescribed, but some prefer small doses, from 3 to 5 grains, with more or less of Dover's powder and about the same quantity of gallic acid; of course, this is only used after the bowels have been relieved with castor oil or other mild laxatives.

Iodoform is successfully used in indolent ulcers and indurated syphilitic ulcers or chancres.

The Coolie as a rule is a very weak subject, seldom eating anything but rice and currie in their homes, and consequently has to be freely stimulated while under treatment from diseases of a depressing nature. Only a certain number of Coolie women are brought to the Colony. The morals of both Africans and Coolies are of the lowest character, consequently syphilis is a common disease among them. At the Government Hospital for Lepers it was found necessary to erect a new building at some distance from the old one so as to separate the male from the female, as it was impossible otherwise to keep them apart. At the time of the separation the doctor was violently attacked by the women, and would have lost his life but for opportune assistance. They blamed him for the separation. Even under such circumstances, and although suffering from leprosy, children have been born in the establishment. The skin disease known as Yaws is common. Very few confinements are attended by Medical officers, and then only in hospital. The Coolie woman assumes a sitting posture at delivery, afterwards they are rubbed all over with oil; no bandage is used; in two or three days they are about as usual. The navel cord of the infant is cut and left uncovered until it falls off. Among the native Indian population the women attend to their usual duties immediately after delivery, and the husband does the lying-in; he goes to his hammock and plays sick for over a week. Snake bites are not common. There is a species of fish called the hooktail which very often causes serious wounds on the legs of bathers as it cannot be seen in the muddy sea water.

In regard to the qualifications required to obtain appointments in this Colony a brief explanation is necessary.

For some years past there have been considerable objections made against Colonial graduates