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University of Edinburgh.

Thesis

presented for the Degree of M.D.

by

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April 1905

Subject :-

"The incidence of disease upon the
Negro races of the Transkei,
Cape Colony".

Compiled from records of 8826 cases
seen during six years practice in the
district of Butterworth



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Before entering upon the subject to be discussed it will be advisable to give a short sketch of the natives of the Transkei, their climate and other surroundings.

The Fingoes who form the majority of the cases reported upon, came from Zululand early in last century, until about a generation ago they were held as slaves by the Kaffirs, they were then erected into a tribe by the Government and given this part of the country to reside in.

The population of the Transkei, properly so called, at the last Census held in 1904 was about 170,000; that of the Butterworth District, which supplies the majority of cases here dealt with, was 18,819 Natives and 393 Europeans.

These natives are scattered in kraals all over the District, and in no place congregate into a village.

The area of the District is 311 square miles and its average height above the

Sea level about 2000 feet; the country rising more or less steadily from the coast inland to the Drakensburg mountains.

The coast is well wooded and there are many forests to be found in the upper districts, but the country which specially concerns this thesis, consists of open veldt with few trees beyond a few scattered clumps of thorn bush, ~~with~~ and here and there a small wood in a valley. The contour of the country is hilly and bears a distinct resemblance to the Steppes of Russia.

The rainy season falls in the summer but owing to the absence of any irrigation scheme this water is rapidly carried to the sea: the monthly rainfall for the last six years is shown in Appendix B no record of sunshine has been kept, but a cloud estimate taken in the neighbouring district of Umata is given in Appendix A which also shows the temperature record.

The temperature varies from a maximum of 105 F in the shade in the summer to about 21 F at night in the winter.

Not more than eight or ten frosts are experienced in a winter. Hot nights are infrequent and though the day may have been very hot it is nearly always cool at night, this is no doubt due to the absence of moisture in the air; Melloni and Tyndall showed that water vapour is much less diathermic to the invisible waves of heat radiated back from the earth than to the direct luminous rays of the sun, consequently in this dry atmosphere the protecting influence of the water vapour being withdrawn, heat absorbed during the day is rapidly radiated into space. In winter the days are usually hot until late in the afternoon when a sudden change frequently takes place, a drop of 40° F in an hour not being infrequent.

The prevailing winds are from the South West, cold and wet, and from the North West usually hot and dry. Cold wet South West winds in the summer are a very fertile source of Bronchitis and Pneumonia, more especially amongst the children, who are allowed to run about naked, no particular precautions

being taken when the weather changes.

Our knowledge of Anthropology in relation to Medicine is so scanty that it is greatly to be regretted the European population of the Transkei is so small that any statistical comparison with the Kaffir would probably be fallacious, a brief summary may however not be out of place.

The white population of the Butterworth district was 393 at the last census, as has already been stated, and, generally speaking, the people are a very healthy community; Rheumatism and Pulmonary Tuberculosis are comparatively rare, and other diseases are not of more frequent occurrence than in a healthy English village. Nervous disease is almost as rare as it is amongst the Kaffirs. Tropical diseases with the exception of Dysentery, Tape Worm and a mild form of Malaria are for the most part absent.

The Death Statistics for the District for the past six years will be found

in Appendix D.

Unfortunately no death statistics are available for the native population, but from personal observation there is undoubtedly a yearly increasing death toll from Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis; the census returns show that the native population is no longer increasing at the same rapid rate as previously and in my opinion this is mainly due to Tuberculosis. The habits of the people are the chief cause of the spread of the disease, promiscuous expectoration in their huts and dwelling houses is the rule and no attempt, beyond brushing out in the morning, is made to subsequently cleanse the floor: a whole family will live in the same hut with a man dying from Phthisis his expectoration in various stages of dessication all over the floor; The huts too from the nature of their construction are markedly cool as compared with the outdoor temperature in the summer, and however overheated or wet from

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Exposure to rain, a native seldom changes his clothes or puts on an extra garment on going indoors.

The practice of kissing, introduced by Europeans, is spreading amongst these people and acts no doubt as a contributory cause.

In former times all natives wore the red blanket and greased their bodies with fat and red ochre, if wet weather came on they would remove the blanket; now-a-days a large number of them have adopted European clothing of the oldest and cheapest description, this they wear wet or fine and seldom change except when it requires washing, when more often than not they resume their clothes before they are dry.

They are an intensely superstitious race and in the "Red blanket" state attribute the vast majority of disease to witch-craft, indeed many believe that no man dies except as the result of witch-craft, consequently many of them have recourse, when diseased, to

the aid of the witch doctor or his more modern substitute: The European medical man too, is often regarded as a worker of witchcraft, the stethoscope being an instrument for removing the ubiquitous snake which causes so many diseases.

An observation of a large number of cases has led me to believe that there is undoubtedly an hereditary weakness in the children of women suffering from chronic muscular rheumatism, more especially if accompanied by any heart lesion however slight - commonest of all an aortic systolic murmur probably a murmur of disparity. I have seen several hundred such cases and indeed it is a rare thing to find a sick baby whose mother does not suffer from Rheumatism, Phthisis or other disease; Healthy mothers seldom fail to produce healthy offspring in spite of unhealthy customs.

The aortic systolic murmur above referred to, is of very great frequency in cases of Rheumatism, out of 1907

cases of chronic Muscular Rheumatism it was present in 1029 - 53.9 per cent. In the great majority of these cases no definite cardiac hypertrophy can be made out, the right border is in its normal position, the apex beat varies very slightly from its normal, perhaps half an inch at the most, more usually it is absolutely normal, there is no mitral murmur or evidence of any endocardial lesion. Anaemia is seldom present. In many such cases there is a history of a previous Acute attack of Rheumatism. I incline to believe that the murmur is caused by a slight dilatation of the first part of the Aorta. Natives when suffering from Rheumatic Fever can only be persuaded to rest when compelled to do so by pain. If we include Phthisis, Respiratory Diseases are those most commonly met with; without Tubercle, this class takes the third place on the list, both Rheumatic and Gastric Cases being more common, a table showing the percentage rate for each system and some of the more

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frequently met with diseases, is given in Appendix. F.

Of Infectious Diseases Dysentery, Whooping Cough and Measles are those most frequently met with, Small Pox formerly so common has become quite rare, thanks to almost universal vaccination.

Veneral diseases are not very common and compared to other parts of South Africa rare.

There has not been a case of Plague in the District although towns seventy five miles away have had many cases and there is constant communication, no quarantine regulations have been found necessary,

Nervous Diseases are uncommon with the exception of Epilepsy. A curious form of Hysteria will at times affect a whole kraal full of people, only comparable to the Italian epidemics of the Middle ages - It is no doubt contagious by imitation in a small and superstitious society - no statistics are available unfortunately, as such cases are considered the prerogative of the witch

Doctor.

Insanity is rare, and amongst the cases that occur, head injuries and certain native herbs act as important aetiological factors.

In the Alimentary diseases, Typho-colitis is very common amongst children, indeed this disease and Bronchitis either together or separate account for a very large percentage of the diseases of Children met with in these parts.

Tapeworm (*Taenia Solium*) is very common.

Hepatitis is more often met with, both amongst Europeans and Natives, than it is at home, it is probably proportionately common amongst Europeans.

Scurvy accounts for a much larger number of cases than my statistics show; it is nearly always met with in natives who have been away at work in one of the larger centres.

No case of Haemophilia has been recorded. Hodgkin's Disease, Cretinism and Myxoedema occurred once each.

Diseases of the Urinary Organs are

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Comparatively rare (1.05 per cent)
Bilharzia, while fairly common in the
East London district, is seldom met with
here.

I have never seen a case of gout in
a native

Piles and varicose veins are, as Professor
Allbutt states of great rarity amongst
Kaffirs

In the class of Skin diseases, Impetigo
is actually the commonest disease, if we
except Phthieriasis which is almost
universal. Scabies and Cheloid are
both common. Ecthyma is pretty
frequently seen.

Eyes and Ear disease call for no special
notice, except one eye case to which I
am unable to give a name; on the
ocular conjunctiva to the outer side of each
cornea, there were symmetrical paper white
patches, the surface layer of debris could
easily be rubbed off leaving a slightly
duller white base which infiltrated the
conjunctival tissue but did not pass deeper,
it looked calcareous and the surface was distinctly
rough, there was no reddening whatever, the

patches were oval in shape and in area about one sixth of that of the cornea. Malignant New Growths account for 0.44 per cent of the Cases.

Myopia is rare, certainly much less frequent than amongst the Europeans, but becoming more common amongst "Europeanized" children attending the mission schools.

Defects of the teeth are rapidly increasing among the more civilized natives

There have been seven cases of Leprosy in the district, all of the "mixed" type in no case had the patient ever tasted fish. None of the natives except a few coast tribes will eat fish in any form.

Anthrax caused by eating the flesh of animals which have died from the disease, is not uncommon, although seldom treated by European Medical Men; the natives have a root which they state is an unfailing cure. I have certainly seen good results from this treatment, but have so far failed to obtain the root. Infected meat is made perfectly safe to eat by cooking with it the leaves of a plant called Ubulungu

which is apparently "*Teucrium Africanum*"
Several other plants are used with
different success for the same purpose
amongst which are "*Cluytia hirsuta*"
and "*Matricaria nigellaefolia*", and
most notable of all the "*Xanthoxylon Capense*"

Appendix A

Table of Meteorological Observations taken at Umtata. Latitude $31^{\circ} 35'$ South Longitude $28^{\circ} 46'$ East. Nearest Coast about 35 miles. Approximate Height above the Sea 2,400 feet.

Butterworth being distant about 75 miles. Nearest coast about 30 miles.

Approximate Height above the Sea 1,990 ft.

Barometer (8)

1898	Thermometers in a Stevenson Screen										
	Thermometer corrected $6.32^{\circ}F$	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Self Registering				Relative Humidity	Rainfall in Inches	No. of days in which rain fell	Cloud 0-10
				Mean Max	Mean Min	Absol. Max	Absol. Min.				
Jan	27.561	68.8	68.2	80.0	62.3	100.0	47.0	96	9.50	18	7.6
Feb.	27.668	66.3	65.3	80.8	59.8	94.0	50.0	95	2.98	10	5.0
Mar.	27.633	65.2	62.6	79.9	57.9	91.0	50.0	85	1.79	10	5.4
April	27.719	56.6	53.6	78.5	48.5	96.0	36.0	81	1.08	7	2.7
May	27.736	51.4	48.1	74.0	44.8	94.0	30.0	78	2.17	6	5.1
June	27.838	40.4	36.8	71.9	32.9	80.0	23.0	73	0	0	2.0
July	27.826	40.6	35.7	72.0	33.7	85.0	21.0	64	0	0	3.0
Aug	27.898	48.3	45.6	72.7	41.8	88.0	31.0	81	1.48	7	3.6
Sept	27.711	52.1	47.8	76.4	43.7	97.0	29.0	72	0.36	2	4.6
Oct	27.623	57.5	53.3	70.7	49.3	84.0	38.0	74	3.40	14	5.5
Nov	27.578	66.0	60.3	78.6	55.8	103.0	44.0	70	4.27	15	5.7
Dec	27.606	66.5	61.1	78.3	56.5	100.0	48.0	72	2.68	13	5.2
Means	27.700	56.6	53.2	76.2	48.9	92.7	37.2	79	Total 29.71	Total 102	4.6

1899

	Barometer corrected to 32°F	Thermometer in Stevenson Screen						Relative Humidity	Rainfall in inches	no. of Days of white rain fall	Clouds 0-10
		Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Self Registering							
				max	mean	min	max				
Jan	27.572	68.3	63.6	80.3	60.4	105.0	52.0	74	1.62	10	6.4
Feb	27.571	68.6	64.2	82.5	60.9	102.0	54.0	76	2.00	12	7.3
March	27.645	65.3	62.3	78.0	59.2	92.0	49.0	83	3.60	12	6.9
April	27.723	58.7	56.2	75.4	50.6	90.0	42.0	84	1.19	6	5.0
May	27.888	49.4	46.5	70.1	40.0	80.0	28.0	80	0.29	3	3.0
June	27.861	45.8	42.7	70.2	37.0	82.1	29.0	78	0.15	2	4.1
July	27.788	47.2	43.3	71.7	37.5	82.0	25.0	74	0.61	2	3.7
August	27.702	56.0	50.0	76.5	42.9	96.0	34.0	65	0.09	2	3.4
Sept	27.736	60.4	56.3	74.6	50.0	94.0	33.0	76	0.85	10	6.0
Oct	27.634	61.5	58.8	72.5	52.3	98.0	34.0	84	2.82	14	6.9
Nov	27.649	64.9	59.1	75.3	53.0	94.0	43.0	69	1.86	9	5.8
Dec	27.680	70.7	62.7	84.7	60.0	105.0	51.0	61	2.26	10	5.6
Means	27.698	59.7	55.5	76.0	50.4	93.3	39.5	76	Total 17.34	Total 92	5.3

1901.

Jan	27.650	70.7	63.7	82.7	59.5	100.0	51.0	65	3.32	16	4.8
Feb	27.740	70.2	65.8	81.7	61.8	104.0	54.0	76	3.18	16	6.1
March	27.764	65.4	62.1	76.9	62.1	90.0	50.0	82	2.72	17	not taken
April	27.835	62.7	59.7	78.7	55.0	91.0	41.0	83	1.30	10	4.1
May	27.882	50.5	46.5	74.1	38.0	86.0	25.0	74	0.25	6	3.0
June	28.001	47.1	43.7	72.2	38.6	85.0	31.0	77	0.83	6	4.1
July	27.890	48.5	44.8	72.3	35.7	83.0	28.0	75	1.05	2	1.5
Aug	27.931	57.3	51.5	73.4	42.5	92.0	22.0	66	1.30	4	3.3
Sept	27.879	57.3	53.9	71.3	47.7	92.0	35.0	79	2.56	12	5.9
Oct	27.862	61.3	55.6	72.2	51.4	90.0	43.0	69	3.55	15	6.6
Nov	27.726	65.5	59.7	75.3	54.8	93.0	43.0	70	4.47	16	6.7
Dec	27.702	67.8	62.7	78.7	57.6	99.0	50.3	72	4.08	18	7.2
Means	27.823	60.4	55.8	75.8	50.4	92.1	39.4	73	Total 28.61	Total 138	

Meteorological observations were not taken in 1900
owing to the war.

Appendix B.

Table of Rainfall at Butterworth.

	1898		1899		1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905	
	Rainfall in inches	No of Days on which rain fell	Rainfall in inches	No of Days on which rain fell	Rainfall in inches	No of Days on which rain fell	Rainfall in inches	No of Days on which rain fell	Rainfall in inches	No of Days on which rain fell	Rainfall in inches	No of Days on which rain fell	Rainfall in inches	No of Days on which rain fell	Rainfall in inches	No of Days on which rain fell
Jan	5.18	23	1.71	9	Unobtainable		1.16	6	.82	8	2.63	11	6.26	12	2.21	10
Feb	2.68	11	1.17	9	owing to the		3.14	11	3.13	12	1.73	9	6.71	13	3.56	13
Mar.	.92	5	1.54	11	war.		3.34	15	2.41	11	1.91	9	1.37	8		
Apr.	.90	6	.62	5	2.73	7	2.32	7	1.49	3	8.33	10	.04	1		
May	1.21	7	.21	4	.09	1	.82	6	.39	3	2.10	5	.35	4		
June	.07	1	0	0	.05	1	.73	3	6.67	3	.18	1	0	0		
July	.36	1	.12	2	.35	1	.59	2	.34	2	.25	1	.02	1		
Aug	.74	6	.23	2	.92	5	1.56	4	.82	7	1.01	4	.02	1		
Sept	1.14	2	.96	7	.75	3	2.78	9	3.84	11	.16	2	1.03	8		
Oct	1.73	9	.72	6	1.74	8	3.95	12	.49	8	1.81	6	1.15	10		
Nov	1.41	4	.33	3	1.11	5	2.52	15	.9	3	2.74	14	.61	2		
Dec	2.45	7	3.75	3	9.11	14	1.04	7	3.25	9	1.40	5	1.11	5		
Total	18.79	82	11.36	61			23.95	97	24.55	80	24.25	77	18.67	65		
Difference from mean	11.57		19.0				6.41		5.81		6.11		11.69			

Mean average rainfall per year = 30.36 inches

Average rainfall for the past seven years. 17.35 inches

Average number of days rain per year 77

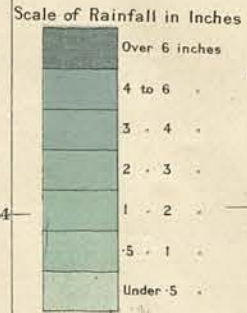
Appendix.

C.

Maps showing South African Rainfall

1885 - 1894.

By Alexander Buchan L.L.D.



SOUTH AFRICA
RAINFALL IN
JANUARY
 From the Averages of Observations
 1885-94
 BY ALEXANDER BUCHAN, I.L.D.
 English Miles
 0 20 40 60
 Rainfall Stations are shown by red dots.







The Edinburgh Geographical Institute

John Bartholomew & Co.

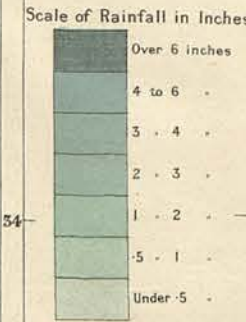


**SOUTH AFRICA
RAINFALL IN
MAY**

From the Averages of Observations
1885-94

BY ALEXANDER BUCHAN, LL.D.

Rainfall Stations are shown by red dots •



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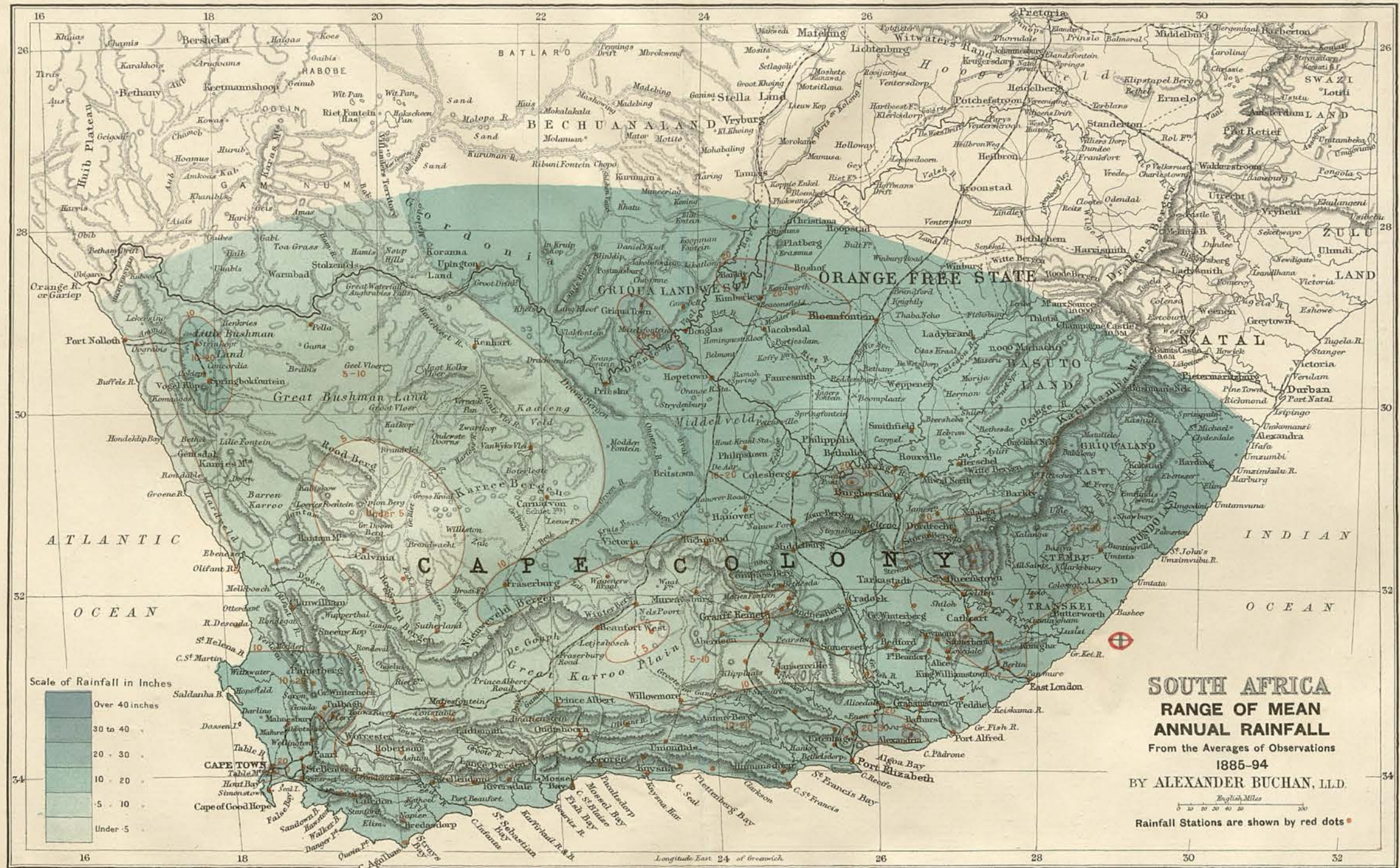










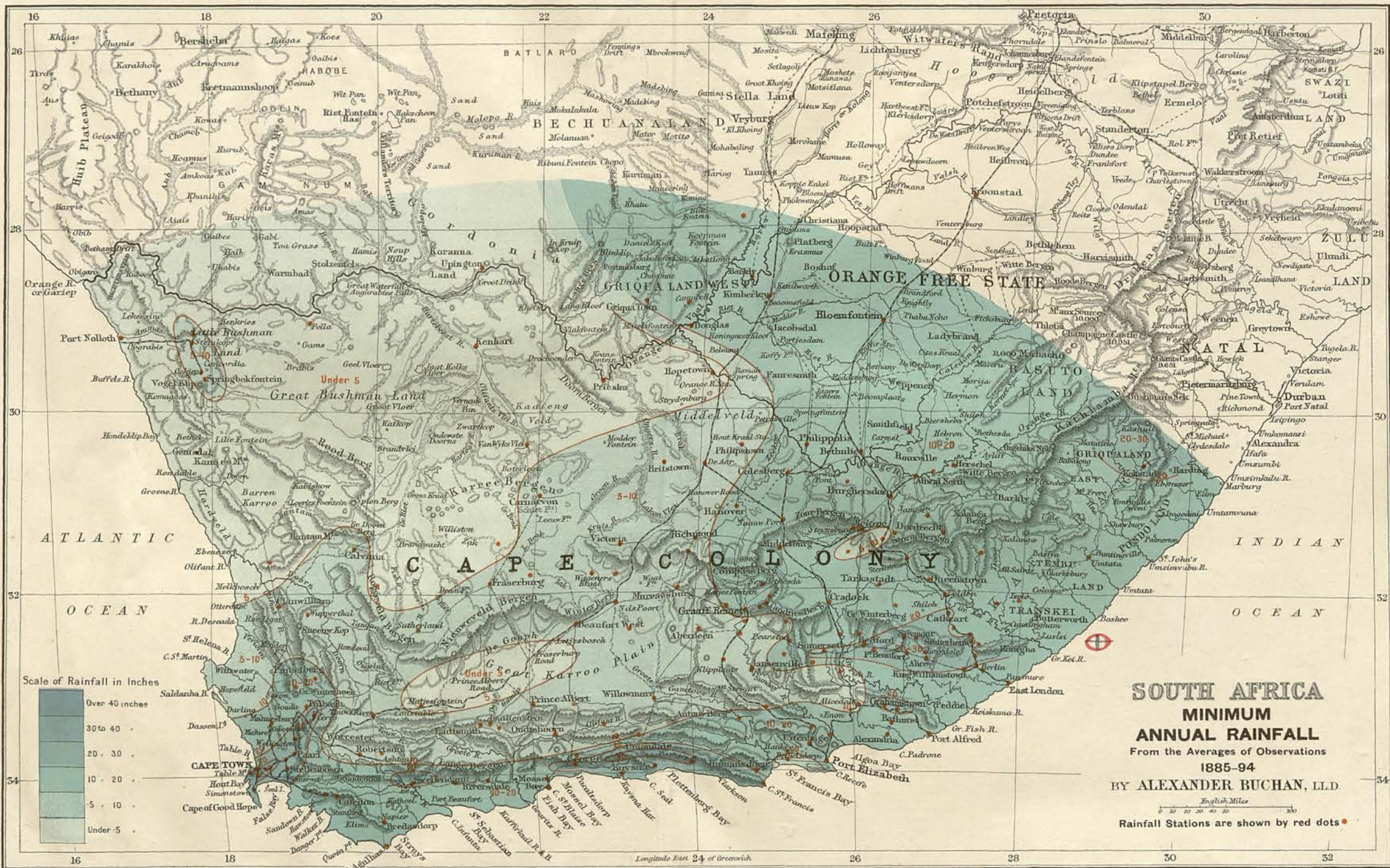




SOUTH AFRICA
MAXIMUM
ANNUAL RAINFALL
 From the Averages of Observations
 1855-94
 BY ALEXANDER BUCHAN, LL.D.
 English Miles
 Rainfall Stations are shown by red dots

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Appendix E

General Summary

	number of cases
Alimentary System	1925
Haemopoietic System	176
Circulatory System	209
Respiratory System	2259
Integumentary System	519
Urinary System	93
Reproductive System	239
Nervous System	449
Locomotor System	1964
Infectious Diseases	1936
Total	8769
Chronic Intoxications. Developmental Defects and New Growths	57
Grand Total	<u>8826</u>

Appendix F

Table showing in each System the number of Cases "per cent"

Alimentary	21.81
Haemopoietic	1.99
Circulatory	2.36
Respiratory	25.59
Integumentary	5.88
Urinary	1.05
Reproductive	2.70
Nervous	5.08
Locomotor	22.25
Infectious Diseases exclusive of Phthisis	10.60
Tubercular Disease of all descriptions	15.30
Muscular Rheumatism	21.49
Rheumatic Fever.	1.04
Respiratory disease exclusive of Phthisis.	12.36
Malignant New Growths.	0.44
Nervous System exclusive of disease of Organs of Special Sense	2.31
Diseases of the Organs of Special Sense	2.77

Appendix G.

Table showing the number of cases recorded of each disease.

<u>Infectious Diseases</u>	Number of Cases Recorded
Typhus Fever.	0
Relapsing Fever.	0
Enteric Fever	50
Typho. Malarial Fever.	5
Scarlet Fever	1
Measles	101
Rubella	0
Small Pox	13
Chicken Pox	6
Mumps	0
Whooping Cough	168
Glandular Fever.	1
Influenza	42
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	0
Malarial Fevers	9
Sleeping Sickness	0
Dengue	0
Beri-Beri	0
Yellow Fever	0
Dysentery	179
Erysipelas	1
Diphtheria	5

Diseases of the Nervous System

Neuritis 1

Neuroma 0

Lesions of Cranial Nerves

Lesions of Spinal Nerves

Sciatica 10

Diseases of the Spinal Cord

Myelitis 0

Landry's Paralysis 0

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis 4

Chronic Anterior Poliomyelitis 0

Haemorrhage 0

Locomotor Ataxy 2

Primary Spastic Paraplegia 0

Combined Posterior Lateral Sclerosis 0

Hereditary Ataxy 0

Progressive Muscular Atrophy 1

Amiotrophic Lateral Sclerosis 0

Dissminated Sclerosis 0

Meningitis 1

Meningeal Haemorrhage 0

Tumours 1

Syringomyelia 0

Compression 2

Diseases of the Medulla Oblongata

Progressive Bulbar Paralysis	0
Acute Bulbar Paralysis	0
Compression & Tumours	0
Myasthenia Gravis	0

Diseases of the Brain

Hemiplegia	8
Aphasia	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	5
Embolism & Thrombosis of Cerebral Arteries	1
Meningeal Haemorrhage	6
Infantile Spastic Paraplegia	0
Haemorrhage into the Pons	0
Cerebellar Haemorrhage	0
Encephalitis	0
Abscess	1
Tubercular Meningitis	4
Suppurative Meningitis	0
Posterior Basal Meningitis	0
Pachymeningitis	0
Thrombosis of Cerebral Sinuses	0
Tumours.	3
Chronic Hydrocephalus	1
General Paralysis of the Insane	0
Atrophy	0

<u>Insanity.</u>	
Mania	2
Melancholia	1
Folie Circulaire	1
Other Forms	0
<u>Functional Diseases of the Nervous System.</u>	
Epilepsy	101
Infantile Convulsions	25
Migraine	5
Spasmodic Torticollis	0
Paralysis Agitans	0
Chorea	1
Myoclonus	0
General Convulsive Tic.	0
Tetany	0
Hysteria	2
Neurasthenia	0
Hypochondriasis	0
Neuralgia	12
Neuroses.	0

Diseases of the Muscles.

Myositis	0
Muscular Rheumatism	1907
Primary Muscular Atrophy, Pseudo-hypertrophy	0
Thomsen's Disease	0
Family Periodic Paralysis	0

Diseases of the Organs of Respiration

Diseases of the Nasal Passages.

Acute Rhinitis	
Chronic Rhinitis, Hypertrophic	3
Atrophic	2
Hay Fever	1
Epistaxis	3

Diseases of the Larynx.

Laryngitis	5
Perichondritis	0
Tubercle	2
Syphilis	1
Lupus	0
Tumours	0
Foreign Bodies	0
Paralysis of the Laryngeal Muscles.	1
Spasm of the Glottis	0
Chronic Infantile Stridor	0

Anaesthesia	0
<u>Diseases of the Trachea</u>	
Tracheitis	3
New Growths	0
Obstruction	0
<u>Diseases of the Bronchi</u>	
Bronchitis	661
Fætid Bronchitis	2
Plastic Bronchitis	0
Bronchiectasis	1
Asthma	32
Obstruction	0
<u>Diseases of the Lungs.</u>	
Emphysema	11
Collapse	2
Oedema	3
Pneumonia	83
Broncho-Pneumonia	214
Abscess	1
Chronic Pneumonia	2
Gangrene	0
Phthisis	1168
Aspergillosis	0
Cancer & other Tumours	1
Hydatid	0

Syphilis	
<u>Diseases of the Pleura</u>	
Pleurisy & Empyema	57
Other	0
<u>Diseases of the Organs of Circulation</u>	
<u>Diseases of the Heart</u>	201
<u>Diseases of the Blood Vessels</u>	
Aneurysm	8
<u>Diseases of the Mediastinum</u>	0
<u>Diseases of the Organs of Digestion.</u>	
<u>Diseases of the Mouth, Tonsils & Pharynx</u>	
Stomatitis	4
Parotitis	1
Parotid Fistula	1
Salivary calculus	1
Ranula	2
Catarrhal Sore Throat	13
Tonsillitis	67
Chronic Enlargement of the Tonsils	17
Chronic Pharyngitis	3
Retropharyngeal Abscess	3

<u>Diseases of the Oesophagus</u>	
Oesophagitis	2
<u>Diseases of the Stomach</u>	
Gastric Indigestion	512
Neuroses	7
Gastritis	45
Ulcer	19
Cancer	0
Dilatation	0
<u>Diseases of the Intestine</u>	
Enteritis, Colitis	731
Duodenal Ulcer	2
Appendicitis	4
Tubercle, Cancer, Syphilis	0
Diarrhoea	11
Hæmorrhage	0
Constipation	18
Obstruction	4
Intussusception	0
Prolapse of the Rectum	2
Fistula	3
Hæmorrhoids	4
Intestinal Worms	
Tape Worm	328
Thread Worm	5

Round Worm	11
<u>Diseases of the Liver</u>	
Jaundice & Catarrhal Jaundice	7
Ascites	6
Hepatitis & Perihepatitis	39
Abscess	1
Acute Yellow Atrophy	0
Cirrhosis	11
Fatty Liver.	0
Lardaceous Disease	1
Syphilis	0
Tubercle	0
New Growths	3
Hydatid	6
Gall Stones	5
<u>Diseases of the Pancreas</u>	0
<u>Diseases of the Peritoneum</u>	
Peritonitis	5
Tubercular Peritonitis	6
Abdominal Tumours	15
Abdominal Aneurism	0
Glénard's Disease	0

Diseases of the Blood, Ductless
Glands & Lymphatic System

Anaemia	23
Chlorosis	7
Pernicious Anaemia	1
Splenic Anaemia & Leucaemia	0
Purpura	0
Scorbutus	130
Haemoglobinuria	0
Haemophilia	0
Animal Parasites & Trypanosoma	0

Diseases of the Lymphatic System

Hodgkins Disease	1
Tuberculosis of the Mesenteric Glands	6
Filariasis	0

Diseases of the Thyroid Body

Bronchocele	4
Cretinism	1
Myxoedema	1
Exophthalmic Goitre	2

Diseases of the Supra Renal Capsules

<u>Addison's Disease</u>	0
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Diseases of the Urinary Organs

Nephritis & Bright's Disease	56
Uræmia	1
Pyelitis & Pyonephrosis	3
Hydronephrosis	0
Movable Kidney	0
Tumour of the Kidney	1
Calculus	
Renal	4
Bladder	4
Cystitis	13
Enlarged Prostate	9
Bilharzia hæmatobia	1

Morbid Conditions of the Urine

Independent of Primary Disease of the Urinary Organs.

Diabetes Insipidus	0
Diabetes Mellitus	1
Functional Albuminuria	0

Chronic Intoxications & the

Effects of Heat.

Alcoholism	
Mineral Poisoning.	1
Insolation	1

Disorders of Nutrition mostly
involving Bones & Joints

<u>Infective Arthritis</u>	0
Gout	0
Osteo-Arthritis	4
Chronic Rheumatism	5
Rickets	47
Achondroplasia	0
Acromegaly	0
Mollities Ossium	0

Diseases of the Skin.

Dermatitis

Erythema	12
Lupus erythematosus	0
Rosacea	0
Urticaria	0
Pemphigus	1
Herpes	2
Dermatitis Herpetiformis	0
Cheirpompholyx	0
Toxic Dermatitis	7
Traumatic & Solar Dermatitis	0
Eczema	27
Impetigo	67

Ecthyma	31
Lichen	8
Prurigo	4
Pityriasis	8
Psoriasis	2
Exfoliative Dermatitis	7
<u>Hypertrophies of the Skin</u>	
Keratosis	1
Cornu Cutaneum	0
Ichthyosis	0
Sclerodermia	0
<u>Atrophies of the Skin</u>	
Atrophoderma Neuritica	8
<u>Alterations of Pigments</u>	
Lentigo	
Chloasma Uterinum	0
Albinism	3
Leucodermia	10
<u>New Growths in the Skin</u>	
Tuberculosis	8
Lupus Vulgaris	1
Molloscum Contagiosum	1
Fibroma Molluscum	0
Cheloid	135

<u>Diseases of the Sweat Glands</u>	
Prickly Heat	2
<u>Diseases of the Sebaceous Glands</u>	
Seborrhoea	1
Acne	14
Furunculosis	17
Sebaceous Cysts	6
<u>Diseases of the Hair & Hair Follicles</u>	
Alopecia Areata	0
Sycosis	0
<u>Vegetable Parasites</u>	
Tinea Versicolor	8
Ring Worm	7
Favus	0
<u>Animal Parasites</u>	
Scabies	121
Phthiriasis	Almost Universal
<u>Diseases of the Organs of Special Sense.</u>	
<u>Ear</u> . Otorrhoea	75
New Growth	1
Foreign Body in external meatus	3
Chronic Middle Ear Disease	5
Deaf Mutism	1

Eye.

Blepharitis	5
Warts, Papillomata & Cysts	2
Trichiasis	13
Entropion	3
Ectropion	2
Dacryocystitis	7
Conjunctivitis	54
Keratitis	19
Cataract	21
Detachment of the Retina	1
Iritis	18
Ophthalmitis	8
Glaucoma	4
Amblyopia - Toxic	3

Developmental Defects

Malformation of the Heart	3
Cleft Palate & Hare Lip	1
Bifid Uvula	1
Undescended Testicle	1
Talipes	5
Tongue Tie	1
Absence of Uterus	1

New Growths

Sarcoma	5
Carcinoma	34
Lipoma	2
Fibroma	1
Chondroma	1

Diseases of the Genitary OrgansMale

Paraphymosis	1
Hydrocele	9
Orchitis	4
Varicocele	2
Epithelioma	1

Female.

Ovaritis	2
Dysmenorrhoea	15
Membranous Dysmenorrhoea	1
Inflammatory Conditions of Uterus & Pelvic Cellular Tissue	151
Antiversion	1
Crescentic Uterus	1
Vicarious Menstruation	1
Prolapsus Uteri	9
Vaginitis	1

Urethral Caruncle	1
Vesico-Vaginal fistula	1
<u>Diseases of Parturition</u>	
Gravid Retroflexion	2
Vomiting of Pregnancy (severe)	3
Abortion, Miscarriage	7
Placenta Praevia	2
Septicæmia, Sepsæmia	24

Certificate of Authorship

I certify that the foregoing Thesis Entitled "The incidence of disease upon the Negro races of the Transkei Cape Colony" has been wholly composed by me and the appended Records have been compiled by me from my own notes on the Cases and from Records of the Climatic conditions published in the Governmental Blue Books and from the Records of the Public Office and Gaol in Butterworth.

C Percy Bligh Wall