

Appendix L.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1912.

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Annexe A.

REPORT OF THE HEAD OF THE SANITARY
DEPARTMENT.

STAFF.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe went on leave on the 28th of September; Mr. R. O. Hutchison acted as Head of the Sanitary Department till 16th November and Mr. D. W. Tratman for the remainder of the year. Mr. Adam Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, went on leave on April 27th and during his absence Dr. Francis Clark, Medical Officer of Health, performed his duties.

Inspector Fincher returned from leave and Inspectors Ward, Pearson, Coysh, Knight and Kelly were granted leave at various periods. Three temporary Inspectors were engaged for a period of about three months to assist in the Plague work.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Health Districts of Kowloon have been re-arranged and now consist of Districts 11 and 12 which together comprise the whole of Old Kowloon, and the districts of Kowloon City and of Sham Shui Po. This abolishes the 9 Kowloon sub-districts, except that old sub-district 7 still corresponds to the Kowloon City District and old sub-district 8 to the Sham Shui Po District.

Districts 11 and 12 are each in charge of one Inspector, with the exception that the Inspector in charge of the Disinfecting Station is responsible for a number of the scattered villages in District 12 and also for one village (Kau Lung Tong) in the Sham Shui Po District; the rest of this District and the Kowloon City District are each in charge of Police Inspectors who act as Rural Sanitary Inspectors.

EPIDEMICS.

A serious outbreak of Plague occurred during 1912; full particulars of which are given in the accompanying reports. Small-pox was also more prevalent than in recent years, 709 cases being recorded. Typhoid Fever showed a small increase, as did also Malaria.

BY-LAWS.

The severity of the Plague epidemic made it necessary to institute a vigorous campaign against lath and plaster walls, stair-linings, ceilings and similar harbourages for rats. New By-laws were accordingly passed giving the power (not contained in the previous by-laws) to remove the first and second of these in areas declared to be infected or liable to spread infection and prohibiting the erection of ceilings on all floors except the top, in new buildings outside the European Reservation and Hill District. Such ceilings

as are permitted (outside these areas) are required to be of tongued and grooved boarding and to have only one opening—that for a trap door to the roof-space.

A new set of Conservancy and Scavenging By-laws and an additional Cemetery By-law were also passed.

CHINESE CEMETERIES.

Exhumations for the purpose of providing additional burial space took place at Tai Wan and Sham Shui Po Cemeteries, Kowloon. These exhumations were carried out by the Tung Wa Hospital, and following the exhumations the ground was terraced and made available for fresh interments. 322 bodies in all were exhumed for this purpose.

Towards the end of the year it was found necessary to provide new ground in Mount Caroline Cemetery for burials in classes A and D and it was decided to allot an area at the south-east end of the Cemetery for this purpose. As this area has already a number of graves upon it, exhumation will be necessary. The usual notification was issued on the 15th November.

The total number of exhumations during the year amounted to 481 as compared with 3,855 in 1911. 172 permits were issued to relatives of the deceased, of which 13 were subsequently cancelled for various reasons, leaving 159 which were acted upon. Of the bodies exhumed 135 were removed from the Colony and 346 re-buried within the Colony,

A new Cemetery for the Fukinese Community was opened near Kowloon City in January.

SCAVENGING.

The scheme for the departmental removal of refuse to sea from the City of Victoria has continued to prove successful.

The cost of the scheme compares very favourably with the charges formerly made by contractors for work which at best was but indifferently performed. The average yearly cost of the refuse disposal contract from 1907 (when a separate contract for the work of removal was first let) to 1910 for the City of Victoria was \$21,450.00. The cost of carrying out the work departmentally during 1912 amounted to \$15,074.09. The total capital outlay on steam barges and lighters, inclusive of fitting up, amounted to \$23,974.41. Allowing 10% of the capital outlay for depreciation, *viz.*, \$2,397.44, the total annual working cost, *i.e.*, \$17,471.53 is well below the average cost of this work when done by contract.

The departmental scavenging of Kowloon which was begun in March, 1910, was continued and worked very satisfactorily during the year. The total working cost including \$1,200.00 for depreciation of plant, was \$16,364.39 or \$1,363.39 per mensem, as compared with \$1,416.67 per mensem for 1911, and \$1,769.00 per mensem in

1910. This may be considered a very reasonable amount, as in addition to the scavenging work formerly performed by the contractor it further includes the cleansing of nullahs and the watering of the streets in Kowloon. The average cost of the Kowloon Scavenging and Conservancy Contracts for 9 years, *i.e.*, from 1902 to 1910 when the contract was cancelled, was \$7,280.00 or \$606.67 per mensem. During 1912 the cost of scavenging was \$1,363.70 per mensem less the sum of \$1,130.00 per mensem derived from the Conservancy Contract which was let separately as a revenue contract. The net cost of the Kowloon scavenging work performed departmentally in 1912 was therefore \$233.70 per mensem as compared with \$606.67 per mensem, the cost of the work under contract. The scavenging work in Kowloon is moreover now being done in a thoroughly efficient manner, provision is made for dealing with larger amounts of refuse as the districts expand, and additional items, already enumerated above, are also included in the work. The abolition of contract scavenging work and the institution of a departmental scavenging scheme for Kowloon would thus appear to have been completely justified. In view of the success of this system in Kowloon it was decided to adopt similar methods in the City of Victoria from the 1st January, 1913. A sum of \$3,777.87 (distributed as shown in Table I attached) was spent in preparations and it was found possible to start the collection of refuse by bullock carts in the Eastern half of the City on the 1st December, and so to reduce the amount payable under the contract by \$120.00.

STREET WATERING.

The watering of Kowloon and the lower levels of Victoria by bullock traction was continued throughout the year. One new four-wheeled cart was purchased from England at a cost of \$631.92 for service in the City. Towards the end of November the supply of filtered water for this purpose had to be discontinued on the Hongkong side owing to the prolonged drought and the carts had to rely on nullah and well-supplies which are both inconvenient in position and inadequate in volume for an efficient service. The difficulties of the situation were, however, greatly relieved by the fact that, within a few days of the stoppage, the Electric Tramway Company were able to take over from the Department the work of watering their track. A special tank-car has been provided which uses an independent supply connected with their generating station.

COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON'S REPORT.

The report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon deals in detail with Markets, Slaughter-houses and Cattle Depôts, and also with cattle diseases. It shows an increase of \$4,634.05 in the revenue derived from Slaughter-houses, and an increase of \$8,332.40 in rents from the Markets, of which \$3,963.60 was contributed by Tsim Sha Tsui (opened in October 1911), \$387.00 by Aberdeen (opened in April 1912) and \$162.00 by Staunton Street (opened in October 1912).

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total revenue collected during the year amounted to \$249,626.96 as compared with \$234,723.37 in 1911. The estimated revenue for the year was \$236,230.00. The total expenditure during the year was \$324,043.92 compared with \$325,963.65 in 1911. The estimated expenditure in 1912 was \$342,096.00.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Head of Sanitary Department.

3rd April, 1913.

Table I.

Preparations for Departmental Scavenging of the City of Victoria :—

Purchase of additional bullocks (32),	\$1,798.00
Drivers,	228.07
Shoer,.....	37.74
Fodder, etc., (approximate),.....	200.00
4 new carts (4-wheeled),.....	759.40
18 Hand Carts converted for bullocks,	598.41
Bunks, etc., for Drivers,	156.25
	<hr/>
	\$3,777.87

Table II.

Valuation of Bullocks.

Brought forward from 1911,	\$1,549.36
1912, Purchases, less sales,	1,809.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,358.36
Less depreciation during 1912 at 20 per cent. per annum,.....	671.67
	<hr/>
Value of bullocks on 1/1/13,.....	\$2,686.69

Maintenance of Bullocks.

Kowloon.

Average number of bullocks, 33.

Fodder, drivers and sundries,	\$4,308.01
Depreciation in value of bullocks,	351.83
	<hr/>
	\$4,659.84
Cost per head,	141.21

Hongkong.

Average number of bullocks, 30.

Fodder, drivers and sundries,	\$4,499.71
Depreciation in value of bullocks,	319.84
	<hr/>
Maintenance of bullocks,	\$4,819.55
Cost per head,	160.65

Annexe B.

JOINT REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL
OFFICER AND THE MEDICAL
OFFICER OF HEALTH.

AREA.

The Sanitary Board's control extends to the Island of Hongkong, which has an area of about 32 square miles, and to that portion of territory on the mainland between the shore and the first range of the Kowloon Hills extending from the village of Tseung Kwan O in Junk Bay, on the East, to the village of Kau Pa Hang on the West—with a sea frontage of about thirteen miles and an area of about sixteen square miles. Old Kowloon, with an area of about $2\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, has been in British occupation since 1861, but New Kowloon was leased to this Government in 1898, as part of what is known as the New Territories. The remainder of the New Territories comprising an area of about 356 square miles is not under the control of the Sanitary Board.

The City of Victoria, built on the Northern shore of the Island of Hongkong, has a frontage to the sea of nearly five miles and is separated from the opposite mainland of Kowloon by the Harbour, which is rather less than a mile and a third wide opposite the centre of the City and widens out to somewhat over three miles at its widest part, contracting again at Lyemun Pass on the East to little more than a quarter of a mile in width.

The domestic buildings of the City of Victoria number 9,832 (exclusive of Barracks and Police Stations), of which 950 are Non-Chinese dwellings, while there are also 165 European dwellings in the Hill District. The number of new houses completed during the year was as follows:—City of Victoria 131, Kowloon 55, outlying Districts 41 and Peak 4 making a total of 231 as against 155 in 1911.

In addition to the above, miscellaneous buildings such as offices, godowns, etc., were erected to the number of 45—24 in 1911.

ADMINISTRATION.

The City of Victoria is divided into ten, and Old Kowloon into two urban Health Districts with an Inspector in charge of each. The Inspector in charge of No. 3 Health District of the City (the principal European quarter) is also in charge of the Peak.

There are in addition four Inspectors in charge of the scavenging work, one Inspector of Cemeteries, one Inspector in charge of the City Disinfecting Station, one in charge of the Kowloon Disinfecting Station, and two for general duties, making 21 in all.

The supervision of the sanitary work in the various villages of Hongkong, in Kowloon City and in Sham Shui Po is done by the Police Inspectors.

The Inspectors in Hongkong island work under the personal direction and supervision of the Medical Officer of Health while those in Kowloon are under the Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION.

As will be seen from the figures given on the preceding page, there has been great activity in regard to building operations during the past year, to meet the urgent demands for house-room created by the immigration of some forty to fifty thousand Chinese, who poured into Hongkong during 1911. These people were of all classes, and came principally from the neighbouring provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Fokien, seeking refuge from the political unrest which ultimately led to the overthrow of the dynasty and the establishment of a Republican Government in China.

Pending the erection of sufficient dwellings for the accommodation of so large an increase in our normal population, the existing dwellings became greatly overcrowded, but any very strict enforcement of the overcrowding laws was deemed impossible, while the penalty which had to be paid for this abnormal state of affairs—amounting practically to the conversion of Hongkong into a huge refugee camp—was a severe outbreak of Plague, the most probable determining causes of which are discussed under the heading of that disease.

In connection with anti-Plague measures, to render houses as far as possible rat-proof, 168 ground surfaces in houses have been repaired in the City and 29 in Kowloon, (201 in 1911), while 2,821 buildings have had rat-runs filled up with cement and broken glass in the City and 4,321 in Kowloon, (3,534 in 1911), and 1,711 ceilings have been removed in the City and 2,566 in Kowloon.

A permit for the use of one basement as a kitchen was issued.

Obstructions have been removed from backyards, under notice, in 582 houses in the City and 15 in Kowloon (129 in 1911). Notices to abate sanitary nuisances to the number of 8,433 in the City and 2,337 in Kowloon and building nuisances to the number of 1,722 in the City and 411 in Kowloon, have been applied for during the year (5,462 and 1,743 respectively in 1911), while 142 notices in regard to the breeding of mosquitoes in the City and 15 in Kowloon have also been served (84 in 1911).

In addition to the above improvements in connection with dwelling houses carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Department various permanent improvements affecting sanitation have been effected by the Public Works Department. These include the training of additional nullahs to the extent of 6,567 feet (5,251 feet in 1911) and the building of new markets at Aberdeen and in Staunton Street, and new bullock stables at Kowloon.

The total area of lanes obtained for scavenging purposes during the year has been 12,109 sq. ft. (6,191 sq. ft. in 1911); the length being 2,308 ft. (1,098 ft. in 1911), while a further area of 1,093 sq. ft. was resumed for the construction of roadways, etc., (2,178 sq. ft. in 1911).

During the year one well, the water of which was unsatisfactory, was closed by order of the Board.

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS.

The following table gives the meteorological conditions which prevailed during the year as recorded at the Kowloon Observatory:—

Month.	Barometer at M.S.L.	TEMPERATURE.			HUMIDITY.		Cloudiness.	Sunshine.	Rain	WIND.	
		Max.	Mean.	Min.	Rel.	Abs.				Direction.	Vel.
	ins.	°	°	°	p.c.	ins.	p. c.	hours	ins.	points.	miles p.h.
January,	30.21	60.2	57.3	54.4	79	0.38	91	39.4	2 710	ENE	12.2
February, ...	30.12	64.4	59.9	56.4	75	0.40	68	138.8	2,435	E	13.5
March,	30.05	67.9	64.3	60.6	86	0.53	91	104.6	4,345	E	15.6
April,	30.03	74.9	69.9	65.6	81	0.60	63	196.5	3,995	E	12.9
May,	29.85	83.2	78.9	75.8	84	0.83	79	178.0	3,940	SE by E	12.7
June,	29.71	85.4	81.6	78.6	85	0.92	88	126.0	14,160	S	12.1
July,	29.76	88.0	83.0	79.5	80	0.91	64	262.7	7,555	SE	10.6
August,	29.70	86.7	81.8	78.3	83	0.90	70	182.1	15,715	SSE	6.9
September,....	29.82	85.5	79.6	75.5	71	0.72	53	220.5	3,880	ENE	10.2
October,	30.02	81.5	76.1	72.1	68	0.61	40	241.6	0,615	E	12.3
November, .	30.10	74.7	69.3	64.9	65	0.48	52	184.7	0,285	E by N	12.7
December, ..	30.19	66.2	61.4	57.2	74	0.41	67	143.9	4,900	NE by E	12.0
Mean or Total, ... }	29.96	76.5	71.9	68.2	78	0.64	69	2018.8	63,935	E	12.0

The average annual rainfall during the ten years ending 1902 was 77.9 inches and ranged from 104.25 inches in 1894 to 45.83 inches in 1895; the average for the decade ending 1912 has been 80.84 inches. The rainfall for the last year (63.9 inches) is therefore considerably below the average of the last 20 years.

POPULATION.

The Non-Chinese population of the Colony comprised, at the Census taken on May 20th, 1911, a white civil population of 6,035; to this must be added an average resident white population of 2,313 belonging to the Navy and an average strength of 2,360 British Troops. The coloured races (Non-Chinese, Civil) numbered 6,040 and included East Indians, Asiatic Portuguese, Japanese, Filipinos, Malays, Africans, Persians and a few others; in addition there were 2,054 Indian Troops stationed in the Colony. The Table on page 17 shows a similar classification of the Non-Chinese population for the year 1912 and from this it will be seen that the total Non-Chinese population—inclusive of Army and Navy—amounted to 21,163 (including 420 Malays and Filipinos). The total Chinese

population including 50 Chinese sappers and 200 Chinese servants employed in Naval Establishments, equals 446,614 of whom 90,594 resided in the New Territories exclusive of New Kowloon.

The distribution of population at the Census was as follows:—

Non-Chinese Civil Community, - - - - 12,075

Chinese Civil Population:—

City of Victoria (including Peak),	219,386
Villages of Hongkong, - - -	16,211
Kowloon (including New Kowloon),	67,497
New Territories (Land), - - -	80,622
Population afloat, - - - -	60,948
Total Chinese Civil Population,	<u>444,664</u>

Total Civil Population, - - - - 456,739

The estimated total population of the Colony at the middle of 1912 is 467,777 but the figures given below in respect to births and deaths relate only to Hongkong and Kowloon (including New Kowloon), and the rates therefore in respect to these data are calculated on an estimated Chinese population of 356,020 and a Non-Chinese population of 21,163 of whom 12,400 were civilians, the remainder belonging to the Naval and Military services.

The Civil population consists chiefly of male adults. At the Census held in 1911 the proportion of males was 64·8 per cent. of the total Civil population; at the Census taken in 1906 the proportion was 70·1 per cent. and at the 1901 Census the proportion was 72·6 per cent., so that there was a steady increase in the proportion of females (which means an increase in family life) during these ten years. Over half the Civil population (52·9 per cent of the Chinese and 55·7 per cent. of the Non-Chinese) were between the ages of 20 and 45 years.

The average strength of the Troops in Garrison during 1912 was 153 British Officers and 1,969 British N.C.O.'s and men; and 72 Indian Officers and 3,897 Indian N.C.O.'s and men; and 50 Chinese attached to the Royal Engineers. There were also 424 British women and children, and 48 Indian women and children, making a total of 472.

The average strength of the British fleet was as follows:—

British permanently in the Colony 500, British occasionally in the Colony 5,100, Chinese permanently in the Colony 150, Chinese occasionally in the Colony 150,—making a total of 5,900. For the purpose of estimating the population it is considered a fair average to include one third only of those "occasionally" resident in the Colony: this gives a total of 2,400 and of these 200 are Chinese.

The Chinese boat population (exclusive of the New Territories), as given in the Census taken in 1911 was 45,302 while the estimate to the middle of 1912 is 46,070. The number of boats belonging to the Port and the villages of Hongkong is as follows :—

Passenger boats, -	-	-	-	-	-	2,741
Cargo boats, -	-	-	-	-	-	1,292
Steam-launches, -	-	-	-	-	-	245
Lighters, -	-	-	-	-	-	304
Harbour boats, -	-	-	-	-	-	1,682
Fishing boats, -	-	-	-	-	-	3,718
Trading junks, -	-	-	-	-	-	2,173
						12,155
						12,155

This gives an average of 3·8 persons per boat.

In addition there were at the Census 5,791 Chinese employed in the mercantile marine in the Harbour, and the addition of this figure to the estimated boat population gives a total Chinese population afloat of 51,861 exclusive of the New Territories.

The licensed boats in the New Territories numbered 9,931.

The following table shows the number of Chinese houses and floors and the inmates per house and per floor in the City of Victoria as estimated for the year 1912 :—

City of Victoria Health Districts.	One-storey Dwellings.	Two-storey Dwellings.	Three-storey Dwellings.	Four-storey Dwellings.	Five-storey Dwellings.	Total Dwellings.	Total Floors.	Average number of floors per dwelling.	Number of persons per dwelling.	Number of persons per floor.
1	193	436	229	31	3	892	1,891	2.1	13.9	6.5
2	3	320	658	86	Nil.	1,067	2,961	2.8	24.7	8.9
3	Nil.	11	18	Nil.	Nil.	29	76	2.6**
4	8	48	563	441	11	1,071	3,612	3.4	30.2	8.9
5	14	135	558	262	Nil.	969	3,006	3.1	27.4	8.8
6	53	40	381	414	39	930	3,136	3.4	23.9	7.1
7	13	32	431	410	10	895	3,060	3.4	24.8	7.3
8	1	75	576	342	14	1,008	3,317	3.2	23.3	7.3
9	28	472	513	107	Nil.	1,120	2,939	2.6	29.5	11.2
10	62	368	377	93	Nil.	900	2,301	2.5	20.0	7.8
Totals and Averages 1912,.....	375	1,937	4,307	2,186	77	8,882	26,299	2.9	25.4	8.6
Totals and Averages 1911,.....	385	1,938	4,303	2,157	81	8,859	26,198	2.9	24.6	8.3

* Most of the Chinese of this District live in quarters attached to Offices.

The following Table shows the acreage of the City Health Districts with the houses and population in each district as estimated for the year 1912:—

Health Districts.	Total Acreage.	Built over Areas in Acres.	Chinese Dwellings.	Non-Chinese Dwellings.	Chinese Population.	Non-Chinese Population.	Persons per acre (built over).
1,	531	134	892	163	12,440	1,650	101
2,	243	140	1,067	84	26,540	880 { 1,234 } { Troops }	195
3,	232	137	29	431	8,400	3,275	83
4,	56	53	1,071	164	32,350	1,245	614
5,	29	27	969	12	26,600	90	956
6,	30	27	930	19	22,220	150	800
7,	36	31	896	6	22,260	45	695
8,	49	47	1,008	6	23,540	65	485
9,	44	44	1,120	5	33,030	60	727
10,	252	106	900	60	18,120	610	170
Total 1912,.....	1,502	746	8,882	950	225,500	9,304	303
Total 1911,.....	1,502	746	8,859	916	218,000	8,730	303

The number of Chinese living at the Peak and Stonecutters' Island is estimated at 1,720.

The following Table shows the distribution of the Chinese population of Kowloon according to houses and floors in the different Districts into which Kowloon is divided:—

Kowloon.	One-storey Dwellings.		Two-storey Dwellings.		Three-storey Dwellings.		Four-storey Dwellings.		Total Dwellings.	Total floors.	Average number of floors per Chinese dwelling.	Chinese population.	Number of persons per Chinese dwelling.	Number of persons per Chinese floor.	Area in Acres.
	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.							
Old Kowloon, (2 urban Health Districts),	802	22	733	271	1,172	30	196	2	3,338	7,268	2.2	54,940	16.9	7.5	2,012
Kowloon City District,	605	..	456	5	4	..	..	..	1,070	1,539	1.4	7,450	6.9	4.8	2,758
Sham Shui Po District,	986	1	214	4	11	..	..	..	1,166	1,406	1.2	6,510	5.6	4.6	2,068
Total 1912,	2,343	23	1,408	280	1,187	30	196	2	5,474	10,213	1.9	68,900	12.6	6.7	6,838
Total 1911,	2,340	23	1,388	276	1,177	2*	196	2	5,430	10,106	1.9	67,497	12.4	6.7	6,838

BIRTHS.

The Births registered during the year were as follows:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Chinese,	1,501.	827	2,328
Non-Chinese,	186	157	343
Total 1912,	<u>1,687</u>	<u>984</u>	<u>2,671</u>
„ 1911,	<u>1,271</u>	<u>497</u>	<u>1,768</u>

This gives a general birth rate of 7·1 per 1,000 as compared with 4·7 per 1,000 in 1911 and 4·3 per 1,000 in 1910.

The birth and death rates are based on the estimated population of the Colony as given on page 10 and this does not allow for the temporary influx of Chinese already referred to; it is to this addition that the increase in the birth rate is no doubt partly due while another factor would be the temporary suspension of the custom which prevails among Chinese women in Hongkong of returning to their native villages for the birth of their children.

The birth rate among the Non-Chinese community was 16·2 per 1,000 as compared with 19·2 per 1,000 in 1911 and 14·4 in 1910.

The nationalities of the Non-Chinese parents were as follows:— British 146, Portuguese 73, Indian 66, Malay and Filipino 23, German 13, American 4, Japanese 4, Swiss 3, Dutch 2, Jew 2, and Italian, Spanish, French, Norwegian, Dane, Roumanian, and African 1 each.

The number of Chinese births registered does not give an accurate record of the number of births which have occurred. Owing to the custom of the Chinese of not registering births unless the child has survived for a month and often in the case of female children not at all, it is probable that the majority if not all of the infants which are sickly at birth or die before they have lived one month have not had their births registered. It is customary, therefore, to assume that all children of one month old and under who are admitted to the various Convents (being brought there sick by poor people) and all young infants found dead in the streets, harbour, hillsides, etc., by the Police, have been born in the Colony but not registered. By adding the number of such children to the number of the registered births it is assumed that a somewhat more correct number of births is obtained and from this is calculated a corrected birth rate.

The number of such children in 1912 was 394 males and 484 females, total 878 which being added to the registered births, makes a total of 3,549 as compared with 2,601 in 1911. The corrected birth rate is, therefore, 9·4 while amongst the Chinese community alone the rate becomes 9·0 instead of 6·5 per 1,000.

The preponderance of male over female registered births is very marked amongst the Chinese, there being 181 males to 100 females; in 1911 the proportion was 328 males to 100 females. With the addition of the 878 above mentioned unregistered births the proportion becomes 144 males to 100 females.

In the Non-Chinese community the proportion of male births to female births for 1912 was 118 to 100, as compared with 114 to 100 in 1911 and 119 to 100 in 1910.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered during the year numbered 9,682 (7,748 in 1911). The general death rate was, therefore, 25·67 per 1,000 as against 20·74 in 1911.

As explained however in relation to the birth rate, no account has been taken in these rates of the abnormal influx of people which occurred during 1911, and which would necessarily increase the death rate in the same manner as it has increased the birth rate. It would be legitimate therefore to add another 40,000 to the estimated population when assessing birth and death rates, and the corrected death rate would then become 23·21 per 1,000. It must also be remembered that no less than 1,768 of these deaths occurred from Plague, and if the deaths from this epidemic are excluded, the death rate, based on the estimated population without any correction for the abnormal influx, would be 20·98 per 1,000, while with the corrected population it would be 18·97 per 1,000.

The total number of deaths among the Chinese community was 9,375 which gives a death rate of 26·33 per 1,000 as against 21·13 in 1911 and 22·50 in 1910.

The deaths registered amongst the Non-Chinese community numbered 307 of which 272 were from the Civil Population, 28 from the Army and 7 from the Navy.

This gives a death rate for the Non-Chinese community of 14·51 per 1,000 as compared with 13·38 in 1911 and 10·04 in 1910.

The nationalities of the deceased were as follows:—Indian 102, British 69, Portuguese 52, Malay and Filipino 39, Japanese 21, German 8, American 8, Austrian 3, Norwegian, Spanish, French, Russian and Jew 1 each. This gives a death rate of 8·5 per 1,000 for Europeans and Whites (8·7 in 1911), 16·7 per 1,000 for East Indians (17·9 in 1911), and 27·1 per 1,000 for races classed as mixed and coloured (23·8 in 1911).

The total number of deaths which occurred amongst the Non-Chinese resident Civil population (omitting that is to say the 21 deaths in the Mercantile Marine and Foreign Navies) was 251 and allowing 850 for the Non-Chinese floating population this gives a death rate of 21·7 per 1,000 for the resident Non-Chinese Civil population (18·5 in 1911).

Table I shows the number and causes of deaths registered during the year.

The following Table of population, births and deaths is given for the purpose of ready comparison with similar Tables given in the reports from other Colonies :—

	Europeans and Whites.	Africans.	East Indians.	Chinese and Malays.	Mixed and Coloured.	Total.
Number of inhabitants in 1912 (estimated). Exclusive of the New Territories, other than New Kowloon,.....	10,946	2	6,085	356,440	3,710	377,183
Number of Births in 1912,	176	1	66	2,351	77	2,671
„ of Deaths in „	93	...	102	9,414	73	9,682
„ of Immigrants in 1912, ..	...	...	...	163,248	...	...
„ of Emigrants in „ ..	...	...	...	122,657	...	...
Number of inhabitants in 1911 (Census figures and Army and Navy).	10,708	2	4,066	354,739	3,606	373,121
Increase,	238	...	2,019	1,701	104	4,062
or Decrease, .. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...

There is an enormous passenger traffic between Hongkong and the mainland of China, the passenger figures by river steamer alone being as follows :—

Arrivals 1,727,513 ; Departures 1,707,722.

It must not be assumed, however, that the excess of passenger arrivals by steamers over the departures (19,791) or the excess of immigrants over emigrants (40,591) represents an increase in population of the Colony, for thousands of those who arrive by passenger steamers subsequently leave for China by launch or junk and the numbers so leaving are not available.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 2,271 or 23·5 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 31·8 per cent. in 1911 and 32·9 per cent. in 1910.

The infant mortality among the Non-Chinese community during the year was 113 per 1,000 as compared with 133 per 1,000 in 1911 and 80 per 1,000 in 1910. The corresponding figure for the United Kingdom for the decennium 1891-1900 was 168 per 1,000, but the condition of abject poverty which exists among a percentage of the

population of the United Kingdom cannot be said to obtain among the Non-Chinese population of Hongkong.

Among the Chinese population the deaths of infants numbered 2,232 (2,419 in 1911) while only 2,328 Chinese births were registered. Taking the corrected Chinese birth figure to be 3,206 as explained on page 15 it would even then appear that more than two thirds of the Chinese children born in the Colony die in infancy. The Census return for 1911 showed however 1,180 Chinese infants under one year of age, and 21,738 Chinese children between the ages of one year and five years; it is very evident therefore that the majority of these children are not born in the Colony but are brought here from the mainland of China.

DISEASES.

Respiratory Diseases.

The total number of deaths from these diseases for the year was 2,379 (2,542 in 1911) of which 62 were among the Non-Chinese community leaving 2,317 among the Chinese population; 561 out of this total occurred in infants under one year of age (801 in 1911).

Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis) alone accounts for 786 deaths (775 in 1911), of which 757 were Chinese. Pneumonia caused 1,113 deaths (1,322 in 1911) of which 1,091 were Chinese; these figures do not include the few deaths attributed to Pneumonic Plague which are shown under the heading of Plague. 446 of these deaths from Pneumonia occurred in infants under one year of age (647 in 1911).

The death rate among the Chinese from Respiratory Diseases was 6·5 per 1,000 as compared with 7·0 per 1,000 in 1911 and 7·9 per 1,000 in 1910; that for Phthisis alone was 2·1 per 1,000 as compared with 2·1 in the previous year.

The deaths from Phthisis amongst the Chinese were 8·1 per cent. of the total deaths amongst that community, as compared with 10·0 in 1911 and 10·3 in 1910; if other deaths from Tuberculosis are included the total amounts to 1,136 or 12·1 per cent. of the total deaths among the Chinese (15·7 per cent. in 1911).

Considerable efforts are still being made to put a stop to the inveterate habit of the lower class Chinese of spitting in public buildings and offices and on staircases, footpaths, wharves, etc. Notices have been posted in many public buildings, as well as in tramcars, ferry boats and other public vehicles, while lectures have been given and leaflets distributed, calling attention to the dangers incident to this habit. It is hoped in this way, coupled with the improved sanitary condition of the native dwellings, to gradually reduce the death rate from Phthisis. The fact that the soil in the lower levels (which are the most densely populated) is water-logged during the greater part of the year, has no doubt much to do with the heavy mortality from this disease, but it is to be hoped that the influences of education will gradually effect a further reduction in

our Phtthis mortality which at present stands at nearly double that of England and Wales, which, in the decennium 1891-1900 was only 1·3 per 1,000.

Nervous Diseases.

The number of deaths from this heading for the year 1912 was 501 as compared with 526 in 1911 and 576 in 1910. Of these 419 were of Chinese children under 5 years of age, 300 being infants less than one year old. These deaths of Chinese infants comprise 230 deaths from Tetanus, Trismus, and Convulsions, and 67 deaths from Meningitis; the influence of the Public Dispensaries and of the Public Midwives is however being gradually felt, and these figures show a steady reduction.

Malarial Fever.

The total number of deaths from Malarial Fever during the year was 432 (as compared with 338 in 1911 and 591 in 1910), of which 18 were Non-Chinese. Of these 414 Chinese deaths, 214 occurred in the City of Victoria (176 in 1911), while there were 80 deaths in Kowloon (26 in 1911), 81 in the villages of Hongkong (102 in 1911), 36 in the Harbour (25 in 1911), and 3 at the Peak. Some of the deaths, however, which occurred in the City were cases brought over from Kowloon or from the Harbour, for treatment in the various City Hospitals; Wanchai (No. 2 Health District) with 36 deaths and Sai Ying Poon (No. 9 Health District) with 37 deaths were again the most infected Districts of the City. The general reduction, however, in the villages suggests that much of the infection was imported and not of local origin, the visitors from the Canton District who crowded into Hongkong last year being already heavily infected with the Malarial organism. The Military figures also show that there has been a steady decrease in the amount of Malaria infection in the Colony. Of the deaths which occurred in the villages 34 were at Shaukiwan (27 from the land population and 7 from boat population) as compared with 54 in 1911; 44 at Aberdeen (25 from land population and 19 from the boat population) as compared with 43 in 1911; and 3 at Stanley (5 in 1911).

Anti-malarial measures were first inaugurated in this Colony in 1899 and during the past year considerable attention has been paid to this work—special visits have been made by the Sanitary Inspectors in search of breeding places for mosquitoes, dense tangles of brushwood in the neighbourhood of houses have been cut down, Quinine has been administered to school-children in certain selected districts, the trained nullahs have been regularly swept to prevent the formation of waterweed and algae, and standing water has in places been treated with kerosine or with carbolated creasote at regular weekly intervals (including several acres of pools in Kowloon) while such cases of Malaria as have come to the knowledge of the Sanitary Department have been investigated and steps taken to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes in the neighbourhood where they occurred. For this purpose weekly returns of all cases of Malaria admitted to the Hospitals are sent to the Medical Officer of

Health, while information is also obtained from Private Medical Practitioners as to special outbreaks of Malaria in any portions of the Colony and the death returns are scrutinized for deaths from this disease. Copies of a pamphlet entitled "Advice concerning Mosquitoes and Malaria", in both English and Chinese, have also been freely distributed to householders and every effort has been made to induce them to take part in the work of mosquito destruction. The amounts spent on nullah training for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912 were respectively \$30,628, \$24,650, and \$27,225, while the total length of trained nullahs and channels built since the commencement of anti-malarial work in the Colony is 53,788 ft., or 10.2 miles; the total cost of this work has been \$273,430.

The Police Admissions to Hospital for Malaria for the past ten years are shown in the following Table:—

Year.	From the City.	From rest of the Colony.	Total.	Average Strength of Police Force.	Percentage of Strength.
1903,	83	84	167	921	18
1904,	40	67	107	993	11
1905,	42	85	127	1,918	12
1906,	37	37	74	1,047	7
1907,	40	65	105	1,049	10
1908,	32	76	108	1,018	10
1909,	37	50	87	1,050	8
1910,	66	69	135	1,039	13
1911,	30	83	113	1,031	11
1912,	37	51	88	1,120	8
					Average 11.5.
					Average 10.1.

The following Table shows the total deaths in the Colony from Malaria during each of the past ten years:—

Total Deaths from Malaria.

Year.	Deaths in the City (Chinese only)	Total Deaths.
1903,	152	300
1904,	90	301
1905,	87	287
1906,	134	448
1907,	138	579
1908,	133	499
1909,	123	422
1910,	282	591
1911,	176	338
1912,	214	432
		Average 383.
		Average 456.

Hygiene is taught systematically in all the schools in the Colony. Lectures have been written for this purpose by the Medical Officer of Health for the information and guidance of school teachers and special attention is paid in the lectures on Malaria to the mode of conveyance of the infection by the mosquito, the manner in which the mosquito breeds, and the measures to be adopted for its extermination. Fourteen convictions were obtained for breeding mosquitoes on private premises after warning had failed to effect an abatement of the nuisance, the fines amounting to \$54.

The Military return of admissions for Malaria is given below, from which it will be seen that the ratio per 1,000 is the lowest on record. Much of this infection is contracted in rural districts when the men are under training and camping out.

Admissions for Malaria.—European Troops.

Year.	Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalid- ed.	Ratio per 1,000.
1903,	1,220	937	2	6	768.0
1904,	1,426	390	1	9	273.5
1905,	1,370	348	0	1	254.0
1906,	1,515	480	4	15	314.7
1907,	1,461	287	0	12	196.0
1908,	2,012	515	0	17	256.0
1909,	1,943	269	2	10	138.4
1910,	1,887	334	1	9	177.0
1911,	1,849	232	0	4	125.5
1912,	1,797	151	1	0	84.0

Average
349.
158.

The admissions for Malaria amongst the Native Troops during 1912 were 310. The ratio of admissions per 1,000 for the last five years were 102.8 in 1908, 54.3 in 1909, 89.8 in 1910, 31.8 in 1911 and 83.2 in 1912.

Beri-beri.

There were 231 deaths (320 in 1911 and 566 in 1910) from this disease during the year of which 1 only was among the Non-Chinese community. During the past few years circulars have been distributed to all large employers of coolie labour calling their attention to the fact that Beri-Beri is produced by the consumption of white rice as the staple article of diet without a sufficiency of other food, and advising that beans should be supplied with the rice when fresh meat or fresh fish cannot be afforded, and it is possible that the dissemination of this information may have had some influence in reducing the mortality from this disease.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 2,757 (702 in 1911) of which 1,847 were of Plague.

The following Table shows the nature and distribution of these diseases:—

	City of Victoria: Health Districts.										Peak.	Kowloon.	Harbour.	New Territories.	Villages of Hongkong.	No Address.	Imported.	Total 1912.	Total 1911.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
Plague,	165	195	16	140	84	82	88	85	205	74	...	509	104	7	34	59	16	1,847	269
Typhoid Fever,	10	7	6	15	5	6	9	5	27	3	8	5	31	3	2	1	32	138	107
Cholera, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5
Small-pox,	48	65	16	32	25	26	39	42	44	36	1	264	39	4	14	14	19	709	272
Diphtheria,	4	1	6	...	2	4	1	2	7	...	...	8	1	1	1	...	1	38	36
Puerperal Fever,	1	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	7
Scarlet Fever, .....	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	8	1
Relapsing Fever,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5

Plague.

The incidence of Plague during 1912 was very heavy, 1,817 cases being reported, of which 16 only were known to be imported.

The cases were generally distributed throughout the City except in the European business quarter, where only 16 cases occurred—and throughout Kowloon, which returned 509 cases; Wanchai and Sai Ying Poon (Health Districts 2 and 9) showed as usual however the heaviest incidence of the disease, which may be accounted for by the fact that these two districts contain a large proportion of old rat-ridden dwellings.

The Medical Officer of Health has suggested elsewhere that last year's severe epidemic of Plague can be directly traced to the great influx of Chinese during 1911, leading to serious overcrowding of almost all the native dwellings of the Colony. The manner in which the overcrowding operated to produce so severe an epidemic of Plague was by largely increasing the rat population and especially the susceptible rat population of the inhabited districts. The number of rats in any area is dependent almost entirely upon the available food supply for these animals, while the most obvious result of the human overcrowding has been a marked increase in the amount of waste food, both in the houses and in the yards and lanes adjacent thereto. Efforts have been made to keep pace with this increase in the house-refuse by improved scavenging, but it is obvious that where houses are overcrowded with human beings and their many belongings, the cleanliness of the premises falls below the average and refuse of all sorts lies concealed among the general lumber.

Hongkong possesses both the *Mus Decumanus* or drain rat and the *Mus Rattus* or house rat and it has been our experience since Plague first started in Hongkong that the *Mus Decumanus* is Plague infected practically throughout the year while the *Mus Rattus* only shows Plague infection during the period corresponding to the human epidemic, viz., February to July. Thus during 1912 no Plague rats were discovered during January; 5 were found in February, all of them *Decumanus*; 7 in March, all *Decumanus*; 77 in April of which 4 were *Rattus* and 73 *Decumanus*; 247 during May of which 69 were *Rattus* and 178 *Decumanus*; 107 in June of which 32 were *Rattus* and 75 *Decumanus*; and 41 in July of which 8 were *Rattus* and 33 *Decumanus* (vide Table III). The monthly incidence of the human cases of Plague was as follows :--

January	-	-	-	-	9
February	-	-	-	-	24
March	-	-	-	-	73
April	-	-	-	-	317
May	-	-	-	-	759
June	-	-	-	-	498
July	-	-	-	-	111
August	-	-	-	-	19
September	-	-	-	-	4

It follows therefore that while man can and does contract Plague from the *Mus Decumanus*, principally in warehouses, workshops, basements, stables and outhouses generally, into which these animals are driven by the rain storms flooding their underground haunts, yet the bulk of the epidemic is due to the spread of infection to the house rat, and every effort has been made therefore to drive the rats away from human dwellings. Accordingly during the epidemic under discussion an area of some ten acres of the City of Victoria was declared Plague infected and the Sanitary Staff proceeded to remove all ceilings, stairlinings, wainscotting and other structures behind which rats could breed, from the dwellings within this area. Nineteen cases of Plague had occurred therein before the area was declared infected; the work occupied two months, and during this period a further 21 cases occurred in that district, while 15 Plague infected *Decumanus* and 3 Plague infected *Rattus* were also found. After the completion of the work only two further cases occurred in this infected district—both of which were on the boundary line. Other and smaller districts in the City were dealt with in the same manner, and also the greater part of Kowloon, and it is proposed to gradually extend this work so as ultimately to rid the native quarters as far as possible of all such nesting places for rats within the dwelling-houses.

Unfortunately however there is a very large number of old houses in the Colony which possess hollow walls constructed of soft bricks, which form ideal nesting places for the *Mus Rattus* and enable it to enter the dwelling at night to forage for food, and it is in those districts in which such buildings are most numerous that Plague has displayed its greatest incidence since the infection was first imported into the Colony in 1894. There is no remedy for such faulty construction short of actual demolition of the premises, which is too heroic a measure to be practicable on any extended scale.

Some anxiety was occasioned at one stage of the epidemic by the occurrence of a few cases of Pneumonic Plague—most of these however were secondary to a general Plague septicæmia, although a few undoubted cases of primary Pneumonic Plague did occur, one of them being a valued ward attendant in the Tung Wah Hospital. It is noteworthy that no case of Plague occurred among the European community, although some few of the older buildings in the European business quarter were invaded by rats, some of which were Plague infected, and sixteen Chinese office attendants, etc., residing in these premises succumbed to the disease.

The further measures upon which the Colony relies for the prevention of Plague consist in (1) the exclusion of rats from all dwellings by means of concreted ground surfaces, the protection of all drain openings and ventilating openings by iron gratings, and the prohibition of ceilings and of hollow walls in new buildings and in those existing buildings from which they have been removed by order; (2) the collection and bacteriological examination of all dead rats—facilities for their collection in the native quarters are

provided in the shape of small covered bins attached to lamp-posts, telephone posts, electric light standards, etc. These bins contain a carbolic acid disinfectant, and the inhabitants are invited to at once put into them all rats found or killed by them. There are 650 of these bins distributed throughout the City and its suburbs, and each of them is visited twice daily by rat collectors who take all rats found in them to the Government Bacteriologist. Each rat is at once labelled with the number of the bin from which it is taken, and if subsequently found to be Plague infected, a special survey is at once made of the block of houses in the immediate vicinity of such bin, all rat-holes and rat-runs are filled up with broken glass and cement, defective drains and gratings dealt with, and rat poison freely distributed to the occupants, while the occurrence of several Plague-infected rats in one locality is a signal for a special house-to-house survey and cleansing of that District. The disinfectant in the rat-bins is renewed not less than once a week; (3) the destruction of rats by poison, traps and birdlime boards, special efforts in this direction being made just before the onset of the regular Plague season which in this Colony is March to July; (4) the encouraging of the community to keep cats; (5) the systematic cleansing and washing out of all native dwellings at least once in three months with a flea killing mixture—kerosine emulsion; (6) an efficient daily scavenging of all streets and lanes and the removal of refuse daily from all houses coupled with the provision of covered metal dust-bins for all houses, to reduce as far as possible the amount of food available for rats; (7) the disinfection of Plague-infected premises by stripping them and washing them out thoroughly with the kerosine emulsion coupled with the disinfection of all bedding, clothing, carpets, rugs, etc., by superheated steam. No objection is raised to the treatment of Bubonic Plague cases in native Hospitals, and no restrictions are imposed in regard to the burial of those dead of Bubonic Plague, except the provision of a substantial coffin, while every effort is made by means of lectures, addresses and explanations to induce the native population to participate in the above preventive measures.

There were 35 Non-Chinese cases—all of them being other Asiatics—and 1,812 Chinese cases. Twenty-seven of the Non-Chinese cases died, giving a case mortality of 77 per cent., while 1,741 of the Chinese cases died which represents a case mortality of 96 per cent.

It is possible that some undiscovered cases may recover and that therefore the case mortality may not be quite so high as this.

During the year 70,633 rats were caught or found dead in the City of Victoria and 19,337 in Kowloon, a total of 89,970 as against 87,238 in 1911. Those from the City were examined by the Government Bacteriologist, Dr. Macfarlane, at the Public Mortuary and those in Kowloon by Dr. Pearse, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Dr. Heanley, with the result that 390 of those from the City or 5.5 per 1,000 and 102 of those from Kowloon or 5.3 per 1,000 were found to be infected with Plague.

Table III shows the monthly distribution of the Plague-infected rats during the year.

Typhoid Fever.

The number of cases of this disease during the year was 138 compared with 107 during 1911 and 67 in 1910; 32 of the cases were imported, namely 24 Europeans, 4 Chinese, 2 Malays, 1 Indian and 1 Japanese. The cases of European or American nationality numbered 33, while the Chinese cases numbered 88, and 17 cases occurred amongst the other Asiatic races in the Colony. Six of the European cases, (4 British, 1 German and 1 Russian), three Indians and 77 of the Chinese cases died. The case mortality among the European cases was therefore 18 per cent.

In most of the cases of Typhoid Fever that occur in this Colony the infection is probably contracted by eating salads of raw vegetables, which have been grown in Chinese market-gardens, where it is customary to water and manure the plants with diluted human excreta—both urine and nightsoil. Residents in the Far East should carefully avoid such articles of food as water-cress, lettuce, etc., in view of this danger of contracting Typhoid Fever, Cholera, or intestinal parasites, all of which diseases may be conveyed in this manner. Oysters from neighbouring Chinese ports are also occasionally the source of infection.

It will be seen from the above figures that this disease is much less prevalent among the Chinese than among Europeans in this Colony, the ratio of cases to population being in the case of Europeans 3.0 per 1,000 and in the case of Chinese 0.25 per 1,000. It is a remarkable fact that no less than 43 of the Chinese cases occurred in children under 5 years of age.

Small-pox.

During the year 709 cases of Small-pox were certified, (272 in 1911 and 31 in 1910) of which 20 were Europeans, 20 were other Non-Chinese and 669 were Chinese; 19 of the cases were imported. Two British children and one Indian child died and all three were returned as showing no signs of vaccination. 562 of the Chinese cases died, and only two of these showed evidences of vaccination.

The number of vaccinations for the year was 16,155 as compared with 8,549 in 1911 and 7,584 in 1910.

Efforts are being made to secure the re-vaccination of school children and a memorandum has been issued to all school teachers in the Colony setting forth its advantages, while arrangements are made for re-vaccination free of cost at the schools on application.

Diphtheria.

Thirty-eight cases of Diphtheria were notified throughout the year, (36 in 1911), one of them being an imported case. Three of the cases were Europeans and eleven were "other Non-Chinese" leaving twenty-four Chinese cases. Fifteen cases occurred in the month of January and seven in the month of December; the remainder were more or less evenly distributed throughout the year.

Twenty of the Chinese died, the only other death being a Portuguese child, 2 months old.

Puerperal Fever.

Thirteen cases of this disease were notified throughout the year, (7 in 1911). Eleven of these were Chinese while the other two were Europeans; all the Chinese cases died, but both the European cases recovered.

The Government employs ten Chinese midwives, trained in Western methods, to attend the poor in their confinements and during the year 1,937 cases were attended by these women as against 2,076 in 1911. The reduction in the number of cases attended is due to changes in the personnel of the staff; three of the midwives resigned and one died during the year, their places being taken by others who would at first not be so popular as their better-known predecessors. In addition to these changes, one midwife was absent from duty on account of illness during seven months of the year.

There were 47 cases of abortion, thirty still-births and one case of Puerperal Fever. 69 of the infants died during the year, and 290 were taken back to China, or lost sight of owing to removals; the remainder of the infants are well. Seventeen of the mothers died from accidents of child-birth, including the one case of Puerperal Fever.

INTERMENTS.

The following number of interments in the various cemeteries of the Colony have been reported during the year and in 1911:—

General Cemeteries.

	<i>1911.</i>	<i>1912.</i>
Colonial,	106	92
Roman Catholic,	1,058	1,351
Mohammedan,	52	106
Jewish,	2	1
Parsee,	3	0
Japanese,	0	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	1,221	1,553
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Chinese Cemeteries.

	1911.	1912.
Mount Caroline,	693	639
Kai Lung Wan,	628	1,684
Tung Wah Hospital,	3,483	3,305
Protestant,	38	40
Eurasian,	2	4
Shaukiwan,	189	183
Aberdeen,	151	184
Stanley,	22	12
Shek O,	0	5
Ma Tau Wai,	1,155	2,036
Shai Yu Shek,	118	102
Kowloon Tong,	91	119
Kowloon City (Christian),	11	3
Cheung Leung Tin,	3	0
Chai Wan (Christian),	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	6,584	8,317
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

There were in addition thirty-four cremations of bodies during the year. No less than 1,169 of the interments in the Roman Catholic Cemetery were the bodies of Chinese children and of these 760 were infants that had been baptized at the Convents and died there shortly after admission.

DISINFECTING STATION.

During the year the Disinfecting Stations (in Victoria and in Kowloon) dealt with 91,498 articles of clothing, bedding, etc., (50,422 in 1911).

The disinfecting apparatus in Victoria was in use on 314 days, and in addition 12,571 articles were washed, 91 public vehicles were disinfected and 234 articles were fumigated. The Disinfecting Apparatus in Kowloon was in use on 227 days.

PUBLIC BATH-HOUSES.

The free Public Bath-houses, erected by the Government at Wanchai and in Pound Lane, Taipingshan, and also the temporary bath-houses, fitted up in Chinese tenements houses rented for this purpose, at 92 Second Street and 2 Sheung Fung Lane, have been in considerable demand by the poor class of Chinese and the following figures show the total number of persons who have used these bath-houses during the year 1912 :—

Wanchai,	107,848
Pound Lane,	177,537
Second Street,	72,489
Sheung Fung Lane,	29,389
	<hr/>
Total,	387,263
	<hr/> <hr/>

The numbers in 1911 were 333,174.

Separate baths, with an ample supply of hot water, are furnished at each of these bath-houses—that at Wanchai is for men only, and is largely used by the coal coolies engaged in coaling ships in the Harbour, and that at Second Street is also for men and boys only. The Pound Lane bath-house has separate buildings for men and for women and children and the Sheung Fung Lane bath-house is for women and children only.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulances can be procured not only at any hour of the night or day by telephoning (No. 363) to the Disinfecting Station, Tai Ping Shan, but additional ones are stationed at the following places for use by the Police in all cases of emergency:—

The Bay View Police Station.

No. 1 Police Station.

The Recreation Ground, Happy Valley.

Eastern District Sanitary Office (Queen's Road East).

The Seamen's Institute, Gresson Street.

The City Hall.

The Post Office.

The Central Police Station.

The Fire Brigade Station, Queen's Road Central.

The New Western Market.

The Tung Wah Hospital.

The entrance gate in Queen's Road West to the Government Civil Hospital.

The Western District Sanitary Office.

The Cattle Depot, Kennedy Town.

Outside the City limits ambulances are also stationed at the Pokfulam Police Station, at No. 6 Police Station, Peak, at Aberdeen, Shaukiwan and Stanley Police Stations, at the Water Police Station at Tsim-Sha-tsui and at Tai Po. Ambulances may be obtained in Kowloon by telephoning (No. 44K) to the Kowloon Disinfecting Station.

These are all hand ambulances on bicycle or light wooden wheels, with rubber tyres, and of the St. John Ambulance pattern.

Those stationed in the City are in the charge of the various District Inspectors, whose duty it is to see that they are kept clean

and efficient, and that they are disinfected after use. At the Sanitary Stations coolies are always available for the conveyance of these ambulances, but at the other Stations the Police obtain volunteers or engage street coolies for this purpose, while if the ambulance has been soiled or used for an infectious case, the Sanitary Department is notified so that it may be cleansed and disinfected at once.

Ambulances from the Disinfecting Stations and Branch Stations were used 899 times in Hongkong and 190 times in Kowloon.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Seventeen samples of fresh milk and two samples of desiccated milk were taken for analysis during the year, all the fresh samples were found to be unadulterated and genuine. The samples of desiccated milk were examined at the request of the seller, to ascertain whether they came under the provisions of Ordinance 20 of 1911 which requires condensed skimmed milk to be labelled in English and Chinese to the effect that it is skimmed milk and that children under one year of age should not be fed on it. One of the samples was found to be desiccated pure milk and the other desiccated skimmed milk and the seller was required to label the latter accordingly.

A number of tins of condensed milk, cocoa and chocolate, various kinds of pickles and sauces, and a quantity of fruit, all of which had become unsound were seized and destroyed. The purity of alcoholic liquors is dealt with by the Police, who periodically submit samples for analysis. During 1912 two samples of Brandy were found to be adulterated.

J. T. C. JOHNSON, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.T.M. & H. (Camb.),
Principal Civil Medical Officer.

FRANCIS CLARK, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

March 20th, 1913.

Table I.—DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG DURING 1912.

	Small-pox.	Measles.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Plague.	Malarial Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Septic Infections.	Syphilis.	Poisoning.	Injuries.	Alcoholism.	Developmental Diseases.	Old Age.	General Tuberculosis.	Beri-Beri.	Cancer.	Paralysis and Convulsions.	Heart Diseases.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Enteritis and Gastro Enteritis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Peritonitis.	Nephritis.	Other causes.	Unknown.	All causes.	
British and Foreign Community,	{ Civil,.....	3	1	8	1	...	3	16	27	14	...	4	1	...	17	...	5	7	6	1	6	23	20	22	27	4	5	2	6	38	5	272	
	{ Army,.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
	{ Navy,.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7
Chinese Community,	{ Victoria and Peak,.....	299	5	71	13	...	201	98	1129	217	10	39	123	7	76	2	352	117	331	127	26	509	110	823	416	67	13	12	49	886	127	6255	
	{ Harbour,.....	33	...	6	1	...	14	13	104	36	1	3	2	1	25	...	2	45	4	34	5	6	9	51	69	8	...	1	8	51	84	616	
	{ Kowloon,.....	217	2	1	6	...	30	40	482	80	...	16	11	4	30	...	13	91	32	54	6	16	46	199	162	16	8	8	20	302	86	1978	
	{ Shaokiwai,.....	12	31	6	24	34	1	...	5	...	2	30	...	15	2	2	17	39	1	64	19	306
	{ Aberdeen,.....	1	7	7	2	44	3	62	11	1	23	1	38	9	209
	{ Stanley,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	11
	{ Total, 1912,.....	565	8	87	21	...	286	181	1768	432	11	64	140	12	157	2	378	355	885	231	43	558	190	1113	738	97	26	23	83	1398	330	9682	
" 1911,.....	198	10	31	15	3	244	177	253	338	6	45	112	10	188	5	324	291	417	320	41	377	193	1322	775	80	25	23	88	1542	295	7748		

Table II.—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES RECORDED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1912.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	1912.	Total.	1911.
Plague,	9	24	73	313	750	495	185	19	4	...	...	...	1,812	1,847	268	269
Chinese, .....	...	...	...	4	9	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	1	...
Others, .....	...	...	...	1	3	4	7	1	2	3	3	4	33	...	40	...
Typhoid Fever,	5	5	10	14	4	8	9	5	8	7	7	6	88	138	50	107
Chinese,	1	1	2	...	4	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	17	...	17	...
Others, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
Cholera,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	5
Chinese, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox,	3	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	709	5	272
Chinese,	155	235	149	91	20	3	5	...	2	...	2	4	669	...	257	...
Others,	5	7	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	10	...
Diphtheria,	11	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	24	38	10	36
Chinese,	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	6	11	...	17	...
Others,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	9	...
Puerperal Fever, .....	...	...	1	...	1	8	1	1	3	...	...	...	2	13	5	7
Chinese, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Others,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	11	8	1	...
Scarlet Fever, .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Chinese, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever, .....	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	4	5
Chinese, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Others, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1912,	197	291	247	429	798	518	169	29	22	15	18	24	...	2,757	...	...
Total for 1911,	18	25	68	60	95	133	75	45	24	25	52	82	...	...	...	702

Table III.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF PLAGUE-INFECTED RATS
DURING THE YEAR 1912.

CITY OF VICTORIA.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mus Rattus,.....	38	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	56
Mus Decumanus,	5	2	64	162	61	32	2	2	1	...	1	332
Mus Musculus,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total infected rats	...	5	2	65	200	77	35	2	2	1	...	1	390
Human cases of Plague,.....	9	22	61	265	513	346	105	11	1	...	...	...	1,333

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF PLAGUE-INFECTED RATS
DURING THE YEAR 1912.

KOWLOON.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mus Rattus,.....	3	30	17	5	2	...	...	...	...	57
Mus Decumanus,	5	9	16	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	44
Mus Musculus,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total infected rats,	5	12	47	30	6	2	...	...	...	...	102
Human cases of Plague	2	12	52	246	152	39	8	3	..	...	...	514

Annexe C.

REPORT BY ADAM GIBSON, *Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.*

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The total number of cattle admitted to the Government Depôts for the year was 34,717 an increase on the previous year of 3,343. In Kennedy Town 29,261 cattle were admitted an increase of 3,416 on last year. There were 72 head rejected alive as unfit for food against 147 in 1911. In Mau Tau Kok 5,456 head were admitted against 5,529 in the previous year and 44 were rejected alive as unfit for food against 60 in 1911.

The total number of pigs admitted to Kennedy Town was 216,359, an increase on last year's total of 19,225.

The total number of sheep admitted to Kennedy Town was 33,608, an increase of 1,388 on 1911.

DISEASE IN DEPÔTS.

Anthrax.—Two sporadic cases of Anthrax were discovered and the carcasses cremated.

Rinderpest.—Rinderpest was more or less prevalent throughout the year and seven cattle were rejected and destroyed in consequence of this disease. Towards the latter end of the year the disease appeared to prevail throughout the whole of Southern China.

Tuberculosis.—Fourteen cases of Tuberculosis were found. They were all in "cast" cows from Dairies in different parts of the Colony.

Redwater.—One animal infected with Redwater was destroyed.

CREMATORIUM.

The carcasses, etc., destroyed in the Crematorium for the year were :—

Cattle including calves,	-	-	-	49
Sheep and goats,	-	-	-	32
Swine,	-	-	-	256
Horses,	-	-	-	41
Dogs and Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	112
Condemned meat from Slaughter				
House,	-	-	-	7,844 lbs.

In addition to these a miscellaneous assortment of 15 cart loads of old official papers from Government Departments, and from private firms and a quantity of condemned food goods from different stores were destroyed.

Under Government Notification No. 31 of 1910 the following fees were collected :—

64 large animals at \$2.00 each,	-	-	\$128.00
64 small animals at \$0.50 each,	-	-	32.00
Bone ash sold,-	-	-	83.00
<hr/>			
Total Receipts,	-	-	\$243.00
<hr/>			

The coal used was 23 tons 2 cwts. 97 lbs. at \$9.75 per ton== \$225.65.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Kennedy Town.—The total revenue was \$76,381.80 and was made up as follows:—

	1911.		1912.	
<i>Slaughtered.</i>	\$	c.	\$	c.
Cattle @ 40 c.,...	25,125	=10,050.00	28,259	11,343.60
Sheep @ 20 c.,...	17,540	= 3,508.00	17,906	3,581.20
Swine @ 30 c.,...	179,296	=53,788.80	195,934	58,780.20
<hr/>				
<i>Exported.</i>				
Cattle @ 50 c.,...	354	= 177.00	393	151.50
Sheep @ 10 c.,...	14,262	= 1,426.20	15,920	1,592.00
Swine @ 10 c.,...	8,457	= 845.70	9,333	933.30
<hr/>				
Total,	...	\$69,795.70		\$76,381.80
<hr/>				
Increase on 1911,...\$ 6,586.10				

Mu Tau Kok.—The total revenue was \$13,548.90 and was made up as follows:—

	1911.		1912.	
<i>Slaughtered.</i>	\$	c.	\$	c.
Cattle @ 40 c.,...	5,458	= 2,183.20	5,469	2,187.60
Sheep @ 20 c.,...	131	= 26.20	271	54.20
Swine @ 30 c.,...	38,100	=11,430.00	37,679	11,303.70
<hr/>				
<i>Exported.</i>				
Cattle @ 50 c.,...	8	= 4.00	6	3.00
Swine @ 10 c.,...	13	= 1.30	1	0.40
Duplicate of order lost,		.25		—
<hr/>				
Total.	..	\$13,644.95		\$13,548.90
<hr/>				
Decrease on 1911,...\$ 96.05				

The Slaughter Houses at Sai Wan Ho and Aberdeen were leased to Contractors.

The total revenue from the Animal Depôts and Slaughter Houses including contracts is as follows:—

	1911.	1912.
Kennedy Town, fees collected, - - -	\$69,795.70	\$76,381.80
Ma Tau Kok, fees collected, - - -	13,644.95	13,548.90
Kennedy Town Blood and Hair Contract,	7,272 00	6,400.00
Ma Tau Kok " " "	1,476.00	792.00
Sai Wan Ho Contract, - - - - -	2,232.00	1,980.00
Aberdeen Contract, - - - - -	744.00	696.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, - - -	\$95,164.65	\$99,798.70
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Increase on 1911, - - -	\$ 4,634.05	

The total number of animals slaughtered for food was:—

	1911.			1912.		
	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Swine.
Kennedy Town,	24,913	17,540	179,296	28,359	17,906	195,934
Ma Tau Kok,	5,458	31	37,971	5,402	271	37,661
Aberdeen,	...	...	3,075	...	...	2,715
Sai Wan Ho,	...	...	7,255	...	...	6,646
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	30,371	17,671	227,597	33,761	18,177	242,956
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total of all animals, - - -	275,639			294,894		
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
Increase in 1912, - - -	-			19,255		
	<hr/>			<hr/>		

The figures for Aberdeen and Sai Wan Ho have been supplied by the Contractors.

The following Table shows the numbers of animals slaughtered during the past ten years:—

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Swine.
1903,.....	28,335	22,918	187,265
1904,.....	30,829	23,736	181,046
1905,.....	26,758	19,774	186,059
1906,.....	27,141	16,403	200,586
1907,.....	27,621	18,279	206,124
1908,.....	29,612	18,104	185,231
1909,.....	30,848	17,855	182,791
1910,.....	30,504	17,439	223,705
1911,.....	30,371	17,671	227,597
1912,.....	33,761	18,177	242,956

} Average for 5 years, 28,139.
 } Average for 5 years, 20,620.
 } Average for 5 years, 192,216.
 } Average for 5 years, 212,456.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

A small outbreak of Rinderpest occurred at the Dairy Farm, Pokfulam, in December which was held in check by serum treatment of the infected animals and contacts.

IMPORTATION OF FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.

The Dairy Farm Company were the only importers and imported 424,915 lbs. of beef and 348,888 lbs. of mutton from Australia.

MARKETS.

The following statement shows the revenue derived from Markets:—

Market.	1899 to 1908 (Average for 10 years).		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Central Market,	44,949.29		52,801.87		53,714.73		59,457.76		60,850.80	
Hung Hon Market,	1,940.18		3,817.79		3,935.05		3,940.80		3,756.50	
Mong Kok Tsui Market,	947.07*		992.40		1,093.80		1,076.00		1,050.00	
Sui Wan Ho Market,	1,611.37		1,978.88		2,021.95		1,780.60		1,698.80	
Sai Ying Poon Market,	10,627.57		13,694.99		13,514.32		14,016.94		14,781.60	
Shau Ki Wan Market,	875.17		1,404.74		1,564.00		1,643.70		2,036.00	
Shek Tong Tsui Market,	381.56		694.80		680.40		750.20		848.10	
So Kon Po Market,	1,001.88		1,330.60		1,376.50		1,391.50		1,449.30	
Tai Kok Tsui Market,	615.42		652.93		693.70		719.90		620.80	
Tsim Sha Tsui Market, .....	.....		.....		.....		1,146.20		3,963.60	
Wau Tsai Market,	2,987.09		4,303.77		4,440.90		4,435.20		4,770.50	
Western Market, (New),	12,639.88*		11,678.71		12,549.30		14,384.80		15,288.20	
Western Market, (Old),	23,187.13		17,964.42		20,109.16		21,750.90		22,623.20	
Yaumati Market,	4,628.99		6,436.34		6,752.50		7,398.00		7,938.50	
Total,	\$ 106,712.60		117,752.24		122,446.31		133,892.50		.....
Aberdeen Market,									387.00	
Staunton Street Market,									162.00	
Total for 1912,										\$142,224.90

* 3 years' average.

NEW TERRITORIES.

No outbreak of infectious disease among animals was reported.

BULLOCK TRACTION.

The experiment of growing guinea grass on the hillsides around the Kennedy Town Animal Depôts, which was originated in 1911, continued to be a success, and during the year 1912 some 150 tons of grass were supplied to feed the traction bullocks for the water carts and scavenging carts.

EXPORT OF LARD TO THE PHILIPPINES.

The special factories erected at Ma Tau Kok and near the Kennedy Town Slaughter House by the Chinese lard makers, to meet the requirements of the Pure Food Laws of the United States and of the Philippine Islands have been fairly busy during the year. They are under the constant supervision of the Inspector in charge of the Depôts and Slaughter Houses, and the following quantities were duly certified and shipped from the Colony during 1912 :—

Lard, - - - - -	- 1,199,342 lbs.
Dried Meats, - - - - -	- 81,084 lbs.

Annexe D.

CIVIL HOSPITAL.

REPORT BY DR. W. V. M. KOCH, *Superintendent.*

STAFF.

Dr. Bell took over the duties of the Principal Civil Medical Officer on the departure of Dr. Atkinson on leave on March 8th, and I assumed charge of the Hospital on the same date. Fleet Surgeon O'Leary, R.N., was engaged temporarily as Assistant Superintendent until the return of Dr. Moore from leave on August 8th.

Sisters Etherington, Richards and Luckman resigned and were succeeded by Sisters Kelsey and Everingham, the third sister being expected out shortly. Sisters Sloan and Gourley went on home leave and the former returned in December.

Wardmaster Regan went on leave and Wardmaster Leigh was taken in from the Police Department in place of Wardmaster Armstrong resigned.

STATISTICS.

The total number of Admissions was 2,731 as against 2,370 in 1911 : 6,720 out-patients attended 15,177 times as against 7,128 who attended 15,489 times.

The following Tables are attached :—

- I.—Admissions and Deaths under respective diseases from all Government Hospitals.
- II.—Monthly Admissions for Malaria from each Police Station.
- III.—Number and Class of Patients admitted during the past ten years, and Deaths.

The Average Daily Number of Sick was 94·8 as against 91·2 last year.

Women and Children :—There were 333 women admitted as against 285 with a death rate of 6·9 per cent. Children, 136 were admitted as against 112, with a death rate of 10·9 per cent.

Deaths :—The Deaths numbered 194 making a percentage of 7·1 as against 173 with a percentage of 7·3. Of the deaths 88 died within 24 hours of admission, and 23 within 48 hours.

Nationality of Patients admitted :—Europeans 567 as against 437, Indians and Coloured 639 as against 644, Asiatics 1,443 as against 1,288.

Diseases.

The most prevalent diseases were:—

	1912.	1911.	Increase or Decrease.
Malarial Fever, - - -	198	112	+ 86
Febricula, - - - -	198	135	+ 63
Influenza, - - - -	5	30	- 25
Dysentery, - - - -	51	38	+ 13
Tuberculosis, - - -	68	91	- 23
Beri-beri, - - - -	26	46	- 20
Rheumatism, - - - -	86	59	+ 27
Diseases of Respiratory System,	179	154	+ 25
Diseases of Digestive System,	200	186	+ 14
Injuries, - - - - -	636	517	+ 119

The largest number of deaths occurred in the following diseases:—

Tuberculosis, - - - - -	- 22 deaths.
Diseases of Respiratory System,	- 12 "
" " Digestive " - - -	- 10 "
Injuries, - - - - -	- 51 "
Plague, - - - - -	- 30 "

New Growths:—The following cases of malignant disease were under treatment:—

1 Chinese male, - - -	- Cancer of Thyroid.
2 " females, - - -	" of Breast.
1 " " - - -	" of Bladder.
1 " male, - - -	- Sarcoma of Submaxillary Gland.
2 " females, - - -	- Cancer of Uterus.
1 " male, - - -	- Sarcoma of Nasopharynx.
1 European " - - -	- Cancer of Stomach.

Fractures:—The principal fractures treated were:—

Fracture of Skull, - - -	- 28, with 17 deaths.
" Thigh, - - - - -	- 12, " 4 "
" Leg, - - - - -	- 13, " 2 "
" Patella, - - - - -	- 5
" Fibula, - - - - -	- 2
" Os Calcis, - - - -	- 2
" Toe, - - - - -	- 2
" Spine, - - - - -	- 2, with 1 death.
" Clavicle, - - - - -	- 1
" Upper Arm, - - - -	- 13
" Colles, - - - - -	- 5
" Radius, - - - - -	- 1
" Metacarpus, - - - -	- 2
" Fingers, - - - - -	- 6
" Maxilla, - - - - -	- 1
" Mandible, - - - - -	- 5
" Ribs, - - - - -	- 2

Malarial Fever:—The number of cases treated amounted to 196 as against 112, 340, 188, and 282 in the four preceding years. These were cases in which the parasite was found; but there were 198 cases of “Febricula”, most of which came from malarial districts and had taken quinine. These were probably malarial.

Appendicitis:—Fifteen cases were admitted, eleven were operated on successfully.

Typhoid Fever:—Thirty seven cases were under treatment—there were 11 deaths.

Intestinal Parasites:—1,141 cases examined, 40·31 per cent. infected: the large majority were Indians and Asiatics, very few Europeans being infected. The following were the parasites found:—

Round Worm,	=286	times.
Whip ”	=151	”
Opisthorchis Sinense,	= 72	”
Hook Worm,	= 44	”
Amœbæ,	= 12	”
Tiroglyphus Siro,	= 2	”
Cercomonas,	= 9	”
Thread Worm,	= 1	”
Strongylus Intestinale,	= 3	”
Fasciolopsis Buski,	= 1	”
Hymenolepis Nana,	= 1	”

107 were cases of multiple infection.

OPERATIONS.

The number of major operations performed was 187. There were 12 cases of Appendicitis, 5 cases of Radical Cure of Hernia, 4 cases of Strangulated Hernia, 4 cases of Ovarian Tumour, 1 Vesical Calculus was crushed and 3 removed by suprapubic incision, 4 Fractured Patellas were wired and one Fractured Thigh, 2 cases of Popliteal Aneurysm, one Pyonephrosis, one Omentopexy, 2 Liver Abscess, 3 Trephining.

VACCINATIONS.

During the year 878 vaccinations were performed.

SICKNESS AMONG THE POLICE, GAOL AND SANITARY STAFF.

Police.

Admission:—There were 540 under treatment as against 519 last year.

Deaths:—Three Chinese constables from Plague, one European from Dysentery, one Indian from Pernicious Anæmia and another from Ruptured Spleen.

Invaliding:—Eleven men were invalided as against four last year: one European, eight Indians and two Chinese.

Sick Rate :—

Europeans	-	-	-	76	per cent. as against	56·39
Indians	-	-	-	74	„	75·33
Chinese	-	-	-	18	„	30·71

Mortality Rate :—

Europeans	-	-	-	0·63	per cent. as against	0·75
Indians	-	-	-	0·45	„	0·26
Chinese	-	-	-	0·53	„	0·19

Malaria :—Cases under treatment amounted to 96 as against 57 last year. *European Police* suffered to the extent of 7 per cent. as against 4·51 per cent.; *Indians* 12·2 per cent. as against 10·61 per cent.; *Chinese* 5·5 per cent as against 2·11.

Gaol.

There were 56 admissions as against 38 last year. There were no deaths: two were invalided.

Sanitary Department.

There were 77 admissions as against 31 last year. Death one, and invaliding one.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

There were 144 admissions against 138 last year. One death occurred from Placenta Prævia. Of the admissions 92 were paying patients and 52 free.

Diseases and Deaths in 1912 at the

Diseases.	CIVIL HOSPITAL.				
	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
GENERAL DISEASES.					
Chicken Pox, .....	...	1	...	1	...
Small-pox, .....	...	4	...	4	...
Measles, .....	...	5	...	5	...
Scarlet Fever, .....	...	5	...	5	2
Dengue, .....	...	12	...	12	...
Influenza, .....	...	5	...	5	...
Diphtheria,	2	14	3	16	3
Febricula, .....	...	198	1	198	1
Enteric Fever,	1	36	11	37	1
Cholera, .....	...	1	1	1	...
Dysentery, .....	...	51	7	51	1
Relapsing Fever, .....	...	1	...	1	...
Plague, .....	...	37	30	37	1
Malarial Fever,	2	196	4	198	1
Beri-beri,	1	25	1	26	2
Mumps, .....	...	16	...	16	...
Pyæmia, .....	...	...	...	...	...
Septicæmia, .....	...	2	2	2	...
Tubercle,	7	61	22	68	5
Leprosy, .....	...	1	...	1	...
Vaccinal Fever, .....	...	5	...	5	...
Syphilis,	4	75	...	79	6
Do., Inherited, .....	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa,	1	50	...	51	2
Alcoholism,	2	42	1	44	1
Rheumatism,	1	85	...	86	2
Rheumatic Fever, .....	...	1	1	1	...
New Growth, Non-malignant, .....	...	13	...	13	...
Do., Malignant,	1	9	2	10	...
Anæmia,	2	12	6	14	1
Diabetes Mellitus, .....	...	2	...	2	...
Debility, .....	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Carried forward,.....</i>	38	847	69	885	24

le I.

Civil, Victoria and Gaol Hospitals.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.				GAOL HOSPITAL.					
Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.				Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
...
...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	3	...	...	23	...	23	...
...	1	...	1	...	2	3	1	5	...
...
...	10	...	10	...	...	5	...	5	...
...
...	1	31	1	32	...	12	1	12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...
...	1	...	1	...	...	6	...	6	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	...
...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
...
...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
...
...
...	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	5	...
...
...	20	...	20	1	4	23	1	27	...
2	80	1	85	2	7	88	4	95	2

Table I,—

Diseases and Deaths in 1912 at the

Diseases.	CIVIL HOSPITAL.				
	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths		
<i>Brought forward,...</i>	38	847	69	885	24
LOCAL DISEASES.					
Diseases of the Nervous System :—					
Neuritis, .....	...	3	...	3	...
Meningitis, .....	...	2	2	2	...
Congestion of Brain, .....	...	1	1	1	...
Functional Nervous Disorders :—					
Apoplexy, .....	...	1	1	1	...
Paralysis,	2	6	...	8	2
Athetosis, .....	...	1	...	1	...
Epilepsy, .....	...	5	...	5	...
Neuralgia, .....	...	9	...	9	1
Hysteria, .....	...	3	...	3	...
Mental Diseases :—					
Mania, .....	...	5	...	5	...
Delusional Insanity, .....	...	...	...	...	...
Melancholia, .....	...	2	...	2	...
Diseases of the					
Eye,	4	61	...	65	5
" " Ear, .....	...	6	...	6	1
" " Nose, .....	...	1	...	1	...
" " Circulatory System, ..	2	16	4	18	...
" " Respiratory System, ...	1	178	12	179	10
" " Digestive System, ...	5	206	10	211	7
" " Lymphatic System, ...	4	71	...	75	1
" " Urinary System,	2	27	5	29	1
" " Male Organs,	1	96	...	97	4
" " Female Organs,	2	27	...	29	1
" " Organs of Locomotion, ..	2	19	...	21	...
" " Cellular Tissue,	9	112	6	121	7
" " Skin, .....	...	33	...	33	1
<i>Carried forward,.....</i>	65	1,648	117	1,713	58

(Continued).

Civil, Victoria and Gaol Hospitals.

Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	VICTORIA HOSPITAL.			Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	GAOL HOSPITAL.			Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.
	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.			Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	
	Admis- sions,	Deaths,				Admis- sions	Deaths		
2	80	1	82	2	7	88	4	95	2
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	6	...
...	13	2	13	...	...	15	1	15	2
...	19	...	19	1	...	30	3	30	1
...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	6	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
2	8	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	2	...	2	...	...	4	...	4	...
...	7	...	7	...	...	5	...	5	...
4	134	3	136	3	7	164	11	171	5

12/10/11

Table I,—

Diseases and Deaths in 1912 at the

Diseases.	CIVIL HOSPITAL.				
	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
<i>Brought forward, ...</i>	22	614	51	636	22
<i>LOCAL DISEASES,—Continued.</i>					
Injuries, General,.....	22	614	51	636	22
Effects of Heat,	3	...	3	...
Abortion	1	...	1	...
Poisons,	10	4	10	...
Parasites,	14	...	14	2
Immersion,	10	2	10	...
Under Observation,	17	...	17	1
In Attendance,	14	...	14	...
Shock,.....	...	1	...	1	...
<i>Nil</i> ,	36	...	36	...
Pregnancy,.....	...	8	...	8	...
Parturition,.....
Born in Hospital,.....
Total,.....	80	2,651	194	2,731	95

(Continued).

Civil, Victoria and Gaol Hospitals.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.					GAOL HOSPITAL.				
Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.				Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
4	134	3	136	3	7	164	11	171	5
...	2	...	2	...	...	13	...	13	...
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
...
...	10	...	10	...	...	170	...	170	...
...	16	...	16	...	21	783	...	804	36*
...
...
...
5	28	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	27	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	221	3	234	3	28	1,131	11	1,159	41

* Outdoor patients.

Table II.—Monthly Admissions for Malaria from each Police Station during 1912.

Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Percentage to Strength.	Increase or Decrease over 1911.
No. 6.	2	6	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	3	3	1	..	..
Central,	5	12	..	..	41	12.1	..
No. 2,	2	1	..	..	6	..	- 2.7
" 7,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8.6	+ 2.7
Bay View,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10.0	..
Tsai Tse Mui,	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	28.6	+ 28.6
Shaukiwan,	4	1	..	..	..	5	29.4	+ 11.8
Stanley,	1	..	2	1	4	44.4	+ 44.4
Aberteen,	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21.0	- 19.0
Shek O,
Hing Hom,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	13.6	+ 13.6
Yaumati,	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	4.6	- 2.9
Shan Shui Po,	2	..	3	17.4	+ 17.4
Sha Ta Kok,	1	1	..	2	13.3	- 6.7
An Tau,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7.7	+ 7.7
Sheng Shui,	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	20.0	+ 8.3
Tai Po,	1	..	1	2	13.3	+ 13.3
Tsun Wan,	1	..	1	1	..	8	37.5	+ 22.2
Sha Tin,	1	..	2	25.0	+ 25.0
Sai Kung,	1	..	1	..	1	12.5	+ 12.5
Mt. Gough,	1	4	..	5	22.7	+ 22.7
Kowloon City,
Water,	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	1.9	- 0.6
Tung Chung,	1	1	14.3	- 14.2
Tai Tam Tuk,	1	..	1	16.6	+ 16.0
Total,	7	7	2	3	2	3	4	10	13	18	21	6	96	17.7	+ 8.0

Table III.—Number and Class of Patients admitted during the past ten years and the Deaths.

Class of Patients.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Police,	759	707	726	742	776	660	633	613	519	657
Paying Patients,	794	794	866	720	762	724	659	591	631	735
Government Servants,	319	276	271	339	367	315	250	352	188	249
Police Cases,	276	262	329	307	318	285	287	432	313	330
Free,	646	555	512	637	488	543	555	674	719	710
Total,	2,794	2,585	2,704	2,745	2,711	2,527	2,384	2,662	2,370	2,731
Total Deaths,	142	128	150	167	170	157	131	147	173	194
Percentage,	5.0	4.1	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.2	5.4	5.6	7.3	7.1

Annexe E.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

REPORT BY DR. J. BELL, *Medical Officer in Charge.*

I took over charge in March from Dr. J. M. Atkinson.

Admissions.—There were 234 (as against 309) with 3 deaths in 1911. The deaths were all in very young children and were due to Malarial Fever and Broncho Pneumonia. With the exception of 10 all patients paid fees.

Malarial Fever—There were 32 cases as compared with 31 in 1911. This disease accounted for the largest number of admissions.

Confinements.—There were 28 as against 41. They were all satisfactory.

Annexe F.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

REPORT BY DR. B. A. MOORE, *Medical Officer.*

During the year there were 243 patients under treatment. 126 cases were brought in by the Police.

There were 39 paying patients (45 in 1911). The deaths numbered 24, being 10·7% of the number under treatment (6·2% in 1911).

Table I.

Nationality and Sex of Patients treated in 1912.

.....	Europeans.		Indians.		Chinese.		Other Nationalities.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Remaining at end of 1911,	8	1	1	...	13	3	2	2	30
Admitted,	20	4	4	1	114	57	7	3	213
Total number treated,	28	5	5	1	130	60	9	5	243
Discharged,	20	4	2	1	113	54	6	2	202
Died,	3	...	3	...	12	5	2	1	26
Remaining at end of 1912,	5	1	...	...	5	1	1	2	15

Table II.

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1912.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1912.
		Ad- missions.	Deaths.		
GENERAL DISEASES.					
Alcoholism,	1	17	1	18	1
Malaria, .....	...	1	1	1	...
Plague, .....	...	2	2	2	...
LOCAL DISEASES.					
Diseases of the Nervous Sys- tem :—					
SUB-SECTION II.					
Functional Nervous Dis- orders :—					
Epilepsy,	1	5	...	6	1
SUB-SECTION III.					
Mental Diseases :—					
Imbecility, .....	...	2	...	2	...
Idiocy,	1	...	...	1	...
Mania,	13	78	11	91	9
Melancholia,	4	31	4	35	2
Dementia,	8	13	5	21	2
Delusional Insanity,	1	11	1	12	...
General Paralysis of the Insane,	1	2	1	3	...
Under Observation, .....	...	51	...	51	...
Total, 1912,	30	213	26	243	15
„ 1911,	26	194	14	220	30

Annexe G.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS, KENNEDY TOWN.

REPORT BY DR. C. W. MCKENNY, *Medical Officer in Charge.*

Buildings.—The hospital buildings have been well cared for during the year and necessary repairs have been promptly attended to.

Up to this year the buildings have been colour-washed but they have now been painted both internally and externally.

The new Sisters', Wardmasters' and Servants' Quarters have been completed and are ready for occupation.

Thirty-five cases were admitted to this hospital during the year. The hospital was occupied by patients from 14th January to August 10th.

All patients suffered from Small-pox.

There was one death.

The following were the Nationalities of patients:—English 13, Portuguese 7, American 5, Indian 3, Scotch 2, Japanese 2, Jewish 1, Welsh 1, and Malay 1.

In the appended table the relationship between Vaccination and the severity of the disease (as judged by the eruption being Discrete or Confluent) is shown:—

	Vaccinated in childhood and at least once after.	Vaccinated in childhood only.	Not vaccinated.
Confluent,	1	9	6
Discrete,	4	10	5

TUNG WA SMALL-POX BRANCH HOSPITAL (CHINESE).

Buildings and Equipment.—The buildings have been maintained in a good condition and repairs performed as required :—

Small-pox only was treated in the Hospital.

Statistics.

Patients admitted, - - - - -	146
„ died, - - - - -	48
„ discharged, - - - - -	98

Of these cases 139 chose Chinese treatment with 45 deaths (31·6%) and 7 Western treatment with 3 deaths (42·8).

Note.—The numbers treated by Western methods are so small that comparison is hardly of much value. In addition to above admissions there were 10 private attendants in hospital.

Annexe H.

VICTORIA GAOL.

REPORT BY DR. C. W. MCKENNY, *Medical Officer.*

Buildings.—The prison buildings and yards are well cared for and the general sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Gaol Hospital.—The total number of admissions during the year was 183 (188 in 1911).

The percentage of hospital admissions to the total admissions to the Gaol was 2.94 (4.50 in 1911).

The number of cases of Malaria treated in the Gaol Hospital was 12. There was one death.

The following is the number of cases of Malaria treated during the past ten years:—

1903	- - - - - 93	1908	- - - - - 68
1904	- - - - - 59	1909	- - - - - 13
1905	- - - - - 52	1910	- - - - - 16
1906	- - - - - 22	1911	- - - - - 3
1907	- - - - - 56	1912	- - - - - 12

There were twenty-three admissions grouped under the heading of Febricula. In these cases no Malaria parasite could be found and the fever, although in some case high, was always of short duration.

Five cases of Dysentery were treated in hospital, with no death. In 1911 there were seven admissions with one death.

Three cases of Typhoid Fever occurred, of which one died, one recovered and one remains under treatment.

The following were the admissions on account of other diseases:—

Debility,	- - - - - 23	with 1 death.
Anæmia,	- - - - - 5	
Tubercle,	- - - - - 6	
Heart Disease,	- - - - - 6	with 3 deaths.
Digestive System,	- - 30	„ 3 „
Organs of Locomotion,	- 2	
Cellulitis,	- - - - - 4	
Lymphatic System,	- - 2	
Respiratory System,	- - 15	with 1 death.
Syphilis,	- - - - - 3	„ 1 „
Urinary System,	- - - - - 6	
Skin Diseases,	- - - - - 5	
Local Injuries,	- - - - - 13	

Two cases of Beri-beri occurred in the Gaol during the year. There were no admissions in 1911.

The total number of patients treated in out-patient department was 783. In 1911 the total number was 803.

The principal diseases treated were :—

Scabies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
Ringworm,	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
Other Skin Diseases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
Digestive Disturbances,	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Local Injuries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Cellulitis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ear,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Eye,	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Syphilis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Gonorrhœa,	-	-	-	-	-	-	23

There were twelve deaths in the Gaol during the year. Eleven from natural causes and one by hanging in execution of death sentence. Twenty-two prisoners were discharged on medical grounds (11 in 1911). Causes of discharge are as follows :—

Leprosy,	-	-	-	-	-	8 (4 in 1911).
Debility,	-	-	-	-	-	3 (4 in 1911).
Phthisis,	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1 in 1911).
Insanity,	-	-	-	-	-	5 (1 in 1911).
Syphilis,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pyæmia,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chronic Bronchitis & Emphyœma,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Injury and Debility,	-	-	-	-	-	1

Note :—In connection with discharge of prisoners on medical grounds it is worthy of remark that there were 2,058 more admissions to Gaol than in 1911 and that 13 cases were discharged on account of Leprosy or Insanity (5 in 1911).

Out of 224 cases detained for observation, 9 were admitted to hospital, 50 treated as out-patients and 165 were found to be malingering.

Vaccinations.—3,194 prisoners were vaccinated during the year of which 898 were successful, 563 unsuccessful and 1,733 could not be examined owing to early discharge from Gaol.

Rate of Sickness and Mortality in Victoria Gaol.

	Total Number of :—				Daily Average Number of :—			Rate per cent. of :—			
	Prisoners admitted to Gaol.	Admissions to Hospital.	Cases treated as out-patients.	Deaths due to Disease.	Prisoners in Gaol.	Sick in Hospital.	Hospital Out-patients.	Admissions to Hospital to total Admissions to Gaol.	Daily Average Sick in Hospital to Daily Average of Prisoners.	Daily Average of all Sick in Gaol to Daily Average of Prisoners.	Deaths due to Disease to Total Admissions to Gaol.
1911.	4,178	188	803	9	595	5·65	23·07	4·50	·95	4·82	0·22
1912.	6,236	183	783	11	701	5·08	25	2·94	·72	4·29	0·18

In connection with the selection of prisoners to fulfil the duties of cooks, a thorough system of examination (with the assistance of the Government Bacteriologist) since November has been instituted, in order that no typhoid "carrier" may be allowed to come in contact with the food supplies. Thus the possibility of any but sporadic cases of typhoid occurring is reduced to a minimum.

Annexe I.

KOWLOON AND THE NEW TERRITORIES.

REPORT BY DR. J. C. DALMAHOY ALLAN, *Medical Officer.*

From January to July 31st the the work of this department was carried out by Dr. J. W. Hartley and for the remainder of the year by Dr. J. C. Dalmahoy Allan.

Mr. P. D. R. Naidu acted as General Medical Assistant for the whole period.

The material for this Report is gathered from the Medical Officer's books for the first 7 months and is based on personal observation during the last five. Dr. J. W. Hartley's health was far from satisfactory during most of the year and at the end of July he retired from Government Service.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The health of the Staff has been most satisfactory. A number of cases of Malaria occurred throughout the year at Shatin, Taiipo and Fanling amongst the Railway servants and a series of routine weekly injections of Quinine were given with excellent results.

There were as usual a number of minor injuries, but only 5 serious accidents occurred in connection with the line of which 4 proved fatal.

A Chinese dresser has attended minor cases along the Main Line from Shatin to Lowu and down the Branch Line to Sha-tau-kok, and the returns given under "Taiipo Dispensary" include Railway servants as well as the other cases seen in that district by the dresser.

It is a relief to learn that the present springless "carriages" on the Sha tau-kok Branch Line are shortly to be replaced by proper Light Railway coaches.

The general sanitary arrangements at the various stations have been quite satisfactory.

KOWLOON AND THE NEW TERRITORIES.

The usual epidemic of Small-pox occurred during the earlier months of the year, 31 cases were treated at the new Yaumati Kwong Wa Small-pox Hospital of whom 12 died and 19 recovered.

An increasing number of vaccinations have been performed, 551 are reported to have been done in the Sheung Sui District and 381 in the Tsun Wan District and 351 at the Kowloon Dispensary.

Besides these another 1,042 cases were done throughout the New Territories by vaccinators sent out by the Tung Wa Hospital, making a total of 2,325, of which nearly 95 % were "successful".

The Tung Wa Hospital vaccinator only goes out during the epidemic season. Two other men also work in the above mentioned districts and they are supplied with lymph from the Bacteriological Institute through the Police Stations and apparently make what they can by charging a varying small fee for their services. It would seem advisable to encourage vaccination by having it entirely free and by appointing one or two men on a regular monthly salary, who would spend the whole year going round the New Territories in a routine manner under the supervision of the Medical Officer and whose duty it would be to vaccinate all recently-born infants and all newcomers, while at the same time they could distribute literature in Chinese not only on the subject of Small-pox, but also on Plague, Tuberculosis and the like.

The Taipo Dispensary was in charge of a Chinese dresser who also visited the surrounding district. He attended a large number of minor complaints under the supervision of the Medical Officer or his Assistant, the returns from the dispensary being as follows:—

Febriacula (including Malaria),	-	-	-	-	244
Ulcers and Diseases of the Skin,	-	-	-	-	147
Diseases of the Respiratory System,	-	-	-	-	10
Diseases of the Eye,	-	-	-	-	15
Injuries,	-	-	-	-	89
					<hr/>
					505
					<hr/>

and in connection with this Dispensary 573 vaccinations were performed by the Tung Wa Hospital, (included in the above-mentioned returns).

The British School in Kowloon was inspected each quarter, and reports made on such occasions. The general health has been good and the sanitary arrangements quite satisfactory.

The following Table gives a more detailed account of the new cases treated at or from the Kowloon Dispensary and a general survey will show that the health of Kowloon and the New Territories has on the whole been satisfactory. There seems to have been a slight increase in the number of cases of Malaria. A number of operations have been performed including radical cure for Hernia, Hydrocele, Varicocele and Fistula-in-Ano, Circumcision, Excision of Tubercular Glands, Buboes, Tubercular Testicle, Hæmorrhoids, etc., etc.

Amongst the more modern therapeutic methods gratifying results have been obtained in a number of cases by the Intravenous Injection of Arseno-benzol in Syphilis, by the Intramuscular Injection of Emetine Hydrochloride in Amœbic Dysentery and by the use of Solid Carbon Dioxide Snow in Trachoma.

Throughout the year at the Kowloon Dispensary 4,231 cases were treated, of whom 1,418 were Old Cases and 2,813 were New, while 3,995 prescriptions were dispensed.

TABLE OF *New* CASES FROM KOWLOON AND THE NEW TERRITORIES
TREATED DURING 1912.

GENERAL DISEASES :—

Anæmia, - - - - -	15
Beri-beri, - - - - -	47
Chicken-pox, - - - - -	8
Debility, - - - - -	45
Dengue, - - - - -	7
Diphtheria, - - - - -	5
Dysentery, - - - - -	178
Enteric Fever, - - - - -	2
Febricula (including Malaria), - - - - -	608
Gonorrhœa, - - - - -	138
Influenza, - - - - -	62
Rheumatism, - - - - -	41
Rheumatoid Arthritis, - - - - -	6
Small-pox, - - - - -	37
Syphilis, - - - - -	74

Tubercle :—

Phthisis Pulmonalis, - - - - -	27
Tuberculosis of Glands, - - - - -	10
Other Tubercular Disease, - - - - -	4
New Growths, Benign, - - - - -	16
„ Malignant, - - - - -	3

LOCAL DISEASES :—

Circulatory System :—

Valvular Disease, - - - - -	27
Other Diseases, - - - - -	66

Digestive System :—

Diarrhœa, - - - - -	254
Hepatitis, - - - - -	6
Jaundice. Catarrhal, - - - - -	6
Sprue, - - - - -	2

Diseases of the Ear, - - - - -	16
Diseases of the Eye, - - - - -	112

Generative System :—

Male, - - - - -	10
Female, - - - - -	42
Lymphatic System, - - - - -	24
Nervous System, - - - - -	39
Nose, Diseases of the, - - - - -	24
Respiratory System, - - - - -	312

Skin:—	
Scabies, - - - - -	37
Ringworm, - - - - -	27
Eczema, - - - - -	24
Other Diseases, - - - - -	38
Urinary System, - - - - -	17
Injuries:—	
Sunstroke, - - - - -	2
Other Injurics, - - - - -	279
Parasites:—	
Ascaris Lumbricoides, - - - - -	42
Oxyuris Vermicularis, - - - - -	14
Ankylostoma Duodenale, - - - - -	6
Tapeworm, - - - - -	2
Poisons:—	
Vegetable Alkaloids, - - - - -	4
Other Poisons,- - - - -	26
Surgical Operations, - - - - -	46
Total,- - - - -	<u>2,813</u>

Annexe J.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

REPORT BY DR. C. W. MCKENNY, *Visiting Medical Officer.*

The Chairman and Directors have been most generous in supplying the varied wants of the hospital and have also been most helpful in the many problems of management which arose during the year. The fact of two distinct systems of therapeutics being present in one institution would appear certain to cause many difficulties—some almost insuperable—and yet such difficulties have only arisen to a very minor extent. I need hardly say that such a pleasant state of affairs has caused me the most lively satisfaction and I feel that it is almost entirely due to the tactful and impartial attitude which the Chairman and Directors have continually observed. I am sure the University medical students must feel deeply grateful to the body which supplies—as the Tung Wa does—such a wide field for them in which great wealth of clinical experience may be gathered.

Buildings and Equipment.—The hospital buildings during the year have been well maintained and much care has been shown by the Staff in attending to the cleanliness and general sanitation of the various departments.

The hospital contains 326 beds and in addition the Refuge, which is attached to the hospital, affords much needed shelter to many destitutes. It can accommodate 60 persons.

The value of the Operating Theatre to the hospital has been definitely proved and this year's Directors have met its demands in a most liberal spirit. The number of operations performed has increased from 23 to 86 and it may fairly be judged by these figures alone that the native dislike to Western surgical procedures is disappearing to a considerable extent.

Staff.—Dr. To Ying Kwan resigned the position of House Surgeon in August and was succeeded by Dr. S. H. Thomas. The post of Assistant House Surgeon is held by Dr. Song Cheong Chai who has recently become qualified. There are in addition one Dispenser and one trained female nurse. The latter is of especial use in the midwifery department.

Statistics.—The total number of admissions to hospital numbered 4,119 as against 3,897 in 1911.

There were 159 patients under treatment remaining over from 1911, so that the total number of cases treated during the year was 4,278.

Of this total (4,278), 2,616 were discharged, 1,459 died in hospital and 203 were under treatment at the end of the year.

Two hundred and forty-eight were admitted in a moribund condition. If this number is deducted from the total of admissions there remains a balance of 4,030 who were able to take their choice of treatment. The number of patients under Western (European) and Chinese methods of treatment were as follows :—

Chinese, - - - - -	2,545	} 4,030
Western, - - - - -	1,485	

This gives a percentage of 63·2 Chinese treatment and 36·8 Western. In 1911 68·6% were Chinese and 31·4 Western. There is thus an increase of 5·4% in Western treatment over 1911 but the figure for 1910 (50% Western treatment) is still far in advance. Considering, however, that a large number of patients (over 300) take mixed treatment and are classified since 1911 as Chinese treatment it would seem that the decrease is more apparent than real.

The number of visits to the Out-patient Department was 102,333 (109,790 in 1911).

Of this number 93,395 selected Chinese treatment and 8,938 Western.

Vaccinations.—There were 1,627 Vaccinations during the year at the hospital or in connection with it (813 in 1911.)

Two thousand eight hundred and seventy (2,870) destitutes (2,868 males and 2 females) were sheltered till they could be sent to their native villages or be otherwise provided for.

One thousand five hundred and fifty (1,550) bodies were brought to the hospital mortuary for burial (1,398 in 1911.)

Where the history, as regards cause of death, was not satisfactory the bodies were transferred to the Public Mortuary for *post mortem* examination. The total number thus sent amounted to 236 (304 in 1911.)

Free burials were provided by the hospital for 3,347 poor persons (3,483 in 1911).

Note.—I have inspected the Chinese Mortuary (Yee Chong) which the Directors of the Hospital have established on the South side of the Island for the reception of Chinese who have died abroad or in Hongkong but whose bodies for various reasons, cannot yet be permanently buried. The various rooms (3) of the Mortuary are for the most part free from unpleasant odours and throughout the building, as far as may be, much effort has been made to ensure sanitation.

Malaria.—368 cases of Malaria were admitted with 125 deaths, *i.e.*, mortality 33·9%.

The details of this mortality are of interest as the percentage, though lower than 1911, *i.e.*, 37·3%, is still too high :—

Chinese treatment,	- - - -	306	with	114	deaths =	37·2%.
Western treatment,	- - - -	62	„	11	„	17·7%.

Of the 368 admissions, 63 were in a very advanced stage of the disease. Of these 63, 16 were treated by Western methods and 47 by Chinese. Considering these facts it is evident that the Western mortality percentage is comparatively satisfactory and the Chinese is not in fact so high as it would appear. It must be understood that a malarial patient always receives mixed treatment, *i.e.*, Chinese treatment with the addition, if possible, of Quinine.

The Malaria admissions were for the most part Malignant Malaria (345) as against Benign Tertian (23).

Beri-Beri.—There was for Beri-Beri a total admission of 292 cases with 52 deaths, *i.e.*, 17·8 % mortality. In 1911 with 481 admissions there was a mortality percentage of 24·7 and in 1910 the percentage was 35 %.

The details of the treatment are as follows :—

Chinese,.....	229	cases	with	43	deaths =	18·7 %
Western,.....	63	„	„	9	„	=14·2 %

Although there is a death rate percentage of 4·5 % in favour of Western treatment, I do not think the steadily decreasing death rate can be attributed to this cause. It may possibly point to a lessened virulence of the disease.

Phthisis.—There were total admissions of 317 cases and deaths 245, *i.e.*, 77·2 %.

Of these the treatment was as follows :—

Western,.....	33	with	13	deaths =	39·3 %.
Chinese,.....	284	„	232	„	= 81·6 %.

The terribly high mortality I can only attribute to (1) the advanced state in which cases come into hospital and (2) the unsuitability for the treatment of Phthisis of any hospital situate, as the Tung Wa is, in the centre of a closely built and densely populated area.

Plague.—There were 547 admissions (97 in 1911) with 526 deaths (82 in 1911).

This gives a death rate percentage of 96·1 % as against 84·5 % for 1911.

Operations.—The following general operations were performed during the year. They number 86 (23 in 1911).

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

	<i>Cures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Removal of female breast for Malignant disease, - - - - -	3	
Removal of Tumours—Simple & Malignant, -	4	1
Amputations :—Fingers and Toes, - - -	5	
Hands and Legs, - - -	7	
	—	12
Injections of Salvarsan and Neo-Salvarsan for Syphilis, - - - - -	11	
Hæmorrhoids, - - - - -	5	
Necrosis of Jaw, - - - - -	8	
Skin Grafting, - - - - -	13	
Circumcision, - - - - -	3	
Wiring ununited fracture, - - - - -	1	
Abscesses opened under anesthesia, - - -	8	
Removal of Tuberculous Glands of Neck, -	6	
Inguinal Hernia (Radical Cure), - - - -	5	
Fistula in Ano, - - - - -	4	
Dermoid Cyst of Ovary, - - - - -	1	
Femoral Aneurysm—Ligature of Femoral Artery, - - - - -	1	
	—	—
	85	1
	—	—
Total, - - - - -	86	

Eye Department.—The Eye Department, as in previous years, has been under the care of Dr. Harston.

The following were the operations performed :—

EYE OPERATIONS.

	<i>Cures.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Excision of Fornix Conjunctivæ, - - - -	1	
Pterygium, - - - - -	5	
Peritomy, - - - - -	1	
Cataract by Smith's Intracapsular Method, -	10	
Cataract by Ordinary Method, - - - - -	12	
Iridectomy for Leukoma, Corneal Ulcer, etc.,	32	
Advancement of External Rectus, - - - -	1	
Entropion (Snellen), - - - - -	5	
Enucleation of Eyeball, - - - - -	2	
	—	
	69	nil.
	—	
CO ₂ Snow applications for Trachoma (New Cases), - - - - -	138	

The number of eye operations was 69 (48 in 1911).

The number of patients who attended the Outpatient Department for eye treatment was 722 (683 in 1911).

The following Tables are appended :—

- I.—Return of Diseases and Deaths.
- II.—Proportion of Cases treated by Western and Chinese methods.
- III.—Vaccinations.
- IV.—General Statistics.

Table I.

Diseases and Deaths in 1912 at the Tung Wa Hospital.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
GENERAL DISEASES.					
Small-pox, .....	...	6	4	6	...
Scarlet Fever, .....	...	1	1	1	...
Puerperal Fever, .....	...	4	...	4	...*
Diphtheria, .....	...	4	1	4	1
Febricula,	4	88	...	92	...
Typhoid Fever,	1	14	8	15	...
Dysentery,	2	187	50	189	3
Relapsing Fever, .....	...	1	1	1	...
Plague, .....	...	547	526	547	...
Benign Tertian Malaria,	1	23	2	24	...
Malignant Malaria,	5	345	123	350	7
Malarial Cachexia,	1	18	4	19	...
Beri-beri,	17	292	52	309	7
Erysipelas, .....	...	4	1	4	...
Septicæmia, .....	...	35	21	35	...
Tetanus,	1	10	6	11	...
Tuberculosis,	14	23	15	37	5
Tuberculous Glands of Neck, .....	...	10	...	10	1
Leprosy,	1	6	...	7	...†
Syphilis:—					
(a) Primary, .....	...	13	...	13	...
(b) Secondary, .....	...	12	...	12	...
(c) Tertiary,	8	170	18	178	5
Gonorrhœa, .....	...	8	...	8	...
Gonorrhœal Rheumatism, .....	...	21	...	21	6
Chronic Rheumatism,	11	190	...	201	9
Acute Rheumatism, .....	...	20	5	20	...
Rheumatoid Arthritis, .....	...	1	...	1	...
Benign New Growths, .....	...	4	...	4	...
Malignant New Growths, .....	...	5	2	5	2
Anæmia,	3	17	2	20	1
Senile Debility,	7	113	80	120	11
<i>Carried forward,</i>	76	2,192	922	2,268	58

* Outside Cases.
† Sent to Canton.

Table I,—(Continued).

Diseases and Deaths in 1912 at the Tung Wa Hospital.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	76	2,192	922	2,268	58
LOCAL DISEASES					
Diseases of the Nervous System :—					
Meningitis, .....	...	8	6	8	...
Myelitis,	2	...	...	2	...
Apoplexy, .....	...	11	7	11	...
Hemiplegia,	5	41	30	46	10
Infantile Paralysis,	1	...	...	1	1
Epilepsy, .....	...	5	...	5	1
Diseases of Eye,	10	53	...	63	5
Diseases of the Circulatory System :—					
(a) Valvular Disease, .....	...	86	20	86	...
(b) Aneurysm, .....	...	2	1	2	..
Diseases of the Respiratory System :—					
(a) Asthma, .....	...	1	...	1	...
(b) Phthisis,	5	317	245	322	21
(c) Pneumonia, .....	...	130	94	130	3
(d) Acute and Chronic Bronchitis, .....	...	145	26	145	16
(e) Pleurisy, .....	...	48	...	48	1
Diseases of the Digestive System :—					
(a) Diarrhœa,	13	263	16	276	7
(b) Gastro-Enteritis, .....	...	161	33	161	3
(c) Cirrhosis of Liver, .....	...	9	2	9	...
(d) Cancer of Liver, .....	...	2	2	2	...
(e) Gastric Ulcer, .....	...	3	...	3	...
(f) Tonsillitis, .....	...	4	...	4	...
(g) Inguinal Hernia, .....	...	6	...	6	...
(h) Hæmorrhoids, .....	...	9	...	9	2
Diseases of the Urinary System :—					
(a) Bright's Diseases,	6	80	42	86	4
(b) Cystitis, .....	...	6	...	6	...
Diseases of the Male Organs :—					
(a) Phimosis, .....	...	3	...	3	...
(b) Orchitis, .....	...	2	...	2	...
<i>Carried forward</i> ,.....	118	3,587	1,446	3,705	132

Table I,—(Continued).

Diseases and Deaths in 1912 at the Tung Wa Hospital.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1911.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1912.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
<i>Brought forward,</i>	118	3,587	1,446	3,705	132
Diseases of the Female Organs :—					
(a) Cancer of Uterus, .....	...	3	2	3	...
(b) Dermoid Cyst of Ovary, .....	...	1	...	1	...
(c) Vaginitis, .....	...	2	...	2	...
Hip Joint Disease,	15	14	...	29	6
Diseases of Cellular Tissues :—					
(a) Cellulitis, .....	...	3	1	3	...
(b) Abscesses, .....	...	68	...	68	...
(c) Ulcers,	3	109	...	112	37
Neerosis of Jaw, .....	...	8	...	8	...
Scalds and Burns, .....	...	12	...	12	...
Local Injuries,	21	208	...	229	26
Opium Poisoning, .....	...	2	...	2	..
Opium Habit, .....	...	51	10	51	...
Parturition,	2	51	...	53	2
Total,	159	4,119	1,459	4,278	203

Table II.

Showing the Admissions and Mortality in the Tung Wa Hospital during the year 1912, with the proportion of cases treated by Western and Chinese methods respectively.

DISEASES.	WESTERN TREATMENT.		CHINESE TREATMENT.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES.				
Small-pox,	1	1	5	3
Scarlet Fever, .....	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever,	4	...	...	...
Diphtheria,	2	...	2	1
Febricula,	31	...	61	...
Typhoid Fever,	5	1	10	7
Dysentery,	38	6	151	44
Relapsing Fever, .....	...	...	1	1
Plague,	241	233	306	293
Benign Tertian Malaria,	19	...	5	2
Malignant Malaria,	43	11	307	112
Malarial Cachexia,	3	1	16	3
Beri-Beri,	63	9	246	43
Erysipelas,	3	...	1	1
Septicæmia,	8	1	27	20
Tetanus,	5	2	6	4
Tuberculosis,	18	8	19	7
Tubercular Glands of Neck,	10	...	...	...
Leprosy,	7	(Sent to Canton.)		
Syphilis :—				
Primary,	13	...	...	...
Secondary,	12	...	...	...
Tertiary,	169	17	9	1
Gonorrhœa,	8	...	...	...
Gonorrhœal Rheumatism,	13	...	8	...
Chronic Rheumatism,	47	...	154	...
Acute Rheumatic Fever,	6	...	14	5
Rheumatoid Arthritis, .....	...	...	1	...
Benign New Growths,	4	...	...	...
Malignant New Growths,	3	1	2	1
Anæmia,	8	...	12	2
Senile Debility	22	12	98	68
<i>Carried forward,</i>	806	303	1,462	619

Table II,—(Continued).

Showing the Admissions and Mortality in the Fung Wa Hospital during the year 1912, with the proportion of cases treated by European and Chinese methods respectively.

DISEASES.	WESTERN TREATMENT.		CHINESE TREATMENT.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	806	303	1,462	619
LOCAL DISEASES.				
Nervous System:—				
Meningitis,	3	2	5	4
Myelitis, .....	...	...	2	...
Apoplexy,	3	1	8	6
Hemiplegia,	11	6	35	24
Infantile Paralysis,	1	...	...	...
Epilepsy,	4	...	1	...
Diseases of the Eye,	63	...	...	...
Circulatory System:—				
Valvular Heart Disease,	17	4	69	16
Aneurysm,	1	...	1	1
Respiratory System:—				
Asthma, .....	...	...	1	...
Phthisis,	33	13	289	232
Pneumonia,.....	49	31	81	63
Acute and Chronic Bronchitis,	43	4	102	22
Pleurisy,	9	...	39	...
Digestive System:—				
Diarrhoea,	97	4	179	12
Gastro Enteritis,	57	9	104	24
Cirrhosis of Liver,	2	1	7	1
Cancer of Liver,.....	2	2	...	...
Gastric Ulcer,.....	2	...	1	...
Tonsillitis,	3	...	1	...
Inguinal Hernia,.....	6	...	...	...
Hæmorrhoids,	5	...	4	...
<i>Carried forward</i> ,.....	1,217	380	2,391	1,024

Table II,—Continued.

Showing the Admissions and Mortality in the Tung Wa Hospital during the year 1912, with the proportion of cases treated by European and Chinese methods respectively.

DISEASES.	WESTERN TREATMENT.		CHINESE TREATMENT.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	1,217	380	2,391	1,024
<i>LOCAL DISEASES,—Continued.</i>				
Urinary System :—				
Bright's Disease,	28	11	58	31
Cystitis,	5	...	1	...
Generative System :—				
Phimosis,	3	...	...	...
Orchitis,	2	...	...	...
Cancer of the Uterus,	2	1	1	1
Dermoid Cyst of Ovary,	1	...	...	...
Vaginitis,	2	...	...	...
Hip Joint Disease,.....	13	...	16	...
Cellulitis,.....	2	...	1	1
Abscesses,	31	...	37	...
Ulcers,.....	54	...	58	...
Necrosis of Jaw,	8	...	...	...
Scalds,.....	11	...	1	...
Local Injuries,	42	...	187	...
Opium Poisoning,	2	...	...	...
Opium Habit,	9	2	42	8
Parturition,	53	...	...	...
Total ,.....	1,485	394	2,793	1,065

	Admissions.	Deaths.
Western Treatment,	1,485	394
Chinese Treatment,	2,793	1,065
Net Total ,.....	4,278	1,459

Table III.

Vaccinations done at Tung Wa Hospital and Branches.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tung Wa Hospital,	647	745	1,392
Aberdeen,	32	43	75
Shaukiwan,	21	11	32
Shum Shui Po,	18	21	39
Yaumati,	14	16	30
Stanley,	36	23	59
	768 + 859 =		1,627

Table IV.

General Statistics.

1912.	Males.	Females.	Total.	1911.
Remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1912.	125	34	159	248
Admissions during 1912,	3,219	892	4,119	3,897
Discharged, " "	2,022	594	2,616	2,438
Deaths, " "	1,041	418	1,459	1,211
Under treatment on 1st January, 1913,	154	49	203	...
Total number of in-patients treated during 1912,	3,344	926	4,278	4,147
Cases admitted in dying condition,	217	31	248	220
Bodies brought in dead,	926	624	1,550	1,321
Bodies sent to Public Mortuary for <i>post mortem</i> examination,	18*	218†	236	304
Free burials, .....	...	...	3,347	3,433
Out-patients: Native Treatment,	59,022	34,373	93,395	97,648
" Western Treatment,	5,847	3,091	8,938	12,142
Destitutes sheltered,	2,868	2	2,870	4,303
Eye Clinics (Mondays and Thursdays), ...	531	191	722	683
Vaccinations,	984	643	1,627	813
General Operations under anaesthesia,	59	27	86	23
Eye Operations,	42	27	69	48

* In-patients.

† Brought in.

Annexe K.

ALICE MEMORIAL AND AFFILIATED HOSPITALS.

1912 AND 1911.

	<i>Total in-patients treated</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
	<i>1912.</i>	<i>1911.</i>	<i>1912.</i>	<i>1911.</i>
Alice Memorial Hospital, ...	117	133	...	.
Ho Miu Ling Hospital,	355	357	23	15
Nethersole Hospital,	567	564	42	57
Alice Memorial Maternity } Hospital,	489	345	20	11
Total,	<u>1,528</u>	<u>1,399</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>83</u>

Annexe L.

BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

REPORT BY DR. H. MACFARLANE, *Bacteriologist*.

Staff.—Mr. Chan Tsun| Kon, L.M.S., Hongkong, the Bacteriological Assistant, resigned on the 21st February on appointment as Bacteriologist to the Government of Canton.

It was decided to abolish this post and to create in its place the post of Laboratory Assistant. Mr. Leung Kwok-tai, 4th Grade Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, was accordingly appointed on July 1st. These changes naturally much disturbed the work of the Institute.

Other Workers.—Captain Arthur, M.B., B.Sc., I.M.S., has carried on research work daily throughout the year. He has also given a great deal of assistance in the Investigation of the Mosquitoes of Hongkong, which is at present being carried out.

Staff-Surgeon Rutherford, R.N., has also worked in the Institute from time to time.

Dr. J. W. Hartley received two months instruction in Bacteriological methods.

The Preparation of Calf Lymph.—Twenty calves were inoculated (24 in 1911). The methods used were similar to those detailed in previous reports.

The total number of tubes of Lymph issued was 16,042 (9,802 in 1911); the value of the Lymph by Government Notification No. 380 of 1910 was \$7,095.20. The large increase in the number of tubes of Lymph issued was due to the epidemic of Small-pox which prevailed early in the year.

With the exception of the Lymph issued to the Army and Navy, which is used by fully qualified Medical Officers, practically the whole of the vaccination is done by unqualified persons. It is therefore difficult to get accurate reports on the results of the Lymph, but during the first quarter of the year, when most of the Lymph was used, much trouble was taken to obtain as many reports as possible.

The results for this period may be briefly summarised :—11,886 persons were reported vaccinated, of these 3,933 were primaries and the percentage of successful cases was 96%. 6,395 were returned as secondaries and gave a percentage of 65% successful. On the

other hand, 701 cases reported by the Naval and Military Authorities as secondary vaccination during the same period and using the same Lymphs gave a case success of 81%.

Investigations.—In addition to the routine work of the Institute and Mortuary an investigation as to whether *Stegomyia fasciata* exists in the Colony has been carried on since July 1st. The question as to of which Anophelino Mosquitoes in the Colony carry Malaria is also being studied as this at present is quite unknown and the question is of considerable practical importance.

Inspector Alexander Watson, Cattle Depôt, has been appointed assistant for this work in his spare time and has done very valuable work.

The investigation will be continued during the whole of 1913.

Routine Examinations.—Under this heading are collected the examinations formerly grouped under “Materials sent for examination” and also other examinations previously noted in different parts of the reports.

New Growths,—Examination by section, - - -	35
Widal's Reaction for Bacillus Typhosus, - - -	167
" " Paratyphoid B., - - -	24
Examination by culture for Bacillus Dysenteriae, - - -	11
" " " Diphtheria, - - -	72
" " " Vibro Cholera, - - -	1
" " " Bacillus Anthracis, - - -	2
" " " Typhoid Carriers, - - -	10
Microscopical examination for Gonococcus, - - -	7
" " " Tubercle Bacilli, - - -	6
" " " Anthrax Bacilli, - - -	2
" " " Plague Bacilli, - - -	3
" " " Leprosy Bacilli, - - -	1
" " " Treponema Pallida, - - -	1
" " " Malarial Parasites, - - -	13
Animal Inoculation for Tubercle Bacilli, - - -	4
" " " Anthrax Bacilli, - - -	6
Examination of material for Anthrax, - - -	1
" " " Pus of Organisms, - - -	5
" " " Clothes for Spermatozoa, - - -	1
" " " Urine for Schistosomum, - - -	1
Differential count of Leucocytes, - - -	2
Total count of R. B. C.'s, - - -	6
Preparation of Autogenous Vaccines, - - -	5
Rideal Walker Estimation of Disinfectants, - - -	10
Wasserman's Syphilis Reaction, - - -	2
Breeding out and generic determination of Dipterous	
Larvæ, - - -	538
Bacteriological Examination of Water, - - -	74
Examination of Rats for Plague, - - -	70,633
Miscellaneous, - - -	9
Total, - - -	<u>71,652</u>

Examination of Rats.—The results are given in Table I. The total number of Rats examined was 70,633 compared with 65,927 in 1911. 390 were found to be Plague-infected (269 in 1911).

Bacteriological Examination of Water.—The three chief water supplies of the Colony (Kowloon, Tytam and Pokfulum) were examined quarterly and the results are given in Tables II, III and IV.

In every case the sample was taken at its source, *i.e.*, either directly before or directly after filtration.

The methods used in carrying out the examinations were the same as those described in my "Report on an investigation of the Pokfulum Water Supply" (No. 20 of 1911) and the results obtained closely follow the conclusions arrived at in that report.

Table II showing the Kowloon water is a good example of the value of storage to a water, the Kowloon Reservoir being sufficiently large to admit of effective storage which the two other sources are unable to afford.

Table I.

Month.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Plague-infected.	Pregnants.	Phosphorus Poisoning.	Newly born and not classified.
January,	5,529	2,749	2,780	...	336	617	465
February,	6,462	3,216	3,246	5	435	1,487	474
March,	6,375	3,173	3,202	2	427	...	635
April,	6,862	3,372	3,490	65	550	...	720
May,	9,298	4,691	4,607	200	848	...	1,027
June,	6,051	3,005	3,045	77	471	...	694
July,	4,883	2,183	2,200	35	316	...	398
August,	4,082	2,108	1,974	2	439	...	326
September,	4,331	2,142	2,189	2	354	...	299
October,	5,062	2,516	2,546	1	400	...	418
November,	5,969	3,174	2,795	...	347	...	415
December,	6,229	3,025	3,204	1	335	...	421
Total,	70,633	35,355	35,278	390	5,258	2,104	6,310

Table II.

The Kowloon Water.

Sample.	Date.	Rate of Filtration.	Total Colonies on Agar in 1 cc at 37° C. for 24 hours.	MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Peptone Water.						Presence of Coli Group.	
				$\frac{1}{16}$ cc.	1 cc.	2 cc.	5 cc.	10 cc.	20 cc.		50 cc.
Unfiltered,	11-1-12.	...	200	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	III 74 in 5 cc.
Filtered,	11-1-12.	470	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 50 cc.
Unfiltered,	13-1-12.	...	180	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	III 74 in 5 cc.
Filtered,	13-1-12.	470	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 50 cc.
Unfiltered,	15-1-12.	...	250	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	III 74 in 5 cc.
Filtered, ..	15-1-12.	455	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 50 cc.
Unfiltered,	16-4-12.	...	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 20 cc.
Filtered,	16-4-12.	460	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 50 cc.
Unfiltered,	18-4-12.	...	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 50 cc.
Filtered,	18-4-12.	450	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 50 cc.
Unfiltered,	20-4-12.	...	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 20 cc.
Filtered,	20-4-12.	450	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 50 cc.
Unfiltered,	9-7-12.	...	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 20 cc.
Filtered,	9-7-12.	529	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 50 cc.
Unfiltered,	11-7-12.	...	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 20 cc.
Filtered,	11-7-12.	529	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 50 cc.
Unfiltered,	13-7-12.	...	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 20 cc.
Filtered,	13-7-12.	514	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 50 cc.
Unfiltered,	8-10-12.	...	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 20 cc.
Filtered,	8-10-12.	498	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 50 cc.
Unfiltered,	10-10-12.	...	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 20 cc.
Filtered,	10-10-12.	498	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 50 cc.
Unfiltered,	12-10-12.	...	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 20 cc.
Filtered,	12-10-12.	498	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 50 cc.

+ == Acid and Gas; - == Acid only; ... == No change.

The Classification of the Coli Group is that of MacConkey. The rate of Filtration is given by the Water Authority in gallons per square yard per day.

Table III.

The Tytam Water.

Sample.	Date.	Rate of Filtration.	Total Colonies on Agar in 1 cc at 37° C. for 24 hours.	MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Peptone Water.						Presence of Coli Group.	
				1/6 cc.	1 cc.	2 cc.	5 cc.	10 cc.	20 cc.		50 cc.
Unfiltered,	8-1-12.	...	70	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	I 4 in 1 & 2 ccs.
Filtered,	8-1-12.	606	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	II (indole-) in 20 ccs.
Unfiltered,	10-1-12.	...	70	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Group III in 2 ccs.
Filtered,	10-1-12.	630	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	II 34 in 10 ccs.
Unfiltered,	12-1-12.	...	70	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	Group IV in 1 & 2 ccs.
Filtered,	12-1-12.	612	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	III 71 in 20 ccs.
Unfiltered,	15-4-12.	...	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	II 34 in 10 ccs.
Filtered,	15-4-12.	593	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	II 34 in 50 ccs.
Unfiltered,	17-4-12.	...	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	III 71 in 2 ccs.
Filtered,	17-4-12.	811	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	III 71 in 10 ccs.
Unfiltered,	19-4-12.	...	70	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	III 71 in 2 ccs.
Filtered,	19-4-12.	861	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	II 34 in 10 ccs.
Unfiltered,	8-7-12.	...	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Group III in 2 ccs.
Filtered,	8-7-12.	800	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- up to 10 cc.
Unfiltered,	10-7-12.	...	60	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	Group III in 2 cc.
Filtered,	10-7-12.	800	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- up to 10 cc.
Unfiltered,	12-7-12.	...	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- up to 2 ccs.
Filtered,	12-7-12.	800	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 10 cc.
Unfiltered,	7-10-12.	...	85	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	Group I, II, III in 12 ccs.
Filtered,	7-10-12.	570	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Group III in 10 cc.
Unfiltered,	9-10-12.	...	100	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	Group III in 2 cc.
Filtered,	9-10-12.	530	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Group III in 10 cc.
Unfiltered,	11-10-12.	...	90	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	Group I in 2 cc.
Filtered,	11-10-12.	520	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Group I in 10 cc.

+ = Acid and Gas; - = Acid only; - = No change.

The Classification of the Coli Group is that of MacConkey. The rate of Filtration is given by the Water Authority in gallons per square yard per day.

Table IV.

The Folkefulum Water.

Sample.	Date.	Rate of Filtration.	Total Colonies on Agar in 1 cc. at 37° C. for 24 hours.	MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Peptone Water.						Presence of Coli Group.	
				1/10 cc.	1 cc.	2 cc.	5 cc.	10 cc.	20 cc.		50 cc.
Unfiltered,	8-1-12.	...	200	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	I 7 & IV 107 in 2 cc.
Filtered,	8-1-12.	400	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 50 cc.
Unfiltered,	10-1-12.	..	230	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	I 7 & II 24 in 5 cc.
Filtered,	10-1-12.	400	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- up to 20 cc.
Unfiltered,	12-1-12.	...	220	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	Groups III & IV in 2 cc.
Filtered,	12-1-12.	150	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- up to 5 cc.
Unfiltered,	15-4-12.	...	150	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	III 71 in 2 ccs.
Filtered,	15-4-12.	400	35	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	III 71 in 5 ccs.*
Unfiltered,	17-4-12.	...	120	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	III 71 in 2 ccs.
Filtered,	17-4-12.	325	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	III 71 in 50 cc.
Unfiltered,	19-4-12.	...	130	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	II 34 in 2 ccs.
Filtered,	19-4-12.	400	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	II 34 in 50 cc.
Unfiltered,	8-7-12.	...	150	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	Group III in 2 cc.
Filtered,	8-7-12.	358	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 20 cc.
Unfiltered,	10-7-12.	...	100	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	- up to 2 cc.
Filtered,	10-7-12.	620	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- up to 20 cc.
Unfiltered,	12-7-12.	...	130	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	Group III in 1 cc.
Filtered,	12-7-12.	580	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- up to 50 cc.
Unfiltered,	7-10-12.	...	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Groups I-III in 5 cc.
Filtered,	7-10-12.	848	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Groups I, III & IV in 10 cc.
Unfiltered,	9-10-12.	...	80	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	Group IV in 1 cc.
Filtered,	9-10-12.	328	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 20 ccs.
Unfiltered,	11-10-12.	...	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Groups I & III in 2 cc.
Filtered,	11-10-12.	458	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- in 20 ccs.

+ = Acid and Gas; - = Acid only; .. = No change.

The Classification of the Coli Group, is that of MacConkey. The rate of Filtration is given by the Water Authority in gallons per square yard per day.

* This had been changed. Only commenced filtering three days previously.

Annexe M.

PUBLIC MORTUARY, VICTORIA.

REPORT BY DR. H. MACFARLANE, *Bacteriologist.*

Report on Post Mortems.

	1912.	1911.
Male bodies examined,	1,354	1,065
Female bodies examined,	1,126	1,045
Sex undetermined,	—	4
Total,.....	<u>2,480</u>	<u>2,114</u>

Claimed bodies sent from Hospital and other places,	1,757	1,723
Unclaimed bodies mostly abandoned, ...	723	391
Total,.....	<u>2,480</u>	<u>2,114</u>

Epitome of Causes of Death.

	1912.	1911.
I.—General Diseases,	1,480	984
II.—Local Diseases :—		
(a) Of the Nervous System,	—	3
(b) „ Circulatory System,	43	49
(c) „ Respiratory System,	491	666
(d) „ Digestive System,	232	178
(e) „ Genito-Urinary System, ...	13	8
III.—Death from Violence,	71	68
IV.—Decomposed bodies,	50	158
Total,.....	<u>2,480</u>	<u>2,114</u>

General Diseases.

	1912.	1911.
Small-pox,	251	108
Plague,	475	88
Cholera,	—	3
Beri-Beri,	28	14
Malaria,	64	54
Septicæmia,	17	3
Diphtheria,	7	3
Typhoid,	53	9
Tuberculosis,	97	101
Prematurity,	104	105
Marasmic Condition,	313	415
Syphilis,	4	3
Still Born,	40	43
Atelectasis	1	1
Leprosy,	—	1
Congenital Syphilis,	17	20
Senile Debility,	1	4
Icterus Neonatorum,	2	5
Noma,	3	—
Gangrene,	1	—
Skeletons,	2	4
Total,	1,480	984

Local Diseases.

(a.) *Of the Nervous System :—*

	1912.	1911.
Cerebral Hæmorrhage,	—	3
Total,	0	3

(b.) *Of the Circulatory System :—*

	1912.	1911.
Pericarditis,	7	9
Aortic Aneurism,	4	8
Abdominal Aneurism,	2	—
Fatty Degeneration of Heart,	1	1
Valvular Disease of Heart,	26	30
Carried forward,	40	48

(b.) *Of the Circulatory System,—Contd.*

	1912.	1911.
Brought forward,	40	48
Hæmopericardium,	1	1
Atheroma of Coronary Arteries,	2	—
Total,	43	49

(c.) *Of the Respiratory System :—*

	1912.	1911.
Broncho-Pneumonia and Bronchitis,	340	471
Pleurisy,	5	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	74	95
Empyema,	22	19
Lobar Pneumonia,	46	74
Abscess of Lung,	1	2
Pulmonary Hæmorrhage,	2	—
Sarcoma of Lung,	1	—
Pulmonary Infection,	—	1
Emphysema,	—	1
Total,	491	666

(d.) *Of the Digestive System :—*

	1912.	1911.
Tabes Mesenterica,	47	48
Peritonitis,	8	5
Gastro-Enteritis,	15	25
Abscess of Liver,	1	2
Diarrhœa,	118	72
Dysentery,	33	19
Strangulated Hernia,	1	3
Cancer of Stomach,	1	—
Cancer of Liver,	—	1
Cholecystitis,	1	—
Appendicitis,	—	1
Tubercle of Intestine,	6	1
Hæmatemesis,	1	—
Acute Intestinal Obstruction,	—	1
Total,	232	178

(e.) *Of the Genito-Urinary System:—*

	1912.	1911.
Acute Nephritis, ...	3	5
Chronic Nephritis, ...	7	1
Abscess of Kidney, ...	—	1
Post Partum Hæmorrhage, ...	2	—
Rupture of Extra Uterine Pregnancy, ...	1	1
Total, ...	13	8
	===	===

Injuries (Death from Violence):—

(a.) *General:—*

	1912.	1911.
Multiple Injuries, ...	7	9
Asphyxia, ...	8	5
" by Earth, ...	4	—
" by Water, ...	7	13
Opium Poisoning, ...	7	3
Burns, ...	3	—
Delayed Shock following Injuries, ...	1	—
Strangulation, ...	—	2
CO. Poisoning, ...	—	1
Cocaine Poisoning, ...	—	1
Charrie, ...	—	8
Total, ...	37	42
	===	===

(b.) *Local:—*

	1912.	1911.
Rupture of Spleen, ...	5	5
" Kidney, ...	2	—
" Liver, ...	2	—
" Skull, ...	13	10
Carried forward, ...	22	15

(b.) *Local,—Contd.*

	1912.	1911.
Brought forward, ...	22	15
Fracture of Skull and Spleen, ...	2	—
Fracture of Pelvis, ...	2	—
Bullet Wound in Heart, ...	2	—
" " Brain, ...	3	—
" " Groin, ...	1	—
Stab in Liver, ...	1	—
" Heart & Liver, ...	1	—
Cut Throat, ...	—	3
Hæmorrhage from Stab Wound, ...	—	1
Asphyxia from Ligature of Neck, ...	—	2
Bullet Wounds, ...	—	3
Rupture of Heart and Fracture of Liver, ...	—	1
Hæmorrhage on to Brain, ...	—	1
Total, ...	34	26
	===	===

Nationality of Bodies.

	1912.	1911.
Chinese, ...	2,463	2,095
Indian, ...	7	3
European, ...	1	1
Portuguese, ...	1	5
German, ...	4	—
English, ...	2	5
Scotch, ...	—	2
British, ...	1	1
American, ...	1	1
Sandwich Islander, ...	—	1
Total, ...	2,480	2,114
	===	===

Total Plague bodies,	475	112 unclaimed.	363 claimed.
Total Small-pox bodies,	251	209 unclaimed.	42 claimed.

Number of bodies sent to Mortuary (Victoria) during 1912.	Victoria.	Harbour.	Old Kowloon.	New Kowloon.	Shankiwan.	Other Villages.
Chinese, .....2,463	2,395	...	1	1	54	12
Portuguese,..... 1	1	...	...	...	...	...
German, 4	2	2	...	...	...	...
English, 2	...	1	1	...	...	...
European,..... 1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Indian, 7	4	...	...	...	...	3
British,..... 1	...	1	...	...	...	...
American, 1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total, .....2,480	2,402	5	2	1	55	15

Annexe N.

PUBLIC MORTURARY, KOWLOON.

REPORT BY DR. C. M. HEANLEY, *Medical Officer in Charge.*

The total number of *Post Mortem* Examinations made during the year was 1,491 as compared with 959 during 1911.

The nationalities of the bodies were as follows :—

Chinese 1,482, Japanese 2, British 1, Indian 5,
Portuguese 1.

The causes of death may be classified as follows :—

	1912.	1911.
General Diseases, - - -	- 1,012	429
Natural Causes, - - -	- 2	—
Diseases of Circulatory System, -	28	32
„ Digestive „ -	37	49
„ Respiratory „ -	345	370
„ Nervous „ -	3	7
„ Urinary „ -	4	6
Malignant Disease,- - -	1	—
Reproductive System, - - -	2	2
Developmental Disease, - - -	2	1
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion, -	1	1
Injuries (general), - - -	34	43
„ (local), - - -	20	17
Diseases of Hæmopoetic System, -	—	2
	—	—
	1,491	959
	—	—

General Diseases.

	1912.	1911.
Plague,	399	4
Small-pox,	225	64
Enteric Fever,	1	1
Diphtheria,	6	7
Septicæmia,	6	1
Beri-Beri,	29	25
Dysentery,	4	8
Malaria,	21	12
Syphilis,	1	3
General Tuberculosis,	15	14
Marasmus,	66	111
Prematurity,	12	8
Still-birth,	65	53
Old age,	6	—
Congenital Syphilis,	6	—
Measles,	—	1
Puerperal Fever,	—	2
Toxæmia,	—	2
Pyæmia,	—	1
Senile Decay,	—	1
Debility at birth,	—	4
Inanition,	—	2
Decomposed bodies,	150	105
	<u>1,012</u>	<u>429</u>

	1912.	1911.
Natural Causes,	2	—
	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

Local Diseases.

Circulatory System:—

	1912.	1911.
Pericarditis,	—	1
Anæmia,	11	17
Fatty Degeneration of Heart,	5	1
Myocarditis,	—	1
Intra-Pericardial Hæmorrhage,	1	—
Aortic Aneurysm,	2	4
Atrophy of Heart,	1	—
Chron. Val. Dis of Heart,	7	8
Aneurism,	1	—
	<u>28</u>	<u>32</u>

Digestive System:—

	1912.	1911.
Icterus Neonatorum,	4	—
Hepatitis,	—	3
Cirrhosis of Liver,	2	4
Septic Peritonitis,	1	1
Tabes Mesenterica,	—	3
Noma,	1	—
Gastro-Enteritis,	2	1
Cancer of Liver,	—	1
Diarrhœa,	4	4
Enteritis,	10	19
Abdominal Tumour,	—	1
Strangulated Hernia,	2	—
Tubercular Peritonitis,	3	1
Peritonitis,	8	5
Intestinal Obstruction,	—	1
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver,	—	1
Ulcer of Stomach,	—	1
Biliary Cirrhosis,	—	1
Choleraic Diarrhœa,	—	1
Parotid Abscess,	—	1
	<u>37</u>	<u>49</u>

Respiratory System:—

	1912.	1911.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	38	52
Tubercular Abscess of Lung,	—	1
Empyema,	8	11
Pleurisy,	15	17
Capillary Bronchitis,	3	1
Atelectasis Pulmonum,	22	25
Bronchitis,	45	69
Emphysema,	—	3
Bronchiectasis,	1	3
Pulmonary Hæmorrhage,	—	1
Lobar Pneumonia,	53	63
Broncho Pneumonia,	160	124
	<u>345</u>	<u>370</u>

Nervous System :—

	1912.	1911.
Intracranial Hæmorrhage, ...	1	—
Convulsions, ...	—	7
Tetanus, ...	1	—
Tubercular Meningitis, ...	1	—
	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>

Urinary System :—

	1912.	1911.
Nephritis, ...	2	2
Chronic Nephritis, ...	1	4
Cystitis, ...	1	—
	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>

Malignant Disease :—

	1912.	1911.
Sarcoma of Humerus, ...	1	—
	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

Reproductive System :—

	1912.	1911.
Child-birth, ...	1	2
Ectopic Gestation, ...	1	—
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Developmental Diseases :—

	1912.	1911.
Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia, ...	2	—
Congenital Malformation of Heart, ...	—	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

Diseases of Organs of Locomotion :—

	1912.	1911.
Cellutitis of Leg, ...	1	—
Gangrene of Foot, ...	—	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Injuries.

General :—

	1912.	1911.
Drowning, ...	18	37
Burns, ...	—	1
Asphyxia, ...	2	—
Multiple Injuries, ...	5	4
Scalding, ...	—	1
Compression, ...	1	—
Poisoning, ...	3	—
Strangulation, ...	5	—
	<u>34</u>	<u>43</u>

Local :—

	1912.	1911.
Concussion of Brain, ...	1	—
Cut Throat, ...	2	1
Dislocation of Neck, ...	1	—
Fracture of Skull, ...	7	3
Rupture of Spleen, ...	—	4
Hæmorrhage from Wound, ...	—	3
Hanging, ...	—	2
Rupture of Stomach, ...	—	1
Gunshot Wound, ...	—	3
Hæmorrhage from Gun and Incised Wound, ...	4	—
Injuries of Head, ...	1	—
" Heart, ...	1	—
" Brain, ...	2	—
Wound of Neck, ...	1	—
	<u>20</u>	<u>17</u>

TOXICOLOGICAL.

2. Among the chemico-legal investigations were 21 cases of suspected human poisoning. Opium was present in 10 enquiries, and Japanese Star Anise in two others.

WATERS.

3. The results of the analyses of samples taken each month from the Pokfulam, Tytam, and Kowloon Reservoirs, indicate that these supplies continue to maintain their excellent qualities.

DANGEROUS GOODS ORDINANCE.

4. Of petroleum oil and liquid fuel 96 samples were tested during the year. The Clowes-Redwood apparatus for detecting inflammable air has been used on 13 ships.

FOOD AND DRUGS ORDINANCE.

5. The following Table gives the results of 43 analyses made at the instance of the Police and the Sanitary Department :—

Description.	Number of Samples.	Number found Genuine.	Number found Adulterated.
Beer,	6	6	0
Brandy,	4	4	0
Coffee,	5	2	3
Gin,	2	2	0
Milk,	18	18	0
Port Wine,	2	2	0
Rum,	2	1	1
Whisky,	4	4	0

Many other samples were examined for the public, mostly at the low fee prescribed by the Ordinance.

MINERALOGICAL.

6. The 300 metals examined were :—tin 252, tin compound 28, antimony 10, bronze 5, zinc 4, bearing metal 1.

LIQUORS ORDINANCE.

7. The figures given include only those samples tested in the Government Laboratory; the results of very many examinations made by the First Assistant Analyst at the various godowns, etc., are not taken into account.

PHARMACY ORDINANCE.

8. On account of its noxious properties, and of its substitution for the harmless Chinese variety, Japanese Star Anise was placed on the list of poisons.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE PUBLIC.

9. The public continue to take advantage of the Laboratory and have forwarded a great variety of samples for examination on payment. The fees paid into the Treasury during the year amounted to \$10,260.50 as against \$4,565 in 1911.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

10. Special reports have been supplied on:—Japanese Star Anise, Chlorate of Potassium and other Chlorates, Acetone, Steelite, Reciprocity in Pharmacy Certificates, and Definitions of Port and Sherry.

11. The value of the year's work as determined from the tariff of fees (Government Notification No. 285 of 1907, and No. 360 of 1910) is \$20,096.50 (\$13,793 in 1911). The amount does not include anything for the special reports mentioned above, there is much other work for which nothing has been set down, and all samples examined under the Liquors Ordinance have been calculated at the merely nominal rate of \$1 each.

LIBRARY.

12. Several standard works of reference have been added.

RESEARCH.

13. With a view to obtain further knowledge of Chinese Wood Oil, and in order to stop its adulteration, a heat test was worked out, and particulars were published in the *Chemical News* of July 12, 1912.

Annexe P.

THE HEALTH OFFICE OF THE PORT.

REPORT BY DR. G. P. JORDAN, *Health Officer of the Port.*

During the year the work of the Department has been carried on by Dr. Jordan, Dr. Keyt, Dr. Forsyth, Dr. Gröne and Dr. Lindsay Woods at various times owing to changes involved by two of the medical men going home on leave during the year. Dr. Keyt went home on 9 months leave of absence on May 14th and was succeeded by Dr. Gröne. Dr. Forsyth went home on the 15th November and was succeeded by Dr. Lindsay Woods.

The work of this Department may be described under the three headings :—

- (a.) Daily Inspection of Ship.
- (b.) Medical Examination of Emigrants.
- (c.) Quarantine Duty.

(a.)—THE DAILY INSPECTION OF SHIP.

This duty consists in regularly boarding all ships as they arrive in port between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

During the year there were 4,154 arrivals in port an increase of 112 over the returns of 1911. Of this number 2,177 were British and 1,977 Foreign Ships. These figures are exclusive of the River Steamers which are only dealt with when cases of an epidemic disease are reported.

(b.)—EXAMINATION OF EMIGRANTS.

During the year there has been a decrease in Emigration as compared with last year's figures, being 136,895 in 1911 and 122,657 in 1912. If however we take into account the number of through passengers, the aggregate total for 1912 would be 126,393. Of this figure the largest numbers were from the Straits Settlements as usual, namely 84,024. There were 3,736 passengers recruited from other ports, passed through Hongkong in transit.

Table I shows the numbers of Emigrants passed and rejected by us for the year 1912 with their respective ports.

Table II shows the monthly statement of Emigration figures as well as the numbers rejected and the numbers of the crews of the steamers. The largest monthly total was 14,067 for April while in February as customary for the China New Year, the figure was reduced to 3,069.

The total number of rejections for 1912 was 2,476 as against 1,745 for 1911, the increase being 731.

Table III gives the causes of Rejection of Emigrants under the various diseases quoted.

(c.)—QUARANTINE DUTY.

During the year 13 ships were placed in quarantine, namely:—

Small-pox,	-	-	-	-	7
Plague,	-	-	-	-	4
Cholera,	-	-	-	-	2

Bangkok continued as an infected port till August 25th when after a prolonged period the notification was withdrawn.

Hoihow and Swatow were declared infected, the former on July 2nd and the latter on July 22nd, both for cholera. The restrictions were, however, removed on the 16th August and 22nd August respectively.

During the year two important additions have been made to the quarantine regulations for the better control and expediting of disinfection of vessels developing any infectious disease while in the harbour. These regulations were made by the Officer Administering the Government in Council on the 4th day of June, 1912, under section 23 (1) of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, No. 10 of 1899, and are as follows:—

1. Should any vessel in the waters of the Colony, while being attended by any private medical practitioner be found to have any infectious disease on board, such vessel shall at once be considered as an "infected" ship and come under these regulations. It shall be the duty of such private medical practitioner to inform the master of the vessel of the nature of the disease and notify the same in writing to the Health Officer of the Port. All further action as regards the patient, the members of the crew, the passengers, or the vessel shall be under the direction of the Health Officer of the Port. The master of such vessel shall at once take such steps as are necessary to inform the Health Officer of the Port of the facts of the case and hoist the Quarantine Flag; he shall not permit any further communication with the shore, but wait for instructions from the Health Officer of the Port.
2. In case of a vessel in the waters of the Colony not having a private medical attendant and having any sickness on board, the nature of which the master is unable to make out, he shall at once hoist the call flag for medical assistance and take such other measures as may be necessary to inform the Health Officer of the Port and wait for his decision.

As these additions to the Quarantine Regulations do not seem to be sufficiently or generally known, I have deemed it advisable to quote the whole fully in this report, so that there may be no misunderstanding in the matter.

Table IV.—This gives the numbers of ships detained in Quarantine with causes, dates and periods of detention.

Table I.

Emigration Passes and Rejections for 1912.

Ports of Destination.	Passed.	Rejected.
Australian Ports,	2,062	46
Honolulu.....	1,553	3
Mexico,	3,542	29
South America,	684	9
Straits Settlements,	84,024	1,500
Java Ports,	12,141	218
Mauritius,	1,236	20
San Francisco,	4,461	82
British Columbia,	12,790	569
Caroline Islands,.....	357	0
Timor,	119	0
Japan,	97	0
Fiji,	83	0
Tahiti,.....	308	0
Total,	122,657	2,476

Table II.

Monthly Returns of Emigrants, Crews and Rejections.

Months.	Emigrants.	Crews.	Rejections.
January,	7,941	2,337	55
February,	3,069	1,962	59
March,	8,799	2,289	102
April,	14,067	3,785	301
May,	12,235	3,101	351
June,	8,599	2,784	289
July,	11,316	3,138	313
August,	10,460	3,211	300
September,	12,181	3,004	260
October,	12,311	3,836	198
November,	10,630	2,991	152
December,	11,049	3,656	96
Total,	122,657	36,094	2,476

Table III.

Causes of Rejection of Emigrants.

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Numbers.</i>
Skin Diseases :—	
Scabies,	333
Tinea,	39
Other forms,	41
Eye Diseases :—	
Trachoma,	59
Ophthalmia and Blindness,	36
Fevers,.....	1,672
Syphilis,.....	16
Tuberculosis, Phthisis and Glandular Enlargement,	62
Jaundice,.....	16
Leprosy,	2
Beri-Beri with Ataxia and Dropsy,.....	2
Deformities, including Curvature of the Spine and marked Lameness,	128
Heart Disease,	3
Enlarged Spleen,	15
Anæmia and Debility,	40
Whooping Cough,	1
Chicken Pox,	1
Other Causes including Old Age and Emaciation,.....	10
Total,.....	2,476