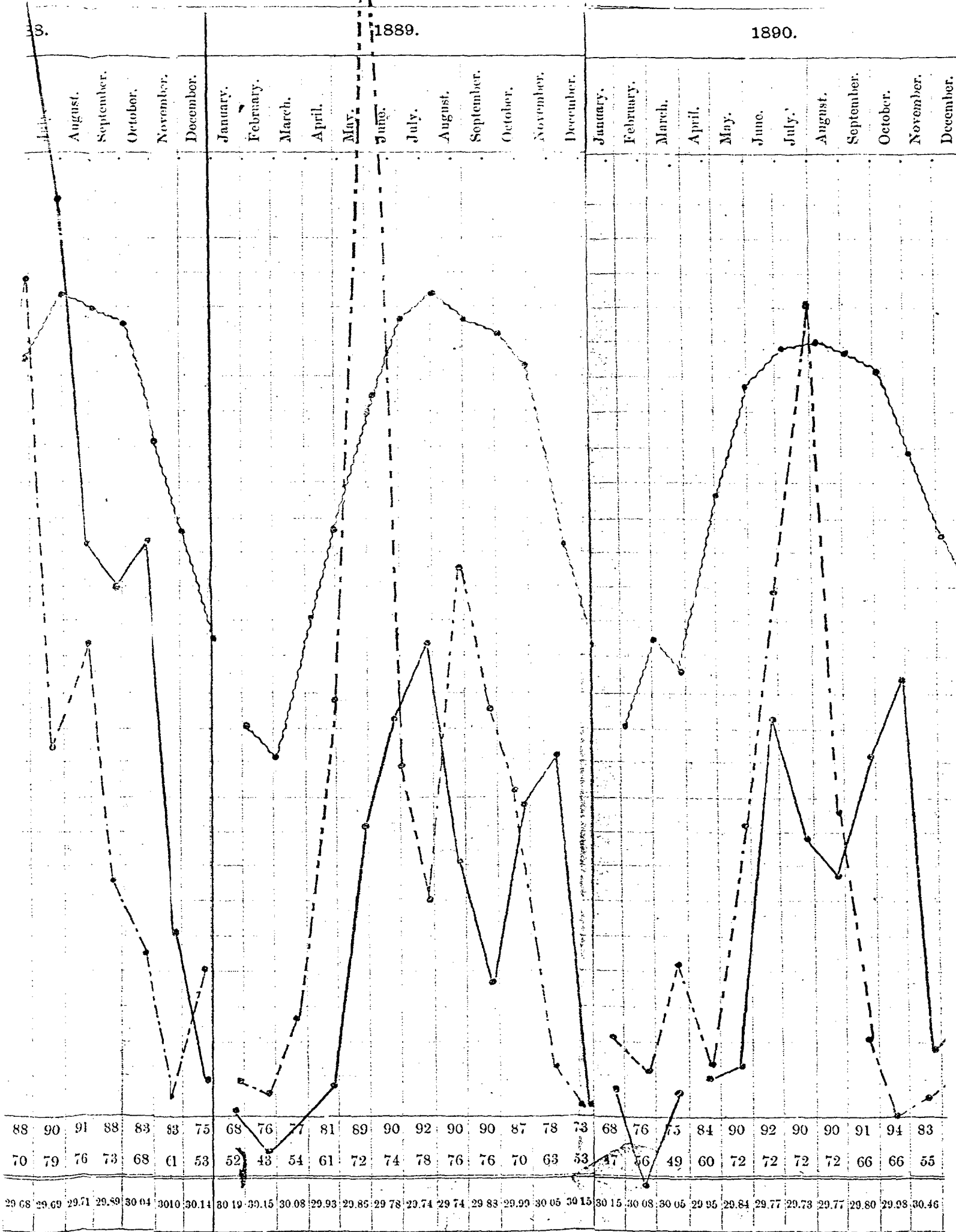


NOTE.—Plain line indicates the...



e.—Plain line indicates the number of deaths, the Curved line mean temperature, and the Dotted line rain-fall in inches.

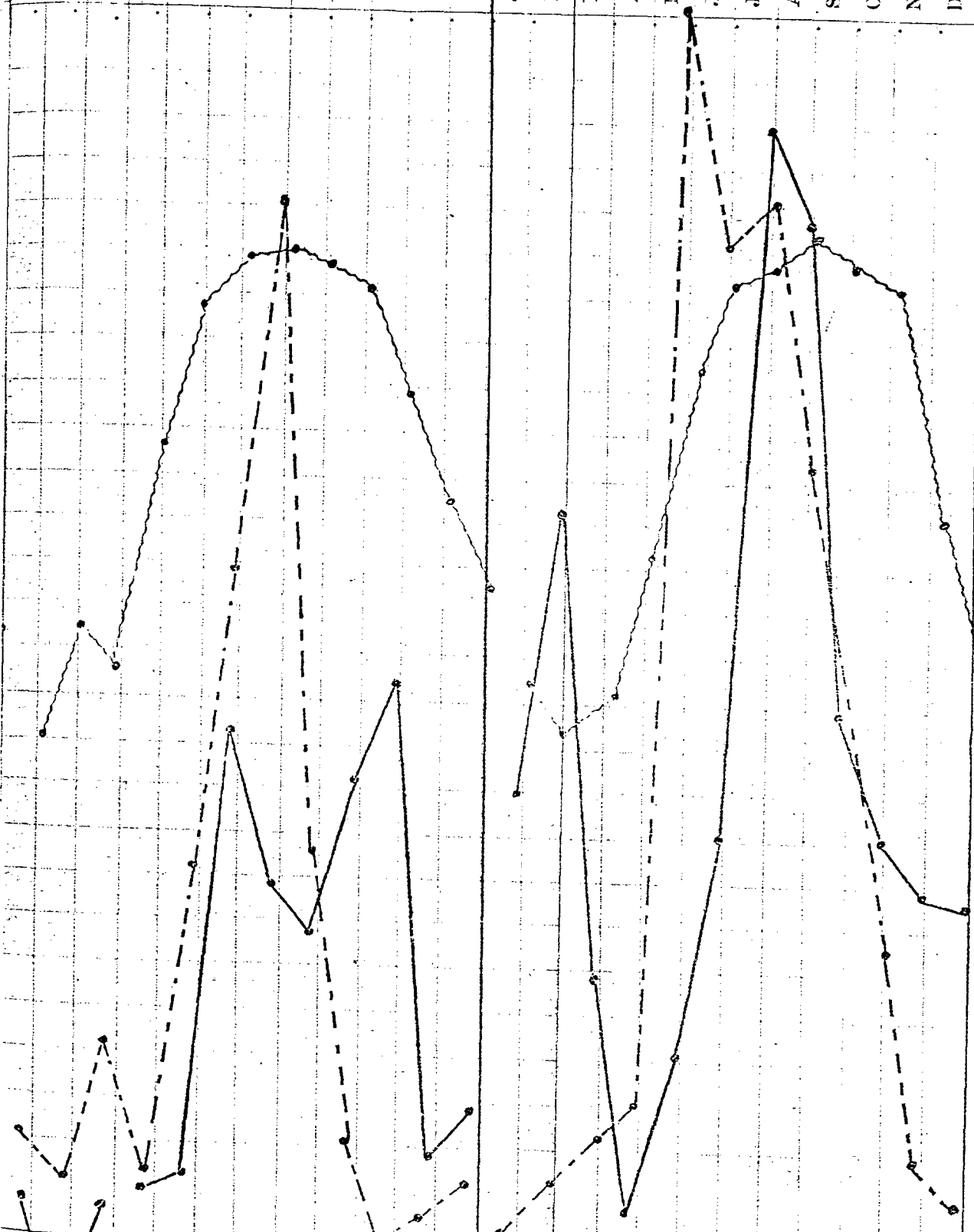
1890.

1891.

January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December. January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.

RAINFALL.

Inches.  
26  
25  
24  
23  
22  
21  
20  
19  
18  
17  
16  
15  
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13  
12  
11  
10  
9  
8  
7  
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5  
4  
3  
2  
1



68	76	75	84	90	92	90	90	91	94	83	81	76	79	74	81	88	90	90	93	90	89	82	79
47	56	49	60	72	72	72	72	66	66	55	53	50	45	51	56	66	73	74	73	73	68	57	49
29.15	30.08	30.05	29.95	29.84	29.77	29.73	29.77	29.80	29.98	30.46	29.02	30.14	29.85	30.03	29.59	29.88	29.72	29.68	29.74	29.79	29.97	30.10	30.22

otted line rain-fall in inches.

HONGKONG.

## THE COLONIAL SURGEON'S REPORT FOR 1892.

*Laid before the Legislative Council by Command of His Excellency  
the Governor, on the 19th June, 1893.*

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL,  
HONGKONG, 9th May, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual Report for the year 1892, of the work done in the different Establishments under my supervision together with the reports of the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, the Medical Officer in charge of the Gaol and the Government Analyst.

## POLICE.

The admissions to Hospital show a decrease of 74, being 496 as compared with 570 in 1891. The deaths were 7, the same as the two previous years. Three died in Hospital, one European and two Indians, the cause of death in all three of these cases was Phthisis. One Indian and two Chinese died while away on leave, and one Chinese was found drowned, his boat was on the praya, but how he got into the water, there was no evidence to show.

The admissions to Hospital from the various sections of the Force for the past ten years are given in the following table:—

	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Indians.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>
Admissions to Hospital, 1883,.....	113.....	246.....	239
Do., 1884,.....	87.....	224.....	175
Do., 1885,.....	124.....	208.....	163
Do., 1886,.....	138.....	243.....	221
Do., 1887,.....	139.....	293.....	187
Do., 1888,.....	147.....	279.....	231
Do., 1889,.....	166.....	230.....	194
Do., 1890,.....	149.....	254.....	179
Do., 1891,.....	169.....	285.....	118
Do., 1892,.....	152.....	224.....	120

From this it will be seen that there is a decided decrease in sickness amongst the Europeans, 17 admissions less than in 1891, and the rate of sickness amongst this portion of the Force is even better than is shown in this table as there were 11 more Europeans in the Police Force than in 1891, the number being 128 as compared with 117.

The Indian portion of the Force shows a still greater improvement, showing a decrease of 41 admissions, with only a decrease of 1 on the strength, 227 in 1891, and 226 in 1892.

The Chinese show an increase of 2 admissions with a decrease of 8 on the strength, being 350 in 1891, and 342 in 1892, but their average rate of sickness shows a very great decrease as compared with former years.

Table I shows the sickness and mortality in the Force for the different months of the year.

Table II gives the average strength rate of sickness and mortality.

Table III shows the admissions to Hospital from the different stations and districts in each month of the year.

Aberdeen and Pokfulum for the first five months only sent in one case, but from June to November were as bad as ever, in spite of the improvements. Stonecutters' Island and No. 1 Station at Jardine's Gates are the sanitariums at present. No cases have come in from them for two years.

The Peak Stations, Gap and Mountain Lodge, don't seem to agree with either Europeans or Indians, the Chinese got off much better than in 1891.

The following table gives the total admissions to Hospital, and deaths in the Force for the last ten years :—

	<i>Admissions.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1883, .....	599 .....	10
1884, .....	486 .....	7
1885, .....	495 .....	9
1886, .....	602 .....	14
1887, .....	619 .....	9
1888, .....	657 .....	15
1889, .....	590 .....	14
1890, .....	582 .....	7
1891, .....	570 .....	7
1892, .....	496 .....	7

### TROOPS.

There was a very great increase in the number of Troops in the Colony last year, 42 added to the White troops, and 764 to the Black troops, due chiefly to the arrival of the new Hongkong Regiment. There was a good deal of sickness amongst this Regiment during their first summer, but they have greatly improved and now for a long time have suffered very little from climatic causes. The Europeans still suffer very much and the average of sickness and deaths among them increase year by year.

Table IV gives the average strength, sickness and mortality amongst White and Black Troops. The accommodation for the troops has not increased in proportion to their numbers. The barracks are mostly old, and the additional accommodation seems to consist of Chinese houses that have been renovated and improved in the lower levels; though many additional out-stations have been added and a Sanitarium at the Peak. The new Regiment are in a camp composed of matsheds at Kowloon.

The following table gives the sickness and mortality among the troops for the past ten years :—

	<i>Admissions.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1883, .....	1,105.....	10
1884, .....	1,097.....	12
1885, .....	1,190.....	24
1886, .....	1,607.....	9
1887, .....	1,749.....	14
1888, .....	1,485.....	21
1889, .....	1,732.....	16
1890, .....	1,915.....	15
1891, .....	1,851.....	17
1892, .....	2,844.....	31

The addition of 812 unacclimatized troops have to be considered and I think there will be a considerable improvement in 1893. The average strength for 1891 was 1,552 men, for 1892, 2,370.

### GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

The Superintendent in his report brings to notice some deficiencies in the Hospital accommodation which I hope will in part be remedied during the present year. I would greatly prefer to have had an entirely new Hospital as was at first intended, but in the old days those who knew the requirements of the peculiar climate of Hongkong were not allowed any voice in the matter, a plan for a new Hospital was sent out from Home at a cost of \$250,000. The plan of the Hospital was quite unsuitable for our sickliest season, the summer months, and the cost beyond our means. We were, therefore, obliged to meet the emergency as best we could. My predecessors had been fighting for a new Hospital for five years before I came and had not Providence helped by blowing down the old Hospital and burning down its substitute, we might have still been in a great deal worse condition than we are now.

The accommodation in the old building used for a Hospital was not equal to that of the wing now used for Fever and Venereal cases. The admissions were about half the number and the deaths considerably more.

The nursing staff has been all that could be desired with the exception of the Junior Wardmasters, with whom we have had the usual trouble and are still seeking a remedy.

Mr. LUCAS, the Apothecary, had given notice of his wish to retire on the expiration of his three years' engagement to my great regret as he was a very superior Officer, and during the illness and absence on leave of Mr. CROW, the Government Analyst, did his duties most satisfactorily; but as he leaves for a better appointment at Home, he is to be congratulated and will, I am sure, give the same satisfaction to his new employers as he has done during his whole term of service here.

The Superintendent's report is a most exhaustive one and I agree entirely with all he has said. His work has very much increased with the absence of Dr. Lowson on duty at the *Hygeia*, the new Small-pox Hospital Hulk, stationed on the other side of the Harbour. The latter Officer's marvellous escape from the wreck of the *Bokhara* was a great source of congratulation to us, and the more so that he escaped with but trifling injuries and was soon able to resume his duty. He has done good work on the *Hygeia* and has had a considerable amount of trouble in organizing the arrangements for the patients and staff of the new Hulk, a duty he has performed most satisfactorily and successfully.

The past year was notable, as far as the Hospital was concerned, for the great diminution in the severer types of climatic disease.

The following table shows the number and classification of those brought to Hospital for the past ten years:—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Police,.....	599	486	495	602	619	657	590	582	570	496
Board of Trade, .....	110	60	100	132	103	153	135	110	135	157
Private paying Patients,.....	260	259	283	381	324	313	402	527	464	378
Government Servants,.....	105	96	124	144	147	159	135	191	179	168
Police Cases, .....	227	231	238	142	208	242	252	264	240	232
Destitutes, .....	201	222	270	222	255	248	279	283	279	284
	1,502	1,354	1,510	1,623	1,656	1,772	1,793	1,957	1,867	1,715

This table is most satisfactory in showing a decrease of sickness amongst the Police and Government servants also a small diminution of Police cases.

The percentage of deaths to admissions is the lowest with one exception in the past ten years, 3.96. See Table VI. Of the 68 deaths, 27 were in a hopeless condition when admitted, 23 dying within 24 hours, and 4 within 48 hours.

The following table gives the admissions and deaths in this Hospital for the past ten years:—

	Admissions.	Deaths.
1883, .....	1,502.....	70
1884, .....	1,354.....	50
1885, .....	1,510.....	76
1886, .....	1,623.....	79
1887, .....	1,656.....	89
1888, .....	1,772.....	80
1889, .....	1,793.....	77
1890, .....	1,957.....	98
1891, .....	1,867.....	84
1892, .....	1,715.....	68

The Superintendent's exhaustive report and appendix shows no diminution in the interest and energy expended in the performance of his duties which were more than usually heavy this year as Dr. Lowson, the Assistant Superintendent, was away on leave for a considerable portion of the summer months.

#### SMALL-POX HOSPITAL AND HULK *HYGEIA*.

There were thirteen cases of Small-pox treated, six in Small-pox Hospital, and seven on the *Hygeia*, of these two died. Seven cases were Europeans, of whom one died. Three Coloured cases, no deaths. Three Asiatics, one death. See Table VII.

#### PUBLIC MORTUARY.

Table VIII gives the returns of dead bodies sent to the Mortuary for examination. The total number was 131, of these 54 were found to be caused by disease, 51 Accidental, 19 Suicidal, and 7 Homicidal deaths.

## VICTORIA GAOL.

The following table gives the number of admissions to the Gaol and the daily average number of prisoners for the past ten years :—

	<i>Total No. admitted to Gaol.</i>	<i>Daily average No. of Prisoners.</i>
1883, .....	3,486.....	542.15
1884, .....	4,023.....	552.00
1885, .....	3,610.....	530.00
1886, .....	4,600.....	674.00
1887, .....	4,302.....	584.00
1888, .....	3,627.....	531.00
1889, .....	3,705.....	581.00
1890, .....	3,444.....	566.00
1891, .....	5,231.....	507.00
1892, .....	5,046.....	515.00

There is a decrease in the admissions to Gaol of 185 as compared with 1891, but an increase in the daily average number of prisoners in Gaol of 8. The great increase in the admissions to Gaol on the past two years is due to the Gambling Ordinance entirely. That is to say that an increase of about 1,700 prisoners for a week or fourteen days each, 80 per cent. of whom gamble to the extent of 10 cash at a time, (less than a third part of a penny), \$1=2/9 or 1,030 cash, compared with whom boys at home tossing for half pence in the gutters are opulent gamblers. Most of them are miserable wretches and have added largely to the increase of patients in the Gaol Hospital and out-patients in the cells, getting no work or very little to do, medical treatment and extra diet. In any case less work and better food than they get outside for the great majority of these prisoners.

Even with this great increase of sickness compared with former years, 1,035 cases treated in and out of Hospital there were only six deaths. One of these was an Opium smoker, death caused by rupture of a duodenal ulcer and peritonitis setting in, this death can hardly be put down to the Opium habit.

## LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The European Lunatic Asylum was unusually full this year. Sixteen cases were received and one death occurred. Four coloured lunatics were admitted, no deaths occurred.

In the Chinese Asylum, thirty-one cases were admitted and three deaths occurred.

## TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

The number of cases admitted to the Hospital during the year was 2,455. Of these 1,365 were discharged, 1,090 died; among these deaths were 353 received in a moribund condition and dying within 24 hours. 112 remained in Hospital at the end of the year.

In the Small-pox Wards there were 50 cases admitted, 12 were discharged, 38 died, the majority of these deaths were young children.

2,227 Vaccinations were performed. Of these 230 were done in the out-stations by the visiting vaccinators of the Hospital. Calf lymph from the Vaccine Institute was supplied to this Hospital by my Department.

## VACCINE INSTITUTE.

This was first opened in the spring to supply Calf Lymph for the use of the new troops that arrived for the Hongkong Regiment. During the summer, Mr. LADDS, who was appointed Superintendent of the Institute, conducted a series of experiments and the real work began in October. I cannot report satisfactorily till next year as real work only began in the last three months of 1892. The calf lymph supplied is good and I calculate the expenses should be \$50 a month when it is in full working order and its earning power be at least \$150 a month, as there has been a great demand from the local Dispensaries and also from the Coast Ports.

Mr. LADDS has been appointed Superintendent, but his time is fully occupied by his duties as Veterinary Surgeon to the Sanitary Board and he has to do the most part of this work in his leisure hours often after dark; and as the Institute ought to be a very paying business, I do not think he should be called upon to do this work gratuitously as at present. It is work that was never contemplated in his original appointment and his own particular duties have increased very much since he was originally appointed.

Moreover, the work is not in his own Department under the Sanitary Board, but he is called upon to do work in my Department gratuitously as we have no one capable of doing this work able to give sufficient time to it.

## LOCK HOSPITAL.

This name is a misnomer now, it had better be altered to Women's Hospital for Venereal Disease.

There is no Lock now, the patients that can leave their beds during the day go out to visit their friends, those who come into Hospital and are confined to their beds receive visits from their friends. None of them are compelled to stay in Hospital against their will.

Under the Lock system when the Contagious Diseases Ordinance was enforced the women of the different houses were notified by the Inspectors to attend at the Hospital on certain dates and the Inspector and his Interpreter were there to see that they did attend. Now, they attend when they please receiving no notification. No Police are allowed at the Hospital. The Matron keeps the record of those that attend and the women are all well aware that there is no compulsion in the matter.

Last year, 314 women attended Hospital as compared with 276 in 1891. 12,215 examinations were made. 57 women were admitted to Hospital. There is an increase in the number of women who came to Hospital this year, 38 more than last year, a decrease in the number of examinations made of 498 as compared with 1891. There were 12,215 voluntary submissions to examination. If these 314 women had been under compulsory examination, the lowest total of examinations made would have been 16,330 probably over 18,000 and we should have had considerably more than 100 patients in Hospital.

Many of the women are half-casts and speak English well. I can always find fluent interpreters among them when wanted, all of them can speak Pidgin-English more or less well, some of them speak several Continental languages.

Amongst the Military though there is an increase in the number of venereal cases generally, the number that contracted constitutional disease was 58 as compared with 82 in 1891.

In the Police there was a decrease of general venereal disease and of the constitutional form 3 cases as compared with 5 in 1891.

In the Government Civil Hospital, the number of venereal cases show a small decrease, the number of cases of constitutional disease was 15 as compared with 12 in 1891.

## HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The percentage of deaths among the Foreign Residents is slightly higher this year being 1.79 as compared with 1.36 in 1891, but is very much lower than any of the previous years. See Table XVI.

A glance at the two following tables for the European and Chinese communities shows a great improvement every year owing to improved sanitation of the Colony.

## DEATHS AMONG EUROPEANS (BRITISH AND FOREIGN).

YEARS.	FEVERS.			DIARRHOEA.	CHOLERA.	VOMITING AND PURGING.	TOTAL.
	Enteric.	Simple Continued.	Typhus.				
1873, .....	...	6	2	17	...	...	25
1874, .....	1	4	4	17	...	...	26
1875, .....	1	5	...	18	...	...	24
1876, .....	1	9	...	14	...	...	24
1877, .....	5	8	4	10	...	...	27
1878, .....	3	15	2	9	...	...	29
1879, .....	3	21	...	14	...	...	38
1880, .....	1	12	1	10	...	...	24
1881, .....	2	17	...	10	...	...	29
1882, .....	10	13	1	13	...	...	37
1883, .....	1	9	...	9	...	...	19
1884, .....	7	4	...	12	...	...	23
1885, .....	7	11	...	9	19	...	46
1886, .....	5	8	...	5	...	...	18
1887, .....	7	10	...	6	...	2	25
1888, .....	5	4	...	16	25	...	50
1889, .....	2	3	...	10	...	1	16
1890, .....	4	4	...	4	...	...	12
1891, .....	5	1	...	4	5	...	15
1892, .....	...	1	...	6	...	...	7

## DEATHS AMONG CHINESE.

YEARS.	FEVERS.			DIARRHŒA.	CHOLERA.	VOMITING AND PURGING.	TOTAL.
	Enteric.	Simple Continued.	Typhus.				
1873, .....	12	96	16	195	...	...	319
1874, .....	125	46	...	231	...	...	402
1875, .....	31	291	2	288	...	...	612
1876, .....	94	343	...	259	...	...	696
1877, .....	145	370	8	311	...	...	834
1878, .....	89	481	33	701	...	...	1,304
1879, .....	116	733	21	608	...	...	1,478
1880, .....	309	373	...	348	...	...	1,030
1881, .....	438	138	38	435	...	...	1,079
1882, .....	679	71	...	465	...	...	1,215
1883, .....	262	571	3	660	...	...	1,496
1884, .....	132	600	2	301	...	...	1,035
1885, .....	105	755	...	561	7	176	1,604
1886, .....	9	772	10	326	...	19	1,136
1887, .....	9	441	25	276	...	13	764
1888, .....	2	299	2	361	17	236	917
1889, .....	1	363	...	180	...	7	551
1890, .....	1	342	2	216	...	1	562
1891, .....	6	427	...	329	...	9	771
1892, .....	...	446	...	231	...	...	677

Choleraic Diarrhœa 1.

The Government Analyst's report is a very satisfactory one and is very interesting as regards the Bread, Milk and Water supplies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

PH. B. C. AYRES,  
*Colonial Surgeon.*

The Honourable G. T. M. O'BRIEN, C.M.G.,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

POLICE.

Table I.—Showing the ADMISSIONS into and DEATHS in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during each Month of the Year 1892.

MONTHS.	EUROPEANS.		INDIANS.		CHINESE.		TOTAL Admissions.	TOTAL Deaths.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.		
Remaining on the 1st Jan., 1892,.....	6	...	9	...	3	...	18	...
January,.....	11	...	22	...	9	...	42	...
February,.....	11	...	14	...	8	...	33	...
March,.....	13	...	16	...	2	...	31	...
April,.....	11	...	7	...	3	...	21	...
May,.....	9	...	13	...	11	...	33	...
June,.....	11	...	25	...	10	...	46	...
July,.....	16	...	21	...	15	...	52	...
August,.....	17	...	21	...	17	...	55	...
September,.....	8	...	19	2	9	...	36	2
October,.....	11	...	17	...	16	...	44	...
November,.....	12	1	20	...	8	...	40	1
December,.....	16	...	20	...	9	...	45	...
Total,.....	152	1	224	2	120	...	496	3

J. M. ATKINSON,  
Superintendent.

Table II.—Showing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the POLICE FORCE during the Year 1892.

AVERAGE STRENGTH.				TOTAL SICKNESS.			TOTAL DEATHS.			RATE OF SICKNESS.			RATE OF MORTALITY.		
European.	Indian.	Chinese.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.
128	226	342	696	152	224	120	1	3	3	118.75	99.10	35.08	0.78	1.32	0.87

1 European died in Hospital.  
2 Indians " " and 1 in India.  
2 Chinese " Victoria and 1 was drowned.

J. M. ATKINSON,  
Superintendent.

Table III.—POLICE RETURN of ADMISSIONS to HOSPITAL from each District during the Year 1892.

Months.	CENTRAL No. 5			GOVERNMENT HOUSE No. 2			No. 1 STONE CUTTERS' ISLAND.			GAP No. 6 MOUNTAIN LODGE.			WATER POLICE STATIONS TSIMSHATSUI, WHITEFIELD.			TSATZEMUB, SHAKIWAN, SHEKO.			POKFULAM.			ABERDEEN.			STANLEY AND TAITAMTUK.			No. 7.			YAUMATI, HUNGHOH.			TOTAL.
	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.				
Remaining on 1st Jan., 1892,.....	2	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18		
January,.....	9	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42		
February,.....	8	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33		
March,.....	7	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31		
April,.....	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21		
May,.....	6	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33		
June,.....	8	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46		
July,.....	5	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52		
August,.....	7	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55		
September,.....	4	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36		
October,.....	3	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44		
November,.....	8	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40		
December,.....	7	11	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45		
Total,.....	81	131	31	10	14	3	..	..	..	8	9	3	19	5	41	6	11	2	3	4	1	12	10	21	4	4	1	2	23	9	7	13	8	496

J. M. ATKINSON,  
Superintendent.

Table IV.—*Shewing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY of the TROOPS serving in HONGKONG during the Year 1892.*

AVERAGE STRENGTH.			ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL.			DEATHS.			AVERAGE DAILY RATE OF SICKNESS.		RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 OF THE STRENGTH.	
White.	Black.	Total.	White.	Black.	Total.	White.	Black.	Total.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1,382	988	2,370	1,763	1,081	2,844	16	15	31	83.06	34.37	11.58	15.18

Does not include Officers.

H. F. PATERSON,  
Surgeon Colonel, A.M.S.,  
Principal Medical Officer,  
China and Hongkong.

Table V.—*Shewing the ADMISSION and MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during the Year 1892.*

DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.			
	Europeans.	Indians.	Asiatics.	Total.	Europeans.	Indians.	Asiatics.	Total.
<b>I.—General Diseases.</b>								
<b>A. Diseases dependent on Morbid Poisons,—</b>								
Sub-Group 1, .....	48	33	17	98	2	..	3	5
"   2, .....	119	100	91	310	..	..	1	1
"   3, .....	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
"   4, .....	168	40	24	232	..	..	1	1
"   5, .....	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
<b>B. Diseases dependent on external agents other than Morbid Poisons,—</b>								
Sub-Group 1, .....	4	1	1	6	..	..	..	..
"   2,* .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"   3, .....	7	1	10	18	..	..	..	..
"   4, .....	46	..	2	48	..	..	..	..
<b>C. Developmental Diseases, .....</b>								
<b>D. Not classified, .....</b>								
<b>II.—Local Diseases.</b>								
1 Nervous System, .....	25	6	16	47	1	..	2	3
2 Eye, .....	6	13	14	33	..	..	..	..
3 Ear, .....	4	4	2	10	..	..	..	..
4 Nose, .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
5 Circulatory System, ..	11	..	4	15	2	..	4	6
6 Respiratory, .....	64	21	27	112	5	4	3	12
7 Digestive, .....	76	22	20	118	7	2	..	9
8 Lymphatic, .....	7	3	2	12	..	..	..	..
9 Thyroid Body, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Supra Renal Capsules, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Urinary System, .....	13	3	5	21	2	1	..	3
12 Generative System, .....	25	7	10	42	..	..	5	5
13 Female Breast, .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
14 Male " .....	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
15 Organs of Locomotion, ..	43	15	90	148	..	1	4	5
16 Connective Tissue, .....	20	9	16	45	..	..	1	1
17 Skin, .....	10	18	23	51	..	..	..	..
III. Poisons, .....	1	1	3	5	..	1	1	2
IV. Injuries, .....	37	9	144	190	2	..	6	8
V. Surgical Operation, †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under Observation, .....	19	14	46	79	..	..	2	2
Total, .....	788	335	592	1,715	23	11	34	68

\* Vide III. Poisons. † Table Va.

J. M. ATKINSON,  
Superintendent.

Table Va.—Shewing the ADMISSIONS and MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during the Year 1892.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.			
	Europeans.	Indians.	Asiatics.	Total.	Europeans.	Indians.	Asiatics.	Total.
Removal of Tumours,—								
Buboës (Scraping), .....	7	5	3	15	..	..	..	..
" (Excision), .....	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Cervical Glands (Scraping), .....	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
Fatty Tumour, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tumour of Thigh (Adenoma), .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gun-shot Wounds,—								
Ligature of Femoral for* .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Extraction of Pellet from Legs* .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Excision of Hip—Removal of Bullet, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Extraction of Bullet from Groin, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" " Forehead, .....	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Removal of Smashed Radius for .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Removal of Foreign Bodies,—								
Removal of Loose Cartilage from Knee, .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Impacted Food in Gullet, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Operations on the Eye,—								
Enucleation of Eye, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
For Pterygium, .....	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Iridectomy, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Extraction of Lens, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Operations on Head, Face and Mouth,—								
For severe injury to Face, .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Trephining and elevating depressed Bone, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Operations on Respiratory Organs,—								
Empyœma (Incision and Drainage), .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Exploration for Stab of Chest, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tracheotomy, .....	1	..	4	5	..	..	..	..
Paracentesis Thoracis, .....	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Operations on Digestive Organs,—								
Hœmorrhoids, .....	7	1	2	10	..	..	..	..
Fistular in Ano, .....	4	1	2	7	..	..	..	..
Liver Abscess, .....	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	3
Exploring Liver, .....	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Operations on Urinary Organs,—								
For Stricture of Urethra, .....	11	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
For External Urethrotomy, .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Operations on the Generative Organs,—								
I.—MALE.								
Circumcision, .....	6	3	3	12	..	..	..	..
Paraphimosis, .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Amputation of Penis (Epithelioma), .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hydrocele, .....	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
" (Radical Cure), .....	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	..
II.—FEMALE.								
Ovariectomy, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Version, .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Forceps, .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
Operations on Organs of Locomotion,—								
For Necrosis and Periostitis, .....	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	..
Amputations—Thigh, .....	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1
Leg, .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Forearm, .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Both Forearms, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Fingers or Toes, .....	1	..	6	7	..	..	..	..
For Fractured Patella,—								
Mayo Robson's Method, .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Suture, .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1
For Deep Abscess of Scalp, .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Exploration of Elbow Joint for Injury, .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" of Knee Joint, .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total, .....	65	18	53	136	3	..	7	10

\* Cause of death—Hœmorrhage before admission.

J. M. ATKINSON,  
Superintendent.

Table Vb.—Shewing the ADMISSIONS and MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during the Year 1892.

GENERAL DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.			
	Europeans.	Indians.	Asiatics.	Total.	Europeans.	Indians.	Asiatics.	Total.
<i>Group A.—Sub-Group 1.</i>								
1. Small-Pox, (transferred to Small-Pox Hospital), .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Cow-Pox, .....	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
3. Chicken-Pox, .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4. Measles, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Epidemic Rose-rash, (Rotheln), .....	4	1	1	6	..	..	..	..
6. Scarlet Fever, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Dengue, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Typhus, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Plague, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Relapsing Fever, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Influenza, .....	15	6	..	21	..	..	..	..
12. Whooping Cough, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Mumps, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Diphtheria, .....	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
15. Cerebro-spinal Fever, .....	..	10	9	21	..	..	..	..
16. Simple-continued Fever, .....	2	10	9	21	..	..	..	..
17. Enteric Fever, Synonyms, Typhoid Fever, (Typhomalarial Fever), .....	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
18. Cholera, Synonyms, Asiatic Cholera, Epidemic Cholera, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Sporadic Cholera, Synonyms, Simple Cholera, Cholera Nostras, .....	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1
20. Epidemic Diarrhœa, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
21. Dysentery, .....	19	15	6	40	1	..	2	3
Total, .....	48	33	17	98	2	..	3	5

J. M. ATKINSON,  
Superintendent.

Table Vc.—Shewing the ADMISSIONS and MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during the Year 1892.

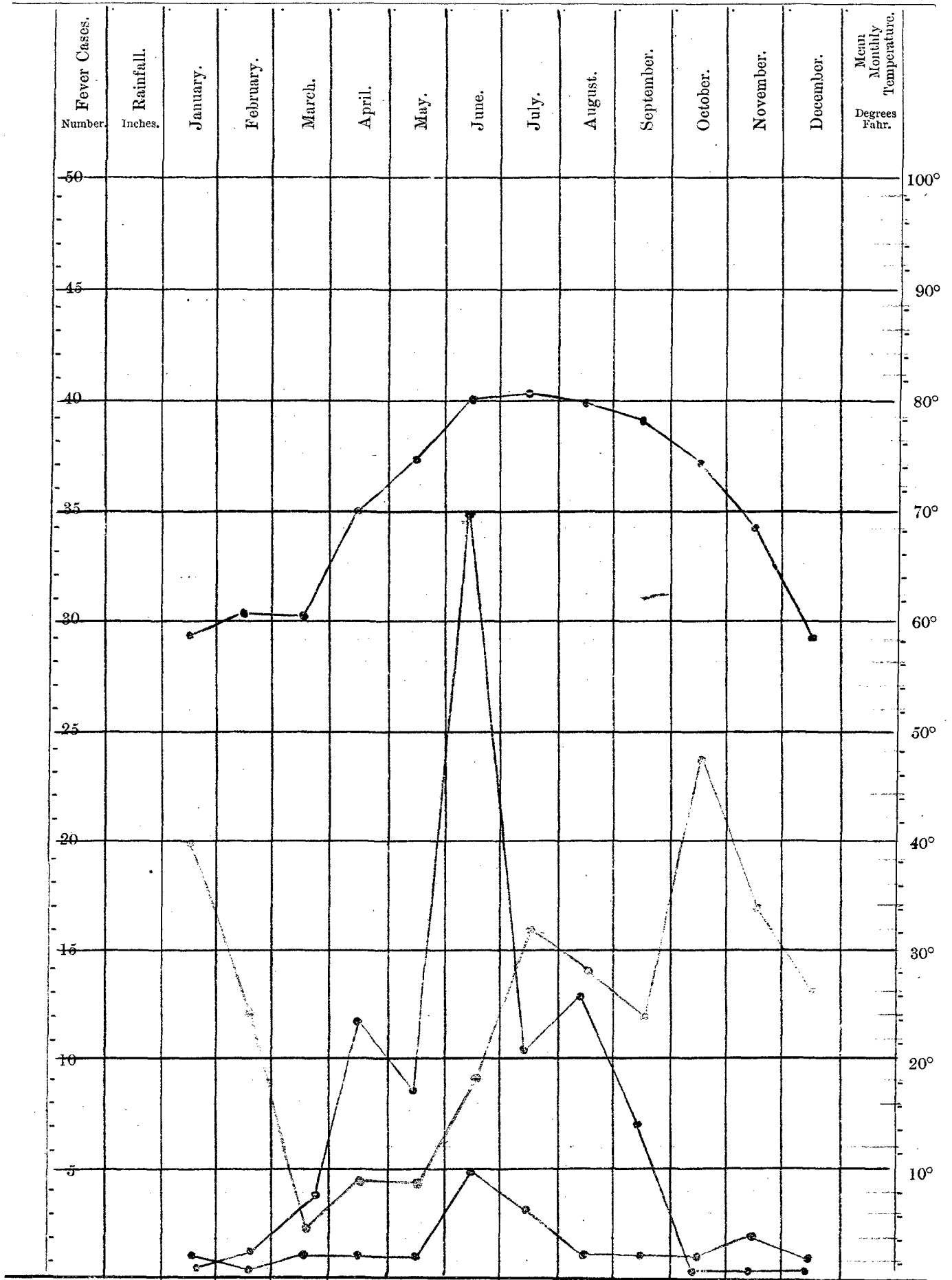
GENERAL DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.			
	Europeans.	Indians.	Asiatics.	Total.	Europeans.	Indians.	Asiatics.	Total.
<i>Group A.—Sub-Group 2.</i>								
1. Malarial Fever,—								
a. Intermittent, Synonyms, Ague, .....	90	87	69	246	..	..	..	..
b. Remittent, .....	24	8	8	40	..	..	..	..
c. Malarial Cachexia, .....	5	5	7	17	..	..	1	1
2. Beri-Beri, .....	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..

Monthly Table of Malarial Fever Cases amongst the Police.

MONTHS.	INTERMITTENT.				REMITTENT.				Total Number of Cases.	Total Number of Deaths.
	Europeans.	Indians.	Asiatics.	Deaths.	Europeans.	Indians.	Asiatics.	Deaths.		
January, .....	1	15	4	..	..	1	..	..	21	..
February, .....	2	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
March, .....	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
April, .....	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	..
May, .....	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	..
June, .....	1	7	1	..	2	..	3	..	14	..
July, .....	6	4	6	..	2	..	1	..	19	..
August, .....	4	4	6	..	..	1	..	..	15	..
September, .....	3	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	13	..
October, .....	4	9	11	..	..	1	..	..	25	..
November, .....	3	10	4	..	2	..	..	..	19	..
December, .....	1	8	4	..	..	1	..	..	14	..
Total, .....	30	72	45	..	6	6	6	..	165	..

J. M. ATKINSON,  
Superintendent.

Table Vd.—DIAGRAM showing CASES of MALARIAL FEVER occurring every Month amongst the POLICE FORCE, the MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE and the MONTHLY RAINFALL during the Year 1892.



Red Wave, .....Intermittent Fever Cases.  
 Blue Wave, .....Remittent " "  
 Green Wave, .....Monthly Rainfall in inches.  
 Black Wave,.....Mean Monthly Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.

J. M. ATKINSON,  
 Superintendent.

Table Vc.—*Shewing the ADMISSIONS and MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during the Year 1892.*

DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.			
	Europeans.	Indians.	Asiatics.	Total.	Europeans.	Indians.	Asiatics.	Total.
<i>Group A.—Sub-Group 3.</i>								
1. Phagedœna, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
2. Erysipelas,.....	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
3. Pyœmia, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Septicœmia, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,.....	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..

J. M. ATKINSON,  
*Superintendent.*

Table Vf.—*Shewing the ADMISSIONS and MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during the year 1892.*

DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.			
	Europeans.	Indians.	Asiatics.	Total.	Europeans.	Indians.	Asiatics.	Total.
<i>Group A.—Sub-Group 4.</i>								
1. Syphilis, Synonyms, Pox,								
<i>a.</i> Primary, .....	13	2	4	19	..	..	..	..
<i>b.</i> Secondary,.....	24	2	1	27	..	..	..	..
<i>c.</i> Tertiary Syphilis,.....	33	3	9	50	..	..	1	1
2. Gonorrhœal, including Chancres Molles, .....	98	28	10	136	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœal Rheumatism, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,.....	168	40	24	232	..	..	1	1

J. M. ATKINSON,  
*Superintendent.*

Table Vg.—*Shewing the ADMISSIONS and MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during the Year 1892.*

DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.			
	Europeans.	Indians.	Asiatics.	Total.	Europeans.	Indians.	Asiatics.	Total.
<i>Group A.—Sub-Group 5.</i>								
1. Hydrophobia, .....	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
2. Glanders, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Horse-pox, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Splenic Fever, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,.....	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1

J. M. ATKINSON,  
*Superintendent.*

Table VI.—*Shewing the RATE of MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during the last 10 Years.*

Rate to Total Number of Admissions.		Rate to Number of Europeans Admitted.		Rate to Number of Coloured Persons Admitted.		Rate to Number of Asiatics Admitted.	
Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.	
1883,.....	4.66	1883,.....	4.37	1883,.....	3.01	1883,.....	6.08
1884,.....	3.69	1884,.....	3.15	1884,.....	1.24	1884,.....	6.08
1885,.....	5.03	1885,.....	4.65	1885,.....	3.06	1885,.....	7.01
1886,.....	4.86	1886,.....	4.25	1886,.....	4.66	1886,.....	5.73
1887,.....	5.37	1887,.....	4.50	1887,.....	4.56	1887,.....	6.96
1888,.....	4.51	1888,.....	3.96	1888,.....	4.70	1888,.....	4.98
1889,.....	4.29	1889,.....	3.37	1889,.....	4.13	1889,.....	5.41
1890,.....	5.00	1890,.....	2.38	1890,.....	5.30	1890,.....	7.80
1891,.....	4.49	1891,.....	3.46	1891,.....	2.97	1891,.....	7.33
1892,.....	3.96	1892,.....	2.92	1892,.....	3.28	1892,.....	5.74

J. M. ATKINSON,  
Superintendent.

Table VII.—*Shewing the ADMISSIONS into and DEATHS in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during each Month of the Year 1892.*

MONTHS.	EUROPEANS.		COLOURED.		ASIATICS.		Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.		
Remaining on the 1st								
January, 1892,.....	49	1	14	..	23	..	86	1
January,.....	62	1	25	..	30	1	117	2
February,.....	48	4	19	..	44	3	111	7
March,.....	56	..	24	..	46	1	126	1
April,.....	51	6	14	..	38	1	103	7
May,.....	65	4	28	2	54	4	147	10
June,.....	58	2	35	..	44	1	137	3
July,.....	67	2	31	1	61	1	159	4
August,.....	68	..	28	2	64	6	160	8
September,.....	75	..	26	4	50	3	151	7
October,.....	69	..	26	1	53	5	148	6
November,.....	58	2	32	..	42	3	132	5
December,.....	62	1	33	1	43	5	138	7
Total,.....	788	23	335	11	592	34	1,715	68

J. M. ATKINSON,  
Superintendent.

Table VIIa.—*MONTHLY AGGREGATE NUMBER of PATIENTS visited in the HOSPITAL daily for 1892, 1891 and 1890.*

Months.	1892.	1891.	1890.
January,.....	2,372	2,977	2,431
February,.....	2,045	2,541	2,315
March,.....	2,073	2,677	2,148
April,.....	2,106	2,275	2,013
May,.....	2,583	2,430	2,399
June,.....	2,401	2,519	2,256
July,.....	2,585	2,406	2,404
August,.....	2,948	1,986	2,588
September,.....	2,714	1,425	2,304
October,.....	2,473	2,508	2,374
November,.....	2,171	2,382	2,636
December,.....	2,320	2,350	3,065
Total,.....	28,791	28,476	28,933

J. M. ATKINSON,  
Superintendent.

Table VIIb.—*Shewing the ADMISSIONS into and DEATHS in the GOVERNMENT EUROPEAN and CHINESE LUNATIC ASYLUMS during each Month of the Year 1892.*

MONTHS.	EUROPEANS.		COLOURED.		ASIATICS.		Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.		
Remaining on the 1st January, 1892,.....	2	..	1	..	7	..	10	..
January, .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
February, .....	..	..	1	..	6	1	7	1
March, .....	2	..	..	..	8	..	10	..
April, .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
May, .....	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
June, .....	2	1	..	..	1	..	3	1
July, .....	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1
August, .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
September, .....	4	..	1	..	1	..	6	..
October, .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
November, .....	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
December, .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total, .....	16	1	4	..	31	3	51	4

J. M. ATKINSON,  
Superintendent.

Table VIIc.—*Shewing the ADMISSIONS into and DEATHS in the GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL HULK Hygeiu and SMALL-POX HUT during each Month of the Year 1892.*

MONTHS.	EUROPEANS.		COLOURED.		ASIATICS.		Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.		
Remaining on the 1st January, 1892,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January, .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
February, .....	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..
March, .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
April, .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
May, .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
June, .....	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	2
July, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October, .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
November, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December, .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total, .....	7	1	3	..	3	1	13	2

J. M. ATKINSON,  
Superintendent.



Table IX.—K.—Shewing the ADMISSION into HOSPITAL in VICTORIA GAOL, and MORTALITY during the Year 1892.

DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.			
	Europeans.	Coloured Persons.	Chinese.	TOTAL.	Europeans.	Coloured Persons.	Chinese.	TOTAL.
Remaining under treatment 1st January 1892.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>I.—</b>								
Febricula, .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever, .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Remittent Fever, .....	2	...	18	20	...	...	...	...
" Fever and Erythema of left cheek, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" Fever and Diarrhoea, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" Fever and Anæmia, .....	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever and Anæmia, .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Febricula and Constipation, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
<b>II.—</b>								
Rheumatism, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
<b>III.—</b>								
Conjunctivitis, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Keratitis, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Keratitis of right cornea and Synechia anterior, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Opacity of both cornea caused by trichiasis, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis and Remittent Fever, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Otorrhœa of left ear, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Unsound mind and Anæmia, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" " and Abrasion of lumbar region, .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Fracture of front teeth, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Concussion fracture of front teeth and Contusion of right ankle-joint, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Compression from attempted suicide by hanging, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hemicrania, .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Beri-beri, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
<b>IV.—</b>								
Anæmia, .....	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...
" (opium smoker), .....	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...
" and General Debility, .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
" (oedema of feet and ascites), .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" and Conjunctivitis (opium smoker), .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" General Debility (opium smoker), .....	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
" Emaciation, .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
" (opium smoker), .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" and Aphthœ of tongue, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" and Otorrhœa of right ear, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Aortic Regurgitation and Anæmia, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tricuspid Obstruction, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
<b>V &amp; VI.—</b>								
Bubo, Sympathetic (of right groin), .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" of both groins, .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
<b>VII.—</b>								
Bronchitis, .....	1	...	7	8	...	...	...	...
" and General Debility, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" and Anæmia (opium smoker), .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" and Aortic Obstruction, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Chronic Emphysema and Pulmonary Congestion, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Hæmoptysis, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis, .....	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	1
Pleuresy of left side and Pneumonia of inferior lobe of right lung, .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Asphyxia from attempted suicide by hanging, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
<b>VIII.—</b>								
Dyspepsia, .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of stomach, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Jaundice, .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	1
Peritonitis, .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" from perforation of a duodenal ulcer, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Ascites, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea, .....	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...
" (opium smoker), .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dysentery, .....	...	1	11	12	...	...	...	...
Lumbrici, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" and Anæmia, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
External Hæmorrhoids, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
<b>IX &amp; X.—</b>								
Orchitis (of both testicles), .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
" (of right testicle), .....	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
" of left testicle and Anæmia, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Stricture of Urethra (Anæmia and Orchitis of left testicle), .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Retention of Urine caused by stricture of urethra, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of Scrotum and Bubo of left groin, (Venereal), .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Soft Sore and Bubo of right groin, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bubo of right groin and gleet, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Phagedenic Chancre, Bubo of right groin and ulceration of legs (Secondary Syphilis), .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
<b>XI.—</b>								
Synovitis of right knee-joint, .....	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
" " and Erysipelas of right leg, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Carried forward, .....	9	5	190	204	...	...	5	5

TABLE IX.—K.—Shewing the ADMISSION into HOSPITAL in VICTORIA GAOL, and MORTALITY during the Year 1892,—Continued.

DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.			
	Europeans.	Coloured Persons.	Chinese.	TOTAL.	Europeans.	Coloured Persons.	Chinese.	TOTAL.
<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	9	5	190	204	...	...	5	5
<b>XII.—</b>								
Oedema of face and lower limbs, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" of left leg, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" of feet and Anæmia, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
" of feet and Scrotum, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas of face,.....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
" of left arm (after vaccination), .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Abscess of left axilla, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" of left arm after vaccination, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" of arm and Diarrhoea, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" of left arm, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
" of left hand, dorsal surface, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" of left knee-joint, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" of right leg, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" of left leg, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" of right foot, plantar surface, .....	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
" of left foot, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
" of feet (plantar surface), .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" of right foot, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Chronic Ulcer of right leg, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Adenitis of left groin, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" of right thigh,.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Boil of right Gluteal region, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" of left foot,.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Carbuncle of right lumbar region,.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Fibrous Tumour of perinæum (extirpated),.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
<b>Unclassed.—</b>								
General Debility, .....	1	...	12	13	...	...	...	...
" (opium smoker), .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism, .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
<b>Wounds and Injuries.—</b>								
Sun-stroke, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage from ruptured spleen, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Punctured wound and Erysipelas of left ankle-joint,.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Incised wound of left thumb, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" wounds of left ear, neck, right wrist and right finger, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Incised wounds of left leg, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" wound of left foot, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Contused wound of right leg, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" " of left foot, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" " of little-toe of left foot and Erysipelas, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Contused wound from flogging, .....	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...
Gluteal Abscess after flogging, .....	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
<b>Unknown and Unrecognized.—</b>								
Observation, .....	1	...	17	18	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b> ,.....	14	5	293	312	...	...	6	6

Another death occurred by a Chinese hanging himself in his cell.

L. P. MARQUES,  
Medical Officer.

Table IXa.—L.—Shewing the NUMBER and PERCENTAGE of PRISONERS ADMITTED into VICTORIA GAOL HOSPITAL, on the First Examination by the MEDICAL OFFICER, during the Year 1892.

Total number of Prisoners admitted to Gaol.	Sick in Hospital.				Admitted to Hospital on First Medical Examination.				Percentage of Hospital cases on First Medical Examination.		Percentage of Hospital cases on First Medical Ex.	
	Europeans.	Indians.	Chinese.	Total.	Europeans.	Indians.	Chinese.	Total.	To total Gaol admissions.	To total Hospital cases.	Europeans.	Chinese.
											To total Hospital cases.	To total Hospital cases.
5,046	14	5	293	312	3	2	34	39	0.772	1.250	1.242	1.160

L. P. MARQUES,  
Medical Officer.

Table X.—N.—Shewing CASES not ADMITTED to HOSPITAL, treated by the MEDICAL OFFICER, during the Year 1892.

DISEASES.	Europeans.	Coloured Persons.	Chinese.	TOTAL.
Remaining under treatment 1st January, 1892,.....	..	..	17	17
<b>I.—</b>				
Febricula, .....	..	..	1	1
Intermittent Fever, .....	..	..	1	1
Anæmia (Opium smoker), .....	..	..	1	1
Phagedenic chancre bubo and ulcer of both legs (Secondary Syphilis), .....	..	..	1	1
Condylomata, .....	..	..	1	1
Ulcer of right leg, (Syphilitic), .....	..	..	1	1
Ulceration of cranial bones (Tertiary Syphilis), .....	..	..	*1	*1
Ulcers of left thigh, (Tertiary Syphilis), .....	..	..	1	1
<b>II.—</b>				
Lumbago, .....	4	..	1	5
<b>III.—</b>				
Trichiasis of both eye-lashes, .....	..	..	5	5
Conjunctivitis of right eye, .....	..	..	1	1
"    of left eye, .....	..	..	2	2
"    of both eyes, .....	..	..	1	1
Keratitis of right eye, .....	..	..	1	1
"    of left eye, .....	..	..	2	2
Opacity of cornea, .....	..	..	†5	†5
"    of right cornea and ulceration of left cornea, .....	..	..	*1	*1
"    of left cornea, .....	..	..	1	1
Photophobia, .....	..	..	1	1
Ulcer of both cornea, .....	..	..	1	1
Unsound Mind, .....	..	..	*2	*2
<b>IV.—</b>				
Anæmia, .....	..	..	1	1
"    and cardiac palpitation, .....	..	..	1	1
"    and Mitral regurgitation, .....	..	..	1	1
Mitral and Aortic regurgitation, .....	..	..	1	1
Cardiac palpitation, .....	..	1	2	3
Anæmia and Diarrhœa, (opium smoker), .....	..	..	1	1
<b>VII.—</b>				
Bronchitis, .....	..	..	†4	†4
Pulmonary phthisis, .....	..	..	*2	*2
Asthma, .....	..	..	2	2
<b>VIII.—</b>				
Parotitis, (left side), .....	..	..	1	1
Fissures of lips, .....	..	..	6	6
Caries of molar teeth, (Extracted), .....	..	..	3	3
Gumboil, .....	..	..	2	2
Pharyngitis, .....	..	..	6	6
Diarrhœa, .....	..	..	†2	†2
General Debility and ascites, .....	..	..	*1	*1
Ascites and Elephantiasis Arabum of right leg, .....	..	..	2	2
Inguinal hernia, reducible, (right side), .....	..	1	6	7
"    "    (left side), .....	..	..	5	5
Prolapsus Ani, .....	..	..	1	1
External Hæmorrhoids, .....	..	2	2	4
"    "    and abscess of right plantar surface, .....	..	..	1	1
Anal fistula, (operated), .....	..	..	1	1
<b>IX &amp; X.—</b>				
Gonorrhœa, .....	3	1	12	16
"    and soft chancre, .....	..	1	..	1
"    condylomata, .....	..	..	1	1
Gleet, .....	2	..	4	6
Balanitis, .....	..	..	1	1
Orchitis, .....	1	..	3	4
Stricture of Urethra, .....	2	..	1	3
Abrasion of Penis, .....	..	..	2	2
"    of Prepuce, .....	..	..	1	1
Oedema of prepuce, .....	..	..	2	2
Warts of penis, .....	..	..	1	1
"    of scrotum, .....	..	..	1	1
Bubo of left groin and Gleet, .....	..	..	1	1
"    of right groin, (Syphilitic), .....	..	..	1	1
Soft sore of Penis, .....	2	..	12	14
Leucorrhœa, .....	..	..	*1	*1
<i>Carried forward, .....</i>	14	6	130	150

\* Females.

† One of them is a Female.

TABLE X.—N.—*Shewing Cases not ADMITTED to HOSPITAL,—Continued.*

DISEASES.	Europeans.	Coloured Persons.	Chinese.	TOTAL.
<i>Brought forward,.....</i>	14	6	130	150
<b>XI.</b>				
Necrosis of right ulna,.....	..	..	1	1
„ of left foot, .....	..	..	1	1
Contracted muscles of left hand,.....	..	..	1	1
<b>XII.</b>				
Herpes labialis,.....	..	..	1	1
„ circinatus of neck, .....	..	..	1	1
Eczema, .....	..	1	§11	§12
„ of left leg and Chronic ulcer of both plantar surfaces,.....	..	..	1	1
Ringworm, .....	2	..	§24	§26
Scabies, .....	..	..	†89	†89
Fibrous tumour of perinæum, (extirpated), .....	..	..	1	1
Ulceration of left shoulder, .....	..	..	1	1
Ulcer of right thigh and right fore-arm,.....	..	..	1	1
„ of right leg, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of left leg, .....	..	..	8	8
„ of both legs, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of scrotum, .....	..	..	1	1
Chronic ulcer of right leg, .....	..	..	6	6
„ of left leg, .....	..	..	8	8
„ of right foot, .....	..	..	2	2
„ of left foot, .....	..	..	3	3
„ of feet, .....	..	..	1	1
Oedema of feet, .....	..	..	6	6
Scald of right arm, .....	..	..	1	1
Boils of head, .....	..	..	2	2
Boil of neck, .....	..	..	3	3
„ of right shoulder, .....	..	..	2	2
„ of left shoulder, .....	..	..	3	3
„ of right axilla, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of right arm,.....	1	..	..	1
„ of left arm, .....	..	..	2	2
„ of abdomen, .....	..	..	4	4
„ of scrotum, .....	1	..	1	2
„ of right leg, .....	..	..	2	2
„ of left leg,.....	1	..	1	2
Adenitis of left axilla, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of right thigh, .....	..	..	3	3
„ of left thigh, .....	..	..	2	2
Bubo of right groin, (symp.),.....	1	..	3	4
Carbuncle of neck, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of right hip, .....	..	..	1	1
Abscess of head, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of left superciliary region,.....	..	..	1	1
„ of superior palpebra of left eye, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of neck, .....	..	..	3	3
„ of left axilla, ..	..	..	2	2
„ of right shoulder, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of right breast, .....	..	..	*1	*1
„ of right arm, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of right hand, .....	1	1	4	6
„ of left arm, (after vaccination), .....	..	..	1	1
„ of left hand, .....	..	..	3	3
„ of right thigh, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of right leg, .....	..	..	2	2
„ of left leg, .....	..	..	2	2
„ of right ankle joint, ..	..	..	2	2
„ of left ankle-joint, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of right foot, .....	..	..	3	3
„ of left foot,.....	..	..	6	6
„ of right foot, (plantar surface),.....	..	..	26	26
„ of left foot, ( „ ),.....	..	..	16	16
„ of both plantar surfaces, .....	..	..	2	2
Chronic abscess of left thigh, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of both thighs, .....	..	..	1	1
Scrofulous abscess of neck, .....	..	..	1	1
Malignant growth of inferior maxilla, .....	..	..	1	1
<i>Carried forward,...</i>	21	8	417	446

\* Females.

† One of them is a Female.

§ Two of them are Females.

TABLE X.—N.—*Shewing CASES not ADMITTED to HOSPITAL,—Continued.*

DISEASES.	Europeans.	Coloured Persons.	Chinese.	TOTAL.
<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	21	8	417	446
<i>Wounds and Injuries.</i>				
Simple fracture of right humerus, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of left radius, .....	..	..	1	1
Dislocation backwards of left radius and ulna and Colle's fracture of left wrist and Pott's fracture of right ankle-joint, .....	..	..	1	1
Old dislocation of right shoulder, .....	..	..	1	1
Abrasion of right shoulder, .....	..	..	7	7
„ of left arm, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of left hand, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of both hands, .....	1	..	..	1
„ of right leg, .....	1	..	1	2
„ of left leg, .....	1	..	1	2
„ of right ankle-joint, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of right foot, .....	1	..	1	2
„ of left foot, .....	..	1	4	5
„ of feet, .....	..	..	2	2
„ of left foot, plantar surface, .....	..	..	3	3
„ of right foot, plantar surface, .....	..	..	3	3
„ of both plantar surfaces, .....	..	..	1	1
Blister of right hand, .....	1	..	2	3
„ of left hand, .....	..	..	2	2
„ of right foot, (plantar surface), .....	..	..	1	1
„ of left foot, (plantar surface), .....	..	..	1	1
„ of feet, .....	..	..	1	1
Sprain of left ankle-joint, .....	..	..	1	1
Incised wound of head, and right fore-arm and hand, .....	..	..	*1	*1
„ of left hand, .....	1	..	..	1
„ of left foot, .....	..	..	3	3
„ of right foot, .....	..	..	1	1
Contusion of face, .....	2	..	..	2
„ of right shoulder, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of right humerus, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of right elbow-joint, .....	1	..	..	1
„ of right hand, .....	1	..	..	1
„ of left hand, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of left ankle-joint, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of left leg, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of left foot, .....	..	..	2	2
„ of right foot, .....	..	..	1	1
Contused wound of head, .....	..	..	2	2
„ of right cheek, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of left arm, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of right hand, .....	..	..	4	4
„ of left hand, .....	..	..	7	7
„ of left leg, .....	..	..	2	2
„ of right leg, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of left foot, .....	1	..	6	7
„ of right foot, .....	..	..	1	1
„ of feet, .....	..	..	1	1
Contused wounds of the back, &c., .....	..	..	1	1
„ from flogging, .....	..	..	181	181
<i>Unclassed.</i>				
Alcoholism, .....	3	..	..	3
Delirium Tremens, .....	1	..	..	1
<i>Unknown or unrecognised.</i>				
Observation, .....	..	..	*2	*2
<b>TOTAL</b> ,.....	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>723</b>

\* Female.

L. P. MARQUES,  
Medical Officer.



Table XIIb.—Q.—Shewing the WEIGHTS of PRISONERS (OPIUM SMOKERS), for the First Four Weeks' Confinement in VICTORIA GAOL, during the Year 1892.

No.	AGE.	LENGTH OF TIME OPIUM SMOKER.	CONSUMPTION per diem.	WEIGHT WHEN ADMITTED.	WEIGHT FIRST FOUR WEEKS.				REMARKS.
		Years.	Mace.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1	50	28	2	114	109	107	106	109	
2	56	18	3	115	109	109	113	115	
3	44	12	1	117	118	117	119	117	
4	59	20	2	106	106	107	106	106	
5	40	15	1	98	85	89	90	..	
6	62	20	2	134	130	133	128	130	
7	55	12	1	98	94	93	93	95	
8	30	10	1	96	96	90	95	96	
9	36	15	1	100	99	102	103	103	
10	28	10	2	81	88	89	90	90	
11	51	20	1	95	98	98	100	107	
12	37	10	1	115	111	110	109	..	
13	59	20	2	115	115	116	118	118	
14	50	20	2	106	106	108	108	..	
15	55	20	2	72	72	76	76	74	
16	45	15	1	81	80	80	80	78	
17	55	25	2	106	111	108	106	107	
18	36	10	1	99	93	95	97	100	
19	43	10	1	91	90	93	90	..	
20	47	20	2	80	78	82	87	87	
21	40	15	2	102	101	103	103	103	
22	33	10	1	117	117	119	115	114	
23	36	10	1	88	84	84	85	..	
24	30	10	1	79	79	85	85	90	
25	39	10	1	92	92	91	91	..	
26	36	10	1	96	99	99	100	102	
27	50	10	2	100	92	94	97	98	
28	48	16	2	114	107	112	116	116	
29	35	10	1	89	89	89	93	93	
30	33	8	1	90	87	88	86	..	
31	44	10	1	96	95	96	96	100	
32	26	6	1	102	102	100	101	..	
33	53	20	2	103	100	107	104	104	
34	34	10	1	94	94	104	106	103	
35	35	10	2	102	106	107	107	105	
36	50	22	2	101	102	102	102	102	
37	52	22	3	102	98	101	103	102	
38	50	20	2	104	102	103	102	103	
39	50	21	2	97	96	92	97	97	
40	28	4	1	100	93	96	97	100	
41	50	20	2	104	103	103	104	107	
42	28	6	1	110	108	105	106	106	
43	49	20	2	101	98	103	105	105	
44	40	20	2	92	91	90	91	90	
45	36	10	1	89	91	94	99	97	
46	69	40	2	93	95	95	93	89	
47	36	10	1	89	88	88	89	89	
48	61	20	2	109	110	109	110	110	
49	32	8	1	84	83	81	82	83	
50	47	10	5	85	84	Died.	..	..	
51	47	22	2	113	112	112	116	116	
52	45	20	1	120	118	119	117	117	
53	40	20	1	115	111	108	110	110	
54	22	2	1	95	97	100	99	97	
55	34	7	1	123	123	118	114	..	
56	57	20	1	106	102	101	103	103	
57	27	10	1	98	99	95	99	96	
58	32	8	1	116	117	118	115	123	
59	39	10	1	110	107	108	107	110	
60	50	22	2	104	102	104	104	105	
61	23	7	1	110	110	111	111	109	
62	35	15	1	90	86	90	91	90	
63	51	22	2	104	98	105	107	109	
64	64	25	2	106	115	118	118	116	
65	32	10	2	103	106	105	105	..	
66	54	22	2	110	110	112	114	117	
67	40	20	1	118	105	106	110	110	
68	42	15	1	114	109	111	108	112	
69	50	20	2	114	116	115	115	118	
70	62	25	2	104	104	107	107	108	
71	31	10	1	83	78	79	80	83	
72	29	10	1	72	76	84	88	86	
73	44	20	1	109	110	108	112	112	
74	40	16	1	105	98	99	99	100	
75	24	8	1	95	92	93	92	91	
76	30	12	1	112	109	114	119	115	
77	40	20	4	96	92	94	92	94	
78	32	15	2	102	97	102	101	102	
79	29	10	4	95	100	100	100	100	
80	47	27	2	108	105	110	110	102	

Table XII.—STATISTICS relating to the TUNG WA HOSPITAL, during the Year 1892.

Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1891.			No. of Cases Treated in the Hospital, 1892.			No. of Patients Discharged during the year 1892.			Died during the year 1892.			No. of Out-Patients treated during the year 1892.			Moribund Cases, 1892.			Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1892.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
99	13	112	2,063	392	2,455	1,212	155	1,365	880	210	1,090	37,199	19,430	56,629	243	110	353	85	27	112

Table XIII.—CASES of SMALL-POX treated at the TUNG WA HOSPITAL, during the Year 1892.

Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1891.			Admitted during 1892.			Discharged 1892.			Died 1892.			Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1892.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	28	22	50	8	4	12	20	18	38	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>

Table XIV.—VACCINATION performed during the Year 1892 by TRAVELLING VACCINATORS of the TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

In the City of Victoria.	In Out-Districts.	Total.
1,997	230	2,227

Table XV.—LOCK HOSPITAL.

TABLE A.

SHewing the ADMISSIONS into the GOVERNMENT LOCK HOSPITAL, during the 35 Years of its Existence, with the Number of DIETS issued and the AVERAGE LENGTH of TREATMENT.

ADMISSIONS.		NUMBER OF DIETS ISSUED.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS TREATED.	
1858	124	1858	4,797	1858	43.8
1859	162	1859	5,389	1859	30.8
1860	361	1860	9,107	1860	23.7
1861	442	1861	10,778	1861	23.4
1862	485	1862	12,193	1862	22.0
1863	420	1863	11,707	1863	23.7
1864	442	1864	11,940	1864	27.0
1865	390	1865	11,303	1865	28.0
1866	406	1866	13,060	1866	28.6
1867	434	1867	13,120	1867	25.5
1868	579	1868	16,462	1868	23.6
1869	546	1869	16,779	1869	24.8
1870	722	1870	18,382	1870	23.1
1871	593	1871	12,308	1871	18.5
1872	656	1872	15,103	1872	20.9
1873	500	1873	11,219	1873	19.5
1874	345	1874	6,814	1874	18.6
1875	134	1875	2,916	1875	18.7
1876	168	1876	2,730	1876	14.3
1877	177	1877	3,069	1877	16.6
1878	105	1878	2,242	1878	19.0
1879	129	1879	2,199	1879	13.6
1880	57	1880	1,300	1880	14.7
1881	44	1881	1,330	1881	21.7
1882	99	1882	1,831	1882	15.5
1883	273	1883	3,451	1883	12.0
1884	325	1884	5,174	1884	13.1
1885	411	1885	6,161	1885	15.6
1886	401	1886	4,837	1886	12.2
1887	144	1887	2,014	1887	13.9
1888	66	1888	1,616	1888	24.4
1889	84	1889	1,540	1889	8.8
1890	82	1890	1,660	1890	20.0
1891	80	1891	2,041	1891	25.5
1892	65	1892	2,392	1892	36.8

TABLE B.

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PROSTITUTES during the Year 1892.

Number of Beds in Lock Hospital.	Number admitted to Hospital on Certificates of Visiting Surgeon.	Number who submitted voluntarily.	Total Number brought under the Provisions of the Ordinance.	Total Number of Examinations made during the Year.	Total Number of Examinations made when no Disease was found.	NUMBER DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL.		
						No. discharged free from Disease who still follow their former Pursuits.	Number who have returned to their Friends or Emigrated.	Total Number Discharged.
32	65	314	314	12,215	12,148	57	...	57

TABLE C.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES RETURN for the Year 1892.

Total No. of Females admitted into Lock Hospital.	TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN DISEASED ADMITTED INTO				Total No. of Men Diseased.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEN IN GARRISON AND PORT (per month).				Average No. of Men in Garrison and Port (per month).	Average Percentage of Men Diseased (per month).	REMARKS.
	Military Hospital.	Naval Hospital.	Police Hospital.	Civil Hospital.		Soldiers.	Seamen.	Police.	Merchant Seamen.			
65	583	...	54	127	764	2,436	...	696	12,865	15,997	0.397	.....

TABLE D.

RETURN of WOMEN examined and treated in the GOVERNMENT LOCK HOSPITAL during the Year 1892.

EXAMINATION.				DISEASES.	HOSPITAL.			DISCHARGED.	
Average No. of days per month on which Examinations were held.	Total Number of Examinations made during the year.	Number admitted to Hospital.	Total Number of Examinations made when no Disease was found.		No. remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1891.	Admitted.	Total Treated.	Cured.	No. remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1892.
Every day, Sundays and Government holidays excepted.	12,215	65	12,148	Primary Syphilis, uncomplicated, .....	2	48	50	44	6
				Gonorrhœa, do., .....	...	5	5	4	1
				Do. and Primary Syphilis, combined, .....	...	1	1	1	..
				Secondary Syphilis, .....	1	8	9	8	1
				Gonorrhœa and Secondary Syphilis, combined, .....	...	...	...	...	
				Primary and Secondary Syphilis and Gonorrhœa, .....	...	...	...	...	
				TOTAL, .....	3	62	65	57	8

TABLE E.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES RETURN for the Year 1892.

DISEASES.	Military Hospital.	Naval Hospital.	Police Hospital.	Civil Hospital.
Primary Syphilis, including Chancres Molles, .....	295	No returns sent.	19	47
Gonorrhœa, uncomplicated, .....	230		32	65
Do., and Primary Syphilis, combined, .....	...		...	...
Secondary Syphilis, .....	58		3	15
Gonorrhœa and Secondary Syphilis, combined, .....	...		...	...
Primary and Secondary Syphilis and Gonorrhœa, .....	...		...	...
Gleet, .....	...		...	...
TOTAL, .....	583	...	54	127
TOTAL, .....	452	...	57	129
TOTAL, .....	419	...	69	153
TOTAL, .....	452	...	65	132

Not contracted in the Colony:—Primary Syphilis, ..... 3 cases.  
 Gonorrhœa, ..... 2 ..

TABLE E 2.

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE.

TABLE shewing the number of MILITARY MEN admitted into MILITARY HOSPITAL, during the Year 1892.

## SECONDARY SYPHILIS.

Months.	Contracted in Hongkong.	Contracted elsewhere.	Total.
January,.....	11	....	11
February, ..	4	....	4
March, .....	3	....	3
April,.....	7	....	7
May, .....	5	....	5
June, .....	3	....	3
July, .....	....	....	....
August, .....	5	....	5
September,.....	4	....	4
October, .....	4	....	4
November, .....	6	....	6
December, .....	6	....	6
Total Number,.....			58

Table XVI.—Shewing the rate of MORTALITY among the FOREIGN RESIDENTS in Hongkong during the last 10 Years

Years.	Number of European and American Residents.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Number of Residents.
1883, .....	3,040	81	2.06
1884, .....	3,040	94	3.09
1885, .....	3,040	99	3.25
1886, .....	3,040	103	3.38
1887, .....	3,040	108	3.55
1888, .....	3,040	122	4.01
1889, .....	3,040	93	3.06
1890, .....	3,040	95	3.12
1891, .....	4,195	57	1.36
1892, .....	4,195	75	1.79
Average of 10 Years,....	32,710	927	2.83

## Enclosure 1.

### *Report of the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital.*

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL,  
HONGKONG, 18th March, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you my annual Report for the year 1892 with the Hospital Statistics.

#### I.—THE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

1. No alterations of any importance have been made to the existing buildings during the past year.
2. The office store and laundry accommodation as well as that for private paying patients mentioned in my last annual Report still remain necessary additions to this Institution if it is in the future to meet the public requirements of the Colony.
3. At no distant date it will, in my opinion, be necessary to provide further accommodation for female patients, and also increased facilities for the carrying out of surgical operations; they should, instead of being conducted as at present in the Wards, be performed in a separate semi-detached building as is the case in most well-conducted Hospitals.
4. The foregoing considerations, together with the continued increase of Chinese dwellings accompanied by the night noises of the natives referred to in my last annual Report, seem to point to the advisability of reserving a new site in the vicinity of the Hospital Staff Quarters and Lunatic Asylums for the future construction of an entirely new Hospital, furnishing the increased accommodation required, and arranged in accordance with the best modern practice.

#### II.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

5. In accordance with instructions contained in C. S. Letter 1,505 of 1891, the European and Chinese Lunatic Asylums have been under my charge during the past year.

6. The European Lunatic Asylum provides accommodation for 9 cases with adequate day room accommodation which in cases of emergency can be utilised for the treatment of patients not requiring separate accommodation.

There are also quarters for one European Wardmaster.

The building is provided with bath-rooms, kitchens, store accommodation, and the necessary out-buildings.

7. The Chinese Lunatic Asylum, situated in premises adjoining those of the European Lunatic Asylum, includes quarters for a European Wardmaster, a Chinese Interpreter and attendant, one Chinese amah, in addition to accommodation for isolating sixteen separate patients, and as in the case of the European Lunatic Asylum should necessity arise further accommodation in the day room can be temporarily arranged.

8. The want of sufficient room and privacy is much felt for the satisfactory treatment of such class of patients.

#### III.—SMALL-POX HOSPITAL AND *HYGEIA*.

9. The temporary Small-pox buildings have been maintained and occupied by six patients.

10. The hospital ship *Hygeia*, moored off the north of Stonecutters' Island, has been called into requisition for the treatment of seven small-pox cases during the past year.

Of these three arrived by H.M.S. *Orontes* during the month of January, one by the S.S. *Verona* during the month of February, another during the same month from S.S. *Teviot*, one in October from the S.S. *Tartar* and one from the S.S. *Flintshire* during the month of December.

11. As this ship now forms a portion of the Hospital accommodation of the Colony the following short description of the arrangements on board will, doubtless, be of general interest.

12. The hospital ship *Hygeia* is 185 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth at water line, and has a draft of 8 feet, it consists of two Decks: the Upper and the Lower or Main Deck.

On the Upper Deck are situated six Private Wards, a Dispensary, Medical Officer's quarters, four bath-rooms, kitchen, scullery and servants' quarters; the dimensions of which are given in the following plan:—

Name or Number of each Room, Ward, W.C., &c.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.	Height in feet.	Cubic Space.	Number of Beds.	Ventilating Openings.	
						Doors and Windows, Sliding Shutters, &c., Ports, &c., sq. feet.	
Ward I., (Private),.....	16.0	13.4	8.0	1,707	2	62	Ventilating Shaft Diameter. Down and Up.
„ II., ( „ ),.....	16.0	13.4	8.0	1,707	2	62	
„ III., ( „ ),.....	14.6	13.6	8.0	1,566	2	62	
„ IV., ( „ ),.....	14.6	13.6	8.0	1,566	2	62	
„ V., ( „ ),.....	15.6	13.6	8.0	1,674	2	62	
„ VI., ( „ ),.....	15.6	13.6	8.0	1,674	2	62	
Dispensary,.....	10.0	11.6	8.0	920	...	35	
Bath-rooms (4) each, .....	4.9	11.6	8.0	437	...	28	
Upper Deck, .....	59.0	37.0 average	15.0 average	32,745*	24	251†	
Servants' Quarters,.....	31.0	20.0	8.0	4,960	...	228	
Lower or Main Deck, .....	147.0	31.0	10.6	47,848	32	175	
Water Tank Room, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Store Rooms, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	

The Lower or Main Deck contains accommodations for 32 patients, quarters for two Native attendants and the Water Tank Room.

13. From the attached plan it will be seen that the accommodation is as follows:—

Private patients 12 beds.

Third class patients 56 beds.

Ventilation is very good throughout the ship during the winter months.

In the summer season if it is necessary to occupy the Lower Deck for cholera patients large square ports will have to be substituted for the present small round port holes.

On emergency over 110 patients could be accommodated, giving each 600 cubic feet on the Upper Deck and 900 cubic feet on the Lower Deck, which with the satisfactory ventilation is liberal.

14. It will be noticed that the ship is unprovided with a disinfectant and suitable store accommodation, both of which are very necessary adjuncts to a hospital ship for the treatment of infectious diseases.

15. The distance of her moorings from the City has proved to be a source of considerable inconvenience.

#### IV.—ADDITIONAL OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

16. This building was completed and occupied in June 1892, and the advantages, which I anticipated in my last annual Report would be derived from this important addition to the Hospital premises, have been fully realised.

17. On the completion of this building that temporarily occupied by the Officers reverted to the use of the Colonial Surgeon.

#### V.—HOSPITAL PREMISES.

18. These have been maintained in as satisfactory condition as the funds available will permit; no alterations have been made.

\* This, of course, does not include the large air space above the private wards and Dispensary, passages, &c.

† Including sliding shutters above private wards. In addition to all there is an open space of 4 inches between the side and roof of ship all round.

## VI.—HOSPITAL AND NURSING STAFF.

19. Mr. ROBERT WHITE, Junior Wardmaster, dismissed on 13th March, was succeeded by Mr. SAMUEL PEPPER who was seconded to this Department for six months from the Police. (C.S.O. No. 512/92.)

Miss M. A. THOMPSON (Sister MARY) resigned on the 25th March, and was succeeded by Miss G. BROOKES (Sister ANNIE). (C.S.O. No. 772/92.)

Mr. ROGERS, Steward, mentioned in my last Report as being on leave, resigned on 31st March on pension, after 12 years' service, and was succeeded by Mr. CHAPMAN.

Mrs. SIMMONS, Nurse to the European Lunatic Asylum, resigned on the 18th April on pension, after 17 years' service, and was succeeded by Miss WALKER (Sister CAROLINE). (C.S.O. No. 772/92.)

Miss MACKINTOSH (Sister CATHERINE) was away on leave from 7th May to 18th June.

I have much pleasure in recording that in August this Sister passed the second Government Examination in the Cantonese dialect with great credit.

Dr. LOWSON was away on leave from July 7th to September 9th, and again from 26th September to October 19th. It is with much thankfulness that I record his marvellous escape from the sad disaster of the wreck of the P. & O. S.S. *Bokhara*.

It is my agreeable duty to record my appreciation of the able assistance afforded me by the several members of the Hospital Staff and of their attentiveness to the work of the Institution.

## VII.—WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

20. Attached to this Report are the following tables:—

## GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

I.—Shewing the admissions into and deaths in the Government Civil Hospital during each month of the year, of the Police.

II.—Shewing the rate of sickness and mortality in the Police Force during the year.

III.—Police return of admissions to Hospital from each district during the year.

V.—General return of the sick treated in the Hospital.

Va.—Surgical operations performed during the year.

Vb.—Zymotic Diseases, sub-group 1.

Vc.— " " " 2.

Vd.—Diagram shewing number of cases of Malarial Fever occurring amongst the Members of the Police Force admitted in each month of the year.

Ve.—Zymotic Diseases, sub-group 3.

Vf.— " " " 4.

Vg.— " " " 5.

VI.—Shewing the rate of mortality in the Government Civil Hospital during the last 10 years.

VII.—Shewing the admissions into and deaths in the Government Civil Hospital during each month of last year.

VIIa.—The aggregate monthly number of patients visited in the Hospital daily for the last three years.

VIIb.—Table of admissions into and deaths in the Lunatic Asylums during the year.

VIIc.—Table of admissions into and deaths in the Small-pox Hospital and Epidemic Hulk *Hygeia* during the year.

21. The total number of cases treated during the year was 7,783, as against 8,698 in 1891; of these 6,068 were out-patients.

22. The number of in-patients during the year was 1,715, a decrease of 152 as compared with that of the previous year. The total number of deaths was 68, of these 27 were in a moribund condition when admitted, 23 dying within 24 hours, and 4 within 48 hours of their admission.

23. The average daily number in the Hospital was 78.8, and the percentage of deaths to total treated 3.96, as against 4.49 in 1891.

24. Of the total number of in-patients 163 were females, an increase of 39 on that of the previous year. 14 of these were obstetric cases as against 6 in 1891.

25. The following diseases caused the greatest number of admissions:—

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>
Fevers:—	
Simple continued (Febricula) .....	21
Enteric.....	4
Intermittent .....	246
Remittent .....	40
	— 311
Venereal .....	232
Organs of Locomotion.....	148
Digestive System.....	119
Respiratory „ .....	112
Alcoholism .....	48
Dysentery .....	40
Injuries of various kinds caused .....	183 admissions.

26. Of the 68 deaths 8 were from Phthisis, 4 from Liver Abscess, 4 from Heart Disease, 3 from Dysentery, 3 from Bright's Disease, 14 from Injuries (9 of these being from Fracture of the Skull) and the rest singly from other diseases.

27. POLICE.—The total number under treatment was 74 less than in the previous year. With regard to the different nationalities there was a decrease of 15 amongst the European members of the Force, a decrease of 61 amongst the Indians and an increase of 2 amongst the Chinese.

There were 3 deaths during the year: one European dying of Phthisis, one Indian of Tubercular Peritonitis and another Indian of Acute Tuberculosis.

This is the smallest number of deaths amongst the Police Force for years, and it is to be noted that there were no deaths from diseases incident to the Colony.

Aberdeen, notwithstanding its new Police Station, sends in more Police suffering from Malarial Fevers than any other station.

28. INFLUENZA.—There were 21 cases under treatment during the year.

29. TYPHOID FEVER.—There were 4 cases under treatment during the year, all of which recovered. Two of the cases occurred in the Colony, one being admitted from Kowloon and the other from Elgin Street. In the third case the disease was contracted in Canton and in the fourth somewhere in Japan.

30. CHOLERA.—There were two cases under treatment during the year with one death.

A European sailor was admitted on 28th June, at 9.50 a.m.; he stated that diarrhoea and vomiting had commenced at 11 p.m. the previous night and had continued up to the time of admission. He was then in a state of semi-collapse, temperature 97° F. and complaining very much of cramp in his legs. Shortly after admission he passed a typical rice-water stool, under treatment he rallied and was discharged cured on 5th August.

The fatal case was that of a destitute Chinaman admitted at 8.55 p.m. on 23rd August, with incessant diarrhoea and vomiting; he rallied that evening but had a relapse the next day and died at 6.10 p.m. on the 24th August.

These were evidently cases of Choleraic Diarrhoea (Sporadic Cholera).

31. DYSENTERY.—There were 40 cases under treatment with 3 deaths, one of these occurring from the severe form of dysentery "Gangrenous Colitis," as proved by the *post mortem* examination.

32. MALARIAL FEVERS.—The total number of cases under treatment was 286, as compared with 339 in 1891. Of these cases 246 were of the Intermittent and 40 of the Remittent type. There were no deaths during the year. This disease was neither so prevalent nor so fatal as in previous years.

I have no doubt that this is to a great extent due to the improved sanitary condition of the Colony, and when the new drainage system is completed we may expect a still further diminution in this class of diseases.

There were two cases of Hyperpyrexia occurring in the course of Remittent Fever, in one case the temperature reached 108° F. and in the other 106°.8 F.; they both recovered.

33. BERI-BERI.—There were seven cases under treatment, all of whom recovered; they were all of the dry variety (Beriberia atrophica).

34. VENEREAL DISEASES.—232 patients were under treatment during the year as against 230 in 1891; there is a distinct diminution in the number of cases of Primary and Secondary Syphilis, the numbers being 46 as against 94 in 1891.

There were 136 cases of Gonorrhoea, including Chancres Molles, admitted as against 109 in the previous year. Many of these cases developed peculiarly indolent buboes; in our experience the best treatment for these cases is excision of the affected glands or when this is not possible, as is frequently the case owing to the glands having already broken down, to enucleate or scrape away as much of the diseased tissue as possible.

It is a good practice to anaesthetise the patient as unless this removal of the diseased gland tissue is done systematically and thoroughly the parts which are left will be very slow to subside and may cause considerable trouble by burrowing under the surrounding healthy skin. The attempt to procure absorption by the application of pressure has been found quite useless.

35. HYDROPHOBIA.—One case of Hydrophobia was admitted during the year, the patient was a schoolboy from the Diocesan Home who was bitten by a stray dog on 27th February; he was brought to the Hospital on the same day, treated for the dog bites and discharged cured on 12th March. He was re-admitted on the 4th April, complaining of neuralgic pains in the region of the bites. On the 6th instant further well-marked symptoms of Hydrophobia developed and he died of this disease on the 7th instant.

36. INJURIES.—190 are returned under this heading. The most important point to note is the increase in the number of dog bites, no less than twelve patients were admitted from this cause during the year. Undoubtedly this is due to the large number of stray dogs that are allowed to run loose in the Colony.

In addition to the case of Hydrophobia noted above I am informed that three deaths from this disease have occurred at the Alice Memorial Hospital, and one at Quarry Bay, during the past year.

Two patients (Chinese) were admitted on 13th July who were seriously injured in the Peak Tramway accident.

They had both sustained very severe injuries to their legs. In one case the limb was so smashed that amputation had to be performed, in the other case there was a compound fracture of the Tibia and Tibula, after removing part of the Tibia the bones were set and ultimately the patient recovered with free use of the affected leg.

The first case made a good recovery and was discharged with a wooden leg.

37. SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—The total number of operations performed during the year was 136 with 10 deaths as against 142 with 12 deaths in the previous year.

AMPUTATIONS.—In the fatal case the patient, a Chinaman, was severely injured in a machinery accident at East Point Refinery, the thigh was practically amputated before the patient was admitted, he never recovered from the shock but died a few hours after admission.

Notes of some of the more interesting operations are given in the Appendix.

HEPATIC ABSCESS.—I regret to have to record the death of Surgeon-Captain SMYTHE of the Army Medical Staff from this disease.

Two other cases of Liver Abscess were operated on during the year and died, in both cases *post mortem* examination revealed the presence of numerous abscesses, in one case there was a distinct history of dysentery.

FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS.—In addition to those operated on (in List of Operations) the following fractures and dislocations were treated :—

	<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Compound.</i>
Skull, .....	3	7
Superior and Inferior Maxillæ, .....	0	1
Inferior Maxilla, .....	1	0
Rib or Ribs,.....	4	0
Spine, .....	3	0
Humerus,.....	3	1
Radius,.....	3	0
Ulna, .....	1	0
Radius and Ulna, .....	1	0
Metacarpal, .....	1	0
Femur,.....	7	0
Tibia, .....	2	0
Fibula, .....	1	0
Tibia and Fibula,.....	0	2
Tibia, Fibula and Spine,.....	1	0
Both Radii, .....	1	0
Tibia, Radius and dislocation of elbow,.....	1	0
Dislocation of shoulder joint, .....	2	0
Dislocation of Acromio-Clavicular joint, .....	2	0

38. ALCOHOLISM.—There were 48 cases, with one exception, that of a Chinaman, these were European sailors.

39. POISONING.—There were only 5 cases under treatment during the year, in each the poisonous agent was opium; two proved fatal.

40. SMALL-POX.—There were thirteen cases under treatment with 2 deaths.

41. VACCINATIONS.—Two hundred and seventeen (217) vaccinations were performed during the year with the following result :—

	<i>Successful.</i>	<i>Unsuccessful.</i>	
Primary cases, .....	76	8	= 84
Re-vaccinations, .....	96	37	= 133
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 217 <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>

Since October we have been supplied with calf lymph from the local Vaccine Institute, and have found it very satisfactory.

42. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—There were 51 cases under treatment during the year with 4 deaths. The nationality of these cases is given in Table VIIIb.

43. POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.—35 were performed during the year.

44. In an Appendix are the notes of some cases of medical and surgical interest.

45. The fees received from the patients in the Government Civil Hospital during the year amounted to \$12,269.10 ; of this the Board of Trade paid \$3,100.92, and the police \$883.75. Those received from the Lunatic Asylums amounted to \$1,017.92 and those from the Small-pox patients \$338.66 giving a total of \$13,625.68.

Before concluding I wish to thank the Naval and Military Surgeons who are, and have been, on this Station, and the Civil Doctors for their valuable assistance, frequently rendered, especially at operations.

GIFTS OF FLOWERS, NEWSPAPERS, &c.—The patients have been much indebted to several ladies of the Colony for frequent gifts of flowers, newspapers, &c.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. ATKINSON, M.B., (London),  
*Superintendent.*

Dr. PH. B. C. AYRES,  
*Colonial Surgeon.*

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## Appendix A.

### GUN-SHOT WOUNDS.

The gun-shot wounds during the year were various. The most interesting case was that of the Chinese boy, age 13, who was shot at Kowloon during the manœuvring of a squad of blue-jackets from H.M.S. *Impérieuse*. The boy was running about in front of the squad probably seeing how close to the rifles he could go when he was observed to fall. Surgeon HUGHES, R.N., was close by and found him suffering from a wound in the left groin from which there was considerable hæmorrhage. He at once applied a firm pad to the wound and brought him to Hospital about 12 a.m. Dr. ATKINSON found him suffering from a wound in the groin just below Poupart's ligament, about the size of a shilling, over the course of the femoral artery which had been shot through. He was blanched from the serious hæmorrhage. The two ends of the artery were tied, no bullet could be found at the time of operation. When I saw him late in the afternoon he had rallied to some extent and could tell his name. About 7 p.m., however, he again became unconscious and although transfusion was attempted, he rapidly sank and died. At the *post mortem* examination it was found that about an inch of the femoral artery had been shot away. The wound passed down through the muscles on the inside of the neck of the femur and there ended blankly, no bullet or any other foreign body being found. There was very little charring about the wound, which would point to the rifle being some distance off when fired. The suggestion that possibly a stone had been either put in the rifle or knocked up off the ground and then hit the boy was negatived by the fact that really nothing was found in the wound.

The boy's clothing was carefully examined and there were simply the small round holes in his garments corresponding to the place of the wound no charring or burning about them. The same afternoon Fleet Surgeon MAHON and Lieut. HALL and self made various experiments with blank cartridge and found that, if the muzzle of the rifle was held within a couple of inches of the clothing simply a hole was made without any charring. At a distance of about six inches a considerable and scattered charring took place. On shooting into a turnip at a distance of one to three inches a condition of affairs was found closely simulating the wound in the boy ending blankly at about a

distance of three inches or so in the turnip. Taking all-together the conclusion I came to was that the rifle had been held quite close to or practically touching the boy's clothes and the absence of charring was due to the above fact and probably also to the copious hæmorrhage which took place immediately. If the rifle had been further away there would have been charring and greater laceration in the clothing and also a larger, more superficial wound in the boy's groin.

Another case of a boy shot at Kowloon came in early in the year. He was one of the crowd of boys who hover round the targets hunting for lead. Whether the boy was hit direct or by a deflected bullet is not known, but he was admitted to Hospital with a wound over the great trochanter of the left femur. The upper third of the bone was found to be smashed into three large pieces and several smaller ones. The smaller pieces were removed and a drainage tube was inserted. The bullet could not be found in spite of careful search, although a track existed running down between the gluteal muscles. The boy's condition otherwise than the local injury was satisfactory. During the following week in spite of antiseptic precautions the wound got dirty with copious suppuration and it was resolved to cut down on the joint and, if thought necessary, excise it. This was done and after it he recovered without a bad symptom. The bullet was again looked for during the second operation but could not be found. However, a fortnight later a hard swelling formed in the buttock and on cutting into this the bullet was found—evidently a Martini-Henry bullet considerably flattened. The boy was discharged with only  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches shortening; a very good result seeing that practically the upper third of the femur had been removed.

A third interesting case was that of P. C. GODFREY who went out to hunt the "Tytam tiger." While scrambling through the bush his carbine went off and the bullet entered his right arm in front of the wrist and emerged two inches below the elbow on the extensor surface of the forearm, smashing about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches of the radius on its way. The shattered piece of radius was removed in about thirty-five pieces and a drainage tube put along the track of the wound. As is frequently the case in gunshot wounds there was a considerable amount of inflammation afterwards, but thanks to the patient's pluck the arm has been saved and is improving day by day. The flexor tendons are adherent to the anterior cicatrix but it is possible that by an operation to try and free them he may yet have a very useful hand and arm.

#### A CASE OF SEVERE INJURIES.

Severe injuries to a Chinaman had a peculiar causation. He was working on the Praya and fell a distance of about 16 feet landing on his face on the edge of an iron tank. When brought to Hospital at 3 p.m. he was a horrid sight—his lower jaw bone being smashed to pieces and the lower half of his face was lying on his chest. Almost all the blood vessels in the neck were divided except the carotids. Some projecting substance had passed through the neck and caused a wound at the back of the neck about an inch from the middle line at the level of the second and third cervical vertebræ. All visible torn vessels were tied and the large face wound closed up, several drainage tubes being left in the wounds. There was some more hæmorrhage (after he had rallied slightly) which soaked the dressing. A fresh dressing was applied and, as his pulse had improved, it was resolved to tie the left common carotid should it continue. This was not necessary however. Owing to the lower jaw having disappeared with the exception of part of the two rami, it was necessary to keep the tongue pulled well forward. The following morning at 6.30 a.m. as I found him seriously collapsed I transfused him, injecting nineteen ounces of neutral saline solution. His condition improved wonderfully but he again sank two hours later. He was again transfused at 10 a.m., twelve ounces of fluid being injected and he again improved. At noon as his breathing was very laboured tracheotomy was performed by Dr. ATKINSON but he never rallied again and died at 2.30 p.m. A *post mortem* examination was not allowed. Query.—Had he a fractured skull or severe abdominal injury as well? It was naturally difficult to get any information from him, but he complained of pain in the abdomen. The collapse, of course, might have been due solely to the hæmorrhage from the wound; but the marvellous way in which he rallied after transfusion and the rapid sinking pointed to some further loss of blood. Improvement after transfusion, I am aware, is often transitory but although the injuries and external hæmorrhage in this case were severe they were scarcely sufficient to account for death in such a strong and otherwise healthy man.

#### TRACHEOTOMIES.

The European death was from diphtheria, the first case recorded in the Hospital for years. The patient was sent in on 3rd July, at 3 p.m., by Dr. BELL. He had well-marked diphtheritic exudation on his tonsils and pharynx. As far as I can make out he must have been infected in Singapore. At 10.30 p.m. he was much worse with symptom of asphyxiation. Tracheotomy was quickly performed, but although he improved somewhat after it he died about 2 a.m. following morning. *Post mortem* diphtheritic membrane was found to extend half way down the trachea whilst the inflammation extended down to the bronchi. Another of the cases where this operation was necessary the patient had tried an original method of suicide. He had first cut through the superficial structures with a razor and then he systematically proceeded to stab his trachea with a pair of scissors. When admitted there had evidently been a considerable amount of hæmorrhage as coarse rales could be heard all over

both lungs. One of the thrusts had pierced the cricothyroid membrane and after dissecting down, this opening was enlarged downwards and a tube inserted. He died of pneumonia four days afterwards. The other death after tracheotomy was in the case of a Malay suffering from Bright's Disease where the operation was performed for relief in a case of a gangrenous cervical cellulitis the man dying of septicæmia three days afterwards. The other cases of tracheotomy were performed for suicidal cut-throat; these recovered.

#### LOOSE CARTILAGE IN KNEE-JOINT.

The loose cartilage in knee mentioned in the list of operations was cut down upon and removed by Dr. ATKINSON. It was oval in shape the long diameter being about two inches and the short diameter one inch. The wound healed by first intention, result perfect.

#### EMPYŒMA.

The case of empyœma mentioned in the operation list did exceedingly well after operation, his weight at time of operation being  $113\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. and three months later when he left for Australia his weight was 124 lbs. While in Australia he developed Phthisis and again came back to Hospital here and died in the early part of this year (1893).

#### BUBOES.

In several of the operations on buboes severe hæmorrhage was met with from enlarged branches of superficial circumflex iliac and superficial epigastric arteries. It is of little use trying to stop this until one has thoroughly removed out the diseased gland then the artery can be seized and securely tied.

JAS. A. LOWSON.

#### TETANY.

An Indian boy, aged 16 years, was admitted on the 16th November from the P. & O. S.S. *Formosa*. He stated that ten days before admission he was suddenly attacked with stiffness in the arms, this soon extended to the muscles of the chest and neck so much so that his chin was drawn down towards his chest; after lasting for a few hours this would pass off only however to return again, at the onset before the spasms set in there was distinct pain in the muscles affected.

On admission there was well-marked rigidity of the muscles of both upper and lower extremities, in the upper extremity there was extension of the phalanges on the metacarpal bones, flexion of the wrist and elbow, and adduction of the arm, in the lower extremity the rigidity was most marked in the extensor muscles of the thigh, so that he walked as if his knees were stiff, the sterno-cleido-mastoids were both firmly contracted, approximating the chin to the chest, the masseters were so firmly contracted that it was with great difficulty that his mouth could be opened and the muscles of the back stood out like firm boards.

His temperature on admission was  $100^{\circ}$  F., after this it never rose above  $99^{\circ}$  F.

This spasm did not come on in paroxysms but was continuous, a tonic rigidity of the affected muscles lasting for some hours and only passing off during sound sleep. I could find out no cause for this condition.

He was given first of all chloral and bromide, five grains of the former and ten of the latter thrice daily; this was increased to ten grains of the chloral with ten grains of the bromide every four hours, but with very little benefit. On the 29th November as his condition had not materially improved Extract *Physostigmatis* gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$  was given in the form of a pill every two hours.

The Sister reported "that after the first, but more especially after the second pill, there was complete relaxation of all the affected muscles but in the course of half an hour the rigidity returned."

On the 2nd December the pills were increased to gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Extract and given every two hours. Soon after this there was decided improvement, the muscles relaxed and the spasms returned much less frequently. On the 11th the Extract *Physostigmatis* was discontinued as there had been no rigidity for 24 hours. There was no return and he was discharged cured on the 19th December.

At no time was there any anæsthesia. On the 19th November there is a note that the muscles of the back were so strongly contracted that the back was quite bowed (*emprosthotonus*) with the concavity backwards.

*Diagnosis.*—At first I was considerably puzzled over this case and thought the boy was suffering from tetanus—the favourable issue and the condition of the muscles affected distinguish it from this disease; the bilateral condition and the absence of other symptoms usually met with distinguish it from hysteria.

#### SEVERE INJURIES TO A CHILD AT WONG-MA-KOK.

A Chinese girl, aged 9 years, was admitted from Wong-ma-kok on the 29th October, 1892, in a state of collapse suffering from the following wounds said to have been inflicted by some wild animal:—

i. A severe lacerated wound of the right forearm extending from the inner part of the arm just above the elbow downwards and outwards. The hand, with the exception of part of the thumb which

was simply attached by means of the extensor tenders, was completely gone, the wrist and lower third of the forearm were also missing, the whole limb below the elbow being dreadfully mangled, the skin severely torn and the muscles hanging down in shreds.

ii. The hands, wrist and lower third of the left forearm were completely bitten off leaving a clean wound with the lower ends of the bones exposed.

iii. There was a punctured wound of the right knee passing through the patella into the knee joint.

iv. A punctured wound of the left foot on the inner side of the dorsum injuring the bone.

v. A superficial wound of the lower third of the right thigh at the inner side, some two inches long.

vi. There was also a slight wound of the forehead and two of the central incisor teeth of the upper jaw were missing, evidently the result of a fall on the face.

On admission she was in a very critical state suffering from the effects of shock and hæmorrhage. Under the influence of chloroform the wounds were dressed, as much of the bones of the forearms were saved as possible, and the child ultimately made a very good recovery.

The wound of the right knee caused the most trouble, suppuration occurring in the joint necessitating incision and free drainage, when she was discharged on the 25th February last there was still some stiffness in the right knee, but this was every day becoming less.

From the appearance of the wounds and the description given by the child and her friends, it appears that on the morning of the 29th October she was attacked by some wild beast whilst tending cattle near Wong-ma-kok, the animal, which she described as being yellow with brown stripes and the size of a small cow, rushed at her, knocked her down and mauled her in the way described,

She then ran back to her friends who conveyed her to the Police Station at Stanley whence she was brought here in an ambulance.

As her mother did not wish to take her back saying that she would not be able to earn her living, Miss JOHNSTONE kindly took charge of her, and she is now an inmate of "Fairlea."

The Government have sanctioned the necessary expenditure, so that she will be provided with two artificial hands as soon as the condition of the stumps will admit.

#### DYSENTERY.

Herewith notes of four cases of Acute Dysentery treated with the Saturated Solution of Sulphate of Magnesia :—

##### I.—NABI BUX, Indian Police Constable, *æt.* 24.

This man was admitted on the 4th of August with a history of two days diarrhœa, the fæces containing blood and mucus, during the preceding twelve hours the bowels have been open seven times, this is the first attack of dysentery the patient has had.

He was placed on congee and milk diet and that afternoon the ordinary treatment was prescribed, namely, 30 grains of Pulv Ipecacuanha Ver preceded by a draught containing fifteen minims of Tinctura Opii, his temperature that evening was 100.4°, as the bowels had been open three times, at 11 p.m. the Opium and Ipecacuanha were repeated.

On the 5th instant the patient was decidedly better bowels only acting thrice in the 24 hours; as there was a relapse on the 6th instant in the evening, the Opium and Ipecacuanha were again repeated with temporary improvement, this was maintained until the evening of the 8th instant when the bowels were again frequently moved and the temperature rose to 102.8° F., as there was no improvement on the morning of the 9th, the bowels having been moved seven times in the night and the temperature being 101.4° F., the following mixture was prescribed :—

Re Sat. Sol. Magnes. Sulphatis,..... $\bar{3}$ i.  
Acid Sulph dil, .....mx.  
Aq. ad ..... $\bar{3}$  i omne horā sumendum.

During that day seven doses of this mixture were given and the bowels were opened nine times.

August 9th 6 a.m. temperature 99° F., bowels were moved thrice during the night.

Four hourly doses of the Magnesia Sulphatis mixture were given, from 12 noon to 3 p.m., during this day the bowels were only opened twice, in the evening the temperature was 99.2° F. and the following mixture was given :—

Re Liq Extract Belœ,..... $\bar{3}$  ss.  
Mist Cretæ Aromat, ..... $\bar{3}$  ss.  
Aqua Cinnamoni ad ..... $\bar{3}$  i.

this was repeated once during the night.

August 10th morning temperature 98.6° F., bowels open once during the night the Chalk and Baël mixture was continued every 4 hours, temperature in the evening was normal and bowels had only been open once during the day and were now slightly formed.

From this date the patient continued to improve, on the 14th instant low diet was ordered, and he was placed on full diet on the 15th instant, and discharged cured on the 18th.

II.—RAM SINGH, Indian Police Constable, *æt.* 28.

This patient was admitted to the Hospital on the 9th August with a history of four days diarrhœa; from his description the stools were evidently dysenteric, he stated that he had ten motions during that day. His temperature on admission at 4.30 p.m. was 103.8° F.

The Sulphate of Magnesia mixture was ordered and four hourly doses were given between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. that evening.

10th August the following note occurs:—temperature at 6 a.m. 101° F., bowels have been open thrice during the night, the same mixture was given four times between 12 noon and 3 p.m. that day, at 8 p.m., his temperature was 101.4° and the bowels had been open five times since the morning.

11th August:—8 a.m. temperature 99° F., the fœces this morning were still liquid but decidedly bilious and contained no blood; four more doses of the mixture were given this day, and at 4 p.m. this evening, the Chalk and Baël mixture was given and ordered to be continued every four hours, all this time the patient was taking nothing but congee and milk, temperature at 8 p.m. 100° F.

12th August temperature at 8 a.m. 98.6° F., bowels open five times during preceding night, as at mid-day the stools contained blood and mucus and there was considerable tenesmus the Sulphate of Magnesia mixture was ordered and continued in hourly doses until 4 p.m. in the evening, at 8 p.m. the following note occurs:—“bowels open six times since the morning, and on examination the fœces were found to contain mucus and were slightly tinged with blood, less tenesmus, temperature 99.8° F.”

The Chalk and Baël mixture was substituted and ordered to be given every four hours.

August 13th:—8 a.m. temperature 99.2° F., bowels open thrice during the night, the same treatment was continued and during that day the bowels were only open twice, in the evening the temperature was 99° F.

August 14th bowels only open twice during preceding night, were slightly formed, temperature at 6 a.m. 98.6° F., on this day he was placed on low diet.

August 15th temperature at 8 a.m. 97.8° F., bowels open once during the night, from this date he steadily improved, the Chalk and Baël mixture was given thrice daily, on the 17th instant he was placed on full diet and discharged cured on the 18th instant.

III.—W. O., *æt.* 29, German. Officer on board Mercantile Steamship.

Admitted to the Hospital on 12th August with history of dysentery of two days standing; he stated that the previous day his bowels had been opened forty times.

He was at once placed on the Sulphate of Magnesia mixture and after that he had four hourly doses between 4.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. His temperature at 4.30 p.m. was 101° F. At 9 p.m. the following note occurs:—“bowels open six times since admission, fœces liquid contain mucus but only tinged with blood.” The Sulphate of Magnesia mixture was discontinued and the Chalk and Baël mixture ordered to be given every four hours.

August 14th 8.30 a.m. temperature 99.2° F., bowels open four times during the night, fœces bilious. Diet since admission: Milk, Soda Water and Ice. At 8.15 p.m. temperature 98.8° F., bowels only open twice since the morning, same treatment continued.

August 15th temperature at 6.30 a.m. 98.8° F., bowels not open during the night, placed on low diet with cornflour in the evening.

August 16th as the bowels had not been open an ounce of Hunyadi Janos water was given and the medicine ordered to be given thrice daily. Evening (8 p.m.) temperature normal, bowels open once. From this date improvement was maintained; on the 16th he was placed on fish diet; on the 18th in full diet; and he was discharged cured on the 21st instant.

IV.—T. H., *æt.* 15, English. Schoolboy.

Admitted at 9.45 a.m. on 17th December with a history of dysentery of three days standing, bowels having been open six times during preceding night, temperature 100.4° F.

He was placed on milk and congee, and ordered twenty grains of Pulv Ipecacuanha Ver, preceded by a draught containing ten minims of Tincture of Opium, at noon his temperature was 101° F., and in the evening as the bowels had been moved six times since the morning the Ipecacuanha was ordered to be repeated.

December 18th temperature 6.30 a.m. 100° F., and the following note occurs:—“patient was very sick after the powder, and the bowels have been moved nine times during the night.” At noon the Sulphate of Magnesia mixture was ordered and four doses were given between 12 noon and 3 p.m.; at 8.30 p.m. temperature 100.4° F., bowels moved six times since the morning the fœces are now liquid but slightly tinged with blood and contain very little mucus.

December 19th temperature 8 a.m. 98° F., bowels open five times during the night, fœces are now distinctly bilious, still liquid, but contain no mucus or blood, a pill containing one-third of a grain of Opium and three grains of Quinine was ordered to be given thrice daily. At 8 p.m. temperature was normal, bowels open thrice during the day still liquid.

December 20th bowels open thrice to-day, temperature normal.

December 21st at the bowels were still liquid, the Mist Crete ē Belæ was ordered to be given thrice daily.

December 22nd bowels not open during the night, low diet was ordered and, as he felt so much better in the evening he was discharged from the Hospital but kept under observation for a few days, the Chalk and Baël mixture was continued and in two days he was quite well again.

#### REMARKS.

Undoubtedly in some cases of Acute Dysentery Sulphate of Magnesia given in the way described is decidedly beneficial in the treatment of the disease; it increases the flow of serum from the blood-vessels of the engorged and inflamed intestinal mucus membrane, thus washing away the products of inflammation from the dysenteric ulcers and relieving the fever. As soon as the stools became bilious the Sulphate of Magnesia is discontinued and an astringent mixture prescribed. Undoubtedly Ipecacuanha is still our sheet anchor in this disease, but in two of these cases the Sulphate of Magnesia was successful after the Ipecacuanha had seemingly failed. There is another great advantage that the distressing vomiting, which is so often an accompaniment of the administration of Ipecacuanha, is by giving the Sulphate of Magnesia obviated.

J. M. ATKINSON.

### Enclosure 2.

*Report from the Medical Officer in charge of Gaol Hospital.*

GAOL HOSPITAL,  
HONGKONG, 17th March, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the report together with statistical tables of the work done in this Hospital in 1892.

2. During the past year 312 patients were admitted into the Hospital, 18 of whom were for observation including, under this class, seven men sent by the Magistrates for certificates as to sanity. Of this number, five were found to be of unsound mind.

3. The diseases from which all these patients were suffering are described in Table *K*.

4. Tables *L* and *M* show the number and percentage of prisoners that were admitted on the first medical examination and the nature of their complaints.

5. The cases that were treated, without being admitted into Hospital, are recorded in Table *N*. They amounted to 723, a larger number than in 1891; but all these cases were of a trifling nature, a great percentage consisting of boils, abscesses and contusions.

6. From the time that the late Major-General GORDON caused, on medical recommendation, the rough surfaces of the yards to be smoothed, there has been a remarkable decrease of plantar abscess. Since the beginning of last year, by order of His Excellency the Governor, the well-conducted short-sentenced prisoners are sent daily out to work in the chain-gangs, and, as it was to be expected, there was again an increase of cases of plantar abscess, but not so much, as when the prisoners had to walk on the rough grounds of the Gaol yards.

7. Mr. A. M. THOMSON, while Acting Superintendent of the Gaol, bought, on medical suggestion, a new set of hats with broader brims for chain gang prisoners. It might be that owing to this fact that these prisoners are better protected now from sunheat, there has been very little sickness observed amongst them. There were many cases of remittent fever in this Gaol, but not one chain-gang man had suffered from it. Another advantage which this new hat has, I think, is that it hides better the convicts' faces from gaze of the public.

The prisoners are anxious to be called to serve in the chain-gang, as they then get more food and are employed in less arduous and monotonous work, than that of shot drill and carrying stones around the yard.

8. The rate of sickness and mortality are given in Table *O*. There were seven deaths amongst the prisoners from the following causes:—Jaundice, the result of obstruction in the hepatic ducts. The gall-bladder was full and greatly distended, its walls were thin at the lower end. The liver was enlarged; Hæmorrhage from rupture of spleen which was hypertrophied; Suicide by hanging himself at the door of his cell with one of his garments. This man was on remand. He had been already convicted three times; Perforation of a Duodenal ulcer. Dr. CANTLIE, who made the autopsy in this case, has published an account of it in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, No. 1, Vol. XXVIII.; Ulcer of stomach and cancer of pancreas; Acute tuberculosis of lungs; Pulmonary congestion in consequence of bronchitis and chronic emphysema.

9. An Indian Gaol guard, shortly after he was relieved from his duty on the 23rd March at 12.30 a.m., shot himself with his revolver through the palate. The bullet was found flattened under the left temporal muscle. It was only three days before that he had left the Government Civil Hospital, where he had been treated for Bronchial Catarrh.

10. Three male and three female prisoners, all of them Chinese, were released on medical recommendation after having served part only of their sentence.

A Chinese woman, 72 years of age, a beggar, weak and emaciated, was recommended to the Magistrate for the Tung Wah Hospital.

Two lepers were sent to Canton.

11. Fewer patients were admitted into Hospital last year than in the previous one. This does not necessarily imply that the sanitary condition of the Gaol, which has always been good, has improved still more; but is accounted for, I believe, by the healthier constitution of the prisoners generally.

12. Some interesting cases were treated in this Hospital.

A Chinaman, who was on remand pending extradition, tried to escape over the wire netting which is spread above the wall of one of the yards. After reaching the top of the wall, he fell down in Old Bailey Street. He was picked up in a precarious state, the front teeth were fractured, the face was swollen and greatly disfigured. He was delirious, but gradually recovered. Two Chinese both old offenders, who were put to crank labour, attempted to commit suicide by hanging themselves in their cells. I found one of them in an unconscious state with convulsions. After bleeding from the right median basilic, he slowly recovered, but his brain showed signs of the injury received for a long time afterwards. Another old convict, who was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for returning from deportation, had several deep incised wounds on the neck, his left external ear was divided. He said that he was wounded in Chinese territory five days before he came back to Hongkong. All the divided parts were joined with silver wire sutures, and although some days had elapsed from the time that those wounds were inflicted the operation proved very successful.

13. I have continued to treat, with marked advantage, certain forms of dysentery by means of enema of Ipecacuanha, as I have stated in my report last year.

14. There were, amongst the female prisoners, some cases which required great care in nursing. Mrs. M. NOLAN, the Matron, has proved to be very trustworthy and kind to the patients.

15. Dr. ATKINSON, the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, sent me last November, six tubes containing lymph prepared at the Vaccine Institute of this Colony. A certain number of the prisoners was vaccinated with it by me and Warder FLORES. The result was satisfactory, the percentage of the successful vaccination being high. After a short time, arm-to-arm vaccination was established.

16. The Chinese prisoners, as a rule, are not the best subjects for experiment of this kind; for as I have stated in one of my former reports, that contrary to the old and prevailing notion, I have found that almost all the prisoners have been properly vaccinated in the arms and some inoculated when very young in their homes.

17. The subjoined are the results of the work and enquiry regarding the vaccination of the long-sentenced prisoners:—

Year.	Total number of vaccination and re-vaccination.	Taken.	Failed at first vaccination and re-vaccination.	Total number of those who have been vaccinated or inoculated outside the Gaol.
1888, .....	2,051	1,354	697	1,951
1889, .....	2,060	1,445	615	2,057
1890, .....	1,736	1,024	712	1,722
1891, .....	2,836	1,090	1,346	2,521
1892, .....	2,625	1,985	640	2,618

18. The number of opium smokers that were received into Hospital and the disease which they had, are given in Table P.

19. Table Q. shows the weight of opium smokers for the first four weeks of confinement. It was compiled, as usual, by Warder FLORES and Assistant Warder HAMED, who have been very attentive to their duty, particularly Warder FLORES who is of great assistance to me.

I believe that incarceration in this Gaol for a period of twelve months or more, is the most efficacious way of curing the opium smokers of their habit.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. P. MARQUES,  
Medical Officer.

DR. PH. B. C. AYRES,  
Colonial Surgeon,  
&c., &c., &c.

## Enclosure 3.

*Report of the Government Analyst.*

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY,  
HONGKONG, 7th May, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a statement of the work done in the temporary laboratory of this Hospital during the year 1892.

## TOXICOLOGICAL.

2. Under this head 4 investigations embracing the analysis of 17 articles were conducted. In one case that of a European male adult, chloral was detected in portions of the viscera forwarded for analysis. In the second case, that of two Chinese adults, an alkaloid was isolated from the contents of the stomachs which did not answer to any chemical tests. Accordingly, solutions for hypodermic injection into small animals were prepared and handed over to the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital for physiological observation. Dr. ATKINSON certified as follows:—

“As the results of experiments made with the liquids handed to me by the Government Analyst, I am of opinion that B. contained a convulsive neurotic poison. A Guinea-pig was injected with twenty minims of this liquid and died in five minutes, death being preceded by strong tetanic convulsions.”

“The same result occurred with a rabbit similarly injected, but in this case death was not induced until twenty minutes after the injection of the poison.”

“Negative results were obtained with the liquid A.”

(Signed) J. M. ATKINSON,  
*Superintendent Government Civil Hospital.*

3. The solution marked A. was prepared from the alkaloid isolated from stomach contents measuring only a few drachms. B. was prepared from similar viscera measuring about two fluid ounces. In both cases with general alkaloidal reagents a marked indication of the presence of an alkaloid was obtained especially in the case of B. The negative physiological results in the case of A. may be attributed to the small amount of material available for analysis. This investigation is of interest in demonstrating the value of “life-tests” in cases where the poison does not respond to any specific chemical test.

4. In the other cases no poison was found.

## MILK.

5. Thirty-two analyses of milk were made during the year—24 for the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, 7 for the Sanitary Board, and 1 for the Deputy Inspector-General, R. N. Hospital.

6. The Civil Hospital specimens were analyzed with a view to controlling the quality of the supplies furnished by the Government Contractor, and the proximate percentage composition of samples from both morning and evening deliveries collected at irregular intervals of about a month will be found in the following tables:—

## MILK ANALYSIS.

## CIVIL HOSPITAL DELIVERIES.

*Morning Samples.*

Date.	Specific Gravity. <i>(By hydrometer.)</i>	Temperature ° Fah.	Solids not fat.	Fat.	Total solids.	Ash.
January 15,.....	1,030	65	9.2	3.4	12.6	.71
February 9,.....	1,029	63	8.5	3.8	12.3	.59
March 8,.....	1,028	65	8.9	5.2	14.1	.58
April 5,.....	1,028	72	8.6	3.9	12.5	.70
May 17,.....	1,029	72	9.4	3.5	12.9	.72
June 29,.....	1,027	83	9.2	3.4	12.6	.70
July 25,.....	1,027	83	9.3	3.6	12.9	.60
August 22,.....	1,028	81	9.3	4.0	13.3	.63
September 28,.....	1,026	84	8.7	4.0	12.7	.66
November 8,.....	1,028	76	9.2	4.4	13.6	.63
December 10,.....	1,030	65	9.0	3.6	12.6	.61
„ 31,.....	1,030	69	8.8	3.8	12.6	.64
Average,.....	1,029	73	9.0	3.9	12.9	.65

**MILK ANALYSIS.**  
**CIVIL HOSPITAL DELIVERIES.**  
*Evening Samples.*

Date.	Specific Gravity. (By hydrometer.)	Temperature ° Fah.	Solids not fat.	Fat.	Total solids.	Ash.
January 14,.....	1,030	70	9.3	4.3	13.6	.68
February 8,.....	1,030	63	9.3	3.9	13.2	.65
March 7,.....	1,031	64	9.0	3.9	12.9	.69
April 4,.....	1,029	70	9.0	4.1	13.1	.71
May 16,.....	1,027	76	8.8	4.6	13.4	.68
June 28,.....	1,026	86	9.1	3.9	13.0	.64
July 25,.....	1,028	83	9.3	2.9	12.2	.60
August 22,.....	1,026	83	8.9	4.6	13.5	.62
October 3.....	1,028	81	8.9	3.0	11.9	.68
November 7,.....	1,030	76	9.3	2.8	12.1	.67
December 9,.....	1,029	71	9.0	4.3	13.3	.65
"    30,.....	1,029	70	8.9	4.5	13.4	.67
Average,.....	1,029	74	9.1	3.9	13.0	.66

7. I have frequently been spoken to by Medical men and Dentists as to the quality of the milk produced in this Colony. The above tables will, I trust, satisfy all those interested as to the nutritive qualities of this valuable and indispensable article of diet. The percentages quoted are the results arrived at by the Somerset House method of analysis. In every case the solids have been "dried to constant weight." I may say in one sentence that better Dairy milk could scarcely be obtained in England: the above averages compare most favourably with the results of the analyses of the best Dairy milks in Great Britain.

8. The Sanitary Board samples were collected by District Inspectors of Nuisances from retail vendors. The following are the results of the analyses:—

**MILK ANALYSIS.**  
*Sanitary Board Samples.*

No.	Specific Gravity. (By hydrometer.)	Temperature ° Fah.	Solids not fat.	Fat.	Total solids.	Ash.
1, .....	1,018	66	8.1	12.0	20.1	.65
2, .....	1,033	65	10.3	4.1	14.4	.75
3, .....	1,024	67	7.5	3.3	10.8	.46
4, .....	1,029	69	8.9	4.0	12.9	.64
5, .....	1,025	79	8.0	2.9	10.9	.64
6, .....	1,029	79	9.4	4.2	13.6	.77
7, .....	1,030	84	11.1	4.8	15.9	.81

9. In only one case (No. 3) was I able to certify that the sample contained added water (12 per cent.). No. 5 was certainly a suspicious specimen, but I could not declare against it in view of the percentages of fat and mineral constituents. No. 7 was from the same Dairy as No. 5 and was collected at a subsequent period. The improvement in the quality of the milk after the purchase of a sample by the District Inspector is suggestive to say the least.

10. The sample of milk from the Royal Naval Hospital was found to be of normal composition.

**BREAD.**

11. The 3 samples of bread, forwarded by the Sanitary Board, were of good quality and very even in composition. The inorganic constituents ranged from .46 to .51, and the moisture from 41.2 to 42.6 per cent. None of the samples contained alum.

**SAND.**

12. Seven specimens of sand were analyzed at the request of the Director of the Public Works Department. The lime salts, chiefly carbonates, present ranged from 1.6 to 53 per cent. The finest

specimens contained the largest amount of matter soluble in Hydrochloric Acid. There appears to be no objection to the use of Calcareous sand for the filtration of the public water supplies. From the sand at present used calcium carbonate to the extent of about one grain per gallon is taken into solution in the process of filtration.

#### WATER.

13. Seventy-seven analyses of water were made for the following :—

Director, Public Works Department.....	48
Sanitary Board .....	8
The Commodore, H.M.S. <i>Victor Emanuel</i> .....	19
The Colonel Commanding, Royal Engineers .....	2

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14. All the samples of water analyzed for the Director of the Public Works Department were derived from the Pokfulam and Taitam services. These analyses—one each month of the water both before and after filtration—were continued in order to obtain exact information as to the efficiency of the filtering operations.

15. In the following table will be found the results of the monthly analysis of the water from both sources as supplied to the City of Victoria and the Hill District.

#### ANALYSIS OF POKFULAM WATER.

*Results expressed in grains per imperial gallon (1 in 70,000).*

1892.	* Appearance in 24-in. tube.	Total solid matter dried at 212° F.	Chlorine.	Hardness.	Saline ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed.
January, .....	m. yellow	4.2	.6	1.9	None	.0021	.005
February, .....	c. ; p. y.	4.2	.6	1.9	"	.0042	.013
March, .....	c. b. ; p. y.	4.1	.6	1.9	"	.0035	.013
April, .....	c. ; p. y.	3.9	.7	2.0	"	.0014	.013
May, .....	c. b. ; p. y.	3.9	.7	2.1	"	.0014	.018
June, .....	c. b. ; f. y.	4.5	.7	1.9	"	.0014	.008
July, .....	c. b. ; f. y.	4.8	.7	2.0	"	.0042	.016
August, .....	" "	4.5	.7	2.0	"	.0014	.027
September, .....	" "	4.2	.7	1.9	"	.0014	.015
October, .....	c. ; p. y.	4.2	.7	1.9	"	.0014	.015
November, .....	c. b. ; f. y.	3.4	.7	1.9	"	.0042	.010
December, .....	" "	3.9	.7	1.9	"	.0014	.012

#### ANALYSIS OF TAITAM WATER.

*Results expressed in grains per imperial gallon (1 in 70,000).*

1892.	* Appearance in 24-in. tube.	Total solid matter dried at 212° F.	Chlorine.	Hardness.	Saline ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed.
January, .....	clear ; p. y.	4.5	.6	1.7	None	.0014	None
February, .....	clear ; f. y.	4.2	.6	1.7	"	.0014	.003
March, .....	c. b. ; p. y.	4.2	.6	1.8	"	.0014	None
April, .....	c. ; "	3.6	.6	1.9	"	.0021	.011
May, .....	c. ; "	3.4	.7	1.9	"	.0021	.017
June, .....	c. ; "	4.2	.6	1.8	"	.0028	.008
July, .....	c. ; "	4.2	.7	1.7	"	.0042	.018
August, .....	c. & b. ; f. y.	3.4	.6	1.8	"	.0014	.021
September, .....	c. & b. ; f. y.	3.9	.6	1.7	"	.0014	.007
October, .....	" "	3.9	.6	1.7	"	.0014	.009
November, .....	" "	3.6	.6	1.9	"	None	.009
December, .....	" "	3.1	.6	1.9	"	"	.008

\* Abbreviations :—c.—clear; b.—bright; y.—yellow; p.—pale; f.—faint; d.—deposit; t.—turbid; fl.—flocculent; s.—slight; m.—milky.

16. The above results are eminently satisfactory. The Colony is certainly to be congratulated on the excellent quality of the public water supplies.

17. On the recommendation of the Sanitary Board analyses were made of water drawn at monthly intervals in the Hill District (Mount Gough Police Station). The water in this district is pumped from the Station in Bonham Road to a tank near the Victoria Peak Signal Station and distributed therefrom to houses in that vicinity and to houses in the Mount Gough, Mount Kellett, and Magazine Gap districts. The wrought-iron pipes used for this service appear to have been coated internally

with a tarry composition which imparted a slight yellow colour to the water for some months. There is no reason to suppose that the value of the water from a dietetic point of view was in any way affected by this colouration. A slight increase in the amount of oxygen absorbed was the only noticeable analytical feature. All inconvenience, however, in this respect has now disappeared, the sample analyzed in December was not found to differ from a specimen of Pokfulam water collected in the City. The other samples of water analyzed for the Board were from the new public Laundries. Complaints had been made by the washermen that the water was unsuitable for Laundry purposes. The analyses did not, however, support their views. The water was found to differ in no important particular from water collected from streams on the hill slopes of the Island.

18. Nineteen samples of water were analyzed for the Royal Naval Authorities during the year. This service was instituted in 1891 at the request of Commodore E. CHURCH. The results of the analyses of samples taken from the Contractor's tank alongside H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel* are set forth in the following table and may be taken as indicating the quality of the water supplied to the British Royal Navy.

#### WATER ANALYSIS.

H. M. S. "*Victor Emanuel*."

1892.	* Appearance.	Total solids.	Chlorine.	Saline ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed.	Nitrites.
January 7,.....	f. y. d. op.	3.4	1.0	None	.0028	.001	None
" 28,.....	" " "	.....	.8	"	.0028	.027	"
February 11,.....	p. y. d. t.	3.9	.9	.0021	.0112	.020	"
" 27,.....	" " "	.....	.9	None	.0056	.016	"
March 16,.....	clear; p. y.	3.6	.8	.0014	.0021	.010	"
April 8,.....	p. y. d. t.	3.6	.9	None	.0042	.020	"
" 26,.....	" " "	4.4	.9	.0014	.0035	.023	"
May 13,.....	y. d. t.	3.9	.9	None	.0042	.025	"
" 30,.....	p. y. fl. dep.	3.9	.9	.0049	.0042	.031	"
June 18,.....	p. y. "	.....	.7	.0014	.0056	.060	"
July 8,.....	p. y. "	3.6	.8	.0014	.0042	.026	"
" 30,.....	p. y. clear	.....	.9	.0014	.0028	.010	"
August 22,.....	p. y. fl. dep.	.....	1.1	None	.0028	.033	"
September 12,.....	f. y.; cl.	4.5	1.7	.0007	.0028	.027	"
October 3,.....	p. y. s. d.	.....	.8	.0028	.0042	.026	"
" 24,.....	f. y. cl.	3.9	1.1	.0035	.0021	.018	"
November 8,.....	" turbid	.....	.9	.0014	.0084	.035	"
December 5,.....	p. y.; s. t.	.....	.9	.0014	.0028	.015	"

\* Abbreviations:—c.—clear; b.—bright; y.—yellow; p.—pale; f.—faint; d.—deposit; t.—turbid; fl.—flocculent; s.—slight; m.—milky.

19. It will be seen that the water has been fairly constant in composition throughout the year. The water is of good quality but the appearance might be improved by careful filtration through sand.

20. The specimens of water analyzed for the Colonel Commanding, the Royal Engineers, were from wells in the Kowloon peninsula from which supplies had been obtained for the use of the Hongkong Regiment. One of the waters was unmistakably polluted. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when residents in the Kowloon peninsula will not have to rely on shallow wells for a supply of water for dietetic purposes.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

21. Fourteen gravimetric determinations of sugar in the urine of patients suffering from diabetes were made during the year at the request of the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital.

22. A specimen of alleged medicated wine, which was having a large sale among the Chinese as an invigorating tonic, was examined at the request of the Police Magistrate with a view to ascertaining whether or not it came within the scope of the Spirits Ordinance, No. 21 of 1886. As this was mainly a legal question I could not assist the Court further than submitting an analytical statement. The following are the results of the analysis expressed in percentages by weight:—Alcohol 19.5; Extract 10.26; Mineral matter .16; Saccharoid matter 8.95; (Sucrose 5.22, glucose 3.73).

23. There was a case similar to this in 1889. In both instances the charge of selling an intoxicating liquor without a licence was not sustained.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. EDWARD CROW,  
Government Analyst.

THE COLONIAL SURGEON,

&c., &c., &c.