



	<i>Page.</i>
Table IV.—Monthly Admissions and Deaths in Maternity Hospital,.....	356
Table V.—Admissions into and Deaths in the Civil Hospital from the Police during the last ten years, .....	357
Table VI.—Sick Rate and Mortality Rate in the Different Sections of the Police for the past ten years,.....	357
Table VII.—Monthly Admissions and Deaths from the Police Force in the Civil Hospital in 1907, .....	357
Table VIII.—Admissions for Malarial Fever from each Police Station during each month of the year,.....	358
Table IX.—Admissions for Malarial Fever from the most important Police Stations in the New Territories compared with Strength, ....	358
ANNEXE C.—REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, .....	
Table I.—Diseases and Deaths in the Victoria Hospital in 1907, .....	361
Table II.—Average daily number of Inmates of the Victoria Hospital during each month of the years 1905, 1906 and 1907, .....	362
ANNEXE D.—REPORT ON THE LUNATIC ASYLUM,.....	
Table I.—Diseases and Deaths, .....	365
Table II.—Birth Places and Diseases of those under treatment, .....	366
Table III.—Occupation of those under treatment, .....	367
ANNEXE E.—REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES, .....	
Table I.—Diseases treated at Kennedy Town Hospital, .....	371
Table II.—Diseases treated on board the Hulk “Hygeia”, .....	371
ANNEXE F.—REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER TO VICTORIA GAOL, .....	
Table I.—Diseases and Deaths in Victoria Gaol Hospital, .....	373
Table II.—Rate of Sickness and Mortality in Victoria Gaol,.....	373
Table III.—Number and Results of Vaccinations in Victoria Gaol during the past ten years, .....	374
Table IV.—General Statistics connected with Victoria Gaol and the Gaol Hospital during the past ten years, .....	374
ANNEXE G.—REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY, .	
	375

	<i>Page.</i>
ANNEXE H.—REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER AT TAIPO, .....	377
Table I.—Diseases treated at the Dispensary, .....	378
Table II.—Return of Diseases and Deaths in the Cottage Hospital during 1907, .....	378
•	
ANNEXE I.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTING MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL, .....	379
Table I.—Diseases and Deaths in the Tung Wah Hospital during the year,	381
Table II.—Admissions and Mortality in the Tung Wah Hospital, during the year, with the proportion of cases treated by European and Chinese methods respectively,.....	382
Table III.—General Statistics relating to the Tung Wah Hospital during the year, .....	383
Table IV.—Vaccinations at, and in connection with, the Tung Wah Hospital during the year, .....	383
REPORT ON THE OPHTHALMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL BY DR. HARSTON,.....	
	384
ANNEXE J.—REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ALICE MEMORIAL AND NETHERSOLE HOSPITALS, .....	387
Table I.—Alice Memorial Hospital—Return of Diseases and Deaths,.....	387
Table II.—Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital—Return of Diseases and Deaths, .....	388
Table III.—Nethersole Hospital—Return of Diseases and Deaths,.....	389
ANNEXE K.—REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT BACTERIOLOGIST, .....	390
Table I.—Vaccine Statistics, .....	391
Table II.—Free Issues of Vaccine during 1907,.....	391
Table III.—Water Examination, .....	392
Table IV.—Material examined for infectious diseases of man, .....	392
Table V.—Examinations for infectious diseases of animals, .....	392
Table VI.—Examinations for Rat Plague, .....	392
Table VII.—Tumours Examined, .....	393
REPORT ON THE PUBLIC MORTUARY, .....	
	394
Table I.—Epitome of Causes of Death,.....	394
Table I (a).—General Diseases,.....	394
Table I (b).—Local Diseases, .....	395

	<i>Page.</i>
Table I (c).—Injuries (Deaths from Violence), .....	396
Table II.—Nationality of Bodies,.....	396
Table III.—Cancer at Autopsies, .....	396
Table IV.—Attendances at the Courts, .....	396
ANNEXE L.—REPORT ON THE PUBLIC MORTUARY, KOWLOON,.....	397
Table I.—Return of Causes of Death, .....	397
Table I (a).—General Diseases,.....	398
Table I (b).—Local Diseases, .....	398
Table I (c).—Injuries, .....	399
Table II.—Nationality and Causes of Death of cases other than Chinese,....	399
ANNEXE M.—REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST,...	400
ANNEXE N.—REPORT OF THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON,.....	404
ANNEXE O.—REPORT OF THE SANITARY SURVEYOR, .....	408
Table I.—Drainage and Re-drainage,.....	410
Table II.—Repairs or Additions, .....	410
Table III.—Plans Received, .....	411
ANNEXE P.—REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT, .....	412
Table I.—Numbers of Vessels arriving and leaving Port with the numbers of Emigrants, .....	413
Table II.—Numbers of Emigrants Examined, with the Rejections and Ports of Destination, .....	414
Table III.—Quarantine Chart, .....	414
Table IV.—Emigration from Hongkong, .....	414

GENERAL REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER  
AND THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
FOR THE YEAR 1907.

AREA.

The Sanitary Board's jurisdiction extends to the Island of Hongkong, which has an area of 29 square miles, and to that portion of territory on the mainland between the shore and the first range of the Kowloon Hills extending from the village of Tseung Kwan O in Junk Bay, on the East, to the village of Kau Pa Hang on the West—with a sea frontage of about thirteen miles and an area of about sixteen square miles. Old Kowloon, with an area of about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  square miles, has been in British occupation since 1861, but New Kowloon was leased to this Government in 1898 only, as part of what is known as the New Territories. The remainder of the New Territories is not under the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board.

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

The domestic buildings of the City of Victoria number 9,672 exclusive of Barracks and Police Stations, of which 976 are Non-Chinese dwellings, while there are also 162 European dwellings in the Hill District. The number of new houses completed during the year was as follows:—City of Victoria 90, Kowloon 28, Outlying districts 21, and Peak 3, making a total of 142.

In addition to the above there were erected miscellaneous buildings such as offices, godowns, etc., to the number of 70.

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION.

In connection with anti-plague measures to render as far as possible houses rat-proof, 370 ground surfaces in houses have been repaired and 1,201 buildings have had rat-runs filled up with cement. In addition 44 basements illegally inhabited have been vacated, while permits for the use of 58 basements and for 147 basement kitchens have been issued and 9 basements have been altered to fulfil legal requirements.

Open spaces in the rear have been provided to 16 existing houses, while modifications in regard to such open spaces or backyards have been allowed in the case of 20 houses and small obstructions therein allowed in 112 others. Exemption from the provision of a yard has been granted in the case of 19 houses, and obstructions have been removed from backyards, under notice, in 181 houses.

In addition to the above improvements carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Department various other permanent improvements have been effected by the Public Works Department. These include the training of nullahs to the extent of 4,346 feet, the building of a public latrine in the Old Western Market, and the resumption and demolition of one house and of portions of two others.

A considerable improvement is always taking place in the matter of scavenging lanes but the full effect of the Ordinance in this respect will not be noticeable for a considerable number of years. Nevertheless the total area of lanes obtained for scavenging purposes during the year has been 13,771 sq. ft., the length being 2,629' 5".

During the year three wells, the water of which was unsatisfactory, were closed by order of the Sanitary Board, while one Government well was also closed on account of pollution of the water.

**METEOROLOGICAL RETURN.**

The following Table records the meteorological conditions which prevailed during the year :—

Month.	Barometer at M.S.L.	TEMPERATURE.			HUMIDITY.		Cloudiness.	Sunshine.	Rain.	WIND.	
		Max.	Mean.	Min.	Rel.	Abs.				Dir.	Vel.
	ins.	°	°	°	p. c.	ins.	p. c.	hours.	ins.	Points.	miles p. h.
January, .....	30.16	66.3	61.4	57.0	69	0.38	44	195.8	3.445	E by N	12.4
February, ...	30.14	61.8	58.7	55.2	75	0.38	80	96.5	0.165	E by N	15.3
March,.....	30.08	68.4	63.8	59.7	80	0.50	80	86.8	0.335	E by N	12.8
April, .....	29.96	72.9	69.2	65.7	84	0.61	86	78.3	11.755	E	13.5
May, .....	29.85	80.6	76.2	73.0	82	0.74	77	164.0	11.280	E by S	13.9
June, .....	29.75	84.3	79.9	76.4	80	0.82	72	181.0	13.170	SE by E	11.6
July, .....	29.74	87.1	82.5	79.1	80	0.88	72	210.5	7.385	S by E	10.3
August, .....	29.70	86.7	81.9	78.3	81	0.88	62	222.5	14.855	E by S	11.7
September, ...	29.81	85.1	80.6	76.6	78	0.82	59	187.9	19.465	E	11.3
October, .....	29.96	83.4	79.0	75.4	80	0.79	66	191.2	8.965	E	13.6
November, ...	30.08	76.0	71.5	67.5	73	0.57	73	122.9	1.265	NE by E	12.0
December, ...	30.19	67.0	61.9	57.2	63	0.35	59	165.5	1.460	NE by E	12.4
Mean or Total,	29.95	76.6	72.2	68.4	77	0.64	69	1902.9	93.545	E	12.6

The average annual rainfall during the ten years ending 1897 was 92.6 inches, while for the decade ending 1907 it has fallen to 77.3 inches. The rainfall for last year therefore (93.5 inches) is well above the average of recent years.

**POPULATION.**

The population of the Colony exclusive of the New Territories at the Census taken on November 20th, 1906, was as follows:—

Non-Chinese Civil Community,.....	12,415
Chinese:	
City of Victoria (including Peak and Stonecutters' Island),.....	174,937
Villages of Hongkong,.....	17,032
Old Kowloon, .....	52,331
New Kowloon,.....	17,836
Floating population,.....	42,744
Mercantile Marine, .....	2,508
Total Chinese Population,.....	307,388
Army,.....	4,537
Navy,.....	4,298
Total Population of the Colony, exclusive of New Territories (except New Kowloon) in 1906, .....	<u>328,638</u>

At the Census taken in 1901 the Civil population of the Colony, exclusive of the New Territories, was 283,975, so that the increase in the Civil population during this period has been 17,992 exclusive of New Kowloon and the rest of the New Territories.

The estimated population to the middle of 1907 is as follows:—

Non-Chinese Civil Community,.....	12,700
Chinese:—	
City of Victoria (including Peak and Stonecutters' Island),.....	175,740
Villages of Hongkong, .....	16,660
Kowloon, .....	71,950
Floating population,.....	43,530
Mercantile Marine, .....	2,700
Total Chinese Civil Population, .....	310,580
Army (average strength),.....	3,920
Navy (average strength), .....	2,157
Total Population of the Colony in 1907 exclusive of the New Territories (except New Kowloon),	329,357

The Chinese population of the New Territories (exclusive of New Kowloon) was 85,011 at the Census taken in 1901 but there are no data as yet on which to base an estimate of the increase in population (if any) in this portion of the Colony since that date.

The average strength of the troops in Garrison during 1907 was 98 British Officers and 1,461 British N. C. O.s and men with 36 Indian Officers and 1,833 Indian N. C. O.s and men, and 54 Chinese attached to the Royal Engineers. There was also 370 British women and children, and 68 Indian women and children, making a total of 438.

The average strength of the British fleet was as follows:—Europeans permanently in the Colony 130, Europeans occasionally in the Colony 5,550, Chinese permanently in the Colony 130, Chinese occasionally in the Colony 130—making a total of 5,950. For the purpose of estimating the population it is considered a fair average to include one-third only of those “occasionally” resident in the Colony; this gives 2,157 and of these 173 are Chinese.

The Chinese boat population (exclusive of the New Territories), is estimated for 1907 as 43,530 and the number of boats belonging to the Port and the villages of Hongkong, is as follows:—

Passenger boats, .....	2,555
Cargo boats,.....	1,764
Steam-launches, .....	266
Lighters, .....	186
Harbour boats,.....	1,415
Fishing boats, .....	6,935
Trading junks, .....	2,666
	15,787

The number enumerated at the Census taken in November 1906 was 6,459 but this was only a month after the great Typhoon by which many of these boats were destroyed. There are in addition 9,119 boats in the New Territories.

The population of the Colony is primarily divided into Chinese and Non-Chinese. The Non-Chinese comprised at the Census of 1906 a white population of 12,925 of whom 6,085 were civilians while 4,429 belonged to the Navy and 2,411 to the Army. The coloured races (Non-Chinese) numbered 8,500 and included East Indians, Asiatic Portuguese, Japanese, Filipinos, Malays, Africans, Persians and a few others. The Table on page 12 shows a similar classification of the Non-Chinese population for the year 1907 and from this it will be seen that the total Non-Chinese population for 1907—inclusive of Army and Navy—is estimated at 18,550 while the total Chinese population—inclusive of Army and Navy—is estimated at 310,807.

The Civil population consists chiefly of male adults. At the last Census (1906) the population of males was 70.1 per cent. of the total civil population; at the 1901 Census the proportion was 72.6 per cent., so there has been an increase in the proportion of females (which means an increase in family life among the Chinese) during the past few years.

Of the Chinese population in 1906 70.3 per cent. were males, and over half the civil population (56.9 per cent. of the Chinese and 52.6 per cent. of the Non-Chinese) were between the ages of 20 and 45 years.

The City of Victoria is divided into ten health districts with a Sanitary Inspector in charge of each district. During the year under review these ten districts were grouped into five larger districts of two each and a Senior Inspector had general supervision and control of the sanitary work in each of such groups.

Similarly Kowloon had one Senior Inspector with two District Inspectors under his supervision.

At the end of the year it was decided to abolish the special functions of the Senior Inspectors and to make each District Inspector directly answerable to the Medical Officer of Health or to one of the Assistant Medical Officers of Health. It is proposed to have a third Inspector for Kowloon. This will enable the staff of Inspectors to be somewhat reduced in number.

There are also four Plague Inspectors in the City of Victoria, two of whom have charge of three districts each, and there is one Plague Inspector for Kowloon.

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

The following Table shows the number of Chinese houses and floors and the inmates per house and per floor in the City of Victoria as estimated for the year 1907.

City of Victoria. Health District.	One storey Dwellings.	Two storey Dwellings.	Three storey Dwellings.	Four storey Dwellings.	Five storey Dwellings.	Total Dwellings.	Total Floors.	Average No. of Floors per Dwelling.	Number of persons per Dwelling.	Number of persons per Floor.	
1 .....	161	425	214	32	Nil.	832	1,781	2.1	14.8	6.9	
2 .....	3	351	573	82	Nil.	1,009	2,752	2.7	20.1	7.4	
3 .....	Nil.	11	18	Nil.	Nil.	29	76	2.6	} Most of the Chinese of this district live in quarters attached to offices.		
4 .....	8	49	566	430	9	1,062	3,569	3.3		22.1	6.6
5 .....	2	132	463	321	46	964	3,169	3.3		18.2	5.5
6 .....	46	48	437	369	25	925	3,054	3.3		16.9	5.1
7 .....	23	49	445	337	24	918	3,084	3.4		20.2	6.0
8 .....	6	83	616	302	3	1,010	3,243	3.2		18.0	5.6
9 .....	28	470	504	96	Nil.	1,098	2,864	2.6		22.9	8.7
10 .....	69	362	338	80	Nil.	849	2,127	2.5		16.6	6.6
Total and Averages 1907 ...	346	1,980	4,174	2,049	107	8,696	25,719	2.8		20.0	6.8
Total and Averages 1906 ...	301	1,905	4,143	2,050	104	8,503	25,296	2.9		20.4	6.9



The following Table shows the acreage of the City Health Districts with the houses and population in each such district as estimated for the year 1907.

Health Districts.	Total Acreage.	Built-over Areas in Acres.	Chinese Dwellings	Non-Chinese Dwellings.	Chinese Population.	Non-Chinese Population.	Person per Acre (built-over).
1.....	531	134	832	159	12,364	975	99
2.....	243	140	1,009	73	20,195	1,594 } 1,929 troops }	169
3.....	232	137	29	422	8,980	2,695	85
4.....	56	53	1,062	163	23,454	1,120	466
5.....	29	27	964	62	17,580	380	665
6.....	30	27	925	15	15,662	330	592
7.....	36	31	918	7	18,520	100	606
8.....	49	47	1,010	5	18,200	230	393
9.....	44	44	1,098	16	25,000	140	576
10.....	252	106	849	54	14,130	310	144
Total 1907...	1,502	746	8,696	976	174,085	9,803	246
„ 1906...	1,523	746	8,503	982	173,289	9,507	245

The number of Chinese living at the Peak and Stonecutters' Island is estimated at 1,655.

The following Table shows the distribution of the Chinese population of Kowloon according to Houses and Floors in the different sub-districts into which Kowloon is divided :—

Kowloon sub-districts.	One storey Dwellings		Two storey Dwellings		Three storey Dwellings		Four storey Dwellings		Total Dwellings.	Total Floors.	Average Number of Floors per Chinese Dwelling.	Chinese Population.	Number of Persons per Chinese Dwelling.	Number of Persons per Chinese Floor.	Area in Acres.
	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.							
1.....	...	...	...	176	...	8	...	...	184	376	2.0	1,149	...	...	108
2.....	...	...	...	17	70	...	73	6	166	560	3.4	3,510	24.5	6.9	126
3.....	8	...	319	2	371	...	91	...	791	2,127	2.7	18,680	23.6	8.8	198
4.....	2	...	65	1	319	...	7	...	394	1,119	2.8	8,872	22.5	7.9	163
5.....	20	...	155	13	13	...	...	...	201	395	1.9	4,849	25.8	13.1	319
6.....	49	...	163	69	292	...	22	...	595	1,477	2.5	11,560	21.9	8.6	323
7.....	595	...	446	5	4	...	...	...	1,050	1,509	1.4	10,350	9.9	6.9	2,758
8.....	940	...	219	...	...	...	...	...	1,159	1,378	1.4	8,290	7.1	6.0	2,068
9.....	636	...	48	2	...	...	...	...	686	736	1.1	4,690	6.8	6.4	732
Total 1907...	2,250	...	1,415	285	1,069	8	193	6	5,226	9,677	1.8	71,950	14.6	7.9	6,795
„ 1906...	2,248	..	1,407	285	1,067	8	193	6	5,214	9,653	1.8	70,167	14.3	7.8	6,795

Sub-districts 7 and 8 are in New Kowloon, the remainder comprise the whole of Old Kowloon. The Non-Chinese population of Old Kowloon at the 1906 Census was 2,269 civilians and 2,215 troops, most of whom reside in sub-districts 1 and 2, while the Non-Chinese population of New Kowloon was 47.

BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year were as follows:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Chinese, .....	736	388	1,124
Non-Chinese, .....	161	135	296
Total 1907.....	<u>897</u>	<u>523</u>	<u>1,420</u>
„ 1906.....	<u>845</u>	<u>476</u>	<u>1,321</u>

This gives a general birth-rate of 4·31 per 1,000 as compared with 4·04 per 1,000 in 1906 and 3·41 per 1,000 in 1905.

The birth-rate amongst the Non-Chinese community was 15·95 per 1,000 as compared with 14·06 per 1,000 in 1906 and 17·03 in 1905.

The nationalities of the Non-Chinese parents were as follows:—British 122, Indian 40, German 11, French 1, American 1, Portuguese 79, Filipino and Malay 20, Japanese 1, Jewish 6, Dutch 3, Parsee 4, Swedish 2, Roumanian 2, Brazilian 2, Swiss 1 and Dane 1.

The number of Chinese births registered does not give an accurate record of the number of births which have occurred. Owing to the custom of the Chinese of not registering births unless the child has survived for a month and often in the case of female children not at all, it is probable that the majority if not all of the infants which are sickly at birth or die before they have lived 1 month have not had their births registered. It is customary, therefore, to assume that all children of 1 month old and under who are admitted to the various convents (being brought there sick by poor people) and all children found dead in the streets, harbour, hillsides, etc., by the police, have been born in the Colony but not registered. By adding the number of such children to the number of the registered births a somewhat more correct number of births is obtained and from this is calculated a corrected birth-rate.

The number of such children in 1907 was 510 males and 873 females, total 1,383, which being added to the registered births, makes a total of 2,803 as compared with 1,904 in 1906. The corrected birth-rate is therefore 8·51 while amongst the Chinese community alone the rate becomes 8·06 instead of 3·62 per 1,000.

The preponderance of male over female registered births is very marked amongst the Chinese, there being 189 males to 100 females; in 1906 the proportion was 199 males to 100 females. With the 1,383 above mentioned unregistered births however the proportion falls to 99 males to 100 females.

In the Non-Chinese community the proportion of male births to female births for 1907 was 119 to 100 as compared with 122 to 100 in 1906, 103 to 100 in 1905, 83 to 100 in 1904 and 111 to 100 in 1903 and 1902 respectively.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered during the year numbered 7,286. The death-rate was therefore 22·12 per 1,000. These deaths include 198 from Plague.

The following Table gives the death-rates during the past five Census years:—

	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
1881 .....	18·22 .....	24·45
1891 .....	18·20 .....	24·18
1896 .....	19·91 .....	24·75
1901 .....	20·50 .....	23·77
1906 .....	14·02 .....	26·41

The total number of deaths amongst the Chinese community was 6,999 which gives a death-rate of 22·52 per 1,000.

The deaths registered amongst the Non-Chinese community numbered 287 of which 255 were from the Civil population, 24 from the Army and 8 from the Navy.

This gives a death-rate for the Non-Chinese community of 15·46 per 1,000.

The nationalities of the deceased were as follows :—British 73, Indian 85, Portuguese 58, German 12, Japanese 17, American 6, Malay 10, French 4, Italian 4, Spanish 2, Austrian 3, Swedish 3, Danish 3, African 2, Norwegian, Dutch, Brazilian, Javanese and Jew 1 each.

The following Table gives the causes of the 25 deaths registered during the year as having occurred among the Troops :—

<i>British Troops.</i>	<i>Indian Troops.</i>
Enteric Fever,..... 3	Plague, ..... 1
Influenza, ..... 1	Dysentery, ..... 1
Tonsillitis, ..... 1	Malarial Fever, ..... 3
Heart Disease,..... 1	Sprue, ..... 3
Hepatitis, ..... 1	Anæmia, ..... 2
Acute Nephritis,..... 1	Apoplexy, ..... 2
Fracture of Skull, ..... 1	Hæmorrhage-Wound of Neck,.. 1
Drowning, ..... 1	—
—	13
10	—
	<i>Indian Women and Children.</i>
	<i>Nil.</i>
	<i>Chinese Troops.</i>
<i>British Women and Children.</i>	Phthisis, ..... 1
Eclampsia Neonatorum,..... 1	—
—	1
1	—

The 8 deaths occurring in the China Squadron which were registered in the Colony were as follows :—

Enteric Fever,.....	2
Heat Apoplexy, .....	1
Cervical Abscess—Septicæmia, .....	1
Drowning, .....	1
Otitis Media, .....	1
Fracture of Skull, .....	1
Undefined (body decomposed when discovered) .....	1

The deaths of persons employed in the Mercantile Marine or in Foreign Navies which were registered in the Colony were 31 and their causes as follows :—

Enteric Fever,.....	5	Rupture of Urethra, .....	1
Dysentery, .....	2	Alcoholism, .....	1
Small-pox .....	1	Phthisis, .....	2
Diarrhœa, .....	1	Pneumonia,.....	2
Malaria, .....	1	Empyæma, .....	2
Heart Disease,.....	3	Gangrene of Foot, .....	1
Cancer of Stomach, .....	1	Beri-beri,.....	2
Cancer of Tonsil, .....	1	Tetanus, .....	1
Bright's Disease, .....	2	General Paralysis of the Insane, ....	1
Fracture of Skull, .....	1		

The total number of deaths therefore which occurred amongst the Non-Chinese resident civil population was 224 and allowing 1,500 for the Non-Chinese floating population this gives a death-rate of 20·00 per 1,000 for the resident Non-Chinese civil population.

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

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

	Europeans and Whites.	Africans.	East Indians.	Chinese and Malays.	Mixed and Coloured.	TOTAL.
Number of Inhabitants in 1907	10,025	13	4,102	311,057	4,160	329,357
„ of Births in „ ...	152	...	44	1,144	80	1,420
„ of Deaths in „ ...	114	2	85	7,009	76	7,286
„ of Immigrants in „ ...	...	...	...	145,822	...	...
„ of Emigrants in „ ...	...	...	...	105,967	...	...
„ of Inhabitants in 1906 (Census Report)	12,525	13	4,229	307,701	4,170	328,638
Increase, .....	...	...	...	3,356	...	719
<i>or</i>						
Decrease,.....	2,500	...	127	...	10	...

The figures for 1906 given in last year's Report showed an excess of 400 over the figures shown above, due to an error in the preliminary Census report which was subsequently corrected.

The decrease in the number of Europeans and Whites is due to the fact that when the Census was taken there were two British regiments in the Colony and a number of ships of the China Squadron were in the Harbour. The figures for 1907 give the estimated average number of inhabitants of the Colony.

The small decrease in the number of East Indians is similarly due to a reduction in the number of the Indian troops resident in the Colony.

### AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 1,606 or 22.9 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 19.4 per cent. in 1906 and 23.3 per cent. in 1905.

The Infant Mortality amongst the Non-Chinese community during the year was 87 per 1,000 as compared with 157 per 1,000 in 1906 and 119 per 1,000 in 1905.

Among the Chinese population the known deaths of infants numbered 1,580, while only 1,124 Chinese births were registered. Taking the corrected birth figure to be 2,803 this gives an infant mortality of 564 per thousand. The Census return for 1906 showed 1,329 Chinese infants under one year of age, and 14,980 Chinese children between the ages of one year and five years, it is very evident therefore that the majority of these children are not born in the Colony but are brought here from the mainland of China.

### DISEASES.

#### *Respiratory Diseases.*

The total number of deaths from these diseases for the year was 1,825 of which 34 were among the Non-Chinese community leaving 1,791 among the Chinese population; 365 out of this total occurred in infants under one year of age.

Phthisis alone accounts for 669 deaths of which 655 were Chinese. Pneumonia caused 689 deaths of which 680 were Chinese.

The death-rate among the Chinese from Respiratory Diseases was 5.8 per 1,000 as compared with 5.1 per 1,000 in the previous year and 4.4 per 1,000 in 1905; that for Phthisis alone was 2.1 per 1,000 as compared with 2.6 per 1,000 in 1906. The heavy death-rate from Pneumonia suggests that possibly some of them may have been occasioned by the Plague bacillus.

The deaths from Phthisis amongst the Chinese were 9.6 per cent. of the total deaths amongst that community.

#### *Nervous Diseases.*

The number of deaths under this heading for the year 1907 was 522 of which 424 were of Chinese children under 5 years of age, 290 of these being infants of one year old or less. These deaths of Chinese infants comprise 207 deaths from Tetanus, Trismus and Convulsions, 82 deaths from Meningitis and one from Hydrocephalus. The figures compare very favourably with those of the previous year, when the total deaths under this heading amounted to 746.

#### *Malarial Fever.*

The total number of deaths from Malarial Fever during the year was 579 of which 18 were Non-Chinese, 14 being from the civil population, one from the Mercantile Marine and 3 from the Troops.

In the City the districts in which there has been most Malaria are Health Districts 2 and 9 with 25 and 34 deaths respectively, the total number for the whole City being 138.

In the whole of Kowloon there were 191 deaths, while in the villages of Hongkong there were 203 deaths from this disease.

Anti-malarial measures were first inaugurated in this Colony in 1899 although the work proceeded very slowly for the first year or two.

The following Table shows the admissions for Malaria to our two largest Hospitals during the past ten years :—

*Admissions to Hospital for Malaria.*

YEAR.	Government Civil. Hospital.		Tung Wa Hospital.		Totals.		Case-mortality per cent.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Govt. Civil Hospital.	Tung Wa Hospital.
1898, .....	344	4	521	122	865	126	1.2	23.4
1899, .....	475	5	305	58	780	63	1.0	19.0
1900, .....	679	4	541	159	1,220	163	0.6	29.4
1901, .....	787	10	507	122	1,294	132	1.3	24.1
1902, .....	349	9	403	119	752	128	2.6	29.5
1903, .....	347	2	221	61	568	63	0.6	27.6
1904, .....	221	2	212	56	433	58	0.9	26.4
1905, .....	266	6	153	48	419	54	2.2	31.4
1906, .....	233	7	248	96	481	103	3.0	38.7
1907, .....	247	8	305	87	552	95	3.2	28.5

Average admissions 982.  
Average deaths 122.

Average admissions 490.  
Average deaths 74.

The Police admissions to Hospital for Malaria are shown in the following Table :—

*Police Admissions to Hospital for Malaria.*

YEAR.	From the City.	From rest of the Colony.	Total.	Average strength of Police Force.	Percentage of strength.
1898, .....	.....	.....	121	630	19
1899, .....	.....	.....	239	770	31
1900, .....	167	223	390	929	42
1901, .....	243	164	407	920	44
1902, .....	121	55	176	919	19
1903, .....	83	84	167	921	18
1904, .....	40	67	107	993	11
1905, .....	42	85	127	1,018	12
1906, .....	37	37	74	1,047	7
1907, .....	40	65	105	1,049	10

Average 31

Average 11.6

The next Table shows the total deaths in the Colony from Malaria during each of the past ten years, and from this it will be seen that the average number of deaths has fallen from 526 in the quinquennium 1898 to 1902 to 383 in the quinquennium 1903 to 1907, in spite of the fact that during the same time the population of the Colony has increased from 254,400 to 329,357.

*Total Deaths from Malaria.*

YEAR.	Deaths in the City (Chinese only).	Total Deaths.		Rainfall in inches.	Total number of wet days.
1898, .....	280	530	Average 526	57.0	152
1899, .....	218	546		72.7	128
1900, .....	242	555		73.7	155
1901, .....	281	574		55.8	152
1902, .....	189	425		97.5	142
1903, .....	152	300	Average 383	93.6	142
1904, .....	90	301		80.4	144
1905, .....	87	287		70.9	156
1906, .....	134	448		77.8	159
1907, .....	138	579		93.5	161

The deaths of Chinese in the City of Victoria are shown separately in the foregoing Table, which also includes a statement of the rainfall and of the number of wet days in each year, and some relation to the incidence of Malaria may be traced by a comparison of the two statements.

The increase visible in the last two years has certainly been due in part to the cases sent in from the Railway works in the New Territories to the various City Hospitals, but as will be seen from Dr. HARTLEY's report the incidence of Malarial Fever cases amongst the Railway employees has very much diminished since the daily prophylactic use of 5 grains of quinine was instituted in July last.

In the following Table is shown the seasonal incidence of the deaths from Malaria and it will be seen that the largest average number of deaths belongs to the months of October and November, while during the early months of the year the death-rate is lightest. The rainy season here extends from April to September, but there are occasional showers during the autumn, and it must be remembered that the heaviest death-incidence would naturally be later, by a month or two at least, than the heaviest case-incidence of the disease.

*Seasonal Incidence of Deaths from Malaria.*

—	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Averages
January, .....	40	28	37	37	30	30	24	10	24	38	29
February, .....	41	36	34	46	20	18	10	8	16	22	25
March, .....	46	33	43	34	20	20	23	14	11	33	27
April, .....	20	44	41	36	19	27	17	26	13	29	27
May, .....	26	73	26	52	34	21	16	29	27	37	34
June, .....	34	69	17	38	32	19	10	31	25	45	32
July, .....	45	27	32	30	28	14	27	35	31	45	31
August, .....	58	34	50	43	49	23	55	21	58	66	45
September, .....	58	47	52	55	30	34	28	25	66	56	46
October, .....	65	45	70	82	40	35	32	26	85	65	54
November, .....	48	60	95	62	48	27	28	36	44	88	53
December, .....	49	50	58	59	75	32	31	26	48	55	48
Totals, .....	530	546	555	574	425	300	301	287	448	579	.....

An examination of the subjoined statistics of deaths occurring in each Health District for the past four years will reveal the localities in which further measures of prevention are desirable :—

*Deaths of Chinese from Malaria classified into Health Districts.*

	City of Victoria.											Harbour including Kowloon boat population.	Peak.	Kowloon.	Villages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Unknown.				
1904, .....	12	15	5	9	8	2	7	7	13	7	5	7	0	63	129
1905, .....	24	12	2	8	6	2	3	4	14	8	5	10	1	102	83
1906, .....	22	19	10	8	13	9	10	8	24	11	7	15	0	176	103
1907, .....	14	25	3	12	9	9	10	8	34	7	7	28	1	191	203

To make the above figures tally with the Table of total deaths 12 deaths of Non-Chinese must be added for 1904, 4 such deaths for 1905, 13 such deaths for 1906, and 18 such deaths for 1907.

These figures show that there is still work to be done within the City, especially in Districts 2 and 9, while the work that has already been done needs constant supervision. Kowloon and the outlying villages are necessarily so scattered that it will take some years to produce as marked a reduction in the Malaria mortality there as we have already obtained



within the City limits; the large increase in Kowloon for 1906 and 1907 is almost entirely accounted for by the Kowloon-Canton Railway Works. The deaths in the Harbour (boat population) are no doubt the result of infection contracted ashore and almost all of them occurred in boats which lie habitually along the Kowloon shore of the Harbour.

The fact must also not be overlooked that the malarial infection is not in all cases contracted locally, for the Chinese population is constantly receiving additions from the mainland of China, and the resident Chinese pay somewhat frequent visits to their native land, but for the purposes of comparison the figures given are fairly reliable as an indication of the districts which yet need attention.

The Military return of admissions to hospital for Malaria also shows a marked reduction in the incidence of this disease, as will be seen from the subjoined Table:—

*Admissions for Malaria: European Troops.*

Year.	Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Ratio per 1,000.
1898, .....	1,569	595	10	18	379.3
1899, .....	1,643	829	5	25	504.6
1900, .....	1,484	629	4	16	423.8
1901, .....	1,673	1,010	4	15	603.7
1902, .....	1,381	1,523	6	24	1102.8
1903, .....	1,220	937	2	6	768.0
1904, .....	1,426	390	1	9	273.5
1905, .....	1,370	348	0	1	254.0
1906, .....	1,525	480	4	15	314.7
1907, .....	1,461	287	0	12	196.0

Hygiene is taught systematically in all the Schools in the Colony and special attention is paid to the teaching of the mode of conveyance of the infection of Malaria by the mosquito, and the manner in which the mosquito breeds.

*Beri-Beri.*

There were 562 deaths (561 in 1906) from this disease during the year, of which 3 only were among the Non-Chinese community; one of them was a German stoker employed on S.M.S. *Luchs*, the second was an Indian employed as a "greaser" on a merchant steamer and the third was a Japanese infant about two months old whose death was registered as due to "Beri-beri Neonatorum". The various theories as to the aetiology of this disease are being carefully studied in this Colony with a view to arriving at some means of diminishing the heavy toll which it levies yearly upon the native population.

*Trachoma.*

A Committee was appointed by Government to consider the prevalence of Trachoma amongst the children attending the Schools of the Colony and regulations were drawn up to control this disease.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 775 (1,179 in 1906) of which 240 were of Plague. The following Table shows the nature and distribution of these diseases :—

	CITY OF VICTORIA HEALTH DISTRICTS.										Peak.	Kowloon.	Harbour.	New Territories.	Villages of Hongkong.	No. Address.	Imported.	Totals 1907.	Totals 1906.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
Plague, ....	1	13	1	2	7	5	11	12	27	5	...	104	7	34	2	4	5	240	893
Typhoid, ...	...	7	16	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	8	12	3	2	...	18	73	66
Cholera, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74	2
Small Pox, ...	16	73	16	11	3	10	15	18	66	3	1	56	24	10	1	7	11	341	192
Diphtheria, ...	5	3	8	1	2	...	2	3	3	2	3	10	...	...	...	1	...	43	13
Puerperal Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	13
Scar et Fever, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

Table II (page 36) shows the number of cases of notifiable disease recorded in each month of the year.

*Plague.*

There was a small outbreak of Plague during the year, the total number of cases registered being 240. A few of these however eventually proved not to be cases of Plague, while several entries in the register are duplicates, the result of the same case being reported from the Tung Wa Hospital or perhaps from Kowloon and then from one of the Kennedy Town Hospitals. Where no information is obtainable beyond the fact that the patient is a Chinese male (or female, as the case may be), name and address unknown, it is extremely difficult to avoid duplicate entries of such cases in the register. The Non-Chinese cases comprised 4 Indians and 2 Asiatic Portuguese.

The deaths registered numbered 198 and there were only 7 recoveries so that the actual total number of cases discovered must have been 205 with a mortality of 96 per cent.

The deaths were returned as follows :—

Bodies sent to the Public Mortuary, Kennedy Town,.....	69
"                    "                    "                    Kowloon,.....	30
Patients dying in the Tung Wa Plague Hospital, .....	53
"                    "                    Government Plague Hospital (including 4 Non-Chinese),.....	10
"                    "                    Government Civil Hospital (Non-Chinese),.....	1
"                    "                    their own homes and coffined there,.....	35
Total, .....	198

The death-rate among Non-Chinese was therefore 83 per cent., while among the Chinese it was 97 per cent.

During the year 25,265 rats were caught or found dead in the City of Victoria and 13,255 in Kowloon. These were all examined by Dr. HEANLEY at the Public Mortuary with the result that sixteen of those from the City and twelve of those from Kowloon were found to be infected with Plague.

### *Typhoid Fever.*

The number of cases of this disease during the year was 73 as compared with 66 during 1906 and 90 in 1905; eighteen of the cases were imported.

The European cases numbered 48, while the Chinese cases numbered 12, and 13 cases occurred amongst the other races in the Colony. Twelve of the European cases, one of the "other Non-Chinese" cases and all the Chinese cases died. The case mortality among the European cases was therefore 25 per cent.

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

It will be seen from the above figures that this disease is much less prevalent among the Chinese than among Europeans in this Colony, the ratio of cases to population being in the case of Europeans 4.78 per 1,000 and in the case of Chinese 0.038 per 1,000.

### *Cholera.*

Seventy-four cases of Cholera were imported into the Colony on board one steamer during the autumn; one of the cases was a European, 72 were Chinese and the remaining one belonged to the class "other Non-Chinese". Thirty-two of the Chinese cases died. The great need of a quarantine station was demonstrated anew by this outbreak and steps have since been taken to meet this want. They will be referred to in the Report for 1908.

### *Small Pox.*

During the year 341 cases of Small Pox were certified, of which 14 were European, 314 were Chinese and 13 were of other races; eleven of the cases were imported. One of the European cases, four of the "other Non-Chinese" cases and 270 of the Chinese cases died.

The number of vaccinations for the year was 6,799 (7,450 in 1906).

### *Diphtheria.*

Forty-three cases of Diphtheria were notified throughout the year. Sixteen of these were Europeans and four were "other Non-Chinese" leaving twenty-three Chinese cases. Most of the cases of Diphtheria occurred during the earlier months of the year, and followed an outbreak during the last three months of 1906. Diphtheria has been comparatively rare in this Colony and it is somewhat significant that so extensive an outbreak should follow the great Typhoon of September 18th, 1906, with its consequent wholesale pollution of the atmosphere by the dead bodies of men and animals.

All of the Chinese cases died, and one European child also died.

### *Puerperal Fever.*

Only three cases of this disease were certified throughout the year, all of these in Chinese. The average number of known deaths from this disease for the decade ending 1904 was eleven.

The scheme inaugurated in 1905 for supplying trained Chinese midwives to attend the poor in their own houses has proved most successful, largely owing to the supervision exercised over these women by Dr. ALICE SIBREE, who is engaged in medical missionary work in the Colony. Three of these midwives were employed at the beginning of the year, and in March the number was increased to six. They have attended 578 confinements during the year as compared with 188 during 1906, and they exercise a general supervision over

the infants during the first year of life, advising the mothers as to the manner of feeding, etc. Fifteen of these infants have been taken out of the Colony while two have been placed in the Convents. Of the remainder, twenty-two were either still-born or died immediately after birth, and twenty-five others have died from convulsions and other infantile ailments, while one was overlaid and one was a twin which was weakly from birth; the remainder are alive and well. Two only of the mothers have died, one from Bright's Disease and the other from Phthisis. These midwives consult Dr. SIBREE in all complications, and she was called to 28 of the above cases.

*Scarlet Fever.*

Scarlet Fever is practically unknown in this Colony, but one case was reported in January, the patient being a young European girl of 18 years, who had lived in the Colony all her life and was employed as a type-writer, she recovered.

INTERMENTS.

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

<i>Non-Chinese Cemeteries.</i> —Colonial Cemetery, .....	133
Roman Catholic Cemetery, .....	1,018
Mahomedan Cemetery, .....	57
Jewish Cemetery, .....	0
Parsee Cemetery, .....	2
	1,210
	1,210

<i>Chinese Cemeteries.</i> —Mount Caroline Cemetery, .....	528
Kai Lung Wan „ .....	194
Tung Wa Hospital „ .....	2,716
Infectious Diseases „ Cheung Sha Wan, ...	507
„ „ „ Kennedy Town, .....	4
Protestant „ .....	43
Shaukiwan „ .....	307
Aberdeen „ .....	191
Stanley „ .....	25
Shek O „ .....	2
Ma Tau Wai „ .....	944
Shai Yü Shek „ .....	221
Sham Shui Po „ .....	218
Christian „ Kowloon City .....	22
Eurasian „ .....	2
Chung Ling Tin „ .....	5
	5,930
	5,930

There were in addition sixteen cremations of bodies during the year.

#### DISINFECTING STATIONS.

During the year the two Disinfecting Stations dealt with 156,483 articles of clothing, bedding, etc.

These articles were received for disinfection according to the following Table :—

##### *Victoria Station.*

Articles from Private Houses, .....	11,874
„ „ Kennedy Town Hospital, .....	1,004
„ „ Tung Wa Ho-pital,.....	782
„ „ Government Civil Hospital, .....	1,543
„ „ Alice Memorial Hospital, .....	206
„ „ Police Stations and Gaol,.....	335
„ „ Military Hospital and Barracks,.....	1,119
Government Clothing lent to Contacts.....	840
Clothing and Bedding of Staff, .....	4,200
	<u>21,903</u>

The disinfecting apparatus was in use on 225 days.

##### *Kowloon Station.*

Articles from Private Houses, .....	133,383
Government Clothing lent to Contacts, .....	1,197
	<u>134,580</u>

The disinfecting apparatus was in use on 172 days.

#### PUBLIC BATH-HOUSES.

The free Public Bath-houses erected by the Government at Wanchai and in Pound Lane, Taipingshan, and also the temporary bath-houses, fitted up in Chinese tenement houses rented for this purpose, at 92 Second Street and 2 Sheung Fung Lane, have been in great demand by the poor class of Chinese and the following figures show the total number of persons who have used these bath-houses during the year 1907 :—

Wanchai, .....	101,608
Pound Lane, .....	110,094
Second Street, .....	58,684
Sheung Fung Lane, .....	32,814
Total, .....	<u>303,200</u>

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

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

A complete ambulance service has been established throughout the City, and ambulances can now be procured not only at any hour of the night or day by telephoning (No. 363) to the Disinfecting Station, Taipingshan, but additional ones have been stationed at the following places for use by the Police in all cases of emergency :—

- The Bay View Police Station.
- No. 1 Police Station.
- The Recreation Ground, Happy Valley.
- Eastern District Sanitary Office.
- The Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Arsenal Street.
- The City Hall.
- The Post Office.
- The Central Police Station.
- The Fire Brigade Station, Queen's Road Central.
- The New Western Market.
- The Tung Wa Hospital.
- The entrance gate in Queen's Road West to the Government Civil Hospital.
- The Western District Sanitary Office.
- The Cattle Depot, Kennedy Town.

Outside the City limits ambulances have also been stationed at the Pokfulam Police Station, at Aberdeen, Shaukiwan and Stanley Police Stations, at the Water Police Station at Tsim-sha-tsui and at the Kowloon-Canton Railway camps. The Kowloon Disinfecting Station (Telephone No. 44 K.) also serves Kowloon, in the same manner that the City is served by the Taipingshan Disinfecting Station.

These are all hand ambulances, on bicycle or light wooden wheels, with rubber tyres, and of the St. John Ambulance pattern. Those stationed in the City are in the charge of the various Plague Inspectors, whose duty it is to see that they are kept clean and efficient, and that they are disinfected after use. At the Sanitary Stations coolies are always available for the conveyance of these ambulances, but at the other stations the Police obtain volunteers or engage street coolies for this purpose, and notify the Sanitary Department that the ambulance has been used, so that it may be cleansed at once.

OVERCROWDING.

The following Table shows the number of visits paid during the year and the number of houses found overcrowded :—

<i>Health District.</i>	<i>No. of night visits paid.</i>	<i>No of floors found overcrowded.</i>
City of Victoria.	1	58
	2	136
	3	<i>Nil</i>
	4	53
	5	24
	6	46
	7	69
	8	41
	9	157
	10	25
Kowloon.	11	118
	12	175
	902	292

The following Table gives the record of prosecutions for overcrowding, and of persons displaced, in consequence of such proceedings, during the past three years.

	Prosecutions.	No. of persons displaced.	Average No. of persons in excess per house.
1905,.....	493	3,235	6·6
1906,.....	512	3,141	6·1
1907,.....	292	1,944	6·6

#### ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Seventeen samples of milk were taken for analysis during the year and all were found to be pure.

Various lots of condensed milk, cases of hams, and other perishable foods which had become unsound, were seized and destroyed, usually on the application of the owner or his agent. The purity of alcoholic liquors is dealt with by the Police, who periodically submit samples for analysis.

#### PROSECUTIONS.

A list of prosecutions undertaken during the year for breaches of the Sanitary Laws and Regulations of the Colony is given in Table III.

A note on the present Plague procedure and the reports of the Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and Sub-Departments are printed as Annexes A to P of this report.

J. M. ATKINSON, M.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H.,  
*Principal Civil Medical Officer.*

FRANCIS CLARK, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

*1st February, 1908.*

TABLE I.—RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED

CAUSES.	BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMUNITY.			CHINESE COMMUNITY.												
				VICTORIA.												
	Civil.	Army.	Navy.	HEALTH DISTRICT.												
				No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	Unknown.	Peak.	Harbour.
<b>I.—General Diseases.</b>																
<i>A.—Specific Febrile Diseases.</i>																
<i>a Zymotic.</i>																
Small-pox, .....	5	...	...	22	49	6	6	11	8	14	10	46	10	1	...	37
Measles, .....	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, .....	1	...	...	2	4	1	...	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	...	...
Fever, Typhoid, (Enteric), .....	8	3	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
Cholera, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	30
Choleraic Diarrhœa, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diarrhœa, .....	2	...	...	7	15	7	13	18	7	11	11	19	8	17	1	10
Dysentery, .....	15	1	...	10	13	13	10	6	6	9	5	18	7	10	...	4
Plague, .....	4	1	...	...	12	1	4	8	5	11	10	12	17	8	...	7
Influenza, .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .....	38	6	2	42	94	29	36	44	27	46	44	98	45	37	1	89
<i>β Malarial.</i>																
Fevers, Malarial, .....	15	3	...	14	25	3	12	9	9	10	8	34	7	7	1	7
Total, .....	15	3	...	14	25	3	12	9	9	10	8	34	7	7	1	7
<i>γ Septic.</i>																
Erysipelas, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pyæmia, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Septicæmia, .....	3	...	1	1	4	4	5	4	2	4	4	4	2	2	...	6
Puerperal Fever, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Cellulitis, .....	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Acute Suppurative Parotitis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suppurative Inflammation of Ear, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thrombosis of Cavernous Sinus, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .....	5	...	1	1	6	5	7	4	2	4	5	8	2	2	...	9
<i>δ Venereal.</i>																
Syphilis (Acquired), .....	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
„ (Congenital), .....	...	...	...	...	55	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1
Total, .....	...	...	...	...	56	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	2
Total Group A., .....	58	9	3	57	181	42	55	57	38	61	57	144	55	46	2	107
<i>B.—Diseases dependent on Specific External Agents.</i>																
<i>a Parasites.</i>																
Worms, (Round), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Carried forward, Group A., .....	58	9	3	57	181	42	55	57	38	61	57	144	55	46	2	107
„ Group B., .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...





RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED

CAUSES.	BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMUNITY.			CHINESE COMMUNITY.												
				VICTORIA.												
	HEALTH DISTRICT.															
	Civil.	Army.	Navy.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	Unknown.	Peak.	Harbour.
<i>Brought forward, Group A.,...</i>	58	9	3	57	181	42	55	57	38	61	57	144	55	46	2	107
"    Group B.,...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
<i>General Diseases,—Continued.</i>																
<i>β Poisons.</i>																
Opium, .....	...	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..
Total,.....	...	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..
<i>γ Effects of Injuries.</i>																
Burns, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scalds, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heat Apoplexy, .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multiple Injuries, .....	2	..	..	1	1	..	6	..	..	3	..	1	2	1	..	..
Drowning, .....	5	1	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	43
Strangulation, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hæmorrhage, .....	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	..
Fracture of Skull, .....	1	1	1	1	7	..	2	3	2	1	1	5	..	4	..	3
Shock, .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	2
Overdistension of Stomach with Coarse food, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hanging, .....	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
Cut Throat, (Suicide), .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrocution, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Shot Wound of Head,.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rupture of Liver,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poisoned Wound of Face, .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crushed Head,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Compound Fracture of Humerus, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rupture of Spleen, .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rupture of Stomach, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rupture of Urethra, .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury to Chest, .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fracture of Thigh, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Asphyxia caused by Ligature round Neck, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wound of Throat, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Centipede Bite, Toxic Poisoning, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stab Wound of Heart, .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,.....	21	3	3	6	12	4	18	5	7	15	4	16	4	9	1	49
<i>δ Errors of Diet.</i>																
Alcoholism (Chronic),.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"    (Acute), .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens, .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Group B.,.....	26	3	3	6	12	4	21	6	7	15	4	21	5	10	1	49
<i>C.—Developmental Diseases.</i>																
Immaturity at Birth, .....	..	..	..	3	23	5	7	5	2	2	8	32	1	1	..	1
Debility, .....	1	..	..	2	4	1	2	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	2
Old Age, .....	4	..	..	11	16	..	1	6	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	23
Marasmus and Atrophy,.....	3	..	..	12	227	89	15	6	5	4	3	102	7	1	1	8
Inanition, .....	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury, Contracted Pelvis of Mother, ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Group C.,.....	11	..	..	29	270	95	25	19	7	7	14	143	8	2	1	29
<i>Carried forward, (Groups A. to C.), ...</i>	95	12	6	92	463	141	101	82	52	83	75	308	68	58	4	185

DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1907,—Continued.

CHINESE COMMUNITY.								TOTAL AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.																GRAND TOTAL.			
KOW-LOON DISTRICT.		SHÁUKI-WÁN DISTRICT.		ABERDEEN DISTRICT.		STANLEY DISTRICT.		Under 1 month.		1 month and under 12 months.		1 year and under 5 years.		5 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 25 years.		25 years and under 45 years.		45 years and under 60 years.		60 years and over.			Age Unknown.		
Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.		Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	
446	33	145	57	32	47	5	...	1	8	3	142	4	303	1	192	15	214	31	541	7	178	5	87	...	2	1,737	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	...	11	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	26	
6	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	1	12	2	8	3	18	...	6	...	6	...	...	70	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	14	...	4	...	3	1	...	31	
10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	9	1	19	...	5	...	3	...	43	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	12	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
51	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	15	1	23	7	42	16	82	1	25	...	16	1	2	239	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	
52	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	16	1	23	7	47	20	88	2	25	...	16	1	2	256	
11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	83	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	102	
33	6	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	1	54	...	...	65	
46	17	15	24	5	27	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	198	...	...	...	211		
50	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	2	315	1	77	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	535		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
140	26	23	27	6	27	5	3	2	216	3	328	1	80	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	16	5	255	...	4	917	
638	65	172	85	38	74	10	3	3	229	6	472	6	399	5	219	22	262	51	631	9	219	10	358	1	8	2,910	

RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED

CAUSES.	BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMUNITY.			CHINESE COMMUNITY:												
				VICTORIA.												
				HEALTH DISTRICT.												
	Civil.	Army.	Navy.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	Unknown.	Peak.	Harbour.
<i>Brought forward, (Groups A to C), .....</i>	95	12	6	92	463	141	101	82	52	83	75	308	68	58	4	185
General Diseases,— <i>Continued.</i>																
<i>D.—Miscellaneous Diseases.</i>																
Articular Rheumatism, .....	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant New Growths:—																
Cancer of Stomach, .....	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Breast, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
" of Liver, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Uterus, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Tonsil, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Colon, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Scalp, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Bladder, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Jaw, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarcoma, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
General Tuberculosis, .....	15	...	...	6	125	36	2	6	5	6	14	44	8	2	...	6
Anæmia, .....	10	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leprosy, .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Splenic Anæmia, (Banti's Disease), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retroperitoneal Tumour, (Non-malignant), .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Ear Disease, .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beri-beri, .....	3	...	...	21	60	10	36	31	21	38	23	46	21	47	...	59
Total Group D., .....	36	2	1	30	187	46	42	39	26	44	41	94	30	49	...	65
<i>II.—Local Diseases.</i>																
<i>E.—The Nervous System.</i>																
Meningitis, .....	10	...	...	...	168	17	...	1	...	...	1	10	2	...	...	1
Spinal Meningitis, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of Brain, .....	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy, .....	2	2	...	...	4	...	2	4	2	2	2	4	1	2	...	4
Hemiplegia, .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Infantile Convulsions, .....	5	1	...	4	7	3	6	1	4	2	2	5	1	...	1	1
Tetanus, .....	1	...	...	1	138	13	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	2
Trismus, .....	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Hydrocephalus, .....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Insanity, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
General Paralysis of the Insane, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group E., .....	23	3	...	6	322	48	9	9	8	5	11	33	5	2	1	11
<i>F.—The Circulatory System.</i>																
Heart Disease, .....	13	1	...	2	9	8	5	9	6	10	3	8	2	6	2	10
Aneurysm, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...
Pericarditis, .....	3	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1
Syncope, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Arterio-sclerosis, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atheroma of Coronary Artery, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endocarditis, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group F., .....	20	1	...	3	11	11	6	9	7	11	4	12	3	7	2	11
<i>Carried forward, (Groups A to F), .....</i>	174	18	7	131	983	246	158	139	93	143	131	447	106	116	7	272

DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1907,—Continued.

CHINESE COMMUNITY.								TOTAL AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.														GRAND TOTAL.				
KOW-LOON DISTRICT.		SHAUKI-WAN DISTRICT.		ABERDEEN DISTRICT.		STANLEY DISTRICT.		Under 1 month.		1 month and under 12 months.		1 year and under 5 years.		5 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 25 years.		25 years and under 45 years.		45 years and under 60 years.			60 years and over.		Age Unknown.	
Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.		Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
638	63	172	85	38	74	10	3	3	229	6	472	6	399	5	219	22	262	51	631	9	219	10	358	1	8	2,910
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
167	29	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	57	...	152	1	60	4	27	9	91	1	48	...	44	...	...	498
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
107	4	29	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	10	1	141	1	310	...	65	...	26	...	1	562
286	35	40	20	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	59	...	159	1	70	7	169	20	410	5	131	4	73	1	1	1,115
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	78	3	111	...	15	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	220
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	2	8	...	8	1	5	...	...	32
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	...	11
10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	22	2	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	9	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	178	9	112	5	134	1	20	1	11	6	18	...	11	2	11	...	1	522
39	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	8	6	53	2	36	5	22	...	...	139
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	4	2	1	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
50	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	7	...	8	2	9	9	65	3	36	6	24	...	...	174
998	100	217	106	42	74	10	3	5	412	17	646	11	699	7	317	32	451	86	1,124	17	397	22	466	2	10	4,721

RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED

CAUSES.	BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMUNITY.			CHINESE COMMUNITY.													
				VICTORIA.													
				HEALTH DISTRICT.													
	Civil.	Army.	Navy.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	Unknown.	Peak.	Harbour.	
<i>Brought forward, (Groups A to F),</i> .....	174	18	7	131	983	246	158	139	93	143	131	447	106	116	7	272	
<i>Local Diseases.—Continued.</i>																	
<i>G.—The Respiratory System.</i>																	
Bronchitis, .....	4	...	...	11	109	10	21	15	10	14	15	25	6	6	...	25	
Pneumonia, .....	9	...	...	36	86	63	33	44	26	42	25	120	28	13	...	13	
Phthisis, .....	14	...	...	13	46	16	39	37	32	39	38	68	25	39	1	72	
Pleurisy, .....	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Empyema, .....	3	...	...	2	2	6	...	1	1	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	
Asthma, .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Congestion of Lung, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tuberculosis of Lung, .....	1	...	...	...	8	5	...	5	3	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	
Atelectasis, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hæmoptisis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total Group G,.....</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>112</b>	
<i>H.—The Digestive System.</i>																	
Acute Pharyngitis, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dentition, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Angina Ludovici, .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cancrum Oris, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tonsillitis, .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gastritis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Enteritis, .....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Abscess of Liver, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colic, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hepatitis, .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Hepatic Abscess, .....	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	
Cirrhosis of Liver, .....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Ascites, .....	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	
Peritonitis, .....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Hernia, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Gastric Ulcer, .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestinal Strangulation, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sprue, .....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Icterus Neonatorum, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jaundice, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Distomiasis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Intussusception, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Appendicitis, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gastro Enteritis, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total Group H,.....</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	
<i>J.—The Urinary System.</i>																	
Nephritis (Acute), .....	4	1	...	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	
Bright's Disease, .....	9	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	4	1	...	2	...	2	
Cystitis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Uræmia, .....	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hæmaturia, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stone in Bladder, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total Group J,.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	
<i>Carried forward, (Groups A to J),</i> .....	239	24	7	194	1,245	360	265	249	166	243	225	677	171	177	8	388	

DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1907,—Continued.

CHINESE COMMUNITY.								TOTAL AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.																GRAND TOTAL.			
KOW-LOON DISTRICT.		SHAUKI-WAN DISTRICT.		ABERDEEN DISTRICT.		STANLEY DISTRICT.		Under 1 month.		1 month and under 12 months.		1 year and under 5 years.		5 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 25 years.		25 years and under 45 years.		45 years and under 60 years.		60 years and over.			Age Unknown.		
Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.		Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	
998	100	217	106	42	74	10	3	5	412	17	646	11	699	7	317	32	451	86	1,124	19	397	22	466	2	10	4,721	
44	4	9	3	20	30	8	1	1	1	...	87	1	24	...	9	...	7	...	57	...	63	2	138	...	...	390	
134	13	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	57	2	180	2	284	...	53	...	23	3	53	...	22	1	8	1	...	689	
125	19	22	10	3	7	4	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	11	3	78	8	369	3	134	...	58	...	...	...	669	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	11	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	27	
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	
315	38	33	14	24	37	12	1	2	83	2	279	3	324	...	76	4	112	13	483	4	225	5	209	1	...	1,825	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	9	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	25	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	2	1	8	1	1	...	1	...	...	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
25	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	11	...	6	2	9	13	28	2	15	3	5	...	1	103	
9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	1	1	6	4	3	...	4	...	...	28	
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	3	5	1	7	1	2	...	...	...	28
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	5	1	4	3	4	5	13	6	10	1	6	...	...	62	
1,350	140	257	122	66	111	23	4	7	500	20	931	14	1,039	8	403	41	576	117	1,648	29	647	31	686	3	11	6,711	

RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED

CAUSES.	BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMUNITY.			CHINESE COMMUNITY.												
				VICTORIA.												
				HEALTH DISTRICT.												
	Civil.	Army.	Navy.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	Unknown.	Peak.	Harbour.
<i>Brought forward, (Groups A to J), ...</i>	239	24	7	194	1,245	360	265	249	166	243	225	677	171	177	8	388
Local Diseases,— <i>Continued.</i>																
<i>L.—The Generative System.</i>																
Uterine Tumour, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endometritis, .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group L,.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>M.—Affections connected with Pregnancy.</i>																
Abortion, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Labour, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubal Gestation, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eclampsia, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group M,.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
<i>N.—Affections connected with Parturition.</i>																
Post Partum Hæmorrhage,.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fibroid Tumour of Uterus,.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk Fever, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Child Birth, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Placenta Prævia, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group N,.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1
<i>O.—The Skin.</i>																
Gangrenous Cellulitis, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbuncle, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furunculosis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group O,.....	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>P.—Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.</i>																
Hip Joint Disease, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osteomyelitis of Femur, .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group P,.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Undefined.																
Dropsy,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess on Thigh, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gangrene,.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Undiagnosed, .....	9	...	1	34	92	14	8	5	10	5	8	38	16	6	2	78
Total Group III,...	10	...	1	34	92	14	8	5	10	5	9	38	17	6	2	78
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES,.....	255	24	8	229	1,341	376	275	257	176	249	236	717	188	183	10	467



DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1907,—Continued.

CHINESE COMMUNITY.								TOTAL AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.																GRAND TOTAL.		
KOW- LOON Dis- TRICT.	SHÁUKI- WÁN Dis- TRICT.		ABER- DEEN Dis- TRICT.		STANLEY Dis- TRICT.		Under 1 month.		1 month and under 12 months.		1 year and under 5 years.		5 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 25 years.		25 years and under 45 years.		45 years and under 60 years.		60 years and over.		Age Unknown.			
	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.		Chinese.	Non-Chinese.
1,350	140	257	122	66	111	33	4	7	500	20	931	14	1,039	8	403	41	576	117	1,648	29	647	31	686	3	11	6,711
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	...	3	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
150	32	11	...	1	...	...	1	...	93	...	54	...	137	...	41	1	32	4	97	1	27	2	24	2	6	521
152	32	12	1	2	...	...	1	...	93	...	54	...	137	...	42	1	33	5	100	1	28	2	25	2	6	529
1,510	174	273	128	69	113	23	5	7	593	20	987	14	1,179	8	445	42	615	127	1,776	31	675	33	712	5	17	7,286

RETURN OF DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTITUTIONS

During the Year ended 31st December, 1907.

The Government Civil Hospitals.	
<i>Causes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Diphtheria,.....	3
Enteric Fever, .....	7
Dysentery, .....	12
Measles, .....	2
Diarrhoea, .....	1
Plague, .....	2
Malarial Fevers,.....	8
Septicæmia, .....	4
Fracture of Skull, .....	1
Hæmorrhage, .....	1
Bullet Wound of Heart, ..	1
Multiple Injuries, .....	1
Heat Apoplexy, .....	1
Rupture of Urethra, .....	1
Alcoholism, .....	3
Debility, .....	2
Old Age,.....	1
Cancer of Bladder,.....	1
"    Palate, .....	1
"    Tonsil, .....	1
"    Scalp, .....	1
Sarcoma,.....	2
Anæmia, .....	8
Tuberculosis, .....	12
Beri-beri, .....	4
Meningitis, .....	1
Eclampsia, .....	1
Cerebral Thrombosis, .....	1
Epilepsy, .....	1
Tetanus, .....	1
Pericarditis, .....	1
Syncope, .....	2
Aneurysm, .....	1
Bronchitis, .....	1
Empyæma, .....	3
Phthisis, .....	10
Pneumonia, .....	4
Pleurisy,.....	1
Cancrum Oris, .....	1
Ulcer of Stomach,.....	1
Gastro Enteritis, .....	1
Enteritis, .....	1
Appendicitis, .....	1
Intussusception,.....	1
Cirrhosis of Liver,.....	4
Abscess of Liver, .....	1
Bright's Disease, .....	5
Acute Nephritis, .....	3
Uræmia, .....	1
Cellulitis, .....	1
Gangrene, .....	1
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>131</b>

The Tung Wa Hospital.

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Enteric Fever, .....	2
Small-pox, .....	4
Plague, .....	74
Diphtheria,.....	5
Diarrhoea, .....	99
<b>Carried forward, ...</b>	<b>184</b>

Tung Wa Hospital,—Continued.	
<i>Causes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
<i>Brought forward,...</i>	184
Dysentery, .....	67
Malarial Fevers,.....	84
Acute Suppurative Parotitis,	1
Septicæmia, .....	22
Puerperal Fever, .....	1
Syphilis, .....	2
Burns,.....	3
Scalds, .....	2
Shock,.....	3
Multiple Injuries, .....	2
Fracture of Skull, .....	4
Rupture of Liver, .....	1
Hæmorrhage, .....	1
Debility, .....	2
Immaturity at Birth,.....	1
Marasmus, .....	2
Old Age, .....	5
Cancer of Jaw, .....	1
"    Breast, .....	4
"    Stomach, .....	1
Beri-beri, .....	266
Leprosy, .....	1
Tuberculosis, .....	17
Epilepsy, .....	1
Hemiplegia, .....	8
Tetanus, .....	8
Meningitis, .....	6
Apoplexy, .....	10
Heart Disease, .....	53
Aneurysm, .....	1
Bronchitis, .....	70
Phthisis,.....	286
Pneumonia, .....	88
Peritonitis, .....	1
Cirrhosis of Liver,.....	2
Cystitis, .....	1
Bright's Disease, .....	11
Post Partum Hæmorrhage, ...	1
Prolonged Labour (Exhn.), ...	1
Cellulitis, .....	1
Undiagnosed, .....	11
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>1,237</b>

Mortuary.

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Small-pox, .....	6
Plague, .....	20
Diarrhoea, .....	51
Dysentery, .....	12
Malarial Fevers,.....	18
Septicæmia, .....	6
Puerperal Fever, .....	1
Opium Poisoning, .....	3
Burns, .....	1
Drowning, .....	8
Hæmorrhage, .....	4
Fracture of Skull, .....	1
Compound fracture of humerus,	1
Overdistension of Stomach	
with Coarse Food,.....	1
<b>Carried forward,...</b>	<b>133</b>

Mortuary,—Continued.

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
<i>Brought forward,...</i>	133
Multiple Injuries, .....	2
Marasmus, .....	5
Immaturity at Birth,.....	24
Debility, .....	2
Beri-beri, .....	125
Tuberculosis, .....	10
Epilepsy, .....	1
Apoplexy, .....	8
Convulsions, .....	26
Tetanus, .....	1
Heart Disease, .....	10
Empyæma, .....	2
Aneurysm, .....	1
Bronchitis, .....	49
Phthisis,.....	124
Pneumonia,.....	90
Atelectasis,.....	1
Angina Ludovici, .....	1
Gastritis, .....	1
Appendicitis, .....	1
Hernia, .....	2
Hepatic Abscess, .....	1
Cirrhosis of Liver,.....	1
Icterus Neonatorum, .....	1
Peritonitis, .....	3
Child Birth, .....	2
Post Partum Hæmorrhage, ...	1
Cellulitis, .....	2
Undiagnosed, .....	20
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>650</b>

The Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals.

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Diarrhoea, .....	1
Dysentery, .....	6
Septicæmia, .....	5
Hæmorrhage, .....	1
Immaturity at Birth, .....	2
Marasmus, .....	3
Tuberculosis, .....	3
Convulsions, .....	1
Meningitis, .....	1
Heart Disease, .....	2
Bronchitis, .....	3
Phthisis, .....	4
Pneumonia, .....	4
Atelectasis,.....	1
Cancrum Oris, .....	2
Appendicitis, .....	1
Peritonitis, .....	2
Bright's Disease, .....	1
Hæmatinuria, .....	1
Stone in Bladder, .....	1
Placenta Prævia, .....	1
Premature Labour, .....	1
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>47</b>



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

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total, 1907.	Grand Total 1907.	Total, 1906.	Grand Total 1906.	
Plague, .....	...	1	6	6	45	60	78	17	10	5	3	2	234	240	870	893	
	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	17		
	European, .....	10	12	7	7	...	5	...	1	1	3	3	48	73	43		66
Chinese, .....	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	12	...	12			
Others, .....	3	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	13	...	11		
Cholera, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	74	...	2	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	72	...	2		
	European, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...		
Small Pox, .....	2	2	7	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	14	341	11	192	
	23	53	78	79	42	14	10	4	...	...	2	6	314	...	168		
	...	2	6	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	13		
Diphtheria, .....	9	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	16	43	2	13	
	5	6	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	23	...	9		
	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2		
Puerperal Fever, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	13	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		
	European, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1		
Scarlet Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	.....	
	54	80	115	99	93	85	97	25	16	83	14	14	.....	775	...		
	23	68	138	214	423	191	49	26	7	14	14	12	.....	.....	...		1179

Table III.—LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1907.

Offence.	Sum- mons.	Con- victions.	Penal- ties.	Remarks.
Breaches of Bye-laws :—			\$	
Basements (using for sleeping purposes), .....	10	6	45	3 Ordered to cease occupation, 1 withdrawn.
Conveying Night-soil during prohibited hours, .....	1	1	7	.....
Depositing Rubbish in Streets, .....	72	70	715	2 Discharged.
Dairy, .....	1	1	10	.....
Dirty premises, .....	4	4	70	.....
Failing to remove rubbish, .....	2	2	10	.....
" burn fumigants in public latrine, .....	1	1	40	Withdrawn.
" make proper drainage, .....	1	1	.....	.....
" have the ground surface of matshed ) latrine concreted, .....	1	1	25	.....
" remove excretal matters daily, .....	2	2	35	.....
" cleanse and linewash, .....	12	9	96	2 Ordered to do the work, 1 withdrawn
" provide open space, .....	5	1	3	1 Absconded, 3 adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
" provide window area, .....	8	3	60	4 Ordered to do the work, 1 cautioned.
" repair kitchen surface, .....	3	1	5	1 Ordered to do the work, 1 withdrawn.
" repair waste-pipes, .....	22	14	80	6 Ordered to do the work, 2 withdrawn.
" notify infectious diseases, .....	3	3	140	.....
" cleanse latrines, .....	8	5	138	2 Withdrawn, 1 adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
" cleanse opium divan, .....	1	1	5	.....
" fill up rat-runs, .....	1	1	.....	Withdrawn.
Illegal cubicles, .....	24	20	255	3 Ordered to remove, 1 withdrawn.
" partition, .....	1	1	.....	Cautioned.
" room (using for habitation), .....	1	1	.....	Ordered to cease.
" urinal, .....	1	1	.....	Withdrawn.
" occupation of buildings, .....	3	3	80	.....
" platform on roof, .....	1	1	.....	Absconded.
Keeping cattle without licence, .....	4	3	85	1 Adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
" swine .....	2	2	10	.....
Overcrowding common lodging houses, .....	4	2	65	2 Absconded.
" tenement houses, .....	225	172	1,780	42 Absconded, 3 withdrawn, 8 adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
Obstructing open spaces, .....	40	32	302	3 Absconded, 4 ordered to remove, 1 adjourned [ <i>sine die</i> ].
Offensive trade, .....	1	1	25	.....
Selling fish without licence, .....	6	6	110	.....
" vegetable without licence, .....	2	1	50	1 Dismissed.
" pork without licence, .....	1	1	5	.....
" poultry without licence, .....	2	2	100	.....
" unwholesome provisions, .....	1	1	.....	Discharged.
Total, .....	477	377	\$3,802	
" 1906, .....	880	706	\$6,190	

## Annexe A.

### PLAGUE.

There are at present four Plague Inspectors for the City of Victoria, and one for Kowloon. There are eleven coloured Foremen Interpreters, one for each District of the City of Victoria and one for Kowloon, who supervise the work of the rat-catchers, assist in the house-to-house cleansing, and act as Interpreters to the Inspectors where necessary. There are four gangs in the City of Victoria each consisting of one Chinese Foreman, one artisan and seven coolies, while Kowloon has a gang consisting of a Chinese Foreman, two artisans and ten coolies.

During non-epidemic periods the whole of this staff is engaged in house-to-house cleansing work, about ten houses or thirty floors a day are dealt with, and each tenant receives three days' notice, on a form in English and Chinese, similar to the sub-joined, marked A, requiring him to thoroughly cleanse his premises. On the day fixed the gang attends in the street in which the houses are situated, and supplies hot water and soap solution to the tenants, and cleans out all empty floors, basements, etc., the tenants themselves cleaning out their own premises. The refuse turned out during this cleansing is removed by the gang to the nearest dust boat. The soap solution is also used by the tenants for washing their bed-boards, etc., in the street or on the verandah.

When the cleansing work is completed by the tenants the Inspector visits every floor, accompanied by the Foreman Interpreter and some of the coolies with a bucket of Pesterine (liquid fuel) which is applied to the sides and corners of the floors, and to the skirtings and round the partitions of the cubicles, and the corners of the stairs, by means of the mops, under the personal supervision of the Inspector. Pesterine is a black treacle-like liquid which stains woodwork and it was decided therefore at the latter end of the year to substitute for it a mixture of equal parts of Cyllin and Petrol diluted with water to 1 in 200. This mixture acts both as a pulicide and a germicide and has the advantage of not staining the flooring and skirtings. The solution has to be freshly mixed each day as it undergoes certain chemical changes, the nature of which has not yet been worked out. At this visit when the floors are clear of furniture, etc., the Inspector makes special note of the condition of the ground surfaces, the absence of gratings to drain-inlets and ventilators, and the presence of rat-runs, and all these matters are dealt with by legal notice at once. The tenants are invited, by notice in the form attached, to allow their bedding and spare clothing to be steamed, in order to destroy fleas and other vermin and their ova, and compensation is offered for all articles damaged. Should a case of Plague occur in a house, the Kaifong (Street Committee) of the District are informed, and the floor on which the case has occurred is disinfected by the Plague staff, the walls being sprayed with corrosive sublimate, and the floor and the bed-boards washed with the mixture of Cyllin and Petrol; crude carbolic acid is poured into the rat-runs, which are then filled up with cement; and the clothing and bedding is sent to the Disinfecting Station to be steamed. The remaining floors of the infected house are cleansed by the tenants in the same manner as in the house-to-house cleansing. Should there be any ceilings or stair-linings in the infected house they are removed and compensation is paid for them, if the case has been duly reported, while illegalities are dealt with by notice. The compensation is, in the case of Chinese, assessed separately by the Kaifong of the district and by the Plague Inspector, and their assessments are dealt with by a Committee of the Sanitary Board. The Kaifong are appointed by the Government on the nomination of the Tung Wa Hospital for the City of Victoria, and in Kowloon by the inhabitants of Kowloon Point, Yaumati and Hunghom respectively.

Any spare time at the disposal of the Plague Inspectors is occupied in paying special visits to houses in which cases of Plague have occurred in the previous season, with a view to seeing that they are free of rat-runs and provided with impervious ground surfaces.

The Chinese have established Public Dispensaries and also District Plague Hospitals which in the City of Victoria are managed by a Committee of which the Registrar General and the two Chinese Members of the Sanitary Board are members; in Kowloon, a local Committee manages the Dispensary and the Hospital. These institutions are supported by voluntary contributions, and each is in charge of a Licentiate of the Hongkong College of Medicine who sees out-patients at the Dispensary, performs vaccinations, visits patients in their own homes, and treats patients in the District Hospital. Cases of infectious disease are notified by these licentiates to the nearest District Sanitary Office, and if the case is one of Plague, the patients may be treated in the District Hospital.

There are 3 Dispensaries in Victoria and one each in Yaumnati, Hunghom and Kowloon City.

Only one District Plague Hospital has up to the present been opened in the City of Victoria, one at Kowloon and a third in Kowloon City.

Nine persons were treated in the Hospital in Victoria during 1907, and 33 in the Kowloon City Hospital.

---

A.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,

..... 190 .

SIR,—This is to give you notice that your premises must be thoroughly cleansed on .....In default of your doing so the Sanitary Board will themselves undertake such cleansing unless the premises are found to be already in a cleanly condition.

All rooms, cubicles, partitions, staircases, kitchens, yards, private lanes, floors, bed-boards, furniture and other woodwork must be thoroughly cleansed.

The Inspector of your District will issue soft soap for the cleansing of yards, kitchens, rooms and woodwork.

As fleas are believed to be the means of conveying Plague to human beings from infected rats, it is the wish of the Board to exterminate them as far as possible and with this object in view, you are asked to let your clothes and bedding be disinfected. All that is necessary is for you to let the Sanitary Officers have your clothes and in a few hours time they will be cleared of all these pests and returned to you. The disinfecting process will not injure the clothing and the greatest care will be taken that the different articles are returned to their proper owners. Any complaint concerning the way in which this is done should be made in writing to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board, and compensation will be given for any damaged articles.

Please note that you are not in any way compelled to hand over your clothes and bedding to be disinfected but the Board earnestly hopes you will do so, and that you will co-operate with the Board in the work of general cleansing as far as possible.

I have, etc.,

*Secretary.*

Annexe B.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, CIVIL HOSPITAL.

*Staff.*

I returned from home in October and resumed charge, Dr. KOCU who had been in charge since the beginning of the year, reverting to his duties as Assistant Superintendent.

Dr. KOCU proceeded in October on six weeks' leave to India during which period I was in sole charge.

*Nursing Staff.*—The Matron left on home leave in August and was succeeded by Sister MILLINGTON from Victoria Hospital, Sister STOLLARD succeeding the latter. Sister MOIR left this institution for Victoria Hospital *vice* Sister LEE who reverted to duty here.

Sister GOURLAY left on home leave in May and Sister SHELBOURNE returned in July from England.

Sisters JACOBS, MOIR, MAKER and MILLINGTON were all away on short leave during the year.

Mr. FRANKLIN, Apothecary and Assistant Analyst, left for home in February, his duties in the hospital being taken over by Mr. F. BROWNE, the Analyst.

Wardmaster W. ATKINS joined the service in March and resigned in April. Wardmaster CHARLTON joined in July.

*Buildings.*

C & B Blocks were colourwashed and painted throughout and numerous minor repairs effected during the year.

*Statistics.*

The total number of admissions was 2,711 as against 2,745 last year and 17,032 out-patients were treated as against 16,768.

The following Tables are attached :—

Table I.—Admissions and Deaths during each month.

„ II.—Admissions and Deaths under respective diseases.

„ III.—Operations.

„ IV.—Admissions and Deaths in the Maternity Hospital.

The following Table gives the number and class of patients admitted during the past ten years and the total number of deaths.

YEAR.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Police, .....	488	692	920	937	938	759	707	726	742	776
Paying Patients, .....	806	789	928	858	956	794	794	866	720	762
Government Servants, .....	186	208	266	339	450	319	267	271	339	367
Police Cases, .....	306	306	347	348	300	276	262	329	307	318
Free, .....	785	739	569	466	454	616	555	512	637	488
Total, .....	2,571	2,734	3,030	2,948	3,108	2,794	2,585	2,704	2,745	2,711
Total Deaths, .....	138	114	155	153	140	142	128	150	167	170
Percentage, .....	5.3	4.1	5.1	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.1	5.6	6.0	6.2



There was a marked decrease in the number of free patients and an increase in all other classes. Of the free patients only 49 were Europeans.

*Deaths.*—There were 170 deaths during the year making a percentage of 6.2. Of these, however, 35.8 per cent. were moribund on admission and died within 24 hours as against 72 (43 per cent.) in 1906.

The average daily number of sick was 103.4 as against 91.74 last year.

*Women and Children.*—There were 209 women admitted of whom 24 died and 95 children of whom 9 died.

*Nationality of persons admitted :—*

Europeans—715 against 693 last year.

Indians and Coloured—843 against 738 last year.

Asiatics—1,153 against 1,309 last year.

The increase in Indians (105) is probably due to the Railway and to the Immigration to Canada both of which causes have attracted Indians to Hongkong. A very large number of them are in a hopeless condition of Anaemia, Phthisis, &c., and soon drift into hospital. The death rate amongst the nationalities was Europeans 4.3, Indians 5.3 and Asiatics 8.1 per cent. The Asiatics provide most of the serious cases of accidents which to some extent explains the higher rate.

*Diseases.*

The most commonly prevalent diseases were :—

Fevers :—Malaria, .....	247
Febricula, .....	265
Typhoid, .....	38
Venereal Disease, .....	100
Diseases of Respiratory System, .....	140
Diseases of Digestive System, .....	238
Dysentery, .....	80
Tuberculosis, .....	56
Rheumatism, .....	89
Anæmia, .....	42
Injuries, .....	457

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

Tuberculosis, .....	22
Dysentery, .....	11
Diseases of Digestive System, .....	13
„    „ Urinary System, .....	11
„    „ Respiratory System, .....	9
Injuries, .....	34

*New Growths.*—The following cases of Malignant Disease were under treatment:—

*	European, male, aged	38,	Sarcoma inguinal glanos.
	" " "	58,	Carcinoma Sigmoid Flexure.
†	" " "	46,	Epithelioma, face.
	" " "	57,	" of tongue.
	" female, "	57,	" of scalp.
	" male, "	36,	Sarcoma of jaw.
	" " "	52,	Carcinoma of bladder.
	" " "	60,	" (internal).
	Chinese female	"	25, Sarcoma.
	" male	"	39, Epithelioma of scalp.
	" " "	32,	Sarcoma of jaw.
	" " "	22,	" face.
	" " "	49,	" orbit.
	" " "	62,	Epithelioma of penis.
	" female	"	45, Sarcoma of liver.
	" male	"	47, " jaw.
	" " "	32,	" back.
	Malay " "	55,	Carcinoma of tonsil.

\* Admitted twice and died in hospital.

† Admitted for recurrence.

*Fractures and Dislocations.*—The following were the principal Fractures and Dislocations treated:—

Spine, .....	1,	Death 1.
Thigh, .....	9	" 1.
Leg, .....	12	" 1.
Toes, .....	1	
Patella, .....	2	
Ribs, .....	4	
Clavicle, .....	3	
Arm, .....	7	
Forearm, .....	4	
Fingers, .....	2	
Scapula, .....	1	
Jaw, .....	3	" 1.
Nasal Bones, .....	1	
Skull, .....	23	" 13.
Dislocation of Elbow, .....	2	
" of Hip, .....	1	
" of Shoulder, .....	1	

#### DISEASES—GENERAL REMARKS.

*Malarial Fever.*—There was a slight increase in admissions: 247 as against 239 last year. In addition to cases admitted with this disease 9 cases developed the disease after being in hospital with other ailments.

*Febricula.*—There has also been an increase in this disease as might be expected with an increase in both malaria and dengue fevers as a small proportion of cases of malaria who having had quinine previous to admission do not show parasites in the blood fall under this heading and there are always a certain number of mild cases of dengue which escape detection more especially if the epidemic is not a severe one.

*Dengue Fever.*—There has also been an increase in this disease, the numbers being 77—the largest on record since 1903.

*Typhoid Fever.*—38 cases with a death rate of 18.4. Since 1901, we have treated 248 cases with a death rate of 21 per cent. but I am glad to say the death rate has steadily dropped year by year since 1901 being year by year 32, 23.5, 21.4, 21.3, 20.0, 19.5 and 18.4 per cent. We have long since abandoned the use of the so called intestinal antiseptics and judging from the death rate without any reason to regret having done so. Of the cases admitted 16 were imported into the Colony. All the deaths were due to toxæmia and not to any complication. The nationality percentage was European 73.7, Japanese 10.5, Chinese 5.2, Indians 7.8, Portuguese 2.6.

*Liver Abscess.*—Four cases were under treatment. Of these 3 were Europeans one of whom died and the other two recovered after operation. The fourth case was one of multiple abscesses in a *Chinese female*. No cause could be found postmortem to account for the pyæmic condition.

*Appendicitis.*—Eight cases were under treatment. Six were operated on and five recovered. The other two recovered without any operation. One of these latter had his appendix removed at home and the other declined any further surgical interference. All the operations were done by Dr. KOCH during my absence.

#### *Operations.*

A total number of 203 operations were performed during the year. For these Chloroform was administered 169, Ether 4 and A.C.E. Mixture 3 times, whilst a few minor operations were done under Cocaine and Ethyl Chloride: no casualties occurred as a result of the administration of the anæsthetics. Four cases of Ruptured Spleen were operated with one recovery. Dr. KOCH operated on seven cases for the radical cure of Hernia, all of which were successful. Two ovariectomies were done, of which one was fatal being a case of very large Multilocular Cyst the patient succumbing from Shock. A European was successfully operated on for Pyloric Obstruction. Only three cases of stone in the bladder came under treatment with one death. The cases of Liver Abscess and Appendicitis have already been alluded to. All the major operations were done by Dr. KOCH.

#### VACCINATIONS.

During the year 503 were performed—294 primary vaccinations of which 196 were successful and 209 re-vaccinations with 104 successful—a great falling off from last year when the number was 1,060.

#### SICKNESS IN THE POLICE.

*Admissions.*—These amounted to 776 as compared with 677 last year, an increase both in numbers and percentage in all sections of the Force. The Europeans and Indians show a marked increase being 114.27 and 105.66 respectively as compared with 79.70 and 93.00.

Table V shows Admissions and Deaths from various sections of the Force for the last ten years.

Table VI gives the sick and mortality rate in percentage of strength for last ten years.

Table VII gives the Admissions and Deaths in the Civil Hospital during each month of the year.

Table VIII gives the admissions for Malarial Fever from each station.

Table IX gives the percentage admissions for Malarial from the more important stations of the New Territories.

*Deaths.*—There were six deaths during the year. Two Indians died from Dysentery and one from chronic Bright's Disease. Three Chinese died from Beri-beri, Empyema and Tuberculosis.

*Invaliding.*—Indians 4: for Anæmia 2, Debility and Tuberculosis; Chinese 2: for Beri-beri and Cirrhosis of Liver.

*Malaria.*—105 cases occurred as against 74 last year. The Europeans suffered to the extent of 10·3 per cent. the Indians 16·7 and the Chinese 4·9 per cent. The percentage incidence of the whole Force shows an increase of 3·3 as compared with last year, the increase being common to all sections. There were only six re-admissions for this disease, five coming in twice and one three times. The last, a Chinese, finally came in from No. 2 with the “Coma” form but recovered.

*Typhoid.*—One European and one Indian suffered from this disease and both recovered.

*Dysentery.*—Six Europeans, eleven Indians and two Chinese were admitted. Two Indians died.

Other ailments call for no comment.

SICKNESS IN GAOL STAFF.

There were 68 admissions out of a staff of 121 as against 96 out of 122 last year. There were no deaths and only one Indian was invalided for Chronic Rheumatism.

SANITARY STAFF.

There were 72 admissions as compared with 42 last year and 3 deaths from Alcoholism, Phthisis and Enteric Fever.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

There were 87 admissions with one death—the largest number of admissions since the hospital was opened, notwithstanding the friendly rivalry of Victoria Hospital. The death was due to Eclampsia and occurred in a Chinese. Since this institution was opened in April, 1897, 625 cases have been admitted with 18 deaths, all the deaths being amongst Asiatics, save one European who died of Bright's Disease and was only taken in as there no was room in the Civil Hospital.

Of those admitted 18 were wives of Government Servants, 43 private paying and 26 “Free”. There were 7 cases of still-birth. Of the children born alive 32 were girls and 28 boys. False pains, Menorrhagia and Miscarriage account for the other cases.

FEES.

The total amount of fees received from the Civil Hospital and its annexes, exclusive of Victoria Hospital, was \$33,771 as compared with \$29,903 in 1906.

J. BELL,  
Superintendent.

5th January, 1908.

Table I.—Admissions and Deaths in Civil Hospital during each month of the year 1907.

MONTH.	EUROPEANS.		INDIANS, &C.		ASIATICS.		TOTAL ADMISSIONS.	TOTAL DEATHS.
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.		
Remaining end of 1906, .....	35	3	12	—	42	4	89	7
January, .....	59	2	51	6	101	12	211	20
February, .....	49	3	53	1	59	8	161	12
March, .....	50	4	46	4	67	8	163	16
April, .....	41	3	59	4	86	4	186	11
May, .....	47	1	64	3	99	13	210	17
June, .....	49	1	94	4	101	10	244	15
July, .....	66	5	93	3	111	7	270	15
August, .....	72	3	75	4	106	12	260	19
September, .....	69	1	73	1	112	6	254	8
October, .....	73	2	84	3	115	4	272	9
November, .....	53	1	81	10	95	5	229	16
December, .....	45	2	58	2	59	1	162	5
Total in 1907, .....	715	31	843	45	1,153	94	2,711	170
Total in 1906, .....	698	30	738	33	1,309	104	2,745	167

Table II.—Diseases and Deaths in Civil Hospital during 1907.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1907.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths.			
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>						
Small-pox, .....	...	3	...	3	...	
Measles, .....	...	7	2	7	...	
Chicken-pox, .....	...	2	...	2	...	
Dengue, .....	...	77	...	77	...	
Influenza, .....	...	11	...	11	1	
Mumps, .....	1	8	...	9	...	
Febricula, .....	2	262	...	264	...	
Enteric Fever, .....	6	32	7	38	2	
Erysipelas, .....	...	2	...	2	...	
Dysentery, .....	2	78	11	80	...	
Plague, .....	...	4	2	4	...	
Diphtheria, .....	...	6	3	6	...	
Malarial Fever :—						
1. Quartan, .....	...	4	...	4	...	
2. Simple Tertian, .....	1	76	...	77	...	
3. Malignant, .....	6	156	8	162	3	
4. Mixed infection, .....	...	4	...	4	...	
Beri-beri, .....	1	33	4	34	...	
Tetanus, .....	...	1	1	1	...	
Septicæmia, .....	...	4	3	4	...	
Tubercle, .....	2	54	22	56	4	
Leprosy, .....	2	3	...	5	...	
Syphilis, .....	3	50	...	53	2	
Gonorrhœa, .....	4	43	...	47	2	
Rheumatism, .....	...	27	2	27	1	
Alcoholism, .....	2	87	...	89	...	
Cyst, .....	...	4	1	4	...	
New Growth, non-malignant, .....	...	7	...	7	...	
New Growth, malignant, .....	1	19	6	20	...	
Anæmia, .....	1	41	7	42	1	
Diabetes Mellitus, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
Debility, .....	1	98	4	99	3	
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>						
<b>Diseases of Nervous System.</b>						
<b>SUB-SECTION 1.</b>						
Diseases of the Nerves :—						
Neuritis, .....	...	7	...	7	1	
Meningitis, .....	...	1	1	1	...	
Myelitis, .....	...	2	...	2	...	
<b>SUB-SECTION 2.</b>						
Functional Nervous Disorders :—						
Apoplexy, .....	...	5	2	5	...	
Paralysis, .....	1	6	...	7	3	
Epilepsy, .....	...	5	1	5	...	
Neuralgia, .....	...	20	...	20	...	
Hysteria, .....	...	2	...	2	...	
Shock, .....	...	6	...	6	...	
<b>SUB-SECTION 3.</b>						
Mental Diseases :—						
Mania, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
Dementia, .....	...	3	...	3	...	
Melancholia, .....	...	2	...	2	...	
<i>Carried forward</i> , .....	36	1,264	87	1,300	23	

Return of Diseases and Deaths,—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1906.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1907.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	36	1,264	87	1,300	23	
<b>LOCAL DISEASES,—Continued.</b>						
Diseases of the Eye,.....	...	54	...	54	4	
"  "  Ear,.....	...	15	...	15	...	
"  "  Nose, .....	...	2	...	2	...	
"  "  Circulatory System, .....	1	9	1	10	1	
"  "  Respiratory System, .....	8	132	9	140	2	
"  "  Digestive System, .....	11	226	13	237	7	
"  "  Lymphatic System, .....	3	61	...	64	4	
"  "  Urinary System, .....	3	22	11	25	...	
"  "  Male Organs, .....	5	86	* 1	91	2	
"  "  Female Organs, .....	...	5	...	5	...	
"  "  Organs of Locomotion, ...	...	54	2	54	5	
"  "  Cellular Tissue, .....	5	73	2	78	...	
"  "  Skin, .....	2	54	...	56	1	
"  "  Breast, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
Injuries, .....	15	442	34	457	23	
Effects of Heat, .....	...	25	6	25	...	
Immersion, .....	...	7	...	7	...	
Malformations, .....	...	11	...	11	1	
Poisons, .....	...	10	4	10	...	
Parasites, .....	...	23	...	23	...	
In Attendance, .....	...	8	...	8	...	
Malingering, .....	...	38	...	38	...	
Total, 1907, .....	89	2,622	170	2,711	73	
Total, 1906, .....	68	2,677	167	2,745	89	

\* Committed Suicide.

Table III.—Operations performed in the Civil Hospital in 1907.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.	NUMBER.	DEATHS.
<b>REMOVAL OF TUMOURS :—</b>		
Cyst of Neck,.....	1	
"    "    Back, .....	1	
Fibro-chondroma of Parotid, .....	2	
Fibroma of Thigh, .....	1	
Carcinoma of Cheek, .....	2	
Sarcoma of Scalp,.....	1	
"    "    Back,.....	1	
<b>OPERATIONS ON THE EYE :—</b>		
Entropion,.....	2	
Pterygium, .....	3	
Extraction of Lens,.....	2	
Discission "    "    .....	1	
Needling of Capsule,.....	2	
Excision of Eye, .....	1	
<b>OPERATION ON EAR :—</b>		
Polypus—removal of, .....	1	
<b>OPERATIONS ON TRACHEA, &amp;C. :—</b>		
Tracheotomy, .....	2	
<b>OPERATIONS ON CHEST :—</b>		
Empyema,.....	2	
Paracentesis, .....	2	
<b>OPERATIONS ON VASCULAR SYSTEM :—</b>		
Ligature Ext. Circumflex,.....	1	
Excision of Varicose Veins, .....	2	
Ligature of "    "    .....	1	
<b>OPERATIONS ON LYMPHATIC SYSTEM :—</b>		
Excision of Gland, .....	21	
<b>OPERATIONS ON BONES :—</b>		
Excision or Gouging of Bones :—		
Jaw, .....	2	
Scapula, .....	1	
Humerus,.....	2	
Radius, .....	2	
Phalanges,.....	1	
Pelvis,.....	1	
Femur,.....	2	
Metatarsal Bones,.....	1	
Resection of Ribs,.....	3	
Sequestrotomy of Femur,.....	2	
"    "    Radius,.....	1	
Wiring of Fractured Bones :—		
Tibia.....	3	
Femur, .....	1	1
Trephining, .....	5	4
<b>AMPUTATIONS :—</b>		
Forearm, .....	3	
Fingers,.....	7	
Thigh, .....	5	2
Leg, .....	10	2
Toes, .....	2	
<b>OPERATION ON JOINTS :—</b>		
Scraping Tuberculosis Joint, .....	1	
Resection of Elbow Joint, .....	2	
<b>OPERATIONS IN MUSCLES, FASCIAE, &amp;C. :—</b>		
Breaking down contracted Knee Joints, .....	1	
Suturing Tendons, .....	1	
"    Muscles, .....	1	
<b>OPERATIONS ON CUTANEOUS SYSTEM :—</b>		
For Ingrowing Toenail, .....	2	
Scraping Sinuses, .....	5	
<b>OPERATIONS ON CELLULAR TISSUE :—</b>		
Incision of Abscesses of :—		
Abdominal Wall, .....	1	
Back,.....	2	
Buttock, .....	1	
Calf, .....	1	
Chest, .....	1	
<i>Carried forward,</i> .....	125	9

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.		NUMBER.	DEATHS.
OPERATIONS ON CELLULAR TISSUE,— <i>Continued.</i>			
	<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	125	9
Incision of Abscesses of :—			
	Ischio-rectal,.....	1	
	Neck,.....	2	
	Psoas, .....	1	
	Cellulitis, .....	3	
OPERATIONS ON GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM :—			
	Cystotomy, .....	2	1
	Extr. of Calculus per Urethram, .....	1	
	Nephrotomy (for Hæmaturia), .....	1	
	Circumcision, .....	16	
	Amputation of Penis, .....	1	
	Ruptured Urethra, .....	1	
	Excision of Varicocele, .....	7	
	" of Sac of Hydrocele, .....	2	
	" " Hæmatocele, .....	1	
	Fungus Testis,.....	1	
	Ovariectomy, .....	2	1
OPERATIONS ON ALIMENTARY CANAL :—			
	Removal of Tonsils,.....	1	
	Abdominal Section for Pyloric Adhesions, .....	1	
	Liver Abscess, .....	3	1
	Liver Exploration, .....	2	
	Radical Cure of Hernia, .....	7	
	Appendicitis (Acute), .....	1	1
	Appendicitis (with Abscess), .....	1	
	" (quiescent stage), .....	5	
	Intu-susception, .....	1	1
	Hæmorrhoids, .....	2	
	Fistula in ano, .....	7	
	Splenectomy for Rupture, .....	4	3
	Abdominal Section for Retro-colic Abscess,.....	1	
	TOTAL, 1907, .....	203	17
	TOTAL, 1906, .....	25	14

Table IV.—*Monthly Admissions and Deaths in Maternity Hospital.*

	EUROPEANS.		JAPANESE.		CHINESE.		OTHER NATIONALITIES.		Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.		
Remaining Dec. 31, 1906.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
January .....	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	4	1
February, .....	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
March, .....	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
April, .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...
May, .....	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...
June, .....	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	7	...
July, .....	4	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	12	...
August, .....	6	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	12	...
September, .....	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	10	...
October, .....	5	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	12	...
November, .....	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	7	...
December, .....	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	...
Total, 1907, .....	27	...	12	...	35	1	13	...	87	1
" 1906, .....	14	...	10	...	31	...	17	...	72	1



**Table V.**—Admissions into and Deaths in the Civil Hospital from the Police during the last ten years.

Year.	Europeans.	Indians.	Chinese.	Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.
1898, .....	87	279	122	488	19
1899, .....	117	421	151	699	16
1900, .....	183	522	215	920	4
1901, .....	202	521	214	937	8
1902, .....	150	479	307	936	2
1903, .....	130	431	198	759	5
1904, .....	118	342	247	707	4
1905, .....	109	416	201	726	10
1906, .....	106	381	190	677	3
1907, .....	144	429	203	776	6

**Table VI.**—Sick Rate and Mortality Rate in the Different Sections of the Police for the past ten years.

YEAR.	EUROPEANS.		INDIANS.		CHINESE.	
	Sick Rate.	Mortality Rate.	Sick Rate.	Mortality Rate.	Sick Rate.	Mortality Rate.
1898, .....	77.67	3.57	123.45	1.32	41.78	4.10
1899, .....	140.46	3.57	151.98	1.08	47.09	2.75
1900, .....	135.50	...	147.40	.57	57.02	.40
1901, .....	160.31	3.17	147.17	.56	52.97	.49
1902, .....	126.00	0.88	131.90	.80	76.90	...
1903, .....	115.04	...	124.56	.57	54.69	.82
1904, .....	92.91	1.57	96.33	.28	54.52	.22
1905, .....	81.96	2.26	117.51	.84	41.61	.81
1906, .....	79.70	...	93.00	.24	37.47	.39
1907, .....	114.27	...	105.66	.73	41.51	.61

**Table VII.**—Monthly Admissions and Deaths from the Police Force in the Civil Hospital in 1907.

	EUROPEANS.		INDIANS.		CHINESE.		Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.		
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1906, .....	4	...	3	...	4	...	11	...
January, .....	6	...	17	1	8	...	31	1
February, .....	8	...	26	...	8	...	42	...
March, .....	6	...	20	...	7	1	33	1
April, .....	9	...	31	...	12	...	52	...
May, .....	12	...	38	...	15	1	65	1
June, .....	9	...	56	1	15	1	80	2
July, .....	10	...	48	1	21	...	79	1
August, .....	17	...	38	...	25	...	80	...
September, .....	15	...	40	...	25	...	80	...
October, .....	22	...	39	...	30	...	91	...
November, .....	18	...	40	...	21	...	79	...
December, .....	8	...	33	...	12	...	53	...
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>6</b>

Table VIII.

Admissions for Malarial Fever from each Police Station during each month of the Year.

Stations.	Strength.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Percentage to Strength.	Increase or Decrease over 1906.
Central, .....	338	2	1	...	5	4	3	4	1	2	4	2	4	32	9.4	+
No. 1, .....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	7.6	+
No. 2, .....	38	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	13.1	-
No. 5, .....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. 6 (Peak), .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. 7, .....	64	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3.1	-
No. 8, .....	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gough Hill, .....	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bay View, .....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	4	40.0	-
Tsat Tse Mui, .....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	1	8	114.2	+
Quarry Bay, .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Shau-ki-wan, .....	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	1	8	88.8	+
Shek O, .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanley, .....	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	27.2	-
Aberdeen, .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	5	29.4	+
Pokfulum, .....	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	33.3	+
Kennedy Town, .....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	14.2	+
Tsim Tsa Tsui,* .....	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	6	30.0	+
Yaumati, .....	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	4.6	-
Hung Hom, .....	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sam Shui Po, .....	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	21.4	+
Kowloon City, .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6.6	+
Ping Shan, .....	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6.6	+
Au Tau, .....	14	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	2	...	9	64.2	+
San Tin, .....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Sheung Shui, .....	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6.6	+
Tai Po, .....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	18.1	+
Sha Ta Kok, .....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	7.6	-
Tai O, .....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tung Chung, .....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	57.1	+
Sha Tin, .....	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	14.2	+
Sha Tin Gap, .....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sai Kung, .....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	14.2	+
Ta Ku Leng, .....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	20.0	+
Lamma Island, .....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheung Chau, .....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fau Ling, .....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green Island, .....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	20.0	+
Water Police, .....	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Land Force only.

Table IX.—Admissions for Malarial Fever from the most important Police Stations in the New Territories compared with Strength.

Stations.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Sha Ta Kok, .....	30.7	...	15.38	13.3	57.1	7.7	7.6
Ping Shan, .....	62.2	7.1	45.45	13.3	20.0	...	6.6
Sai Kung, .....	28.2	16.6	16.6	50.0	42.8	...	14.2
San Tin, .....	25.0	...	...	10.0	...	10.0	...
Tai Po, .....	70.0	50.0	33.3	27.2	16.6	9.0	18.1
Tai O, .....	10.0	10.0	11.1	10.0	...	...	...
Sha Tin, .....	25.0	...	12.5	33.3	...	...	14.2
Au Tau, .....	121.4	7.6	61.5	50.0	71.4	35.7	64.2
Sheung Shui, .....	63.6	20.0	9.0	...	...	14.3	6.6

Annexe C.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE VICTORIA  
HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ADMISSIONS, DISEASES AND DEATHS.

There were 211 admissions during 1907 as compared with 278 in 1906, this decrease was partly occasioned by the fact that in the Spring the whole of the hospital was colour-washed and painted internally: during this time patients had to be refused admission. The opening of the Matilda Hospital in January also relieved us of a number of non-paying patients. The year has also been a healthier one than usual.

Table 1 gives in detail the diseases and causes of death during the year, from this it will be seen that there were only 3 deaths, a percentage of 1.4, as compared with 15 deaths in 1906.

The admissions may be classified thus:—

(1.) According to Age:—	1907.	1906.
Under 3 years.....	60	65
Between 3 and 12 years .....	29	42
Over 12 years .....	122	171
		107

(2.) Nationality:—

Europeans .....	166	241
Asiatics .....	45	37

(3.) Class of Patients:—

Paying Patients .....	108	13
Government Servants.....	9	41
Wives of Government Servants.....	26	134
Free.....	68	90

*Malarial Fever.*—There were fewer cases under treatment than in 1906, the numbers being 12 as against 24.

Of these six were simple *tertian* and six *malignant*. The *tertian* cases comprised four from Kowloon, one from Sai Kung and one from Victoria.

Three of the *malignant* cases were from Kowloon (Lai Chi Kok), one from West Point, one from Morrison Hill Gap and one from the Peak.

*Operations.*—The following were performed during the year:—

Curetting .....	2
Ovariectomy .....	1
Abscess of Liver .....	1
Paracentesis Abdominis .....	8
Carbuncle (Incision) .....	1
Abscess (Incision) .....	1

*Vaccinations.*—There were 21 vaccinations during the year.

*Confinements.*—There were 21 confinements during the year, all the mothers did well, one infant was still-born.

*Table II* shows the average daily number of inmates in each month of the year.

The average daily number during the year was 13.39.

*Staff.*—Sister MILLINGTON was on duty until the 7th March when she went away on leave. Sister STOLLARD took her place and Sister MOIR replaced Sister ALLAWAY on 24th January.

There were three Probationers on duty until the 15th November and two from then until the end of the year.

*Buildings.*—The whole of the building was colour-washed and repainted during the year, the walls of all the wards were plastered. A new latrine was built for the Chinese Staff.

*Fees.*—\$5,812 were received in fees during the year as compared with \$6,581.42 in 1906.

J. M. ATKINSON,  
*Medical Officer in Charge.*

Table I.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

RETURN of DISEASES and DEATHS in 1907.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1907.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths.			
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>						
Dengue,.....	...	2	...	2	...	
Chicken-pox, .....	1	...	...	1	...	
Whooping Cough.....	...	3	...	3	...	
Influenza, .....	...	6	...	6	...	
Diphtheria, .....	...	2	...	2	...	
Febricula, .....	...	2	...	2	...	
Enteric Fever, .....	2	2	...	4	...	
Dysentery, .....	...	6	...	6	...	
Malarial Fever :—						
1. Quartan, .....	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Simple Tertian, .....	...	6	...	6	...	
3. Malignant, .....	...	6	...	6	...	
Septicæmia, .....	...	1	1	1	...	
Tubercle, .....	...	3	1	3	1	
Syphilis :—						
(a.) Secondary,.....	...	...	...	...	...	
(b.) Inherited, .....	1	...	...	1	...	
Malarial Cachexia, .....	...	1	...	1	1	
Rheumatism,.....	...	3	...	3	...	
Debility, .....	...	7	...	7	1	
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>						
Diseases of Nervous System.						
SUB-SECTION 1.						
Diseases of the Nerves :—						
Hydrocephalus,.....	...	1	...	1	...	
SUB-SECTION 2.						
Functional Nervous Disorders :—						
Paralysis, .....	2	1	...	3	...	
Chorea, .....	...	2	...	2	...	
Hysteria, .....	...	2	...	2	...	
SUB-SECTION 3.						
Mental Diseases :—						
Idiocy, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
Diseases of the Eye,.....						
"  "  Respiratory System, .....	1	...	...	1	...	
"  "  Digestive System, .....	2	16	...	18	2	
"  "  Lymphatic System, .....	1	15	...	16	...	
"  "  Urinary System, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
"  "  Urinary System, .....	...	1	1	1	...	
"  "  Generative System :—						
"  "  Female Organs, .....	1	7	...	8	...	
"  "  Organs of Locomotion, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
"  "  Cellular Tissue, .....	1	1	...	2	...	
"  "  Skin, .....	...	7	...	7	1	
Injuries, General,.....						
"  Local, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
"  Local, .....	...	2	...	2	1	
Parturition, .....						
Under Observation, .....	4	21	...	25	...	
In Attendance,.....	4	27	...	31	...	
In Attendance,.....	2	32	...	34	...	
Total, 1907, .....	22	189	3	211	7	
"  1906, .....	7	271	15	278	22	

Table II.

Average daily number of Inmates of the Victoria Hospital during each month of the years 1905, 1906 and 1907.

	Average daily Number in Hospital 1905.	Average daily Number in Hospital 1906.	Average daily Number in Hospital 1907.
January,.....	8.39	7.23	19.29
February, .....	9.32	5.90	13.05
March, .....	4.84	9.36	12.61
April, .....	2.33	5.47	6.63
May, .....	6.58	10.81	7.58
June, .....	13.87	17.10	14.13
July, .....	18.03	14.00	16.77
August, .....	26.03	19.00	18.48
September, .....	17.30	21.47	23.16
October, .....	15.55	19.88	15.67
November, .....	11.43	17.37	13.66
December, .....	6.67	18.68	5.45

Annexe D.

REPORT ON THE LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR THE YEAR 1907.

During the year there were admitted 158 males and 46 females, and these together with 15 males and 3 females remaining on December 31st, 1906, make a total of 222 patients under treatment.

The following are the admissions for the past 9 years :—

1899, .....	78
1900, .....	109
1901, .....	90
1902, .....	120
1903, .....	155
1904, .....	166
1905, .....	160
1906, .....	162
1907, .....	204

The patients under treatment were divided under the following headings :—

Paying, .....	46
Police, .....	8
Police Cases, .....	116
Free Patients, .....	46
Government Servants, .....	6
	—
	222
	—

Of these cases there were repatriated or discharged 146 males and 42 females : 11 males and 2 females died : and there remained under treatment 16 males and 5 females on December 31st, 1907.

THE NATURE OF THE CASES.

Cases of an acute nature were as follows—Acute Mania, 20—13 males and 7 females. Acute Melancholia, 19—17 males and 2 females. Acute Alcoholism bulked largely among the admissions, 51 cases having been under treatment—46 males and 5 females. It is regrettable to observe that the larger number of these cases were among Europeans, the natives only supplying 16 cases. Two cases of General Paralysis of the Insane were under treatment, an Englishman and an Australian : the latter died, but the former remained well enough to be sent back to England for admission into his County Asylum.

#### DEATHS.

These numbered 13—11 males and 2 females—making nearly 6 per cent. on the number treated. The causes of death were as follows—One male died of General Paralysis: Four males succumbed to Acute Alcoholism—an Englishman, a Scotsman, a Chinese and an Indian: one Chinese male died of Cerebral Softening and one European of Meningeal Hæmorrhage: three Chinese died of Acute Mania—2 males and 1 female: one Indian male succumbed to Dysentery and one Chinese male to Diarrhœa: one Chinese female died of the result of cut throat, self inflicted prior to admission.

#### BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Various minor repairs were undertaken whenever it was necessary. It is to be regretted that funds are not available for the erection of buildings more in consonance with modern ideas and permitting modern methods of treatment.

#### STAFF.

Dr. HARTLEY had charge of the Asylum till October 9th, when I resumed charge on handing over my duties as Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital to Dr. BELL. Wardmaster REGAN succeeded Wardmaster COOKE, transferred to the Sanitary Department, and with Wardmaster TONG PO had charge under the direction of the Medical Officer. Several changes occurred among the Chinese Staff.

W. V. M. KOCH,  
*Medical Officer*



Table I.—Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1907.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1906.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1907.
		Admissions.	Deaths.		
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>					
Febricula, .....	...	1	...	1	...
Dysentery, .....	...	1	1	1	...
Malarial Fever :—					
Simple Tertian, .....	...	2	...	2	...
Malignant, .....	...	1	...	1	...
Alcoholism, .....	1	52	3	53	1
Debility, .....	...	1	...	1	...
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>					
Diseases of Nervous System :—					
<b>SUB-SECTION I.</b>					
Diseases of the Nerves :—					
Encephalitis, .....	...	4	1	1	...
<b>SUB-SECTION II.</b>					
Functional Nervous Disorders :—					
Apoplexy, .....	...	1	1	1	...
Epilepsy, .....	...	1	...	1	...
<b>SUB-SECTION III.</b>					
Mental Diseases :—					
Idiocy, .....	1	4	...	5	...
Mania, .....	8	64	3	72	12
Melancholia, .....	1	18	...	19	2
Dementia, .....	5	13	...	18	6
Delusional Insanity, .....	2	4	...	6	...
General Paralysis of the Insane, .....	...	2	1	2	...
Diseases of Circulatory System, .....	...	1	1	1	...
Diseases of Digestive System, .....	...	1	1	1	...
Under Observation, .....	...	27	...	27	...
Injuries, .....	...	9	1	9	...
Total, 1907, .....	18	204	13	222	21
"    1906, .....	22	162	9	184	18

**Table II.—Birth Places and Diseases of those under treatment.**

	GENERAL PARALYSIS.		ACUTE MANIA.		CHRONIC MANIA.		MELAN-CHOLIA.		DELUSIONAL INSANITY.		DEMENTIA.		IDIOCY.		ALCOHOLISM.		OBSERVATION.		OTHER DISEASES.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
England, .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	3	...	...	17	3
Scotland, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	8	2
Ireland, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Germany, .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	8	1
Australia, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
U. S. A., .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
China, .....	...	...	32	7	16	1	12	2	5	1	8	4	1	9	1	5	1	17	3	1	102	37
India, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	11	2
Japan, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hongkong, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Straits Settlements, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Macau, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Manila, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chili, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
France, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Norway, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Wales, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Portugal, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>49</b>	

Table III.—Occupation of those under treatment.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Barber, .....	1	Barmaid, .....	1
Barman, .....	1	Sampan Woman, .....	1
Boatman, .....	3	Servant, .....	1
Bookkeeper, .....	1	Housewife, .....	7
Clerk, .....	9	Unclassified (for the most part coolies), 39	
Constable, E. 7, I. 1, C. 1, .....	9		
Cook, .....	1		
Coolie, .....	28		49
Dispenser, .....	1		
Engineer, .....	3		
Fireman, .....	4		
Fisherman, .....	1		
Fitter, .....	1		
Foreman, .....	1		
Gaslighter, .....	1		
Hawker, .....	1		
Interpreter, .....	1		
Merchant, .....	2		
Overseer, .....	3		
Prisoner, .....	6		
Seaman, .....	29		
Shipwright, .....	1		
Student, .....	2		
Stone Mason, .....	1		
Watchman, .....	1		
Unclassified, .....	61		
	173		

**Annexe E.**

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

During the year there were 62 admissions to Kennedy Town and 167 to the Hospital Hulk *Hygeia* as against 75 and 67 respectively in 1906.

A list of the diseases treated is shown in Tables I and II.

The cases of Measles and Chicken-pox were practically all admitted from the Diocesan Boys' School. Both diseases were very prevalent throughout the Colony during March and April.

**PLAGUE.**

The total number of Plague cases notified only amounted to 205 of which 198 proved fatal, *i.e.*, 96 per cent. Sixteen of these were treated in Kennedy Town Hospital of which 10 died, 4 were transferred when convalescent to the Tung Wah Plague Branch, 1 was discharged cured and 1 was transferred to the *Hygeia*. This last case was a Chinese female who was admitted to Kennedy Town suffering from Bubonic Plague (R.F.B.). The Bubo was nearing maturation and was incised a few days later. The day after admission the patient became covered with a papular rash, thickest on the face, and I had no hesitation in diagnosing Small-pox and had her immediately removed to the *Hygeia*. A few days later multiple Pyæmic abscesses began to appear and subsequently a large abscess formed in the region of the Iliac glands on the same side of the Plague bubo. This was incised but death took place a few days later from exhaustion and Pyæmia caused by the suppurating buboes. At the post-mortem I found a broken down infarct in the left lung. The fact that the rash did not mature properly and that Pyæmia set in, suggests that the rash was due to sepsis and not Small-pox.

The nationalities of the cases admitted were as follows:—

	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Chinese,.....	11	6
Eurasian, .....	1	1
Indian, .....	4	3
	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>

Five cases died within 24 hours of admission, 4 within 5 days and one after 10 days.

**VARIETIES OF PLAGUE.**

The different varieties of Plague occurred as follows:—

	<i>Bubonic.</i>	<i>Septic.</i>	<i>Pneumonic.</i>
Kennedy Town, .....	16	0	0
Tung Wah Plague Branch, .....	56	2	0
Total Cases Notified including the above, 194	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	
Total in 1906, .....	810	68	14

All the Septic and Pneumonic cases proved fatal.

**COMPLICATIONS OF PLAGUE.**

Besides Broncho-Pneumonia and Hæmorrhages which are well known and of common occurrence, I have noticed that many cases suffer from severe Iritis, affecting as a rule both eyes, and leading to total blindness by occlusion of the pupils and hypopyon.

TREATMENT OF PLAGUE.

In addition to the stimulant and symptomatic treatment, which was adopted in all cases, six cases were treated by injections into the buboes of a solution of Cyllin, specially prepared by Mr. AINSLIE WALKER of London; and of these cases one recovered. Two of the fatal cases were given intravenous injections of Cyllin in addition to injections into the bubo. Intravenous injection of Cyllin does not appear to have any effect, but injections into the buboes sometimes appears to do good, by hastening its destruction.

On the suggestion of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, I treated seven cases with Carbolic Acid in doses of ten grains every 2 hours for 12 doses and then 4 hourly, varied of course in proportion to the age of the patient. Four of the cases, so treated, recovered. Of the three fatal cases all were adults, one died within 6 hours, one within 24 hours and one within 5 days. Excluding the two cases which died within 24 hours, as being beyond human aid, we have 5 cases treated by Carbolic Acid and 4 recoveries. Of the recoveries one adult male took the drug for three days and it was then stopped as carboluria appeared. The bubo suppurated and recovery took place rapidly. Two children aged 13 and 9 years respectively took 30 grains during the first 24 hours and then 15 grains daily for 5 days, the dose was then stopped as carboluria appeared in the younger child.

The fourth case that recovered was a girl aged 7, who was a daughter of the woman who was transferred to the *Hygeia* with Small-pox. This girl was sent in for observation. She had fever continuously but nothing could be found in the blood and careful physical examination failed to disclose anything to account for the temperature. I felt all the superficial glands daily and on the fifth day I found there was slight tenderness on pressure over the left Cervical glands, and the next day the bubo was well marked. Carbolic Acid was then exhibited in doses of 15 grains daily. The bubo subsequently suppurated and recovery rapidly followed.

It is difficult to say whether recovery in these cases was due at all to Carbolic Acid, because in the Lung Wah Plague Branch 54 cases were given Carbolic Acid, in addition to Chinese treatment, and of these only one recovered. I am of the opinion that the best treatment is the stimulant and symptomatic combined with good nursing.

CHOLERA.

Sixty-four cases of Cholera were treated on board the *Hygeia* and 21 died.

All the cases were admitted from the S.S. *Hong Bee* which arrived in the harbour with the disease epidemic amongst the Chinese passengers. The majority of these cases were treated by Dr KEYR, Assistant Health Officer of the Port, as the outbreak occurred in October, when the *Hygeia* was anchored behind Stonecutters' Island.

SMALL-POX.

On referring to Tables I and II it will be seen that eight cases of Small-pox were admitted to Kennedy Town Hospital and ninety-six to the *Hygeia*, but as seven of the cases admitted to Kennedy Town were subsequently transferred to the *Hygeia*, the actual number of cases treated was 97 and of these 33 died as against 65 with 7 deaths in 1906.

According to Nationality these were :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
European, .....	11	3
Chinese,.....	50	20
Japanese, .....	1	0
Indian, .....	9	0
Eurasian, .....	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, 1907,.....	72	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
„ 1906,.....	45	20

VARIETY OF SMALL-POX.

	<i>Discrete.</i>	<i>Confluent.</i>	<i>Hæmorrhagic.</i>
Males—European, .....	9	2	0
Chinese, .....	26	22	2
Japanese, .....	0	1	0
Eurasian, .....	1	0	0
Indian, .....	7	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	43	26	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Females—European, .....	3	0	2
Chinese, .....	12	6	0
Eurasian, .....	1	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16	7	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, 1907,...	59	33	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
„ 1906,...	52	11	2

DEATHS.

The Deaths numbered 33 and were :—

European :— Male,	Confluent	1
Chinese :— Do.	Do.	18
	Hæmorrhagic	2
	Discrete	1
Female,	Confluent	5
	Hæmorrhagic	2
Japanese :— Male,	Confluent	1
Indian :— Do.	Do.	1
	Hæmorrhagic	1
Eurasian :— Female,	Confluent	1
		<hr/>
		33
		<hr/>

The epidemic was much more severe than last year, both numerically and as regards the type of the disease. This is shown by the following figures :—

	1906.		1907.	
	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Total Notified, .....	192	141=73·43%	341	275=80·6%
„ Treated, .....	65	7=10·7%	97	33=34·0%

The total number of cases notified, of course, includes those treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospitals, the remaining cases being reported from the Public Mortuary are nearly all “dumped” bodies, which shows that there must be a large number of cases which remain in their own homes and are never notified, consequently the true rate of mortality must be much lower than my figures make it appear.

WILLIAM B. A. MOORE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., (Ireland).

Table I.—DISEASES TREATED *at* KENNEDY TOWN HOSPITAL.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1907.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths.			
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>						
Small-pox, .....	...	8	1	8	...	"Hygeia" under [repairs.
Measles, .....	...	15	...	15	...	
Chicken-pox, .....	1	13	...	14	...	Suspected Cholera.
Mumps, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
Choleraic Diarrhoea, .....	...	1	1	1	...	Suspected Small-pox.
Plague, .....	...	16	10	16	...	
Leprosy, .....	...	1	...	1	...	Suspected Small-pox.
Syphilis, Secondary, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>						
Bronchitis, .....	...	1	...	1	...	" Measles.
Urticaria, .....	...	1	...	1	...	" Small-pox.
No Appreciable Disease, .....	...	2	...	2	...	
In Attendance, .....	1	2	...	3	...	
Total, .....	2	62	12	64	...	

Table II.—DISEASES TREATED *on* BOARD *the* HULK "HYGEIA."

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1907.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths.			
Small-pox, .....	.....	96	32	96	.....	Suspected Small-pox, transferred to Kennedy Town Hospital.
Measles, .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Chicken-pox, .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	" " " "
Cholera, .....	.....	64	21	64	.....	
In Attendance, .....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	
Total, .....	.....	167	53	167	.....	

Annexe F.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER TO VICTORIA GAOL.

The sanitary condition of the Gaol is satisfactory. Throughout the year there has been no overcrowding. The daily average number of prisoners was only 502, which is about the number the Gaol properly accommodates ; however as the daily average number of prisoners located in Belilios Reformatory was 69, the Gaol itself has never been completely filled. The general health of the prisoners has been good. The admissions to Hospital numbered 424, but of these 225 were admitted for observation and found to be malingering, so that there were only 199 admissions for genuine illnesses, a percentage of a little over 3 (4 in 1906) on the total admissions to the Gaol.

There were 20 cases of Dysentery as compared with 38 last year and 29 in 1905.

The cases were distributed throughout the year as follows :—January, 4. February, 1. March, 1. April, 5. May, 2. June, 1. December, 6.

Malaria shows an increase of 34 as compared with last year. The following figures show the number treated in the Gaol Hospital for the past 8 years :—

1900, .....	163
1901, .....	98
1902, .....	63
1903, .....	93
1904, .....	59
1905, .....	52
1906, .....	22
1907, .....	56

There were 10 cases of Beri-beri as compared with 3 last year. The disease was in all cases contracted before admission to the Gaol. The total number of out-patients was 607. The principal diseases were Syphilis 29, (Primary, 16). Conjunctivitis, 22. Diseases of the Respiratory System including Pulmonary Consumption, 127. Scabies, 47. Ringworm, 128. Gonorrhœa, 6.

One birth occurred in the Female Prison. Mother and child both did well.

Twelve prisoners were discharged on medical grounds. (Leprosy, 3. Plague, 1. Pulmonary Consumption, 2. Insanity, 5. Ruptured Spleen, 1.)

The man who was discharged for Ruptured Spleen, received his injuries before admission to the Gaol. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital for operation. The case of Plague was also imported.

There were 14 deaths from natural causes and 3 executions.

No case of corporal punishment required any after treatment.

I append the following Tables :—

- I. Diseases and Deaths in 1907.
- II. Rate of Sickness and Mortality for 1907.
- III. Vaccinations in the Gaol during the past ten years.
- IV. General Statistics of the Gaol during the past ten years.

WILLIAM B. A. MOORE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., (Ireland).



**Table I.—DISEASES and DEATHS in VICTORIA GAOL HOSPITAL.**

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1907.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
<b>GENERAL DISEASES:</b>						
Influenza, .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	
Dysentery, .....	2	20	3	22	.....	
Beri-beri, .....	.....	10	2	10	.....	
Malarial Fever :—						
Simple Tertian, .....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	
Malignant, .....	.....	46	.....	46	.....	
Syphilis :—						
Secondary, .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	
Gonorrhœa, .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	
Rheumatism, .....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	
Debility, .....	2	24	.....	26	.....	
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>						
Diseases of the Nervous System :—						
Functional Nervous Disorders :—						
Thrombosis of Cerebral Arteries, .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	
Apoplexy, .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	
Paralysis, .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Mental Diseases :—						
Mania, .....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	
Melancholia, .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Dementia, .....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	
Diseases of the Circulatory System,						
" " " Respiratory " .....	1	11	.....	12	.....	
" " " Digestive " .....	1	30	6	31	.....	
" " " Lymphatic " .....	1	10	1	11	.....	
" " " Urinary " .....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	
" " " Cellular " .....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	
" " " Skin, .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
" " " Skin, .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Injuries, Local, .....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	
Under Observation, .....	2	225	.....	227	.....	
<b>Total, 1907,.....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>.....</b>	
" 1906,.....	5	356	18	361	9	

**Table II.—RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in VICTORIA GAOL.**

	Total Number of :—				Daily Average Number of :—			Rate per cent. of :—			
	Prisoners admitted to Gaol.	Admissions to Hospital.	Cases treated as Out-patients.	Deaths due to Disease	Prisoners in Gaol.	Sick in Hospital.	Hospital Out-patients.	Admissions to Hospital to Total Admissions to Gaol.	Daily Average of Sick in Hospital to Daily Average of Prisoners.	Daily Average of All Sick in Gaol to Daily Average of Prisoners.	Deaths due to Disease to Total Admissions to Gaol.
1907	5,877	424	670	14	502	6.27	17.26	7.21	1.24	4.54	0.23
1906	5,799	355	681	18	518	7.69	17.27	6.13	1.48	4.81	0.3

Table III.—NUMBER and RESULTS of VACCINATIONS in VICTORIA  
GAOL during the past ten years.

Years.	Number of Prisoners Vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Not inspected, owing to early discharge from Gaol.
1898,.....	4,507	2,875	1,252	380
1899,.....	3,378	2,004	1,063	311.
1900,.....	2,638	1,765	666	207
1901,.....	2,880	2,150	337	393
1902,.....	3,973	2,552	872	549
1903,.....	2,887	1,781	611	495
1904,.....	2,578	1,667	357	554
1905,.....	2,984	2,106	288	590
1906,.....	2,659	1,910	326	423
1907,.....	2,696	1,756	472	468

Table IV.—GENERAL STATISTICS connected with VICTORIA GAOL and the  
GAOL HOSPITAL during the past ten years.

Years.	Admission to the Gaol.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Cases treated in Hospital.	Number of Out-patients.	Deaths due to Disease.
1898,.....	5,427	511	298	1,033	6
1899,.....	4,789	434	503	1,778	5
1900,.....	5,432	486	495	1,523	6
1901,.....	5,077	499	348	1,316	9
1902,.....	5,988	576	516	1,760	6
1903,.....	7,273	653	568	1,715	16
1904,.....	7,464	726	893	1,173	17
1905,.....	6,328	697.41	441	1,020	13
1906,.....	5,799	518	355	681	18
1907,.....	5,877	502	424	670	14

**Annexe G.**

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.**

Dr. THOMSON had charge during the year until October 5th when he proceeded to England on leave and I took over the work from that date.

Mr. NAIDU has been stationed at the camp at the North Face of the tunnel.

Although during 1906 no records of sickness amongst railway employees were kept, on account of there being no Medical Officer until towards the end of the year, it is obvious, judging from the state of things which prevailed during the summer of that year that a very great improvement has been made and maintained in the general health of the various camps; and the railway work has proceeded throughout the year with no hindrance on account of sickness.

The average number of men employed, exclusive of European contractors and their employees, was approximately 2,400.

As these men have been scattered over the whole line from Kowloon to the frontier it has been impossible to keep an accurate record of all cases of sickness and case-books have only been kept at the two main camps, *viz.*, North and South Faces of Beacon Hill Tunnel.

Dispensaries have been established at these two main camps and stock mixtures have been kept at Lokloha, Taipo, and Fanling.

At Taipo the railway employees also receive treatment and medicine at the Government Dispensary.

There is a European Sanitary Inspector at the North Face Camp, and scavenging coolies are employed at the larger camps to wash-out and whitewash frequently the coolie-sheds, kitchens, and latrines, to keep the nullahs free from obstruction and prevent if possible the formation of pools, and generally to keep the camps in a state of cleanliness.

Nullah-training was found to be too expensive an undertaking to be carried out and kerosene oil has been employed as a preventative against mosquito-breeding.

The oil is poured over the pools in the neighbourhood of the camps every week.

The various camps between Kowloon and Taipo are visited almost daily, Fanling and beyond at intervals.

The vast majority of cases of sickness have been due to Malarial Fever,—Simple Tertian and Sub-Tertian being general and Quartan rare. Injuries, Dysentery, Beri-beri and Parasitic Skin Diseases form the bulk of the remainder.

Five-grain Quinine tablets have been administered daily as far as practicable to all the coolies at the North and South Face Camps, and this measure has no doubt had a marked effect in reducing the number of cases of Malaria.

The administration of Quinine as a daily routine was commenced in July and there was a steady decline in the number of admissions from that time.

*Table showing number of men employed daily and number of cases of Malaria.*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average number of men employed daily, .....	3,176	1,565	2,819	2,895	2,215	2,154	1,834	1,717	2,454	2,634	2,635	2,213
Number of cases of Malaria, .....	60	59	48	59	166	185	203	117	85	62	65	59
Percentage,.....	1.9	3.7	1.7	2.03	7.4	8.5	11.01	6.8	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.6

The total number of entries at the North and South Face Camps was 3,667.

Of these the following are the principal diseases :—

Malaria, .....	1,168
Dysentery, .....	124
Injuries, .....	371
Beri-beri, .....	81
Skin Diseases, .....	280

Injuries for the most part have been slight and there have been very few serious accidents.

The following is a list of cases sent to hospital during the year :—

Malaria, .....	89
Enteric Fever, .....	1
Abscess, Ulcers, &c., .....	12
Dysentery and Diarrhoea, .....	12
Sarcoma, .....	1
Injuries, .....	12
Venereal Diseases, .....	8
Small-pox, .....	1
Debility, .....	1
Heart Disease, .....	1
Eye Disease, .....	1
Pneumonia, .....	5
Asthma, .....	1
Alcoholism, .....	1
Tuberculosis, .....	3
Rheumatism, .....	1
Ostitis, .....	1
Necrosis of Rib, .....	1
Gangrenous Stomatitis, .....	1
<hr/>	
Total, .....	153
<hr/>	

These cases were divided amongst the various hospitals as follows :—

Government Civil Hospital, .....	74
Tung Wah Hospital, .....	77
Hospital Hulk "Hygeia", .....	1
Victoria Hospital, .....	1

The total cost of transport of patients during the year was \$170.

Twenty-two deaths occurred during the year actually on the works and for the most part before medical aid was summoned. These deaths were due to the following causes :—

Pneumonia .....	2
Beri-beri .....	7
Malaria.....	5
Accident .....	6
Heart Disease .....	2
<hr/>	
Total, .....	22
<hr/>	

It is intended to continue the daily administration of Quinine to all coolies wherever practicable from April onwards during this year, and by this means it is hoped to further reduce the incidence of Malarial Fever.

J. W. HARTLEY, M.B.

Annexe H.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER AT TAIPO.

*Staff.*—Dr. LAU LAI was in charge of the Government Dispensary at Taipo until the 15th September, after which date I was appointed Medical Officer.

*Statistics.*—The total number of new patients during the year was 1,895 as against 2,004 for the previous year.

The total number of old patients was 438 as against 627 for 1906.

The different classes of disease treated at the Dispensary are enumerated in Table I.

There were 742 cases of Malarial Fever as against 799 last year, a percentage of 39·2. There were 17 cases of Dysentery and 13 of Beri-beri.

*Leper Asylum.*—There were 11 lepers in the Asylum at the beginning of the year, these, together with 3 new ones admitted towards the end of the year, make up a total of 14. Two of the new lepers were men and one a woman. They were all natives of districts within a few miles of the Asylum.

*Cottage Hospital.*—As there was a great increase in the number of workmen engaged on the Railway works near Taipo it was found necessary to have a small hospital of some kind near at hand for the immediate treatment of the injured or sick employees. For this purpose a “Cottage Hospital” was established at the beginning of the year. This is an ordinary house in the Old Market at Taipo providing accommodation for six patients.

During the year, there were 32 patients of whom one was a woman.

The proportion between Chinese and Indian patients was as 5 to 3.

One case of Abscess and one of extensive Burns on the back and chest were sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

There were 5 deaths among the 32 cases under treatment. Three of these were practically moribund on admission, *viz.*,—

One case of Beri-beri, which died within 1½ hours of admission	
“    “    Fever,            “    “    5    “    “	
and    “    “    Beri-beri,    “    “    24    “    “	

Table II gives the admissions and deaths in the Cottage Hospital for 1907.

*Police Stations.*—Seven stations were regularly visited by me once a fortnight.

Table III shows in detail the number of sick Police treated in the stations and the number of those sent into the Government Civil Hospital for Malarial Fever and other diseases.

*Vaccination.*—The total number of cases of vaccination performed during the year was 96 (as against 86 last year) of which 89 were successful and 7 unsuccessful.

LI HO-CHING,  
Medical Officer,  
Taipo Government Dispensary.

**Table I.**

<i>Nature of Disease.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>	
Febricula, .....	30	
Dysentery, .....	17	
Malarial Fever, .....	742	
Beri-beri, .....	13	
Syphilis, .....	22	
Gonorrhœa, .....	9	
Rheumatism, .....	64	
Anæmia, .....	26	
Debility, .....	19	
Diseases of the Nervous System, .....	2	
"    "    Circulatory    "    .....	17	
"    "    Respiratory    "    .....	132	
"    "    Digestive    "    .....	145	
"    "    Lymphatic    "    .....	5	
"    "    Urinary    "    .....	1	
"    "    Eye, .....	124	
"    "    Ear, .....	6	
"    "    Male Organs, .....	1	
"    "    Female Organs, .....	2	
"    "    Organs of Locomotion, .....	6	
"    "    Cellular Tissue, .....	213	
"    "    Skin, .....	123	
Injuries, .....	162	
Effect of Heat, .....	13	
Snake Bite, .....	1	
<b>Total,.....</b>		<b>1,895</b>

**Table II.**

*Return of Diseases and Deaths in the Cottage Hospital during 1907.*

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1906.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1907.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
<i>General Diseases.</i>						
Febricula.....	...	4	1	4	...	2 destitutes
Dysentery .....	...	2	1	2	...	2 "
Malarial Fever .....	...	3	...	3	...	
Beri-beri .....	...	3	2	3	...	1 "
Syphilis (Secondary).....	...	1	...	1	...	
Gonorrhœa .....	...	1	...	1	...	
Debility .....	...	2	...	2	...	1 "
<i>Local Diseases.</i>						
Diseases of the Nervous System :—						
Functional Nervous Disor-						
ders :—						
Tetany.....	...	...	...	...	1	1 "
Diseases of the Eye .....						
"    "    Circulatory System	...	3	1	3	...	1 "
"    "    Respiratory    "	...	2	...	2	...	
"    "    Cellular Tissue.....	...	3	...	3	...	1 "
Injuries .....	...	4	...	4	1	
Effect of Heat .....	...	1	...	1	...	
<b>Total,.....</b>						
	...	30	5	30	2	

Annexe I.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTING MEDICAL OFFICER TO  
THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

The admissions to the Tung Wah Hospital during the past ten years have been as follows :—

1898, .....	2,898
1899, .....	2,542
1900, .....	2,981
1901, .....	2,989
1902, .....	2,576
1903, .....	2,457
1904, .....	2,667
1905, .....	2,833
1906, .....	3,200
1907, .....	3,796

At the beginning of the year 1907 there were 164 patients remaining in the wards from the previous year ; 3,796 were admitted during 1907, making a total of 3,960 cases ; 2,549 were discharged ; 1,206 died ; leaving 205 in the Hospital at the close of the year.

Of the 3,960 cases treated, 88 were transferred to other institutions, as follows :—17 to the Government Civil Hospital, 59 to the Infectious Diseases Hospitals, and 12 (Leper) to Canton.

Of the fatal cases 354 were in a dying condition at the time of admission, and died within 24 hours.

There remains a net total of 3,518 patients actually treated in the Tung Wah Hospital, of whom 1,796, *i.e.*, 51.05 per cent., were under treatment by European methods, and 1,722, *i.e.*, 48.95 per cent., under Chinese native treatment as against 52.9 and 47.1 last year.

The number of visits to the Out-Patient Department was 70,843 and of these 68,687 were under Chinese treatment and 2,156 under European.

1,405 persons were vaccinated at, and in connection with, the Hospital (2,448 in 1906).

950 destitute persons were temporarily sheltered and fed, until they could be sent on to their native villages or otherwise provided for (1,993 in 1906).

696 dead bodies were brought to the Hospital Mortuary to await burial (635 in 1906). In the case of as many as possible a diagnosis of the cause of death is made from the general appearance combined with the results of cross-questioning of relatives for the purposes of registration, but whenever it seems advisable for medico-legal or public health reasons, or because of contradictory evidence regarding the illness preceding death, to require an internal post-mortem examination, no objection is ever made by the Hospital authorities. 100 of the bodies brought in dead, and also 99 bodies of persons who died in the Hospital, chiefly of persons moribund on admission, *i.e.*, 199 bodies in all, were sent to the Government Public Mortuary for internal examination (391 in 1906).

Free burial was provided by the Hospital for the bodies of 2,756 poor people (2,386 in 1906).

58 cases of Plague were treated in the Plague Branch at Kennedy Town, and of these 5 recovered. Four of the cases that recovered were transferred from the Government Plague Hospital, when they were convalescent, and they, therefore, remained under my treatment, of the cases under Chinese treatment only one recovered. All the cases under Chinese treatment were given Carbolic Acid. A case of double acute suppurative Parotitis was admitted as suspected Plague and died within 24 hours. As no post-mortem was made I am unable to say how the condition originated. One case of Febricula and one of Malaria were also admitted, and subsequently transferred to the Tung Wah Hospital.

The following major operations were performed during the year, the result in all cases being successful :—

Amputation of the Arm, .....	2
"    "    Leg,.....	1
Inguinal Hernia, .....	1
Harelip, .....	1

The majority of cases requiring operation are sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

The admissions for Beri-beri and Malaria both show a large increase as compared with last year. The figures for the past ten years are as follows :—

Beri-beri.				Malaria.			
	<i>Admissions.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>%</i>		<i>Admissions.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>%</i>
1898,.....	118.....	84.....	71	521.....	121.....	23	
1899,.....	279.....	123.....	44	305.....	58.....	19	
1900,.....	361.....	214.....	59	541.....	159.....	29	
1901,.....	412.....	219.....	53	507.....	122.....	24	
1902,.....	414.....	217.....	52	403.....	119.....	29	
1903,.....	277.....	170.....	61	221.....	61.....	27	
1904,.....	742.....	329.....	44	212.....	56.....	26	
1905,.....	731.....	344.....	47	153.....	48.....	31	
1906,.....	517.....	257.....	49	248.....	96.....	38	
1907,.....	812.....	282.....	34	304.....	87.....	28	

All cases of Malaria are given quinine.

I attach a report, furnished by Dr. HARSTON, on the work done in the Eye Department.

Through the generosity of the Directors the hospital now possesses a splendid Zeiss Microscope with apo-chromatic objectives, the cost of which exceeded \$500.

The Hospital has been regularly inspected by the Visiting Justices twice monthly, and on all occasions has been certified by them to have been found clean and in good order.

In conclusion I wish to acknowledge the unfailing courtesy and consideration of the Directors in all their relations with the Inspecting Medical Officer, whose suggestions have been most carefully carried into effect.

I append the following Tables :—

- I. Return of Diseases and Deaths during the year 1907.
- II. Proportion of cases treated by European and Chinese methods respectively.
- III. General Statistics relating to the Hospital during 1907.
- IV. Vaccinations at, and in connection with, the Tung Wah Hospital during 1907.

WILLIAM B. A. MOORE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., (Ireland).



Table I.

DISEASES and DEATHS in the TUNG WAH HOSPITAL, during the year.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1907.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>						
Enteric Fever,.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	
Small-pox,*.....	.....	27	5	27	.....	
Diphtheria,.....	.....	5	5	5	.....	
Dysentery,.....	8	125	68	133	2	
Plague,*.....	.....	63	26	63	.....	
Malarial Fever :—						
1. Simple Tertian,.....	6	151	.....	157	5	
2. Malignant,.....	.....	153	87	153	.....	
Malarial Cachexia,.....	.....	14	1	14	.....	
Beri-beri,.....	32	812	282	844	49	
Erysipelas,.....	.....	10	.....	10	1	
Septicæmia,.....	.....	23	23	23	.....	
Tetanus,.....	.....	8	8	8	.....	
Tubercle,.....	.....	20	14	20	.....	
Leprosy :—						
Tubercular,.....	.....	14	2	14	.....	
Syphilis :—						
Secondary,.....	7	26	.....	33	3	
Tertiary,.....	.....	46	2	46	1	
Rheumatism,.....	1	90	.....	91	12	
New Growth, non-malignant,.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	
New Growth, malignant,.....	2	12	6	14	1	
Anæmia,.....	.....	24	.....	24	.....	
Debility,.....	1	29	7	30	2	
Exophthalmic goitre,.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>						
<b>Diseases of the Nervous System.</b>						
<b>SUB-SECTION 1.</b>						
Diseases of the Nerves :—						
Neuritis,.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	
Meningitis,.....	1	5	6	6	.....	
<b>SUB-SECTION 2.</b>						
Functional Nervous Disorders :—						
Apoplexy,.....	.....	15	12	15	.....	
Paralysis,.....	3	39	3	42	12	
Epilepsy,.....	1	3	1	4	.....	
Neuralgia,.....	.....	7	.....	7	1	
<b>SUB-SECTION 3.</b>						
Mental Diseases :—						
Mania,.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	
Dementia,.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	
Diseases of the Eye,.....	5	79	.....	84	8	
"    "    Circulatory System,.....	9	148	54	157	2	
"    "    Respiratory System,.....	19	902	450	921	35	
"    "    Digestive System,.....	11	301	107	312	6	
"    "    Lymphatic System,.....	2	28	.....	30	3	
"    "    Urinary System,.....	1	29	10	30	.....	
"    "    Generative System :—						
Male Organs,.....	2	10	.....	12	.....	
Female Organs,.....	1	4	.....	5	.....	
"    "    Organs of Locomotion,.....	3	51	.....	54	2	
"    "    Cellular Tissue,.....	9	61	3	70	12	
"    "    Skin,.....	15	171	.....	186	29	
Injuries :—						
General,.....	.....	158	20	158	13	
Local,.....	23	95	.....	118	6	
Parasites,.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	
Poisons,.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	
Parturition,.....	.....	10	1	10	.....	
Premature Birth,.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	
<b>Total, 1907,.....</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>205</b>	
"    1906,.....	170	3,200	1,203	3,370	164	

\* Transferred at once, unless moribund, to Kennedy Town.

Table II.

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

	ADMISSIONS.			DEATHS.		
	European Treatment.	Chinese Treatment.	Total.	European Treatment.	Chinese Treatment.	Total.
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>						
Enteric Fever, .....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Small-pox, * .....	27	...	27	5	...	5
Diphtheria, .....	5	...	5	5	...	5
Dysentery, .....	49	76	125	21	47	68
Plague, * .....	63	...	63	26	...	26
Malarial Fever :—						
1. Simple Tertian, .....	103	48	151	...	...	...
2. Malignant, .....	109	44	153	46	41	87
Malaria Cachexia, .....	10	4	14	...	1	1
Beri-beri, .....	353	459	812	106	176	282
Erysipelas, .....	10	...	10	...	...	...
Septicæmia, .....	14	9	23	14	9	23
Tetanus, .....	3	5	8	3	5	8
Tubercle, .....	13	7	20	6	8	14
Leprosy, Tubercular, .....	14	...	14	2	...	2
Syphilis :—						
(a.) Secondary, .....	24	2	26	...	...	...
(b.) Tertiary, .....	33	13	46	1	1	2
Rheumatism, .....	47	43	90	...	...	...
New Growth :—						
(a.) Non-malignant, .....	4	...	4	...	...	...
(b.) Malignant, .....	7	5	12	3	3	6
Anæmia, .....	12	12	24	...	...	...
Debility, .....	16	13	29	2	5	7
<b>LOCAL DISEASES :—</b>						
Diseases of the—						
Nervous System, .....	52	30	82	12	10	22
Eye, .....	77	2	79	...	...	...
Circulatory System, .....	66	82	148	28	26	54
Respiratory System, .....	388	514	902	175	275	450
Digestive System, .....	138	163	301	38	69	107
Lymphatic System, .....	19	9	28	...	...	...
Urinary System, .....	13	16	29	3	7	10
Generative System :—						
(a.) Male Organs, .....	7	2	9	...	...	...
(b.) Female Organs, .....	2	2	4	...	...	...
Organs of Locomotion, .....	34	17	51	...	...	...
Cellular Tissue, .....	49	12	61	2	1	3
Skin, .....	90	81	171	...	...	...
Injuries :—						
General, .....	79	79	158	12	8	20
Local, .....	29	66	95	...	...	...
Parasites, .....	2	1	3	...	...	...
Poisons, .....	5	...	5	...	...	...
Parturition, .....	10	...	10	1	...	1
Premature Birth, .....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Less moribund cases, .....	1,978	1,818	3,796	513	693	1,206
	183	171	354	183	171	354
Less transferred elsewhere, ...	1,795	1,647	3,442	330	522	852
	84	4	88	...	...	...
Net Total treated, 1907, .....	1,711	1,643	3,354	330	522	852
„ 1906, .....	1,422	1,265	2,687	400	484	884

\* Transferred at once, unless moribund, to Kennedy Town.

Table III.—GENERAL STATISTICS relating to the TUNG WAH HOSPITAL during the year.

Patients.	Remaining in Hospital at end of previous year.	Admissions.	Total Cases Treated.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital at end of year.	Out-patients.	Vaccinations.	Destitute Persons Sheltered.	Dead Bodies brought to Hospital Mortuary for Burial.	Free Burials provided for Poor Persons.
Males, .....	124	3,229	3,353	2,230	953	170	43,734	588	945	492	...
Females, .....	40	567	607	319	253	35	27,109	817	5	204	...
Total, 1907,	164	3,796	3,960	2,549	1,206	205	70,843	1,405	950	696	2,756
" 1906,	170	3,200	3,370	2,003	1,203	164	65,588	2,448	1,993	635	2,386

Table IV.—VACCINATIONS at, and in connection with, the TUNG WAH HOSPITAL during the year.

	Victoria.	Shaukiwan.	Aberdeen.	Stanley.	Yaumati.	Huughom.	Samshuipo.	Po Leung Kuk.	Total.
1907, .....	1,051	90	63	15	34	Nil.	152	—	1,405
1906, .....	1,785	72	29	19	215	89	211	28	2,448

*The Ophthalmic Department of the Tung Wah Hospital.*

In making the second annual report on the ophthalmic department of the Tung Wah Hospital, it is a source of very great gratification to be in a position to state that during the past year great and increasing progress has been made. I think I may now say that the appreciation of the department amongst the Chinese community is universal. This appreciation is not only confined to the limits of this Colony, for many patients have journeyed specially down from Canton to receive the benefits of the department, and some few have even come from remote villages up the West River. A modicum of national pride will be pardoned if I take this opportunity of referring to the fact that Great Britain has ever been in the van in the continuous battle against ophthalmic disease, and while occupying this prominent position is not insensible to the lessons taught and good work done by the great Continental and American ophthalmologists. At the Tung Wah Hospital in meting out treatment for ophthalmic diseases, whilst the methods of that admirable institution the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital are in the main followed, there is maintained a judicious blending of the best Continental and American work. I have again to thank the Directors of the hospital for their unfailing courtesy, especially the late chairman Mr. Ho KOM TONG.

It will be gratifying to the Directors to know that in November last the Secretary of State for the Colonies through His Excellency the Governor expressed his appreciation of the work done by the ophthalmic department. That this appreciation is also shared by the Colonial Government is practically shown by the fact that immediately on the publication of last year's report steps were taken to combat the prevalence of infectious eye disease referred to in the report. Dr. JORDAN was delegated to examine all Government schools and I was requested to examine private schools. The percentage results of trachoma prevalence were relatively enormous. In one school that I examined almost 50%. It is with great pleasure that I am able to state that in this school the greatest intelligence was shown by the teachers in co-operating with the Government for the stamping out of the disease. The result is that already the prevalence of trachoma in this school has been reduced to a minimum. No more striking proof of the effect of an enlightened Government upon the welfare of the community could be instanced and I have reason to know that acting under medical advice the Government of this Colony has taken the necessary steps to wipe out this blot upon the health of the school children of the Colony. It is my sincere hope that the neighbouring and friendly Government of His Imperial Chinese Majesty will follow this most excellent example set by the Government of Hongkong, and thus initiate a successful measure for the prevention of blindness so common in all the great cities of China.

*Hours of Attendance.*

These have been changed since the last report. Patients are now seen from 4.30 p.m. on Mondays and Fridays.

*Review of work done.*

Statistics have been kept since Feb. 22nd. The total number of patients who attended from the above date to Dec. 31st amounted to 2,039. Of these 487 were new cases. I append a table of the various cases seen. This table presents certain features of interest. In the first place the extraordinary preponderance of trachoma is noteworthy, viz., 31.4% of all new cases seen. With regard to this disease various experiments were made to discover if possible some less painful and more rapid cure, as a routine measure, than "blue-stone", with excellent results.

The comparative rarity of blepharitis and lacrimal diseases in Chinese patients is remarkable.

*Operations.*

Excluding operations for Meibomian cysts and expression 93 operations were performed :—

Excision of fornix conjunctivæ .....	8
Jaesche-Arlt operation for trichiasis.....	2
Snellen's operation for entropion .....	36
Entropion .....	2
Mules' operation.....	5
Cyst of orbit .....	2
Extraction of cataract .....	15
Iridectomy .....	14
Pterygium .....	6
Paracentesis for hypopyon.....	3
	—
Total.....	93

I wish in conclusion to tender my thanks to my three assistants, Mr. LEUNG CHIK FAN, Mr. CHAN and Mr. TAN TEK SENG for their hearty co-operation in the work during the past year.

G. MONTAGU HARSTON,  
M.B. (London), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London),  
Late Clinical Assistant,  
Royal London (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital.

Table of cases treated from Feb. 22nd to Dec. 31st, 1907.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Number of cases treated.</i>
Orbit—Intra-orbital cysts .....	2
Eyelids—Blepharitis .....	2
Lipoma .....	1
Meibomian cysts .....	5
Trichiasis .....	4
Entropion .....	38
Ectropion .....	3
 Lacrymal apparatus :	
Dacryo-cystitis .....	3
 Conjunctiva and Cornea :	
Follicular conjunctivitis .....	9
Koch-Wecker conjunctivitis.....	7
Trachoma .....	138
Pterygium .....	15
Phlyctenular ulcers .....	19
Hypopyon ulcers .....	7
Simple ulcers (non-trachomateus) .....	7
Corneal opacities .....	37
Conical Cornea .....	2
Ectasia Corneæ .....	3
Perforation of Cornea .....	5
Interstitial keratitis .....	11
Kerato-iritis .....	7
 Iris and Ciliary body :	
Irido-cyclitis .....	15
Bombé iris .....	1
Mydriasis (apart from glaucoma or optic atrophy) .....	2
Chorioid—Chorioiditis .....	9
Retina and optic nerve—Optic atrophy .....	4
 Lens :	
Dislocation .....	1
Cataract (senile) .....	16
(traumatic).....	1
Gonorrhæal Ophthalmia .....	2
Panophthalmitis .....	10
Glaucoma .....	7
Shrunken eyeball .....	1
Xerophthalmos (following trachoma).....	1
Infective ophthalmitis .....	1
Ruptured eyeball .....	1
 Ametropia (total number 90) :—	
Myopia (over 5.0) .....	8
" (under 5.0) .....	13
Myopic astigmatism .....	15
High Myopia with buphthalmos .....	1
Hypermetropia .....	12
Hypermetropic astigmatism.....	14
Mixed astigmatism .....	12
Presbyopia .....	16
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>1,487</b>

**Annexe J.**

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ALICE  
MEMORIAL AND NETHERSOLE HOSPITALS.**

**Table I.**

**ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.**

RETURN of DISEASES and DEATHS in 1907.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1907.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths.			
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>						
Beri-beri, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
Erysipelas, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
Dysentery, .....	...	3	...	3	...	
Malarial Fever, .....	...	4	...	4	...	
Malarial Cachexia, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
Rheumatism, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
Tubercle, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
Syphilis, Tertiary, .....	1	5	...	6	...	
Opium Habit, .....	...	22	...	22	...	
New Growth, non-malignant, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>						
<b>Diseases of Nervous System.</b>						
<b>SUB-SECTION 2.</b>						
<b>Functional Nervous Disorders :—</b>						
Paralysis, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
Diseases of Eye, .....	2	112	...	114	6	
"    "    Nose, .....	...	2	...	2	1	
"    "    Circulatory System, .....	1	...	...	1	...	
"    "    Respiratory System, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
"    "    Digestive System, .....	...	3	...	3	...	
"    "    Male Organs, .....	...	11	...	11	...	
"    "    Organs of Locomotion, .....	1	5	...	6	2	
"    "    Cellular Tissue, .....	1	61	2	62	...	
"    "    Skin, .....	9	3	...	12	...	
Injuries, General, .....	...	7	...	7	...	
Injuries, Local, .....	...	21	...	21	2	
Malformations, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
<b>Total, 1907, .....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>11</b>	
"    1906, .....	<b>24</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>15</b>	

Table II.

ALICE MEMORIAL MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

RETURN of DISEASES and DEATHS in 1907.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1907.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths.			
Obstetric and Gynaecological Cases, .....	1	125	8	126	4	
Total, 1907,.....	1	125	8	126	4	
„ 1906,.....	1	90	4	95	1	

Out-patients attended at their own houses by Student Midwives under the superintendence of Dr. SIBREE :—113.

Out-patients attended at their own houses by Government Midwives (Chinese) under the superintendence of Dr. SIBREE :—571.

Out-patients attended at their own houses by Dr. SIBREE or by Government Midwives in 1906—233.



Table III.  
NETHERSOLE HOSPITAL.

RETURN of DISEASES and DEATHS in 1907.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1907.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths.			
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>						
Small-pox,.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Febricula, .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Dysentery,.....	.....	11	5	11	.....	
Beri-beri, .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Erysipelas, .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Malarial Cachexia, .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	
Malarial Fever, .....	.....	24	.....	24	.....	
Tubercle, .....	7	9	.....	16	2	
Syphilis, Tertiary, .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
"    Inherited, .....	.....	2	.....	2	1	
Rheumatism,.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	
New Growth, non-malignant,.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	
New Growth, malignant, .....	.....	5	1	5	.....	
Anæmia, .....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>						
Diseases of Nervous System.						
SUB-SECTION 1.						
Diseases of the Nerves :—						
Meningitis, .....	.....	2	1	2	.....	
SUB-SECTION 2.						
Functional Nervous Disorders :—						
Apoplexy, .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
SUB-SECTION 3.						
Mental Diseases :—						
Idiocy, .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Diseases of the Eye, .....	4	91	.....	95	6	
"    "    Nose, .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
"    "    Circulatory System, .....	.....	4	1	4	.....	
"    "    Respiratory System, .....	2	36	12	38	1	
"    "    Digestive System, .....	.....	28	6	28	.....	
"    "    Lymphatic System, .....	2	16	1	18	3	
"    "    Urinary System, .....	.....	13	2	13	.....	
"    "    Male Organs,.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	
"    "    Female Organs,.....	1	14	1	15	1	
"    "    Organs of Locomotion, .....	1	3	.....	4	2	
"    "    Cellular Tissue, ..	2	41	3	43	3	
"    "    Skin, .....	3	9	.....	12	.....	
Injuries, General,.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	
"    Local,.....	.....	14	.....	14	1	
Malformations, .....	.....	6	1	6	.....	
Undefined,.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	
Total, 1907, .....	22	364	34	386	21	
"    1906, .....	16	319	35	335	22	

R. MACLEAN GIBSON, M.D., C.M.

## Annexe K.

### REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT BACTERIOLOGIST.

#### I.—THE BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

##### STAFF.

Dr. HUNTER, the Bacteriologist, has been on long leave during the last 3 months of the year. The Chinese Staff have given satisfaction. They have had no serious disease resulting from the nature of their work. Early in the year, however, one man was bitten by a rabid guinea pig, he was at once sent to Shanghai for Pasteur's treatment and has remained free from the disease.

##### BUILDINGS.

The buildings have been maintained in good repair.

##### THE PREPARATION OF VACCINE LYMPH.

The steadily increasing importance of this work is shown in Table No. I. There is an increase over any previous year of 4,864 tubes issued and of \$978 in the Revenue from tubes sold. Table II shows the free issues of vaccine during 1907. The quality of the lymph has been maintained at a very high standard. The maintenance of a highly active vaccine lymph in the tropics is a matter of great importance and is more difficult than at home. It is stated in books on tropical medicine that the protection against Small-pox produced by vaccination lasts for a comparative short time in the tropics—this is with very little doubt due to the poor quality of the lymph formerly used, vaccine lymph rapidly deteriorates in the tropics if passed through a series of calves. The method of reinforcing its strength by passage through rabbits originally recommended by the French Vaccine Commission of 1903 and used with good results in India and elsewhere has been used here and has given very good results in my hands.

In the early autumn a complaint was made by some Chinese operators that the vaccine supplied to them was not active, and a question was asked in the Sanitary Board about the matter. Results which came to hand later from other vaccinators using the same lymph were quite satisfactory showing that the bad results must have been due either to the operators keeping the lymph carelessly or to faults in their technique.

##### THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

The routine examination of the Tytam, Pokfulam and Kowloon services which was started in August, 1906, has been continued regularly each month throughout this year. The water has been at all times of great bacteriological purity. It has been very rare to find more than 50 organisms per cubic centimeter of water. In striking contrast with this is the filthy well water of the Colony. It is an accepted principle in Public Health that when a water service is established all irregular sources of supply should be closed whenever possible. Table III is a good example of the reason why. It is compiled from work done during the year.

Three samples of water from outside the Colony were examined for Cholera, in no case was the organism found.

##### THE EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL SENT FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF MAN.

Table IV shows the work done. There has been an increase in this work compared with what has been done in previous years.

THE EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL SENT FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Table V shows the work done. The rats examined for Plague are shown in Table VI.

TUMOURS AND OTHER MATERIAL SENT FOR EXAMINATION.

Table VII shows the tumours examined, there has been a large increase of work under this head, there being 36 examinations compared with 10 last year. Previous to this exact records were not kept. Four disinfectants have been tested for their carbolic acid coefficient and eleven other reports have been issued on various materials sent for diagnosis.

RESEARCH.

This is contained in special reports which are sent at six-monthly intervals to the Secretary of State. A report was sent in April and another in October.

Table I.—*Vaccine Statistics.*

Year.	Tubes issued.	Tubes issued free.	Revenue from tubes sold.
1902, .....	4,616	3,972	\$ 315
1903, .....	5,361	2,876	899
1904, .....	6,893	4,709	773
1905, .....	7,639	3,246	1,485
1906, .....	8,797	4,540	1,430
1907, .....	13,665	5,975	2,463

Table II.—*Free Issues of Vaccine during 1907.*

	<i>Tubes.</i>
The Victoria Gaol, .....	1,450
The Tung Wah Hospital, .....	1,345
The Civil Hospital, .....	550
The Alice Memorial Hospital, .....	288
The New Territories, .....	400
The Sanitary Department, .....	234
The Berlin Foundling House, .....	50
The Victoria Hospital, .....	11
The Nethersole Hospital, .....	336
C. P. Disp. Hunghom, .....	50
Do. Kowloon, .....	144
Do. Yaumati, .....	275
Do. Central, .....	265
Do. Eastern, .....	292
Do. Western, .....	285
	5,975 Value \$2,587.

**Table III.—Water Examination.**

Source of Water.	Number of Organisms per cubic centimeter.
Tytam Service,.....	About 19 (mean of 12 examinations).
Pokfulam ,, .....	,, 21 ( ,, ,, 12 ,, ).
Kowloon ,, .....	,, 55 ( ,, ,, 14 ,, ).
A Garden Well, East Point, .....	,, 2,000.
A Well at 5 Lower Rutter Street,.....	Between 40,000 and 50,000.
A Well at 6 Lower Rutter Street,.....	About 10,000.
A Well at 7 Lower Rutter Street,.....	,, 50,000.
A Well at 8 Lower Rutter Street,.....	,, 500,000.
A Well at 12 Lower Rutter Street, .....	Between 150,000 and 200,000.
A Tank, .....	,, 400 and 500.
Do. ....	,, 500 and 1,000.
A Well in Fuk Hing Lane, .....	About 5,000.
A Spring near the Slaughter House,.....	,, 800.

*Note.*—It is laid down by experts that a really good water should contain less than 100 organisms per cubic centimeter. That anything less than 500 is fairly good, 1,000 suspicious and more than 1,000 very suspicious.

**Table IV.—Material examined for infectious diseases of man.**

Examinations for Typhoid Fever, .....	58
Examinations for Diphtheria, .....	37
Examinations for Cholera, .....	1
Examinations for Tuberculosis, .....	16

**Table V.—Examinations for infectious diseases of animals.**

For Anthrax and other diseases of Cattle, .....	38
For Rabies of Dogs, .....	2
For Glanders of the Horse, .....	1
For Chicken Cholera, .....	9
Milk, .....	1

**Table VI.—Examinations for Rat Plague.**

(a.) Total number of Victoria Rats examined, .....	25,265
Total number of Kowloon Rats examined, .....	13,255
	38,520
(b.) Total number of Victoria Rats found infected, .....	16
Total number of Kowloon Rats found infected, .....	12
	28
(c.) Species of Rats found infected :—	
Mus Rattus, .....	20
Mus Decumanus, .....	4
Mus Musculus, .....	1
Undetermined, .....	3

*Note.*—Mus Decumanus has been obtained for examination more frequently than Mus Rattus the proportion being about 3 to 2.

Table VII.—*Tumours Examined.*

Source of Tumour.	Nationality.	Nature of Growth.
1. Intra Uterine, .....	European.	Chronic Glandular Endometritis.
2. Broad ligament, .....	Do.	Tubal Pregnancy.
3. Liver, .....	Chinese.	Harôt's Cirrhosis.
4. Breast, .....	Do.	Spheroidal Carcinoma.
5. Scalp, .....	European.	Squamous Carcinoma.
6. Uterus (Cervix), .....	Chinese.	Squamous Carcinoma.
7. Retro-peritoneal, .....	European.	Lipoma.
8. Ovarian, .....	Chinese.	Multilocular Adenomatous Cyst.
9. Upper Eyelid, .....	Do.	Rodent Ulcer.
10. Uterus, .....	European.	Doubtful.
11. Penis, .....	Chinese.	Squamous Carcinoma.
12. Anus, .....	Do.	Intussusception.
13. Lip, .....	European.	Squamous Carcinoma.
14. Lip, .....	Chinese.	Do. Do.
15. Bladder, .....	?	Blood Clot.
16. Parotid Gland, .....	Chinese.	Myxo-fibro Adenoma.
17. Uterus, .....	European.	Ovum.
18. Axilla, .....	?	Tubercular.
19. Groin, .....	?	Round-celled Sarcoma.
20. Breast, .....	Chinese.	Spheroidal-celled Carcinoma.
21. Uterus, .....	European.	Remains of Ovum.
22. Breast, .....	Chinese.	Fibro Adenoma.
23. Parotid Gland, .....	Do.	Myxo-Fibroma.
24. ? .....	?	Round-celled Sarcoma.
25. Lip, .....	Chinese.	Granulation Tissue.
26. Lower Eyelid, .....	Do.	Fibroma.
27. Penis, .....	Do.	Squamous Carcinoma.
28. Pharynx, .....	European.	Fibro Sarcoma.
29. Orbit, .....	Chinese.	Do. Do.
30. Parotid Gland, .....	Do.	Myxo-fibro-adenoma.
31. Do. ....	Do.	Fibro-Adenoma.
32. Back, .....	Do.	Fibro-Sarcoma.
33. Lip, .....	Do.	Squamous Carcinoma.
34. Neck, .....	Do.	Myxo-fibro-chondro-adenoma.
35. Rectum, .....	European.	Collumnar Carcinoma.
36. Uterus, .....	Do.	Chronic Endometritis.

C. M. HEANLEY,  
*Bacteriologist.*

## II.—THE PUBLIC MORTUARY.

### *Staff.*

The Chinese Staff at the Mortuary have given satisfaction.

The four members of the Staff have been free from any serious disease resulting from the nature of their work, but all have been in Hospital with Malaria. The Mortuary is situated at the outskirts of the Town near a large untrained nullah which is the cause of the Malaria.

### *Buildings.*

The buildings have been maintained in good repair.

<i>Report on Post Mortems.</i>		1907.	1906.
Male bodies examined,.....		993	1,259
Female „ .....		749	837
Sex undetermined, .....		9	44
Total, .....		<u>1,751</u>	<u>2,140</u>
Claimed bodies sent from Hospitals, houses, matsheds, convents, harbour, etc.....			963
Unclaimed bodies mostly dumped in the streets,.....			788
			<u>1,751</u>

**Table I.—*Epitome of Causes of Death.***

I. Total General Diseases, .....	914
II. Local Diseases:—	
(a.) Of the Nervous System, .....	7
(b.) „ Circulatory System, .....	24
(c.) „ Respiratory System, .....	348
(d.) „ Digestive System, .....	68
(e.) „ Genito-Urinary System,.....	10
	— 457
III. Deaths from Violence, .....	113
IV. Decomposed Bodies, .....	267
Total, .....	<u>1,751</u>

**Table I (a).—*General Diseases.***

Small-pox, .....	184
Plague, .....	69
Typhoid Fever, .....	3
Cholera (imported on a ship),.....	9
Diphtheria,.....	16
Beri-beri,.....	83
Malaria, .....	44
Septicæmia,.....	31
Pernicious Anæmia,.....	1
Syphilis, .....	2
Generalised Tuberculosis, .....	61
Prematurity, .....	58
Atelectasis Pulmonum, .....	29
Still-birth,.....	70
Marasmic conditions, .....	238
Cellulitis, .....	8
Pyæmia, .....	2
Convulsions, .....	1
Tetanus, .....	1
Banti's Disease, .....	1
Measles,.....	1
Abscess, .....	1
Acute Necrosis of Bone,.....	1
	<u>914</u>

**Table I (b).—Local Diseases.**

*(a.) Of the Nervous System.*

Epilepsy, .....	1
Meningitis, .....	3
Middle-ear Disease,.....	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, .....	2
Total,.....	<u>7</u>

*(b.) Of the Circulatory System.*

Aortic Valve Disease, .....	1
Aneurism of Aorta, .....	6
Heart Disease, .....	4
Fatty Heart, .....	2
Pericarditis, .....	11
Total,.....	<u>24</u>

*(c.) Of the Respiratory System.*

Broncho-pneumonia and Bronchitis, .....	254
Pneumonia, .....	46
Empyema, .....	19
Pleurisy, .....	3
Tuberculosis of the Lungs, .....	25
Deformity of the Diaphragm, .....	1
Total,.....	<u>348</u>

*(d.) Of the Digestive System.*

Intestinal Strangulation, .....	2
Acute Pharyngitis,.....	1
Dysentery, .....	30
Diarrhœa, .....	8
Cancer of the Liver, .....	1
Intussusception, .....	1
Gall Stones,.....	1
Duodenal Ulcer, .....	1
Gastric Ulcer,.....	1
Peritonitis, .....	5
Tubercular Peritonitis, .....	2
Appendicitis, .....	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver, .....	2
Suppurative Cholangitis, .....	1
Gastro Enteritis,.....	3
Round Worm Infection,.....	1
Intestinal Obstruction, .....	1
Strangulated Hernia, .....	1
Over-distension of the Stomach with King Tze, .....	5
Total,.....	<u>68</u>

*(e.) Of the Genito-Urinary System.*

Nephritis, .....	8
Child Birth,.....	1
Eclampsia, .....	1
Total,.....	<u>10</u>

**Table I (c).—Injuries (Deaths from Violence).**

(a.)—General.

Drowning, .....	45
Suffocation, .....	6
Multiple Injuries, .....	8
Hanging, .....	6
Burns, .....	1
Electrocution, .....	2
Scalds, .....	1
Asphyxia (diving accident), .....	1
Total, .....	70

(b.)—Local.

Concussion of Brain, .....	5
Fractured Skull, .....	13
Abdominal Injuries, .....	2
Ruptured Spleen, .....	4
Ruptured Liver, .....	1
Shot Wound of the Head, .....	1
Injury of Head, .....	1
Wound of Neck, .....	1
Wound of Throat, .....	1
Stab Wound of Heart, .....	1
Fractured Pelvis, .....	1
Multiple Incised Wounds, .....	1
Injury to Chest, .....	2
Opium Poisoning, .....	5
Fractured Spine, .....	1
Stabbing, .....	1
Fractured Humerus, .....	1
Gelsemium Poisoning, .....	1
Total, .....	43

**Table II.—Nationality of Bodies.**

Chinese, .....	1,732
Indian, .....	6
European, .....	9
Japanese, .....	2
Portuguese, .....	1
American, .....	1
Total, .....	1,751

**Table III.—Cancer at Autopsies.**

	<i>Female Autopsies.</i>	<i>Male Autopsies.</i>	<i>Cases of Cancer.</i>
Chinese, .....	749	974	1 Male aged 48.
Other Races, .....	0	19	<i>Nil.</i>

The cancer was a primary spheroidal-celled Carcinoma of the Liver. This Table is inserted by command, it should be read in conjunction with Table VII of the report on the Bacteriological Institute or it will give an erroneous idea of the prevalence of cancer in Chinese.

The Chinese afflicted with incurable cancer probably goes home to his country.

**Table IV.—Attendances at the Courts.**

Supreme Court, .....	9 on 6 cases
Coroner's Court, .....	14 „ 14 „

*Note.*—A large amount of medico-legal work is done on cases which ultimately do not go to Court.

C. M. HEANLEY,  
*Bacteriologist.*



**Annexe L.**

**REPORT ON THE PUBLIC MORTUARY, KOWLOON.**

The new permanent buildings consisting of Mortuary with 14 tables, Coolie Quarters and Laboratory were completed by the Public Works Department on the 19th September, 1907, and have proved to be most satisfactory. The placing of the mosquito gauze inside instead of outside of the windows has apparently had the desired effect of preserving it and so rendering the place flyproof.

The total number of Post Mortem examinations made during the year amounted to 838 as compared with 1,156 for 1906. The decrease is largely accounted for by the absence of any large typhoon during the year and the smallness of the epidemic of Plague.

269 bodies were removed from houses and 569 were found abandoned.

The percentage of "Abandoned Bodies" from all sources is therefore approximately 68 per cent. Out of a total of 53 cases of Plague, 12 were dumped giving a percentage for Plague cases of 22.6 dumped. The percentage of Plague cases dumped to cases of all kinds dumped is only about one-fifth.

**Table I.**

*Return of Causes of Death.*

1. Total General Diseases, .....	374
2. Local Diseases :—	
(a.) of the Nervous System, .....	3
(b.) „ Circulatory „ .....	24
(c.) „ Respiratory „ .....	179
(d.) „ Digestive „ .....	8
(e.) „ Urinary „ .....	3
(f.) „ Generative „ .....	1
(g.) „ Hæmopactic „ .....	2
3. Total Injuries, .....	39
4. „ Decomposed Bodies. ....	205
	—
	All Causes,..... 838
	—

**Table I (a).**

*General Diseases.*

Small-pox, .....	59
Plague:—Bubonic—49	
Septic — 4 .....	53
Enteric, .....	4
Septicæmia, .....	3
Diarrhœa, .....	1
Dysentery, .....	4
Beri-beri, .....	19
Malaria, .....	98
Syphilis, .....	10
Acute General Tuberculosis, .....	10
Prematurity, .....	14
Still-born, .....	28
Marasmus, .....	62
Infantile Convulsions, .....	1
Atelectasis, .....	1
Distomiasis, .....	4
Opium Smoking, .....	1
Skeleton, .....	2
	<hr/>
Total, .....	374
	<hr/> <hr/>

**Table I (b).**

*Local Diseases.*

*I.—Of the Nervous System.*

Cerebral Abscess, .....	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, .....	1
Meningitis—Tubercular, .....	1
	<hr/>
	3
	<hr/> <hr/>

*II.—Of the Circulatory System.*

Septic Pericarditis, .....	1
Acute Pericarditis, .....	8
Chronic Pericarditis, .....	1
Fatty Degeneration of Heart, .....	3
Valvular Disease of Heart, .....	10
Embolism of Coronary Artery, .....	1
	<hr/>
	24
	<hr/> <hr/>

*III.—Of the Respiratory System.*

Chronic Bronchitis, .....	3
Broncho Pneumonia, .....	93
Lobar Pneumonia, .....	42
Septic Pneumonia, .....	1
Pulmonary Hæmoptosis, .....	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, .....	33
Empyema, .....	2
Acute Pleurisy, .....	2
	<hr/>
	179
	<hr/> <hr/>

IV.—Of the Digestive System.

Abscess of Liver, .....	1
Hanôt's Biliary Cirrhosis, .....	4
Acute Intestinal Obstruction, .....	1
Cirrhosis of Liver, .....	2
	<hr/>
	8
	<hr/>

V.—Of the Urinary System.

Acute Nephritis,.....	3
	<hr/>

VI.—Of the Generative System.

Placenta Prævia, .....	1
	<hr/>

VII.—Of the Hæmopactic System.

Acute Lymphatic Lukæmia,.....	1
Multiple Abscess of Spleen, .....	1
	<hr/>
	2
	<hr/>

Table I (c).

Injuries.

1. General.

Shock,.....	1
Incised Wounds,.....	2
Asphyxia :—	
By earth,.....	1
By strangulation, .....	2
By submersion, .....	23

2. Local.

1. Of the head :—

Fracture of Skull, .....	6
--------------------------	---

2. Of the Abdomen :—

Rupture of Spleen,.....	4
	<hr/>
	39
	<hr/>

Table II.

The Nationalities and Causes of Death of cases other than Chinese are shown as follows :—

English, (f) Strangulation (murder),.....	1
Indian, Cerebral Abscess 1; Cut-throat (murder) 1; Pericarditis 1; Malaria 1; .....	4
Japanese, Decomposed, .....	1
	<hr/>
Total,.....	6
	<hr/>

HAROLD MACFARLANE.

**Annexe M.**

**REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST FOR 1907.**

The number of analyses performed was 436 (550 in 1906).

The following classification shows the nature of the work done:—

	No. of Articles examined.
<i>I.—Chemico-legal.</i>	
Toxicological, (including 9 stomachs).....	41
Articles for stains, .....	70
<i>II.—Potable Waters.</i>	
Public Supplies, .....	42
Wells, etc., .....	22
<i>III.—Dangerous Goods Ordinance.</i>	
Petroleum Oil, .....	54
Liquid Fuel, .....	5
<i>IV.—Food and Drugs Ordinance.</i>	
Sugar, .....	1
Gin, .....	3
Brandy, .....	5
Flour, .....	12
Milk, .....	54
Whisky, .....	8
Stout, .....	3
Port Wine, .....	4
Beer, .....	7
Tea, .....	2
Margarine, .....	2
<i>V.—Building Materials.</i>	
Cement, .....	1
<i>VI.—Prepared Opium Ordinance.</i>	
Substance, .....	1
Opium Pills, .....	6
Powders, .....	2
Lozenges, .....	3
Wine, .....	1
<i>VII.—Mineralogical, etc.</i>	
Coins, .....	3
Metals, .....	14
Ores, .....	30
<i>VIII.—Miscellaneous.</i>	
Aërated Waters, .....	3
Coal-tar Disinfectants, .....	3
Rat Destroyers, .....	4
Soils, .....	4
Soft Soap, .....	2
Medicinal Plants, .....	2
Bird Lime, .....	3
Wheat, .....	2
Camphor, .....	5
Public Gas Supply, .....	4
Chinese Wines, .....	3
Boiler Deposit, Engine Oil, Coating, Paint, Beverage, one each, .....	5
	436

2. Among the chemico-legal investigations conducted during the year were eight cases of suspected human poisoning, in six of which opium was detected. In another case one-sixth of a grain of Gelseminine—the active principle of Gelsemium elegans—was isolated from a stomach. A decoction of the green plant had been administered with some harmless Chinese medicines to a man who died a few hours afterwards with symptoms resembling strychnine poisoning. The woman also took some of the medicine and was ill for several hours, after which she completely recovered. Gelseminine was separated without difficulty from her urine. In a case of a collapse it was suspected that a man had been given poison. Previous to taking food, he drank four ounces of castor oil. This quantity of medicine acted so severely that he collapsed from exhaustion. After a day or two the patient recovered and confirmed the absence of foul play with regard to his sickness. Strychnine was found in the stomach of a dog, which had died so suddenly and with such symptoms as to excite suspicion.

WATERS.

3. The results of the analyses of samples taken each month from the Pokfulum and Tytam Reservoirs, from the Kowloon Service, and Cheung Sha Wan supply, indicate that these supplies continue to maintain their excellent qualities. As the whole of Kowloon was being supplied from the Cheung Sha Wan source, one sample instead of two from that district was taken monthly after June last.

DANGEROUS GOODS ORDINANCE.

4. Of Petroleum Oil 59 samples were tested during the year. All the samples of liquid fuel flashed at temperatures exceeding 150° F. Most of the oil that now arrives here, is already covered by certificates so that there has been a large decrease in recent years in the number of oil examinations.

FOOD AND DRUGS ORDINANCE.

5. The following table gives the results of 53 analyses made at the instance of the Police and the Sanitary Board :—

Description.	No. of Samples.	No. found Genuine.	No. found* Adulterated.
Beer, .....	6	6	...
Brandy, .....	4	4	...
Gin, .....	3	3	...
Milk, .....	29	29	...
Port Wine, .....	3	3	...
Whisky, .....	8	8	...

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

6. Two samples of Margarine yielded on analysis :—

	In 100 parts.	
	I.	II.
Ash (salt), .....	3.68	4.28
Curd, .....	1.02	1.46
Water, .....	9.62	9.86
Fat, .....	85.68	84.40
	100.00	100.00

Preservatives—Borax, Boric, Salicylic, and Benzoic Acids, Fluoborate, Fluosilicates, Fluorides, Sulphites, Formalin, Asaprol, Saltpetre,.....	<i>Absent.</i>	<i>Absent.</i>
Artificial Colouring Matter,.....	1 in 25,000 of methyl- orange.	1 in 25,000 of methyl- orange.

The results showed the samples to be of very good quality, free from preservative, and containing only a minute harmless quantity of the colouring matter methyl-orange.

7. In a trade-mark case a sample of tea was found to be adulterated with :—

- (1) Wo Sum—foreign leaves.
- (2) Ching Shui—exhausted leaves stiffened with starch.
- (3) Mut Chu—dust tea made into small pieces about the size of a pea by means of starch.

The tea was deficient in extract, caffeine, and in soluble ash.

8. A good deal of care is taken by retailers that the quality of their liquors answers the legal requirements. A large quantity of brandy being deficient in ethers, was returned to the shippers. As the question as to "What is Whisky" has not yet been decided it has not been considered advisable to recommend any prosecutions with regard to this liquor. At present therefore the quality of whisky remains the same as that required in England.

9. The analysis of locally made beer has shown it to be possible to brew here a beverage of high quality, which will keep sufficiently long without the use of any preservative.

#### BUILDING MATERIALS.

10. During past years a large number of samples of cement have been sent for analysis, but the works on which it was used having been completed, only one sample was examined during the year. Analyses continued during a number of years have shown that Hong-kong-made cement is remarkably uniform in character, and equal in every respect to any other good brand of Portland Cement.

#### MINERALOGICAL.

11. A number of ores and metals have been examined. There was a heavy fall in the price of tin during the year, so that the amount handled here seems to have diminished.

12. An examination of a counterfeit twenty cent silver piece shewed it to contain in 1,000 parts :—

Silver, .....	770.5
Lead,.....	.4
Gold,.....	.27
Tin, .....	1.6
Copper,.....	226.3
	999.07
	999.07

Of silver 800 parts is the usual amount in genuine coins, so that this coin being but little deficient had been somewhat of a puzzle to experienced shroffs.

13. An examination of English and Chinese cent pieces gave the following results:—

	<i>English.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>
		<i>(Kwangtung—10 cash.)</i>
Copper, .....	94.82	96.39
Tin, .....	4.16	1.27
Zinc, .....	.97	2.51
Iron, .....	.13	.07
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.08	100.24
	<hr/>	<hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS.

14. Five samples of powdered camphor were found to be mixed with salt. Enquiry seemed to point to the admixture having been performed on board ship.

15. Gas examinations.—A series of monthly examinations of the Public Gas Supply for the proportion of Carburetted Water Gas was commenced in July.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE PUBLIC.

16. The public continue to take advantage of the Laboratory and have forwarded a great variety of samples for examination on payment.

The fees paid into the Treasury during the year amounted to \$2,422.50 as against \$3,099 in 1906.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

17. Special reports have been supplied on:—

- A Pharmacy Bill.
- The Opium Habit.
- The Preservation of Books.
- Naphtha.
- Liebig's Meat and Malt Wine.
- Methylated Spirit.
- The Prepared Opium Ordinance.

18. The value of the year's work as determined from the tariff of fees (Government Notification No. 285 of 1907) is \$6,160 (\$7,297 in 1906). The amount does not include anything for the special reports mentioned above, and there is much beside for which nothing has been set down.

LIBRARY.

19. A few standard works of reference have been added and some new editions obtained.

STAFF.

20. Mr. A. C. FRANKLIN, F.I.C., Assistant Analyst, was on leave from February 20th.

FRANK BROWNE, Ph. Ch., F.I.C., F.C.S.

Annexe N.

REPORT OF THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

There is a general increase in the numbers of animals passing through the Depôts and Slaughter Houses.

The total number of cattle admitted to Kennedy Town was 55,819 against 52,594 in 1906. The number rejected as unfit for slaughter was 180 against 213 in 1906. At the Hung Hom Depôt 4,180 cattle were admitted in the Depôt against 5,962 in the previous year. The rejections amounted to 8 against 21 the previous year.

DISEASES IN DEPÔTS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Nothing very noteworthy occurred. The principal diseases met with were :—

*Anthrax*.—seven cases were met with. There was one case in July, two in August, one in September, two in October and one in November. In each case the premises to lead were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. So far as could be ascertained there was nothing to the supposition that one case had carried on the infection to the next.

*Trypanosomiasis*.—One case of this was found in a Chinese bullock.

*Piroplasmosis*.—This was found as the cause of death in a native bullock.

*Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia*.—This disease appeared in the Depôts at Kennedy Town in the last third of the year and occasional cases have occurred since then. It occasioned a good deal of extra work and some loss to some of the dealers. At the present time the disease has ceased.

*Foot and Mouth Disease*.—During the spring there were some cases at Kennedy Town and a few fresh cases appeared occasionally during the summer. In the latter part of the year the disease entirely disappeared. As mentioned in former reports this disease is always of a very mild type in native cattle.

*Rabies*.—In March one case of this disease was found in a dog. The dog was an imported one and had been sent to me by the owner to treat. I suspected it to be a case of Rabies and placed the dog under observation. He died showing marked symptoms of the paralytic form of the disease. The diagnosis was confirmed by experiment at the Bacteriological Institute. Two dogs with which the sick dog had been in contact were destroyed and there were no more cases.

BUILDINGS.

Owing to the Hung Hom Slaughter House being in the way of the Canton-Kowloon Railway alterations have become necessary. The old Slaughter House and the Depôt are to be pulled down and to take the place of these a new Depôt and Slaughter House is being erected at Ma Tau Kok and will shortly be completed.

A new Dogs' Quarantine Station has been erected at Kennedy Town to replace the old one at Hung Hom taken over by the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

CATTLE CREMATORIUM.

The work done by the Crematorium for the year was :—

Carcases :—

Cattle, .....	118
Calves, .....	22
Sheep and Goats,.....	170
Swine, .....	272

Miscellaneous :—

Condemned Meat (less rat bait), .....	5,740 lbs.
Tinned Preserves, .....	32 cases.
Hams, .....	25 "
Coal used,.....	330,624 lbs.

The average cost for fuel on the same basis as last year is 38.09 cents per head.



SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

*Kennedy Town.*—The mode of collecting fees for the removal or slaughtering of pigs was changed twice during the year.

From 21st January to 22nd March the system remained as it was before the Slaughter House was taken over by Government, *i.e.*, the fees were paid once a week by the pig dealers to the shroff. From 23rd March to 18th August fees were paid by the butcher as each individual pig was removed and all in subsidiary coinage. From 19th August till the present time tickets have been sold to the butchers in books of 100 tickets each for \$30 and a ticket was collected for each pig for slaughter or removal. On the night of the 31st December tickets unrepresented to the value of \$543 were outstanding being paid for and in the possession of the butchers.

The total amount paid into the bank up till 31st December was \$82,181.05, an increase on last year of \$6,588.05.

Slaughtering Fees, .....	\$45,418.70
Removal Fees, .....	17,851.60
Ticket Books, 30 cents tickets, .....	18,339.00
"    10    "    , .....	480.00
Duplicate Orders, 7 at 25 cents each, .....	1.75
Segregation Fee for 100 cattle, .....	90.00
	\$82,181.05

*Hung Hom.*—The total amount collected was \$428.25. This is a decrease on last year of \$30.13.

*Shaukiwan and Aberdeen.*—These places are leased to a Contractor as in former years.

The total revenue for 1907 from Slaughter Houses and Depôts was \$100,930.20. This is an increase over last year of \$7,211.32. The amount is made up as follows :—

Kennedy Town, Fees Collected .....	\$81,547.35
Hung Hom, " " .....	428.25
Blood and Hair Contract at Kennedy Town .....	6,888.00
Slaughtering Contract for Hung Hom, Aberdeen and Shaukiwan, .....	12,066.60
	\$100,930.20

The estimated population of the Colony for the year 1907 is 392,367. This gives a payment of 30.6 cents per head per annum.

The total numbers of animals slaughtered in the Colony were :—

	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Sheep and Goats.</i>	<i>Swine.</i>
Kennedy Town, .....	22,645	16,637	169,476
Hung Hom, .....	4,986	1,642	27,756
Aberdeen, .....	...	...	2,850
Shaukiwan, .....	...	...	6,042
	27,631	18,279	206,124
	Grand total of all animals,.....252,034		

The figures given for Shaukiwan and Aberdeen are got from the Contractor and his statement is the only guarantee of their accuracy.

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

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Swine.
1898, .....	21,541	15,956	153,485
1899, .....	23,582	17,353	156,292
1900, .....	23,939	18,364	165,760
1901, .....	24,938	18,544	172,205
1902, .....	25,669	20,780	202,495
1903, .....	28,335	22,918	187,265
1904, .....	30,829	23,736	181,046
1905, .....	26,758	19,774	186,059
1906, .....	27,141	16,403	200,586
1907, .....	27,631	18,279	206,124

#### DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The epidemic of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia mentioned in the annual report for 1906 was still going on during the early part of the year, and appeared to be of a milder type towards the end of the epidemic. In the last outbreak which occurred in March there were no deaths. No direct evidence was obtained that the biting flies *Stomoxys (Colicivans?)* was responsible for the carrying on of the disease; but in view of the fact that there was a probability that these flies might easily act as mechanical carriers of the disease, the new sheds fitted at the Dairy Farm are enclosed with flyproof gauze.

Nothing noteworthy occurred in the other dairies in the Colony.

#### MARKETS AND FOOD SHOPS.

Nothing noteworthy occurred in the Markets.

*Old Western Market.*—The condition of this market appears to be little if at all alleviated by the addition of the New Market. It is still in an unsatisfactory and insanitary condition.

The importation of frozen beef and mutton for the year were 336,267 lb. and 297,645 lb. respectively. The Dairy Farm Company are the only importers.

#### ORDINANCE No. 15 OF 1903.

Under this Ordinance 159 visits of inspection were paid to ships leaving the Colony with cattle on board and certificates of fitness to carry cattle were granted.

In November a case of Anthrax was discovered in a lot of cattle going down to Manila. In order to prevent any risk of the importation of Anthrax or other infectious disease into Manila, the Manila Government suggested that all cattle going from Hongkong should be kept seven days under observation here. This has been done but unfortunately it has led to a good deal of overcrowding in the Kennedy Town Cattle Depôt, the numbers there now overnight being about 200 in excess of our usual average.

NEW TERRITORIES.

The new enterprise of pig feeding by the Hongkong Milling Company has only had a qualified success owing principally to the difficulty of avoiding infectious disease.

There have been no cases of infectious disease among cattle reported from the New Territories.

A case of glanders in a pony belonging to an employee the Kowloon-Canton Railway was diagnosed. The animal was destroyed and the owner compensated.

The breeding of European pigs was tried at Castle Peak farm but has been only moderately successful.

STAFF.

I was on leave from March till December. During my absence Dr. CLARK acted for me.

*Kennedy Town.*—Up till June this was in charge of Inspector COTTON and Inspector WARD. Inspector WATSON then returned from leave and leave was granted to Inspector COTTON. Inspector WARD was transferred to the Medical Officer of Health's Staff and Inspector HYNES came in his place.

*Inspector of Markets.*—These duties were discharged by Inspector C. W. BRETT up till the end of September when the office was abolished.

*Inspector of Cattle Depôts, Kowloon.*—These duties have been and still are discharged by Inspector C. W. BRETT.

ADAM GIBSON, M.R.C.V.S.

Annexe O.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY SURVEYOR.

NEW HOUSE DRAINS.

1. Plans have been passed by me during the year for the drainage of 97 houses. The plans of 112 were carried forward from 1906 making a total of 209 in hand during the year.
2. The drainage of 124 houses has been completed and the plans for 27 have been cancelled leaving 58 to carry forward to 1908.

RE-DRAINAGE AND ADDITIONS.

3. Plans for re-drainage of or additions to the drainage of 74 houses were also carried forward from 1906 and new plans have been received for 159 houses making a total of 233 for the year. Of these 155 have been completed and 15 cancelled, leaving 63 to be carried forward to 1908.
4. A summary of the above is appended in Tables I, II and III.

INSPECTION OF PRIVATE HOUSE DRAINS.

5. The drains of 57 houses have been examined and reported on, in consequence of complaints having been received regarding them.

Of this number 21 required reconstructing, 27 amending and 9 were found to be in good order.

Notices were served on the owners of 33 houses calling upon them to execute the necessary work. All of these have been complied with. In 15 instances the work was carried out by the owners without notices being served upon them.

11,348 houses have been visited by the Drainage Inspectors with the result that 1,090 drainage nuisances have been discovered.

Notices have been served in each case on the owner or occupier calling upon them to abate the nuisance. All of these have been complied with.

113 nuisances have been referred to the Medical Officer of Health and 211 to the Hon. Director of Public Works to be dealt with by them.

485 choked drain traps on private property have been cleansed by the Drainage Foremen.

WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.

6. During the past year, water closets and urinals have been erected in the following buildings by permission of the Board and, with the exception of those at the Star Ferry Wharf which discharge direct into the harbour, have been connected to the public sewers.

	<i>Water Closets.</i>	<i>Trough Closets.</i>	<i>Urinals.</i>
Shaukiwan (Shipyard Office),.....	8	...	...
Salisbury Road, Kowloon, (Star Ferry Wharf),...	1	...	3
Quarry Bay (Tai Koo Sugar Refining Co.), .....	2	...	...
Russell Street (Tramway Station),.....	...	...	1
Wong-nei-chong (Naval Pavilion),.....	3	...	...
Barker Road, Peak, (R. B. L. 126), .....	1	...	...
Peak Road (Abertholwyn), I. L. 1485, .....	2	...	...
Chater Road (H. K. Club Annexe), .....	...	...	1
Des Vœux Road (H. K. Hotel),.....	1	...	...
Seymour Road (I. L. 576),.....	3	1	...
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	21	1	5
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

NEW BUILDINGS.

7. Certificates have been granted during the year under Section 84 of Ordinance 13 of 1901 for 2 new houses.

151 new houses have been surveyed and the reports forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

CEMETERIES.

8. *Cheung Sha Wan (Infectious Disease Cemetery)*.—At the end of the year trenches were in readiness for the reception of about 100 bodies. A small space is still reserved at Kennedy Town for any emergency that may arise.

*Mount Caroline*.—4 new terraces have been formed in Sec. C.

*Sam Shiu Po*.—4 new terraces have been formed in Sec. A.

*Ma Tau Wai*.—About 1,200 bodies have been exhumed in Sec. A. and a portion of the ground has been levelled and 29 new terraces formed.

*Aberdeen*.—About 500 bodies have been exhumed, the ground levelled and 18 new terraces formed.

*Sai U Shek*.—About 150 bodies have been exhumed, but owing to more urgent work in other cemeteries, the ground has not been levelled. This will be done early in 1908.

Two new cemeteries have been laid out during the year, one at Cheung Leung Tin and one at Kai Lung Wan.

Ten terraces have been formed in Sec. A. of the former, and 12 in the latter, viz., 8 in Sec. A., 2 in Sec. B. and 2 in Sec. C.

PROSECUTIONS.

9. The following is a return of the prosecutions instituted by me during the year.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Summons.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>	<i>Penalties.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Contravention of Sec. 191, P. H. & B. Ord. Drainage Nuisance on private property, ...	2	2	\$55	.....
	6	6	40	.....
	8	8	\$95	.....

J. J. BRYAN,  
*Sanitary Surveyor.*

Table I.

DRAINAGE AND RE-DRAINAGE.

Year.	No. of houses received.	No. of houses drained.	No. of houses cancelled.	Total.	No. in hand.	
Carried forward from 1906 and dealt with in 1907	Quarter.					
	1st, .....	...	17	...		
	2nd, .....	...	19	...		
	3rd, .....	...	33	...		
	4th, .....	...	5	...		
		110	74	27	101	11
Received in 1907, .....	1st, .....	8	...	...		
	2nd, .....	33	12	...		
	3rd, .....	8	18	...		
	4th, .....	48	20	...		
		97	50		50	47
Total, 1907, .....	207	124	27	151	58	
„ 1906, .....	342	192	40	232	110	

Table II.

REPAIRS OR ADDITIONS.

Year.	No. of houses received.	No. of houses passed.	No. of houses cancelled.	Total.	No. in hand.	
Carried forward from 1906 and dealt with in 1907	Quarter.					
	1st, .....	...	12	...	...	
	2nd, .....	...	15	...	...	
	3rd, .....	...	...	...	...	
	4th, .....	...	4	...	...	
		74	31	10	41	33
Received in 1907, .....	1st, .....	72	5	...	...	
	2nd, .....	31	23	...	...	
	3rd, .....	7	40	1	...	
	4th, .....	49	56	4	...	
		159	124	5	129	30
Total, 1907, .....	233	155	15	170	63	
„ 1906, .....	425	316	35	351	74	

Table III.

Year.	Plans received.	Houses drained.	Plans cancelled.	Houses carried forward.	Certificates granted under Sec. 74 Ord. 24 of 1887 and Sec. 84 Ord. 1 of 1901.
1889, .....	799	573	.....	226	175
1890, .....	500	529	7	191	409
1891, .....	681	643	30	198	475
1892, .....	693	597	106	208	228
1893, .....	847	699	104	252	219
1894, .....	878	555	8	267	46
1895, .....	2,815	1,889	44	1,449	131
1896, .....	1,786	2,128	84	1,023	425
1897, .....	803	1,201	35	590	400
1898, .....	738	768	97	463	367
1899, .....	416	395	20	464	310
1900, .....	643	323	43	741	320
1901, .....	1,051	715	56	1,021	796
1902, .....	432	726	14	713	898
1903, .....	263	415	350	211	407
1904, .....	296	197	29	281	137
1905, .....	152	189	25	219	20
1906, .....	123	192	40	110	37
1907, .....	97	124	27	58	2
	14,013	12,838	1,119	.....	5,802

**Annexe P.**

**REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT.**

During the year the work of this department has been carried on by Dr. JORDAN, Dr. KEYT and Dr. GRÖNE. Dr. KEYT was absent on a year's vacation leave during the greater part of the year, but resumed his duties on his return to the Colony on the 24th September last. During his absence the work was carried out by Dr. GRÖNE and myself, assisted by my partner Dr. AUBREY.

Excepting the above noted change, there has been no other in this department.

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

- a. The Daily Inspection of Shipping arriving in Port.
- b. The Inspection of Emigrants.
- c. Quarantine Duty.

*a.—The Daily Inspection of Shipping.*

This consists of the routine visiting of every ship arriving in Port between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. The great bulk of the vessels arrive before 12 noon and those arriving after 6 p.m. are visited the first thing in the morning. This applies to vessels which come in "healthy", *i.e.*, not from an infected port and having no sickness on board; while "infected" vessels may not come into their moorings after 6 p.m., unless they have a duly qualified surgeon on board who certifies to the freedom of the ship from any infectious disease. During the year there were 4,182 arrivals and of this number 1,876 were British and 2,306 Foreign ships. These figures allude to sea going ships only. Canton steamers are not regularly boarded except when Plague or other infectious disease is raging in that Port or when intimation reaches us of a passenger having come from any particular steamer with an infectious disease. The vessel in such circumstances is placed under quarantine regulations. Junks are not boarded by us.

For sea going vessels arriving in Port, two separate forms are provided and one or other of these must be filled up and signed on board either by the Master or Surgeon. These forms consist of (1) a form for healthy vessels arriving in Port, (2) a more elaborate one eliciting fuller particulars of the voyage and intended to apply to "suspected" or "infected" ships, *i.e.*, ships coming from an infected port in less than 12 days or having sickness on board at the time of arrival, or having had it within the last 12 days.

*b.—The Inspection of Emigrants.*

This inspection is carried out with the view of preventing passengers having infectious diseases embarking on vessels leaving Port and thus endangering the health and safety of the other passengers and crew. The Health Officer is not concerned with the physical fitness of any passenger for labour, but solely to prevent any infectious disease being transported. This constitutes a very important part of the duty of the Health Officer as will be seen by the figures set out in Table II. During the year there were 105,967 emigrants leaving the Port every one of whom had to be inspected. Of these the majority (83,048), went to the Straits Settlements, while 22,919 were for other Ports, *viz.*, San Francisco, Vancouver, Mexico, Peru, Mauritius, etc. The emigration to Mexico and Peru is of recent date and the numbers to these Ports seem to be on the increase. Emigrants for American Ports, Mexico and Canada undergo a searching examination on board the hulk of the Disinfecting Bureau prior to embarkation on the steamers. Each man is given a disinfecting bath, his temperature taken and his clothing and personal effects are passed through the disinfecting plant under the supervision of the medical men of the various steamship companies which carry these passengers. They then embark and undergo their final examination on board by us before the steamer sails. It will be readily seen that this minimises the possibility of transportation of infective diseases. This formulary is insisted on by the Governments of the respective countries to which these emigrants proceed and is in the interests of the steamship companies, as when this is done, no quarantine is enforced on the ship unless an infectious case occurs during the voyage, and the ship thus avoids the heavy expenditure entailed in 14 days' quarantine. It is moreover much more effective.



Out of the number of emigrants examined—105,967—there were 386 rejections for the following diseases :

1. Fevers, *viz.*, Small-pox, Plague, Malaria, etc.
2. Phthisis in an obviously well marked stage is not allowed to proceed.
3. Skin Diseases. Under this are chiefly extensive cases of Scabies and Ringworm.
4. Eye Diseases. Pronounced Trachoma and Purulent Ophthalmia are the chief diseases ; the latter more frequently seen in children.
5. Beri-beri when easily seen of the Wet or Dropsical type.
6. Venereal Diseases. Primary and well marked Secondary types.
7. Old age and general debility, *i.e.*, the obviously very old and infirm in an emaciated state.

Emigration during the first half of the year increased considerably over last year. Table IV shows the comparison of the two years 1906 and 1907 for the first six months and showing an increase of about 24,000.

*c.—Quarantine Duty.*

During the year nine ships were detained in quarantine for the following diseases :—

Small-pox, .....	5 ships.
Plague, .....	2 "
Cholera, .....	1 ship.
Anthrax in Cattle,.....	1 "

Table III gives the details under these headings.

*Immigration.*

Return immigrants from Singapore and other ports are not medically examined except when a port has been declared infected by us. Immigrants are always carefully examined when coming from a port proclaimed as "infected". When such ports as Shanghai and Singapore are proclaimed, the increase of work becomes considerable and involves the necessity of a second launch.

G. P. JORDAN, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S. (England),  
*Health Officer of the Port.*

**Table I.**

*Showing the numbers of Vessels arriving at and leaving the Port with the numbers of Emigrants.*

Ship's Flag.	Arrivals.	Departures.	No. of Emigrants.
British Vessels, .....	1,876	1,880	78,576
Foreign Vessels,.....	2,306	2,315	27,391
Totals,.....	4,182	4,195	105,967

Table II.

Showing numbers of Emigrants Examined, with the Rejections and Ports of Destination.

Port of Destination.	No. of Emigrants.	Number Rejected.
Banka, .....	369	
Billaton, .....	1,046	
Callao, .....	2,703	13
Honolulu, .....	316	
Iquique, .....	22	
Japan Ports, .....	227	
Java, .....	67	8
Mauritius, .....	543	
Mexico, .....	4,905	3
San Francisco, .....	3,843	5
Seattle, .....	12	
Straits Settlements, .....	83,048	236
Tacoma, .....	109	
Vancouver, .....	7,314	121
Victoria, .....	1,443	
Totals, .....	105,967	386

Table III.—Quarantine Chart.

Name of Vessel.	Port.	Number of Cases.	Dates.	Cause.	Detention.
Saxonia, .....	Singapore.	1	Jan. 20th.	Small-pox.	19 hours.
Suma Maru, .....	Canton.	1	Jan. 19th.	do.	43 "
Japan, .....	Calcutta.	3	March 13th.	do.	24 "
Gregory Apear, .....	Calcutta.	1	April 5th.	do.	24 "
Choy Sang, .....	Shanghai.	1	June 23rd.	do.	39 "
Drufar, .....	Swatow.	1	May 5th.	Plague.	3 days.
Weng Hong, .....	Macau.	1	"	do.	...
Hong Bee, .....	Singapore.	10	Oct. 21st.	Cholera.	9 days.
Loong Sang, .....	Manila.	...	Nov. 5th.	Anthrax (among Cattle).	3 days.

Table IV.—Emigration from Hongkong.

Month.	1906.		1907.	
	Crew of Steamers.	Emigrants.	Crew of Steamers.	Emigrants.
January, .....	1,313	2,831	2,394	7,936
February, .....	1,671	3,786	1,097	1,242
March, .....	2,630	10,418	2,241	14,065
April, .....	2,131	9,002	2,405	13,714
May, .....	2,722	8,480	2,247	15,488
June, .....	1,930	4,600	2,064	7,874
July, .....	2,013	4,810	2,206	8,213
	14,410	43,927	14,654	68,532

Appendix A.

Report of the case of the S.S. "Hong Bee".

The S.S. *Hong Bee*—a Chinese owned steamer—arrived at the Quarantine Anchorage on October 21st with Cholera on board. She left Singapore on October 15th with 1,236 emigrants and 103 crew, arriving here about 6 a.m. of the 21st reporting Cholera. The epidemic began during the latter part of the voyage and was sufficiently severe that 10 deaths had already occurred before arrival and on arrival 12 cases were transferred to the *Hygeia*. Cleaning and disinfecting a ship so full of passengers was an impossibility, therefore, following a previous custom, it was arranged with the Harbour Master to supply a number of junks into which the whole of the passengers were transferred. The crew on examination being healthy were kept on board to assist in the disinfection of the ship. The commissariat arrangements were at first somewhat troublesome and there were some complaints as to this; however, after a day or two the work proceeded more smoothly. Each fresh case was removed to the *Hygeia*. At first there was concealment of many cases on the junks as it was impossible for us to board every junk twice daily and examine the men, as so large a number as 36 junks had to be utilised. Later, a Sanitary Inspector from the Sanitary Board had to be loaned to us and did the round of inspection twice daily to each junk and removed those obviously sick. It was only in this way that the work could be tackled and the epidemic soon ceased. After removal of the passengers, the water tanks were completely emptied out and fresh supply locally obtained. Some baskets of vegetables obviously in semi-decay were burned; fresh provisions being supplied locally from shore. Thorough and complete fumigation of the tween decks was carried out with Sulphur and then washed down with Jeyes' Fluid; the sides and bunks all re-limewashed. After fumigation several hundreds of rats were found killed and burned in the engine room. During the evening of the 26th about 6.30 p.m. typhoon signals showing within 300 miles were put up. This caused us considerable anxiety for if the storm came that night hardly a man would have lived to tell the tale of the junks. Thanks to the valuable help of the Harbour Master, by 11.30 p.m. that night all the passengers had been returned to the *Hong Bee* and by 1 a.m. the junks were towed to Stonecutters' Island shelter after a good deal of bumping. Owing to a happy run of circumstances, viz., the signals having been seen by me just before dark and the fact that disinfection of the tween decks was just completed that afternoon, everything went well. It is appalling to think what would have been the result, if the signals had been missed. It does not want any words to show the terrible want of a quarantine station, but this subject is now under the consideration of the Government. A police launch was on constant duty during the whole time of the quarantine :

Number of Sick—21st .....	12 cases.	No. of junks used—36 from
22nd .....	11 „	October 21st to 30th.
23rd.....	25 „	Total cost, .....\$4,446.00.
24th.....	12 „	
25th.....	1 „	
26th.....	2 „	
Total, ..... 63 cases in all.		

Number of Deaths :—

<i>Hygeia</i> , .....	17 deaths
Junks, .....	12 „
Total, ..... 29 deaths.	

*Cause of the Epidemic.*

This could not be definitely ascertained. Two dead rats and a sample of ship's water supply were sent to Dr. HEANLEY, the Government Bacteriologist, but reported as non-infected by him. The possibility of the vegetable supply is the only feasible one, that these were not boiled in the cooking process and such things as turnips and sweet potatoes being frequently soil contaminated must be ascribed as the cause.

During this period as both Dr. KEYS and myself had to be afloat simultaneously attending to different duties, the want of a second launch was very much felt. We therefore had to get special sanction for the hire of a second launch during this period. In all times of quarantine the want of a second launch becomes essential, as it is impossible for one Officer to be attending to quarantine work while his other routine work of visitation of arrivals and inspection of emigrants is awaiting him.