

# SANITARY REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1924

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REPORT OF THE HEAD OF THE SANITARY  
DEPARTMENT.

1.—SANITARY BOARD.

1. The following were members of the Sanitary Board during the year :—

President, the Head of the Sanitary Department, Mr. G. R. Sayer from 1st January to 6th March; Mr. N. L. Smith from 7th March to 22nd October, and Mr. D. W. Tratman from 23rd October to 31st December.

Vice-President, the Director of Public Works, the Honourable Mr. H. T. Creasy.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Honourable Mr. E. R. Hallifax, C.B.E., for whom Mr. A. E. Wood acted from 8th January to 24th December.

The Medical Officer of Health, Mr. W. W. Pearse, M.D., D.P.H., for whom Mr. A. G. M. Severn, M.D., D.P.H., acted from 15th December to 31st December.

Lieut-Colonel F. G. Fitzgerald, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

Dr. W. V. M. Koch.

Mr. Seen-wan Tso, LL.D.

Mr. Wong Kwong-tin.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., O.B.E.

Dr. J. C. Macgown as from 11th December vice Dr. F. M. Graça Ozoria resigned, 30th November.

2.—LEGISLATION.

Amendments in the following by-laws were made by the Board and approved by the Legislative Council.

1. The Prevention of the Dissemination of Disease by Mosquitoes By-laws were amended so as to prohibit the erection of bamboo scaffolding etc. having exposed cavity capable of retaining water.
2. The Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation By-laws were amended to enable the Board to regulate the cost of the limewashing of tenement floors.
3. The Special Matshed Regulations were amended on the recommendation of the Board to require the provision of fly-proof receptacles in latrines.

3.—DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

*Inspectors.*

1. The establishment was increased by the appointment of three Second Class Inspectors.

2. *Arrivals* :—

From leave.	Inspector H Strange (8th February).
	"    L. Brewer (18th September).
	"    H. Millington (13th November).
On appointment.	"    C. Strange (11th February).
	"    J. Stirton (4th April).
	"    H. Jordan (18th April).
On probation.	"    B. Murray (1st January).
	"    P. Knight (1st January).
	"    A. Morley (24th April).

3.—*Departures* :—

On leave.	Inspector H. Millington (23rd February).
	"    L. Brewer (22nd March).
	"    F. Allen (25th May).
	Sen Insp. R. G. McEwen (27th August).
On retirement.	Inspector F. Allen (9th October).
On transfer.	
(to P.W.D.)	"    W. Morgan (25th January).
(    "    )	"    F. Bradley (1st September).
Seconded :—	
(to Government House)	"    J. J. Gregory (1st March).
(to S.C.A.)	"    H. Lockhart (1st March).
Resigned.	"    J. Simmons (29th February).

4. *Promotions* :—

Second Class Inspectors J. Watson and H. Lockhart to First Class Inspectors on 1st December.  
Inspector R. Duncan acted as Senior Inspector from 27th August vice Senior Inspector R. G. McEwen on leave.

5. *Clerical Staff* :—

Two Class VI Clerks were added.

4.—ADMINISTRATION.

*General Sanitary Work* :—The area controlled by the Sanitary Board is limited to the Island of Hongkong and to Kowloon and New Kowloon.

For the purpose of administering the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance the Island of Hongkong is divided into the City of Victoria ; its extension eastwards as far as and including Shaukiwan ; the Hill District and the outlying villages of Aberdeen, Aplichau, Stanley and Taitam.

The City proper is divided into eastern, central, western-central and western districts each with a sanitary office, and subdivided into 12 Health Districts each with a Sanitary Inspector in charge, (see map A). The Hill District is worked in conjunction with Health District 3. The Shaukiwan extension has a Sanitary Inspector in charge. A new office has been provided in Aberdeen, and a cleansing staff. The Sanitary Inspector posted there is in charge of Aberdeen, Aplichau, Stanley and Taitam districts.

Kowloon is divided into Kowloon peninsula, Shamshuipo and Kowloon City each with a sanitary office, and subdivided into six Health Districts each with a Sanitary Inspector (see map B).

*Scavenging and Nightsoil Removal* :—For the purpose of Refuse Collection the City and Hill District is divided into three main districts, East, Central and West, each with an Inspector in charge. There is an Inspector in charge of Kowloon peninsula and the District Inspectors of Health Districts 14 and 15 combine supervision of refuse collection with district work. The Inspector in charge of Shaukiwan Health District also supervises refuse collection in this district. The villages of Aberdeen, Aplichau, Stanley and Taitam are scavenged by contractors under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector in charge.

Inspectors in charge of refuse collection also supervise the removal of nightsoil in this area; the removal itself is carried out by contractors.

The disposal of refuse from the City of Victoria and Kowloon is supervised by a Senior Sanitary Inspector who is also in charge of street-watering in Victoria. Kowloon street-watering is under the direction of the Inspector in charge of the Disinfecting Station (Kowloon).

*Disinfection* :—For purposes of disinfection of infected clothing there is a Disinfecting Station in Victoria and a Disinfecting Station in Kowloon each under the control of an Inspector. Use is also made of portable "Sack" Disinfectors.

*Cemeteries* :—Public cemeteries on Hongkong Island and Kowloon are under the charge of special Inspectors.

*Markets* :—The Central and Western Markets are under an Overseer. Other markets are supervised by the local district Inspectors.

*Veterinary Work* :—There is a Government depot at Kennedy Town (Hongkong) for the reception of all cattle, sheep, swine and goats brought into the Colony for slaughter. There are also Government Slaughter Houses at Kennedy Town and Ma Tau Kok (Kowloon) and controlled slaughter houses at Aberdeen and Sai Wan Ho at one of which all animals for food must be slaughtered. The Government depot and slaughter houses are under the direct charge of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and Assistant Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and a staff of four Inspectors. All beef in Hongkong is conveyed from slaughter house to market in specially constructed motor vans.

Depot fees are 50 cents for cattle, 10 cents for sheep, 10 cents for swine. Slaughter fees (which are not additional to depot fees) are 40 cents for cattle, 20 cents for sheep and 30 cents for swine. There is a crematorium at Kennedy Town Slaughter House at which carcasses can be destroyed on payment of a prescribed fee.

A certain number of private factories are established in the immediate vicinity of the Government Slaughter Houses (Kennedy Town and Ma Tau Kok) at which lard and meat products derived solely from these slaughter houses are prepared for export to the Philippine Islands and Canada under the direct supervision of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and his staff.

5.—WORK DONE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

(i) *Sanitary Nuisances and Contraventions of Sanitary By-laws*:—Appendix B shows the total number of nuisances reported, and the action taken to obtain compliance and the amount of fines. Of the total number of nuisances reported, in which action was taken 64% were abated after receipt of a letter. In 568 cases a legal notice failed to produce compliance. Of the summonses which followed 512 secured convictions, 25 were discharged, 1 abandoned, and 30 withdrawn.

Appendix C shows the nuisances in respect of which action was taken.

Appendix D (i) shows the Health Districts from which these nuisances were reported and Appendix D (ii) gives details of all prosecutions and the amount of fines inflicted.

(ii) *Building Nuisances*:—Appendix D line 1 shows by districts the number of nuisances under Part III of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance reported by this Department to the Building Authority for action. These are additional to those referred to in paragraph (i) above.

(iii) *Miscellaneous Improvements*:—Appendix D lines 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, shows miscellaneous improvements effected by District Inspectors in their districts. Lines 9, 10, 11, 12, show the number of houses demolished and erected. The great majority of these are tenement houses.

(iv) *House Cleansing*:—The routine work under the by-laws for the Prevention and Mitigation of Epidemic disease was carried out during the year. Appendix E shows the number of floors cleansed in the various districts and as compared with the last two years.

House cleansing is carried on continuously on five mornings a week throughout the year by the staff. Appendix F shows approximately the total number of Chinese houses liable for cleansing.

(v) *Limewashing*:—The usual limewashing required by the Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation by-laws was carried out during the year. Appendix G shows the number of floors limewashed. The difference between the total and the total in Appendix F is due partly to exemptions, many floors being new and not requiring limewashing. A certain number has also been carried over into 1925.

(vi) *Bat Catching*:—Twenty-eight members of the cleansing staff were employed during the year setting traps, bird-lime boards and rat-poison; also collecting rats from street rat-bins, private premises, etc., and taking them to the Public Mortuary for examination. A special campaign in October-November was undertaken when rat-poison was distributed throughout urban districts. The total number of rats caught was:—

Hongkong .....	88,938
Kowloon .....	35,285

Of these none were found to be plague infected.

(vii) *Mosquito Prevention*:—The routine work of oiling pools and inspecting dwellings for breeding places was carried out by District Inspectors, and full use was made of the powers given by the by-law for the Prevention of Dissemination of Disease by Mosquitoes. The usual cutting of undergrowth in May and October was also carried out in conjunction with the Botanical and Forestry Department and the Military Authorities (as regards Military lands).

(viii) *Educational*:—Films on Anti-Malaria Measures, kindly lent by the Shanghai Municipal Council, were by courtesy of the management, Hongkong Amusements Company, shewn at various local Cinemas.

#### 6.—WORK UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ORDINANCE AND SECTION 83 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

33 samples of milk were submitted for analysis under section 12, of which 31 were found to pass the standard and 2 to be below standard.

6 samples of camphorated oil (*Linimentum Camphorae B. P.*) were also submitted of which 2 were found to pass the standard and 4 to be below standard.

Under section 83 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance the following food stuffs were destroyed by order of the President:—

33 cases of Herrings.

#### 7.—VACCINATION.

(i) Under the new Vaccination Ordinance, No. 12 of 1923, all Public Vaccinators are since 1st January 1924 under the control of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, who is the Superintendent of Vaccination. As Registrar of Births, the Head of the Sanitary Department is responsible for ensuring the vaccination of all children whose births are registered, and Appendix H shows the results of action so taken.



(ii) The vaccination campaign mentioned in last year's report was carried on for the first six weeks of 1924 by the Sanitary Department assisted by the same voluntary organisations.

During the 15 weeks of the campaign 399,705 vaccinations were effected, an average of over 3,700 vaccinations a day (highest daily total 7,063). The campaign was the subject of a special letter of appreciation from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

#### 8.—SCAVENGING.

Approximately 260 tons of refuse were received daily at the refuse depots from the City of Victoria, Hill District and Kowloon Peninsula. Slightly under 10 tons daily were collected from Shaukiwan and Quarry Bay and 2½ tons from Kowloon City and dumped on waste ground. The cost of the service in Hongkong (including Shaukiwan and Quarry Bay) and Kowloon is shown in Appendix I attached. Table 3 shows a comparison with last year. The total cost has risen from \$1.25 per ton to \$1.30. The increase is due to normal expansions.

Outlying villages of Stanley and Taitam, and Aberdeen and Aplichau were scavenged by contract at a yearly charge of \$396 for the first two and \$840 for the latter two. The contractor has the privilege of receiving nightsoil in each case in addition.

#### 9.—REFUSE REMOVAL.

The bulk of the refuse from the City of Victoria and Kowloon was barged away to sea as hitherto. Some 6,000 tons were dumped at Cheung Sha Wan where a reclamation is being gradually formed.

Appendix I, Table 2 shows cost of removal from Victoria, the Hill District and Kowloon peninsula. Comparative figures for the last two years will be found in Table 3. The cost works out at nearly 70 cents a ton, an increase of 5 cents on last year, due to the provision of two new shallow draft barges and one towing lighter.

Barges were delayed on five occasions for a short time only by typhoon signals.

S.D. 1 broke down once. Launches were hired during repairs at a cost of \$122.00.

A new towing lighter was taken over on 3rd January and two shallow barges on 30th September.

#### 10.—NIGHTSOIL REMOVAL.

The contractors for the removal of nightsoil from Victoria and the Kowloon Peninsula, Shaukiwan and Quarry Bay, Aberdeen and Aplichau, Stanley and Taitam respectively carried out their work satisfactorily.

During the year the monthly payment due from the contractor was reduced by \$1,396.00 in respect of flush-closets opened in Victoria and \$542.00 in respect of flush closets opened in Kowloon and owing to circumstances rendering the dumping of nightsoil at sea inevitable for 20 days at the end of July the contractor was relieved of all payment of fees for 10 days amounting to \$1,717.00. The total deduction amounted to \$8,972.00 for Victoria and \$4,180.00 for Kowloon.

### 11.—WORK DONE AT DISINFECTING STATIONS.

The appended table shows the number of articles and vehicles disinfected and washed after disinfection during 1924. The figures for 1923 are given for comparison.

	1923.		1924.	
	Hongkong	Kowloon	Hongkong	Kowloon
No. of articles disinfected .....	28,651	17,382	25,459	52,034*
No. of public vehicles disinfected ...	70	9	68	7
No. of days disinfecting apparatus in use .....	242	181	227	145
No. of articles washed after disinfection, .....	12,075	—	12,814	—

\*Includes 29,723 articles disinfected following an outbreak of ringworm (among the Indian troops).

During the year the following carts were constructed at the Hongkong Disinfecting Station.—

8 four-wheeled bullock carts .....\$2,279.65

2 two-wheeled covered steel hand carts . . . 480.23

and miscellaneous repairs were done to the value of \$1,493.97. At Kowloon Disinfecting Station miscellaneous repairs to the value of \$2,589.69 were done.

### 12.—AMBULANCE AND DEAD BOX SERVICE.

Ambulances and dead boxes are obtainable at any time of the day or night at the two Disinfecting Stations and also by day at the Eastern and Western Sanitary Offices at which a staff of bearers, is kept. The appended table shows the number of times ambulances and dead boxes were used :—

	<i>Disinfecting Station Hongkong.</i>	<i>Disinfecting Station Kowloon.</i>	<i>Eastern District.</i>	<i>Western District.</i>
Ambulances, European... 26	26	20	7	2
"    Chinese ...211	211	400	74	125
Dead boxes.....843	843	2,257	574	551

Appendix J shows the stations at which the Sanitary Department Ambulances are obtainable in emergencies. At these Stations there are no bearers attached and volunteer bearers must be obtained when required.

The reduction in the use of the carriage ambulance is due to the wider use of the motor ambulances, which are controlled by the Police Department.

### 13.—PUBLIC BATH HOUSES.

The appended table shows the number of men, women and children who used the bath houses during 1924 and 1923 :—

	1923.			1924.		
	<i>Men.</i>			<i>Men.</i>		
Wanchai, Cross Lane Bath House .....	176,109			—		
Round Lane Bath House .....	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
	67,550	131,636	18,359	59,868	123,326	15,806

The above figures must be regarded as approximate only.

The Cross Lane Bath House was undergoing reconstruction.

The loss of the bath houses in Second Street and Sheung Fung Lane noted in the last two years' reports has not yet been made good.

### 14.—WATER CLOSETS AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

During the year five public trough closets were completed :—

- Schooner Street.
- Second Street.
- U Yam Lane.
- Ivy Street, Mong Kok.
- Shek Shan.

The Board approved the installation of 773 water closets, 47 trough closets and 110 urinals on private premises.

### 15.—MARKETS AND SPECIAL FOOD LICENCES.

Five new markets opened during the year, viz :—Wong Nei Chung, Monmouth Path, Whitfield, Quarry Bay, Waterloo Road.

61 additional food licences were issued under section 78 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance.

Market rentals shew a considerable increase, mainly due to the opening of markets. Appendix K gives details of rentals of the various makets.

16.—CEMETERIES, MORTUARIES, CREMATORIA.

(i) No new cemeteries were opened during the year. Appendix L shows approximate burial space in the main cemeteries and the net available space on 31st December.

(ii) *Exhumations*.—Exhumations were carried out by relatives as follows :—

Aberdeen ... ..	52
Cheung Sha Wan ... ..	10
Chinese Permanent ... ..	2
Chai Wan ... ..	77
Colonial ... ..	1
Hau Pui Lung ... ..	108
Kai Lung Wan East ... ..	212
Kowloon Tong ... ..	102
Ma Tau Wai ... ..	132
Mount Caroline ... ..	258
Mount Davis ... ..	12
Roman Catholic ... ..	28
Sai Yu Shek ... ..	59
Stanley ... ..	5
Tung Wah Hospital ... ..	83
From places other than authorised cemeteries ... ..	27
	1,167

(b) General Exhumation at the public expense was completed at the following cemeteries .—

Kai Lung Wan East ... ..	1,504
Tung Wah Hospital ... ..	1,406
Ma Tau Wai... ..	198
Chai Wan ... ..	548
Mount Caroline ... ..	641
Sham Wan ... ..	785
	5,792

(iii) *Cremations* :—

24 bodies were cremated at the Japanese Crematorium and 24 at the Sikh Temple.

(iv) *Mortuaries* :—

172 bodies were awaiting burial at the Tung Wah Hospital Mortuary in 1924.

(v) *Removals* :—

387 bodies were removed from the Colony before burial.

(vi) *Interments*.

The following table shows the number of interments at the various cemeteries during the year 1924 :—

PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
Colonial ... ..	80	Roman Catholic (Happy Valley) ... ..	161
Mount Caroline ... ..	955	Mohammedan (Happy Valley) ... ..	63
Chai Wan ... ..	283	Jewish (Happy Valley)	1
Chai Wan (Christian)...	4	Parsee ( " " )	—
Stanley ... ..	22	Malay ( " " )	—
Aberdeen ... ..	192	Chinese Roman Catholic (So Kon Po) ... ..	1,443
Shek O ... ..	11	Tung Wah Hospital ...	5,301
Kai Lung Wan East ...	1,566	Chinese Permanent, Aberdeen ... ..	86
Sai Yu Shek ... ..	181	Chinese Protestant, Mt. Davis ... ..	68
Ho Man Tin... ..	4,982	Chinese Christian, Kowloon Tong... ..	13
Tai Shek Ku ... ..	2	Chinese Christian, Sai Yu Shek... ..	22
New Territories ... ..	2	Eurasian (Ho Tung) ...	4
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	8,280		7,162
	<hr/>		<hr/>

17.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION.

The General Registration Office established by Ordinance No. 7 of 1896, as amended by Ordinance No. 26 of 1923, for registration of both births and deaths is situated at the Sanitary Department, Head Office.

At this office all non-Chinese births and deaths must be registered. Chinese are required to register in the district within which the birth or death occurred. A list of such district registries for births and deaths respectively is appended. As from January 1st 1924, the death registry for Kowloon peninsula was transferred from Yaumati Police Station (except on Sundays and General Holidays) to Kowloon Disinfecting Station, and Shaukiwan Police Station ceased to be a birth registry. Nos. 2 and 7 Police Stations are available for registration of deaths on Sundays and Public Holidays only, when the General Registration office is closed. The Head of the Sanitary Department is *ex officio* Registrar and has appointed the Police officers in charge of stations, the Inspector in charge of Kowloon Disinfecting Station and the principal clerks in charge of Dispensaries on the appended list as assistant registrars.

Death registration, being a necessary preliminary to burial, is almost universal but there is considerable ignorance of the law among Chinese as regards registering of births. As a proof of this it may be pointed out that the records of registered midwives show a total of 8,068 births, whereas only 4,143 births were actually registered during the year. Female births in particular are frequently not registered. This is no doubt due to the presence of a large fluctuating population completely unaccustomed to the system.

Appendix M shows the ratio of Certified and Uncertified deaths.

*Death Registration Offices.*

Sanitary Department, Head Office.  
Kowloon Disinfecting Station.  
Shaukiwan Police Station.  
Aberdeen Police Station.  
No. 7 Police Station.  
No. 2 Police Station.  
Kowloon City Police Station.  
Sham Shui Po Police Station.  
Stanley Police Station.  
Yaumati Police Station.

*Birth Registration Offices.*

Sanitary Department, Head Office.  
Yaumati Chinese Public Dispensary.  
Hungghom Chinese Public Dispensary.  
Sham Shui Po Chinese Public Dispensary.  
Kowloon City Chinese Public Dispensary.  
Eastern Chinese Public Dispensary.  
Western Chinese Public Dispensary.  
Central Chinese Public Dispensary.  
Shaukiwan Chinese Public Dispensary.  
Aberdeen Police Station.  
Stanley Police Station.

18.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

(1.) Appendix N shows under the various heads the revenue collected by the Department during 1924 and also the revenue paid in to the Treasury in respect of the Department's contracts. The increase in the former over 1923 is chiefly due to rents of newly opened markets and a greater volume of slaughtering.

(2.) Appendix O shows under the various heads the Department's expenditure for the year 1924. No particular items seem to call for special mention, the increases over 1923, amounting to \$47,326.69 or above 7.6%, being due to the normal expansion in the Department to meet the needs of the rapidly growing Colony. Personal Emoluments again show a similar increase to last year, viz., \$28,000, and some \$9,600 more was paid than in 1923 for the purchase of motor vehicles of various kinds.

N. L. SMITH,

*Head of the Sanitary Department.*

May, 1925.

	Central.	D. S. Hongkong.	D. S. Kowloon.	S. H. Kennedy Town.	S. H. Ma Tau Kok.	Cemeteries.	Street Watering.	Refuse Disposal.	H. D.'s 1-3 and Peak.	H. D.'s 4-6.	H. D.'s 7-10.	Kowloon.	Shankiwan.	Aberdeen.	Shankiwan.	1.
1 H. S. D. ....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 M. O. H. ....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 C. V. S. ....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 A. H. S. D. ....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Clerks and Shroffs	17	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Chief Inspector	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 First Clerk	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Senior Inspectors	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Inspectors	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
29 Interpreters	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
1 Storekeeper	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Overseers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Asst., Storekeeper	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Office Attendant	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Office Coolies	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Foremen. G.I.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 " 2.	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
19 " 3.	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	3	4	2	1	..	..	..
2 " 4.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 " 5.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 " 6.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	3	5	3	..	..	1	..
31 " 7.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	7	3	2	..	..	..
2 " Artisans	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 " Drivers	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 " Cleansers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Engineers	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Coxswains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Stokers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Caretakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 Sextons	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Tallymen	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bullock Boys	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Messengers	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73 Drivers	..	..	19	..	..	..	31	..	6	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
104 Bargemen	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163 Cl. Coolies	..	42	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
769 Scavenging Coolies	..	..	..	34	4	..	..	1	202	80	138	128	24	..	..	..
18 Artisans	..	10	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Skld. Labourers	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Apprentices	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Motor Drivers	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Motor Drivers' Mates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Bath House Attendants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Post Office Building Coolies	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Seamen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Boatswain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SCAVENGING.







**Appendix B.**

NUISANCE RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1924.

Outstanding (31st December, 1923)...	...	2,256	...	2,256
No. of nuisance reported .....	...	22,279	...	22,279
No. of nuisances reported in which no action taken .....	...	...	...	...
No. of first letters sent .....	20,346	...	...	...
Compliance after first letters .....	...	...	14,374	...
No. of first letters withdrawn .....	5	...	5	...
No. of second letters sent .....	3,447	...	...	...
Compliance after second letters .....	...	...	2,287	...
No. of legal notices sent (sections 29 and 30) .....	7,529	...	...	...
No. of legal notices withdrawn (sec. 31) .....	8	...	8	...
No. of legal notices modified (section 31) .....	...	...	...	...
No. of legal notices time extended (section 31) .....	...	...	...	...
Compliance on legal notices.....	...	...	6,743	...
No. of summons applied for (section 32) .....	568	...	...	...
No. of summons refused .....	...	...	...	...
No. of summons withdrawn .....	30	...	30	...
No. of Magistrate's orders (section 33)	265	...	...	...
Compliance of Magistrate's order, (including compliance after summons) Fines \$5,444 .....	...	...	491	...
Cases discharged .....	25	...	25	...
Cases abandoned through defendant absconding or otherwise .....	1	...	1	...
Re-summons for failure to comply (section 35) .....	18	...	...	...
Compliance after re-summons Fines \$435 .....	...	...	17	...
Nuisance abated by the Sanitary Department (section 35) .....	...	...	...	...
Outstanding 31st December, 1924 ...	...	...	554	...
<hr/>				
TOTAL.....	...	...	24,535	24,535
<hr/>				

Appendix C.

CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES REPORTED.

Illegal cubicles .....	4,218
No dust bins .....	4,127
Defective floor surfaces .....	2,674
Defective gratings .....	1,990
Defective wastepipes, eaves gutters &c. ....	1,407
Defective cement rendering .....	1,378
Choked wastepipes, eaves gutters &c. ....	1,195
Missing gratings .....	726
Rat runs filled in .....	572
Dirty premises .....	496
Obstruction of windows, doors and ventilating openings ...	481
Obstruction of verandahs .....	456
Breeding of mosquitoes.....	425
Height of cubicles.....	304
Choked drains .....	295
Accumulation of refuse.....	282
Gratings not properly fixed .....	274
No urinal accommodation .....	147
No glazed area to windows .....	147
No receptacles to latrines .....	114
No cement rendering .....	104
Illegal wooden bunks .....	104
Use of basements for habitation and as workshops &c. ....	54
Discharge of sullage water, urine and excreta .....	37
Use of verandahs for sleeping purposes and cooking.....	36
Offensive trade (Rag-storing, Soap-boiling etc.) .....	33
Use of rooms without openings for sleeping purposes .....	32
Accumulation of stagnant water ..	28
Accumulation of undergrowth.....	27
Use of kitchens for sleeping purposes.....	18
Keeping cattle without licences .....	16
Bakehouses without licences.....	13
Illegal wooden covers over cubicles.....	11
Illegal showcases .....	11
Dirty barrels for storing drinking water .....	10
Cooking in yards .....	8
No covers to water tanks and wells.....	6
Underside of stairs lined with mattings .....	6
Illegal wooden partitions in verandahs and kitchens.....	4
No sumps provided for pigsties .....	3
No channels for draining fluid matter.....	3
No fly-proof covers to latrines.....	2
Exposing of fruit and vegetable for sale without licence....	1
Inadequate arrangement for the disposal of sullage water...	1
Illegal urinals .....	1
Automatic pump out of order .....	1
Black smoke issuing from chimneys and funnels .....	1
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>22,279</b>

Appendix D (i).

STATUS OF WORK DONE IN THE SEVERAL HEALTH DISTRICTS:

	5	6	6a & 7a	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Shankiwan	Aberdeen	Total
	16	21	28	16	17	43	55	43	40	56	63	17	31	44	75	723
	882	641	395	542	979	2,292	924	2,292	3,165	1,947	2,038	444	1,054	919	451	22,279
	147	91	58	78	282	139	119	139	334	216	124	6	116	73	51	2,672
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
	1	Nil	Nil	10	4	5	19	5	9	1	18	2	1	Nil	Nil	38
	12	15	9	51	15	72	9	23	226	144	69	9	31	63	Nil	899
	24	21	38	51	3	125	45	125	54	32	20	Nil	40	22	59	572
	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	1	...	22	46	773
	houses	31 houses	5 houses	20 houses	20 houses	62 houses	57 houses	62 houses	125 houses	124 houses	74 houses	26 houses	108 houses	74 houses	2 houses	1129 houses
	houses	111 floors	13 floors	64 floors	64 floors	154 floors	138 floors	154 floors	322 floors	365 floors	98 floors	27 floors	155 floors	184 floors	4 floors	2769 floors
	houses	7 houses	63 houses	7 houses	7 houses	146 houses	128 houses	146 houses	276 houses	191 houses	835 houses	107 houses	52 houses	165 houses	29 houses	1949 houses
	houses	30 floors	17 floors	28 floors	28 floors	576 floors	506 floors	576 floors	1012 floors	653 floors	930 floors	326 floors	174 floors	571 floors	83 floors	6800 floors
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 house	...	...	...	24 houses
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 floor	...	...	...	35 floors
	...	...	...	...	1 house	2 houses	...	...	...	...	...	1 floor	1 house	2 houses	...	8 houses
	...	...	...	...	4 floors	2 floors	...	2 floors	...	...	...	1 floor	3 floors	4 floors	...	16 floors



Appendix D. (ii)

CUTIONS CLASSIFIED BY HEALTH DISTRICTS 1924.

5	6	6A & 7A	7	8	9	10	Aberdeen.	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total No. of cases.	Total amount of Fines.
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	13	24	4	1	5	1	60	\$ 220.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	15	230.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	130.00
4	7	...	1	22	1	16	...	...	14	5	...	...	...	82	1,197.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	20.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50.00
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	120.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10.00
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.....
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	13	12	60	20	71	26	19	42	1	82	23	9	...	1	25.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	18	586	5,879.00
16	20	12	63	45	73	46	21	57	105	92	27	15	19	771	\$ 7,966.00

charged. 1 Defendant absconded. 30 summons withdrawn.

Appendix D, (11)

PROSECUTIONS CLASSIFIED BY HEALTH DISTRICTS E.

Nature of Offence.	S'war.	1	1A & 2A	2	3	4	5	6	6A & 7A	7	8	9	10	Aber.
Dumping rubbish .....	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Not notifying an infectious disease...	3	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exhumation of a body without a permit .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction of avenue etc. of market	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Failure to limewash tenement houses to the satisfaction of the Board...	3	1	...	4	1	3	4	7	...	1	22	1	16	...
Keeping goats without S.B. licence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adulterated milk .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carrying on an offensive trade without a licence from the Board...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Selling food unfit for man .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slaughtering swine at a place not appointed for that purpose.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Using the premises as dairy without the approval of the Board...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Failure to destroy mosquito larvae...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stealing fish, vegetables etc. from markets .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Selling Canton fish at the avenue of markets .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Assaults on Government Conservancy contractor while in the execution of his duty .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prosecution on S.B. nuisance notices	16	8	40	34	10	15	12	13	12	60	20	71	26	1
Total .....	24	16	44	41	14	21	16	20	12	63	45	73	46	2

25 cases discharged. 1 Defendant absconded. 30 summons withheld.



Appendix E.

House Cleansing Return.

*Floor cleansed.*

	1922.	1923.	1924.
Eastern Districts, (Shaukiwan, 1, 1a & 2a, 2) .....	24,879	33,045	25,658
Central Districts, (3, 4 & 5) .....	22,344	23,748	25,429
Western-Central Districts, (6, 6a, & 7a, 7) .....	23,198	23,751	22,051
Western Districts (8, 9 & 10) .....	23,961	26,434	24,348
Aberdeen .....	...	...	574
Totals .....	94,382	106,979	98,060
Kowloon, (11, 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16) ...	35,863	43,959	51,815

Aberdeen was cleansed once, District No. 1 twice, Districts Nos. 12 & 15 four times, and the remainder three times.

The reduction of the total in Victoria, compared with 1923, is due to the shortage of staff in the Eastern and Western-Central Districts.

**Appendix F (i).**

Table Showing Number of Chinese Houses and Floors, Victoria, 1924.

Health District.	1 storey.	2 storeys.	3 storeys.	4 storeys.	5 storeys.	6 storeys.	Houses.	Floors.	Average.
A. Shaikiwan	310	283	486	97	...	...	1,176	2,722	2.31
1 H.D.	151	414	188	56	...	...	809	1,767	2.17
1a & 2a H.D.	...	98	407	241	2	...	748	2,391	3.19
2 H.D.	3	72	494	353	8	...	930	3,081	3.31
3 H.D.	...	25	80	53	7	...	165	537	3.25
4 H.D.	13	73	645	478	28	2	1,239	4,158	3.36
5 H.D.	22	117	484	310	46	...	979	3,178	3.24
6 H.D.	58	25	313	346	39	...	781	2,626	3.46
6a & 7a H.D.	9	13	175	205	16	...	418	1,460	3.49
7 H.D.	...	9	232	372	30	3	646	2,370	3.66
8 H.D.	34	72	489	392	38	...	1,025	3,403	3.32
9 H.D.	15	152	439	361	13	...	980	3,145	3.2
10 H.D.	7	60	406	324	26	...	823	2,771	3.36
B. Aberdeen	36	52	73	...	...	...	161	359	2.23
Total...	658	1,465	4,911	3,588	253	5	10,880	33,968	3.12

A. Including villages not shown in 1923 Report.

B. Not including Aplichau.

**Appendix F (ii).**

Table Showing Number of Chinese Houses and Floors, Kowloon, 1924.

Health District.	1 storey.	2 storeys.	3 storeys.	4 storeys.	Houses.	Floors.	Average.
11 H.D. ...	...	118	1,569	1,276	904	2,863	3.17
12 H.D. ...	1	55	551	334	941	3,100	3.29
13 H.D. ...	44	48	565	167	824	2,503	3.03
14 H.D. ...	531	272	927	33	1,763	3,988	2.16
15 H.D. ...	1,141	303	229	6	1,679	2,458	1.46
16 H.D. ...	379	163	419	39	1,000	2,118	2.11
<b>Total, ...</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>7,111</b>	<b>17,030</b>	<b>2.39</b>

Appendix G.

Limewashing, 1924.

	<i>Victoria.</i>	<i>Kowloon.</i>
	Shaukiwan included.	
Floors limewashed by owners ... ..	24,853	12,890
Floors limewashed by S. B. at owners' request ... ..	1,884	904
Floors limewashed by S. B's. Contractor owing to owners' failure to comply with the By-law ...	997	140
Total ... ..	27,734	23,934

## Appendix H.

### Vaccination Return for 1924.

Registry.	B. F. from 1923 Unvaccinated.	New births.	Total liable.	Vaccin- ated.	Dead.	Left Colony.	Cannot be found.	Had Small- pox.	Insus- ceptible.	Unfit.	Total C. F. to 1925.	Total.
Sanitary Department (Non-Chinese) ...	155	317	472	251	11	31	16	—	1	6	156	472
Sanitary Department (Chinese) ...	938	1,182	2,120	515	32	222	145	—	5	15	1,186	2,120
Eastern Chinese Public Dispensary ...	369	981	1,350	331	129	174	306	—	—	—	410	1,350
Yaumati Chinese Public Dispensary ...	385	822	1,207	634	46	25	227	—	—	2	273	1,207
Western Chinese Public Dispensary ...	281	487	768	100	34	10	118	—	—	—	506	768
Shamshuiipo Chinese Public Dispensary ...	205	172	377	162	13	27	35	—	—	—	140	377
Shauiwan Chinese Public Dispensary ...	18	35	53	22	6	3	13	—	—	1	8	53
Hungloim Chinese Public Dispensary ...	28	13	41	14	10	4	6	—	—	—	7	41
Kowloon City Chinese Public Dispensary ...	3	40	43	18	4	0	0	—	—	—	21	43
Central Chinese Public Dispensary ...	36	81	117	52	6	20	23	—	—	—	16	117
Total...	2,418	4,130	6,548	2,099	291	516	889	—	6	24	2,723	6,548

Appendix I. (1)

COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION.

	<i>Hongkong.</i>	<i>Kowloon.</i>	Total.
1. Salary of Coolies... ..	74,050.22	27,913.33	101,963.55
2. Salary of Drivers ... ..	8,458.27	2,992.30	11,450.57
3. Scavenging Gear ... ..	3,313.35	802.13	4,115.48
4. Maintenance of Bullocks ...	5,000.00	2,500.00	7,500.00
5. Maintenance of Dust Carts...	1,200.00	600.00	1,800.00
6. Running expenses: Motor Refuse Lorries... ..	...	...	1,907.71
Total... ..	92,021.84	34,807.76	128,737.31

- (1) Exclusive of Scavenging Coolies employed on other duties.
- (2) Deduction on same basis as last year for drivers employed on street watering.
- (4) & (5) Same ratio as last year.

**Appendix I (ii)**

Cost of Refuse Removal.

	Hongkong	Kowloon	Total
Salary of Bargemen ... ..	24,787.44	3,513.98	28,301.42
Repairs to Launches and Barges ... ..	.....	.....	17,716.00
Stores of Launches and Barges ... ..	.....	.....	6,017.98
Coal... ..	.....	.....	17,642.00
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>24,787.44</b>	<b>3,513.98</b>	<b>69,677.40</b>

Special Expenditure :—One Teakwood Lighter \$5,850 (Final instalments) two 30 tons Refuse Barges \$13,470.

**Appendix I (iii)**

Comparative Table for 2 years.

	1923	1924
City Scavenging ... ..	85,541.92	92,021.84
Kowloon Scavenging ... ..	30,100.22	34,807.76
Removal ... ..	59,983.28	69,677.40

Appendix J.

LIST OF AMBULANCES AND DEAD VAN STATIONS.

Race Course, Wong Nei Chung Road.

Cattle Depot, Kennedy Town.

Government Civil Hospital.

New Western Market, North Block.

No. 6 Police Station.

Central Police Station.

New Post Office Building.

Pokfulam Police Station.

Bay View Police Station.

Aberdeen Police Station.

Stanley Police Station.

Shaukiwan Police Station.

Mount Gough Police Station.

Tsim Sha Tsui Police Station.

Sham Shui Po Police Station.

Kowloon City Police Station.

Sha Tau Kok Police Station.

Au Tau Police Station.

Tai Po Police Station.



**Appendix K.**  
**MARKETS.**

The following statement shows the Revenue derived from Markets:—

Markets.	1911-1920 (average for 10 years).	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Central Market .....	60,453.37	62,213.20	62,604.30	62,614.80	62,614.80
Hung Hom .....	4,079.59	4,333.20	4,499.70	4,524.50	4,450.80
Mong Kok Tsui .....	1,205.11	1,520.40	3,144.90	3,863.90	3,366.00
Sai Wan Ho .....	2,141.45	2,439.30	2,522.60	3,003.60	2,872.50
Sai Ying Pun .....	15,651.98	16,491.60	16,491.60	16,516.80	16,525.20
Shankwan .....	2,041.16	2,085.60	2,085.60	2,097.30	2,132.40
Shek Tong Tsui .....	890.86	942.00	942.00	942.00	942.00
So Kon Po .....	1,472.98	1,603.15	2,193.60	2,080.80	2,080.80
Tai Kok Tsui .....	654.26	845.50	851.00	872.40	872.40
Tsim Sha Tsui .....	3,993.44	4,556.40	4,557.20	4,576.80	4,576.80
Wan Tsai .....	4,803.09	4,862.40	4,862.40	4,862.40	4,910.40
Western (North Block) .....	17,257.23	19,239.60	20,467.80	23,185.00	23,180.40
Western (South Block) .....	29,097.72	33,098.00	32,917.80	32,946.30	32,920.40
Yaumati .....	9,808.32	10,840.80	11,260.40	18,460.50	21,439.80
Aberdeen .....	469.70	430.90	433.30	442.20	445.20
Canal Road opened on 1/4/13 .....	516.00	516.00	516.00	516.00	516.00
Praya East opened on 1/12/13 .....	411.21	364.50	266.30	540.70	948.60
Reclamation Street opened on 1/9/13 .....	2,879.98	2,677.50	2,744.60	3,291.60	3,283.20
Staunton Street opened on 1/10/12 .....	892.99	949.80	952.80	952.80	952.80
Tai Hang opened on 1/4/14 .....	910.14	590.40	571.50	565.20	565.20
Sham Shui Po opened on 1/6/18 .....	2,709.43	2,915.40	2,911.50	2,922.90	2,947.80
Kowloon City opened on 1/1/22 .....	...	...	285.30	314.60	279.60
Reclamation Street, (Poultry) opened on 1/6/23 .....	...	...	...	727.20	1,454.40
Monmouth Path opened on 1/1/24 .....	...	...	...	...	2,012.80
Wong Nei Chung opened on 1/1/24 .....	...	...	...	...	2,322.00
Quarry Bay opened on 1/7/24 .....	...	...	...	...	1,280.30
Whitfield opened on 1/10/24 .....	...	...	...	...	2,866.80
Waterloo Road opened on 1/10/24 .....	...	...	...	...	252.00
<b>Total,.....\$</b>	<b>162,340.01</b>	<b>173,515.65</b>	<b>178,082.20</b>	<b>190,320.30</b>	<b>203,011.40</b>



Appendix M.

RETURN OF CERTIFIED AND UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

		NON-CHINESE.						CHINESE.										
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8			9			10	11		
			Number of Non-Chinese deaths.	Number certified.	Percentage certified.				Percentage uncertified.	Number certified.	Number uncertified.	Percentage certified.	Percentage uncertified.	Number certified.			Number uncertified.	Percentage certified.
			Number certified.	Notified by private practitioners.	Medical reference.	Coroner.		Number of Chinese deaths.	Hongkong.	Kowloon.	Total	T.W.H.	K.W.H.	Medical Reference.	Notified by private practitioners.	Coroner.		
1923	247	205	205	1	3	38	17.1	15,289	5,849	1,146	6,995	601	573	40	12	7,067	45.75	54.25
1924	252	209	209	...	...	43	17.1	15,301	3,124	4,346	7,470	813	360	27	5	6,626	48.82	51.17

N.B.—“Certified” signifies a death the cause of which has been certified on Form 16 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1896 by a registered medical practitioner or licentiate who has attended the case before death.

**Appendix N.**

List of Revenue from January to December, 1924.

	\$	c.
Chinese Undertakers' Licences ... ..	660.00	
Forfeitures .. .. .	.61	
Special Food Licences ... .. .	10,320.55	
Ambulance and Cremation Fees ... .. .	1,437.00	
Births and Deaths Registration ... .. .	2,471.90	
Chinese Cemetery Fees ... .. .	5,771.50	
Official Certificates ... .. .	4,543.50	
Use of Motor Vans ... .. .	5,172.36	
Lands Not Leased ... .. .	100.00	
Laundries ... .. .	2,400.00	
Markets... .. .	205,059.00	
Slaughter Houses, Kennedy Town ... .. .	113,729.30	
Slaughter House, Ma Tau Kok... .. .	31,440.00	
Interest ... .. .	49.91	
Condemned Stores, &c. ... .. .	143.00	
Other Miscellaneous Receipts ... .. .	101.30	
Scavenging City, Villages, and Hill District... .. .	2,486.00	
<b>Total ... .. .</b>	<b>\$385,885.93</b>	
<b>1923 ... .. .</b>	<b>\$353,095.97</b>	

	<i>Revenue from Contracts.</i>	<i>Deduction.</i>	
Conservancy Contract, Victoria ...	\$38,400	\$8,972	\$29,428.00
"    "    Kowloon...	23,400	4,190	19,220.00
"    "    Shaukiwan ...	...	...	2,712.00
Blood & Hair, Kennedy Town ...	...	...	8,820.00
"    Ma Tau Kok ...	...	...	2,724.00
Slaughtering Contract, Sai Wan Ho ...	...	...	3,492.00
"    Aberdeen ...	...	...	1,512.00
<b>Total... .. .</b>			<b>\$67,908.00</b>

Appendix O.

List of Expenditure from January to December, 1924.

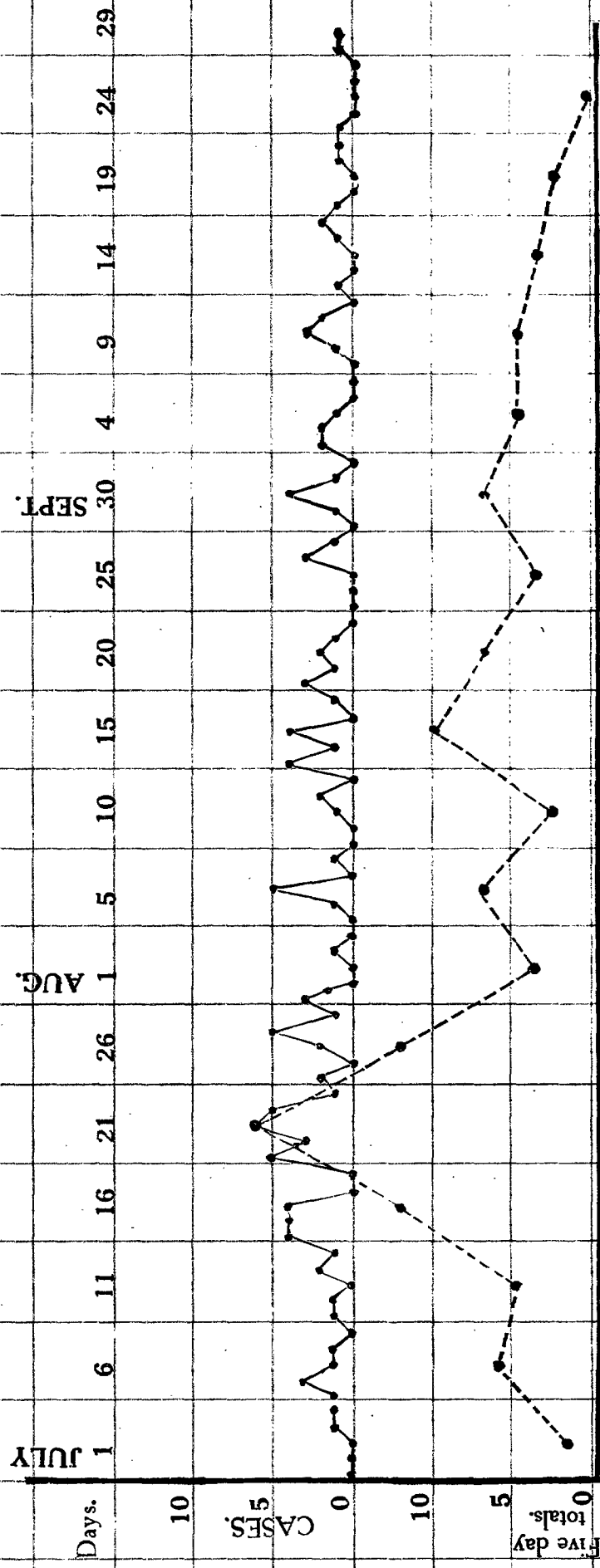
	\$	c.
Personal Emoluments ... ..	449,092.05	
Advertisements ... ..	812.86	
Ambulances, Coffins, Dead Vans and Dead Boxes, ..	1,089.81	
Bamboo Poles and Rope ... ..	980.66	
Baskets, Buckets and Shovels ... ..	3,038.04	
Bath House, Fuel ... ..	362.75	
"    Light ... ..	7.34	
Bonuses to Dispensary Licentiates and Clerks for Vaccination of Children and Registration of Births ... ..	902.80	
Brooms, Brushes and Bamboo Hats ... ..	1,987.14	
Burial of Infected Bodies ... ..	2,134.00	
Cemeteries, Incidental Expenses ... ..	8.00	
Conveyance Allowances ... ..	6,098.60	
Coolie Labour ... ..	6.60	
Disinfectants ... ..	12,852.48	
Disinfecting and Cleansing Apparatus ... ..	1,188.81	
Disinfectors ... ..	982.00	
Dust and Water Carts ... ..	1,839.45	
Exhumation Recurrent ... ..	13,039.53	
Fuel for Blacksmith's Forges ... ..	558.00	
Furniture in Official Quarters ... ..	93.70	
General Cleansing, Chinese New Year ... ..	481.95	
Head Stones ... ..	2,815.00	
Incidental Expenses ... ..	2,561.48	
Incidental Expenses, Markets ... ..	376.87	
Launches, Steam Barges and Lighters:—Fuel ...	17,642.00	
Launches, Steam Barges and Lighters:—Repairs	17,716.00	
Launches, Steam Barges and Lighters:—Stores ...	2,595.95	
Light, Bullock Stables at Victoria and Kowloon ...	232.08	
Light, Central Market ... ..	1,633.07	
Light, Disinfecting Stations, District Sanitary Offices and Coolies' Quarters ... ..	1,479.97	
Light, Public Latrines ... ..	1,142.76	
Light, Smaller Markets ... ..	1,734.25	
Light, Tsim Sha Tsui Market ... ..	828.86	
Light, Western Market, North and South Blocks... (Cr.)	75.99	
Motor Lorries, Motor Vans and Motor Cars, Run- ning Expenses ... ..	6,112.08	
Nightsoil Receptacles ... ..	794.40	
Paint, Turpentine, &c. ... ..	2,567.92	
Purchase and Maintenance of Bullocks ... ..	10,596.89	
Rat Poison, Rat Traps, &c. ... ..	1,629.28	
<i>Carried forward</i> ... ..	\$569,939.44	

<i>Brought forward...</i>	\$569,939.44
Refund of Fees for Sanitary Institute Examination	242.04
Rent of Quarters for Inspectors and Sanitary Offices	1,097.00
Rent of Quarters for Scavenging Coolies	1,161.00
Scavenging City, Villages, and Hill District...	1,322.00
Scavenging Gear	1,821.03
Scavenging Gear, Kowloon	384.49
Transport	1,914.66
Uniform for Staff	7,468.94
Workshop Apparatus	423.40
A.D. and S.H. Fuel	5,580.00
do. Incidental Expenses	454.43
do. Light	614.44
do. Motor Meat Vans: Running Expenses	2,568.20
Cattle Crematorium and Refuse Destructor	337.44
	<hr/>
TOTAL...	\$595,328.51
	<hr/>
1923 ...	\$540,531.13
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Special Expenditure.*

	\$	c
Exhumation, Various Cemeteries, Special	6,504.99	
Dust and Water Carts:—2 Motor Watering Carts...	12,428.35	
do. 1 2-wheeled Hand Carts...	178.09	
do. 8 4-wheeled Bullock Carts	2,194.82	
1 Motor Refuse Lorry	7,076.30	
3 Portable Disinfectors	1,473.30	
3 Motor Meat Vans	20,735.57	
Refuse Barges:—1 Teakwood Lighter	18,000.00	
do. 2 Refuse Junks	1,320.00	
3 House Cleansing Tanks...	154.71	
1 Smoke Testing Machine	70.61	
Vaccination...	2,279.23	
	<hr/>	
TOTAL...	\$ 72,415.97	
	<hr/>	
1923 ...	\$ 79,886.66	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

DAILY INCIDENCE OF TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVERS—JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1924.



**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.**

The area of the Colony, except when otherwise mentioned, dealt with in this report includes the island of Hongkong, the Kowloon peninsula and that portion of the New Territories known as New Kowloon on the mainland but does not include the remaining or greater portion of the New Territories such being without the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board.

The latitude and longitude of the Royal Observatory in the Kowloon peninsula are:—Latitude 26° 18' 13.2" N. Longitude 114° 10' 27" E.

**METEOROLOGICAL DATA.**

The following table gives the means or totals of the meteorological data for the several months of the whole year 1924.

Month.	Barometer at M.S.L.	TEMPERATURE.			HUMIDITY.		Cloudiness.	Sunshine.	Rain.	WIND	
		Max.	Mean.	Min.	Rel.	Abs.				Direction.	Vel.
	ins.	°	°	°	p.c.	ins.	p. c.	hours.	ins.	points.	miles p.h.
January, ....	30.17	65.9	62.4	59.8	81	0.46	75	102.3	1.080	E by N	13.3
February, ...	30.04	63.6	60.3	57.3	86	0.46	93	44.9	4.510	E by N	12.8
March, .....	30.11	67.0	62.5	59.2	79	0.45	80	133.2	0.180	E by N	14.9
April, .....	29.93	74.4	69.3	65.8	85	0.61	85	101.4	6.215	E	11.7
May, .....	29.83	84.4	79.6	76.7	82	0.83	78	187.0	16.875	SE	9.4
June, .....	29.74	84.3	80.5	77.6	83	0.86	89	127.3	23.140	SE by S	14.5
July, .....	29.71	86.4	81.7	78.4	83	0.90	79	196.9	19.675	E by S	10.4
August, .....	29.72	86.7	81.9	78.2	82	0.89	67	226.4	10.655	ESE	7.8
September, ...	29.85	86.8	82.2	78.6	78	0.86	63	221.3	6.440	E	8.8
October, .....	29.95	81.2	76.5	72.7	71	0.66	64	192.8	9.090	NE by E	12.9
November, ...	30.13	73.4	68.2	63.8	57	0.41	32	254.0	0.000	ENE	12.6
December, ...	30.15	67.4	61.9	57.4	61	0.34	40	238.3	0.710	NE by E	11.4
Mean or Total, ...	29.94	76.8	72.3	68.8	77.0	0.64	70.0	168.8	98.57	E	11.7

**POPULATION.**

The estimated population of the Colony at the middle of 1924 was as follow:—

Non-Chinese Civil population ... .. 16,000

Chinese population:—

City of Victoria (including the Peak) ... 420,000

Villages of Hong Kong ... .. 29,800

Kowloon (including New Kowloon) ... 180,000

New Territories (land) ... .. 85,000

Population afloat ... .. 68,750

Total Chinese population ... .. 783,550

Total Civil population ... .. 799,550



This figure shows an increase of 173,784 over that of the census of 1921.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

The following figures show the flow of people to and from Hong Kong and Chinese territory by railway and river steamers during the year 1924.

The terms immigrants and emigrants do not indicate the numbers of persons proceeding to and returning from other countries.

	<i>Immigrants.</i>	<i>Emigrants.</i>
By railway ... ..	157,115	168,734
By river steamships ... ..	1,279,605	1,257,163
	1,436,710	1,425,897

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered in 1924 is shown in the following table with those for the year 1923 for comparison.

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>1923</i>	<i>1924</i>	<i>1923</i>	<i>1924</i>	<i>1923</i>	<i>1924</i>
Chinese ... ..	2,547	2,544	1,510	1,282	4,057	3,826
Non-Chinese ... ..	185	168	172	149	357	317
Total... ..	2,732	2,712	1,682	1,431	4,414	4,143

This gives a general civil birth rate of 5.8 per 1,000 as compared with 7.39 in 1923.

The birth rate amongst the Non-Chinese civil community was 19.8 per 1,000 as compared with 23.03 per 1,000 in 1923.

The birth rate amongst the Chinese as calculated from the registered births was 5.47 per 1,000 as compared with 6.97 per 1,000 in 1923.

The following table shows the birth rates (calculation from the registered births) for the last ten years.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Non-Chinese.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>
1915 ... ..	13.2	5.7
1916 ... ..	20.05	5.8
1917 ... ..	20.08	4.9
1918 ... ..	22.07	3.6
1919 ... ..	20.6	3.9
1920 ... ..	19.78	3.96
1921 ... ..	25.88	5.68
1922 ... ..	22.84	6.25
1923 ... ..	23.03	6.97
1924 ... ..	18.25	5.47

*Sex of newly born.*

For the Non-Chinese community the ratio of male to female children was 112 to 100.

For the Chinese community the ratio was 198 males to 100 females.

The Chinese are careless of the registration of births and the great disproportion between male and female birth registered indicates that there is less care for the registration of females than for male births.

The nationality of the civilian Non-chinese parents was as follows : —

British 128, Portugese 88, Indian 51, American 10, Filipino 10, Malay 9, Spanish 3, Dutch 3, Japanese 2, Italian 2, French 4, Danish 1, Jewish 1, Eurasian 2, Norwegian 1, Swiss 1, Greek 1.

*Deaths.*

The total number of deaths registered in the Colony during 1924 was 15,553 (15,536 in 1923).

The general civil death rate was 21.75 per 1,000 (25.98 in 1923).

The Chinese deaths numbered 15,301 (15,289 in 1923).

The Chinese death rate was 21.9 per 1,000 (26.27 in 1923).

The Non-Chinese deaths numbered 252 (247 in 1923) including 11 from the Navy and Army.

The death rate for the Non Chinese civil community was 15.06 per 1,000 (14.83 in 1923).

The nationality of the civil Non-Chinese deaths was as follows :—

British 68, Indian 57, Portugese 56, Filipino 10, American 6, Malay 7, Danish 5, French 2, Annamite 3, Spanish 1, German 1, Swiss 3, Jewish 2, Norwegian 2, Dutch 2, Italian 1, Australian 1, West Indian 1, Cuban 1.

*Age distribution of deaths.*

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 4,735 of which 4,698 were Chinese and 37 Non-Chinese.

Of these 1,131 Chinese and 7 Non-Chinese were under one month of age.

The ratio of infant deaths to the total deaths registered was 30.4 per cent (29.5 in 1923). For Chinese deaths alone the ratio was 30.7 per cent, while for the Non-Chinese it was 14.6 per cent.

A true infantile mortality can not be calculated, owing to the Chinese custom of not registering births unless a child has lived for at least one month and often obviously of not registering at any time.

The deaths of children between one and five years of age were 2,372 of which 20 were Non-Chinese and 2,352 Chinese.

The following table shows the death rates for the last ten years.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Non-Chinese.</i>	<i>General.</i>
1915 ... ..	19.00	9.4	18.59
1916 ... ..	24.60	15.08	24.00
1917 ... ..	23.00	14.00	23.4
1918 ... ..	24.5	19.5	24.4
1919 ... ..	23.3	21.9	23.2
1920 ... ..	22.78	17.9	21.19
1921 ... ..	20.29	18.08	20.27
1922 ... ..	25.47	20.46	25.16
1923 ... ..	26.27	14.83	25.98
1924 ... ..	21.9	15.06	21.75

DISEASES.

*Respiratory Diseases.*

The number of deaths from these diseases excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 4,319 of which 44 were Non-Chinese (4,317 and 35 respectively in 1923).

Of these 2,288 occurred amongst Children under one year of age.

The deaths ascribed to Lobar Pneumonia and Pneumonia (type not specified) were 703 and 254 respectively or a total of 957. Of these 363 were of children under one year of age.

Broncho-pneumonia accounted for 2,027 deaths of which 22 were Non-Chinese. Of these 1,347 were infants under one year of age only 11 being Non-Chinese in this age group.

The total deaths amongst the Chinese from Respiratory Disease (including Pulmonary Tuberculosis) was 5,037 or 39.4 per cent of the total Chinese deaths, giving a rate of mortality in the Chinese population (excluding the New Territories except New Kowloon) of 8.6 per 1,000.

*Tuberculosis.*

Pulmonary Tuberculosis caused 1,749 deaths of which 31 were Non-Chinese and 1,718 Chinese (31 and 1,472 in 1923).

Other forms of Tuberculosis caused 609 deaths (605 in 1923) 5 of which were Non-Chinese making a total of 2,358 deaths, this being a percentage of 15.16 of the total deaths registered

*Types of Tubercular Infection in different age groups.*

For the purpose of showing the various forms of tubercular disease causing the above mentioned deaths this infection has been divided into five types as follows :—

Type 1 Pulmonary and Acute Miliary Tuberculosis.

Type 2 Tubercular Meningitis.

Type 3 Abdominal Tuberculosis.

Type 4 Disseminated or General Tuberculosis.

Type 5 Other Tubercular Diseases.

The following table shows the numbers of Chinese deaths from each of these types distributed according to age groups for 1924.

Age Groups.	Types.				
	1	2	3	4	5
Under 1 year ... ..	124	26	36	59	4
Over 1 year and under 5 years	220	72	65	148	2
Over 5 years and under 15 years	75	24	21	82	3
Over 15 years and under 25 years	187	4	4	17	1
Over 25 years and under 45 years	711	1	3	17	1
Over 45 years and under 60 years	304	1	—	10	—
Over 60 years ... ..	77	—	—	3	—

The deaths from Tubercular Diseases (all types) are shown distributed according to age groups in the following Table for nine years 1914 to 1924 (the years 1916 and 1918 are omitted).

Age Groups.	Years.								
	1914	1915	1917	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Under 1 year ... ..	88	59	193	108	231	219	200	213	269
1 to 5 years ... ..	138	195	290	302	469	340	393	419	511
5 to 15 years ... ..	80	97	129	139	204	157	180	169	207
15 to 25 years ... ..	101	110	124	159	171	181	203	233	221
25 to 45 years ... ..	424	431	486	569	641	643	640	673	750
45 to 60 years ... ..	188	199	205	258	278	256	351	301	319
Over 60 years ... ..	34	32	43	62	65	91	93	63	81
Total ... ..	1,053	1,123	1,469	1,597	2,059	1,887	2,060	2,071	2,358
All Deaths Chinese	9,316	7,723	10,244	11,348	12,151	11,604	14,241	15,289	15,301
Percentage of Chinese deaths due to Tuberculosis ...	11.3	14.5	14.3	14.0	16.9	16.2	14.4	13.5	15.7

#### *Tetanus and Convulsions.*

These diseases accounted for 169 deaths of children under five years of age.

Thus out of 101 deaths ascribed to Tetanus 88 were of children under one month and 5 of children over one month and under one year.

Convulsions accounted for 79 deaths of children under five years of age. Of these 3 were under one month and 40 over one month but under one year of age.

*Malaria.*

The deaths from this disease were 707 (674 in 1923). Of these 6 were Non-Chinese. (7 in 1923) and 701 Chinese.

This number of deaths is a percentage of 4.54 of the total registered deaths.

The Chinese deaths from Malaria in the City of Victoria (excluding the Peak and Harbour) numbered 187 (260 in 1923) in an estimated population of 420,000 giving a rate of 0.44 per 1,000.

In 1923 there were 260 deaths in an estimated population of 350,000 giving a rate of 0.74 per 1,000.

The deaths from Malaria for this year show a slight absolute increase over last year and also an increase when expressed as a percentage of the total deaths registered.

The number of deaths per 1,000 of the population shows however a slight decrease which is accounted for by the increase in the estimated population.

The very considerable increase in the number of deaths ascribed to Malaria during the last two years is marked in the deaths registered in Kowloon.

In this part of the Colony not only has the population increased very rapidly during the last few years but the urban area has extended far afield into what were before purely rural districts and permanent anti-malarial measures such as the training of streams and the abolition of mosquito breeding collections of water have not kept pace with the extension of the town.

The following table shows the deaths from Malaria for the ten years 1915 to 1924 inclusive.

Year.	Victoria Peak and Harbour	Kowloon	Shauiwan	Aberdeen	Stanley	Total	Percentage of total deaths	Deaths per 1,000 of Population
1915 ...	157	66	27	46	32	328	4.14	0.78
1916 ...	182	75	25	36	19	337	3.19	0.78
1917 ...	205	98	29	68	11	411	3.93	0.92
1918 ...	189	71	16	106	10	388	2.93	0.83
1919 ...	117	101	13	71	12	314	2.69	0.62
1920 ...	141	84	13	82	12	332	2.67	0.59
1921 ...	159	86	13	56	9	332	2.79	0.55
1922 ...	126	204	34	79	3	454	3.11	0.78
1923 ...	232	324	32	23	13	674	4.33	1.14
1924 ...	208	395	16	72	16	707	4.54	0.98

BERI-BERI.

The deaths from this disease were 1,502 or a percentage of 9.65 of the total deaths.

This is an absolute increase of 232 deaths over those for 1923 namely 1,270.

There is also an increase of 1.48 in the figures showing the percentage of deaths from Beri-beri, of total deaths registered during 1923 and 1924.

The following table shows the deaths from Beri-beri for the ten years 1915 to 1924 inclusive.

Deaths from Beri-beri 1915 to 1924.

Year	No. of deaths	Per cent. of total deaths
1915 .....	398	5.02
1916 .....	520	4.92
1917 .....	654	6.26
1918 .....	804	6.09
1919 .....	555	4.76
1920 .....	361	4.90
1921 .....	526	4.42
1922 .....	829	5.69
1923 .....	1,270	8.17
1924 .....	1,502	9.65

INFLUENZA.

The total of deaths registered as due to this disease during 1924 was 52, this being the smallest figure for deaths ascribed to this disease for the last seven years.

The following table gives the numbers of deaths due to Influenza for each month since the year 1918.

Month.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
January ... ..	0	21	39	20	13	5	2
February... ..	0	16	118	19	13	6	1
March ... ..	0	25	75	20	13	4	2
April ... ..	0	41	38	22	18	5	10
May ... ..	1	75	32	27	13	7	5
June ... ..	108	137	61	26	44	13	5
July... ..	53	77	22	54	40	14	9
August ... ..	10	30	14	30	30	5	4
September ... ..	1	8	30	28	40	11	5
October ... ..	70	8	44	13	64	7	5
November ... ..	95	9	35	27	76	2	2
December ... ..	67	2	34	17	58	4	2
Total... ..	405	449	542	303	422	83	52

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following Table shows the number of notifiable diseases recorded during the year.

Disease	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Total
Plague .....	0	0	0
Small-pox .....	888	25	913
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	79	2	81
Enteric Fever .....	152	96	248
Paratyphoid Fever .....	11	26	37
Cholera .. .....	0	0	0
Diphtheria .....	63	27	90
Scarlet Fever.....	4	5	9
Puerperal Fever .....	14	2	16
Relapsing Fever .....	0	1	1
Typhus .....	0	1	1
Yellow Fever.....	0	0	0
Rabies ..... { Man .....	1	0	1
{ Dogs .....	—	—	4
Total.....	1,212	185	1,401

The following numbers of these cases were imported:— Cerebro-Spinal Fever 4, Enteric Fever 31, Paratyphoid Fever 7, Diphtheria 2, small-pox 48, Scarlet Fever 1, Relapsing Fever 1.

The case of Typhus Fever was not imported during the patient's illness but as the patient had recently arrived from North China it is probable that the virus was imported with him in clothing.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

The incidence of this disease was slight during the year.

With the exception of the year 1922 this year presents the smallest number of cases recorded in any year since the first appearance of the disease in 1918.

The following Table shows the monthly prevalence of this disease since its outbreak in the year 1918.



Monthly prevalence of Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Month	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
January ...	—	23	18	5	8	10	—
February ...	165	32	13	9	13	10	4
March .....	454	71	40	59	4	16	22
April .....	274	58	44	18	4	17	10
May .....	146	24	10	8	3	10	16
June.....	96	15	7	10	4	14	5
July .....	52	13	4	7	4	6	7
August.....	14	12	6	3	1	6	4
September..	10	3	5	1	—	10	5
October .....	5	1	7	1	4	3	—
November...	7	7	3	1	3	—	2
December...	9	8	1	3	5	5	6
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>81</b>

PLAGUE.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Although occasionally in previous years very few cases of plague were notified since the outbreak in 1894 this year is the first since then which has been entirely free from this disease.

The following table shows the monthly prevalence of plague for the last ten years.

Month.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
January.....	—	1	1	—	4	—	2	3	2	—
February, .....	3	1	2	—	1	1	6	23	2	—
March, .....	—	3	—	—	30	—	1	74	2	—
April, .....	6	6	1	2	94	9	5	247	10	—
May, .....	42	10	14	44	171	28	28	454	47	—
June, .....	31	6	10	84	132	56	64	237	49	—
July, .....	31	3	9	103	26	20	24	77	23	—
August, .....	16	2	1	23	4	14	6	29	10	—
September.....	4	4	—	6	—	—	3	8	3	—
October, .....	7	1	—	2	1	4	—	7	—	—
November, .....	3	—	—	1	1	3	6	10	—	—
December, .....	1	2	—	1	—	3	5	2	—	—
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>0</b>

The cases of plague recorded since the discovery of the disease in the Colony in 1894 are given in the following table.

Year	Cases	Year	Cases
1894 ... ..	* 5,000	1910 ... ..	25
1895 ... ..	44	1911 ... ..	269
1896 ... ..	1,204	1912 ... ..	1,857
1897 ... ..	21	1913 ... ..	408
1898 ... ..	1,320	1914 ... ..	2,146
1899 ... ..	1,486	1915 ... ..	144
1900 ... ..	1,087	1916 ... ..	39
1901 ... ..	1,651	1917 ... ..	38
1902 ... ..	572	1918 ... ..	266
1903 ... ..	1,415	1919 ... ..	464
1904 ... ..	510	1920 ... ..	138
1905 ... ..	272	1921 ... ..	150
1906 ... ..	893	1922 ... ..	1,181
1907 ... ..	240	1923 ... ..	148
1908 ... ..	1,073	1924 ... ..	0
1909 ... ..	135		

\* This is an estimate and is probably much too low.

SMALL-POX.

A severe epidemic of Small-pox prevailed at the latter end of the year 1923 and was continued into the early part of 1924.

The Vaccination Campaign begun in November 1923 was carried on into 1924.

Over 400,000 persons were known to have taken advantage of the opportunities offered for free vaccination.

The epidemic rapidly diminished after the month of March 1924.

The following table gives the monthly prevalence of this disease for the ten years 1915 to 1924.

Monthly prevalence of Small-pox 1915 to 1924.

Month	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
January.....	2	1	358	2	2	2	1	8	3	433
February.....	3	34	176	6	6	1	11	33	8	255
March.....	11	63	38	13	3	10	36	25	38	137
April.....	7	72	18	4	9	11	58	54	62	47
May.....	9	70	1	2	4	6	58	61	61	28
June.....	0	22	1	2	2	3	15	19	91	4
July.....	1	7	0	1	0	1	0	8	40	3
August.....	1	9	1	1	0	0	4	2	19	0
September.....	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	29	0
October.....	0	22	0	0	0	0	3	0	165	0
November.....	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	1	397	1
December.....	0	328	2	1	1	0	5	0	407	5
Total.....	34	712	595	32	27	34	191	212	1320	913

DIPHTHERIA.

The incidence of this disease was slight during the year.

The cases notified totalled 90 of which 63 were Chinese.

The deaths ascribed to the disease numbered 40 of which 1 only was Non-Chinese.

The following Table gives the monthly prevalence of Diphtheria for the last ten years.

DIPHTHERIA CASES NOTIFIED DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEARS 1915 TO 1924 INCLUSIVE.

Month	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
January ... ..	13	12	6	27	3	8	12	10	15	12
February ... ..	6	11	11	16	4	6	7	6	21	6
March ... ..	12	17	4	4	5	15	9	7	6	4
April ... ..	6	7	9	7	4	8	4	3	7	6
May ... ..	3	1	2	13	3	2	4	2	9	8
June... ..	6	5	1	9	3	4	9	1	1	11
July... ..	8	5	3	10	2	3	7	4	4	7
August ... ..	3	—	3	4	—	2	—	5	2	6
September ... ..	3	4	3	4	1	3	3	3	3	4
October ... ..	7	13	3	13	4	7	—	8	7	3
November... ..	8	17	5	3	10	6	17	9	6	3
December... ..	11	9	19	8	11	12	13	13	10	14
Total ... ..	86	101	69	118	50	76	85	71	91	90
Chinese ... ..	70	80	62	109	39	42	47	56	59	63

**CHOLERA.**

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

Cases of this disease are liable to be imported from time to time, but, except under special conditions as for example when an extreme shortage of water in the Colony coincides with the prevalence of cholera in the neighbouring districts of China, it is not usual for cholera to assume epidemic proportion here.

The following table shows the occurrence of this disease for the last ten years.

CHOLERA FROM 1915 TO 1924.

Month	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
January .....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
June .....	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
July .....	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	...	...
August .....	1	9	...	...	27	...	3	1	...	...
September .....	8	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
October .....	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...
November .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
December .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	17	10	...	...	46	6	5	1	1	...
Chinese cases	9	10	...	...	41	6	4	1	0	...

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVERS.

The following table shows the prevalence of these diseases for the year 1924 and the previous nine years.

Month.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
January, .....	11	11	15	23	11	10	10 <sup>4</sup>	9 <sup>3</sup>	7	12
February, .....	13	19	7	20	6	8	6 <sup>3</sup>	8 <sup>5</sup>	10	11 <sup>2</sup>
March, .....	16	15	22	9	8	6	8 <sup>4</sup>	6 <sup>8</sup>	9	17 <sup>3</sup>
April,.....	6	6	21	17	9	5	21 <sup>9</sup>	14 <sup>2</sup>	20 <sup>2</sup>	10 <sup>5</sup>
May, .....	7	8	18 <sup>1</sup>	32	7	14	9 <sup>4</sup>	14	49 <sup>2</sup>	12 <sup>5</sup>
June,.....	17 <sup>1</sup>	24	18 <sup>2</sup>	44	10	14 <sup>1</sup>	17 <sup>9</sup>	12 <sup>1</sup>	47 <sup>3</sup>	12
July, .....	14	30	21 <sup>1</sup>	24 <sup>1</sup>	14 <sup>1</sup>	22	12 <sup>4</sup>	7 <sup>3</sup>	32 <sup>3</sup>	48 <sup>16</sup>
August,.....	19 <sup>1</sup>	38 <sup>1</sup>	16	17	9 <sup>2</sup>	9 <sup>2</sup>	9 <sup>7</sup>	15 <sup>2</sup>	26 <sup>6</sup>	41
September, .....	27	13	12 <sup>1</sup>	22	28	12 <sup>3</sup>	3 <sup>9</sup>	14 <sup>1</sup>	25 <sup>4</sup>	28 <sup>3</sup>
October, .....	27	21	8	16	12	12 <sup>3</sup>	7 <sup>13</sup>	17	15 <sup>1</sup>	19 <sup>3</sup>
November, .....	23	17	10 <sup>1</sup>	7 <sup>1</sup>	5	7 <sup>1</sup>	5 <sup>10</sup>	14	17 <sup>3</sup>	18
December, .....	18 <sup>1</sup>	18	20 <sup>1</sup>	16	14	4 <sup>4</sup>	8 <sup>3</sup>	9 <sup>2</sup>	15 <sup>2</sup>	20
Total,.....	198 <sup>2</sup>	220 <sup>1</sup>	188 <sup>7</sup>	247 <sup>2</sup>	133 <sup>3</sup>	118 <sup>14</sup>	115 <sup>79</sup>	139 <sup>27</sup>	272 <sup>30</sup>	248 <sup>37</sup>
Chinese cases	T. 128	170	152	182	101	71	75	100	207	152
P.	0	0	0	0	1	2	41	6	8	11.

Small figures in month groups indicate paratyphoid cases and large figures indicate Typhoid cases

The total cases numbered 285 as compared with 302 in 1923. These figures include all notified cases including imported cases, those treated in hospitals in Hong-Kong but with their places of residence in the New Territories, and all cases notified as occurring in the Navy and Army.

The figures showing the population belonging to the Navy and Army during the years of the war are not available.

As however these numbers are small in proportion to the total population, the following table is inserted.

This table shows the incidence per 1000 on the civil population of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, all cases of these diseases being included in the calculation.

Year	Total Civil Population	No. of Cases	Rate per 1000
1915 .....	509160	201	0.394
1916 .....	529010	221	0.417
1917 .....	535100	195	0.364
1918 .....	561500	249	0.443
1919 .....	598100	136	0.227
1920 .....	648150	132	0.203
1921 .....	625166	194	0.310
1922 .....	662200	166	0.250
1923 .....	681800	302	0.442
1924 .....	799550	285	0.356

In the year 1921 was taken the first census since the year 1911. The census figure for the population is used in the above table and the populations for the following years are based on this figure, but some endeavour has been made to correct them as the census for 1921 was admitted to be too low.

If the estimated population for the year 1921 be used instead of the census figure the rate per 1000 for that year falls to 0.282.

For the year 1920 to 1924 it has been possible to calculate the incidence per 1000 of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers on the civil population, excluding all cases of these diseases amongst the Naval and Military forces, all imported cases, and cases brought into hospitals from the New Territories.

The following table shows the result of this calculation.

Year	Rate per 1000 for Chinese	Rate per 10000 for non-Chinese
1920 .....	0.118	2.64
1921 (A) .....	0.191	4.11
1921 (B) .....	0.176	4.25
1922 .....	0.172	3.22
1923 .....	0.326	4.32
1924 .....	0.1931	6.31

(A) gives results based on the census figures.

(B) gives results based on the estimated population.

The rates for the years 1923 and 1924 invite attention, the former on account of a noticeable increase in the Chinese rate and the latter on account of an unusually high rate for non-Chinese.

The high rate for non-Chinese during 1924 is due to a small but sharply defined epidemic in July and August of that year which was superimposed on the usual incidence of these diseases.

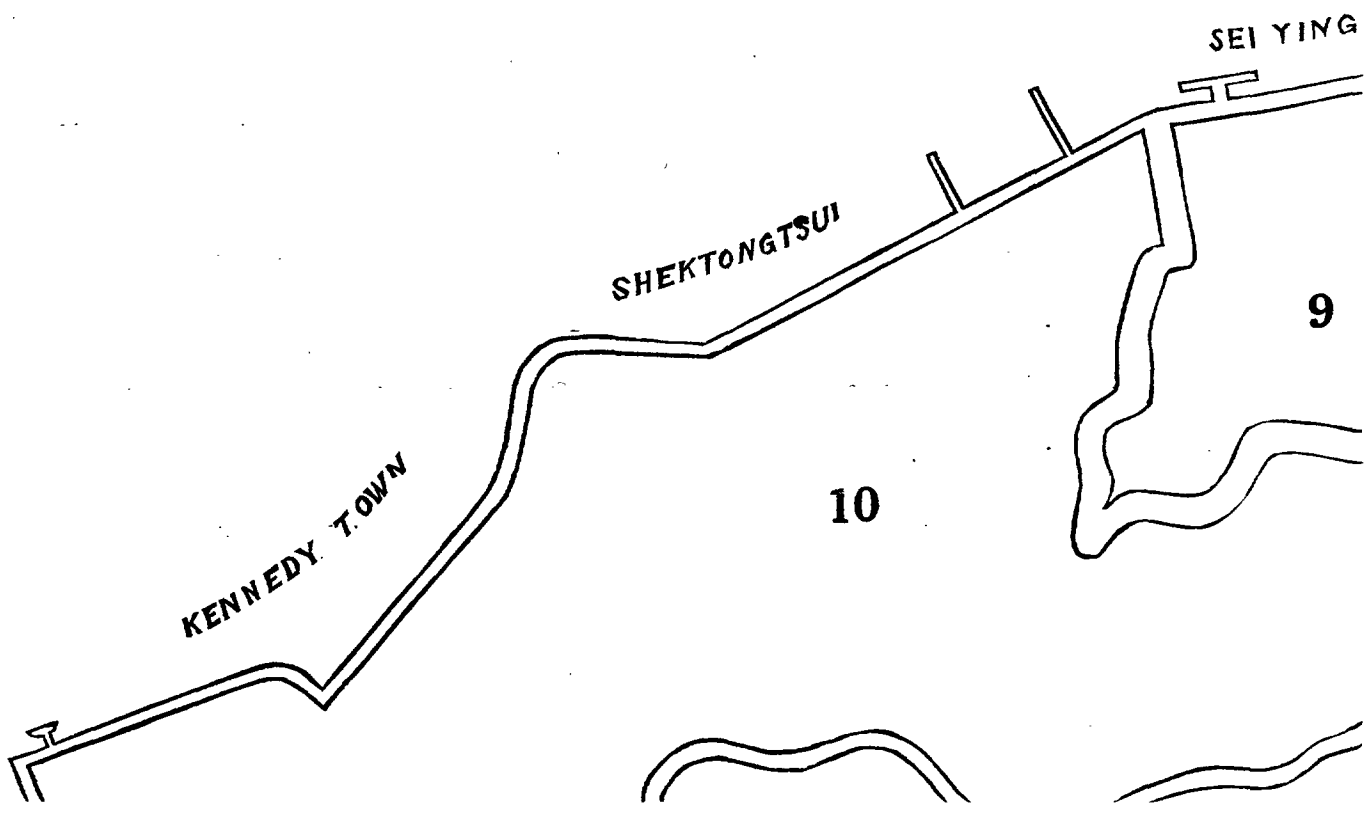
The following table shows the number of cases both Chinese and Non-Chinese of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers notified weekly throughout July and August of 1924. Imported cases are excluded.

Weeks ended	Chinese Cases	Non-Chinese Cases	Total Cases
July 7th .....	2	4	6
„ 14th .....	2	4	6
„ 21st .....	1	17	18
„ 28th .....	6	14	20
August 4th ....	5	5	10
„ 11th ....	3	4	7
„ 18th ....	12	0	12
„ 25th ....	5	3	8
Sept. 1st .....	5	4	9

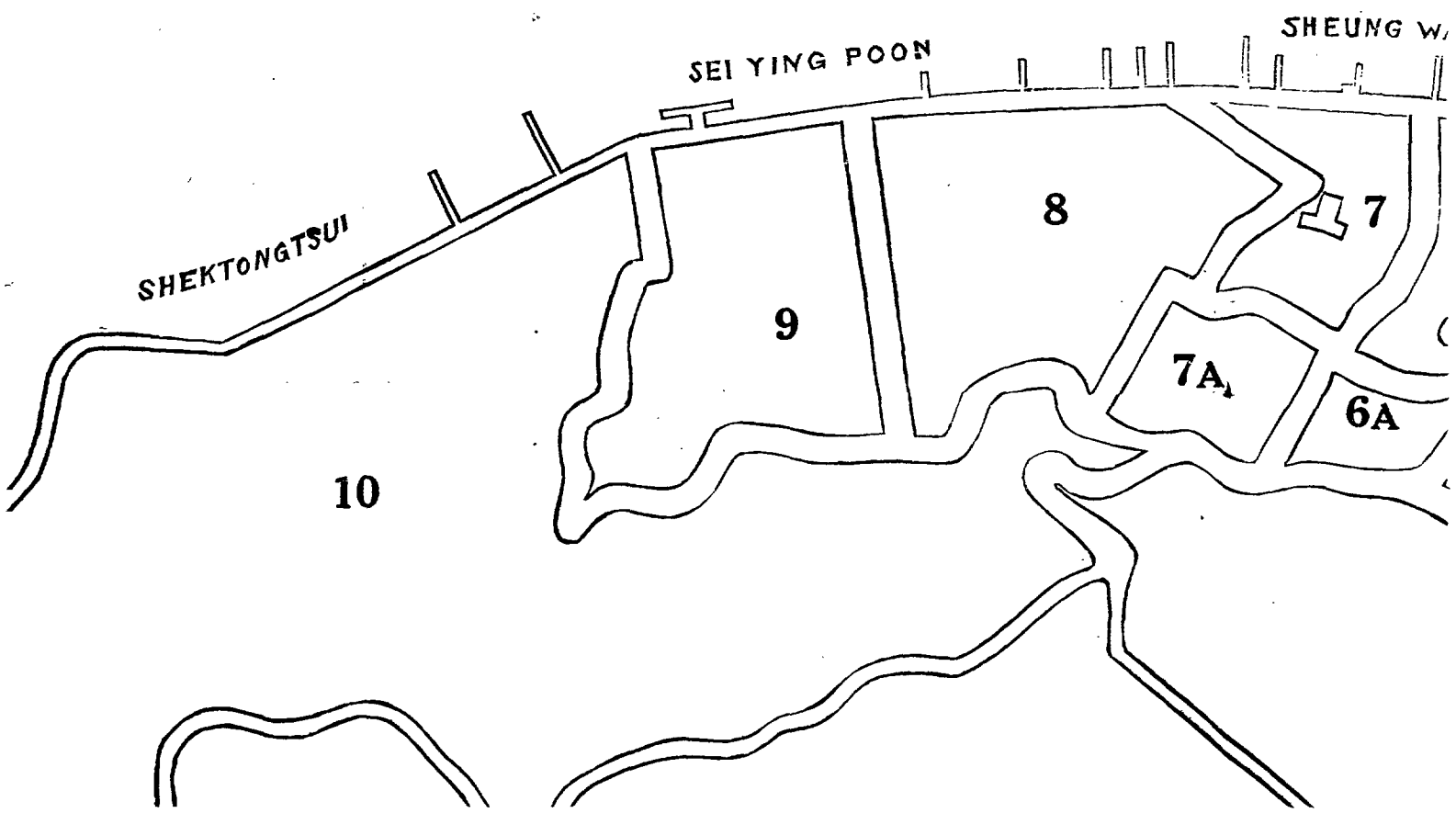
A diagram is given to show the number of cases of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers notified during the months of July, August and September 1924.

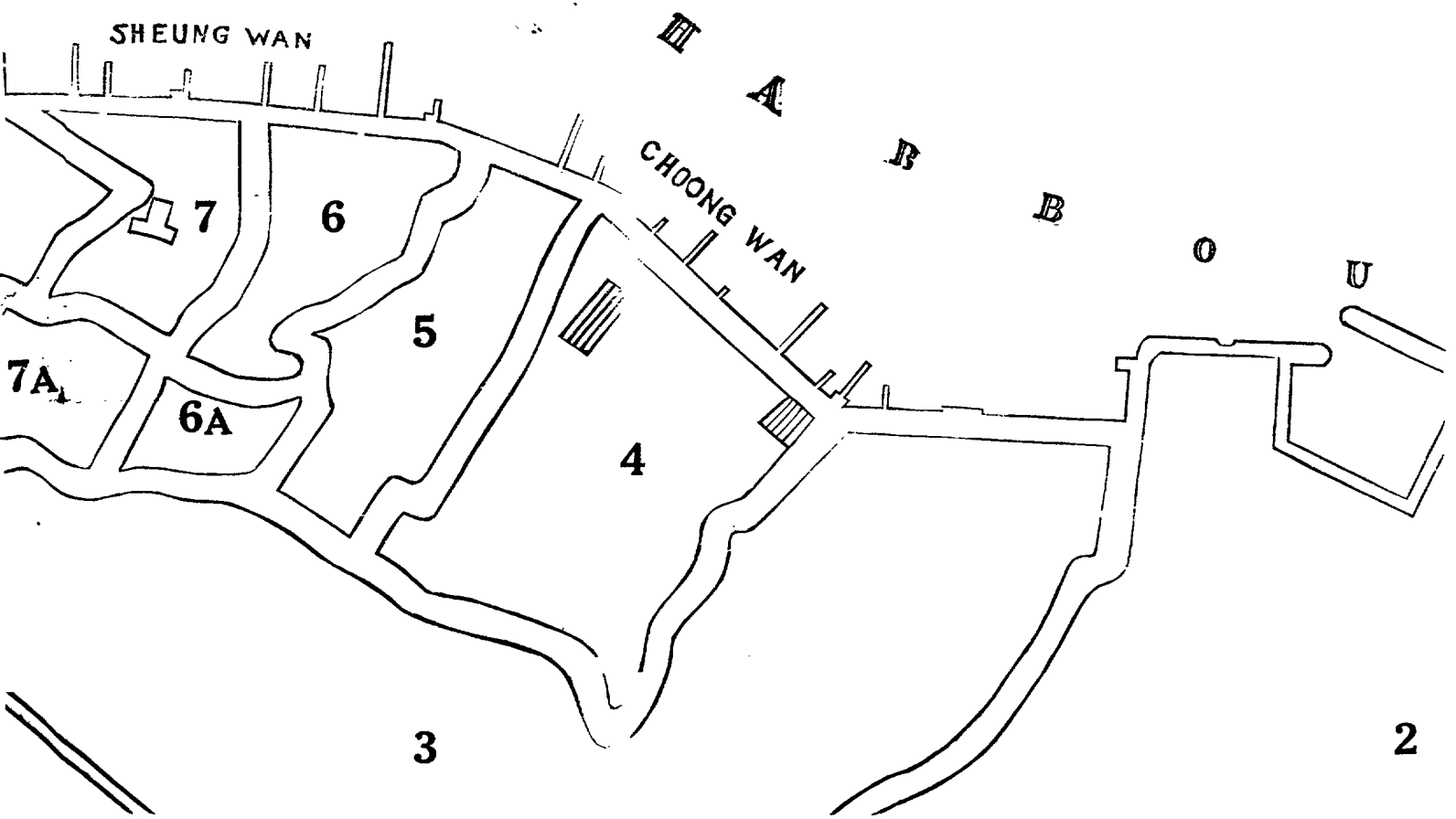
In viewing this diagram it must be remembered that the cases notified on any day were not necessarily infected on even approximately the same day.

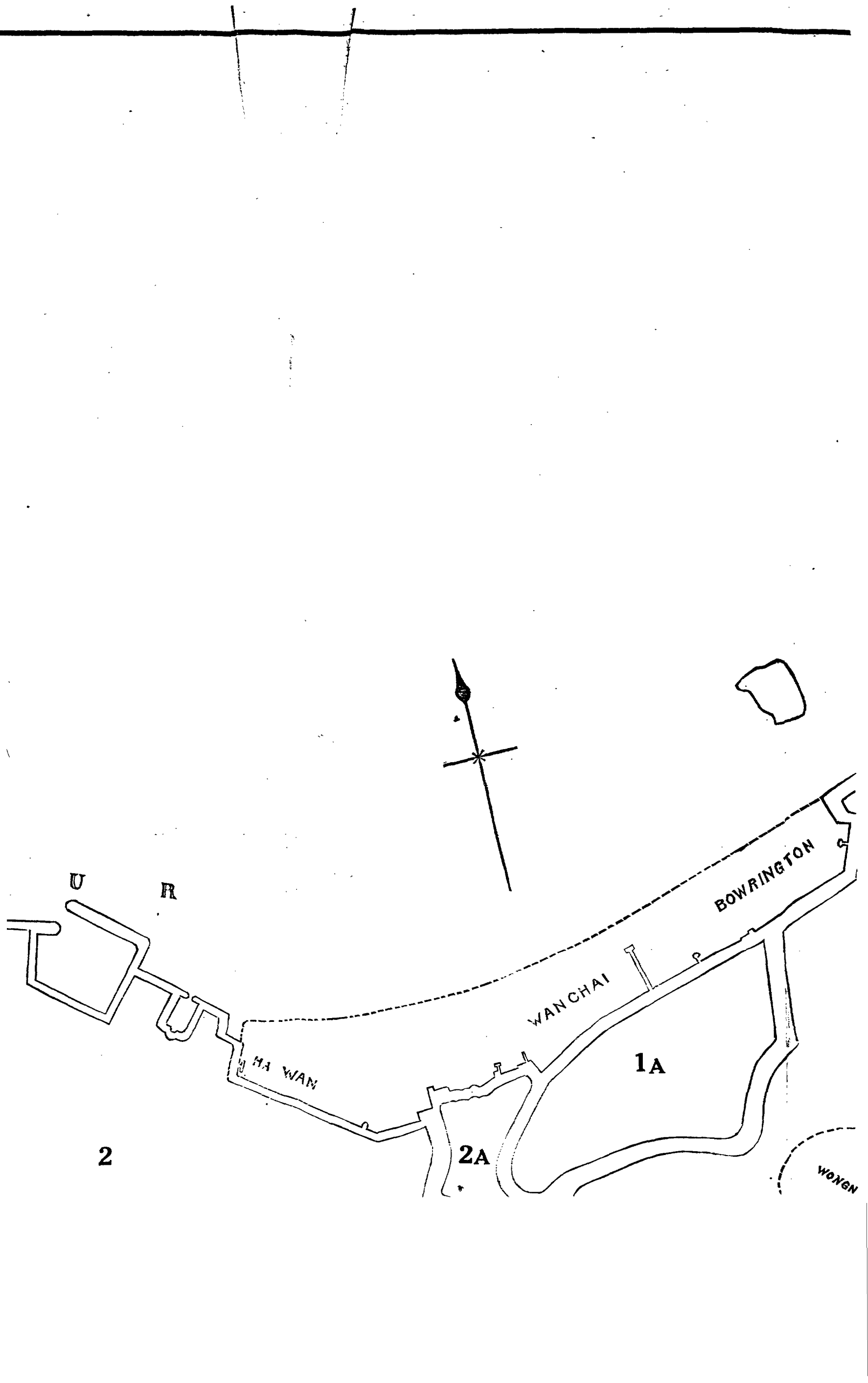
The incubation period of typhoid fever is variable and notifications are made at very different stages of the disease, some being comparatively early and the others late, while some cases are only diagnosed post mortem.









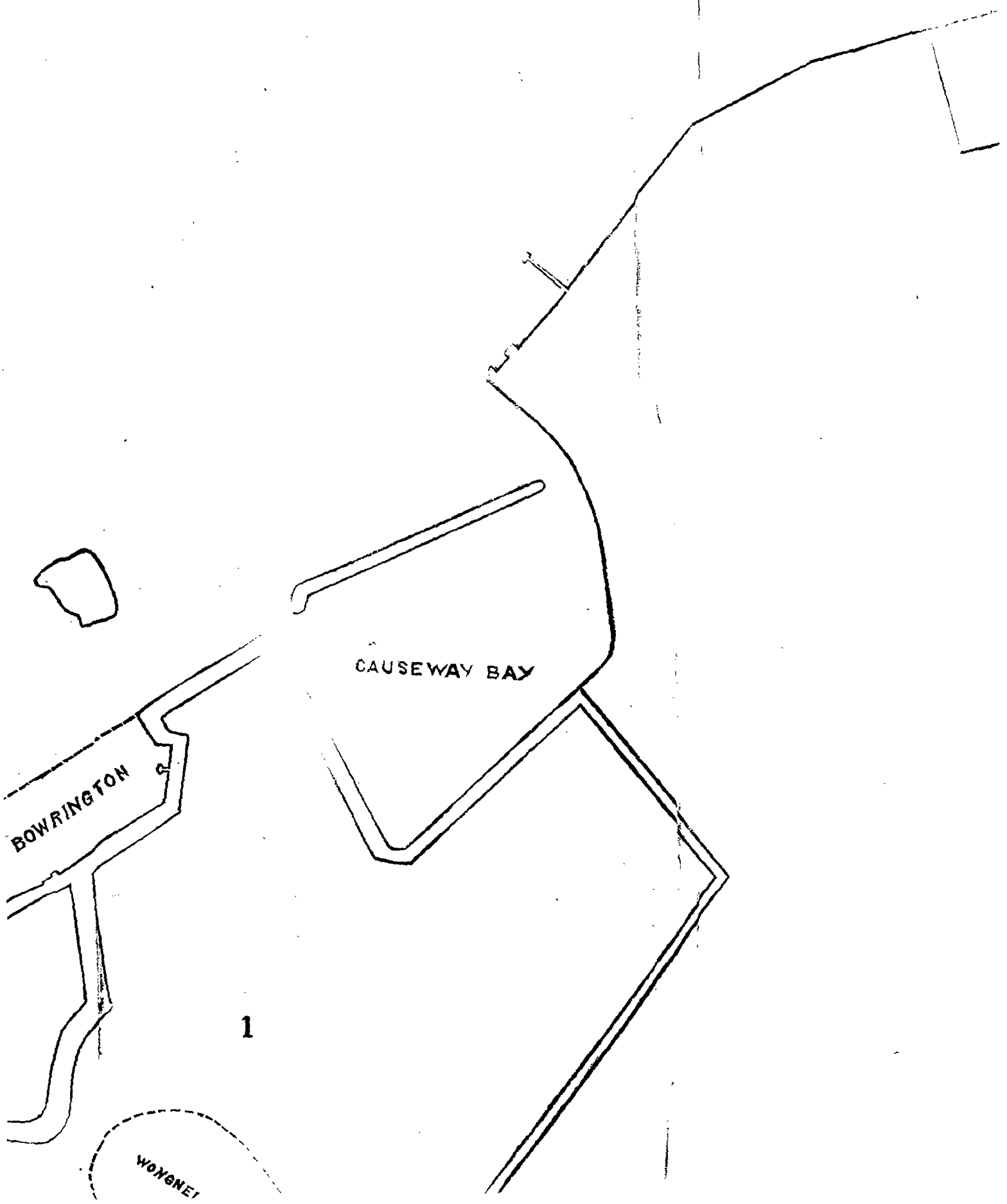


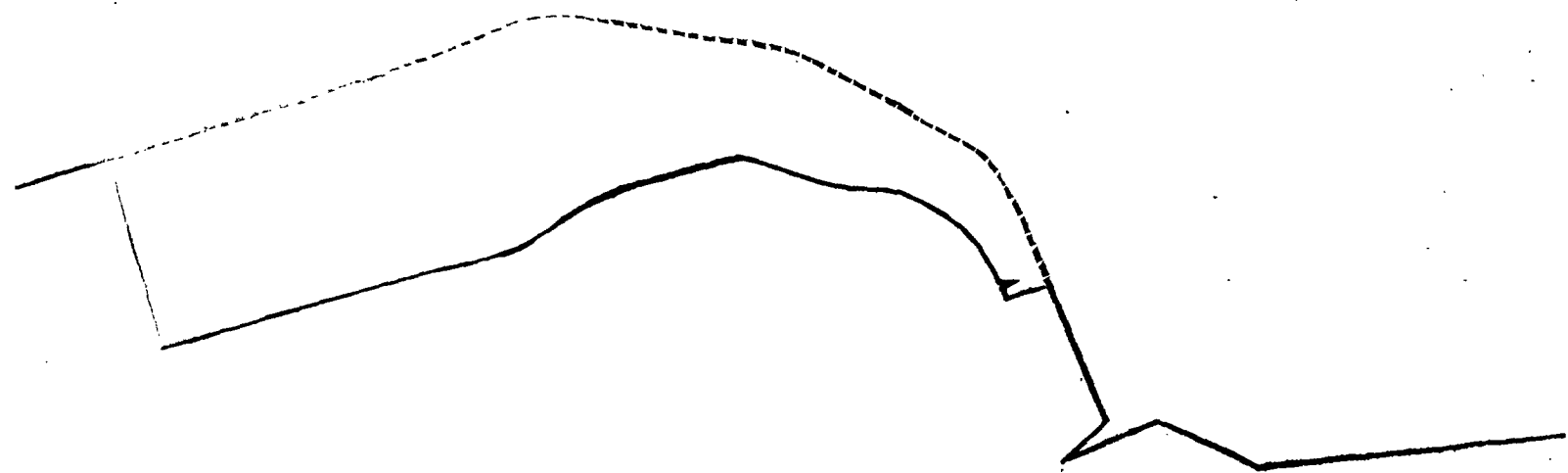
BOWRINGTON

CAUSEWAY BAY

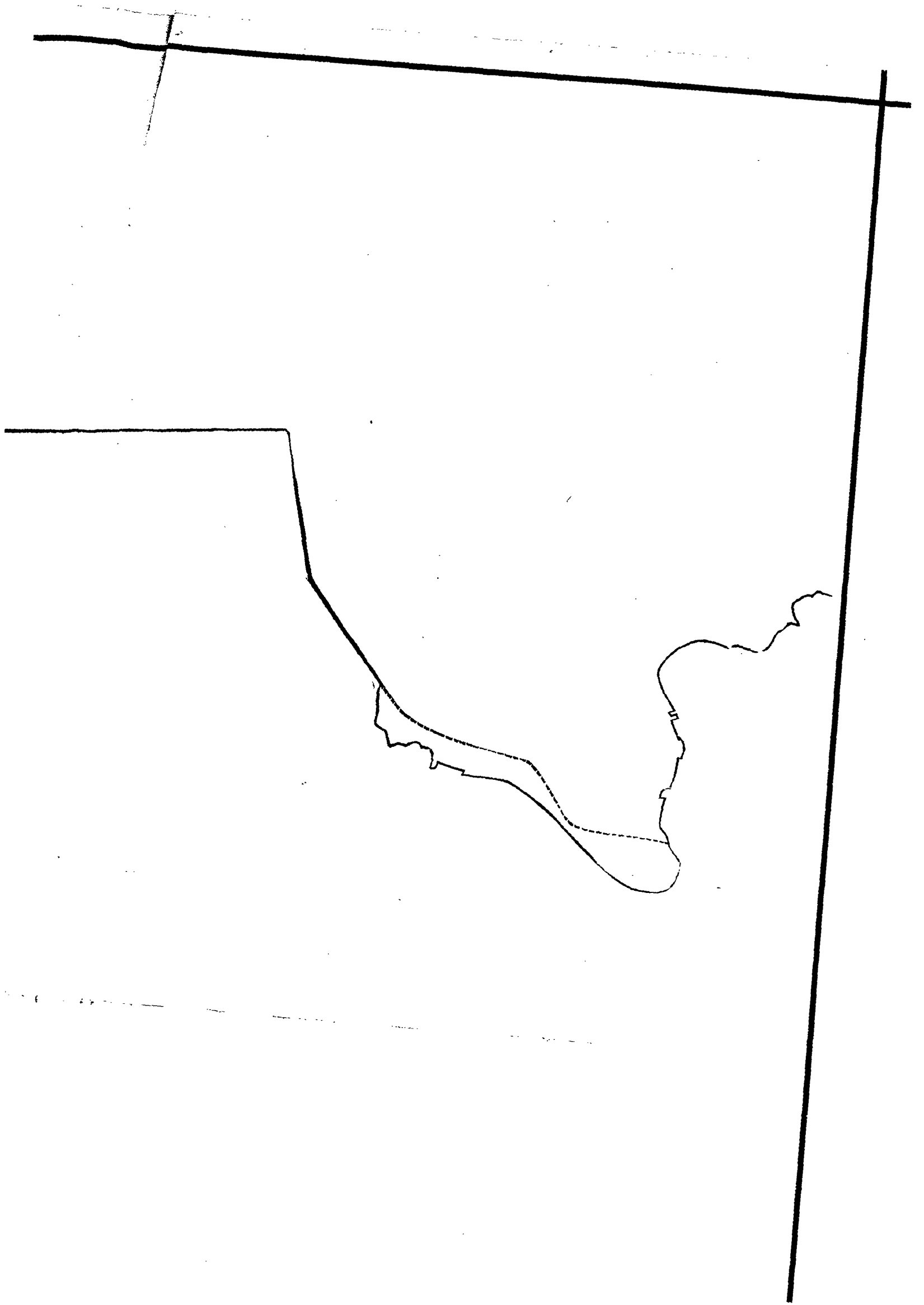
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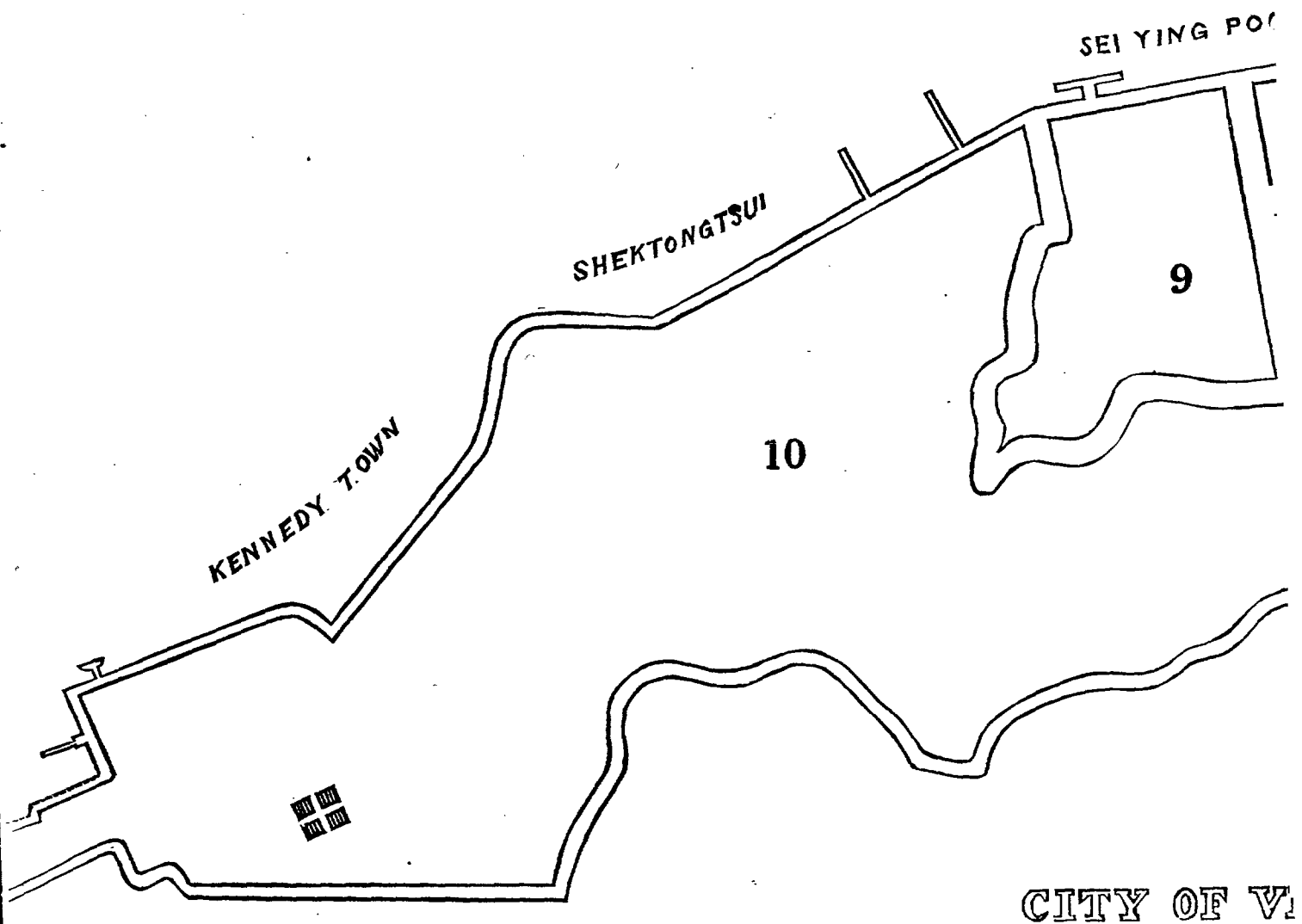
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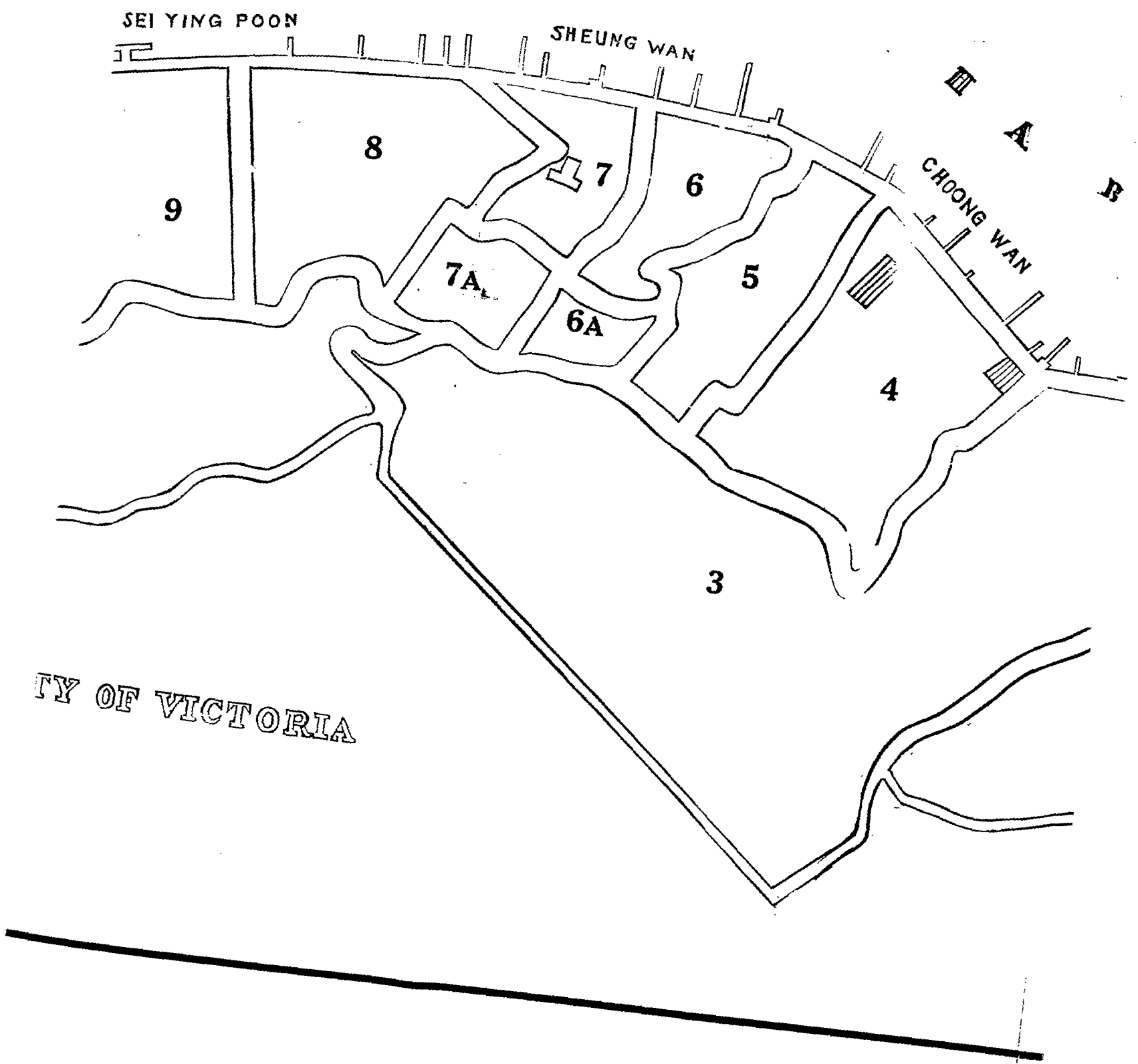


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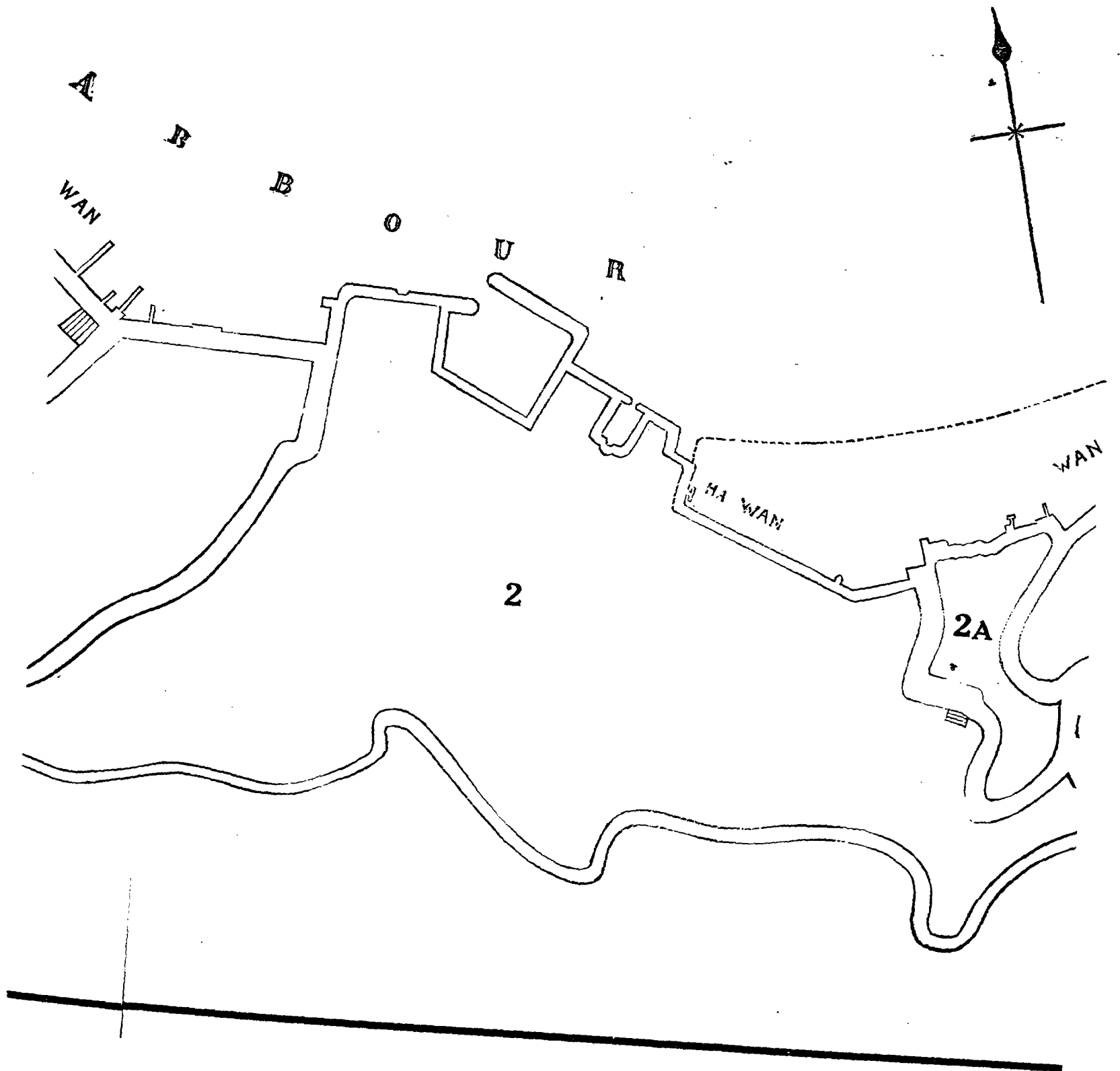


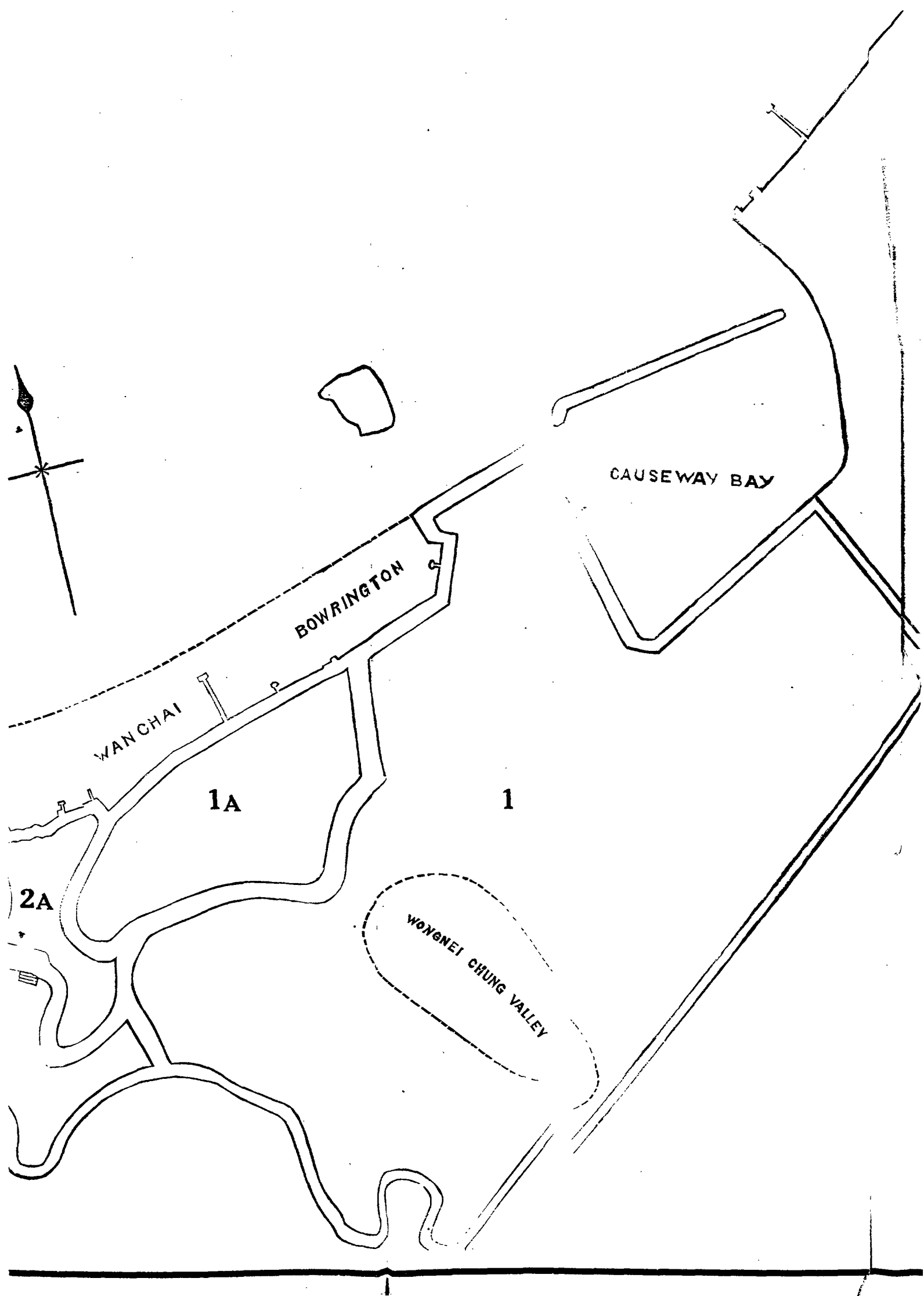
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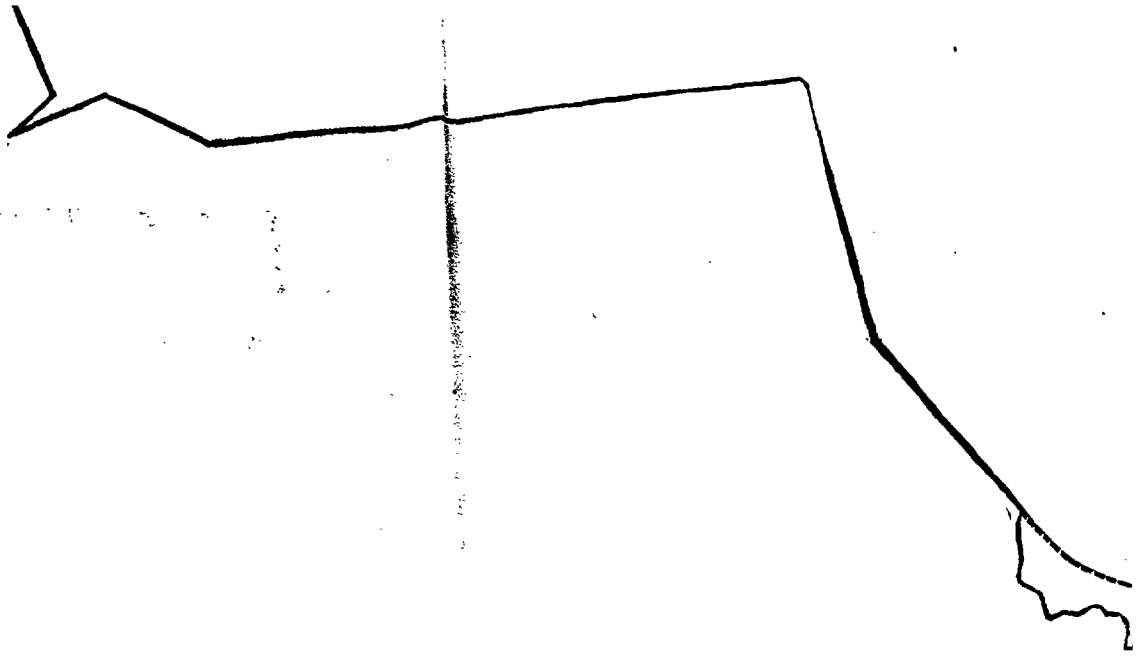




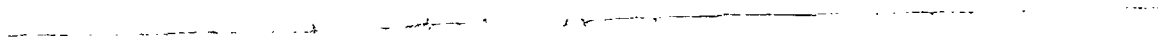


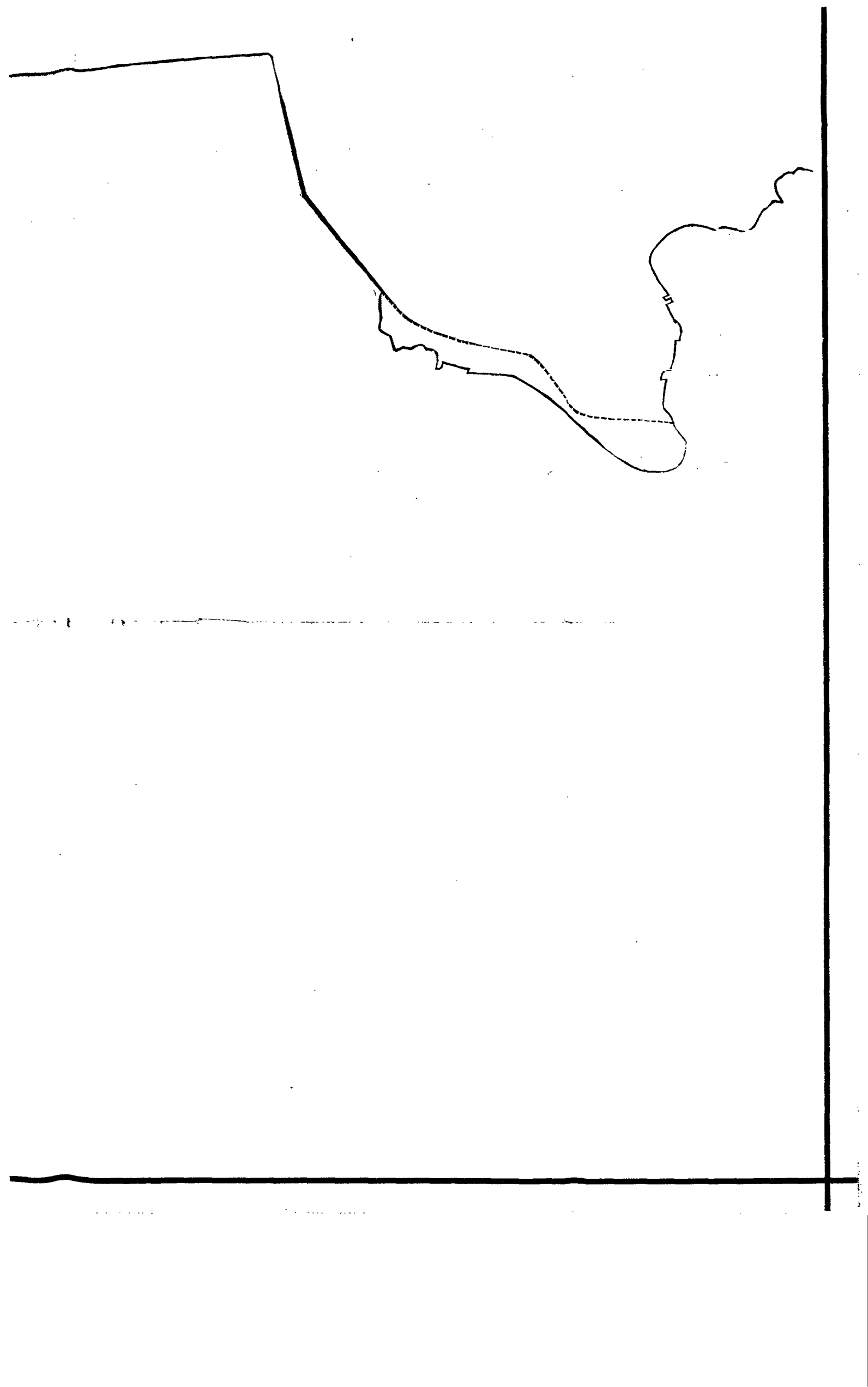
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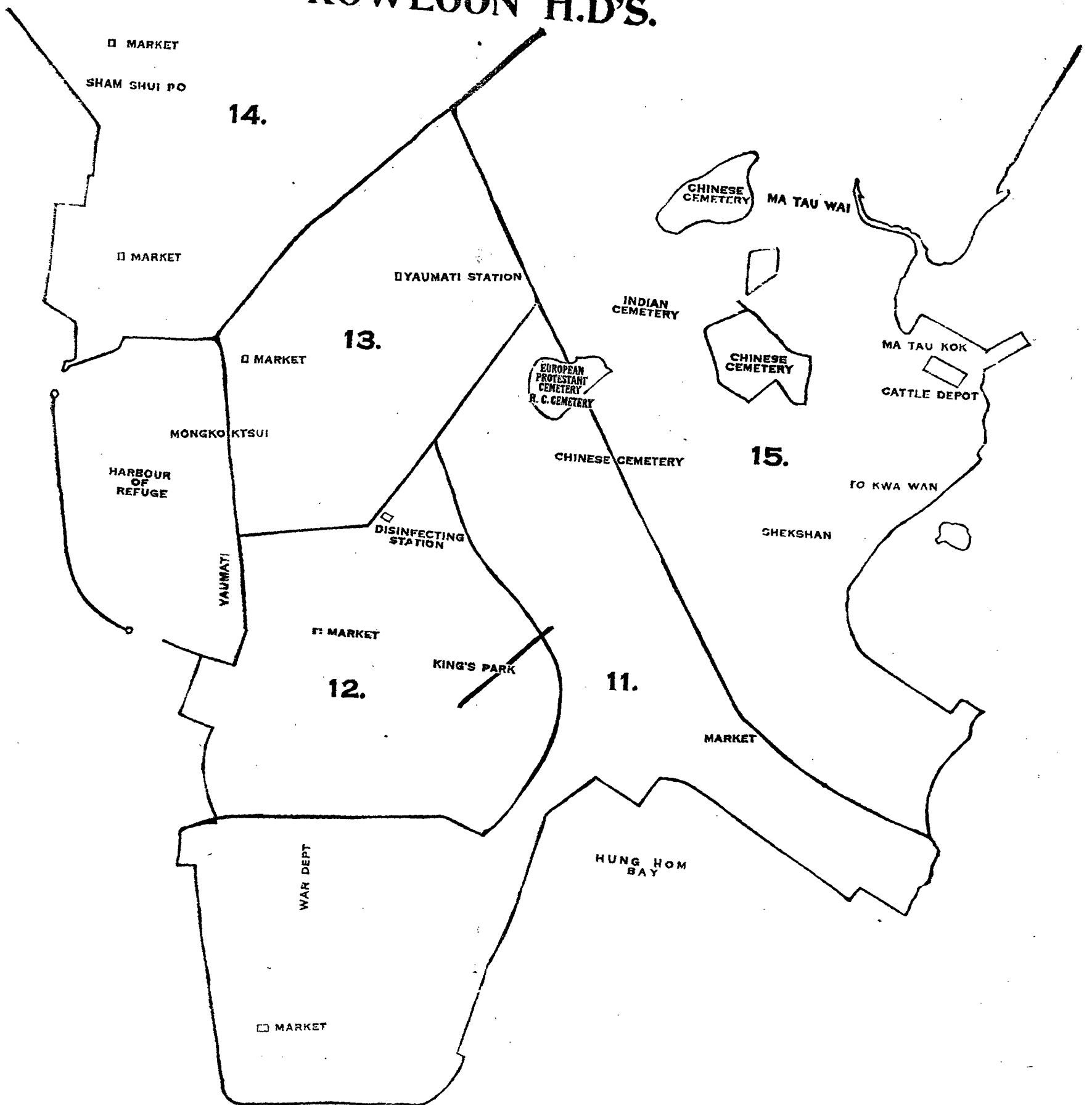


**SHAUKIWAN**





# KOWLOON H.D.'S.



During the year 1924 the Non-Chinese cases of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers were 42.8 per centum of the total cases while during the year 1923 they were only 28.8 per centum of the total cases.

The incidence of the diseases during 1923 was therefore heavier amongst the Chinese than amongst the non-Chinese.

Moreover in spite of there having been no epidemic wave comparable to that of 1924 attributable to some common source of infection the actual number of cases which occurred during 1923 exceeded by 17 the number for 1924.

Towards the end of the dry season in 1923 restriction on the supply of water caused the Chinese to collect water during the hours when it was procurable from house taps and street hydrants in buckets and various improvised receptacles and store the water throughout the remainder of the day.

Such a state of water shortage may therefore lead to accidental contamination of water after its delivery from the house taps and public fountains.

No evidence based upon the distribution of the cases either as regards place or time existed which would suggest that water from any given source was specifically contaminated before delivery, nor were the cases sufficient in number to suggest that all the sources of water were contaminated.

Notifications of Infectious disease are received from various source and may be classed as coming from hospitals, private medical practitioners and the public mortuaries. Those received from the mortuaries refer to cases not diagnosed before death.

A comparison of the cases of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers notified in 1923 and 1924 when classed under the above mentioned headings is interesting.

The following table shows this comparison.

Source of Notification	Typhoid		Paratyphoid		Total	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
G. C. H. ....	48	62	10	9	58	71
T. W. H. ....	36	45	0	0	36	45
K. W. H. ....	6	6	0	0	6	6
V. G. H. ....	1	3	0	0	1	3
P. P. ....	67	100	20	28	87	128
H. K. M. ....	101	25	0	0	101	25
K. M. ....	13	7	0	0	13	7

G. C. H. means Government Civil Hospital,  
 T. W. H. means Tung Wa Hospital,  
 K. W. H. means Kwong Wa Hospital,  
 V. G. H. means Victoria Gaol Hospital.  
 P. P. means private medical practitioners.  
 H. K. M. means Hong-Kong Public Mortuary.  
 K. M. means Kowloon Public Mortuary.

Excluding cases of deaths from violence and sudden deaths the bodies examined at the public mortuaries are those of persons who have not been under the care of qualified medical men.

These are mostly from the poorest people living under the least favourable conditions of domestic sanitation.

Yet the water supply as delivered is of the same quality for all.

The comparatively high figure for Typhoid cases notified from the mortuaries during 1923 lends support to the supposition that the incidence of the disease was mostly determined by domestic factors.

On the other hand the higher figures in 1924 for those cases notified by private medical practitioners and from hospitals suggests that a more favoured class suffered more in this year.

Owing to errors in the census and the continual fluctuation in the population no accurate estimate can be made of the distribution of the population according to age and sex.

Comparatively few births are registered but probably a greater proportion of male than female births.

It has however been estimated that the Chinese female population may be taken as approximately equal to one third of the total Chinese population.

The following table shows the number of cases of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers for the years 1923 and 1924 classed according to sex and age over and under 10 years.

The two years show noteworthy differences both in age and sex distribution.

Year	Under 10 years		Over 10 years	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1923 .....	36	44	88	47
1924 .....	8	11	96	48

In 1923 the female cases were 46.9 per cent. of the total cases while in 1924 they were 36.07 per cent.

While the difference in sex distribution of the population is due to the fact that it consists chiefly of adult males who are labourers, the children being more equally divided between the two sexes, there is probably a slight preponderance of male



children over female children owing to less care being given amongst the poor people to the preservation of female infant lives than to the preservation of male infants.

The excess of female over male cases under the age of ten is therefore not especially indicative of greater chances of infection amongst the females than amongst the males.

The difference in the population of cases amongst children in the two years is remarkable.

In 1923 the children provided 37.16 per cent. of the Chinese cases while in 1924 they only amounted to 11.64 per cent.

This adds support to the view that the source of infection in the year 1923 when there was no epidemic wave as in 1924 super-imposed on the usual curve of incidence, were of domestic origin e.g. the necessity during a shortage of water of collecting and storing it in any available receptacle.

#### *Deaths from Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.*

The following table shows the deaths from these diseases for nine years from 1914 to 1924 (excluding the years 1916 and 1918 the necessary details for these two years being unavailable) distributed according to age groups.

Age Groups.	Under 1 month.	1 month to 1 year.	1 year to 5 years.	5 years to 15 years.	15 years to 25 years.	25 years to 45 years.	45 years to 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Unknown.	Total.
Years										
1924.....	0	6	6	14	30	45	14	1	0	116
1923.....	1	13	51	27	36	41	10	0	0	179
1922.....	0	2	3	16	16	29	8	1	1	76
1921.....	0	0	5	10	17	31	8	0	0	69
1920.....	0	0	4	10	21	25	8	0	0	68
1919.....	1	6	21	19	14	24	2	0	0	87
1917.....	0	2	30	26	18	29	10	1	0	116
1915.....	0	4	27	22	18	25	4	4	0	104
1914.....	0	3	15	20	11	19	4	2	0	74

The number of non-Chinese deaths ascribed to Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers for the years 1914 to 1924 (excluding the years 1916 and 1918) were as follows:—

Years	Number of death	Years	Number of death
1924 .....	15	1919 .....	5
1923 .....	14	1917 .....	5
1922 .....	6	1915 .....	10
1921 .....	10	1914 .....	5
1920 .....	11		

There is a remarkable difference between the incidence of Typhoid Fever during recent years and that of former years.

To illustrate this the following table is given. The figures have been taken from the Annual Report of the Colonial Surgeon for 1894.

It must be understood that Paratyphoid Fever had not at that time been differentiated from allied diseases and that the term Simple Continued Fever covered a group of diseases.

Some cases of malaria, especially of the subtertian type, were probably diagnosed as Enteric Fever or Simple Continued Fever.

It is however probable that the terms Enteric Fever and Simple Continued Fever taken together are to a very large extent synonymous with the terms Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers taken as a group.

Year.	Enteric Fever		Simple Continued Fever		Total	
	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese
	1873.....	12	0	96	6	108
1874.....	125	1	46	4	171	5
1875.....	31	1	291	5	322	6
1876.....	94	1	343	9	437	10
1877.....	145	5	370	8	515	13
1878.....	89	3	481	15	470	18
1879.....	116	3	733	21	849	24
1880.....	309	1	373	12	682	13
1881.....	438	2	168	17	606	19
1882.....	679	10	71	13	850	23
1883.....	262	1	571	9	733	10
1884.....	132	7	600	4	732	11
1885.....	105	7	755	11	860	18
1886.....	9	5	772	8	781	13
1887.....	9	7	441	10	450	17
1888.....	2	5	299	4	301	9
1889.....	1	2	363	3	364	5
1890.....	1	4	342	4	343	8
1891.....	6	5	427	1	433	6
1892.....	0	0	446	1	446	1
1893.....	0	5	448	1	448	6
1894.....	2	4	435	2	433	6

In the original tables there is only mention of European (British and Foreign) and Chinese deaths. It is not stated that non-Chinese other than Europeans are included.

Allowance must be made for errors in diagnosis in these earlier years, there was then little or no control of diagnosis by bacteriological and pathological experiment.

When however it is noted that the above figures represent fatal cases only and that they must be multiplied considerably before they can be used even to suggest the incidence of cases of these diseases, and when further it is remarked that during the same years the deaths ascribed simply to diarrhoea were approximately equivalent to those from Simple Continued Fever, the significance of such figures is still very great.

Excuse for bringing to notice again these long forgotten figures is sought in that they show the value of preventive measures. These have been the provision of public water supplies and the closure of private wells.

These two measures must always go hand in hand for if the public supply at any time fail to be sufficient recourse will be had to undesirable sources and insanitary methods of storing water.

The following brief notes on the provision of public water supplies have been obtained by the courtesy of the Water Authority.

They clearly indicate the continued call for more and more water to keep pace with the rapidly increasing population.

Even long after the last year dealt with in the Colonial Surgeon's report for 1894 there were private wells. In the city these were often in houses and where not actually in houses were in narrow lanes and alleys where they were exposed to great pollution.

Some of these were not closed until as late as 1902 but by far the greater number had been closed before that year.

Some few years ago during a time of shortage of water at the end of the dry season a demand was made for the opening of old wells. The foregoing remarks may serve to indicate the grave danger that may result from any such procedure.

*Notes on the provision of public water supplies.*

- 1863:—Provision of a small reservoir at Pokfulam to hold 2000000 gallons.  
1871:—Pokfulam reservoir constructed to hold 60000000 gallons.  
1889:—Tytam reservoir constructed to hold 312000000 gallons.  
1891:—Pumping works to supply water to the Peak provided.  
1895:—Pokfulam reservoir capacity increased to 70400000 gallons.

- 1897:—Tytam reservoir capacity increased to 407000000 gallons.  
1899:—Wong Nei Chung reservoir added, capacity 33260000 gallons.  
1904:—Tytam by-wash reservoir constructed to hold 26301000 gallons.  
1907:—Tytam intermediate reservoir constructed to hold 210400000 gallons.  
1917:—Tytam Tuk reservoir added, completing the scheme of Tytam reservoirs, capacity 1419000000 gallons.

*Kowloon.*

- 1895:—First public supply increased in  
1901:—to yield 332000 gallons daily.  
1919:—completion of the present Kowloon reservoir on the Sha Tin Road capacity 374000000 gallons.  
1906:—(1904 to 1906) provision of a supply for shipping yielding a daily "draw off" of 500000 gallons and over.

*Shaikiwan.*

- 1896:—Inauguration of a scheme to yield 50000 gallons daily  
1912-1914:—Augmentation of former supply and construction of a service reservoir to hold 350000 gallons.

*Aberdeen.*

- 1896:—Scheme projected for a service reservoir to hold 112000 gallons received from hill streams. This has since been replaced by a supply from the reservoir supplying the Aberdeen paper mill and the provision of filter beds.

Although the provision of public water supplies has undoubtedly been the principal factor in reducing the incidence of Typhoid Fever and allied diseases in the Colony there still remain other ways of acquiring infection.

Twenty to thirty years ago there was in this colony a widespread belief that Chinese did not suffer from Typhoid Fever to any appreciable extent. The old reports of the Colonial Surgeon had been forgotten. It is probably true that the Chinese have a higher degree of immunity to this disease than have Europeans of these days. This combined with the habit of tea drinking which means that drinking water is boiled now accounts probably to a great extent for the difference in incidence of the disease between Chinese and non-Chinese residents.

At the same time the infection of non-Chinese was generally ascribed to the eating of vegetables, especially in salads, grown by Chinese and therefore by the use of manure from human sources and also by the eating of oysters.

Since the introduction of bacteriological and pathological methods of diagnosis the belief in the general immunity of Chinese to Typhoid fever has been destroyed but in view of the experience of earlier years it should not have been held.

These earlier experiences and some later ones also show that if given a foul water supply the Chinese will suffer from Typhoid.

Foul water will infect by many other channels than deliberate drinking.

The higher the presumed immunity of Chinese to Typhoid the higher presumably may be the number of unknown "Carriers" of Typhoid amongst them.

There is no means of estimating the probable ratio of "carriers" per 1000 of the population.

When however it is recognised that carriers may be employed in handling food, drinks and ice the existence of a source of infection even when the public water supply is above suspicion is evident.

The eating of raw vegetables and uncooked oysters are of course methods of laying oneself open to infection.

But given carriers amongst the community the principal source of infection other than that of food drinks and ice handled by them is probably through the agency of flies.

The excreta in the pans of dry privies invite the visits of flies and so do exposed articles of food and milk.

Experience has shown that in this colony a plague of flies in a house is generally evidence of domestic negligence on the part of the house holder or a neighbour.

Fortunately there are very few stables in the colony but there are some from which occasionally residents procure manure for their gardens.

The use of stable manure in the gardens of houses, unless care be taken to prevent its giving rise to a fly nuisance, has been known to be and will continue to be a grave source of danger.

The substitution wherever possible of water flushed public latrines for former "dry" latrines which has been the policy of the Government for a number of years is a step towards the reduction of the chances of infection, as is also the installation in private houses of water-closets to replace the "bucket" privies formerly found in nearly every house.

For many years permission has been freely given for the installation of water closets in private premises whenever it has been shown that an adequate supply of water for flushing can be provided, and there is reason to think that the occupiers will use these apparatus rightly.

In spite however of the increase of automatically acting preventive measures such as the installation of water closets and the provision of a pure water supply there remains and will remain the necessity of paying heed to the canons of domestic hygiene.

### *Food Poisoning.*

Excluding such diseases as Typhoid Fever, Cholera and Dysentery which may be acquired by eating food contaminated with the virus of these diseases there is a group of diseases less well defined to which the term Food-poisoning has been applied.

This group of diseases may be divided into two sub-groups in one of which the disease is brought about by the presence in the food of one or other of several species of bacteria, and in the other of which the cause of disease is a poison produced in the food during some change which the food has undergone and which may have been due to some remote bacterial contamination.

It is only to the latter class of disease that the term Ptomaine poisoning can reasonably be applied, but this term is often loosely used by the general public and even by medical practitioners to include all classes of Food-Poisoning.

True Ptomaine poisoning is a somewhat rare disease and, fortunately the Ptomaines which may be formed during the decomposition of foods which causes them to acquire the unpleasant taste and smell so well known in flesh foods which have been kept too long before being eaten, are not extremely poisonous when merely ingested.

The majority of cases of Food poisoning belong to the first mentioned class e.g. they are due to contamination of the food with some micro-organism capable of causing disease.

It is possible that the infectivity of such food may be due to disease of the animal from which the food has been derived.

Apart from this however there is always the possibility of food, originally good, acquiring contamination by handling.

Thorough cooking sterilises food. If however food after cooking be kept e.g. to be eaten next day it may through having been handled acquire the power of setting up an acute diarrhoea and the train of symptoms accompanying food poisoning.



The usual domestic ice chest is not reliable as a means of preventing the multiplication of bacteria in food placed therein after it has been contaminated by dirty handling.

It is a good rule especially in hot weather to keep no flesh food over till next day or so that it is not eaten until many hours after it has been cooked.

It is probable that many of the cases of acute diarrhoea which occur in the hot weather in the colony are due to the consumption of food which has acquired the power to cause disease through dirty handling.

During the year 1924 these occurred however an outbreak of Food-poisoning which appeared to belong to the second class of diseases mentioned above.

It was not found possible to demonstrate its presence with certainty but enquiry pointed to the presence in the food of a substance known as Tyrotoxin a poisonous body allied to the so called Ptomaines or animal alkaloids.

After eating tea-cakes at a restaurant many people were seized with illness of which abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhoea were the chief symptoms.

The degree of illness seems to have varied in different persons.

Rumour had it that over thirty people had been attacked.

Only two medical men reported cases and even they showed a strange reluctance either to say how many patients they had or to give their names and addresses, or to give the name of the restaurant where the cakes were eaten.

On being personally interviewed however these medical men gave all the help they could give.

The manager of the restaurant gave all possible facilities for enquiries.

Fortunately one of the medical men who reported cases had promptly obtained a few cakes from the same "baking" as those on which suspicion had fallen.

These he sent to the medical department where they were subjected to chemical and bacteriological examination.

In the course of a few days information was gathered from some half dozen other persons who had eaten of these cakes and been more or less similarly ill afterwards.

The symptoms appear to have developed rapidly i.e. from one to three hours after the meal. Recovery was also said to have been rapid. There were no fatal cases.

Inspection of the bakery showed that all possible care was taken for the sake of cleanliness.

The bacteriological examination of the cakes showed only a growth of bacillus subtilis and no harmful bacteria.

The chemical examination showed absence of mineral poisons and vegetable alkaloids.

Some of the cakes were made with custard which was found to be abnormally acid and to give a faint reaction which suggested the presence of the poison known as Tyrotoxinon.

Butter imported in a frozen state had been used in the preparation of this custard.

It is of interest that two persons were taken ill after eating buttered toast at this restaurant on the same day on which the other sufferers ate the cakes, but these two had eaten no cakes

It was not possible to obtain any sample of butter from the same lot which had been used in preparing the cakes; it had all been used.

However samples of every ingredient in use at the bakery were later examined chemically with the result that no poisonous substances could be detected.

The rapid onset of the illnesses and the negative results of the bacteriological examination as regards harmful organisms indicated that this was not an outbreak of Food Poisoning of the more usual kind, that is caused by infection with living bacteria.

It was concluded that the poison was in the butter and was probably Tyrotoxinon or a Ptomaine produced in the butter by some remote bacterial action before importation.

The butter was imported in large quantities packed in paper lined wooden cases and frozen.

Some 600 lbs. were sold daily by the importers and it was delivered in the unopened original cases. It was placed in cold storage on importation and only taken therefrom on receipt of a customer's order.

The butter was still frozen when it was delivered at the bakery.

There was nothing in the appearance or smell of the butter to excite suspicion.

In spite of the large consumption of this class of butter in the colony at the time no complaint of illness from any other restaurant or tea shop was received.

It was probable that the contamination was confined to one case of butter containing 50 lbs. and that no blame could be attached either to the importers of the butter or to the management and staff of the bakery.

W. PEARSE, M.D., D.P.H.,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

Table I.—DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG DURING 1924.

	Blackwater Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Rabies (Hydrophobia).	Dengue Fever.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Influenza.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Dysentery.	Plague.	Malarial Fever.	Cholera.	Puerperal Fever.	Septic Infections.	Syphilis.	Poisoning.	Injuries.	Developmental Diseases.	Old Age.	General Tuberculosis.	Beri-beri.	Cancer.	Paralysis and Convulsions.	Heart Diseases.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis & Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Enteritis and Gastro-Enteritis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Peritonitis.	Nephritis.	Other causes.	Unknown.	All causes.
British and Foreign Community,	Civil,.....	1	...	...	1	6	7	4	14	1	1	2	...	6	...	1	5	3	2	14	4	5	4	2	7	5	12	38	27	5	6	2	11	56	...	252
	Victoria and Peak,.....	1	...	1	1	28	319	8	82	23	51	227	...	187	...	3	43	236	68	154	385	131	270	686	76	92	98	2,037	1,027	530	36	27	178	1924	79	9,008
Chinese Community,	Harbour,.....	...	...	...	...	2	66	...	3	2	1	27	...	58	...	...	3	11	...	55	5	136	8	100	7	3	14	61	106	36	1	1	15	94	92	907
	Kowloon,.....	...	...	...	1	16	387	2	13	14	14	161	...	386	...	3	12	175	3	125	5	217	56	612	32	57	820	418	407	7	8	218	496	142	4,830	
	Shankiwan,.....	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	2	11	...	15	...	1	1	3	1	1	10	61	1	76	1	...	22	34	32	2	...	6	69	13	375	
	Aberdeen,.....	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	39	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	9	1	25	1	...	5	29	1	...	...	4	20	2	153	
	Stanley,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	28	
Total, 1924,.....	1	1	1	...	8	52	795	14	113	40	70	432	...	707	...	8	65	429	75	355	409	564	340	1502	124	123	183	2,984	1642	1011	52	38	432	2660	328	15,553
" 1923,.....	...	...	1	1	4	83	1141	9	175	43	95	319	136	674	1	19	83	332	77	313	658	595	325	1270	87	99	190	2,790	1503	821	46	41	375	2799	431	15,536

Table II.—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES RECORDED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1924.

Disease	1924		1923	
	Total	By Race	Total	By Race
Plague.....	...	...	148	148
Chinese.....	...	...	...	...
Others.....	...	...	37	37
Typhoid Fever.....	248	248	272	272
Chinese.....	152	152	207	207
Others.....	96	96	65	65
European.....	22	22	13	13
Chinese.....	11	11	8	8
Others.....	11	11	5	5
Paratyphoid Fever.....	37	37	30	30
Chinese.....	4	4	9	9
Others.....	33	33	21	21
Cholera.....	...	...	1	1
Chinese.....	...	...	...	...
Others.....	...	...	1	1
Small-Pox.....	913	913	1,320	1,320
Chinese.....	888	888	1,292	1,292
Others.....	25	25	28	28
European.....	14	14	12	12
Chinese.....	14	14	27	27
Others.....	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria.....	90	90	91	91
Chinese.....	63	63	59	59
Others.....	27	27	32	32
European.....	1	1	5	5
Chinese.....	1	1	1	1
Others.....	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever.....	16	16	20	20
Chinese.....	14	14	19	19
Others.....	2	2	1	1
European.....	1	1	...	...
Chinese.....	1	1	...	...
Others.....	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	9	9	...	...
Chinese.....	4	4	...	...
Others.....	5	5	...	...
European.....	1	1	...	...
Chinese.....	1	1	...	...
Others.....	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever.....	1	1	1	1
Chinese.....	1	1	...	...
Others.....	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever.....	1	1	1	1
Chinese.....	1	1	...	...
Others.....	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever...	81	81	107	107
Chinese.....	79	79	104	104
Others.....	2	2	3	3
European.....	1	1	...	...
Chinese.....	1	1	...	...
Others.....	...	...	...	...
Yellow Fever.....	5	5	...	...
Chinese.....	1	1	...	...
Others.....	4	4	...	...
Rabies.....	2	2	7	7
Chinese.....	1	1	...	...
Dogs.....	1	1	...	...
Total, 1924.....	4,401	4,401	5,998	5,998
Total, 1923.....	4,401	4,401	5,998	5,998

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

	City of Victoria : Health Districts.										Peak.	Kowloon.	Harbour.	New Territories.	Villages of Hongkong.	No address.	Imported.	Total, 1924.	Total, 1923.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
Plague .....	17	24	19	22	6	2	5	8	14	12	8	47	8	6	12	11	27	248	148	
Enteric Fever .....	2	1	1	1	6	6	1	1	...	1	8	5	1	2	5	1	7	37	30	
Paratyphoid Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera .....	78	69	4	12	15	23	13	11	19	37	...	414	64	3	90	14	47	913	1320	
Small-pox .....	9	13	4	7	3	1	...	2	10	3	1	28	5	2	3	...	1	90	91	
Diphtheria .....	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	16	20	
Puerperal Fever.....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	...	
Scarlet Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Relapsing Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Typhus Fever.....	...	...	...	6	9	...	4	4	8	3	...	18	...	...	6	4	4	81	107	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	5	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yellow Fever .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rabies { Man.....	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Dogs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Table IV.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF PLAGUE-INFECTED RATS  
DURING THE YEAR 1924.

CITY OF VICTORIA.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mus Rattus,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mus Decumanus,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Infected Rats,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Human Cases of Plague,...	Local,...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Imported,...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF PLAGUE-INFECTED RATS  
DURING THE YEAR 1924.

KOWLOON.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mus Rattus, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mus Decumanus, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Infected Rats,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Human Cases of Plague,...	Local,...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Imported,...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The total number of Rats caught in Hongkong ... 88,938  
Do. Kowloon ... 35,285

124,223









1st day of December, 1924.

TOTAL AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.

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.		GRAND TOTAL.
Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	
...	6	...	6	...	14	1	29	9	34	4	9	...	1	...	...	113
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	39	...	48	1	64	2	126	...	290	2	97	...	29	...	...	707
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	168	1	411	...	66	1	46	4	78	...	10	...	...	...	...	795
...	1	4	5	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	7	...	23	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	2	1	1	1	11	1	16	...	12	...	4	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	15	1	21	...	35	1	162	...	121	...	70	...	...	432
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5

28. (a) Pulmonary tuberculosis	12	...	...	...	59	56	6	17	20	13	12	15	229	39
(b) Phthisis.....	15	...	...	...	46	101	7	28	42	22	34	36	114	46
29. (a) Acute Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	4	...	...	...	4	11	...	2	10	5	4	8	14	5
30. Tuberculous meningitis	1	...	...	...	82	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	1
31. (a) Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	10	12	...	4	12	3	11	6	15	9
(b) Other abdominal tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Tuberculosis of the Spine	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Tuberculosis of Joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. (a) Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Scrofula.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Tuberculosis of other organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
35. Disseminated Tuberculosis.....	3	1	...	...	106	7	...	3	7	5	5	4	122	7
36. (a) Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Osteomalacia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Syphilis	3	...	...	...	82	12	...	3	11	2	2	6	89	15
38. (a) Soft Chanere.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Gonococcus infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Purulent Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Cancer and other malignant tumours of the buccal cavity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
40. Cancer and other malignant tumours of the stomach or liver	1	...	...	...	6	3	...	4	2	3	1	1	1	...
41. Cancer and other malignant tumours of the peritoneum intestines, rectum	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
42. Cancer and other malignant tumours of the female genital organs	1	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
43. Cancer and other malignant tumours of the breast	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
44. Cancer and other malignant tumours of the skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Cancer and other malignant tumours of other organs and of organs not specified	3	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
46. (a) Angioma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Adenoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other tumours	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	3	1	2	2	1
47. Rheumatic Fever.....	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
48. (a) Chronic Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Osteo-arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
49. Scurvy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
51. Exophthalmic goitre	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	95	1	...	1	762	505	35	146	232	114	122	158	838	265

12	15	229	39	10	...	13	52	3	5	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	98	
34	36	114	46	74	...	45	366	4	29	13	26	28	1	...	2	...	18	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	8	14	5	1	...	1	29	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
1	2	9	1	2	...	...	19	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	
11	6	15	9	1	...	3	40	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
5	4	122	7	4	...	7	56	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	51	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	6	89	15	14	...	2	175	9	3	...	1	...	...	1	122	1	142	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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1	1	1	...	4	...	3	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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1	2	2	1	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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22	158	838	263	415	1	169	2,387	118	166	33	108	79	19	...	2	253	8	637

...	...	...	4	...	98	...	118	...	31	2	43	8	144	2	19	...	23	
28	1	...	2	...	18	1	47	...	22	3	124	8	564	2	213	1	54	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	22	1	54	1	22	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	25	1	72	...	24	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	35	...	65	...	21	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	8	...	51	1	148	1	82	1	17	1	17	...	10	...	3	
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...	...	1	122	1	142	...	24	...	3	...	11	1	72	...	39	...	10	
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79	19	...	2	253	8	637	10	1,058	6	440	15	830	38	2,247	14	906	4	295

4	...	98	...	118	...	31	2	43	8	144	2	19	...	23	...	...	564
2	...	18	1	47	...	22	3	124	8	564	2	213	1	54	...	...	1,077
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...	22	1	54	1	22	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
1	...	25	1	72	...	24	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	129
1	...	35	...	65	...	21	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
8	...	51	1	148	1	82	1	17	1	17	...	10	...	3	...	...	340
	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	1	142	...	24	...	3	...	11	1	72	...	39	...	10	...	3	419
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	25	1	8	...	...	40
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	6	...	...	11
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	1	2	...	...	14
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	1	9	...	6	...	...	25
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	8	637	10	1,058	6	440	15	880	38	2,247	14	906	4	295	...	4	6,767









day of December, 1924.

TOTAL AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.																GRAND TOTAL.
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.		
Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	
7	241	6	526	4	229	7	603	18	1,406	7	496	...	170	...	1	3,837
...	98	...	118	...	31	2	43	8	144	2	19	...	23	...	...	564
...	18	1	47	...	22	3	124	8	564	2	213	1	54	...	...	1,077
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	22	1	54	1	22	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
...	25	1	72	...	24	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	129
...	35	...	65	...	21	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
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...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	51	1	148	1	82	1	17	1	17	...	10	...	3	...	...	340
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	142	...	24	...	3	...	11	1	72	...	39	...	10	...	3	419
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	25	1	8	...	...	40

1. Enteric Fever .....	14	...	...	17	16	...	7	9	...	3	2	15	5
2. Typhus Fever .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. (a) Paratyphoid Fever .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
(b) Malta Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Malaria .....	6	...	...	38	22	...	10	4	6	2	5	52	10
5. Small-pox (a) Vaccinated .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Not vaccinated .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Doubtful .....	7	...	...	58	104	6	9	30	15	9	14	32	36
6. Measles .....	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
7. Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8. Whooping Cough .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. (a) Diphtheria.....	1	...	...	6	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	5	5
(b) Membranous laryngitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Croup.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Influenza .....	5	...	1	6	2	...	3	3	2	1	1	6	2
11. Blackwater Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Asiatic Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cholera Nostras .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Dysentery .....	2	...	...	29	24	2	8	14	7	10	12	28	16
15. Plague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Yellow Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Leprosy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Other Epidemic diseases.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Mumps .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) German measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Varicella .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Fever (undefined) .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. (a) Pyaemia .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
(b) Septicaemia .....	4	...	...	10	5	...	1	2	1	...	...	15	3
(c) Vaccinia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Glanders .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Anthrax .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Rabies-(Hydrophobia) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tetanus .....	...	...	...	93	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
25. (a) Actinomycosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Other mycoses .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Pellagra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Beri Beri .....	2	...	...	86	111	8	37	58	24	25	39	77	57
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	49	...	1	347	289	17	79	122	57	51	74	236	135





...	6	...	6	...	14	1	29	9	34	4	9	...	1	...	...	113
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	39	...	48	1	64	2	126	...	290	2	97	...	29	...	...	707
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	168	1	411	...	66	1	46	4	78	...	10	...	...	...	...	795
...	1	4	5	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	7	...	23	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
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1	...	1	2	1	1	1	11	1	16	...	12	...	4	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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...	6	...	15	1	21	...	35	1	162	...	121	...	70	...	...	432
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1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1	7	...	5	...	5	1	5	2	14	...	8	...	2	...	1	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	4	...	7	...	45	1	346	...	799	...	234	...	64	...	...	1,502
7	241	6	526	4	229	7	603	18	1,406	7	496	...	170	...	1	3,837

CAUSES.	BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMUNITY.			VICTORIA.									
	Civil.	Army.		HEALTH DISTRICT									
		Troops.	Women & Children.	Navy.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	95	1	...	...	1	762	505	35	146	232	114	122	158
52. Addison's disease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53. (a) Leucocythaemia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Bantis' Disease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54. Anæmia-(chlorosis).....	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
55. (a) Diabetes insipidus.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Purpura .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Hæmophilia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other General Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56. Alcoholism .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57. (a) Occupational lead poisoning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Non-occupational lead poisoning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58. Other chronic poisoning (occupational) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59. Other chronic poisoning (non-occupational) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60. Encephalitis .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61. (a) Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	...	3	7	1	2	3
(b) Simple Meningitis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Meningitis (nature unspecified) .....	1	...	...	...	...	62	2	1	...	2	...	1	1
62. Locomotor Ataxy .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
63. Other diseases of spinal cord .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Transverse Myelitis .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64. (a) Anæmia .....	2	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	2	3	...	...	...





day of December, 1924.

TOTAL AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.																GRAND TOTAL.
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 Un- known.		
Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	
8	637	10	1,058	6	440	15	830	38	2,247	14	906	4	295	...	4	6,767
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	6	...	7	...	13	...	20	1	19	...	4	...	...	...	...	70
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	43	1	49	...	8	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	114
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	22	2	26	...	...	56

