



No. 93.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Annual Report of the Colonial Surgeon, with Returns annexed, for the year 1876, is published for general information.

By Command,

H. E. WODEHOUSE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 13th April, 1877.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL,
HONGKONG, 8th April, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my Annual Report for the year 1876, together with the Tables showing the workings of the different Establishments under my supervision.

POLICE.

The health of the Force has been considerably better than last year, there have been fewer admissions and deaths. The health of the Indian part of the Force is much improved, there have been fewer admissions to Hospital from this part of the Force by 58, as compared with 1875, and only one death, as compared with 5 in the past year. The recruits have been stronger men and better fitted for the climate of Hongkong. Tables I and II show the rate of sickness and mortality in the Force and the months in which the greatest number of admissions to Hospital took place, which as usual is during the summer months and caused by exposure to the rains while on duty. The principal diseases being Remittent and Intermittent Fevers and their sequelæ, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, &c., &c.

TROOPS.

Table III gives the strength, sickness and mortality among the Troops stationed in Hongkong in 1876. In this case, there has been a very great decrease in both sickness and mortality.

	<i>Admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1874,.....	1,067.....	10.
1875,.....	716.....	9.
1876,.....	563.....	2.

The sickness, as the above figures show, being little more than half what it was in 1874, and the deaths only a fifth.

The 28th Regiment only arrived in February, and therefore have been less than a year in the East, which may account for the improvement in part. But it will be seen that there was a great improvement in 1875 compared with 1874, and that was in the case of the 80th Regiment, which had been out two years. The main cause, I believe, is the improvement in the drainage, &c. of the barracks, and to this may be attributed the great improvement in the health of the Troops. I am happy to think that my reports of the sanitary state of the Colony quoted by the Commanding Officers of Engineers were the means of procuring the requisite alterations in the drainage of the barracks which was in very bad condition.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

I have great satisfaction in thinking that the troubles as regards the building of the new Government Civil Hospital are likely to be brought to a speedy termination. The present building occupied as the Government Civil Hospital, though a great improvement on the one destroyed by the Typhoon of 1874, has very serious defects, many of which I pointed out in my last Report, but on the whole it has worked more satisfactorily than might have been expected.

I forward with this Report, one made by the Superintendent on the working of this establishment.

Table IV shows the causes of admission to Hospital, of the different cases, and the deaths. Table V shows the rate of mortality among the different sections of the community admitted to Hospital; in all of which there is a considerable decrease, especially among the Chinese. The Superintendent in his Report remarks upon their dislike to stay in Hospital, and attributes the decrease of the mortality to many being carried away in a dying state by their friends, but this has also been the case in former years, and I am not aware of any increased dislike to staying in Hospital this year more than in former years.

Table VI shows the number of admissions and deaths in the different months, and as usual the summer months are most sickly, and the mortality greatest. Table VII shows the number of dead bodies brought to Hospital for examination. There is an increase of 18, as compared with 1875. The increase was among adults, the number of children's bodies being exactly the same.

All things considered, I think this institution has done very well; the admissions are about the same, the deaths among all sections of the community greatly decreased.

	<i>Admissions.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1874,.....	829.....	92.
1875,.....	1,010.....	56.
1876,.....	1,001.....	35.

There were 17 admissions to the Small-pox wards during the year and one death. Some of the cases were very severe, and in spite of all efforts to the contrary, left the patients badly scared. The Small-pox wards are separated from the Government Civil Hospital, being situated near the old Civil Hospital, and to these I have attended myself as they are close to the Lock Hospital and do not take me any distance out of my way, as they would the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital. When the new Hospital is completed, these wards will form a separated portion of it, and come under the charge of the Superintendent.

One woman in labour was brought to Hospital. As a rule such cases would not be admitted to an ordinary Hospital, but some cases which require operative interference are better in Hospital than in the filthy, ill-ventilated rooms of their own houses; at any rate the risk of a fatal termination is no greater, if so great.

During the past year, great changes have been made in the staff of this Hospital, and it remains to be seen how the new system will work; as far as it has gone it seems to act well, but time will be required to instruct the new Chinese nurses in their work and sharp supervision to see that it is properly done.

There has, in the last three years, been great trouble with the staff of this Establishment. I am in hopes the present plan will prove successful, and that we shall have no more troubles of the sort in future.

I was in charge of the Hospital in the month of October, during the Superintendent's absence on leave, and I think it works as well as can be expected; better than might have been, considering its defects.

TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

In my Report for 1874, I said all that could be said for this Institution. As a matter of fact, the Chinese have a rooted objection to going into a Hospital at all, whether it is presided over by their own Native Doctors or by European Surgeons. It will be a work of time to overcome this prejudice. I am frequently called in by Chinese of the better class, and there is not much difficulty with them, if you explain carefully what you hope to be able to do and the chances of success, but if an operation is required and the chances of success are small, or the deformity resulting is great, they decline to submit to it. Their objections, in part the result of their religious belief, are not to be overcome by force or depriving them of their Native Doctors, charlatans though they may be in a European point of view. I have explained, in a special Report, the difficulties in the way of educating Native Doctors as is done in India, because the Government would require only a few and they would be useless in their native land. In India, where Dispensaries are established by Government all over the Empire, Native Doctors educated in European ideas are a necessity. The prizes in the way of appointments offered to them are great and medicines are supplied gratis by the Government. Supposing Government Dispensaries were established here, there is only a limited demand, and the school set-up must close as soon as this demand is furnished, for the men thus educated would be useless in their own country, where they could not procure the drugs they were taught to use, or only at heavy cost. The objection among the Chinese to the use of the knife, is the same with many castes in India, and in no case would the Government permit offence to be given to the natives by a Surgeon operating against their wishes. Even among Europeans it is customary to consult the wishes of the patients, or their friends, and if an Englishman preferred to die to being operated upon with a chance of recovery, I know of no law to prevent it. So, however absurd the treatment of their Native Doctors may seem, I cannot see anything to be gained by doing away with them. For the natives have not sufficient confidence to come to us, and such a proceeding, in the present state of affairs, would do more harm than good.

The Tung Wah Hospital is to be looked upon as a work-house is at home; it is the last resort of the poor and destitute; at any rate there they get good food, fairly clean and good accommodation and even luxuries in a Chinese point of view, such as they can not get anywhere else. As to the treatment, it amounts to non-interference, the prescriptions for the most part are composed of simples, which Chinese refuse to eat in any quantity. The mortality is very great, as I have shewn before, because the Chinese refuse to go into Hospital till they are at the last extremity, and under such circumstances the best European treatment could do but little good. The mortality in this Hospital this year is less than last, being only 45 per cent as compared with over 50 per cent, as is shewn in Table Xa. The total number admitted in 1876 was 1,422, the deaths 640. Many thousand outpatients attend yearly, and are advised and prescribed for gratis, and given medicines when too poor to procure them. There were 1,746 vaccinations performed this year, and this is the one great good done by this Institution. It is curious that the Chinese are far sighted enough to see the benefit of this operation, which is not at all compulsory, just when many educated people in Europe are inclined to dispute it.

This year, 189 cases of Small-pox were received into this Hospital; of these 104 died and 13 remained in Hospital at the beginning of 1877. A great number of the deaths occurred in children under four years of age. The Small-pox epidemic has been unusually severe this season.

VICTORIA GAOL.

There has been apparently a greater amount of sickness in the Gaol this year, but this is in no way connected with the Gaol itself, or its regulations as regards work or diet.

The daily average number of prisoners is greater by 60 than last year, and this is the result of a greater number of vagabonds and destitutes brought down by the Canton Steamers, owing to cheap fares. Many of these people are sickly, diseased objects that had to be admitted into the Gaol Hospital as soon as they were sent in. The principal causes of sickness have been Fever, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Foot Sores, Abscesses and general Debility. This year the Commission on the Gaol sent in its Report, it remains to be seen how the new regulations now in force will work.

It appears to me a pity that a flogging act is not in force the same as in India. I think less harm is done to the prisoner by a good caning than by starvation for 7, 14, or 21 days, as the case may be, on rice and water, a punishment which in many cases it is impossible to carry out. I think a caning would be more effectual in preventing the return of prisoners to Gaol, anyhow it would make a considerable reduction in their numbers if such an act applied to petty thefts, &c.

When I came here, I found the rule was to put opium smokers under special treatment on their entrance into the Gaol, allowing them so much opium and decreasing the quantity every day, at the same time using stimulants and tonics in the shape of gin and quinine. I could see no necessity for this, and in very few cases have I allowed either opium or gin to be given.

As a matter of fact, opium smoking, as used by the majority, has very little permanent effect upon the system, it is as easily stopped as tobacco smoking and with as little harm to the subject. A very great deal of nonsense has been written on the subject of its injurious effects. An opium smoker consumes but a small quantity of opium and the power of the drug is not exhausted by one smoking, as the ashes are reprepared over and over again. Opium therefore used in this way does but little harm, but it is a far different case with the opium eater, who is as rare in China as he is common in India. The effects of opium smoking and opium eating seem to have been confounded together in the minds of the English public. The opium smoker gives himself up to sensual indulgence, is lazy and incapable of work when he carries it to excess; in moderation it is no more harmful than tobacco, and stopping it causes as little inconvenience in most cases. Far different is it with the opium eater; to stop his allowance, when the habit is a confirmed one among Indians, is certain death. I have seen Indians deprived of their opium, apparently having only a few minutes to live, revive in an hour and go about their work after a full dose has been administered. These are the conclusions I have come to after considerable experience in India and here. There has been only one death in the Gaol this year, as compared with two in 1875.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

The admissions into Hospital were a little more numerous this year, shewing an increase of 34, as compared with 1875, but the type of disease is still decreasing in severity as is shown by the decrease in the length of time the patients are detained in Hospital by reference to Table XI A.

Table B shows the number of women brought under the provisions of the Ordinance, which has slightly increased, there being 241 women in 1875 and 272 in 1876, the number of examinations made increased by 788, there being 11,544 examinations in 1875, and 12,332 in 1876.

Tables C and E show the extent of disease among the Soldiers, Sailors, Police, and Civilians brought to Hospital. By these Tables it will be seen there is a considerable decrease in the severer form of Venereal disease—Syphilis—and I am assured that the type of disease in those attacked is for the most part the least severe form of Syphilis.

Among the Military the number of cases of Primary Syphilis this year was 21, as compared with 26 in 1875.

The Navy returns 56 cases, as compared with 65 in 1875, but in both years the majority of the cases were contracted elsewhere than in Hongkong. The total number of cases admitted for all causes to the Naval Hospital was 147, of these there were 62 in which the disease was not contracted in Hongkong. In 1875, there were 177 cases and 82 were not contracted in Hongkong. Then it must be remembered that there were a very much greater number of sailors here this year than last, owing to the arrival of the Flying Squadron, and therefore the decrease of the disease is much greater than is made apparent by these figures, owing to the difference in the proportion of the number of men.

Among the Police, there were only 2 sufferers from Syphilis, as compared with 8 in 1875.

Admitted to the Government Civil Hospital were 16 cases, as compared with 22 in 1875.

So that among the small portion of the community is shown a considerable reduction of disease of an hereditary nature, and this class of cases has been steadily diminishing every year. The working of the Ordinance then, as far as they are concerned, must be looked upon as a most decided success.

The number of Gonorrhœa cases remains pretty much the same, a little more one year a little less another, and but very few cases proportionate to the number of men.

The number of women taken into the Lock Hospital this year suffering from Primary Syphilis was 34, as compared with 46 in 1875, and the type of disease was of the mildest.

The health of the women in the Chinese brothels has been much better, and since my inspections and the regulations laid down in consequence for the prevention of overcrowding and for keeping the houses clean and in good order, that is to say, during the last two years, there has been no case of Typhoid Fever in the brothels. These places, which were among the filthiest, overcrowded houses in Hongkong, are now the cleanest, least crowded and most orderly houses to be found in the Chinese quarter of the town.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

There has been a slight increase in the mortality among the European Community, the percentage being 2.93, as compared with 2.34 in 1875. The accounts I have given of the Sanitary state of the town of Victoria makes it a matter of wonder that the mortality is so small, not that it should fluctuate in the way it does, increasing a little one year and decreasing the next.

The Metereological Table shews the greatest rainfall that has occurred during the last eight years, inches 103.35 having fallen. The maximum temperature was as great as any of the past eight years, except 1873, when it was 91° as compared with 90° this year. The minimum temperature was 37°, the lowest it has been in the past eight years, except in 1871, when it was 36°.

SANITATION.

Table XIII shews the work done by the Inspectors of Nuisances, by which it will be seen that the number of summonses is much less than in 1875, but the amounts of fines collected is nearly double. The contractor for scavenging having been heavily fined for the negligent way in which his contract was carried out is the principal cause of the great increase in the amount of the fines.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

PH. B. C. AYRES,
Colonial Surgeon.

The Honourable H. E. WOODHOUSE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL,
HONGKONG, 29th March, 1877.

SIR,— I have the honour to forward the Report on the Civil Hospital for 1876, with the usual Tables of Statistics.

The Hospital work is still carried on in the old Hôtel d'Europe and the adjoining house. The many objections to a continuous occupation of these buildings for Hospital purposes was alluded to in last year's Report; and in the quarters especially, the defective nature of the accommodation has been markedly apparent. The Superintendent had to go on sick leave in the autumn, the Apothecary suffered more or less, and at the present time the Storekeeper is laid up with fever.

The patients, too, on the ground floor of the adjoining house have been injuriously affected from the same cause: the fever proving much more intractable than is usual under ordinary circumstances.

Much thought and attention have been bestowed in attempting to obviate the evils arising from the defective condition of the place, but with indifferent success.

The mortality has indeed been lower during the year, but this is partly attributable to the fact that in a number of fatal cases of disease and injury, the patients have preferred to be carried home to die.

The total number of admissions during the year was 1,001, of these 10 were moribund from various causes, and died within 24 hours of their admission. Of the 991 treated in the Hospital, the Police furnished 419, the remaining 581 being made up of seamen, private patients, destitutes and prisoners brought in by the Police.

The total admissions from the Police were fewer by 26 than in 1875, a smaller number having come from the Indian part of the force, viz., 209 instead of 260 in 1875.

The causes of admission were principally affections of the respiratory organs, febrile attacks, and surgical injuries. The Indians, who furnish more than half the total, are especially liable to bronchitic affections in the cold weather, and many of them having suffered from malarious fever in their native country are subject to recurrences of greater or less severity after their arrival in Hongkong.

Table IV shows the varieties of disease among the patients at large. Fevers, bronchial affections and diarrhoea figure prominently in the list.

The surgical operations are comparatively few in number. The Chinese, who might be expected to furnish a certain proportion, have a prejudice against the use of the knife, and when they become the subjects of severe injury, they choose rather to take their chance at home among their friends, than submit to the amputation of a limb.

Several lives might be saved in the course of the year if this prejudice could be overcome, but little is to be hoped for in that direction, as long as countenance is given to the pretensions of the native charlatans.

The mortality shown in Tables IV and V was small: only 35 deaths occurring in the twelve months, and of these, 10 cases were brought in moribund, and 3 more died from the effect of privation. One cause of this low death rate has been already remarked upon.

Table VII shows the number of dead bodies brought for examination during the year. The total is 110, instead of 93 in 1875

The amount paid into the Treasury on account of paying patients was \$4,744.95. This sum does not include the Hospital stoppages for the Police, nor the payments by the Board of Trade for sick seamen: the latter amounting to \$2,046.00.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. WHARRY, M.D.,
Superintendent.

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

POLICE.

I.—TABLE showing the ADMISSIONS into and DEATHS in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL,
during each Month of the Year 1876.

MONTHS.	EUROPEANS.		COLOURED.		CHINESE.		TOTAL Admissions.	TOTAL Deaths.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.		
January,	6	..	7	..	6	..	19	..
February,	10	..	8	..	5	..	23	..
March,	7	..	15	..	4	..	26	..
April,	9	..	17	..	4	..	30	..
May,	7	1	22	..	8	..	37	1
June,	7	..	16	..	11	..	28	..
July,	7	..	30	..	11	..	48	..
August,	11	..	38	1	8	..	57	1
September,	16	1	16	..	17	..	49	1
October,	9	1	19	..	11	..	39	1
November,	7	1	16	..	6	..	29	1
December,	10	..	11	..	4	1	25	1
Total,	106	4	200	1	95	1	410	6

II.—TABLE showing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the POLICE FORCE, during the Year 1876.

AVERAGE STRENGTH.				TOTAL SICK.	TOTAL DEATHS.	RATE OF SICKNESS.	RATE OF MORTALITY.
Europeans.	Coloured.	Chinese.	Total.				
104	168	350	622	410	7	65.93 per cent.	1.12 per cent.

III.—TABLE showing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY of the TROOPS serving in HONGKONG,
during the Year 1876.

STRENGTH.			ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL.			DEATHS.			RATE OF SICKNESS.		RATE OF MORTALITY TO STRENGTH.	
White.	Black.	Total.	White.	Black.	Total.	White.	Black.	Total.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.
912	63	975	522	41	563	2	Nil.	2	57.23 per cent.	64.07 per cent.	0.22 per cent.	Nil.

R. GILBORNE,
Deputy Surgeon General,
Principal Medical Officer.

IV.—TABLE showing the ADMISSIONS and MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during the Year 1876.

DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.				DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.			
	Europeans.	Coloured.	Chinese.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Chinese.	Total.		Europeans.	Coloured.	Chinese.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Chinese.	Total.
Small Pox,	10	7	...	17	...	1	...	1	<i>Brought forward</i>	268	170	80	518	11	5	1	17
Scarlet Fever,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Abscess of Liver,	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Measles,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Congestion of Liver,	7	1	...	8	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Cirrhosis of Liver,	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Simple Continued Fever,	23	29	26	78	...	...	...	...	Atrophy of Liver,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever,	16	35	7	58	1	...	...	1	Hypertrophy of Spleen,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Remittent Fever,	9	...	1	10	1	...	...	1	Cystitis, Chronic,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism, Acute,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Gonorrhoea,	56	6	4	66	...	...	...	...
Do., Subacute,	8	2	1	11	...	...	...	...	Gleet,	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Do., Muscular,	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	Warts,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do., Chronic,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Excoriations of Penis,	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Lumbago,	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	Phymosis,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, Primary,	20	...	3	23	...	...	...	...	Paraphimosis,	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Do., Constitutional,	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	Fistula in Perineo,	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Do., Sloughing Phagedena,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Stricture of Urethra,	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...
Anemia,	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	Dysuria,	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Diabetes,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Retention of Urine, .....	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas Faciei,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Rupture of Urethra, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hydrocephalus,	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	Hydrocele Testis,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Softening of the Brain,	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	2	Necrosis of Lower Jaw,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Congestion of the Brain, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do. of Rib,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Anæmia,	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	Periostitis,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy,	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	Synovitis, Ankle,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hemiplegia,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Do., Knee, .....	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Paraplegia,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	Do., Hip, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy,	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	Exostosis Right Clavicle, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hypochondriasis,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Abscess,	7	4	7	18	1	...	...	1
Neuralgia,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	Plegmonous Inflammation of Thigh,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Sciatica,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Do. do. of Leg,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Cephalalgia,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Do. do. of Foot,	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Delirium Tremens,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Ulcer,	8	1	3	12	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism,	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	Boils,	3	2	1	6	...	...	...	...
Insanitas,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Hordeolum, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis,	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	Oncelia,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Iritis, .....	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	Carbuncle,	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Keratitis, .....	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	Burns, .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of Eye-ball,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Scalds, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Amaurosis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Frostbitten Toes, .....	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Otitis,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	Parosiasis, .....	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Otorrhœa,	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	Tinea Tonsurans, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Aneurism, Aortic,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Debility,	22	19	4	45	...	...	...	...
Do., Popliteal,	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	Privation,	1	15	1	17	...	2	1	3
Palpitation of the Heart,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	Inebrietas,	16	1	2	19	...	...	...	...
Morbus Cordis,	2	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	Of servation,	3	2	5	10	3	2	5	10
Do., Aortic Insufficiency,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Poisoning, Opium, .....	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Do., do. Constriction,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Dog Bite,	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Phlebitis,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Snake Bite, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of Glands,	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	Contusions,	6	4	10	20	...	...	...	...
Bronchial Catarrh,	4	23	6	33	...	...	...	...	Sprain of Ankle,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis, Acute,	1	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	Do. of Knee, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia, Acute,	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	Cut-throat, Suicidal,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do., Chronic,	3	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	Wounds, Contused,	5	3	29	37	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy,	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	Do., Incised,	6	2	19	27	...	...	...	...
Hæmoptysis, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	Do., Lacerated,	3	1	9	13	...	...	...	...
Phthisis,	6	4	3	13	2	2	4	4	Do., Gun-shot,	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, .....	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	Do., Punctured,	2	...	5	7	...	...	...	...
Emphysema,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Do., do. of Chest, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Pleurodynia,	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	Do., do. of Abdomen,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pharyngitis,	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	Concussion of the Brain,	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
Laryngeal Catarrh,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Do. do. with } Fracture of Upper & Lower Jaw, } Concussion of the Brain with } Compound Fracture of Right } Fore-arm,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis,	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	Fracture Simple, of Clavicle,	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Swelled Gums, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	Do., do. do. with } Concussion of Spine,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hæmiplegia, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	Fracture of Humerus through } the Condyles,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Hæmatemesis following Contusions,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Fracture of Radius and Ulna,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dyspepsia,	5	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	Do. of Radius,	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...
Enteritis,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	Do. of Ribs,	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis,	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	Do. of Femur,	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Dysentery, Acute,	9	4	...	13	...	...	...	...	Do. of Tibia,	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Do., Chronic,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Do. of Fibula,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Obstruction of the Bowels,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Do. Compound of Radius } and Ulna, .....	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Guinea Worm, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	Do. of Os Calcæum, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea,	33	12	2	47	...	...	...	...	Parturition, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Do., Chronic,	14	2	...	16	3	1	4	4	TOTAL,	497	274	230	1,001	17	9	9	35
Colic,	5	10	5	29	...	...	...	...					
Constipation,	5	12	4	21	...	...	...	...					
Hæmorrhoids, .....	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...					
Condylomata of Anus,	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...					
Hepatitis,	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...					
Fistula in Ano, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...					
Carried forward,	268	170	80	518	11	5	1	17									
SURGICAL OPERATIONS.									SURGICAL OPERATIONS.								
Ligature of Femoral Artery,	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	Incisions for Fistula in Ano, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Amputations Primary, of the Meta- tarsal Bones of both Feet, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	" " Hæmiplegia, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Amputations Primary, of the Meta- tarsal Bone of great Toe, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	" " Phymosis,	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	...
									" " Circumcision,	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
									Paracentesis: Vesical through the Rectum, .....	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...

V.—TABLE showing the RATE of MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL, during the last 10 Years.

Rate to Total Number of Admissions.		Rate to Number of Europeans Admitted.	
	Per cent.		Per cent.
1867,.....	7.56	1867,.....	4.70
1868,.....	5.76	1868,.....	2.77
1869,.....	9.00	1869,.....	5.88
1870,.....	6.48	1870,.....	4.05
1871,.....	6.61	1871,.....	4.20
1872,.....	6.82	1872,.....	4.86
1873,.....	6.33	1873,.....	3.33
1874,.....	9.12	1874,.....	9.06
1875,.....	4.55	1875,.....	4.35
1876,.....	2.49	1876,.....	2.81

Rate to Number of Coloured Persons Admitted.		Rate to Number of Chinese Admitted.	
	Per cent.		Per cent.
1867,.....	4.86	1867,.....	16.05
1868,.....	4.42	1868,.....	15.35
1869,.....	2.45	1869,.....	21.85
1870,.....	3.86	1870,.....	15.38
1871,.....	3.98	1871,.....	13.18
1872,.....	2.39	1872,.....	12.93
1873,.....	7.93	1873,.....	7.14
1874,.....	6.22	1874,.....	12.50
1875,.....	4.08	1875,.....	5.76
1876,.....	2.53	1876,.....	1.76

VI.—TABLE showing the ADMISSIONS into and DEATHS in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL, during each MONTH of the Year 1876.

MONTHS.	EUROPEANS.		COLOURED.		CHINESE.		TOTAL Admissions.	TOTAL Deaths.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.		
January,.....	58	1	19	...	14	...	91	1
February,.....	45	...	15	...	13	...	73	...
March,.....	41	1	21	2	13	...	75	3
April,.....	42	...	18	...	11	...	71	...
May,.....	51	1	25	...	24	2	100	3
June,.....	49	3	14	1	23	1	86	5
July,.....	40	2	41	1	23	...	104	3
August,.....	38	2	42	2	22	1	102	5
September,.....	36	1	20	1	27	1	83	3
October,.....	36	1	24	1	27	1	87	3
November,.....	31	2	16	...	14	1	61	3
December,.....	31	3	21	1	16	2	68	6
Total,.....	498	17	276	9	227	9	1,001	35

VII.—LIST OF DEAD BODIES brought to the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL for Examination, during each month of the Year 1876.

MONTHS.	EUROPEANS.		COLOURED.		CHINESE.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
January,.....	1	...	...	...	3	4
February,.....	...	...	...	...	2	2
March,.....	1	...	...	...	3	5
April,.....	...	...	1	...	6	2
May,.....	3	...	...	...	8	4
June,.....	...	...	2	...	8	3
July,.....	2	...	...	...	3	2
August,.....	...	...	...	...	5	2
September,.....	...	...	1	...	6	4
October,.....	2	...	...	...	5	2
November,.....	...	...	...	...	5	2
December,.....	1	...	...	...	6	4
Total,.....	10	...	4	...	60	36

C. J. WHARRY, M.D.,
Superintendent.

VIII.—TABLE showing the ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL in VICTORIA GAOL, and MORTALITY, during the Year 1876.

DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.			
	Euro-peans.	Coloured Persons.	Chinese.	Total.	Euro-peans.	Coloured Persons.	Chinese.	Total.
Remaining in Hospital on the 1st of January, 1876,.....	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
Ague,	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Fever (Intermittent),	15	1	27	43	...	...	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis,.....	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism,	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	...
Syphilis (Secondary),.....	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Lumbago,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia, .....	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy,.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Disease of the Heart, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Congestion of the Liver,	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Bubo, .....	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis,.....	1	...	9	10	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Cynanche,	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Constipation,	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa,	17	2	7	26	...	...	...	...
Dysentery,	11	..	5	16	...	...	...	...
Ascites,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Jaundice, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa,.....	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Orchitis,	1	...	5	6	...	...	...	...
Stricture,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Hæmoptysis,	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	...
Synovitis,	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Injury to Knee,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sprains, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Abscess,	1	...	18	19	...	...	...	...
Ulcer,.....	1	...	6	7	...	...	...	...
Purpura, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Boils, .....	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
Ringworm,.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Debility, (General),	4	1	6	11	...	...	1	1
Delirium Tremens,	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...
Alcoholia,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Monomania,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Injury to Eye,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Wounds,.....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Opium Smoking,.....	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
TOTAL,.....	79	5	131	215	...	...	1	1

Other Deaths:—One Indian Prisoner executed.

IX.—TABLE showing the CASES, not admitted to HOSPITAL, treated by the COLONIAL SURGEON in VICTORIA GAOL, during the Year 1876.

DISEASES.	Europeans.	Coloured Persons.	Chinese.	Total.
Remaining under treatment on the 1st of January, 1876,	1	...	2	3
Fever (Intermittent),.....	11	...	13	24
Phthisis Pulmonalis, .....	...	...	7	7
Rheumatism,	3	...	...	3
Syphilis (Primary), .....	...	...	4	4
Do. (Secondary),	1	...	1	2
Ophthalmia, .....	...	...	3	3
Conjunctivitis, .....	...	...	1	1
Cardialgia,.....	1	...	...	1
Congestion of the Liver,	3	...	1	4
Bubo, .....	...	...	6	6
Bronchitis,.....	3	...	7	10
Pleurisy,.....	...	1	...	1
Dyspepsia,.....	...	...	1	1
Cranache,	3	...	1	4
Colic,	1	...	...	1
Constipation,.....	2	...	...	2
Diarrhœa,	13	...	9	22
Dysentery,.....	6	...	3	9
Gastralgia,.....	...	...	1	1
Hæmorrhoids,	2	...	2	4
Ascites,.....	...	...	1	1
Jaundice, .....	...	...	1	1
Cystitis, .....	...	...	2	2
Gonorrhœa,	3	...	3	6
Stricture,	1	...	1	2
Orchitis, .....	...	1	7	8
Hæmoptysis,.....	...	...	3	3
Synovitis,.....	...	...	2	2
Sprains, .....	...	...	1	1
Fractures of Humerus,.....	...	...	1	1
Abscess,	1	...	8	9
Ulcer,	2	...	5	7
Boils,	3	...	6	9
Chancre,.....	...	...	4	4
Debility,.....	2	1	5	8
Delirium Tremens,	1	...	...	1
Opium Smoking,.....	...	...	5	5
Total,.....	62	3	115	180

X.—TABLE showing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in VICTORIA GAOL, during the Year 1876.

Total No. of Prisoners Admitted to Gaol.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Total Sick in Hospital.	Total Sick, Trifling Cases.	Total Deaths.	Serious Sickness to Total.	Rate of Sickness.		Rate of Mortality.	
						To Total.	To Average.	To Total.	To Average.
4,065	432.60	215	180	1	5.289	9.717	3.261	0.024	0.231

Xa.—TABLE showing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY of CHINESE in TUNG WAH HOSPITAL, during the Year 1876.

IN HOSPITAL, JANUARY 1st, 1876.			ADMISSIONS 1876.						DEATHS.			RATE OF MORTALITY.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Male.	Total Female.	Grand Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
49	16	65	1,029	328	1,357	1,078	344	1,422	423	217	640	39.239	63.081	45.00

Number of Vaccinations, January 1st to December 31st, 1876, 1,746

XI.—LOCK HOSPITAL.

TABLE A.

Showing the ADMISSIONS into the GOVERNMENT LOCK HOSPITAL, during the 19 Years of its Existence, with the Number of DIETS issued, and the Average LENGTH of TREATMENT.

ADMISSIONS.		NUMBER OF DIETS ISSUED.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS TREATED.		
1858,	124	1858,	4,797	1858,	43.8		
1859,	162	1859,	5,389	1859,	30.8		
1860,	361	1860,	9,107	1860,	23.7		
1861,	442	1861,	10,778	1861,	23.4		
1862,	485	1862,	12,193	1862,	22.0		
1863,	420	1863,	11,707	1863,	28.7		
1864,	442	1864,	11,910	1864,	27.0		
1865,	390	1865,	11,303	1865,	28.0		
1866,	406	1866,	13,060	1866,	28.6		
1867,	434	1867,	13,120	1867,	25.5		
1868,	579	1868,	16,162	1868,	28.6		
1869,	516	1869,	16,799	1869,	24.8		
1870,	722	1870,	18,382	1870,	23.1		
1871,	593	1871,	12,308	1871,	18.5		
1872,	656	1872,	15,103	1872,	20.9		
1873,	500	1873,	11,219	1873,	19.5		
1874,	345	1874,	6,814	1874,	18.6		
1875,	131	1875,	2,916	1875,	18.7		
1876,	168	1876,	2,730	1876,	14.3		

TABLE B.

RETURNS of the NUMBER of PROSTITUTES, brought under the Provisions of Ordinance No. 10, during the Year 1876.

Number of Beds in Lock Hospital.	Number admitted into Hospital on Certificate of Visiting Surgeon.	Number who submitted voluntarily.	Number against whom it was necessary to proceed by Information before the Registrar General.	Total Number brought under the Provisions of the Ordinance.	Total Number of Examinations made during the Year.	Total Number of Examinations made when no Disease was found.	Total Number discharged from Hospital.
64	168	241	31	272	12,332	12,164	173

TABLE C.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES RETURNS, for the Year 1876.

Total No. of Females admitted into Lock Hospital.	TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN DISEASED ADMITTED INTO §				Total No. of Men Diseased.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEN IN GARRISON AND PORT, (per Month.)				Average No. of Men in Port and Garrison, (per Month.)	Average Percentage of Men Diseased, (per Month.)	REMARKS.
	Military Hospital.	Naval Hospital.	Police Hospital.	Civil Hospital.		Soldiers.	Seamen.	Police.	Merchant Seamen.			
168	94	147 *	25 †	70 ‡	336	990	610	631	6,675	8,906	0.31	* Of the 147 Admissions into the Naval Hospital, 88 cases of Disease were not contracted at Hongkong. † 1 of the Admissions into the Police Hospital was contracted at Whampoa. ‡ 33 of the Admissions into the Civil Hospital were not contracted at Hongkong.

§ For Diseases vide Table E.

TABLE D.
RETURN of WOMEN examined and treated in the GOVERNMENT LOCK HOSPITAL, during the Year 1876.

EXAMINATION.				DISEASES.	HOSPITAL.			DISCHARGED.	
Average No. of days per month on which Examinations were held.	Total Number of Examinations made during the year.	Number admitted into Hospital.	Total Number of Examinations made when no Disease was found.		No. remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1876.	Admitted.	Total treated.	Cured.	No. remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1876.
25	12,332	168	12,164	Primary Syphilis, uncomplicated,.....	2	15	17	16	1
				Gonorrhœa, do.,.....	7	134	141	138	3
				Do. and Primary Syphilis combined,.....	1	19	20	19	1
				TOTAL,.....	10	168	178	173	5

TABLE E.
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES RETURN, for the Year 1876.

Diseases.	Military Hospital.	Naval Hospital.	Police Hospital.	Civil Hospital.
Primary Syphilis, uncomplicated,.....	18	50	2	13
Gonorrhœa, do.,.....	65	75	20	34
Do. and Primary Syphilis, combined,.....	...	4	1	1
Primary and Secondary do., do.,.....	...	2	1	2
Do. do. and Gonorrhœa, combined,.....	3	...	...	...
Secondary Syphilis, uncomplicated,.....	5	16	...	...
Gonorrhœa and Paraphymosis,.....	...	...	...	1
Gonorrhœal Epididymitis,.....	1	...	...	...
Gleet,.....	2	...	...	5
Excoriation of Prepuce,.....	...	...	1	8
Constitutional Syphilis,.....	...	...	...	6
Total,.....1876,...	94	147	25	70
Total,.....1875,...	71	177	18	67

TABLE F.
Showing the Number of UNLICENSED PROSTITUTES apprehended under Ordinance No. 10 of 1867, during the Year 1876.

	No. of Women.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Found Diseased.
In Houses,.....	41	36	5	11
In Street,.....	2	2	...	1
Total,.....	43	38	5	12

XII.—TABLE showing the RATE of MORTALITY among the FOREIGN RESIDENTS in Hongkong, during the last 10 Years.

Years.	Number of European and American Residents.	Burials of Residents in Protestant and Roman Catholic Cemeteries.	Percentage of Deaths to Number of Residents.
1867,.....	2,151	56	2.60
1868,.....	2,151	43	1.90
1869,.....	2,289	66	2.92
1870,.....	2,289	71	3.10
1871,.....	2,736	83	3.03
1872,.....	2,520	65	2.50
1873,.....	2,520	49	1.94
1874,.....	2,520	72	2.85
1875,.....	2,520	59	2.34
1876,.....	2,520	74	2.93
Average of 10 Years,.....	2,421	64	2.61

XIII.—TABLE showing the Work performed by the INSPECTOR of NUISANCES, for the Year 1876.

No. of Summonses Issued.	No. of Persons Arrested.	No. of Persons Discharged.	No. of Persons Fined.	No. of Notices Issued.	Total Amount of Fines in Dollars.
920	84	165	839	4,000	\$2,458.63

