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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The Colonial Surgeon's Report, with Returns on the Sanitary Condition of the Colony for the Year 1866, is published for general information.

By Order,

W. T. MERCER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 18th March, 1867.

VICTORIA, HONGKONG, 23rd February, 1867.

The Year 1866, the subject of my Eighth Annual Report, has been generally considered the mildest and most healthy year the Colony has passed through for a very long period. That opinion I am happy to say is supported by statistics. From Table XI it appears that only 74 Residents have died during the year, bringing the ratio of mortality as low as 3.50 per cent, a very remarkable result when compared with the average number of deaths during the past nine years as exhibited in the Table. A year so remarkably healthy having succeeded what may not inaptly be termed the pestilential year of 1865 appears to favor the theory to which I alluded in my last year's Report namely that the Meteorological wave is not of the usual undulating character, gradually rising to a maximum and as gradually attaining the minimum, but which if capable of being presented to the eye on paper would appear rather as a zig-zag figure, which having attained the maximum, suddenly drops to a minimum. Then assuming this theory to be correct and that the salubrity of Hongkong follows this wave in some degree, we may fairly infer that the unhealthiness would gradually increase up to a certain year, when its maximum would be again attained and the following year would in like manner be as healthy as the one which has just terminated. I do not profess to have arrived at any very definite conclusions on the subject and rather mention it as a matter to be followed out by others. What I have stated has appeared to me the legitimate result of observations extending over a period of more than 20 years.

Notwithstanding the remarkable healthiness of the past year I regret to say that yellow fever or pseudo-yellow fever, has been even more prevalent than in 1865. In the Gaol alone 533 cases were admitted to treatment, but of this number 32 only terminated fatally. The Civil Hospital was not so fortunate, there of 53 patients admitted 30 died, but the difference in the two cases may be explained by the fact that most of the patients when admitted to the Civil Hospital were in a nearly moribund condition. In consequence of my last year's Report on this disease His Excellency the Governor appointed a commission consisting of myself and the Principal Military and Naval Surgeons, to enquire into the nature and probable cause of this disease and to devise means for arresting its progress. As the Report of this committee was published in the *Government Gazette* of the 12th May 1866, it is unnecessary for me to do more than refer to it here. Suffice it to say that the general conclusions at which the committee arrived corroborated to a great extent the statements I had made in my own Report. Last year's experience of such a large number of cases has not induced me to alter my opinion and the only alteration made in the treatment has consisted in adding diuretics to the mercurial course. I am happy to say that up to this time we continue free from any sign of the epidemic this year.

Small pox began rather later than usual, the first case occurring in February, but on the other hand it extended further on in the season, a case having been recorded in April and two singular isolated cases in August.

It has been for long a point under discussion whether Hydrophobia occurs in Hongkong. A very sad case of a gentleman well known in the Colony, who had been bitten by a dog and subsequently died, was narrowly watched by myself and several other practitioners throughout the course of the malady, but even after a careful Post Mortem examination, the case remained obscure and I believe that the majority of my professional brethren were of opinion that a strong mental impression had more to do with the fatal result than Rabies. A feeling of terror appeared to seize the community and had an epidemic of hydrophobia occurred I should not have been the least surprised, as it was, several cases were reported amongst the military, but as I had no opportunity of examining closely into their details, and as the existing excitement was not conducive to arriving at dispassionate conclusions, I am compelled, as far as my own opinion is concerned, to let my antecedent impressions retain their full force. That hydrophobia has occurred in Hongkong cannot be doubted, but that it is of extremely rare occurrence appears to me equally evident. My few remaining observations had best be made when treating of the condition of the various Institutions of which it is my duty to take cognizance in my Annual Report.

I. THE POLICE.

This Force has undergone considerable weeding during the past year. It is no longer called upon to act as a chaingang guard, a mode of employment which appeared to be very demoralizing in its tendency, and its duties are now limited to the preservation of the Public Peace. Whether from these or other causes the health of the Force has been much better in 1866 than in the preceding year, and although the total number of men employed was somewhat less than in the year 1865 it will be seen from Table I and II that both the mortality and sickness were less than the average, the death rate being only 1.78 per cent and the rate of sickness 96.08. With efficient officers and the splendid accommodation with which the Force is now provided, it ought to retain that preeminence in health for which it has always been characterized.

Table I. shews the number of admissions into, and deaths in, the Hospital, of members of the Police Force, during every month of 1866.

Table II. shews the rate, per cent, of sickness and mortality of the Force during the same year.

Table III. kindly furnished to me by Dr. Robertson, the Principal Military Medical Officer, gives a comparative return of the health of the Troops serving in Hongkong, from which it will be seen that a marked improvement has taken place in the health of the Military: the death ratio not having reached one half of what it attained in 1865.

II. THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

Table IV. gives the number of admissions into and the Mortality in this Hospital during the year 1866, to which is added for the purpose of comparison the average number of admissions and deaths during the past nine years.

Table V. gives the rate of mortality in the Civil Hospital, during the same period, distinguishing the rate in the case of Europeans from Colored persons and Chinese.

Table VI. kindly sent me by the Resident Surgeon, Dr. Adams, gives information in reference to the Seaman's Hospital. It is gratifying to find a marked improvement in the death rate, following upon the opening of the magnificent establishment at Morrison Hill, for which the Seamen frequenting this port are entirely indebted to the princely liberality of one of our mercantile firms.

In the Civil Hospital the absolute mortality has been a trifle higher than it was in 1865. But as I pointed out last year this increase is rather apparent than real, for in the case of European patients the rate has actually been more favorable than it has been since 1862, while in the case of Indians it does not much surpass the average: it is among the Chinese that the great increase of mortality has again occurred, a mortality reaching as high as 33.53 per cent on the admissions. Such a frightful state of matters requires the explanation that, the great majority of Chinese admissions to Hospital consist of moribund or nearly moribund patients. Some of these I am led to believe have been put out into the street by those with whom they lodged, who are desirous of escaping the expense and other inconveniences attendant upon death in their houses, and are in this state picked up by the Police and brought to Hospital, where in half an hour or so death ensues. As all cases of this description have to appear in our Returns it is thus that the result looks so bad.

Under the head of Starvation there have been 35 admissions, 6 Indians and 29 Chinese; of this number 2 Indians and 17 Chinese have died. The same explanation, which has been offered in reference to yellow fever cases, may also to a certain extent apply to those of starvation admitted to Hospital. I am glad to say that no European was admitted into Hospital under this head, a result no doubt consequent upon the wise arrangements of the Government to which I referred last year. If therefore the 30 deaths from yellow fever and the 19 deaths from starvation are put out of consideration, the total number of deaths will be 89 only, which would give the wonderfully low death rate of 7.93 per cent on the 1,122 admissions. A result which, considering the utter unfitness of this establishment for its intended purpose, reflects great credit on Dr. Cochran the Resident Surgeon.

III. THE GAOL.

Table VII. shews the number of admissions into the Gaol Hospital and deaths there during the year 1866, with the average number of admissions and deaths during the past nine years, as a means of comparison.

Table VIII. shews the rate of sickness and mortality in the Gaol Hospital as compared with the total number of prisoners and with the number treated during the year 1866.

The numbers imprisoned in Victoria Gaol during the past year, were:

Europeans	695
Indians	194
Chinese	4,572
Total,	5,461

The daily average was 584 $\frac{2}{10}$, of which number 70 have died.

The following return is in continuation of the tables I have already given for two years, shewing the change in weight which European prisoners undergo after several years imprisonment.

The Monthly weight of EUROPEAN PRISONERS confined in Victoria Gaol in the Year 1866.

NAME.	SENTENCE.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	TIME IN GAOL.	
														Years.	Months.
C. W. ...	Life,	155	157	165	165	158	159	†	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
A. J. ...	Life,	150	159	152	148	148	146	†	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
W. M. ...	Life,	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	143	138	144	140	145	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	138	142	143	5	..
W. H. ...	Life,	135	135	142	142	144	142	†	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
C. A. ...	Life,	157	160	161	157	149	150	154	151	153	156	162	159	2	9
A. B. ...	Life,	167	167	168	165	167	167	170	166	163	166	171	163	1	8
W. S. ...	8 years, ...	139	140	138	137	133	132	132	130	130	131	131	131	3	8
R. B. ...	10 years, ...	124	119	116	113	113	115	114	110	111	112	112	112	3	2
E. M. ...	6 years, ...	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	124	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	127	125	122	122	121	122	123	123	..	3	1
F. X. ...	13 years, ...	130	131	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	134	133	135	131	126	132	132	138	139	1	7
W. D. ...	7 years, ...	152	153	159	162	163	162	164	162	160	158	164	165	1	1
R. B. ...	3 years, ...	151	145	150	150	150	151	153	153	155	140	145	147	..	9
J. K. ...	3 years, ...	170	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	173	..	4
P. N. ...	10 years, ...	143	141	146	143	144	141	142	143	147	147	148	148	..	4
W. C. ...	7 years, ...	132	134	133	132	132	133	138	137	139	138	139	139	..	4
T.	3 years, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	*	..	..	166	166	..	3
J.	3 years, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	*	..	..	152	152	..	3
B.	2 years, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	2

Another year of yellow fever, as I have already mentioned has gone far to swell the death rate. 533 Prisoners suffering from this disease were admitted into Hospital, of which number 32 died.

Extensive ulcers of the feet and legs terminating not unfrequently in death formed almost an epidemic at one time. 281 prisoners were admitted into Hospital of whom 16 died. This disease became so alarming in its extent that His Excellency the Governor ordered an enquiry to be made by the Police Magistrates and myself, and the result of our enquiry proved these sores to be in the great majority of cases self inflicted, for the purpose of escaping from the, to them objectionable, system

* Transferred to Convict Hulk *Royal Saxon*.

† Discharged.

of chain gang work which had lately been adopted. It was however found that by punishing every case of well proved self inflicted injury and compelling those who had thus hurt themselves to march down and break stones in some public locality, with boards specifying their crimes placed in front of them, what threatened to be an epidemic soon diminished and has now nearly disappeared. Of those who died the great majority refused to submit to amputation and perished from mortification or the extreme prostration of the system consequent on the great drain produced by the extensive ulceration.

In my last year's Report I referred to the system of public flogging and I have seen no reason to alter the opinion then expressed. A more efficient whipping post would however be a great improvement. I have been present on every occasion when this punishment has been inflicted and have subsequently had the treatment of the men in Hospital and I have become very strongly impressed with the belief that a great improvement on the present system would be to cast the criminals a drift from the whipping post, to return to their companions in guilt, a terror to evil doers, rather than to take them into Hospital to be nursed for a couple of months, where they are too comfortable to be at all desirous of making a rapid recovery. It would prove much more deterrent of crime than long imprisonment or even repeated floggings. This suggestion applies all the more forcibly where the crime has been one admitting of branding the criminal previous to deportation, which might be accomplished before the men are flogged. This admirable plan of tattooing a broad arrow on the lobe of the left ear, considering that it is never done except at the criminal's own request, has nothing objectionable in it that I can imagine. It is a painless operation which cannot affect the health.

The Establishment is a model of cleanliness, good ventilation and good management and reflects the highest credit on the Officer in charge.

IV. THE CONVICT HULK.

As this establishment was discontinued and merged into Victoria Gaol in October, as yet with apparently nothing but good results, I need not do more than refer to Table IX. which shews the rate of sickness and mortality at Stone Cutter's Island, during the first nine months of the year.

V. THE LOCK HOSPITAL.

Table X. gives the usual information in regard to this Institution. Much has been done in the way of suppressing private and unlicensed brothels by the new Inspectors on their appointments, but whether from the first burst of zeal having become extinct or from the Prostitutes and their keepers being too sharp for the Inspectors, these spurts of improvement have been temporary only. No really thorough efficiency can be expected until the new Ordinance on the subject, which I believe it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor to introduce, becomes the law of the Colony.

Table XI. is an approximative estimate of the mortality among Foreign Residents in Hongkong during the last nine years. The data from which it is compiled are furnished to me, so far as the number of Residents is concerned by the Registrar General, and by the Sextons of the two cemeteries so far as the deaths are concerned. This table does not embrace Soldiers, Sailors whether employed in the Navy or the Merchant Service, or those who have been buried from the Hospitals. From an inspection of this table it will appear that the death rate among Foreign Residents in this Colony was, as might well have been expected, very much below the average, lower indeed than it had been since 1862.

Table XII. gives the usual information regarding the work performed by the Inspector of nuisances attached to this Department.

Table XIII. Shews the annual mean state of the atmosphere during the year 1866 as recorded at the Government Civil Hospital.

J. I. MURRAY, M.D.,
Colonial Surgeon.

1.—POLICE.

TABLE shewing the Admissions into Hospital and Deaths during the Year 1866.

MONTHS.	EUROPEANS.		COLORED.		CHINESE.		TOTAL Admissions.	TOTAL Deaths.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.		
January,	13	..	28	..	1	..	42	..
February,	12	..	23	..	1	..	36	..
March,	7	..	30	..	2	..	39	..
April,	12	..	26	2	1	..	39	2
May,	13	..	21	..	5	1	39	1
June,	15	1	19	2	2	..	36	3
July,	13	..	33	..	3	1	49	1
August,	11	..	30	..	5	..	46	..
September,	17	..	37	1	5	..	59	1
October,	19	1	42	1	2	..	63	2
November,	11	..	35	..	2	..	48	..
December,	8	..	31	..	2	..	41	..
Total,	151	2	355	6	31	2	537	10

2.—TABLE shewing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the POLICE FORCE during the Year 1866.

AVERAGE STRENGTH.				TOTAL SICK.	TOTAL DEATHS.	RATE OF SICKNESS.	RATE OF MORTALITY.
Europeans.	Colored.	Chinese.	Total.				
69	325	165	559	537	10	96.08 per cent.	1.78 per cent.

3.—TABLE shewing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY of the TROOPS serving in HONGKONG during the Year 1866.

STRENGTH.			ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL.			DEATHS.			RATE OF SICKNESS.	RATE OF MORTALITY.
White.	Black.	Total.	White.	Black.	Total.	White.	Black.	Total.		
846	286	1,132	2,076	614	2,690	27	12	39	237.632 per cent.	3.445 per cent.

4.—TABLE shewing the Number of ADMISSIONS and the MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during the Year 1866 as compared with the average of the last Nine Years.

DISEASES.	1866.								Average of Nine Years.	
	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.				Admissions.	Deaths.
	Europeans.	Colored Persons.	Chinese.	Total.	Europeans.	Colored Persons.	Chinese.	Total.		
Small Pox,	9	3	4	16	3	1	2	6	14	3
Varioloid, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Measles, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa,	30	26	19	75	2	5	10	17	63	8
" Choleraic,	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery,	26	3	5	34	2	..	4	6	38	14
Cholera, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermittent Fever,	49	71	9	129	..	..	..	..	123	3
Remittent Fever,	28	13	2	43	3	..	..	3	18	..
Continued Fever, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever,	5	..	..	5	2	..	..	2	..	..
Rheumatic Fever, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brain Fever, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yellow Fever,	1	..	52	53	..	..	30	30	..	..
Primary Syphilis,	19	43	..	62	..	..	..	..	59	..
Bubo,	14	11	1	26	..	..	..	..	26	..
Gonorrhœa,	17	32	..	49	..	..	..	..	43	..
Secondary Syphilis,	13	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	16	..
Sloughing Phagaedena of Penis, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheritis, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berri Berri, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dropsy,	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Abscess,	6	5	8	19	..	..	1	1	9	..
" of Lung, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcer,	11	10	13	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phagaedenic Ulcer,	1	2	2	5	..	1	..	1	..	..
Fungoid Disease, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fistula in Ano, .....	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
" in Perineo, .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scorbutus,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gout, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula, .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Phthisis,	5	6	8	19	2	3	7	12	5	3
Paralysis,	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	..
Delirium Tremens,	25	..	..	25	4	..	..	4	9	2
Hydrophobia, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Insanity, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
Sun Stroke, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy,	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexy and Concussion of Brain,	2	..	1	3	2	..	1	3	..	..
Compression of Brain, .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vertigo, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinal Disease, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aneurism, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pericarditis, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Heart,	4	..	2	6	4	..	2	6	..	..
Tonsillitis,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrh,	1	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	3	..
Bronchitis,	12	24	1	37	..	..	1	1	16	1
Pneumonia and Pleuro Pneumonia,	1	6	..	7	..	1	..	1	3	..
Spitting of Blood, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleuritis,	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
Asthma, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyspepsia,	3	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..
Ascites, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colic,	1	10	1	12	..	..	..	..	9	..
Constipation, .....	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	19	..
Hepatitis and Abscess of Liver,	12	..	3	15	4	..	3	7	10	2
Jaundice, .....	..	5	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..
Splenitis, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fissure of Rectum, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vomiting of Blood,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Carried forward,</i>	307	287	137	731	28	12	62	102		

TABLE showing the Number of ADMISSIONS and the MORTALITY, &c.—Continued.

DISEASES.	1866.								Average of Nine Years.	
	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.				Admissions.	Deaths.
	Europeans.	Colored Persons.	Chinese.	Total.	Europeans.	Colored Persons.	Chinese.	Total.		
<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	307	287	137	731	28	12	62	102	398	37
Hemorrhoids,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worms, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture of Urethra,	6	3	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	..
Orchitis,	9	7	1	17	..	..	..	..	10	..
Phymosis,	2	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrocele,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bright's Disease,	1	2	2	5	1	..	1	2	2	..
Menorrhagia, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Childbirth, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatism,	37	24	2	63	..	..	..	..	38	..
Hydrops Articulii, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dislocations,	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Phlegmon, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tumors, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Elephantiasis, .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Psoriasis, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lepra, .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Eczeema,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Urticaria, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Filaria Medicinenses or Guinea Worm, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lupus, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Condyloma, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drunk,	12	1	5	18	..	..	..	..	6	..
Cataleptic from Drink, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Starvation, .....	..	6	29	35	..	2	17	19	13	8
Debility,	4	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	..
Burns, .....	..	1	12	13	..	..	5	5	4	..
Frost Bite, .....	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poisoning, .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Fractures,	4	1	12	17	..	..	..	..	11	1
Fracture of Skull,	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	..	..
Wounds (Gun shot,)	4	..	6	10	..	..	4	4	6	..
" (Incised,) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Contused,)	32	13	39	84	..	..	2	2	37	..
" (Lacerated,) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contusions,	7	5	14	26	..	..	..	..	19	..
Stabbing, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Amputations,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Opium Smoking, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Impostors,	1	21	1	23	..	..	..	..	23	..
Observation, .....	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases,	9	6	1	16	..	..	..	..	23	..
Disease of Teeth, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia,	4	7	2	13	..	..	..	..	6	..
Cataract, .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sclerotitis, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iritis,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Iridis, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amaurosis, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulceration of Cornea, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pterygium, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blind (incurable,) .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diplopy, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Granular Conjunctiva, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	447	401	274	1,122	30	15	93	138		

5.—TABLE showing the RATE of MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during the Eight Years ending 1866.

RATE TO TOTAL NO. OF ADMISSIONS.										RATE TO NO. OF EUROPEANS ADMITTED.									RATE TO NO. OF COLORED PERSONS ADMITTED.									RATE TO NO. OF CHINESE ADMITTED.								
			Average of Nine Years			Average of Eight Years			Average of Eight Years			Average of Eight Years			Average of Eight Years			Average of Eight Years			Average of Eight Years			Average of Eight Years												
1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866				
17.88 per cent.	8.62 per cent.	6.90 per cent.	6.47 per cent.	5.41 per cent.	10.63 per cent.	9.63 per cent.	12.16 per cent.	12.21 per cent.	9.99 per cent.	6.09 per cent.	9.31 per cent.	9.16 per cent.	5.41 per cent.	10.97 per cent.	11.06 per cent.	7.31 per cent.	6.72 per cent.	8.25 per cent.	6.44 per cent.	3.43 per cent.	2.01 per cent.	2.70 per cent.	2.44 per cent.	2.75 per cent.	3.55 per cent.	3.71 per cent.	3.37 per cent.	23.98 per cent.	8.23 per cent.	11.65 per cent.	12.78 per cent.	32.27 per cent.	22.89 per cent.	29.72 per cent.	33.56 per cent.	22.50 per cent.

6.—SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

TABLE shewing the Number of ADMISSIONS and MORTALITY during the Year 1866.

DISEASES.	ADMIT- TED.	RECOV- ERED.	DIED.	DISEASES.	ADMIT- TED.	RECOV- ERED.	DIED.
Small Pox,	10	8	2	<i>Brought forward,....</i>	207	185	22
Varioloid,	2	2	..	Catarrh,	2	2	..
Diarrhœa,	37	33	4	Bronchitis,	5	4	1
Dysentery,	26	21	5	Spitting of Blood,.....	1	1	..
Cholera,	2	2	..	Dyspepsia,	5	5	..
Intermittent Fever,.....	11	11	..	Colic,	1	1	..
Remittent Fever,	17	16	1	Hepatitis,	7	5	2
Continued Fever,	9	9	..	Splenitis,	1	..	1
Typhus Fever,	1	..	1	Hemorrhoids,	1	1	..
Rheumatic Fever,.....	1	1	..	Worms,	1	1	..
Brain Fever,.....	1	1	..	Orchitis,.....	6	6	..
Yellow Fever, .....	..	..	..	Catarrh of the Bladder,	2	2	..
Primary Syphilis,	14	14	..	Gravel,	1	1	..
Bubo,	5	5	..	Rheumatism,.....	17	17	..
Gonorrhœa,	8	8	..	Dislocations,	1	1	..
Secondary Syphilis,.....	16	14	2	Phlegmon,.....	2	2	..
Sloughing Phagedena of Penis,	1	1	..	Scabies,	1	1	..
Dropsy,	1	1	..	Debility,	2	2	..
Abscess,	4	4	..	Fractures,	10	10	..
Ulcer,	7	7	..	Necrosis,	3	2	1
Fistula in Ano,.....	1	1	..	Wounds (Gun shot,).....	1	..	1
Scorbutus,.....	9	7	2	„ (Incised,)	3	3	..
Phthisis,	5	2	3	„ (Contused,) .....	..	..	..
Paralysis,	2	2	..	„ (Lacerated,)	5	5	..
Delirium Tremens,	5	5	..	Contusions,	12	11	1
Tetanus,	1	..	1	Amputation,	2	2	..
Insanity,	3	3	..	Impostors,	2	2	..
Sun Stroke,	2	2	..	Other Diseases,.....	5	5	..
Epilepsy,	1	1	..	Ophthalmia,.....	2	2	..
Chorea,	1	1	..	Amaurosis,	3	3	..
Compression of Brain,	1	..	1	Cataract,	1	1	..
Vertigo,	2	2	..	Mercurialism, (?) (Ptyalism) ..	1	1	..
Disease of Heart,	1	1	..				
<i>Carried forward,....</i>	207	185	22	<i>Total,.....</i>	313	284	29

Rate of Deaths to Number of Admissions,.....9.26 per cent.

7.—TABLE shewing the MORTALITY in the VICTORIA GAOL during the Year 1866 as compared with the Average of the last Nine Years.

DISEASES.	1866.								AVERAGE OF NINE YEARS.	
	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.				Admissions.	Deaths.
	Europeans.	Colored Persons.	Chinese.	Total.	Europeans.	Colored Persons.	Chinese.	Total.		
Small Pox,.....
Measles,.....
Diarrhœa,.....	1	1	5	7	2	..	..	2	16	2
Dysentery,.....	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	7	2
Cholera,.....
Intermittent Fever,.....	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remittent do.,.....	4	..	5	9	..	..	..	..	6	..
Continued do.,.....	6	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus do.,.....
Rheumatic do.,.....
Yellow do.,.....	7	8	518	533	..	1	31	32	..	..
Primary Syphilis,.....
Bubo,.....
Gonorrhœa,.....
Secondary Syphilis,.....	3	..	1	4	..	..	1	1	2	..
Dropsy,.....	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Abscess,.....	6	6	..	..	1	1	6	..
Ulcer,.....	278	278	..	..	13	13	42	..
Sloughing Ulcer,.....	3	3	..	..	3	3	2	..
Phthisis,.....	4	4	..	..	2	2	2	1
Paralysis,.....
Delirium Tremens,.....	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scorbutis,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus,.....
Insanity,.....	2	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	2	..
Sun Stroke,.....	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
Epilepsy,.....
Apoplexy and Concussion of Brain,.....
Disease of Heart,.....
Tonsillitis,.....
Catarrh,.....
Bronchitis,.....	2	2	..	..	2	2	1	..
Pneumonia and Pleuro Pneumonia,.....	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
Spitting of Blood,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma,.....
Dyspepsia,.....
Ascites,.....
Colic,.....
Constipation,.....
Hepatitis,.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaundice,.....
Fissure of Rectum,.....
Vomiting of Blood,.....
Hemorrhoids,.....
Fistula in Ano,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis,.....
Gastritis,.....
Hernia,.....	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..
Stricture of Urethra,.....
Phymosis,.....
Orchitis,.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrocele,.....
Stone,.....
Bright's Disease,.....
Menorrhagia,.....
Rheumatism,.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
Dislocations,.....
Erysipelas,.....	6	6	..	..	2	2	..	..
Tumors,.....
Lepra,.....
Eczema,.....
Scabies,.....
Drunk,.....
Starvation,.....
Debility,.....	2	..	7	9	..	1	5	6	2	..
Burns,.....
Frost Bite,.....
Hanging (Attempt at),.....	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	..
Fractures,.....	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wounds (Gun Shot),.....
Do. (Incised),.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Contused),.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contusions,.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amputations,.....
Opium Smoking,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poisoning,.....
Impostors,.....
Observation,.....
Other Diseases,.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia,.....	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	..
Sclerotitis,.....
Blind (Incurable),.....
Amaurosis,.....
Total,.....	35	9	877	921	2	2	66	70		

8.—TABLE *shewing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the VICTORIA GAOL during the Year 1866.*

TOTAL No. OF PRISONERS.	AVERAGE No. OF PRISONERS.	TOTAL SICK IN HOSPITAL.	TOTAL SICK TRIPLING CASES.	TOTAL DEATHS.	RATE OF SERIOUS SICKNESS.		RATE OF MORTALITY.	
					To Total.	To Average.	To Total.	To Average.
5,461	584.213	918	1,767	70	16.62 per cent.	157.19 per cent.	1.28 per cent.	11.98 per cent.

9.—TABLE *shewing the rate of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the CONVICT HULK "ROYAL SAXON" during the Year 1866.*

TOTAL No. OF PRISONERS.	AVERAGE No. OF PRISONERS.	TOTAL SICK IN HOSPITAL.	TOTAL SICK TRIPLING CASES.	TOTAL DEATHS.	RATE OF SERIOUS SICKNESS.		RATE OF MORTALITY.	
					To Total.	To Average.	To Total.	To Average.
280	229.69	36	138	7	12.85 per cent.	12.65 per cent.	2.50 per cent.	3.04 per cent.

10.—TABLE shewing the ADMISSIONS into the GOVERNMENT LOCK HOSPITAL during the Nine Years of its existence, with the number of diets issued and the average length of Treatment.

ADMISSIONS.													NO. OF DIETS ISSUED.									AVERAGE NO. OF DAYS TREATED.								
1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	Total.	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	Total.	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866		
124	162	361	442	485	420	442	390	406	3,232	4,797	5,389	9,107	10,778	12,198	11,707	11,940	11,303	13,060	90,279	43.8	30.8	23.7	23.4	22.0	23.7	27.0	28.0	28.6		

11.—TABLE *showing the RATE of MORTALITY among the FOREIGN RESIDENTS in HONGKONG during the last Nine Years.*

YEARS.	NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN RESIDENTS.	BURIALS OF RESIDENTS IN PROTESTANT AND ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERIES.	PER CENTAGE OF DEATHS TO NUMBER OF RESIDENTS.
1858,	1,462	110	7.52
1859,	1,031	70	6.66
1860,	1,592	51	3.20
1861,	1,557	101	6.48
1862,	1,604	46	2.24
1863,	1,644	104	6.32
1864,	1,963	109	5.55
1865,	2,034	100	4.89
1866,	2,113	74	3.50
Average of Nine Years:	1,661	85	5.13

12.—TABLE *showing the work performed by the INSPECTOR of NUISANCES during the Year 1866.*

NO. OF SUMMONS' ISSUED.	NO. OF PERSONS FINED.	NO. OF PERSONS DISCHARGED.	NO. OF NOTICES ISSUED.	FOR OBSTRUCTION AND DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE.	FOR ACCUMULATION OF FILTH.	AMOUNT OF FINES IN DOLLARS.
1,754	1,466	288	4,621	163	4,458	\$ ^s c. 1,053.10

13.—TABLE showing the ANNUAL MEAN STATE of the ATMOSPHERE during the Year 1866, as recorded at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

1866. MONTH.	BAROMETER.			FAHRENHEIT THERMOMETER.				HYDROMETER.				Rain during the Month.	STATE OF WEATHER.		
	Standard.		Aneroid.	Self Registering in Shade.		Detached.		Dry Bulb.		Wet Bulb.					
				During the Month *		In Sun.		In Water.		In Shade.		In inches.			
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Max.	Min.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	
January,	30.50	30.45	30.05	29.98	66	59	49	52	59	56	62	51	61	6.00	Fine, overcast but fine.
February,	30.40	30.32	29.95	29.45	58	55	63	51	58	54	61	49	56	1.23	Fine, overcast but fine, and drizzling rain.
March,	30.29	30.24	29.85	29.79	66	65	75	61	67	63	69	56	67	3.60	Fine, overcast but fine, and drizzling rain.
April,	30.21	30.20	29.76	29.75	73	69	80	67	71	69	73	65	68	3.12	Fine, overcast but fine.
May,	30.13	30.09	29.66	29.63	81	79	89	76	77	75	79	71	75	14.77	Fine, overcast but fine and rain.
June,	29.64	29.59	29.53	29.45	81	79	87	73	74	79	81	75	76	20.19	Overcast but fine and rain.
July,	29.76	29.72	29.62	29.55	86	80	102	79	80	84	85	78	79	6.48	Fine, overcast but fine.
August,	29.73	29.71	29.57	29.56	88	80	100	81	82	81	84	79	81	3.94	Fine, overcast but fine.
September,	29.68	29.66	29.52	29.53	84	78	90	77	79	80	83	76	78	17.58	Fine, overcast but fine and rain.
October,	29.94	29.91	29.76	29.73	79	73	84	72	73	76	78	70	72	0.58	Fine, overcast but fine.
November,	30.05	29.98	29.90	29.89	72	65	83	64	67	67	70	63	64	..	Fine.
December,	30.12	30.07	30.01	29.96	65	57	86	57	60	60	63	52	55	..	Fine.
Annual Mean,	30.03	29.99	29.76	29.69	74.91	69.25	84.66	67.50	70.58	70.33	74.00	65.41	69.33	77.49	

* N.B.—This is not the absolute Maximum and Minimum of the month—but the Mean of the month's daily Maximum and Minimum.