



SUPPLEMENT

To the HONGKONG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 26th June, 1886.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 244.

The following Report of the Colonial Surgeon for the year 1885, together with its Enclosures, were laid before the Legislative Council on the 14th ultimo, are published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 26th June, 1886.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL,
HONGKONG, 10th May, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my Annual Report for the year 1885, together with the tables showing the work done in the different Establishments in my Department I also forward reports from the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, the Superintendent of the Lock Hospital, and the Government Analyst.

POLICE.

The admissions from the Police Force to Hospital show the slight increase of nine in 1885 as compared with the admissions in 1884. For the last five years the number of admissions to Hospital have been as follows:—1881, 498; 1882, 549; 1883, 599; 1884, 486; and 1885, 495; so that the improvement in the health of the whole Force taken as a total, which the strength of the different years is taken into consideration, still continues. The average strength of the Force in the last five years has been as follows:—1881, 624; 1882, 582; 1883, 658; 1884, 666; and 1885, 674.

There were nine deaths in the Force this year, viz., three Europeans, one Indian and five Chinese. Two Europeans died in Hospital, one from cellulitis and one from heat apoplexy. The other died in his own quarters from apoplexy. The Indian died while in India on leave. Of the Chinese, three died in Hospital, one of these of cholera, the rest away in China on leave.

Table I shows the admissions of each section of the Force to Hospital in the different months of the year, the largest numbers being as usual during the summer months.

Table II gives the average strength of the different sections of the Force, the deaths, rate of sickness and mortality to strength.

Table III shows the admissions to Hospital from the different stations and districts of the several sections of the Force during each month of the year.

The Central District Stations, as usual, show up worst, but this year worse than ever in the European portion of the Force, for while the Indian and Chinese sections in this district show a decrease respectively of 14 and 7 admissions, the European section shows an increase of 36. The admissions from this portion of the Force in this district in 1884 were 41, whereas in 1885 they numbered 77.

Whitfield Station still holds its own as the worst of the outstations, sending on the worst type of malarial fever cases, and this is entirely due to the great amount of earth cutting in virgin soil going on in the neighbourhood.

The other stations were about the same average as last year. The only station that has been improved is that of the Water Police, on being removed from a Hulk to a large and airy building on shore.

The admissions to Hospital from the various sections of the Force for the last five years are as follows:—

| | Europeans. | Indians. | Chinese. |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| Admissions to Hospital, 1881..... | 88 | 212 | 198 |
| Do., 1882..... | 92 | 230 | 227 |
| Do., 1883..... | 113 | 246 | 239 |
| Do., 1884..... | 87 | 224 | 175 |
| Do., 1885..... | 124 | 208 | 163 |

This shews that the past year was worse than all the previous years amongst the Europeans, but shows a steady improvement amongst the Indians and Chinese; indeed for these two sections it has been the best year of the five.

The admissions to Hospital and deaths from the Police Force for the past ten years are given below.

| | <i>Admissions.</i> | <i>Deaths.</i> |
|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1876,..... | 410 | 7 |
| 1877,..... | 418 | 6 |
| 1878,..... | 566 | 6 |
| 1879,..... | 566 | 8 |
| 1880,..... | 588 | 13 |
| 1881,..... | 498 | 10 |
| 1882,..... | 549 | 8 |
| 1883,..... | 599 | 10 |
| 1884,..... | 486 | 7 |
| 1885,..... | 495 | 9 |

TROOPS.

There is a large increase both in sickness and mortality among the Troops, which is but a slight increase of 60 in their strength, both sickness and mortality having exceeded any of the previous ten years.

Table IV gives the average strength of the Force the admissions to Hospital, deaths and percentage to strength for 1885. I give the number of admissions and deaths for the past ten years below.

| | <i>Admissions.</i> | <i>Deaths.</i> |
|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1876,..... | 563 | 2 |
| 1877,..... | 973 | 9 |
| 1878,..... | 944 | 10 |
| 1879,..... | 1,035 | 8 |
| 1880,..... | 1,075 | 13 |
| 1881,..... | 1,116 | 4 |
| 1882,..... | 1,019 | 9 |
| 1883,..... | 1,105 | 10 |
| 1884,..... | 1,097 | 12 |
| 1885,..... | 1,190 | 24 |

The sickness therefore exceeds any of the previous years, by over seventy admissions, and the deaths by eleven more than any previous year.

There was an outbreak of cholera among the Troops, and of eighteen cases admitted to Hospital twelve died. This accounts in a great measure for the increase in the mortality but not for the increase in sickness. The cause of this outbreak amongst the Troops I cannot account for. No cases occurred amongst the Police in the Colony. The one Chinese Constable that was admitted with choleraic symptoms contracted the disease in the Chinese City of Kowloon, and was sent in to Hospital immediately on his return to the Colony. No case was admitted to or occurred in the Gaol. In both cases the quarters are inferior for the most part to those occupied by Troops both as regards ventilation and overcrowding, and in the case of the Police some of the Stations are very greatly inferior in the unwholesomeness of their surroundings. I shall have more to say on this subject when referring to the sanitation of the Colony.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

This Establishment remains in the same condition as in my last Annual Report. The foundations with their sustaining walls for the new wards, &c. have taken the whole year in construction, and I hope this year will see their completion.

The house for the Superintendent is now finished and occupied.

The admissions to Hospital this year have exceeded all former years, but are only slightly in excess of those in 1883. The following table shews the number and position brought to Hospital during the past five years.

| | <i>1881.</i> | <i>1882.</i> | <i>1883.</i> | <i>1884.</i> | <i>1885.</i> |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Police, | 498 | 549 | 599 | 486 | 495 |
| Board of Trade, | 117 | 116 | 110 | 60 | 100 |
| Private paying Patients, | 193 | 268 | 260 | 259 | 283 |
| Government Servants, | 67 | 88 | 105 | 96 | 124 |
| Police Cases, | 139 | 207 | 227 | 231 | 238 |
| Destitutes, | 222 | 230 | 201 | 222 | 270 |
| | <u>1,236</u> | <u>1,458</u> | <u>1,502</u> | <u>1,354</u> | <u>1,510</u> |

The increase is pretty evenly distributed over all classes but chiefly noticeable on Private Paying Patients, Government Servants, and Destitutes. The increase in the number of Government Servants chiefly caused by those employed on the Tait'amtuk excavations and tunnel which has proved very unhealthy work, and the patients suffer severely from malarial fever and its sequelæ.

Table V shews the character of the diseases admitted to Hospital.

Table VI shews the rate of mortality of the different classes admitted to Hospital for the past ten years.

Table VII shews the admissions and deaths of the different classes in each month of the year. The number of admissions was as usual largest in the summer months.

The numbers of admissions and deaths in Hospital for the past ten years are as follows:—

| | Admissions. | Deaths. |
|-----------|-------------|---------|
| 1876..... | 1,000 | 36 |
| 1877..... | 950 | 49 |
| 1878..... | 1,289 | 50 |
| 1879..... | 1,071 | 55 |
| 1880..... | 1,055 | 44 |
| 1881..... | 1,236 | 49 |
| 1882..... | 1,458 | 68 |
| 1883..... | 1,502 | 70 |
| 1884..... | 1,354 | 50 |
| 1885..... | 1,510 | 76 |

The percentage of deaths to admissions was 5.03, the highest percentage but two in the last ten years.

Sixteen of these deaths were from injuries. There were fourteen cases of gunshot wounds; of these two died. There was a larger number of severe injuries than usual, as will be seen by reference to Table No. V, those of contused wounds, many of them of great severity, being more than double; the number being 40 in 1884 as compared with 83 in 1885.

In the last few years the number of surgical cases have been greatly on the increase, and this is to be expected with the greater increase of manufactories having complicated machinery.

This year the Superintendent was absent on sick leave for five months. During his absence Drs. DODD, PIKE, and THOMPSON of the Army Medical Department acted alternately in his place; but as their services could only be spared from their Military duties during the day, Dr. MARQUES performed his duties at night, or in his absence I was called upon.

The services of another European wardmaster were required, and a temporary one has been appointed with a strong recommendation from myself that the appointment shall be made permanent next year.

Mr. CROW, the Apothecary and Analyst, was on the sick list for some time, and considerable difficulty was experienced during his temporary absence, but this was less than it might have been, had there not been a Chinese Student Apothecary of considerable experience. His services we have unfortunately lost, and this year there is a new Student Apothecary whom it will take a considerable time to instruct, before he can be of much service.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

Fourteen cases of Small Pox were admitted to this Hospital, of whom only one died. Most of these were of a mild type.

Table VIIa shews the number and nationality of the patients admitted and the number of deaths. In the summer months, when no small pox cases are received, this building was used as a Cholera Hospital; nine cases were received, of whom six died. There were three Europeans, one colored man and five Chinese; of these, three Europeans and three Chinese died.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

Table VIII gives the list of dead bodies brought in during the year, and these are yearly on the increase, (this list does not include bodies brought from the Government Civil Hospital for examination, after death by the Coroner's order), Coroner's Inquests being very frequent. Dr. MARQUES has performed the duties of the Medical Department of this new Establishment, and been assisted by a Chinese wardmaster from the Hospital. This I think is very objectionable, for not only does it take up a great deal of this man's time when he can ill be spared at the Hospital, but in view of the many and serious injuries in which he has to see to the dressing of wounds, his employment as *Post Mortem* attendant is most objectionable, and might add to the danger of the patients. I have therefore strongly recommended that instead of a watchman at this place, a resident well paid *Post Mortem* attendant could be appointed, which I hope will be sanctioned.

VICTORIA GAOL.

The following figures give the number of admissions and the daily average number of prisoners for the past ten years. There is a considerable decrease in both cases this year.

| | Total No. admitted to Gaol. | Daily average No. of Prisoners. |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1876, | 4,062 | 432.60 |
| 1877, | 3,964 | 395.22 |
| 1878, | 3,803 | 519.22 |
| 1879, | 3,665 | 576.13 |
| 1880, | 3,530 | 575.25 |
| 1881, | 4,150 | 666.00 |
| 1882, | 3,498 | 622.00 |
| 1883, | 3,486 | 542.15 |
| 1884, | 4,023 | 552.00 |
| 1885, | 3,610 | 530.00 |

The above figures show a decrease in the number of admissions of nearly 400 in comparison with 1884, with a decrease in the daily average of 22; but at times during the year the daily average was very high.

Table IX shews the number of admissions to the Gaol Hospital, the nationality, disease, &c. The number of cases admitted were sixty two less than in 1884, and the number of deaths compared with three in 1884.

Table X shews the number of cases of any importance treated in the cells. Every day there are numbers of petty complaints attended to that are not registered, also a number of malingerers and others that come up for examination or to be reported on as to their fitness for punishment.

Table XI shews the rate of sickness and deaths with the percentage to total admissions and daily average number of prisoners. In both cases this is very small, especially when the overcrowded state of the Gaol is taken into consideration, on which subject a Committee of Inquiry is now sitting to suggest a remedy if possible.

Table XIa shews the number of admissions to Hospital direct from the Courts; Europeans suffering chiefly from alcoholia, Chinese from debility or venereal disease.

Table XIb shews the number of opium smokers consuming one mace and upwards during the year, eighty altogether; of these twelve only were admitted to Hospital, seven of whom were suffering from debility but with no particular symptoms from the effects of opium; one from gonorrhoea, one from bubo and two from sprains; none had to be admitted owing to any effects from the deprivation of opium. Those suffering from debility were admitted as soon as received. No deaths occurred among the smokers of opium. The oldest opium smoker was 70 years of age and had been an opium smoker 52 years; his daily consumption being three mace; his weight on admission was 99 lbs. which increased to 105 lbs., by the end of his first month in Gaol, showing that 52 years of opium smoking had not much impaired his digestive powers.

One of greatest opium smokers who consumed 5 mace, was 56 years of age, and had been an opium smoker 36 years; his weight was 115 lbs. on admission, and 117 lbs. at the end of the first month of his sentence.

The only other smoker of 5 mace was 64 years of age, had been addicted to this troublesome vice 32 years, weighed 100 lbs. on admission, was only in Gaol two weeks, and left with the same weight when he came in.

The lightest weight on admission was 80 lbs., 5 lbs. heavier than the lightest weight admitted last year; he was 32 years of age, had only been a smoker 4 years; his consumption being only 1 mace a day; he increased in weight 1 lb. in the first month, and was never under treatment for any cause.

These are a few queer facts for the anti-opium smoking Society to digest. That a man 70 years old, 52 years an opium smoker, consuming daily 3 mace (equivalent to 3 drams), increased his weight 6 lbs. in a month, shews that his digestive powers at any rate were not much affected by this terrible vice. His daily consumption of opium by smoking was enough to kill twenty four men if eaten: allowing the liberal dose of 10 grains to each, whereas 4 grains is given as a dose that would kill most men unaccustomed to its use in toxicological works. Half a pint of gin is given as the smallest dose ever known to kill an adult;—fancy a man consuming 12 pints of gin a day for 52 years.

It is curious how small has been the success of Europeans in introducing drunkenness amongst the Chinese, compared with their success amongst nearly every other race. Perhaps it is as well that the Chinese have chosen the lesser vice of opium smoking. Of 32 Europeans admitted to the Government Hospital, 6 were admitted suffering more or less from symptoms of *Delirium Tremens*. Of 221 Chinese admitted to Hospital 7 were suffering from debility, who were opium smokers; this is the

disease among the opium smokers that could be put down to opium. At the same time I am of opinion the debility is directly so caused, as their powers of digestion are not impaired and the result of their treatment is as follows:—

| No. | Age years. | No. of years as smokers. | Consumption per diem. | Weight on admission. | Weight at end of first month. |
|----------|------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1, | 40 | 5 | 3 mace | 91 lbs. | 94 lbs. |
| 2, | 32 | 10 | 1 mace | 99 lbs. | 101 lbs. |
| 3, | 64 | 32 | 5 mace | 100 lbs. | * 100 lbs. |
| 4, | 70 | 52 | 3 mace | 99 lbs. | 105 lbs. |
| 5, | 35 | 5 | 2 mace | 100 lbs. | 102 lbs. |
| 6, | 63 | 10 | 2 mace | 98 lbs. | 102 lbs. |
| 7, | 70 | 40 | 3 mace | 90 lbs. | 94 lbs. |

The sole treatment these prisoners received was Quinine mixture with low diet for the first few days, and then the full ordinary diet of the Gaol. They all but the one marked with * increased in weight that one was only in Gaol two weeks; he lost no weight.

The lightest weight of these 7 was 90 lbs. on admission, whereas the lightest weight among the opium smokers admitted into Gaol was 80 and he was never under treatment at all. The average weight of the opium smokers was about 105, and 28 of them were up to or over the average weight of the men admitted into Gaol which is about 110 lbs., that is giving a very liberal average from the observations made. My strongest chair coolie who is a giant compared with 99 out of every hundred in the Gaol, only turns the scale just under 130 lbs. It takes a great deal of fat and muscle to make up for the smallness of bone in Chinamen. Again I have to state that I find no special symptom as the result of opium smoking or its immediate stoppage. On the list of opium smokers the men range from 18 to 70 years of age, having been smokers from 1 to 52 years, and consuming from 1 to 5 mace. As I have stated a Committee of Inquiry is at present sitting on the subject of overcrowding in the Gaol. The question is whether the system can be rendered according to European ideas sufficiently liberal to prevent overcrowding or whether we shall be compelled to increase the accommodation to meet the increasing number of scoundrels coming from China proper, for not one in a hundred is born in Hongkong, or been a resident for as much as ten years.

I recommend a further reduction of diet, which years ago was reduced to what it is now on my recommendation, and I still think, as I said years ago, the system of giving, from 10 to 20 strokes of rattan for petty thefts, &c., instead of from a fortnight to three months' better entertainment in the Gaol and lodging with lighter work than any coolie has outside, would do some good as a deterrent. That is the system pursued in India. and if the Indians can bear the rattan, I don't see why the Chinese cannot.

GOVERNMENT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table XI*d* shews the number of admissions, nativity, sex and disease of patients received into the Asylum. The number of admissions have been larger than usual and have in the majority of cases been received from ships in harbour, Coast Ports and Japan. It is a question whether this system should be saddled with the keep and expense of sending to their own country of destitute patients from the Coast Ports, and the matter has been referred to the Secretary of State. Of course in all cases in which their nationality can be proved, the Consuls pay their expenses. The Asylum, which has been now in use a year, has proved all that can be desired in the accommodation it affords. Three remained at the end of the year. Most have been sent to their native countries incurable.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients treated in this Hospital which is entirely managed by Chinese Physicians and Doctors was 1,967. Of these 1,006 died. The number of out patients treated was 111,878. The number of moribund cases admitted was 283.

The number that remained in Hospital at the end of the year was 99.

The number of Patients, admitted to the Small Pox wards was 36; of these eighteen died. The majority of these patients were children.

The number of Vaccinations performed in Hongkong and Kowloon was 2,120. The chief reason for the great mortality in this Hospital is that most of the patients, when admitted, are hopeless cases, the Chinese having a great antipathy to going into Hospital at all except in the last extremity, or in the case of utter destitution.

TEMPORARY LOCK HOSPITAL.

The new Lock Hospital being still occupied as a portion of the Civil Hospital, the private houses mentioned in my previous reports are still occupied for this purpose and are barely sufficient to meet the requirements. I hope, as I said in my last report, to be able to state next year that the patients are transferred to the new Buildings.

Table XV*a* gives the number of patients admitted for the past 28 years and the average number of days of detention which is 15.6. showing that the majority of cases are of a mild type.

Table XVc shows the number of men treated for venereal disease in the Military Naval Police and Civil Hospitals and the average number of men in Garrison and Port of different classes per month. Table XVd shows the character of disease found amongst the women.

Table XVe 2 shows the number of Naval Seamen who have contracted constitutional disease in Hongkong, which is only one.

Table XVe shows the number of Military that have contracted constitutional disease in Hongkong which is 14.

The difference between the Naval and Military men is explained by the Seamen in most cases being sent to the registered houses, whilst the Military have more opportunities of becoming acquainted with prostitutes.

In 1884 no Naval Seamen contracted constitutional disease in Hongkong, but among the Military there were 28 cases, which this year have been reduced to one half.

Two members of the Police Force, both Europeans, contracted constitutional syphilis. In one of these cases, however, it was contracted in the execution of his duty. The constable, a man of very good character, while defending himself in a scuffle with a number of seamen, hit one man on the mouth inflicting a slight wound on his own knuckle from contact with the man's teeth. The man's back must have been suffering from syphilitic sores in the mouth, for the wound received by the constable developed into a chancre and ultimately secondary symptoms of a very severe form showed themselves. The Government, I am happy to say, has compensated the Constable for his injury as far as lies in its power. Only one case of secondary Syphilis was received into the Civil Hospital among the Seamen in Port. The working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance, both among the men and women, may be considered as very satisfactory.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

Table XVI shows the rate of mortality amongst the European and American Residents in Hongkong. The percentage to the number of residents for 1885, is 3.25, the highest percentage for the last ten years. It would have been less than 2 per cent but for the deaths from cholera among the military.

I give below the Tables of the death rates for the past thirteen years I have been in the Colony among the Europeans and Chinese, as registered in Hongkong, from diseases which may arise from filth.

DEATHS AMONG EUROPEANS. (BRITISH AND FOREIGN.)

| YEAR. | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Enteric, | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| Simple Continued, . | 6 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 21 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 11 |
| Typhus, | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Diarrhœa, | 17 | 17 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 9 |
| Cholera, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Totals, | 25 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 27 | 29 | 38 | 24 | 29 | 37 | 19 | 23 | 46 |

DEATHS AMONG CHINESE.

| YEAR. | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Enteric, | 12 | 125 | 31 | 94 | 145 | 89 | 116 | 309 | 438 | 679 | 262 | 132 | 105 |
| Simple Continued, . | 96 | 46 | 291 | 348 | 370 | 481 | 733 | 373 | 168 | 71 | 571 | 600 | 755 |
| Typhus, | 16 | ... | 2 | ... | 8 | 33 | 21 | ... | 38 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... |
| Diarrhœa, | 195 | 231 | 288 | 259 | 311 | 701 | 608 | 348 | 435 | 465 | 660 | 301 | 561 |
| Cholera, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Vomiting & Purging | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 176 |
| Totals, | 319 | 402 | 612 | 696 | 834 | 1,304 | 1,478 | 1,030 | 1,079 | 1,215 | 1,496 | 1,035 | 1,604 |

The figures in the European Table vary but slightly from the figures in former years, with the exception of cholera of which disease no case has been recorded until this year.

The figures in the Chinese table vary very considerably both as regards the different classes of disease and the totals.

For Enteric fevers the number of deaths recorded in the Chinese table vary from the lowest in 1873, 12, to the highest in 1882, 679; this year 1885 the number was 105.

In the European table this disease had the lowest death rate; in 1883 none, the highest in 1882, 1, this year 1885 the number is 7.

For simple continued fever the number of deaths recorded among the Chinese is lowest in 1873, 71, highest this year 1885, 755; the nearest to this year is 1879 when 733 deaths are recorded from this cause.

For Typhus fever the lowest record among the Chinese is in the five years 1874, 1876, 1880, 1883, and 1885 none. The highest number is in 1881, 38.

For Diarrhœa the lowest record amongst the Chinese is in 1873, 195, the highest record in 1885, 701, this year 1885 it is 561 deaths. To these diseases on the Chinese table are added this year cholera 7 deaths and a number of cases registered as vomiting and purging in which death occurred in most cases within 24 hours, 176 deaths.

For Diarrhœa the lowest record among the Europeans was in 1878, 1883, 1885 the same number, 9, the highest record was in 1875, 18 deaths.

This year 1885, for the first time in the past thirteen years, deaths from cholera are recorded numbering 19.

From all these causes the lowest total among Europeans was in 1883, 19 deaths, the highest total was in 1882, 37 deaths. Amongst the Chinese the lowest total from all causes mentioned in these tables was in 1873, 319, the highest, total this year 1885, 1,534.

The greatest number of deaths recorded among the Chinese as from vomiting and purging occurred in July, when 98 died; in August, 56 died, the few remaining cases occurred in June, September, October and November.

The deaths from cholera among the Military were 2 at the end of June, 9 from the 1st to the 15th of July and one in October; the latter had been in Hospital three days for other reasons and on the fourth morning was seized with cholera and died in six hours. All were Europeans.

The cause of the outbreak cannot be traced by the Military Authorities. There are some theories about it, but nothing definite is known.

Of the cases that were received into the Civil Hospital, the Europeans were destitute seamen and also was the colored man. The Chinese also were destitutes with the exception of the Lokang. In nearly all these cases the attack began with a preliminary diarrhœa some days before the cholera symptoms began.

A curious thing among the Military cases was that the greatest number of deaths from this cause occurred among the temperance men. No deaths from this cause occurred among the Indian portion of the Military Force.

No deaths occurred among the European or Indian portions of the Police Force and only one amongst the Chinese portion of the Force and this man, as I have already stated, was sent into Hospital immediately on his return from the mainland.

No cases occurred in the Gaol, though Chinese were brought in from all parts of the Colony and many destitute European beachcombers also daily.

The cases that did occur registered as cholera or vomiting and purging were widely separated all over the Colony and among the boat population. No particular district was specially attacked. Of course all precautions were taken to disinfect all the places where such cases were recorded as having died.

There certainly was nothing epidemic in the character of the disease. All the cases occurred at the time the stone fruit comes into the Colony, none of it being grown here. Mangoes, peaches, plums, laichees, &c., &c., all brought from a distance, all plucked in an unripe condition, a great deal of it sold in an unwholesome condition of unripeness or putrefaction. Then the small number of cases registered compared with the whole community and those only of the poorest class is to be taken into account and the majority of the Military who died being temperance men. I think this out-break may be attributed to unwholesome fruit more than anything else, which in the case of the Military might have been rendered more innocuous if a small amount of stimulants had been taken.

The largest number of deaths from diarrhœa among the Chinese was in 1878, 701; there was not the slightest suspicion of cholera then. This year the diarrhœa, cholera, and vomiting and purging cases, all included, amounted to 744. The population in 1878 was estimated at 139,144 and in 1885 at 175,995.

Nevertheless, epidemic or not, there is no doubt at all that many cases of diarrhœa have shewn as a very bad type, terminating in a discharge of choleraic character, and so it behoves us to take all the precautions we can to render the City of Victoria and the surrounding villages fitter to resist diseases of this character by better sanitation.

The totals on these Tables show that the Colony has been pretty steadily going from bad to worse as far as the Chinese are concerned.

Since 1873 any number of wells have been closed that, though in the heart of the town, had fair water in them that year. Now year after year more have to be closed showing that the subsoil is steadily being poisoned by sewage. It is very little use the Government laying down proper main drains if proper house drains are not connected with them, and house sewage is allowed to drain into the subsoil. It is not surprising that it takes a good deal of trouble to make Chinese house owners understand this, but it is surprising the amount of trouble it takes European house owners to understand it, or if they do, to make them act upon the knowledge.

So we may annually expect worse and worse scares as each summer season approaches, till these matters are remedied. An immense deal of fuss has been made about Quarantine. What we have got to do is to look at home, and not prepare a hotbed for the reception of disease, as a gardener does for mushrooms.

Quarantine has been reduced to three days at this Port, the Military and Naval Authorities objecting to the Home practice. For myself I consider that it is impossible for Quarantine to be of the slightest service to us, and it cannot in any case be properly enforced. Enforced on the very strictest principles, it did no good for Mauritius, for an epidemic of cholera carried off a third of the Island. It has not done any good for the Philippines, and if these places, with a Quarantine of 21 days, isolated as they are by wide oceans from the cholera districts of the mainland, derive so little benefit from Quarantine, what good can we expect from it? The only thing we can do is to segregate the patients brought in, and disinfect the vessels.

Quarantine Hospital accommodation is being got ready on Stone Cutters' Island but there is something else that the Government must take into consideration. To be of any use, a Surgeon will have to be provided. Every Medical Officer on the Civil Medical Staff has his hands full and sometimes more than full during the summer or cholera season. Military Surgeons are not always to be had, and no provision is made in case any of the is staff sick. We are all of us in the same boat, and the case of the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital is not an exception to the general rule. As far as the Medical Staff is concerned, no man in the service can relieve one of us and we cannot relieve one another as formerly. The work now being done by each is fully one man's work and at times a little more.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

PH. B. C. AYRES,
Colonial Surgeon.

To the Honourable

F. STEWARD, LL.D.,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

POLICE.

I.—TABLE showing the ADMISSIONS into and DEATHS in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during each Month of the Year 1885.

| MONTHS. | EUROPEANS. | | INDIANS. | | CHINESE. | | TOTAL Admissions. | TOTAL Deaths. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Admissions. | Deaths. | Admissions. | Deaths. | Admissions. | Deaths. | | |
| Remaining on the 1st Jan. 1885, | | | | | | | | |
| January, | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | 11 | ... |
| February, | 3 | ... | 13 | ... | 9 | ... | 25 | ... |
| March, | 8 | ... | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | 19 | ... |
| April, | 5 | ... | 11 | ... | 14 | ... | 30 | ... |
| May, | 6 | ... | 20 | ... | 14 | ... | 40 | ... |
| June, | 6 | ... | 13 | ... | 8 | ... | 27 | ... |
| July, | 20 | 2 | 19 | ... | 13 | ... | 52 | 2 |
| August, | 22 | ... | 19 | ... | 17 | 1 | 58 | 1 |
| September, | 11 | ... | 23 | ... | 13 | ... | 47 | ... |
| October, | 9 | ... | 26 | ... | 11 | 1 | 46 | 1 |
| November, | 8 | ... | 25 | ... | 18 | 1 | 51 | 1 |
| December, | 10 | ... | 17 | ... | 26 | ... | 63 | ... |
| December, | 12 | ... | 10 | ... | 14 | ... | 38 | ... |
| Total, | 124 | 2 | 208 | ... | 163 | 3 | 495 | 5 |

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

II.—TABLE showing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the POLICE FORCE during the Year 1885.

| AVERAGE STRENGTH. | | | | TOTAL SICKNESS. | | | TOTAL DEATHS. | | | RATE OF SICKNESS. | | | RATE OF MORTALITY. | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------------|---------|----------|---------------|---------|----------|-------------------|---------|----------|--------------------|---------|----------|
| European. | Indian. | Chinese. | Total. | European. | Indian. | Chinese. | European. | Indian. | Chinese. | European. | Indian. | Chinese. | European. | Indian. | Chinese. |
| 115 | 179 | *380 | 674 | 124 | 208 | 163 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 107.82 | 116.20 | 42.89 | 2.60 | 0.55 | 1.32 |

* Includes 52 Coolies.

III.—POLICE RETURN of ADMISSIONS to HOSPITAL from each District during the Year 1885.

| | CENTRAL No. 1 | | | GOVERNMENT HOUSE No. 2 | | | No. 1 STONE CUTTERS' ISLAND. | | | No. 6 | | | WATER POLICE STATIONS, TAI SHATSUI, WHITEFIELD. | | | SHAUKWAN. | | | POKFULAM. | | | ABERDEEN. | | | STANLEY. | | | No. 7 | | | YACUATI, HONG HOK. | | | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------|----------|------------------------|---------|----------|------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|---|---------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|--------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| | European. | Indian. | Chinese. | European. | Indian. | Chinese. | European. | Indian. | Chinese. | European. | Indian. | Chinese. | European. | Indian. | Chinese. | European. | Indian. | Chinese. | European. | Indian. | Chinese. | European. | Indian. | Chinese. | European. | Indian. | Chinese. | European. | Indian. | Chinese. | | | | |
| Remaining on 1st Jan. 1885, | 4 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| January, | 3 | 8 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| February, | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| March, | 4 | 15 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| April, | 3 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| May, | 4 | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| June, | 13 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| July, | 16 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 |
| August, | 4 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 |
| September, | 7 | 16 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 |
| October, | 4 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| November, | 7 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| December, | 7 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| December, | 4 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| Total, | 77 | 129 | 39 | 8 | 19 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 89 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 495 |

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

IV.—TABLE showing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY of the TROOPS serving in HONGKONG during the Year 1885.

| AVERAGE STRENGTH. | | | ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL. | | | DEATHS. | | | AVERAGE DAILY RATE OF SICKNESS. | | RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1000 OF THE STRENGTH. | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|---|--------|
| White. | Black. | Total. | White. | Black. | Total. | White. | Black. | Total. | White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
| 1,114 | 173 | 1,287 | 987 | 203 | 1,190 | 17 | 7 | 24 | 41.70 | 6.10 | 15.27 | 40.46 |

R. HUNGERFORD,
Deputy Surgeon General.

V.—TABLE showing the ADMISSIONS and MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during the Year 1886.

| DISEASES. | ADMISSIONS. | | | | DEATHS. | | | | DISEASES. | ADMISSIONS. | | | | DEATHS. | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|-----------|----------|--------|--|-------------|-----------|----------|--------|---------|----|----|
| | Europeans. | Coloured. | Chinese. | Total. | Europeans. | Coloured. | Chinese. | Total. | | Europeans. | Coloured. | Chinese. | Total. | | | |
| Enteric Fever..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | Brought forward..... | 297 | 187 | 173 | 657 | 12 | 9 | 13 |
| Pebriola..... | 8 | 15 | 23 | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Tape-worm..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Remittent Fever..... | 39 | 38 | 39 | 116 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | Lumbrici..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Intermittent Fever..... | 33 | 31 | 30 | 94 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Dracunculus..... | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Beri-Beri..... | 1 | .. | 7 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Dysentery..... | 22 | 5 | 1 | 28 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Cholera..... | 3 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 3 | .. | 3 | 6 | Do., Chronic..... | 8 | .. | 1 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Rheumatism, Acute..... | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Hernia, Inguinal..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Do., Chronic..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Diarrhoea..... | 36 | 21 | 8 | 65 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Do., Muscular..... | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Do., Chronic..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Lumbago..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Colic..... | 7 | 5 | 3 | 15 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sciatica..... | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Constipation..... | 3 | 9 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. |
| Syphilis, Primary,— | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Obstruction of Bowels..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hard Chancre..... | 16 | 4 | 2 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rectal Abscess..... | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Soft Sores..... | 18 | 3 | 5 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Hæmorrhoids..... | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sloughing Phagedæna..... | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Prolapsus Ani..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Secondary,— | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Hepatitis..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Roseola..... | 7 | 1 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Abscess of Liver..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Local Affections,— | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Congestion of Liver..... | 2 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pharyngitis..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Cirrhosis of Liver..... | 5 | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Laryngitis..... | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | Jaundice..... | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Iritis..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Enlarged Spleen..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Psoriasis..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Bright's Disease..... | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Rupia..... | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Renal Abscess..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Acne..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Cystitis..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Periostitis..... | 7 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Retention of Urine..... | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ulcers of Pharynx..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Gonorrhœa..... | 46 | 12 | 7 | 65 | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. of Arm..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Warts..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. of Leg..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Hæmaturia..... | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Rheumatism..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Balanitis..... | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tumour of Face..... | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rupture of Urethra..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cancer of Face..... | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | Stricture of Urethra..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Leprosy..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Sloughing of Perineum & Nates..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Scurvy..... | 13 | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Sinuses of Perineum and Nates..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Diabetes..... | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Sloughing of Scrotum..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Scrofula..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Lacerated Wound of Scrotum..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Phthisis..... | 13 | 9 | 5 | 27 | 3 | 3 | 6 | .. | Hydrocele Testis..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hæmoptysis..... | 2 | .. | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Prostatic Abscess..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Anæmia..... | 3 | 2 | 6 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Orchitis..... | 5 | 6 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| Anasarca..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Oophoritis..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ascites..... | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | Menorrhagia..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Softening of Brain..... | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Dysmenorrhœa..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hydrocephalus..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Ovarian Cyst..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Spinal Meningitis..... | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Parturition..... | .. | .. | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Alcoholic Paralysis..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Angular Curvature of Spine..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Muscular Paralysis of Extremities..... | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Necrosis of Lower Jaw..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hemiplegia..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Do. of Tibia..... | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Apoplexy..... | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Do. of Temporal Bone..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Epilepsy..... | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Bursitis..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sun Stroke..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | Synovitis, Knee..... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Headache..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Do., Elbow..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Vertigo (Aneurism?)..... | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Chronic Abscess of Thigh..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Neuralgia..... | 1 | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Diffuse Cellulitis of Leg..... | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Delirium Tremens..... | 6 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Do. do. of Hand..... | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Alcoholism..... | 13 | .. | .. | 13 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | Do. do. of Arm..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Imbecility..... | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Contracted Fingers..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dementia..... | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Abscess..... | 16 | 10 | 11 | 37 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mania..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Herpes Circinatus..... | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Conjunctivitis..... | 2 | 5 | 6 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Urticaria..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pterygium..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Pemphigus..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Keratitis..... | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Scabies..... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ulcers of Cornea..... | .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Pruritus..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Iritis..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Eczema..... | 3 | 2 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Leucoma..... | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Acne..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hordeolum..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Ulcer..... | 5 | 3 | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Rupture of Eye-ball..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Bunion..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Valve Disease.— | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Bubo..... | 10 | 1 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| Aortic..... | 3 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | Boils..... | 2 | 5 | 4 | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mitral..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | Burns and Scalds..... | 2 | 1 | 6 | 9 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Palpitation..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Debility..... | 17 | 6 | 9 | 32 | .. | .. | .. |
| Varicose Veins..... | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Poisoning, Opium..... | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Angina Pectoris..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | Do., Belladonna..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Tussis..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Do., Alcohol..... | 11 | 1 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bronchial Catarrh..... | 10 | 21 | 5 | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Do., Lead..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bronchitis, Acute..... | 5 | 5 | 4 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Do., Datura..... | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Do., Chronic..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Immersion in Water, Suicidal..... | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Pneumonia, Acute..... | 5 | 6 | .. | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | Privation..... | 9 | 7 | 1 | 17 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Do., Chronic..... | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Gangrene of Toes..... | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Asthma..... | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Inebrietas..... | 5 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pleurisy..... | 4 | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Moribund..... | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Cerumen in Ear..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Observation..... | 30 | 26 | 22 | 78 | .. | .. | .. |
| Otitis..... | 3 | 3 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Attempted Strangulation, Suicidal..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Epistaxis..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Cut-throat..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Gumboil..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Dog-bite..... | .. | .. | 11 | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| Parotitis..... | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Snake-bite..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Laryngitis..... | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Centipede-bite..... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tonsillitis..... | .. | 2 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Contusions..... | 12 | 4 | 18 | 34 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pharyngitis..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Sprain of Ankle..... | 5 | 1 | 2 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pharyngeal Ulceration..... | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Wounds, Contused..... | 9 | 12 | 62 | 83 | .. | .. | .. |
| Gastric Catarrh..... | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Do., do., of Scalp..... | 7 | 3 | 31 | 41 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dyspepsia..... | 14 | 8 | 2 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | | | | |

TABLE shewing the ADMISSIONS and MORTALITY, &c.—(Continued).

| DISEASES. | ADMISSIONS. | | | | DEATHS. | | | | DISEASES. | ADMISSIONS. | | | | DEATHS. | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|--------|------------|-----------|----------|--|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|
| | Europeans. | Coloured. | Chinese. | Total. | Europeans. | Coloured. | Chinese. | Total. | | Europeans. | Coloured. | Chinese. | Total. | By ans. | Coloured. | Chinese. | Total. |
| <i>Brought forward</i> ,..... | 632 | 346 | 413 | 1391 | 22 | 13 | 26 | 61 | <i>Brought forward</i> ,..... | 656 | 356 | 464 | 1476 | 27 | 13 | 29 | 69 |
| Wounds, Incised, | 1 | 3 | 27 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Fracture of Metatarsal Bones,... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do., Lacerated, | 5 | 2 | 4 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Do. of Fibula, | 3 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do., Gun-shot of Forehead, | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | Do. of Tibia, | 1 | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do., do. of Popliteal Space, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Do. of Femur, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do., do. of Upper Arm, | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Do. of Neck of Femur, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do., do. of Abdomen, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | Do. of Ribs, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do., do. of Pelvis, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Do. of Spine, | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Do., do. of Sacrum, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Do. of Skull, | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Do., do. of Groin, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Fracture Compound,— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do., do. of Thigh, | 1 | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | Do. of Humerus, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Wounds, Punctured, | 2 | ... | 5 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | Do. of Skull, | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Do., do., of Lung, | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | Do. of Radius and Ulna, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do., do., of Abdomen, | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | Do. of Tarsus, | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Compression of Brain, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | Do. of Metatarsal Bones, | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Compression of Brain, | 3 | ... | 4 | 7 | 2 | ... | 2 | Do. of Finger, | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. of Spine, | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | Do. of Femur, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Fracture Simple,— | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | Do. of Tibia, | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. of Nasal Bones, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | Dislocation of Clavicle, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. of Clavicle, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | Do. of Ulna Carpal end, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. of Radius, | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | Old Dislocation of Arm, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. of Radius and Ulna, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | Compound Dislocation of As- tragalus, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. of Humerus, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | Compound Dislocation of Ankle, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Carried forward</i> ,..... | 656 | 356 | 464 | 1476 | 27 | 13 | 29 | 69 | TOTAL,..... | 666 | 359 | 485 | 1510 | 29 | 13 | 34 | 76 |

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Fracture of Dislocations,— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | <i>Brought forward</i> ,..... | 4 | 2 | 10 | 16 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Clavicle, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | Removal of Bullets,— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ulna, Carpal end, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | From Forehead, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Astragalus, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | From Abdomen, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Ankle, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | From Nates, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amputation for Necrosis,— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Of Needle from Forearm, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lower Jaw, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | Hæmorrhoids, | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tibia, | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | Incisions for Phimosia, | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amputations Primary,— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Perineal Section, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Upper Arm, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | Paracentesis, Abdominal, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Fingers, | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | Ovarian, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Leg, | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | Hydrocele Testis, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Foot, | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | Obstetric Operations,— | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Toes, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | Long and Short Forceps, &c., | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Penis, | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | TOTAL,..... | 18 | 3 | 20 | 41 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| Removal of Tumours from Face, | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Carried forward</i> ,..... | 4 | 2 | 10 | 16 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |

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

VI.—TABLE shewing the RATE OF MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during the last 10 Years.

| Rate to Total Number of Admissions. | Rate to Number of Europeans Admitted. | Rate to Number of Coloured Persons Admitted. | Rate to Number of Chinese Admitted. | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------|
| Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | |
| 4.49 | 1876, | 3.42 | 1876, | 3.91 |
| 5.15 | 1877, | 4.16 | 1877, | 8.12 |
| 3.88 | 1878, | 3.46 | 1878, | 5.76 |
| 5.13 | 1879, | 3.12 | 1879, | 4.72 |
| 4.17 | 1880, | 3.73 | 1880, | 5.80 |
| 3.96 | 1881, | 3.87 | 1881, | 4.80 |
| 4.66 | 1882, | 4.35 | 1882, | 5.24 |
| 4.66 | 1883, | 4.37 | 1883, | 6.08 |
| 3.69 | 1884, | 3.15 | 1884, | 6.08 |
| 5.03 | 1885, | 4.65 | 1885, | 7.01 |

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

VII.—TABLE *showing the ADMISSIONS into and DEATHS in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during each Month of the Year 1885.*

| MONTHS. | EUROPEANS. | | COLOURED. | | CHINESE. | | TOTAL Admissions. | TOTAL Deaths. |
|---|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Admissions. | Deaths. | Admissions. | Deaths. | Admissions. | Deaths. | | |
| Remaining on the 1st January, 1885, | 37 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 9 | .. | 54 | 2 |
| January, | 31 | 1 | 18 | .. | 31 | .. | 80 | 1 |
| February, | 41 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 72 | 6 |
| March, | 34 | 5 | 18 | .. | 37 | 3 | 89 | 8 |
| April, | 42 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 100 | 3 |
| May, | 37 | 2 | 25 | .. | 38 | 3 | 100 | 5 |
| June, | 52 | 4 | 38 | 2 | 52 | 4 | 142 | 10 |
| July, | 79 | 3 | 36 | 2 | 49 | 5 | 164 | 10 |
| August, | 71 | 3 | 41 | .. | 35 | 2 | 147 | 5 |
| September, | 57 | 2 | 43 | 1 | 52 | 2 | 152 | 5 |
| October, | 68 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 45 | 4 | 148 | 8 |
| November, | 49 | 1 | 34 | 1 | 52 | 6 | 135 | 8 |
| December, | 68 | 2 | 20 | .. | 39 | 3 | 127 | 5 |
| Total, | 666 | 31 | 359 | 11 | 485 | 34 | 1,510 | 76 |

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

VIIa.—TABLE of ADMISSIONS INTO and DEATHS in SMALL POX HOSPITAL, 1885.

| No. | SEX. | NATIONALITY. | AGE. | DATE OF ADMISSION. | DATE OF DISCHARGE. | NO. OF DAYS IN HOSPITAL. | DESCRIPTION OF PATIENT. | RESULT. |
|-----|--------|--------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Male | Chinese | 29 | 12th January | 15th Feb. | 34 | Govt. Servant | Recovered. |
| 2 | Do. | German | 31 | 12th " | 2nd " | 21 | Board of Trade | Do. |
| 3 | Do. | German | 30 | 14th " | 5th March | 50 | Private Paying | Do. |
| 4 | Do. | Scotch | 21 | 21st " | 3rd Feb. | 13 | Board of Trade | Do. |
| 5 | Do. | Norwegian | 42 | 22nd " | 15th " | 24 | Private Paying | Do. |
| 6 | Do. | English | 18 | 18th February | 25th " | 7 | Destitute | Do. |
| 7 | Do. | Scotch | 42 | 18th " | 1st March | 11 | Do. | Died. |
| 8 | Female | Japanese | 20 | 18th " | 11th April | 51 | Do. | Recovered. |
| 9 | Male | Scotch | 26 | 8th March | 11th " | 34 | Private Paying | Do. |
| 10 | Do. | German | 19 | 12th " | 23rd March | 16 | Do. | Do. |
| 11 | Do. | German | 24 | 25th Feb. | 15th " | 13 | Do. | Do. |
| 12 | Do. | Malay | 37 | 20th March | 12th May | 53 | Do. | Do. |
| 13 | Do. | English | 50 | 20th Nov. | 8th Dec. | 18 | Board of Trade | Do. |
| 14 | Do. | English | 42 | 25th Dec. | 31st " | 7 | Do. | Do. |

C. J. WHARRY, M.D.,
Medical Officer in charge.

VIII.—LIST of DEAD BODIES brought by ... POLICE to the PUBLIC MORTUARY during each Month of the Year 1885.

| MONTHS. | EUROPEANS. | | COLOURED. | | CHINESE. | | TOTAL. |
|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|
| | Adults. | Children. | Adults. | Children. | Adults. | Children. | |
| January, | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| February, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 5 | 12 |
| March, | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| April, | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 8 | 18 |
| May, | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 7 | 14 |
| June, | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 12 | 36 |
| July, | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 6 | 20 |
| August, | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 8 | 13 |
| September, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 13 | 2 | 17 |
| October, | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | 7 | 15 |
| November, | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | 5 | 12 |
| December, | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| Total, | 10 | .. | 4 | .. | 94 | 76 | 184 |

L. P. MARQUES, M.K.Q.C.P.I.,
in charge of Medico-legal duties.

Showing the ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL in VICTORIA GAOL, and MORTALITY, during the Year 1885.

| DISEASES. | ADMISSIONS. | | | | DEATHS. | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------|----------|--------|-------------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Euro-peans. | Coloured Persons. | Chinese. | TOTAL. | Euro-peans. | Coloured Persons. | Chinese. | TOTAL. |
| Admitted for treatment 1st January, 1885, | 2 | ... | 7 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... diarrhoea, ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... fever, ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... rheumatism, ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... Glandular Glandulitis, (Secondary), ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... Glandular Glandulitis, ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 8 | 1 | 11 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... and Bubo, ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... and Ophthalmia, ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 52 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... Glandular Glandulitis, ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 3 | ... | 6 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... Glandular Glandulitis, ... | 6 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 28 | 28 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| ... and Injuries:— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... Glandular Glandulitis, ... | 2 | ... | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... Wound, ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... Wound, (Flogging), ... | ... | ... | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... Glandular Glandulitis, ... | 3 | ... | 14 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL,..... | 32 | 2 | 221 | 255 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |

X.—TABLE shewing the CASES not ADMITTED to HOSPITAL, treated by the COLONIAL SURGEON, during the Year

| DISEASES. | Europeans. | Coloured Persons. | Chinese. | To |
|--|------------|-------------------|-----------|----|
| Remaining under treatment 1st January, 1885, | ... | ... | 2 | |
| I. | | | | |
| Fever, | 2 | ... | 1 | |
| II. | | | | |
| Rheumatism, | 1 | ... | 2 | |
| Secondary Syphilis, | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| III. | | | | |
| Epilepsy, | ... | ... | ... | |
| IV. | | | | |
| Anæmia, | 2 | ... | ... | |
| Cardialgia, | ... | ... | 1 | |
| VIII. | | | | |
| Diarrhœa, | ... | ... | 4 | |
| Apthæ, | 1 | ... | ... | |
| X. | | | | |
| Bubo, | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Gonorrhœa, | 1 | ... | ... | |
| XII. | | | | |
| Abscess, | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Dyspepsia, | 1 | ... | ... | |
| <i>Unclassed:—</i> | | | | |
| Debility, | 4 | ... | 10 | |
| Contused Wound (Flogging), | ... | ... | 1 | |
| <i>Unknown or Unrecognized:—</i> | | | | |
| Observation, | 1 | ... | ... | |
| TOTAL,..... | 14 | ... | 28 | |

XI.—TABLE shewing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in VICTORIA GAOL during the Year 1885

| 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. |
| 3,610 | 530 | 255 | 42 | 2 | 7,065 | 8,227 | 3,185 | 554 |

TABLE I.—CASES ADMITTED TO VICTORIA GAOL HOSPITAL at the First Medical Examination by the COLONIAL SURGEON during the Year 1885.

| SENTENCE. | | | DISEASES. | DATE OF ADMISSION. | DATE OF DISCHARGE. | REMARKS. |
|-----------|------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Years. | Mos. | Days. | | | | |
| ... | ... | 21 | Contusion, | 3 Jan. | 14 Jan. | |
| ... | 6 | ... | Synovitis, | 3 " | 12 " | |
| ... | 1 | ... | Observation, | 12 " | 16 " | |
| ... | 3 | ... | Bubo, | 15 " | 16 Feb. | |
| ... | ... | ... | Observation, | 5 Feb. | 6 " | On Remand. |
| ... | ... | ... | Alcoholia, | 27 " | 5 March. | On Remand. |
| ... | ... | 7 | Wound, | 20 March. | 23 " | |
| ... | ... | ... | Contusion, | 26 " | 1 April. | On Remand. |
| ... | ... | 21 | Abscess, | 3 April. | 15 " | |
| ... | ... | 14 | Bronchitis, | 18 " | 30 " | |
| ... | ... | 7 | Sprain, | 23 " | 25 " | |
| ... | ... | 14 | Diarrhoea, | 9 May. | 22 May. | |
| ... | 1 | ... | Gonorrhoea, | 19 June. | 27 June. | |
| ... | ... | ... | Debility, | 22 " | 23 " | On Remand. |
| ... | 6 | ... | Scald, | 23 " | 6 Aug. | |
| ... | ... | 42 | Contusion, | 23 " | 29 June. | |
| ... | ... | 21 | Abscess, | 29 " | 3 July. | |
| ... | ... | 14 | Debility, | 4 July. | 10 " | |
| ... | ... | 42 | Gonorrhoea, | 4 Aug. | 14 Aug. | On Remand. |
| ... | ... | ... | Cystitis, | 7 " | 10 " | |
| ... | ... | 7 | Alcoholia, | 11 " | 17 " | |
| ... | ... | 1 | Debility, | 11 " | 18 " | |
| ... | ... | 4 | Debility, | 14 " | 17 " | Sent to Tung Wa Hospital. |
| ... | ... | 4 | Gonorrhoea, | 22 " | 29 " | |
| ... | ... | 2 | Debility, | 17 Sep. | 21 Sep. | |
| ... | 1 | ... | Debility, | 18 " | 28 " | |
| ... | 6 | ... | Gonorrhoea, | 26 " | 30 " | |
| ... | ... | 2 | Diarrhoea, | 29 " | 5 Oct. | |
| ... | ... | 7 | Debility, | 8 Oct. | 14 " | |
| ... | ... | 8 | Debility, | 9 " | 16 " | On Remand. |
| ... | ... | ... | Ulcers, | 12 " | 17 " | |
| ... | ... | 3 | Alcoholia, | 14 " | 16 " | |
| ... | ... | ... | Jaundice, | 20 " | 24 " | On Remand. |
| ... | 6 | ... | Debility, | 2 Nov. | 9 Nov. | |
| ... | ... | ... | Observation, | 2 " | 4 " | On Remand. |
| ... | 3 | N. | Ulcer, | 14 " | 16 " | |
| ... | 3 | ... | Gonorrhoea, | 16 " | 24 " | |
| ... | 1 | ... | Debility, | 16 " | 28 " | |
| ... | ... | 14 | Debility, | 16 " | 24 " | |
| ... | ... | 14 | Sprain, | 23 " | 5 Dec. | |
| ... | ... | 14 | Sprain, | 23 " | 5 " | |
| ... | ... | ... | Gonorrhoea, | 26 " | 5 " | On Remand. |
| ... | ... | 42 | Debility, | 8 Dec. | | |
| ... | 3 | ... | Debility, | 9 " | | |
| ... | 6 | ... | Observation, | 14 " | 15 " | |

Year 1885

Rate of

To Total

XIb.—TABLE showing the WEIGHTS of PRISONERS (OPIUM SMOKERS) for the First Four Weeks' Confinement in VICTORIA GAOL during the Year 1885.

| No. | AGE. | NUMBER OF YEARS OPIUM SMOKER. | CONSUMPTION PER DIEM. | WEIGHT WHEN ADMITTED. | WEIGHT FIRST FOUR WEEKS. | | | | Remarks |
|-----|------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------|------|-----|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 39 | 10 Years. | 3 Mace. | 94 lbs. | 91 | 94 | 95 | 95½ | |
| 2 | 22 | 4 " | 1 " | 119 " | 112 | 112½ | 114 | 114 | |
| 3 | 30 | 3 " | 1 " | 108 " | 109 | 110 | 112 | 114 | |
| 4 | 27 | 2 " | 1 " | 117 " | 116 | 116 | 117 | 117 | |
| 5 | 33 | 6 Months. | 1 " | 101 " | 99 | 100 | 106 | 106 | |
| 6 | 51 | 20 Years. | 1½ " | 103 " | 98 | 101 | 102 | 102 | |
| 7 | 34 | 10 " | 2 " | 97 " | 95 | 95½ | | | |
| 8 | 31 | 6 " | 2 " | 110 " | 107 | 106 | 110 | 114 | Paid his Fine. |
| 9 | 60 | 10 " | 3 " | 100 " | 99 | 101 | 101 | | |
| 10 | 34 | 3 " | 3 " | 113 " | 111 | 112 | 114 | 116 | |
| 11 | 63 | 20 " | 4 " | 83 " | 78½ | 82 | 83 | 85 | |
| 12 | 50 | 20 " | 4 " | 125 " | 124 | 127 | 130 | 131 | |
| 13 | 34 | 10 " | 1 " | 118 " | 112 | 114 | 115 | | |
| 14 | 34 | 10 " | 1 " | 118 " | 116 | 117 | 118 | | |
| 15 | 31 | 1 " | 2 " | 108 " | 109 | 109 | 110 | | |
| 16 | 37 | 2 " | 2 " | 118 " | 116 | 116 | 116½ | 116 | |
| 17 | 24 | 6 " | 2 " | 122 " | 122 | 119 | 122 | 122 | |
| 18 | 32 | 12 " | 2 " | 101 " | 101½ | 102 | 106 | 106 | |
| 19 | 27 | 3 " | 2 " | 120 " | 118½ | 119 | 121 | | |
| 20 | 36 | 2 " | 1 " | 90 " | 91 | 91 | 92 | 94 | |
| 21 | 62 | 30 " | 3 " | 116 " | 117 | 116 | 117 | | |
| 22 | 30 | 3 " | 3 " | 94 " | 92½ | 92 | 93 | | |
| 23 | 38 | 12 " | 3 " | 105 " | 101 | 104 | 104 | 104 | |
| 24 | 46 | 30 " | 3 " | 108 " | 108 | 109 | 112 | 112 | |
| 25 | 56 | 36 " | 5 " | 115 " | 116 | 117 | 117 | 117 | |
| 26 | 36 | 4 " | 1 " | 120 " | 120 | 121 | 122 | | |
| 27 | 37 | 3 " | 1 " | 105 " | 105 | 108 | 110 | | |
| 28 | 27 | 4 " | 1 " | 94 " | 90 | 91 | 93 | 98 | |
| 29 | 20 | 6 Months. | 3 " | 82 " | 82 | 83 | 82 | 82 | |
| 30 | 27 | 6 Years. | 1½ " | 103 " | 109 | 108 | 109 | | |
| 31 | 50 | 4 " | 2 " | 107 " | 106 | 106 | 104 | 106 | |
| 32 | 40 | 6 " | 2 " | 91 " | 92 | 93 | 93 | 98 | |
| 33 | 31 | 6 " | 1½ " | 110 " | 110 | 112 | 114 | 117 | |
| 34 | 26 | 8 " | 1 " | 105 " | 104 | 105 | 108 | 107 | |
| 35 | 34 | 3 " | 3 " | 113 " | 112 | 112 | 114 | 116 | |
| 36 | 37 | 10 " | 1 " | 101 " | 102 | 102 | 98 | 98 | |
| 37 | 31 | 1 " | 2 " | 108 " | 109 | 109 | 109½ | | |
| 38 | 59 | 20 " | 4 " | 125 " | 124 | 127 | 130 | 130 | |
| 39 | 42 | 18 " | 4 " | 98 " | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | |
| 40 | 32 | 10 " | 4 " | 94 " | 90 | 92 | 93 | 98 | |
| 41 | 29 | 10 " | 1 " | 100 " | 96 | 96 | 98 | | |
| 42 | 18 | 1 " | 2 " | 85 " | 86 | 87 | 87 | 87 | |
| 43 | 28 | 7 " | 3 " | 98 " | 105 | 103 | 105 | 110 | |
| 44 | 30 | 10 " | 1 " | 99 " | 97 | 106 | 109 | 109 | |
| 45 | 41 | 12 " | 1 " | 107 " | 99 | 100 | 106 | 107 | |
| 46 | 43 | 20 " | 2 " | 105 " | | | | | |
| 47 | 26 | 4 " | 3 " | 114 " | 114 | 113 | 113 | 113 | Paid his Fine. |
| 48 | 28 | 1 " | 1½ " | 119 " | 119 | 116 | 114 | 114 | |
| 49 | 31 | 5 " | 2 " | 97 " | 96 | 97 | 97 | | |
| 50 | 25 | 2 " | 2 " | 94 " | 99 | 92 | 100 | | |
| 51 | 24 | 5 " | 2 " | 96 " | 95 | 98 | 95 | 95 | |
| 52 | 40 | 5 " | 3 " | 91 " | 91 | 93 | 94 | | |
| 53 | 32 | 2 " | 1 " | 98 " | 94 | 96 | 96 | 96 | |
| 54 | 32 | 4 " | 1 " | 80 " | 80 | 80 | 80 | 81 | |
| 55 | 48 | 7 " | 2 " | 88 " | 90 | 91 | 93 | 93 | |
| 56 | 28 | 10 " | 2 " | 115 " | 112 | 113 | 113 | 113 | |
| 57 | 32 | 10 " | 1 " | 99 " | 98 | 100 | 101 | 101 | |
| 58 | 64 | 32 " | 5 " | 100 " | 98 | 100 | | | Paid his Fine. |
| 59 | 41 | 10 " | 2 " | 100 " | 103 | 106 | | | Paid his Fine. |
| 60 | 27 | 8 " | 3 " | 111 " | 114 | 112 | 113 | 113 | |
| 61 | 35 | 7 " | 1 " | 89 " | 89 | 91 | 94 | 96 | |
| 62 | 36 | 4 " | 2 " | 129 " | 125 | 120 | 122 | 119 | |
| 63 | 32 | 10 " | 1 " | 98 " | 98 | 100 | 100 | 98 | |
| 64 | 32 | 11 " | 1½ " | 117 " | 117 | 117 | 117 | 116 | |
| 65 | 70 | 52 " | 3 " | 99 " | 100 | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| 66 | 32 | 12 " | 2 " | 102 " | 99 | 102 | 102 | 104 | |
| 67 | 35 | 5 " | 2 " | 100 " | 99 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| 68 | 47 | 10 " | 2 " | 120 " | 100 | 103 | 102 | | |
| 69 | 56 | 24 " | 1½ " | 86 " | 86 | 88 | 88 | 88 | |
| 70 | 29 | 4 " | 1½ " | 105 " | 99 | 99 | 99 | 100 | |
| 71 | 40 | 20 " | 2 " | 110 " | 117 | 116 | 116 | 118 | |
| 72 | 63 | 10 " | 2 " | 98 " | 102 | 103 | 103 | 102 | |
| 73 | 48 | 5 " | 1 " | 119 " | 122 | 124 | 124 | 124 | |
| 74 | 25 | 5 " | 1 " | 113 " | 108 | 112 | 112 | 111 | |
| 75 | 27 | 4 " | 1 " | 134 " | 133 | 135 | 112 | 111 | |
| 76 | 24 | 4 " | 1 " | 107 " | 105 | 107 | 112 | 111 | |
| 77 | 40 | 20 " | 1½ " | 95 " | 91 | 89 | 92 | 94 | |
| 78 | 36 | 5 " | 2 " | 111 " | 108 | 108 | 107 | 110 | |
| 79 | 31 | 4 " | 1 " | 102 " | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | |
| 80 | 70 | 40 " | 3 " | 90 " | 93 | 92 | | 94 | |

Table showing OPIUM SMOKERS ADMITTED to HOSPITAL, and treated by the COLONIAL SURGEON during the Year 1885.

| DISEASES. | Europeans. | Coloured Persons. | Chinese. | Total. |
|--|------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Under treatment 1st January, 1885, | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 2, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 52, 57, 58, 65, 67, 72, 80, | ... | ... | 7 | 7 |
| 48, | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 75, 76, | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL, | ... | ... | 12 | 12 |

Table showing the NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of PATIENTS treated in the GOVERNMENT LUNATIC ASYLUM during the Year 1885.

| Sex. | Age. | Diseases. | Date of Admission. | Date of Discharge. | No. of Days in Asylum. | Description of Patients. |
|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| M. | 25 | Dementia, | 1st Jan. | 9th Sept. | 251 | Destitute. |
| M. | 30 | Dementia, | 17th Jan. | 17th Jan. | 17 | " |
| M. | 33 | Amentia, | 3rd " | 17th Feb. | 46 | Private Paying. |
| M. | 25 | Observation, | 3rd " | 8th Jan. | 5 | " |
| M. | 26 | Dementia, | 11th Feb. | 5th Mar. | 22 | Destitute. |
| M. | 30 | Dementia, | 11th " | 19th Mar. | 31 | " |
| M. | 50 | Dementia, | 29th Mar. | | 278 | " |
| M. | 26 | Mania, | 19th " | 11th May | 54 | " |
| M. | 30 | Monomania, | 24th " | 13th April | 19 | " |
| F. | 44 | Dementia, | 8th June | 4th July | 26 | Private Paying. |
| F. | 23 | Dementia, | 15th Sept. | | 108 | " |
| F. | 70 | Dementia, | 11th Oct. | 19th Oct. | 8 | Destitute. |
| F. | 22 | Dementia, | 11th " | 15th Dec. | 45 | " |
| F. | 16 | Idiotcy, | 10th Nov. | | 82 | " |
| M. | 24 | Acute Mania, | 10th Dec. | 31st Dec. | 46 | " |
| M. | 24 | Acute Mania, | 10th Dec. | 31st Dec. | 22 | Private Paying. |

TABLE of STATISTICS relating to the TUNG WA HOSPITAL during the Year 1885.

| Admitted during the year 1885. | | | No. of Cases Treated in the Hospital, 1885. | | | No. of Patients Discharged during the year 1885. | | | Died during 1885. | | | No. of Out-Patients Treated during 1885. | | | Moribund Cases, 1885. | | | Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1885. | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------|---|----------|--------|--|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|--|----------|--------|-----------------------|----------|--------|--|----------|--------|
| Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 278 | 1,883 | 1,679 | 288 | 1,967 | 766 | 96 | 862 | 826 | 180 | 1,006 | 88,963 | 22,915 | 111,878 | 205 | 78 | 283 | 87 | 12 | 99 | |

XIII.—CASES of SMALL POX treated at the TUNG WA HOSPITAL during the Year 1885.

| Remaining in Hospital 31st Decemr 1885. | | Admitted during 1885. | | | Discharged. | | | Died. | | | Remaining in Hospital 31st Decemr, 1885. | | |
|---|--------|-----------------------|---------|--------|-------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|--|---------|--------|
| Male. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| ... | ... | 32 | 4 | 36 | 19 | 2 | 21 | 14 | 4 | 18 | ... | ... | ... |

VACCINATIONS performed during the Year 1885 by TRAVELLING VACCINATORS of the TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

| City of Victoria. | In Out-Districts. | Total. |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 1,951 | 169 | 2,120 |

XV.—LOCK HOSPITAL.

TABLE A

SHOWING the ADMISSIONS into the GOVERNMENT LOCK HOSPITAL, during the 28 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,..... | |
| 1859,..... | 162 | 1859,..... | 5,389 | 1859,..... | |
| 1860,..... | 361 | 1860,..... | 9,107 | 1860,..... | |
| 1861,..... | 442 | 1861,..... | 10,778 | 1861,..... | |
| 1862,..... | 485 | 1862,..... | 12,193 | 1862,..... | |
| 1863,..... | 420 | 1863,..... | 11,707 | 1863,..... | |
| 1864,..... | 442 | 1864,..... | 11,940 | 1864,..... | |
| 1865,..... | 390 | 1865,..... | 11,303 | 1865,..... | |
| 1866,..... | 406 | 1866,..... | 13,060 | 1866,..... | |
| 1867,..... | 434 | 1867,..... | 13,120 | 1867,..... | |
| 1868,..... | 579 | 1868,..... | 16,462 | 1868,..... | |
| 1869,..... | 546 | 1869,..... | 16,799 | 1869,..... | |
| 1870,..... | 722 | 1870,..... | 18,382 | 1870,..... | |
| 1871,..... | 593 | 1871,..... | 12,308 | 1871,..... | |
| 1872,..... | 656 | 1872,..... | 15,103 | 1872,..... | |
| 1873,..... | 500 | 1873,..... | 11,219 | 1873,..... | |
| 1874,..... | 345 | 1874,..... | 6,814 | 1874,..... | |
| 1875,..... | 134 | 1875,..... | 2,916 | 1875,..... | |
| 1876,..... | 168 | 1876,..... | 2,730 | 1876,..... | |
| 1877,..... | 177 | 1877,..... | 3,069 | 1877,..... | |
| 1878,..... | 105 | 1878,..... | 2,242 | 1878,..... | |
| 1879,..... | 129 | 1879,..... | 2,199 | 1879,..... | |
| 1880,..... | 57 | 1880,..... | 1,300 | 1880,..... | |
| 1881,..... | 44 | 1881,..... | 1,330 | 1881,..... | |
| 1882,..... | 99 | 1882,..... | 1,831 | 1882,..... | |
| 1883,..... | 273 | 1883,..... | 3,451 | 1883,..... | |
| 1884,..... | 325 | 1884,..... | 5,174 | 1884,..... | |
| 1885,..... | 411 | 1885,..... | 6,114 | 1885,..... | |

Daily Average, 17. Longest day, 1885.

TABLE B.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PROSTITUTES, brought under the Provisions of Ordinance No. 10 during the Year 1885.

| Number of Beds in Lock Hospital. | Number admitted into Hospital on Certificates 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 with no Disease was found. |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| 32 | 411 | 272 | 107 | 379 | 13,532 | 13,12. |

TABLE C.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES RETURN for the Year 1885.

| Total No. of Females admitted into Lock Hospital. | TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN DISEASED ADMITTED INTO | | | | Total No. of Men Diseased. | AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEN IN GARRISON AND PORT (per Month). | | | | Average No. of Men in Garrison and Port (per month). | Average Percentage of Men Diseased (per month). |
|---|--|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|---------|---------|------------------|--|---|
| | Military Hospital. | Naval Hospital. | Police Hospital. | Civil Hospital. | | Soldiers. | Seamen. | Police. | Merchant Seamen. | | |
| 411 | 162 | 200 | 27 | 130 | 519 | 1,286 | 1,101 | 674 | 14,683 | 17,744 | 0.24 |

TABLE D.

RETURN of WOMEN examined and treated in the GOVERNMENT LOCK HOSPITAL during the Year 1885.

| EXAMINATION. | | | | DISEASES. | HOSPITAL. | | | DISCH. |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|-----------|----------------|--------|
| Average No. of days per month on which Examinations were held. | Total Number of Examinations made during the year. | Total Number admitted into Hospital. | Total Number of Examinations made when no Disease was found. | | No. remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1884. | Admitted. | Total Treated. | Cured. |
| 26 | 13,532 | 411 | 13,121 | Primary Syphilis, uncomplicated, | 5 | 4. | | |
| | | | | Gonorrhœa, do., | 7 | 245 | | |
| | | | | Do., and Primary Syphilis, combined, | 6 | 113 | | 119 |
| | | | | Secondary Syphilis, | ... | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| | | | | TOTAL,..... | 18 | 411 | 429 | 416 |

TABLE D 2.

Shewing the Number of UNLICENSED PROSTITUTES apprehended under Ordinance No. 10 of 1867, during the Year 1885.

| | NO. OF WOMEN. | CONVICTED. | DISCHARGED. | FOUND INNOCENT. |
|------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| In Houses, | 185 | 155 | 30 | 44 |

Enclosure 1.

Report from the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL,
HONGKONG, 21st March, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward Statistical tables for 1885, with a report on the work of the Hospital during the past year.

2. I was absent for five months on sick leave, which will account for sundry deficiencies in the report.

3. Surgeon J. R. DODD of the Army Medical Staff was in charge of the Hospital from 28th June to 31st July, when he was ordered home. Dr. PIKE, A.M.S. then took charge, and when Dr. PIKE went on leave, September 20th, Dr. THOMPSON, A.M.S. relieved him.

4. All three surgeons found that they required regular assistance in carrying out their duties, and Dr. MARQUES was good enough to share the work with them.

5. The Colony was fortunate in obtaining the services of the Army Surgeons.

6. It is evident, however, that the Colonial Medical Staff is insufficient, since outside help has to be sought whenever one of the Colonial Surgeons falls sick.

7. It has happened before now that the Navy and Army were shorthanded when applied for assistance, and no private practitioner was available to stop a gap in the Civil service, and this may easily happen again.

8. The policy of trusting to chance for the maintenance of the Medical Staff is unsatisfactory in many ways, and it is by no means economical.

9. It is well known in the Audit Office that the Hospital expenses are considerably increased when the Establishment is temporarily placed in charge of a medical officer unconnected with the service, and it is probable that the Colony would actually save money by placing a second medical officer permanently on the Hospital Staff.

10. This is altogether apart from the question of the efficiency of the Hospital service, and it is a consideration whether the Establishment is doing the maximum of good in the Colony, or the minimum.

11. At present its usefulness is very much restricted, because there is only one medical officer to do all the work, and with the best intentions one man cannot possibly accomplish all the Hospital work of a Colony like Hongkong.

12. Governor HENNESSY understood this, and appointed a second surgeon to the Hospital in 1833, but in 1833 Governor BOWEN removed him, and since then the patients have had to be content with what I could do for them unaided.

13. If I happen to be out when an urgent case is brought to the Hospital, Dr. AYLESBURY or Dr. MARQUES is sent for, and if neither can be found, the sick man must take his chance.

14. To give an idea of the position occupied in the Colony by the Civil Hospital I may give the following list of the different classes of patients received.

1. Police: Europeans, Indians and Chinese: and police servants.

1a. Civil Servants and their families.

2. Officers and seamen of all nationalities from the Merchant shipping.

3. Officers and seamen from foreign Ships of War.

4. Employés, mostly European, of the Chinese Customs and Revenue services.

5. Private Residents in Hongkong, and visitors passing through.

6. Destitute sick of all nationalities.

7. Police cases: assaults, accidents and poisonings, &c.

8. Parturient women (Chinese.)

15. The Police Force consists of 614 men: 111 Europeans, 178 Indians, and 325 Chinese (including those of them with wives and families): and there are 52 station servants.

16. The Crews of the Chinese Junks which entered the Port in 1884 numbered 290,341, and those of other vessels, British and foreign 140,583.

17. The Chinese passengers brought into the Port numbered 649,231: the European and other passengers are not recorded.

and the Civil population of the Colony amounts to 3,000 white, 1,000 coloured, and 150,000 Chinese.

67. The Tung Wa Hospital ought to attend to the wants of most of these hundreds of thousands, especially destitutes, but it is little more than a poor shed of dimensions, into which the sick poor are by no means readily admitted.

The Tung Wa authorities decline to receive persons suffering from leprosy, venereal disease, and other diseases which they think is incurable, and any case in which they suspect the person to be addicted to opium.

These they refuse to treat, and others they send away because they are unable to deal with them for want of surgical knowledge.

By the other day, a Chinese Seaman was taken there with his lower jaw smashed, and he died in consequence.

In fact the Establishment is an anachronism, and it is difficult to understand how, in a Colony, a Hospital can continue to exist in which the physicians and surgeons know nothing of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, surgery, medicine or midwifery.

Such an institution, partly established, maintained and controlled by the Government, must have a great influence in the Colony, and be a considerable bar to the enlightenment of the Chinese.

It is understood that a certain amount of vaccination is performed in the Tung Wa Hospital, and that many new persons, who would otherwise die in the Street, find there a shelter in their last moments.

68. Beyond this all the regular Hospital work of the Colony falls upon the Civil Hospital.

69. In the beginning of 1885 the Civil Hospital work was carried on in the old Lock Hospital, in the course of reconstruction, and in the female Lock Hospital, while the Medical officer in charge was lodged some distance off in Richmond Terrace.

70. The Hospital is still housed in the same two buildings, but a commodious four-roomed building adjoining, has been built for, and is now occupied by the Superintendent.

71. The conversion of the old Lock Hospital into a portion of the New Civil Hospital is now completed, and the reconstructed block contains:—

| | | |
|--|----|-----------|
| Four general wards holding one person..... | 48 | patients. |
| Four small private rooms for men..... | 4 | " |
| One women's ward, | 6 | " |
| Two small private rooms for women, | 2 | " |

On the ground floor are the waiting room, Colonial Surgeon's Office, Superintendent's Office, Apothecary's quarters, Dispensary and drug store, Stewards' quarters, and store rooms, and ward masters' quarters, and the basement also is used for stores.

72. This comprises about two thirds of the accommodation required by the Civil Hospital, and still remain to be built wards for about 35 patients, quarters for the Chinese attendants, coolies, and a number, a laboratory for chemical manipulations, and a laundry.

73. In the meantime the Female Lock Hospital is used for these purposes as far as possible, the Hospital Staff and patients being housed in some private residences hired for them.

74. The rent of these private houses is \$1,080 a year, which will be saved to the Treasury when the Civil Hospital is completed and the Lock Hospital returned to its proper occupants.

75. The construction of the New Civil Hospital as far as it has proceeded is open to adverse criticism.

76. It has a number of the faults to be expected in old buildings adapted to Hospital use, but for some of its defects there is no excuse.

77. The latrines and lavatories are entirely new from roof to basement, and while it would have been easy to arrange them well, considerable ingenuity seems to have been expended in making them as defective as possible.

78. There is moreover no hot water laid on anywhere, and when the top floor is occupied by 32 patients, the labour of carrying up hot water for baths and dressings is a very heavy addition to the proper duties of the nurses.

79. In these days when mechanical appliances for saving labour are carried to perfection, and their value in Hospitals is especially recognized, the almost entire absence of them in the New Civil Hospital is remarkable.

80. It is to be hoped that the rest of the Civil Hospital will be built with more regard to the lessons of experience, and the recognized principles of hospital construction.

39. Mr. ROGERS the Steward and storekeeper has proved himself a valuable assistant, and vigilant unremitting industry I cannot speak too highly. I regret that his health has suffered what of late.

40. Mr. WATSON the European wardmaster has taken considerable pains to learn his duties he is now exceedingly useful. His position is a trying one and his work very harassing.

41. The appointment of a second European on the nursing staff has been sanctioned and I trust it will be made permanent.

42. There will then be two Europeans to supervise the Chinese nurses, each taking twelve duty out every twenty four.

43. Hitherto the patients have been a good deal left to the sole care of Chinese attendants. WATSON could not always be on duty.

44. The principal Chinese dresser combines with his duty at the Civil Hospital the dissecting dead bodies at the Public Mortuary, for Dr. MARQUES, who is in charge of Mortuary duties. This is a very objectionable combination, and one fraught with great danger to the men in Hospital. It is also inconvenient, as the man's presence is sometimes urgently required at the Mortuary, when he cannot be spared in the Hospital, and the Coroner has to wait.

45. Some trouble having been experienced latterly with the clerical work, the clerk last has been placed under the direction of the Steward, who will supervise his doings.

46. The changes in the Chinese nurses and coolies have not been more numerous than

47. I anticipate that when they are properly housed, with facilities for keeping their clothing clean, changes will be less frequent.

48. The maximum number of beds in the Hospital is 98, including 9 for women.

49. The Hospital register contains 1,569 cases, of which 59 were not admitted.

The latter comprising surgical injuries of different kinds and various degrees of severity treated in the surgery and dismissed. A number of others were attended to of whom no record kept.

50. The remaining 1,510 treated in Hospital included 50 who remained at the end of this number 495 were Police, and the remaining 1,015 consisted of officers and seamen from ships of all nations, and from foreign ships of war, private residents, destitutes, prisoners, of the Chinese Customs and Revenue services.

51. The Police admissions were nine more than in 1884: 37 more Europeans were admitted, 16 fewer Indians, and 12 fewer Chinese.

52. Table III shows the numbers from each station.

53. Whittfield Station is still conspicuous for the number and severity of its cases of malarial disease. The foul swampy ground and the number of squatters in this neighbourhood render it very unhealthy.

54. The Police suffered principally from malarial diseases, fevers and bowel complaints, bro afflictions and surgical injuries.

55. The total number of days spent in Hospital in 1885 by members of the Force was 4,571. In 1884 it was 5,157: about half as many more days were spent off duty on sick leave.

56. Hence it appears that the average health of the Police was better in 1885 than in the preceding years.

57. Still further improvement may be looked for when the Public Works' Department are to take some of the old stations in hand.

58. Several Invalids from the French naval and military forces were sent to the Civil Hospital at the beginning of the year, and the question was raised whether relieving a belligerent force of the burden of its sick was a breach of neutrality. The Secretary of State decided that it was not.

59. Table V shows the varieties of disease among the patients generally, with the mortality rate for each.

60. Malarial diseases, fevers and bowel complaints, are prominent in the list, and though many were fatal, in a large number of cases there ensued severe anæmia and serious deterioration of health.

61. A number of cases were complicated with paralysis of the extremities, from which recovery was slow, and not always complete when the patients were discharged.

62. Some of these cases appear to have been registered as Beri-beri: the majority of cases came from the water Police.

63. Nine cases of cholera were recorded, of which six were fatal.

64. It is reasonable to expect that the Colony will every year become more liable to attacks of cholera, while so little control is exercised over the construction of Chinese houses.

65. A more plentiful supply of water may do something to retard the evil day, but nothing of a general conflagration in China town is likely to avert it.

66. Seven Chinese women in labour were brought to the Hospital for assistance: they had all laboured for several days and required instrumental aid. Three of them died.

67. Some of these cases are hopeless when they arrive, from having delayed too long, and there is, consequently, considerable risk to the patients in treating such cases in a General Hospital. Their only chance, however, is to remain at home in the hands of their wise women, which means certain death to their offspring.

The Tung Wa Hospital might be expected to render assistance in such cases but the so-called "sages-femmes" know no more than the sages-femmes.

Thirteen seamen were treated for scurvy; some of them being severely affected. They were from American ships which had made a long passage round the Horn. Eleven cases were treated in 1884.

Forty-seven patients were admitted with abscesses in various parts of the body.

Forty-two cases of debility were received in which no special symptoms were observed.

Forteen admissions were set down to privation as the exciting cause of the mischief present.

Twenty-five cases of alcoholism and alcoholic poisoning were recorded and six of delirium

In the present Hospital buildings, permanent and temporary, there is no accommodation for the patients, and not only do they disturb the other patients, but there is always a risk of their breaking down their attendants and throwing themselves over the verandahs.

Scrophulous, bronchial, and pulmonary complaints contributed their usual percentage.

Among the last was an interesting case of quinine blindness. The chief engineer of a steamer from Shanghai fell into the water (temperature of air below 32° F.), and had an attack of pneumonia. He was treated on board with large doses of quinine and he became deaf for a short time; when returned and he suddenly lost his sight entirely. His pneumonia passed away and he recovered, but there was little change in his eyes up to the time of his leaving for England, after his admission to Hospital.

The usual quota of hepatic affections underwent treatment.

The poisoning cases comprised 4 of opium, 1 of Belladonna, 1 of lead, and 3 of datura. All but the Belladonna case.

Bites were numerous, no fewer than 11 persons bitten were treated in Hospital, and others were treated at home.

Wounds of all kinds and fractures figure largely in the list as usual.

Twenty-six deaths occurred in Hospital during the year. Some were removed by relatives to die at home.

The receipts from patients in 1885 amounted to \$6,653.74: of this \$1,618.50 was derived from the Board of Trade, and \$690.87 from the Police.

In 1884 the receipts were \$7,144.45: of which \$1,675.75 was from the Board of Trade, and \$548.70 from the Police.

The non-visit of the Hospital by Justices of the Peace, in abeyance for some years past, was resumed in 1885.

It is a great advantage to the Staff to know that some interest is taken in their work and the Hospital is now kept in a much better state of repair.

The washing of the bedding and clothing formerly done at the Gaol is now done at the Steam-laundering, with much better results.

When the remainder of the Hospital is built, it will perhaps contain a disinfecting chamber; but at present none exists.

It is sufficiently obvious that the foregoing report is almost entirely administrative, the merest outline of the Medical work of the Establishment.

1,510 patients treated in Hospital necessarily included many cases, medical and surgical, of the most careful observation and record.

With only one medical officer, however for day and night duty, Sunday and week day, all that can be attempted is the diagnosis and treatment of disease, and the absence of any serious failure is very satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

Colonial Surgeon.

Enclosure 2.

*Report on the Lock Hospital,*GOVERNMENT LOCK HOSPITAL,
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the Annual Report on the work done under the Contagious Diseases Ordinances in 1885.

2. During the past year, 417 examinations were made at Wántsai, and 12,561 at this hospital, and 411 women were detained for treatment.

3. The cases most commonly met were leucorrhœa, ulceration and abrasion of the parts; next in frequency were gonorrhœa and soft sores; and lastly, a few cases of secondary syphilis, and a few cases of hard chancre.

4. The following are the maximum and the minimum number of registered women examined at this Establishment and at Wántsai for the last three years:—

| | | | | |
|------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|
| 1883,..... | 256 | in October; | 235 | in February, |
| 1884,..... | 261 | in November; | 227 | in August. |
| 1885,..... | 265 | in April; | 233 | in December. |

5. Compared with 1884, there were more admissions this year, as shown in the subjoined table:

| | Number of examinations. | Gonorrhœa. | Leucorrhœa. | Soft Sores. | SYPHILIS. | | | Labial Abscess. | Ulceration & abrasion of os Uteri. | Warts. | No. of registered women admitted. | Free from disease. |
|-------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Primary. | | Secondary. | | | | | |
| | | | | | Hard Chancre | And Cutaneous Eruption. | | | | | | |
| 1884. | 12,522 | 100 | 72 | 65 | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 41 | 2 | 286 | 12,236 |
| 1885. | 12,454 | 67 | 168 | 38 | — | 0 | 1 | — | 93 | 40* | 367 | 12,087 |

* These were all extirpated and the women were detained.

6. The increase, however, was not of a serious character; on the contrary there have been a diminution of gonorrhœa and soft sores, and a diminution of complaints.

7. A good number of warts were observed, and all were extirpated immediately when they were first detected. The station is still the hospital of the women so affected.

8. The disproportion in the number of those alleged to have conveyed infection and in the number actually found to be diseased, is again very striking (as shown in Table I), and well worthy of consideration.

9. Excluding, as in the previous report, all the less serious cases such as gonorrhœa, under which is included also simple urethritis, which after all cannot be taken as a sure criterion of the amount of disease existing in a place, as it is often caused more by men's own fault, and reckoning only on the cases of hard sores and syphilis, as is done in Table II, we arrive at this result: of the 37 women accused, 8 were found to be diseased.

10. It is obvious that the majority of the men did not keep company with those who were diseased, and that the medical inspection was not neglected.

11. An instance corroborating this assertion occurred last August to a sailor from one of Her Majesty's Ships, who was infected in a registered brothel, but, on investigation, it was proved that he got the disease from a woman who was a stranger there, and had no right to frequent the brothel. For this reason, the mistress of the brothel was prosecuted and punished by a fine.

12. The amount of venereal disease in a Colony like Hongkong with a large but variable population, composed of people from different parts of the world, must necessarily vary.

13. I have heard of men, who although they were diseased, did not hesitate to frequent brothels.

14. It would conduce to the better preservation of the public health, if it were widely known that, under Ordinance 10 of 1867, a heavy penalty may be inflicted by the Magistrate on men who behave in a disgraceful manner.

15. The Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, of the French and, I believe, of all other foreign navies, have been unremitting in helping to check the spread of disease. Their crews are regularly inspected by the Surgeons, previously to leave being granted to them to come on shore.

16. I regret that their praise-worthy efforts were not fully rewarded by having none of their Sailors diseased.

17. I do not see why, with the assistance of the various authorities, and with hygienic measures understood and practised by the women, disease should not be reduced to a mere fraction.

18. Some of the women presented themselves at the hospital of their own free will, and when they perceived they were infected.

19. Soon after I took charge of this Establishment, it became manifest to me, as it has since been to all physicians, that the adoption of the same form of the return as is in use in the Army and Navy, leads to omissions, inaccuracy, and confusion.

20. As the maladies in the two sexes are not invariably identical, it follows that, in view of insuring uniformity in the returns, it is necessary to call things by their *wrong* names.

In the old form, no distinction is drawn between hunterian chancre, chancroid, ulceration and abrasion of the *os uteri*. All these cases were put down as "primary syphilis"; and leucorrhœa invariably as gonorrhœa. If a woman happens to be suffering from leucorrhœa and abrasion of the *os uteri*, this is classified as gonorrhœa and primary syphilis combined.

21. In the face of all these shortcomings, and in consequence of the alterations in the examination days, I proposed a new form of return (form D) which would show in a few columns the daily and monthly number of the women examined, and those that are detained or discharged from the hospital, and the nature of their disease.

Two other similar returns (*G. & F.*) were proposed for the women from unregistered brothels, and for those examined weekly at Wántsai.

I thought that it would be equally advantageous to have a special return (form *E*) for recording the complaints against the registered women.

22. As we are not authorized to dispense altogether with the old style of classification, the columns of the forms *A* and *C* have been filled up accordingly by the Apothecary of this hospital, Mr. DE SOUZA, to whom this task has always been entrusted.

23. For daily admissions and other purposes, there is no other alternative but to use the new form. The old one, *C*, as you are aware, is almost invariably misleading.

24. From the Registrar General's Department 107 women charged with carrying on clandestine prostitution were sent here for examination.

This testifies to the continued activity on the part of the Inspectors. Disease in its various stages and complications was detected in 44 of those women, and on this account they had generally to be kept longer in the hospital than the other patients.

25. Notwithstanding that they were fed and treated gratis, they did not appear to be thankful for it. One of them was induced by a male friend, who made signs to her from outside, to run away, and continue pursuing their old and dangerous career, until convicted again.

The necessity of controlling prostitution is forcibly seen in the women who lead this kind of life. I imagine that by ignoring this evil in large cities it will cease to exist, is to allow the growth of a worse one, and to entertain an error which has been confuted in all ages and in all countries. The fact of the non-enforcement of the law has no deterrent effect on the bulk of the women who keep them away from brothels.

Generally the stranger, the inexperienced, and those with their reason temporarily disturbed, who suffer by it, by becoming often invalidated for life, and a burden on their families, they have an enfeebled and sickly offspring.

27. I understand that the Chinese in this Colony recognise the benefit derived from the Ordinance. The particular care with which the brothels for the well-to-do class are looked after, under inspection amongst them not so pressing. But it is notorious that venereal diseases prevail to a frightful extent amongst the lower section of prostitutes.

28. Till lately, European patients were absolutely free from any charge whatever; but this privilege has been done away with. They and the Japanese will now have to pay 25 cents daily, and the rate for the Chinese has been raised from 10 to 12 cents.

29. Medicines are also dispensed to them for various other ailments, when applied for. So that the Government, to curtail the expenses incurred in enforcing the observance of this branch of Sanitary Science, were to make every registered woman pay one dollar monthly, as is done in Singapore, instead of charging four dollars for each house, no objection, I think, is to be apprehended from the change.

30. Some Justices of the Peace recommended in the Visiting Book, what I suggested some time ago, the employment and payment of those patients who are willing to do needle work required for this establishment, instead of ordering it from outside. The Matron is ready to teach them. In this way, their time will pass agreeably and profitably.

31. The longest period of detention was 100 days; the shortest period 1 day, in two cases of gonorrhœa. The highest number of patients admitted on any single day, was 6; the lowest number 1. The greatest number treated in one day amounted to 32, the smallest to 5. There were 32 empty beds on the last day of December 1884, 18; and in 1885, 13 patients.

32. It is gratifying to be able once more to record no death. One patient who had contracted gonorrhœa was removed to the other hospital, and she eventually made a good recovery.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

L. P. MARQUES,
Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital

B. C. AYRES,
Colonial Surgeon.

D.
RETURN showing the NUMBER of TIMES in which WOMEN were examined and treated in the LOCK HOSPITAL during the Year 1885.

| 1885. | Number of Examination. | FOUND DISEASED. | | | | | | Free from Dis. | Remained. | Admitted. | Total Treated. | DISCHARGED CURED. | | | | | | Total Discharged. | Remaining in Hospital. | REMARKS. | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------|----|--|
| | | Gonorrhoea. | Leucorrhoea. | Soft Sore. | SYPHILIS. | | | | | | | Gonorrhoea. | Leucorrhoea. | Soft Sore. | SYPHILIS. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Primary. | Secondary. | Warts. | | | | | | | | Primary. | Secondary. | Ulceration & Abra- sion of os Uteri. | | | | | |
| January, | 1,089 | 6 | 13 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 4* | 1,063 | 18 | 26 | 44 | 4 | 13 | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 25 | 19 | * Immediately extirpat- ed, these women were not detained in the hospital. |
| February, | 969 | 3 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 955 | 19 | 14 | 33 | 6 | 7 | 2 ^a | ... | ... | 7 | 23 | 10 | <i>a</i> 1 of them had also gonorrhoea. |
| March, | 1,136 | 7 ^c | 10 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 11 | 1,104 | 10 | 32 | 42 | 5 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 16 | 26 | <i>b</i> Condyloma & gonor- rhea. |
| April, | 965 | 3 | 12 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 4 | 928 | 26 | 27 | 53 | 3 | 11 ^d | 9 | ... | ... | 9 | 32 | 21 | <i>c</i> 1 of them was also suffering from bubo. |
| May, | 1,053 | 6 ^e | 19 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 17 | 6 | 1,007 | 21 | 46 | 67 | 7 | 15 | 5 | ... | ... | 8 | 36 | 31 | <i>d</i> 1 of them had also Warts. |
| June, | 1,083 | 7 | 18 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 2 | 1,086 | 31 | 47 | 78 | 5 | 22 | 2 | ... | ... | 84 | 63 | 15 | <i>e</i> 1 of them had also ul. of os Uteri. |
| July, | 1,119 | 6 | 21 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 13 | 5 | 1,074 | 15 | 45 | 60 | 6 | 20 | 4 | ... | ... | 15 | 45 | 15 | <i>f</i> 3 of them had also ul. of os Uteri. |
| August, | 1,013 | 6 | 22 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 974 | 15 | 39 | 54 | 9 ^f | 20 | 2 ^a | ... | ... | 9 | 41 | 13 | <i>g</i> 1 of them ran away from the hospital, the other had on her ad- mission hard chancre. |
| September, | 1,022 | 8 | 13 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 990 | 13 | 32 | 45 | 9 | 14 | 3 | ... | ... | 12 | 38 | 7 | <i>h</i> in this were included also a few cases of abrasion of os Uteri, which, on the admis- sion were returned as leucorrhoea. |
| October, | 1,045 | 5 | 8 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | 1,018 | 7 | 27 | 34 | 5 | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | 9 | 25 | 9 | |
| November, | 1,000 | 7 | 12 | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 969 | 9 | 31 | 40 | 5 | 11 | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 23 | 17 | |
| December, | 1,077 | 9 | 25 | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 1,032 | 17 | 45 | 62 | 8 | 25 | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | 49 | 13 | |
| | | 179 | 46 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 106 | 40* | 12,150 | 17 | 411 | 429 | 72 | 171 | 49 | ... | ... | 5 | 416 | 18 | |

I. P. M. (HARRIS) Registrar-General

RETURN of the NUMBER of COMPLAINTS against the REGISTRARS

TABLE I.
RETURN of the NUMBER of COMPLAINTS against the REGISTERED WOMEN during the Year 1885.

| 1885. | COMPLAINTS FROM | NATURE OF COMPLAINTS. | | | | | NO. OF WOMEN POINTED OUT. | RESIDENCE. | RESULT OF EXAMINATION. | | REMARKS. |
|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | Gonorrhoea. | Soft Sore. | SYPHILIS. | | | | | Free from Disease. | Found Diseased. | |
| | | | | Primary. | Secondary. | Hard Chancre. | | | | | |
| January, | Different Quarters, | 11 | 3a | 1 | ... | ... | 15 | Various Streets, | 12 | 3 | a. Of these 3 cases, 1 was reported as "Primary Syphilis," and 1 as "Soft Sore with Gonorrhoea." |
| February, | Do., | 9 | 1b | ... | ... | 1 | 11 | Do., | 11 | .. | |
| March, | Do., | 13 | 5c | ... | ... | ... | 18 | Do., | 14 | 4 | b. Reported as Venereal Ulcer. |
| April, | Do., | 9 | 2d | ... | ... | ... | 11 | Do., | 10 | 1 | c. Of these, 2 were returned as "Primary Syphilis," 2 as doubtful. |
| May, | Do., | 17 | 3e | 1 | ... | ... | 21 | Do., | 12 | 9 | d. Reported as "Primary Syphilis." |
| June, | Do., | 6 | 4d | ... | ... | ... | 10 | Do., | 8 | 2 | e. Of these cases, 2 were classified as "Primary Syphilis." |
| July, | Do., | 14 | 3d | ... | ... | ... | 17 | Do., | 11 | 6 | f. 1 of these cases reported as Balanitis. |
| August, | Do., | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | Do., | 2 | 8 | g. Of these cases, 2 were returned as "Primary Syphilis," 2 as Sore on Penis, |
| September, | Do., | 7f | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | Do., | 5 | 2 | |
| October, | Do., | 9 | 3c | ... | ... | ... | 12 | Do., | 10 | 2 | |
| November, | Do., | 9 | 4g | ... | ... | ... | 13 | Do., | 7 | 6 | |
| December, | Do., | 15 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | Do., | 9 | 11 | |
| | Total, | 127 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 166 | | 111 | 54 | |

L. P. MARQUES,—Resident Surgeon.

TABLE II.—Showing the RESULT of the EXAMINATIONS of the REGISTERED GREEN STATED to have infected men from H. M. Army, Navy, and others with Venereal Sores.

| 1885. | COMPLAINTS FROM | NATURE OF COMPLAINTS. | | | NO. OF WORKMEN POINTED OUT. | RESIDENCE. | RESULT OF EXAMINATION. | | REMARKS. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------------------|--|----------|
| | | Soft Sore. | SYPHILIS. | | | | Free from Disease. | Found diseased. | |
| | | | Primary. | Secondary. | | | | | |
| January 21st, | H. M. Army, | 1a | .. | .. | Ship Street, | 1 | .. | a. "Primary Syphilis" in the report. | |
| February 19th, | Do., | 1e | .. | .. | Do., | 1 | .. | c. Reported as Venereal Ulcer. | |
| March 25th, | Do., | 3d | .. | .. | Do., | 3 | .. | | |
| April 4th, 6th, | Do., | 2a | .. | .. | Ship and Cochrane Street, | 1 | 1 | d. 2 of these cases were reported as primary syphilis, one with a query (?) | |
| May 11th, 29th, | Do., | 2a | .. | .. | Do., | 1 | 1 | | |
| June 8th, 15th, | Do., | 2a | .. | .. | Ship Street, | 2 | .. | | |
| July 5th, 23rd, | Do., | 2a | .. | .. | Do., | 2 | .. | | |
| August 5th, 20th, | Do., | 2a | .. | .. | Cochrane Street, | 1 | 1h | h. This woman has already been in the hospital on the 5th, and discharged on the 18th of the same month. | |
| November 11th, | Do., | 1 | .. | .. | Ship Street, | 1 | .. | | |
| December 8th, | Do., | 1 | .. | .. | Do., | 1 | .. | | |
| June 15th, | H. M. Navy, | 17 | .. | .. | East Street, | 14 | 3 | | |
| July 7th, | Do., | 1 | .. | .. | Do., | 1 | .. | * 3 cases reported as primary syphilis, and 1 as primary syphilis and bubo. | |
| October 13th, 14th, | Do., | 1a | .. | .. | East and Ladder Street, | .. | 1g | | |
| November 28th, | Do., | 2a | .. | .. | Graham Street, | 1 | 1 | | |
| Dec. 5th, 10th, 20th, 28th, .. | Do., | 1a | .. | .. | Graham and East Street, | .. | 1 | | |
| January 30th, | Miscellaneous, | 4* | .. | .. | East Street, | 2 | 2 | | |
| March 26th, | U. S. Man-of-War, | 9 | .. | .. | East Street, | 4 | 5 | | |
| May 28th, | Spanish Man-of-War, | 1 | .. | .. | Stanley Street, | 1 | .. | | |
| January 27th, | Government Civil Hospital, | 1 | .. | .. | Do., | .. | .. | | |
| February 14th, | Do., | 2 | .. | .. | East Street, | 2 | 1 | b. and gonorrhoea. | |
| March 21st, | Do., | 2b | .. | .. | Ladder Street, | 2c | .. | | |
| June 30th, | Do., | 1e | .. | .. | East Street, | 1 | .. | c. One man pointed out 2 women of having one of them probably conveyed him infection. | |
| October 2nd, | Do., | 1 | .. | .. | Ladder Street, | 1 | .. | | |
| November 1st, | Do., | 1 | .. | .. | East Street, | 1 | .. | | |
| November 1st, | Do., | 1 | .. | .. | Do., | 1 | 2 | | |

RETURN of the NUMBER of COMPLAINTS against the REGISTERED WOMEN during the

| 1885. | COMPLAINTS FROM | NATURE OF COMPLAINTS. | | | | No. OF WOMEN POINTED OUT. | RESIDENCE. | RESULT OF EXAMINATION. | | REMARKS. |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | | Gonorrhoea. | Soft Sore. | SYPHILIS. | | | | Free from Disease. | Found Diseased & Detained. | |
| | | | | Primary. | Secondary. | | | | | |
| | | | | Hard Chancre. | And Cutaneous Eruptions. | | | | | |
| January, | H.M. Navy, | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | East and Ladder Streets, | 1 | 1 | a. 1 of these women was detained in the Hos- pital some days previously. |
| February, | Do., | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | Graham, East, & Ladder Sts., | 4 | .. | |
| March, | Do., | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | Cochrane, Graham & Ladder Sts., | 3 | .. | |
| April, | Do., | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | East Street, | 2 | 2a | b. Reported as Primary Syphilis. |
| May, | Do., | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | Peel, Ladder, and East Streets, | 1 | 1 | |
| June, | Do., | 3 | 1b | .. | .. | 3 | East and Graham Streets, | 1 | 1e | c. This woman was an intruder, found in a registered brothel. |
| July, | Do., | 1 | 1b | .. | .. | 2 | East Street, | .. | .. | |
| August, | Do., | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Stanley Street, | .. | .. | |
| September, | Do., | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Hollywood Road, | 2 | 2 | d. Already detained in the Hospital. |
| October, | Do., | 2 | 2b | .. | .. | 4 | East, Ladder, and Graham Sts., | .. | 2d | |
| November, | Do., | 1 | 1b | .. | .. | 2 | Cochrane and Graham Streets, | 5 | 7 | |
| December, | Do., | 8 | 4 | .. | .. | 12 | East, Graham, Ladder, & Stanley [Streets, | 22 | 18 | |
| | | 31 | 9 | .. | .. | 40 | | 7 | .. | e. Reported as "Venereal Ulcer." |
| January, | H.M. Army, | 6 | 1b | .. | .. | 7 | Stanley and Ship Streets, | 6 | .. | |
| February, | Do., | 5 | 1e | .. | .. | 6 | Ship Street, | 8 | 1 | f. 1 of these cases was reported "Primary Syphilis (?)." |
| March, | Do., | 6 | 3b | .. | .. | 9 | Ship and Ladder Streets, | 8 | 1 | |
| April, | Do., | 7 | 2b | .. | .. | 9 | Ship Street, | 6 | 5d | |
| May, | Do., | 9 | 2f | .. | .. | 11 | Stanley, Cochrane, & Ship Sts., | 3 | 1 | |
| June, | Do., | 2 | 2b | .. | .. | 4 | Ship Street, | 8 | 3 | |
| July, | Do., | 9 | 2b | .. | .. | 11 | Do., | 2 | 4 | |
| August, | Do., | 4 | 2b | .. | .. | 6 | Ship and Cochrane Streets, | 5 | 1 | |
| September, | Do., | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | Ship, Graham, & Cochrane Sts., | 4 | .. | |
| October, | Do., | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | Ship Street, | 4 | 3 | |
| November, | Do., | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 | Ship and Cochrane Streets, | 4 | 4 | |
| December, | Do., | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 6 | Ship and Cochrane Streets, | 2 | .. | |
| | | 69 | 17 | .. | .. | 86 | | 63 | 23 | |
| | | 100 | 26 | .. | .. | 126 | | 85 | 41 | |

Carried forward,

E. — Continued.

RETURN of the NUMBER of COMPLAINTS against the REGISTERED WOMEN during the Year 1885.

| 1885. | COMPLAINTS FROM | NATURE OF COMPLAINTS. | | | | OF WOMEN POINTED OUT. | RESIDENCE. | RESULT OF EXAMINATION. | | REMARKS. |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------------------|---|----------|
| | | Gonorrhoea. | Soft Sore. | SYPHILIS. | | | | Free from Disease. | Found Diseased. | |
| | | | | Primary. | Secondary. | | | | | |
| | | | | Hard Chancre. | And Cutaneous Eruptions. | | | | | |
| | | 100 | 26 | ... | ... | 126 | 85 | 41 | | |
| January, | Brought forward, | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| March, | Miscellaneous, | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | | |
| May, | U.S. Man-of-War, | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | 2 | | |
| July, | Spanish Man-of-War, | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | | |
| August, | Merchant Vessel, | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | e. And Gonorrhoea. | |
| December, | Miscellaneous, | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | f. Syphilis in the report. | |
| | French Man-of-War, | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | g. 2 women were pointed out by a same man as having one of them probably conveyed infection to him. | |
| | | | | | | | | | h. Roseola in the report. | |
| January, | Government Civil Hospital, .. | 2 | 2b | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | i. Reported in this way "Sore Syphilitic (?)" on Prepuce." | |
| February, | Do., | 1 | 1i | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | j. Reported as "Sore on the Penis." | |
| March, | Do., | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | | |
| April, | Do., | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | | |
| June, | Do., | 1 | 1b | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | | |
| July, | Do., | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | | |
| August, | Do., | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | | |
| October, | Do., | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 4g | 4 | 1 | | |
| November, | Do., | 2 | 2j | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | | |
| | Total, | 127 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 165 | 111 | 54 | | |

L. P. MARQUES,—Resident Surgeon.

F.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of TIMES in which the WOMEN were examined in WANTSAI during the Year 1885.

| 1885. | Number of Examination. | Free from Disease. | Found Diseased and sent to the Lock Hospital. | NATURE OF DISEASE. | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|-----|-------------------------|--------|
| | | | | Gonorrhœa. | Soft Sore. | Leucorrhœa. | SYPHILIS. | | | | Ulceration of os Uteri. | Warts. |
| | | | | | | | Primary. | | Secondary. | | | |
| | | | | | | | Hard Chancre. | And Cutaneous Eruptions. | | | | |
| January, | 46 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| February, | 36 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| March, | 38 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| April, | 37 | 36 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| May, | 49 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| June, | 36 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| July, | 38 | 37 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| August, | 42 | 41 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| September, | 35 | 34 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| October, | 45 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| November, | 31 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| December, | 44 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, | 477 | 473 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

G.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

RETURN of the RESULT of EXAMINATIONS of WOMEN from UNREGISTERED BROTHELS during the Year 1885.

| 1885. | No. of Women. | Place of Residence. | Free from Disease. | Found Diseased and Detained. | NATURE OF DISEASE. | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|--------|------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------|------------|
| | | | | | Leucorrhœa. | Ul. of Os Uteri. | Gonorrhœa. | Warts. | Soft Sore. | SYPHILIS. | | Ulceration of os Uteri. | Warts. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Primary. | | | | Secondary. |
| | | | | | | | | | | Hard Chancre. | And Cutaneous Eruptions. | | | |
| ... | 15 | First Street, Tung Man Lane, Man Hing Lane, and Hollywood Road, | 11 | 4 | ... | 2 | 1a | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1b | ... | |
| ... | 5 | Tung Saw Street East, Webster Bazaar and Hollywood Road, | 2 | 3 | 1c | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| March, | 23 | Shawkiwan, José's Lane, Queen's Road West, Gough, Central, and Second Streets, and Gilman's Bazaar, | 10 | 13 | 5d | 2 | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| April, | 7 | Tsz Mi, Heung, Tsun, and Wing Lanes and Wing Shing Street, | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| May, | 6 | Gage, Market, and Gough Streets and Gilman's Bazaar, | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1e | ... | |
| June, | 5 | Peel Street, and Queen's Road West, | 4 | 1 | ... | 1f | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| July, | 8 | Queen's Road, Tung Man Lane, Peel Street, and Station Street (Yaumáti), | 3 | 5 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1g | ... | |
| August, | 12 | Stanley Street, Lascar Row, Queen's Road, and Shaikiwan, | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1h | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| September, ... | 3 | Mi Lun Lane, and Queen's Road West, | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1a | ... | ... | ... | |
| October, | 5 | Queen's Road, and Wing Kat Street, | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| November, ... | 5 | Tsz Mi West Ailey, and Hong U Hong Street, | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2i | ... | |
| December, ... | 13 | Market, Wing Wo, Wellington, and First Streets, and Ton Lane, | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total, ... | 107 | | 63 | 44 | 10 | 14 | 6 | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | |

a. and labéal abscess.

b. Condylomata and gonorrhœa.

c. and Warts.

d. 1 of them was suffering from chronic Ulceration of os Uteri.

e. Condylomata and Warts.

f. and Condylomata (?).

g. Condylomata and Ulceration of os Uteri.

h. and gonorrhœa.

i. 1 had condyloma and Ulceration of os Uteri; another Ulceration of Vagina and of legs.

TABLE A.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PROSTITUTES, brought under the Provisions of Ordinance No. 10, during the Year 1885.

| Number of Beds in Lock Hospital. | Number admitted into Hospital on Certificates of Resident 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. | REMARKS. |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| 32 | 411 | 272 | 107 | 379 | 13,532 | 13,121 | 416 | In this table are included also the women examined at Wai-tai and those examined by the Colonial Surgeon. |

L. P. MARQUES,
Resident Surgeon.

TABLE C.

RETURN of WOMEN examined, and treated in the GOVERNMENT LOCK HOSPITAL, during the Year 1885.

| Average No. of days per Month on which Examinations were held. | EXAMINATION. | | | DISEASES. | HOSPITAL. | | | DISCHARGED. | | REMARKS. |
|--|--|--------------------------------|--|---|--|-----------|----------------|-------------|--|---|
| | Total Number of Examinations made during the Year. | Number admitted into Hospital. | Total Number of Examinations made when no Disease was found. | | Number remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1885. | Admitted. | Total treated. | Cured. | Number remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1885. | |
| 26 | 13,532 | 411 | 13,121 | Primary Syphilis, uncomplicated | 5 | 47 | 52 | 51 | 1 | In this table are included also the women examined at Wai-tai and those examined by the Colonial Surgeon. |
| | | | | Gonorrhœa do. | 7 | 245 | 252 | 242 | 10 | |
| | | | | Do. and P. Syphilis combined | 6 | 113 | 119 | 119 | .. | |
| | | | | Secondary Syphilis, | .. | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | |
| | | | | TOTAL | 18 | 411 | 429 | 416 | 13 | |

L. P. MARQUES,
Resident Surgeon.

Enclosure 3.

Report of the Government Analyst.

ANALYTICAL DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL,
HONGKONG, 15th April, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the analytical work conducted in the temporary laboratory of this Hospital during the year 1885.

Toxicological.—In five cases of suspected poisoning where fifteen articles were examined, poison was detected in two instances. In both cases a mydriatic alkaloid was the poisonous substance.

Water.—Twenty-six samples of water have been analyzed and specially reported on to the Sanitary Board.

In July when some of the troops were removed to Stanley a sample of water drawn from a well near the barracks was analyzed at the request of Deputy Surgeon-General Hungerford.

General.—Seven samples of Opium were referred to me by the Police Magistrate for examination with the object of ascertaining whether or not they were prepared or raw specimens.

The remaining articles examined are enumerated below and do not call for any special remarks. One garment supposed to have had some irritating powder dusted on it.

Twelve bottles of lemonade from a native factory.

Three samples of milk.

Several cuttle fish, said to be poisonous, from a supply shipped from Japan.

One tin of butter.

Several specimens of urine and other articles of minor interest.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WM. EDWARD GROW,
Government Analyst and Apothecary to
the Civil Medical Department.

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