

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 181.

The following Report of the Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer for 1900, is published.

By Command.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 23rd March, 1901.

No. 31.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL,
HONGKONG, 23rd January, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor the following report of the Medical Department for 1900.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Dr. J. M. ATKINSON, Principal Civil Medical Officer, proceeded in March on a year's leave and was succeeded by Dr. J. A. LOWSON who, I regret to say, was compelled, through ill-health, to proceed on a year's leave in August when I was appointed Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Dr. J. C. THOMSON returned from leave in April. During his absence Dr. J. WALES and Major CLARK, R.A.M.C., were temporarily employed under Government in the interval between the Principal Civil Medical Officer's leaving and Dr. THOMSON's return.

Dr. HARSTON's services were also made use of when Dr. LOWSON fell ill for a period of five weeks when he was succeeded by Lieutenant STEWART, I.M.S., who is still attached to the department doing duty at the Civil Hospital.

To all these temporary officers I desire to express my thanks for their kindness in assisting us and for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties. I would take this opportunity of tendering my thanks to Captain WALL, I.M.S., who has been of great assistance throughout the summer helping at operations and at classifying the various kinds of malarial fever; to Captain JOHNSTON, I.M.S., a co-worker of Major Ross, who has kindly attended almost daily and initiated us all into the malaria-mosquito theory. This exceptional opportunity has freely been made use of and all malarial cases are now diagnosed and treated in accordance with the latest information on the subject; and to Dr. JORDAN, Medical Officer of Health for the Port, who has answered most readily all calls both at operations and in consultations.

ANALYTICAL STAFF.

Mr. F. BROWNE, Government Analyst, proceeded on leave for twelve months in April and was succeeded by Mr. T. J. Wild, Assistant Analyst.

NURSING STAFF.

Miss BATCHELOR (Sister HELEN) was granted two months' leave to Vancouver in March.

Miss TODD (Sister MARY) proceeded to Japan on two months' leave in April.

Miss FRANKLIN (Sister HOPE) was granted two months' vacation leave in October and proceeded to Japan.

Mrs. ACKERS, Matron, Women's Hospital, left on home leave in March and was succeeded by Mrs. ERNILOFF.

Miss ROBINS (private nursing staff) was obliged to proceed to Japan on sick leave in September.

Miss BARR and Miss BATCHELOR were lent in August to the Naval Authorities for duty at Weihaiwei.

Miss BATCHELOR (Sister HELEN) resigned on December 31st.

Nurse MCCARTHY resigned through ill-health in January. Consequent upon this two probationers were engaged—Nurse MCGOWAN and Nurse NORPHA—but neither stayed for any length of time.

Nurse HOGG and Nurse MANNERS are still at work here and have been most assiduous and attentive to their duties. Their help practically enabled us to spare two sisters to the Naval Authorities.

Wardmaster COURSE resigned in May and was succeeded by Mr. BAGG who arrived from England in August, was dismissed in October and was succeeded by Wardmaster TONG Po who, so far, has given every satisfaction.

Wardmaster TUOHY rejoined the Army in September and was succeeded by Wardmaster GRIFFITHS from home.

Wardmaster ABBOTT was transferred from duty at the Lunatic Asylum to Kennedy Town Hospital.

The Government again kindly placed a room at "Craigieburn" at the disposal of the Sisters during the summer and this concession was most useful and much appreciated during the months when the work was exceptionally heavy.

CLERICAL STAFF.

The Senior Clerk, Mr. LEUNG PING FAI, was promoted to the Treasury much to our regret. The second clerk Mr. CHAN TSUN UN received a step in consequence and a new third clerk Mr. CHU SZE YAN joined the department.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

POLICE.

The admissions to hospital were in excess of last year, the numbers being 920 as compared with 692, the strength of the force being 866 as against 716. Malarial fever has, as usual, accounted for the larger number of admissions. The confirmation of the malaria-mosquito theory early in the year held out great theoretical hopes that the disease would soon be much diminished, but on mature consideration I do not think very much good can be expected in this direction especially in the New Territory where ideal breeding grounds, in the shape of paddy fields, exist to such a large extent. I am in hopes that if more attention is paid to the sites and buildings thereon and quinine freely used in small daily doses we may see a slow but surely yearly diminution in the cases. Beri-beri accounted for 9 admissions and dysentery for 34. This latter disease is generally supposed to be due to bad water supply and this defect will no doubt soon be remedied as far as the New Territory is concerned, most of the cases coming from this part of the Colony. The causes of beri-beri are still very obscure and the subject of much difference of opinion amongst the medical authorities and I therefore offer no opinion or suggestions with reference to preventive measures. The exhaustive inquiry at present being conducted by Dr. WRIGHT under the Colonial Office at Singapore may help shortly to elucidate some of the problems connected with this disease.

The admission to Hospital from the various sections of the Force is given in the following table:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Indians.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>
1891,	169	285	118
1892,	152	224	120
1893,	134	255	133
1894,	127	244	134
1895,	96	254	116
1896,	94	370	124
1897,	99	320	107
1898,	87	279	122
1899,	117	421	154
1900,	183	522	215

There were only 5 deaths amongst the members of the Police Force during the year. Three Indians died of pneumonia, phthisis, and mania following alcoholism respectively. Two Chinese died—one, a stoker, who does not appear in the Police figures but under "Government Servants," from the effects of an accidental gun shot wound and one from Chronic Bright's disease. Five members of the force were invalided, three Indians and two Chinese. The diseases incapacitating them from further service were phthisis, malarial cachexia, injuries received on duty and beri-beri.

Table I shows the admissions into and deaths in the Government Civil Hospital during each month of the year.

Table II shows the rate of sickness and mortality in the Police Force during the year.

Table III shows the admissions to hospital for malarial fever from each station during the year. This will be useful in future years in ascertaining the results of any measures which may be taken to suppress the mosquito plague or to prevent their bites giving fever.

The following table gives the total admissions to Hospital and deaths in the Force for the last ten years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Admissions.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1891,	570	7
1892,	496	7
1893,	522	6
1894,	505	15
1895,	466	8
1896,	588	14
1897,	526	7
1898,	488	19
1899,	692	16
1900,	920	4

GAOL STAFF.

Sixty-five members of the Gaol Staff were admitted to hospital during the year out of a total staff of 86. There were no deaths and no invaliding out of this number.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

This department accounted for 15 admissions with no deaths and no invaliding, the Chief Inspector being invalided from the service for phthisis without coming into hospital.

The total number of admissions into the Government Civil Hospital is the greatest yet on record 3,030 as against 2,734 in 1899. Total number of out-patients was 13,883 against 13,744.

The following table gives the number and classification of those admitted during the past ten years:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Police,	570	496	522	505	466	588	529	488	692	920
Board of Trade,	135	157	132	100	129	87	45	65	25	37
Paying Patients,	464	378	467	491	498	632	603	741	764	891
Government Servants, ...	179	163	205	168	203	269	227	186	208	266
Police Cases,.....	240	232	247	272	319	244	299	306	306	347
Free Patients,	279	284	262	427	668	778	742	785	739	569
	1,867	1,715	1,835	1,963	2,283	2,598	2,445	2,571	2,734	3,030

There is an increase in all classes except the "Free" patients, —owing to the limited space at our disposal it was frequently impossible, especially in the summer months, to admit many deserving cases. This is a strong reason for an increase in the hospital accommodation as the poorer classes, especially Chinese, have a strong claim on the community for proper medical treatment and care. The troubles in the North accounted to a small extent for the increase in the private paying patients as several foreign sailors and soldiers were sent to hospital from the various transports.

The admissions into and deaths in the hospital for the past ten years are as follows:—

Year.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1891,.....	1,867	84
1892,.....	1,715	68
1893,.....	1,835	67
1894,.....	1,963	101
1895,.....	2,283	114
1896,.....	2,598	143
1897,.....	2,445	119
1898,.....	2,571	138
1899,.....	2,734	114
1900,.....	3,030	155

The rate of mortality for the past year was 5.10 per cent.

The average daily number of sick was 110.95 as against 106.36 in 1899.

Women and Children.—The number admitted was 325. As has already been pointed out our accommodation for patients of this sex is practically limited to one general ward of 14 beds for all nationalities, and this in a way accounts for the small number of patients. A proper hospital or rather annexe to this hospital is much required.

Europeans.—943 were admitted during the year as against 811 in 1899 an increase of 132.

Indians.—788 were admitted as against 659 last year, of this number 522 were members of the Police Force.

Asiatics.—As usual these form the bulk of our patients 1,299 against 1,264 for last year. Owing to the limited accommodation at our disposal especially in the summer large numbers of this nationality especially the destitute Chinese have had to be refused admission.

DISEASES.

Malarial Fever.—674 cases have been treated during the year as against 469 last year. The confirmation by MANSON and others of the discovery by BIGNAMI in 1898 that mosquitoes can and do give malaria to human beings has given a great impetus to the study of this disease and a large amount of speculation has arisen as to the best means of getting rid of these pests. Personally I am of opinion that a great deal more knowledge is required of the life history of these insects before there will be much chance of doing any permanent good in this direction. Dr. THOMSON's report, up to date, on the prevalence of anopheles confirms the fact that on their presence or absence depends the number of cases of fever in a given locality. Perhaps some energetic entomologist may turn up in the Colony who will devote his time to ascertaining more about the breeding places and time and

other facts connected with their mode of living for in this direction lies some hope of keeping them under. The total destruction of such a large family as the mosquito seems to me an almost impossible undertaking, and, though in individual cases some good may be done I do not think much hope can be held out of any large diminution in the cases of malaria by destroying these pests. Clinically the disease has become much more interesting to us all, and I trust this interest has been equally beneficial to the patients. I hope next year's report will contain exact information as to the varieties of fever prevalent throughout the year. It seems to me that this year the disease has been of a more malignant type though this impression may be owing to the better and more scientific methods now in use in diagnosing the disease. There have been 3 cases of what is known as the coma form of malaria under treatment, 2 Europeans and 1 Chinese, with two deaths a European and a Chinese. The Appendix gives an account of two cases of interest.

I am still of opinion that the best prophylaxis is the daily use of a small dose of quinine (3 to 5 grains) throughout the summer (May to November) but I am very sceptical as to whether it will ever be possible to persuade the bulk of the population to adopt this course. I certainly think the better educated amongst the community might in this instance do worse than follow medical advice though possibly they will prefer to go on expecting Government to kill off all the mosquitoes regardless of cost which idea seems at present to have taken hold of most. I may say that this course of treatment does not prove in any way injurious.

Enteric fever.—30 cases have been under treatment with 10 deaths, of this number 11 with 3 deaths were imported into the Colony.

Dysentery.—95 cases were admitted of which number 34 came from the Police.

Beri-beri.—29 cases were under treatment but this gives no idea as to the prevalence of the disease here as with our limited accommodation we can only take in the most serious cases. There were 9 cases amongst the Police, all Chinese and all newly-joined recruits. Practically little or nothing is known as yet about the causes of this tropical disease but we may, I think, look forward to more enlightenment on the subject from Dr. WRIGHT'S investigations in the Straits Settlements.

Diphtheria.—Only 4 cases were admitted, all from the Berlin Foundling. The antidiphtheritic serum was used in all cases with marked benefit but 3 of the cases died. They were weak, sickly children and all had complications (malignant malaria, dysentery and pneumonia).

Hepatic Abscess.—5 cases were under our care with two deaths. One of the deaths was in a Chinaman who as far as my experience goes are little troubled with this disease. He had been 14 days under quack treatment at the Tung Wa before he came to us and this long delay of course very materially influenced the result. One case being of interest has been reported in the Appendix.

Appendicitis.—6 cases were admitted to hospital with no deaths. Of this number two were operated on, three recovered without an abscess forming and one recovered after the abscess had burst through into the rectum.

Tetanus.—One case occurred in the person of a Chinaman who was brought in in the last stages of the disease and rapidly succumbed.

Cholera.—We are able to report another year without any cases of this disease. Looking at the water supply of the Colony it seems almost an impossibility for this disease ever to take any footing here.

Bullet Wounds.—18 cases of this form of injury have been under treatment. We are much handicapped in treating them as well as injuries about joints by the want of an X Rays apparatus.

Veneral Disease.—Our accommodation for treating this disease being so extremely limited the number of cases admitted do not prove anything one way or the other as to the increase or otherwise of the prevalence of the various forms of this disease. In the Out-Patient department, however, they form a very large number of the cases and some of the cases were very serious not so much from the virulence of the disease as from the want of proper treatment. It is a pity, as the Principal Civil Medical Officer remarked in his report last year, that the Tung Wa do not take in these cases as so much can be done both in treating the patients, if seen early, and by so doing preventing the spread of the disease. From the latter point of view more especially it is much to be desired that a Lock Hospital for Chinese existed in the Colony. In the whole Colony for the treatment of all the men so afflicted, other than Europeans, there is only the one ward of 14 beds in this hospital—a manifestly inadequate number.

Guinea worm.—This obnoxious disease does not fortunately exist in the Colony but one case has been under treatment in the person of a young Indian policeman who brought the disease with him from India and so gave us an opportunity of studying another tropical ailment.

Poisoning.—The chief poisoning cases were due to opium (2) and datura alba (4)—one of the former died and the latter all recovered.

Surgical operations.—As usual a large number of cases came under the surgical side. Four of the most important are given in the Appendix. The case of splenectomy is the first successful one, I believe, ever done in the Colony for ruptured spleen. I am very much obliged for the skilful help rendered to me on the occasion by Dr. THOMSON, Captain WALL, I.M.S. and Lieutenant RAIT, I.M.S.

Lithotomy.—Only two cases were operated on for stone during the year, both successful.

Strangulated Hernia.—Two cases were admitted for this trouble both were operated upon with one fatal result.

Amputation through the shoulder joint with excision of the scapula and outer half of the clavicle. This most serious operation was performed by Dr. LOWSON for extensive necrosis. The result was most successful and the patient is now alive and well.

Anæsthetics.—Chloroform was administered 156 times during the year without any bad result. The majority of the cases were anæsthetised, as usual, by Krohne and Seismann's modification of Junker's inhaler and the remainder with Skinner's mask.

Fractures and Dislocations.—The following were treated during the year :—

Fracture of the Skull,	12
" " Arm,	5
" " Fore-arm,	3
" " Collar Bone,.....	3
" " Ribs,	2
" " Thigh,	11
" " Leg,	10
" " Patella,	2
" " Pelvis,	1
Dislocation of the Hip,.....	1
" " Shoulder,	1
" " Elbow,	2
" " Wrist,	1

Vaccinations.—Vaccinations were performed during the year :—

	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Primary Cases,.....	123	3	126
Re-Vaccinations,	145	63	208
			<u>334</u>

Fees.—The total fees received during the year were \$34,559.25 being an increase of \$7,655.77 over last year.

Government Civil Hospital,	\$ 32,673.02
Private Nursing,	1,886.23
	<u>\$ 34,559.25</u>

Buildings.—The main building has, as usual, given little trouble—evidently the work and material in the earlier days were of a more lasting nature than in modern days. The lower has, however, required a good deal of repair owing to white ants and dry rot. The whole roof had to be renewed just at our busiest time and we were obliged to resort to all sorts of unsatisfactory expedients to accommodate patients as well as to keep out private ones. I am much obliged to the Public Works Department for carrying out this big work with speed and with the minimum amount of discomfort to all concerned. I trust, however, in future, that all rotten beams will invariably be replaced by iron, the only safe, sensible and economical material to use in the tropics.

Gifts and visits to patients.—I take this opportunity on behalf of the patients to thank all those who have so kindly kept us supplied with papers, books, flowers, &c. as well as to those who have so kindly visited the patients.

This being the last report of the 19th century I do not think it is out of place to look back and glance at the improvements effected in this important institution during the last few years. In 1887 when I arrived in the Colony there was only one Medical Officer, two European Wardmasters and nothing else but Chinese servants, operations were done in the verandah or elsewhere and lying-in cases treated in a general ward.

Slowly but surely there has been added an extra Medical Officer to the Hospital, skilled English nurses, a proper operating theatre, a lying-in Hospital and Lunatic Asylum as well as a really good hospital for Infectious Diseases at Kennedy Town. Though many improvements still lie before us I think the Government may feel a certain amount of satisfaction at possessing an institution which

contrasts very favourably with similar ones in this part of the world. The bulk of the population, more especially the European and Indian element, may well feel grateful to the governing authorities for establishing an institution where all and every one may be sure of skilled nursing if not treatment, and may end his days, if such be his fate, surrounded by the utmost care and comfort obtainable so far from home.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Tables VIII B and C show the admissions and deaths that have occurred during the year and the diseases for which the patients were admitted. 109 patients were admitted.

Europeans.—No females were admitted during the year. The American female admitted in April, 1895, and the German sailor admitted in April, 1898, are still in the asylum and both quite incurable mentally. No deaths occurred amongst the Europeans. An Austrian admitted with delusions has recovered and been sent home early this year.

Indians.—A death occurred as the result of debility in a chronic imbecile.

Chinese.—There was an increase in the admissions this year, 97 against 59 in 1899. There were 5 deaths. 53 patients were transferred to Canton and 29 handed over to the care of their friends.

I am glad to say no accidents occurred in the Asylum throughout the year.

Staff.—Wardmaster ABBOTT was transferred to duty at Kennedy Town in October and his place taken by Wardmaster TONG PO.

Buildings.—These are in a good state of repair but require colour-washing and painting outside which has not been done for many years. I am in hopes that this will soon be done.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

This institution is in a very good state of repair and has been made more use of during the year.

54 cases were admitted as against 36 last year. Five cases were not in labour were sent out after a short stay. Of the children born 23 were males and 22 females and in 4 cases the sex was not stated. There were 10 cases of still birth and one child died in hospital. Six deaths occurred amongst the patients—5 Chinese and 1 Japanese. The poorer Chinese unfortunately come in after some considerable delay and are generally the subjects of septicæmia before admittance. The better class Chinese are slowly showing a greater liking for the place though not nearly in such numbers as one would like to see as I have little doubt the childbed mortality, which is to a large extent preventable, amongst the Chinese must be pretty considerable. One case of interest is reported in the Appendix. Thirteen cases were wives of Government servants, 29 private paying and 12 free.

Table VIII (d) shows the admissions and deaths in the hospital during each month of the year.

PRIVATE NURSING INSTITUTE.

In February of last year "Stowford" was leased for a year in order to house the two private nurses, two probationers and Sister KATHERINE of the Hospital Staff. As was predicted by the Principal Civil Medical Officer this house has turned out much healthier and more handy than "Westward Ho." The new nursing institute to be built on the site of the disinfectant and to the west of the Sisters' quarters is still under consideration and I have already referred in detail to a better and cheaper scheme for providing more accommodation for the nursing staff.

The private nurses were engaged nursing for 422 days during the year. In addition, as a special favour, two of the hospital staff were 28 days out at private nursing.

The amount received in fees has been \$1,886.23 against \$1,465 earned in 1899. The fees chargeable, however, were raised in August nearly 20 per cent.

As I have already mentioned Sister ROBINS was unfortunately obliged to proceed to Japan on sick leave for 2½ months.

GAOL.

I forward herewith the report of the Medical Officer of the Gaol. The quarters for the staff are rapidly approaching completion and when they are in their new residence a better hospital will be obtainable for the treatment of the sick though the present one is a great improvement on the old one.

TUNG WA.

The report of the Inspecting Medical Officer to this institution is attached. It shows an increase in the number of patients admitted as well as an increase in the number of those coming under proper treatment. The high rate of mortality is explained by the Medical Officer as a large bulk of the patients admitted are either in a dying condition or suffering from some incurable disease.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

I attach the report of the Medical Officer in charge of the post mortem examinations. 1,712 bodies were removed to the mortuary during the year.

KENNEDY TOWN INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

107 cases of plague were treated during the year with 83 deaths—a mortality of 77.5 per cent. The bulk of the cases of plague were, however, treated by the Tung Wa authorities at their matsheds at Kennedy Town and of course under native treatment. This prevented our testing the efficacy of large doses of Carbolic acid in this disease. The few cases amongst Europeans in which it was used seemed to benefit decidedly but the number is too small to make any positive statement in regard to it. The dose to be of any use should be large Xij of the pure acid every 3 or 4 hours. I have used it frequently in other diseases at the Civil Hospital and never observed any bad effects.

15 cases of beri-beri with one death were also treated at Kennedy Town Hospital. The disease broke out in an epidemic form on board of a steamer arriving from Shanghai. The patients were all Indians.

HOSPITAL HULK "HYGEIA."

This annexe to the infectious hospital has not been used during the year.

VACCINATIONS.

The following vaccinations have been performed during the year :—

Government Civil Hospital,.....	334
Victoria Gaol,	2,638
Alice Memorial Hospital,.....	111
Tung Wa :—	
Victoria,	1,214
Aberdeen,	20
Stanley,	23
Shaukiwan,	36
Hungghom,	13
Yaumati,	17
	4,406

NEW TERRITORY.

Mr. HO NAI HOP, licentiate of the Chinese College of Medicine, has continued to reside in the New Territory during the year and has been inspecting the various villages, vaccinating and treating such of the sick as desire his services as well as attending to the minor ailments of the various Government servants stationed in the Hinterland.

VACCINE INSTITUTE.

This institution has been maintained in a good state of repair and has been working throughout the year under the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. The lymph has, as usual, given every satisfaction. The amount paid into the Bank for the sale of the lymph was \$247.50.

I attach to this report an account of the work done in the Government Laboratory by the Acting Government Analyst.

The usual tables accompany this report and an appendix giving notes of the most interesting cases which have come under our care. This will give some idea of the variety and nature of the work done.

In conclusion I desire to render cordial thanks to all the members of the staff who have assisted me so well during my tenure of office

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. BELL,

Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer.

The Honourable

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

&c., &c., &c.

POLICE.

Table I.—*Shewing the ADMISSIONS into and DEATHS in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during each Month of the Year 1900.*

MONTHS.	EUROPEANS.		INDIANS.		CHINESE.		TOTAL Admissions.	TOTAL Deaths.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.		
Remaining on the 1st Jan., 1900,.....	5	...	9	...	2	...	16	...
January,.....	14	...	21	...	10	...	45	...
February,.....	11	...	22	...	20	...	53	...
March,.....	9	...	17	...	12	...	38	...
April,.....	21	...	21	1	11	...	53	1
May,.....	10	...	34	...	16	...	60	...
June,.....	10	...	44	...	20	...	74	...
July,.....	14	...	42	1	17	...	73	1
August,.....	22	...	82	...	24	1	128	1
September,.....	21	...	78	1	28	...	127	1
October,.....	17	...	66	...	21	...	104	...
November,.....	16	...	58	...	26	...	100	...
December,.....	13	...	28	...	8	...	49	...
Total,.....	183	...	522	3	215	1	920	4

J. BELL,
Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Table II.—*Shewing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the POLICE FORCE during the Year 1900.*

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.
135	354	377	866	183	522	215	...	3	1	135.5	147.4	57.02	...	0.57	0.46

J. BELL,
Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Table III.—*Shewing the ADMISSIONS to HOSPITAL from the POLICE for MALARIAL FEVER from each Station, during the Year 1900.*

STATIONS.	Average Strength.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Central	268	1	1	1	9	4	9	7	18	19	16	7	8	100
No. 2	52	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	4	4	5	...	...	19
No. 5	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
No. 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
No. 7	56	...	...	3	...	1	4	4	3	6	3	3	2	34
No. 8	28	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	...	...	10
Tzat Tzs Mui.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	1	7
Shaukiwan.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	7
Aberdeen.....	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	7
Stanley.....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	4
Pokfulam.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Gap.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
Mount Gough.....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	5
Water.....	130	1	...	2	3	3	2	5	4	1	2	3	2	28
Yaumati.....	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Hunghom.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2
Sha Ta Kok.....	19	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	10	6	5	1	...	33
Ping Shang.....	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Tung Ching.....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Sai Kung.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Sun Tin.....	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Kowloon City.....	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	1	10
Tai O.....	11	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	6	1	1	1	...	12
Un Long.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sha Tin.....	14	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	6	1	1	2	...	14
Tai Po.....	16	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	9	7	4	...	2	30
Au Tau.....	20	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	8	6	10	...	3	35
Shek O.....	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sheung Shui.....	25	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	7
Total,.....	...	4	4	10	13	15	32	41	92	65	69	26	19	390

J. BELL,
Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Table IV.—Showing the ADMISSIONS and MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during the Year 1900.

GENERAL DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.			TOTAL.	DEATHS.			TOTAL.
	Euro-peans.	Indians & Coloured Persons.	Asiatics, including Japanese.		Euro-peans.	Indians & Coloured Persons.	Asiatics, including Japanese.	
German Measles.....	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Plague.....	3	...	14	17	1	...	3	4
Influenza.....	45	45	24	114	...	1	1	2
Mumps.....	...	5	3	8	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria.....	...	...	4	4	...	...	3	3
Simple Fever, continued.....	7	5	8	20	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever.....	21	3	6	30	7	1	2	10
Dysentery.....	40	49	6	95	...	2	1	3
Beri-beri.....	...	2	27	29	...	1	4	5
Malarial Fever.....	160	320	194	674	1	...	2	3
Malarial Cachexia.....	2	1	1	5	...	1	...	1
Phagedœna.....	2	...	4	7	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas.....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Pyœmia.....	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever.....	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Tetanus.....	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3
Tubercle.....	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	2
Leprosy.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
SYPHILIS—								
a. Primary.....	11	6	13	30	...	...	...	...
b. Constitutional.....	36	4	46	86	...	...	...	...
c. Inherited.....	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa.....	41	5	16	62	...	...	...	...
Malignant Pustule.....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Diseases due to Animal Parasites.....	2	7	4	13	...	...	...	...
" Vegetable.....	2	6	1	9	...	...	...	...
Effects of Vegetable Poisons.....	1	1	7	9	...	...	1	1
" Heat.....	6	...	24	30	1	...	4	5
Scurvy.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism.....	55	3	3	61	5	...	...	5
Rheumatic Fever.....	7	2	...	9	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism.....	15	15	16	46	...	...	...	...
Gout.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cyst.....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
New Growth, Non-malignant.....	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
" Malignant.....	3	...	11	14	1	...	1	2
Anœmia.....	2	4	3	9	...	...	...	...
Diabetes mellitus.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformation.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Debility.....	43	18	34	95	...	2	2	4
Old Age.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
LOCAL DISEASES—								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous System.....	31	13	111	155	2	8	7	12
Eye.....	11	10	25	46	...	...	...	...
Ear.....	2	4	...	6	...	...	...	...
Nose.....	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Circulatory System.....	9	4	6	19	3	2	2	7
Respiratory System.....	38	56	35	124	4	11	11	26
Digestive System.....	112	61	72	245	3	2	7	12
Lymphatic System.....	30	8	29	67	...	...	...	...
Urinary System.....	22	6	18	46	7	1	6	14
Generative System.....	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Male Organs.....	34	6	23	63	...	...	...	...
Female Organs.....	3	...	14	17	...	...	...	...
Organs of Locomotion.....	30	24	45	99	...	...	...	...
Connective Tissue.....	13	6	14	32	...	...	...	...
Skin.....	7	10	5	22	...	...	...	...
Local Injuries.....	70	38	350	458	1	1	27	29
Under Observation.....	21	33	61	115	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	943	788	1,299	3,030	36	31	88	155

J. BELL,
Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Table V.—LIST of OPERATIONS performed during the Year 1900.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.	OPERATIONS.	DEATHS.
Removal of Tumours,—Buboes, Incision,	34	...
„ Scraping,	22	...
Sebacous Cyst,	3	...
Stramous Glands,	1	...
Epithelioma of Breast,	1	...
„ of Penis,	1	...
„ of Scalp,	1	...
Polypus Nasi,	1	...
Warts of Labium,	1	...
Wounds,—of Wrist,	1	...
of Foot,	5	...
of Arm (Gun-shot),	1	...
of Thigh (Gun-shot),	5	...
of Abdomen (Gun-shot),	2	1
Eye Operations,—Enucleation of Eye-ball,	3	...
Hypopyon,	2	...
Operations on Head and Neck,—Aukylosis of Jaw,	1	...
Necrosis of Jaw,	1	...
Malignant Pustule,	1	...
Trephining,	2	1
Operations on Respiratory Organs,—Paracentesis Thoracic,	2	...
Empyema,	1	...
Operations on Genito-Urinary Organs,—		
<i>Male</i> ,—Circumcision,	6	...
Stricture of Mealus,	2	...
Phagœdema,	1	...
Urethral Calculus,	1	...
Abscess of Penis,	1	...
Perineal Abscess,	6	...
Lithotomy,	2	...
Hydrocele,	4	...
Excision of Testicle,	1	...
<i>Female</i> ,—Lubial Abscess,	1	...
Endometritis,	1	...
Uterine Polypus,	1	...
Operations on Digestive Organs,—Abscess of Liver,	5	1
Hœmorrhoids,	3	...
Fistula in Ano,	6	...
Hernia,	1	...
Appendicitis,	2	1
Laparotomy (Exploratory),	1	...
Operations on Lymphatic System,—Splenectomy,	3	2
Operations on Organs of Locomotion,—Amputation of Thigh,	3	...
„ of Leg,	1	...
„ of Foot,	3	...
„ of Arm,	5	1
„ of Hand,	5	...
„ of Finger and Toes,	14	...
Excision of Head of Humerus,	3	...
„ „ of Femur,	1	...
Necrosis of Humerus,	1	...
„ of Tibia,	3	...
„ of Foot,	2	...
Loose Body in Knee Joint,	1	...
Operations on Cellular Tissue,—Abscess,	30	...
Extraction of Guinea-Worm,	3	...
Total,	225	7

J. BELL,
Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Table VI.—*Shewing the RATE of MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during the last 10 Years.*

<i>Rate to Total Number of Admissions.</i>	<i>Rate to Number of Europeans Admitted.</i>	<i>Rate to Number of Coloured Persons Admitted.</i>	<i>Rate to Number of Asiatics Admitted.</i>
<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1891,..... 4.49	1891, 3.46	1891, 2.97	1891, 7.33
1892,..... 3.96	1892, 2.92	1892, 3.28	1892, 5.74
1893,..... 3.65	1893, 1.57	1893, 2.28	1893, 7.34
1894,..... 5.14	1894, 3.71	1894, 3.51	1894, 7.36
1895,..... 4.99	1895, 2.47	1895, 1.32	1895, 8.35
1896,..... 5.50	1896, 3.65	1896, 1.84	1896, 8.88
1897,..... 4.86	1897, 3.63	1897, 2.61	1897, 6.56
1898,..... 5.36	1898, 5.07	1898, 2.07	1898, 6.59
1899,..... 4.16	1899, 4.06	1899, 2.27	1899, 5.22
1900,..... 5.16	1900, 3.81	1900, 3.93	1900, 6.77

J. BELL,
Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Table VII.—*Shewing the ADMISSIONS into and DEATHS in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during each Month of the Year 1900.*

MONTHS.	EUROPEANS.		COLOURED.		ASIATICS.		Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.		
Remaining on the 1st January, 1900,.....	39	..	19	..	51	..	109	..
January,	75	1	44	4	102	9	221	14
February,	52	..	40	..	95	5	187	5
March,	51	1	35	2	106	11	192	14
April,	71	3	34	3	88	4	193	10
May,	51	5	53	2	102	3	206	10
June,	61	3	64	4	106	9	231	16
July,	80	6	68	3	104	6	252	15
August,	115	4	118	2	119	9	352	15
September,	109	5	104	2	121	9	334	16
October,	91	4	84	4	118	9	293	17
November,	84	3	75	3	112	5	271	11
December,.....	64	1	50	2	75	9	189	12
Total,.....	943	36	788	31	1,299	88	3,030	155

J. BELL,
Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Table VIIa.—*MONTHLY AGGREGATE NUMBER of PATIENTS visited in the HOSPITAL daily for 1900, 1899 and 1898.*

Months.	1900.	1899.	1898.
January,	6,522	3,414	3,321
February,	2,642	3,079	3,006
March,	3,469	3,400	3,184
April,	2,785	3,287	3,138
May,	2,938	3,526	3,316
June,	3,157	3,129	3,086
July,	3,110	3,207	3,449
August,	3,516	3,745	3,353
September,	3,850	4,054	3,654
October,	3,278	3,697	3,303
November,	2,698	3,471	2,732
December,	1,522	3,530	3,188
Total,.....	39,487	41,539	38,730

J. BELL,
Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Table VIIb.—*Shewing the ADMISSIONS into and DEATHS in the GOVERNMENT LUNATIC ASYLUMS during each Month of the Year 1900.*

MONTHS.	EUROPEANS.		COLOURED.		CHINESE.		Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.		
Remaining on the 1st January, 1900,	3	..	1	1	11	..	15	1
January,	1	..	..	..	17	1	18	1
February,	2	..	..	..	4	..	6	..
March, .....	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..
April, .....	..	..	..	..	9	1	9	1
May,	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
June, .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
July, .....	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..
August, .....	..	..	1	..	7	1	8	1
September, .....	..	..	1	..	11	1	12	1
October,	1	..	..	..	7	..	8	..
November, .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
December,	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
Total,	9	..	3	1	97	4	109	5

J. BELL,
Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Table VIIc.—*Shewing the NUMBER of PATIENTS admitted to the LUNATIC ASYLUM under the respective diseases.*

	EUROPEANS.		INDIANS.		CHINESE.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Mania, .....	..	1	..	..	15	15	31
Delusional Insanity,	4	..	..	..	5	1	10
Dementia,	3	..	3	..	43	12	61
Melancholia,	1	..	..	..	5	..	6
Idiocy, .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total,	8	1	3	..	68	29	109

J. BELL,
Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Table VIId.—*Shewing the ADMISSIONS into and DEATHS in the GOVERNMENT MATERNITY HOSPITAL during each Month of the Year 1900.*

MONTHS.	EUROPEANS.		JAPANESE.		CHINESE & INDIANS.		Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.		
Remaining on the 1st January, 1900, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January,	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
February,	2	..	..	..	1	1	3	1
March,	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
April,	4	..	..	..	2	1	6	1
May,	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
June, .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
July,	4	..	1	..	3	..	8	..
August,	2	..	4	1	1	..	7	1
September,	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..
October,	3	..	..	..	4	1	7	1
November,	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
December,	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	1
Total,	25	..	8	1	21	4	54	5

J. BELL,
Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Appendix.

CASE OF MALARIA COMATOSA—DEATH.

A Swedish officer residing at "Glenwood," Caine Road, was admitted at 6 p.m. on 15th November, 1900, suffering apparently from typhoid fever. He was extremely ill, temperature 102° , dry brown tongue, sordes on lips, low muttering delirium and a quick small pulse. He had all the appearances of a patient dying from enteric fever. Next morning his temperature was subnormal and his blood was examined. The slides showed large numbers of malignant tertian parasites. Notwithstanding large hypodermics of quinine (70 grains in all) he continued in the same condition till 6 p.m. on 17th November, 1900, when he died, his temperature ranging from 101° to 103° and the blood showing crescents for the first time on the day of his death.

Post mortem.—Showed effusion on the surface of the brain and in the ventricles. Liver enlarged weighing 90 oz. Spleen enlarged and very soft 33 oz. Kidneys congested 11 oz. each. Intestines and intestinal glands quite normal.

Remarks.—Without any history and without a microscopical examination of the blood it would have been difficult to distinguish this case from enteric fever as the subnormal temperature might have been due to hæmorrhage on moving the patient. It is the worst case of this form of malaria that any of us had ever seen and emphasises the importance of examining the blood in all cases of fever in this country.

ENTERIC FEVER, TWO RELAPSES, RECOVERY.

A young German aged 25 years was admitted to hospital on January 7th with a history of five days' continued fever accompanied by headache, pain in the limbs, &c. His tongue was furred in the centre and clean at the tip edges. There was gurgling in the right iliac fossa with pain on pressure. Temperature 104° .

Initial Attack.—This lasted for 30 days, the temperature ranging between 101° and 104° . There were crops of roseola spots, splenic enlargement with tenderness pressure over the spleen, occasional epistaxis and delirium on the 21st day with a feeble pulse of 144 and constipation. This latter symptom was most troublesome throughout. From the 30th to 41st day the fever was of the intermittent type, normal or 99° in the morning and 100° or 103° (105° once) in the evening. From the 41st to 54th day (13 days) it remained normal and on this day he had a dose of castor oil followed by great pain in the abdomen and an evening temperature of 102° .

1st Relapse.—This lasted for 20 days, the temperature ranging between 100° and 104° with a dry furred tongue, retention of urine, a dry rub at left base and a bad pulse throughout. The temperature remained normal for 14 days (up to 87th day) when patient had a dose of *casgara sagrada* followed by much abdominal pain and distress and an evening temperature of 101.8 .

2nd Relapse.—This lasted 13 days, temperature varying between 100° and 103° , with low delirium, feeble quick pulse and great depression.

Patient slowly convalesced and was up for the first time on the 120th day and left for Europe after 149 days in hospital.

Remarks.—This case shows the amount of vitality possessed by some patients. He was not a robust young man having been rejected for the army and only weighing 108 lbs. on admission. Such a long illness on an ordinary mattress without a bed sore speaks volumes for the nursing and great credit is due to Sister HOPE and Sister EDITH for the keen and intelligent interest they took in the case throughout.

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE—RECOVERY.

A Greek sailor was admitted to hospital on the 17th April, suffering from gonorrhœa. His temperature was 101° with furred tongue and a general apathetic condition but this latter was thought to be owing to his being unable to speak English. His condition for the next two days was decidedly worse though nothing definite could be made out. On the 20th Dr. LOWSON saw the case and agreed that it was very suggestive of plague and shortly after this he coughed up some typical bloody sputum which was found full of bacilli. His pulse and general condition being so bad it was thought better to isolate him in a private ward here instead of transferring him to Kennedy Town Hospital. Carbolic acid gr.x \bar{s} every 3 hours was at once started with Brandy, Strychnia, &c. to counteract the cardiac depression. After a very few doses of this medicine his tongue which was dry and brown soon became moist and the violent delirium passed into the quiet kind when he was easily fed and kept from getting out of bed. On the 22nd he was decidedly better—tongue moist and cleaning, breath no longer offensive, and pulse good and no longer intermitting, sleeping well and no delirium. Sputum increased in quantity but no blood. Bacilli still present. Temperature 103° . On the 24th his tem-

perature fell to normal and he was practically well though he looked very pale and pinched. Sputum had ceased entirely. Under tonics and full diet he rapidly convalesced and left the hospital on the 30th.

Remarks.—This patient had roughly 280 grains of Carbolic Acid without any bad symptoms. From his friends we obtained the information that he had been down once to Ship Street but they were uncertain of the date—14 to 20 days before admission. One case proves nothing, but the high rate of mortality from this form of the disease, the serious condition of the patient and his rapid improvement makes one feel that the drug had a good deal to do with the successful result.

PUERPERAL FEVER—RECOVERY AFTER THE INFECTION OF ANTISTREPTOCOCCUS SERUM.

A Chinese female aged 20 was admitted to the Maternity hospital on the 15th March, with a history of having been in labour for 4 days. The patient's temperature was 103° and she was already suffering from septicæmia. The head of the child was outside the vagina. After some difficulty a blunt hook was passed into the left armpit and delivery effected. The temperature kept up between 101° and 104° with most offensive vaginal discharge, bad pulse (120-130) and offensive diarrhœa. The usual antiseptic douches were used, good diet, camphor and strychnia hypodermically for the pulse which was constantly threatening to fail. On the 19th the patient was very ill and evidently sinking with temperature 104° pulse 120 and very offensive discharge and diarrhœa. As a last resource 10 c.c. of serum were injected at 7 p.m. Next day the temperature had fallen to 102° but the discharge was still very offensive so another 10 c.c. were given at 11 a.m. From now on everything changed rapidly for the better. Pulse and temperature both improved, discharge quickly became normal and the diarrhœa ceased. The convalescence was retarded a little owing to the formation of an abscess at the seat of the first injection. The patient was discharged quite well on the 19th April. The serious condition of the patient and the rapid general improvement leave no doubt that the success was entirely due to the use of the serum.

ACUTE PANCREATITIS—RECOVERY.

An American aged 19 was admitted on the 21st August suffering from malarial fever. Temperature 104.6, vomiting, furred tongue and conjunctiva very yellow. He had had previous attacks of malaria. Under morphia hypodermicly calomel and quinine the vomiting ceased and the fever rapidly subsided and on the 5th day he was up and out of bed. There was a slight relapse for which he was treated. On the 11th day he was suddenly taken alarmingly ill. Intense abdominal pain chiefly at the pit of the stomach, cold clammy perspiration, hurried respiration, vomiting and an almost uncountable pulse were the chief symptoms. He was at once seen and the abdomen found to be very tympanitic and tender, the pain being most intense over an area above the umbilicus and to the left of the middle line. An enema brought away a large quantity of pale pasty fœces and this relieved the pain somewhat. The condition—which puzzled us very much—continued for 48 hours during which time he required constant hypodermics of camphor and strychnia to keep him alive. His pulse now improved rapidly though the pain and tympanites still continued. A dull area corresponding to the pancreas could now be made out easily and this was very tender on deep pressure. The patient slowly improved and was gradually brought on to solid diet. The dulness continued for some days and then disappeared. He was discharged well on the 14th September.

Remarks.—This case was most puzzling after the collapse set in and it appeared as if an ulcer—duodenal or otherwise—had ruptured. Just at the time the *Lancet* of July 28th arrived containing Mayo Robson's article on pancreatitis and at once gave us the clue to the disease. I have no doubt that this was the cause of the patient's serious collapse and other symptoms.

OVARIAN TUMOUR—OPERATION—RECOVERY.

A Japanese female was admitted to the Maternity Hospital on 14th January and delivered without any trouble of a male child. On the 6th day the temperature rose suddenly to 102° with great pain and tenderness on pressure all over the abdomen chiefly on the right side at McBurney's point. The patient gave an account of a similar attack some time previously and it was thought she was suffering from an attack of appendicitis. Under treatment she slowly recovered and after a month she was removed to the general hospital. An examination now showed a tumour extending to both sides of the abdomen and probably growing from the right ovary. On March 28th abdominal section was performed, the incision extending from the umbilicus to an inch above the symphysis pubis. The tumour was a thin-walled multilocular cyst growing from the left ovary and with only one extensive adhesion to the right loin. One of the cavities contained a considerable amount of flaky pus and this no doubt accounted for the attack after pregnancy. Some time was taken in clearing out the fluid which had escaped into the abdominal cavity and in arresting the hæmorrhage from the deep adhesion. Silk and silkworm gut were used for the sutures and a gauze drain was left in the lower end of the wound for 48 hours. There was no shock although the operation lasted $\frac{3}{4}$ hour and no after vomiting.

The temperature rose to 100.8 the following day but it fell after the removal of the drain and continued normal throughout. The wound, which healed completely by first intention, was dressed on the 9th day, the silk sutures removed on the 10th and the gut on the 13th. The antiseptics held throughout and this no doubt contributed to the successful result. Mr. LOCKWOOD's recommendations were carried out thoroughly and minutely. Silk sutures are not satisfactory and gut should always be used in these cases.

HEPATIC ABSCESS—REMOVAL OF A RIB—RECOVERY.

B. J. admitted to hospital on the 5th May, 1900, suffering from vomiting and diarrhoea but no fever. There was a doubtful history of dysentery at Singapore 6 months previously. The liver dulness was normal and the tenderness and pain (which were present before his admittance) were gone. On the 16th of May his temperature rose to 100° and kept up between 100° and 101° when on aspiration pus was found in the liver. The abscess was opened in the usual way and a piece of the rib excised. The temperature fell in 48 hours to normal till the 1st June when it again rose 100°, and on the 10th he had a very severe relapse with temperature 103°. There was slight tenderness just below the ribs in the mid-axillary line. His temperature now kept rising to 105° and 104° and on the 13th six punctures failed to detect pus. His condition remained the same with furred tongue, vomiting, fever and great loss of flesh and occasional relapse. Quinine, carbolic acid in large doses and antistreptococcus serum were all tried without result. On the 19th July the liver was again explored with negative results but three ounces of clear serum were drawn off from the right pleural cavity. His condition getting worse he was again put under chloroform on the 22nd July when the whole of the 9th rib was found necrosed and was removed up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the spine. His temperature still continued to rise in the evening to 100° and 101° but he slowly convalesced after a large abscess in the right thigh was opened. The patient's weight fell from 150 lbs. to 122 lbs. Patient was discharged on the 1st September. After a trip to Japan returned *en route* to England. His weight had improved and this very large incision completely healed though he still showed traces of the severe illness he had been through.

RUPTURED SPLEEN—OPERATION—RECOVERY.

A Chinese adult male was assaulted by two lukongs early in the morning of the 6th September. He walked to the Chinese hospital (Tung Wa) from No. 2 Police Station and after his dying depositions had been taken was brought to this hospital at 1 p.m. Patient was in much pain and very collapsed with dulness in both flanks. The abdomen was rapidly opened in the middle line, blood clots removed, and the spleen ligatured and removed. This organ weighed 16 ounces and was found ruptured right across from anterior to posterior border. During the operation Dr. THOMSON and Lieut. RAIT, I.M.S., transfused, which proceeding contributed in no small way to the success of the case. The patient rallied fairly quickly from the shock. On the 3rd day as the wound was gaping owing to the great intestinal detention chloroform was again administered and several more stitches inserted. Free purging removed the distension and the after history of the case was uneventful. Patient attended Court on the 26th October and left hospital apparently perfectly well on the 30th.

RUPTURED SPLEEN—OPERATION—DEATH FROM FRACTURED SKULL.

A Chinese adult male was admitted at 10.30 a.m. on the 19th September having been mixed up shortly before in a free fight. Patient was not much collapsed but complained of great pain all over the abdomen. He continued in much the same condition till 8 p.m. when his pulse being worse, and the dulness in left flank marked, it was determined to perform abdominal section. Taking his depositions unfortunately involved loss of time but at midnight with the assistance of Dr. JORDAN, the abdomen was opened, blood clot cleared out, and the spleen removed. This organ weighed 18 ounces and the rupture had occurred underneath the capsule which was completely raised from the surface of the organ and had eventually given away near the hilum. Previous to the operation two pints of saline fluid were transfused into the connective tissue over the pectoral muscle. At 8 p.m. next day the patient seemed quite out of danger. His pulse had improved, all shock had disappeared and his temperature was 100°. The next day, however, cerebral symptoms set in with coma gradually deepening, restlessness and a rising temperature till 8 p.m. on the 21st when he died, temperature 105.8 and pulse 150.

Post mortem.—Examination showed the ligature firm on the stump and the abdomen clean. There was a fracture on the left side extending through the petrous portion of the temporal bone to the base and a large clot pressing on the medulla.

MALIGNANT MALARIA—APHASIA—RECOVERY.

A German engineer from a steamer trading between here and Haiphong was admitted on the 24th December. He was in a curious dazed condition unable to speak distinctly and could give no clear account of his illness. Temperature 99°, tongue furred but no vomiting and apparently no pain anywhere. Heart and lungs were normal but pulse slow and very feeble. Pupils normal and no facial

paralysis. The splenic dulness was increased, liver normal but skin and conjunctiva yellowish. A blood slide taken on admission was a perfect picture and showed in the same field numerous crescents, ringformed pigmented parasites, pigmented leucocytes, and leucocytes containing one, two and even three red corpuscles and parasites. The urine contained a slight trace of albumin; probably due to a stricture which necessitated the urine being drawn off by a No. 4 catheter on the 26th. Under quinine both hypodermically and by the mouth, stimulants and free purging the patient slowly improved and the temperature which rose daily to 101° to 103° dropped to normal on the 30th without any further rise. The speech, however, continued thick and indistinct for sometime and he told us "he couldn't remember the right words." This latter condition, which distressed the patient very much gradually improved under small doses of solide of potassium and arsenic though there was an occasional hesitancy for a word now and then. The blood slide taken on the 2nd January (48 hours after the temperature fell to normal) was quite free from any malaria. Patient was discharged quite well on the 21st January.

Enclosure I.

Report of the Medical Officer of Victoria Gaol.

VICTORIA GAOL,
HONGKONG, 8th January, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor the Annual Medical Report on Victoria Gaol for the year 1900.

The total number of Admissions to the Gaol was 5,432, or 643 more than in 1899; and the daily average number of prisoners was 486, or 52 more than in the previous year.

The number of Admissions to the Gaol Hospital was 495, as compared with 503 in 1899; and 1,523 less serious cases, including cases of parasitic skin disease, were treated in the cells, being 255 less than in 1899.

Owing to the intermittent character of the supply of vaccine lymph, only 2,638 prisoners were vaccinated during the year, as compared with 3,378 in 1899 and 4,507 in 1898.

Six deaths from natural causes occurred, and there were two executions.

No case of flogging required any after treatment.

The health of the Warders has been almost uniformly good.

The sanitary condition of the Gaol is satisfactory; but there has been repeatedly, in course of the past year, very serious overcrowding.

I resumed medical charge of the Gaol on my return from leave on 12th May. During my absence Dr. LOWSON, Dr. BELL, Dr. WALES, and Major CLARK, R.A.M.C. at different periods acted for me.

I append the following tables:—

- I. Return of Diseases and Deaths during the year 1900;
- II. Showing the Rate of Sickness and Mortality during the year 1900;
- III. Showing the Number and Results of Vaccinations during the past ten years;
- IV. Showing General Statistics connected with the Gaol and Gaol Hospital during the past ten years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.D., M.A.,
Medical Officer.

THE ACTING PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER,

&c., &c., &c.

Table I.—RETURN of DISEASES and DEATHS in 1900 at VICTORIA GAOL HOSPITAL, Hongkong.

DISEASES.	*Remaining in Hospital at end of 1899.	YEARLY TOTAL.		† Total Cases Treated.	‡ Remaining in Hospital at end of 1900.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
GENERAL DISEASES.						
Influenza, .....	...	7	...	7	...	
Dysentery, .....	...	21	...	21	...	
Plague, .....	...	2	...	2	...	
Malarial Fever,—						
(a) Intermittent, Type undiagnosed, .....	...	54	...	54	...	
(b) Remittent,	1	81	...	82	...	
Beri-beri, .....	...	5	...	5	...	
Erysipelas, .....	...	7	...	7	...	
Syphilis, Primary, .....	...	12	...	12	1	
Gonorrhœa, .....	...	4	...	4	...	
Alcoholism, .....	...	3	...	3	...	
Rheumatism, .....	...	8	...	8	...	
New Growth, non-malignant, .....	...	2	...	2	...	
Anœmia, .....	...	3	...	3	...	
Debility,	3	37	1	40	...	
§ LOCAL DISEASES.						
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>						
Functional Nervous Disorders,—						
Paralysis, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
Epilepsy, .....	...	3	...	3	...	
Mental Diseases, Dementia,	1	11	...	12	1	
<i>Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Circulatory System, Respiratory System, Digestive System, Lymphatic System, Urinary System, Cellular Tissue, Skin, Local Injuries, Parasites, Under Observation,</i>						
Diseases of the Eye, .....	...	6	...	6	...	
" " Ear, .....	...	4	...	4	...	
" " Circulatory System,	2	74	2	76	...	
" " Respiratory System, .....	...	16	2	16	...	
" " Digestive System, .....	...	52	...	52	1	
" " Lymphatic System, .....	...	8	...	8	...	
" " Urinary System, .....	...	5	...	5	1	
" " Cellular Tissue,	1	2	...	2	2	
" " Skin,	1	...	...	1	...	
|| Local Injuries,	1	6	1	7	2	} Fatal case was Cerebral Hæmorrhage, due to a fall.
¶ Parasites, .....	...	6	...	6	...	
Under Observation, .....	...	55	...	55	...	
Total,	10	495	6	505	8	

* *i.e.*, the year previous to that for which the Return is made.

† "Total cases treated" will, of course, include those remaining in Hospital at the end of the previous year.

‡ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return.

§ "Local diseases" should be arranged in the order indicated, each under its specific name. It is evident that no useful information can be conveyed by lumping all diseases, say of the Circulatory System, together, and simply returning them as such; each disease should be specified, *e.g.*, aneurism, valvular disease of the heart, and so forth.

|| Specify.

¶ Return under their individual names.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Medical Officer.

Table II.—Showing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in VICTORIA GAOL during the Year 1900.

TOTAL NUMBER OF:—				DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF:—			RATE PER CENT. OF:—			
Prisoners admitted to Gaol.	Admissions to Hospital.	Cases, including Skin Diseases, treated in the Cells.	Deaths due to Disease.	Prisoners in Gaol.	Sick in Hospital.	Sick not in Hospital.	Admissions to Hospital to Total Admissions to Gaol.	Daily Average Number of Sick in Hospital to Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of all Sick in Gaol to Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Deaths due to Disease to Total Admissions to Gaol.
5,432	495	1,523	6	486	13.31	30.00	9.11	2.74	8.91	0.11

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Medical Officer.

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

Year.	Number of Prisoners Vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Not inspected, owing to early discharge from Gaol.	Number of those Vaccinated who showed Marks of previous Vaccination.
1891	2,836	1,090	1,346	...	2,521
1892	2,625	1,985	640	...	2,618
1893	1,417	763	654	...	1,325
1894	747	242	505	...	746
1895	942	455	487	...	941
1896	831	631	200	...	831
1897	2,830	1,678	1,016	136	2,410
1898	4,507	2,875	1,252	380	4,181
1899	3,378	2,004	1,063	311	3,069
1900	2,638	1,765	666	207	1,916

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Medical Officer.

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

Year.	Admissions to the Gaol.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Cases treated in Hospital.	Number of less serious Cases, including Skin Diseases, treated in the Cells.	Deaths due to Disease.
1891	5,231	507	364	558	8
1892	5,046	515	312	723	6
1893	4,010	458	272	523	2
1894	3,913	455	271	614	5
1895	5,014	472	231	948	7
1896	5,582	514	507	740	10
1897	5,076	462	342	455	4
1898	5,427	511	298	1,033	6
1899	4,789	434	503	1,778	5
1900	5,432	486	495	1,523	6

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Medical Officer.

Enclosure II.

TUNG WAH HOSPITAL,
HONGKONG, 9th January, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor the Annual Report of the Tung Wah Hospital for the year 1900.

I resumed the duties of Inspecting Medical Officer on my return from leave on 11th May. During my absence Dr. LOWSON acted for me.

The number of patients in the wards at the beginning of the year was 154 ; 2,981 were admitted during 1900, making a total of 3,135 cases treated ; 1,743 were discharged ; 1,267 died ; leaving 125 in the Hospital on the evening of 31st December.

The admissions during the past ten years have been as follows :—

1891.....	2,514
1892.....	2,455
1893.....	2,255
1894.....	2,354
1895.....	2,732
1896.....	2,041
1897.....	2,776
1898.....	2,898
1899.....	2,542
1900.....	2,981

Of the 2,981 admissions, 1,720, or 57.7 per cent., were under Chinese native treatment ; 953, or 32 per cent., were treated by Dr. CHUNG according to European methods ; and 308, or 10.3 per cent., were transferred to other institutions for treatment, as follows :—14 to Government Civil Hospital, 63 to Kennedy Town Infective Diseases Hospital, 220 to the Tung Wah Plague Branch Hospital at Kennedy Town, 8 to the Lunatic Asylum, and 3 to the Italian Convent.

In the previous year Dr. CHUNG treated 556 out of a total of 2,542 admissions, *i.e.* 21.8 per cent. ; so that there is in 1900 a marked increase in both the number of patients admitted to the Hospital and the proportion of patients availing themselves of European treatment.

With reference to the large mortality, it is necessary to have in mind the fact that the Tung Wah Hospital is used as a sort of dying house by the lower orders of the Chinese community. 347 of the fatal cases were already in a dying condition at the time of admission, and many others were hopeless from the first, including such conditions as advanced phthisis, heart disease, the general debility of old age, and cachexia due to malaria, the opium habit, or neglected wounds and abscesses.

505 dead bodies were brought to the Hospital Mortuary to await burial. 80 of these, and also 96 bodies of persons who died within the hospital itself, were sent to the Government Public Mortuary to be submitted to internal examination.

Free burial was provided by the Hospital for 2,134 persons.

The number of visits to the Out-patient Department was 94,755.

887 destitute persons were temporarily sheltered and fed.

131 Surgical Operations were performed by Dr. CHUNG, including 4 cases of Lithotomy, 1 Lithotrity, 2 Cataract, &c. He also attended three obstetric cases received from the Po Leung Kuk.

A good microscope has been obtained from London, and is now in daily use for purposes of diagnosis.

The incinerator for the destruction of infected materials and refuse has been rebuilt, and is in efficient working order.

During the Plague Epidemic of 1900 the Tung Wah Hospital was again used as a convenient centre for the inspection and diagnosis of all cases found by the Police or officers of the Sanitary Board, Dr. CHUNG forwarding pronounced cases without delay to the Infective Diseases Hospitals, and detaining suspicious cases for further examination by myself.

The Matshed Hospital at Kennedy Town was re-opened for the reception of Plague cases, and was in use from 16th May to 15th August. I have in a previous report (1898) described in detail the organization of this Branch institution, with the arrangements for isolation, disinfection, and due supervision. The number of admissions was 224, of whom 24 recovered and 200 died. No employée of the Hospital contracted the disease.

The site for a permanent Infective Diseases Hospital at Kennedy Town in connection with the Tung Wah Hospital is being levelled.

The scheme for enlarging the Hospital itself has not made much progress, but preparations seem now being made for commencing building.

I append the following Tables :—

- I.—A Return of Diseases and Deaths during the year 1900 ;
- II.—Showing General Statistics relating to the Tung Wah Hospital during the year 1900 ;
- III.—Showing Vaccinations at, and in connection with, the Tung Wah Hospital during the year 1900.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.D., M.A.,
Inspecting Medical Officer.

THE ACTING PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER,

Sc. *Sc.* *Sc.*

Table I.—RETURN OF DISEASES and DEATHS in 1900, at TUNG WAH HOSPITAL, Hongkong.

DISEASES.	*Remaining in Hospital at end of 1899.	YEARLY TOTAL.		†Total Cases Treated.	‡Remaining in Hospital at end of 1900.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
GENERAL DISEASES.						
Small-pox, .....	...	2	...	2	...	
Measles, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
Mumps, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
Influenza, .....	...	12	...	12	...	
Diphtheria, .....	...	1	1	1	...	
Enteric Fever, .....	...	16	15	16	...	
Cholera, .....	...	1	1	1	...	
Dysentery, .....	...	49	29	49	2	
Plague, .....	...	401	116	401	...	
Malarial Fever,—						
(a) Intermittent, Type undiagnosed, .....	...	172	3	172	3	
(b) Remittent,	7	357	147	364	5	
(c) Pernicious, .....	...	12	9	12	...	
Beri-beri,	46	361	214	407	36	
Erysipelas, .....	...	5	1	5	...	
Septicæmia, .....	...	16	15	16	...	
Tetanus, .....	...	10	8	10	...	
Tubercle,	2	8	6	10	...	
Leprosy, Tubercular, .....	...	2	...	2	...	
Syphilis, Secondary,	5	53	17	58	2	
Rheumatism,	3	41	...	44	1	
New Growth, Non-malignant, .....	...	4	2	4	1	
" Malignant,	2	8	2	10	...	
Anæmia,	1	31	8	32	...	
Debility,	4	48	30	52	2	
§ LOCAL DISEASES.						
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>						
Sub-section 1,—						
Meningitis, .....	...	16	14	16	...	
Sub-section 2,—						
Functional Nervous Disorders,—						
Apoplexy,	1	18	17	19	...	
Paralysis,	6	47	27	53	3	
Epilepsy, .....	...	3	...	3	...	
Hysterica, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
Sub-section 3,—						
Mental Diseases,—						
Mania, .....	...	4	...	4	...	
Melancholia, .....	...	4	...	4	...	
Dementia,	1	3	...	4	...	
Delusional Insanity, .....	...	3	...	3	...	
Diseases of the						
Eye, .....	...	11	...	11	...	
" Nose, .....	...	1	...	1	...	
" Circulatory System,	6	63	36	69	2	
" Respiratory System,	34	491	378	525	6	
" Digestive System,	8	249	126	257	7	
" Lymphatic System,	1	28	2	29	3	
" Urinary System,	1	62	27	63	7	
" Male Organs, .....	...	4	...	4	...	
" Female Organs, .....	...	7	...	7	1	
" Organs of Locomotion,	3	27	5	30	9	
" Cellular Tissue,	5	85	2	90	6	
" Skin,	6	80	...	86	15	
¶ Injuries, General, .....	...	5	1	5	...	
¶ " Local,	12	156	7	168	14	
¶ Poisons, .....	...	1	1	1	...	Opium.
Total,	154	2,981	1,267	3,135	125	
Surgical Operations, .....	...	131	...	...	...	Already classed under the respective conditions requiring operation.

* *i.e.*, the year previous to that for which the Return is made.

† "Total cases treated" will of course, include those remaining in Hospital at the end of the previous year.

‡ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return.

§ "Local Diseases" should be arranged in the order indicated, each under its specific name. It is evident that no useful information can be conveyed by lumping all diseases, say of the Circulatory System, together, and simply returning them as such; each disease should be specified. *e.g.*, aneurism, valvular disease of the heart, and so forth.

¶ Specify.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Inspecting Medical Officer.

Table II.—Showing GENERAL STATISTICS relating to the TUNG WAH HOSPITAL during the Year 1900.

Patients.	Remaining in Hospital on 31st Dec., 1899.	Admitted.	Total Cases Treated.	Discharged.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital on 31st Dec., 1900.	Out-Patients.	Vaccinations.	Destitute persons sheltered.	Dead Bodies brought to Hospital Mortuary for burial.	Free Burials provided for poor persons.
Male,.....	127	2,503	2,630	1,475	1,045	110	66,563	609	887	385	...
Female,...	27	478	505	268	222	15	28,192	714	...	120	...
Total,...	154	2,981	3,135	1,743	1,267	125	94,755	1,323	887	505	2,134

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Inspecting Medical Officer.

Table III.—Showing VACCINATIONS at, and in connection with, the TUNG WAH HOSPITAL during the Year 1900.

Hongkong.	Shauiwan.	Aberdeen.	Stanley.	Yaumati.	Hunghom.	Total.
1,214	36	20	23	17	13	1,323

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Inspecting Medical Officer.

Enclosure III.

PUBLIC MORTUARY,
HONGKONG, 2nd January, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor that during the year 1900, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dead bodies were brought to the Public Mortuary for post mortem examination.

I enclose a Return of the Causes of Death.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.D., M.A.,
Medical Officer in Charge of Post mortem Examinations.

THE ACTING PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER,

&c., &c., &c.

RETURN of CAUSES of DEATH ascertained by Post mortem Examination in 1900, at the GOVERNMENT
PUBLIC MORTUARY, Hongkong.

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1899.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1900.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
GENERAL DISEASES.						
Small-pox,	15	...	...
Measles,	1	...	...
Diphtheria,	1	...	...
Enteric Fever,	29	...	...
Cholera,	1	...	...
Dysentery,	4	...	...
Plague,	745	...	...
Malarial Fever, Pernicious,	39	...	...
Beri-beri,	29	...	...
Septicæmia,	6	...	...
Tetanus,	15	...	...
Syphilis, —						
(a) Secondary,	1	...	...
(b) Inherited,	4	...	...
Starvation,	21	...	...
New Growth, Non-malignant,	1	...	...
Ricketts,	1	...	...
Debility,	11	...	...
* LOCAL DISEASES.						
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>						
Sub-section 1,—						
Diseases of the Nerves,—						
Meningitis,	7	...	...
Sub-section 2,—						
Functional Nervous Disorders,—						
Apoplexy,	1	...	...
Diseases of the Circulatory System,...						
" " Respiratory System,...	61	...	...
" " Digestive System,	151	...	...
" " Urinary System,	180	...	...
" " Female Organs,	5	...	...
" " Female Organs,	1	...	...
† Injuries General,	132	...	...
† Injuries Local,	49	...	...
† Poisons,	8	...	...
Still-Birth,	125	...	...
Decomposed,	77	...	...
Total,	1,721	...	...

Ectopic Gestation.
 † Drowning 104. Suffocation 24.
 † Hanging 3. Strangulation 1.

Opium 5. Gelsemium 3.

Decomposition too far advanced to allow the cause of death to be ascertained.

* "Local diseases" should be arranged in the order indicated, each under its specific name. It is evident that no useful information can be conveyed by lumping all diseases, say of the Circulatory System, together, and simply returning them as such; each disease should be specified, e.g., aneurism, valvular disease of the heart, and so forth.

† Specify.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
 Medical Officer.

Enclosure IV.

INFECTIVE DISEASES HOSPITAL,
KENNEDY TOWN, HONGKONG, 3rd January, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor regarding the Infective Diseases Hospital at Kennedy Town for the year 1900.

On my return from leave, I assumed charge on 14th May. Dr. Lowson was in charge until that date.

I enclose a Return of Diseases and Deaths in the Hospital during 1900. The chief mortality was from Plague, of which there were 107 cases, with 83 deaths, *i.e.*, a mortality of 77.5 per cent.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.D., M.A.,
Medical Officer in Charge.

THE ACTING PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER,

ſc., *ſc.*, *ſc.*

RETURN of DISEASES and DEATHS in 1900, at KENNEDY TOWN INFECTIVE DISEASES HOSPITAL.

DISEASES.	*Remaining in Hospital at end of 1899.	YEARLY TOTAL.		† Total Cases Treated.	‡ Remaining in Hospital at end of 1900.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
GENERAL DISEASES.						
Small-pox,	3	18	3	21	1	Under care of a Chinsee Doctor by His Excellency the Governor's instructions.
Plague, .....	...	107	83	107	...
Beri-beri, .....	...	15	1	15	6
Leprosy, .....	...	4	1	4	...
(a) Tubercular, 3 }	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Anæsthetic, 1 }	...	...	...	...	...
Under Observation, .....	...	17	...	17	...
Total,	3	161	88	164	7	

* *i.e.*, the year previous to that for which the Return is made.

† "Total cases treated" will of course, include those remaining in Hospital at the end of the previous year.

‡ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Medical Officer in Charge.

Enclosure V.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY,
HONGKONG, *January 15th*, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a statement of the work done in the Government Laboratory during the year 1900.

2. The work may be summarized as follows :—

Description of Cases.	No. of Articles Examined.
Petroleum Oil and Fuel,.....	156
Potable Waters,	53
Food and Drugs Ordinance,	65
Toxicological,	13
Miscellaneous,	34
Total,.....	321

PETROLEUM OIL AND FUEL.

3. Twenty-eight samples of petroleum fuel were examined, the remainder being petroleum oil.

It may be mentioned that the average flashing point of the petroleum oil examined was 80° F. Thirty-six samples flashed at 76° F. or under, and three only at the legal minimum temperature, viz.: 73° F. No samples were found to flash below this temperature.

By rules made by the Governor in Council on December 28th, 1900, the Harbour Master has now power to cause samples to be taken from vessels entering the harbour which contain petroleum in cases. All oil flashing below 70° F. is totally prohibited, any vessel containing such oil to leave the waters of the Colony in a similar manner to 'tank' steamers. No 'case oil' samples have yet been examined.

WATERS.

4. The results of the monthly analyses of the public supplies viz., from Tytam and Pokfulam reservoirs and from the Kowloon service, show that these continue to maintain their quality. A number of well waters from the New Territory were examined, three of these were condemned being contaminated by organic matter from paddy fields. Particulars of these analyses appear in an appendix to this report.

With regard to the public supplies, it is to be noted that upon several occasions the samples collected were turbid. The turbidity was due chiefly to suspended mineral matter, the filtered water being of excellent quality.

5. The Food and Drugs Ordinance.—Fifty-five exhibits were examined. The following table shows the results of the examination of 42 samples taken for the purpose of Analysis by the Police and by the Sanitary Board :—

Description.	No. of Samples.	No. found Genuine.	No. found Adulterated.
Brandy,	6	5	1
Gin,	1	1	0
Milk,	10	8	2
Port Wine,.....	2	2	0
Rum,	3	3	0
Whisky,	20	19	1

6. In the case of Spirits it will be seen from the above table that adulteration is rare. Whenever this has occurred added water has been the adulterant, in no case has fusel oil in harmful quantity or any other injurious constituent been found.

Complaints have recently been made by the Military authorities, that bad liquor is supplied by a number of public houses in this Colony, a list of which has reached me, together with samples, which have not yet been examined. From the results of analyses taken systematically by the Police for several years past, I am of opinion that very little bad liquor is sold (*i.e.* liquor containing injurious ingredients). At any rate, bad liquor rarely finds its way into the hands of an Inspector. If a large amount of drunkenness occurs, followed by ill effects, it is due to the amount of liquor consumed and not to its bad quality. The liquor sold is very cheap, but it is possible to produce pure spirits quite cheaply, *i.e.*, spirits which contain but minute and perfectly harmless quantities of the deleterious products of distillation.

7. Ten samples of liquors made in Manila were analysed for the public. These included samples of Brandy, Gin, Anisette, and Anise liquor.

8. In connection with the analysis of food and drugs, I have to report that, for the information of the Sanitary Board, I have commenced the series of analyses, in order to report upon the Milk supply of the Colony. These analyses were commenced in September last, and since that time twenty-four samples have been examined. The report will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of results have been obtained. The samples are taken from cows, buffaloes and goats.

9. Samples of Soda Water and Lemonade were examined and found to contain lead. These came from Foochow.

TOXICOLOGICAL.

10. The toxicological cases examined comprise three cases of human poisoning. In one case the poison was found to be opium. In another, a mixture of herbs, administered in the form of a decoction made with foul water, caused death, and in the third case the root and stem portions of *Gelsemium Nitidum* or Wild Jasmine were found to be the cause of poisoning. In connection with the above a number of herbs were examined and were all found, with one exception, to be quite harmless. They were also probably quite ineffective as medicines.

One exhibit was examined in a vitriol throwing case.

Samples of turnips, potatoes, bread and water were examined for the Military authorities at Weihai-wei. The goods were supplied by a local contractor, the water was condensed sea water and was found to contain quantities of vegetable matter, owing probably to uncleanness in the tank in which the water was stored or in the condensing apparatus. Amongst the foods the potatoes were reported on as being poor in quality, containing but nine per cent. of starch, and of low nutritive value.

MISCELLANEOUS ANALYSES.

11. The following miscellaneous articles were examined :—

Blood stains, mineral water bottles, cement, coal, cord, Chinese medicine and saltpetre.

12. Examinations for the public.—The list of articles examined for the public comprises coal, liquor, milk, petroleum and water. For these examinations the public have paid in fees \$890.

13. Special reports.—Special reports have been supplied on :—

The manufacture of Vermilion by the Chinese.

The storage of Saltpetre.

Milk standards.

Petroleum in tins.

14. Value of work done.—As determined from the tariff of charges published in Government Notification No. 319 the value of the work carried out amounts to \$3,100. A large amount of other work in connection with special reports and general laboratory work has not been included in this estimate.

15. Library.—A number of works of reference were received during the year.

16. Mr. FRANK BROWNE, the Government Analyst, has been absent on leave since April 4th last, upon which date I took over the management of the Hospital Pharmacy and Government Laboratory.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS J. WILD,
Acting Government Analyst.

THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

HONGKONG PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

*Results of the Monthly Analyses.**Results expressed in Grains per Imperial Gallon, (1 in 70,000).*

1899. Month.	Supply.	Total Solid Matter dried at 100° C.	Chlorine.	Ammo- nia.	Albume- noid Ammo- nia.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	Nitrites.	Nitrogen in Nitrates.	Sugar Test for the detection of Sewage.	Poi- sonous Metals.
January...	Pokfulum.	3.6	.6	Absent.	Absent.	.015	Absent.	Absent.	No trace of Sew- age indicated.	Absent.
	Tytam	3.5	.6	"	"	.006	"	"	"	"
	Kowloon .	2.7	.6	"	"	.006	"	.016	"	"
February .	Pokfulum.	3.7	.6	"	"	.004	"	.008	"	"
	Tytam	3.5	.6	"	"	.004	"	Absent.	"	"
	Kowloon .	3.7	.6	"	"	.004	"	.016	"	"
March	Pokfulum.	4.3	.6	"	"	.006	"	Absent.	"	"
	Tytam	3.5	.6	"	"	.006	"	"	"	"
	Kowloon .	3.7	.6	"	"	.012	"	"	"	"
April	Pokfulum.	4.3	.6	"	"	.012	"	Absent.	"	"
	Tytam	3.7	.6	"	"	.003	"	"	"	"
	Kowloon .	3.7	.6	"	"	.003	"	.016	"	"
May	Pokfulum.	4.3	.6	"	"	.016	"	Absent.	"	"
	Tytam	3.7	.6	"	"	.008	"	"	"	"
	Kowloon .	3.7	.6	"	"	.004	"	.016	"	"
June	Pokfulum.	4.3	.6	"	"	.016	"	Absent.	"	"
	Tytam	3.7	.6	"	"	.008	"	"	"	"
	Kowloon .	4.7	.6	"	"	.004	"	.016	"	"
July	Pokfulum.	4.7	.6	"	"	.020	"	.016	"	"
	Tytam	4.7	.6	"	"	.012	"	Absent.	"	"
	Kowloon .	3.8	.6	"	"	.004	"	.016	"	"
August ...	Pokfulum.	4.8	.6	"	"	.016	"	Absent.	"	"
	Tytam	4.7	.6	"	"	.004	"	"	"	"
	Kowloon .	3.8	.6	"	"	.004	"	.016	"	"
September	Pokfulum.	4.5	.6	"	"	.016	"	Absent.	"	"
	Tytam	4.0	.6	"	"	.008	"	"	"	"
	Kowloon .	2.8	.6	"	"	.004	"	.024	"	"
October ...	Pokfulum.	4.6	.6	"	"	.012	"	Absent.	"	"
	Tytam	4.3	.6	"	"	.012	"	"	"	"
	Kowloon .	3.0	.6	"	"	.012	"	.008	"	"
November	Pokfulum.	5.0	.6	"	"	.016	"	Absent.	"	"
	Tytam	4.5	.6	"	"	.016	"	"	"	"
	Kowloon .	3.1	.6	"	"	.006	"	.016	"	"
December	Pokfulum.	5.0	.8	"	"	.009	"	Absent.	"	"
	Tytam	4.3	.6	"	"	.006	"	"	"	"
	Kowloon .	3.3	.6	"	"	.003	"	"	"	"

WATERS.

RESULTS EXPRESSED IN GRAINS PER IMPERIAL GALLON, (1 IN 70,000).

Date. 1900.	Situation.	Total Solid Matter dried at 100° C.	Chlorine.	Ammonia.	Albumenoid Ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Nitrites.	Sugar Test for the detection of Sewage.	Poisonous metals.	Remarks.
Jan. 14	Well near San Tin Village,.....	...	.5	.0056	Absent.	.021	.016	Absent.	No trace of sewage indicated.	Absent.	
" 15	Spring near San Tin Village,.....	...	.4	Absent.	.0056	.030	Absent.	"	"	"	Free sulphuric acid present.
" 19	Well at Gas Works, West Point,	38.0	2.7	.14	.0028	...	.033	"	"	"	
" 24	Water from Kong Tsun River,	5.0	.2	.0028	.0028	.027	Absent.	"	"	"	
" 24	Water from Tsing Pu River,	13.0	3.4	.0084	.0042	.040	.016	"	"	"	
" 25	Well at 35, Queen's Road, .....	...	5.1	.056	.0336	...	...	Present.	Sewage indicated.	"	
Feb. 24	Water from Messrs. Lauts, Wegener & Co.,	3.7	.4	Absent.	.0014	.010	.016	Absent.	No trace of sewage indicated.	"	
May 29	Well near San Tin Village,.....	4.8	.4	.003	.0045	.190	...	"	Traces of sewage indicated.	"	
June 14	" near Ping Shan Village,.....	20.8	4.2	.006	.003	.042	.200	"	Sewage indicated.	"	
Aug. 10	" near Au Tan,	2.7	.6	Absent.	.010	.228	.008	"	Traces of sewage indicated.	"	
Sept. 11	" at Sai Kung,	14.0	4.0	.010	.006	.004	.080	"	No trace of sewage indicated.	"	
" 11	" near Tong To,.....	3.6	.4	.003	.006	.108	.010	"	"	"	
" 11	" near U Shek Kok,	3.0	.7	.003	.006	.016	.010	"	"	"	
Nov. 3	From Naval Condenser Tank, Wei-hai-wei,	1.6	.3	.0028	.0084	.399	Absent.	"	"	"	Water fungi present in sediment.
" 13	Well at No. 4, Lower Rutter Street,	7.2	.8	.003	.003	.160	.020	"	Trace of sewage indicated.	Slight trace.	
" 13	" at No. 5, "	7.3	.8	.003	.003	.009	.020	"	Sewage absent.	Absent.	Sediment consisted of animal and vegetable organic matter with numerous mosquito larvae.
Dec. 3	Water from Military Swimming Bath,.....	...	1.5	...	...	.517	...	...	Sewage present.	...	Opinion was required, whether bath was fit for swimming in.