

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 307.

The following Reports of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Surveyor, and the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, for the year 1900, are published.

By Command,

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 25th May, 1901.

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To the President of the Sanitary Board.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICES,
March 19th, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Board the following Report upon the health of the Colony for the year 1900.

AREA.

At the latter end of the year the Sanitary and Building Ordinances of the Colony were extended by Ordinance No. 30 to that portion of territory between the shore and the first range of the Kowloon Hills, extending from Lyeemoon Pass on the east to Laichikok on the west (having a sea-frontage of some ten miles), thus making the total area of the Kowloon Health Districts about 18 square miles, and bringing within the jurisdiction of the Board that collection of dirty and insanitary dwellings known as Kowloon City.

The island of Hongkong has an area of rather more than 29 square miles and the City of Victoria is situated upon its northern shore, the buildings extending along the sea-front for a distance of four-and-a-half miles and up the hill side almost to the city limit of 600 feet above high-water mark.

The domestic buildings of the City of Victoria number 8,600 (exclusive of Barracks and Police Stations) of which 738 are European dwellings, while there are also some 130 European dwellings in the Hill District.

This shows a decrease of 14 Non-Chinese dwellings as compared with the previous year and an increase of 693 Chinese dwellings. The plans of 1,319 new buildings, and of alterations to 3,186 existing buildings have passed through my hands during the year, with a view to seeing that they complied strictly with the Public Health Ordinances of the Colony. During the previous year plans of 634 new buildings, and of alterations to 772 existing buildings were received, so that the records of the past year show great activity in building operations throughout the Colony, which has been occasioned in part by the alterations required by Ordinance 34 of 1899.

CLIMATE.

The average monthly **temperature** throughout the year has been 71.6° F as compared with 71.9° in the previous year and 72.2° in 1898; the maximum monthly temperature was attained in August when it reached 83.1° F and the minimum monthly temperature was recorded in the month of January, being 55.6° F.

The highest recorded temperature during the year was 97° F on August 19th and the lowest was 37.5° F on January 9th.

The total **rainfall** for the year was 73.73 inches as compared with 72.7 inches in the previous year and an average of 83.06 inches during the previous ten years; the wettest month was June with 26.52 inches and the driest was December with only 0.155 inch of rain.

The greatest amount of rain which fell on any one day was 8.45 inches on June 15th while no rain fell on 210 days of the year; the relative humidity of the atmosphere throughout the year was 77 per cent. as compared with 75 per cent. in the previous year. It was lowest in December with 66 per cent. and highest in March with 87 per cent. The average daily amount of **sunshine** throughout the year was 5.03 hours, and on 28 days only was no sunshine recorded.

These figures have been calculated from the monthly Reports issued by the Director of the Hong-kong Observatory; the temperatures are taken at 108 feet above mean sea-level and at 4 feet above the grass.

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION.

The year has been a very busy one, owing to the enforcement of the provisions of the Insanitary Properties Ordinance of 1899, which was passed on November 28th of that year, and which required, *inter alia*, the provision of open spaces in the rear of many existing domestic buildings. A large number of old buildings throughout the Colony have now been provided with these backyards, and although they rarely exceed the legal minimum of 50 square feet in area, yet some improvement is already perceptible in the lighting and ventilation of the back part of many of these dwellings. All new domestic buildings must now be provided with **backyards**, or **back lanes**, varying from 6 feet to 14 feet in width, in accordance with the depth of the house, and as plans of no less than 1,319 new buildings have been sent in during the year, it will be seen that this provision will gradually have a marked effect upon the general sanitary condition of the Colony. The Sanitary Board are now engaged upon an earnest attempt to secure a reduction in the present **excessive height of buildings**, for the provisions of the present law in this respect are calculated to stultify, to a great extent, the benefit which should accrue from these open spaces in the rear of buildings. For more than fifty years past, many of the larger cities of Great Britain have prohibited the erection of buildings of a greater height than the width of the streets on which they front, while in this Colony domestic buildings can still be erected, under certain conditions, to a height of 46 feet in lanes of only 14 feet in width, and in streets of just over 20 feet in width buildings can be erected of a height of 45 feet and can have balconies on either side of such street projecting over the footways and reducing the width of such street which is open to the sky to 11 or 12 feet only. Many old houses which were originally designed as two-story buildings have recently been raised to three and four-story buildings under this present law, and the sooner therefore the law is amended in this respect, the better will it be for the general sanitary condition of the Colony.

The question of the resumption of **insanitary** or **obstructive buildings** is one which must shortly receive the serious attention of the Government, as there are many private lanes in the City which have been converted into insanitary courts by the erection of dwellings at both ends of the lane, leaving a passage way only below the first floor. Such obstructive buildings should be resumed and demolished and this can now be readily done under the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance of 1900, while legislation is needed to prohibit the further erection of such obstructive buildings.

Several additional **latrines** were in process of erection at the latter end of the year, but there is still the same urgent need for **urinals**, especially in the City of Victoria. This need has been pointed out by me since 1897, and it is, I believe, one of the principal causes of the offensive smells which arise from many of the street gullies and the drains, as, in the absence of suitable conveniences, the coolies have no option but to make use of these receptacles for the purpose.

POPULATION.

The population of the Colony at the Census taken in January, 1897, was 248,880 while at the Census taken in January, 1901, it was 283,955, exclusive of the Army and Navy.

The following is the estimated population to the middle of 1900:—

Non-Chinese Population,	9,130
Chinese Population, {	
City of Victoria including Peak and Stonecutters' Island,.....	174,910
Villages of Hongkong and Kowloon,	53,520
Floating Population,	40,180
Total Chinese Population,	268,610
Army,.....	2,568
Navy,	3,110
Total Population of the Colony,	<u>283,418</u>

Neither the Census returns, nor the estimates given above, include that portion of Kowloon to which the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board was extended at the end of last year.

The **total strength of Troops** in Garrison on June 30th, 1900, was 53 British Officers and 1,143 British Warrant Officers, N. C. O.'s and men, with 11 Indian Officers and 909 Indian Warrant Officers, N. C. O.'s and men, making a total of 2,116 as compared with 3,098 in the previous year. There were in addition 81 British women and 150 British children, and also 82 Asiatic women and 139 Asiatic children on the strength. The reduction in the number of troops in the Colony at this period of the year is explained by the fact that a number of them were serving in the North with the China Expeditionary Force. At the Census taken in January, 1901, there were 5,501 officers and men and 2,139 camp followers resident in the Colony, making a total of 7,640.

The **total strength of the British Fleet** on the China Station on June 30th, 1900, was 6,719 British Officers and men, 390 Chinese servants and 1 Japanese servant, making a total of 7,110 as compared with 7,738 in the previous year. At the census taken in January, 1901, the actual number of Officers and men of His Majesty's Navy present in the Colony was 5,597, and the estimated average number resident here (ashore and afloat) throughout the year 1900 is put at 3,110.

The **Chinese boat population** of the Colony (including 1,180 Chinese on the merchant ships in the Harbour) numbered 41,280 at the Census taken in January, 1901, and has been estimated at 40,180 to the middle of the year 1900.

The number of registered boats belonging to the Port in 1900 was as follows :—

Fishing and Trading Junks,	7,434
Cargo-boats. Lighters, Sampans, etc.,.....	4,933
	12,367
	12,367

This represents an average of 3.2 persons per boat, which is precisely the same as the average in 1897, after the previous Census.

The number of boats licensed in 1899 was 10,885 and in 1898 it was 10,150.

The figures for 1900 do not include 1,165 fishing junks licensed for Cheung Chau, 767 for Tai O and 2,154 for Taipo, as these villages in the New Territory do not come within the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board, nor are they included in the estimates of population.

The **population of the Colony** is classified primarily into Chinese and Non-Chinese, the former being greatly in the majority. The Non-Chinese comprise a white population of 10,020, of whom 4,342 are civilians and the remainder belong either to the Army or the Navy. The coloured races (Non-Chinese) number 4,788 and include East Indians, Malays, Filipinos, and a few Africans and Japanese, while the coloured Portuguese alone number 1,898.

The civil population is essentially a **male adult one**, as no less than 72.9 per cent. of the Chinese population and 62.6 per cent. of the Non-Chinese civil population are males while more than half the civil population (55.9 per cent. of the Chinese and 47.6 per cent. of the Non-Chinese) are between the ages of 20 and 45. The proportion of the population of Great Britain between these ages is only 33.8 per cent.

The recent Census has revealed the fact that during the past four years—that is to say since the Census taken in January, 1897—the excess of males over females has become more marked, both among the Chinese and the Non-Chinese community, for the previous proportions were 70.9 per cent. of males among the Chinese, and 58.6 per cent. of males among the Non-Chinese. The greatly increased rentals of domestic buildings, during the past four years, are no doubt the cause of this reduction in the female population, for both the Chinese and the Non-Chinese community have found it increasingly difficult to obtain family dwellings at a rental which would bear a just proportion to their earnings. It will be noted that the reduction is even more marked among the Non-Chinese community than among the Chinese, and until cheap and rapid transit is afforded to the outlying districts of the City, I am afraid that this great disproportion of the sexes will be maintained, or even further accentuated.

The City of Victoria is divided into **ten Health Districts** with an Inspector of Nuisances in charge of each district; there are also five First-class Inspectors for the City, each of whom has the general supervision of two districts and has in addition certain special duties such as the disinfection of infected premises, the prosecution of offenders, the up-keep of the dust-boats, dust-carts, etc., and the control of the Chinese Cemeteries.

The following table gives the number of Chinese houses and floors (*i.e.*, separate Chinese dwellings in most cases) and the number of inmates per house and per floor :—

HEALTH DISTRICT.	One-story Dwellings.	Two-story Dwellings.	Three-story Dwellings.	Four-story Dwellings.	Five-story Dwellings.	Total Dwellings.	Total Floors.	Average Number of Floors per Dwelling.	Number of Empty Dwellings.	Number of Empty Floors.	Number of Persons per Occupied House.	Number of Persons per Occupied Floor.
1	173	437	114	2	...	726	1,397	1.9	15	50	14.8	7.8
2	14	429	468	75	...	986	2,576	2.6	17	54	23.9	9.2
3	2	23	13	...	...	38	87	2.3	3	8	Most of the Chinese in this District occupy quarters in European Offices and Dwellings.	
4	2	56	474	372	41	945	3,229	3.4	20	125	26.0	7.7
5	18	164	571	220	27	1,000	3,074	3.1	8	47	22.7	7.4
6	36	74	485	235	17	847	2,664	3.1	23	84	22.7	7.2
7	8	40	522	233	5	808	2,611	3.2	36	134	18.0	5.6
8	1	64	590	174	1	830	2,600	3.1	15	65	23.8	7.6
9	26	530	429	50	...	1,035	2,573	2.5	9	37	23.8	9.6
10	69	356	213	9	...	647	1,456	2.2	54	126	18.5	8.2
Totals and Averages	349	2,173	3,879	1,370	91	7,862	22,267	2.8	200	730	22.6	8.0

The following table gives the acreage and total population of each Health District of the City of Victoria and the number of persons per acre :—

Health District.	Total Acreage.	Built-over Area (including streets).	Chinese Houses.	Non-Chinese Houses.*	Chinese Population.	Non-Chinese Population (including Troops).	Persons per acre on built-over areas.
1	531	119	726	68	10,540	620	93.8
2	243	125	986	40†	23,250	1,482 Troops 1,006	205.9
3	164	124	38	349	5,410	2,154	61.0
4	56	49	945	159	24,060	1,510	521.8
5	29	27	1,000	40	22,510	432	849.7
6	30	23	847	7	18,720	70	816.9
7	36	28	808	7	13,930	70	500.0
8	49	38	830	6	19,430	150	515.3
9	44	43	1,035	18	24,420	120	570.7
10	252	99	647	44	10,980	332	114.3
	1,434	675	7,862	738	173,250	7,946	268.4

There are also some 1,660 Chinese servants, etc. resident at the Peak.

From this table it will be seen that Nos. 5 and 6 Health Districts which are situated in the centre of the city show **acute surface crowding** while Districts 9, 4, 8, and 7 are almost as densely crowded. Owing to the conformation of the island the only possible remedy for this acute congestion is the provision of more ready means of access to the outlying districts of the city, and it is to be hoped that the Government will see their way, at no distant date, to provide, or to encourage the provision of tramways to East Point and the Shaukiwan Road with nominal fares for workmen, thus offering an inducement to the Chinese to reside in these suburbs.

The density of population of the City of Victoria as a whole, that is to say, including all the outlying vacant lands and the villages in No. 1 Health District, the Public Gardens in No. 3 Health District, and all the unoccupied hill-side below the upper limit of the City Health Districts (*i.e.* about 450 feet above high-water mark) is **126 persons per acre**. In 1898 the average density of population in the administrative County of London was 60 persons per acre, while in Glasgow it was 61, in Liverpool 50, and in Edinburgh 47 persons per acre—Glasgow being the most densely crowded of the thirty-six large towns of the United Kingdom.

* Exclusive of Barracks.

† A number of upper floors of Chinese houses are occupied by Non-Chinese in this District.

BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year were as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Chinese,	431	247	678
Non-Chinese, { White,	69	54	123
{ Coloured,	82	56	138
	582	357	939

This is equal to a general **birth-rate** of 3.3 per 1,000 as compared with 4.3 per 1,000 in 1899 and 4.7 per 1,000 in 1898. The birth-rate among the Non-Chinese community alone was 15.1 per 1,000 as compared with 17.7 per 1,000 in 1899 and 15.9 per 1,000 in 1898.

The nationalities of the Non-Chinese parents were as follows:—British 108, Portuguese 72, Indian and Malay 62, German 12, Japanese 4, French, Italian and Spanish 1 each. The preponderance of male births over female births is still very marked, as in former years, being, among the Non-Chinese population, 137 to 100, as compared with 104 to 100 in Great Britain. It appears, moreover, to vary considerably in successive years, as in 1899 it fell to 113 to 100, while in 1898 it was 136 to 100, and 1897 it was 115 to 100.

The number of Chinese births registered does not however give an accurate record of the number of births of Chinese which have occurred in the Colony, for many of the infants that die during the first month or so of life remain unregistered, although their deaths must be registered to obtain the necessary burial orders. It has been customary therefore to add to the registered births the number of infants of one month old and under that die in the various Convents or are found by the Police in the streets or in the harbour. The number during 1900, was 314 males, 492 females, and 1 of which the sex is unrecorded, making a total of 807 and the addition of these figures to the registered Chinese births gives a total of 1,485 births as compared with 1,501 in 1899. The **corrected birth-rate** is therefore 5.5 per 1,000 among the Chinese population alone, while the general birth-rate becomes 6.2 per 1,000. The above figures indicate in a striking manner the indifference of the Chinese towards female infant lives, for of the births which were registered, the proportion of sexes was 174 males to 100 females, while the total Chinese births as calculated above show a proportion of only 100.8 males to 100 females, and the dead bodies of infants found in the streets or left at the doors of the Convents show 63.8 males to 100 females.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 6,773 as compared 6,181 during the previous year. The **death-rate** for 1900 was therefore 23.9 per 1,000 as compared with 23.8 per 1,000 in 1899, and an average of 22.2 per 1,000 during the preceding five years. These deaths include 1,022 from Bubonic Fever (Plague).

The following table gives the death-rates during the past twenty years, inclusive and exclusive of deaths from Bubonic Fever, and exclusive in every case of the Naval and Military populations and deaths, as until the last six years, these latter populations were not ascertained :—

1881,	24.07	} Average 27.84	1891,	23.80	} Average 23.40
1882,	26.11		1892,	20.70	
1883,	30.04		1893,	22.70	
1884,	26.91		1894,	30.37	
1885,	32.36		1895,	21.89	
1886,	31.79		1896,	24.25	
1887,	28.59		1897,	19.13	
1888,	31.72		1898,	22.71	
1889,	23.64		1899,	24.33	
1890,	23.19		1900,	24.12	

Excluding Plague.

1894,	19.85
1895,	21.74
1896,	19.79
1897,	19.05
1898,	17.98
1899,	18.65
1900,	21.10

It will be seen from the above table that the death-rate of the Colony shows a marked reduction during the past ten years, when compared with the rate for the previous decade, but there can be no question that, with such a young adult population as exists in this Colony, the death-rate can be very much further reduced by improvements in the conditions under which the bulk of the population are housed.

The total number of deaths among the Chinese community was 6,471 which is equal to a death-rate of 24.1 per 1,000, as compared with 24.4 per 1,000 during the previous year.

The deaths registered among the Non-Chinese numbered 302 of which 228 were from the Civil population, 59 from the Army and 15 from the Navy; this is equal to a death-rate of 20.4 per 1,000.

The nationalities of these deaths were as follows:—British and American 119, Indian and Malay 103, Portuguese 40, Japanese 11, German 11, French 10, Norwegian 5, Italian 2, and Austrian 1. The total death-rate among the white races was therefore 15.2 per 1,000 as compared with 12.4 per 1,000 in 1899, and among the coloured races it was 30.2 per 1,000 as compared with 28.3 per 1,000 in the previous year.

The following table gives the causes of the 59 deaths occurring in the Army:—

<i>Soldiers.</i>	<i>Wives and Children.</i>
Malarial Fevers,	Malarial Fevers,
Pneumonia,	Bronchitis,
Bronchitis,	Phthisis,
Phthisis,	Gastro-enteritis,
Enteric Fever,	Diarrhœa,
Dysentery,	Scrofula,
Appendicitis,	Debility and Inanition, ..
Alcoholism,	Fracture of Skull,
Syphilis,	
Acute Nephritis,	
Bright's Disease,	
Drowning,	
Rupture of Liver,	
Fracture of Skull,	
Heat Stroke,	
Mania	
Total,.....	Total,.....
<u>41</u>	<u>18</u>

The average age at death of these soldiers was $27\frac{1}{3}$ years.

The fifteen deaths occurring in the **China Squadron** which were registered in this Colony were as follows:—

Enteric Fever (H.M.S. <i>Argonaut</i>),	1
" (H.M.S. <i>Goliath</i>),	1
Bronchitis (H.M.S. <i>Centurion</i>),	1
Phthisis (H.M.S. <i>Argonaut</i>),	1
Peritonitis (H.M.S. <i>Undaunted</i>),	2
Gastro-enteritis (H.M.S. <i>Aurora</i>),	1
Asthma (H.M.S. <i>Undaunted</i>),	1
Heat Apoplexy (H.M.S. <i>Dido</i>),	1
Drowning (H.M.S. <i>Isis</i>),	2
" (H.M.S. <i>Humber</i>),	1
" (H.M.S. <i>Tamar</i>),	1
Poisoning by CO ₂ gas (H.M.S. <i>Goliath</i>),	2
Total,.....	15

The average age at death was 30 years.

Ten deaths occurred in persons, other than Chinese, employed by **Foreign Navies**, as follows :—

Enteric Fever (U.S.S. <i>Monadnock</i>),	1
„ (U.S.S. <i>Don Juan d'Austria</i>),	1
„ (French gunboat <i>Argus</i>),	2
„ (French cruiser <i>Descartes</i>),	1
„ (Dutch cruiser <i>Holland</i>),	1
Malarial Fever (S.M.S. <i>Gefion</i>),	1
General Tuberculosis (Chilian training ship <i>General Baquedano</i>),	1
Acute Nephritis (U.S.S. <i>Cuba</i>),	1
Explosion of a saluting charge (U.S.S. <i>Wheeling</i>), ..	1
	—
Total,.....	<u>10</u>

The deaths of Non-Chinese occurring in the **Mercantile Marine** numbered 40 and were composed as follows :—

Bubonic Fever,	1	<i>Forward</i> ,.....	26
Enteric Fever,.....	3	Alcoholism,	4
Small-pox,	1	Cirrhosis of Liver,	1
Beri-Beri,	2	Sprue,	1
Heart Disease,.....	7	Surgical Kidney,.....	1
Phthisis,	5	Fracture of Skull,	1
Pleurisy,	1	Strangulation (Suicide),	1
Apoplexy,	2	Gunshot Wound of Chest (Accident),	1
Meningitis,	3	Drowning,	1
Cerebral Softening,.....	1	Inanition (Infantile),	3
	—		—
<i>Carried forward</i> ,.....	26		<u>40</u>

The death from Bubonic Fever occurred in the person of an Indian seaman on board the P. & O. s.s. *Coromandel* from Bombay. One of the deaths from Beri-Beri was a German on board the s.s. *Alboni*, and the other an Indian on board the s.s. *Bania*.

The total number of deaths therefore which occurred among the Non-Chinese **resident civil community** was 188; allowing 990 for the Non-Chinese floating population this is equal to a death-rate of 23.1 per 1,000.

The principal causes of death among the Non-Chinese resident civil community, were as follows :—

Phthisis,	20	Malarial Fevers,	9
Infantile Debility and Inanition, ..	16	Enteric Fever,.....	9
Heart Disease,.....	15	General Tuberculosis,.....	8
Bubonic Fever,	14	Bright's Disease,.....	7
Accidents,	10		

The nationalities of the 14 persons who died of Bubonic Fever were as follows :—European 1, Portuguese 4, Indian 6, and Japanese 3. The European was a Britisher, employed at the Naval Yard, and he had only arrived in the Colony some six weeks previously.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

During the year there were 533 deaths registered of Chinese who had not been attended by a medical man, as compared with 463 during the previous year, and in every case the relatives of the deceased have been interviewed, and the **the dead bodies inspected**, and where necessary, sent to the Government Mortuary, with the result that no less than 46 deaths from Bubonic Fever, and one death from Small-pox were thus discovered, and the premises disinfected and cleansed in the usual manner.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

There seems to be little or no improvement in the alarmingly high death-rate among the infant population of this Colony, and no less than 20.9 per cent. of the total deaths recorded occur in infants under one year of age. The **infant death-rate** among the Non-Chinese community during the year has been 122.6 per 1,000 as compared with 128 per 1,000 in the previous year, but among the Chinese population that rate was 928 per 1,000 which means that, **out of every thousand Chinese infants born in this Colony, only 72 survive for a period of twelve months**. Such an enormous mortality can only be the result of the gravest neglect on the part of the parents, and I cannot but think that the system, which has been tacitly permitted for many years past, of allowing moribund infants to be left at the doors of the various Convents, without any enquiries being made, conduces largely to this neglect. The Chinese unfortunately do not recognize infanticide as a crime, and it can hardly be expected therefore that they will appreciate the criminality of this neglect of our infant population, unless it is occasionally brought home to them by the strong arm of the British law.

The following table gives the infant death-rate per 1,000 during the past five years:—

1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
745	593	630	848	928

It will be observed that the year in which the rate was lowest was the only year of the five in which no epidemic of Bubonic Fever occurred.

It is generally stated that in China the infant death-rate bears a close relationship to the degree of prosperity of the mass of the population, and that when the rice crops are bad and the pinch of poverty is felt, it is the infants who must be the first to go. If we can apply this principle to this Colony it suggests that its present general prosperity does not by any means imply the prosperity of the masses, but that on the contrary high wages are apt to prove a most inadequate compensation for high rentals and dear food.

The following is a table of the age-periods at which the several deaths occurred:—

	Under 1 month.	1-12 months.	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-60 years.	60 years and over.	Ages unknown.	Totals.
Chinese,	759	619	705	452	726	1,724	775	706	5	6,471
Non-Chinese,	16	16	14	9	59	125	42	19	2	302
Totals,	775	635	719	461	785	1,849	817	725	7	6,773
Percentages, ...	11.5	9.4	10.6	6.8	11.6	27.2	12.1	10.7	0.1	...

DEATHS AMONG THE CHINESE.

CHEST DISEASES.

The total number of deaths among the Chinese from Respiratory diseases was 1,376 or 21.2 per cent. of the total Chinese deaths. This represents a death-rate from these diseases of 5.1 per 1,000 as compared with 4.7 per 1,000 in 1899 and 5.1 per 1,000 in 1898.

As in former years the death-rate from these causes was far heavier among the boat population than among the land population, being 6.9 per 1,000 among the former as compared with 4.8 per 1,000 among the latter.

The number of deaths of Chinese from Phthisis alone was 845, or 61.4 per cent. of the total deaths from the Respiratory diseases; this disease is intimately associated with **overcrowded and insanitary dwellings**.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

The deaths of Chinese recorded under this heading number 1,155 and no less than 816 of these or 70.6 per cent. occurred in infants under one year of age, the alleged causes of death being Tetanus, Trismus and allied disorders of a convulsive type.

The number of deaths from these diseases during the past five years has been as follows:—

1896,	711
1897,	655
1898,	572
1899,	709
1900,	816

Almost the whole of the infants, whose deaths are recorded as due to these convulsive diseases, are left at one or other of the various Convents, in a moribund condition, and are interred without *post-mortem* examination, and apart therefore from the question of the induction of these diseases in some cases by starvation and criminal neglect, there is a strong probability that not a few of them have died of Bubonic Fever, Enteric Fever or other Zymotic disease. It would conduce therefore to greater accuracy in the sickness and mortality returns of the Colony, if it could be arranged that all these bodies should be examined *post-mortem* by a medical man, and a correct certificate of death issued.

MALARIAL FEVERS.

The total number of deaths among the Chinese from the Malarial Fevers was 887, as compared with 532 during the previous year and 506 during 1898; this is equal to a death-rate of 3.3 per 1,000. The death-rate among the boat population alone from this cause was 2.2 per 1,000, less, that is to say, than among the land population, as in 1899.

The Colony has endeavoured to keep pace with the recent researches into the aetiology of Malaria, and in October last I submitted the following minute to the Sanitary Board and it was subsequently published for general information.

“The modern theory in regard to the transmission of Malaria is that the disease is conveyed from man to man by certain mosquitoes belonging to the genus ‘Anopheles,’ of the Dipterous (or two-winged) Family ‘Culicidae.’

It has long been known that true Malaria is associated with the presence of certain minute organisms in the blood of the patient and it can readily be understood that when a patient suffering from Malaria is bitten by a mosquito, some of these organisms are taken (with the blood) into the body of the mosquito. The malarial organisms there undergo certain developmental changes and should the same mosquito subsequently bite a healthy person, he becomes inoculated with the disease, and may develop an attack of Malaria.

The Anopheles differs from the ordinary mosquito (genus ‘Culex’) in that its approach is not heralded by that noisy ‘ping’ that characterizes the latter; that its bite is not nearly so irritating to the skin; that it rarely bites except between sunset and sunrise, and that while the ‘Culex’ will breed in any old flower-pot or tin containing water, the ‘Anopheles’ is fortunately more choice in its selection of a breeding ground, and generally requires a small sheltered pool, containing perhaps organic matter in suspension or a small quantity of water weed, and the water of which is neither stagnant nor yet pure spring water. The ‘Anopheles’ can travel a distance of some 400-500 yards and can remain alive for a period of several months—that is to say, throughout the whole of the dry season.

Asiatics, and especially children, suffer more or less constantly from Malaria, as they adopt no means of protection from the bites of mosquitoes, and ‘Anopheles’ are almost always to be found in the neighbourhood of native dwellings while some 1 to 5 per cent. of them will be found to contain the malarial organism. It follows therefore:—

- (1.) That European houses should be distant some 400-500 yards at least from native dwellings.
- (2.) That all pools in which ‘Anopheles’ can breed should be filled up or drained, for a like distance, around such European houses.
- (3.) That all brushwood and rank vegetation, including grass, should be kept down by frequent cutting.
- (4.) That mosquito-nets should be used at night.”

A certain amount of work was done during the year in the direction of the treatment of some of the Anopheles pools with paraffin, and of the filling up of others with concrete, but apparently without any great success, if we may judge by the number of deaths from Malarial Fevers recorded, which greatly exceeds that of previous years, and I am afraid that nothing but a thorough scheme of training of the Nullahs on the outskirts of the City will have any appreciable effect in reducing the number of mosquitoes capable of carrying infection.

In a recent Report to the Royal Society, Drs. STEPHENS and CHRISTOPHERS, who are working at this subject in Lagos, say that “to stamp out native malaria is at present chimerical, and every effort should rather be turned to the protection of Europeans,” and I certainly think that the same principle holds good in this Colony. The Colony has recently acquired a very extensive addition to its territory and every effort should be made to secure and maintain an **extensive European reservation** in this new territory, before the land becomes too valuable for the Government to be able to resume from the native holders. This reservation should be surrounded by a zone of neutral ground, at least a quarter of a mile wide, on which neither European nor native dwellings should be allowed, but which should be utilized by the Government for the cultivation of trees or laid out in part as a recreation ground. There is no objection to a small number of personal servants residing within the reservation area, but in no case should any native families be allowed, as it is the native children, and especially those under the age of ten years, who are the principal source of infection in Malaria.

In view of the very considerable number of deaths from Malarial Fever among the Troops, it would appear to be especially important that all **Barracks should be isolated** in this manner from the native population.

BERI-BERI.

There were 361 deaths of Chinese from Beri-Beri during the year, as compared with 197 deaths in the previous year. The number of deaths among the floating population alone was 66.

The deaths were evenly distributed throughout the year as will be seen from the following table:—

January,	33	July,	25
February,	26	August,	27
March,	27	September,	25
April,	30	October,	31
May,	33	November,	41
June,	31	December,	32
	180		181

ACCIDENTS.

Among the accidental deaths of Chinese will be found no less than twenty (together with one Non-Chinese death) as a result of the **collapse of buildings**, none of which were occasioned by fires. This appears to be a very heavy mortality from an obviously preventible cause, and suggests that a very much greater amount of supervision over the actual work, both of construction and of the repair of dwellings, is needed in this Colony.

In the large Cities of England it is customary for the Municipal authority to employ a number of Inspectors of Buildings, whose sole duty it is to watch the progress of construction, and of repairs to existing buildings, and to report at once any defects observable in the old work thus exposed, or any breaches of the Building laws. In this Colony much of the constructional work is left entirely in the hands of Chinese contractors, without the supervision of the Architects who designed the building or the alteration (except in the case of important European buildings), and it would seem therefore that such a staff is even more urgently needed here than at home. The matter is one which concerns the Sanitary Board only so far as the **unnecessary loss of life** is concerned, but on these grounds alone the Board would, I think, be justified in making a strong representation to the Government on the subject.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious disease reported by registered medical practitioners during the year was 1,225, of which no less than 1,086 were Bubonic Fever. As this disease has been dealt with in a special report dated October 31st, 1900, the following table shows only the remaining 139 cases of the other infectious diseases; during the previous year the number of these diseases notified was 151:—

Infectious Disease.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	
Enteric Fever {	European,	14	9	3	8	34
	Chinese,	5	9	12	18	44
	Other Asiatics, ..	3	1	3	...	7
Small-pox {	European, .....	...	...	...	1	1
	Chinese,	16	6	...	1	23
	Other Asiatics, ..	4	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria {	European,	2	1	...	...	3
	Chinese,	2	...	...	7	9
	Other Asiatics, ..	...	1	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever—Chinese,	2	1	5	3	11	
Scarlet Fever—European, ....	...	1	...	...	1	
Cholera—Chinese, .....	...	1	...	...	1	
Total,	48	30	23	38	139	

Of these 139 cases, 29 are known to have been imported, while in many other cases the source of infection could not be traced as the bodies were found in the street or in deserted houses. Twenty-one of the imported cases were Enteric Fever and seven were Small-pox, while the only case of Cholera reported during the year was also imported. The question of the **medical inspection of all vessels**, immediately on their entering the Harbour, is still in abeyance, pending the appointment of an officer who shall devote the whole of his time to this duty. There can be no question that such a provision would protect the Colony from the importation of many cases of infectious disease which are now unrecognized until after landing, or even escape detection altogether.

ENTERIC FEVER.

During the ten years 1890-1899 only 51 deaths of Chinese from Enteric Fever were registered as against 65 deaths of Non-Chinese, although the Chinese form 94 per cent. of the total population, and in my Annual Report for 1897, I wrote :—

“It is interesting to note the small number of cases of Enteric Fever which were reported as occurring among the Chinese during the year, an experience which accords with the apparent immunity of the native population of India from this cause, while the circumstances connected with these cases (at the Berlin Foundling House) appear to suggest that the same explanation of this apparent immunity may apply to both races, namely, that they are so fully exposed to the infection throughout the whole period of their existence that they almost always contract the disease in infancy or early childhood, when, if they recover, the disease will have been practically un-noticed (at least so far as scientific observation goes), while if they succumb the death will be attributed to Diarrhœa, Convulsions or some other symptom. Should they then happen to contract a second attack in adult life, it will be so modified by the previous one as to be again scarcely recognizable, or at least to be insufficient to drive the patient to a Hospital under European control. Of the seven cases which were reported as occurring among the Chinese last year (1897) one only was an adult, and he had contracted the disease in Saigon, from which port he arrived by steamer, while the other six were children ranging from 6 to 17 years of age, resident in a Home under European management. These children obviously contracted the infection from a German Pastor who was brought down to the Home from the Tung Kuu Province of China in consequence of illness, and who died of Enteric Fever a few days after arrival; the children had been carefully protected from any infection of this nature while in the Home, which means practically from infancy, as the Home is a Foundling one, until the arrival of the European case, when they showed that they were equally as liable to contract Enteric Fever as any European children would have been, and it appears to me therefore that we have, in the history of these cases, a very suggestive corroboration of the theory that the Asiatic is not naturally immune to Enteric Fever, but that he is almost invariably protected by an attack in infancy.”

These remarks of mine served to draw the attention of Dr. THOMSON, the Officer in charge of the Government Mortuary, to this subject, and in the following year (1898) I was able to report that three deaths from Enteric Fever in Chinese children under the age of ten years had been discovered in the Government Mortuary, while in 1899 seven such deaths were reported.

During 1900, however, the theory has received very strong confirmation, as Dr. THOMSON has fortunately been able to devote more time to this research, and as a result I find that while 15 deaths have been registered as due to this disease among the Non-Chinese, 39 have been registered among the Chinese, and of these, 6 were infants under one year of age, 5 were between the ages of one and five years, and three between the ages of five and fifteen years. It is necessary to compare deaths rather than cases, as while every European case is notified, practically only those Chinese cases which end in death, are discovered; while moreover these cases have been discovered among the comparatively few bodies that are found in the streets by the Police, and that no *post-mortem* examination is made of the bodies of the 1,500 or more infants that are taken annually to the French and Italian Convents in a moribund condition, and whose deaths are registered as due either to “Diarrhœa” “Fever (undefined),” “Marasmus” or “Convulsions,” and that these Convent returns comprise about 75 per cent. of the total deaths in the Colony, under 5 years of age, and 23.6 per cent. of the total deaths of Chinese at all ages.

Both the English and the American authorities state that true Enteric Fever is rare among infants and young children, and that many of the cases returned at these ages are due to faulty diagnosis, but the cases I have cited have all been detected on *post-mortem* examination and cannot therefore be questioned, while it is quite possible that the disease may be rare among the infants of the white races, and yet prevail among native infants, whose sanitary surroundings are in every way calculated to encourage the growth of the germs of this disease.

The total number of cases reported during the past year has been 85, as compared with 59 in 1899, but there has been a reduction in the number of European cases, namely, 34 as against 36 in the previous year. The average age of the European cases was 25.5 years, while 16 of the Chinese cases were under ten years of age, seven of them being less than one year old.

Seven cases occurred on board the various British and Foreign Men-of-war in the Harbour, as follows :—H.M.S. *Iphigenia* 1, U.S.S. *Monadnock* 1, S.M.S. *Gefjon* 1, French gunboat *Argus* 2, French cruiser *Descartes* 1, and U.S.S. *Wheeling* 1 (a Filipino). Six cases occurred among the British Troops stationed in the Colony.

The case mortality of the Non-Chinese cases was 36.6 per cent., while among the Chinese cases—most of which were not discovered until after death—it was 88.3 per cent.

SMALL-POX.

Twenty cases of this disease were reported during the first quarter of the year, 16 of them being Chinese and the remaining 4, Other Asiatics; six Chinese cases were reported during the second quarter and one during the fourth quarter. One European case also occurred during the fourth quarter, the patient being an employee of the Kowloon Docks who had contracted the disease in Swatow. The number of deaths from Small-pox was 17, of which one only was Non-Chinese.

The total number of **vaccinations** recorded last year was 4,406 as compared with 6,529 in 1899, and 7,051 in 1898. This appears to be a most unsatisfactory state of affairs, and I think that more encouragement should be given to this most important means of prophylaxis. In 1897 I recommended that a small bonus should be offered to the Chinese House Surgeons at the Native Hospitals (Tung Wa, Alice Memorial and Nethersole) for all successful vaccinations, the vaccine to be supplied by the Government, with a view to increasing the number of vaccinated persons in the Colony, and thereby reducing the mortality from this disease. This scheme was specially recommended by the Sanitary Board, by resolution, in August, 1898, and has been urged by me in subsequent Annual Reports, but has, I regret to say, not yet been given effect to.

The number of deaths from this disease in 1899 was 35, while in 1898 there were 110 deaths and in 1897 209 deaths, and it is probable therefore that the temporary reduction in the number of deaths from this disease has led to the marked apathy in regard to vaccination.

DIPHThERIA.

Thirteen cases of Diphtheria were reported during the year, as compared with nine cases during the previous year and five in 1898. Three of the cases occurred in Europeans, namely, a man, aged 43, on board H.M.S. *Orlando*; a French lad, aged 7 years, in the French Convent; and a boy, 2 years old, residing at the Peak. The lad in the French Convent succumbed to the disease, but the other two patients recovered. One other case of Diphtheria occurred at the French Convent during the year, the patient being a Chinese infant, two years of age. During the fourth quarter of the year an outbreak of Diphtheria occurred among the Chinese children at the Berlin Foundling House, and seven cases were reported, six of them being in girls between the ages of 2 and 3 years, and the seventh a girl 8 years old.

The total number of Chinese cases reported during the year was 9, and of these 7 succumbed, giving a case mortality of over 77 per cent.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Eleven cases of Puerperal Fever in Chinese were reported during the year, most of which were however discovered *post-mortem*. It will be seen from the mortality return that no less than forty young Chinese women succumbed to diseases incidental to childbirth during the year. This represents a very serious loss of young adult lives, and is undoubtedly due to want of proper attention and of cleanly surroundings.

In my Annual Report for 1898 I drew attention to the very great need for some **maternity charity** for the poorer Chinese, preferably in connection with the Tung Wa Hospital, and although the authorities of that institution have taken up the suggestion, and propose to provide some maternity wards in the new extension to the Hospital, I regret to say that that extension is still far from being an accomplished fact. This is a class of work which Licentiatees of the Hongkong College of Medicine could well perform, if attached to **Dispensaries** in various parts of the City, and many valuable lives would no doubt be thus saved.

SCARLET FEVER.

One case of Scarlet Fever was reported during the year, the patient being an English child aged 3½ years, residing in the married quarters of the Barracks in Queen's Road East. No history of infection could be obtained, and it is probable that it was conveyed by some clothing brought out from England. This disease appears to be unknown amongst the Chinese, and when occurring occasionally in Europeans, shows no tendency to spread to the native servants. It has recently been suggested that the reason for this exemption is that the Chinese do not partake of raw milk, as an article of diet, as do Europeans, but there are probably other factors to be considered, as the Chinese appear to be equally immune to Measles.

CHOLERA.

One fatal case of Cholera was imported from Saigon by the Steamship *Petrarch*, the patient being a Chinaman, aged 32 years.

INTERMENTS.

The following number of interments in the various Cemeteries of the Colony have been recorded during the year :—

Non-Chinese. —Colonial Cemetery.....	138
Roman Catholic Cemetery	229
Mohammedan "	55
Jewish "	1
Parsee "	1
Hindoo "	10

434

Chinese —Mount Caroline Cemetery	305
Mount Davis "	460
Tung Wa Hospital "	2,004
Infectious Diseases "	985
Protestant "	31
Eurasian "	8
Roman Catholic "	1,829
Shaukiwan "	249
Aberdeen "	186
Stanley "	42
Shek-O "	6
Ma-tau Wai "	318

5,923

Ten cremations of the bodies of Hindoos also occurred during the year.

PROSECUTIONS.

The following is a return of the prosecutions that were instituted during the year by myself, or by the Prosecuting Inspector—Inspector L. E. BRETT—acting under my instructions :—

Offence.	Sum- monses.	Con- victions.	Penalties.	Remarks.
Occupation of Basements,	82	72	\$ 548	3 absconded, 7 withdrawn.
Illegal Cocklofts,	148	144	826	2 absconded, 2 withdrawn.
Illegal Cubicles,	320	297	933	3 absconded, 19 dismissed, 1 withdrawn.
Unlicensed Common Lodging-houses,	54	28	224	2 withdrawn, 24 absconded.
Overcrowding Common Lodging-houses,	29	29	447	
Nuisances on Private Premises,	188	184	1,184	4 withdrawn, 18 Magistrate's orders of Prohibition.
Nuisances in Public Streets,	67	67	287	
Failing to cleanse and limewash,	390	350	2,831	17 dismissed, 22 withdrawn, 1 absconded.
Sleeping in Common Kitchens,	14	14	70	
Overcrowding Tenements,	18	15	52	3 absconded.
Overcrowding Opium Divans,	4	4	142	
Failing to concrete Ground Surfaces,	31	31	258	
Breaches of Bye-laws :—				
Cattle and Swine,	49	49	254	
Bakehouse,	24	24	252	
Offensive Trades,	13	13	98	
Verandah,	81	71	107	9 withdrawn, 1 absconded.
Matsheds,	89	69	481	15 dismissed, 5 absconded.
Latrine,	2	2	30	
Public Laundry,	17	17	160	
Failing to notify Infectious Diseases,	4	4	100	
Adulteration of Milk,	2	1	100	1 absconded.
Obstructing Backyards,	60	58	250	2 dismissed.
Obstructing Windows,	18	16	72	1 withdrawn, 1 absconded.
Failing to provide Backyards,	287	257	3,120	30 withdrawn.
Occupying Premises after Magistrate's Prohibition Order,	8	6	180	2 withdrawn.
Obstructing an Officer in the Execution of his Duty,	1	1	25	
Attempting to Bribe Officers,	3	...	...	2 dismissed, 1 absconded. Bail of \$500 estreated. (Police cases at instance of Sanitary Board Officers.)
Contractor's (Scavenging) Coolie refusing to work and behaving in a disorderly manner,	1	1	10	
Total,	2,004	1,824	\$13,041	

DISINFECTING STATION.

At the latter end of the year the steam disinfecting apparatus was removed from the temporary building in High Street and installed in the new brick building in Taipingshan.

The system of disinfection of infected buildings has also been re-organized, and a staff of native workers is now being trained by First-class Inspector REIDIE, who has the sole charge of this work and who occupies official quarters at the Disinfecting Station. Perchloride of Mercury sprays have been in use now for some few years for the disinfection of buildings and in the hands of trained men, they have been found to give satisfaction.

The following is a return of the number of articles which have passed through the steam disinfecting apparatus during the year:—

Articles removed from private houses,	90,806
" " " Tung Wa Hospital,	2,860
" " " Government Civil Hospital,	1,114
" " " Victoria Gaol,.....	381
" " " Military Barracks,	382
Government clothing used by persons who had been exposed to infection,...	3,901
Total,.....	<u>99,444</u>

STAFF.

During the year Inspectors McVICAR and WILMER left the service, and Inspector BURNETT was transferred to the Department of the Postmaster General. Inspectors BROWN, O'DONNELL and O'KIEFFE were appointed to fill the vacancies, while three additional Inspectors are now expected from England. Inspector REIDIE was on leave in Europe for a period of nine months, and took the opportunity of studying the methods of disinfection in vogue in some of the larger cities and of examining the many forms of apparatus for this purpose which were displayed at the Paris Exhibition.

The following is a list of the Inspectors of Nuisances in the employ of the Board at the end of the year:—

Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

Mr. J. H. DANDY.

First Class Inspectors.

Inspector J. REIDIE.

 " F. FISHER.

 " L. BRETT (acting).

Second and Third Class Inspectors.

No. 1 Health District,.....Insp. W. FINCHER.	No. 9 Health District,.....Insp. H. BROWN.
" 2 " " " D. MCKENZIE.	" 10 " " " H. KNIGHT.
" 3 " " " D. O'KIEFFE.	" 11 " " " C. W. BRETT.
" 4 " " " J. McMICHAEL.	" 12 " " " E. ROGERS.
" 5 " " " J. MILLS.	" 13 " " Police Insp. W. ROBERTSON.
" 6 " " " J. HOOD.	" 14 " " " A. C. LANGLEY.
" 7 " " " F. ALLEN.	" 15 " " " J. SMITH.
" 8 " " " P. O'DONNELL.	

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRANCIS W. CLARK,
Medical Officer of Health.

Appendix A.

LIST OF LICENSED OPIUM DIVANS.

No. 1 District.

No.	Address.		
	Floor.	No.	Street, &c.
1	Grd.	17	Irving Street.
2	"	44	Jardine's Bazaar.
3	"	75	Wanchai Road.

No. 2 District.

No.	Address.		
	Floor.	No.	Street, &c.
1	Grd.	6	Albany Street.
2	"	3	Cross Street.
3	1st	10	Do.
4	"	19	Do.
5	Grd.	2	MacGregor Street.
6	"	24	Do.
7	"	21	Nullah Lane.
8	"	23	Do.
9	"	25	Do.
10	"	35	Do.
11	"	43	Do.
12	"	65	Do.
13	"	108	Queen's Road East.
14	1st	116	Do.
15	"	124	Do.
16	Grd.	167	Do.
17	"	175	Do.
18	1st	175	Do.
19	Grd.	177	Do.
20	"	223	Do.
21	"	4	Tai Wo Street.
22	1st	29	Ui Hing Lane.
23	"	4	Wing Fung Street.
24	Grd.	3	Do.
25	1st	30	Wanchai Road.
26	Grd.	42	Do.
27	1st	136	Queen's Road East.

No. 4 District.

No.	Address.		
	Floor.	No.	Street, &c.
1	Grd.	5	Chinese Street.
2	1st	11	Do.
3	"	22	Do.
4	"	12	Cochrane Street.
5	Grd.	25	Do.
6	"	27	Do.
7	1st	3	Gage Street.
8	Grd.	5	Do.
9	"	20	Graham Street.
10	"	22	Do.
11	"	24	Do.
12	1st	2	Gutzlaff Street.
13	Grd.	4	Do.
14	1st	5	Jubilee Street.
15	"	124	Queen's Road Central.
16	Grd.	31	Stanley Street.
17	"	72	Do.
18	1st	76	Do.
19	"	84	Do.

No. 4 District,—Continued.

No.	Address.		
	Floor.	No.	Street, &c.
20	1st	8	Tit Hong Lane.
21	Grd.	1	Tung Tak Lane.
22	1st	14	Victoria Street.
23	Grd.	9	Wellington Street.
24	1st	47	Do.
25	"	79	Do.
26	Grd.	95	Do.
27	1st	97	Do.
28	"	6	Graham Street.

No. 5 District.

No.	Address.		
	Floor.	No.	Street, &c.
1	Grd.	31	Aberdeen Street.
2	"	42	Gage Street.
3	1st	9	Graham Street.
4	Grd.	19	Do.
5	"	27	Do.
6	"	31	Do.
7	1st	61	Hollywood Road.
8	Grd.	1	Hong Ning Lane.
9	2nd	1	Peel Street.
10	1st	4	Do.
11	2nd	164	Queen's Road Central.

No. 6 District.

No.	Address.		
	Floor.	No.	Street, &c.
1	Grd.	115	Hollywood Road.
2	1st	129	Do.
3	2nd & 3rd	134	Do.
4	1st	135	Do.
5	"	5	Kwong Yune Street, West.
6	"	7	Do.
7	"	18	Lower Lascar Row.
8	"	16	Mercer Street.
9	"	2	Square Street.
10	"	6	Wing Shing Street.

No. 7 District.

No.	Address.		
	Floor.	No.	Street, &c.
1	1st	3	East Street.
2	"	4	Do.
3	"	8	Do.
4	2nd	8	Do.
5	Grd.	50	Do.
6	1st	181	Hollywood Road.
7	Grd.	181	Do.
8	"	5	Possession Street.
9	"	4	Pound Lane.

LIST OF LICENSED OPIUM DIVANS,—Continued.

No. 7 District,—Continued.

No.	Address.		
	Floor.	No.	Street, &c.
10	1st	311	Queen's Road Central.
11	Grd.	24	Upper Lascar Row.
12	"	34	Do.
13	1st	40	Do.
14	3rd	206	Hollywood Road.
15	1st	212	Do.
16	2nd	212	Do.
17	"	214	Do.
18	1st	218	Do.
19	"	4	West Street.
20	"	7	Do.
21	"	13	Do.
22	"	23	Do.
23	"	29	Do.
24	Grd.	39	Do.
25	1st	204	Hollywood Road.

No. 8 District.

No.	Address.		
	Floor.	No.	Street, &c.
1	1st	216	Des Vœux Road West.
2	"	28	Eastern Street.
3	Grd.	38	Do.
4	1st	8	Heung Lane.
5	"	246	Hollywood Road.
6	"	248	Do.
7	"	56	Queen's Road West.
8	"	57	Do.
9	"	67	Do.
10	"	201	Do.
11	"	28	Tsz Mee Alley.
12	"	48	Queen's Road West.

No. 9 District.

No.	Address.		
	Floor.	No.	Street, &c.
1	Grd.	8	Centre Street.
2	"	29	Do.
3	1st	18	Do.
4	"	39	Do.
5	"	47	Do.
6	"	294	Des Vœux Road West.
7	"	23	Eastern Street.
8	Grd.	57	First Street.
9	1st	234	Queen's Road West.
10	"	236	Do.
11	"	242	Do.
12	"	246	Do.
13	"	247	Do.
14	"	249	Do.
15	"	250	Do.
16	"	259	Do.
17	"	261	Do.
18	"	282	Do.
19	"	298	Do.
20	"	303	Do.
21	"	318	Do.
22	"	326	Do.
23	Grd.	319	Do.
24	"	327	Do.

No. 9 District,—Continued.

No.	Address.		
	Floor.	No.	Street, &c.
25	Grd.	348	Queen's Road West.
26	1st	36	Third Street.
27	Grd.	57	Do.
28	"	3	Torseen Street.
29	1st	40	Second Street.
30	"	69	Do.
31	"	266	Queen's Road West.
32	"	288	Do.

No. 10 District.

No.	Address.		
	Floor.	No.	Street, &c.
1	Grd.	9	Pokfulam Road.
2	"	367	Queen's Road West.
3	"	408	Do.
4	"	508	Do.
5	1st	534	Do.
6	Grd.	372	Do.

No. 11 District.

No.	Address.		
	Floor.	No.	Street, &c.
1	Grd.	79	Bulkeley Street.
2	"	40	Market Street.
3	"	55	Do.
4	1st	97	Do.
5	Grd.	86	To Kwa Wan.

No. 12 District.

No.	Address.		
	Floor.	No.	Street, &c.
1	Grd.	35	Elgin Street.
2	"	92	Kramer Street.
3	1st	184	Reclamation Street.
4	"	50	Station Street, North.
5	"	44	Station Street, South.
6	"	4	Do.
7	Grd.	74	Do.
8	1st	17	Station Street, Mongkoktsui.
9	"	51	Do.
10	"	42	Temple Street.

No. 14 District.

No.	Address.		
	Floor.	No.	Street, &c.
1	Grd.	77	Aberdeen.

Appendix A.—Continued.

REGISTER OF BAKE-HOUSES.

No. 1 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1898—January 3	65, Wanchai Road,	Chan Hin Tat.
" "	149, Do.,	Hongkong & China Bakery.
1900—January 20	1, Observation Place,.....	Dorabjee Nowrojee.

No. 2 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1898—January 28	91 & 93, Queen's Road East,	Ho Hong Fo.
March 2	50, Wanchai Road,.....	Lau Kui.
May 10	19, Wing Fung Street, West,	G. Girault.

No. 4 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1899—January 17	31, Cochrane Street,	Wong Tung.
1900—March 21	35, Elgin Street,.....	Lau Yik.
1899—January 12	52, Graham Street,.....	Lam To Mui.
1900—May 28	15, Hollywood Road,.....	Lum Woon.

No. 5 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1900—November 1	70, Hollywood Road,.....	Lum Shun.

No. 6 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1898—August 11	1, Bonham Strand,.....	Wong Fú.
March 2	11, Do.,	Chan Sau.
1900—January 30	136, Hollywood Road,	Chan Tung.
1898—September 1	157, Do.,	Au Yeung Ping Kwan.

No. 7 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1900—January 6	27, East Street,	Lum On.
1898—March 14	107, Jervois Street,	Lo Sz.
October 24	28, Lascar Row, Upper,	Lau Tun.
1900—December 11	40, Do., Do.,	Hü Hun Chung & Lau Wai To.
February 15	333, Queen's Road Central,	Ü Pan & Man Tai.
1898—March 14	336, Do.,	Wong Wang.
1900—" 8	346, Do.,	Lum Wing Cheung.
1899—November 17	366, Do.,	Kwong San Nam & Wong Cheuk.
1898—March 2	374, Do.,	Chan Sau.
" 2	375, Do.,	"
" "	380, Do.,	"

REGISTER OF BAKE-HOUSES,—Continued.

No. 8 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1898—March 2	54, Bonham Strand West,.....	Fu Chan Chai.
" 2	56, Do.,	"
1899 " 17	58a, Do.,	Chan Yik Shan & Lo King Hing.
1898—January 3	69, Queen's Road West,.....	Au Koon Hing.
March 14	80, Do.,	Chan Sau.
August 17	82, Do.,	Lam Leung Chiu.

No. 9 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1900—July 25	292, Des Vœux Road West,.....	Wong Kwong.
May 14	15, Eastern Street,	Lau Fat.
1898—August 15	228, Queen's Road West,	Li Pang.
1900—May 14	230, Do.,	Lau Yuk Ü.
" 14	241, Do.,	Woo Yat Cho.
1898—January 3	244, Do.,	Li Chan.
1900—October 16	286, Do.,	Wong Kwong.
1898—August 6	291, Do.,	Wong Ying Lun.
" 8	294, Do.,	Wong Kwong.
1900—May 14	302, Do.,	Hung Kam Sang.
1898—August 27	337, Do.,	Wat Fung Tseung.

No. 11 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1900—March 21	60, Market Street,	Ma Shing Hop.
January 25	139, Do.,	Lum Kut.

No. 12 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1899—August 30	24, Elgin Road,	H. Ruttonjee.
1900—December 11	3, Reclamation Street,	Kun Cheung & Co.
" "	5, Do.,	"
" "	7, Do.,	"
" "	9, Do.,	"
1898—August 25	72, Do.,	Siu Hang Chak.
March 2	132, Do.,	Leung Kai.
1900—May 14	148, Do.,	Wong Lee.
January 25	5, Station Street, North,	Lum Chün Ting.
1901—April 2	25, Do.,	Cheung Hok Chung.
1900—March 8	65, Do.,	Li Kai Yik.

Appendix A.,—Continued.

REGISTER OF PUBLIC LAUNDRIES.

No. 1 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1897—May 1	13, Jardine's Bazaar,.....	Kom Tsau Ki.

No. 2 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1899—March 21	3, Albany Street, Ground Floor,.....	Li Tai.
1897—May 1	6, Do., First Floor,.....	Wong Ping.
1899—May 19	9, Do., do.,.....	Yuen Ip.
1898—August 2	12, Do., do.,.....	Luk Yuk Hi.
1899—January 26	22, Do., Second Floor,.....	Lum Kit.
1897—May 1	31, Do., Ground Floor,.....	Wo Cheung.
"	3, Cross Street, First Floor,.....	Luk Tai.
1896—June 1	1, Kennedy Road, (Government),.....	Sz Yik Ling Kee.
1897—April 1	2, Do., (do.),.....	Chan Yau.
1898—August 23	3, Do., (do.),.....	Pang On.
1900—September 1	4, Do., (do.),.....	Chan Yau.
1896—January 1	5, Do., (do.),.....	Luk Chi.
1899—August 1	6, Do., (do.),.....	Luk Cheung.
1898—September 1	7, Do., (do.),.....	Lo Kam Wan.
1897—January 18	8, Do., (do.),.....	Hung Hing.
1900—April 1	9, Do., (do.),.....	Lo Sam.
1897—May 1	10, Do., (do.),.....	Lam Tak.
1899—April 5	25, MacGregor Street, Ground Floor,.....	Wing Shing.
1897—May 1	29, Do., do.,.....	Li Tak.
1900—May 1	51, Nullah Lane, First Floor,.....	Li Wing Ki.
1897—May 1	37, Praya East, do.,.....	Yeung Wün.
1898—August 2	40, Do., do.,.....	Tam Cheung.
1900—March 13	157, Queen's Road East, Ground Floor,.....	Lai A-Tai.
1897—May 1	199, Do., do.,.....	Lai Sang.
1900—January 30	35, Ship Street, do.,.....	A Fuk.
1899—February 4	10, St. Francis Street, do.,.....	.....
.....	4, Tai Wo Street, Second Floor,.....	.....

No. 4 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1898—December 22	26, Cochrane Street, Ground Floor,.....	Chün Kam Chü.
1897—June 8	35, D'Aguilar Street, do.,.....	Lam Sui.
"	42, Do., do.,.....	Kwong Tat.
1901—April 16	16, Elgin Street, do.,.....	Yau Yeung.
February 28	9, Gage Street, do.,.....	Lai Sui.
1897—June 8	6, Hollywood Road, do.,.....	Lam Hang.
"	10, Do., do.,.....	"
1898—January 28	13, Do., do.,.....	Wong Fat.
1897—June 8	14, Do., do.,.....	Cheung Fun.
1898—November 20	19, Do., do.,.....	Chau Yau.
July 26	19A, Do., do.,.....	Liu Lung.
1897—June 8	23, Do., do.,.....	Kom Shing.
"	14, Lyndhurst Terrace, do.,.....	Tsoi Pin.
July 1	9, Stanley Street, do.,.....	Tam Chan.
1897—June 8	15, Do., do.,.....	Pun Tso Leung.
"	50, Do., do.,.....	Yik Shui.
"	2, Sun Wai Lane, do.,.....	Wong Fu.
"	15, Wo On Lane, do.,.....	Kong Fat.
"	16, Do., do.,.....	Wong Nam.

REGISTER OF PUBLIC LAUNDRIES,—Continued.

No. 5 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1897—June 19	15, Aberdeen Street, Ground Floor,	Yung Chuen.
" "	9, Elgin Street, do.,	Wong Cheung.
" "	11, Do., do.,	Chan Lam.
" "	13, Do., do.,	Yu Tik.
" 25	6, Gough Street, do.,	Man Ting.
1899—February 2	19, Do., do.,	Wong Sang Kee.
1897—July 17	17, Graham Street, do.,	Chiu Fuk Lung.
1900—November 1	70A, Hollywood Road, do.,	Lam Ning.
1897—June 19	3, Pak Tsz Lane, do.,	Lan Si.
—July 17	14, Peel Street, do.,	Au H ² Kwong.
1901—April 2	2, Sam Kai Lane, do.,	U Shing Hang Cheung.
1897—June 19	55, Staunton Street, do.,	Cheung Kwong.
1898—November 14	6, Staveley Street, do.,	Chan In.

No. 6 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1897—June 19	8, Bridges Street, Ground Floor,	Sit Kan Ki.
1899—March 11	16, Do., do.,	Lam On.
1897—June 19	22, Do., do.,	Li Man.
" "	40, Do., do.,	Tam Tim.
1900—January 12	52, Do., do.,	Chan Hang.
1898—May 12	4, Kwong Yuen Street West, Ground Floor,	Chan King Tong.
1897—June 19	15, Upper Lascar Row, do.,	Chan Yik.
1899—January 5	1, Shing Wong Street, do.,	Lau Sheung.

No. 7 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1897—June 19	33, Lascar Row, Lower, Ground Floor,	Sung Chan.
September 5	32, Do., Upper, do.,	To Chan.

No. 8 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1897—May 21	5, Fat Hing Street,	Chui Ki.

No. 9 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1900—May 1	2, Rienaecker Street, Ground Floor,	Ng Ku.

No. 10 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1900—November 7	144, Second Street,	Tang Kwai.

No. 11 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1900—October 16	114, Market Street, Hunghom, Ground Floor,	Lam Sz Yik.

REGISTER OF PUBLIC LAUNDRIES,—*Continued.*

No. 12 District.

Date.	Situation of Premises.	Tenant of Premises.
1898—August 17	12, Elgin Road, Tsimshatsui,	Mak Fuk Kin.
1900—June 22	46, Reclamation Street,	Chan Kwong.
September 28	111, Station Street, South,	Ho Tung Hing.
1901—February 14	117, Do.,	Mak Kwan Lung.

Appendix A.,—*Continued.*

REGISTER OF OFFENSIVE TRADE PREMISES.

No. 2 District.

Year.	Month.	Where Premises Situated.	Trade.	Tenant of Premises.
1899.	6th Nov., ...	9, Ship Street, Inland Lot 269,	Soap Boiling, ...	Lum Kwong Un.
„	9th June, ...	4, Wing Fung Street, West, Inland Lot 47 c.,	„ ...	So On.

No. 6 District.

Year.	Month.	Where Premises Situated.	Trade.	Tenant of Premises.
1900.	16th Jan., ...	22, Circular Pathway, Inland Lot 71,	Fat Boiling, ...	Leung Chiu & Leung Yau.
1897.	30th „ ...	4 & 6, U Hing Lane, Inland Lot 48,	„ ...	Chung Sing Cho.
„	26th Feb., ...	8 & 10, Lower Lascar Row, Inland Lot 1254,	„ ...	Chung Sai Ui.

No. 7 District.

Year.	Month.	Where Premises Situated.	Trade.	Tenant of Premises.
1897.	1st Jan., ...	1, Wa Lane, Inland Lot 205 b.,	Fat Boiling, ...	Tam Kam Kam.
„	„ ...	3, Do., do., do.,	„ ...	Wong Wa.

No. 10 District.

Year.	Month.	Where Premises Situated.	Trade.	Tenant of Premises.
1897.	8th May, ...	480, Queen's Road West, Inland Lot 834,	Fat Boiling, ...	Fung Kee (Kan).
1898.	11th April, .	490, Do., do.,	„ ...	Wong Wa.
1897.	8th May, ...	492, Do., do.,	„ ...	Sing Kee.
1898.	23th March, .	498, Do., do.,	„ ...	Kwan King Won.
1897.	21st May, ...	502, Do., do.,	„ ...	Man Ho Chung.
1899.	7th April, .	2, Sixth Lane, Inland Lot 671,	„ ...	Hoong Lee.

No. 11 District.

Year.	Month.	Where Premises Situated.	Trade.	Tenant of Premises.
1900.	28th May, ...	17, Bulkeley Street, Hunghom,	Fat Boiling, ...	Fuk Kee Chan.
1898.	28th March, .	80, Market Street, H. H. Inland Lot 89,	„ ...	Kwong On.
1900.	27th Jan., ...	173, Do., Hunghom,	„ ...	Man Ming.

No. 12 District.

Year.	Month.	Where Premises Situated.	Trade.	Tenant of Premises.
1899.	30th Nov., .	21, Fuk Sing Lane, K. Inland Lot 106,	Fat Boiling, ...	Wong Tai.
1900.	25th Jan., ...	5, Temple Street, K. Inland Lot 40,	„ ...	Shun Hop.
1900.	„ ...	6, Do., K. Inland Lot 109,	„ ...	Fuk Hop.

Appendix B.—RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED

CAUSES.	BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMUNITY.			CHINESE COMMUNITY.												
	Civil.	Army.	Navy.	VICTORIA.												
				HEALTH DISTRICT.												
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	Unknown.	Peak.	Harbour.			
I.—General Diseases.																
<i>A.—Specific Febrile Diseases.</i>																
<i>a Zymotic.</i>																
Small-pox,	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	5	1	...	...	1	
Measles, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria,	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Typhoid (Enteric),	12	1	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	5	6	7	4	1	...	
„ Simple, Continued, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea,	2	1	...	14	90	17	15	11	16	23	16	39	15	20	...	
Dysentery,	4	5	...	1	3	1	4	2	1	4	5	7	4	4	...	
Bubonic Fever (Plague),	15	...	...	98	157	12	69	68	44	44	41	122	42	27	8
Influenza, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35	7	2	114	257	35	91	83	63	76	88	180	66	52	8	135
<i>β Malarial.</i>																
Malarial Fevers,	9	20	...	17	59	16	9	13	12	16	17	35	31	7	1	6
Beri-beri,	3	11	34	7	23	27	14	26	33	41	22	17	1	65
	12	20	...	28	93	23	32	40	26	42	60	76	53	24	2	71
<i>γ Septic.</i>																
Erysipelas,	1
Pyæmia,	1	1
Septicæmia, .....	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	2	5	3	1	...	2
Puerperal Fever, .....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	...	1
	1	1	3	...	2	2	4	2	6	5	7	1	...	3
<i>δ Venereal.</i>																
Syphilis (Acquired),	3	1	...	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	4
„ (Congenital), .....	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	...	3	...	81	...	1	1	...	...	5	2	2	2	1	4
<i>ε Zoogenous Diseases.</i>																
Rabies, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total Group A,	48	30	2	143	434	58	126	126	93	120	159	264	128	79	11	213
<i>B.—Diseases dependent on Specific External Agents.</i>																
<i>a Parasites.</i>																
Worms, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>β Poisons.</i>																
Vegetable, { Opium, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
„ (Suicide), .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gelsemium, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaseous—Carbonic Acid Gas, .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
<i>γ Effects of Injuries.</i>																
Burns, .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...
Sunstroke,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heat-apoplexy,	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Multiple Injuries,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2
Injury to Right Arm, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wound of Knee-joint, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carried forward,	6	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	5	3	1	...	...	3
Carried forward, (General Diseases),	54	31	5	144	434	59	129	127	93	121	164	267	130	79	11	216

DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1900.

CHINESE COMMUNITY.								TOTAL AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.																GRAND TOTAL.		
KOW-LOON DISTRICT.	SHÁUKI-WÁN DISTRICT.	ABERDEEN DISTRICT.	STANLEY DISTRICT.	Under 1 month.		1 month and under 12 months.		1 year and under 5 years.		5 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 25 years.		25 years and under 45 years.		45 years and under 60 years.		60 years and over.		Age Unknown.						
				Land Population.	Boat Population.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.			
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17			
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8			
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54			
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4			
40	8	39	24	3	1	1	...	...	21	2	142	...	76	...	25	...	15	...	63	1	51	...	26	...	422	
5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	2	3	27	2	12	...	5	...	60	
137	21	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	1	69	2	185	5	257	5	347	2	97	...	37	...	1,022	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
187	29	60	24	6	3	1	...	...	23	2	163	2	176	3	223	18	287	13	456	6	161	...	69	...	1,602	
...
129	51	40	18	20	14	5	...	...	...	2	24	3	30	2	53	9	106	12	181	1	90	...	42	...	555	
31	1	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	2	107	1	210	...	32	...	3	...	364	
...
160	52	45	18	22	14	6	...	...	...	2	24	3	32	2	60	11	213	13	391	1	122	...	45	...	919	
...
...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	1	21	...	6	...	1	...	...	39
3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	25
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	55	...	25	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	55	...	25	...	2	...	7	3	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	110
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
354	82	107	42	28	17	7	...	...	26	4	242	5	233	5	287	29	516	30	882	7	290	...	115	...	2,671	
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	7	...	1	...	2	...	26
357	82	110	42	28	17	7	...	...	26	4	242	6	234	6	289	30	523	37	894	7	292	...	117	...	2,707	

RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED

CAUSES.	BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMUNITY.			CHINESE COMMUNITY.												
				VICTORIA.												
				HEALTH DISTRICT.												
	Civil.	Army.	Navy.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	Unknown.	Peak.	Harbour.
<i>Brought forward, (General Diseases),...</i>	54	31	5	144	434	59	129	127	93	121	164	267	130	79	11	216
<i>General Diseases,—Continued.</i>																
<i>Effects of Injuries,—Continued.</i>																
<i>Brought forward,.....</i>	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	3	1	...	...	3
Drowning,	2	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	87
Fracture of Skull,	3	3	...	1	4	...	1	1	1	1	7	3	3	1	...	3
" of Spine, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" of Sternum, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Pelvis,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of Femur and Humerus, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rupture of Spleen, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" of Liver, .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gunshot wound of Head (Suicide),	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " from Explosion,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " of Chest, (Accident),	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Shock, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " of Knee (Accident), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strangulation (Suicide),	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dislocation of Neck, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hanging (Execution), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (Suicide), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation by fall of dwellings,	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	...
Exposure, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation, .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" and neglect, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
—	18	8	5	3	6	1	5	7	1	5	30	11	5	4	...	97
<i>δ Errors of Diet.</i>																
Alcoholism (Chronic),	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (Acute),	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group B,.....	25	11	7	3	6	2	8	7	1	5	30	11	6	4	...	97
<i>C.—Developmental Diseases.</i>																
Immaturity at Birth,	5	2	...	1	1	5	4	3	8	8	4	6	5	2	...	10
Debility,	5	1	...	...	3	1	4	1	2	2	3	6	3	7	...	6
Old Age,	4	...	...	21	35	8	2	5	1	5	2	17	3	...	...	17
Marasmus and Atrophy, .....	...	...	...	...	94	62	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Inanition,	9	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	4	2	1	...	...	1
Hæmorrhage from Umbilicus, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Congenital Absence of Rectum,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total Group C,.....	23	4	...	22	136	76	13	11	11	16	23	31	16	9	...	34
<i>D.—Miscellaneous Diseases.</i>																
Rheumatic Fever, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer in Mouth, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Jaw, .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Breast, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (Internal),	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Stomach,	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Liver, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" of Mediastinum,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward,.....	4	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
<i>Carried forward, (General Diseases),...</i>	100	45	9	169	576	137	149	146	105	141	213	306	151	92	11	344

DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1900,—Continued.

CHINESE COMMUNITY.								TOTAL AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.																GRAND TOTAL.			
KOW-LOON DISTRICT.		SHÁUKI-WÁN DISTRICT.		ABERDEEN DISTRICT.		STANLEY DISTRICT.		Under 1 month.		1 month and under 12 months.		1 year and under 5 years.		5 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 25 years.		25 years and under 45 years.		45 years and under 60 years.		60 years and over.			Age Unnown.		
Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.		Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	
357	82	110	42	28	17	7	...	...	26	4242	6234	6289	30523	37894	7292	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,707
3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	6	5	7	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	26
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	8	3	12	5	53	1	10	...	4	...	...	105
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	4	14	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	1	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
16	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	6	1	10	2	20	6	30	21	97	1	22	...	8	...	1	...	225
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10
16	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	6	1	10	2	21	8	31	28	102	3	23	...	8	1	1	...	245
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	57	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
49	38	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	22	3	81	...	...	...	134
11	10	24	28	8	29	6	6	...	...	3	...	66	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	238	...	...	...	242
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
70	48	24	28	9	29	8	6	16	65	3	88	...	82	...	27	...	1	1	15	...	22	7	320	...	...	647
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	1	1	3	3	3	...	3	14
442	130	134	70	38	47	15	7	16	91	7	336	6	325	7	335	37	549	60	1,002	13	338	7	446	1	1	3,577	

RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED

CAUSES.	BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMUNITY.			CHINESE COMMUNITY.												
				VICTORIA.												
				HEALTH DISTRICT.												
	Civil.	Army.	Navy.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	Unknown.	Peak.	Harbour.
<i>Brought forward, (General Diseases),...</i>	100	45	9	169	576	137	149	146	105	141	213	306	151	92	11	344
<i>General Diseases,—Continued.</i>																
<i>Miscellaneous Diseases,—Continued.</i>																
<i>Brought forward,.....</i>	4	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	1
Cancer of Uterus,	1	1
" of Rectum,	1
Sarcoma of Neck,	1
Lipoma of Throat,	1
" of Back (Operation),.....	1
Scrofula,	1	1	...	1	...	1
General Tuberculosis,.....	8	...	...	...	1	5	4	3	4	6	8	2	1	...	4
Rickets,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, .....	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1
Leprosy, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diabetes,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlarged Spleen,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Lymphadenoma, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of Leg,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Total Group D,.....	14	1	...	2	2	3	10	10	6	7	10	10	4	3	...	5
II.—Local Diseases.																
A.—The Nervous System.																
Meningitis,	4	...	...	...	52	...	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	...	1
" (Tubercular),	1	...	...	...	6	...	3	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	...
Abscess of Brain, .....	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	...
Apoplexy,	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Paralysis (Undefined), .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	2	6	...	...	3
a. Hemiplegia, .....	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
b. Paraplegia, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions,.....	2	...	...	184	65	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...
Tetanus, .....	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...
" (Traumatic), .....	...	...	...	2	441	206	2	3	...	2	1	...	2	1	2
Trismus, .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrocephalus, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Delusional Insanity,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Dementia,.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour of Brain, .....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion of Brain, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Softening of Brain,.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Sclerosis,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis,	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralysis of the Insane,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Myelitis (Acute), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total Group A,.....	19	1	...	2	697	274	21	9	5	14	15	13	12	5	...	9
B.—The Circulatory System.																
Heart Disease,.....	22	2	11	5	13	8	9	10	7	19	4	5	1	9
Aneurism,.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (Aortic),.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
" Abdominal, Rupture of, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pericarditis,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" (Purulent), .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Syncope, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group B,.....	24	4	13	5	13	10	10	12	8	19	4	6	1	10
<i>Carried forward, (General Diseases),...</i>	153	47	9	176	1,288	418	191	173	126	174	245	348	170	106	12	368

RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED

CAUSES.	BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMUNITY.			CHINESE COMMUNITY.												
				VICTORIA.												
	Civil.	Army.	Navy.	HEALTH DISTRICT.												
				No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	Unknown.	Peak.	Harbour.
<i>Brought forward, (General Diseases),...</i>	153	47	9	176	1,288	418	191	173	126	174	245	348	170	106	12	368
Local Diseases.— <i>Continued.</i>																
<i>C.—The Respiratory System.</i>																
Bronchitis,	6	2	1	34	58	2	17	15	17	16	15	38	10	2	...	32
Pneumonia,	10	3	...	6	13	3	9	11	8	20	17	17	15	7	...	17
Phthisis,	25	2	1	22	126	65	47	39	34	66	34	66	14	24	1	93
Pleurisy,	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Empyema, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Asthma, .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
Total Group C.,.....	42	7	3	62	198	72	73	65	59	104	68	123	41	33	1	146
<i>D.—The Digestive System.</i>																
Dentition,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancerum Oris, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis,	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	3	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	1
Gastro-Enteritis,	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Colitis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hepatic Abscess,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver,	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1
Yellow Atrophy of Liver, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Fatty Degeneration of Liver, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis,	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...
" (Traumatic), .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" (Tubercular), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Internal Hæmorrhoids, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis,	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hernia (Strangulated), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Jaundice, .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	2	...	10	4	5	...	6	...	...
Sprue,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group D.,.....	14	3	3	3	5	2	11	8	2	12	9	12	7	10	...	3
<i>E.—The Urinary System.</i>																
Nephritis, Acute,	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
Bright's Disease,	7	1	...	4	1	...	5	9	4	3	3	5	4	5	...	5
Renal Calculus, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of Bladder, (Extravasation of Urine), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Surgical Kidney,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes Mellitus, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group E.,.....	12	2	...	4	1	...	6	12	4	4	7	5	4	5	...	5
<i>F.—The Generative System.</i>																
Strangulated Ovarian Cyst,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group F.,.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>G.—Affections connected with Pregnancy.</i>																
Abortion, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Extra-Uterine Pregnancy,	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group G.,.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
<i>Carried forward, (General Diseases),...</i>	223	59	15	245	1,492	492	282	258	191	294	329	488	223	154	13	522

RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED

CAUSES.	BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMUNITY.			CHINESE COMMUNITY.													
	Civil.	Army.	Navy.	VICTORIA.													
				HEALTH DISTRICT.													
				No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	Unknown.	Peak.	Harbour.	
<i>Brought forward. (General Diseases),...</i>	223	59	15	245	1,492	492	282	258	191	294	329	488	223	154	13	522	
<i>Local Diseases,—Continued.</i>																	
<i>H.—Affections connected with Parturition.</i>																	
Placenta Prævia,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Eclampsia, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Child-birth,	2	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2
Total Group H,.....	3	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	2	3	1	4	1	...	...	3
<i>I.—The Skin.</i>																	
Carbuncle, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Boils, .....	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of Foot, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sloughing Ulcer of Buttocks, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis of Leg,.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group I,.....	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
<i>J.—Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.</i>																	
Hip-joint Disease (Tubercular),.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Caries of Spine, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group J, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
<i>III.—Undefined.</i>																	
Dropsy,.....	16	2
Tumour, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of Neck,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Scrotum, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Thigh, .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Undiagnosed,	2	...	...	4	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	9	1	...	40
Total Undefined & Undiagnosed,...	2	...	...	5	4	18	1	1	1	3	1	2	9	1	...	42
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES,.....	228	59	15	253	1,502	510	285	262	196	300	332	495	234	155	13	567	

SUMMARY.																
CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATHS, (In Groups).																
<i>I.—General Diseases.</i>																
Group A,.....	48	30	2	143	434	58	126	126	93	120	159	264	128	79	11	213
" B,.....	25	11	7	3	6	2	8	7	1	5	30	11	6	4	...	97
" C,.....	23	4	...	22	136	76	13	11	11	16	23	31	16	9	...	34
" D,.....	14	1	...	2	2	3	10	10	6	7	10	10	4	3	...	5
<i>II.—Local Diseases.</i>																
A.—The Nervous System,.....	19	1	...	2	697	274	21	9	5	14	15	13	12	5	...	9
B.—The Circulatory System,	24	...	...	4	13	5	13	10	10	12	8	19	4	6	1	10
C.—The Respiratory System,	42	7	3	62	198	72	73	65	59	104	68	123	41	33	1	146
D.—The Digestive System,	14	3	3	3	5	2	11	8	2	12	9	12	7	10	...	3
E.—The Urinary System,	12	2	...	4	1	...	6	12	4	4	7	5	4	5	...	5
F.—The Generative System,.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G.—Affections connected with Pregnancy,	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
<i>H.—Affections connected with Parturition,</i>	3	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	2	3	1	4	1	...	...	3
<i>I.—The Skin,.....</i>	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
<i>J.—Diseases of Organs of Locomotion,...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
<i>III.—Undefined & Undiagnosed,.....</i>	2	...	...	5	4	18	1	1	1	3	1	2	9	1	...	42
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES,.....	228	59	15	253	1,502	510	285	262	196	300	332	495	234	155	13	567

DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1900,—Continued.

CHINESE COMMUNITY.								TOTAL AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.																GRAND TOTAL.			
KOW-LOON DISTRICT.		SHAUKI-WAN DISTRICT.		ABERDEEN DISTRICT.		STANLEY DISTRICT.		Under 1 month.		1 month and under 12 months.		1 year and under 5 years.		5 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 25 years.		25 years and under 45 years.		45 years and under 60 years.		60 years and over.			Age Unknown.		
Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Land Population.	Boat Population.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.		Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	
569	173	228	106	92	120	28	9	16	751	16	595	14	678	9	436	57	706	122	1,680	42	764	19	696	2	2	6,605	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
5	1	5	3	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	
5	1	5	3	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	20	...	23	...	11	...	2	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	81
11	3	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	8	...	20	...	25	...	15	...	5	2	17	...	5	...	10	...	3	110	
587	177	235	109	93	125	32	9	16	759	16	619	14	705	9	452	59	726	125	1,724	42	775	19	706	2	5	6,773	
354	82	107	42	28	17	7	...	...	26	4	242	5	233	5	287	29	516	30	882	7	290	...	115	...	...	2,671	
16	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	10	2	21	8	31	28	102	3	23	...	8	1	1	245	
70	48	24	28	9	29	8	6	16	65	3	88	...	82	...	27	...	1	1	15	...	22	7	320	...	...	647	
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	20	...	12	5	11	2	18	5	9	2	6	...	93	
18	1	29	15	7	5	4	...	...	657	3	159	1	209	2	25	1	9	6	48	6	32	1	16	...	...	1,175	
12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	11	15	44	5	52	4	19	...	...	153	
82	42	62	21	45	68	9	2	...	1	2	95	3	112	...	52	11	111	23	510	9	295	3	200	1	...	1,428	
6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	3	7	...	6	2	11	8	43	4	18	...	2	...	...	112	
5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	1	4	7	17	3	23	2	10	...	1	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
5	1	5	3	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
11	3	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	8	...	20	...	25	...	15	...	5	2	17	...	5	...	10	...	3	110	
587	177	235	109	93	125	32	9	16	759	16	619	14	705	9	452	59	726	125	1,724	42	775	19	706	2	5	6,773	

RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTITUTIONS,

During the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1900.

The Government Civil Hospitals.	
<i>Causes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Small-pox,	2
Diphtheria,	3
Typhoid Fever (Enteric),	9
Diarrhœa,	1
Dysentery,	3
Bubonic Fever (Plague),	88
Influenza,	1
Malarial Fevers,	9
Beri-beri,	7
Pyæmia,	2
Puerperal Fever,	1
Syphilis (Acquired),	1
Burns,	2
Heat Apoplexy,	1
Multiple Injuries,	3
Fracture of Skull,	5
" of Pelvis,	1
Bullet Wound of Knee (Accident),	1
Alcoholism, Acute,	2
" Chronic,	3
Debility,	4
Cancer of Mediastinum,	1
Tuberculosis, General,	6
" Abdominal,	1
Meningitis,	5
Apoplexy,	4
Tetanus,	1
" (Traumatic),	1
Trismus,	1
Mania,	4
Delusional Insanity,	1
Dementia,	1
Acute Myelitis,	1
Cerebro-Spinal Sclerosis,	1
Heart Disease,	6
Embolism,	1
Bronchitis,	2
Pneumonia,	10
Phthisis,	12
Cancerum Oris,	2
Enteritis,	2
Gastro-Enteritis,	1
Hepatic Abscess,	2
Cirrhosis of Liver,	3
Peritonitis,	1
Sprue,	1
Acute Nephritis,	3
Bright's Disease,	7
Surgical Kidney,	1
Parturition,	2
Placenta Prævia,	2
Gangrene of Leg,	1
Undiagnosed,	1
Total,	237

The Tung Wa Hospital.	
<i>Causes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Diphtheria,	1
Typhoid Fever (Enteric),	15
Bubonic Fever (Plague),	306
Diarrhœa,	78
Dysentery,	29
Cholera,	1
Malarial Fevers,	162
Beri-beri,	214
Erysipelas,	1
Septicæmia,	11
Puerperal Fever,	5
Syphilis (Acquired),	15
Opium Poisoning (Suicide),	1
Burns,	2
Starvation,	1
Fracture of Skull,	2
" of Spine,	2
" of Pelvis,	1
Debility,	23
Old Age,	6
Cancer of Stomach,	2
" of Uterus,	1
Tuberculosis,	6
Anæmia,	9
Lymphadenoma,	3
Gangrene of Leg,	1
Enlarged Spleen,	1
Meningitis,	10
" Tubercular,	4
Apoplexy,	17
Paralysis (Undefined),	1
Hemiplegia,	19
Paraplegia,	6
Tetanus (Traumatic),	7
Cerebro-Spinal Sclerosis,	1
Heart Disease,	36
Abdominal Aneurism,	1
Bronchitis,	25
Phthisis,	302
Pneumonia,	47
Pleurisy,	3
Empyema,	1
Asthma,	1
Enteritis,	1
Cirrhosis of Liver,	7
Fatty Degeneration of Liver,	1
Yellow Atrophy of Liver,	2
Peritonitis,	3
" (Traumatic),	2
Jaundice,	33
Bright's Disease,	27
Cellulitis of Leg,	3
Ulcer of Foot,	1
SloUGHing Ulcer of Buttocks,	1
Abscess of Thigh,	1
Total,	1,462

Tung Wa Hospital Mortuary.

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Small-pox,	2
Typhoid Fever (Enteric),	2
Bubonic Fever (Plague),	46
Dysentery,	10
Diarrhœa,	24
Carried forward,	84

The Tung Wa Hospital,—Cont.	
<i>Causes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
<i>Brought forward,</i>	<i>84</i>
Malarial Fevers,	33
Beri-beri,	81
Septicæmia,	6
Puerperal Fever,	1
Syphilis (Acquired),	2
Rabies,	1
Fracture of Skull,	1
" of Femur and Humerus,	1
Rupture of Liver,	1
Debility,	6
Immaturity at Birth,	3
Inanition,	1
Tabes Mesenterica,	2
Cancer of Stomach,	1
" of Rectum,	1
Tuberculosis,	13
Anæmia,	1
Meningitis,	4
" Tubercular,	1
Apoplexy,	4
Convulsions,	3
Tetanus,	2
" (Traumatic),	1
Trismus,	5
Bronchitis,	16
Pneumonia,	28
Asthma,	81
Heart Disease,	3
Aneurism (Thoracic),	19
Internal Hæmorrhoids,	2
Strangulated Hernia,	1
Cirrhosis of Liver,	1
Acute Nephritis,	1
Bright's Disease,	7
Rupture of Bladder—Extrava-	
" sation of Urine,	1
Post Partum Hæmorrhage,	2
Placenta Prævia,	1
Puerperal Eclampsia,	1
Caries of Spine,	2
Dropsy,	1
Total,	427

The Italian Convent.

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Diarrhœa,	9
Worms (Undefined),	14
Fever,	1
Debility,	1
Old Age,	9
Marasmus and Atrophy,	62
Scrofula,	1
Tuberculosis,	1
Cancer in Mouth,	1
Apoplexy,	1
Convulsions,	65
Trismus,	206
Heart Disease,	1
Bronchitis,	2
Phthisis,	67
Asthma,	1
Dropsy,	16
Tumour,	1
Total,	459

RETURN OF DEATHS,—*Continued.*

L'Asile de la Ste. Enfance.		Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals.	
<i>Causes.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Causes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Diphtheria,	2	Typhoid Fever (Enteric),	2
Dysentery,	2	Dysentery,	1
Diarrhoea,	66	Fever (Undefined),	1
Fever (Undefined),	37	Beri-beri,	8
Beri-beri,	1	Septicæmia,	2
Syphilis (Acquired),	1	Puerperal Fever,	3
„ Congenital,	79	Heat-Stroke,	1
Old Age,	14	Tabes Mesenterica,	2
Marasmus and Atrophy,	94	Hæmorrhage from Umbilicus,	1
Convulsions,	184	Congenital Absence of Rectum,	1
Trismus,	438	Anæmia,	1
Meningitis,	48	Meningitis, Tubercular,	2
Hydrocephalus,	1	Tetanus,	1
Abscess of Brain,	6	Heart Disease,	2
Tumour of Brain,	3	Bronchitis,	1
Encephalitis,	5	Pneumonia,	4
Heart Disease,	1	Phthisis,	5
Aneurism,	1	Peritonitis,	1
Bronchitis,	9	Carcinoma of Liver,	1
Phthisis,	68	Bright's Disease,	2
Enteritis,	1	Tubercular Hip Joint Disease,	1
Jaundice,	2	Lipoma (Operation),	1
Boils,	5		
Total,	1,068	Total,	44

Registrar General's Office, Hongkong, 24th January, 1901.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Registrar General.

FRANCIS W. CLARK,
Superintendent of Statistics.

Report of the Sanitary Surveyor for the Year 1900.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICES,
HONGKONG, 15th February, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year 1900.

NEW HOUSE DRAINS.

1. Plans have been deposited and passed by me during the year for the drainage of 643 houses. The plans of 464 houses were carried forward from 1899, making a total of 1,107 in hand during the year.

2. The drainage of 323 houses has been completed, and the plans for 43 have been cancelled, leaving 741 carried forward to 1901.

3. In addition to the above, notices for repairs or additions to the drainage arrangements of 183 houses were carried forward from 1899, and new notices were received for 352, making a total of 535 for the year. Of these, 388 have been completed, leaving 147 to be carried forward to 1901.

4. A summary of the above is appended in tables A. B. and C.

INSPECTION OF PRIVATE DRAINS.

5. The drains of 168 houses have been opened out and reported on; of this number, 5 required re-constructing, 111 amending, and 52 were found to be in order.

Notices have been served on the owners of the above 116 houses calling upon them to execute the necessary work.

As stated by Mr. DRURY in his report last year, the re-drainage of old houses was then practically completed and the 168 houses mentioned above are those of which I have received complaints from the Inspectors of Nuisances, or have, on personal inspection, thought desirable to open out.

In addition to the above, 5,756 houses have been inspected by myself or the Drainage Inspector, with the result that minor drainage defects have been discovered in 1,889 instances. Notices have been served on the owner or occupier in each case to carry out the necessary work. 282 nuisances have been reported to the Medical Officer of Health and 73 to the Director of Public Works, to be dealt with by them.

WATER CLOSETS.

6. During the past year water-closets and urinals have been erected in the following buildings by permission of the Board and connected to the sewers:—

	<i>Water-closets.</i>	<i>Urinals.</i>
Prince's Buildings	8	4
Hung Hom Dock Company	9	...
5 Queen's Road Central	1	...
	18	4

Water-closets have been removed from the following buildings, by order of the Board, in consequence of their having been fixed without permission being obtained:—

3 Arbuthnot Road	1
5 " "	1
7 " "	2
	4

NEW BUILDINGS.

7. Certificates have been granted during the year for 320 new houses and 2 additions, certifying that they have been built in accordance with the entire provisions of the Public Health Ordinance, No. 24 of 1887.

CEMETERIES.

8. An extension has been made to Caroline Hill Cemetery.

PROSECUTIONS.

9. The following is a return of the prosecutions instituted by me during the past year:—

<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Summonses.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>	<i>Penalties.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Drainage nuisances on private premises,	154	97	\$975	Magistrate's Order in 53 cases, 4 withdrawn.
Failure to comply with order of Magistrate,	14	14	460	.....
Breaches of Drainage Bye-laws,	4	4	75	.....
Unauthorized persons carrying out Drainage Works,	3	3	125	.....
Total,	175	118	\$1,635	.....

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. J. BRYAN,
Sanitary Surveyor.

To the Secretary of the
SANITARY BOARD.

Table A.

(Drainage and Re-drainage.)

Year.	No. of Houses drained.	Cancelled.	Total.	Plans received.	In hand.	
1899,	1st Quarter,.....	64	12	76	...	
	2nd ,,	43	...	43	...	
	3rd ,,	22	...	22	...	
	4th ,,	53	31	84	...	
		182	43	225	464	239
1900,	1st Quarter,.....	4	...	4	166	
	2nd ,,	15	...	15	201	
	3rd ,,	40	...	40	111	
	4th ,,	82	...	82	165	
		141	...	141	643	502
Total.....	323	43	366	1,107	741	

Table B.

(Drainage and Re-drainage.)

Year.	No. of Plans received.	No. of Houses drained.	Cancelled.	Houses carried forward.	New Houses granted Certificates.
1889,	799	573	...	226	175
1890,	500	529	7	190	409
1891,	681	643	30	198	475
1892,	693	577	106	208	228
1893,	847	699	104	252	219
1894,	878	555	8	267	46
1895,	2,815	1,889	44	1,449	131
1896,	1,786	2,128	84	1,023	425
1897,	803	1,201	35	590	400
1898,	738	768	97	463	367
1899,	416	395	20	464	310
1900,	643	323	43	741	320
Total,.....	11,599	10,280	578	...	3,505

Table C.

(Repairs and Additions.)

Year.	No. received.	No. completed.	Cancelled.	In hand.
1899,	183	...	...	...
1900,	1st Quarter,	104	33	...
	2nd ,,	89	18	...
	3rd ,,	80	43	...
	4th ,,	79	294	...
	352			147
Total,.....	535	388	...	147

Colonial Veterinary Surgeon's Report for the year 1900.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICES,

HONGKONG, 25th January, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of the Sanitary Board this my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1900.

IMPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

The epidemic of Foot and Mouth Disease which made its appearance upon the mainland in November, 1897, and which was then brought into the Colony for the first time since my appointment in 1887, continued upon its course until the end of 1899 when it appeared to have died out, but during last year it re-appeared in many districts whence cattle are drawn for the Hongkong markets, and cases have been brought into the Government Cattle Depôts at Kennedy Town from time to time. As we are dependent entirely upon the mainland for cattle it would be impossible to prohibit the importation of such animals altogether, or the meat supply of the Colony would be cut off, and as the disease, as I have pointed out above still lingers in many of the districts from whence our cattle are drawn, it naturally follows that occasionally a few infected animals are brought in.

Much of this infection I have no doubt is communicated to the cattle by their being conveyed in infected junks down the river to Canton and elsewhere, and from their being housed in infected sheds at the centres of collection, and as it is impossible to make native cattle owners understand the risk they run by such proceeding, I am afraid odd cases will continue to be brought into Hongkong until the disease runs itself out, upon the mainland.

The supply of cattle for the Hongkong market, although at times intermittent, has generally been equal to the demand, but the quality of the animals has not quite been up to the usual standard.

ANIMAL DEPÔTS.

With the exception of the outbreaks of Rinderpest at the Government Cattle Depôts on September 4th and 17th which were quickly stamped out, and a few cases of Foot and Mouth Disease, the general health of the animals housed therein during the year was good.

The total number of cattle admitted into the depôt at Kennedy Town was 20,801, and at the Hung Hom depôt 5,348.

915 animals were rejected as unfit for slaughtering purposes at Kennedy Town, and 444 were also rejected at Hung Hom for the same reason.

In the swine depôt at Kennedy Town 153,765 animals were admitted.

The number of sheep and goats housed at Kennedy Town during the year was 29,938.

During the year a new shed for the housing of sheep was finished and handed over by the Public Works to this Department. The grading of some of the pen floors in this shed is insufficient, and they are consequently often very wet and uncomfortable for the animals to lie upon, their wool absorbing all liquids freely.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Victoria and Hung Hom.—Both these buildings meet all present requirements.

The monopoly of slaughtering animals in the Colony is still in the hands of a Chinese contractor. On July 17th I again represented to the Board that the Government Animal Depôts and Slaughter House at Kennedy Town could not possibly be efficiently supervised by one Inspector, upon whom devolved the entire responsibility of managing these premises during the whole twenty-four hours of each day, seven days a week, and recommended the appointment of two 2nd class men to assist him.

As the slaughter house is open day and night, work going on therein during the whole twenty-four hours, given three men, one Inspector could then do eight hours' duty daily, including Sundays, instead of one man being practically upon duty during the whole of the twenty-four hours as at present.

I further pointed out that this small additional expenditure could easily be borne, as since the erection of these buildings six years ago at a total cost of \$116,316.00 including preparation of site, terracing, building of retaining walls, landing wharf, and Inspector's quarters—they have returned in fees, after paying all working expenses, the handsome nett sum of \$233,647.00.

The two additional Inspectors asked for were however not granted.

Shaokwan and Aberdeen.—No proper slaughter house has yet been provided for either of these two places.

The total number of animals slaughtered at Kennedy Town, Hung Hom, Shaukiwan and Aberdeen for the year ending December 31st, 1900, was as follows:—

District of Slaughter House.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Swine.
Kennedy Town,	19,035	15,875	140,202
Hung Hom,	4,904	2,489	19,262
Shaukiwan, .....	...	...	4,155
Aberdeen, .....	...	...	2,141
Total,	23,939	18,364	165,760

Annual list of Animals slaughtered for the past ten years, from 1891 to 1900.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Swine.
1891,	18,218	9,673	122,942
1892,	18,180	11,571	126,766
1893,	17,866	11,770	131,298
1894,	16,898	10,937	125,725
1895,	19,218	12,592	129,035
1896,	19,546	14,693	129,103
1897,	20,094	14,226	137,748
1898,	21,541	15,956	153,485
1899,	23,582	17,353	156,292
1900,	23,939	18,364	165,760
Total,	199,082	137,135	1,378,154

DAIRIES.

On January 15th Rinderpest broke out in a shed at the Sassoon's Villa premises of the Dairy Farm Company at Pokfulam, but was fortunately stamped out quickly with but small loss.

Foot and Mouth Disease also appeared upon these premises during the month of November, but was of a very mild type, and did not spread further.

With the exception of these two outbreaks nothing of importance occurred in any of the dairy farms of the Colony during the year.

MARKETS.

Central Market.—Owing to increase of trade additional accommodation is required in the poultry section for the killing and plucking of fowls, etc. I first reported this matter to the Board on September 7th, 1898.

Nothing has yet been done to improve the lighting of this market, although upon February 11th, 1899, I brought the subject before the Board and pointed out that it could be lighted much better and cheaper by gas.

The cost during the past year for electric light has been \$7,186.70, whereas the Gas Company at the time of my report undertook to light the building well with incandescent gas burners at a cost not exceeding \$4,000 per annum.

Western Market.—On December 21st the plans of a proposed new Western Market were sent to me by the Board for report, this building being intended, in conjunction with another which it is proposed to erect upon the site of the present Harbour Office, to supersede the old Western Market.

As my report dealing with the matter thoroughly will come before the Board in another form, I will here only remark that the first of these two new buildings as shown upon the plans will only provide about sufficient proper accommodation for the poultry dealers, thus leaving 148 other shops and stalls for the sale of pork, beef, fish, vegetables, and fruit to be provided for elsewhere; and as the second of the two new markets will be smaller than the first, the two buildings combined will apparently not afford as much stall accommodation as already exists in the present old Western Market.

As a supplementary market the first new building when completed would fill a long felt want by enabling the Government to clear the streets of the so-called hawkers who now infest the Western district, but as a part substitute for the present Western Market it will I fear be entirely inadequate.

It is a very great pity indeed that the new Western Market is not to be re-constructed upon its present site in accordance with many recommendations to that effect which have been forwarded to the Government by the Board.

Saiyingpoon Market—might be rebuilt and extended with advantage.

Wanchai Market—is too small, and might be easily extended to cover the vacant space fronting upon Queen's Road, which would make room for a good many more stalls.

Shaukiwan Market—also needs extension. In 1889 I recommended that thirty additional stalls be added.

Sokompoo, Shektongsui, Hung Hom, Yaumati, and Tai-kok-tsui Markets—appear to meet present requirements.

Additional Supervision required.—Upon July 17th I recommended the appointment of an Assistant Inspector of Markets, ranking as a 2nd class Inspector, and pointed out that it was an impossibility that the supervision of these ten markets could be properly carried out by one Inspector, who is the only officer available for such duties at present.

The effectual supervision of the food supply of the Colony appears to me to be one of vital importance to the health and well being of the community. The magnitude of the work may be more readily understood when I mention that the total revenue collected as Market Rents during last year exceeded \$80,000.

My recommendation was however not approved, hence I am obliged to do the best I can with the one Inspector, viz., Inspector Cotton, and he at present only receives the same pay and rank as the 2nd class Sanitary Inspectors although in my opinion the duties of his office as Inspector of Markets involve even a greater responsibility than do those of the 1st class Sanitary Inspectors.

In connection with this subject I may here mention that after considering the report of a Subcommittee consisting of the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., and Mr. Osborne, the Board in a letter to the Government dated December 2nd, 1898, recommended that the salaries of the Inspector at Kennedy Town and the Inspector of Markets should be both increased to \$120 per month each, and this at a time when the Senior Sanitary Inspectors were only receiving \$80 per month, yet now the Inspector of Markets is in receipt of \$20 a month less than is drawn by the 1st class Sanitary Inspectors.

STAFF.

Inspector Watson remains in charge of the Animal Depôts and Slaughter House at Kennedy Town, and Inspector Cotton is still carrying on the duties of Inspector of Markets.

Both these officers performed their duties to my entire satisfaction during the year.

Mr. Johannsen has been unremitting in his efforts to keep the Central Market in a smart and cleanly condition in spite of many obstacles, and much credit is due to him for the manner in which he has performed his duties.

During Inspector Watson's absence from duty through sickness Mr. Johannsen also acted upon several occasions as officer in charge of the Animal Depôts and Slaughter House at Kennedy Town and here again he carried out his duties very satisfactorily.

Inspectors' Quarters at Kennedy Town.—These quarters again proved to be very unhealthy during the greater part of the year, both the Inspector and his family suffering from repeated severe attacks of malarial fever.

In a letter dated October 13th, 1899, the Board recommended the Government to improve the quarters by the addition of an upper story, which is really necessary, apart from the fever question, as at present the accommodation afforded is very inadequate, but the Board's recommendation has not yet been carried out.

It being now generally accepted that the *Anopheles* mosquito takes a very active part in the dissemination of malarial fever, a few remarks on the subject may not be considered out of place.

When in the Spring of 1899 I searched the Kennedy Town District for the *Anopheles* larvæ I could find them only in a few small pools in the vicinity of the Inspector's Quarters. At that time the ravine running down from the Pokfulam Road in front of the quarters remained in its original state; the brushwood had not been cleared away and the water-courses and streams had not been touched. But at a recent examination of the district, I discovered the larvæ in almost every pool.

The small pools bordering upon one of the largest nullahs have recently been filled up with lime concrete, but this I am afraid will do little towards lessening the number of larvæ of these mosquitos, and will probably only have the effect of compelling the insects to seek other suitable breeding grounds in the district, which it would be out of the question to treat in the same way, except at enormous expense. Indeed what has already been done has not fulfilled its object, as I have since in several instances found *Anopheles* larvæ re-established in small pools which have formed upon the top of these newly concreted surfaces.

Seeing that the majority of the pools in the Kennedy Town district which are most suitable for Anopheles breeding-places are formed by springs which issue from the hillside, it would appear useless to try to do away with them simply by the process of filling them up, as such a course does not cut off the water supply, or stop the spring, which running on as before very soon forms other small pools which are equally as suitable for breeding-places as were those which have been filled up.

Hence it would seem that unless one can cut off, or drain away at once all water which constitutes these small springs, to just fill up the pools which they form is but labour in vain, and I am satisfied that it is impossible to effectually drain the whole of the Kennedy Town district, except at considerable cost, although cheap native-made drain-pipes might be laid in a few places with great advantage, nor do I think the training of nullahs would effectually eradicate such breeding-places, as I have recently found Anopheles larvæ swarming upon the floor of a masonry nullah, even although it has a very good fall, viz. 1 in 6.

Down this nullah, in common with most nullahs in the dry season, there is now only a very small trickling stream.

In the rainy season when there is a stream of some volume it would be impossible for these larvæ to exist there.

As however I mentioned in a paper read before the South China Branch of the British Medical Association on April 2nd last, when reporting the discovery of the Anopheles mosquito in the Colony, I think much good might be done by the judicious application during the dry season of various insecticides such as Kerosine, Jeyes' Fluid, Gas Tar and the like to the pools which form its breeding-places and this might easily be effected for the district in question by detailing an intelligent coolie for the purpose under the supervision of Inspector Watson, who is well acquainted with this mosquito and its larvæ, he being first associated with me in the discovery of the insect's habitat.

Had this plan been adopted at the commencement of the dry season, and all pools in the district been so treated periodically up to the present time, there would now remain very few of the Anopheles larvæ in the neighbourhood, and this might have been accomplished at a comparatively small cost.

From continual observation I am satisfied that this, combined with such surface drainage as may be practicable, is the only method which will ever keep down the Anopheles pest in the Kennedy Town district, and I am not at all sure that even this plan would be entirely successful as all kinds of mosquitos multiply at a prolific rate. It would however go a long way towards having the desired effect.

Native Staff.—During the year the Chinese in the department received a substantial increase of pay, although I regret that nothing has so far been done to improve that of the European subordinate staff.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. VIVIAN LADDS.

The Acting Secretary,
SANITARY BOARD.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 308.

The following is published.

By Command,

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 25th May, 1901.

Government of China.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 364.

CHINA SEA.

YANGTZE RIVER—HANKOW DISTRICT.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RANGE BEACONS AND LIGHTS FOR KING-KAU ROCKS.

Notice is hereby given that Range Beacons and Lights have been established at Hsia-sha-hu, on the east bank of the river about 2 miles above the King-kau Rocks, to guide vessels between the rock in the centre of the river and the rocks lying abreast of it off the east bank.

The rear and higher Beacon exhibits a *red* light 48 feet above ground; the fore Beacon, a *white* light 36 feet above ground.