

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 265.

The following Reports of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Surveyor, and the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, for the year 1901, were laid before the Legislative Council on the 30th April, 1902, and are published.

By Command,

A. M. THOMSON,  
*Acting Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 1st May, 1902.

## SANITARY BOARD.

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SANITARY BOARD OFFICES,  
*March 17th, 1902.*

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 1901.

**AREA.**

The portion of the Colony within the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board comprises (1) the island of Hongkong which has an area of 29 square miles and on which are situated the City of Victoria and the villages of Shaukiwan, Quarry Bay, Aberdeen and Stanley; and (2) that portion of territory on the mainland between the shore and the first range of the Kowloon Hills—extending from Lyeemoo Pass on the east to Laichikok on the west,—with a sea-frontage of about ten miles and an area of 18 square miles. The City of Victoria is built on the northern shore of the island, while the Harbour, which separates it from Kowloon on the mainland, is about a mile and a third wide at its narrowest part.

The domestic buildings of the City of Victoria number 9,046 (exclusive of Barracks and Police Stations) of which, 872 are non-Chinese dwellings while there are also some 130 European dwellings in the Hill District.

This shows an increase of 134 non-Chinese dwellings as compared with the previous year, and an increase of 312 Chinese dwellings. The plans of 1,369 new buildings and of alterations to 1,497 existing buildings have passed through my hands during the year, with a view to seeing that they complied with the Public Health Ordinances of the Colony. During the previous year plans of 1,319 new buildings and of alterations to 3,186 existing buildings were received, so that the records of the past year show a slight increase in the number of new buildings planned, and a large decrease in the number of alterations to existing buildings. This latter results from the very considerable number of alterations in regard to open spaces, which followed the passing of the Insanitary Properties Ordinance No. 34 of 1899, for in 1899 plans of alterations to but 772 existing buildings passed through my hands. The number of new houses completed during the year has been 796.

**CLIMATE.**

The average monthly temperature throughout the year has been 72.1° F. as compared with 71.6° F. during 1900; the maximum monthly temperature was attained in July when it reached 82.2° F. and the minimum monthly temperature was recorded in the month of February being 54.8° F.

The highest recorded temperature during the year was 92.7° F. on August 3rd and the lowest was 38.4° F. on February 4th.

The total **rainfall** for the year was 55.78 inches as compared with 73.73 inches in 1900 and an average of 77.2 inches during the past ten years. The wettest month was May with 14.10 inches, while there were also 14 inches of rain in the month of August; the driest month was January with only 0.685 inch. The greatest amount of rain which fell on any one day was 4.23 inches on April 7th, while no rain fell on 213 days of the year; the relative **humidity** of the atmosphere throughout the year was 75 per cent. as compared with 77 per cent. in the previous year. The average daily amount of **sunshine** throughout the year was 5.5 hours and on 35 days only was no sunshine recorded.

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

The following table shows how uncertain has been the rain fall during the past twenty years:—

<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
1882, ..... 73.36	1892, ..... 90.97
1883, ..... 120.66	1893, ..... 99.95
1884, ..... 75.42	1894, ..... 104.25
1885, ..... 108.92	1895, ..... 45.83
1886, ..... 69.17	1896, ..... 71.78
1887, ..... 66.29	1897, ..... 100.03
1888, ..... 104.58	1898, ..... 57.02
1889, ..... 119.72	1899, ..... 72.70
1890, ..... 70.93	1900, ..... 73.73
1891, ..... 117.12	1901, ..... 55.78
Average, ..... 92.617	Average, ..... 77.204

In my Annual Report for 1899 I showed that the average rainfall during the decade ending that year was eleven and a half inches less than the average rainfall during the preceding decade. The above figures show that the average has fallen still further, for during the past decade it has been nearly fifteen and a half inches less than during that ending 1891. Any estimates of water-supply, therefore, based on previous records of rainfall are subject to a very considerable discount from this cause, while a continuous supply can only be assured by taking, as the basis of calculation, the lowest annual rainfall of, say, the last twenty years.

### GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION.

The Colony was again visited during the year by an epidemic of Bubonic Plague and in consequence it was decided to obtain from England the services of two distinguished experts in sanitation to report on its general sanitary condition; Professor SIMPSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., and Mr. OSBERT CHADWICK, M. INST. C.E., C.M.G., were accordingly appointed and are to visit the Colony early in 1902 and, it is hoped that the adoption of their recommendations will do much to free the Colony from these annual visitations of Bubonic Plague.

During the year the various existing Public Health Ordinances were consolidated, with but verbal amendments; with a view to prevent the raising of existing buildings to an inordinate height a short Ordinance was passed (No. 30 of 1901) providing that no existing building which does not at present exceed in height one and a half times the width of the street on which it fronts shall be so raised as to exceed that limit of height, and that no new building shall be erected to a greater height than one and a half times the width of the street on which it fronts, unless the building at present occupying such site exceeds that height, in which case the new building may be carried up as high as the existing one so long as the scale contained in Ordinance 15 of 1894 is not exceeded. In other words an attempt has been made to check any further increase in the excessive **surface crowding** of the City, but it yet remains for some measure to be introduced which shall reduce this surface crowding to within more reasonable limits.

The question of the resumption of **insanitary** or **obstructive buildings** has been left in abeyance pending the Report of the experts, but it is essential that many of these buildings should be removed in order to open up, and admit light and air, to the many enclosed courts and alleys which abound in the City of Victoria.

There is still most urgent need for additional **urinals** throughout the Colony, only two or three new ones having been erected in connection with Chinese public latrines during the year 1901, while many more **public latrines** are also needed, to supply the wants of the Chinese community.

## 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 (exclusive of the New Territories) 283,975. This represents an increase of 35,095 within a period of four years and affords a remarkable proof of the rapid progress of the Colony.

The increase is, of course, very largely Chinese and is to be found mainly in Kowloon, where the population has risen from 26,442 to 42,976, and in the City of Victoria, where it has risen from 160,273 to 175,056.

The increase in the non-Chinese Civil population during the four years amounted to 951.

The following is the estimated population to the middle of 1901 :—

Non-Chinese Civil Population, .....	9,560
Chinese Population, {	
City of Victoria including Peak and Stonecutters, .....	178,810
Villages of Hongkong, .....	13,680
Kowloon, .....	45,666
Floating Population, .....	42,408
Total Chinese Population, .....	280,564
Army, .....	5,462
Navy, .....	5,074
Total Population of the Colony, .....	<u>300,660</u>

The **total strength of Troops** in Garrison on June 30th, 1901, was 87 British Officers and 2,035 British Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and men, with 51 Indian Officers and 2,603 Indian Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and men. There were also 169 British women and children, 202 Indian women and children and 315 camp followers, making a total of 5,462. 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, 1901, was 11,598, as compared with 7,110 in the previous year and 7,738 in 1899. 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 1901 is put at 5,074.

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 42,408 to the middle of the year 1901.

The following is the number of registered boats belonging to the Port :—

Fishing and Trading Junks, .....	5,118
Cargo-boats, Lighters, Sampans, etc., .....	7,281
Total, .....	<u>12,399</u>

The number of boats licensed in 1900 was 12,367, and in 1899 it was 10,885.

These figures do not include 1,393 fishing junks licensed for Cheung Chau, 1,018 for Tai O, 1,357 for Tai Pò and 166 for Deep Bay, as these villages on 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 11,923 of whom 4,558 are civilians and the remainder belong either to the Army or the Navy. The coloured races (non-Chinese) number 5,002 and include East Indians, Malays, Filipinos, Eurasians and a few Africans and Japanese, while the Asiatic Portuguese alone number 1,983.

The Civil population is essentially a **male adult one** as no less than 72.9 per cent. of the Chinese population and 62.5 per cent. of the non-Chinese Civil population are males while more than half the Civil population (50.2 per cent. of the Chinese and 56.4 per cent. of the non-Chinese) are between the ages of 20 and 45. The proportion of the population in Great Britain between these ages is only 33.8 per cent. The proportion of males at the Census taken in 1897 was among the Chinese 70.9 per cent., and among the non-Chinese 58.6 per cent. and the reduction in the proportion of women both among Chinese and non-Chinese is, I consider, the direct result of the greatly enhanced cost of living of late years, and the increasing difficulty in obtaining suitable accommodation for families.

The City of Victoria is divided into **ten Health Districts** with an Inspector of Nuisances in charge of each District; there are also five Senior Inspectors for the City, each of whom has the general supervision of two Districts while there are also special Inspectors for the work of disinfection, for prosecutions, for the control of the Chinese cemeteries, for drainage work and other matters. Kowloon is similarly divided into two Health Districts, with an Inspector of Nuisances in charge of each, but has already become so important a suburb—the population having doubled in the last five years—that I think there is now ample scope there for at least three Inspectors and the district should be subdivided accordingly.

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 in the City of Victoria:—

HEALTH DISTRICT.	One-storey Dwellings.	Two-storey Dwellings.	Three-storey Dwellings.	Four-storey Dwellings.	Five-storey Dwellings.	Total Dwellings.	Total Floors.	Average Number of Floors per Dwelling.	Number of Persons per House.	Number of Persons per Floor.
1	205	412	208	31	...	856	1,777	2.07	14.7	6.8
2	43	363	505	65	...	976	2,544	2.60	23.7	9.1
3	...	31	26	...	...	57	140	2.45	Most of the Chinese in this District occupy quarters attached to European Offices and Dwellings.	
4	2	75	565	283	5	932	3,004	3.23		
5	19	146	550	227	23	965	2,984	3.09	22.9	7.4
6	46	83	461	262	27	879	2,778	3.16	21.7	6.8
7	1	39	458	284	3	785	2,604	3.31	17.4	5.2
8	1	90	616	220	1	928	2,914	3.14	22.2	7.1
9	14	495	452	88	...	1,049	2,712	2.58	23.4	9.1
10	51	360	312	24	...	747	1,803	2.41	16.3	6.7
Totals and Averages	382	2,094	4,153	1,484	59	8,174	23,260	2.84	21.6	7.6

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 (approximate) including Troops.	Persons per acre on built-over areas.
1	531	124	856	189	12,100	1,340	108.4
2	243	139	976	101†	23,130	1,463 Troops 700	181.9
3	164	134	57	325	5,640		2,610
4	56	54	932	141	23,910	1,200	465.0
5	29	27	965	31	22,090	250	827.4
6	30	29	879	7	19,104	60	660.8
7	36	34	785	6	13,656	70	403.7
8	49	46	928	3	20,610	30	448.7
9	44	44	1,049	17	24,590	170	562.7
10	252	101	747	52	12,180	522	125.8
	1,434	732	8,174	872	177,010	8,415	253.3

There are also some 1,800 Chinese servants, etc., resident at the Peak.

\* Exclusive of Barracks.

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

I have in previous Reports called attention to the **acute surface crowding** which exists in the more central districts of the City. District No. 5 shows more than 800 persons to the acre while Districts 6, 9, 4, 8 and 7 are also far too densely packed with human beings, and it is essential to the welfare of this Colony that a remedy should be speedily found and put into operation for this insanitary condition. So far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no other City in the world which has **129 persons to the acre** and yet this is 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, Race Course and Cemeteries in No. 1 Health District, the Public Gardens and all the vacant Military land in Nos. 2 and 3 Health Districts, and all the unoccupied hill-side below the upper limit of the City Health Districts (*i.e.*, about 450 feet above high water mark). Glasgow which is the most densely crowded of the large cities of the United Kingdom has but 61 persons to the acre.

It will also be seen from the first table that Health Districts 2 and 9, in which districts the outbreaks of Bubonic Plague almost invariably commence and are the most severe, show the greatest number of occupants per floor, namely 9.1 as compared with an average for the City of 7.6; this, in itself, is excessive, although well within the limit of thirty square feet of floor space per head, which is all that is, at present, legally required in any dwelling in the Colony, except within the European District Reservation area, where each person must be allowed one thousand cubic feet of air space—thus necessitating a larger floor area.

The following table gives a comparative statement of the number of persons per acre in each of the Health Districts of the City in 1897 (when a provisional Census was taken) and in 1901 (when the decennial Census was taken) and shows that during the past four years the number of persons per acre has increased from 117.4 to 129.3, and that almost all the central Health Districts of the City are daily becoming more crowded:—

CITY OF VICTORIA.										
<i>No. of Persons per Acre.</i>										
<i>Health Districts.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Average.
1897 .....	15.3	95.6	37.1	447.6	761.1	569.3	449.7	381.0	545.9	30.4 117.4
1901 .....	25.3	104.1	50.3	448.4	770.4	638.8	381.1	421.2	562.7	50.4 129.3

### BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year were as follows:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Chinese, .....	552	296	848
Non-Chinese, .....	124	116	240
	676	412	1,088

This is equal to a general **birth-rate** of 3.6 per 1,000 as compared with 3.3 in 1900, 4.3 in 1899 and 4.7 in 1898.

The birth-rate among the non-Chinese community alone was 11.9 per 1,000 as compared with 15.1 per 1,000 in 1900.

The nationalities of the non-Chinese parents were as follows:—British 104, Portuguese 72, Indian 37, German 13, Eurasian 4, French 4, Jew 2, American, Russian, Philipino and Malay one each.

The preponderance of male births over female births is still very marked among the Chinese community, being in the proportion of 186 male births to every 100 female births. The proportion among the non-Chinese community was 107 to 100 as compared with 137 to 100 in the previous year.

The number of the Chinese births registered does not give an accurate record of the total number of births of Chinese that 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 1901 was 128 males and 194 females making a total of 322, and the addition of these figures to the registered Chinese births gives a total of 1,410 as compared with 1,485 during the previous year. The **corrected birth-rate** is, therefore, 4.7 per 1,000, while among the Chinese alone the rate becomes 4.2 per 1,000. The total Chinese births as calculated in the above manner show a proportion of only 139 male births to every 100 female births, while the dead bodies of infants found in the streets or left at the doors of the Convents show 66 males to every 100 females, the explanation being that the Chinese have very little regard for the value of the lives of female children.

## DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 7,082, as compared with 6,773 during the previous year. The **death-rate** for 1901 was, therefore, 23.5 per 1,000 as compared with 23.9 in 1900, 23.8 for 1899 and an average of 22.5 per 1,000 during the past five years. These deaths include 1,562 from Bubonic Plague.

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

1882,.....	26.11	} Average 27.81	1892,.....	20.70	} Average 23.42
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	
1891,.....	23.80		1901,.....	24.03	

*Excluding Plague.*

1894, .....	19.85
1895, .....	21.74
1896, .....	19.79
1897, .....	19.05
1898, .....	17.98
1899, .....	18.65
1900, .....	21.10
1901, .....	19.03

It is satisfactory to find that, in spite of the persistence of Bubonic Plague, the death-rate shows a considerable reduction during the past ten years as compared with the previous decade, but there can be no question that this rate is still exceedingly high, having regard to the fact that the population is so largely composed of young adults. Much yet remains to be done in the matter of the improvement of the sanitary surroundings of the inhabitants, and every substantial step in that direction must result in a reduction in the general death-rate.

The total number of deaths among the Chinese community was 6,670 which is equal to a death-rate of 23.77 per 1,000 as compared with 24.1 per 1,000 during the previous year. It is important to note that the death-rate among Chinese women is very much higher than among Chinese men; the total deaths of Chinese women amounted to 2,693 which gives a death-rate of 35.42 per 1,000, while the deaths among Chinese men totalled 3,969, equal to a rate of 19.40 per 1,000; in eight of the deaths the sex was not recorded—the most probable explanation of this great discrepancy in the death-rates for the two sexes is that the men are more readily able to leave the Colony when sick, and it may be assumed therefore that were it not for this circumstance the general death-rate among the Chinese would not be less than 35 to 36 per 1,000.

The deaths registered among the non-Chinese numbered 412 of which 302 were from the Civil population, 96 from the Army, and 14 from the Navy; this is equal to a death-rate of 20.5 per 1,000.

The nationalities of the deaths were as follows:—Indian and Malay 160, British 116, Portuguese 86, Japanese 10, German 9, American 8, French 7, Spanish 5, Jews 3, and Italian, Danish, Austrian, Swede, Chilian, American Negro and Eurasian, one each.

The following table gives the causes of the 96 deaths occurring in the Army:—

<i>British Soldiers.</i>		<i>British Wives and Children.</i>	
Enteric Fever,.....	2	Malarial Fever, .....	1
Dysentery, .....	1	Premature Birth,.....	1
Bubonic Plague, .....	2	Marasmus, .....	1
Malarial Fever, .....	4	Convulsions, .....	1
Heat Apoplexy,.....	5		
Fracture of Skull,.....	1		
Concussion of Brain, (accident), .....	1		
Multiple Injuries, .....	1		
General Tuberculosis, .....	1		
Dementia, .....	1		
Bronchitis, .....	1		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total,.....	20	Total,.....	4

<i>Indian Soldiers.</i>	<i>Indian Wives and Children.</i>
Dysentery, .....	Inanition, .....
Diarrhœa, .....	Bronchitis, .....
Malarial Fever, .....	Dentition, .....
Syphilis, .....	Enteritis, .....
Alcoholic Poisoning, .....	
Gunshot Wound, (Suicide), .....	
Debility, .....	
Anæmia, .....	
Pericarditis, .....	
Bronchitis, .....	
Pneumonia, .....	
Phthisis, .....	
Asthma, .....	
Pulmonary Embolism, .....	
Enteritis, .....	
Hepatitis, .....	
Bright's Disease, .....	
Acute Nephritis, .....	
Scurvy, .....	
Tumour of Brain, .....	
68	4

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

Enteric Fever, .....	5	Pneumonia, .....	2
Drowning, .....	2	Phthisis, .....	1
Heart Disease, .....	1	Nephritis, (Acute), .....	2
Aneurysm, (Aortic), .....	1		

The deaths occurring in persons employed in the **Mercantile Marine** or in **Foreign Navies** were 31 in number and the causes of death were as follows:—

Enteric Fever, .....	4	<i>Forward, .....</i>	20
Small-pox, .....	1	Heart Disease, .....	1
Diarrhœa, .....	1	Pneumonia, .....	1
Dysentery, .....	2	Phthisis, .....	2
Beri-Beri, .....	1	Empyæma, .....	1
Heat Apoplexy, .....	2	Gastric Ulcer, .....	1
Fracture of Skull, .....	3	Enteritis, .....	1
Peritonitis, (Injury), .....	1	Pancreatitis, .....	1
Apoplexy, .....	3	Hepatic Abscess, .....	1
Tetanus, (Traumatic), .....	1	Jaundice, .....	1
Paralysis (Bulbar), .....	1	Debility, .....	1
<i>Carried forward, .....</i>	20		31

The death from Beri-Beri occurred in a Japanese.

The total number of deaths, therefore, which occurred among the non-Chinese **resident Civil community** was 270; allowing 1,016 for the non-Chinese floating population, this is equal to a death-rate among the resident non-Chinese population of 31.6 per 1,000.

The principal causes of death among the non-Chinese resident Civil community were as follows:—

Bubonic Fever, (Plague), .....	47	Dysentery, .....	9
Phthisis, .....	34	Enteric Fever, .....	7
Malarial Fever, .....	18	General Tuberculosis, .....	7
Pneumonia, .....	13	Apoplexy, .....	7
Injuries, .....	12	Bright's Disease, .....	6
Heart Disease, .....	11	Old Age, .....	6

### UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

During the year there were 563 deaths registered in the City of Victoria, of Chinese who had not been attended by a medical man, as compared with 533 during the previous year and 463 in 1899; in every such case the relatives of the deceased are interviewed and the **dead bodies inspected**

and where necessary sent to the Government Mortuary for further examination, with the result that no less than 43 cases of Bubonic Plague were thus discovered and the premises dealt with in the usual manner. In previous Annual Reports I have urged that this work should be done by a duly qualified Licentiate of the Hongkong College of Medicine, attached to the Sanitary Staff, and I am still of the opinion that a native practitioner, whether Chinese, Japanese or Indian, should be permanently attached to the staff for such duties as these, which are really outside the scope of an Inspector of Nuisances.

I append a statement of the actual causes of death in the above-mentioned 563 cases:—

Enteric Fever,.....	1	<i>Forward</i> ,.....	191
Diarrhœa,.....	13	Aneurysm,.....	1
Dysentery,.....	2	Bronchitis,.....	198
Bubonic Fever,.....	43	Pneumonia,.....	4
Malarial Fever,.....	22	Pleurisy,.....	1
Beri-Beri,.....	19	Phthisis,.....	125
Puerperal Fever,.....	2	Gastritis,.....	1
Syphilis,.....	2	Enteritis,.....	1
Debility,.....	3	Peritonitis,.....	1
Old Age,.....	63	Jaundice,.....	2
Inanition,.....	3	Bright's Disease,.....	4
Rheumatism, (Chronic),.....	1	Abortion,.....	1
Cancer of lower Jaw,.....	1	Placenta Prævia,.....	1
Cancer of Breast,.....	1	Postpartum Hæmorrhage,.....	2
Cancer of Stomach,.....	1	Child-birth,.....	12
Epilepsy,.....	2	Ulcers of Leg,.....	1
Convulsions,.....	12	Hæmorrhage from Wound,.....	1
Heart Disease,.....	16		
<i>Carried forward</i> ,.....	191		563

### AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 1,315, or 18.6 per cent. of the total deaths, a rate which is far too high even for a tropical climate. The **infant death-rate** among the non-Chinese community during the year has been 129.2 per 1,000 as compared with 122.6 per 1,000 in the previous year, but among the Chinese population the number of deaths of infants under one year of age exceeds the total number of births, even when all deaths under one month are assumed to have been unregistered; this means either that a very large number of births remain unregistered or else that a large number of infants are brought into the Colony from the mainland and die here. In either case the condition is a most unsatisfactory one and calls for some remedial measure. The great bulk of these deaths of Chinese infants are attributed to diseases of a convulsive type, but I am inclined to think that further investigation might show that not a few of these deaths from convulsions are due to malarial infection, and it was on those grounds that I urged the Board during the past year (and on several previous occasions) to obtain authority to make the fullest investigation into the many deaths of infants which are returned from the various Convents in the City. Should the bulk of these deaths prove to be directly or indirectly due to malaria, we would have the strongest grounds for urging the immediate adoption of a comprehensive scheme for dealing with all Anopheles pools in the vicinity of domestic dwellings, for it must be borne in mind that by such means not only would the infant death-rate be materially reduced, but the incidence of malaria among the European residents of the Colony would be proportionately minimized, as it has been found in other Colonies that it is mostly the native infants that furnish the necessary malarial organisms to the Anopheles mosquito.

### DEATHS AMONG THE CHINESE.

#### CHEST DISEASES.

The total number of deaths among the Chinese from respiratory diseases was 1,287, or 19.3 per cent. of the total Chinese deaths. This represents a death-rate from these diseases of 4.6 per 1,000 as compared with 5.1 in 1900. As in former years the death-rate from these causes was heavier among the boat population than among the land population, having been 5.2 per 1,000 among the former as against 4.5 per 1,000 among the latter.

The number of deaths of Chinese from **Phthisis** alone was 695, or 54 per cent. of the total deaths from the respiratory diseases. Phthisis is intimately associated with **overcrowded and insanitary dwellings**, and it is a significant fact that while the Phthisis death-rate in the City of Victoria is 2.5 per 1,000, in Kowloon, where the evils of surface crowding have fortunately not yet arisen to any great extent this rate is only 1.3 per 1,000, or very little more than half the City death-rate.



### NERVOUS DISEASES.

The deaths of Chinese recorded under this heading number 843, and no less than 583 of these or 69.1 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:—

1897,.....	655
1898,.....	572
1899,.....	709
1900,.....	816
1901,.....	743

No less than 674 of these deaths or 90.7 per cent. are returned from one or other of the two Convents, the infants having been left there in a moribund condition. A further reference to these deaths will be found under the heading of "Age Distribution of Deaths."

### MALARIAL FEVERS.

The total number of deaths among the Chinese from the Malarial Fevers was 541, as compared with 887 during the previous year, 532 during 1899, and 506 during 1898; this is equal to a death-rate of 1.9 per 1,000.

The death-rate among the boat population alone, from this cause, was also 1.9 per 1,000.

The training of the nullahs on the outskirts of the City, as recommended in my Report for 1900, is the only practicable means of reducing the death-rate from this cause, while no time should be lost in securing an extensive **European reservation** in New Kowloon, within which the native population, other than a small number of personal servants, should not be permitted to reside, for it has been abundantly proved that the native population, and especially native children, constitute the main source of infection of this disease, the poison being conveyed by the Anopheles mosquito.

Fifteen deaths from Malarial Fevers are recorded as having occurred among the troops, and it would appear, therefore, to be especially necessary that all Barracks should be well isolated from the native population and that the sites should be most carefully selected and maintained free from mosquito breeding pools.

### BERI-BERI.

There were 377 deaths from Beri-Beri among the Chinese during last year, as compared with 361 in 1900, and 197 only in 1899.

The following table shows the distribution of the disease throughout the year:—

January, .....	26	July, .....	23
February, .....	34	August, .....	40
March, .....	14	September,.....	47
April,.....	22	October,.....	44
May, .....	26	November,.....	51
June, .....	16	December, .....	38
	138		243

As stated in previous Reports, I incline to the opinion that this disease is attributable to infected food, and most probably to damaged rice or other grain which has been attacked by some fungoid growth.

### ACCIDENTS.

Among the accidental deaths of Chinese will be found 47 as the result of the **collapse of buildings**—a matter to which I drew attention in my Report for 1900, during which year twenty deaths were so caused. There can be very little doubt that this is a preventible cause of death, and the obvious remedy is a very much greater amount of supervision over the actual work both of building construction and of the repair of buildings, combined with a greater degree of legal responsibility imposed upon those who design and carry out such alterations or additions.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious disease reported by registered medical practitioners during the year was 1,847 of which no less than 1,651 were Bubonic Fever (Plague); I have dealt with the outbreak of Bubonic Plague in a special report, and I also attach a tabular statement of the incidence of this disease throughout the year (Appendix A.) The following table shews the number of cases of the other infectious diseases reported during each quarter of the year:—

Infectious Disease.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	
Enteric Fever {	European, .....	2	14	14	17	47
	Chinese, .....	2	8	6	4	20
	Other Asiatics, .	2	4	1	1	8
Small-pox {	European, .....	8	2	...	1	11
	Chinese, .....	37	33	1	...	71
	Other Asiatics, .	6	3	...	...	9
Cholera—Chinese, .....	17	...	...	...	17	
Diphtheria—Other Asiatics, ...	1	...	...	5	6	
Puerperal Fever—Chinese, .....	...	6	...	1	7	
Total, .....	75	70	22	29	196	

Of these 196 cases no less than 49 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 streets or in deserted houses. Twenty-five of the imported cases were Enteric Fever, seventeen were Cholera and eight were Small-pox.

I have no doubt that the question of the **medical inspection of vessels**, immediately on their entering the Harbour, which has been urged by me year after year, will receive the most careful attention of the sanitary experts, as there can be no doubt 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.

The total number of cases of Enteric Fever reported during the year was 75 as compared with 85 during the previous year; there has been, however, a large increase in the number of European cases, which totalled 47 during last year as compared with 34 in 1900. It is important to record, however, that no less than 22 of these European cases were imported from neighbouring ports, while one Chinese case and one "other Asiatic" case are also known to have been imported. Most of the Chinese cases are, however, not discovered until after death, and it is then often impossible to obtain any information as to their length of residence in the Colony.

The number of deaths among the Europeans was 14, which gives a case mortality of 29.8 per cent. Four of these Europeans deaths occurred in men from His Majesty's Navy, one from the Army, and five from the Mercantile Marine, leaving four only among the resident civil community. There were four deaths among the "other Asiatics" (all of whom were resident civilians) and sixteen among the Chinese.

There were 20 Chinese cases reported and 6 of these were in children at or under three years of age, while a seventh was in a child of eight years.

The ages of the non-Chinese cases may be classified as follows:—

Years. 10-15.	Years. 15-20.	Years. 20-30.	Years. 30-40.	Years. 40-50.	Years. 50-60.	Years. 60 and upwards.	Total.
1	7	39	2	4	1	1	55

Six out of the eight "other Asiatics" cases occurred among Japanese adults, and the case mortality among these "other Asiatics" was 50 per cent.

### SMALL-POX.

There was an outbreak of Small-pox in the early part of the year, 42 cases being reported in March and 28 in April; the total number of cases reported during the year being 91. Eleven of these cases occurred in Europeans, of whom one died; there were eight imported cases, two of whom were Europeans, five were Chinese and one other Asiatic.

In consequence of this outbreak a notification was issued by the Government on the representation of the Sanitary Board to the effect that persons could be vaccinated free of cost at the Government

Civil Hospital, the Tung Wah Hospital, the Alice Memorial Hospital and the Nethersole Hospital while hand-bills were issued urging the Chinese to get vaccinated. Additional vaccinators were also appointed to go from house to house and offer vaccination to the inmates, while, moreover, a large stock of vaccine was obtained from Saigon to supplement the local supply.

The total number of deaths from this disease during the year was 59, while in 1900 it was 17, and in 1899 it was 35.

The total number of **vaccinations** recorded last year was 5,937 as compared with 4,406 in 1900, 6,529 in 1899, and 7,051 in 1898. In my Report for last year, I called attention to the considerable falling off in the number of vaccinations recorded, and in view of the rapid increase in the population the returns for last year cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

The recommendation made by me in 1897 has been approved during the past year, that a small bonus should be awarded to the Chinese House Surgeons at the Native Hospitals (Tung Wah, Alice Memorial and Nethersole) for all successful vaccinations, with a view to increasing the number of well-vaccinated persons in the Colony and thereby reducing the mortality from Small-pox.

In March of last year, I took over the duties of Director of the **Vaccine Institute** temporarily from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, who was proceeding on leave, and who has since retired from the service through ill-health, and in view of the fact that the lymph issued from that Institution has not always given the best results, I devoted considerable care and attention to this most important work, and am glad to be able to record that all the practitioners who have used the lymph prepared by me have reported that it has been of excellent quality. The number of tubes of vaccine prepared during the year was 8,445, of which I personally prepared 6,707, and the value of this lymph was \$4,222.50. Small quantities have been supplied (on payment) to the Military and Naval authorities, to the private practitioners in this Colony and in Canton, and to the American Government at Manila, but the bulk of it has been used in the local Hospitals and the Gaol, while at the end of the year there was a reserve stock of considerably over 3,000 tubes, in anticipation of any outbreak of Small-pox which might occur during the Spring of 1902. In the Spring of 1901, it was found necessary to telegraph to Saigon for \$500 worth of vaccine, but this should not, under ordinary circumstances, be necessary as it is quite possible to prepare sufficient lymph at our own Institution to meet all ordinary eventualities. The total number of tubes prepared during 1900 was 3,651.

### CHOLERA.

Seventeen cases of Cholera were imported from Singapore on board the S.S. "*Cheung Choo*" in the month of February, but the disease spread no further. Twelve of the patients died.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Six cases of Diphtheria were reported during the year—the patients all being Asiatic Portuguese. Five of them occurred during the last six weeks of the year and the most probable cause of this was the drought, with the consequent lack of water, and the foul condition of the sewers and storm drains resulting therefrom. Two of the patients died.

### PUERPERAL FEVER.

Seven cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year, but fifteen deaths were recorded from this disease—all of them among the Chinese community—while no less than 47 deaths were registered as due to Child-birth, and to morbid conditions incident to parturition. This represents a very serious loss of young adult lives and is undoubtedly due to want of proper attention, and to uncleanly surroundings.

In previous Reports for 1898, 1899 and 1900, I have called attention to the great want there is in this Colony for some **maternity charity**, in addition to the wards which are used for this purpose at the Government Civil Hospital, and some attempt will, I hope, be made to meet this want when the new extension to the Tung Wah Hospital is complete. It is possible also that the scheme for the provision of **Dispensaries** for the Chinese will do something to reduce this very considerable item in our Bills of mortality.

### INTERMENTS.

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

<b>Non-Chinese.</b> —Colonial Cemetery, .....	141
Roman Catholic Cemetery, .....	1,378
Mahommedan            "            .....	60
Jewish                    "            .....	3
Parsee                   "            .....	3
	1,585

<b>Chinese.</b> —Mount Caroline Cemetery, .....	294
Mount Davis            ,,            .....	478
Tung Wah Hospital   ,,            .....	1,744
Infectious Diseases   ,,            .....	1,692
Protestant             ,,            .....	9
Eurasian               ,,            .....	1
Roman Catholic       ,,            .....	1,267
Shaukiwan             ,,            .....	230
Aberdeen               ,,            .....	147
Stanley                ,,            .....	26
Shek-O                 ,,            .....	10
Ma-tau Wai            ,,            .....	273
	<u>6,171</u>

Fifteen 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 Inspectors—Inspector L. E. BRETT and Inspector F. FISHER—acting under my instructions:—

Offence.	Sum- monses.	Con- victions.	Penalties.	Remarks.
<b>Occupation of Basements,</b> .....	81	71	\$ 545.00	2 absconded, 2 cautioned, 6 withdrawn.
<b>Illegal Cocklofts,</b> .....	328	320	1,148.00	5 granted time to make legal, 3 withdrawn.
<b>Illegal Cubicles,</b> .....	537	504	2,263.00	4 absconded, 2 dismissed, 1 withdrawn, 26 granted time to make legal.
<b>Unlicensed Common Lodging-houses,</b> .....	39	29	221.00	1 withdrawn, 9 absconded.
<b>Dirty Premises,</b> .....	820	809	3,365.00	7 absconded, 4 withdrawn.
<b>Nuisances in Public Streets,</b> .....	60	60	200.00	
<b>Failing to cleanse and limewash,</b> .....	140	107	665.50	4 withdrawn, 20 given time to complete, 9 dismissed.
<b>Sleeping in Common Kitchens,</b> .....	26	26	141.50	
<b>Sleeping on Cocklofts,</b> .....	6	6	19.00	
<b>Overcrowding Tenements,</b> .....	10	7	51.00	2 absconded, 1 dismissed.
<b>Overcrowding Common Lodging-houses,</b> ...	6	4	45.00	1 absconded, 1 withdrawn.
<b>Overcrowding Opium Divans,</b> .....	10	10	317.00	
<b>Failing to concrete Ground Surfaces,</b> .....	35	30	255.00	1 withdrawn, 2 dismissed, 2 given time to complete work.
<b>Nuisances on Private Premises,</b> .....	69	61	426.50	3 withdrawn, 3 granted time to abate, 2 Magistrate's orders of Prohibition.
<b>Breaches of Bye-laws:—</b>				
<b>Cattle and Swine,</b> .....	17	17	90.00	
<b>Bake-house,</b> .....	5	5	110.00	
<b>Offensive Trades,</b> .....	3	3	15.00	
<b>Verandah,</b> .....	8	8	44.00	
<b>Matsheds,</b> .....	31	28	410.00	3 withdrawn,
<b>Latrines and Privies,</b> .....	5	4	39.00	1 withdrawn.
<b>Public Laundries,</b> .....	11	11	119.00	
<b>Market,</b> .....	6	6	30.00	
<b>Dairies,</b> .....	5	5	60.00	
<b>Unwholesome Butter,</b> .....	1	...	...	Dismissed.
<b>Failing to notify Infectious Disease,</b> .....	3	2	...	1 one month, and 1 three weeks' imprison- ment, 1 dismissed.
<b>Wilfully damaging Property on Crown Land,</b> .....	1	1	2.00	
<b>Occupying New Buildings without Permit,</b>	10	8	100.00	2 dismissed.
<b>Obstructing Backyards,</b> .....	92	88	499.00	2 withdrawn, 1 given time to remove, 1 absconded.
<b>Obstructing Windows,</b> .....	54	51	227.00	1 given time to remove, 2 withdrawn.
<b>Failing to provide Backyards,</b> .....	235	154	1,536.00	11 withdrawn, 60 given time to complete, 1 dismissed, 9 Magistrate's order of Prohibition.
<b>Total,</b> .....	2,654	2,435	\$12,943.50	





## METHOD OF DEALING WITH OUTBREAKS OF BUBONIC FEVER (PLAGUE).

1. *Notification.*—Cases of infectious disease are required to be reported at once to the nearest Police Station (Telephone No. 15) or to the Medical Officer of Health (Telephone No. 120) or to the Sanitary Board (Telephone No. 257). This is compulsory on "all persons knowing or having reason to believe that any person has been attacked by or is suffering from" Bubonic Plague, Cholera or Small-pox (Bye-law 5 of the Bye-laws governing Notification of Infectious disease contained in Schedule B. of Ordinance 13 of 1901); but it is almost universally evaded by the Chinese and even by the Chinese "Doctors." The penalty for its evasion is \$50.

2. *Detection of the Sick.*—In the absence of notification this can only be effected by means of house to house visits. The Sanitary Board has power to institute, in addition to the visits of the District Inspectors, such special house to house visits in any district in which either of the abovenamed diseases may prevail, and must define the limits of such district (Bye-law 8 of the Bye-laws governing "Disinfection of Infected Premises" contained in Schedule B. of Ordinance 13 of 1901).

3. *Removal of the Sick and Dead.*—Ambulances for the removal of the sick are kept at the various Police Stations, at the Canton Wharf, at the Board's matsheds at Praya East, Praya West, Yaumati and Hunghom, and at the Steam Disinfecting Station in Taipingshan, and sick Chinese are removed in these ambulances to the Tung Wah Hospital on application to the Sanitary Board, the Medical Officer of Health, or the Police, and are there examined by a Chinese Doctor trained in Western medicine and are either drafted at once by him to the Plague Hospital or detained under observation in case of doubt. Non-Chinese cases are almost invariably reported, in the first instance, by a registered medical practitioner and such cases are, on the certificate of the medical attendant, removed direct to the Kennedy Town Hospital. Should such medical attendant certify, however, that the patient "is being lodged and cared for without danger to the public health," he is not removed to Hospital. In making any application for removal, care should be taken to state distinctly whether the patient is alive or dead, for in the case of dead bodies, a coffin or a dead-box is forwarded for the removal. The ambulance is attended by a Chinese constable, or a coloured foreman, who conveys the details concerning the case to the Hospital Authorities. Light well made coffins, contained in closed hand-carts, are now used for the removal of dead bodies to the Government Mortuary; these are kept at the various Police Stations, at the Board's matsheds and at the Steam Disinfecting Station, and information concerning the death is forwarded on a card attached to the body.

4. *Treatment of the Sick.*—This is entirely in the hands of the Medical Department. The Government Hospital at Kennedy Town is supplemented by a series of Matshed Hospitals, also at Kennedy Town and by a Matshed Hospital at Mongkoksui (Kowloon), which are managed by the authorities of the Tung Wah Hospital but are under the supervision of the Medical Department.

5. *Disinfection of infected premises.*—This is carried out by European officers assisted by coloured foremen, Chinese foremen, trained coolies and a varying number of carrying coolies. As soon as it is known that a case of the disease has occurred at any house, a Chinese constable is sent from the nearest Police Station to detain all persons found therein (Bye-law 3 of the Bye-laws governing disinfection of infected premises contained in Schedule B. of Ordinance 13 of 1901), and the officer in charge of the disinfection proceeds to the house and having provided these persons with Government clothing (if they are unable to provide un-infected clothing for themselves) he removes their own clothing, bedding, curtains, and carpets, to the Steam Disinfecting Station, the clothing being tied up in coarse unbleached calico sheets soaked in a solution of chloride of mercury, and conveyed through the streets in closed baskets. New goods, silk clothing which has not been recently worn, furs and leather goods are not removed to the Steam Disinfecting Station, but must as a general rule remain on the premises until they have been fumigated. When the clothing, etc., is returned (in the course of some two hours) from the Disinfecting Station, it is handed to the owners who have already vacated the premises, and the Government clothing is returned to the Disinfecting Station to be steamed before it is again used. The people displaced from their homes during the disinfection and cleansing of the premises, (which usually occupies some 5 or 6 hours in all) are at liberty to make use of the Board's matshed shelters until this is complete, but usually proceed with their ordinary avocations or seek shelter in the street or in a neighbour's house.

The disinfection of the premises consists in the spraying of the walls with a solution of perchloride of mercury (1 in 1,000) followed by fumigation with free chlorine, obtained by the addition of diluted sulphuric acid to chlorinated lime (1 pint of a 1 in 5 solution of the crude acid to each lb of the chlorinated lime). Floors and furniture are then scrubbed with a solution of one of the coal tar preparations of carbolic acid, and the walls are then lime-washed, chlorinated lime being added to the lime-wash in the proportion of 1 lb. to the gallon.

6. *Burial of the dead.*—This is carried out under the superintendence of one of the Board's European Officers, all bodies being buried at the Kennedy Town Plague Cemetery, unless a special permit has been granted for burial elsewhere.

7. *General sanitary precautions.*—Chlorinated lime is supplied to all the public latrines for use in the buckets, and the officers of the Board are instructed to see that it is freely used.

A staff of Chinese rat-catchers is maintained who receive a monthly wage of five dollars and a reward of 3 cents for every rat brought in by them; they are supplied with rat-traps and all the necessary apparatus, and towards the end of the year they were bringing in as many as 1,800 rats a week in the city of Victoria alone—the total number of rats paid for during the year 1901 was 77,301.

January, 1902.

FRANCIS W. CLARK,  
Medical Officer of Health.

## Appendix B.—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.
<b>I.—General Diseases.</b>																
<b>A.—Specific Febrile Diseases.</b>																
<b>a Zymotic.</b>																
Small-pox, .....	4	...	...	1	9	5	6	3	2	7	2	9	6	...	...	1
Diphtheria, .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Typhoid (Enteric), .....	11	2	5	1	2	...	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
" Simple, Continued, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	3
Diarrhoea, .....	5	1	...	16	133	7	9	9	7	11	13	21	11	12	...	16
Dysentery, .....	11	10	...	1	5	...	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	1	...	1
Bubonic Fever (Plague), .....	47	2	...	47	160	34	175	141	109	105	85	194	100	29	4	68
Dengue Fever, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	81	15	5	66	309	46	193	154	111	126	102	233	129	43	5	90
<b>β Malarial.</b>																
Malarial Fevers, .....	18	15	...	16	101	23	15	28	7	4	16	36	18	17	2	12
Beri-beri, .....	4	...	...	12	40	9	19	22	16	11	26	53	33	21	1	52
	22	15	...	28	141	32	34	50	23	15	42	89	51	38	3	64
<b>γ Septic.</b>																
Erysipelas, .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septicæmia, .....	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	1	...	1	3	...	...	1
	1	...	...	...	6	1	1	4	3	1	1	6	5	...	...	1
<b>δ Venereal.</b>																
Syphilis (Acquired), .....	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	...	1
" (Congenital), .....	...	...	...	...	63	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	...	2	...	1	64	7	1	1	1	4	2	4	2	1	...	1
Total Group A., .....	104	32	5	95	520	86	229	209	138	146	147	332	187	82	8	156
<b>B.—Diseases dependent on Specific External Agents.</b>																
<b>a Parasites.</b>																
Worms, .....	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
<b>β Poisons.</b>																
Vegetable, { Opium, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (Suicide), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	
" Alcoholic, .....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fish Poisoning, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	
<b>γ Effects of Injuries.</b>																
Burns, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Scalds, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Heat-apoplexy, .....	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drowning, .....	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	28	
Fracture of Skull, .....	7	1	...	3	1	1	1	5	1	3	1	1	2	1	5	
" of Ribs, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
" of Jaw (Compound), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" of Spine, .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
" of Leg, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rupture of Heart, .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" of Spleen, .....	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	
" of Liver, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
" of Intestine, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Hanging (Execution), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" (Suicide), .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
Carried forward, (Effects of Injuries), .....	18	6	2	4	9	3	21	7	1	5	3	7	7	1	...	34
Carried forward, Group A., .....	104	32	5	95	520	86	229	209	133	146	147	332	187	82	8	156
" Group B., .....	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	





## 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, Group A.,...</i>	104	32	5	95	520	86	229	209	138	146	147	332	187	82	8	156
"    Group B.,...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
<b>General Diseases.—Continued.</b>																
<i>B.—Effects of Injuries.—Continued.</i>																
<i>Brought forward,.....</i>	18	6	2	4	9	3	21	7	1	5	3	7	7	1	...	34
Strangulation (Suicide), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bullet wound (Murder), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    of Head (Suicide), .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gunshot wound of Liver, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
"    (Suicide), .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wounds (Murder), .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries (Collapse of buildings), .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	30	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Suffocation (Collapse of buildings), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    in a Fire, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries from Landslip, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concussion of Brain, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries from fall, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken Neck from fall, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Compression of Neck (Accident), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lacerated wound of Thigh, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Multiple Injuries, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
Hæmorrhage, .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dynamite Injuries (Shock), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asphyxia (Overlying), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Peritonitis (Injury), .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shock (Accident), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>δ Errors of Diet.</i>	21	9	2	7	13	3	63	12	5	9	5	12	11	1	...	42
Alcoholism, .....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group B.,.....	26	10	2	8	13	4	63	18	5	9	7	13	12	1	...	42
<i>C.—Developmental Diseases.</i>																
Premature Birth, .....	3	1	...	2	8	5	3	7	4	7	3	16	6	1	...	5
Debility, .....	2	4	...	3	21	17	1	4	4	6	7	13	6	4	...	4
Old Age, .....	6	...	...	15	13	18	2	4	4	2	1	7	2	...	...	15
Marasmus and Atrophy,.....	1	1	...	1	67	73	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tabes Mesenterica, .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	1
Inanition, .....	3	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformation of Heart, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage from Cord,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group C.,.....	16	7	...	22	112	115	7	15	13	15	13	36	17	5	...	26
<i>D.—Miscellaneous Diseases.</i>																
Rheumatic Fever, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Rheumatism, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Lower Jaw, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
"    of Breast, .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
"    of Stomach, .....	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
"    of Liver, .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
"    of Sigmoid Flexure (Operation), .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
"    of Penis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    of Uterus, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    of Vagina, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarcoma of Orbit, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    of Neck, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, .....	7	1	...	4	35	13	1	3	1	2	1	5	3	1	...	6
Anæmia, .....	1	10	...	...	12	2	3	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	2
Diabetes, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Carried forward, (Miscellaneous Diseases),</i>	15	11	...	5	50	15	7	8	4	3	4	7	5	2	...	10
<i>Carried forward, Groups A., B. &amp; C.,...</i>	146	49	7	125	645	205	299	242	156	170	167	381	216	88	8	224



## 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, (Groups A, B &amp; C),...</i>	146	49	7	125	645	205	299	242	156	170	167	381	216	88	8	224
<i>General Diseases,—Continued.</i>																
<i>D.—Miscellaneous Diseases,—Cont.</i>																
<i>Brought forward,.....</i>	15	11	...	5	50	15	7	8	4	3	4	7	5	2	...	10
Epistaxis,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hodgkin's Disease,.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of Leg,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
"    of Foot,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total Group D,.....	16	11	...	5	50	15	7	9	4	3	4	7	5	4	...	10
<i>II.—Local Diseases.</i>																
<i>E.—The Nervous System:</i>																
Meningitis,.....	...	...	...	1	10	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	1
"    (Tubercular),.....	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Abscess of Brain,.....	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy,.....	10	...	...	...	2	1	1	5	3	3	2	7	...	...	...	1
Paralysis (Undefined),.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
"    (Bulbar),.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>a.</i> Hemiplegia,.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	1
<i>b.</i> Paraplegia,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions,.....	3	1	...	...	175	47	4	3	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus (Traumatic),.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    (Idiopathic),.....	1	...	...	...	63	6	1	2	1	4	4	2	...	...	...	...
Trismus,.....	...	...	...	1	257	133	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy,.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Eclampsia,.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imbecility,.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dementia,.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Acute Myelitis,.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinal Sclerosis,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Softening,.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group E,.....	26	2	...	2	513	190	12	16	13	9	15	14	3	7	...	5
<i>F.—The Circulatory System.</i>																
Heart Disease,.....	12	...	1	5	11	4	9	8	6	6	10	17	10	7	...	9
"    (Congenital),.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurism (Aortic),.....	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pericarditis,.....	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Endocarditis,.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thrombosis (Phlegmasia Dolens),.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group F,.....	14	1	2	6	12	7	10	11	7	6	10	18	11	7	...	12
<i>G.—The Respiratory System.</i>																
Bronchitis,.....	7	4	...	23	67	5	15	26	7	19	13	42	22	1	...	28
Pneumonia,.....	14	8	2	10	43	12	8	10	8	9	11	21	14	5	...	12
Phthisis,.....	36	10	1	28	60	43	40	46	30	39	50	64	21	23	...	72
Pleurisy,.....	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Empyema,.....	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1
Asthma,.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmoptysis,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pulmonary Embolism,.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of Lung,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Empysema of Lung,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercular Laryngitis,.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngeal Obstruction,.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngismus Stridulus,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group G,.....	62	24	3	62	173	63	63	86	45	69	74	131	61	29	...	114
<i>Carried forward, (Groups A to G),.....</i>	264	87	12	200	1,393	480	391	364	225	257	270	551	296	135	8	365

DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1901.—Continued.

CHINESE COMMUNITY.								TOTAL AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.																GRAND TOTAL.			
KOW-LOON DISTRICT.	SHÁCKI-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.				
549	116	148	60	46	28	13	2	9	105	5	107	8	266	11	458	51	638	83	1,161	14	377	15	457	6	19	4,090	
11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	1	38	1	20	8	3	9	19	4	15	2	5	1	...	159	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	1	38	1	20	8	5	10	20	4	15	2	5	1	...	163	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	4	11	5	10	...	...	37	
...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	4	...	...	11	
4	...	13	2	4	1	1	...	...	6	2	91	2	144	...	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	73	1	5	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	387	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
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12	1	14	9	5	2	1	...	...	467	5	111	3	160	...	32	2	8	8	30	5	20	5	15	...	...	871	
10	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	4	51	3	40	4	21	...	...	131	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	1	2	2	6	7	56	3	43	4	21	...	...	153	
30	10	...	...	25	42	3	3	...	1	5	18	1	21	...	10	...	20	2	73	1	127	2	111	...	...	392	
10	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	57	4	46	...	14	1	12	12	35	1	9	3	3	...	...	202	
62	13	57	24	7	12	4	...	...	...	...	8	18	1	24	10	71	29	345	5	158	1	71	1	...	...	742	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
109	25	61	25	32	54	8	3	...	3	8	86	7	92	1	49	11	105	47	465	8	298	6	189	1	...	1,376	
694	144	226	95	85	84	22	5	9	577	18	640	19	359	14	561	74	762	155	1,732	34	753	32	687	8	19	6,653	

## 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, (Groups A to G),</i> ...	264	87	12	200	1,393	480	391	364	225	257	270	551	296	135	8	365
<i>Local Diseases.—Continued.</i>																
<i>H.—The Digestive System.</i>																
Dentition, .....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Necrosis of Lower Jaw, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancerum Oris, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Stomatitis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastric Ulcer, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis, .....	2	2	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gastro-Enteritis, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colic, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (Biliary), .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatitis, .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatic Abscess, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver, .....	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gallstone, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ascites, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Pancreatitis, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis, .....	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
„ (Tubercular), .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhoids, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strangulated Hernia, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Jaundice, .....	1	...	...	20	8	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1
Cystic Disease of Omentum, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sprue, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture of Rectum, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total Group H.,</i> .....	19	5	...	2	29	11	3	5	1	5	6	5	1	1	...	4
<i>I.—The Urinary System.</i>																
Nephritis (Acute), .....	2	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Bright's Disease, .....	6	1	...	1	3	2	2	6	3	4	5	5	3	1	...	8
Calculus (Vesical), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
„ (Renal), .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of Bladder, (Extravasation of Urine), .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uræmia, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total Group I.,</i> .....	10	2	2	1	5	4	2	6	3	4	7	5	4	1	...	9
<i>J.—The Generative System.</i>																
Pyometra,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total Group J.,</i> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>K.—Affections connected with Pregnancy.</i>																
Abortion, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Extra-Uterine Pregnancy, .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ruptured Pregnant Uterus, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total Group K.,</i> .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
<i>L.—Affections connected with Parturition.</i>																
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Placenta Prævia,.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Child-birth, .....	1	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
<i>Total Group L.,</i> .....	2	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	3	3	...	2	3	...	1	1
<i>Carried forward, (Groups A to L),</i> .....	296	94	14	204	1,433	496	399	375	232	269	283	565	304	137	9	379



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, (Groups A to L.)</i> ...	296	94	14	204	1,433	496	399	375	232	269	283	565	304	137	9	379
<i>Local Diseases,—Continued.</i>																
<i>M.—The Skin.</i>																
Carbuncle, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boils, .....	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy, .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myxædema, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcers (Gangrenous), .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sloshing Ulceration of Foot, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group M,.....	2	1	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
<i>N.—Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.</i>																
Hip-joint Disease, .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Caries of Spine, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suppurative Synovitis, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Group N, ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
<i>III.—Undefined.</i>																
Dropsy,.....	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour of Brain,.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    Rectum,.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    Mediastinal, .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of Throat, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    Neck,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
"    Leg, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
"    Gluteal, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
"    Intercostal, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    Alveolar, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
"    Scrotal, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    Chronic, .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Undiagnosed, .....	2	...	...	8	5	...	...	1	1	2	3	4	9	1	...	79
Total Undefined & Undiagnosed,...	3	1	...	8	10	4	...	1	1	2	3	6	9	1	1	80
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES,.....	302	96	14	213	1,450	500	399	378	233	273	287	572	313	138	11	459

SUMMARY.																
CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATHS,																
(In Groups).																
I.—General Diseases.																
A.—Specific Febrile Diseases, .....	104	32	5	95	520	86	229	209	138	146	147	332	187	82	8	156
B.—Diseases dependent on Specific External Agents, .....	26	10	2	8	13	4	63	18	5	9	7	13	12	1	...	42
C.—Developmental Diseases,.....	16	7	...	22	112	115	7	15	13	15	13	36	17	5	...	26
D.—Miscellaneous Diseases, .....	16	11	...	5	50	15	7	9	4	3	4	7	5	4	...	10
II.—Local Diseases.																
E.—The Nervous System,.....	26	2	...	2	513	190	12	16	13	9	15	14	3	7	...	5
F.—The Circulatory System, .....	14	1	2	6	12	7	10	11	7	6	10	18	11	7	...	12
G.—The Respiratory System, .....	62	24	3	62	173	63	63	86	45	69	74	131	61	29	...	114
H.—The Digestive System, .....	19	5	...	2	29	11	3	5	1	5	6	5	1	1	...	4
I.—The Urinary System, .....	10	2	2	1	5	4	2	6	3	4	7	5	4	1	...	9
J.—The Generative System,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K.—Affections connected with Pregnancy, .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
L.—Affections connected with Parturition, .....	2	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	3	3	...	2	3	...	1	1
M.—The Skin, .....	2	1	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
N.—Diseases of Organs of Locomotion,...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
III.—Undefined & Undiagnosed,.....	3	1	...	8	10	4	...	1	1	2	3	6	9	1	1	80
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES,.....	302	96	14	213	1,450	500	399	378	233	273	287	572	313	138	11	459



DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1901,—Continued.

CHINESE COMMUNITY.								TOTAL AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.																GRAND TOTAL.	
KOW-LOON DISTRICT.	SHÁUKI-WÁN DISTRICT.	ABER-DEEN 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.		
713	150	232	101	87	88	22	5	9,588	21,663	20,572	15,567	79,787	170	1,799	42,781	40,700	8	20	6,887						
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4			
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	15			
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5			
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7			
3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	10			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
31	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	10	14	42	20	14	1	37	5	...	2	...	5	...	151				
35	3	...	1	1	3	...	...	12	15	44	21	16	2	42	11	...	3	...	5	...	173				
750	153	233	102	87	89	25	5	9,600	22,684	20,619	16,590	80,803	173	1,846	44,793	40,710	8	25	7,082						
433	69	115	37	37	12	7	1	...	11	4,273	7,195	9,436	41,584	61	1,948	10,329	7,164	2	...	...	3,187				
33	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	10	2	15	8	53	19,103	3	23	2	10	4	13	274	
83	47	27	23	8	16	5	1	9	93	1,131	1,611	...	7	2	1	3	10	1	20	6	383	...	629		
11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	1	38	1	20	8	5	10	20	4	15	2	5	1	163
12	1	14	9	5	2	1	...	...	467	5,111	3,160	...	32	2	8	8	30	5	20	5	15	...	...	871	
13	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	1	2	2	6	7	56	3	43	4	21	...	153
109	25	61	25	32	54	8	3	...	3	8,866	7,921	14,915	11,195	47	465	8,298	6,189	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,376	
6	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	3,231	...	8	1	2	2	3	11	21	4	14	3	3	...	1	110
3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	4	1	8	3	12	4	12	5	16	...	...	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
9	5	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	1	31	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	15
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
35	3	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	12	1	15	44	21	16	2	42	11	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	173
750	153	233	102	87	89	25	5	9,600	22,684	20,619	16,590	80,803	173	1,846	44,793	40,710	8	25	7,082						



## RETURN OF DEATHS,—Continued.

L'Asile de la Ste. Enfance.		The Italian Convent.	
<i>Causes.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Causes.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Diarrhoea, .....	123	Diarrhoea, .....	6
Dysentery, .....	2	Bubonic Fever (Plague), .....	1
Malarial Fever, .....	78	Malarial Fever, .....	15
Beri-beri, .....	1	Beri-beri, .....	1
Erysipelas, .....	2	Syphilis (Congenital), .....	7
Syphilis (Congenital), .....	62	Worms, .....	1
Premature Birth, .....	1	Rupture of Heart, .....	1
Debility, .....	16	"    Liver, .....	1
Old Age, .....	6	Old Age, .....	16
Marasmus and Atrophy, .....	67	Debility, .....	17
Cancer of Breast, .....	1	Marasmus and Atrophy, .....	73
"    Stomach, .....	2	Tabes Mesenterica, .....	1
Tuberculosis, .....	34	Inanition, .....	1
Anæmia, .....	11	Tuberculosis, .....	11
Meningitis, .....	9	Anæmia, .....	2
Abscess of Brain, .....	4	Meningitis, .....	1
Convulsions, .....	176	"    Tubercular, .....	1
Tetanus, .....	62	Apoplexy, .....	1
Trismus, .....	252	Imbecility, .....	1
Heart Disease, .....	2	Convulsions, .....	51
Pericarditis, .....	2	Tetanus, .....	6
Bronchitis, .....	2	Trismus, .....	127
Pneumonia, .....	29	Pericarditis, .....	1
Phthisis, .....	12	Bronchitis, .....	3
Enteritis, .....	4	Pneumonia, .....	4
Jaundice, .....	16	Pleurisy, .....	2
Tubercular Peritonitis, .....	1	Phthisis, .....	38
Nephritis, .....	2	Gastric Ulcer, .....	1
Boils, .....	6	Jaundice, .....	8
Caries of Spine, .....	1	Stomatitis, .....	1
Tumour of Brain, .....	2	Peritonitis, .....	1
Abscess of Throat, .....	1	Nephritis, .....	2
Abscess Intercostal, .....	1	Dropsy, .....	4
"    Chronic, .....	1		
Total, .....	<u>991</u>	Total, .....	<u>407</u>

Registrar General's Office, Hongkong, 30th January, 1902.

A. W. BREWIN,  
Registrar General.FRANCIS W. CLARK,  
Superintendent of Statistics.

*Report of the Sanitary Surveyor, for the year 1901.*

SANITARY BOARD OFFICES,  
HONGKONG, 17th February, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my Annual Report for the year 1901.

## NEW HOUSE DRAINS.

1. Plans have been deposited and passed by me during the year for the drainage of 1,051 houses. The plans of 741 houses were carried forward from 1900, making a total of 1,792 in hand during the year.

2. The drainage of 715 houses has been completed, and the plans for 56 have been cancelled, leaving 1,021 to carry forward to 1902.

3. In addition to the above, notices for repairs or additions to the drainage arrangements of 147 houses were carried forward from 1900, and new notices were received for 363, making a total of 510 for the year.

Of these, 308 have been completed, leaving 202 to be carried forward to 1902.

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

## INSPECTION OF PRIVATE DRAINS.

5. The drains and sanitary fittings of 54 buildings have been tested and reported on; of this number, 9 required reconstructing and 45 amending.

Notices were served on the owners of the above 54 buildings, calling upon them to execute the necessary work, which in each case has been complied with. In addition to the above, 21,482 houses have been inspected by myself or the Drainage Inspector, with the result that minor drainage defects have been discovered in 2,017 instances. Notices have been served on the owner or occupier in each case to carry out the necessary work. Six hundred and sixty-one (661) nuisances have been reported to the Medical Officer of Health, and 417 to the Director of Public Works to be dealt with by them. The drains of 1,181 private houses have been cleansed by the Drainage Overseer.

## WATER-CLOSETS AND URINALS.

6. No new Water-closets have been erected during the year. Urinals with automatic flushing tanks have been erected in the following licensed public houses, by order of the Board:—

No.	2 Queen's Road, Central,	Thomas' Grill Room.
" 148	" " "	Stag Hotel.
" 184	" " "	Globe Hotel.
" 242	" " "	Central Hotel.
" 266	" " "	German Tavern.
" 304	" " "	Rose, Shamrock and Thistle.
" 318	" " "	International Hotel.
" 332	" " "	Land-we-live-in Hotel.
" 90	" " West,	Western Hotel.
" 28	Praya East,	Praya East Hotel.
" 1	Jubilee Street,	Colonial Hotel.
" 12	Victoria Street,	Traveller's Hotel.
" 21	Pottinger Street,	Criterion Hotel.

## NEW BUILDINGS.

7. Certificates have been granted during the year for 796 new houses and two additions, certifying that they have been built in accordance with the entire provisions of the Public Health Ordinance of 1901. This is the largest number of new buildings certified in any one year since the records have been kept, viz., 1889. (See Table B.)

## CEMETERIES.

8. The Plague Cemetery at Kennedy Town is nearly full, there being room for about 50 more bodies. As an extension could not be very well made, owing to the nature of the ground, a valley at Cheung Sha Wan has been selected for future burials, and the work of laying out this cemetery is now being proceeded with.

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, .....	33	28	\$185	Five withdrawn.
Failure to comply with order of Magistrate,...	7	7	70	...
Contravention of Sec. 84 of Ord. 13 of 1901,	7	7	95	...
	<u>47</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>\$250</u>	<u>...</u>

This is an improvement on last year, when there were 175 summonses with penalties amounting to \$1,635.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. J. BRYAN,  
*Sanitary Surveyor.*

The Secretary,  
THE SANITARY BOARD.

Table A.

(Drainage and Re-drainage.)

Year.	No. of Houses drained.	Cancelled.	Total.	Plans received.	In hand.
1900,	1st Quarter, .....	...	106	...	741
	2nd " .....	...	46	...	
	3rd " .....	1	82	...	
	4th " .....	52	117	...	
	298	53	351		390
1901,	1st Quarter, .....	...	46	333	1,051
	2nd " .....	...	62	364	
	3rd " .....	...	79	224	
	4th " .....	3	233	130	
	417	3	420		631
Total,.....	715	56	771	1,792	1,021

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
1901, .....	1,051	715	56	1,021	796
Total,.....	12,650	10,995	634	...	4,301

**Table C.**  
(Repairs and Additions.)

Year.	No. completed.	Cancelled.	Total.	No. received.	In hand.
1900,	1st Quarter .....	54	...	54	...
	2nd " .....	5	...	5	...
	3rd " .....	7	...	7	...
	4th " .....	41	16	57	147
	107	16	123		24
1901,	1st Quarter, .....	27	...	27	75
	2nd " .....	32	...	32	86
	3rd " .....	37	...	37	60
	4th " .....	82	7	89	142
	178	7	185	363	178
Total,.....	285	23	308	510	202

*Report of the Acting Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, for the year 1901.*

SANITARY BOARD OFFICES,  
HONGKONG, *March 20th*, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Board, the following Report for the year 1901.

IMPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

Occasional cases of Foot-and-mouth Disease have been brought into the Colony to the Depôts during the year from the neighbouring mainland where the disease appears to be more or less endemic, but, by prompt isolation, a liberal use of disinfectants and frequent cleansing of the watering tanks, it has been possible to prevent any spread of the disease.

The quality of the animals brought into the Colony for slaughter has been much above the average during the past year, and this is probably due in part to the greater demand occasioned by the fact that Hongkong now supplies the Manila market.

ANIMAL DEPÔTS.

The total number of cattle admitted into the depôts at Kennedy Town during the year was 23,555, as compared with 20,801 during the previous year, while at the Hung Hom Depôt the admissions were 5,688, as compared with 5,348 during 1900. Five hundred and seventy-nine cattle were rejected as unfit for slaughtering purposes at Kennedy Town and 380 were rejected at Hung Hom.

The number of sheep and goats admitted to the Kennedy Town Depôts during the year was 28,818 while 180,377 swine were admitted, as compared with 153,765 during the previous year.

During the year, arrangements were made to close in all the sheep and swine depôts with iron-bars between the roofs and the top of the seven-foot enclosing walls, thus preventing any possibility of theft.

The accommodation for cattle is still very inadequate and provision should be made in the Estimates for the ensuing year, for at least two additional cattle sheds, while a further shed for pigs will also be needed to keep pace with the rapid increase in the number of animals imported for slaughter.

It has also been proposed to build a Depôt and Slaughter House between Shauiwan and Quarry Bay, and a site has already been selected, but the matter has, so far as I am aware, gone no further at present.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Arrangements were made during the year for the Board to take over the entire control and management of the Slaughter Houses at Kennedy Town from the first day of January, 1902, in lieu of the previous arrangement of leasing the collection of fees to a contractor, and an additional Inspector was also appointed from that date to assist the Inspector in charge in this work. I have every reason to believe that the new arrangement will work smoothly and will result in a considerable increase of revenue to the Government.

The Hung Hom Slaughter House will continue to be leased for the present and also the slaughtering of animals in the various villages.

The total number of animals slaughtered at Kennedy Town, Hung Hom, Shaukiwan and Aberdeen during the year was as follows:—

District of Slaughter House.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Swine.
Kennedy Town, .....	19,250	15,973	142,806
Hung Hom, .....	5,688	2,571	21,346
Shaukiwan, .....	...	...	3,842
Aberdeen, .....	...	...	4,211
Total, .....	24,938	18,544	172,205

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered during the past ten years:—

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Swine.
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
1901, .....	24,938	18,544	172,205

#### DAIRIES AND CATTLE SHEDS.

Early in March an outbreak of Rinderpest occurred in one of the sheds belonging to the Dairy Farm at Pokfulam. The shed contained thirty-three head of cattle and twenty-eight of them contracted the disease, of which fifteen died. Mr. LADDS reported that the general type of the disease was of a very mild character owing to the fact that he had inoculated the whole of the herd some time previously. The disease did not spread to the remainder of the herd, all of which were re-inoculated at this time as a protective measure, and the outbreak was at an end within three weeks.

In November a small outbreak of Foot-and-mouth disease occurred in the Wong-nei-cheong Dairy Farm; there were twenty-three cows and three calves on the farm, and twelve cows and one calf contracted the disease; the calf died from the disease and one cow died of injuries contracted by breaking loose when convalescent.

With the exception of these small outbreaks, nothing of importance occurred in any of the dairy farms of the Colony during the year. The farms and cattle sheds have been regularly inspected by the Inspector of Markets and have been found to be kept in a clean and airy condition and in accordance with the Bye-laws.

#### MARKETS.

*Central Market.*—The lighting of this market was considerably improved by an increase in the height of the windows and by the re-arrangement of the electric light pendants, and may now be regarded as satisfactory so long as the place is kept regularly painted and lime-washed, as this latter is a most important factor in the lighting of such a building.

*Western Market.*—A start has been made in the matter of the erection of a new Western Market on the Reclamation in front of the Harbour Office and as soon as the building is complete I hope that we shall see the present market, which is not in a sanitary condition, and can hardly be made so, swept away and the space utilized in part for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the neighbourhood.

In January of last year the Board called the attention of the Government to the deficiency in the market accommodation of the City of Victoria, and recommended the erection of temporary markets on vacant sites of Crown land. I understand that this matter is now receiving the attention of the Public Works Department.

The market accommodation at Shaukiwan is still very inadequate and a new market is certainly required in that village. An extension of the Wanchai Market, which is far too small to meet the needs of the population of that district, has been planned, but had not been put in hand at the end of the year.

There is still but one Inspector of Markets for the whole Colony, and his duty also comprises the supervision of the Cattle Depôts and Slaughter House in Kowloon. I think the time has come for the Board to strongly urge the appointment of a special Inspector for Kowloon, so that the present Inspector of Markets can devote the whole of his time to the markets in the City and in the villages of Shaukiwan and Aberdeen and to the cattle sheds and dairies on the Hongkong side of the water.

STAFF.

Inspector WATSON remains in charge of the animal depôts and Slaughter Houses at Kennedy Town, and Inspector COTTON carried out the duties of Inspector of Markets during the year, but was appointed to the Depôts and Slaughter Houses from January 1st, 1902, when the new scheme for the management of the latter by the Board came into force. Inspector MAC EWEN was appointed Inspector of Markets from the same date.

Mr. JOHANNSEN has continued to perform the duties of Overseer of the Central Market and has occasionally assisted at the Depôts at Kennedy Town when one or other of the Inspectors has been on the sick list.

The Government has decided to improve the quarters provided for the Inspector in charge of the Kennedy Town Depôts by the addition of a two-storied wing to the building—thus enabling this officer to have a bed room on an upper floor, which is most desirable in this climate.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANCIS W. CLARK.

The Secretary,

SANITARY BOARD.

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. — No. 266.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint the following additional members to serve on the Committee for the purpose of considering and making arrangements for the steps to be taken in this Colony to celebrate the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen in June:—

J. R. M. SMITH, Esq.  
 GERSHOM STEWART, Esq.  
 W. H. WICKHAM, Esq.  
 H. W. SLADE, Esq.  
 M. S. NORTHCOTE, Esq.  
 T. H. REID, Esq.

By Command,

A. M. THOMSON,  
*Acting Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 29th April, 1902.