

HONGKONG.*Colonial Surgeon's Report for 1884.*

Presented to the Legislative Council by Command of His Excellency the Governor.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL,
HONGKONG, 30th March, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my Annual Report for 1884, together with the Tables showing the work done in the different Establishments of the Medical Department. I also forward reports from the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, the Superintendent of the Lock Hospital, and the Government Analyst.

POLICE.

2.—The admissions from the Police Force to Hospital, in 1884, show a decrease of over one hundred as compared with 1883. For the last four years the numbers have been as follows:—1881, 498; 1882, 549; 1883, 599; and 1884, 486, shewing a considerable improvement, especially when the strength of the Force in the different years is taken into consideration. The average strength of the Force in the last four years has been:—1881, 624; 1882, 588; 1883, 658; and 1884, 666.

3.—There were seven deaths in the Force: one European, one Indian, and five Chinese; of these deaths only two occurred in Hospital; one European and one Chinese. The Indian died in India while away on leave. One Chinese died in China while on leave, and three others in their own houses.

4.—Table I shews the admissions to Hospital of each class of the Force during each month of the year 1884. The number of admissions of every class is, as usual, largest in the summer months.

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

6.—Table III shews the number of admissions to Hospital of the different sections of the Force from the different stations and districts.

7.—The Water Police Hulk being burnt, destroyed one great source of sickness amongst the Force, but the new Water Police Station not being ready, the men were located at Crosby's Store which, during their stay there, proved no improvement on the Hulk. Towards the end of the year they were removed into the New Water Police Station on the Kowloon side and this, so far, has been a great improvement. It has yet to be seen how it works in the summer months.

8.—Stanley Station, which in 1883 sent in twenty-eight cases, this year only sent in thirteen; the number is still high as, in 1882 only, seven cases were received. This year, while the old Station is being partially rebuilt and repaired, the men have been stationed in the old military quarters there.

9.—No. 2 and No. 3 Stations sent in 18 cases this year, as compared with 39 in 1883. Most of the cases come from No. 3 Station which should be pulled down and entirely rebuilt; there is plenty of room for an excellent Station there.

10.—No. 7 Station sent in 29 cases, as compared with 58 in 1883. This Station should also be entirely rebuilt, as there is plenty of room for an excellent Station and no reason for its being so insalubrious.

11.—The Central Station furnishes many more cases than it should do. This Station and No. 9 admit of much improvement. The latter, an old Station of the Bungalow description, only used for married quarters, should be rebuilt with two stories. Whitfield Station is now the worst of the out-stations and sends in a very bad class of fever cases, though, as regards the building itself, there is nothing to quarrel with; but a great amount of earth cutting, &c., has been going on of late years in the neighbourhood. However, I think, time will work improvement in this Station.

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

	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Indians.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>
Admissions to Hospital, 1881,.....	88	212	198
Do., 1882,.....	92	230	227
Do., 1883,.....	113	246	239
Do., 1884,.....	87	224	175

13.—This shews that the improvement has taken place chiefly among the Europeans and Chinese.

14.—The admissions to Hospital and deaths of members of the Police Force during the past ten years are given below.

	<i>Admissions.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1875,	436	14
1876,	410	7
1877,	418	6
1878,	566	6
1879,	566	8
1880,	588	13
1881,	498	10
1882,	549	8
1883,	599	10
1884,	486	7

TROOPS.

15.—There is a very slight decrease in the number admitted to the Military Hospital this year, but an increase in the number of deaths.

16.—Table IV gives the average strength of the Force, the cases of sickness and deaths, with the percentage to strength for 1884. I give below, for the sake of comparison, the number of admissions and deaths for the past ten years.

	<i>Admissions.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1875,.....	716	9
1876,.....	563	2
1877,.....	973	9
1878,.....	944	10
1879,.....	1,035	8
1880,.....	1,075	13
1881,.....	1,116	4
1882,.....	1,019	9
1883,.....	1,105	10
1884,.....	1,097	12

17.—The sickness, therefore, is nearly equal to any of the previous five years and is only exceeded twice in the previous nine years, while the number of deaths is only exceeded once in the previous nine years.

18.—The Indian Troops, like the Indian Police, seem to suffer more from sickness in proportion to their strength than the white Troops or Police. The Indian Troops have, as a rule, better quarters lighter duties, and less exposure than the Police, yet their sickness in proportion to their strength is not much less, so that the sickness among them cannot be accounted for in this way. Their own climate is as cold in winter, as most of them come from northern India, and very much hotter in summer, and it is not less variable in its changes. The same diseases are common to both climates. They can in both cases procure the diet they are accustomed to in their own country and they are both better paid and clothed. So that it is difficult to account for so much sickness amongst them in both cases.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

19.—This Establishment is now conducted in the Old Lock Hospital which has been altered and improved according to the plans approved by the Secretary of State and now provides handsome airy wards for the patients.

20.—The New Lock Hospital is still occupied as part of this Establishment and will remain so until the Fever Wards, Venereal Wards, Coolies Quarters, &c., &c., are finished, which, I hope, will take place before the end of the year.

21.—Besides these buildings, a new Hospital, a Mortuary and a Laboratory have to be constructed and the ground for these buildings is now in course of preparation.

22.—The house for the Superintendent is also in the course of construction. The foundations have been laid and I hope a few months more will see it completed.

23.—The New Public Mortuary is now in working order and there will be no longer any offensive long deceased bodies brought to the neighbourhood of the Hospital.

24.—The admissions during the past year have not been quite so numerous as in the two former years, 1881 and 1882. The following table shews the number and position of the patients brought to Hospital for the past four years.

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

25.—The decrease in the admissions to Hospital are, it will be seen above, chiefly due to the Police, Board of Trade and Government Servants, all of which it is very satisfactory to note. Private paying patients remain about the same. Police cases shew a steady increase in every year which is unsatisfactory. Destitutes are about the same.

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

27.—Table VI shews the rate of mortality of the different classes admitted to Hospital.

28.—Table VII shews the admissions and deaths in each month of the year, both sickness and mortality being greatest in the last seven months of the year. This is not usual; the summer months June, July, August, and September have generally brought in the largest number, but this year the numbers in all classes kept up pretty steadily to the end of the year.

29.—Table VIII shews the number of dead bodies brought to the Mortuary and shews a great decrease in the number of children, only 25; the number of adults has also been considerably decreased, being 56, but for the last three months of the year the bodies were taken to the new Public Mortuary of which the record is not set down here.

30.—The number of admissions and deaths in the Government Civil Hospital for the past ten years are as follows:—

	<i>Admissions.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1875,.....	1,010	59
1876,.....	1,000	36
1877,.....	950	49
1878,.....	1,289	50
1879,.....	1,071	55
1880,.....	1,055	44
1881,.....	1,236	49
1882,.....	1,458	68
1883,.....	1,502	70
1884,.....	1,354	50

31.—The percentage of deaths to admissions, 3.69, is the smallest percentage in the past ten years, showing that the cases admitted have been less severe in character than in former years.

32.—Many of the complaints in the Superintendent's Report will, I hope, be rectified in the course of the year. They have all been reported on in previous reports.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

33.—Seven cases of Small Pox were admitted during the year, of whom two died; the rest were of a very mild type.

34.—Table VIII, *a* shews the number of admissions and deaths, the nationality and the number of days of detention. They were principally seamen from vessels in the Harbour. One was a Chinese Constable.

VICTORIA GAOL.

35.—The number of prisoners admitted to Gaol this year is greater than for the past two years. The daily average number in the Gaol, however, has been but slightly increased, as compared with last year. The following figures show the number of admissions and the daily average for the past ten years.

	<i>Total No. of Prisoners admitted to Gaol.</i>	<i>Daily average No. of Prisoners.</i>
1875,	4,023	374.06
1876,	4,062	432.60
1877,	3,964	395.22
1878,	3,803	519.22
1879,	3,665	576.13
1880,	3,530	575.25
1881,	4,150	666.00
1882,	3,498	622.00
1883,	3,486	542.15
1884,	4,023	552.00

So that, although there is an increase of over 500 in the admissions, there is only an increase of 10 in the daily average number of prisoners in Gaol. This shews a slight improvement in the daily average for the past two years.

36.—The number of sick admitted to this Hospital is still large and is owing, as before reported, to the number of vagabonds and beggars sent in of late years.

37.—Table IX shews the admissions to Hospital, the nationality and disease and the number of deaths, which was only three.

38.—Table X shews the number of cases treated in the cells. Besides these there are numbers of petty complaints not registered who, together with malingerers and others, come up for examination every morning or to be passed for punishment.

Table XI shews the rate of sickness and deaths in the Gaol for the year 1884.

Table XI, *a* shews the character of the cases admitted to the Gaol Hospital immediately on their reception from the Courts. In the case of Europeans it is principally from the effects of alcohol; in that of Chinese, debility or venereal disease. Many of them come in looking so seedy that they are put under observation for a time to make sure of their condition.

Table XI, *b* shews the number of opium smokers of one mace and upwards, admitted to Gaol this year, the quantity smoked by each daily, the number of years they have been addicted to the habit, their weight when admitted and their weight for every week of the first month of their detention or as long as they remained if less than a month; with the nature of the complaints of those under treatment in Hospital. Thus, out of 87 recorded smokers, there were only 12 under treatment and none of these exceeded two mace in their consumption of opium. One opium smoker died this year, a case of general debility, and this is the first opium smoker that has died in the Gaol in the eleven years I have been in medical charge. This was very sensationally made use of in some Public Papers, under the head of DEATH OF AN OPIUM SMOKER IN VICTORIA GAOL. The largest consumer of opium admitted this year was No. 14, five mace; he had been eight years an opium smoker and weighed 80½ lbs. on admission, increased 3½ lbs. Three had been opium smokers for thirty years, one daily consuming one mace, one daily consuming two mace, and one daily consuming three mace.

The lightest weight admitted was 75 lbs., his daily consumption 3 mace and he increased in weight 8 lbs. in the first month; had smoked 20 years.

The heaviest weight admitted is 139 lbs., his daily consumption 2 mace, increase in weight 7 lbs., had smoked 20 years; none of these last received any special treatment.

I can find no special symptoms common to all opium smokers when deprived of the use of the drug; they are all ready enough to complain if there is anything the matter with them, and are all watched with the greatest care, and I find nothing to recall in anything I have stated in previous reports.

Nothing has been done in the way of chemical analysis of the opium smoke, as the very limited accommodation for laboratory work is hardly equal to the ordinary requirements of the Government Analyst, who has had much difficulty and discomfort to contend with, in even his ordinary duties.

There still remains as an established fact that the sudden deprivation of the drug produces *no* evil effect and causes no appreciable discomfort, certainly nothing more than a tobacco smoker would suffer.

TEMPORARY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

39.—This wretched building is no longer in existence. The patients were removed from it at the end of the year, and we now have a fine airy building not far from the Government Civil Hospital.

40.—There were only six admissions this year, four males and two females. Four were discharged and sent to their native places relieved, and two remain.

41.—Table XI, *d* shews the number, nature, and nationality of the cases and the length of their detention.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

42.—The total number of patients admitted to this Hospital during the year was 1,474; the total treated 1,558; of these 755 died.

The number of out-patients treated was 102,811.

The number of moribund cases brought to Hospital is 291.

The number of Small Pox cases treated in the Small Pox Wards of this Hospital was 15; of these 7 died.

The number of vaccinations successfully performed by the travelling vaccinators of the Tung Wa Hospital during the year was 1,694.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

43.—The new Lock Hospital being still used as a portion of the Civil Hospital, two Small private houses, near the latter, are still in use as a Temporary Lock Hospital, with no ground attached for exercise, but I hope by the end of the year this state of things may be altered and the women received in their proper quarters.

44.—Table XV, *a* shews the number of women admitted to Hospital for the last 27 years with the average number of days they were under treatment, with the exception of last year; compared with which there is one day increase; this is the lowest average in the 27 years,—showing that the disease treated is for the most part of a mild character.

45.—Table XV, *b* shews the number of beds provided in the Lock Hospital, the number of women detained in Hospital, the number coming to be examined and the number of examinations made.

46.—Table XV, *c* shews the number of men treated for venereal disease in the different Hospitals, Military, Naval, Police and Civil Hospitals, with the average number of men in Garrison and Port of different classes per month.

47.—Table XV, *d* shews the number of women treated in the Lock Hospital and the nature of their complaints,—only two of them have been found to suffer from constitutional disease.

48.—Table XV, *d* 2 shews the number of unregistered women proceeded against, of whom 193 were convicted and 39 found to be diseased.

Table XV, *e* shews the nature of the complaints among the men treated in the different Hospitals, with a comparison of the numbers of the last three years.

Tables XV, *e* 1 and XV, *e* 2 show the amount of constitutional disease contracted amongst the Naval and Military men.

Table XV, *e* 2 shews that none of the Naval Seamen contracted constitutional disease in Hongkong and only four contracted it elsewhere, as compared with 8 having contracted it in Hongkong and 24 elsewhere in 1883.

Table XV, *e* 1 shews that 28 of the military contracted constitutional disease in Hongkong against 13 in 1883. Of the Police, 8 contracted constitutional disease, the same number also in 1883.

49.—The rise in the number of men attacked among the Military with constitutional symptoms is not easily accounted for, as the number of men diseased from all venereal complaints is 159 as compared with 153 in 1883, shewing but a slight increase in the total number of complaints.

50.—The Police have had 41 men sent to Hospital suffering from venereal disease, as compared with 42 in 1883; 8 of those suffered from constitutional disease and the same number in 1883.

51.—The seamen, not knowing their way about, rarely come in contact with any but the registered women, but both Military and Police are well acquainted with the town and with the whereabouts of unregistered women; but the Police have not suffered more than last year from constitutional disease, whereas the Military have more than doubled this number and the reason why I am unable to understand.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

52.—Table XVI shews the rate of mortality among European and American Residents in Hongkong. The percentage to the number of residents for 1884, 3.09, is the highest in the past ten years.

I give below the tables of the death rates for the past twelve years among Europeans and Chinese, as registered in Hongkong, from diseases which may be caused by filth poison.

DEATHS AMONG EUROPEANS.

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

DEATHS AMONG CHINESE.

YEAR.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	
Fever {	Enteric,.....	12	125	31	94	145	89	116	309	438	679	262	132
	Simple Continued,	96	46	291	343	370	481	733	373	168	71	571	600
	Typhus,	16	...	2	...	8	33	21	...	38	...	3	2
	Diarrhoea,.....	195	231	288	259	311	701	608	348	435	465	660	301
Totals,	319	402	612	696	834	1,304	1,478	1,030	1,079	1,215	1,496	1,035	

53.—The figures in the European Table vary but slightly in the different years and classes of disease and the totals still less. The figures in the Chinese Table vary very considerably in the different years, both as regards the different classes of disease and the totals. Why Enteric Fever should vary from 12 to 679, simple continued Fever from 46 to 733 and Diarrhœa from 195 to 701, is very hard to say. I have here given the lowest and the highest numbers in any of the twelve years given in the tables. I can only ascribe it to a confusion in the diagnosis of the different diseases. The totals show that the mortality from these different diseases went up by pretty large jumps from 1873, when the total was 319, to 1879, when the total reached 1,478 in 1880; the total made then a large drop to 1,030 and then went on rising again till 1883, when the total reached 1,496; this year it has again made a large drop to 1,035. Typhus I have laid no stress upon, as it has not, so far as I can ascertain, been diagnosed by European Physicians as occurring in the tropics and is not a disease, unless carefully isolated, likely to stop at one or two cases.

54.—The only cases, as far as I can ascertain, of true Typhus ever seen by European Physicians in Hongkong, were some cases received many years ago in the Seamen's Hospital, now the Naval Hospital, and they all came in vessels from Japan. Still it is very clear that these classes of diseases have very largely increased of late years among the Chinese, as is shown by the totals, and have not shown any great inclination to go back to their former small numbers, which does not speak well for the Chinese portion of the City of Victoria or the Villages of Hongkong, as regards sanitation.

55.—The Sanitary Board can do little to help this state of things, as long as the Building Ordinance and other Ordinances affecting the General Health of the Population remain as at present, for they are powerless to interfere in many cases. For instance, in the majority of Chinese Houses and many of those occupied by Europeans who can get no other quarters, the latrine is situated in the kitchen, not a very pleasant thing to think of. Not that the Chinese themselves like this arrangement, but they, like some Europeans, are compelled by circumstances to put up with it. It will at any rate take many years to remedy this state of things. Then all wells should be done away with especially in the Chinese quarters of the Town, (the state of the drainage as shown in Mr. CHADWICK'S reports rendering the subsoil of the town yearly more unwholesome), and this cannot be done so long as the water supply is so limited. Many wells, that cannot be chemically proved to be unwholesome, are far from coming under the head of what are called potable waters. And many of them are by the Chinese themselves condemned as unfit for drinking, but are used for washing purposes only. Many have been closed as being unfit for any purpose, and this inflicts great hardship and expense on the poorer class of Chinese in the neighbourhood, who obtained their water from this source, for they have to go to much farther a field for their supplies.

56.—The progress of reorganising the drainage is necessarily slow and this also greatly depends on the water supply.

57.—The markets, which are sadly in need of improvement, will also have to wait and many other things that I have brought to notice years ago in my reports remain in *statu quo* or have improved for the worse.

Mr. CROW'S analytical report is very interesting. Besides the reports on some poisoning cases, on poisons in use by the Chinese, there are other things well worthy of circulation.

The analysis of bread supplied from various sources in Hongkong was very satisfactory. Nothing of an unwholesome nature was to be detected in any case.

The analysis of the water supply is not satisfactory. The water supplied from the Pokfulam Reservoir is good, but of 42 wells examined only one, situated in Caine Road, was found to be equally good, the others only varied more or less in impurity, in most cases greatly so, and some wells were utterly condemned as unfit for any purpose.

The analytical work has been greatly hampered by want of a proper Laboratory, which want, I hope, will soon be rectified.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

PH. B. C. AYRES,
Colonial Surgeon.

The Honourable W. H. MARSH, C.M.G.,

Colonial Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.

POLICE.

I.—TABLE shewing the ADMISSIONS into and DEATHS in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during each Month of the Year 1884.

MONTHS.	EUROPEANS.		INDIANS.		CHINESE.		TOTAL Admissions.	TOTAL Deaths.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.		
Remaining on the 1st Jan., 1884,	3	1	10	...	6	...	19	1
January,	7	...	10	...	5	...	22	...
February,	2	...	15	...	5	1	22	1
March,	7	...	14	...	6	...	27	...
April,	5	...	17	...	13	...	35	...
May,	7	...	30	...	18	...	55	...
June,	9	...	23	...	15	...	47	...
July,	6	...	25	...	15	...	46	...
August,	7	...	18	...	32	...	57	...
September,	6	...	15	...	9	...	30	...
October,	6	...	23	...	7	...	36	...
November,	9	...	15	...	28	...	52	...
December,	13	...	9	...	16	...	38	...
Total,	87	1	224	...	175	1	486	2

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

II.—TABLE shewing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the POLICE FORCE during the Year 1884.

AVERAGE STRENGTH.				TOTAL SICKNESS.			TOTAL DEATHS.			RATE OF SICKNESS.			RATE OF MORTALITY.		
European.	Indian.	Chinese.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.
111	178	*377	666	87	224	175	1	1†	15	79.0	125.84	46.41	0.90	0.56	1.32
										per cent.			per cent.		

* Includes 52 Coolies, † Died in India on leave. ‡ 1 Chinese Constable died in China on leave, and 3 Chinese Constables died in their own houses.

III.—POLICE RETURN of ADMISSIONS to HOSPITAL from each District during the Year 1884.

	CENTRAL No. 5			GOVERNMENT HOUSE No. 2			No. 1 STONE CUTTERS' ISLAND.			No. 6			WATER POLICE STATIONS, TSMISHAUSUI, WHITEFIELD.			SHACKIWAN.			POKFULAM.			ABERDEEN.			STANLEY.			No. 7			YAU MATT, HUNG HOM.			TOTAL.
	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.	European.	Indian.	Chinese.				
Remaining on 1st Jan., 1884,	2	8	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
January,	5	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
February,	1	7	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
March,	3	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
April,	1	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
May,	4	24	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
June,	4	16	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
July,	3	21	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
August,	3	16	9	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
September,	2	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
October,	1	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
November,	1	9	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
December,	11	7	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Total,	41	153	46	3	11	4	1	1	..	1	6	1	19	4	99	1	5	2	2	1	1	2	4	7	4	7	2	6	18	5	7	14	7	486

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

IV.—TABLE shewing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY of the TROOPS serving in HONGKONG during the Year 1884.

AVERAGE STRENGTH.			ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL.			DEATHS.			AVERAGE DAILY RATE OF SICKNESS.		RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 OF THE STRENGTH.	
White.	Black.	Total.	White.	Black.	Total.	White.	Black.	Total.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1,062	165	1,227	913	184	1,097	8	4	12	47.62	7.35	8.05	24.24

R. HUNGERFORD,
Deputy Surgeon General,
P.M.O.

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

DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.				DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.			
	Europeans.	Coloured.	Chinese.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Chinese.	Total.		Europeans.	Coloured.	Chinese.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Chinese.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	484	255	264	1003	17	4	16	37	<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	559	316	431	1306	17	4	18	39
Observation,	39	33	26	98	...	...	...	...	Wounds, Punctured of Lung, ...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
Cut throat,	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	Do., do. of Abdomen, ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of Face & Hand (Lacquer Poisoning),	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	Do., do. Overscafula, ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dog-bite, .....	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	Concussion of Brain,	1	...	2	3	1	...	2	3
Monkey-bite,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	Do. of Spine, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Man-bite, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Fracture Simple,—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contusions,	6	7	21	34	...	...	...	...	Do. of Clavicle,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Sprain of Ankle,	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	Do. of Radius, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Do. of Knee,	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do. of Radius and Ulna, ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do. of Loin, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do. of Humerus, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Do. of Wrist, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do. of Fibula,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Wounds, Contused,	9	10	21	40	...	...	...	...	Do. of Femur,	1	1	4	6	...	...	1	1
Do., do., of Scalp,	7	4	36	47	...	...	1	1	Do. of Neck of Femur, ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do., do., of Eye-ball,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Do. of Ribs,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do., Incised,	4	4	32	40	...	...	...	...	Do. of Skull, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
Do., Lacerated, .....	...	...	12	12	...	...	1	1	Fracture Compound,—	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3
Do., Gun-shot of Forehead, ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do. of Skull, .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3
Do., do. do. and Leg, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do. of Radius and Ulna, ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Do., do. of Face, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do. of Nectacarpal Bones..	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Do., do. of Lung, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do. of Finger,	3	1	4	8	...	...	...	...
Do., do. of Chest-wall,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Do. of Toes, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Do., do. of Hand, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do. of Tibia, .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	1
Do., do. of Leg, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	Do. of Tibia and Fibula, ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1
Do., do. of Sacrum, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Dislocation of Nasal Bone, ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do., do. of Thigh, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	Old Fracture of Tibia, Fibula } and Humerus,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do., Punctured of Upper Arm, ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	TOTAL,.....	572	322	460	1354	18	4	28	50
<i>Carried forward</i> ,.....	559	316	431	1306	17	4	18	39									

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Reduction of Dislocation,— Nasal Bones, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	4	2	8	14	...	...	1	1
Partial Excision for Necrosis,— Upper Jaw,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	Removal of Bullets,—	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Amputations Primary,— Of Hand through Meta- carpus, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	Of Calculi, .....	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Of Fingers,	2	1	4	7	...	...	...	Of Vesical Lateral Litho- tomy, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Of Thigh, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	Of Urethral, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Of Toes, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	Of Humour of Upper Jaw, ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Amputation Secondary,— Of Hand through Meta- carpus,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	Incision for,—	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
<i>Carried forward</i> ,.....	4	2	8	14	...	...	1	Fistula in Ano,	6	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
								Phimosis,	5	1	...	6	...	...	...	...
								Circumcision,—	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
								Paracentesis, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
								Abdominal,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
								Ovarian, .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
								Vesical per Rectum, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
								Hydrocele,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
								TOTAL,.....	17	4	20	41	...	...	1	1

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

VI.—TABLE showing the RATE of MORTALITY in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during the last 10 Years.

Rate to Total Number of Admissions.	Rate to Number of Europeans Admitted.	Rate to Number of Coloured Persons Admitted.	Rate to Number of Chinese Admitted.
Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1875,..... 4.54	1875,..... 5.01	1875,..... 4.51	1875,..... 8.65
1876,..... 4.49	1876,..... 3.42	1876,..... 3.28	1876,..... 3.91
1877,..... 5.15	1877,..... 4.16	1877,..... 3.25	1877,..... 8.12
1878,..... 3.88	1878,..... 3.46	1878,..... 3.08	1878,..... 5.76
1879,..... 5.13	1879,..... 3.12	1879,..... 8.39	1879,..... 4.72
1880,..... 4.17	1880,..... 3.73	1880,..... 2.66	1880,..... 5.80
1881,..... 3.96	1881,..... 3.87	1881,..... 3.09	1881,..... 4.80
1882,..... 4.66	1882,..... 4.35	1882,..... 4.38	1882,..... 5.24
1883,..... 4.66	1883,..... 4.37	1883,..... 3.01	1883,..... 6.08
1884,..... 3.69	1884,..... 3.15	1884,..... 1.24	1884,..... 6.08

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

VII.—TABLE showing the ADMISSIONS into and DEATHS in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during each Month of the Year 1884.

MONTHS.	EUROPEANS.		COLOURED.		CHINESE.		TOTAL Admissions.	TOTAL Deaths.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.		
Remaining on the 1st January, 1884,	23	1	15	1	8	..	46	2
January,	40	..	14	..	24	..	78	..
February,	26	1	20	1	23	4	69	6
March,	42	..	24	1	31	2	97	3
April,	43	..	19	..	29	3	91	3
May,	49	2	37	..	44	1	130	3
June,	49	3	32	..	36	3	117	6
July,	65	5	34	1	43	3	142	9
August,	51	2	26	..	60	2	137	4
September,	30	..	24	..	40	2	94	2
October,	39	2	29	..	34	5	102	7
November,	46	1	30	..	50	1	126	2
December,	69	1	18	..	38	2	125	3
Total,	572	18	322	4	460	28	1,354	50

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

VIII.—LIST of DEAD BODIES brought by the POLICE to the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL during each Month of the Year 1884.

MONTHS.	EUROPEANS.		COLOURED.		CHINESE.		TOTAL.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
January, .....	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
February,	2	..	..	..	10	..	12
March,	1	..	..	..	4	1	6
April, .....	..	..	..	..	6	4	10
May,	1	..	..	..	4	3	8
June, .....	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
July, .....	..	..	..	..	10	3	13
August, .....	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
September, .....	..	..	..	..	9	3	12
October, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	4	..	..	..	56	25	85

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

VIIIa.—TABLE of ADMISSIONS INTO and DEATHS in SMALL POX HOSPITAL, 1884.

No.	SEX.	NATIONALITY.	AGE.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	DATE OF DISCHARGE.	No. OF DAYS IN HOSPITAL.	DESCRIPTION OF PATIENT.	RESULT.
1	Male	Goa	40	8th March	11th March	3	Private Paying	Died.
2	Do.	Spanish	19	23rd "	1st April	7	Do.	Recovered.
3	Do.	Spanish	36	24th "	26th March	2	Do.	Died.
4	Do.	Malay	22	1st April	5th April	4	Do.	Recovered.
5	Do.	Chinese	33	13th "	24th "	11	P. C. 414	Do.
6	Do.	English	25	25th "	8th May	13	Private Paying	Do.
7	Do.	German	41	16th June	3rd July	17	Do.	Do.

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

IX.—TABLE shewing the ADMISSIONS into VICTORIA GAOL HOSPITAL and MORTALITY, during the Year 1884.

DISEASES.	ADMISSIONS.				DEATHS.				REMARKS.
	Europeans.	Coloured Persons.	Chinese.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured Persons.	Chinese.	Total.	
Remaining under treatment 1st January, 1884,	2	...	5	7	...	...	...	...
I.— Febricula,	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever,	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	...
Remittent Fever, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
II.— Rheumatism,	1	...	9	10	...	...	...	...
Scrofula, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Syphilis primary, .....	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...
Syphilis secondary, .....	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
III.— Cephalalgia,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Otorrhœa, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Insomnia,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia, .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Keratitis, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
IV.— Aortic Aneurism, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Anœmia,	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Morbus Cordis, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	
VII.— Asthma, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis, .....	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
VIII.— Colic,	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Constipation,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa,	7	...	2	9	...	...	...	...
Dysentery,	3	...	3	6	...	...	...	...
Dyspepsia,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Fistula in Ano, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Gastralgia, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhoids, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Jaundice, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rectal Hæmorrhage, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tænia Solium,	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
IX.-X.—Albuminuria, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Balanitis, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cystitis,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa,	3	...	5	8	...	...	...	...
Orchitis, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Stone in Urethra, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
XI.— Disease of joints, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Periostitis, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
XII.— Abscess,	1	...	55	56	...	...	...	...
Acne, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Boil, .....	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
Carbuncle,	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Herpes Zoster,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Sent to Tung Wa Hos- pital.
Herpes Preputialis, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ulcer,	1	...	10	11	...	...	...	...
Unclassed:—									
Alcoholia,	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Debility,	1	...	27	28	...	...	2	2	I with Diarrhœa.
Wounds and Injuries:—									
Abrasions, .....	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Burns, .....	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Contusion, .....	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
Contused Wound; .....	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	By hanging I. Flogging II.
Punctured Wound, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Shot Wound, .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Fracture, .....	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	I Clavicle, 1 Ulna, (I Neck of Femur sent to Civil Hospital).
Wounds,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Sprain,	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	...
Unknown or Unrecognized:—									
Observation,	11	...	16	27	...	...	...	...
Total,	65	1	251	317	...	...	3	3	

X.—TABLE showing the CASES not ADMITTED to HOSPITAL, treated by the COLONIAL SURGEON, during the Year 1884.

DISEASES.	Europeans.	Coloured Persons.	Chinese.	TOTAL.
Remaining under treatment 1st January, 1884, .....	...	...	6	6
II.—				
Rheumatism,.....	1	...	1	2
Secondary Syphilis, .....	...	...	1	1
III.—				
Otorrhoea, .....	...	...	1	1
Ophthalmia, .....	...	...	1	1
IV.—				
Anæmia, .....	...	...	1	1
VII.—				
Bronchitis, .....	...	...	1	1
VIII.—				
Dyspepsia,.....	1	...	9	10
XII.—				
Abscess,.....	...	...	3	3
Unclassed.—				
Debility, .....	...	...	8	8
Total,.....	2	...	26	28

XI.—TABLE showing the RATE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in VICTORIA GAOL, during the Year 1884.

Total No. of Prisoners admitted to Gaol.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Total Sick in Hospital.	Total Sick, Trifling Cases.	Total Deaths.	Serious Sickness to Total.	Rate of Sickness.		Rate of Mortality.	
						To Total.	To Average.	To Total.	To Average.
4,023	552	317	28	3	7.879	8.575	6.250	0.074	0.545

TABLE XI, A.—CASES ADMITTED to VICTORIA GAOL HOSPITAL at the First Medical Examination by the COLONIAL SURGEON, during the Year 1884.

Number.	SENTENCE.			DISEASES.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	DATE OF DISCHARGE.	REMARKS.
	Years.	Mos.	Days.				
1	Alcoholia,	1 Jan.	10 Jan.	On Remand.
2	...	1	...	Debility,	8 "	23 "	
3	14	Alcoholia,	9 "	23 "	
4	Do.,	9 "	10 "	On Remand.
5	1	Do.,	9 "	10 "	
6	...	1	...	Primary Syphilis,.....	14 "	9 Feb.	
7	Contusions,	26 "	12 "	On Remand.
8	...	6	...	Fractured Ulna,	31 "	10 Mar.	
9	14	Debility,	2 Feb.	15 Feb.	
10	14	Carbuncle,	14 "	27 "	
11	10	Gonorrhœa,	23 "	3 Mar.	
12	42	Ophthalmia,	23 "	17 "	
13	7	Debility,	8 Mar.	11 "	
14	14	Do.,	17 "	28 "	
15	Do.,	29 "	3 April.	On Remand.
16	Do.,	1 April.	3 "	Do.
17	Do.,	1 "	3 "	Do.
18	Do.,	1 "	3 "	Do.
19	7	Do.,	5 "	8 "	
20	14	Observation,	5 "	12 "	
21	...	1	...	Secondary Syphilis,	19 "	19 May.	
22	7	Observation,	29 "	1 "	
23	...	6	...	Gonorrhœa,	1 May.	6 "	
24	7	Observation,	9 "	10 "	
25	14	Debility,	12 "	19 "	
26	14	Observation,	13 "	14 "	
27	...	3	...	Asthma,.....	16 "	21 "	
28	7	Erysipelas,	29 "	3 June.	Sent to Tung Wa Hospital.
29	...	6	...	Febricula,	2 June.	18 "	
30	...	6	...	Wound,	10 "	12 July.	Throat cut.
31	Debility,	14 "	17 June.	On Remand.
32	...	3	...	Do.,	17 "	25 "	
33	...	3	...	Febricula,	21 "	26 "	
34	...	3	...	Debility,	17 "	25 "	
35	1	6	...	Primary Syphilis,.....	2 July.	16 July.	
36	7	Debility,	5 "	11 "	
37	7	Do.,	5 "	7 "	
38	7	Do.,	5 "	8 "	
39	7	Primary Syphilis,.....	25 "	30 "	
40	...	1	...	Fracture Neck of Femur,...	24 "	2 Aug.	Sent to Civil Hospital.
41	...	3	...	Contused Wound,.....	28 "	1 "	
42	...	3	...	Fractured Clavicle,	28 "	11 Sep.	
43	...	3	...	Primary Syphilis,.....	28 "	14 Aug.	
44	3	Debility,	13 Aug.	15 "	
45	Observation,	16 "	23 "	On Remand.
46	Punctured Wound,	22 "	23 "	Do. Discharged.
47	42	Dysentery,	26 "	5 Sep.	
48	42	Gonorrhœa,	27 "	5 "	
49	...	4	...	Observation,	28 "	29 Aug.	
50	Contused Wound,.....	5 Sep.	20 Sep.	On Remand.
51	Contusion,	5 "	27 "	Do.
52	Primary Syphilis,.....	9 "	14 Oct.	Do.
53	7	Do.,	10 "	15 Sep.	
54	...	1	...	Abscess,.....	13 "	11 Oct.	
55	...	1	...	Secondary Syphilis,	6 Oct.	4 Nov.	
56	7	Debility,	10 "	15 Oct.	Sent to Tung Wa Hospital.
57	...	6	...	Observation,	18 "	23 "	
58	...	1	...	Alcoholia,	1 Nov.	4 Nov.	
59	21	Rheumatism,.....	5 "	26 "	Sent to Civil Hospital.
60	7	Aortic Aneurism,	19 "	25 "	
61	21	Debility,	24 "	8 Dec.	
62	...	6	...	Do.,	3 Dec.	5 "	
63	7	Alcoholia,	3 "	10 "	Sent to Civil Hospital.
64	...	18	...	Chancre,	4 "	18 "	
65	...	6	...	Abscess,	6 "	18 "	
66	Shot Wound,.....	6 "	19 "	On Remand.
67	4	Abscess,	9 "	13 "	Sent to Civil Hospital.
68	2	Alcoholia,	10 "	12 "	
69	14	Do.,	15 "	27 "	
70	14	Do.,	20 "	27 "	
71	Observation,	20 "	23 "	On Remand.
72	2	Alcoholia,	22 "	22 "	Paid fine.

XI, B.—TABLE shewing the WEIGHTS of PRISONERS (OPIUM SMOKERS) for the First Four Weeks' Confinement in VICTORIA GAOL, during the Year 1884.

No.	AGE.	NUMBER OF YEARS OPIUM SMOKER.		CONSUMPTION PER DIEM.		WEIGHT WHEN ADMITTED.		WEIGHT FIRST FOUR WEEKS.				REMARKS.
		Years.			Mace.		lbs.					
1	29	10	Years.	1½		108		108	104	104	104	
2	30	1	"	1	"	107	"	107	107½	107	107½	
3	39	10	"	1	"	115	"	115	112	112	112	
4	30	10	"	2	"	97	"	97	101	103½	103	
5	30	10	"	2	"	118	"	120	121	121	121	
6	45	30	"	1	"	118	"	118	118	118	118	
7	40	6	"	1	"	96	"	93	93	92	95	
8	32	6	"	2	"	120	"	119	119	118	119	
9	35	7	"	1	"	102	"	105	102	104	107	
10	44	5	"	1	"	118	"	117½	112½	117	118	
11	45	15	"	4½	"	83½	"	83	84	84	85	
12	27	2	"	1	"	112	"	114	113½	112	113	
13	45	20	"	2	"	83	"	87	85	85	...	General Debility, Died.
14	30	8	"	5	"	80½	"	81½	79	80	84	
15	32	7	"	2	"	88	"	88	89	90½	94	
16	29	3	"	1	"	94	"	90	89	88	91½	
17	35	8	"	1	"	93	"	93½	98	96	97	
18	30	5	"	2	"	120	"	120	123	123	...	
19	28	5	"	2	"	114	"	111½	114	115	116	
20	26	10	"	2	"	107	"	108	108	108	110	
21	28	10	"	3	"	100	"	104½	103½	106	111	
22	32	5	"	2	"	107	"	107½	106½	107	108½	
23	20	2	"	1	"	93	"	93	88½	91	93	
24	36	10	"	3	"	110	"	107½	108	109	110½	
25	37	3	"	1	"	99	"	96¾	95	100	...	General Debility.
26	49	2	"	2	"	104	"	105	105½	105	105	
27	25	3	"	4	"	104	"	103	103½	101	101	
28	26	10	"	1	"	99	"	96	95	94	...	
29	38	10	"	2	"	115	"	114½	114	112½	115½	
30	46	20	"	1	"	117	"	113	114½	110	110	
31	22	6	"	2	"	85	"	89	90	88	93	
32	37	5	"	2	"	102	"	98	99	101	...	
33	28	2	"	1	"	115	"	109	113	111	...	
34	25	2	"	1	"	99	"	98	100	100	100	
35	42	1½	"	2	"	113	"	108	109	113	115	General Debility.
36	28	10½	"	2	"	87	"	86	87	88	92	Febricula.
37	26	1	"	1	"	86	"	90	91	90	89	
38	20	5	"	1½	"	104½	"	104	108	109	...	
39	23	8	"	2	"	102½	"	105	94	100	...	Abscess.
40	25	2	"	1	"	107	"	106½	108	108	105	
41	49	18	"	1	"	107	"	104	104	104	...	
42	28	10	"	3	"	108	"	108	105	105	105	
43	21	2	"	1	"	109	"	110½	114	116	...	
44	29	4	"	2	"	121	"	122	122	122	121	
45	52	10	"	1½	"	112	"	112	110	112	114	
46	41	10	"	3	"	103	"	106½	107	106	107	
47	28	4	"	1	"	103	"	99½	101	101	103½	
48	30	4	"	2	"	116	"	118	116	116	116	
49	24	2	"	1	"	105	"	104½	104½	104	104	Observation.
50	31	7	"	1	"	80	"	77	76½	82	82	
51	36	20	"	2	"	120	"	116	115	115	120	Dysentery.
52	25	1	"	2	"	106	"	104	102	102	105	
53	40	10	"	1	"	98	"	95	97	96	...	
54	28	10	"	2	"	113	"	111½	111	112	111	
55	52	30	"	3	"	85	"	83	86	90	...	Anæmia.
56	25	6	"	2	"	114	"	111	111	111	113	
57	50	30	"	2	"	102	"	101	101	103	103	
58	25	6	"	2	"	98	"	97	97	97	97	
59	31	11	"	3	"	111	"	115	117	120	119	
60	50	20	"	3	"	75	"	77	80	83	83	
61	48	20	"	2	"	139	"	144	143	146	146	
62	25	10	"	4	"	93	"	101	102	102	103	
63	39	4	"	1	"	100	"	100	99	102	103	
64	40	8	"	2	"	105	"	104	107	104	104	
65	28	3	"	1	"	99	"	96	98	98½	98	Observation.
66	25	2	"	2	"	109	"	107	110	114	114	Contused Wound.
67	38	15	"	4	"	112	"	109	114	114	114	
68	27	3	"	2	"	101	"	101	101	101½	101	
69	38	10	"	2	"	107	"	105	109	108	108	
70	32	4	"	1	"	119	"	119	119	119	119	
71	40	20	"	1	"	95	"	91	91	95	95	
72	24	2	"	2	"	91	"	92	89	91	92	
73	28	3	"	3	"	118	"	118	116	118	116	
74	28	2	"	1	"	99	"	98	95	95	95	Debility.
75	35	20	"	2	"	110	"	110	113	110	110	
76	40	20	"	2	"	90	"	90	90	91	95	
77	28	1	"	1	"	116	"	111	111	113	113	
78	32	6	"	1	"	93	"	95	93	96	...	
79	41	5	"	2	"	112	"	113	112	113	113	
80	28	3	"	2	"	103	"	100	103	102	105	
81	22	3	"	2	"	104	"	106	106	106½	104	
82	35	1	"	1	"	93	"	90	94	96	95	Abscess.
83	36	3	"	3	"	114	"	111	112	112	...	
84	54	10	"	3	"	104	"	106	107	108	107	
85	35	7	"	2	"	132	"	130	131	129½	131	
86	24	2	"	1	"	106	"	105	105	105	105	
87	30	10	"	4	"	84	"	83	84	83	84	

XI, C.—TABLE shewing OPIUM SMOKERS ADMITTED to HOSPITAL, and treated by the COLONIAL SURGEON, during the Year 1884.

DISEASES.		Europeans.	Coloured Persons.	Chinese.	TOTAL.	Death.
Remaining under treatment 1st January, 1884, .....		...	...	1	1	...
I.—	Febricula, No. 36,.....	...	...	1	1	...
IV.—	Anæmia, „ 55,.....	...	...	1	1	...
VIII.—	Dysentery, „ 51,.....	...	...	1	1	...
XII.—	Abscess, Nos. 39 and 82,.....	...	...	2	2	...
Unclassed.—						
	Debility, „ 13, 25, 35 and 74,.....	...	...	4	4	1
Wounds and Injuries.—						
	Contused Wound, No. 66, .....	...	...	1	1	...
Unknown or Unrecognized.—						
	Observation, Nos. 49 and 65, .....	...	...	2	2	...
TOTAL,.....		...	...	12	12	1

XI, D.—TABLE shewing the NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of PATIENTS treated in the GOVERNMENT LUNATIC ASYLUM, during the Year 1884.

No.	Native of	Sex.	Age.	Diseases.	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	No. of Days in Asylum.	Description of Patients.
1	Anglo-Chinese,	F.	35	Dementia,	1884. 1st Jan.	1884. 22nd May	143	Police Case.
2	Portuguese,	F.	40	Dementia,	1st „	27th Feb.	57	Destitute.
3	Chinese,	M.	26	Dementia,	5th July	3rd Sep.	60	„
4	Indian,	M.	31	Acute Mania,	19th Aug.	13th Sep.	25	„
5	Indian,	M.	25	Dementia,	12th Sep.	Still in Asylum.		„
6	Indian,	M.	30	Dementia,	29th Nov.	Still in Asylum.		„

XII.—TABLE of STATISTICS relating to the TUNG WA HOSPITAL during the Year 1884.

Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1883.			Admitted during the year 1884.			No. of Cases Treated in the Hospital, 1884.			No. of Patients Discharged during the year 1884.			Died during 1884.			No. of Out-Patients Treated during 1884.			Moribund Cases, 1884.			Remaining in the Hospital 31st Dec., 1884.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
74	10	84	1,236	238	1,474	1,810	243	1,553	631	88	719	605	150	755	79,110	23,701	102,811	202	89	291	74	10	84

XIII.—VACCINATIONS performed during the Year 1884 by TRAVELLING VACCINATORS of the TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

In the City of Victoria.	In Out-Districts.	Total.
1,535	159	1,694

XIV.—CASES of SMALL POX treated at the TUNG WA HOSPITAL during the Year 1884.

Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1883.			Admitted during 1884.			Discharged.			Died.			Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1884.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
...	8	7	15	4	4	8	4	3	7	...	...	...

XV.—LOCK HOSPITAL.

TABLE A

SHewing the ADMISSIONS into the GOVERNMENT LOCK HOSPITAL, during the 27 Years of its Existence, with the Number of DIETS issued and the AVERAGE LENGTH of TREATMENT.

ADMISSIONS.		NUMBER OF DIETS ISSUED.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS TREATED.	
1858,.....	124	1858,.....	4,797	1858,.....	43.8
1859,.....	162	1859,.....	5,389	1859,.....	30.8
1860,.....	361	1860,.....	9,107	1860,.....	23.7
1861,.....	442	1861,.....	10,778	1861,.....	23.4
1862,.....	485	1862,.....	12,193	1862,.....	22.0
1863,.....	420	1863,.....	11,707	1863,.....	23.7
1864,.....	442	1864,.....	11,940	1864,.....	27.0
1865,.....	390	1865,.....	11,303	1865,.....	28.0
1866,.....	406	1866,.....	13,060	1866,.....	28.6
1867,.....	434	1867,.....	13,120	1867,.....	25.5
1868,.....	579	1868,.....	16,462	1868,.....	23.6
1869,.....	546	1869,.....	16,799	1869,.....	24.8
1870,.....	722	1870,.....	18,382	1870,.....	23.1
1871,.....	593	1871,.....	12,308	1871,.....	18.5
1872,.....	656	1872,.....	15,103	1872,.....	20.9
1873,.....	500	1873,.....	11,219	1873,.....	19.5
1874,.....	345	1874,.....	6,814	1874,.....	18.6
1875,.....	134	1875,.....	2,916	1875,.....	18.7
1876,.....	168	1876,.....	2,730	1876,.....	14.3
1877,.....	177	1877,.....	3,069	1877,.....	16.6
1878,.....	105	1878,.....	2,242	1878,.....	19.0
1879,.....	129	1879,.....	2,199	1879,.....	13.6
1880,.....	57	1880,.....	1,300	1880,.....	14.7
1881,.....	44	1881,.....	1,330	1881,.....	21.7
1882,.....	99	1882,.....	1,831	1882,.....	15.5
1883,.....	273	1883,.....	3,451	1883,.....	12.0
1884,.....	325	1884,.....	5,174	1884,.....	13.1

Daily Average, 14. Longest day, 179.

TABLE B.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PROSTITUTES, brought under the Provisions of Ordinance No. 10 during the Year 1884.

Number of Beds in Lock Hospital.	Number admitted into Hospital on Certificates of Visiting Surgeon.	Number who submitted voluntarily.	Number against whom it was necessary to proceed by Information before the Registrar General.	Total Number brought under the Provisions of the Ordinance.	Total Number of Examinations made during the Year.	Total Number of Examinations made when no Disease was found.	Total Number Discharged from Hospital.
24	325	264	116	280	13,389	13,064	323

TABLE C.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES RETURN for the Year 1884.

Total No. of Females admitted into Lock Hospital.	TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN DISEASED ADMITTED INTO				Total No. of Men Diseased.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEN IN GARRISON AND PORT (per Month).				Average No. of Men in Garrison and Port (per month).	Average Percentage of Men Diseased (per month).	REMARKS.
	Military Hospital.	Naval Hospital.	Police Hospital.	Civil Hospital.		Soldiers.	Seamen.	Police.	Merchant Seamen.			
325	159	149†	39	92‡	439	1,227	706	666	13,300	15,899	2.77	+ 49 of the admissions into the Naval Hospital were not contracted in Hongkong. ‡ 49 of the admissions into the Civil Hospital were not contracted in Hongkong.

TABLE D.

RETURN of WOMEN examined and treated in the GOVERNMENT LOCK HOSPITAL during the Year 1884.

EXAMINATION.				DISEASES.	HOSPITAL.			DISCHARGED.	
Average No. of days per month on which Examinations were held.	Total Number of Examinations made during the year.	Total Number admitted into Hospital.	Total Number of Examinations made when no Disease was found.		No. remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1883.	Admitted.	Total Treated.	Cured.	No. remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1884.
25	13,389	325	13,064	Primary Syphilis, uncomplicated,	2	75	77	72	5
				Gonorrhœa, do.,	7	181	188	181	7
				Do., and Primary Syphilis, combined,	7	67	74	68	6
				Secondary Syphilis, .....	...	2	2	2	...
				TOTAL,.....	16	325	341	323	18

TABLE D 2

SHewing the Number of UNLICENSED PROSTITUTES apprehended under Ordinance No. 10 of 1867, during the Year 1884.

	NO. OF WOMEN.	CONVICTED.	DISCHARGED.	FOUND DISEASED.
In Boats,	3	3	...	1
In Houses,	217	190	27	38
Total,.....	220	193	27	39

TABLE E.
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES RETURN for the Year 1884.

DISEASES.	Military Hospital.	Naval Hospital.	Police Hospital.	Civil Hospital.
Primary Syphilis, uncomplicated,	26	36	4	11
Gonorrhœa, uncomplicated,	100	101	17	35
Do., and Primary Syphilis, combined,	5	8	3	2
Primary and Secondary Syphilis, combined, .....	...	3	7	15
Gonorrhœa and do., do.,	28	1	...	2
Primary and Secondary Syphilis and Gonorrhœa, .....	...	...	8	27
Gleet, .....	...	...	2	2
TOTAL,.....1884,.....	159	149	41	94
TOTAL,.....1883,.....	153	225	42	93
TOTAL,.....1882,.....	138	168	40	124

TABLE E. 2.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE.

TABLE shewing the number of NAVAL MEN admitted into NAVAL HOSPITAL, during the Year 1884.
SECONDARY SYPHILIS.

Months.	Contracted in Hongkong.	Contracted elsewhere.	Total.
January,
February,
March,
April,	1	1
May,	2	2
June,
July,
August,
September,
October,	1	1
November,
December,
Total Number,.....			4

TABLE E. 3.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE.

TABLE shewing the number of MILITARY MEN admitted into MILITARY HOSPITAL, during the Year 1884.
SECONDARY SYPHILIS.

Months.	Contracted in Hongkong.	Contracted elsewhere.	Total.
January,	3	...	3
February,	4	...	4
March, .....	...	...	...
April,	2	...	2
May,	3	...	3
June,	3	...	3
July, .....	...	...	...
August,	3	...	3
September,	4	...	4
October, .....	...	...	...
November,	6	...	6
December, .....	...	...	...
Total Number,.....			28

XVI.—TABLE shewing the rate of MORTALITY among the FOREIGN RESIDENTS in Hongkong, during the last 10 Years.

Years.	Number of European and American Residents.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Number of Residents.
1875,	2,520	59	2.34
1876,	2,520	74	2.93
1877,	2,767	84	3.03
1878,	2,767	67	2.42
1879,	2,767	55	1.98
1880,	2,767	69	2.49
1881,	3,040	64	2.10
1882,	3,040	55	1.80
1883,	3,040	81	2.06
1884,	3,040	94	3.09
Average of 10 Years.....	2,826.8	70.2	2.424

Enclosure 1.

Report from the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL,

HONGKONG, 19th February, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the Hospital Statistics for 1884, with a few remarks upon the working of the Hospital during the past year.

2. The beginning of the year found the Civil Hospital Establishment very much scattered and carrying on its work under great difficulties, in a variety of buildings, and with a staff mostly new to Hospital work.

3. The patients and part of the staff were lodged in a portion of the old female Lock Hospital, in the new female Lock Hospital, and in the old West Point school building; while the Apothecary had temporary quarters at some little distance up the hill, and the Superintendent temporary quarters still farther off.

4. The old female Lock Hospital is now, at the close of the year, partly rebuilt, and though not yet finished, is occupied by part of the patients and staff, the remainder of the patients and staff, with the exception of the Superintendent, occupying the new female Lock Hospital.

5. The Superintendent remains in the temporary quarters away from the Hospital.

6. The Superintendent's official residence adjoining the Hospital, the construction of which was ordered in March 1883, was commenced in June 1884, and though the Surveyor General reported that it would be ready for occupation in September 1884, the foundations are barely completed and the superstructure is not yet begun.

7. It is hardly necessary to remark that the completion of the Superintendent's residence will conduce largely to the efficiency of the Establishment, and the comfort of the patients. Moreover, the Government is paying house-rent for temporary quarters, and there will be an annual saving in money on the completion of the official residence.

8. The Apothecary, Steward, and European Ward-master were all recently appointed, and were new to Hospital work at the beginning of 1884, but twelve months' experience has familiarized them with their respective duties, and the work now goes on more smoothly.

9. The clerk who was appointed to the Hospital, December 1st 1883, fresh from school, did not work satisfactorily and he has now left the service.

10. Continual trouble is experienced with the lowest class of attendants in the Hospital. They are only paid six dollars (\$6) a month and have a good deal of night watching in the wards besides regular work in the day time; so it is no wonder if they are not very zealous in performing their duties and not very anxious to remain in the service. It seems hardly reasonable to expect common coolies, at six dollars a month, to nurse the sick and to sit up at night with them.

11. There are at present 98 beds in use, and the stress of the work falls upon the medical officer and the European ward-master.

12. The need of a second medical officer is daily felt in the Establishment and there should also be a second European ward-master.

13. The strain upon the medical officer is somewhat relieved by the gratuitous assistance of Dr. MARQUES, who is good enough to attend to urgent cases, when he chances to be at hand in the Superintendent's absence.

14. The calls upon the ward-master are so constant and so harassing, that there is always a risk of his going the way of his predecessors.

15. These almost without exception have succumbed to the pressure, and however promising and well recommended on joining the service, have nearly all taken to drink and dissipation.

16. The Hospital register records 1,423 cases, of which 69 were not admitted.

17. These latter, comprising 11 cases of dog bite, 2 of gun-shot wounds, 1 attempted drowning, and a number of contused and lacerated wounds, received the necessary attention in the surgery and were dismissed.

18. The remaining 1,354 treated in Hospital included 46 who remained at the end of 1883.

19. Of this number 486 were Police, and the remaining 868 consisted of merchant seamen, private residents, destitutes, prisoners, members of the Chinese Customs and Revenue services, and officers and seamen from foreign ships of war.

20. Two invalid soldiers were received from the French expeditionary force at Keelung.

21. The admissions from the Police were 113 fewer than in 1883.

22. Table III shows the number from each Station.

23. A number of weakly men and invalids have been discharged from the force, and the burning of the Water Police Hulk in February removed a fruitful source of disease.

24. The temporary quarters of the Water Police in Crosby's Store were very unwholesome, but the new barracks at Tsimshátsui were at length occupied in September, and improved health and increased efficiency may now be looked for in consequence.
25. The temporary quarters occupied by the Police at Stanley since August 1883, appear to be productive of a severe form of remittent fever complicated with paralysis of the extremities. It would be well to have the Police Station there repaired and re-occupied.
26. Whitfield Station furnishes a large number of cases of remittent fever, some of them severe. The condition of this neighbourhood is capable of improvement.
27. The Police suffered principally from malarial diseases, fever and dysentery, bronchial affections, and surgical injuries.
28. The total number of days spent in Hospital in 1884 by members of the force was 5,157; in 1883 it was 5,990. About half as many more days were spent off duty on sick leave.
29. Ten patients were admitted from foreign ships of war; one officer and two seamen from American vessels, three Russian and three Spanish seamen, and one seaman from an Italian Corvette.
30. Table V shows the varieties of disease among the patients generally, with the Mortality from each.
31. Malarial diseases, fevers and bowel complaints, are prominent in the list and though not many were fatal, in a large number of cases there ensued severe anæmia and serious deterioration of health. A number of cases were complicated with paralysis of the extremities and none of these had quite recovered the use of their lower limbs when discharged.
32. Enthetic disease was slightly diminished but the numbers treated in Hospital are no criterion of the amount of the disease in the Colony.
33. Twenty-three cases of Alcoholism and Delirium Tremens were admitted; at one time no fewer than four being under treatment. This was rather trying to the resources of the Establishment, for there was no proper accommodation for them, and they not only disturbed the other patients, but some of them, being powerful men, required the whole strength of the nursing staff day and night to keep them within bounds.
34. In the course of the year a number of lunatics were sent to the Civil Hospital for observation before being admitted to the Lunatic Asylum. As there is neither accommodation for such cases in the Civil Hospital, nor a sufficient staff to detail special nurses to watch them, the Government might consent to supposed Lunatics being sent to the Asylum for observation. While insane persons are under observation, prior to being placed under restraint, there is always a risk of homicidal or suicidal impulses being developed, and if this were to happen in the Civil Hospital the consequences would be disastrous.
35. Eye diseases were about the same as last year.
36. Bronchial and pulmonary complaints were not more numerous.
37. Hepatic affections were as usual.
38. At the end of July a German seaman was admitted with choleraic symptoms, and died in 4 hours. He had recently arrived from Swatow in the steam-ship *Glücksburg*.
39. Three Chinese women in labour were brought to the Hospital for assistance; they had all been in labour for several days, and required instrumental aid. Two were successfully delivered, one of whom died of puerperal fever three weeks after. The third died undelivered half an hour after arrival at the Hospital.
40. If the Chinese sick poor are to depend for medical treatment upon the so-called Doctors of the Tung Wah Hospital, a room might still be set apart in that Establishment for women in labour requiring assistance, and European aid called in when necessary.
41. The Chinese know nothing whatever of midwifery, and at the Civil Hospital there is neither proper accommodation for such cases nor a sufficient staff to attend to them.
42. Only a few days ago a woman in labour sent to the Hospital by the Police was found to be dead on arrival.
43. Twenty-eight cases of debility were received in which no special symptoms were observed.
44. Twenty-seven admissions were set down to privation, this appearing to be the exciting cause of the mischief present.
45. Drunkenness sent 25 men to Hospital, most of them with broken heads, &c.
46. There were 98 cases recorded as having been under observation, and these constitute a troublesome class of patients, which includes Police constables and merchant seamen, prisoners in Police Custody, and complainants in the Police Court, with a considerable number of loafers. Some of them were really sick but a large number were impostors. The discipline of the Police Force, and the ends of justice, as well as the economical administration of the Hospital Establishment, require that these cases should receive special attention.
47. Only three cases of opium poisoning were admitted to Hospital, but a number were taken by the Police direct to the Mortuary.

48. Four cases of datura poisoning were treated in Hospital; the use of this poison seems to be more common in the Colony than formerly.

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

50. Fifty deaths occurred in Hospital during the year.

51. Up to September 9th, 85 dead bodies were deposited by the Police in the Hospital dead-house.

52. On the 10th September the Public Mortuary at Shekt'ongtsui, being nearly finished, was made available for use, and since that date the Police have taken there all the dead bodies which came into their hands. The patients and staff of the Hospital have thus at last been relieved of what was a constant source of danger and discomfort.

53. The receipts from patients in 1884 amounted to \$7,144.45: of this \$1,675.75 was derived from the Board of Trade, and \$837.42 from the Police. In 1883 the receipts were \$8,413.22: of which \$1,826.25 was from the Board of Trade, and \$1,102.25 from the Police.

54. The visitation of the Hospital by Justices of the Peace, in abeyance for some time past, is to be resumed at some future period. This will be a great advantage, as it will encourage the staff by showing that an interest is taken in their work, and it will also facilitate the remedying of defects in the Establishment.

55. If I might make a suggestion to those responsible for the construction of the Civil Hospital, I would represent the propriety of a laundry forming part of the Establishment. The soiled bedding and clothing is now sent to the Gaol and washed by the convicts, and the result is unsatisfactory.

56. A Hospital report should include something in the shape of scientific observation, and might be expected to contribute something towards a knowledge of the diseases of the locality. This is out of question, however, with one medical officer in sole charge of a general Hospital of 98 beds, a small-pox Hospital of 10 beds, and medico-legal work to perform as well. With such difficulties in the way of nursing and administration as have been described, it is satisfactory that the year's work has been got through without any remarkable failure.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

DR. PH. B. C. AYRES,
Colonial Surgeon.

Enclosure 2.

Report on the Lock Hospital.

GOVERNMENT LOCK HOSPITAL,

HONGKONG, 8th January, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward a short report on the work done during last year in this Establishment in connection with the Contagious Diseases Ordinances.

Within the above mentioned period (1884-1885) 12,638 examinations were held in this Hospital and 427 at Wántsai; and 325 women were detained for treatment.

The majority of admissions were on account of gonorrhœa; the cases of leucorrhœa and soft sores coming next in frequency and, lastly, those of ulceration of the os uteri.

Of the true or constitutional syphilis, there have been but 2 cases recorded in this Hospital; a fact to be wondered at, considering the great movement of ships in the harbour, and, moreover, the circumstance that, with the exception of Shanghai and Japan, that very important measure of sanitary science—the inspection of prostitutes, is not enforced at all in the neighbouring ports and places.

The rarity of that terrible scourge amongst the registered women in this Colony, proves, I think, that they, to a certain extent, do take some precautions, as they dread a long detention in the Hospital.

It has come to my knowledge that the two women, who had contracted syphilis, had infected within a few days, three men.

Of the 190 registered women against whom complaints were lodged, 57 or 30 per cent. were found to be diseased.

That in a good many cases men did not contract disease with them, will soon be apparent by a little process of reasoning.

Leaving for the present the less serious cases, such as gonorrhœa, in which are included also the simple urethritis, and confining our attention only to cases reported as 'venereal sores' and 'primary syphilis,' you will perceive by referring to the Table H, that of the 45 women examined, only 14 were found diseased.

I do not know how many of the reported 'primary syphilis' turned out to be true constitutional infection. I have entered all such cases in the new forms of returns as soft sores, unless I had reason to judge or suspect otherwise.

We know from the well defined nomenclature in use in the Government Civil Hospital, that only one man was treated there, who had contracted syphilis in a registered brothel.

The woman who had infected the man, was detained in the Hospital, as often happened, long before the complaint was made.

The delicate constitution of some of the prostitutes renders them unfit for their miserable calling.

They had to be frequently kept in Hospital, and many times were charged with having given gonorrhœa.

It would be advantageous to the women's as well as to men's health, if only robust ones were allowed to follow that course of life.

The enclosed Tables D. E. F. and G. show respectively, and more particularly, the number of women examined and treated at this Hospital, and those that were examined at Wántsai; the number of complaints against them, and the result of the examinations of the unregistered prostitutes.

As we cannot dispense altogether with the old nomenclature, the Tables A. and C. have been compiled in that form, by Mr. DE SOUZA, the Apothecary of this Hospital.

The following tabular statement indicates the number of times the same woman has been complained against:—

95	Women,	once
13	do.,	twice
11	do.,	3 times
4	do.,	4 „
1	do.,	5 „
1	do.,	6 „
1	do.,	11 „

The proportion of times the same woman has been found diseased is:—

31	Women,	twice
15	do.,	3 times
11	do.,	4 „
2	do.,	5 „

366 women were ordered to be examined more than once within a week. The percentage of diseases amongst the registered women were:—

Gonorrhœa,	37
Leucorrhœa,	29
Soft sores,	24
Ulceration of the os uteri,	19
Syphilis,	07

Of the 116 women from unlicensed brothels who were examined, 39 were detained. As would be expected from that class of women, many of them had the disease in its worst forms.

One had phagedenic sores which, more than once, caused profuse hemorrhage; she was suffering also from paraplegia. After nearly 7 months of treatment she was discharged cured.

This is the longest period a patient was detained in the Hospital last year.

Compared with the previous year, there has been an increase in the number of complaints and of women treated in this Hospital; perhaps it is due to the stricter enforcement of the Ordinance.

I have to record some changes in the staff of this Institution. The new Matron Mrs. J. ACKERS, gives entire satisfaction. She is intelligent and attentive to her duties.

Mrs. ACKERS was for 9 years nurse in one of the Hospitals in Liverpool, and has a diploma of midwifery.

By arrangement with the Honourable REGISTRAR GENERAL, Inspector EDWARDS attends every morning at this place; Inspector HORTON has been ordered to visit also the ships in the harbour; Inspector LEE continues at his old post.

No death took place in this Establishment.

There were remaining under treatment on the 31st of last month, 18 women; of whom 3 were from unlicensed brothels.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. P. MARQUES, M.K.&Q.C.P.I.; L.M.; L.R.C.S.I.,
Resident Surgeon.

DR. PH. B. C. AYRES,
Colonial Surgeon.

D.

RETURN OF WOMEN EXAMINED AND TREATED IN THE LOCK HOSPITAL DURING THE 12 MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1884.

1884.	Number of Women Examined.	FOUND DISEASED.							Free from Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total Treated.	DISCHARGED CURED.							Total Discharged.	Remaining in Hospital.	REMARKS.		
		Gonorrhoea.	Leucorrhoea.	Soft Sores.	SYPHILIS.		Labial Abscess.	Ulceration of Os Uteri.					Warts.	Gonorrhoea.	Leucorrhoea.	Soft Sores.	SYPHILIS.		Labial Abscess.				Ulceration of Os Uteri.	Warts.
					Primary.	Secondary.											Primary.	Secondary.						
January,	1,055	12	1	6	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	1	13	...	...	38	10	a Psoriasis and fissures of the tongue and ulceration of tonsils.
February,	1,075	6	4	9	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	25	12	
March,	988	4	2	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	15	9	
April,	990	6	9	10	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	7	...	...	26	15	
May,	1,032	17	13	6	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	7	12	7	...	13	2	41	17		
June,	986	7	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	10	4	...	8	...	...	28	9	
July,	1,079	10	6	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	5	8	...	4	...	...	28	8	
August,	1,032	11	7	7	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	10	2	8	...	1	...	...	21	19	
September,	1,069	10	10	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	12	11	7	...	6	...	...	37	13	
October,	1,128	10	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	6	...	1	...	...	20	12	
November,	994	9	4	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	13	1	9	...	2	...	...	25	10	
December,	1,210	6	14	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	5	10	2	...	1	...	...	19	18	
Total,	12,638	108	78	75	...	1	4	56	2	150	475	107	71	72	...	1	66	3	323	152				

L. P. MARQUES,
Resident Surgeon.

E.
RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST REGISTERED WOMEN, DURING THE 12 MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1884.

1884.	COMPLAINTS FROM	NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.					NO. OF WOMEN POINTED OUT.	RESIDENCE.	RESULT OF EXAMINATION.		REMARKS.
		Gonorrhoea.	Soft sores.	SYPHILIS.					Free from Disease.	Found Diseased, Detained.	
				Primary.	Secondary.	Cutaneous Eruption.					
January	H.M. Navy,	5	1 ^a	..	..	6	Graham and East Streets,	6	..	a. Primary syphilis according to the report.
"	H.M. Army,	5	..	..	..	6	Ship Street,	4	1 ^b	
"	Government Civil Hospital, .....	..	..	..	..	6	Graham Street,	1	1	
February	Miscellaneous,	2	..	..	..	3	Graham and Ladder Streets,	1	2	
"	H.M. Navy,	10	1 ^c	..	..	3	Ship, Cochrane, East and Ladder Streets,	1	1	
"	H.M. Army,	3	..	..	..	10	Ship, Stanley and East Streets,	9	1	
"	Government Civil Hospital,	2	..	..	..	5	Ladder and East Streets,	3	2	
"	Miscellaneous,	1	1	..	..	4	Ladder and East Streets,	2	2	b. Detained since 11th December.
March	H.M. Navy,	11	1 ^d	..	..	2	Graham Street,	10	2	
"	H.M. Army,	2	2 ^a	..	..	4	Ship, Graham, Ladder and East Streets,	4	2	
"	Government Civil Hospital,	3 ^e	..	..	..	4	Stanley, Cochrane and Ship Streets,	3	3	
April	H.M. Navy,	7	2 ^a	..	..	9	Hollywood Road, Stanley and Graham Streets,	5	4	
"	H.M. Army,	6	1 ^a	..	..	7	Ship, Graham and East Streets,	4	3	
"	Government Civil Hospital,	2	..	..	..	2	Stanley, Ship and East Streets,	2	2	
"	Miscellaneous,	2	..	..	..	2	East and Graham Streets,	2	2	
May	H.M. Navy,	6	3 ^a	..	..	9	East Street,	2	6	
"	H.M. Army,	10	..	..	..	3	Cochrane, Graham, Ship and East Streets,	7	3	
"	Government Civil Hospital,	2	1 ^f	..	..	1	Ship Street,	1	2	d. Described as gonorrhoea and sore on the penis.
June	H.M. Navy,	1	..	..	..	1	East and Ship Streets,	1	1	
"	H.M. Army,	10	1 ^a	..	..	11	Ladder Street,	5	6	
"	Government Civil Hospital,	1	1 ^f	..	..	2	Ship, Graham and Cochrane Streets,	1	1	
"	Foreign Man-of-war,	1	..	..	..	1	Cochrane and Graham Streets,	1	1	
July	H.M. Navy,	2	..	..	..	2	Graham Street,	1	1	e. One of the cases described as gonorrhoea and sore of the penis.
"	H.M. Army,	6	..	..	..	6	East and Ladder Streets,	6	1	
"	Government Civil Hospital,	1	2	..	..	3	Ship and Cochrane Streets,	2	1	
"	H.M. Army,	1	..	..	..	1	Cochrane and East Streets,	1	1	
August	Merchant Vessel,	7	1 ^a	..	..	3	Do.,	3	2	f. Described as sore on the prepuce.
"	H.M. Navy,	1	2 ^a	..	..	1	Do.,	1	1	
"	H.M. Army,	4	1 ^a	..	..	5	Cochrane and Ship Streets,	3	2	
September	Merchant Vessel,	1	..	..	..	1	East Street,	1	1	
"	H.M. Navy,	4	2 ^a	..	..	4	Do.,	4	2	
"	H.M. Army,	2	1 ^a	..	..	2	Ship and Stanley Streets,	1	1	
October	Government Civil Hospital,	1	..	..	..	2	East Street,	1	1	
"	H.M. Navy,	5	1 ^a	..	..	6	Ladder, Graham and Ship Streets,	5	1	
"	H.M. Army,	5	1 ^d	..	..	3	Graham and Ladder Streets,	5	1	
"	Government Civil Hospital,	1	..	..	..	3	Ladder and Graham Streets,	2	2	
November	H.M. Navy,	2	1 ^a	..	..	3	Cochrane, Ladder and East Streets,	3	1	
"	H.M. Army,	5	2 ^a	..	..	7	Ship and Cochrane Streets,	6	1	
"	Foreign Navy,	2	1 ^g	..	..	3	East Street,	2	1	
"	Miscellaneous,	1	2 ^h	..	..	3	Ladder, Ship and East Streets,	2	1	
December	H.M. Navy, .....	..	1 ^a	..	..	1	Ship Street,	1	1	
"	H.M. Army,	2	2 ^a	..	..	4	Ship and East Streets,	3	1	
"	Government Civil Hospital,	2	1 ^a	..	..	3	East and Graham Streets,	2	1	
"	Miscellaneous,	1	..	..	..	2	Stanley and Graham Streets,	2	..	h. One case returned as primary syphilis.
Total,		145	43	2	..	190		133	57		

F.

RETURN of WOMEN EXAMINED in WANTSAI during the 12 Months of the Year 1884.

1884.	Number of Women Examined.	Free from Disease.	Found Diseased and sent to the Lock Hospital.	NATURE OF DISEASE.								
				Gonorrhoea.	Soft Sores.	Leucorrhoea.	SYPHILIS.				Ulceration of Os Uteri.	Warts.
							Primary.		Secondary.			
							Hard Chancre.	Cutaneous Eruption.				
January,	30	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
February,	39	38	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March,	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April,	32	30	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May,	43	41	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
June,	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July,	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August,	41	38	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September,	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October,	37	36	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November,	34	33	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December,	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	427	416	11	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

L. P. MARQUES,
Visiting Surgeon.

G.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

RETURN of the RESULT of EXAMINATIONS of WOMEN from UNREGISTERED BROTHELS during the Year 1884.

1884.	No. of Women.	Place of Residence.	Free from Disease.	Found Diseased and Detained.	NATURE OF DISEASE.								
					Leucorrhoea.	Ulceration of Os Uteri.	Gonorrhoea.	Warts.	Soft Sores.	SYPHILIS.			
										Primary.		Secondary.	
										Hard Chancre.	Cutaneous Eruption.		
January,	15	Queen's Road West, Cochrane, Graham and D'Aguilar Streets,	7	8	...	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
February,	8	Gage & Stanley Sts. & Lyndhurst Terrace,	4	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
March,	3	Graham and Shing Wong Streets,	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April,	7	First Street, Man Hing Lane and Boats,	4	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
May,	24	Gough, Elgin, Cochrane, Second & Square Streets,	18	6	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
June,	6	Queen's Road, Station Street (Yaumáti),	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
July,	13	Cochrane Street, Queen's Road, Upper Lascar Row, Shaukiwán,	11	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
August,	14	Second Street, Queen's Road,	8	6	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
September,	7	First Street, Hollywood Road,	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October,	10	Gutzlaff and Station Streets, Queen's Road, Wong Hing Lane,	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
November,	2	Shing Wong Street,	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December,	7	Gilman Bazaar, Tung Man Lane, Wellington Street,	4	3	1*	1	...	...	1 ^a	...	...	...	...
Total,	116		77	39	6	15	8	...	10	...	...	...	...

* and soft sores.

^a and gonorrhoea.L. P. MARQUES,
Resident Surgeon.

TABLE A.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PROSTITUTES, brought under the Provisions of the above Ordinance, during the Year 1884.

Number of Beds in Lock Hospital.	Number admitted to Hospital on Certificates of Visiting Surgeon.	Number who submitted Voluntarily.	Number against whom it was necessary to proceed by Information before the Registrar General.	Total Number brought under the Provisions of the Ordinance.	Total Number of Examinations made during the Year.	Total Number of Examinations made when no Disease was found.	NUMBER DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL.			REMARKS.
							No. discharged free from Disease who still follow their former Pursuits.	Number who have returned to their Friends or Emigrated.	Total Number Discharged.	
24	325	264	116	280	13,389	13,064	323	..	323	In this Table are included also the women that were examined at Wantsai and those that were examined by the Colonial Surgeon.

L. P. MARQUES,
Resident Surgeon.

TABLE C.
LOCK HOSPITAL, CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE.
RETURN of WOMEN examined, and treated in HOSPITAL, during the Year 1884.

EXAMINATION.				HOSPITAL.							REMARKS.	
Number of days in Month on which Examinations were held.	Total Number of Examinations made during the Year.	Number admitted to Hospital.	Total Number of Examinations made when no Disease was found.	DISEASE.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total treated.	DISCHARGED.				Died and Cause of Death.	Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1884.
								Cured.	To Gaol.	Total.		
25	13,389	325	13,064	Primary Syphilis, uncomplicated	2	75	77	72	..	72	..	5
				Gonorrhœa do.	7	181	188	181	..	181	..	7
				Do. and P. Syphilis combined.	7	67	74	68	..	68	..	6
				P. and Secondary do. do. . . . .	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	..
				TOTAL.....	16	325	341	323	..	323	..	18

L. P. MARQUES,
Resident Surgeon.

H.

TABLE showing the RESULT of the EXAMINATIONS of REGISTERED WOMEN stated to have infected men with Venereal Sores.

1884.	Complaints from	Soft Sore.	Hard Chancre.	Residence of the Women.	Result of Examination.		REMARKS.
					Free.	De-tained.	
Jan.,	H.M. Army,	1 a	..	East Street,	1	..	a. Primary syphilis according to the complaint.
"	Govt. Civil Hospital, .	1	..	Graham Street,	1	..	
"	Miscellaneous, .....	..	1 b	Ladder Street, .....	..	1	b. Syphilis according to the report.
"	Govt. Civil Hospital, .	1 c	..	Graham Street, .....	..	1 d	
Feb.,	French Man-of-war, ...	1	..	Do., .....	..	1	c. Sore on the prepuce.
"	Govt. Civil Hospital, .	..	1	Ladder Street, .....	..	1 e	
"	H.M. Army,	1 a	..	Ship Street,	1	..	d. Detained since December 11th.
"	Do.,	1 a	..	East Street, .....	..	1 f	
"	Govt. Civil Hospital, .	1 g	..	Graham Street,	1	..	e. Detained since January 14th.
March,	H.M. Army,	1 a	..	Ship Street,	1	..	
"	H.M. Navy,	1 a	..	West Street,	1	..	f. Detained since February 8th.
"	H.M. Army,	1 a	..	Stanley Street,	1	..	
April,	Do.,	1 a	..	Do.,	1	..	g. Described as a case of phimosi.
"	H.M. Navy,	1 a	..	East Street, .....	..	1	
"	Do.,	1 a	..	Do.,	1	..	h. Sore on the prepuce.
May,	Govt. Civil Hospital, .	1 h	..	Do., .....	..	1 i	
"	H.M. Navy,	1 a	..	Do., .....	..	1 j	i. Detained since the 2nd instant, suffering from ulceration of os uteri.
"	Do.,	1 a	..	Do.,	1 k	..	
"	Do.,	1 a	..	Do., .....	..	1 j	j. The woman was admitted on the 19th of April, suffering from soft sore, and discharged on the 3rd instant.
June,	Govt. Civil Hospital, .	1 e	..	Cochrane Street,	1	..	
"	H.M. Army,	1 a	..	Ship Street, .....	..	1 l	k. The woman was last examined on the 24th of last April. She was free from disease and left the Colony.
July,	Govt. Civil Hospital, .	1	..	Cochrane Street,	1	..	
"	Do. do., .	1	..	East Street,	1	..	l. Detained since June 7th, suffering from leucorrhœa.
Aug.,	H.M. Army,	1 a	..	Do.,	1	..	
"	Do.,	1 a	..	Ship Street,	1	..	n. And bubo.
"	Do.,	1 a	..	Do.,	1	..	
Sept.,	H.M. Navy,	1 a	..	East Street, .....	..	1	
"	H.M. Army,	1 a	..	Stanley Street,	1	..	
"	Govt. Civil Hospital, .	1	..	East Street, .....	..	1	
"	H.M. Army,	1 a	..	Ship Street,	1	..	
Oct.,	Govt. Civil Hospital, .	1 n	..	Graham Street, .....	..	1	o. Detained since September 16th.
"	H.M. Army,	1 a	..	Ship Street,	1	..	
"	H.M. Navy,	1	..	Ladder Street,	1 x	..	
"	Govt. Civil Hospital, .	1 n	..	Do.,	1	..	p. The woman was detained in Hospital since the 1st instant, and discharged on the 13th.
Nov.,	H.M. Navy,	1 a	..	Cochrane Street, .....	..	1 p	
"	Foreign Navy,	1	..	East Street,	1	..	q. Suffering from chronic ulceration of os uteri.
"	Miscellaneous,	1 a	..	Graham Street,	1	..	
"	Do.,	1	..	Do.,	1	..	r. Syphilis according to the complaint.
"	H.M. Army,	1 a	..	Ship Street,	1	..	
"	Do.,	1 a	..	Do.,	1	..	
"	Do.,	1 a	..	Do.,	1	..	
Dec.,	Govt. Civil Hospital, .	1 g	..	Graham Street,	1	..	
"	Miscellaneous,	1 a	..	Do.,	1	..	
"	H.M. Navy,	1 a	..	Ship Street,	1	..	
"	H.M. Army,	1 a	..	Do.,	1	..	
	Total,.....	43	2	Total,.....	31	14	

L. P. MARQUES,
Resident Surgeon.

Enclosure 3.

Report of the Government Analyst.

ANALYTICAL DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL,
HONGKONG, 10th January, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward a report of the analytical work conducted in the temporary laboratory of this Hospital from November 1st 1883, the day on which I took charge, to November 1st 1884.

2. For the sake of convenience I have arranged the report under the several headings, Toxicological, Water, General, Remarks.

TOXICOLOGICAL.

3. There have been only four cases of death from suspected poisoning in which chemical analyses were deemed necessary by Her Majesty's Coroner.

4. In two instances a most careful search failed to reveal the presence of any poison either mineral or alkaloidal: in the third opium was detected; and in the fourth case a poison was brought to light which, so far as its chemical characteristics are concerned, is, I believe, entirely new in the experience of toxicologists.

5. The post-mortem examination in this case pointed to a neurotic poison as the cause of death and as one of the persons who was said to have been under its influence had complained of "dimness of sight," Dr. WHARRY suggested that the mydriatic largely used by the natives here and in India, viz.: 'Datura Alba' might have been the agent employed.

6. A direct search was therefore made for this poison and its absence having been established, an extended enquiry was instituted, which resulted in the detection of the poisonous alkaloid of "Gelsemium Elegans," of the natural order Loganiaceæ, in the stomach contents of the male adult and female child and also in the food, of which they were said to have partaken.

7. It is impossible for me in the present report to give full details of this investigation, but the following observations will be perhaps of service to others in China who are engaged in forensic determinations.

8. In the course of an analysis of the contents of the stomach of the male adult, an alkaloid was extracted which gave a peculiar purplish-red colour: very much like that displayed by Gelsemia, when tested with oxidizing agents. The same re-action was also observed on applying similar re-agents to the alkaloid separated from the stomach contents of the female child, and in a still more marked manner on that derived from the tea infusion seized by the Police when the case was reported.

9. At this stage of the enquiry I could find no record of a poison having the above character being used by the Chinese, and I was not aware that anything closely allied to Gelsemia—the alkaloid of "Gelsemium Nitidum," Michaux, syn. "Gelsemium Sempervirens," Aiton, could be obtained in any form from the native herbalists.

10. An examination of two reputed poisons was therefore at once undertaken: from one of which, white Jasmin root, mentioned in your annual report for 1882 as being used in conjunction with the flowers and leaves of 'Datura Alba,' I failed to separate anything alkaloidal; but from the second, (one spoken of as being very deadly), an alkaloid was extracted which exhibited exactly the same colouration with similar re-agents as the substance isolated from the stomach contents, &c.

11. By the kindness of Dr. WHARRY I was enabled to obtain experimental evidence as to the physiological action of the drug, for a hypodermic solution of the alkaloid prepared from the root and the tea infusion caused the same poisonous symptoms when injected into some small guinea-pigs. This and the identity of the chemical reactions between the alkaloid isolated from the food and stomach contents and that from the Chinese root, left no doubt but that a decoction of the drug known by the name of 葫滿莖 *Fook-moon-keung* had been either prepared with, or mixed in the tea of which the three members of the family drank on the night of the supposed murder.

12. It was only at the last moment, when the case was dismissed by the Magistrate, that I was able with the generous assistance of Mr. FORD, the Director of the Botanical Gardens, to state with certainty, from what plant this poisonous alkaloid was derived.

13. There are only three known species of the genus Gelsemium (Jussieu), one in North America, *G. Sempervirens*, yielding the well known eclectic remedy; another in Sumatra; and one in China, *G. Elegans*, Benth., now under notice. The last named grows very sparingly in Hongkong, but more abundantly on the neighbouring mainland of China.* A six hours' journey specially undertaken in December last to find specimens in flower on Chinese territory, having as guide a collector of drugs for the shops in Hongkong, only revealed however one small plant.

* *Flora Hongkongensis* Benth. 1861 p. 229.

14. No mention is made of Gelsemium Elegans in either 'Hanbury's' or 'Porter Smith's' Notes on Chinese Materia Medica or in 'Gordon's Épitome of the reports of the Medical officers to the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service.' The plant is figured, however, on the last page of the first illustrated volume of the celebrated Chinese Herbal 本草綱目 *Pun-tsaou-kang-muh* and in another volume a full description of its properties is given. The Chinese have been aware of the poisonous action of this drug for centuries.

15. The writer of the *Pun-tsaou* states that it is never used internally as a medicine, although preparations of the plant are used with success as an application to boils and ulcers.

16. On the other hand, the Rev. E. FABER assures me, that in some parts of the Kwangtung province the root is secretly used by some native doctors for certain forms of disease.

17. In the following table I have stated what coloration is exhibited when manganic oxide and sulphuric acid are applied to :—

The alkaloid of Gelsemium Elegans.	Gelsemia.	Strychnia.
A deep purplish-violet colouration changing to one of a rich purple hue.	A damask-red colour changing to a rich green, which latter tint is more marked at the edges.	A deep-violet colouration changing rapidly to purple and finally assuming a cherry-red tint.

These colours are all evanescent, but that displayed by the first mentioned alkaloid is more lasting than the others. The above re-actions have been observed several times in the Laboratory. The strychnia was taken from a London sample and the Gelsemia was extracted from an alcoholic extract of the root of Gelsemium Nitidum.

18. The alkaloid of Gelsemium Elegans, although coming very near, is, I am quite certain, distinct from Gelsemia. In addition to the different colours produced when in contact with oxidizing agents, some important chemical characters do not agree, a publication of which in detail is reserved for a future report.

19. The names by which Gelsemium Elegans is known in the *Pun-tsaou-kang-muh*, are as follows :—

	Cantonese.	Mandarin.
I.	鉤吻	Kau Män.
II.	野葛	Ye Kot.
III.	毒根	Tuk Kan.
IV.	胡蔓草	U Mung ts'ó.
V.	斷腸草	Tün Ch'euung Ts'ò.
VI.	黃藤	Wong T'ang.
VII.	火把花	Fo Pa Fa.
		Kou Min.
		Yeh Ko.
		Tu Kên.
		Hu Mêng Ts'au.
		Twän Ch'ang Ts'au.
		Kwang T'êng.
		Huo Pa Hwa.

20. The coloured plate accompanying this report is the work of a Chinese Artist in Hongkong. The plant in flower and the ripe fruit are taken from a specimen gathered on the hills overlooking the head of Mirs Bay. The root from one obtained by Mr. W. D. HUTCHISON, whose assistance in this and like investigations where intercourse with the Chinese is of service, has been most valuable. I would also express my obligations to Mr. FORD, for many details concerning the Botanical and Geographical situation of important drugs, and to the authorities at the Tung Wa Hospital for much useful information concerning their use and misuses by the Chinese.

21. It is a matter of importance that the complete analysis of this root be undertaken as soon as possible, and it is my intention to carry out this investigation as soon as the new Laboratory is completed.

22. As far as I can judge no chemical analysis has been even attempted before, and, if such a case as the one alluded to should ever go to the higher Courts, the chemist who had charge of the case in the Laboratory would naturally be examined very closely on the properties and behaviour of an alkaloid, which, in point of toxic power, is I believe quite equal to Strychnia.

23. There have been no analyses in cases of poisoning by *Datura Alba* last year. Two men were under treatment in the wards of the Civil Hospital suffering from mydriasis, believed to have been caused by the use of this Solanaceous plant, but the Police were unable to discover any remnants of the meal in which it is assumed the poison had been incorporated.

24. *Bread Analysis.* In October last, when the city was disturbed and rumours of bread poisoning were afloat, at the request of the Government, analyses of the bread supplied from the principal bakeries were undertaken for the detection of poison.

25. These examinations were conducted at an early hour daily, and, in order to avoid unnecessary alarm the subject was kept as quiet as possible. Processes were adopted which have been found to work both well and rapidly and it is gratifying to be able to report that in no instance was anything unwholesome detected.

26. It is quite likely that the rumour current, had originally no reference to any actual intention on the part of the Chinese to have recourse to such diabolical means as this, in order to gain their ends, but that it alluded to the affair of the 15th January 1857, when, the city being somewhat unquiet the notorious ESING attempted to rid Hongkong of the European population by mixing 'arsenic' in the bread he supplied them. Fortunately for the Colony on that occasion the would be homicide made the happy blunder of adding too much of the poison, which induced violent vomiting on the part of his intended victims very soon after the poison had been admitted into the stomach.

27. The opportunities for detection and the chances of apprehension are far greater now than in 1857, and one can hardly imagine that the "ESING case" will be repeated; nevertheless the rumour being abroad, a safeguard was provided in causing the departments concerned to be on the alert.

WATER.

28. During the past year it was considered advisable not to attempt to carry out the monthly water analyses in full.

29. In estimating *the minute quantities* of ammonia, such as exist in nearly all drinking waters, and especially in the case of the Pokfúlam supply, accommodation different from that provided in this Hospital is necessary.

30. It must not be supposed that the following remarks on the quality of the waters referred to are exhaustive. In a room with limited accommodation, where urinary examinations are sometimes of daily occurrence, and where there is an absence of a good water supply suitable for the purposes of condensation, it has been found impossible to make determinations with sufficient accuracy to be available for comparison with those performed on previous occasions.

31. The best authorities on water are agreed that it is most unsafe to give judgment on facts derived from an estimation of one or two constituents only. This remark applies particularly to waters coming from a district where the character of specimens of undoubted purity is not known or where details concerning the locality and strata through which the samples have passed are not forthcoming; but where the nature of water suitable for potable purposes is well known, then considerable value may be attached to a few qualitative and quantitative determinations.

32. The partial analysis, which it has been found practicable to make from time to time, have shown that the quality of the water emanating from the Pokfúlam reservoir continues satisfactory.

33. The same good account cannot, however, be given of the water coming from a source, the necessity of the freedom from contamination of which is scarcely second in point of importance to that of the Pokfúlam supply. I refer to that furnished by the various wells which are found in immense numbers, and in close proximity to each other, all over the city.

34. The Sanitary Board were fully alive to this, and when quarantine regulations were in force, I analyzed at their request some fifty samples taken from wells situated in the most populous parts of the city.

35. The appended table shows the result of the partial analysis of these waters, sent to the Hospital for examination by the Secretary of the Sanitary Board, in September last.

36. Of the 46 wells enumerated, 15 or 32 per cent. (marked †), showed the presence of large quantities of free ammonia on the *direct application* of the "Nessler re-agent," and 7 or 15 per cent., (marked *), contained 'Nitrites' in considerable amount.

37. The figures giving the amount of Chlorine, in all the waters, are very variable. Pokfúlam water and that drawn from a well on the South side of Caine Road, where the surroundings were such as would almost ensure its freedom from contamination, contained .5 and .9 grains per gallon respectively. Every other specimen contained a much larger quantity. There was some speculation as to the cause of the presence of 69.3 grains per gallon in the water of well No. 35. An inspection showed it to be due to the close proximity of the source of the supply to a salt store.

38. Considering the polluted condition of some of the wells, one cannot but be surprised that the figures in the columns showing the amount of Oxygen absorbed should have come out so low. Pokfúlam water absorbed .0702 and that derived from a well in Wa On Lane, the quality of which may be expressed in one word 'sewage,' a similar quantity .0756. A glance, however, at the figures given in the other columns clearly shows that the organic matter in the case of the former specimen is harmless, while that of the latter is unquestionably of a dangerous character.

39. By the kindness of Mr. McCALLUM I was afforded an opportunity for observing the surroundings of several of these wells. In almost every instance, they were not such as would conduce to the maintenance of a pure and wholesome supply.

40. The public ought not to be allowed on any consideration to use for potable purposes 'sewage' such as the so-called water drawn from the wells Nos. 6, 9, 10, 15, 16, 33, &c., undoubtedly is.

41. It is also difficult to understand why so important a matter as the analysis of the well waters of the Colony is overlooked until it is feared an infectious or contagious disease may be in our midst. The better plan would be to have complete analyses of the water of typical wells from all parts of the city made during the Winter and Spring months, when the city is not threatened with cholera and when the conditions for making chemical analyses are more favourable. If this were done, the Government would be able to state with certainty, on the advent of an epidemic, what wells could be used with safety.

42. I believe that steps have already been taken towards closing some of these bad wells, and if the samples herein enumerated are fairly representative of the quality of the water used for drinking purposes by the native and a large portion of the European population in the city of Victoria, a still larger number might be examined and condemned even before the hot season comes on this year. "A water which shows the presence of 'ammonia and nitrites' on the direct application of appropriate re-agents, needs no analytical process to condemn it entirely, any more than if it exhibited a *distinct odour and an unpleasant taste.*"

GENERAL.

43. The murder at Kowloon, on April 16th, furnished material for investigation. A garment was sent by the Police with a request that the stains thereon might be examined in order to determine whether or not they were due to 'human' blood. Although very like, the stains were not due to blood but to some of the oxides of iron. The man under arrest was an Engineer and had possibly been using, when at work, some paint made of the iron pigments known in commerce as 'Indian and Venetian red.'

44. Leaving the term 'human' out of the question, for it is impossible to distinguish with certainty the blood of a human being from that of other mammals, the Inspector took a proper course in having the coat examined. In chemico-legal cases negative evidence is equally as valuable as that of a positive nature.

45. The analyses of milk which have been proceeded with, show, that the quality of that supplied to the patients in the wards of the Civil Hospital is of an unusually high standard at some periods of the year.

	<i>Highest.</i>		<i>Lowest.</i>
Total Solids,	17.2	per cent.	14.9
Solids non fatty,	11.25	"	9.8
do. fatty,	5.95	"	5.1

The above analyses were those of milk concerning the purity of which there was no doubt.

46. The conduction of the assay of genuine specimens of this valuable article of diet from time to time, would not only furnish the necessary information for the Police Courts in Hongkong, but would be of immense value to chemists of all parts especially as since the 'Manchester case' the matter has been so prominently before the scientific world.

47. It is usually assumed that milk is very poor in the tropics, which is probably the case with samples purchased of the street vendors, but few Alderney cows, under the most favourable conditions, could furnish milk giving such good results as the specimens mentioned above. It should of course be noted that no allusion is made to the 'quantity' of milk yielded by the cows.

48. The analysis of about fifty specimens of urine and several other miscellaneous articles, some of which were specially reported on, completes the list of Laboratory work.

REMARKS.

49. It is to be hoped that during the present year a Laboratory will be provided for the services of the Government, as a large amount of important work is now remaining untouched owing to the want of suitable accommodation.

50. In certain quarters a belief is current that the detection of, say a poisonous alkaloid, in the stomach contents of a victim, is an easy matter in Eastern practice, because of the large amount of material used in cases of poisoning, whether suicidal or homicidal.

51. The following facts will tend to show that a large quantity of poison taken into the stomach does not necessarily cause death, and that if death does ensue the chances of detection (of the poison) are sometimes very remote. Last year a Chinaman had taken, with the intentions of a suicide, a quantity of opium extract considerably larger than was necessary to cause death and in a short time he vomited freely, which was not only the means of the affair being brought to the notice of the Police, but also of saving his life. Twelve hours after the dose was taken, the man was sitting up in bed and answered in an intelligent manner the questions put to him. Again, the largeness of the dose in the 'ESING case' above alluded to was the means of saving the lives of the whole European community in 1857. Once more, the circumstances attending the death of the adult female found dead at the peak, (one of the two cases alluded to in Paragraph 4.), pointed to the action of some poison or other, but nearly the whole of the fluid portion of the contents of the stomach was lost, the vomit having been thrown on the floor. In an instance such as the last it may be urged that, although the vomit was lost and the stomach failed to give sufficient material for investigation, yet that a trace of the poison might be found in some other organs, such as the liver, kidneys, contents of bladder, upper and lower intestines, &c. This is a favourable argument in a Coroner's Court. Of course it can, 'if' the nature of the poison used has been ascertained outside the Laboratory, either in the post-mortem room or elsewhere. But in the East, there is an entire absence of by-evidence in such cases as these. In the LAMSON case, one which was admitted on all hands to be shrouded with difficulties, it was known beforehand what substance of a poisonous nature,—and which was ultimately proved to have caused death, the criminal had purchased. The Sale of Poisons Act was specially framed to act as a safeguard in such instances.

52. In Hongkong, every thing is different. There is no series of well kept registers the Police can search through when a case involved in mystery is on hand, and in all those which I have had the honour of investigating, the Coroner's requisition has given no clue as to what probably caused death. In the Gelsemium poisoning case above referred to, a clue was certainly provided, but a wrong scent is worse than none at all; so much material is absorbed which cannot as a rule be utilized in succeeding researches.

53. All these facts tend to show that it is only right that every facility in the shape of laboratory conveniences should be provided in order to occasion a successful issue in these forensic investigations. There ought to be no half measures in cases where the life of a fellow creature is at stake.

54. It is I believe the intention of the Government to construct also a Pharmaceutical Laboratory, in order that as many preparations as possible for the Medical Department may be manufactured from crude materials on the spot. Some galenicals, although made with the greatest care at home, are so much changed by the time they reach the Colony, that it is difficult sometimes to recognize them. The advantages therefore of this step will be two-fold. First, there will be in course of time a considerable reduction effected of the amount now provided in the Estimates for medicines; and secondly, the quality of the preparations for the different Hospitals will be superior to those obtained in the usual way, through the Crown Agents.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

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

Table showing the result of the partial analysis of 46 samples of water drawn from Wells in September last
in the City of Victoria.

All parts expressed in grains per gallon. Degree of Hardness Wanklyn's scale.

No.	Description of Sample.	Chlorine.	Hardness.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F.	No.	Description of Sample.	Chlorine.	Hardness.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F.
A	Pokfulam Water, .....	.5	1.4	.0702	23	Graham Street No. 44,	2.9	5.6	.0289
B	Well above Caine Road, .....	.9	2.0	.0079	24	" " No. 48,	4.1	10.2	.0656
1	General Post Office,	7.7	8.1	.0274	25	Tsun Wing Lane,	6.6	7.5	.0578
2	Woo On Lane A,	5.0	9.3	.0092	26*†	Hollywood Road,	2.7	4.5	.0714
3	" " B,	5.0	8.2	.0160	27	Gage Street A,	2.9	5.4	.0289
4	Lan Kwai Fong,	4.8	8.0	.0267	28	" " B,	1.5	2.4	.0096
5	Upper D'Aguilar Street, ...	3.2	5.5	.0142	29†	Wellington Street No. 91, ...	6.4	10.5	.0386
6†	Chuk On Lane,	7.4	12.1	.0207	30	" " No. 98, ...	6.5	8.1	.0308
7	Central Police Station,	3.9	8.0	.0060	31	Queen's Road No. 102,	7.6	10.4	.0366
8†	Shelley Street,	3.4	6.0	.0328	32	Wing Kut Street,	3.7	5.3	.0513
9†*	Wa On Lane,	16.9	22.5	.0756	33†*	Wing Woo Street No. 2, ...	9.0	10.3	.0372
10†	Kau U Fong,	8.8	12.1	.0228	34	Queen's Road No. 240,	2.0	3.5	.0407
11	I On Lane,	10.2	15.7	.0343	35	Hillier Street No. 42,	69.3	85.4	.0354
12	Circular Pathway A,	8.3	13.4	.0297	36	Circular Pathway C,	3.4	4.8	.0283
13	" " B,	8.8	19.5	.1366	37	" " D,	5.9	10.3	.0230
14*	Yau Shan Lane,	1.7	5.9	.0197	38	Hillier Street No. 29,	1.8	2.9	.0407
15†*	U Yak Lane E,	15.3	16.4	.0673	39†	Kwai Wa Lane A,	1.7	3.4	.0212
16†	" " W,	33.9	18.8	.0404	40†	" " B,	2.5	4.0	.0265
17	Praya Central No. 3,	1.8	3.6	.0080	41*†	Cleverley Street No. 18, ...	4.5	6.5	.0425
18	An Fung Lane,	5.5	6.0	.0059	42	" " No. 20, ...	5.7	6.5	.0195
19	Pottinger Street,	2.5	5.5	.0218	43†	East Street No. 48,	13.7	10.3	.....
20	Chinese Street,	6.7	8.3	.0278	44	Tai-ping Lane No. 5,	2.3	5.9	.0372
21	Cochrane Street,	5.4	9.0	.0595	45†	" " No. 6,	5.8	6.6	.0124
22	Stanley Street,	9.2	12.7	.0135	46*†	T'ai-p'ingshan Street,	10.7	10.1	.....

† Free ammonia shown on direct application of Nessler re-agent.

* Nitrites in considerable quantity.

WM. EDWARD CROW.