

## Appendix M.

### MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1920.

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS :

	<i>Page.</i>
ANNEXE A.—Report of the Head of the Sanitary Department,...	3
ANNEXE B.—Joint Report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Medical Officer of Health, ... ..	9
ANNEXE C.—Report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, ...	27
ANNEXE D.—Report of the Superintendent, Civil Hospital, ...	32
ANNEXE E.—Report of the Medical Officer in charge of the Victoria Hospital for Women and Children,...	46
ANNEXE F.—Report on the Lunatic Asylum, ... ..	46
ANNEXE G.—Report of the Medical Officer in charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals, Kennedy Town, ...	49
ANNEXE H.—Report of the Medical Officer to Victoria Gaol,...	50
ANNEXE I.—Report of the Medical Officer for Kowloon and the New Territories, ... ..	52
ANNEXE J.—Number of Confinements attended by Government Midwives in 1920, ... ..	55
ANNEXE K.—Report of the Visiting Medical Officer to the Tung Wa Hospital, ... ..	56
ANNEXE L.—Report of the Visiting Medical Officer to the Kwong Wah Hospital, ... ..	63
ANNEXE M.—Report on the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, ... ..	64
ANNEXE N.—Report of the Government Bacteriologist, ... ..	65
ANNEXE O.—Report on the Public Mortuary, Victoria, ... ..	73
ANNEXE P.—Report on the Public Mortuary, Kowloon, ... ..	77
ANNEXE Q.—Report of the Government Analyst, ... ..	80
ANNEXE R.—Report of the Health Officer of the Port, ... ..	85

**ANNEXE A.**

**REPORT OF THE HEAD OF THE SANITARY  
DEPARTMENT.**

The following were members of the Sanitary Board during the year :—

President, the Head of the Sanitary Department, Mr. Adam Gibson, M.R.C.V.S., from 1st January to 16th March. Mr. G. R. Sayer assumed the duties on 17th March.

Vice-President, the Director of Public Works, the Honourable Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., for whom Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth acted from 15th June to 22nd September.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Honourable Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E.

The Medical Officer of Health, Mr. W. W. Pearse, M.D., D.P.H., for whom Dr. A. D. Hickling, M.B.E., acted from 24th January to 10th February.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Crisp, D.D.M.S., China Command resigned and Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel L. Humphry, C.M.G., D.D.M.S., was appointed as from 12th March.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley resigned, and Dr. W. V. M. Koch was appointed as from 1st March.

Mr. Seen Wan-tso.

Mr. Chow Shou-son was appointed on 12th January.

Dr. F. M. Graça Ozorio.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E.

**STAFF.**

Mr. Adam Gibson, M.R.C.V.S., Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, retired on pension on 26th September; Mr. Walter J. E. Mackenzie, M.C., M.R.C.V.S., was appointed to succeed him.

**INSPECTORS.**

1. Two additional Sanitary Inspectors were authorised to enable the Department to extend its activities to Sham Shui Po and Kowloon City.

2. The establishment of Inspectors was fixed for the year :—

Two Senior Inspectors.

14 First Class Inspectors.

18 Second Class Inspectors.

Rural Inspectors (Police) at Aberdeen, Stanley and Shaukiwan.

3. The two Senior Inspectorships were created as from 1st January. Inspector Lamble being appointed in charge of Personnel and Inspector Lyon in charge of Stores and Construction.

4. Arrivals:—

From Military Service	Inspector Davies (May 1st). Inspector Leigh (May 25th).
From leave	Inspector Roylance (August 6th). Inspector Knight (October 2nd). Inspector Hudson (December 29th).
On probation	Inspector Peplow (January 1st). Inspector Eccleshall (August 9th). Inspector Beesley (November 20th).
Seconded from R. A. M. C.	Inspector Strange (May 10th).

5. Departures:—

On pension	Senior Inspector Fisher (October 14th).
On transfer	Inspector Coysh (November 20th).
On leave	Inspector Wood (June 3rd). Inspector Duncan (June 3rd).

CLERICAL AND OUTDOOR SUBORDINATE STAFF.

6. No important additions were made to the clerical or outdoor subordinate staff.

GENERAL.

New Health Districts 14 and 15 to correspond roughly with the new districts Shamshuipo and Kowloon City were defined. The work done in these districts was largely educational, it being the policy only to enforce the Public Health regulations gradually as these districts are converted from villages to towns. Although Shaukiwan has not yet been made a Health District the ordinary work of limewashing and general cleansing has been extended to include this neighbourhood and an Inspector detailed to take charge of sanitary matters either separately or in conjunction with Health District 1.

LEGISLATION.

Amendments to the following By-laws were made by the Board:—

(i) By-laws 2 and 3 of the Offensive Trades By-laws were amended so as to accelerate the issue of Offensive Trade Licences by avoiding the necessity for applicants producing in advance a licence under the Crown Lease.

(ii) By-law 4 of Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation By-laws was amended so as to enable the Board to cleanse and limewash premises at owners' expenses (after due notice) immediately on receipt of notice by the owner claiming to have limewashed where it

appears that such claim is not justified by the facts. Hitherto it was necessary to wait until the expiry of the limewashing season.

(iii.) By-law 1 of the Disinfection of Infected Premises, By-law 5 of the Removal of Patients By-laws and By-law 1 of the Notification of Infectious Disease By-laws were amended so as to include Yellow Fever in the list of epidemic, endemic, contagious or infectious disease.

(iv.) By-law 1 of the Offensive Trades By-laws was amended so as to include Pig-roasting in the list of Offensive Trades.

(v.) By-law 6 of the Offensive Trades By-laws was amended in order to give the Board power to order the thorough cleansing and limewashing of the entire walls upon the premises so licensed.

(vi.) By-law 14 of the Offensive Trades By-laws was amended so as to enable the Board in the case of the trade of rag-picking, rag-storing, hair cleaning, feather-storing or feather-cleaning to require the adoption of special measures for disinfecting materials and destroying vermin.

*Cemeteries and Crematoria.*

No new cemeteries were opened in 1920.

During the year 1,370 private exhumations were carried out as follows:—Mount Caroline 299, Kai Lung Wan 418, Kai Lung Wan East 150, Ma Tau Wai 74, Sai Yu Shek 97, Mount Davis 22, Tai Shek Ku 2, Roman Catholic Cemetery 12, Colonial Cemetery 2, Chinese Christian Cemetery 1, Kowloon Tong 49, Sham Shui Po 33, Chai Wan 180, Aberdeen 4, Cheung Sha Wan 3, Hau Pui Lung 1 and from places other than authorised cemeteries 23.

5,167 exhumations were carried out at the expense of the Government, as follows:—Mount Caroline 1,921, Kai Lung Wan 97, Kai Lung Wan East 1,952, and Chai Wan 1,197.

The number of exhumations in 1919 was 550.

There were 62 cremations, 41 at the Japanese Crematorium, So Kon Po, and 21 at the Sikh Temple.

*Interments.*

The following numbers of burials took place in the various cemeteries during the year:—

*General Cemeteries.*

Colonial.....	84
Roman Catholic (Wong Nei Chung).....	167
Mohammedan .....	70
Parsee .....	2
Japanese Crematorium .....	41
Sikh Crematorium .....	21
Jewish .....	1
Malay .....	0
Roman Catholic (So Kon Po).....	1,485

Total..... 1,871

*Chinese Cemeteries.*

Mount Caroline .....	777
Kai Lung Wan .....	955
Tung Wah Hospital.....	5,702
Protestant.....	67
Eurasian .....	1
Aberdeen .....	191
Stanley .....	44
Shek O .....	1
Chinese Permanent (Aberdeen) .....	51
Lamma Island .....	3
Hau Pui Lung .....	2,830
Sai Yu Shek.....	111
Sai Yu Shek (Christian) .....	22
Kowloon Tong .....	154
Chai Wan .....	154
Tai Shek Ku.....	2
Total.....	<u>11,065</u>

DISEASES.

Details of diseases will be found in Annexe B attached.

POPULATION.

Details of Population will be found in Annexe B attached.

HOUSE CLEANSING.

The routine work of house-cleansing under the Prevention and Mitigation of Epidemic disease by-laws was carried out as usual during the year.

The total number of floors cleansed was 68,366 for Hongkong and 28,046 for Kowloon.

The drop in the numbers, as compared with those of 1919, is due to the abnormally wet season which necessitated the suspension of house cleansing on a great number of days.

LIMEWASHING.

The usual limewashing required by the Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation By-laws was carried out during the year. The Board approved of a scheme allowing owners the option of doing the work themselves or putting it into the hands of the Department on payment in advance of a fixed charge. A short trial only was given during the year, and a small number of owners only left the work to the Department. It is, however, hoped gradually to reduce the charge and to attract more owners.

The total number of houses limewashed was 4,199. Of these 202 were done by the Board at the owners' cost owing to the owners' failure to comply with the requirements of the By-law.

MARKETS AND SPECIAL FOOD LICENCES.

No new markets were opened during the year.

A comparative table of the market rents for the past four years will be found in the report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

There is an increase in revenue of \$300 over the total for 1919.

Twenty-seven special food licences under section 78 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance were issued.

CONSERVANCY.

The contractors continued to carry out their work satisfactorily. During the year the following trough closets and latrines were erected, *viz.* :—

- Trough Closet in Conduit Road.
- Trough Closet at junction of Peak and Barker Roads.
- Trough Closet in Wong Nei Chung.
- Latrine in Woosung Street.
- Latrine in Market Street.

SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

No change was made in the refuse disposal system.

The cost of scavenging the City of Victoria was \$69,183.79 and Kowloon \$18,205.83.

A comparative table of the cost of scavenging for the last three years is appended :—

	1918	1919.	1920.
(a) City Scavenging, ....	\$57,114.16	\$62,904.17	\$69,183.79
(b) Kowloon Scavenging, 15,454.45		16,391.93	18,205.83
(c) Refuse Disposal, ....	27,910.53	29,372.11	34,948.35
Total, .....	<u>\$100,479.14</u>	<u>\$108,668.21</u>	<u>\$122,337.97</u>

The barges were delayed by typhoon signals on seven occasions. The steam barge S.D. 1 broke down on three occasions.

The cost of repairs to the barges was as follows :—

Steam Barge S.D. 1, ... ..	...\$ 3,081.10
Steam Barge S.D. 2, ... ..	2,437.00
Other Barges, ... ..	2,300.34
* Other Barges, Special Expenditure,..	5,057.00
† Paint, Turps, &c., ... ..	549.12
‡ Junk Hire, ... ..	840.00
Total, ... ..	<u>\$14,554.56</u>

The first item includes \$1,090 for hired towage while S.D. 1 was under repairs, and the second item includes \$547.50 for towage while S.D. 2 was under repair.

\* No special expenditure during 1919.

† This item was not charged to 'Barges Repairs' in 1918.

‡ No Junk hire in previous years.

The total cost of the service for the year was \$34,948.35.

Owing to the sinking of refuse barge S.D. 'D' off Kau I Chow in July it was decided to expedite the construction programme for 1921. A new barge S.D. 'G' was accordingly built at the cost of \$14,000.00 and launched on 25th November.

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure during 1920 was \$440,357.30 as compared with \$368,372.76 in 1919; the estimate for the year was \$411,741.00.

The higher expenditure is largely due to a new scale of salaries which came into operation as from January 1st in the case of European, and from October 1st in the case of subordinate outdoor staff.

The total revenue was \$302,854.54 as compared with \$296,798.34 in 1919.

No new head of Revenue was opened during the year. Details of Slaughter House fees and market rents which are the main source of revenue will be found annexed to the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon's report.

Other details of the working of the Department will be found in the reports of the Medical Officer of Health and the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

G. R. SAYER,  
*Head of the Sanitary Department.*

*January, 1921.*

**Annexe B.**

**JOINT REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.**

**AREA.**

The Sanitary Board's control extends over the island of Hongkong which has an area of about 32 square miles, and to that portion of the mainland between the shore and the range of Kowloon Hills extending from the village of Tseung Kwan O in Junk Bay on the East to the village of Kau Pa Kang on the West, with a seaboard of about 13 miles and an area of about 16 square miles.

This area includes "Old Kowloon" which has been British since 1861 and has an area of about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  square miles and a portion of the New Territories leased to this Government in 1898.

The remainder of the New Territories, about 266 square miles is outside the Board's jurisdiction.

The City of Victoria situated on the northern side of the island has a frontage on the sea of nearly five miles, and is separated by the harbour from the Kowloon portion of the Colony.

The domestic buildings in Victoria number 10,039 (exclusive of barracks and police stations) of which 805 are non-Chinese; there are also 187 dwellings in the Hill District. The number of houses completed during the year was as follows:—Victoria 154, Kowloon 219, Outlying Districts and Peak 28, making a total of 401 as compared with 419 in 1919. There were also erected 92 miscellaneous buildings such as godowns, offices, etc.

**ADMINISTRATION.**

The City of Victoria is divided into ten principal Health Districts, and Old Kowloon into five such with an inspector in charge of each.

In addition four inspectors are engaged in supervising scavenging and conservancy, and the upkeep of the dust carts, boats, etc., used on this work.

In the outlying districts sanitary work is supervised by the police officers of the districts except in Shaukiwan where the work is done in connection with that of No. 1 Health District.

The Inspectors in Hongkong work under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, and in Kowloon under that of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

**GENERAL SANITARY CONDITIONS.**

The demand for more houses has been as apparent during 1920 as in former recent years, and there is obviously still a deal of surface crowding.



The census to be taken in 1921—the first since 1911—will give data for estimating the extent of the overcrowding, which is probably due to some extent to the unsettled state of the neighbouring provinces of China.

In connection with anti-plague measures directed against rat infestation of houses, 174 ground surfaces have been cemented in Victoria and 148 in Kowloon. (307 and 55 in 1919) while 198 buildings have had rat holes filled with cement in Victoria and 101 in Kowloon (928 and 726 in 1919).

Obstructions have been removed from backyards in 50 houses in Victoria and 21 in Kowloon (153 and 46 in 1919).

Sanitary nuisances were dealt with by notice to the number of 6,197 in Victoria and 2,193 in Kowloon (9,617 and 3,610 in 1919), and buildings nuisances were dealt with to the number of 1,612 in Victoria and 1,860 in Kowloon (2,922 and 377 in 1919).

Notices to cease permitting mosquitoes to breed on premises were served to the number of 121 in Victoria and 63 in Kowloon.

During the year 4 public water flushed latrines have been provided and 213 water closets installed in private dwellings.

By the Public Works Department additional training of nullahs has been carried out to the extent of 4,708 feet, and scavenging lanes have been provided to the extent of 3,883 feet.

### METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS.

The rainfall for the year was remarkably high there being 107.88 inches as compared with 76 inches in 1919, 101.6 inches in 1918 and 81.48 in 1917.

The following table gives the meteorological data recorded by the Royal Observatory during the year.

Month.	Barometer at M.S.L.	TEMPERATURE.			HUMIDITY.		Cloudiness.	Sunshine.	Rain.	WIND.	
		Max.	Mean.	Min.	Rel.	Abs.				Direction.	Vel.
	ins.	°	°	°	p.c.	ins.	p. c.	hours.	ins.	points.	miles p.h.
January, ....	30.19	64.9	59.1	54.3	55	0.29	34	226.1	0.065	E by N	10.3
February, ...	30.14	62.4	58.8	55.9	84	0.42	98	24.6	2.640	E	12.8
March, .....	30.08	66.7	62.4	59.3	84	0.49	90	82.6	1.390	E	15.1
April, .....	29.97	73.3	69.3	66.5	84	0.61	90	78.6	8.265	E	14.0
May, .....	29.79	80.1	76.1	73.1	88	0.79	79	135.1	18.155	E by S	14.0
June, .....	29.71	85.0	81.0	77.9	83	0.88	79	148.1	15.555	S	10.4
July, .....	29.62	87.0	82.6	79.1	83	0.92	74	203.0	24.040	SE by E	12.6
August, .....	29.72	85.4	81.7	78.5	85	0.92	84	137.5	10.975	S	9.8
September, ...	29.79	85.6	81.2	77.6	81	0.86	68	208.1	11.750	E	10.4
October, .....	29.98	80.6	76.1	72.5	70	0.64	47	241.0	6.190	E by N	10.3
November, ...	30.06	75.0	70.9	67.4	75	0.57	71	105.8	7.045	E NE	12.0
December, ...	30.10	68.7	64.8	61.3	74	0.47	79	105.1	1.810	E NE	12.0
Mean or Total, ... }	29.93	76.2	72.0	68.6	78.3	0.65	74.4	1695.6	107.88	E	11.97

POPULATION.

The estimated population at the middle of 1920 was as follows :—

Non-Chinese Civil population, ... .. 14,000

Chinese Civil population :—

City of Victoria (including Peak), ... ..	342,000
Villages of Hongkong, ... ..	18,050
Kowloon (including New Kowloon), ... ..	104,000
New Territories (land), ... ..	100,800
Population afloat, ... ..	69,300

Total Chinese population, ... .. 634,150

Total Civil population, ... .. 648,150

The last census was taken in 1911 since when the population of the Colony has been subject to great fluctuation caused by political disturbances in China with consequent migration to and from Hongkong. This has made it difficult to estimate the population of the Colony. A new census is to be taken in 1921 when errors in recent estimates will be corrected.

The Chinese population at previous censuses has always shown a preponderance of Chinese adult males, but it is probable that recent immigration of refugee families has raised the proportion of Chinese females.

The boat population is estimated at 69,300, and the registered boats belonging to the port and villages of Hongkong are as follows :—

Passenger boats, class A and B, ... ..	1,259
Lighters, cargo and water boats, ... ..	1,751
Fishing and other boats, ... ..	6,774
Hulks, ... ..	64

Total, ... .. 9,848

The licensed boats in the New Territories numbered 6,284.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

During the year the river steamers plying between the Colony and the mainland of China brought here 727,136 persons and took away 779,179.

The Kowloon-Canton Railway brought 373,776 persons and took away 365,665.

This gives a total of 1,100,912 immigrants and 1,144,844 emigrants by these routes. The difference does not show a certain decrease of the population as there are other ways by which people may enter and leave the Colony, but it suggests that this number 43,932, of people have returned to South China in consequence of the recent more settled condition of affairs there.

The following Table shows the number of Chinese houses and floors in the City of Victoria for the year 1920 :—

Health Districts.	One-storey Dwellings.	Two-storey Dwellings.	Three-storey Dwellings.	Four-storey Dwellings.	Five-storey Dwellings.	Six-storey Dwellings.	Total Dwellings.	Total Floors.	Average number of floors per dwelling.
1 .....	137	219	129	13	0	0	498	1,014	2.03
1A and 2A .....	43	165	433	155	3	0	799	2,307	2.89
2 .....	8	167	495	209	0	0	879	2,563	2.91
3 .....	0	9	36	58	0	0	103	368	3.57
4 .....	13	78	667	472	29	2	1,183	4,034	3.4
5 .....	0	120	552	268	11	0	951	3,023	3.18
6 .....	51	37	389	449	36	0	962	3,278	3.4
7 .....	13	17	397	462	35	3	927	3,279	3.05
8 .....	1	60	557	354	13	0	985	3,273	3.32
9 .....	21	352	637	152	0	0	1,152	3,174	2.75
10 .....	24	157	545	69	0	0	795	2,239	2.81
Total .....	311	1,381	4,837	2,661	127	5	9,234	28,552	3.02

The following Table shows the number of Chinese houses and floors in Kowloon for the year 1920 :—

	One-storey Dwellings.	Two-storey Dwellings.	Three-storey Dwellings.	Four-storey Dwellings.	Total Dwellings.	Total Floors.	Average number of floors per dwelling.
Health District 11, .....	3	154	285	123	565	1,658	2.8
"    12, .....	8	248	621	111	988	2,811	2.8
"    13, .....	123	97	752	9	981	2,609	2.6
"    14, .....	629	255	225	—	1,109	1,814	1.6
"    15, .....	1,545	309	83	—	1,937	2,412	1.3
Total, .....	2,308	1,063	1,966	243	5,580	11,304	2.0

BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year were as follows :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Chinese, ... ..	1,386	727	2,113
Non-Chinese, ... ..	154	153	307
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total 1920, ... ..	1,540	880	2,420
Total 1919, ... ..	1,462	732	2,194

This gives a general civil birth rate of 4·36 per 1,000 as compared with 4·3 in 1919 and 4·1 in 1918.

The birth rate among the non-Chinese civil community was 19·78 per 1,000 as compared with 20·6 in 1919 and 22·07 in 1918.

The nationality of the non-Chinese civilian parents was as follows:—British 104, Portuguese 71, Indians 43, American 14, Malay 13, Japanese, Dutch and Filipino 6 each, Spanish and French 3 each, Siamese, Brazilian, Arabian, Mauritian, Russian, Danish, Parsee and Persian 1 each.

The birth rate amongst the Chinese as calculated from the registered births was 3·96 per 1,000 as compared with 3·9 per 1,000 in 1919.

An accurate calculation of the Chinese birth rate is impossible as many Chinese births are not registered owing to a native custom of not registering children unless they have survived for at least one month, and also owing to the constant flow of people to and from the mainland of China.

Many children of about one month of age and less are left sick at the various convents or abandoned dead in the streets, on the hillsides and in the harbour.

The number of such during 1920 was 1,746.

If it be assumed that all those children were born in the Colony but not registered, this would bring the total births to 4,166 and the general birth rate to 7·61 per 1,000, while it would bring the Chinese birth rate to 7·23 instead of 3·96 per 1,000.

The preponderance of male over female registered births is very marked among the Chinese, there being for the year 1920 190 males to every 100 females (215 to 100 in 1919 and 194 to 100 in 1918).

In the non-Chinese population the proportion of male to female births during 1920 was 100·6 to 100 (120 to 100 in 1919 and 102 to 100 in 1918).

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 12,419 (11,647 in 1919 and 13,714 in 1918).

The general death rate was 21·19 per 1,000 as compared with 23·2 in 1919 and 24·4 in 1918.

The Chinese deaths numbered 12,151 which gives a death rate for Chinese of 22·78 per 1,000 as compared with 23·3 per 1,000 in 1919 and 24·5 per 1,000 in 1918.

The deaths of non-Chinese civilians numbered 251 giving a death rate of 17·9 per 1,000 (21·9 in 1919 and 19·5 in 1918).

The nationalities of the deceased were as follows:—British 61, Indian 55, Portuguese 52, Japanese 41, Filipino 10, Malay 7, American 5, Eurasian 4, Polish 3, French 3, Dutch and Norwegian 2 each, Czecko-Slovak, Siamese, Parsee, Swiss, Spanish, and Italian 1 each.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 3,872 being 31·1 per cent. of the total number of deaths as compared with 29·8 per cent. in 1919.

The deaths of children between one and five years of age were 2,449 (1,807 in 1919).

There were 40 deaths of children under one year of age amongst the non-Chinese community (25 in 1919 and 40 in 1918).

Among the Chinese population the deaths of infants numbered 3,842 (3,449 in 1919 and 4,219 in 1918) while only 2,113 births were registered.

DISEASES.

*Respiratory Diseases.*

The total number of deaths from diseases of this nature other than pulmonary tuberculosis was 3,834 (3,049 in 1919) of which 45 were among the non-Chinese population (74 in 1919). Of those 1,662 occurred in infants under one year of age.

Pneumonia was the cause of 554 deaths (549 in 1919) 14 of which were non-Chinese, and 104 of which occurred in infants under one year of age (133 in 1919).

Broncho-pneumonia caused 1,625 deaths (1,494 in 1919) 21 of which were non-Chinese, and 745 of which occurred in infants under one year (881 in 1919).

The death rate amongst the Chinese from diseases of the respiratory system was 9·8 per 1,000 as compared with 6·2 in 1919.

*Tuberculosis.*

The number of deaths from tubercular diseases was 2,082 and 32 of these occurred in non-Chinese. There were 1,401 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 1,380 Chinese and 21 non-Chinese, and 53 deaths from tubercular meningitis.

The percentage of deaths from tuberculosis was 16·7 compared with 14·05 in 1919.

*Nervous Diseases.*

Excluding the two infectious diseases, tetanus and cerebro-spinal-meningitis, the number of deaths from these was 335 as compared with 516 in 1919. The deaths of Chinese infants from tetanus and convulsions were 198 and from meningitis undefined 28 as compared with 270 and 11 in 1919.

*Malaria.*

The number of deaths from malaria during the year was 332 (319 in 1919) of which all but 9 occurred among Chinese.

The following tables show the distribution of these deaths in the Colony and the police admissions to hospital for malaria during the last ten and eleven years respectively :—

Table of Deaths from Malaria.

Year.	Non-Chinese.	Victoria.	Kowloon.	Shaukwan.	Aberdeen.	Stanley.
1911.....	8	176	26	54	43	5
1912.....	18	214	80	34	44	3
1913.....	8	110	47	33	53	9
1914.....	7	73	58	19	47	20
1915.....	4	157	66	27	46	32
1916.....	9	182	75	25	36	19
1917.....	5	205	98	29	68	11
1918.....	6	189	71	16	106	10
1919.....	6	117	101	13	71	12
1920.....	9	141	84	13	82	12

The 141 deaths in 1920 under Victoria include 8 from the harbour,



Police admitted to hospital on account of malaria during the past 12 years:—

Year.	From the City.	From rest of the Colony.	Total.	Average Strength of Police Force.	Percentage of Strength.
1909.....	37	50	87	1,050	8
1910.....	66	69	135	1,039	13
1911.....	30	83	113	1,031	11
1912.....	37	51	88	1,120	8
1913.....	68	95	163	1,170	14
1914.....	101	81	182	1,206	15
1915.....	116	92	208	1,289	16
1916.....	63	99	162	1,057	13
1917.....	51	84	135	1,192	11
1918.....	40	49	89	1,228	7
1919.....	13	74	87	1,228	7
1920.....	27	60	87	1,281	6.7

*Beri-beri.*

There were 361 deaths from this disease during the year (555 in 1919). All were Chinese except 3 Japanese and 1 Indian.

*Infectious Diseases.*

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 560 (1,011 in 1919 and 1,013 in 1918).

Of these 138 were plague, 34 small-pox, and 158 cerebro-spinal-meningitis (269 in 1919).

Tables II and III show the nature and distribution of these diseases.

*Plague.*

There were 138 cases of this disease as compared with 464 in 1919, 266 in 1918, and 38 in 1917. Eighteen cases were imported. All but 9 were of Chinese nationality, and of these eight were Japanese—all imported. The deaths numbered 120.

The numbers of rats caught and sent to the public mortuaries for examination for signs of plague were, for Victoria 78,244 and for Kowloon 29,023, total 107,267 (104,104 in 1919).

In Victoria 19 were found to be plague infected and in Kowloon none.

Table IV shows the monthly distribution of plague infected rats during the year.

*Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.*

There were 158 cases notified as compared with 269 in 1919 and 1,232 in 1918. Of these cases four occurred amongst the non-Chinese community and the remainder (154) amongst the Chinese. There were 103 deaths as compared with 204 in 1919 and 968 in 1918.

*Enteric Fever.*

There were notified during the year 118 cases as compared with 133 in 1919 and 247 in 1918. The cases of European and American nationality were 32 (20 in 1919 and 33 in 1918), of other non-Chinese nationality 15 (12 in 1919 and 32 in 1918). The remainder were Chinese. Twenty two cases were imported.

*Paratyphoid Fever.*

Fourteen cases were notified (4 imported). Ten of the cases were European and American, two of other non-Chinese nationality and two were Chinese cases.

*Scarlet Fever.*

Three cases were notified, two British (one imported) and one Portuguese.

*Small-pox.*

During the year 34 cases were notified (27 in 1919 and 32 in 1918), twelve cases were imported, six of these being Russians from Vladivostock.

Nine cases were of European and American nationality and one Indian. The remainder were Chinese.

*Cholera.*

Six cases were notified during the year. Of these five cases were imported and the other case probably so as the patient was a vagrant. There was no continuance into the year of the epidemic of gastro-enteritis of 1918. It is probable that during the year the Colony was free from this disease except for the imported cases.

*Typhus.*

Three cases were imported into the Colony amongst Serbian troops returning from Siberia.

The immediate recognition of this disease by the Port Health Officer and the consequent measures of disinfection successfully prevented the spread of the disease in the Colony.

*Diphtheria.*

Seventy six cases were notified (50 in 1919). Of these 19 were of European and American nationality, 14 of other non-Chinese race, and the remainder were Chinese. Three cases were imported.

*Puerperal Fever.*

Ten cases were notified. They were all Chinese. One case was imported.

Seven Government midwives attended at 625 confinements (550 in 1919).

CEMETERIES AND CREMATORIA.

No new cemeteries were opened in 1920.

During the year 1,370 private exhumations were carried out as follows:—Mount Caroline 299, Kai Lung Wan 418, Kai Lung Wan East 150, Ma Tau Wai 74, Sai Yu Shek 97, Mount Davis 22, Tai Shek Ku 2, Roman Catholic Cemetery 12, Colonial Cemetery 2, Chinese Christian Cemetery 1, Kowloon Tong 49, Sham Shui Po 33, Chai Wan 180, Aberdeen 4, Cheung Sha Wan 3, Hau Pui Lung 1 and from places other than authorised cemeteries 23.

5,167 exhumations were carried out at the expense of the Government, as follows:—Mount Caroline 1,921, Kai Lung Wan 97, Kai Lung Wan East 1,952, and Chai Wan 1,197.

The number of exhumations in 1910 was 550.

There were 62 cremations, 41 at the Japanese Crematorium, So Kon Po, and 21 at the Sikh Temple.

DISINFECTING STATIONS.

At these stations in Victoria and Kowloon 19,380 articles of clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected during the year (39,924 in 1919).

The disinfesting apparatus was in use in Victoria on 156 days and in Kowloon on 81 days.

In addition 17,543 articles were washed and 19 public vehicles disinfected.

PUBLIC BATH HOUSES.

The following table shows the number of persons who have used the four public bath houses during the year:—

<i>District.</i>	1919.	1920.
Wanchai (men only) .....	123,741	133,331
Pound Lane (men and women) .....	431,654	426,553
Second Street (men only) .....	64,212	89,706
Sheung Fung Lane (women & children) .....	49,131	41,764
Total.....	668,738	691,354

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulances are procurable at any time of the day or night from the disinfesting stations at Tai Ping Shan in Victoria and

Yaumati in Kowloon (telephone numbers 363 in Victoria and K. 44 in Kowloon).

Ambulances are also obtainable in Victoria from the Eastern and Western District Sanitary Offices.

At the above mentioned stations coolies for ambulance work are available at any time.

There are many other places from which ambulances may be obtained in emergencies, but as there are no coolies of the Sanitary Department stationed at these, it is necessary for the police to obtain volunteers or engage street coolies for these ambulances when required.

The following is a list of such places:—

1. In the City of Victoria :—

No. 1 Police Station.  
The Recreation Ground, Happy Valley.  
The Seamen's Institute, Gresson Street.  
The Post Office.  
The Supreme Court.  
The Central Police Station.  
The New Western Market.  
The Tung Wah Hospital.  
The Government Civil Hospital.  
The Cattle Depôt, Kennedy Town.  
No. 6 Police Station, Peak.

2. In Hongkong outside the City limits:—

Bay View Police Station.  
Shaukiwan Police Station.  
Aberdeen Police Station.  
Stanley Police Station.  
Pokfulam Police Station.

3. In Kowloon:—

Water Police Station, Tsim Sha Tsui.  
Sham Shui Po Police Station.  
Kowloon City Police Station.

4. In the New Territories at Tai Po.

A motor ambulance belonging to the Saint John's Ambulance Society is kept at the Fire Brigade Station (telephone No. 600). Driver and attendants are available.

During the year ambulances were used 692 times in Hongkong and 296 times in Kowloon.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The following table shows the number and results of analysis made during the year:—

	<i>No. of Samples.</i>	<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>
Milk .....	60	56	4
Beer .....	6	6	0
Brandy .....	6	3	3
Gin .....	2	2	0
Port Wine.....	4	4	0
Rum .....	6	3	3
Sherry .....	2	2	0
Whisky.....	8	7	1

The milk samples were submitted for analysis by the Sanitary Department and the others by the Police.

Two prosecutions for selling milk reported to fall below the legal standard were undertaken. One case failed and in the other the vendor absconded.

J. T. C. JOHNSON, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.T.M. (Camb.),  
*Principal Civil Medical Officer.*

W. W. PEARSE, M.D., D.P.H.,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

Table I.—DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG DURING 1920.

	Typhus Fever.	Haemoglobinuric Fever.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Influenza.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Dysentery.	Plague.	Malarial Fever.	Cholera.	Puerperal Fever.	Septic Infections.	Syphilis.	Poisoning.	Injuries.	Developmental Diseases.	Old Age.	General Tuberculosis.	Beri-beri.	Cancer.	Paralysis and Convulsions.	Heart Diseases.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis & Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Enteritis and Gastro-Enteritis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Peritonitis.	Nephritis.	Other causes.	Unknown.	All causes.
British and Foreign Community,	1	1	1	27	2	...	10	3	4	10	4	9	...	...	1	2	...	17	3	3	4	4	8	2	7	35	21	7	...	1	9	71	1	268
	...	...	...	186	4	15	36	19	57	142	105	124	4	6	26	388	9	170	315	213	297	238	46	159	121	1565	897	280	24	17	176	2514	39	8,192
Chinese Community,	...	...	...	47	...	...	8	1	4	26	3	60	2	4	2	5	1	43	8	101	15	6	4	5	111	136	28	4	1	20	181	75	900	
	...	...	...	276	15	7	13	5	34	77	4	77	...	...	26	34	1	64	25	243	74	17	12	47	419	308	191	10	5	79	537	80	2,728	
	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	13	...	1	2	1	...	9	4	15	12	4	1	2	43	20	7	3	...	2	39	2	208	
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	38	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	16	1	3	...	1	6	17	1	...	...	...	2	...	95	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	5	1	28	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1920, .....	1	1	1	542	21	23	67	28	103	259	120	332	6	11	57	431	11	304	355	596	403	361	81	178	184	2179	1401	514	41	24	287	3299	198	12,419
" 1919, .....	...	...	2	449	15	6	85	36	204	178	426	319	42	15	126	208	10	256	432	522	539	555	53	168	124	2043	1006	805	31	227	2258	460	11,647	

Table II.—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES RECORDED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1920.

Disease	1920		1919	
	1920	1919	1920	1919
Plague	138	464	130	463
Chinese	8	20	8	20
Others	130	444	122	443
Typhoid Fever	118	133	71	101
Chinese	16	12	16	12
Others	102	121	55	89
Paratyphoid Fever	14	3	8	1
Chinese	2	1	2	1
Others	12	2	6	0
Cholera	6	46	6	41
Chinese	0	0	0	0
Others	6	46	6	41
Small-pox	34	27	9	19
Chinese	1	7	1	7
Others	33	20	8	12
Diphtheria	76	50	19	39
Chinese	15	1	15	1
Others	61	49	4	38
Puerperal Fever	10	12	10	11
Chinese	1	1	1	1
Others	9	11	9	10
Scarlet Fever	3	7	1	5
Chinese	0	0	0	0
Others	3	7	1	5
Relapsing Fever	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chinese	0	0	0	0
Others	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Typhus Fever	3	Nil	3	Nil
Chinese	2	0	2	0
Others	1	Nil	1	Nil
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	158	269	154	267
Chinese	2	1	2	1
Others	156	266	152	266
Yellow Fever	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chinese	0	0	0	0
Others	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total for 1920	560	560	560	560
Total for 1919	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011





Table III.—The following Table shows the nature and distribution of these diseases :—

	City of Victoria : Health Districts.										Peak.	Kowloon.	Harbour.	New Territories.	Villages of Hongkong.	No address.	Imported.	Total, 1920.	Total, 1919.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
Plague .....	...	5	2	30	14	7	20	5	13	...	...	3	2	...	6	13	18	138	464
Enteric Fever .....	7	10	6	16	5	2	2	3	3	1	...	4	9	2	1	6	22	118	133
Paratyphoid Fever.....	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	5	14	3
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	46
Small-pox .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	34	27
Diphtheria .....	7	23	2	4	3	...	...	2	8	3	...	18	1	...	...	1	4	76	50
Puerperal Fever.....	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	10	12
Scarlet Fever .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	7
Relapsing Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
Typhus Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	Nil.
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	9	6	3	12	10	10	5	7	21	6	...	43	8	4	3	7	4	158	269
Yellow Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.

ANNEXE C.

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REPORT BY MR. WALTER J. E. MACKENZIE,  
*Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.*

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STAFF.

Inspector D. Duncan was in charge at Ma Tau Kok until he went on leave June 3rd when Inspector W. Old took charge. At Kennedy Town, Inspector Hudson was in charge until he went on leave 16th February, 1920, when Inspector Taylor took charge. On March 19th Inspector McEwen took charge until relieved by Inspector Knight on 7th October. Overseer Johanssen was in charge of Central and Western Markets throughout the year.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

*Cattle.*—The total number of cattle admitted to the Government Depôts for the year was 52,877 as against 42,659 in 1919. In Kennedy Town 45,082 were admitted as against 36,401 in 1919. There were 9 rejected as unfit for food on account of leanness against 16 for the same cause in 1919. In Ma Tau Kok 7,795 cattle were admitted as against 6,258 in 1919 and no cases of leanness were rejected against 18 during 1919. These are the only slaughter houses for cattle in the Colony.

*Pigs.*—The total number of pigs admitted to Kennedy Town was 269,215 as against 261,557 in 1919. The total of admissions of pigs to the other slaughter houses are misleading as they include 30,931 pigs which were admitted first to Kennedy Town and afterwards sold and removed to the other slaughter houses or exported.

*Sheep and Goats.*—The total number of sheep and goats admitted to Kennedy Town was 29,105 as against 27,081 in 1919. As in the case of pigs, sheep and goats are admitted first to Kennedy Town and from there many are removed for slaughter to Ma Tau Kok or for export out of the Colony.

DISEASE IN DEPÔTS.

*Rinderpest.*—At the Cattle Depôt a few cases arrived during the year from the interior beyond Wuchow 15 cases being diagnosed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

7 cases were found in dairy cattle sent in for slaughter as against 14 in 1919. All were of Indian or European strains, none being found in native cattle.

KENNEDY TOWN ANIMAL CREMATORIUM.

The carcasses destroyed in the Crematorium were:—

	1919.	1920.
Cattle ... ..	88	193
Calves ... ..	30	38
Sheep ... ..	30	27
Swine ... ..	293	360
Dogs, etc. ... ..	199	292
Condemned meat ... ..	21,049 lb.	19,872 lb.
Horses, mules ... ..	—	139

In addition to the above 29 cart loads of old papers, etc., from Government offices and private firms were destroyed (60 cart loads in 1919) also 1,306 cases of damaged tobacco and cigarettes from the British American Tobacco Company (186 cases in 1919) and a number of quantities of damaged goods sent by various firms.

Under Government Notification No. 31 of 1910 the following fees were collected:—

269 large animals at \$2 each.....	\$538
6 calves at \$1 each.....	6
129 small animals at 50 cents .....	64.50
53 piculs bone ash at \$2.50 per picul .....	132.50
53½ piculs bone ash at \$3.00 per picul.....	160.50
Refund for fuel used in destroying papers, etc. ....	194.04
	<hr/>
	\$1,095.54
	<hr/> <hr/>

The amount of coal used was 47 tons, 8 cwts., 1 qr., 16 lb.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES REVENUE.

*Kennedy Town* :—

<i>Slaughtered.</i>	1919.		1920.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Cattle @ 40 c. ... ..	33,544	= 13,417.60	39,571	= 15,828.40
Sheep @ 20 c. ... ..	16,196	= 3,239.20	16,962	= 3,392.40
Swine @ 30 c. ... ..	236,800	= 71,040.00	237,162	= 71,148.60
Cattle and swine slaughtered at Pokfulam (Dairy Farm) during 1919 ... ..	—	—	—	744.40
<i>Exported.</i>				
Cattle @ 50 c. ... ..	1,326	= 663.00	2,473	= 1,236.50
Sheep @ 10 c. ... ..	11,177	= 1,177.70	11,913	= 1,191.30
Swine @ 10 c. ... ..	13,493	= 1,349.30	21,529	= 2,152.90
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		\$90,826.80		\$95,694.50
		<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>

*Ma Tau Kok* :—

<i>Slaughtered.</i>	<i>1919.</i>		<i>1920.</i>	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Cattle @ 40 c. ... ..	6,265	= 2,506.00	7,769	= 3,007.60
Sheep @ 20 c. ... ..	794	= 158.80	875	= 175.00
Swine @ 30 c. ... ..	54,816	= 16,444.80	50,164	= 15,049.20
Outstanding Tickets sold	—	114.10	—	211.40
	<u>\$19,223.70</u>		<u>\$18,443.20</u>	

*Sai Wan Ho* (contracted out) :—

	<i>1919.</i>		<i>1920.</i>	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Swine .....	7,699	= 2,580.00	7,118	= 2,820.00

*Aberdeen* (extracted out) :—

	<i>1919.</i>		<i>1920.</i>	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Swine .....	3,014	= 1,284.00	3,251	= 1,416.00

The total revenue including contracts from the Animal Depôts and Slaughter Houses, is as follows :—

	<i>1919.</i>		<i>1920.</i>	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Kennedy Town, Fees .....	\$90,826.80		\$95,694.50	
Ma Tau Kok, Fees .....	19,223.70		18,443.20	
Kennedy Town Blood and Hair Contract .....	7,380.00		7,740.00	
Ma Tau Kok " " " .....	1,440.00		1,620.00	
Sai Wan Ho Slaughtering Contract .....	2,580.00		2,820.00	
Aberdeen " " .....	1,284.00		3,251.00	
	<u>\$122,734.50</u>		<u>\$129,568.70</u>	
Increase on 1919 .....	\$6,723.70			

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered in all Slaughter Houses during the past ten years :—

<i>Year:</i>	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Sheep and Goats.</i>	<i>Swine.</i>
1911 .....	30,371	17,671	227,597
1912 .....	33,761	18,177	242,956
1913 .....	37,909	17,586	244,609
1914 .....	32,643	17,245	228,136
1915 .....	34,158	17,966	264,894
1916 .....	44,819	21,636	290,528
1917 .....	40,884	19,699	258,731
1918 .....	33,895	15,719	290,451
1919 .....	39,809	16,990	302,329
1920 .....	47,340	17,837	297,695
	Average for 5 years, for 5 years, 41,349	Average for 5 years, for 5 years, 17,729	Average for 5 years, for 5 years, 287,949

GRASS SUPPLY FOR GOVERNMENT BULLOCKS.

The area under cultivation remains the same as last year. The total grass cut at Kennedy Town was 240 tons  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cwts. (224 tons 2 cwts. in 1919). A considerable amount of this was supplied to the Medical Department to feed the ponies used for the preparation of antimeningococcic serum, and no charge was made for this.

EXPORT OF LARD TO THE PHILIPPINES AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The factories at Ma Tau Kok and Kennedy Town approved for the export of lard and dried meats to American Ports, exported the following quantities under certificate :—

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Lard, ... ..	1,103,948 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,820,827 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,657,390	1,719,175 lb.
Dried Meats, ...	64,427 $\frac{1}{4}$	101,542 $\frac{3}{4}$	99,651	165,103 lb.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE COLONY.

RABIES.

Importation of dogs from Shanghai and Chinese ports North of Shanghai still prohibited (Gazette Notification No. 461 of the 19th October, 1917) and importation of dogs from Manila prohibited (Gazette Notification No. 611 of 23rd. December, 1920).

Dogs remain unmuzzled. 26 dogs were detained under observation for Rabies, 23 were returned to owners, one died, one was destroyed. One case died of Rabies.

RINDERPEST.

In June a serious outbreak occurred at Tung Lo Wan and Tai Hang 90 cattle being affected. All affected animals were isolated and thorough disinfection of premises carried out. 12 animals recovered.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA CONTAGIOSA.

In June a serious outbreak occurred at Pokfulam the disease being introduced from Australia among imported cattle. These cattle were slaughtered and the district declared an 'Infected Area'. Cases have continued to occur throughout the year and the disease is being fought by means of vaccination of contacts and isolation. Two hundred animals succumbed to the disease.

**MARKETS.**

The following statement shows the Revenue derived from Markets:—

Markets.	1907-1916 (average for 10 years).		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Central Market .....	57,269.76		60,635.10		60,493.50		60,640.50		60,792.00	
Hung Hom Market .....	3,817.84		4,198.40		4,247.70		4,294.50		4,324.20	
Mong Kok Tsui Market .....	1,098.43		1,257.80		1,258.80		1,258.80		1,258.80	
Sai Wan Ho Market .....	1,967.63		2,178.70		2,348.00		2,389.00		2,402.30	
Sai Ying Pun Market .....	14,395.72		16,333.20		16,428.10		16,496.70		16,520.40	
Shaukiwan Market .....	1,729.80		2,127.00		2,104.80		2,085.60		2,085.60	
Shek Tong Tsui Market .....	765.65		942.00		942.00		942.00		942.00	
So Kon Po Market .....	1,412.63		1,493.00		1,491.30		1,490.40		1,490.40	
Tai Kok Tsui Market .....	599.35		609.30		645.60		676.60		796.10	
Tsim Sha Tsui Market .....	3,671.65		4,405.20		4,443.00		4,502.90		4,553.40	
Wan Tsai Market .....	4,525.85		4,842.70		4,832.40		4,842.90		4,862.40	
Western Market, (North Block) .....	14,492.61		19,208.10		19,224.60		19,220.20		19,171.70	
Western Market, (South Block) .....	23,517.62		29,788.20		32,806.90		32,553.10		32,569.00	
Yanmati Market .....	7,991.07		10,558.30		10,758.00		10,834.00		10,840.80	
Aberdeen Market .....	483.26		462.40		462.00		463.20		458.70	
Canal Road Market opened 1/4/13 .....	516.00		516.00		516.00		516.00		516.00	
Praya East Market opened 1/12/13 .....	497.73		415.90		351.40		291.40		326.60	
Reclamation Street Market opened 1/9/13 .....	2,799.30		2,787.10		2,764.00		2,729.10		2,671.80	
Stanton Street Market opened 1/10/12 .....	856.32		1,234.40		743.55		837.00		940.80	
Tai Hang Market opened 1/4/14 .....	1,283.03		724.80		614.70		592.00		590.40	
Sham Shui Po Market opened 1/6/18 .....	...		.....		2,127.10		3,102.80		2,898.40	
<b>Total,.....\$</b>	<b>143,691.25</b>		<b>164,717.60</b>		<b>169,603.45</b>		<b>170,758.70</b>		<b>171,011.80</b>	

Annexe D.

CIVIL HOSPITAL.

REPORT BY DR. W. B. A. MOORE, L.R.C.P. and S.I.,  
*Medical Officer-in-charge.*

BUILDINGS.

These have been maintained in good condition.

The old operating theatre was converted into a second class ward to accommodate four patients.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

Dr. C. W. McKenny went on leave on March 11th and was relieved by Dr. D. K. Valentine.

Dr. W. B. A. Moore assumed the duties of Medical Officer in charge on his return to the Colony on May 4th.

The following appointments were made to the Nursing Staff:— Sisters Bone, Davis, Dupuy, Lamond Stewart and Purves. Staff Nurses Ebato, Yamagouchi, Kawamoto and Probationer Nurse Unite.

The following left the service:— Sisters Hurdley, Lund, Graham and Bone. Staff Nurses Kawasi and Inkamoto, Probationer Nurse Unite.

Sister Bagley was transferred to the Federated Malay States.

Sister Chettle returned from leave on February 11th.

Sister Lawrence went on leave on April 1st.

Mrs. McKenny and Mrs. Rickelman did temporary duty for a few days in February.

Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Poon did temporary duty in October when several of the staff were ill with Dengue.

*Admissions.*

The total number of admissions was 4,701. This includes 126 patients brought over from 1919. 156 patients remained in hospital at the end of the year.

The daily average number of patients was 152.

There were 63 first class, 223 second class, 2,789 third class and 1,626 free patients, including 537 cases brought to the Hospital by the Police.

*Out-patients:—*

31,196 attended as out-patients.

16,234 new prescriptions and 3,071 old prescriptions were dispensed.

589 vaccinations were performed.

*Nationality of patients :—*

Europeans, ... ..	724
Indians, ... ..	909
Chinese and other Asiatics, ... ..	3,068

*Sex of patients :—*

Male, ... ..	3,863
Female, ... ..	838

*Deaths.*—251 deaths occurred which gives a death-rate of 5·3%. Of these deaths 125 (i.e. 49·8%) occurred within 24 hours of admission.

*Various death-rates :—*

Men, ... ..	189 deaths	= 4·8 %
Women, ... ..	62	= 7·3 %
Europeans, ... ..	16	= 2·2 %
Indians, ... ..	25	= 2·7 %
Asiatics, ... ..	210	= 6·8 %

Injuries accounted for 51 deaths and diseases of the respiratory system (including phthisis) 64.

*Operations.*—1,077 were performed. The more important were :—

Laparotomy exploratory, ... ..	5
"    for intestinal wounds, ... ..	5
"    for septic peritonitis, ... ..	2
Resection of intestine, ... ..	1
Appendectomy, ... ..	14
Colostomy, ... ..	5
Gastro-jejunosotomy, ... ..	7
Splenectomy, ... ..	1
Liver, abscess of, ... ..	2
Hernia, inguinal, ... ..	16
"    ventral, ... ..	1
Hysterectomy, ... ..	1
Ovariectomy, ... ..	9
Caesarean Section, ... ..	1
Suprapubic cystotomy, ... ..	3
Skin Grafting, ... ..	16
Amputation of thigh, ... ..	8
"    leg, ... ..	5
"    arm, ... ..	6
Resection of mastoid process, ... ..	6
Empyema, ... ..	5
Removal of benign tumours, ... ..	40
"    malignant tumours, ... ..	25
"    vesical calculus, ... ..	7
"    breast, ... ..	9



Trephining, ... ..	2
Cataract, ... ..	3
Iridectomy, ... ..	4
Harelip ... ..	5
Cleft Palate, ... ..	1
Hæmorrhoids ... ..	27
Tonsils and adenoids ... ..	13
Suture of fractures, ... ..	3
Entirpation of penis, ... ..	3
Prostatectomy, ... ..	1

The following fractures were treated :—

Skull, ... ..	29	with 24 deaths.
Spine, ... ..	8	„ 3 „
Femur (one compound), ... ..	15	„ 1 „
Tibia and fibula (three compound),	5	„ 1 „
Tibia (three compound), ... ..	11	„ 2 „
Fibula, ... ..	1	
Radius and ulna (two compound), ...	6	
Radius, ... ..	10	
Ulna (two compound), ... ..	3	with 2 deaths.
Humerus, ... ..	6	
Clavicle, ... ..	4	
Pelvis, ... ..	2	with 1 deaths.
Patella, ... ..	2	
Jaws, ... ..	3	
Ribs, ... ..	7	
Nasal bones, ... ..	3	

The following dislocations were treated :—

Shoulder, ... ..	3
Hip, ... ..	4
Elbow, ... ..	1
Clavicle, ... ..	1
Phalanges, ... ..	1

POLICE.

The strength of the Police Force was 1,281 consisting of Europeans 178, Indians 477, and Chinese 626.

*Admissions.*—1,076 were admitted as against 981 in 1919 :—

Europeans, ... ..	184
Indians, ... ..	580
Chinese, ... ..	312

*Sick Rate:*—

Europeans	103	as against	77	in 1919.
Indians	121	„	129	„
Chinese	51	„	46	„

*Chief Diseases :—*

Malaria, ... ..	109	against	118	in 1919
Digestive system, ... ..	122	„	132	„
Respiratory system, ... ..	111	„	79	„
Rheumatism, ... ..	63	„	60	„
Typhoid fever, ... ..	1	„	1	„
Cellular tissues, ... ..	93	„	45	„
Injuries, ... ..	97	„	73	„
Influenza, ... ..	107	„	170	„

		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
<i>Malaria.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>1920.</i>	<i>1919.</i>
Europeans, ... ..	10	5·5	8·5
Indians, ... ..	71	14·8	20·2
Chinese, ... ..	25	4	2·5

*Invaliding.*—8 Europeans, 8 Indians and 8 Chinese were invalided as being unfit for further service.

*Deaths :—*

	<i>Death-rate.</i>
Europeans, ... ..	0
Indians, ... ..	0·8%
Chinese, ... ..	0·6%

*Causes of Death :—*

Indians, 1 pneumonia, 1 phthisis, 1 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, and 1 Fracture of base of the skull (suicide).  
 Chinese, 1 bullet wound, 1 pneumonia, 1 chronic nephritis, and 1 Typhoid fever.

UNIVERSITY CLINIC.

The Surgical Clinic is under the direction of Professor Kenelm H. Digby F.R.C.S., Ho Tung Professor of Surgery to the University of Hongkong.

During the year 558 cases were under treatment as in-patients. (366 in 1919).

342 operations were performed under general anaesthesia.

A special Surgical Out-patient clinic is held on Wednesday afternoons, the average attendance being 18 patients each Wednesday.

This clinic has proved of great value in following the after history of cases and in providing additional clinical material.

Conditions of patients discharged from hospital :—

Recovered, ... ..	261
Improved, ... ..	166
Unchanged, ... ..	81
Deteriorated, ... ..	1
Died, ... ..	23
Remaining under treatment, ... ..	21

558

Table showing number of cases treated and operations performed during each Month in 1920.

	Remaining from 1919.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Remaining at end of 1920	Total.
Patients under treatment.....	20	24	22	37	37	44	43	51	64	51	54	55	56	26	558
Operations ...	19	13	9	24	21	31	24	39	46	30	31	39	16	...	342

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

160 patients were treated during the year.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

There were 560 patients admitted including 17 remaining from 1919, of these 265 were paying and 295 free.

There were 253 male and 250 female children born, including 7 cases of twins, all female.

32 children were still-born including 5 cases of twins.

Craniotomy was resorted to on one occasion only.

Caesarean section was performed once, for contracted pelvis. Mother and child both did well.

Four cases of eclampsia were treated, all of which recovered.

The cases treated were as follows :—

Parturition, ... ..	496
False pains, ... ..	51
Miscarriage, ... ..	6
Abortion, ... ..	3
Threatened abortion, ... ..	3
Pyelitis, ... ..	1

560

*Deaths.*—Two mothers died—one from post partum hæmorrhage and one from meningitis. Eight children died—6 from prematurity and two from atelectasis.

*Nationality* :—

Europeans, ... ..	63
Indians, ... ..	27
Japanese, ... ..	13
Chinese, ... ..	457

560

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

	1919.	1920.
Admissions to Civil Hospital, ... ..	3,926	4,701
Europeans, ... ..	540	724
Indians, ... ..	982	909
Chinese, ... ..	2,404	3,068
Admissions to Maternity Hospital, ... ..	543	560
Death-rate, ... ..	5.5%	5.3%
Deaths occurring within 24 hours, ... ..	107	125
Prescriptions dispensed, ... ..	13,730	16,234
Operations performed, ... ..	657	1,077
Out-patients ... ..	22,446	31,196

The following Tables are attached :—

1. Admissions and Deaths under respective Diseases.
2. Yearly admissions from Malaria from each Police Station.
3. Number and Class of Patients admitted during the last ten years and deaths.

Diseases and Deaths in 1920 at the

Diseases.	CIVIL HOSPITAL.				
	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1919.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1920.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>					
Chicken-pox .....	...	4	...	4	...
Measles .....	3	5	...	8	...
Mumps .....	...	45	...	45	...
Dengue .....	...	43	...	43	...
Influenza .....	...	306	12	306	...
Diphtheria .....	3	15	5	18	2
Febricula.....	...	31	...	31	1
Enteric Fever.....	2	20	8	22	...
Paratyphoid .....	2	6	...	8	3
Dysentery .....	2	62	11	64	2
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...
Plague .....	...	14	7	14	...
Malarial Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...
1. Simple Tertian .....	...	23	...	23	...
2. Malignant .....	...	194	3	194	3
Malarial Cachexia .....	3	24	1	27	...
Beri-beri .....	1	87	4	88	2
Haemoglobinuric Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary) .....	...	101	26	101	...
Puerperal Septicæmia .....	...	7	4	7	1
Septicæmia .....	1	...	1	1	...
Tetanus .....	...	2	...	2	...
Tubercle .....	4	70	3	74	3
Leprosy .....	...	8	...	8	2
Madura Foot .....	...	2	...	2	1
Elephantiasis .....	...	1	...	1	...
Under Observation.....	1	46	...	47	1
Syphilis :—					
(a) Primary .....	2	16	...	18	...
(b) Secondary .....	2	121	...	123	1
(c) Tertiary .....	...	7	...	7	...
Gonorrhœa .....	8	176	...	184	8
Helminthiasis .....	...	...	...	...	...
Arthritis Deformans .....	...	1	...	1	...
Sprue .....	...	1	1	1	...
Alcoholism .....	1	54	...	55	1
Rheumatism .....	4	56	...	60	6
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	39	1,548	86	1,587	37

le I.

Civil, Victoria, and Gaol Hospitals.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.					GAOL HOSPITAL.				
Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1919.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1920.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1919.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1920.
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.				Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	15	...	15	...	...	68	...	68	...
...	16	...	16	...	...	16	...	16	...
5	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
...	7	...	7	...	...	9	2	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	...	5	...	...	7	...	7	1
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	3	...	1	39	...	40	...
...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	12	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	6	...	...	20	...	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	2	...	...	4	...	4	...
8	79	2	87	—	1	199	5	200	3

Table I,—

Diseases and Deaths in 1920 at the

Diseases.	CIVIL HOSPITAL.				
	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1919.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1920.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
<i>Brought forward.....</i>	39	1,548	86	1,587	37
<b>GENERAL DISEASES,—Continued.</b>					
Gout .....	...	1	...	1	...
New Growth, Non-malignant .....	3	30	...	33	...
New Growth, Malignant .....	3	38	3	41	5
Anæmia .....	2	15	...	17	1
Diabetes Mellitus .....	...	2	...	2	...
Debility .....	...	41	...	41	1
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>					
<b>Diseases of the Nerves :—</b>					
Neuritis .....	1	7	...	8	...
Meningitis, Tubercular .....	...	12	8	12	...
"    Cerebro-Spinal .....	...	7	4	7	...
Myelitis .....	...	2	...	2	...
Migrain .....	...	4	...	4	...
Abscess of Brain .....	...	1	1	1	...
Tumour of Brain .....	...	1	1	1	...
<b>Functional Nervous Disorders :—</b>					
Apoplexy .....	...	17	5	17	...
Paralysis .....	1	4	...	5	...
Chorea .....	...	3	...	3	...
Epilepsy .....	...	10	...	10	1
Neuralgia .....	...	9	...	9	...
Hysteria .....	...	...	...	...	...
Neurasthenia .....	...	9	...	9	1
<b>Mental Diseases :—</b>					
Mania .....	1	8	...	9	...
General Paralysis of the Insane...	...	3	2	3	...
Dementia.....	1	11	2	12	2
Locomotor Ataxy .....	...	5	1	5	1
Diseases of the Eye .....	2	63	...	65	2
"    "    Ear .....	...	21	1	21	1
"    "    Nose .....	...	8	...	8	...
<i>Carried forward,.....</i>	53	1,880	114	1,933	52

(Continued).

Civil, Victoria, and Gaol Hospitals.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.					GAOL HOSPITAL.				
Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1919.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1920.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1919.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1920.
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.				Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
8	79	2	87	—	1	199	5	200	3
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	6	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	1
...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	101	5	109	1	2	213	5	215	4



Table I,—

Diseases and Deaths in 1920 at the

Diseases.	CIVIL HOSPITAL.				
	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1919.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1920.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
<i>Brought forward .....</i>	53	1,880	114	1,938	52
<i>LOCAL DISEASES,— Continued.</i>					
Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	2	38	4	40	2
"  "  Respiratory System...	15	292	38	307	9
"  "  Digestive System.....	15	445	15	460	23
"  "  Lymphatic System ...	2	81	...	83	4
"  "  Urinary System .....	4	67	8	71	4
"  "  Male Organs .....	3	179	...	182	10
"  "  Female Organs.....	1	70	2	71	4
"  "  Organs of Locomotion	1	27	...	28	2
"  "  Cellular Tissue .....	9	345	6	354	10
"  "  Skin .....	...	161	...	161	7
Injuries, General .....	17	78	8	95	1
"  Local .....	...	760	51	760	24
Malformations .....	...	9	...	9	1
Poisons .....	...	21	4	21	...
Parasites .....	...	8	...	8	1
Marasmus .....	...	2	...	2	...
Immersion .....	1	14	1	15	...
Strangulation .....	...	2	...	2	...
Malingering .....	...	7	...	7	...
In Attendance.....	3	89	...	92	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>4,701</b>	<b>156</b>

(Continued).

Civil, Victoria, and Gaol Hospitals.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.				GAOL HOSPITAL.					
Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1919.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1920.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1918.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1919.
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.				Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
8	101	5	109	1	2	213	5	215	4
...	1	...	1	...	...	6	2	6	...
...	7	...	7	...	3	3	2	6	...
...	30	3	30	...	...	29	...	29	1
...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	5	...	5	...	...	1	1	1	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	4	...
...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	11	...	1	17	1	18	1
...	15	...	15	...	...	3	...	3	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	203	9	213	1	6	290	11	296	6

**Table II.**—Showing number of cases of Malarial Fever among Members of the Police Force giving Station and percentage of admissions as compared with strength.

Station.	Europeans.			Indians.			Chinese.		
	No. of Cases.	Strength.	Percentage.	No. of Cases.	Strength.	Percentage.	No. of Cases.	Strength.	Percentage.
Central (including No. 5 & No. 8) .....	3	78	3·9	13	143	9	5	246	2
No. 1 Station. ....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
No. 2 Station. ....	1	7	14·3	3	17	17·6	—	27	—
Wong Nei Chung Gap... ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Bay View .....	—	1	—	1	3	3·3	2	8	25
No. 7 Station. ....	1	9	1·1	5	29	17·2	2	48	4
Kennedy Town .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Pokfulam .....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	—
Gough Hill .....	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
Shau Ki Wan .....	—	4	—	—	14	—	—	10	—
Stanley and Tytam .....	1	1	100	4	6	66·6	3	3	100
Aberdeen .....	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	8	—
Water Police.....	4	26	15·3	2	13	15·3	2	196	1
Lamma .....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Yaumati .....	—	6	—	2	12	16·6	1	34	2·9
Mong Kok .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Hung Hom .....	—	3	—	1	8	12·5	—	14	—
Sham Shui Po .....	—	1	—	3	10	30	—	7	—
Kowloon City .....	—	1	—	1	7	14·3	—	9	—
Sha Tin Gap.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sha Tin .....	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	2	—
Tai Po.....	—	2	—	5	10	50	3	4	75
Sha Tau Kok.....	—	1	—	8	12	66·6	—	2	—
Kat O.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Sheung Shui .....	—	1	—	4	11	36·3	1	3	33·3
Ta Ku Ling .....	—	—	—	4	10	40	—	1	—
Lok Ma Chau .....	—	2	—	2	9	22·2	1	4	25
Au Tau .....	—	1	—	7	8	87·5	3	4	75
Ping Shan .....	—	1	—	1	10	10	1	4	25
Castle Peak .....	—	—	—	2	7	28·6	—	—	—
Tai O .....	—	2	—	—	8	—	—	2	—
Cheung Chau.....	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	2	—
Sai Kung .....	—	1	—	1	6	33·3	—	3	—
Tsun Wan .....	—	—	—	2	6	66·6	1	2	50

**Table III.**—Number and Class of Patients admitted during the past ten years and deaths.

CLASS OF PATIENTS.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Police .....	519	657	771	728	731	552	550	695	981	1076
Paying Patients .....	631	735	667	723	749	775	795	1,087	1,503	1808
Government Servants .....	188	219	257	312	274	325	329	358	168	196
Police Cases .....	313	380	370	283	352	344	401	416	430	537
Free.....	719	710	728	696	979	1,062	1,217	1,171	844	1089
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>2,742</b>	<b>3,085</b>	<b>3,058</b>	<b>3,292</b>	<b>3,677</b>	<b>3,926</b>	<b>4,701</b>
<b>Total Deaths.....</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>251</b>
<b>Percentage.....</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>

**Annexe E.**

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**VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.**

---

REPORT BY DR. J. T. C. JOHNSON,  
*Principal Civil Medical Officer.*

*Buildings.*—These are in good condition.

*Staff.*—Dr. Johnson returned from leave in February, 1920, and took over charge of the hospital.

*Admissions to Hospital.*—213 patients were admitted during the year and 206 during the previous year. Nine deaths occurred, one from haemoglobinuric fever, one from tuberculosis, one from cancer, two from meningitis, three from enteritis, and one from a congenital malformation.

*Operations.*—The following were performed :—

Circumcision, ... ..	1
For ingrowing toe nail, ... ..	1
Curetting of uterus, ... ..	1
Lumbar puncture, ... ..	3

Eleven cases of malaria, three of the benign tertian and eight of the malignant tertian type were treated. Fifteen cases of dengue were admitted.

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**Annexe F.**

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**LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

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REPORT BY DR. W. B. A. MOORE, L.R.C.P. and S.I.  
*Medical Officer in Charge.*

*Buildings* :—These have been maintained in good condition. The quarters formerly occupied by the wardmasters having been converted into six private wards, these became available during the latter part of the year.

During the year 1920 there were 224 patients under treatment of whom 105 were brought in by the Police.

There were 47 paying patients.

The deaths numbered 3 being 1·33% of the total number under treatment (3·8% in 1919).

**Table I.**

**Nationality and Sex of Patients treated in 1920.**

Nationality.	Remain- ing at end of 1919.		Admit- ted.		Total number treated.		Dis- charged.		Died.		Remain- ing at end of 1920.	
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Europeans,.....	1	5	20	4	21	9	18	4	2	0	1	5
Indians, .....	1	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese, .....	6	1	108	67	114	68	102	67	1	0	11	1
Japanese, .....	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Malay, .....	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>

Annexe H.

VICTORIA GAOL.

REPORT BY DR. D. J. VALENTINE, *Medical Officer.*

*Staff.*—Dr. D. J. Valentine succeeded Dr. W. J. Woodman on 25th January, 1920, as Medical Officer in charge of Victoria Gaol.

*Buildings.*—The prison and yards have been kept in good sanitary condition. The mortuary has been entirely renovated.

A branch prison was opened up at Lai-Chi-Kok on 17th March, 1920, to relieve the overcrowding in the Victoria gaol. This has accommodation for above 200 prisoners and is used to confine short sentence prisoners and juveniles.

*Health.*—The health of the prisoners during the year has been very satisfactory.

*Occurrence of certain specific diseases.*

Disease.	Number of cases.	Deaths.
Pulmonary tuberculosis .....	32	4
Malaria, .....	75	...
Influenza, .....	18	...
Dengue fever,.....	68	...
Opium habit, .....	72	...
Amoebic dysentery, .....	7	...
Typhoid fever, .....	9	2

*Deaths.*—Eleven deaths from disease took place. The causes were as follows:—Pulmonary tuberculosis 3, Typhoid fever 2, Beri-beri 1, Enteritis 1, Uraemia 2, Cirrhosis of liver 1, Perforated gastric ulcer 1. The mortality rate was 1·8 per 1,000.

*Condition of prisoners on admission to gaol.*

Of the 5,153 total admissions to gaol 1,077 or 20·7% were found to be physically unfit for the full task for the following reasons:—

562 were under weight and poorly developed.

269 were incapacitated owing to age.

165 were juveniles.

81 were suffering from disease.

Of these 53 were admitted to hospital at the time of their entry into gaol.

*Female prisoners:—*

There were 275 females admitted.

The average daily number was 35.

There were 77 attendances for medical treatment for minor complaints. No death occurred.

*Vaccinations.*—3,487 prisoners were vaccinated and of those inspected 1,113 were successful, 898 were unsuccessful.

*General Statistics:—*

Total admission, 5,153.

The daily average of prisoners, 600 in Victoria and 155 at Lai-Chi-Kok.

The total admissions to hospital, 290.

The daily average in hospital, 6·3.

The daily average sick, 17.

The daily average receiving Out-patient treatment, 28·3.

Ten prisoners were transferred to the Government Civil Hospital in a critical condition. Four were released for medical reasons.

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Annexe I.

KOWLOON AND THE NEW TERRITORIES.

Captain H. E. Murray, I.M.S., was appointed to perform the duties of Medical Officer, Kowloon and New Territories, on May 16th, 1920, when Dr. Smalley went on leave to England, and Dr. Luk has been the Assistant Medical Officer.

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

The daily attendance at the Dispensary has been considerable, the greatest number of cases attending being those of minor injuries, ulcers and abscesses, resulting in a great number of cases for daily dressings.

The number of cases treated in the Dispensary during the year was 11,317 as against 13,172 in 1919. This includes 124 physical examinations for the Kowloon-Canton Railway and a few for other Government Departments. There were 218 vaccinations performed which are also included in this total. About three fourths of these patients were Chinese.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the year was 4,168.

The number of ambulance cases sent to various hospitals was twenty-two. Eight of these were European patients.

POLICE FORCE.

The general health of the Police Force and their families has been exceedingly good during the year.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The health of the European and Chinese staff has been good during the year.

The medical chests and stores on the trains and in the stations have been kept up during the year. The class taught in "First Aid" by Traffic Inspector Winyard, was examined and considered efficient enough to sit for "First Aid" certificate. Some 10 of them were examined by Dr. Keyt according to the St. John's Standard, and 6 (six) received certificates of proficiency from the St. John's Ambulance Corps. The instruction in this course was splendidly carried out by Inspector Winyard.

The Chinese Staff were examined with regard to colour vision during the year.

Two persons were killed on the railway during the year, and five were injured.

KOWLOON AND NEW TERRITORIES.

The Blind Home and the Victoria Home were visited twice during the year when all was satisfactory.

The general health in the New Territories was good, and there was no epidemic of disease during the year. There were 2 cases of Plague, 14 cases of Enteric, 13 cases of Small-pox during the year.

29,023 rats were examined none of them being plague infected.

At the Public Mortuary, Yaumati, 1,481 postmortem examinations were made and a list of causes of death is herewith appended.

The Dispensary at Tai Po Market has treated 2,862 cases.

TABLE OF CASES TREATED AT GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, KOWLOON.

DISEASES.	YEARLY TOTAL.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES.		
Chicken-pox .....	2	...
Measles .....	23	...
Influenza .....	283	...
Enteric Fever .....	1	...
Dysentery .....	66	...
Malaria :—		
(a) Simple Tertian .....	17	...
(b) Malignant .....	234	...
Beri-beri .....	25	...
Tubercle of Lung.....	36	...
"    " Skin .....	86	...
"    " Gland .....	32	...
"    " General .....	32	...
Leprosy :—		
Anaesthetic .....	2	...
Syphilis:—		
(a) Primary .....	25	...
(b) Secondary .....	10	...
(c) Inherited .....	170	...
Gonorrhœa .....	249	...
Rheumatism .....	117	...
Gout .....	34	...
New Growth, Non-malignant.....	3	...
Anæmia .....	45	...
Debility .....	213	...
LOCAL DISEASES.		
Diseases of the Nervous System :—		
Sub-section I :—		
Neuritis .....	48	...
Sub-section II :—		
Neuralgia .....	52	...
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	1,805	...

TABLE OF CASES TREATED AT THE GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY,  
KOWLOON,—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	YEARLY TOTAL.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	1,805	...
<i>LOCAL DISEASES,—Continued.</i>		
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System,—Continued.</i>		
Diseases of the Eye .....	1,110	...
"    "    Ear .....	520	...
"    "    Nose .....	14	...
"    "    Circulatory System .....	3	...
"    "    Respiratory System .....	1,236	...
"    "    Asthma .....	67	...
"    "    Digestive System .....	621	...
"    "    Epidemic Anteritic .....	146	...
"    "    Lymphatic System .....	50	...
"    "    Urinary System .....	30	...
"    "    Male Organs .....	10	...
"    "    Female Organs .....	20	...
"    "    Organs of Locomotions .....	16	...
"    "    Cellular Tissue .....	657	...
"    "    Skin .....	2,369	...
Injuries, General .....	3	...
"    Local .....	1,716	...
Poisons, Opium .....	2	...
Ascaris Lumbricoides .....	54	...
Scabies .....	264	...
Tœniadae .....	36	...
Burns .....	169	...
Physical Examination .....	124	...
Vaccination .....	218	...
Dog Bite .....	32	...
Eyesight and colour vision for Railway employees .....	21	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	1	...
Pregnancy .....	3	...
 Total, .....	 11,317	 ...

**Annexe J.**

Number of Confinements attended by Government Midwives in 1920.

1920.	Shaukiwan.	Yaumati.	Yun Long.	Tai Po.	Cheung Chow.	Tsun Wan.	Total.
January .....	29	17	2	2	8	...	58
February .....	22	17	3	3	6	...	51
March .....	30	16	2	5	5	...	58
April .....	17	13	2	1	6	...	39
May .....	24	14	2	1	7	...	58
June .....	16	6	...	2	4	...	28
July.....	27	22	1	...	7	...	57
August .....	19	11	1	3	7	...	41
September .....	26	15	4	4	6	3	58
October .....	22	21	5	7	5	2	62
November .....	21	20	3	2	8	3	57
December .....	30	14	2	3	10	2	61
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>628</b>

Annexe K.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

REPORT BY DR. D. J. VALENTINE, *Visiting Medical Officer.*

STAFF.

Resident Medical Officer ... .. Dr. G. H. Thomas.  
Asst. Resident Medical Officer ... .. Dr. C. S. Chan.  
Seven Chinese Doctors practising native medicine.  
One qualified midwife.

The total number of in-patients was divided thus:—

Cases treated by Western methods.....4,029=57·5%  
" " Eastern " .....3,362=42·5%

The total number of out-patients was divided thus:—

Chinese treatment (new and old cases).....125,946  
Western " ( " " )..... 22,643

REMARKS ON SPECIAL DISEASES.

Pulmonary tuberculosis continues to be important. Of 643 admissions for this disease during 1920 there were 349 deaths.

*Beri-beri.*—In both mild and severe degrees, is still a prevalent disease. It occurs mainly in males of the coolie class whose diet consists sometimes solely of white rice. The large mass of Chinese are well acquainted with the disease but they do not realise that it would not exist among them if they would eat unpolished rice.

*Plague* did not occur in epidemic form although the mortality rate was high. The numbers for 1920—72 admissions with 63 deaths compare with 229 admissions with 182 deaths for 1919.

*Cerebro-spinal meningitis.*—There were 61 cases treated of which 29 died. (127 with 67 deaths in 1919 and 486 with 299 deaths in 1918).

*Influenza.*—There were 739 admissions with 128 deaths.

OBSTETRICAL DEPARTMENT.

There were 789 cases admitted into the labour wards. All these cases were treated by Western methods:—

Cases of normal labour... .. 709  
" abnormal labour ... .. 80

Three women were delivered of twins and one of triplets.

The abnormal cases are classified as follows :—

Cases requiring forceps delivery... .. .	38
Transverse presentation ... .. .	3
Breech presentation ... .. .	7
Persistent occipito-posterior ... .. .	5
Face presentation ... .. .	1
Eclampsia ... .. .	3
Placenta prævia ... .. .	5
Obstructed labour, requiring craniotomy ... .. .	4
Premature birth ... .. .	14

This department continues to grow larger every year.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

There were 311 operations under general anaesthesia. Among the more important of these were the following :—

Hysterectomy... .. .	1
Ovariectomy ... .. .	6
Suprapubic lithotomy ... .. .	8
Cholecystostomy ... .. .	2
Appendicectomy ... .. .	5
Drainage of hepatic abscess... .. .	2
Herniotomy ... .. .	11
Excision of breast for carcinoma... .. .	3
Major amputations... .. .	3
Gastro-jejunosotomy ... .. .	1
Splenectomy ... .. .	2
Relief of Intestinal Obstruction ... .. .	3
Drainage of pyo-salpinx ... .. .	1
Exploratory laparotomy ... .. .	4

EYE DEPARTMENT.

This has, as in former years, been under the care of Dr. Harston.

Out-patients ... .. .	2,423
Operations ... .. .	98

Hongkong University, (Medical Clinic). During the year, as heretofore, students have attended for lectures and demonstrations in clinical medicine given by Dr. C. W. McKenny and myself and in the subjects of midwifery, vaccinations and pharmacy by Dr. G. H. Thomas. Selected students act for periods of three months as clinical clerks in charge of medical cases.

*Buildings.*—These have been well maintained.

The foundation stone of the Jubilee wing commemorating the birth of the institution was laid by H. E. Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G. on 4th October, 1920. The work of erection is at present in full progress and when completed will accommodate over 100 patients, bringing the total number of beds in the hospital to approximately 450.

The public service rendered by the Tung Wah Hospital continues to be very valuable. One would like to see the Chinese take still more advantage by seeking medical advice and treatment in the very early stage of disease. Too many of the patients suffer from chronic complaints for which there is often no cure or very little relief. It is interesting to note the increase in the number of women attending hospital for treatment.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

	1920.	1919.
Cases remaining in hospital at end of 1919,	262	276
Admissions in 1920, ... ..	7,129	6,726
Total number of in-patients treated ... ..	7,391	7,002
Deaths, ... ..	1,819	1,903
Discharged ... ..	5,242	4,837
Cases remaining in hospital at end of 1920,	330	262
Males, ... ..	4,928	5,007
Females... ..	2,201	1,995
Cases transferred to Government Civil Hos- pital, ... ..	148	76
Cases brought in dead, ... ..	1,532	1,494
Bodies sent to the Public Mortuary, ... ..	760	702
Free burials,... ..	5,228	4,681
Destitutes sheltered, ... ..	901	718
Vaccinations, ... ..	1,256	1,510

**Table I.**

Diseases and Deaths in 1920 at the Tung Wah Hospital.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1919.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1920.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>					
Measles .....	...	13	...	13	...
Lobar Pneumonia.....	5	162	66	167	7
Diphtheria .....	...	6	5	6	...
Typhoid Fever .....	...	7	3	7	...
Septicæmia .....	...	1	1	1	...
Tetanus.....	...	10	7	10	...
Influenza .....	...	739	128	739	3
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .....	...	61	29	61	...
Plague .....	...	72	63	72	...
Dysentery.....	7	289	103	296	3
Beri-beri .....	49	618	285	667	41
Leprosy .....	...	10	1	10	...
Malarial Fever :—					
(a) Benign Tertian .....	...	8	...	8	...
(b) Malignant .....	25	221	43	246	21
(c) Malarial Cachexia.....	1	16	2	17	...
Syphilis :—					
Acquired .....	3	158	14	161	6
Tuberculosis:—					
(a) Phthisis Pulmonalis .....	38	643	349	681	43
(b) Generalised .....	...	89	31	89	2
Gonorrhœa .....	...	29	...	29	...
Rheumatism .....	...	48	...	48	1
New Growths :—					
Malignant.....	...	11	6	11	2
Anæmia .....	...	14	1	14	...
Senile Debility .....	4	197	93	201	2
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>					
Diseases of the Nervous System :—					
I.—Organic :—					
Diseases of the Nerves, Meninges, Brain and Cord .....	13	404	144	417	18
II.—Functional :—					
Mental Diseases .....	...	15	...	15	...
Diseases of the Eye .....	3	80	...	83	6
<i>Carried forward,.....</i>	148	3,921	1,374	4,069	155



Table I,—(Continued).

Diseases and Deaths in 1920 at the Tung Wah Hospital.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1919.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1920.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	148	3,921	1,374	4,069	155
<b>LOCAL DISEASES,—Continued.</b>					
Diseases of the Circulatory System :—					
(a) Diseases of the Heart .....	...	21	8	21	...
(b) " " Arteries .....	...	5	2	5	...
Diseases of the Respiratory System:—					
(a) Diseases of the Bronchi ...	28	486	221	514	26
(b) " " Pleuræ .....					
(c) " " Lungs .....					
Diseases of the Digestive System:—					
(a) Diseases of the Gastro-intest- nal tract.....	5	257	94	262	21
(b) Diseases of the Liver .....	4	16	6	20	2
(c) " " Biliary passages .....	...	2	...	2	...
Diseases of the Urinary System:—					
(a) Diseases of the Kidney.....	9	262	103	271	19
(b) " " Urinary pas- sages .....	...	10	...	10	...
Diseases of the Generative System :—					
(a) Male .....	1	21	...	22	2
(b) Female .....	2	24	1	26	3
Diseases of the Cellular Tissue .....					
" Skin .....	47	641	3	688	58
Injuries .....	11	560	...	571	28
Effects of heat or cold.....	...	30	...	30	2
Poisons:—					
(a) Acute Poisoning .....	...	1	...	1	...
(b) Opium Habit.....	3	68	5	71	5
Parasites :—					
Intestinal .....	...	3	...	3	...
Labour .....	4	782	...	786	9
Diseases connected with Childbirth :—					
(a) Abortion.....	...	1	...	1	...
(b) Eclampsia .....	...	1	1	1	...
(c) Post-partum hæmorrhage.....	...	1	1	1	...
<b>Total</b> ,.....	<b>262</b>	<b>7,129</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>7,391</b>	<b>330</b>

**Table II.**

Showing the Admissions and Mortality in the Tung Wah Hospital during the year 1920, with the proportion of cases treated by Western and Chinese methods respectively.

DISEASES.	WESTERN TREATMENT.		CHINESE TREATMENT.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>				
Measles .....	5	...	8	...
Lobar Pneumonia .....	86	25	81	41
Diphtheria .....	1	...	5	5
Typhoid Fever .....	4	1	3	2
Septicæmia .....	1	1	...	...
Tetanus .....	4	2	6	5
Influenza.....	391	41	348	87
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	33	10	28	19
Plague.....	29	25	43	38
Dysentery .....	137	31	159	72
Beri-beri .....	348	127	319	158
Leprosy .....	10	1	...	...
Malarial Fever :—				
(a) Benign Tertian .....	5	...	3	...
(b) Malignant .....	131	12	115	31
(c) Malarial Cachexia .....	6	1	11	1
Syphilis :—				
Acquired .....	93	3	68	11
Tuberculosis :—				
(a) Phthisis Pulmonalis .....	314	168	367	181
(b) Generalised .....	37	14	52	17
Gonorrhœa .....	16	...	13	...
Rheumatism .....	13	...	35	...
New Growths :—				
Malignant .....	8	5	3	1
Anæmia .....	6	...	8	1
Senile Debility .....	37	24	164	69
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>				
Diseases of the Nervous System :—				
I.—Organic :—				
Diseases of the Nerves, Meninges, Brain and Cord.....	183	53	234	91
II.—Functional:—				
Mental Diseases .....	11	...	4	...
Diseases of the Eye .....	78	...	5	...
<i>Carried forward,</i> .....	1,987	544	2,082	830

Table II,—(Continued).

Showing the Admissions and Mortality in the Tung Wa Hospital during the year 1920, with the proportion of cases treated by Western and Chinese methods respectively.

DISEASES.	WESTERN TREATMENT.		CHINESE TREATMENT.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....	1,987	544	2,082	830
<i>LOCAL DISEASES,— Continued.</i>				
Diseases of the Circulatory System :—				
(a) Diseases of the Heart .....	9	3	12	5
(b)   "   "   Arteries .....	2	1	3	1
Diseases of the Respiratory System :—				
(a) Diseases of the Bronchi .....	238	84	276	137
(b)   "   "   Pleuræ .....				
(c)   "   "   Lungs .....				
Diseases of the Digestive System :—				
(a) Diseases of the Gastro-intestinal tract .	127	38	185	56
(b)   "   "   Liver .....	13	4	7	2
(c)   "   "   Biliary passages.....	2	...	...	...
Diseases of the Urinary System :—				
(a) Diseases of the Kidney .....	128	41	143	62
(b)   "   "   Urinary passages .....	10	...	...	...
Diseases of the Generative System :—				
(a) Male .....	8	...	14	...
(b) Female .....	11	...	15	1
Diseases of the Cellular Tissue.....				
"   Skin .....	367	...	321	3
Injuries .....	11	...	5	...
Effects of heat or cold .....	273	...	298	...
Poisons:—	21	...	9	...
(a) Acute Poisoning .....	1	...	...	...
(b) Opium Habit .....	30	3	41	2
Parasites :—				
Intestinal .....	2	...	1	...
Labour .....	786	...	...	...
Diseases connected with Childbirth :—				
(a) Abortion .....	1	...	...	...
(b) Eclampsia.....	1	1	...	...
(c) Post-partum hæmorrhage .....	1	1	...	...
Total,.....	4,029	720	3,362	1,099

**Annexe L.**

**KWONG WA HOSPITAL.**

Captain H. E. Murray, I.M.S., took over the duties of Visiting Medical Officer, Kwong Wa Hospital, Yaumati, from Dr. Smalley on 16th May, and during the year had the able assistance of Drs. Wong and Woo the resident medical officers. He also had the kind assistance of the Chairman Mr. Lee and the other Directors. During the year the New Wing for tuberculosis cases was completed and it is hoped to open it shortly.

4,067 patients have been admitted during the year 1920, 2,529 having accepted Western treatment and 1,538 Chinese treatment. 436 mid-wifery cases have been treated. 36,353 patients were treated in the out-patient department. 67 operations were performed the most important being:—

Ligature of femoral artery in Hunters canal ...	1
Amputations, leg .....	3
"    arm.....	4
"    fingers .....	2
"    breast .....	1
Sequestrotomy .....	3
Hernia .....	2
Strangulated hernia .....	2
Hare lip (plastic operation).....	1
Removal of ovarian cyst .....	1
Haemorrhoids .....	5
Suprapubic lithotomy .....	2
Removal of cervical glands .....	1
Entropion (plastic operation) .....	4
Cataract (removal) .....	2

374 patients were admitted in a moribund condition and there were 1,064 deaths.

His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the Hospital on 27th August, 1920, and expressed complete satisfaction with all the arrangements.

H. E. MURRAY,  
*Captain, I. M. S.*

LAI CHI KOK BRANCH PRISON.

I have been Visiting Medical Officer since 16th May, 1920. The general health of the staff and of the prisoners has been excellent. The sanitation is satisfactory.

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KWONG WA HOSPITAL, YAUMATI.

*(Affiliated to the Tung Wah Hospital.)*

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No. of Patients remaining at end of 1919,	200
No. of Patients admitted during 1920....	4,067
No. of Deaths during 1920, .....	1,064

H. E. MURRAY,  
*Captain, I. M. S.*

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**Annexe M.**

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ALICE MEMORIAL AND AFFILIATED HOSPITALS, 1920.

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	<i>Remaining at end of 1919.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Alice Memorial Hospital, .....	Nil.	60	1
Nethersole Hospital, .....	31	693	76
Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital, ...	5	501	4
Ho Miu Ling Hospital, .....	22	486	34
Total, ... ..	58	1,740	115

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Annexe N.

BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Report by H. H. SCOTT, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.S.E.,  
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The work of this Institute is best described under the two main headings of I. Routine, II. Special and Research work.

Under the former would be placed the following :—

1. Preparation of Calf Lymph.
2. „ Antimeningococcic serum.
3. „ Contagious Abortion Vaccine.
4. „ Antityphoid, paratyphoid, cholera, and other vaccines.
5. Bacterial analyses of water samples.
6. Examinations in connection with clinical work.
7. Post-mortem examinations at the Victoria Mortuary.
8. Examination of rats for plague.

Under the second group—Special Work and Research :—

1. In-connection with Enteric Fever.
2. „ Tuberculosis.
3. „ Rabies.

1.—THE PREPARATION OF CALF LYMPH.

Ten calves were inoculated during the year. The total number of tubes of lymph issued was 18,738, which exceeds that of the previous year by 11,344. The value of the lymph according to Government Notification No. 380 of 1910 was \$4,089.50. Certain difficulty in obtaining buffalo calves for inoculation has arisen owing to the prohibition of exportation of these calves from Kouang Teheou Wan, but steps have been taken to overcome this.

2.—THE PREPARATION OF ANTIMENINGOCOCCIC SERUM.

This is being steadily maintained. During the year four more horses were obtained in place of the original ones.

There were 18 to 20 litres of the serum in stock at the end of last year and, at the present time there are 36 litres, or 1,800 doses.

3.—PREPARATION OF CONTAGIOUS ABORTION VACCINE.

This is regularly prepared here and supplied on demand from the Dairy Farm.

#### 4.—PREPARATION OF TYPHOSUS AND OTHER VACCINES.

Typhosus, Paratyphosus A, Paratyphosus B and Cholera vaccines have been prepared in large quantity in order that any person desirous of undergoing prophylactic inoculation with one or all of these may be supplied immediately on demand from their medical attendant.

#### 5.—BACTERIAL ANALYSES OF WATER SAMPLES.

These have in the past been carried out every quarter. The results have, on the whole, been very satisfactory this year. All the sources of supply—Pokfulam, Tytam, and Kowloon, both the filtered and unfiltered—are now submitted to bacterial analyses monthly.

The method of analysis previously employed has also been modified to bring it more into line with modern discoveries as regards the standards of tropical and subtropical waters.

#### 6.—EXAMINATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH CLINICAL WORK.

The appended Table (Table I) gives the various materials dealt with, the numbers of each, month by month, and the total. It will be seen that the examinations have doubled during the year. A word of explanation of the heading "Miscellaneous" is called for. Under this is included such things as the preparation of special autogenous vaccines, examinations for Leprosy, Rideal-Walker tests for standardisation of disinfectants, and suchlike, which are only occasionally asked for.

#### 7.—POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS AT THE VICTORIA MORTUARY.

These are treated of in detail in a separate report.

#### 8.—EXAMINATION OF RATS FOR PLAGUE.

These examinations are carried out at the Victoria Mortuary daily. Until last year they have been included in the table of routine examinations at the Bacteriological Institute, presumably because some of them call for bacteriological investigation. The subjoined table (Table II) gives succinctly the results of these examinations. It will be noted that the number found infected with plague was remarkably small.

## II.—SPECIAL WORK AND RESEARCH.

### 1.—IN CONNECTION WITH ENTERIC FEVER.

The following prefatory remarks explain the reasons for undertaking the first of these investigations:—

As a result of making Widal tests with specimens of blood sent up from patients suffering from rise of temperature of obscure origin, one was led to infer that enteric fever in some form was

more common than was generally believed from the returns of cases so designated. The usually recognised sources for the spread of the disease are, of course, water, food, flies and dust.

Regular analyses of the *water supplies* show that these are of good quality; furthermore, the number of cases is far smaller than a waterborne virus would produce.

Milk is very little used among the poorer Chinese population, but other food, such as *sweetmeats, cakes, &c.*, are exposed in the streets and might easily be contaminated were the dust nuisance as prevalent here as in many tropical countries, but fortunately it is not. It would, however, be a wise precaution to compel the vendors to keep their wares under cover to protect them from the dust, flies, and the fingers of prospective buyers. The conditions under which, and the surroundings amongst which, these delicacies are prepared are not above reproach, and the purchasers take up one specimen after another before deciding which will give most value for their outlay.

*Flies* are troublesome at certain seasons, and especially in the poorer quarters, but these can only spread the disease by infecting themselves with the organism from some other source, and this source may be narrowed down to one, namely infected excreta. Very few houses in Hongkong are provided with water-carriage sewerage system, and so far as I am aware, the poorer quarters do not have it. If they do, the inhabitants do not avail themselves of it as much as they might; the usual method of disposal of excreta is on the lines of that of the Garden of Eden. But excreta cannot account for enteric fever unless they come from infected subjects.

(1) In order to test this I have made cultural examinations from the bile of a large number of subjects in the mortuary to ascertain whether any, and if so what proportion of persons over the age of ten years were harbouring the bacilli in their gall-bladders; for it is a well-known fact that this is the site of election of the bacilli in typhoid carriers. In other words I wish to refute or confirm the suspicion that "un-recognised carriers" were going about the streets.

The subjoined table (Table III) gives the results and these may be summarised by saying that of 295 examined by culture and serological tests (the details of these are of academic interest only and need not be stated here) there were 12 cases of death from enteric fever in some form. Of the remaining 283 there were 14 cases from which the bacilli were isolated and proved. This means that 14 or 4.94% of these patients dying of some disease other than enteric fever were actually carriers of the organism and had, therefore, been capable of, and probably had actually assisted in, spreading the disease.

(2) The above investigation, which I propose to continue, forms a good parallel with another undertaken at the desire of the manager of an important café in the town, to determine whether



all the staff there were free from infection or the likelihood of spreading it. After 98 had been through the preliminary examinations, enthusiasm waned and no more were sent up. The work, therefore, a laborious undertaking, had to be abandoned half completed. This was a great pity, as, apart from the expense of materials, much time was fruitlessly spent on an investigation which, had one been able to complete it, would have been a valuable piece of work.

(3) Owing to a small outbreak of enteric fever at an institution in Hongkong, the question of possible carriers being responsible was taken up. The upshot of this was that three such were discovered and since then no further outbreak has occurred, and the precaution is now taken of examining all those who may be detailed to act as cooks, or who are concerned with the handling and distribution of food, to see whether they are carriers, and none who prove positive are allowed to be employed in cooking or in distributing food to others.

## 2.—IN CONNECTION WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

This investigation was undertaken with the purpose of ascertaining several points. Firstly, why the disease is so prevalent amongst children in Hongkong; secondly, what differences, if any, occur between the condition as met with at home and in other tropical countries and that obtaining here; thirdly, to formulate measures for checking the ravages of a disease which is preeminently among those classified as "preventable."

Minute examinations and full records have been made of over 200 cases up to the present and a detailed report is being prepared for transmission to the Tropical Disease Research Committee. The details being rather of academic interest do not call for mention here, suffice it to say that whereas at home the primary portal of entry of the bacillus in children is, in the majority of cases, alimentary, out here the respiratory predominates in the proportion of 5 to 1.

Further, as this is a report upon the work done, the question of preventive measures suggested is beyond its scope; these will, therefore, be considered elsewhere. The investigation which is on lines different from those undertaken in other places will be continued, since the opportunities for studying the condition here are exceptionally favourable, and the morbid anatomy findings yield inferences of importance from the epidemiological aspect.

## 3.—THE INITIATION OF MEASURES FOR THE TREATMENT OF RABIES.

Steps were taken for this purpose in May last and rabbit inoculations were started in June. A certain amount of virus was prepared, the material being obtained from Saigon by the kindness of the Director of the Pasteur Institute there.

Two patients have been up for treatment, one was an exceptionally severe case and on that account is worthy of record.

The patient, a woman of 50 years of age, was bitten severely by a mad dog on September 20th at Kong Moon. She had two extensive lacerated wounds on the upper part of the left arm and three wounds on the head, two superficial and one deep. There is no doubt that the dog was rabid, the history was quite clear.

Wounds of the arm and head are very dangerous and the incubation period of such is short. She was, therefore, put on the intensive treatment and returned home in a month. Her medical attendant informs me that he has heard from her repeatedly and she continues well. The second patient is still undergoing treatment.

Table I.

Nature of Examination.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Special Investigations.	Total for 1920.	Total for 1919.
With B. Typhosus, .....	17	9	13	10	26	40	45	46	35	16	11	17	...	285	327
" B. Paratyphosus A., .....	6	9	13	10	26	40	45	46	35	16	11	17	...	274	...
" B., .....	17	9	13	10	26	40	45	46	35	16	11	17	...	285	327
For "Carrier" investigation, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	98	101	...
Blood for Malaria, filaria, .....	...	5	3	8	52	70	81	92	169	157	117	102	...	856	84
count, etc., .....	...	6	24	21	12	9	23	25	26	18	14	14	...	202	136
Wassermann reactions, .....	10	6	24	21	12	9	23	25	26	18	14	14	...	218	59
Bacillus Diphtheriae, .....	38	27	28	21	3	10	14	11	11	20	18	17	...	212	109
Meningococcus, .....	101	36	36	15	6	2	2	3	3	3	4	1	...	299	295
Typhosus, Paratyphosus, .....	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	299	295
Cholera, etc., .....	6	4	7	3	10	6	16	9	7	8	13	14	...	103	34
Helminth ova, .....	3	2	2	...	11	3	6	7	10	1	10	5	...	60	7
Ameba of Dysentery, .....	...	...	...	...	12	2	3	7	6	...	7	3	...	40	36
"Carrier" investigations, .....	5	7	11	8	16	19	9	16	13	8	1	5	91	209	48
Morbid Tissues for Section, .....	13	20	14	17	13	16	27	11	23	16	19	26	...	215	151
Sputa, .....	1	10	11	7	10	21	4	4	3	4	4	4	...	83	29
Urine, .....	2	4	6	9	12	15	5	7	4	1	...	...	...	65	31
For medico-legal purposes, .....	...	4	2	3	7	9	3	...	6	...	1	...	...	35	9
Bacterial Analyses of Water, .....	18	...	...	18	2	...	18	1	1	18	6	6	...	88	72
Miscellaneous, .....	2	2	5	7	10	5	11	2	4	4	11	9	...	72	37
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>1,791</b>

Widal  
For Infratons

(83 contacts)

**Table II.**

*The Examination (post-mortem) of Rats.*

Month.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Plague-infected.	Pregnant.	Strychnine poisoning.	Newly born and not classified.
January .....	6,083	3,004	3,079	2	637	...	282
February .....	4,842	2,329	2,513	...	494	...	278
March .....	6,612	3,233	3,379	...	652	...	449
April .....	6,726	3,220	3,506	1	708	...	357
May .....	7,124	3,449	3,675	7	844	...	355
June .....	6,321	3,158	3,163	6	743	...	407
July .....	6,386	3,142	3,244	...	736	...	393
August .....	6,062	2,988	3,074	2	746	...	323
September .....	5,887	2,896	2,991	1	712	...	310
October .....	6,287	3,034	3,253	...	747	...	348
November .....	6,657	3,186	3,471	...	848	...	322
December .....	6,458	3,140	3,318	...	806	...	374
Total.....	75,445	36,779	38,666	19	8,675	...	4,198

**Table III.**

ENTERIC INVESTIGATION.

Table of Positive cases exclusive of subjects dying from Enteric Fever.

No. in Record.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Cause of Death.	Bile Culture.
30	L.S.	Male.	19 years.	Plague,.....	B. Typhosus.
39	N.L.C.	"	51 "	Phthisis, .....	"
43	Unknown.	"	65 "	" .....	"
50	L.S.Y.	Female.	18 "	Syphilis, .....	"
59	H.H.	Male.	36 "	" .....	"
69	W.T.W.	"	65 "	Fracture of Skull, .....	"
102	L.H.	"	50 "	Phthisis, .....	"
171	Unknown.	"	abt. 50 "	" .....	"
173	W.C.	"	46 years.	Aortic incompetence, .....	"
192	L.Y.Y.	"	42 "	Tuberculosis of Lungs, ...	"
204	L.Y.S.	"	54 "	Tumour of Prostate, .....	"
238	N.K.	"	42 "	Lobar Pneumonia, .....	"
250	N.Y.C.	"	52 "	Chronic Nephritis, .....	} B. Typhosus and B. Para- Typhosus B.
279	Y.S.S.L.	Female.	32 "	Cirrhosis of Liver, .....	

**Annexe O.**

**PUBLIC MORTUARY, VICTORIA.**

REPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT BACTERIOLOGIST.

*Report on Post Mortems.*

	1920.	1919.
Male bodies examined, ... ..	1,943	1,555
Female bodies examined, ... ..	1,868	1,605
Placenta, ... ..	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, ... ..	3,842	3,161
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Claimed bodies sent from hospital and other places,	3,385	2,771
Unclaimed bodies mostly abandoned, ... ..	457	390
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, ... ..	3,842	3,161
	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Epitome of Causes of Death.*

I.—General Diseases, ... ..	1,413	1,684
II.—Local Diseases :—		
(a) Of the Nervous System, ... ..	57	26
(b) „ Circulatory System, ... ..	97	40
(c) „ Respiratory System, ... ..	1,792	945
(d) „ Digestive System, ... ..	290	349
(e) „ Genito-Urinary System, ... ..	48	19
(f) „ Osseous System, ... ..	7	2
III.—Deaths from Violence :—		
(a) General, ... ..	85	41
(b) Local, ... ..	53	55
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, ... ..	3,842	3,161
	<hr/>	<hr/>

*General Diseases.*

	1920.	1919.
Small-pox ... ..	3	10
Plague ... ..	32	57
Cholera ... ..	6	31
Diphtheria ... ..	5	6
Enteric fever ... ..	28	38
Measles ... ..	3	4
Influenza ... ..	3	9
Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	24	65
Malaria ... ..	76	53
Beri-beri ... ..	13	28
Septicæmia ... ..	4	52
Pyæmia ... ..	2	11
Boils ... ..	2	—
Puerperal fever ... ..	—	3
Tuberculosis ... ..	265	325
Syphilis, congenital ... ..	299	119
„ acquired ... ..	18	—
Ricketts ... ..	—	5
Amoebiasis ... ..	—	4
Pernicious anæmia ... ..	1	—
Splenic anæmia ... ..	2	—
Prematurity ... ..	4	96
Marasmus ... ..	145	180
Still-born ... ..	51	36
Atelectasis ... ..	232	127
Icterus ... ..	2	—
„ neonatorum ... ..	13	148
Umbilical sepsis ... ..	—	1
Noma ... ..	2	1
Debility at birth, ... ..	113	—
Lymphosarcoma, (mediastinum) ... ..	2	1
Decomposed bodies (no diagnosis possible) ... ..	24	184
Skeleton, only (no diagnosis possible) ... ..	2	2
Placenta, only (no diagnosis possible) ... ..	1	1
Taken for use in school of anatomy, Hongkong University ... ..	26	18
Status lymphaticus ... ..	1	45
Acute pemphigus ... ..	—	1
Lymphadenoma ... ..	—	1
Anencephaly ... ..	—	1
Spina bifida ... ..	—	1
Microcephaly ... ..	—	1
Imperforated anus ... ..	1	1

*Carried forward, ...1,405 1,666*

*General Diseases,—Continued.*

	1920.	1919.
<i>Brought forward, ...</i>	<i>1,405</i>	<i>1,666</i>
Leprosy ... ..	2	1
Lymphatic leukæmia ... ..	1	3
Myelocytic ... ..	1	—
Cellulitis ... ..	3	14
Heat stroke, ... ..	1	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b><u>1,413</u></b>	<b><u>1,684</u></b>

*Local Diseases.*

*(a.) Of the Nervous System:—*

Cerebral hæmorrhage ... ..	6	3
„ concussion ... ..	1	1
„ syphilis ... ..	3	—
Hydrocephalus ... ..	7	—
Tubercular meningitis ... ..	9	—
Cerebral tumour ... ..	1	1
Meningitis other than C. S. F. & Tubercular ... ..	24	21
Cyst of brain ... ..	3	—
Cerebral abscess, ... ..	3	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b><u>57</u></b>	<b><u>26</u></b>

*(b.) Of the Circulatory System:—*

Pericarditis, acute dry ... ..	3	6
„ with effusion, serous ... ..	5	—
„ „ purulent ... ..	8	—
„ chronic ... ..	2	—
„ septic ... ..	1	1
Acute ulcerative endocarditis ... ..	2	6
Congenital heart disease ... ..	10	—
Brown atrophy of heart ... ..	—	1
Syphilitic aortitis, ... ..	3	5
Valvular disease of heart ... ..	34	9
Gumma of heart ... ..	4	—
Myocarditis ... ..	2	1
Rupture of aneurysm of aorta ... ..	6	1
„ abdominal aorta ... ..	1	—
Aneurysm of thoracic aorta ... ..	16	10
<b>Total ...</b>	<b><u>97</u></b>	<b><u>40</u></b>

(c.) Of the Respiratory System:—

	1920.	1919.
Broncho-pneumonia and bronchitis ... ..	1,160	898
Pneumonia ... ..	59	8
Tubercular broncho-pneumonia	7	—
Chronic interstitial pneumonia	4	1
Acute fibrinous pleurisy ...	—	4
Chronic pleurisy ... ..	2	—
Pleurisy ... ..	22	—
" with effusion, serous	5	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	382	—
Abscess of lungs ... ..	12	1
Bronchiectasis ... ..	8	6
Empyema ... ..	123	22
Emphysema ... ..	—	4
Growth of lung ... ..	5	—
Pulmonary infarct ... ..	—	1
Hæmothorax ... ..	2	—
Suppuration in anterior mediastinum ... ..	1	—
Total ... ..	<u>1,792</u>	<u>945</u>

(d.) Of the Digestive System:—

	1920.	1919.
Tabes mesenterica ... ..	104	—
Fatty degeneration of liver ...	—	3
Acute peritonitis ... ..	26	13
Enteritis ... ..	51	280
" tubercular ... ..	17	—
Acute gastro enteritis ... ..	2	23
Perforated pyloric ulcer, ...	3	5
Cancer of liver ... ..	9	—
" stomach ... ..	4	1
Hepatitis ... ..	2	1
Hydatid of liver ... ..	2	1
Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	20	6
Gumma of liver ... ..	—	1
Abscess of liver ... ..	6	3
Cholelithiasis, cholaemia, ...	3	—
Abscess of spleen ... ..	1	—
Suppurative cholangitis ... ..	2	—
Colitis ... ..	2	1
Dysentery ... ..	16	—
Intestinal hæmorrhage ... ..	2	—
Carried forward ... ..	272	338

Digestive System,—Continued.

	1920.	1919.
Brought forward ... ..	272	338
Mesenteric hæmorrhage ... ..	2	—
Hæmorrhage from oesophageal varix, ... ..	1	—
Multiple abscess of liver ...	1	—
Acute Pancreatitis, ... ..	5	—
Appendicitis ... ..	—	2
Strangulated umbilical hernia ... ..	—	3
Acute intestinal obstruction	3	3
Intussusception ... ..	5	3
Ascariasis ... ..	1	—
Total ... ..	<u>290</u>	<u>349</u>

(e.) Of the Genito-Urinary System:—

	1920.	1919.
Acute nephritis ... ..	—	8
Chronic nephritis ... ..	41	8
" interstitial nephritis	3	—
Cystic kidney ... ..	2	—
Hydronephrosis ... ..	1	—
Hæmorrhage following abortion ... ..	—	1
Hæmorrhage following rup- ture of extra-uterine gestation ... ..	1	1
Pyosalpinx ... ..	—	1
Total ... ..	<u>48</u>	<u>19</u>

(f.) Of the Osseous System:—

	1920.	1919.
Osteomyelitis ... ..	1	2
Tubercular caries of spine ...	6	—
Total ... ..	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>



*Death from Violence*

(a.) *General:—*

	1920.	1919.
Multiple injuries ... ..	34	7
"  stab wounds ... ..	1	2
Hanging and asphyxia by ligature ... ..	9	17
Asphyxia and suffocation ...	17	—
Drowning ... ..	11	10
Opium poisoning ... ..	1	1
Narcotic " ... ..	1	—
Burns and scalds ... ..	11	3
Electrocution ... ..	—	1
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>41</b>

(b.) *Local:—*

	1920.	1919.
Bullet wound of brain... ..	1	—
"  "  head ... ..	—	1
"  "  neck ... ..	1	—
"  "  chest ... ..	—	1
"  "  abdomen ... ..	2	1
"  "  spine ... ..	1	—
<i>Carried forward ... ..</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>

1920. 1919.

	1920.	1919.
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>
Stab wound of heart ... ..	1	3
"  "  aorta ... ..	1	—
"  "  thorax ... ..	1	—
"  "  throat ... ..	1	—
Wound of neck ... ..	1	—
"  scalp ... ..	1	—
Cut-throat ... ..	2	5
Fracture of skull ... ..	23	34
"  "  and rib ... ..	—	1
"  "  "  & pelvis ... ..	—	1
"  rib ... ..	7	—
"  "  and pelvis ... ..	—	1
Rupture of spleen... ..	5	3
"  "  and liver ... ..	—	1
"  "  "  and "  kidney ... ..	—	1
"  aorta ... ..	1	—
"  aneurysm of caeliac "  axis... ..	3	—
"  intestine ... ..	1	—
Hæmorrhage following fracture of rib... ..	—	2
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>

Total plague cases .....	32	25 claimed.	7 unclaimed.
Total small-pox cases .....	3	1 claimed.	2 unclaimed.

Number of bodies sent to Public Mortuary (Victoria) during 1920.							
	Victoria.	Harbour.	Old Kowloon.	New Kowloon.	Shaokwan.	Other Villages.	
Chinese .....	3,835	3,645	96	1	2	38	53
Japanese .....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Indian .....	2	1	..	..	..	..	1
European .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
English .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,842</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>54</b>

**Annexe P.**

**PUBLIC MORTUARY, KOWLOON.**

REPORT BY H. E. MURRAY, CAPTAIN, I.M.S., *Medical Officer in charge.*

1. The total number of post-mortem examinations made during the year was 1,481 as compared with 1,486 last year and 1,696 in 1918.

2. During the year there were 2 cases of plague and 13 of small-pox, as compared with 26 and 1 last year, and 7 and 11 in 1918.

3. The nationalities of the bodies examined were :—

Chinese, .....	1,470
English, .....	3
Japanese, .....	3
Filipino .....	1
Unknown, .....	3
Apparently Chinese .....	1

Total ..... 1,481

During the year 29,023 rats were examined and none of them were found to be plague infected, as compared with 27,913 and 10 in 1919.

Mus Decu- manns.	Plague infected.	Mus Rattus.	Plague infected.	Mus Muscu- lus.	Plague infected.	Baby Rats.	Shrew.
4,124	...	3,915	...	4,264	...	16,396	324

*Epitome of the Causes of Death.*

	1920.	1919.
I. General Disease, .....	520	522
II. Local Disease :—		
(a) Nervous System, .....	25	9
(b) Circulatory System, .....	25	11
(c) Respiratory System, .....	554	492
(d) Digestive System, .....	119	144
(e) Genito-Urinary System, .....	14	8
(f) Osseous System, .....	...	2
III. Injuries :—		
(a) General, .....	34	61
(b) Local, .....	38	29
IV. Decomposed Bodies, .....	152	207
V. Skeleton, .....	...	1
	<u>1,481</u>	<u>1,486</u>

GENERAL DISEASE.

	1920.	1919.
Plague, ... ..	2	26
Small-pox, ... ..	13	1
Enteric fever, ... ..	14	22
Diphtheria, ... ..	—	1
Lobar pneumonia, ... ..	45	45
Measles, ... ..	13	1
Syphilis, congenital, ... ..	9	5
Dysentery, ... ..	29	5
Malaria, ... ..	23	51
Malarial cachexia, ... ..	—	8
General tuberculosis, ... ..	23	51
Beri-beri, ... ..	1	10
Septicæmia, ... ..	4	6
Marasmus, ... ..	18	16
Prematurity, ... ..	6	45
Still-birth, ... ..	89	32
Senile decay, ... ..	—	6
Inanition, ... ..	4	12
Tetanus, ... ..	1	1
Icterus neonatorum, ... ..	23	23
Leprosy, ... ..	—	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis, ... ..	16	21
Puerperal septicæmia, ... ..	—	2
Influenza, ... ..	167	127
Cholera, ... ..	—	4
Ascariasis, ... ..	12	—
Anencephalic monster, ... ..	1	—
Asthenia, ... ..	4	—
Miscarriage, (4 months), ... ..	1	—
Lymphadenitis, ... ..	1	—
Pregnancy complicated by a very large head, ... ..	1	—
	<u>520</u>	<u>522</u>

LOCAL DISEASE.

(a.) *Of the Nervous System* :—

	1920.	1919.
Cerebral hæmorrhage, ... ..	3	4
Tuberculous meningitis, ... ..	—	3
Cerebral abscess, ... ..	—	1
Basal meningitis, ... ..	—	1
Convulsion, ... ..	3	—
<i>Carried forward</i> ... ..	6	9

*Nervous System*,—Continued.

	1920.	1919.
<i>Brought forward</i> ... ..	6	9
Pneumonococci meningitis, ... ..	5	—
Suppurative meningitis, ... ..	13	—
Concussion, ... ..	1	—
	<u>25</u>	<u>9</u>

(b.) *Of the Circulatory System* :—

	1920.	1919.
Suffocation, ... ..	7	—
Septic pericarditis, ... ..	1	—
Endocarditis, ... ..	4	—
Infective endocarditis, ... ..	1	—
Valvular heart disease, ... ..	1	—
Aortic aneurism, ... ..	—	4
Arteric sclerosis, ... ..	—	1
Ruptured aortic aneurism, ... ..	2	2
Mitral and aortic regurgitation, ... ..	4	3
Tricuspid regurgitation, ... ..	—	1
fatty degeneration of heart, ... ..	1	—
Cardiac failure, ... ..	1	—
Dilatation and fatty disease of heart, ... ..	2	—
Myocarditis, ... ..	1	—
	<u>25</u>	<u>11</u>

(c.) *Of the Respiratory System* :—

	1920.	1919.
Asphyxia neonatorum, ... ..	21	—
Gangrene of lung, ... ..	—	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis, ... ..	17	47
Empyema, ... ..	27	16
Atelectasis pulmonum, ... ..	62	56
Bronchitis, ... ..	92	141
Broncho-pneumonia, ... ..	269	228
Pleuritic effusion, ... ..	2	1
Miliary tuberculosis of liver, ... ..	—	2
Pleurisy, ... ..	12	—
Abscess of lung, ... ..	2	—
Phthisis, ... ..	22	—
Pneumonia, ... ..	28	—
	<u>554</u>	<u>492</u>

(d.) *Of the Digestive System:—*

	1920.	1919.
Ruptured abscess of liver, ...	1	—
Cirrhosis of liver, ...	5	6
Tabes mesenterica, ...	—	5
Suppurative peritonitis, ...	5	12
Enteritis, ...	30	76
Acute jaundice, ...	6	1
Tubercular peritonitis, ...	—	2
Suppurative pylephlebitis, ...	1	—
Intestinal obstructions, ...	2	—
Appendicitis, ...	1	1
Gastro-enteritis, ...	39	32
Primary carcinoma of liver, ...	—	1
Enteritis, tubercular, ...	—	8
Hepatitis, ...	2	—
Carcinoma of intestine, ...	1	—
Acute peritonitis, ...	1	—
T. B. peritonitis, ...	2	—
Intussusception, ...	19	—
Strangulated hernia, ...	2	—
Acute yellow atrophy of liver, ...	1	—
Perforated gastric ulcer, ...	1	—
	<u>119</u>	<u>144</u>

(e.) *Of the Genito-Urinary System:—*

	1920.	1919.
Nephritis, ...	8	6
Post-partum hæmorrhage, ...	2	—
Ante-partum hæmorrhage, ...	—	1
Ruptured ectopic gestation, ...	1	1
Child Birth, ...	1	—
Injuries to vulva, ...	1	—
Rupture of right kidney, ...	1	—
	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>

(f.) *Of the Osseous System:—*

	1920.	1919.
Spinal caries, ...	—	1
Osteomalacia, ...	—	1
	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>

INJURIES.

(a.) *General:—*

	1920.	1919.
Drowning, ...	11	24
Burns, ...	6	7
Asphyxia, ...	3	—
Multiple injuries, ...	6	15
Poisoning, ...	5	5
Hanging, ...	3	9
Electric shock, ...	—	1
	<u>34</u>	<u>61</u>

(b.) *Local:—*

	1920.	1919.
Rupture of spleen, ...	7	5
Gunshot wounds, ...	3	3
Fracture of skull, ...	18	15
Fracture of pelvis, ...	1	—
Stab wounds, ...	4	1
Strangulation, ...	1	4
Fracture of spine, ...	1	—
Cut throat, ...	—	1
Fracture of ribs, ...	2	—
Fracture of cranial fossa ...	1	—
	<u>38</u>	<u>29</u>
	1920.	1919.
Decomposed bodies, ...	152	207
Skeleton, ...	—	1
	<u>152</u>	<u>208</u>

Annexe Q.

ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT.

REPORT BY MR. E. R. DOVEY, F.C.S., A.R.C.SC., A.I.C., *Government Analyst.*

The number of analyses performed during the year was 1,502 as against 1,792 in 1919.

The following classification shows the nature of the work done:—

*I.—Chemico-legal.*

	1920.	1919.
Toxicological examinations (including 11 stomachs), ...	48	57
Articles for stains, .....	6	28
Corrosive liquids, .....	1	2
Powders, .....	1	2
Explosives, .....	1	2
Damaged mail bag, .....	1	0
Damaged paper, .....	1	0

*II.—Dangerous Goods Ordinance.*

Petroleum oil, .....	124	99
Liquid fuel, .....	74	68
Gasoline, .....	0	1
Ships for inflammable vapour, .....	29	35
Crackers, .....	1	0
Ingredients for explosives, ...	2	0

*III.—Food and Drugs Ordinance.*

Aerated waters,.....	3	0
Beer, .....	9	8
Brandy, .....	10	5
Burgundy, .....	1	0
Champagne, .....	1	0
Cheese, .....	0	1
Chinese sauce, .....	1	0
Chinese wine, .....	3	0
Coffee, .....	0	2
Flour,.....	9	1
Fruit syrup, .....	4	0
Fruit wine, .....	2	0
Gin, .....	3	1
Lard, .....	46	204
Liqueur,.....	1	0
Milk, fresh, .....	61	189
Milk, sterilised, .....	0	1
Milk, condensed, .....	0	8
Port wine, .....	9	4
Rice, .....	0	4
Rum, .....	8	7
Sherry, .....	2	2

*III.—Food & Drugs Ordinance,—Contd.*

	1920.	1919.
Sugar, .....	48	1
Tonic wine, .....	1	0
Vinegar,.....	1	0
Whisky,.....	10	14

*IV.—Potable Waters.*

Public supplies,.....	36	36
Wells, etc.,.....	22	10
Distilled water,.....	3	0

*V.—Building Materials.*

Paint,.....	2	2
Granite,.....	0	2
Mortar, .....	0	1
Cement,.....	2	0
Wood, preservative, .....	1	0
Varnish,.....	1	0
Pigments, .....	8	0

*VI.—Pharmacy Ordinance.*

Medicines for poison, .....	3	8
Morphine, .....	14	10
Cocaine,.....	8	2
Cinchona tincture. ....	1	0
Cantharides, .....	1	0
Glycerine, .....	1	1
Nux Vomica seeds, .....	1	0
Neosarsaminol. ....	1	0
Quinine,.....	1	0
Pills, .....	1	0
Other drugs, .....	0	14

*VII.—Mineralogical.*

Metals, .....	206	53
Ores, .....	251	151
Coal, .....	26	14
Cokes, .....	3	0

*VIII.—Oils, etc.*

	1920.	1919.
Anise, .....	45	97
Cassia, .....	44	37
Wood, .....	119	220
Peanut, .....	53	228
Teaseed,.....	28	81
Lubricating, .....	3	4
Coconut, .....	0	2
Perilla, .....	4	0
Castor, .....	1	0
Soya Bean, .....	1	0
Camphor oil,.....	2	0
Camphor, .....	45	31

*IX.—Miscellaneous.*

Coal tar disinfectants, .....	5	1
Urine, .....	7	10
Sulphuric acid, .....	3	0
Fertiliser, .....	1	1
Caustic soda,.....	0	4
Ammonium sulphate, .....	1	1
Acetic acid, .....	1	0
Nitric acid, .....	1	0
Hydrochloric acid, .....	1	0
Sodium bisulphite, .....	1	0
Sodium carbonate,.....	1	0
Soda solution, .....	2	0
Writing ink, .....	0	2
Printing ink,.....	2	0
Paper, .....	0	6
Alcohol,.....	1	0
Rat poison,.....	0	1

*IX.—Miscellaneous,—Continued.*

	1920.	1919
Fish skin, .....	0	1
Arrack, .....	3	0
Bleaching powder, .....	1	0
Dyes, .....	0	5
Borneol camphor,.....	1	0
Liquids, .....	0	2
Linen,.....	0	1
Rhubarb root, .....	0	1
Rattans,.....	3	0
Gauze, .....	0	1
Indigo, .....	0	1
Prussian blue, .....	1	0
Cigarettes,.....	0	2
Liquors, (Unclassified), .....	22	0
Beeswax, .....	0	1
Wattle Bark,.....	2	0
Soy, .....	2	0
Rust, .....	1	0
Peaut cake, .....	4	0
Peanuts,.....	3	0
Perilla seeds, .....	1	0
Paraffin wax,.....	1	0
Renal Stone,.....	1	0
Stomach contents,.....	0	1
Ampules, .....	1	0
Millet spirit, .....	2	0
Hemp, .....	1	0

Total,.....	1,502	1,792
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TOXICOLOGICAL.

2. Among the chemico-legal investigations made during the year were 26 cases of suspected human poisoning. The results are tabulated below :—

Results of Analysis.	No. of Cases.
No poison found .....	7
Opium present .....	9
Morphine present .....	2
Cocaine present .....	2
Nerlin digitalin present .....	2
Arsenic .....	2
Anise oil .....	1
Unidentified alkaloid .....	1
Total, .....	26

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

3. Monthly examinations of the Pokfulum, Tytam, and Kowloon water supplies, showed that these supplies were maintaining their usual high degree of purity.

DANGEROUS GOODS.

4. Of petroleum oil and liquid fuel, 198 samples were tested during the year. The tanks of 29 steamers were tested with the Clowes-Redwood apparatus.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

5. The following table gives the results of 96 analyses made at the instance of the Police and the Sanitary Department :—

Description.	No. of Samples Examined.	No. found Genuine.	No. found Adulterated.
Beer.....	8	8	0
Brandy.....	6	3	3
Gin.....	2	2	0
Milk.....	60	58	2
Port Wine....	4	4	0
Rum.....	6	3	3
Sherry.....	2	2	0
Whisky.....	8	7	1

MINERALOGICAL.

6. The 421 samples of metals and ores examined during the year comprised the following:—

Metals.			Ores.		
Description.	1920.	1919.	Description.	1920.	1919.
Tin .....	168	24	Tungsten.....	124	79
Nickel .....	1	10	Bismuth .....	18	26
Antimony .....	4	4	Manganese .....	37	19
Copper .....	1	7	Iron .....	6	7
Zinc .....	1	0	Copper.....	1	3
Lead .....	2	1	Antimony .....	14	1
Iron .....	1	1	Tin .....	1	1
Silver.....	28	0	Lead .....	2	4
Solder .....	0	5	Zinc.....	4	0
Brass .....	0	1	Molybdenum.....	2	1
			Arsenic .....	0	1
			Barium.....	1	0
			Titanium.....	0	4
			Graphite .....	3	3
			Silver .....	0	2
			Other Ores .....	3	0
Total.....	206	53	Total.....	216	151

SAMPLING.

7. The amount of sampling done during the year is shown in the following table:—

Tin .....	88,260 slabs.	Wood Oil .....	61,229 cases.
Antimony .....	2,316 cases.	Lard .....	24,900 "
Steel Wire.....	171 coils.	Tea Oil.....	14,561 "
Silver.....	445 Ingots	Sugar.....	35,147 "
Wolfram .....	205 tons.	Anise Oil .....	4,015 "
Manganese Ore.....	27,870 "	Cassia Oil.....	2,225 "
Antimony Ore.....	305 "	Camphor .....	2,122 "
Peanut Oil.....	109,732 cases.		

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE PUBLIC.

8. Owing undoubtedly to adverse trade conditions, less work was done during the year for local exporting firms than in 1919. The fees paid into the Treasury during the year amount to \$33,415.00 as against \$35,258.50 in 1919.

The value of the year's work as determined from the Tariff of Fees (Government Notification No 439 of 1918) is \$37,445.00 as against \$39,918.50 in 1919.



LIBRARY.

9. Several standard works of reference have been added.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

10. Special Reports have been supplied on "Constants of Chinese Oils", "Waterproofing of Casks", "Composition of Chinese Wolfram", "Inflammability of Dyes" and "The Adulteration of Millet spirit with Arrack".

RESEARCH.

11. Work has been done on the Adulteration of Millet Spirit with Java Arrack, on the bismuthate process as applied to Manganese Ores, and the determination of the saline constituents of the Hongkong waters. A comparison has been made of the methods in use for the determination of tin in wolfram ores.

STAFF.

12. In August last Mr. R. C. Hurley joined the staff to act as official sampler, and Mr. J. Maxwell who had previously carried out these duties rejoined the Post Office Staff.

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**Annexe R.**

**OFFICE OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT.**

REPORT BY DR. G. P. JORDAN, *Health Officer of the Port.*

During the year the work of this department was carried on by Dr. Jordan and Dr. Keyt.

Dr. Keyt returned to the Colony on February 22nd after being absent on leave for six months

The work of this department may be described under three headings *viz* :—

- (a.) The daily inspection of ships arriving in port.
- (b.) The medical inspection of emigrants.
- (c.) Quarantine duty.

(a.)—DAILY INSPECTION OF SHIPS ARRIVING IN PORT.

All vessels entering the port are boarded and particulars are obtained as to any illness or death during the voyage, and the number of the passengers and crew, and a certificate to this effect is signed by the master of the ship.

Under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance of 1899, Section 23, Table L, all passengers and crews of ships arriving from ports which are declared to be infected are examined, and in the event of any disease of an infectious type having occurred during the voyage, such ships are detained in quarantine and are dealt with under the provisions of the Ordinance. Healthy vessels receive pratique as soon as the medical inspection is over.

During the year there were 4,807 arrivals in port of which 2,090 were of British register and 2,717 Foreign.

These figures do not include the Canton and Macao River Steamers. Junks and smaller craft are not boarded, except in the event of any epidemic disease occurring in them.

(b.)—INSPECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

During the year there was a marked increase in emigration, *viz* :—105,258 as compared with 59,969 for the previous year, a difference of 45,289. As usual the greatest number were for the Straits Settlements and Calcutta *viz* :—45,579, next come the Java Ports with 18,175 and British Columbia with 13,832.

Table I gives the numbers of emigrants passed and rejected, while Table II gives the monthly figures, the number of rejections

and the number of the crews which were also examined. Thus the total number of emigrants and crews passed during the year amounts to 146,963, which roughly gives an average of 400 examinations for every day in the year.

The wave of emigration reached its maximum in May when 12,848 were passed, while the minimum of 1,851 was in February, marking the Chinese New Year, which always acts as a deterrent to emigration.

The total number of rejections was 464 as compared with 222 for 1919, of these, 176 were rejected for skin affections, mainly scabies and Ringworm. There were 147 rejections for trachoma.

Table III gives the causes of rejections under the various diseases tabulated.

(c).—QUARANTINE DUTY.

During the year six ships were detained in quarantine, three for small-pox, two for plague, and one for cholera.

Table IV gives the number of ships detained, the causes, dates and periods of detention.

The S.S. "Kamo Maru" from Shanghai was placed in quarantine for observation for twenty-four hours, for having a plague suspect on board, she received free pratique the next day, when the bacteriological findings proved negative.

Table V gives the names of the ports declared infected during the year, for what disease, the Authority, and dates of rescission of the decree.

It is satisfactory to note that no infectious cases were found on ships arriving from these ports during the year.

Table VI is compiled from figures contained in the notifications regarding infectious diseases prevalent in neighbouring ports and showing the monthly returns under Plague, Cholera and Small-pox, at each port.

In conclusion I desire to record with regret that this is the last report which will be sent in by me, as, owing to certain changes in the Department, my resignation as Health Officer of the Port has been accepted as from the 1st January, 1921. I have thus reluctantly severed my connection with the Government after a period of 32 years service, my appointment dating from March 1st, 1888.

G. P. JORDAN, M.B., C.M. (Ed.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

**Table I.**

Showing Emigrants Passed and Rejected for 1920.

Ports of Destination.	Passed.	Crews.	Rejected.
Straits Settlements .....	43,935	9,944	312
Calcutta .....	1,644	...	...
San Francisco .....	11,521	10,806	67
Honolulu .....	4,046	...	3
Japan .....	575	...	...
British Columbia .....	13,832	12,592	9
Australia .....	2,371	3,036	19
Java Ports .....	18,175	2,971	6
British Borneo .....	3,524	1,192	13
Mauritius .....	838	214	13
Mexico .....	184	603	1
South America .....	931	92	...
Havana .....	1,811	...	...
South Sea Islands .....	1,871	255	21
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>105,258</b>	<b>41,705</b>	<b>464</b>

**Table II.**

Showing Monthly Returns of Emigrants, Crews, and Rejections.

Months.	Emigrants.	Crews.	Rejections.
January .....	5,346	3,555	30
February .....	1,851	1,772	10
March .....	6,721	3,492	22
April .....	8,796	2,612	15
May .....	12,848	4,008	80
June .....	8,809	3,597	33
July .....	9,412	4,231	59
August .....	9,026	3,450	37
September .....	10,752	3,973	47
October .....	9,831	3,406	6
November .....	10,106	3,262	61
December .....	11,760	4,547	64
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>105,258</b>	<b>41,705</b>	<b>464</b>

Table III.

Causes of Rejection of Emigrants.

Diseases.	Numbers rejected.
Skin Diseases :—	
Scabies.....	136
Tinea .....	11
Other forms.....	29
Eye Diseases :—	
Trachoma .....	147
Conjunctivitis.....	7
Fevers .....	58
Jaundice .....	6
Anæmia and Debility.....	54
Enlarged Spleen.....	2
Deformities.....	7
Heart Disease .....	2
Insanity .....	2
Enlarged Lymphatic Glands.....	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	1
Total .....	464

Table IV.

Showing the number of ships detained in Quarantine, with the Causes, Dates and Periods of Detention.

Name of Vessel.	Port.	Cases.	Causes.	Date.	Detention.
s.s. "Pyrrhus" .....	Milke.	1	Small-pox.	Feb. 28.	24 hours.
s.s. "Dunera" .....	Bombay.	1	Do.	Mar. 2	24 "
s.s. "Antiochus" .....	Vladivostock.	10	Do.	Mar. 12	48 "
s.s. "Borneo Maru" .....	Balik Papan.	8	Plague.	Aug. 1	3 days.
s.s. "Monteagle" .....	Shanghai.	1	Cholera.	Aug. 20	5 "
s.s. "Kamo Maru" .....	Do.	1	Plague.	Dec. 9	24 hours.

Table V.

Port.	Disease.	Authority.	Decree rescinded.
Bangkok .....	Cholera.	26. 4. 1919	...
Philippine Islands .....	Do.	12. 9. 1919	29. 4. 1920
Formosan Ports .....	Do.	21. 5. 1920	...
Saigon .....	Do.	28. 8. 1920	...
Kobe .....	{ Infectious Disease. }	16. 10. 1920	20. 11. 1920

From the foregoing it will be seen that the decrees affecting Bangkok, Formosan Ports, and Saigon are still in force, for the diseases specified.