

— M 1 —

SANITARY REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1922

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. G. R. Sayer, for whom Mr. D. W. Tratman acted from 16th June to 16th August.

Vice-President, the Director of Public Works, the Honourable Mr. T. L. Perkins.

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. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel L. Humphry, C.M.G., D.D.M.S.

Dr. W. V. M. Koch, for whom Dr. G. D. R. Black acted up to 10th October.

Mr. Seen-Wan Tso.

The Honourable Mr. Chow Shou-son.

Dr. F. M. Graça Ozorio.

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

LEGISLATION.

The by-laws introduced last year for maintenance of good order in cattle depots and the amendment to the Importation of Animals by-laws received the approval of the Legislative Council.

Amendments to the following by-laws were made by the Board and approved by the Legislative Council.

(i) By-law 3 of the Domestic and Cleanliness and Ventilation By-laws was amended so as to include Shaukiwan and its neighbouring villages within the areas to be cleansed and limewashed throughout by the owner to the satisfaction of the Board, not less than once in every year.

(ii) By-law 1 of the Notification of Infectious Diseases by-laws was amended so as to include rabies as a notifiable disease.

STAFF.

(a.) 1. Mr. G. R. Sayer, Head of the Sanitary Department, was absent on vacation leave from 16th June to 16th August during which time Mr. D. W. Tratman acted.

2. Dr. W. J. Woodman, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, went on leave on 20th April, 1922, and was still on leave on 31st December, 1922. Dr. W. Pearse, Medical Officer of Health, acted on his behalf.

3. Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds, Secretary, resigned on 31st October. Mr. J. A. Fraser, a cadet officer, was appointed Secretary and Assistant to the Head of the Sanitary Department on 6th November.

Inspectors.

(b.)—1. The establishment was increased by the creation of one additional Senior Inspector's post (Veterinary).

2. *Arrivals:*—

From leave.	Senior Inspector J. A. Lyon (26th March). Senior Inspector P. T. Lamble (4th November). Inspector G. Haigh (3rd December). Inspector C. E. Frith (21st December).
On probation.	Inspector E. Savage (22nd May). Inspector E. C. Kerrison (7th August). Inspector J. G. Hooper (8th October). Inspector J. J. Gregory (16th October).

3. *Departures:*—

On leave.	Inspector G. Haigh (18th January). Inspector C. E. Frith (26th March). Senior Inspector P. T. Lamble (29th March). Inspector R. C. Witchell (13th May).
On transfer.	Inspector F. Meade (To Secretariat for Chinese Affairs) (7th December). Inspector W. Midwinter (To Public Works Department) (8th August).
On retirement.	Inspector R. Hudson (5th August).
Seconded.	Inspector H. Peplow (1st January) (To Public Works Department).

4. *Promotions:*—Inspector Knight was promoted to the new Senior Inspector's post on 1st May.

Second Class Inspectors Wood and Old were promoted to first class (1st May 1922 and 5th August 1922) Inspector Fincher acted as Senior Inspector during absence on leave of Senior Inspector Lamble.

5. *Inspector of Nuisances Certificates:*—At an examination held in December four Inspectors out of six candidates were recommended to the Royal Sanitary Institute for certificates. In-

cluding these four, twelve second class Inspectors will be in possession of this certificate. All first class Inspectors are required to possess it.

6. *Clerical Staff*.—Two 6th Grade clerks were added in March.

7. (d.) *Outdoor Staff*:—

One foreman, Grade 6 was added in January.

One foreman, Grade 7 was added in January.

One foreman, Grade 7 was added in March.

Two Engineers were added in December.

Two Coxswains were added in December.

Two Stokers were added in December.

Four Seamen were added in December.

One Bargeman was added in December.

Seven Cleansing Coolies were added in January.

One Cleansing Coolie was added in October.

Fourteen Scavenging Coolies were added in January.

Twelve Scavenging Coolies were added in March.

Four Scavenging Coolies were added in October.

Appendix A shows distribution of approved staffs on 31st December.

ADMINISTRATION.

General Sanitary Work.—The area controlled by the Sanitary Board is limited to the Island of Hongkong and to Kowloon and New Kowloon.

For the purpose of administering the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance the Island of Hongkong is divided into the City of Victoria; its extension eastwards as far as and including Shaukiwan; the Hill district and the outlying villages of Aberdeen, Aplichau, Stanley and Taitam.

The City proper is divided into eastern, central, western-central and western districts each with a sanitary office, and subdivided into 10 Health Districts each with a Sanitary Inspector in Charge. (See map A). The Shaukiwan extension has also a Sanitary Inspector in Charge. The Hill district is worked in conjunction with Health District 3.

Kowloon is divided into Kowloon peninsula, Shamshuiipo and Kowloon City each with a Sanitary office, and subdivided into five Health Districts each with a Sanitary Inspector (See map B).

The outlying villages are controlled by Police officers under the title of Rural Sanitary Inspectors.

Scavenging and Nightsoil removal.—For the purpose of Refuse Collection the City and Hill District is divided into three main

districts East, Central and West, each with an Inspector in Charge. There is an Inspector in charge of Kowloon peninsula and the district Inspectors of Health Districts 14 and 15 combine supervision of refuse collection with district work. The Inspector in charge of Shaukiwan Health District also supervises refuse collection in this district. The villages of Aberdeen, Aplichau, Stanley, and Taitam are scavenged by contractors under the supervision of the Rural Inspectors.

Inspectors in charge of refuse collection also supervise the removal of nightsoil in this area; the removal itself is carried out by contractors.

The removal of refuse from the city of Victoria and Kowloon is supervised by a Sanitary Inspector who is also in charge of street-watering in Victoria. Kowloon street-watering is under the direction of the Inspector in charge of Disinfecting Station (Kowloon).

Disinfection.—For purposes of disinfection of infected clothing there is a Disinfecting Station in Victoria and a Disinfecting Station in Kowloon under the control of an Inspector or Overseer.

Cemeteries.—Public cemeteries on Hongkong island are under the charge of a special Inspector. Those in Kowloon peninsula come under the Inspector in charge of Disinfecting Station (Kowloon) and outlying cemeteries at Kowloon City under the local district Inspector.

Markets.—The Central and Western markets are under an Overseer. Other markets are supervised by the local district Inspector or Rural Inspector.

Veterinary work.—There is a Government depot at Kennedy Town (Hongkong) for the reception of all cattle, sheep, swine and goats brought into the Colony for slaughter. There are also Government Slaughter houses at Kennedy Town and Ma Tau Kok (Kowloon) and controlled slaughter houses at Aberdeen and Sai Wan Ho at one of which all animals for food must be slaughtered. The Government depot and slaughter houses are under the direct charge of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and a staff of three Inspectors.

Depot fees are 50 cents for cattle, 10 cents for sheep, 10 cents for swine. Slaughter fees (which are not additional to depot fees) are 40 cents for cattle, 20 cents for sheep, and 30 cents for swine. There is a crematorium at Kennedy Town Slaughter house at which carcases can be destroyed on payment of a prescribed fee. A certain number of private factories are established in the immediate vicinity of the Government Slaughter houses (Kennedy Town and Ma Tau Kok) at which lard and meat products derived solely from these slaughter houses are prepared for export to the Philippine Islands and Canada under the direct supervision of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and his staff.

WORK DONE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND
BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

(i) *Sanitary Nuisances and Contraventions of Sanitary By-laws.*—Appendix B shows the total number of nuisances reported, and the action taken to obtain compliance and the amount of fines. Of the total number of nuisances reported in which action was taken 80% were abated after receipt of a letter. In only 53 cases did a legal notice fail to produce compliance. Of the summonses which followed 48 secured convictions, 4 were discharged and one was abandoned.

The larger number of outstanding cases is due to the greater number of reports.

Appendix C shows the nuisances in respect of which action was taken. The duty of dealing with missing gratings, defective rain water pipes and waste-pipes, choked drains, defective floor and wall surfaces was transferred to this department from the Building Authority on 1st January, 1922. It will be noted that such cases account for nearly 50% of all nuisances reported and explain the large increase in reports over 1921. Reports of illegal cubicles are 1,000 less than in 1921, the Board have decided to permit certain limited modifications.

Appendix D shows the Health Districts from which these nuisances were reported and Appendix D (i) gives details of all prosecutions and the amount of fines inflicted.

(ii) *Building Nuisances.*—Appendix D line 2 shows by districts the number of nuisances under part (iii) of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance reported by this department to the Building Authority for action. These are additional to those referred to in paragraph (i) above.

(iii) *Miscellaneous improvements.*—Appendix D lines 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 show miscellaneous improvements effected by District Inspectors in their districts.

(iv) *House cleansing.*—The routine work under the by-laws for the Prevention and Mitigation of Epidemic disease was carried out during the year. Appendix E shows the number of floors cleansed in the various districts and as compared with the last two years.

House cleansing is carried on continuously on five mornings a week throughout the year by our staff. Appendix F shows approximately the total number of Chinese houses liable for cleansing.

(v) *Limewashing.*—The usual limewashing required by the Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation by-laws was carried out during the year. Appendix G shows the number of houses lime-washed. It will be noted that owners made considerably greater use of this department's contractor.

(vi) *Rat catching.*—Twenty-three members of the cleansing staff are employed during the year setting traps, bird-lime boards and rat-poison ; also collecting rats from street rat-bins, private premises, etc., and taking them to the Bacteriological Institute for examination. Special campaigns in January and November were undertaken, when rat-poison was distributed throughout urban districts. The total number of rats caught was :—

Hongkong	76,844
Kowloon	32,452

Of these 6 were found to be plague-infected in Hongkong and 19 in Kowloon.

(vii) *Mosquito prevention.*—The routine work of oiling pools and inspecting dwellings for breeding places was carried out by district Inspectors. The usual cutting of undergrowth in May and October was also carried out in conjunction with the Botanical and Forestry Department and the Military Authorities (as regards Military lands).

As a result of the special survey made last year the Botanical and Forestry Department cleared during the year some 8,250,000 square feet of undergrowth as compared with 5,400,000 square feet, last year in the neighbourhood of residences.

The Public Works Department trained twelve nullahs but were unable to complete the full programme of 1922. The work will, however, be pressed on in 1923.

(viii) *Educational.*—A small leaflet was distributed on each floor of Chinese tenement houses at the occasion of each house cleansing with a view to checking the habit of indiscriminate spitting.

WORK UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ORDINANCE AND SECTION 83 OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

56 samples of milk were submitted for analysis under section 12 of which 50 were found to pass the standard and 6 to be below standard.

The prosecutions under section 10 in these cases resulted as follows :—

173 Des Vœux Road Central.....	fined \$	25.00
112 Connaught Road Central	do.	50.00
27 Des Vœux Road Central	do.	25.00
318 Des Vœux Road Central.....	do.	50.00
16 Cochrane Street.....	do.	100.00
3 Cochrane Street	do.	200.00

The following table shows the number and results of analysis of beer, wine and spirits submitted by this Department, which took over this duty from the Police Department on 1st January,

1922, and was relieved of it by the Import and Export Department on 28th August 1922.

	Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Beer	5	5	0
Brandy	3	0	3
Gin	1	1	0
Port wine.....	1	1	0
Rum	2	2	0
Sherry	1	1	0
Stout.....	1	1	0
Whisky.....	7	5	2

The adulterated samples were found to be slightly below standard and the dealers were warned.

Under section 83 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance the following food stuffs were seized and destroyed by order of the President :--

875 tins of beef.
877 tins of provisions.

7 cases of fish.

5 cases of butter.

12 lbs. of fruit.

61 tins of Getzbest herrings and sardines.

6 bottles of pickles (Haas Bros).

13 tins of Morton's vegetables.

4 tins of Morton's sardines.

3 tins of smoked herrings.

27 packages of sultanas.

25 tons of Lagoon pilchards.

4 bottles of prunes.

2 bottles of vinegar.

104 miscellaneous tins of food and vegetables, labels missing, etc.

VACCINATION OF CHILDREN.

Under Ordinance 2 of 1890 all resident children over 6 months and under 14 years are required to be vaccinated, and their parents or guardians to deliver a certificate of vaccination to the office if any at which the birth was registered. Appendix H shows the various birth registries, the number of children whose births were registered but who on 31st December, 1921, were under six months, the number of new registered births during the year 1922, the number vaccinated, the number accounted for by death, unfitness, or other causes and the number who on 31st December, 1922, were under six months and accordingly not liable for vaccination. Vaccination is not compulsory between 1st May and 30th September owing to the hot weather.

In view of a serious epidemic at Shanghai a special campaign was carried out by the department with the assistance of Mr. S. W. Tso between January 3rd and January 23rd during which time 126,000 persons were vaccinated at an expenditure of \$3,700. The department is indebted to the Chinese Public Dispensary Committee and to the Young Men's Christian Association and St. John's Ambulance Division for voluntary assistance in this campaign.

SCAVENGING.

Approximately 255 tons of refuse were received daily at the refuse depots from the City of Victoria, Hill District and Kowloon peninsula. Slightly under 10 tons daily were collected from Shaukiwan and Quarry Bay and dumped on waste ground. Approximately 2 tons daily were collected in Kowloon City and burnt. The cost of the service in Hongkong (including Shaukiwan and Quarry Bay) and Kowloon is shown in Appendix I attached. Table 3 shows a comparison with last year. The higher cost is apparent rather than real as it appears that too great an allowance was made in 1921 for the wages of coolies stated to be otherwise employed. The total cost of the service works out at \$1.11 per ton exclusive of special expenditure.

(b) Outlying villages of Stanley and Taitam, and Aberdeen and Aplichau were scavenged by contract at a yearly charge of \$396 for the first two and \$840 for the latter two. The contractor has the privilege of receiving night-soil in each case in addition.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

The bulk of the refuse from the City of Victoria and Kowloon was barged away to sea as hitherto. An experimental dump at Cheung Sha Wan was started in May and some 16,000 tons were deposited there by barges.

Appendix I, Table 2 shows cost of removal from Victoria, the Hill district and Kowloon peninsula. Comparative figures for the last two years will be found in Table 3. The cost works out at 55 cents a ton exclusive of special expenditures, a small reduction on last year.

An order was placed for a steam towing launch to cost \$49,700 to relieve steam lighters S. D. 1 and 2 and avoid the expense of hiring when these boats are on the slip.

Barges were delayed on ten occasions for a short time only by typhoon signals.

S. D. 1 and 2 each broke down once. Launches were hired during repairs at a cost of a little over \$2,000.

NIGHTSOIL REMOVAL.

The contractors for the removal of nightsoil from Victoria and the Kowloon peninsula, Shaukiwan and Quarry Bay, Aberdeen and Aplichau, Stanley and Taitam respectively carried out their work satisfactorily.

During the year the monthly payment due from the contractor was reduced by \$395 in respect of flush-closets opened in Victoria and \$120 in respect of flush-closets opened in Kowloon. The total deduction amounted to \$3,040 for Victoria and \$900 for Kowloon.

WORK DONE AT DISINFECTING STATIONS.

The appended Table shows the number of articles and vehicles disinfected and washed after disinfection during 1922. The figures for 1921 are given for comparison. The large increase in the number of articles disinfected was due to the Plague epidemic.

	1921.		1922.	
	Hongkong	Kowloon	Hongkong	Kowloon
No. of articles disinfected,	25,571	8,187	46,242	16,945
No. of public vehicles disinfected,	5	24	30	39
No. of days disinfecting apparatus in use,	184	74	237	157
No. of articles washed after disinfection,	9,163	6	10,918	14

During the year the following carts were constructed at the Hongkong Disinfecting Station :—

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1 four-wheeled water cart | \$830.00 |
| 1 two-wheeled covered hand dust cart... | 230.00 |
| 1 two-wheeled hand dust cart..... | 170.00 |
| 3 four-wheeled bullock carts | 318.00 each |

and miscellaneous repairs were done to the value of \$3,810. At Kowloon Disinfecting Station miscellaneous repairs to the value of \$1,790.00 were done.

AMBULANCE AND DEAD BOX SERVICE.

Ambulances and dead boxes are obtainable at any time of the day or night at the two disinfecting stations and also by day at the Eastern and Western Sanitary Offices at each of which a staff of bearers is kept. The appended table shows the number of times ambulances and boxes were used.

	Disinfecting Station Hongkong.	Disinfecting Station Kowloon.	Eastern District.	Western District.
Ambulances, European,	80	41	15	3
Ambulances, Chinese,...	218	261	108	80
Dead boxes,	776	1,745	360	452

Appendix J shows the stations at which Sanitary Department Ambulances are obtainable in emergencies. At these stations there are no bearers attached and volunteer bearers must be obtained when required. The high figure for dead boxes is due to the Plague epidemic.

PUBLIC BATH HOUSES.

The appended table shows the number of men, women and children who used the bath houses during 1922 and 1921.

		1921.			1922.		
Wanchai, Cross Lane		<i>Men.</i>			<i>Men.</i>		
Bath House		186,687			151,665		
Pound Lane Bath	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	
House	87,021	222,131	32,895	59,573	162,824	33,357	
Second Street Bath		<i>Men.</i>	<i>Children,</i>		<i>Men.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	
House .....	..	84,663	16,997	...	144,830	41,673	
			<i>Female.</i>			<i>Female.</i>	
Sheung Fung Lane	<i>Females.</i>		<i>Children</i>		<i>Females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	
Bath House .....	...	43,802	10,749	...	81,939	24,920	

The Bath Houses in Second Street and Sheung Fung Lane were closed on 27th December, 1922, owing to the property having been resumed for re-building.

The above figures must be regarded as approximate only. The reduced attendance at Cross Lane and Pound Lane may be due to the closing of the bath houses for a month during February and March. The high figures for Second Street and Sheung Fung Lane may have been dictated by anxiety on the part of the attendants to prove the indispensability of these conveniences.

WATER CLOSETS AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

During the year public trough closets were completed:

- At the junction of Eastern Street and Bonham Road.
- At the junction of Water Street and Pokfulam Road.
- At the junction of Hill Road and Queen's Road West.
- At Wing Fung Street.
- At Peak Road.
- At Bowring Street.
- At Gillies Avenue.

The Board approved the installation of 421 water closets, 19 trough closets and 54 urinals on private premises.

MARKETS AND SPECIAL FOOD LICENCES.

Kowloon City (matshed) market was opened during the year. 90 additional food licences were issued under section 78 of the

Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, the majority in Kowloon City where hitherto no attempt has been made to licence the sale of fresh food. Market rentals show a slight increase over 1921. Appendix K gives details of rentals of the various markets.

CEMETERIES, MORTUARIES, CREMATORIA.

1. Hau Pui Lung and Kowloon Tong Cemeteries were closed and Ho Mun Tin Cemetery opened on 1st January, 1922. Appendix L shows the approximate burial space in the main cemeteries and the net available space on 31st December, 1922.

2. (a) Exhumations were carried out by relatives as follows:—

Chinese permanent	—
Cheung Sha Wan	9
Hau Pui Lung	35
Kai Lung Wan.....	175
Ma Tau Wai	422
Mount Davis	36
Roman Catholic	26
Colonial	—
Kowloon Tong	31
Sai Yu Shek	192
Sham Shui Po	82
Mount Caroline.....	335
Tung Wah Hospital	86
Chai Wan	14
Aberdeen	11
Stanley	2
and from places other than unauthorised cemeteries	14
Total	1,470

(b) General exhumation at public expense was started at Tung Wah Hospital, Cemetery, Kai Lung Wan and 163 graves were exhumed from places other than authorised cemeteries.

3. *Cremations*.—38 bodies were cremated at the Japanese Crematorium and 21 at the Sikh Temple.

4. *Mortuaries*.—154 bodies were awaiting burial at the Tung Wah Hospital Mortuary on 31st December, 1922.

5. *Removals*.—439 bodies were removed from the Colony before burial.

6. *Interments.*—The following table shows the number of interments at the various cemeteries during the year :—

PUBLIC.	PRIVATE.
Colonial	Roman Catholic (Happy Valley)
Chinese Mount Caroline 1,049	178
Chai Wan	Mohammedan (Happy Valley)
Chai Wan Christian	78
Stanley	Jewish (Happy Valley)
Aberdeen	Parsee
Shek O	Malay
Kai Lung Wan	Chinese Roman Catholic (So Kon Po)
Sai Yu Shek	1,404
Sai Yu Shek Christian ...	Chinese Tung Wah Hospital (Kai Lung Wan) 4,875
Mohammedan Tai Shek Ku 1	Chinese Permanent (Aberdeen)
Ho Mun Tin	Chinese Protestant (Mount Davis)
3,798	Chinese Christian (Kowloon Tong)
<hr/> 7,270	<hr/> 27
	<hr/> 6,693

ADMINISTRATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION.

The General Registration office established by Ordinance No. 7 of 1896 for registration of both births and deaths is situated at the Sanitary Department Head office.

At this office all non-Chinese births and deaths must be registered. Chinese are required to register in the district within which the birth or death occurred. A list of such district registries for births and deaths respectively is appended. The districts are not precisely defined and in some cases the birth registration district does not coincide with the death registration district; in certain districts registration of birth can be effected alternatively at a Police Station or a Chinese Public Dispensary. Nos. 2 and 7 Police Stations are available for registration of deaths on Sundays and public holidays only when the General Registration office is closed. The Head of the Sanitary Department is '*ex officio*' registrar and has appointed the Police officers in charge of stations and the principal clerks in charge of Dispensaries on the appended list as assistant Registrars.

Death registration, being a necessary preliminary to burial, is universally done but there is considerable ignorance of the law among Chinese as regards registering of births. Female births in particular are frequently not registered. This is no doubt due to the presence of a large fluctuating population completely unaccustomed to the system.

In this connection it is worthy of note that the records of registered midwives alone show a total of 5,304 births (2,814 male and 2,490 female) as against the total officially registered of 3,522 (Chinese) (2,205 male and 1,317 female).

During the year the practice hitherto followed of paying 20 cents for each birth registered to Dispensary clerks was abandoned in favour a bonus of 10 cents to the clerk for each birth registered and 20 cents to the licentiate for each successful child vaccination.

DEATH REGISTRATION OFFICES.

Sanitary Department, Head Office.
Yaumati Police Station.
Shaukiwan Police Station.
Aberdeen Police Station.
No. 7 Police Station.
No. 2 Police Station.
Kowloon City Police Station.
Sham Shui Po Police Station.
Stanley Police Station.

BIRTH REGISTRATION OFFICES.

Sanitary Department Head Office.
Yaumati Chinese Public Dispensary.
Hung Hom Chinese Public Dispensary.
Sham Shui Po Chinese Public Dispensary.
Kowloon City Chinese Public Dispensary.
Eastern Chinese Public Dispensary.
Western Chinese Public Dispensary.
Central Chinese Public Dispensary.
Shaukiwan Chinese Public Dispensary.
Aberdeen Police Station.
Stanley Police Station.
Shaukiwan Police Station.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. Appendix M shows under the various headings the revenue collected by the department during 1922, and also revenue paid to the Treasury in respect of the Department's contracts.

One new head of revenue 'Official certificates' was opened. This represents fees now charged in respect of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon's certificate on exported lard, food products and cattle. \$3,522 was collected under this head.

2. Appendix N shows under various headings the expenditure of the year. The increased expenditure over 1921 is more than accounted for by increase in personal emoluments due mainly to stipulated increments. Other charges votes have been uniformly reduced.

Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon are appended.

G. R. SAYER,
Head of Sanitary Department.

— M 17 —

Appendix A. 1922.

VENGING.				H. D.'s	H. D.'s 7-10.
137	6	5	4	1	
104	104	33	22	1	Kowcon.
22	22	3	1		Shaukiwan.
					Shaukiwan.
				1.	
				1a,	
				2a.	
				2.	
				3.	
				4.	
				5.	
				6.	
				6a.	
				7a.	
				7.	
				8.	
				9.	
				10.	
				11.	
				12.	
				13.	
				14.	
				15.	
	28				East.
	14				
	26				

H. D.'s.		District Offices.	
6.			
		6a.	
	1	7a.	
		7.	
		8.	
		9.	
		10.	
		11.	
		12.	
		13.	
		14.	
		15.	
		East.	
	1		
	26		
		Central.	
		West Central.	
		West.	
		Bath houses.	
		Markets.	
		Leave.	
		Vacant.	
		Total.	
		1	1
		2	2
		3	3
		4	4
		5	5
		6	6
		7	7
		8	8
		9	9
		10	10
		11	11
		12	12
		13	13
		14	14
		15	15
		20	20
		23	23
		24	24
		25	25
		26	26
		27	27
		28	28
		29	29
		30	30
		31	31
		32	32
		33	33
		34	34
		35	35

Appendix B

RETURN FOR THE YEAR, 1922.

Outstanding (31st December, 1921)	...	429	...	429
No. of nuisances reported	...	12,734	...	12,734
No. of nuisances reported in which no action taken, ...	...	...	...	...
No. of 1st letters sent	...	11,638	...	...
Compliance after 1st letter	...	...	8,848	...
No. of 2nd letters sent	...	1,691	...	...
Compliance after 2nd letter	...	...	1,591	...
No. of legal notices sent sections 29 and 30	...	1,798	...	...
No. of legal notices withdrawn section 31	...	...	...	...
No. of legal notices modified section 31	...	...	...	...
No. of legal notices time extended section 31	...	...	...	...
Compliance on legal notices	...	...	1,724	...
No. of summonses applied for section 32	53	...	...	...
No. of summonses refused	...	...	...	...
No. of Magistrate's orders section 33	15	...	...	...
Compliance with Magistrate's orders, (including compliance after summons) Fines \$765	...	...	48	...
Cases discharged	...	4	...	4
Cases abandoned through defendant absconding or otherwise	...	1	...	1
Re-summons for failure to comply section 35	...	...	...	...
Compliance after re-summons Fines \$	...	...	...	...
Nuisance abated by Sanitary Depart- ment section 35	...	...	...	...
Expenses of abating \$	...	...	...	...
OUTSTANDING	...	...	947	...
TOTAL	...	...	13,163	13,163

Appendix C

TOTAL 12,734

	Rural District	1	2	1a & 2a	3	4	5
Applications for S.B. Notice,	...	328	487	977	208	608	1
Applications for B.A. Notice,	...	5	48	21	31	49	
Ground surface concreted,	...	2	Nil.	110	Nil.	Nil.	N
Ground surface repaired,	61	65	120	10	51	
Rat runs filled in,	18	32	124	7	17	
Obstructions removed from open space,	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	I	
Obstructions removed to light and ventilation,	9	9	20	5	13	
Water closets installed in private Buildings, ...	4	9	7	Nil.	253	15	1
Houses demolished and No. of floors (Domestic Buildings),	21 houses 43 floors	62 houses 131 floors	19 houses 48 floors	4 houses 9 floors	1 house 4 floors	11 ho 23 flo
Houses erected and No. of floors (Domestic Buildings),	15 houses 44 floors	14 houses 42 floors	1 house 4 floors	15 houses 37 floors	10 houses 36 floors	15 ho 35 flo
Houses erected and No. of floors (Non Domestic Buildings),	1 house 2 floors	Nil.	1 house 1 floor	9 houses 25 floors	2 houses 10 floors	2 ho 7 flo
Houses demolished and No. of floors (Non Domestic Buildings),	Nil.	Nil.	1 house 1 floor	3 houses 8 floors	1 house 2 floors	I

— M 21 —

Appendix D.

HEALTH DISTRICTS.

2a	3	4	5	6	7	6a & 7a	8	9	10	11	12
977	208	608	1,132	701	376	702	589	990	482	921	1,847
21	31	49	33	25	19	22	26	17	8	42	39
110	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.	24	198
120	10	51	52	65	40	95	50	117	32	74	81
124	7	17	23	12	2	15	8	31	1	62	223
il.	Nil.	1	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3
20	5	13	37	42	25	10	56	64	47	7	31
l.	253	15	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	24	63	11
uses	4 houses	1 house	11 houses	1 house	Nil.	Nil.	10 houses	48 houses	Nil.	3 houses	22 houses
ns	9 floors	4 floors	23 floors	4 floors	Nil.	Nil.	23 floors	112 floors	6 floors	51 floors	9
se	15 houses	10 houses	15 houses	1 house	Nil.	Nil.	7 houses	42 houses	8 houses	31 houses	159 houses
rs	37 floors	36 floors	35 floors	4 floors	Nil.	Nil.	29 floors	166 floors	32 floors	98 floors	504 floors
se	9 houses	2 houses	2 houses	1 house	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1 house	3 houses	2 houses	1 house
r	25 floors	10 floors	7 floors	3 floors	Nil.	Nil.	11 houses	3 floors	12 floors	4 floors	1 floor
se	3 houses	1 house	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	27 floors	42 houses	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
r	8 floors	2 floors						88 floors			

5a & 7a	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Shaukiwan	Total.
702	589	990	482	921	1,847	1,048	970	119	249	12,734
22	26	17	8	42	39	20	24	1	9	439
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	24	198	116	1	Nil.	1	453
95	50	117	32	74	81	70	61	12	29	1,085
15	8	31	1	62	223	35	111	3	26	750
Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3	2	Nil.	Nil.	2	11
10	56	64	47	7	31	8	21	Nil.	2	406
Nil.	Nil.	1	24	63	11	4	Nil.	2	28	421
Nil.	10 houses 23 floors	48 houses 112 floors	Nil.	3 houses 6 floors	22 houses 51 floors	3 houses 9 floors	14 houses 20 floors	Nil.	35 houses 76 floors	254 houses 559 floors
Nil.	7 houses 29 floors	42 houses 166 floors	8 houses 32 floors	31 houses 98 floors	159 houses 504 floors	8 houses 24 floors	173 houses 533 floors	60 houses 173 floors	55 houses 158 floors	614 houses 1919 floors
Nil.	Nil. 3 floors	1 house 12 floors	3 houses 4 floors	2 houses 1 floor	1 house Nil.	Nil.	4 houses 4 floors	2 houses 6 floors	3 houses 6 floors	32 houses 84 floors
Nil.	11 houses 27 floors	42 houses 88 floors	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	58 houses 126 floors

Appendix D. (1)
PROSECUTIONS 1922.

Nature of Offence.	Hongkong Health Districts.										Kowloon Health Districts.							
	S'wan.	1	1A & 2A	2	3	4	5	6	6A & 7A	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dumping nightsoil.....	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumping rubbish .....	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Selling unwholesome food.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructions in market .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conveying a person suffering from Small Pox in a public ricksha .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Adulterated milk .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unregistered Dairies .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not supplying drinking water to poultry and live birds .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Selling poultry outside market .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not having a signboard in a market stall.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Evacuating on hill side .....	...	1	5	...	5	10	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	13	1	2	5
Hawking without a licence	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
On S. B. Nuisance Notices	1	1	6	1	11	14	7	4	...	4	1	1	1	2	13	7	3	
Total	1	1	1	6	1	11	14	7	4	...	4	1	1	1	2	13	7	3

4 cases discharged. 1 Defendant absconded.

Appendix D. (1)

Appendix E.

House Cleansing Return.

Floors cleansed.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Eastern Districts (Shaukiwan, 1, 1a & 2a, 2)	21,813	23,561	24,879
Central Districts (3, 4 & 5)	16,177	20,185	22,344
Western Central Districts (6, 6a & 7a, 7)	12,177	19,203	23,198
Western Districts (8, 9 & 10),	18,199	23,331	23,961
Totals,.....	68,366	86,280	94,382
Kowloon (11, 12, 13, 14 & 15)	28,046	28,854	35,863

Districts Shaukiwan, 12 and 13 were cleansed twice, and the remainder three times.

Appendix F.

Table Showing Number of Chinese Houses and Floors, Victoria 1922.

	1 storey.	2 storeys.	3 storeys.	4 storeys.	5 storeys.	6 storeys.	Houses	Floors.	Average.
Shankiwan	238	306	408	1	...	...	953	2,078	2·14
1 H.D.	188	391	141	1	...	...	721	1,397	1·92
1a & 2a H.D.	50	155	415	178	2	...	800	2,327	2·9
2 H.D.	8	171	503	218	...	...	851	2,631	3·09
3 H.D.	22	56	58	58	...	...	136	444	3·26
4 H.D.	13	78	667	478	29	2	1,267	4,003	3·15
5 H.D.	25	122	501	301	30	1	980	3,132	3·19
6 H.D.	60	26	333	358	37	...	814	2,728	3·35
6a & 7a H.D.	13	15	197	185	12	...	422	1,434	3·39
7 H.D.	7	13	255	359	29	3	666	2,398	3·59
8 H.D.	1	50	557	347	20	...	975	3,257	3·34
9 H.D.	18	242	528	293	6	...	1,087	3,288	3·02
10 H.D.	24	157	547	80	...	...	808	2,299	2·84
Total...	645	1,748	5,108	2,857	165	6	10,480	31,415	3·01

Appendix F.

Table Showing Number of Chinese Floors, Kowloon.

Appendix G.

Limewashing 1922.

	<i>Victoria.</i>		<i>Kowloon.</i>	
	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1922.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1922.</i>
Houses limewashed by owners,	6,693	7,507*	3,402 3,376
Houses limewashed by S. B. at owners' request,	150	549	94 98
Houses limewashed by S. B's Contractor owing to owners' failure to comply with the by-law,	238	164	87 90
Total	7,081	8,220	3,583 3,564

* Shaukiwan included this year.

Appendix H.

Vaccination Return for 1922.

Registry.	B. F. Unvacc- inated.	New births.	Total liable.	Vaccin- ated.	Dead.	Left Colony.	Cannot be found.	Had Small- pox.	Insuscep- tible.	Unfit.	Total C. F.	Total.
Sanitary Department (Non-Chinese)	202	382	584	302	10	38	19	—	—	17	198	584
Sanitary Department (Chinese) ...	915	1,031	1,946	550	21	275	186	—	—	28	881	1,946
Eastern Chinese Public Dispensary ...	488	913	1,401	300	144	142	324	—	—	—	491	1,401
Yaumati Chinese Public Dispensary ...	349	842	1,191	235	82	28	200	—	—	10	636	1,191
Western Chinese Public Dispensary ...	197	249	446	117	29	7	54	—	—	—	239	446
Shamshuiipo Chinese Public Dispensary ...	58	164	222	61	17	12	13	—	—	3	116	222
Shankiwan Chinese Public Dispensary ...	40	49	89	18	7	8	33	—	—	3	20	89
HungHom Chinese Public Dispensary ...	31	46	77	36	15	6	7	—	—	1	12	77
Kowloon City Chinese Public Dispensary ...	20	46	66	32	6	4	3	—	—	—	21	66
Central Chinese Public Dispensary ...	38	145	183	83	1	38	23	—	—	2	36	183
Total	2,338	3,867	6,205	1,734	332	558	862	—	5	64	2,650	6,205

Appendix I.

Table I.

Collection.

	Hongkong	Kowloon	Total
1. Salary of Coolies...	67,164.40	20,948.62	88,113.02
2. Salary of Drivers...	5,062.25	1,967.58	7,029.83
3. Scavenging Gear...	3,502.52	929.75	4,438.27
4. Maintenance of Bullocks ...	4,000.00	2,000.00	6,000.00
5. Maintenance of Dust Carts...	660.00	340.00	1,000.00
Total	80,395.17	26,185.95	106,581.12 or \$1.11 a ton.

Special Expenditure :—

Carts... \$ 1,300

Bullocks 700

\$ 2,000

Table II
— Removal.

			Hongkong	Kowloon	Total
Salary of Bargeemen	...	...	16,601.55	3,312.35	19,913.90
Repairs to Launches and Barges	...	...	...	...	13,151.15
Stores of Launches and Barges	...	...	...	...	4,482.64
Coal...	...	...	...	...	14,713.64
Total	...	...	16,601.55	3,312.35	52,261.33 or \$55 per ton

Special Expenditure (New Steam Launch) \$49,700. (part paid).

Table III
—

Comparative Table for 2 years.

	1921	1922
City Scavenging	72,445.13	80,395.17
Kowloon Scavenging	23,590.84	26,185.95
Removal	54,716.46	52,261.33

Appendix J

List of Ambulance and Dead Van Stations.

Cattle Depôt, Kennedy Town.
Government Civil Hospital.
New Western Market, North Block.
No. 6 Police Station.
Central Police Station.
New Post Office Building.
Pokfulam Police Station.
No. 1 Police Station.
Bay View Police Station.
Aberdeen Police Station.
Stanley Police Station.
Scavenging Coolies' Quarters, Shaukiwan.
164 Magazine Gap Road, Peak.
Tsim Sha Tsui Police Station.
Sham Shui Po Police Station.
Kowloon City Police Station.
Tai Po Police Station.
Sha Tau Kok Police Station.
Au Tau Police Station.

Appendix K.

MARKETS.

The following statement shows the Revenue derived from Markets :—

Markets.	1909-1918 (average for 10 years).		1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Central Market	58,961.77		60,640.50		60,792.00		62,213.20		62,604.30	
Hung Hom Market	3,993.00		4,294.50		4,324.20		4,333.20		4,499.70	
Mong Kok Tsui Market	1,161.97		1,258.80		1,258.80		1,520.40		3,144.90	
Sai Wan Ho Market	2,062.40		2,389.00		2,402.30		2,439.30		2,522.60	
Sai Ying Pun Market	15,071.20		16,496.70		16,520.40		16,491.60		16,491.60	
Shaukiwan Market	1,920.91		2,085.60		2,085.60		2,085.60		3,085.60	
Shek Tong Tsui Market	839.98		942.00		942.00		942.00		942.00	
So Kon Po Market	1,445.61		1,490.40		1,490.40		1,603.15		2,193.60	
Tai Kok Tsui Market	641.65		676.60		796.10		845.50		851.00	
Tsim Sha Tsui Market	385.97		4,502.90		4,553.40		4,556.40		4,557.20	
Wan Chai Market	4,707.02		4,842.90		4,862.40		4,862.40		4,862.40	
Western Market, (North Block)	15,840.84		19,220.20		19,171.70		19,289.60		20,467.80	
Western Market, (South Block)	26,392.86		32,553.10		32,569.00		33,098.00		32,917.80	
Yanmati Market	8,959.72		10,834.00		10,840.80		10,840.80		11,260.40	
Aberdeen Market	470.80		463.20		458.70		320.90		433.30	
Canal Road Market opened 1/4/13	516.00		516.00		516.00		516.00		516.00	
Praya East Market opened 1/12/13	452.10		291.40		326.60		364.50		266.30	
Reclamation Street Market opened 1/9/13	2,951.20		2,729.10		2,671.80		2,677.50		2,744.60	
Staunton Street Market opened 1/10/12	894.16		837.00		940.80		949.80		952.80	
Tai Hang Market opened 1/4/14	1,037.72		592.00		590.40		590.40		571.50	
Sham Shui Po Market opened 1/6/18	2,127.10		3,102.80		2,898.40		2,911.50		2,911.50	
Kowloon City Market opened 1/1/22 .....	...		...		...		...		285.30	
Total,.....\$	150,833.98		170,758.70		171,011.80		173,515.65		178,082.20	

Appendix L.

(1) Cemetery.	(2) Approximate burial space.	(3) Available space as on 31/12/21.	(4) Subsequent Exhumation.		(5) Gross available space.	(6) Burials since 31/12/21.	(7) Net available space on 31/12/22.	(8) Average burials for last 10 years.	(9) Average private exhumation for last 10 years.	(10) Last General Exhumation.	
			Private.	Public.						Year	No.
Colonial	10,200	1,629	...	26	1,629	64	1,565	75	...	1917	288
Bonan Catholic	8,000	3,495	...	...	3,521	178	3,343	156	...	1916	1,921
Mohammedan	3,500	986	...	...	986	78	908	65	...		
Parsee	200	100	...	...	100	...	100	1	...		
Mount Caroline	23,000	9,819	335	...	10,154	1,049	9,105	684	...		
Chinese Protestant	1,100	205	...	...	205	77	128	51	...		
Eurasian (Ho Tung)	210	200	...	...	200	...	200	2	...		
Kai Lung Wan East	25,550	3,053	175	...	3,228	1,596	1,632	1,196	...	1920	1,952
Tung Wah (K.L.W.)	53,486	7,789	86	...	7,875	4,875	3,000	4,166	...		
Mohammedan T.S.K.	8,000	7,077	...	...	7,077	1	7,076	1	...		
Sai Yu Shek (old)	2,500	946	192	...	1,138	248	890	117	...		
Shaukiwan (Chai Wan)	6,700	2,000	14	...	2,014	253	1,761	201	...		
Shaukiwan (Christian)	185	99	...	...	99	1	98	3	...		
Stanley (Tung Tau Chau)	1,040	135	2	...	133	21	112	34	...		
So Kon Po (Roman Catholic).	20,000	18,730	...	...	18,730	1,404	17,326	1,294	...		
Aberdeen (Shum Wan)	1,030	643	11	...	654	230	424	221	...		
Jewish	250	120	...	...	120	2	118	1	...		
Shek O .....	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	...		
Malay	100	100	...	...	100	1	99	1	...		
Ho Mun Tin	30,000	30,000	...	...	30,000	3,795	26,205	...	...
Chinese Permanent	51	55		
Kowloon Tong Christian	27		
Sai Yu Shek (new)	5,400		

Noted for exhumation.

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Appendix M.

List of Revenue from January to December, 1922.

	\$	c.
Chinese Undertakers' Licences,	680.00	
Forfeitures,	46.83	
Special Food Licences,	8,526.40	
Ambulance and Cremation Fees,	1,153.50	
Births and Deaths Registration,	1,701.50	
Chinese Cemetery Fees,	4,491.00	
Official Certificates,	3,522.00	
Use of Motor Vans,	4,405.22	
Laundries,	2,400.00	
Markets,	177,892.60	
Slaughter House, Kennedy Town,	92,826.10	
Slaughter House, Ma Tau Kok,	21,487.00	
Interest,	46.55	
Condemned Stores, etc.,	240.00	
Scavenging City Villages and Hill District,	2,356.25	
Total,	<u>\$321,774.95</u>	
1921,	<u>319,598.37</u>	

<i>Revenue from Contracts.</i>	\$	<i>Deduction</i>	\$
Conservancy Contract, Victoria, ... 38,400	\$3,040	35,360	
Conservancy Contract, Kowloon, ... 22,400	900	21,500	
Conservancy Contract Shaukiwan, ... ...	...	2,712	
Blood and Hair, Kennedy Town, ... ...	...	8,472	
Blood and Hair, Ma Tau Kok, ... ...	...	2,304	
Slaughtering Contract, Sai Wan Ho, ... ...	...	2,976	
Slaughtering Contract, Aberdeen, ... ...	...	1,440	
Total,	<u>\$ 74,764</u>		

Appendix N.

List of Expenditure from January to December, 1922.

	\$ c.
Personal Emoluments,	392,191.47
Advertisement,	497.41
Ambulances, Coffins, Dead Vans, &c., ...	595.16
Bath Houses, Fuel,	1,379.95
Bath Houses, Incidental Expenses,	59.70
Bath Houses, Light,	22.63
Bath Houses, Rent,	480.00
Bonus to Dispensary Clerks for Registration of Births,	441.30
Burial of Infected Bodies,	630.00
Cemeteries, Incidental Expenses,	120.95
Compensation for Damages by Disinfection and Cleansing,	431.88
Conveyance Allowances,	7,468.29
Coolie Labour,	114.00
Disinfectants,	8,850.49
Disinfecting and Cleansing Apparatus, ...	3,746.43
Disinfectors,	1,690.24
Dust and Water Carts,	1,207.76
Expenses of Vaccination,	3,778.80
Fuel for Blacksmith's Forges,	432.00
General Cleansing, Chinese New Year, ...	469.30
Head Stones,	1,737.96
Incidental Expenses,	2,403.22
Incidental Expenses, Markets,	678.88
Launches, Steam Barges, &c., Coal,	14,713.64
Launches, Steam Barges, &c., Repairs, ...	13,151.15
Launches, Steam Barges, &c., Stores, ...	4,482.64
Light, Bullock Stables at Victoria and Kowloon,	198.67
Light, Central Market,	2,416.84
Light, Disinfecting Stations, District Sanitary Offices and Matsheds,	1,006.70
Light, Public Latrines,	657.09
Light, Smaller Markets,	1,464.33
Light, Tsim Sha Tsui Market,	845.46
Light, Western Market, N. and S. Blocks,	1,274.19
Nightsoil Receptacles,	1,436.55
Paint, Turpentine, &c.,	803.99
Purchase and Maintenance of Bullocks, ...	8,483.10
Rat Poison, Rat Traps, &c.,	254.96
<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$480,617.13

Brought forward, \$480,617.13

Refund of Fees for Sanitary Institute	
Examination,	289.70
Rent of Quarters for Inspectors and for	
Sanitary Offices,	1,152.00
Rent of Quarters for Scavenging Coolies,	
Scavenging City, Villages, and Hill	
District,	1,378.01
Scavenging Gear,	4,893.63
Scavenging Gear, Kowloon,	929.75
Street-watering,	318.30
Transport,	837.19
Uniform for Staff,	6,492.21
Workshop Apparatus,	224.93
Animal Depôts and Slaughter-houses :—	
Fuel,	2,430.00
Incidental Expenses,	653.89
Light	528.64
Motor Meat Van ; Running Cost ...	2,552.81
Cattle Crematorium and Refuse Destructor	469.72
Total,	\$506,161.92
1921,	\$500,741.63

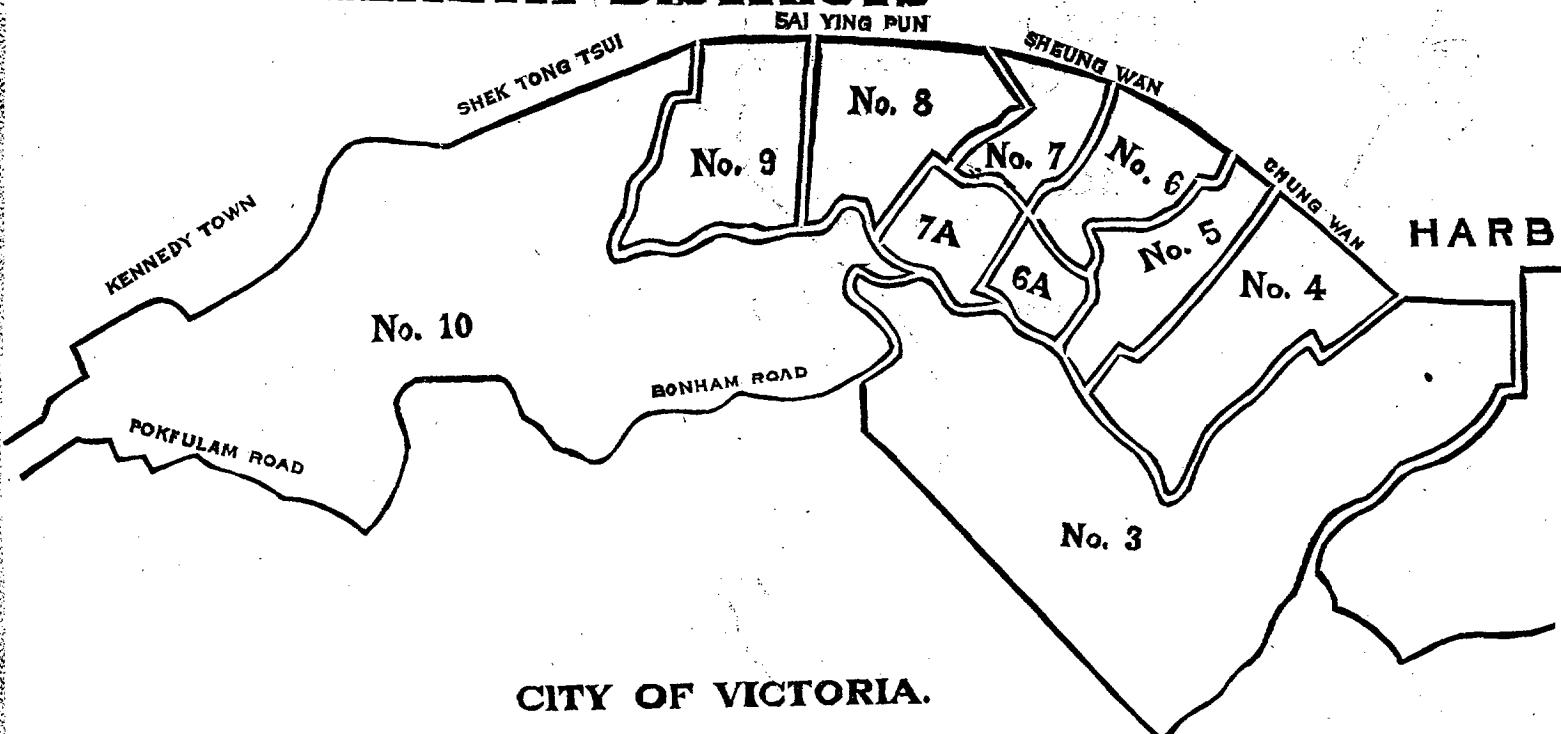
Crown Agents' a/c for November and December are excluded as they have not yet arrived.

Special Expenditure.

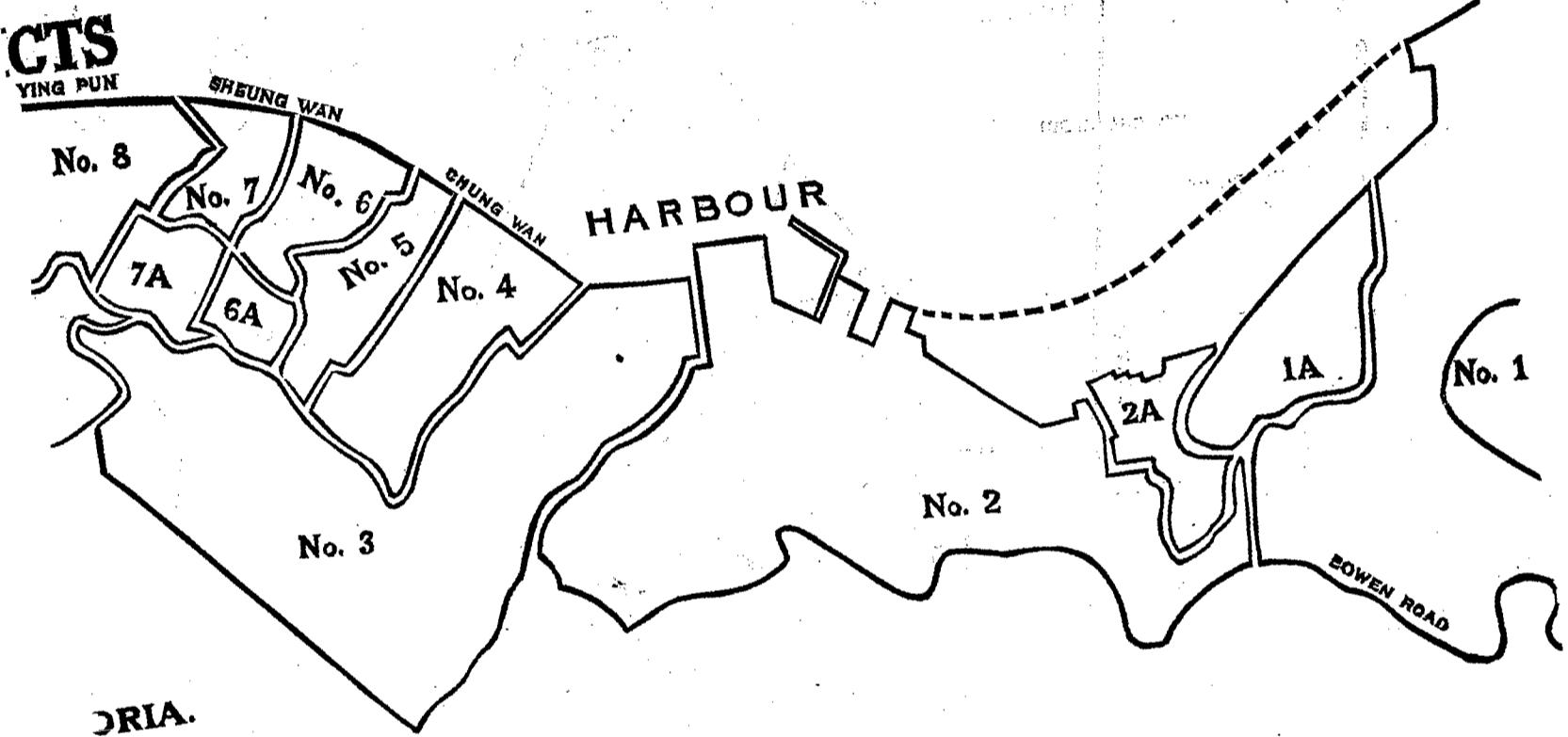
	\$ c.
Exhumation, Various Cemeteries	102.80
Dust and Water Carts :—	
4 4-wheeled Dust Carts	1,201.47
3 4-wheeled Water Carts	2,015.41
1 Dust Cart (Hand)	118.70
10 Bullocks	700.00
1 Steam Launch	37,275.00
1 Pig Weighing Machine	342.93
2 Refuse Junks, (not proceeded with) ...	—
Total,	\$ 41,756.31

(Steam Launch not yet completed).

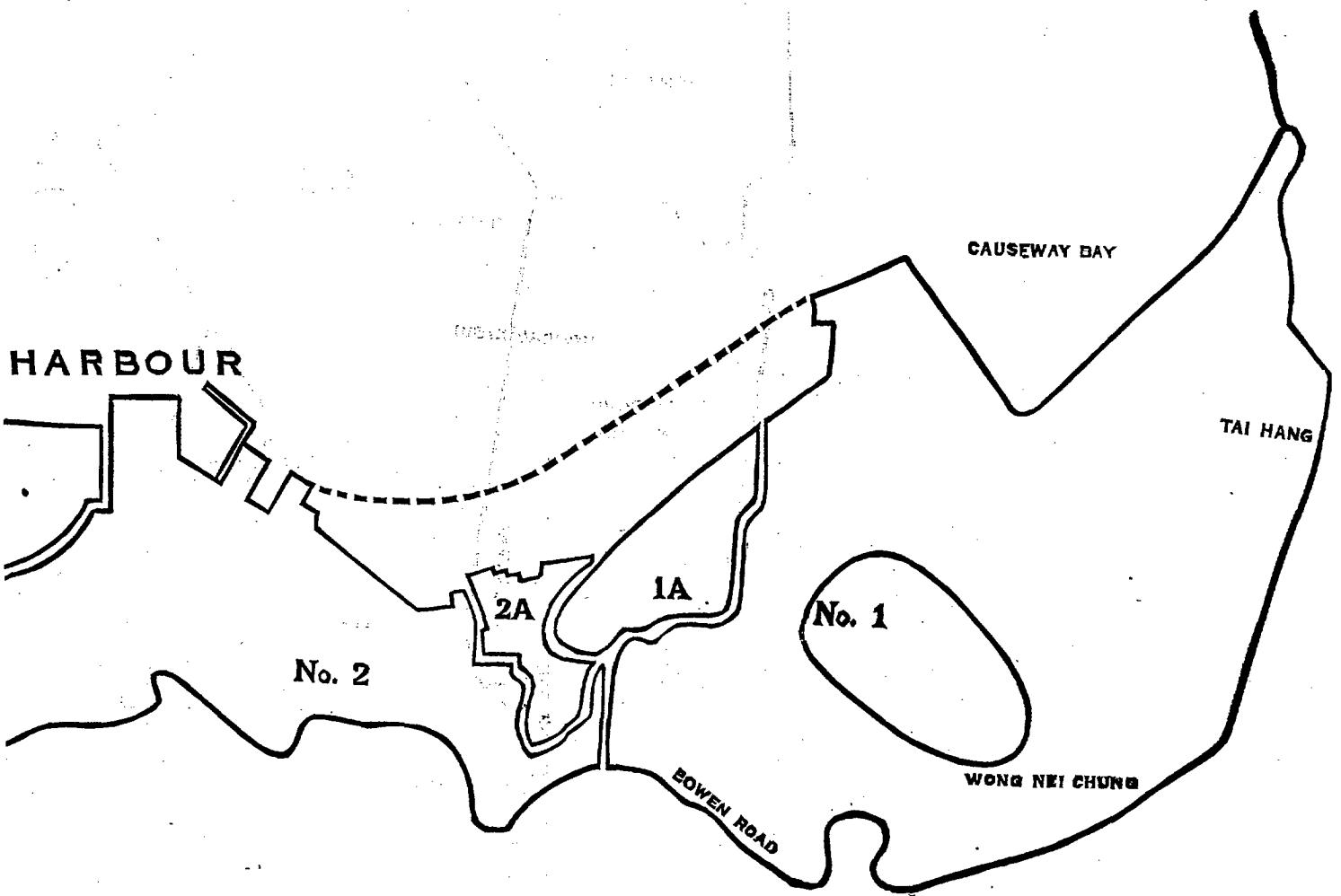
HEALTH DISTRICTS



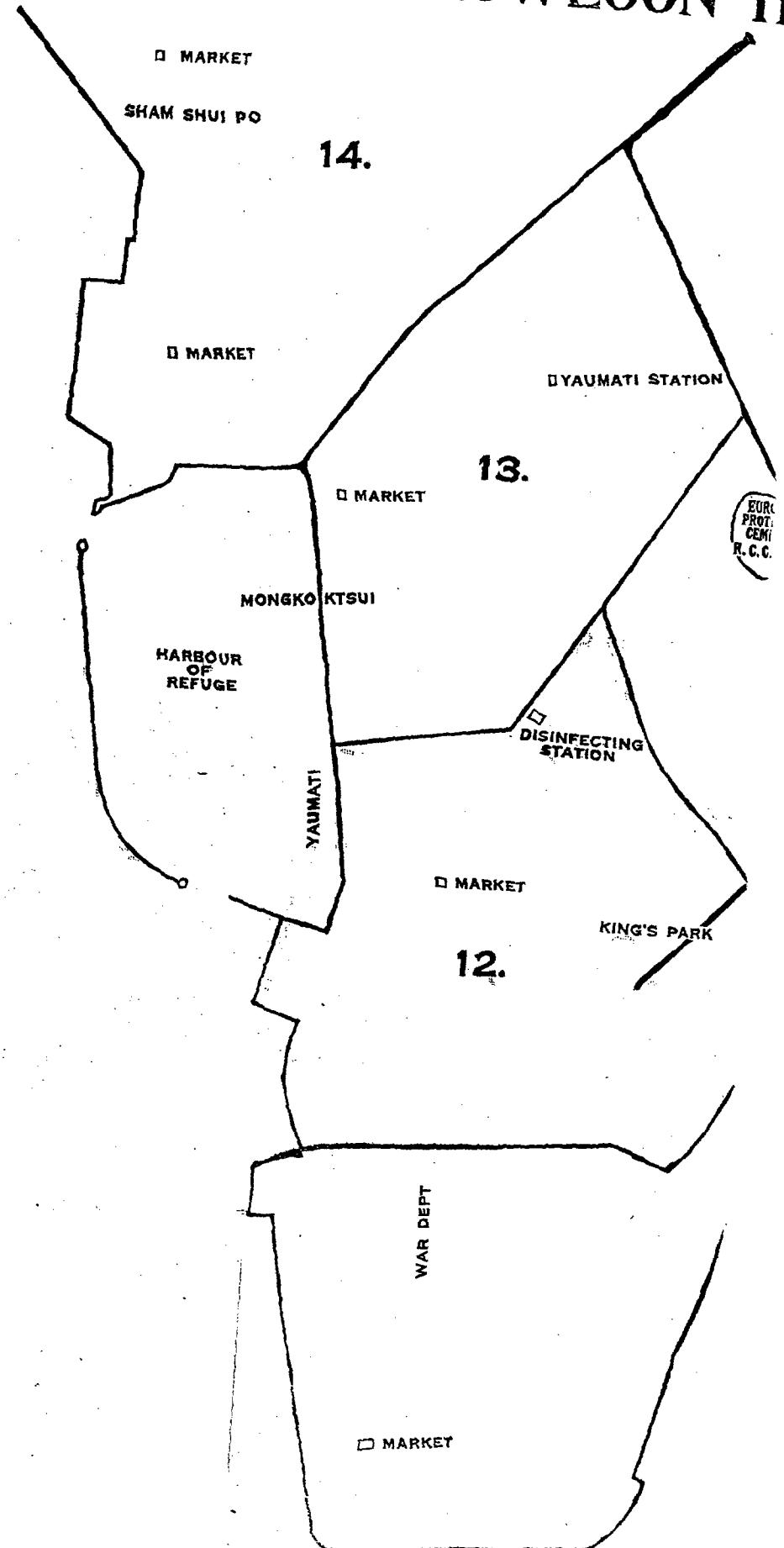
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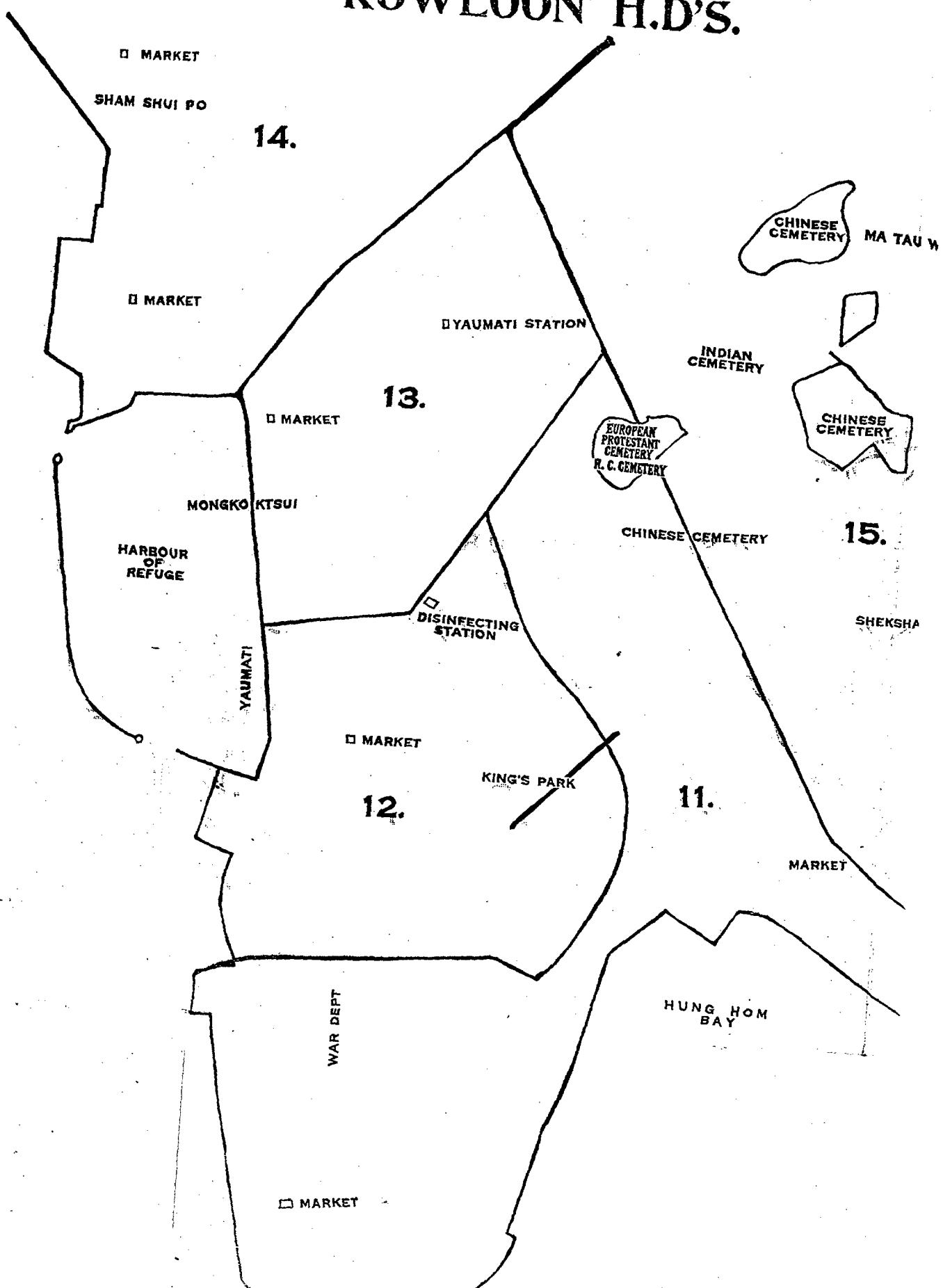
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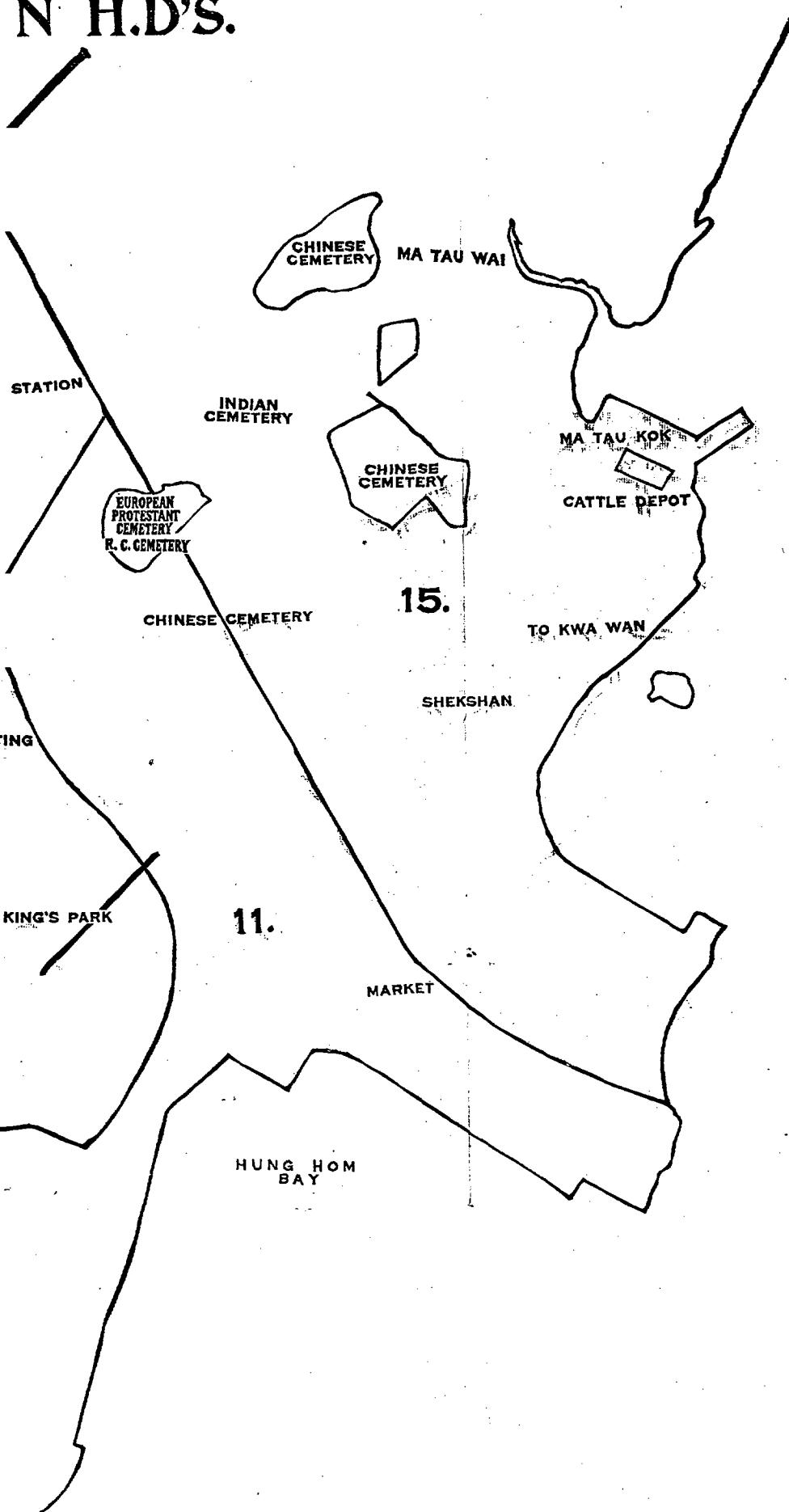
KOWLOON H.



KOWLOON H.D'S.



N H.D'S.



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS AND CLIMATE.

1. The Colony of Hongkong consists of the Island of that name, a few islets in its immediate neighbourhood, the peninsula of Kowloon and the so-called New Territories which are held on lease from the Chinese Government for a period of ninety-nine years from 1898.

The area of the Island is about 32 square miles, that of the Kowloon Peninsula about two and three-quarter square miles and, that of the leased New Territories about 282 square miles.

Of the leased territory 266 square miles are without the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board.

The Colony is situate just within the limit of the northern tropic. The latitude and longitude at the Royal Observatory in Kowloon are :—

Latitude $22^{\circ} 18' 132''$, Longitude $114^{\circ} 10' 27''$.

2. The Island of Hongkong while of very irregular contour and deeply indented has its greatest length roughly East and West. The Harbour lies between the island and the mainland.

The Kowloon peninsula lies roughly North and South.

The Island of Hongkong consists of a range of hills rising steeply to approximately 1,800 feet at its highest point—The Peak—with very little flat land except that which has been reclaimed from the sea in and near the City of Victoria situated on the northern shore.

South of the range of hills which divides the area of the New Territories not under the supervision of the Sanitary Board from the Kowloon peninsula, the land is much flatter than in Hongkong and here a large amount of the land has been reclaimed by the filling of bays and estuaries of streams. Many small hills have been razed for the purpose of such reclamation.

Geologically the Colony consists chiefly of decomposed granite and the sub-soil is permeable to and retentive of water.

The hillsides are generally well wooded or covered with a dense growth of shrubs.

The climate of the Colony is variable. The table following shows the monthly means or sums of the meteorological data recorded during the year under review.

The coincidence of high temperatures and humidity is noticeable.

The rainfall for the year was only 69·435 inches as compared with 97·340 in 1922. This comparatively small rainfall was responsible for a shortage of water necessitating curtailment of supply during the drier months of the year.

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS, 1922.

Month.	Barometer at M.S.L.	TEMPERA- TURE.			HUMI- DITY.		Cloudiness.	Sunshine.	Rain.	WIND.	
		Max.	Mean.	Min.	Rel.	Abs.				Direction.	Vel.
	ins.	°	°	°	p.c.	ins.	p. c.	hours.	ins.	points	miles p.h.
January,	30.14	64.5	60.5	57.6	81	0.43	83	94.7	2,660	E	13.4
February, ...	30.04	65.0	61.3	58.1	83	0.46	87	79.3	5,490	E	15.4
March,	30.04	68.5	64.1	61.1	81	0.49	85	96.7	3,675	E	14.6
April,	29.96	75.7	71.0	67.6	81	0.62	76	183.1	2,020	E by S	12.0
May,	29.83	83.3	78.6	75.4	85	0.83	79	175.8	5,495	ESE	12.4
June,	29.74	86.5	81.9	78.8	81	0.89	79	183.4	6,525	S by E	10.4
July,	29.72	87.3	82.5	78.6	81	0.90	58	246.6	12,800	ESE	11.6
August,	29.65	87.3	82.4	78.8	82	0.91	78	180.0	17,535	SSW	7.7
September,...	29.78	85.7	80.4	76.5	78	0.82	60	205.3	9,935	NE by E	10.1
October,....	30.00	80.5	75.5	72.1	71	0.66	56	223.2	2,025	E by N	12.2
November,...	30.13	74.1	68.4	63.4	59	0.43	50	197.8	0,535	ENE	9.3
December, ...	30.18	66.8	61.7	57.4	64	0.36	62	159.4	0,740	ENE	10.0
Mean or Total, ...	29.93	77.1	72.3	68.8	77.5	0.65	71	166.35	69,435	E	11.6

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Colony at the middle of 1922 was as follows :—

Non-Chinese Civil Population.....	15,200
Chinese Civil Population :—	
Civil of Victoria (including The Peak)	340,000
Villages of Hongkong	25,900
Kowloon (including New Kowloon)	133,000
New Territories (land).....	84,000
Population afloat	64,300
Total Chinese Population	647,000
Total Civil Population	662,200

The census of 1921 gives the population of the Colony as follows :—

Island of Hongkong	347,401
Kowloon Peninsula	123,448
New Territories North	66,114
New Territories South	17,049
Floating population	71,154
Total	625,166

The increase shown over the population at the previous census (1911) was 168,427.

The excess of males over females is very marked. At the census of 1911 there were 135,563 more males than females enumerated and in 1921 the difference had increased to 140,048.

The floating population (64,300) is distributed amongst the following classes of boats :—

Passenger boats.....	1,918
Lighters, cargo, and water boats.....	1,855
Fishing and other boats	6,306
Hulks	76
Boats (mostly fishing) in New Territories ...	5,238

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

There is a continual flow of the populace between this Colony and China and the population to a large extent appears to be constantly changing, but it cannot be said to what extent arrivals in any year are of new comers or of people returning after having previously left the Colony.

The river steamers plying between Hongkong and China brought 643,744 and took away 636,694 persons.

The Kowloon-Canton Railway brought 526,111 persons and took away 522,909.

This gives a total of 1,171,855 immigrants and 1,159,603 emigrants by these routes alone but, as there are other means of entering and leaving the Colony e.g. by junks and ocean going steamships these figures do not accurately show the interchange of population.

BIRTHS.

The Chinese are careless in the matter of registering births especially those of female children. It appears to be a Chinese custom not to register even the birth of a male child unless such child has survived for at least one month, while female children frequently are not registered at all. This refers to the custom in China of enrolling the child's name at the ancestral temple and no doubt this custom prevents the registration in this Colony of births as required by the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance which appears to have no counterpart in China proper.

The number of births reported by registered midwives for 1922 was as follows :—

Male	2,814
Female.....	2,490
<hr/>	
	5,304
<hr/>	

During 1922 however there was a considerable improvement in the registration of Chinese births as shown by the following table :—

Births registered during 1922.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1922.</i>	<i>1921.</i>
Chinese,	1,978	2,205	3,253
Non-Chinese,	194	188	365
Totals,.....	<u>2,172</u>	<u>2,393</u>	<u>3,618</u>
		<u>1,446</u>	<u>1,511</u>
			<u>3,904</u>

This gives a general civil birth rate of 6·69 per 1,000 as compared with 6·1 in 1921.

The birth rate amongst the Non-Chinese Civil Community was 22·84 as compared with 25·88 in 1921.

The birth rate amongst the Chinese as calculated from the registered births, was 6·25 per 1,000 as compared with 5·68 per 1,000 in 1921.

The following table shows the birth rates (calculated from registered births) amongst the Non-Chinese and Chinese Civil Community for the last ten years.

BIRTH RATES FROM 1913 TO 1922.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Non-Chinese.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>
1913.....	15·8	8·9
1914.....	16·8	6·8
1915.....	13·2	5·7
1916.....	20·05	5·8
1917.....	20·08	4·9
1918.....	22·07	3·6
1919.....	20·6	3·9
1920.....	19·78	3·96
1921.....	25·88	5·68
1922.....	22·84	6·25

The preponderance of male births over female has always been marked in this Colony but is less for the year 1922 than in previous years except for 1921.

There were 167 Chinese male births registered to every 100 Chinese female births. During the years 1921, 1920, 1919 and 1918 the proportions were 155 to 100, 190 to 100, 215 to 100 and 194 to 100.

Amongst the Non-Chinese community the proportion of male to female births for the year 1922 was 97 to 100.

The nationality of the civilian Non-Chinese parents was as follows :—

British 165, Portuguese 72, Indian 55, American 10,
Filipino 8, Spanish 6, Japanese 6, French 2, Malay 7,
Dutch 2, Jewish 2, Eurasian 3, Australian, Annamite,
West Indian, German, Norwegian, Persian, Javanese,
Danish and Canadian 1 each.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths in the Colony during 1922 was 14,569 (11,880 in 1921).

The general civilian death rate was 25·16 per 1,000 (20·27 in 1921).

The Chinese deaths numbered 14,241 (11,604 in 1921).

The Chinese death rate was 25·47 per 1,000 (20·29 in 1921).

The Non-Chinese deaths numbered 328 including 17 from the Navy and Army.

The death rate for the Non-Chinese Civil community was 20·46 per 1,000 (18·08 per 1,000 in 1921).

The nationality of the civilian Non-Chinese deaths was as follows :—

British 50, Filipino 59, Indian 57, Japanese 43,
Portuguese 64, Malay 15, American 5, French 7,
Eurasian 1, Dutch, Annamite, Spanish, Russian 2,
Swiss, German, Norwegian, 2, Jewish 1, Italian 1,
West Indian 1, Swedish 1, African 1.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 4,216 of which 4,165 were Chinese and 51 Non-Chinese.

Of these 1,067 Chinese and 15 Non-Chinese were under one month old.

The ratio of infants' deaths to the total deaths registered was 28·9 per cent. For Chinese deaths alone the ratio was 29·2 per cent, while for the Non-Chinese it was 15·5 per cent.

A true infantile mortality rate cannot be calculated as it is not known how many children were born in the Colony owing to the habit of not registering births amongst the Chinese.

Owing also to the constant flow of Chinese between Hongkong and China the death rate cannot be corrected by distributing them according to the place of origin of their causes.

The deaths of children between one and five years of age numbered 2,234 of which 2,218 were Chinese.

The following table shows the death rate for the last ten years.

DEATH RATE.

Year.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	General.
1913.....	21·75	10·9	21·16
1914.....	23·88	12·99	23·34
1915.....	19·00	9·4	18·59
* 1916.....	24·60	15·08	24·00
1917.....	23·0	14·00	23·4
† 1918.....	24·5	19·50	24·4
1919.....	23·3	21·90	23·2
1920.....	22·78	17·90	21·19
1921.....	20·29	18·08	20·27
1922.....	25·47	20·46	25·16

* For Civil population only since 1916.

† A conflagration killed 522 Chinese in 1918.

DISEASES.

Respiratory Diseases.

The number of deaths from these causes other than pulmonary tuberculosis was 4,863 of which 93 were Non-Chinese.

Of these 2,396 occurred amongst children under one year of age.

The deaths ascribed to Lobar Pneumonia and Pneumonia (type not defined) were 642 and 602 respectively or a total of 1,244. Of this total 356 were of children under one year of age.

Broncho-pneumonia accounted for 1,833 deaths of which 17 were Non-Chinese. Of these 117 were infants under one year of age only 11 being Non-Chinese in this age group.

The total deaths amongst the Chinese from Respiratory diseases was 6,155 or 43·2 per cent of the total Chinese deaths giving a rate of 10·6 per 1,000 persons (882 in 1921 and 9·8 in 1920).

Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis caused 1,385 Chinese and 25 Non-Chinese deaths.

Other forms of Tuberculosis caused 686 deaths 8 of which were Non-Chinese making a total of 2,096 deaths, a percentage of 14·3% of the total deaths registered.

TUBERCULOSIS ACCORDING TO AGE AND TYPE OF DISEASE IN CHINESE.

The population of the Colony fluctuates so much that it is not possible to obtain accurate figures to show the age distribution of the population.

The census return of 1921 however gives tables showing the ages of 503,686 Chinese inhabiting the island of Hongkong and the Kowloon peninsula and the floating population connected therewith.

On classifying this population by age groups the following percentages of the population are found in each such groups:—

Under 1 year	2.22 per cent
Over 1 year and under 5 years	5.94 per cent
Over 5 years and under 15 years	16.10 per cent
Over 15 years and under 25 years	25.10 per cent
Over 25 years and under 45 years	37.60 per cent
Over 45 years and under 60 years	10.20 per cent
Over 60 years	2.50 per cent

On the Chinese deaths from Tubercular diseases for 1922 being analysed according to certain disease groups and, their percentage rates for each of the above age groups ascertained, the following table results and, if it be assumed that the age distribution of the 1922 Chinese population is similar to that given above, a comparison may be made between the various types of tubercular disease in the different age groups and the incidence of each type in each age group.

For the purpose of this table tubercular diseases have been grouped as follows:—

- Type 1 Pulmonary and Acute Miliary Tuberculosis.
- Type 2 Tubercular Meningitis.
- Type 3 Abdominal Tuberculosis.
- Type 4 Disseminated or General Tuberculosis.
- Type 5 Other Tubercular diseases.

Table showing percentage distribution of population by age groups, and the incidence of deaths from tubercular diseases in each age group calculated per cent of the deaths from each group of tubercular diseases.

Disease Groups.		Under 1 year.		Over 1 year and under 5 years.		Over 5 and under 15 years.		Over 15 and under 25 years.		Over 25 and under 45 years.		Over 45 years and under 60 years.		(Over 60 years).	
Type 1	4.35	9.51	4.55	12.50	40.47	22.23	6.21	Pulmonary and acute Military Tuberculosis.				
Type 2	11.66	43.33	33.33	5.0	6.66	—	—	Tubercular Meningitis.				
Type 3	35.52	43.42	17.10	1.31	2.63	—	—	Abdominal Tuberculosis.				
Type 4	19.13	41.58	16.32	4.33	11.48	6.37	0.76	General Tuberculosis.				
Type 5	1.43	—	57.1	—	14.3	14.3	—	Other Tuberculosis.				
All types	9.7	19.	8.7	9.8	31.	17.	4.5	All Tubercular diseases.				
Population	2.22	5.94	16.1	25.1	37.6	10.2	2.5	Estimated percentage of the population in different age groups.				

A few examples drawn from the table may help to show its purpose.

Thus 62·7 per cent of the population are supposedly between the ages of 15 and 45 years and of tubercular diseases of the lungs, commonly called Consumption, there occurred in this age group 52·97 of the deaths due to such diseases.

Of the deaths from Tubercular Meningitis 88·32 per cent were of children under 15 years of age.

Of the deaths from Abdominal Tuberculosis 96·04 per cent were of children under 15 years of age and of these due to General Tuberculosis 77·03 per cent occurred in this age group.

The actual numbers of Chinese deaths which occurred from tubercular diseases grouped as above are as follows in each age group.

Age Groups	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5
Under 1 year	63	7	54	75	1
Over 1 year and under 5 years	138	26	66	163	—
Over 5 years and under 15 years	66	20	26	64	4
Over 15 years and under 25 years	181	3	2	17	—
Over 25 years and under 45 years	586	4	4	45	1
Over 45 years and under 60 years	322	—	—	25	1
Over 60 years	90	—	—	3	—

The following table shows the population of the Colony excluding the New Territories (except New Kowloon) as found at the 1921 census distributed according to age groups and the percentage of persons in each age group.

It also shows for several years past (figures for 1916 and 1918 are not available) the number of deaths registered in such age groups as due to Tuberculosis (all types).

Population and Tuberculosis in age groups for 7 years 1914 to 1922 (1916 and 1918 omitted).

The next table shows death from tubercular diseases (all types) grouped in similar age groups as in the previous table with the total deaths amongst Chinese and the percentage of the deaths from Tuberculosis of such total Chinese deaths for the same seven years as above.

Deaths from Tuberculosis (all types) in relation to age groups, with total Chinese deaths and percentage of deaths due to Tuberculosis of such total deaths 1914 to 1922 (1916 and 1918 omitted).

Year	1914	1915	1917	1919	1920	1921	1922
Age under 1 year ...	88	59	193	108	231	219	200
1 to 5 years... ...	138	195	290	302	469	340	393
5 to 15 years	80	97	129	139	204	157	180
15 to 25 years	101	110	124	159	171	181	203
25 to 45 years	424	431	486	569	641	643	640
45 to 60 years	188	199	205	258	278	256	351
Over 60 years	34	32	43	62	65	91	93
Total	1,053	1,123	1,469	1,597	2,059	1,887	2,060
Deaths (Chinese)...	9,316	7,723	10,244	11,348	12,151	11,604	14,241
Percentage of Chinese deaths due to Tuberculosis	11.3	14.5	14.3	14.0	16.9	16.2	14.4

Tetanus and Convulsions.

These diseases account for a considerable number of deaths of infants.

Thus out of 83 deaths ascribed to Tetanus 66 were those of children under one month old and 4 of children over one month and under one year.

Convulsions accounted for 92 deaths of children under five years of age. Of these 12 were under one month and 39 over one month but under one year of age.

Malaria.

The deaths from this disease were 454 (332 for 1921.) Of these 8 were Non-Chinese and 446 Chinese or a percentage of 3·11 of the total deaths.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths from Malaria in the Colony excluding the New Territories, the total cases, the percentage of these to the total deaths recorded during the last ten years and the number of deaths per 1,000 of the population for the same period.

The deaths from Malaria in the City of Victoria numbered 116 in an estimated population of 340,000 giving a rate of 0·34 per 1,000. In 1921 there were 142 deaths in an estimated population of 360,000 giving a rate of 0·39 per 1,000.

Table of Deaths from Malaria 1913 to 1922.

Year.	Victoria including Peak and Harbour	Kowloon	Shaukiwan	Aberdeen	Stanley	† Total	Percentage of total deaths	Deaths per 1,000 of Population
1913 ...	119	47	33	53	9	252	2·99	0·66
1914 ...	73	58	19	47	20	211	2·26	0·55
1915 ...	157	66	27	46	32	328	4·14	0·78
1916 ...	182	75	25	36	19	337	3·19	0·78
1917 ...	205	98	29	68	11	411	3·93	0·92
1918 ...	189	71	16	106	10	388	* 2·93	0·83
1919 ...	117	101	13	71	12	314	2·69	0·62
1920 ...	141	84	13	82	12	332	2·67	0·59
1921 ...	159	86	13	56	9	332	2·79	0·55
1922 ...	126	204	34	79	3	454	3·11	0·78

* Allowance made for 522 deaths from congestion.

† These tables include the British and Foreign Community and Army and Navy. The figures for the districts are for Chinese only.

Beri-beri.

There were 829 deaths from this disease during the year.

The following table shows the numbers of deaths from this disease for the last ten years and the percentage of such deaths of the total deaths for each such year.

Deaths from Beri-beri, 1913 to 1922.

Year.	No. of deaths.	per cent of total deaths.
1913	339	4·01
1914	399	4·16
1915	398	5·02
1916	520	4·92
1917	654	6·26
*1918	804	6·09
1919	555	4·76
1920	361	2·90
1921	526	4·42
1922	829	5·69

* Allowance made for 522 Chinese lives lost through conflagration.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following cases of these Diseases were notified during the year.

Disease.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Total.
Plague	1,174	7	1,181
Small-pox.....	204	8	212
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	46	7	53
Enteric Fever	100	39	139
Paratyhoid Fever.....	6	21	27
Cholera	1	0	1
Diphtheria	56	15	71
Scarlet Fever	0	5	5
Puerperal Fever	14	1	15
Relapsing Fever	1	4	5
Typhus Fever	0	0	0
Yellow Fever	0	0	0
Total.....	1,601	107	1,708

Of the above there were imported the following cases :—
Plague 24, Small-pox 9, Diphtheria 2, Enteric Fever 13,
Paratyphoid 2, Relapsing Fever 1, Cerebro-Spinal Fever 5.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

This disease was first recognised in the Colony in February in 1918.

The following table shows the monthly distribution of the cases which have occurred during the years 1918 to 1922 inclusive.

Monthly prevalence of Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Month.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
January,	—	23	18	5	8
February,	165	32	13	9	13
March,	454	71	40	59	4
April,	274	58	44	18	4
May,	146	24	10	8	3
June,	96	15	7	10	4
July,	52	13	4	7	4
August,	14	12	6	3	1
September,	10	3	5	1	—
October,	5	1	7	1	4
November,	7	7	3	1	3
December,	9	8	1	3	5
Total,.....	1,232	267	158	125	53

This disease has shown progressive diminution since the first year of its appearance.

While the spread of this disease is greatly influenced by over-crowding it is noticeable that the greater number of cases occur in the cold season when there are frequently cold winds from North to East blowing over the Colony from the Mainland of China. Under these conditions it is the Chinese habit to close the windows of their houses thereby seriously interfering with their ventilation while in the hot weather it is customary for large numbers to sleep in the open air.

Plague.

A sharp recrudescence of plague occurred during the year the total cases notified being 1,181.

The last previous epidemic of serious proportion occurred in 1914 when there were 2,146 cases recorded.

The incidence of this disease on the total estimated civil population of the Colony was for the year 1922 1.78 per 1,000 but if the New Territories be excluded (except New Kowloon) the incidence becomes 2.04 per 1,000.

The following table shows the monthly prevalence of plague for the last ten years.

Month.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January,	2	47	—	1	1	—	4	—	2	13
February,	3	42	3	1	2	—	1	1	6	23
March,	6	223	—	3	—	—	30	—	1	74
April,	29	637	6	6	1	2	94	9	5	247
May,	61	858	42	10	14	44	171	28	28	454
June,	79	248	31	6	10	84	132	56	64	237
July,	84	55	31	3	9	103	26	20	24	77
August,	62	25	16	2	1	23	4	14	6	29
September,	31	10	4	4	—	6	—	—	3	8
October,	16	—	7	1	—	2	1	4	—	7
November,	9	—	3	—	—	1	1	3	6	10
December,	23	1	1	2	—	1	—	3	5	2
Total,	408	2,146	144	39	38	266	464	138	150	1,181

The epidemic may be said to have begun in November, 1921.

After a period of 47 days free from plague a case was notified on November 14th, 1921. A severe epidemic is usually presaged by the occurrence of a few cases during the last few weeks of one year and the first few weeks of the next even though the numbers for each week be small.

It was therefore expected early in 1922 that plague would be severe during the year.

Fortunately the number of cases which were recorded, though high, fell short of what might have been expected.

Since the last two severe epidemics the population of the Colony had greatly increased but the incidence of the disease

per thousand of the population was much less in 1922 than in the years 1912 and 1914 as is shown by the following table.

Year.	A Total civil population.	B Population (civil) ex- cluding New Territories.	Cases.	Incidence per 1,000 on A.	Incidence per 1,000 on B.
1912	456,739	376,117	1,857	4.06	4.93
1914	493,594	403,000	2,146	4.34	5.32
1922	662,200	578,200	1,181	1.78	2.04

The cases were distributed as follows :—

City of Victoria	779 cases
Kowloon	298 cases
Harbour	36 cases
Aberdeen..	12 cases
Stanley	0 case
Shaukiwan	29 cases
New Territories	3 cases
Imported.....	24 cases
<hr/>	
TOTAL.....	1,181 cases
<hr/>	

The estimated population of the City of Victoria for 1922 was 340,000 and of Kowloon 133,000.

The incidence of Plague per 1,000 of the population was therefore for Victoria 2.29 per 1,000 and for Kowloon 2.24 per 1,000.

The epidemic began much later in the year in Kowloon than in Victoria but was relatively to the population more severe at the later end of the epidemic.

The following table and diagrams show the prevalence of the epidemic from its beginning in November 1921 to the end of 1922 week by week in Victoria and Kowloon.

prevalence of Plague from 14th November, 1921 to 31st December, 1922;

1922

Weekly prevalence of Plague from 14th November, 1921 to 31st Decembe

	1921												1922																						
Week	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Victoria	3	1	2	...	3	...	1	1	4	5	1	4	3	4	8	11	15	14	11	24	38	33	60	70	92	83	69	41	41	36	26	25	15	12	
Kowloon	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	11	11	23	27	20	18	22	22	17	35	16	21	
Harbour	1	...	3	1	6	...	6	4	2	5	2	2	0	1	0	1
Shaukiwan	2	1	...	1	2	3	1	2	4	2	3	0	3	1	
Aberdeen	2	...	...	1	4	...	3	...	0	0	1	...	...	...
New Territories	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	0	2	4	1	1	2	...	

A diagram is also appended to show the weekly rise and fall of the general mortality rate for the Colony.

It will be seen that the general death rate is not so markedly affected by the incidence of plague as might be expected.

The following table showing the occurrence of plague since its first outbreak in the Colony is carried on for ease of reference, from last year's report.

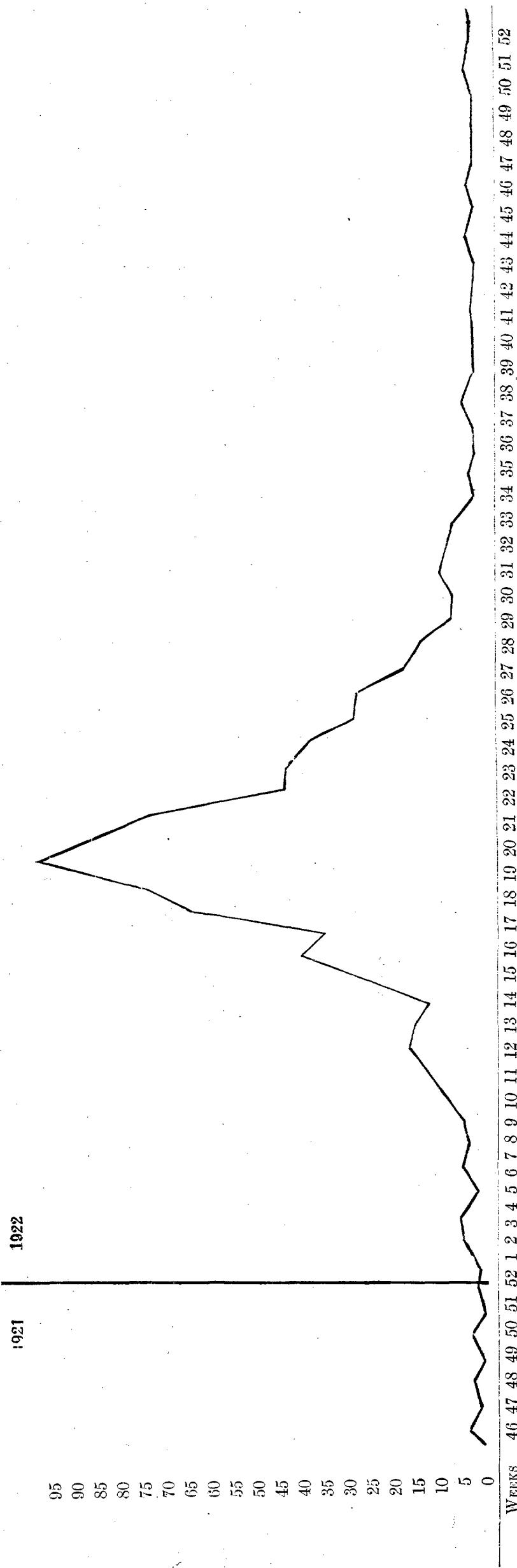
Year	Cases	Year	Cases
1894.....	* 5,000	1909.....	135
1895.....	44	1910.....	25
1896.....	1,204	1911.....	269
1897.....	21	1912.....	1,857
1898.....	1,320	1913.....	408
1899.....	1,486	1914.....	2,146
1900.....	1,087	1915.....	144
1901.....	1,651	1916.....	39
1902.....	572	1917.....	38
1903.....	1,415	1918.....	266
1904.....	510	1919.....	464
1905.....	272	1920.....	138
1906.....	893	1921.....	150
1907.....	240	1922.....	1,181
1908.....	1,073		

* This is an estimate and is probably much too low.

— M 59 —

WEEKLY PREVALENCE OF PLAGUE FROM NOVEMBER 14TH, 1921 TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1922

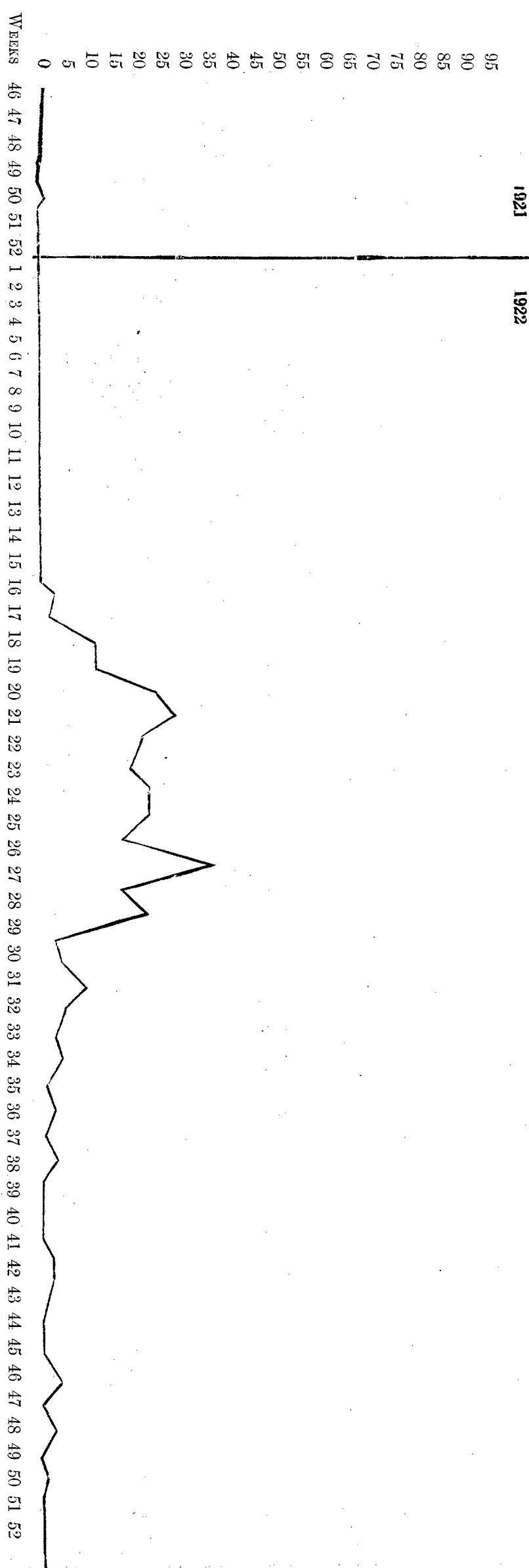
CITY OF VICTORIA



— M 60 —

WEEKLY PREVALENCE OF PLAGUE FROM NOVEMBER 14TH, 1921 TO DECEMBER 31ST 1922

KOWLOON

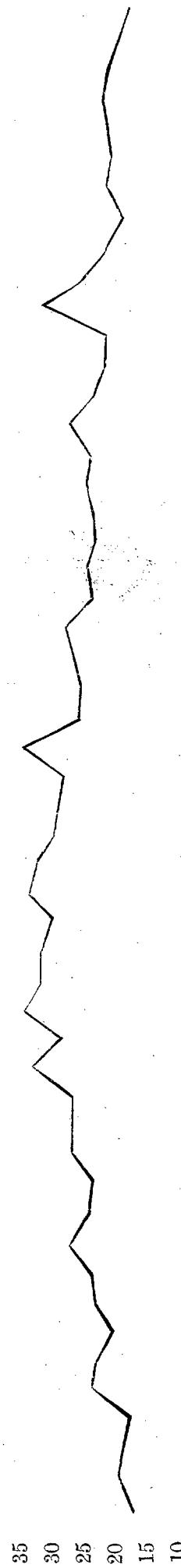


— M 61 —

1922

DEATH RATE PER 1000

WHOLE COLONY



5
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35, 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52

Small-pox.

Hongkong is never for long free from this disease which occurs principally in the cool season.

The Chinese are not adverse to vaccination but are very careless in protecting themselves by such means. It needs a panic caused by the unusual prevalence of the disease to induce the Chinese to come forward in large numbers to be vaccinated.

Owing to our changing population the number of susceptible persons tends constantly to increase. The last severe Epidemic of Small-pox occurred in the winter of 1916 to 1917 and a Special Vaccination Campaign resulted in some 300,000 Chinese being vaccinated.

As the Colony was threatened with a Small-pox Epidemic early in the year, the disease being prevalent in Shanghai, a special vaccination campaign in January resulted in 127,302 persons being vaccinated.

The following table shows the monthly prevalence of Small-pox in Hongkong for the last ten years.

Monthly prevalence of Small-pox 1913 to 1922.

Month	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January.....	26	3	2	1	358	2	2	2	1	8
February	23	8	3	34	176	6	6	1	11	33
March	27	29	11	63	38	13	3	10	36	25
April	18	42	7	72	18	4	9	11	58	54
May	10	19	9	70	1	2	4	6	58	61
June	4	4	0	22	1	2	2	3	15	19
July	0	1	1	7	0	1	0	1	0	8
August	1	1	1	9	1	1	0	0	4	2
September.....	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	1
October,	1	1	0	22	0	0	0	0	3	0
November.....	0	1	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	1
December	1	1	0	328	2	1	1	0	5	0
Total	111	110	34	712	595	32	27	34	191	212

Influenza.

Hongkong in common with the rest of the world has suffered from the pandemic of Influenza during recent years.

In the years 1916 and 1917 only one death from this disease was recorded each year. The disease appears to have become epidemic towards the middle of 1918.

The disease is not notifiable and so its prevalence can only be judged from the number of deaths due to it.

The following table shows the deaths registered as due to Influenza during the years 1918 to 1922 inclusive.

Month	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January	0	21	39	20	13
February	0	16	118	19	13
March	0	25	75	20	13
April	0	41	38	22	18
May	1	75	32	27	13
June	108	137	61	26	44
July	53	77	22	54	40
August	10	30	14	30	30
September	1	8	30	28	40
October	70	8	44	13	64
November	95	9	35	27	76
December	67	2	34	17	58
Total	405	449	542	303	422

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.

Paratyphoid Fever was not a notifiable disease in Hongkong prior to 1914.

During the early years of the Colony many deaths were ascribed to continued fever. This term gradually fell into disuse with more accurate means of diagnosis, but it is probable that many cases of Paratyphoid Fever were notified as Typhoid Fever and that the term Continued Fever covered both these groups.

The following table gives the cases of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever notified during the years 1913 to 1922.

<i>Month,</i>	<i>1913.</i>	<i>1914.</i>	<i>1915.</i>	<i>1916.</i>	<i>1917.</i>	<i>1918.</i>	<i>1919.</i>	<i>1920.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1922.</i>
January,	14	11	11	11	15	23	11	10	10 ⁴	9 ³
February,	7	18 ¹	13	19	7	20	6	3	6 ³	8 ⁵
March,	8	18 ¹	16	15	22	9	8	6	8 ⁴	6 ⁸
April,	6	14 ¹	6	6	21	17	9	5	21 ⁹	14 ²
May,	16	9	7	8	18 ¹	32	7	14	9 ⁴	14 ⁰
June,	24	7	17 ¹	24	18 ²	44	10	14 ¹	17 ⁹	12 ¹
July,	7	15 ⁶	14	30	21 ¹	24 ¹	14 ¹	22	12 ⁴	7 ³
August,	23	5	19 ¹	38 ¹	16	17	9 ²	9 ²	9 ⁷	15 ²
September,	32	22	27	13	12 ¹	22	28	12 ³	3 ⁹	14 ¹
October,	24	17	27	21	8	16	12	12 ³	7 ¹ ³	17 ⁰
November,	28	10	23	17	10 ¹	7 ¹	5	7 ¹	5 ¹ ⁰	14 ⁰
December,	12	9	18 ¹	18	20 ¹	16	14	4 ⁴	8 ³	9 ²
Total,.....	201	140 ⁸	198 ³	220 ¹	188 ⁷	247 ²	133 ³	118 ¹⁴	115 ⁷ ⁹	139 ² ⁷
T. P.	136	92	128	170	152	182	101	71	75	100
Chinese cases	—	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	41	6

Large figures in month groups indicate paratyphoid cases and small figures Typhoid cases.

A study of the above table shows that while Typhoid Fever has in recent years not assumed serious epidemic proportions yet the disease is always with us.

It also shows that a large proportion of the cases notified are Chinese.

It is not to be supposed that all Chinese cases of Typhoid are diagnosed as such, as it is a common habit of the Chinese to leave the Colony for their native places when sick.

Many years ago it was thought that Chinese did not suffer much from Typhoid Fever owing to their having acquired more or less immunity to the disease by reason of their so called insanitary habits.

Improved methods of diagnosis both post and ante-mortem have however shown that this disease is common amongst the Chinese in the Colony.

During the last twenty years no outbreak of Typhoid has been definitely traced to contaminated water or milk.

The eating of raw vegetables grown by Chinese methods is a possible source of infection, but the Chinese are not in the habit of eating uncooked food and Europeans soon learn the danger of eating salads.

The more probable cause of the cases is the carrier who either spreads infection by handling food or indirectly through flies which can contaminate food by carrying infective material from the buckets of the dry privies which may have been used by carriers.

It is probable that anti-typhoid inoculation would greatly lessen the incidence of this disease amongst residents in the Colony and all new arrivals who intend to reside here will be well advised to adopt this precaution.

Of the 139 cases of Typhoid which were notified in 1922, 7 Chinese and 6 Non-Chinese were imported.

DIPHTHERIA.

This is a disease which is always with us but has not when the numbers of our population are considered assumed serious epidemic proportions.

In the year under review there were notified 71 cases, 56 of which were Chinese.

There were 32 deaths all but one Chinese and, all but two were under the age of 15 years and of these 14 were between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

The table below gives the number of Diphtheria cases notified during each month of the last ten years.

The table also shows that the disease has its greater incidence in the cooler months of the year namely October to April.

The numbers of Chinese cases each year are shown below the annual total cases.

Diphtheria Cases Notified During Each Month of the Year 1913 to 1922 Inclusive.

Month	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January ...	15	21	13	12	6	27	3	8	12	10
February ...	16	6	6	11	11	16	4	6	7	6
March ...	25	5	12	17	4	5	5	15	9	7
April ...	30	2	6	7	9	7	4	8	4	3
May ...	5	3	3	1	2	13	3	2	4	2
June ...	5	5	6	5	1	9	3	4	9	1
July ...	6	4	8	5	3	10	2	3	7	4
August ...	6	8	3	—	3	4	—	2	—	5
September ...	3	4	3	4	3	4	1	3	3	3
October ...	6	7	7	13	3	13	4	7	—	8
November ...	14	4	8	17	5	3	10	6	17	9
December ...	17	9	11	9	19	8	11	12	13	13
Total ...	148	78	86	101	69	118	50	76	85	71
Chinese ...	75	47	70	80	62	109	39	42	47	56

CHOLERA.

Only one case of the disease was notified during the year. It could not be established that the case was imported.

The following table shows the occurrence of this disease for the last ten years.

CHOLERA FROM 1913 TO 1922.

Month	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
August	53	...	9	...	...	9	1	...	...	...
September	29	1	1	1	...	...	27	...	3	1
October	26	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
November	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
December	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total.....	116	19	17	10	...	...	46	6	5	1
Chinese cases	111	19	9	10	...	...	41	6	4	1

SOME COMPARISONS BETWEEN THE YEAR 1921 AND 1922.

For the purpose of calculating the weekly and monthly death rates throughout the year the population of the Colony (excluding the New Territories which are without the jurisdiction of the Board) for 1921 was estimated to be 585,880 and for 1922 578,200.

This decrease for 1922 is due to a census having been taken in 1921. The census returns were much lower than was anticipated and were admitted to be probably lower than they should have been by the census officer.

The estimated population for 1922 was based on these census returns.

The total number of deaths registered in 1921 was 11,880 and in 1922 14,569.

The general death rate for 1921 was 20·27 and for 1922 25·16 giving a difference of 4·89 per 1,000.

This difference in the death rates suggests at first that the health of the Colony was much worse than in the previous year.

The excess of deaths in 1922 over those in 1921 was 2,689.

The deaths from Notifiable Diseases in 1921 were 484 and in 1922 1,416 (1,071 from Plague alone) giving an excess for 1922 of 932 deaths.

By subtracting this last figure from the total excess deaths it is seen that there were in 1922 1,757 excess deaths in 1922 to be accounted for by other causes than the Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The deaths from Respiratory Disease, Tuberculosis, Malaria and Beri-beri, for the two years were as follows :—

	1921	1922
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tubercular Disease)	3,832	4,863
Tuberculosis	1,894	2,096
Malaria	332	454
Beri-beri	526	829
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,584	8,242
	<hr/>	<hr/>

With regard to the increase in deaths from Malaria : this may perhaps be explained in part by the rapid growth of urban areas and the consequent extension of the population into districts in which permanent anti-malarial measures have not kept pace with the growth of the population.

But if Malaria be excluded there is still an increase of 1,536 deaths from the other three causes.

Overcrowding increases the incidence of tuberculosis but, if overcrowding has increased in spite of the increase of houses this means that the population has increased by immigration.

Non-tubercular respiratory diseases show for 1922 an excess of 1031 deaths and, Beri-beri shows an increase of 303 deaths.

There was therefore an increase of 30·4 per cent in deaths from these causes in 1922 above those in 1921.

The respiratory diseases do not include Influenza from which there were 238 deaths in 1922.

It is not possible to account for the excess of deaths from the non-tubercular respiratory diseases and beri-beri otherwise than by supposing that there was a much greater population in the Colony during 1922 than in 1921.

HOUSING OF THE CHINESE.

In the Health Report for the year 1921 there were made some comments on the housing of the Chinese working classes and, as regards Tuberculosis it was shown that deaths from this cause greatly outnumbered those from all the Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The same is observable during 1922 for, during this year the total deaths from Tubercular Diseases were 2,096 while those due to the Notifiable Diseases were 1,708.

The deaths in 1922 from General and Pulmonary Tuberculosis were 1,777 or 12·47 per cent of the total deaths.

The want of sufficient light and ventilation in the subdivisions or cubicles which the Chinese are driven to make owing to the bad design of the houses provided for them under the present building laws is doubtless much to blame for the high incidence of tuberculosis in the Colony.

It is true that the law does not permit the erection of windowless cubicles in houses built since the passing of the present Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, but as the law has not had the effect of providing houses in which such cubicles are unnecessary they are still constructed. Efforts over many years to abolish such cubicles have not succeeded.

During the year under review it was recognised that it was necessary to make some concession in the matter of cubicles in new houses *i.e.* houses built after the passing of the present law

and to put such houses on a more or less similar footing to the older houses in which cubicles were permitted by the law.

It was therefore decided that in ‘new houses’ cubicles should be allowed provided the following conditions were observed : (1) the front quarter of the floor to be left free from cubicles, (2) the partitions forming the sides of the cubicles to be glazed or made of rail or other open work in their upper thirds.

The following diagram shows the arrangement.

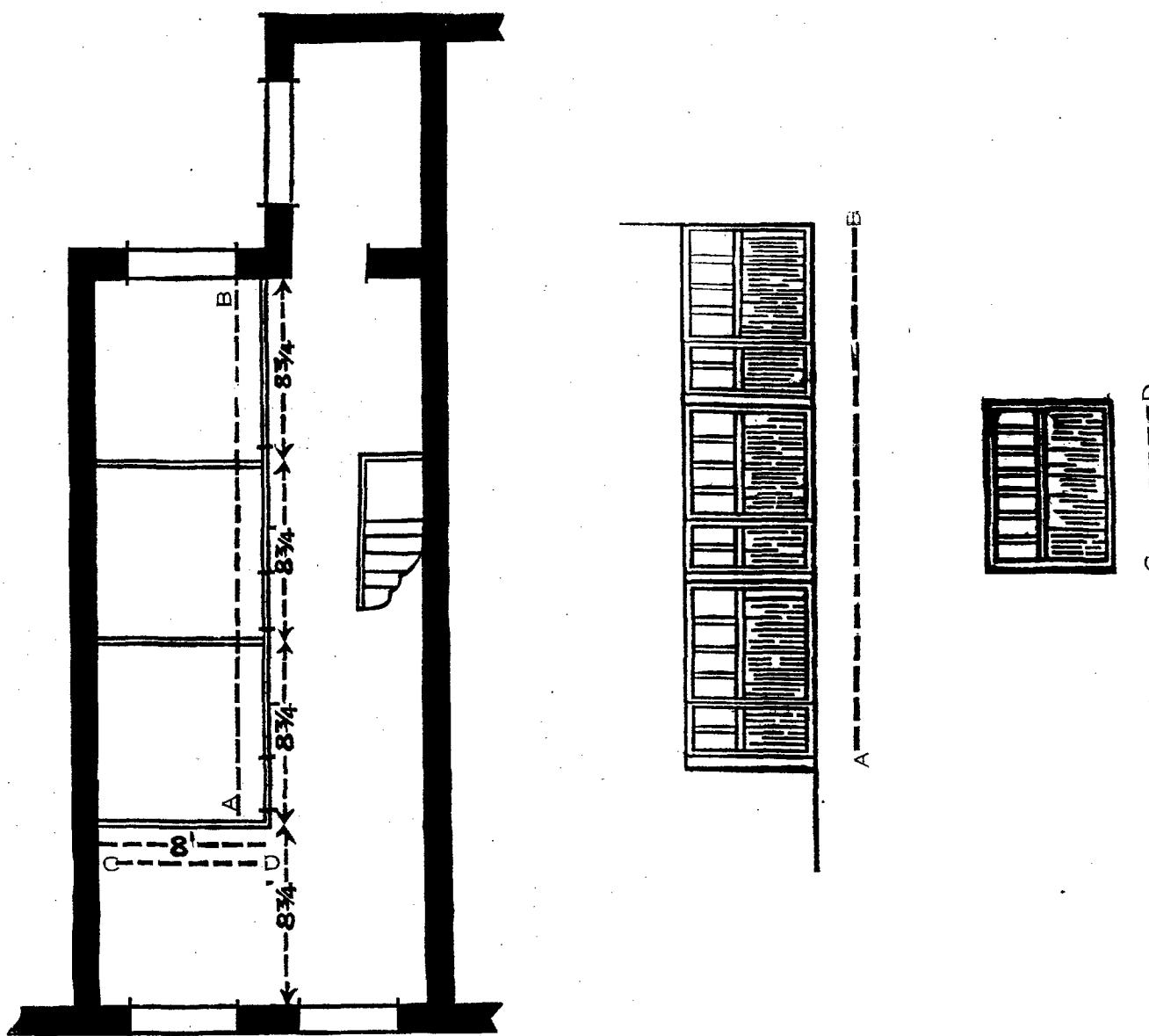
A large number of floors have had their cubicles altered to comply with this plan.

In making this concession the Board was actuated by the knowledge that the effectual enforcement of the law would result in driving those people to whom cubicles are a necessity from “new houses” into “old houses” thereby increasing the over-crowding of such “old houses” which are for many reasons less sanitary than “new houses”.

While it is admitted that a hard and fast law to prevent the construction of windowless cubicles in new houses is desirable, it was found that in practice it was undesirable to enforce the law owing to the fact that the “new houses” are not of such design as makes such concession unnecessary.

A new type of house for the Chinese working classes is imperatively needed and, I am informed that this matter is receiving the attention of the Government.

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



PLAN OF A FLOOR IN A NEW HOUSE WITH CUBICLES

Table I.—DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG DURING 1922

Table II.—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES RECORDED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1922.

				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total, 1922.	Total, 1921.
Plague	European	13	23	1	247	451	234	77	29	8	7	10	2	1,174	1,181	149	150
	Others	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
Typhoid Fever	European	2	1	..	2	4	..	..	1	3	4	2	1	20	139	22	115
	Chinese	7	5	3	9	10	10	6	13	10	10	10	1	19	17	18	14
	Others	..	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	27	41
Paratyphoid Fever ...	European	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	79
	Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	European	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	European	7	33	23	53	59	18	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	212
	Chinese	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191
	Others	2	2	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Diphtheria	European	8	4	4	2	1	2	1	4	4	2	7	9	10	57	71	47
	Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	European	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	180
	Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	European	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever	European	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever.....	European	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever...	European	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chinese	8	12	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	53	122	125
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yellow Fever	European	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rabies	Dogs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1922,		51	88	129	327	537	276	106	57	34	41	38	33	..	1,717	..	..
Total for 1921,		36	42	117	118	111	126	56	30	24	25	40	38	..	..	..	763

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

City of Victoria : Health Districts.											Total, 1921.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Peak.	Total, 1922.
Plague	177	272	7	59	44	21	26	25	74	52	298	36
Enteric Fever	11	10	13	4	2	2	5	6	5	7	1	45
Paratyphoid Fever.....	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Small-pox	8	46	2	2	1	1	2	2	28	7	65	6
Diphtheria	11	7	6	9	...	1	2	3	5	3	13	5
Puerperal Fever.....	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...
Scarlet Fever .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	...
Relapsing Fever.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	1	...	...	5	...	2	2	10	2	19	3
Yellow Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rabies.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...

Table IV.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF PLAGUE-INFECTED RATS
DURING THE YEAR 1922.

CITY OF VICTORIA.

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mus Rattus.....		1												3
Mus Decumanus.....		3	...											3
Total Infected Rats,.....		4	2	3										6
Human Cases { Local,... of Plague,... Import- ed,...	12	23	72	218	348	131	35	11	4	2	...	2	1	459
	1	...	1	2	5	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	21

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF PLAGUE-INFECTED RATS
DURING THE YEAR 1922.

KOWLOON.

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mus Rattus,		1	2	4	5	5	5	1	1	4	5	1	19	19
Mus Decumanus,														19
Total Infected Rats,.....		1	2	4	5	5	5	1	1	4	5	8	1	298
Human Cases { Local,... of Plague,... Import- ed,...	...	27	101	99	37	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The total number of Rats caught in Hongkong ... 76,844
Do. Do. Kowloon ... 32,452

109,296

CAUSES.

BRITISH
AND
FOREIGN
COMMUNITY.

RETURN shewing NUMBER and CAUSES of DEATHS Registered during the }

CHINESE COMMUNITY.

NUMBER and CAUSES of DEATHS Registered during the Year ending the 31st day of December, 192

day of December, 1922.

TOTAL AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.

3. (a) Relapsing Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Malta Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Malaria	8	...	...	...	...	20	25	2	8	4	6	6	4	18
5. Small-pox (a) Vaccinated .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Not vaccinated...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Doubtful	3	...	...	...	...	9	47	...	1	1	4	1	2	28
6. Measles.....	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	1	2	2	1	3
7. Dengue Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
9. (a) Diphtheria.....	...	1	...	...	...	7	3	...	3	2	1	1	1	1
(b) Membranous laryngitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Croup.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Influenza	12	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	5	7	5	3	6	17
11. Fever, (undefined) .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Asiatic Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cholera Nostras .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Dysentery.....	5	...	...	1	10	22	3	9	7	9	3	8	19	
15. Plague	7	...	...	...	...	142	258	5	65	32	19	25	20	64
16. Yellow Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Leprosy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Other Epidemic diseases.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Mumps .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) German measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Varicella .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Chicken-pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
20. (a) Pyaemia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Septicaemia	1	...	1	...	...	7	10	...	2	5	2	1	2	35
(c) Vaccinia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Glanders .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Anthrax .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Rabies-Hydrophobia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Tetanus .....	...	...	...	1	66	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
25. (a) Actinomycosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Other mycoses .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Pellagra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Béri Béri	5	...	...	...	...	46	86	10	27	31	23	27	21	102
<i>Carried forward,.....</i>	50	...	2	...	2	332	481	23	128	90	74	69	71	299

1	3	1	17	3	48	...	77	1	83	1	144	1	64	1	11		
1	1	1	24	...	93	1	35	...	18	...	15	1	1	...	...
1	1	1	4	...	18	...	7	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...		
1	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	1	1	1	1	13	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	2	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	2	2	...	5	...	...	19	1	9	2	78	...	85	3	41
1	2	5	1	47	4	236	1	260	1	325	...	141	...	48	...		
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	1	2	27	...	19	...	9	...	13	1	25	...	10	...	8		
1	66	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	3	1
4	3	2	42	...	19	...	27	2	167	1	395	...	141	...	30		
9	1	76	6	135	6	273	6	452	11	609	12	1,113	4	500	7	174	1

RETURN shewing N

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BRITISH
AND
FOREIGN
COMMUNITY.

VICTORIA.

CAUSES.

HEALTH DISTRICT

CAUSES.	BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMUNITY.				VICTORIA.									
	Civil.	Troops.	Women & Children.	Army.	Navy.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.
<i>Brought forward.....</i>	50	...	2	...	2	332	481	23	128	90	74	69	71	299
28. (a) Pulmonary tuberculosis	12	1	...	...	...	48	23	2	10	12	6	8	4	39
(b) Phthisis.....	11	1	...	...	...	44	88	4	49	40	31	41	34	202
29. (a) Acute Phthisis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Acute Miliary Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	46
30. Tuberculous meningitis	4	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	11
31. (a) Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	...	6	4	3	7	5	70
(b) Other abdominal tubercle... .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Tuberculosis of the Spine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
33. Tuberculosis of Joints.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. (a) Lupus.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Scrofula .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Tuberculosis of other organs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Disseminated Tuberculosis	3	...	...	...	...	87	15	...	2	5	3	5	3	87
36. (a) Rickets .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Osteomalacia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Syphilis	4	...	...	...	...	52	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	56
38. (a) Soft Chancre.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Gonococcus infection .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Purulent Ophthalmia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Cancer and other malignant tumours of the buccal cavity	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Cancer and other malignant tumours of the stomach liver	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	3

RETURN showing NUMBER and CAUSE

CHINESE COMMUNITY

BRITISH
AND
FOREIGN
COMMUNITY.

VICTORIA.

HEALTH DISTRICT.

CAUSES.

	Civil.	Troops.	Women & Children. camp followers.	Navy.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	Unknown.	Peak.
Brought forward.....	50	...	2	2	332	481	23	128	90	74	69	71	299	144	198	...
Pulmonary tuberculosis	12	1	...	...	48	23	2	10	12	6	8	4	39	6	6	...
Phthisis.....	11	1	...	...	44	88	4	49	40	31	41	34	202	45	58	...
Acute Phthisis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Miliary Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	1	6	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	46	...	...	...
Tuberculous meningitis	4	...	...	...	31	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	11	3	2	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	...	11	14	...	6	4	3	7	5	70	5	1	...
Other abdominal tubercle.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of the Spine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Joints.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lupus.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serofula .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of other organs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
seminated Tuberculosis.....	3	...	...	...	87	15	2	5	3	5	3	87	4	3	3	...
Rickets .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Osteomalacia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hilis	4	...	...	...	52	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	56	8	5	...
Soft Chancre.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonococcus infection .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purulent Ophthalmia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
cer and other malignant ours of the buccal cavity	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
cer and other malignant ours of the stomach liver	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	3	2	3	...

ing NUMBER and CAUSES of DEATHS Registered during the Year ending the 31st day of December,

CHINESE COMMUNITY.

xy of December, 1922.

TOTAL AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(b) Phthisis	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29. (a) Acute Phthisis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	46
30. Tuberous meningitis	4	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	11
31. (a) Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	...	6	4	3	7	5	70	
(b) Other abdominal tubercle...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Tuberculosis of the Spine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
33. Tuberculosis of Joints.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. (a) Lupus.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Serofula .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Tuberculosis of other organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
35. Disseminated Tuberculosis.....	3	...	...	...	...	87	15	...	2	5	3	5	3	87	
36. (a) Rickets .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Osteomalacia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Syphilis	4	...	...	...	...	52	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	56
38. (a) Soft Chancre.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Gonococcus infection .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Purulent Ophthalmia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Cancer and other malignant tumours of the buccal cavity	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Cancer and other malignant tumours of the stomach liver	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	3	
41. Cancer and other malignant tumours of the peritoneum intestines, rectum.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42. Cancer and other malignant tumours of the female genital organs	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
43. Cancer and other malignant tumours of the breast .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
44. Cancer and other malignant tumours of the skin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Cancer and other malignant tumours of other organs and of organs not specified	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	
46. (a) Angioma .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Adenoma .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other tumours	3	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	
47. Rheumatic Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48. (a) Chronic Rheumatism	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
(b) Osteo-arthritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49. Scurvy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
50. Diabetes	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	
51. Exophthalmic goitre .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	98	2	2	...	4	628	643	31	207	159	125	137	121	823	

24	...	15	...	33	3	149	8	502	...	277	1	79	...	2	1,154	
22	...	30	...	9	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	67
1	7	2	26	...	20	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	64
53	...	66	...	26	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
73	1	163	1	64	1	17	1	45	...	25	1	3	...	...	395
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
2	86	...	17	...	3	...	10	2	42	...	18	...	9	...	1	221
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	17	2	5	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	6
...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	6
...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	8	2	2	...	30
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	7
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	2	...	...	1
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
9	416	10	686	8	639	20	824	36	1,826	8	907	13	294	1	4	5,815

RETURN *shewing* No.

CH

RETURN *shewing* NUMBER and CAUSES

NUMBER and CAUSES of DEATHS Registered during the Year ending the 31st day of December, 192

CHINESE COMMUNITY.

day of December, 1922.

TOTAL AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.

(b) Lymphadenoma.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54. Anaemia-chlorosis	5	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
55. (a) Acute Febriculitis.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Purpura .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Hæmophilia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d) General Lipomatosis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56. Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57. (a) Occupational lead poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Non-occupational lead poisoning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58. Other chronic poisoning (occupational) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59. Other chronic poisoning (not-occupational) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60. Encephalitis.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61. (a) Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	3	8
(b) Simple Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(c) Meningitis (nature unspecified) .....	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	61
62. Locomotor Ataxy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2
63. Other diseases of spinal cord	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64. (a) Apoplexy	3	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	2	...	2	1	2
(b) Serous apoplexy (oedema of brain) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Cerebral Congestion.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Cerebral Atheroma (including atheroma with cerebral haemorrhage) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Cerebral Haemorrhage	5	...	...	...	2	6	...	8	4	5	2	2	4
65. Softening of the Brain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66. (a) Hemiplegia .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	5	4	1	4	4
(b) Paraplegia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other forms of paralysis .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67. General Paralysis of the Insane .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68. Other forms of Mental Alienation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69. Epilepsy .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
70. (a) Epileptiform Convulsions.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Convulsions over 5 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
71. Convulsions in children under 5 years.....	3	...	...	...	92	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Carried forward</i>	119	3	2	...	5	761	660	32	222	176	135	144	132	850

RETURN *shewi*,

BRITISH
AND
FOREIGN
COMMUNITY.

CAUSES.

VICTORIA,

HEALTH DISTRICT.