

The Straits Settlements medical report.

Contributors

Straits Settlements. Medical Department.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Straits Settlements Medical Report for the Year 1906.

1. *Population and Health.*—The following table shews the estimated population and the birth and death rates for the years 1905 and 1906.

SETTLEMENT.	Estimated mean Population.		Births.		Deaths.		Birth Ratio per mille.		Death Ratio per mille.	
	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906
Singapore ...	252,373	258,423	5,726	5,755	11,122	10,247	22.68	22.27	44.07	39.65
Penang ...	131,307	131,917	2,613	2,215	5,437	5,516	19.90	16.79	41.41	41.81
Dindings ...	4,352	119,652	162	149	148	152	37.22	33.78	34.01	34.46
Province Wellesley	118,779	4,411	4,129	3,707	3,851	3,610	34.76	30.98	32.42	30.17
Malacca ...	97,013	97,387	4,624	3,608	3,905	3,615	47.66	37.05	40.25	37.12
Total ...	603,824	611,790	17,254	15,434	24,463	23,140	28.57	25.23	40.51	37.82

2. The birth-rates have decreased in all the Settlements appreciably so in Malacca, but this is due to the abnormally high number of births in 1905.

3. The death-rate for the Colony was 37.82 as against 40.51 in the previous year. With the exception of Penang and Dindings which shew a slight increase the decrease obtains at the other Settlements. This is satisfactory from a comparative point of view but the present high rates throughout the several Settlements cannot be regarded as satisfactory from a health point of view.

4. Of the number of deaths registered in 1906, 4,195 were amongst infants of under one year of age which represents 18 per cent of the total deaths. The numbers for 1905 and 1904 were 4,671 and 3,841 respectively. The ratio per mille for 1906, after excluding the births of children born elsewhere than in the Colony was 255.02 against 256.29 in 1905.

5. Professor J. SIMPSON at the request of Government arrived in Singapore in May, and for three months was engaged in a special enquiry into the causes of the high death-rate. His report is shortly expected and it is hoped that when his recommendations are carried out they will result in an improvement in the death-rate.

6. The following table gives the number of cases of Zymotic diseases in the several Settlements in the years 1905 and 1906, and deaths therefrom, not including cases imported into the Colony.

SETTLEMENT.	PLAGUE.				CHOLERA.				SMALL-POX.			
	1905		1906		1905		1906		1905		1906	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Singapore ...	18	17	10	9	22	19	192	172	23	11	26	10
Penang ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	* 2	2	5	5	2	2
Province Wellesley...	5	5	...	...	...	...	107	92	82	19	1	...
Malacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	5	1
Total ...	25	24	10	9	22	19	301	266	128	35	34	13

* Choleraic diarrhoea.

7. *Plague*.—The cases in Singapore occurred amongst 9 Chinese and 1 Tamil who had been resident here for some time and in none could the source of infection be traced. The Municipality took vigorous measures in the destruction of rats throughout the year.

8. *Cholera*.—In Singapore the first case occurred on the 23rd January, and the outbreak continued intermittently until the 28th November, when it ceased. With the exception of the 18th April, when 18 cases were reported, the disease did not at any time assume an epidemic aspect.

The outbreak in the Province occurred early in April and lasted for a month. It speaks well of those who had to deal with the outbreak that no case found its way to Penang.

9. *Small-pox*.—The cases reported in the several Settlements were all sporadic.

10. *Diphtheria*.—Eighteen cases with 5 deaths were reported in Singapore. None in the other Settlements.

11. *Enteric fever*.—One hundred and eighty-six cases were reported in Singapore with 79 deaths. The Penang Hospital Returns shew 15 admissions with 4 deaths; Province Wellesley 2 cases with 2 deaths, while no admissions are shewn in Malacca. As has been pointed out before, these figures are not to be relied upon as representing the cases under this heading.

12. *Beri-beri*.—One thousand five hundred and seven deaths were registered throughout the Settlements as due to this disease as against 1,888 in 1905 and 2,287 in 1904. These figures shew that the disease is on the decrease. Coincident with this, however, is the fact of the patients in hospitals having continued to be fed on parboiled rice throughout the year, with good results as will be gathered from the different reports under this heading.

13. *Venereal Diseases*.—The admissions to all the hospitals in 1906 numbered 2,371 with 50 deaths. In 1905 there were 2,105 admissions with 88 deaths, and in 1904 1,784 admissions with 95 deaths. Of those admitted in 1906, 265 were females of whom 199 were prostitutes.

14. *Phthisis*.—Two thousand seven hundred and nine deaths were registered as due to this cause (Singapore contributing 1,664) as against 3,015 in 1905, and 2,534 the year previous.

15. *Dysentery and Diarrhoea*.—There were 932 and 662 deaths respectively from these diseases as against 813 and 1,066 respectively in 1905.

15A. *Malarial Fever*.—The following steps have been taken in the Straits Settlements for the eradication of Malarial fever during the year 1906:—

- (1) Mosquito proof wards erected at most of the Native hospitals and where mosquito proof wards have not been erected mosquito curtains supplied.
- (2) A course of lectures on elementary Hygiene was given to the school Teachers in Singapore.

- (3) Forty thousand dollars has been spent by the Public Works Department in filling in swamps and building drains, etc.
- (4) The Municipalities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca are constantly carrying out improvements in drainage, etc.; but they unfortunately are unable to state the amount spent on this particular work as no separate record is kept.
- (5) Reclamations of swamps other than Government property is carried out by private individuals on the requisition of the Health Officer.

16. *Sanitation.*—In Singapore, work is being pushed on in connection with the improvement to the water supply, and judging from the Municipal Budget of works proposed in connection with Sanitation, matters will in time be placed in a satisfactory state. So far, of course, the condition of affairs are the same as reported last year. In Penang steps, I understand, are being taken to improve the water supply and drainage system. The water supply in Province Wellesley is reported as being not potable. In Malacca there has been no epidemic since the introduction of the water supply.

17. *Hospitals and work done.*—The total number of admissions into the Hospitals during 1906, excluding the Lunatic Asylum was 24,696 against 23,762 in 1905. The following table shews the work done during the last three years:—

Year.	Number of Patients Treated.			Number of Deaths.			Percentage of Deaths to Total Treated.		
	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
(a) 1904 ...	1,163	24,769	25,932	69	3,767	3,836	5.93	15.21	14.79
(b) 1905 ...	1,143	25,127	26,270	62	3,623	3,685	5.42	14.42	14.03
(c) 1906 ...	1,103	26,237	27,340	63	3,768	3,831	5.71	14.36	14.01

Includes Lunatic Asylum :—
 { (a) 485 cases and 59 deaths
 { (b) 511 " " 67 "
 { (c) 509 " " 75 "

18. The diseases responsible for the greatest number of admissions and deaths are shewn in the subjoined tables with the corresponding diseases and deaths in 1905.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES.

	1905.		1906.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Dysentery ...	1,088	405	1,668	426
Malarial Fever ...	2,778	300	2,859	254
Beri-beri ...	1,958	575	1,712	296
Phagedœna ...	280	50	157	65
Tubercle of lungs ...	882	533	984	571
Veneral Diseases ...	2,105	88	2,371	50
Rheumatism ...	608	6	635	9
Anæmia ...	423	112	330	86
Debility ...	470	125	388	95

II.—LOCAL DISEASES.

	1905.		1906.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Diseases of the Nervous System (including admissions to the Lunatic Asylum less cases transferred there from other Hospitals) ...	605	155	756	247
Diseases of the Respiratory System (not including Phthisis) ...	661	144	841	150
Diseases of the Digestive System (including Diarrhoea) ...	1,989	462	1,976	391 ^a
Diseases of the skin ...	2,744	9	2,685	27

III.—INJURIES.

	1905.		1906.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
General and Local ...	1,670	77	1,878	69

(a) For Diarrhoea only—1905, 1,020 cases and 330 deaths.

Do. —1906, 884 cases and 206 deaths.

19. *Lunatic Asylum, Singapore.*—The total number treated was 509 as against 511 in 1905. The favourable recovery rate of the previous few years has been maintained. During the cholera outbreak in town six cases occurred in the Asylum, the first one being an attendant. The patients from the lower level were all sent to the Quarantine Station where six further cases occurred. After a residence of nearly two months on the Island the remainder of the patients were brought back to the Asylum.

Owing again to the scarcity of raw cotton in the market the industry of cotton blanket making was not pursued in and consequently the cost of purchasing blankets has increased. There was, of course, on the other hand a reduction in the cost of raw materials.

The building of the new Asylum on the ground site at Trafalgar Estate has been indefinitely postponed.

20. *Maternity Hospital, Singapore.*—There were 98 admissions against 93 in 1905. The popularity of the hospital among the natives is now undoubted and will grow with the proposed enlargement of the institution.

Two Probationers passed out during the year. The number so far stands at 11. One is employed as Matron of the Lock Hospital and the others are all, I understand, enjoying good practice in Singapore and neighbouring places.

21. *Police Force.*—The out-patients in Singapore numbered 3,301 as against 4,283 in 1905. Three hundred and seventy-one were treated in Hospital in Singapore and 471 in Penang.

22. *Estates.*—The number of admissions into hospitals on the five big estates totalled 4,857 in 1906, as against 5,447 in the year previous. Improvement is reported in the health of the coolies on Caledonia and Victoria over the year 1905.

23. *Beri-beri Hospital, Pasir Panjang.*—This hospital was completed and taken over towards the end of the year. It is hoped that the treatment of cases here will meet with beneficial results.

24. *Out-door Dispensaries.*—Twenty two thousand two hundred and nine patients were treated at the different Dispensaries as against 20,436 patients in 1905.

- (g) Vaccination.
- (h) Quarantine.
- (i) Government Analyst's Department.
- (j) Medical School.
- (k) Pathological Department.

(l) Labuan Medical Department, and I append the following returns for Singapore, Penang, Province Wellesley, Malacca and Labuan:—

- (1) Statistics of Population.
- (2) Meteorological Returns.
- (3) Nosological Returns.

D. K. McDOWELL,
Principal Civil Medical Officer,
Straits Settlements.

SINGAPORE,
25th June, 1907.



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APPENDICES.

<i>A.</i> Singapore Hospitals	...	...	...	11
<i>B.</i> Penang Hospitals	...	...	...	39
<i>C.</i> Province Wellesley Hospitals	...	...	...	51
<i>D.</i> Malacca Hospitals	...	...	...	53
<i>E.</i> Hospitals for Women	...	...	...	57
<i>F.</i> Out-door Dispensaries	...	...	...	58
<i>G.</i> Vaccination	...	...	...	61
<i>H.</i> Quarantine	...	...	...	62
<i>I.</i> Government Analyst's Department	...	...	...	69
<i>J.</i> Medical School	...	...	...	72
<i>K.</i> Pathological Department	...	...	...	74
<i>L.</i> Labuan Medical Department	...	...	...	79

APPENDICES

1. General Principles	1
2. General Principles	2
3. General Principles	3
4. General Principles	4
5. General Principles	5
6. General Principles	6
7. General Principles	7
8. General Principles	8
9. General Principles	9
10. General Principles	10
11. General Principles	11
12. General Principles	12
13. General Principles	13
14. General Principles	14
15. General Principles	15
16. General Principles	16
17. General Principles	17
18. General Principles	18
19. General Principles	19
20. General Principles	20
21. General Principles	21
22. General Principles	22
23. General Principles	23
24. General Principles	24
25. General Principles	25
26. General Principles	26
27. General Principles	27
28. General Principles	28
29. General Principles	29
30. General Principles	30
31. General Principles	31
32. General Principles	32
33. General Principles	33
34. General Principles	34
35. General Principles	35
36. General Principles	36
37. General Principles	37
38. General Principles	38
39. General Principles	39
40. General Principles	40
41. General Principles	41
42. General Principles	42
43. General Principles	43
44. General Principles	44
45. General Principles	45
46. General Principles	46
47. General Principles	47
48. General Principles	48
49. General Principles	49
50. General Principles	50
51. General Principles	51
52. General Principles	52
53. General Principles	53
54. General Principles	54
55. General Principles	55
56. General Principles	56
57. General Principles	57
58. General Principles	58
59. General Principles	59
60. General Principles	60
61. General Principles	61
62. General Principles	62
63. General Principles	63
64. General Principles	64
65. General Principles	65
66. General Principles	66
67. General Principles	67
68. General Principles	68
69. General Principles	69
70. General Principles	70
71. General Principles	71
72. General Principles	72
73. General Principles	73
74. General Principles	74
75. General Principles	75
76. General Principles	76
77. General Principles	77
78. General Principles	78
79. General Principles	79
80. General Principles	80
81. General Principles	81
82. General Principles	82
83. General Principles	83
84. General Principles	84
85. General Principles	85
86. General Principles	86
87. General Principles	87
88. General Principles	88
89. General Principles	89
90. General Principles	90
91. General Principles	91
92. General Principles	92
93. General Principles	93
94. General Principles	94
95. General Principles	95
96. General Principles	96
97. General Principles	97
98. General Principles	98
99. General Principles	99
100. General Principles	100

APPENDIX A.

SINGAPORE.

General Hospital.

REPORT BY DR. J. LEASK, *Colonial Surgeon Resident*.

1. *Buildings*.—These were colour-washed throughout.
2. The extension block, commenced in June was not completed at the end of the year; the work being delayed from the time of digging the trenches for the foundations, by heavy rains.
3. At the Nurses' quarters two more rooms were added, an additional servants' room arranged, a new kitchen erected and the space between the pantry and dining room concreted in to the level of the floors.
4. A water service was laid in to the Night Nurses' Quarters.
5. The roadways of the portico of the European Block were laid with wooden pavement.
6. The ground floor of the Female Hospital had concrete substituted for wood.
7. The Native Ward kitchen was extended and the roof raised and improved fireplaces and chimneys put in.
8. The mosquito proof room in Native Ward II was repaired and a mosquito proof latrine, similar in plan to that of the lock-up, added.
9. A lean-to store for beds and bedding was made on the end of the native dining shed.
10. A hot water Geyser was put in the European Block.
11. New Quarters for dhobies were erected.
12. The roofs of the Mortuaries were repaired.
13. *Grounds*.—The under-ground drains of the European Block were converted into surface drains and a small drain made from the corner of the Nurses' tennis lawn.
14. *Gas Lighting*.—The gas lighting was fair. A line of pipe has now been brought in from the West to give pressure to Geyser.
15. *Removal of Night-Soil*.—This has been regular.
16. *Removal of Rubbish*.—Was regular until December during the heavy rains.
17. *Telephone Service*.—This has been very unsatisfactory at times.
18. *Work Done*.—(See Table A. I.).

	Remained from 31.12.05.	Admitted in 1906.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining 31.12.06.	Percentage of Deaths to total treated.
Europeans ...	25	606	631	561	7	2	38	23	6.022
Natives ...	104	2,405	2,509	1,909	151	120	245	84	9.764
Native Police ...	14	357	371	325	...	37	2	7	0.539
Total ...	143	3,368	3,511	2,795	158	159	285	114	8.117

19. The work in the Wards was fairly light; though the number of admissions was large, the average duration of stay was shorter.

20. The European Seamen's Wards were half empty during most of the year, but the Officers' Wards were well filled.

21. As building operations of the extension were going on close to Seamen's Ward I, this was fortunate; as, for a time, the patients were all moved into Ward II, and were thus little disturbed.

22. The Native Wards had always a large number of Surgical cases under treatment in them.

23. The average daily sick was 141·546, against 133·4 in 1905.

24. There were 3,368 admissions (of whom 265 were females), against 3,042 in 1905.

25. The chief causes of admissions were: Injuries 800, Malaria 403, Venereal Diseases 216, Insanity 149, Bronchitis 93, Pneumonia 43, Phthisis 40, Diarrhoea 71, Dysentery 107, Beri-beri 99, Enteritis 5, Colitis 8, Enteric Fever 86, Sprue 15, Tubercle 44, Poisons 66, Ulcer 83, Abscess 50, Rheumatism 51, Liver Abscess 10, Appendicitis 8.

26. *Transfers*.—One hundred and fifty-eight as against 190 in 1905.

27. *Deaths*.—There were 285 as against 256 in 1905.

28. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 8·117, against 8·13 in 1905.

29. The chief causes of death were Dysentery and Beri-beri each 29, Enteric Fever 26, Malaria 23, Pneumonia 18, Phthisis 16, Injuries 32, Tubercle 20.

30. *Medico-legal work*.—There were 956 cases sent to Hospital by the Police for admission.

31. There were 142 bodies sent for *post mortem* examination by the Coroner.

32. *Operations*.—One hundred and thirteen operations were performed on patients in the European Wards, 201 on patients in the Native Wards, 314 in all.

Among those of interest were: Abscess 31, Removal of Glands 32, Amputations 26, Trephining 5, Harelip 1, Excision of Eyeball 3, Cataract and Iridectomy 1, each, Liver Abscess 10, Herniotomy 1, Radical cure of Hernia 2, Hæmorrhoids 18, Suprapubic Lithotomy 1, Appendectomy 2, Perityphlitic Abscess 7, Laparotomy 3, Nephrotomy for Calculus 1, Circumcision 23, Ovariectomy 1, Hysterectomy 1.

33. *Staff*.—I was in charge from 26th January, when I returned from leave and took over from Dr. DANE.

34. Drs. J. W. BARRACK and D. M. ROSS were then House Surgeons, and they both left in March for appointments under the Federated Malay States Government.

35. Dr. C. F. NICHOLAS arrived on 2nd March from England in place of Dr. BARRACK.

36. Dr. C. J. SINGER arrived from England on 26th April, but left again in July.

37. Dr. ISIDORE M. BOURKE arrived from England on 19th September to take Dr. SINGER's place.

38. There have been numerous changes among the junior Dressers.

39. The want of intelligent and teachable Dressers is a much felt one which will probably continue until the Medical School supplies the proper quality.

40. *Nursing Staff*.—Miss A. B. McDONALD was transferred to Penang on 12th May.

41. Miss H. M. SHAW left on 19th October on the termination of her engagement.

42. Miss A. SMITH went to Europe on six months' leave on 24th October.

43. Miss A. M. COLECLOUGH left on 28th November on termination of her engagement.

44. Miss A. M. SWINGLER arrived from England on 18th October.

45. Miss B. HODGE was transferred from Penang on 14th December.

46. Miss CONSTANCE STEPHEN was transferred from Penang on 10th December.

47. Miss A. H. WRIGHT left on 3rd July without completing her training.

48. Miss E. HODGE came on 16th July, but left again on 30th September.

49. Miss B. HODGE was transferred to Penang on 6th July on promotion to Nursing Sister.

50. Mrs. CATHERINE SHEPARD came on 10th and left again on 16th December.

Police Force.

REPORT BY DR. W. G. ELLIS, *Police Surgeon*.

1. The total number of the force attending the out-patient room at the Central Station was 3,301, as compared with 4,283 for 1905 and 4,096 for 1904.
 2. The greatest number seen on any one day was 27, the lowest 3.
 3. The majority of those attending were suffering from trivial affections, many were malingerers, and many had slight attacks of feverish catarrhs or diarrhoea.
 4. There were 294 sent to the General Hospital as in-patients compared with 335 in 1905, 357 in 1904, 317 in 1903, 350 in 1902, 294 in 1901, 290 in 1900 and 556 in 1899. Others of the Force have been admitted to the General Hospital for treatment having been sent by Inspectors as Urgent cases, of these I have no record.
 5. Of the 294 sent to the General Hospital, 19 (as was suspected) were reported to be malingering, the remaining 275 suffered from the following disorders:—Unclassed fevers 50, Intermittent fever 22, Enteric fever 2, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4, Pneumonia 1, Mumps 7, Dengue fever 2, Bronchitis 18, Asthma 2, Hepatitis 2, Dysentery 19, Diarrhoea 26, Nephritis 2, Dyspepsia 6, Rheumatism 11, Beri-beri 5, Synovitis 1, Debility 2, Ulcers 11, Injuries 7, Cellulitis 7, Hernia 1, Varicose veins 1, Syphilis 11, Chancroids 6, Gonorrhoea and its sequelae 28, Eye affections 4, Laryngitis 3, Skin diseases 8, Abscess 3, Nasal polypus 1, Hydrocele 1, and Tape Worm 1.
 6. Beri-beri so prevalent two years ago, has been practically stamped out. At least the disease has ceased, as it has in several of the institutions of the Town.
 7. Three hundred and eighty-two candidates for the Force were examined during the year; of these 269 were accepted and 113 rejected. Nineteen members of the Force were passed for further periods of service and nine rejected.
- The Nationalities were:—Nine Europeans passed and 1 rejected, 2 Eurasians passed, 135 Malays passed and 49 rejected, 35 Chinese passed and 28 rejected, 75 Sikhs passed and 25 rejected, 32 Indians passed and 19 rejected.
8. All Police Stations were inspected from time to time as usual, recommendations for sanitary improvements being made when considered necessary.

Prison Hospital.

REPORT BY DR. R. DANE, *Colonial Surgeon*.

- (1) While the sanitary condition of the Gaol is good, the food and water excellent and ample, the health of the prisoners is not satisfactory.
- (2) The chief causes of this are, the wretched state of health in which a large proportion of them arrive in Gaol, and their disregard of the most noxious filth—a very large number will use their cells as latrines—Dysentery and Diarrhoea are the chief causes of our mortality. It is with these diseases in a chronic form, that a large number of the prisoners are suffering on admission to Gaol. Most of these cases have got accustomed to their disease, and make no complaint until a relapse occurs, or loss of weight is detected.
- (3) The prevalence of these diseases during the last two years, has occupied much of my attention. No one definite cause can be indicated, but many conditions which were capable of improvement, have been changed.
- (4) In July, I took advantage of the presence of Professor SIMPSON in Singapore, to ask that he might be requested to visit the Gaol. This he did about five or six times, and in consequence of his recommendations the following alterations have been made:—
 - (a) Food tins are removed from cells at 4.45 P.M. instead of being left in the cells all night.
 - (b) Food tins are scalded daily.
 - (c) Drinking water buckets scalded daily.
 - (d) The old drinking water tubs in the work yards, are replaced by tubs provided with locked covers and with taps. These are scalded daily.
 - (e) In the Hospital the drinking water is stored in covered zinc drums provided with taps. These are scalded daily.

(f) The opening into the kitchen from the underground drain has been cemented over.

In addition to these changes I have made the following:—

- (1) Jeyes fluid added to bathing water to prevent the prisoners drinking it.
- (2) In Hospital each prisoner's drinking cup provided with a cover.
- (3) Leaner pork.
- (4) Pork is cut into small pieces and fried.

It used to be boiled in masses and then cut up into pieces. It is all eaten now, while formerly a good deal used to be left.

(5) The pork is given with the *evening* meal, and the fish with the *morning* meal, thus reversing the previous order.

(6) Rice is no longer stored in large quantities in the Gaol. Our rice store has very thick walls and is dark. Inspection of a score of bags twice a week is merely part of a morning round; and the Contractor cannot say that the rice has become spoiled after he has delivered it.

(7) All parboiled rice is now re-pounded after it is received into the Jail. I found a good deal of dust came away, and there can be little doubt, this improves the rice, as the boys at the Reformatory, as well as the prisoners say it does so.

(8) The yams are cleaned by being dropped into boiling water, are thence fished out one by one, and scrubbed with boiling water. Similar precautions are being taken with all other foods, likely to be contaminated.

(9) Medical Records, started on May 16th, enable me to see how a prisoner is getting on. All the long sentence prisoners have for years been weighed twice a month. Now they are weighed once a month, and each one who has lost weight, is sent up to me, together with his Medical Record.

(10) Incessant efforts have been made to exterminate the vermin in the cells. The effective measures are:—Beds are made of planks placed loosely side by side—cracked planks are burned. Beds for helpless diarrhoea cases, which are made of planks joined together, have the cracks and fissures caulked with oakum and tarred. Planks washed by dipping in scalding water. Filling up all cracks in walls etc., with plaster: The vermin are now almost exterminated.

Civil Prison.

Total population 3,233. Average daily population 54. Total admissions to hospital 13 (for ratio *see* Table 2). Deaths 2, 1 from dysentery and 1 from tuberculosis. The admissions were for Dysentery 4, Diarrhoea 2, Consumption 2, Pneumonia 1; and 4 minor diseases.

Criminal Prison.

1. The *ratio of admissions* to hospital was high but not so high as in some recent years. (*See* Table 2).

2. The death-rate—*see* Table 1—is high if 1906 is considered by itself. But if the ratio for 1906 and 1905 be considered together, and compared with 1904 and 1903 added together, the excess is not so marked. At the beginning of 1906, we had left a large number of chronic invalids. Of the 72 deaths amongst the criminals, a large number were admitted to Gaol with the disease which eventually caused death.

The diseases which caused most admissions and deaths amongst the criminals were Dysentery 201, with 29 deaths; Diarrhoea 261, with 6 deaths; Enteritis 3, with 2 deaths; Anæmia 33, with 4 deaths; Tubercular Pulmonitis 26, with 15 deaths; Cerebral Hæmorrhage 4, with 3 deaths.

(1) *Dysentery*.—I do not consider that the sanitary conditions of the Gaol are responsible for the large number of dysentery and diarrhoea cases for the following reasons:—

(a) The sanitary condition of the prison, the food and water are not inferior to the conditions of the previous years.

(b) Thirty-eight of these patients are known to have had this disease on admission to Gaol; and 38 is too low, because we find a condition of chronic dysentery after death in cases where the prisoner had during life denied ever having had the disease—and *see* C.

(c) Acute dysentery is rare in the Gaol.

(2) *Causation*.—The causes at work are probably many amongst which may be:—

(a) Increased prevalence of disease during last year amongst the poorer classes in Singapore.

(b) As consequences of continuous sedentary work and a generous diet, indigestion and diarrhoea are common. I have found it beneficial to give some of the middle grade more active work for a week or two.

(c) I have suspected that the punishment of habitual offenders by solitary confinement is more lasting than is intended, that beyond the punishment by monotony, a serious blow is sometimes given to health. But I have as yet discovered but faint evidence to confirm my suspicion.

(d) *Parboiled Rice*.—The great increase in dysentery, not equalled during the previous 15 years, is synchronous with the exclusive use of parboiled rice, but I cannot discover sufficient evidence to warrant one in saying that parboiled rice is probably a predisposing cause to relapses. To test its effect on Dysentery, and to better estimate the relationship of the different kinds of rice and Beri-beri, 144 long sentence prisoners were on the 11th November put on Siam rice exclusively, while the rest of the prisoners remained on parboiled rice exclusively. Unfortunately one of those on Siam rice for some reason, developed Beri-beri, so I put the whole lot on parboiled rice again. Comparison with other institutions on parboiled, and others on Siam rice, would be instructive.

(e) *Water*.—The greatest possible care is taken to prevent the prisoners from drinking anything but boiled Municipal water. This is supplied to them twice daily, but it is certain the night supply is likely to be contaminated by the prisoners themselves. (See paragraph I).

(3) *Treatment*.—(a) Preventive see paragraphs I—II.

(b) *Dietetic*.—I found meat juice, or rather the following preparation of raw meat (1 lb. meat scraped fine with a knife is soaked in 4 oz. water for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. The resulting liquor and the meat is then filtered by pressure through a muslin cloth) to be much more useful than treatment by milk, beef tea, egg albumen, etc. All the ordinary extras were ordered as considered necessary.

(8) *Anæmia*.—Twenty-five criminals gave 32 admissions for this disease, which was certainly acquired by eight of them before arrival in the Gaol. One of them had fatty liver, others a history for years of chronic diarrhoea or dysentery. In some no cause could be traced.

(9) *Consumption*.—(Tubercular Pulmonitis) Twenty-six admissions from the criminal prison for this disease are recorded, but the evidence for five is hardly sufficient to justify a positive diagnosis of Tuberculosis—so they must be regarded as doubtful cases—ten of the rest arrived in Gaol with the disease. Others were invalids from and before their arrival in Gaol with chronic diarrhoea, etc.

(10) *Cerebral Hæmorrhage*.—Of the 4 cases, 3 died; 1 had Syphilitic disease of the arteries, 2 had vessels degenerated from atheroma.

(11) *Enteric Fever*.—Six cases occurred during the year; 3 were stone breaking, 3 middle grade, 2 died and 4 recovered. The origin could not be detected in any case.

(12) *Beri-beri*.—Four cases occurred during the year.

The first case was on June 9th. He had been in Gaol four years. It was a first attack. For the 5 months before he was taken ill he had been on parboiled rice exclusively. He recovered.

The second case occurred on January 10th. He had been in Gaol three years. It was the fourth attack. For the 5 months before he was taken ill he had been on parboiled rice exclusively. He died.

The third case occurred on March 9th. He came into Gaol with the disease. It was a first attack. He recovered.

The fourth case was on December 5th. He had been in Gaol one year. It was a first attack. For the first eleven months of his imprisonment he had been on parboiled rice exclusively, but for 3 weeks before he was found to have Beri-beri he had had Siam rice only. He recovered.

Rice and Beri-beri.—From 1887 to 1897 we had only 9 cases of Beri-beri and the Siam rice was used exclusively. From 1898 to October 1904 we had between 124 and 415 cases a year, and Siam rice was still the only kind used. From

1st November, 1904, to 31st July, 1905, seven-tenths of the rice was parboiled, and three-tenths Siamese and during this period only 48 cases occurred.

For the next 14 months parboiled rice was used exclusively and only 9 cases occurred. Since then only one case has occurred *see* Paragraph VII. (2) (d) and parboiled rice has been almost exclusively used.

Table III.—Shews the number of the cases of Beri-beri acquired before admission to Gaol 1897-1906.

Table IV.—Shews the number of cases of Beri-beri occurring each month 1897-1906.

Table V.—Indicates that Beri-beri is still as prevalent in Singapore and yet hardly any has come to or occurred in the Gaol.

Singapore Gaol Table I.

Shewing the death-rate amongst the Criminals to the average daily population of Criminals.

—	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Death-rate ...	10.29	6.63	2.39	1.62	2.20	4.76	3.69	4.27	4.68	5.54	3.32	7.84

Singapore Gaol Table II.

Shews the percentage of admissions to Hospital for the Criminal and Civil prisoners separately to the total population of each.

—	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Criminal Prisoners ...	29.8	28.0	21.5	19.8	35.9	24.9	24.6	27.2	29.0
Civil Prisoners ...	.06	.08	.44	.45	1.18	1.23	.55	.90	.04

TABLE III.

Shews the number of cases of Beri-beri acquired before admission to Gaol.

—	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
A. Number of cases of Beri-beri ...	1 3	115 124	165	224	219	415	169	268	*50	3 4
B. Beri-beri recognized within 30 days of admission to Gaol ...	2	9	9	18	22	51	26	35	*30	1
Percentage B to A ...	66%	7%	5%	8%	10%	12%	15%	13%	60%	Figures too small for comparison.

* Includes 20 re-admissions. See note Table IV.

TABLE IV.

Showing the number of cases of Beri-beri occurring in the Gaol each month and the number of them recognized within 30 days after their arrival in Gaol—"admitted with disease."

	1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Total.	Admitted with Beri-beri.	Total.	Admitted with Beri-beri.	Total.	Admitted with Beri-beri.	Total.	Admitted with Beri-beri.	Total.	Admitted with Beri-beri.	Total.	Admitted with Beri-beri.	Total.	Admitted with Beri-beri.	Total.	Admitted with Beri-beri.	Total.	Admitted with Beri-beri.	Total.	
January	...	...	1	...	22	2	5	2	15	4	22	2	22	3	30	5	3	1	2	...
February	...	...	1	1	25	1	3	1	10	5	8	3	6	4	13	3	21	*20	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	25	...	1	...	4	1	2	...	6	2	20	7	1	...	1	1
April	...	...	1	1	23	...	8	...	17	3	8	3	3	...	16	3	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	2	1	5	...	14	...	25	...	18	4	1	...	28	3	1	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	7	1	32	...	17	...	79	5	3	2	11	1	7	...	...	...
July	...	...	1	...	7	...	36	1	23	2	86	10	1	...	29	5	11	8	...	...
August	...	...	2	1	19	1	8	...	12	1	27	3	...	...	34	2	1	...	...	...
September	...	...	6	1	3	...	32	2	10	1	36	4	2	...	45	2	3	...	...	...
October	...	...	10	2	5	1	24	1	19	1	62	6	7	3	26	2	2	1	...	...
November	...	2	78	1	8	...	44	4	41	4	35	10	53	7	10	2	...	...	...	...
December	...	1	22	1	16	...	17	7	26	...	32	1	65	5	4	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	3	2	124	9	165	9	224	18	219	22	415	51	169	26	266	35	50	30	4	1

* 20 Prisoners with Beri-beri were sent to Malacca for the benefit of their health. These 20 admissions are the same individuals returned convalescent.

TABLE V.

Table shews the Number of cases admitted to Tan Tock Seng's Hospital and to the Gaol for the last 20 years.

YEAR.	A. Total admissions to Tan Tock Seng's.	B. Number of cases of Beri-beri admitted to Tan Tock Seng's.	C. Percentage B to A.	D. Number of cases of Beri-beri occurring in Gaol including prisoners arriving with the disease.	Percentage of D to total prison population for each year.
1887 ...	4,465	253	5.69	1	...
1888 ...	4,622	203	4.39	...	...
1889 ...	5,116	160	3.13	...	...
1890 ...	5,372	347	6.46	1	...
1891 ...	5,623	440	7.82	1	...
1892 ...	5,495	121	2.20	...	...
1893 ...	5,392	278	5.16	...	...
1894 ...	4,789	257	5.36	...	...
1895 ...	5,583	456	8.17	...	...
1896 ...	7,041	561	7.97	...	...
1897 ...	7,110	448	6.30	3	...
1898 ...	6,383	406	6.36	124	1.61
1899 ...	5,887	453	7.69	165	2.49
1900 ...	5,941	708	11.92	224	3.43
1901 ...	6,556	747	11.39	219	3.17
1902 ...	6,562	752	11.46	415	6.86
1903 ...	6,968	975	13.99	169	2.67
1904 ...	6,536	1,125	17.21	268	3.75
1905 ...	6,781	866	12.77	50	0.62
1906 ...	7,124	812	11.40	4	0.54

Tan Tock Seng's Hospital.

REPORT BY Dr. H. J. GIBBS, *Resident Medical Officer.*

1. *Staff.*—Dr. D. M. FORD who had been in charge since the 21st August, 1905, left for Penang on the 29th January, his place being temporarily filled by Dr. R. DANE, Colonial Surgeon, until I assumed the duties of Resident Medical Officer on 11th March.

2. Drs. FINLAYSON and KEITH and, towards the end of the year Mr. PAULUSZ have conducted the pathological work of the hospital; Dr. DANE assisting me in the examination of Malarial parasites during March, April, May and June.

3. Owing to the Department being short of Assistant Surgeons, this hospital has never been able to have more than three to carry on its work and that, for a limited period. For the greater part of the year the services of only two were available. Messrs. NORRIS, CLARKE, WHEATLEY, SINHA, WILLIAMS and MUKERJI have been attached for varying periods.

4. SOO CHONG OI was appointed as a third grade clerk on 1st January.

5. I am pleased to be able to report that the subordinate staff has given every satisfaction.

6. *Buildings.*—Beyond urgent repairs and the annual limewashing and tarring of the wards nothing has been taken in hand.

7. *Work done.*—On the 3rd January twenty-four females who had remained at the end of the year were transferred to the Hospital on the Bukit Timah Road, under the care of the Colonial Surgeon, and the ward they occupied here closed. This report therefore has to do with males only.

Remaining 31-12-05.	Admitted 1906.	Total treated.	Discharged 1906.	Died 1906.	Remaining 31-12-06.
521	7,124	7,645	5,892	1,220	533

8. The daily average sick was 519.98 and the percentage of deaths to total treated was 15.96.

9. This death-rate although it compares favourably with those of preceding years leaves a great deal to be desired. It is due in the main to three factors:—

- (a) The deplorable condition of the patients on admission.
- (b) The want of adequate nursing.
- (c) The insufficiency of Medical Officers and trained Dressers.

Until these factors are eliminated I fear but little improvement can be expected.

10. Of the 1,220 deaths that occurred four hundred and seventy-one, or 38.60 died within 96 hours of admission (226 dying within 24 hours; 92 from 1 to 2 days; 83 from 2 to 3 days; and 70 from 3 to 4 days). The percentage of those dying within 24 hours on the total deaths was 18.52.

11. The chief causes of admissions with respective deaths in brackets were: Venereal diseases chiefly Syphilitic 996 (14); Malaria 1,021 (136); Beri-beri 811 (139); Tuberculosis 419 (255); Dysentery 446 (223); Phagedæna 77 (28); Enteric Fever 49 (28); Diarrhœa 138 (65); Cirrhosis of Liver 34 (24); Pneumonia 93 (50); Bright's disease 37 (11); Valvular disease of the heart 95 (32); Abscess 31 (5); Ulcers 797 (nil); Injuries 288 (10); and Malignant growths 28 (16).

12. As interest of late centres around Malaria and Beri-beri I will confine my remarks to these diseases. What Dr. FORD had to say of the others in 1905 holds good for 1906.

13. *Malaria.*—A special report was submitted in which it was shewn that 18 patients remained at the close of 1905, 1,021 were admitted and 136 died which gave a percentage of deaths to treated of 13.99.

14. Eight hundred and seventy-seven were discharged and 26 remained in hospital at the end of 1906.

15. It further shewed that several of the admissions were re-admissions it being almost impossible to persuade a malarial patient to remain in hospital for more than a couple of days after his temperature had fallen to normal, that, of the types prevalent, the benign tertian predominated and amongst the malignant cases subtertian rings and crescents were commonly found: that the majority of deaths, as was to be expected, occurred amongst the malignant cases, dysentery often proving an intractable and fatal complication: that, the patients came from all parts of the Island, neighbouring territories, India, Ceylon, Burma, and China; some of the worst cases occurring amongst the coolies on the Johore railway construction works; and, in a few fatal cases, the patients were too ill to give any address.

16. The table attached to the report shewed that the greatest number of cases were respectively admitted in the months of October, December, July, November and September with a comparatively low death-rate: whereas May, April, January, August and March provided cases of a much graver type, the mortality ranging from 15.28 in March to 20 per cent in May.

17. As far as treatment was concerned it was found that the milder cases yielded to calomel, saline purges and small doses of quinine, while those affected with the malignant parasite needed in addition to calomel and saline intra-muscular injection of the Tartrate of quinine in 10 grain doses every 4 hours; or, 20 to 30 grain doses of the sulphate twice a day by the mouth.

18. In the matter of prophylaxis a film of every patient's blood was taken on admission, if a malaria parasite was found he was sent into a ward provided with mosquito curtains and quinine administered.

19. Earth drains were cut through various parts of the hospital grounds and these have proved very effective in keeping this damp site fairly dry.

20. The dense undergrowth at the back of the hospital was cut and burnt by the Public Works Department.

21. *Beri-beri*.—On this disease also a special report has been submitted. There it was shewn that 119 cases remained at the end of 1905, 812 were admitted, and 139 died giving a percentage of deaths to treated of 14.93 or 17.14 on the admissions, against 32.21 in the previous year.

22. This favourable death-rate is mainly due to the feeding of the patients for the whole of 1906 on parboiled Siam rice.

23. Of the 139 deaths, 87 occurred within 9 days of admission 43 dying within 24 hours; 10 from 24 to 48 hours; 5 from 2 to 3 days; 9 from 3 to 4 days; 6 from 4 to 5 days; 3 from 5 to 6 days; 4 from 6 to 7 days; 4 from 7 to 8 days; and 3 from 8 to 9 days.

24. On the total *Beri-beries* treated, these 87 deaths work out to 9.34 per cent. The death-rate from this disease has fallen from 46.31 in 1904 when only uncured Siam rice was used to 32.21 in 1905, when the patients had uncured rice from 1st January to 23rd May and on parboiled from 23rd May to 31st December. That favourable death-rate is nearly double that for 1906 (17.14).

25. No cases of *Beri-beri* as far as could be ascertained occurred amongst the inmates admitted for diseases other than *Beri-beri*, it being noteworthy that, whereas in former years prior to the introduction of parboiled rice, there were many fatal cases amongst the blind, this year there were none. On the other hand the female lepers who were fed on the uncured rice throughout 1906 remained immune.

26. I append a Table giving the necessary statistics.

MONTH.	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January ...	48	38	70	20	59	30	79	23	95	51	70	13
February ...	31	18	82	30	47	29	65	21	63	42	72	14
March ...	50	19	61	31	46	18	119	20	72	43	66	10
April ...	65	15	67	20	176	19	93	31	84	35	74	8
May ...	60	23	65	30	109	48	108	42	88	22	76	19
June ...	74	25	72	24	79	36	106	44	61	13	61	10
July ...	63	55	48	23	69	34	84	51	38	9	68	15
August ...	67	45	52	27	69	29	90	50	49	6	46	6
September ...	69	39	31	19	82	38	103	61	57	7	62	15
October ...	64	45	48	25	75	53	94	74	69	12	70	9
November ...	74	37	40	29	72	38	92	43	90	16	84	10
December ...	72	40	79	27	80	23	92	61	100	23	63	10
TOTAL ...	737	399	715	305	963	395	1,125	521	866	279	812	139
Percentage of deaths ...	54·13		42·79		41·02		46·31		32·21		17·14	
Number of admissions from all causes ...	6,556		6,562		6,968		6,536		6,791		7,124	
Number of deaths from all causes ...	1,694		1,583		1,663		1,590		1,372		1,220	
Percentage of deaths from Beri-beri to total deaths ...	23·55		19·33		23·75		32·14		20·33		11·39	

27. Twenty-eight Malignant New Growths were admitted; these with the two remaining at the end of 1905 made a total of 30 treated.

28. They comprised Carcinomata of liver, pharynx, œsophagus, stomach and cervical glands; lymphosarcomata of the cervical glands; sarcomata of the lungs and pleura.

29. Of these 30, 16 died and 14 left were discharged unrelieved.

30. *Europeans*.—Under this heading are included Europeans, Eurasians and Japanese, the last mentioned having been dieted and treated as Europeans. Fifteen males and 2 females remained on 31st December, 1905. One hundred and seventy-five males were admitted making a total treated of 192 males and females. The 2 females were, as already stated, transferred.

31. Of the 190 males 10 died; 162 were discharged; 1 absconded and 17 remain.

32. The death-rate was 5·26 per cent. The diseases which caused the greatest number of admissions were Malaria 21; Dysentery 14; Bronchitis and Alcoholism 11 each; Injuries 9; Pulmonary Tuberculosis 8; Rheumatism, Primary and Secondary Syphilis 7 each; Diarrhœa and Bright's disease 6 each; Beri-beri and Alcoholic Neuritis 5 each.

33. The following table gives the nationalities with their number of admissions.

NATIONALITY.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Norwegian.	French.	Portuguese.	Australian.	Welshman.	Dutch.	Eurasian.	American.	Japanese.	Peruvian.	Filipino.	Ceylonese.	Jew.
Admissions ...	30	15	9	7	1	1	4	4	1	3	61	10	20	1	2	4	2

34. Throughout the year the medico-legal work in connection with *B* and *C* Police Divisions was sent to us.

35. Four hundred and twenty such cases were examined; they consisted mainly of assault and varied from the merest scratch to fractures of the skull and other bones of the body. Penetrating wounds of the chest and abdomen; and the commission of rape and unnatural offences.

36. Cases of opium, stramonium, mercurial and lead poisoning were also treated here.

37. The Coroner *likewise* sent us 121 bodies for certification as to cause of death and 26 other bodies which were the subjects of his inquests making a total of 147 corpses on which autopsies were held either by me or the Assistant Surgeons.

38. *Surgical Operations.*—As in 1905 so in this year many interesting operations were performed.

39. In addition to many scores of minor operations such as suturing of superficial wounds, opening of superficial abscesses and buboes, extraction of teeth, epilation of eyelashes, skin grafting, ulcer scraping, etc., which were performed in the wards without the use of anæsthetics, the following were carried out under either the influence of chloroform or cocaine on the operating table.

40. Those of urgency: Relief of Strangulated hernia 1; Laparotomy for acute intestinal obstruction 2; Appendicitis 4; Incision and drainage of empyemata 5; Ligatures of arteries 5; (Femoral 1, Anterior Tibial 1, Posterior Tibial 2, and Ulnar 1); Cut throat 1; Urethrotomy 1; Trephining for depressed fractures of the vault of the skull 3.

41. The others were Excision of eyeball 2; Cataract 5; VonGræfe operation for entropion 2; Iridectomy 3; Amputation of fingers 6; of leg 10; (Farabaenf 9, Teale 1) of foot (including Syme's 1) 5; of thigh 2; of phalanges and metatarsal bones 10; through knee-joint (Stephen Smith's) 2; removal of Malignant cervical glands 1; of non malignant growths 1; Suprapubic cystotomy for the removal of a large vesical calculus which occluded the urethra 1; removal of a supernumerary thumb 1; wiring of the fractured fragments of the lower jaw 1; Excision of elbow 1; Thiersch's skin grafting 1; and others such as the laying open and scraping of sinuses the opening of deep seated abscesses in the perineum, abdominal walls, scrotum, and extremities; the scraping and cauterisation of cases of cancrum oris, suturing of extensive wounds, fistula in ano etc., etc.

42. In all there were ninety-nine operations exclusive of those done in the wards without the administration of an anæsthetic.

43. The registration of deaths was carried out by the Assistant Surgeons who were gazetted Deputy Registrars.

44. Owing to the prevalence of Cholera, Small-pox, etc., in the Settlement, the Quarantine Camp was occupied with the exception of a few days throughout the year, by cases of Small-pox, Cholera, Plague, Varicella, Diphtheria and cases under observation for Cholera.

45. In addition to the cases treated in the camp, the Municipal Health Officer sent sixty-seven bodies for the verification of diagnosis of cholera and plague. The autopsies were performed by the Pathologist.

46. The Coroner sent 10 bodies, the General Hospital 1, the Lunatic Asylum 4 and the Police 2.

47. Tables are inserted giving the statistics of the Quarantine Camp.

Quarantine Camp.

48.

SMALL-POX.

—	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Absconded.	Remaining.
Male ...	...	27	27	19	7	1	...
Female ...	...	4	4	3	1	...	...

Of these 13 were Chinese, 12 Indians, 2 Javanese, 2 Bengalis, 1 Japanese and 1 Malay.

49.

PLAGUE.

—	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Absconded.	Remaining.
Male ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Female ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...

Both patients were Chinese.

50.

DIPHTHERIA.

—	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Absconded.	Remaining.
Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...

Chinese.

51.

CHOLERA.

—	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Absconded.	Remaining.
Male ...	...	100	100	14	86	...	...
Female ...	...	6	6	...	6	...	...

Of these 96 were Chinese, 5 Indians, 2 Javanese, 1 Bugis, 1 Malay and 1 Arab.

52.

LEPER ASYLUM.

—	Remain- ed.	Admit- ted.	Total.	Dis- charged.	Trans- ferred.	Abscon- ded.	Died.	Remain- ing.
Male ...	9	73	82	3	37	17	9	16
Female...	25	9	34	...	...	...	6	28

Of the total 96 were Chinese, 8 Malays, 5 Tamils, 5 Eurasians, 1 European, 1 Japanese.

53. The majority of the absconders were re-arrested. In the performance of this unpleasant duty a detective was badly bitten on the hand by one of the lepers who resisted re-arrest.

54. Owing to the frequency of abscondments it was found necessary to clear the dense secondary jungle in the immediate vicinity of the Male Asylum.

55. It was also found necessary owing to some of the inmates assaulting the attendants to place a constable on duty over the gate.

56. The grounds have been well kept.

57. At the request of eight of the female lepers and with the consent of the Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer, Dr. DIEST of the German Colonial Army who

professed to cure Leprosy was, at the end of 1906, allowed to experiment on them with hypodermic injections of a 30 per cent emulsion of Idoform in Olive Oil.

58. Owing to the depressing action of the drug it had to be discontinued after 19 days treatment; but on seven of the above eight who wished to continue the treatment petitioning the Principal Civil Medical Officer (their signatures being attested to by the Assistant Colonial Chaplain) the treatment has been renewed so far the results have been nil.

59. In conclusion I have to thank the General Post Office for the supply of illustrated papers and Magazines to the European patients.

The Straits Times Office for the daily issue of its paper, and Messrs. LEE KIAH SOON and the Young Men's Christian Association for the Xmas treat they so kindly thought of providing the patients with.

Pauper Female Hospital at Kandang Kerbau.

REPORT BY DR. R. DANE, *Colonial Surgeon.*

1. These patients were transferred to this hospital on January 3rd, 1906, from the Tan Tock Seng's Hospital.

2. They are placed in two brick wards, the foundations of which are raised on solid brick some four feet from the ground, the floors are cemented, the verandah wide and shaded, while the necessary bath rooms are in separate outbuildings. Kandang Kerbau Hospital stands in its own grounds and has the race course on one side. So these people are exceptionally well housed.

3. Two hundred and one is the number of total treated of whom 51 died.

4. Most of the admissions are destitute females, many of whom arrive in a hopeless state, some having been underfed for months.

5. The chief diseases treated were old age 19; Anaemia 14; Tuberculosis (pulmonary) 16; Beri-beri 15; Secondary Syphilis 15; Enteric 2; Intermittent Fever 9; Remittent 2; Malignant Malaria 1; Valvular disease of heart 6; Bronchitis 10; Dysentery 6; Diarrhoea 8; Bright's disease 8.

6. The chief causes of death were old age 11; Tuberculosis Pulmonary 11; Diarrhoea 6; Valvular disease of heart 4; Anaemia 4; Beri-beri 2; Malaria 2; Bright's disease 2; Cerebral Haemorrhage 2; Beri-beri—5 patients were transferred to us on 3rd January and 10 were admitted during the year. The rice used was of the parboiled kind.

Lunatic Asylum.

REPORT BY DR. W. G. ELLIS, *Medical Superintendent.*

1. At the close of the year 1905 there were 278 patients resident, 231 were admitted during the year under report, making a total treated of 509. Of these:—148 have been discharged, 75 have died, and 286 remain under treatment. The average daily number resident has been 290 (245 males 45 females), an increase of 6 males and a decrease of 3 females as compared with the previous year. The maximum number resident on any one day was 309, the minimum 277.

2. Of the 286 patients remaining on the 31st December, 1906:—

Males.	Females.	
160	37	came from Singapore.
52	9	" " Penang
6	—	" " Province Wellesley
11	2	" " Malacca
3	—	" " Sandakan
2	—	" " Seremban
1	—	" " Labuan
3	—	" " Johore

3. There were under treatment on the 31st December, 1905, 15 criminal lunatics and 4 lunatic criminals; 5 criminal lunatics and 7 lunatic criminals were admitted in

1906, making a total of 31 criminals treated during the year. Of these 11 were discharged recovered, 2 died, and 18 remain under treatment.

4. The incidence of Venereal disease is shewing no signs of any decrease, 20·77 per cent of our admissions suffering from Syphilis. In eight this affection was considered the cause of the mental break down, and it was probable that it was a predisposing cause in many other cases.

It is interesting to note here that the first case of General Paralysis of the Insane that I have ever observed in a pure blooded Asiatic, occurred during the year, though I have been in charge of this Asylum for nearly 19 years. A few cases among Eurasians have been noted. The patient a male Chinese, could give no account of himself. He had suffered from Syphilis. The case was somewhat advanced on admission, and he died within 9 months. A portion of his brain has been sent to Dr. MOTT, the Pathologist to the London County Asylum, for examination.

5. In April a small epidemic of Cholera occurred, the 6th outbreak since 1900. There was cholera in the town at the time and the first person attacked was a Chinese attendant who had been off duty the previous day. Within a few days 6 other cases occurred in the lower level of the Asylum. On May 1st, 149 patients from this level were sent off to the Quarantine Island. On May 7th, a further case occurred at the Asylum. So other 52 patients were sent to the Island on May 9th, leaving in residence 1 kitchen help, 1 refractory patient, 1 toty's assistant, and 18 European cottage patients. Six cases occurred on the Island, the last on May 20th. The patients were transferred back to the Asylum on June 28th. The attendant and 12 patients attacked all died.

6. Of the 211 patients sent to the Quarantine Island, 47 developed Malarial Fever. This disease was in addition prevalent among the staff. Eighteen of 26 attendants and 1 of 2 dressers having frequent attacks of fever for months after their return.

Also on the Island 6 patients contracted Dysentery of whom 4 died.

7. Bowel diseases as in past years, have been most prevalent, especially in the badly drained and overcrowded lower level—more than a quarter of the total deaths occurred from Enteritis, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea.

8. No cases of Beri-beri originated in the Asylum, and two patients admitted with the disease made rapid recoveries.

9. It is to be regretted but I find it impossible to obtain a reliable history of more than a very few of the patients admitted. The large majority of my patients are arrested while wandering about the streets, and friends, even if they exist, are rarely discovered.

10. Eight males and one female absconded. Under present conditions abscondment is easy, more especially for convalescent patients. It is preferable that such patients should from time to time escape, frequently only anticipating discharge by a week or two, than that all should be more restricted in their liberty.

11. It is with great regret that I have to report the seeming little prospect of an early commencement of the construction of the proposed new Asylum on the excellent site already procured. A site that would allow of an Asylum farm and provide employment so suitable in every respect for the treatment of the class of patients that we get, and the want of which has largely told against the usefulness of the present institution. Institutions, I should say, for from 30 to 40 male patients are usually and all female patients always, in the wards at Pasir Panjang, about four miles away, adding to the expense of the administration, and certainly lessening the necessary thorough control and supervision.

12. The numbered Tables at the end of this report are as heretofore, *viz.*, some of those recommended by the English Lunacy Commissioners.

Admission.

13. One hundred and ninety-nine men and 32 women have been admitted during the year:—

153 males and 28 females from Singapore				
31	"	1	"	Penang
5	"	—	"	Province Wellesley
7	"	3	"	Malacca
1	"	—	"	Christmas Island
1	"	—	"	Perak
1	"	—	"	Johore

14. Table *II* gives their description of mental disease. As in previous years a very large number were in a poor physical condition, Table *VI* shews that 18 died with under a month's residence and other 14 with under three months' residence—a total of nearly half our deaths for the year.

Discharges.

15. Ninety-six (96) patients were discharged recovered giving a recovery rate of 41·56 per cent on the admissions. This is a favourable rate and has been maintained for several years past with the exception of 1903 when it dropped to 34·84.

16. During the past year as stated before efforts have been made to return unrecovered patients to their friends when suitable cases occurred, with what success the following paragraph shews. In this way a distinct advantage has been conferred upon the patients, the institution has been freed from the burden of their maintenance, and its overcrowding lessened.

17. Thirty-eight (38) patients have been discharged relieved and five (5) not improved to the care of their friends. But one of these has had to be returned to us, a female who became quite unmanageable at home.

Deaths.

18. Seventy-one (71) males and four (4) females died in 1906, giving a percentage of 25·77 on the average daily number resident, as compared with a rate of 23·34 for the previous year. The female death-rate of 8·88 is the lowest we have ever had.

The poor physical state of a large number of the admissions, already alluded to, must not be forgotten as a prominent factor in swelling the mortality rate.

19. Table *V* shews the causes of death, with the age at death.

20. *Post mortem* examinations are made in all cases where the body is not removed by relatives, and the great importance of such examination was shewn in many instances.

Industries.

21. Nearly eighty per cent. of our inmates have been employed more or less usefully, daily throughout the year. The loom sheds, kitchen, washhouse, gardens, employ a large number, and others are occupied sweeping and cleaning.

22. Although the looms were not at work during May and June, there have been made 4,848 yards of check cloth, as compared with 4,431 yards manufactured last year. We were only able to make nine cotton blankets as there was no raw cotton in the Singapore market. All the material made has been used up for clothing.

General.

23. The revenue derived from paying patients amounted to \$3,735·77, sale of stores and refuse rice produced \$66·24.

24. The monthly cost of maintenance per head has been \$12·62 exclusive of Public Works Department expenditure.

25. I returned from leave and took over charge on 22nd March from Dr. GIBBS, who then left to take up the appointment of Resident Medical Officer at Tan Tock Seng's Hospital. During the many years Dr. GIBBS has been Assistant Medical Officer in this Asylum he has worked both hard and well and I am pleased to take this opportunity of recording my thanks for much able help and assistance. Mr. NORRIS took up the appointment of Assistant Medical Officer in March. Mrs. HARTNELL, Matron, went on leave in April and resigned in England later in the year—Mrs. WHITE was appointed Acting Matron until the arrival of a new Matron from England and carried on the duties until the end of the year. The European Head Attendants have worked satisfactorily throughout the year. There have been fewer small breaches of discipline among the native staff than usual and none of any importance.

TABLE B.
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Giving the Nationalities of Patients in the Asylum on 31st December, 1906.

Nationalities.					Male.	Female.
European (British)	...	...	...	...	1	...
Eurasian	...	...	...	...	11	...
Japanese	...	...	...	...	1	2
Jew	...	...	...	...	1	...
Negro	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chinese	Hokkien	...	...	...	73	5
	Teh Chiu	...	...	...	36	3
	Cantonese	...	...	...	31	23
	Kheh	...	...	...	29	1
	Hailam	...	...	...	14	...
	Lui Chu	...	...	...	3	...
Malay	...	...	...	...	7	5
Javanese	...	...	...	...	4	3
Buggis	...	...	...	...	1	...
Manila	...	...	...	...	1	...
Arab	...	...	...	...	2	...
Siamese	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tamil	...	...	...	...	19	5
Bengali	...	...	...	...	1	...
Goanese	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...					238	48

TABLE C.

Shewing Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for each Month.

Month.	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January	23	2	25	6	4	10	1	1	2
February	11	6	17	4	1	5	5	...	5
March	20	3	23	15	3	18	1	...	1
April	17	...	17	12	1	13	10	...	10
May	15	2	17	...	...	...	17	...	17
June	10	2	12	3	1	4	3	2	5
July	19	3	22	19	3	22	9	...	9
August	15	4	19	21	...	21	2	...	2
September	19	1	20	9	3	12	3	...	3
October	21	1	22	8	6	14	7	...	7
November	13	3	16	9	...	9	10	1	11
December	16	5	21	11	...	11	3	...	3
Total ...	199	32	231	117	22	139	71	4	75
Average monthly rate	16	3	19	10	2	12	6	...	6

TABLE I.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table shewing the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths during the Year 1906.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In the Asylum on 1st January, 1906	...	...	...	235	43	278
Cases admitted :—						
First Admissions	176	30	206			
Not First Admissions	23	2	25	199	32	231
Total Cases under Care during the Year	...	...	...	434	75	509
Cases Discharged :—						
Recovered	85	11	96			
Relieved	28	10	38			
Not Relieved	4	1	5			
Absconded	8	1	9			
Died	71	4	75			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year	...	...	...	196	27	223
Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1906	...	...	...	238	48	286
Average Number Resident during the Year	...	...	...	245	45	290

TABLE II.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table shewing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges and Deaths from 31st December, 1888, to 31st December, 1906.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining on the 31st December, 1888 ...	...	...	...	176	32	208
Persons admitted during the Period ...	...	...	...	2,809	448	3,257
Re-admissions ...	...	...	...	305	59	364
Total Cases Treated ...	...	...	...	3,290	539	3,829
Discharged Cases:—						
Recovered ...	1,306	171	1,477			
Relieved ...	315	74	389			
Not Improved ...	99	38	137			
Absconded ...	93	15	108			
Died ...	1,239	193	1,432			
Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December, 1888 ...	...	...	...	3,052	491	3,543
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1906 ...	...	...	...	238	48	286

TABLE III.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table shewing the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent on the Admissions for the Years 1886 to 1906 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.		Discharged.						Absconded.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December of each Year.			Average Number Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Average Number Resident.		
	Male.	Female.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																		
1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	01	50	191	23	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887	173	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	4	77	178	29	207	183	27	210	...	...	...	39	89	33
1888	153	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	6	90	176	32	208	190	35	225	...	...	...	43	97	37
1889	186	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	6	80	196	40	236	202	35	237	...	...	...	36	69	37
1890	224	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	11	156	157	48	205	186	41	227	...	...	...	77	40	37
1891	162	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	11	81	161	49	210	153	47	200	...	...	...	49	67	30
1892	158	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	14	57	170	43	212	170	44	214	...	...	...	25	29	26
1893	184	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	5	48	240	53	293	205	49	254	...	...	...	20	97	18
1894	169	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	16	89	239	48	287	244	52	296	...	...	...	29	92	30
1895	173	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	6	85	205	49	254	183	50	233	...	...	...	43	17	36
1896	202	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	13	112	180	46	226	206	46	252	...	...	...	28	26	42
1897	132	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	9	81	171	50	221	181	47	228	...	...	...	39	77	32
1898	137	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	10	95	125	48	173	156	52	208	...	...	...	44	49	32
1899	130	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	9	65	123	55	178	131	53	184	...	...	...	31	81	38
1900	157	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	30	123	118	47	165	128	52	180	...	...	...	42	75	30
1901	154	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	10	50	127	45	172	118	46	164	...	...	...	38	98	34
1902	143	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	4	42	133	46	179	130	44	174	...	...	...	27	50	24
1903	191	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	11	55	179	52	231	160	49	209	...	...	...	27	50	22
1904	223	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	11	59	232	51	283	213	55	268	...	...	...	40	94	20
1905	200	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	13	67	235	43	278	239	48	287	...	...	...	17	80	23
1906	199	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	4	75	238	48	286	245	45	290	...	...	...	28	98	25

TABLE IV.

LUNATIC ASYLUM

Table shewing the History of the Annual Admissions since 1889, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each Year Remaining on 31st December of the Year reported on.

YEAR.	Admitted.			Of each Year's Admissions, Discharged and Died in 1906.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December, 1906.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions, 31st December, 1906.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	New Cases.		Re-admissions.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Absconded.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.					Absconded.			Died.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Prior to 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE V.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Shewing the Causes of Deaths during the Year 1906, together with the Ages at Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.		20 and under 25 years.		25 and under 30 years.		30 and under 35 years.		35 and under 40 years.		40 and under 45 years.		45 and under 50 years.		50 and under 55 years.		55 and under 60 years.		60 and under 65 years.		65 and under 70 years.		70 and under 75 years.		75 and under 80 years.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
GENERAL DISEASES —																															
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malignant New Growth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES —																															
Inflammation Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Hemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Brain Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Brain Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilitic Brain Disease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THORACIC DISEASES —																															
Endarteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ABDOMINAL DISEASES —																															
Ulcer Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ankylostomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis Tubercular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of Bowel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER CAUSES —																															
Cellulitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	2	10	10	17	18	15	15	14	14	4	1	5	3	2	5	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	75

TABLE VI.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table shewing the Length of Residence of those Discharged Recovered and of those who Died, during the Year 1906.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under one month	12	4	16	18	...	18
From one to three months	18	2	20	13	1	14
" three to six months	21	4	25	7	1	8
" six to nine months	7	...	7	7	1	...
" nine to twelve months	5	...	5	3	...	3
" one to two years	15	...	15	9	...	9
" two to three years	3	1	4	5	...	5
" three to five years	4	...	4	4	1	5
" five to seven years	...	...	...	3	...	3
" seven to ten years	...	...	...	1	...	1
" ten to fifteen years	...	...	...	1	...	1
" fifteen to twenty-five years	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	85	11	96	71	4	7

TABLE X-a,
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table shewing the Probable Causes, Apparent or Assigned, of the Disorders in the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of the Year 1906.

CAUSES.	ADMISSIONS.											
	Number of Instances in which a Cause was Assigned.											
	Admissions :—Male.						Female.			Total.		
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.			As Predisposing or exciting Cause. †			Total. *		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Moral.</i>												
Domestic Troubles (including loss of relatives and friends)	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Mental Anxiety and Worry and Overwork ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Religious Excitement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Love Affairs (including seduction) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fright and Nervous Shock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Physical.</i>												
Intemperance in Drink	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11
Venereal Disease	...	...	...	7	1	8	...	...	...	7	1	8
Self-abuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accident or Injury	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parturition and the Puerperal State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lactation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puberty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5
Privation and Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Malarial Fever	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	5	3	8
Previous Attacks	21	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	24
Old Age	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
Mercurial Habit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hereditary Influences	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Congenital Defect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Hemp Smoking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	22	152

* Some of the admissions are credited with more than one cause; therefore, the sum of the "known" and "unknown" causes exceeds that of the admissions. † Where these could not be distinguished.

TABLE X-b.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table shewing the Probable Causes, Apparent or Assigned, of the Disorders in the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of the Year 1906:—Continued.

CAUSES.	DISCHARGES.											
	Number of Instances in which a Cause was Assigned.											
	Admissions:—Male. Female. Total.											
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.			As Predisposing or Exciting Cause †			Total. *		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Moral.</i>												
Domestic Troubles (including loss of relatives and friends) ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Mental Anxiety and Worry and Overwork ...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4
Religious Excitement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Love Affairs (including seduction) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fright and Nervous Shock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Physical.</i>												
Intemperance in Drink ...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	13
Venereal Disease ...	2	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	4	1	5
Self-abuse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunstroke ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Accident or Injury ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parturition and the Puerperal State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Lactation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puberty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy ...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	4
Privation and Starvation ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Heart Disease ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malarial Fever ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11
Typhoid Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	6	2	8
Previous Attacks ...	13	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	16
Old Age ...	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Morphia Habit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hereditary Influences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Defect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Hemp Smoking ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	12	80
Belladonna poisoning ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1

* Some of the discharges are credited with more than one cause; therefore, the sum of the "known" and "unknown" causes exceeds that of the discharges. † Where these could not be distinguished.

TABLE X-c.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table showing the Probable Causes, Apparent or Assigned, of the Disorders, in the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of the Year 1906.—Continued.

CAUSES	DEATHS.											
	Number of Instances in which a Cause was Assigned.											
	Admissions:—Male			Female			Total					
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.			As Predisposing or Exciting Cause.†			Total.*		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Moral.</i>												
Domestic Troubles (including loss of relatives and friends) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mental Anxiety and Worry and Overwork ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religious Excitement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Love Affairs (including seduction) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fright and Nervous Shock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Physical.</i>												
Intemperance in Drink ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Disease ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11
Self-abuse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunstroke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accident or Injury ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parturition and the Puerperal State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lactation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puberty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Privation and Starvation ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Malarial Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders ...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Previous Attacks ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Old Age ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Morphia Habit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hereditary Influences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Defect ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Hemp Smoking ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	3	48

Some of the deaths are credited with more than one cause; therefore, the sum of the "known" and "unknown" causes exceeds that of the deaths. † Where these could not be distinguished.

TABLE XI.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table showing the Form of Mental Disorder on Admissions, Recoveries and Deaths, of the Year 1906, and the Form of Mental Disorder of the Inmates on 31st December, 1906.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDERS.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Asylum, Form of Mental Disorder, 31st December, 1906.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital or Infantile Deficiency with Epilepsy	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	7
Do. do. without Epilepsy	7	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	18
Epilepsy acquired	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania, Acute	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Do. Acute Delirious	105	22	127	54	...	54	45	3	48	82	13	95
Do. Chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Recurrent	7	...	7	2	...	2	2	...	2	11	5	16
Do. A Potu	10	...	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4
Do. Puerperal	6	...	6	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
Do. Senile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melancholia, Acute	8	...	8	1	...	1	3	1	4	3	...	3
Do. Chronic	15	2	17	14	10	24	6	...	6	21	2	23
Do. Recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	4	...	4
Do. A Potu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Puerperal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Senile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dementia, Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Secondary	2	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	3	...	3
Do. Senile	25	5	30	...	...	...	5	...	5	84	20	104
Do. Organic	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	7
Not Insane on Admission	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Delirium from Fever	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	199	32	231	85	11	96	71	4	75	238	48	286

TABLE XII.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Shewing Occupation of Admissions.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
				<i>Brought forward ...</i>	104	8	112
Barber ...	1	...	1	Interpreter ...	1	...	1
Basket-maker ...	1	...	1	Mandore ...	2	...	2
Blacksmith ...	3	...	3	Mason ...	1	...	1
Boatman ...	2	...	2	Mendicant ...	9	...	9
Broker ...	2	...	2	Mercantile Assistant ...	1	...	1
Butcher ...	1	...	1	Miner, Tin ...	3	...	3
Cake Seller ...	2	...	2	Musician ...	1	...	1
Carpenter ...	1	...	1	No Work ...	5	9	14
Cart Driver ...	3	...	3	Notice Server ...	1	...	1
Cashier ...	2	...	2	Painter ...	1	...	1
Chin Chu ...	1	...	1	Petty Trader ...	8	...	8
Clerk ...	8	...	8	Planter, Coconut ...	2	...	2
Compositor ...	1	...	1	" Gambier ...	1	...	1
Cook ...	5	...	5	" Padi ...	3	...	3
Coolie, Coal ...	1	...	1	" Pepper ...	1	...	1
" Earth ...	1	...	1	" Pineapple ...	1	...	1
" General ...	15	...	15	" Rubber ...	1	...	1
" Road ...	1	...	1	" Sugar-cane ...	5	...	5
" Jinrikisha ...	2	...	2	" Tapioca ...	1	...	1
" Ship ...	2	...	2	Policeman ...	1	...	1
" Shop ...	7	...	7	Pointsman-Railway ...	1	...	1
Diplomat ...	1	...	1	Prostitute ...	...	2	2
Domestic ...	2	...	2	Restaurant Keeper ...	1	...	1
Eating-House Keeper ...	2	...	2	Rice-pounder ...	1	...	1
Electrical Engineer ...	1	...	1	Rope-maker ...	1	...	1
Farmer ...	...	1	1	Sailor ...	2	...	2
Fisherman ...	11	...	11	Salt Seller ...	2	...	2
Fruit Seller ...	4	...	4	Sawyer ...	1	...	1
Gambling Informer ...	1	...	1	Seamstress ...	...	4	4
Goldsmith ...	2	...	2	Shoemaker ...	1	...	1
Gardener, Flower ...	1	...	1	Scripture Reader ...	1	...	1
" Vegetable ...	5	...	5	Tailor ...	2	...	2
Grass Cutter ...	3	...	3	Teacher ...	1	...	1
Hawker ...	8	...	8	Unknown ...	31	9	40
Housewife ...	...	7	7	Warehouseman ...	1	...	1
Icedwater Seller ...	1	...	1				
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	104	8	112	TOTAL ...	199	32	231

Maternity Hospital.

REPORT BY DR. P. FOWLIE, *Honorary Visiting Surgeon.*

1. The admissions into hospital during the year numbered 98, an increase of 5 in comparison to the year 1905.
2. There were 78 natural labours.

Do.	6 tedious cases.
Do.	3 breech presentations (all premature).
Do.	1 face presentation (premature).
Do.	1 placenta prævia.
Do.	1 twins.
Do.	2 premature cases.
Do.	2 abortions (2nd month).
Do.	1 adherent placenta post partum hæmorrhage and laceration of cervix.
Do.	1 threatened abortion.
Do.	2 detained cases.
3. Forceps were applied in 3 cases, (1 in placenta prævia) (2 in tedious labours). Two cases were complicated with albuminuria one of which died after delivery. Eight children were still-born and three died after delivery; all were immature.
4. Average weight of children at birth:—

European	7 lbs. 14 ozs.
Native	6 lbs. 3 ozs.
5. Of the ninety-eight patients admitted—

27	were European.
9	Eurasian.
28	Tamil.
11	Sikhs.
15	Chinese.
6	Jews.
1	Egyptian.
1	African.

6. Mrs. GUSH, Nurse Probationer, appointed on January 1st, finished her training on December 31st, and passed her examination in a satisfactory manner.

Miss GURNEY was obliged to leave the hospital through ill-health in February; but was successful in her examination in June, and was granted a diploma.

Mrs. LEWIS, Matron to the hospital, went on 4 months' leave on 10th October, during which time her duties were ably carried on by Miss SHAW.

APPENDIX B.

PENANG.

REPORT BY DR. T. C. MUGLISTON, *Colonial Surgeon.*

During the year 1906 the public health of Penang shews a condition very far from what may be considered satisfactory, the two conditions from which the Public Health may be judged *viz*: death-rate and birth-rate present, I regret to say, an increase and a decrease respectively.

The death-rate shews a ratio of 41.88 per mille, a very marked increase when it is seen that the average for the ten years 1896 to 1905 inclusive is only 37.61. The birth-rate has fallen to 16.82 ratio per mille, presenting a decrease from last year of ratio of 3.12 per mille, and lowest birth-rate recorded since 1900.

A factor of considerable importance in this high death-rate is the infantile mortality; statistics for Penang and Province Wellesley shew percentages on total deaths under 3 months of age as 7.36 and 11.77 respectively, whereas for age over

three months and under one year, percentages of 4.73 and 4.26. In my opinion this exceedingly high rate of infantile mortality is due in many cases to Trismus Neonatorum; 44 deaths from infantile Tetanus being registered for Penang, and can be to a certain extent reduced by more careful parturient precautions brought about by skilled midwifery instruction and the education of the native population in cleanliness.

2. The deaths registered numbered 5,516 as against 5,437 in 1905, whilst births shew only 2,215 as compared with 2,613.

3. Fevers still continue to cause the greatest mortality, accounting for 1,166 of the total 5,516 deaths.

Typhoid Fever accounts for only 29 of these deaths, the Settlement is to be congratulated on this small mortality as compared with surrounding countries.

Malarial Fevers stand out with regrettable prominence as causes of death, especially when it is to be considered that Malaria is to a great extent a preventable disease.

In Penang, wonder at this high death-rate cannot be expressed because of the large areas of swampy grounds: whilst even within the limits of the Town itself and in fact surrounding the houses in the best residential areas, swamps with frequently stagnant water are observed even during the dry season.

Another factor conspicuous to even the most casual observer is the system of drainage for surface road water, these wide open drains alongside the roads not only contain during the greater part of the year stagnant water, favourable mosquito breeding areas, but are used as filth receptacles, and I regret to say, frequently for latrine purposes.

From the admissions to the General and District Hospitals it has been ascertained that the pernicious or malignant types of Malaria most frequently come from the stone quarries and regions where stagnant water is abundant near the Botanical Gardens, Tanjong Bungah neighbourhood is responsible for a fair proportion of these patients.

4. Dysentery and Diarrhoea account for 645 deaths in Penang being a very marked increase on the number for 1905; this increase cannot be accounted for by any epidemic, but appears from previous returns to accentuate the fluctuating fatality.

From examination of hospital reports, the majority of deaths in these diseases occur from chronic forms, emphatically proving the fact that the native population do not give sufficient attention to early dysentery.

The absence of water filtration and imperfect sewage measures might in some degree account for prevalence of these diseases, but very much more good could be effected by education of the population, to the treatment of early stages, and prompt medical attention being obtained before the intestinal affections secure a sufficient hold as to contaminate surrounding healthy subjects.

5. Tetanus accounts for 59 deaths as compared with 68 for the year 1905; this large number of deaths is rather an unpleasant record.

6. Beri-beri shews no very small fluctuation. During the year diet experiments were conducted at the various hospitals, although no sanguine hopes may be raised, I am of the opinion that the substitution of parboiled rice for stale rice has been encouraging as a prophylactic, unfortunately the therapeutic effect has been so far undecisive.

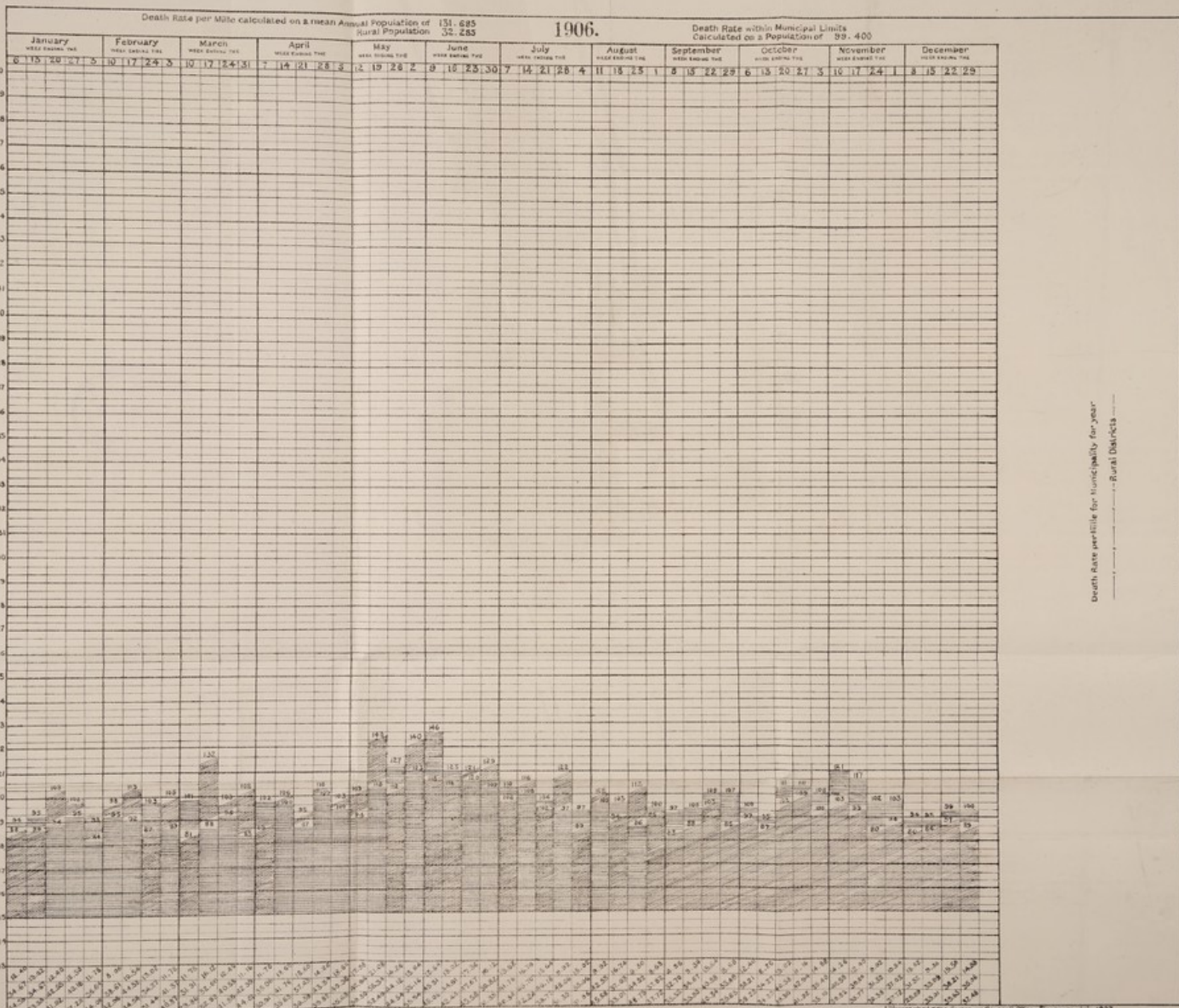
7. The Settlement has escaped the visit of any serious epidemic disease.

Four Small-pox deaths were registered; two of these being imported.

Bubonic Plague is conspicuous by its absence, a very fortunate condition when the proximity of Plague endemic centres is considered, and the vast amount of shipping which passes through Penang from Indian infected ports, where serious epidemics are frequently reported.

Cholera has threatened Penang both from Province Wellesley early in the year, and from India towards the end of the year. All the deaths registered were imported, except two of Choleraic Diarrhoea.

In the latter half of the year great anxiety was caused by the arrival of large numbers of coolies from Madras and Negapatam where severe Cholera epidemics existed. With very few exceptions, the ships were Cholera infected. The large number of coolies, majority of whom were for the Federated Malay States, severely





taxed the capabilities of the quarantine staff; on some occasions the number was so great, and the Cholera so persistent that it was necessary to send the Cholera Contacts direct to Singapore, ships being refused pratique here. The Quarantine Island was seriously over-crowded during this Cholera invasion, the period of detention for observation was increased to seven days.

On one occasion passenger contacts were liberated under the seven days' period to give accommodation for another ship Cholera infected landing passengers, these liberated coolies were detained in Immigration Depôts, and during this detention Cholera again appeared necessitating removal to Quarantine Camp, Jelutong.

Considering the over-crowding of the Quarantine Island by Cholera infected coolies not for our Port but for the Native States a risk of an appreciable nature was incurred by us through the proximity of the Quarantine Island to the villages to South of Penang Municipal Limits, when the possibility of escape from the Island is considered and the dangers of fly borne infection is so imminent.

8. The District Hospital continues to afford relief to a large number of indigent sick and considerable attention is devoted to a very large number of ulcer cases; majority being ulcers of venereal origin aggravated by general malnutrition.

A considerable decrease in number of admissions both European and Native is noted for the General Hospital *viz.* 351 less treated than in 1905. An increase in total treated is however recorded for District Hospital.

A small decrease for number of vaccinations for Penang and its country divisions is recorded, but when the diminished birth-rate is considered, it is a satisfactory record to see that the percentage of successful vaccinations has increased.

9. A chart is attached shewing the actual deaths each week of this and last year; as noted in previous reports, the latter weeks of the second quarter are those in which the greatest mortality occurs.

Quarantine Camp.

REPORT BY DR. E. N. GRAHAM, *Acting Resident Medical Officer.*

1. At the beginning of the year there were no patients in the Camp. During the course of the year forty were admitted for the following diseases:—

Chicken-pox 25, Cholera 4, Measles 3, Small-pox 2, Diarrhoea 2, Enteritis 1, Colitis 1, Malarial Fever 1, and Secondary Syphilis 1. The last six diseases were sent in for observation or on mistaken diagnosis. Of the 40 admissions, 14 came of their own accord or were brought by friends and relatives, the remaining 26 were sent in either by the Police, the Municipal Health Officer or the Deputy Health Officer.

2. There were six deaths in all: Cholera 3, Enteritis 1, Colitis 1, and Malarial Fever 1. The Cholera admissions were sent from the Indian Immigration Depôt, Brick Kiln Road (2); the Central Depôt (1); and one from Weld Quay; all the deaths from this disease occurred within an average of 19 hours of admissions; together with these from the Indian Immigration Depôts there were at one time at the Camp 104 contacts and none of these developed the disease. Diagnosis in all the Cholera patients was made by the general symptoms and confirmed by bacteriological examinations. The death-rate for the year was 15 per cent.

3. Table A, shews the number of cases of Small-pox, Cholera, and Chicken-pox admitted during each month, and Table B, the various nationalities for these diseases, the Hindus forming the bulk of admissions for Chicken-pox and Cholera.

4. As regards seasonal variations it will be noticed that in December there were 10 admissions for Chicken-pox and in August and September 3 for Cholera, the time of the year when Cholera was prevalent in India. The two admissions for Small-pox were imported, one from Kedah and the other from Province Wellesley most likely, the patient distinctly refusing to give any account of himself other than he slept in Tamil Street the night previous to his admission.

5. As regards the buildings two wards and a kitchen were re-erected on brick basements and iron posts; the latrines between wards 2 and 3 on hard wood posts. The Special Ward, outhouses, main ward, office and Dressers' quarters were painted and whitewashed and the floor of the Special Ward, main kitchen and servants' quarters cemented. The roofs of wards 3 and 4 were re-attapped and the posts renewed.

TABLE A.

MONTHS.				Small-pox Admissions.	Chicken-pox Admissions.	Cholera Admissions.
January	...	...	...	...	2	...
February	...	...	...	1	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	2	...
April	...	...	...	...	4	1
May	...	...	...	1	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	2	...
August	...	...	...	...	2	2
September	...	...	...	...	2	1
October	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	1	...
December	...	...	...	...	10	...
TOTAL ...				2	25	4

TABLE B.

NATIONALITIES.				Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Cholera.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	18	3
Chinese	...	...	...	2	4	1
Jaffanese	...	...	...	...	1	...
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	2	...
TOTAL ...				2	25	4

General Hospital.

REPORT BY DR. D. M. FORD, *Acting Colonial Surgeon Resident.*

1. *Staff.*—On the 1st February I took charge of this hospital from Dr. A. L. HOOPS. For a fortnight in February the hospital had the services of a House Surgeon and for the rest of the year the wards were under the immediate supervision of two Assistant Surgeons—one of the latter Mr. NICKELSEN was transferred to the District Hospital in July, his place being taken by Assistant Surgeon YOUNG, who resigned on 1st December, 1906, and was relieved by Assistant Surgeon BATEMAN from the Balik Pulau District Hospital.

Nursing Staff.—Several changes were made during the year through resignations, transfers and leave. Nurse Probationers COLLEY and BROWN, successfully passed the final Examination. Nurse TAYLOR arrived from England and assumed duties on 11th December, and Miss MILES joined the staff as a Nurse Probationer in April. In spite of these unforeseen circumstances necessitating changes the strength of the staff did not suffer. On the whole the health of the members has been satisfactory.

Dressers.—Dresser GASPER was relieved of all ward duties and placed in sole charge of the Dispensary for the General and District Hospitals. Dresser SRINIVASAGAM was posted here in consequence as an additional dresser. The present arrangements give satisfaction to all concerned.

2. *Buildings.*—The new *post mortem* room was completed in February. The building is a substantial one and the fittings are of the latest type. A few alterations and many petty repairs were carried out. The grounds were kept in good order.

3. *Work done.*—The admissions, Europeans and Asiatics, totalled 1,553 and with 62 remaining from the previous year made total treated 1,615 *i.e.*, 351 less than that of 1905. The daily average stay was 61·69 or 2·81 more than the previous year. The majority of 1,615 treated were discharged as cured. One hundred and two left relieved and 12 left without relief. The deaths totalled 87 (Europeans 5 and Asiatics 82). Among the Europeans 3 died within 24 hours of admission and of Asiatics 12. If these be excluded the death-rate would be reduced from 5·38 per cent to 4·50 per cent. The death-rate was lower than that of 1905 *viz.*, 6·61.

Chief causes of admission with deaths (in brackets) were: Enteric Fever 12, (2 Asiatics within 24 hours); Dysentery 68, (19 all Asiatics); Beri-beri 22, (1); Pernicious Malaria 21, (3); Tubercle 32, (9); Sprue 11, (4); Diarrhoea 29, (1); Bright's Disease 8, (3); Pneumonia 5, (2); Hepatic Abscess 4, (2); Local Injuries 303, (13); Insanity 43, (2).

Other chief causes where no deaths occurred were Malaria benign 176; Venereal diseases 83; Alcoholism 55; Debility 29; Abscess 20; Ulcers 43; and General Injuries 15.

In 110 of the admissions no appreciable diseases were found. Police admissions keep these numbers up.

Operations.—Fifty-five were performed requiring the use of a general anæsthetic. On the whole satisfactory results were obtained.

Microscopical Work.—This consisted in examining several blood films for malarial parasites—stools for ova—and other films for various bacilli. Requisitions from various quarters were made on the institution for culture tubes, and these were prepared under the direct supervision of Assistant Surgeon RODRIGUEZ.

A report would not be complete without reference to the valuable help accorded me by Assistant Surgeon RODRIGUEZ and to the great pains and care bestowed by the Nurses in the execution of their duties. It has been a pleasure to see such willingness and I heartily appreciate their efforts. The conduct of the servants has been good and my surprise inspections found their quarters clean and airy.

Table shewing the Admissions, Daily Average and Percentage of Deaths, in the General Hospital, Penang.

		Remained 31st December, 1905.	Admitted, 1906.	Total Treated.	Discharged.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Remained 31st December, 1906.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Total Treated.	Died within 24 hours.
Europeans	...	9	185	194	182	...	...	7	5	7·86	3·60	3
Natives	...	40	910	950	809	29	10	79	23	37·55	8·31	12
Native Police	...	13	458	471	437	...	3	1	30	16·28	·21	...
TOTAL	...	62	1,553	1,615	1,428	29	13	87	58	61·69	5·38	15

Prison Hospital.

REPORT BY DR. T. C. MUGLISTON, *Colonial Surgeon.*

1. Three thousand eight hundred and ninety-three prisoners were admitted into the Prison during the year, the daily average prison population was 326·34.

2. Three hundred and seventy-four were admitted into Hospital in the year, this number is exclusive of those detained for trivial complaints for less than 48 hours.

The following Table shews the admission to Hospital during the past six years together with the daily average Prison population and percentage of sick :—

YEARS.			Admission to Hospital.	Daily Average Prison Population.	Percentage of Sick of Prison Population.
1901	...	...	98	306.42	3.19
1902	...	...	103	295.61	3.48
1903	...	...	96	314.65	3.05
1904	...	...	155	400.88	3.84
1905	...	...	337	417.92	8.06
1906	...	...	374	326.34	11.46

3. *Beri-beri*.—There were only three cases of Beri-beri admitted to Hospital all contracted outside the gaol; parboiled rice which was started from July of last year is still being issued to prisoners.

Dysentery.—This disease formed the bulk of the admissions to Hospital there being 169 treated with 11 deaths equal to a percentage of 6.51 and of these 120 occurred in the Prison and 49 outside. Sixty-six were either opium smokers or morphia injectors and being already debilitated and emaciated through the abuse of the opium habit succumbed rapidly in spite of vigorous treatment and good diet. Boiled water was served out to all prisoners from the 23rd August and from this date there were forty-two admissions for Dysentery. The attached Table A gives the admissions and deaths into the Prison Hospital for this complaint during the past ten years :—

TABLE A.

YEARS.				Dysentery.		Average Daily Prison Strength.
				Admissions.	Deaths.	
1897	...	...	...	64	7	396.5
1898	...	...	...	19	...	324.08
1899	...	...	...	37	1	339.49
1900	...	...	...	6	1	273.47
1901	...	...	...	18	1	306.42
1902	...	...	...	6	1	295.61
1903	...	...	...	7	...	314.65
1904	...	...	...	17	1	400.88
1905	...	...	...	43	2	417.92
1906	...	...	...	166	11	326.34

4. Twenty prisoners died during the year; the Hospital death-rate being 5·10 per cent, and the Prison death-rate 4·72 per mille.

5. The diseases producing the greatest number of admissions other than Dysentery were Debility, Opium Habit, Diarrhoea, Malarial Fever, Ulcer and Abscess. The subjoined Table shews the number treated and death-rate from these diseases:—

DISEASES.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Debility—Opium habit ...	31	2	6·45
Diarrhoea ...	37	...	...
Malarial Fever ...	21	..	...
Ulcer ...	16	...	...
Abscess ...	15	...	...

6. Under the new Vagrant Ordinance 52 beggars were sent to prison in the month of December. Chinese 43, Hindus 9, and out of these, 17 who were unfit for the lightest prison labour were admitted to hospital for treatment.

7. One hundred and twenty-six convicts shewed signs upon admission of past and recent venereal diseases, two hundred bore traces of Morphia injections, and fifty-eight were confirmed opium smokers.

8. Seven hundred and thirty-two prisoners were vaccinated during the year, the percentage of successful cases being 81·33.

District Hospital.

REPORT BY DR. E. N. GRAHAM, *Acting Resident Medical Officer.*

1. *Buildings.*—In July the name of the Hospital was changed from the Pauper to the District. All the wards and outhouses were painted twice during the year, some parts being limewashed several times on different occasions. In November, two new rooms were added to the office, one being the Resident Medical Officer's room; the other will be used as a laboratory.

2. *Staff.*—On March 2nd, Dr. A. H. KEUN, went on long leave and was succeeded by Dr. A. L. HOOPS, who remained till April 28th, when he left for Kedah. Between the above date and June 21st, Dr. D. M. FORD was in charge of the hospital, he was followed by Dr. S. A. MCCLINTOCK.

On September 4th, Dr. E. N. GRAHAM was appointed Acting Resident Medical Officer and took charge of the District Hospital. April 27th, the staff was increased by the appointment of Mr. R. W. NICKELSEN, as third Assistant Surgeon. Two days later he went to Nebong Tebal on special Cholera duty, from which he returned on May 15th. Mr. MITCHELL was suspended from duty on August 3rd, Mr. R. C. HOLLOWAY reported himself for duty on November 17th, but was granted 10 days' sick leave. On November 24th, Assistant Surgeon T. G. SCULLY came to replace Mr. HOLLOWAY, who was sent to Butterworth.

All the dressers have done their work satisfactorily. Special mention must be made of Senior Dresser, Mr. LIM TAI LEE, who has worked exceptionally hard and has rendered good service to the hospital.

A course of lectures was given to all the dressers during the latter part of the year, the subject being Anatomy, and Physiology of the different parts of the body. An examination on the above was held at the end of December and Messrs. KEE TEK QUEE, LIM HUA CHEAM, LIM SUN HO, and CHEANG THYE PHIN very kindly gave money for a 1st and 2nd prize.

3. *Work done.*—On January 1st, 1906, there were 393 patients remaining in the hospital. During the year there were 3,966 admissions—3,771 males (including 40 in the European Ward) and 195 females making the total treated 4,359. The average daily attendance was 392·35. There were 763 deaths giving a percentage of death to total treated of 17·49 (as compared with 19·11 in 1905 and 20·14 in 1904), of these 92 patients died within 48 hours of admission.

The following diseases require some comments owing to their frequent occurrence:—

Phthisis has the highest mortality—213 were admitted and 138 died that is 64·77 per cent; in nearly all the cases both lungs were affected; out of the 213 admitted 160 were Chinese (the next highest being the Hindus 41) and no less than 102 of these came from the same small area, *vis.*, Chulia Street (57 patients); Champbell Street (24); and Penang Road (21). These three streets are adjacent to one another. On looking at the occupation of these Phthisical patients one can arrive at no definite conclusion for 81 are vaguely termed "coolies", 20 are masons, 11 barbers and 10 carpenters. On the other hand there seems (*vide* table) to be a definite increase of Phthisis during the dry season.

Table to shew the relation of Phthisis and Rainfall.

MONTHS.				Admissions.	Rainfall.
January	...	...	...	17	7 inches.
February	...	...	...	12	3 "
March	...	...	...	11	2 "
April	...	...	...	20	15 "
May	...	...	...	19	13 "
June	...	...	..	24	4 "
July	...	...	...	21	8 "
August	...	...	...	19	10 "
September	...	...	...	15	10 "
October	...	...	...	25	8 "
November	...	...	...	11	16 "
December	...	...	..	17	11 "

Dysentery.—There were 350 cases and 162 deaths, giving a mortality of 45·7 per cent.

Beri-beri.—Out of 196 admissions 44 died thus there was a mortality of 22·45 per cent as compared with 25·77 in 1905; 26·17 in 1904; 25·09 in 1903; 31·67 in 1902; 31·60 in 1901.

Parboiled Rice.—Was exclusively used in the hospital and no patients contracted the disease during their stay in the wards. Nearly all the cases admitted were of the œdematous type and death has usually been due to heart failure. Special care was taken to carefully enquire whether the patients have or have had any gastric symptoms, they were almost unanimous in their denial. Similarly in the *post mortem* room, with the exception of a few cases, no definite evidence of gastroduodenitis could be found. It will be seen from Table B that no direct relation exists between the number of admissions and the rainfall.

Venereal Diseases.—There were 586 cases out of 3,966 admissions, *vis.*, 14·77 per cent. Most of these cases were "multiple infection" septic condition complicating the specific disease. Several required immediate operative treatment and whilst assisting at these operations two of the Assistant Surgeons infected themselves. Thus one of them contracted Syphilis.

Malaria.—Three hundred and sixty-six admissions and 37 deaths thus giving a mortality of 10·1 per cent. Benign Tertian has been, by far, the commonest infection.

Leprosy.—Twenty-nine admitted. Twenty-four being transferred to Pulau Jerejak.

4. *Donations.*—Mr. CHEAH CHOO YEW kindly presented the hospital with a brass gong and 6 tea tubs. The Penang Debating Society distributed \$40 amongst the patients.

TABLE A.

Table showing Admissions and Deaths from the Principal Diseases for the past Four Years, at the District Hospital, Penang.

DISEASES.	1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.		
	Cases Treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Cases Treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Cases Treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.	Cases Treated.	Deaths.	Percentage.
Malarial Fevers	342	24	7.01	334	36	10.77	178	29	16.29	366	37	10.10
Beri-beri	275	69	25.09	512	134	26.17	357	92	25.77	231	44	19.04
Dysentery	91	40	43.95	86	40	46.51	157	78	49.68	358	162	45.25
Diarrhoea	408	191	46.81	332	188	56.62	190	106	55.78	73	28	38.35
Debility	235	108	45.95	265	91	34.33	127	41	32.28	76	16	21.05
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	205	115	56.09	207	132	63.76	175	116	66.28	213	138	64.78
Anæmia	113	23	20.35	129	24	18.60	133	47	35.33	167	57	34.13
Veneral Diseases	681	26	3.81	581	35	6.02	631	45	7.13	621	22	3.54
Total Cases treated for all diseases with deaths	3,986	708	17.76	4,010	808	20.14	4,023	769	19.11	4,359	73	17.49

TABLE B.

Table shewing the Admissions and Deaths, at the District Hospital, Penang, for Beri-beri for the Year 1906.

NATIONALITIES.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Chinese	16	3	14	2	20	3	19	2	18	4	28	8	18	5	14	4	10	5	12	3	11	3	10	2	190	44
Klings	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Rainfall	16	3	14	2	21	3	20	2	18	4	28	8	19	5	14	4	12	5	13	3	11	3	10	2	196	44
	7'50		3'54		2'20		15'47		13'08		8'07		4'69		10'51		10'62		8'33		16'79		11'20		112'00	

European Small-pox Hospital.

REPORT BY DR. E. N. GRAHAM, *Acting Resident Medical Officer.*

The above named hospital has not been used this year. There were no admissions, nor were there any changes made in the building.

Balik Pulau Hospital.

REPORT BY DR. D. M. FORD, *Acting Colonial Surgeon Resident.*

1. *Buildings and Grounds.*—The following minor works were executed during the year. (a) Cementing drains, (b) re-attapping of wards 1 and 2. Other petty repairs were attended to.

The grounds were well kept throughout the year.

2. *Staff.*—Assistant Surgeon C. J. BATEMAN was transferred to the General Hospital, Penang, on the 30th November, and during his absence a Senior and Junior Dresser were left in charge till the arrival of Assistant Surgeon R. C. HOLLOWAY, who assumed duties on 20th December, 1906.

3. *Work done.*—During the year 316 patients were taken in, and with 29 remaining from the previous year brings the total treated to 345 or 67 less than the previous year. The daily average sick was 33, *i. e.*, 6.75 less than the year before.

The principal diseases with death if any in brackets were as follows:—Ulcers 69; Malarial Fever 42, (4); Syphilis 33; Beri-beri 17, (8); Dysentery 13, (7); Diarrhoea 7, (4); Phthisis 10, (4) and Anæmia 10, (2).

Most of the ulcers were of a chronic nature, and primarily due to traumatism—occurring in a debilitated subject and usually about the skin, they were very persistent. A good many of them had been in-patients of the District Hospital in Penang Town.

All patients were fed on parboiled rice throughout the year and no case of Beri-beri arose among the inmates.

Epidemic diseases.—With the exception of one case of Small-pox (a Malay adult), which was detected on 24th December in an attap house, about 50 yards off the Pulau Betong Road and about half a mile from the town of Balik Pulau, no other cases were noted. The patient has since made a good recovery. All the necessary precautions to prevent an outbreak have so far proved successful. The case was imported.

Generally speaking the health of the district was good.

Lumut Hospital, Dindings.

REPORT BY DR. T. C. MUGLISTON, *Colonial Surgeon.*

1. *Buildings and Grounds.*—Petty repairs of the wards have been attended to. The grounds are well kept.

2. *Staff.*—Junior Dresser BABJEE attached to this Hospital resigned in June last. He was succeeded by Dresser GOVINDASAMY NAIDU, who was sent here from the District Hospital, Penang.

3. *Work Done.*—One hundred and seventy-six cases were admitted during the year; this with 4 remaining from the previous year makes a total of 180 cases treated, which is 67 more than the previous year. This increase is due to the admissions of Estate Coolies, Paupers and Police cases from Sitiawan, (Perak).

The principal diseases treated were in their order of frequency, General Diseases 96, of this number 53 cases were of Malarial Fever in its various forms; next in frequency comes the Disease of the skin 35; Injuries 20; Diseases of the digestive system 8; Lymphatic system 5; Connective tissue 5; Urinary system 4; Respiratory system 3; Operation Phimosi 2; Disease of the ear 1; and Human Parasite 1.

The average daily sick was 6.85 as against 3.75 in the previous year.

Mortality.—There were 8 deaths during the year, of this number, 3 died within 24 hours of admission.

The cause of death in the 8 fatal cases is as follows:—Malarial Fever 2; Dysentery 1; Debility 1; Tubercle 1; Pneumonia 1; Gangrene Stomatitis 1; and Diarrhoea 1. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 4·4 per cent.

Leper Asylum, Pulau Jerejak.

REPORT BY DR. T. C. MUGLISTON, *Colonial Surgeon.*

1. *Statistics.*—The total number of lepers treated was 496 as compared with 466 in 1905.

Remained on 31st December, 1906...	{ Colonial 263 Perak 94 }	357
Admitted during 1906 ...	{ Colonial 107 Perak 32 }	139
Total treated ...		496
Discharged ...	Colonial	1
Transferred...	...	...
Absconded ...	{ Colonial Perak }	18 3
Died ...	{ Colonial 108 Perak 30 }	138
Remaining ...	{ Colonial 243 Perak 93 }	336
Total ...		496

Deaths during 1906.

MONTHS.	Colonial.	Perak.	Total.
January ...	8	1	9
February ...	6	1	7
March ...	5	...	5
April ...	7	1	8
May ...	12	3	15
June ...	17	6	23
July ...	10	4	14
August ...	9	3	12
September ...	8	2	10
October ...	11	4	15
November ...	9	4	13
December ...	6	1	7
	108	30	138

2. The average daily number of sick was 344·30.

3. There were 138 deaths, the percentage of deaths to total treated being 27·82.

4. Two new cells for prisoners were completed and a new flag-staff was erected during the year.

5. An Indian whose disease had become dormant was discharged and sent to India at the expense of this Government.

Female Leper Ward, Jelutong.

REPORT BY DR. E. N. GRAHAM, *Acting Resident Medical Officer.*

1. There were 10 Lepers remaining at the beginning of the year, 1 Eurasian female, 8 Chinese females and 1 Chinese male; there were only 2 admissions 1 Chinese and 1 Hindu female with no deaths. The Chinese Hokien lad who was in Hospital from 1904 being over 15 years of age was transferred to the Leper Asylum at Pulau Jerejak in the month of September.
2. No additions or alterations were made to the buildings during the year except the general whitewashing and a few minor repairs.

APPENDIX C.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

REPORT BY DR. W. S. SHEPPARD, *Colonial Surgeon.*

1. The year 1906 presents no unusual features save for a slight outbreak of Cholera in the Southern District during April and May.
 2. The registered births numbered 3,707 and the deaths 3,610 as against 4,129 and 3,851 respectively in 1905.
 3. Two thousand and forty (2,040) patients were admitted to the Government Hospitals as against 2,280 in 1905, the deaths in each year being 285 and 306 respectively.
 4. Early in April, Cholera broke out in the Sungei Acheh District and before the epidemic ceased in the first week in May, 107 cases with 92 deaths had been recorded. The immediate source of infection was not discovered. The insanitary conditions under which the rice-reapers lived at that time, no doubt, favoured the outbreak, also, the lack of a proper water supply.
Water from Bukit Seraia reservoir will be carried to the District at an early date.
 5. One case of Small-pox occurred in the Northern District.
 6. The water supply at the three stations was not entirely satisfactory during the year. The natives in the Southern District have an unfortunate prejudice against the water supplied from Bukit Seraia and unless some method of filtration is devised, I fear there is little use in extending the service. The water as at present supplied, is certainly not potable.
 7. I remained in charge of the Province during the year. Mr. HOGAN was stationed at Bukit Mertajam. Mr. CLARKE, Mr. SCULLY, Mr. HOLLOWAY and Mr. WHEATLEY, at various times and for varying periods, were stationed at Butterworth and Sungei Bakap.
- During the Cholera outbreak the services of Assistant Surgeon NICKELSEN and Dresser D'SILVA were lent from Penang. The staff of Dressers remained the same as in 1905.

General Hospital, Butterworth.

REPORT BY DR. W. S. SHEPPARD, *Colonial Surgeon:—*

1. A new ward containing 12 beds was built and is now in use.
2. The following figures represent the work done:—

Remaining from 1905	...	...	...	...	34
Admitted in 1906	...	...	...	...	700
Discharged	...	...	...	...	584
Transferred	...	...	...	...	5
Absconded	...	...	...	...	8
Died	...	...	...	...	84
Remaining at end of 1906	...	...	...	...	53

3. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 11.44 or excluding those dying within 48 hours of admission 9.72.
4. The average daily number of sick was 42.11.
5. Venereal diseases and Ulcer (84 cases each) head the list of ailments treated, Malarial Fever (54 cases) Dysentery and Anchylostomiasis (37 and 26 cases respectively) coming next in order. Diarrhoea was not as prevalent as in 1905.
6. Sixteen major operations were performed, including two laparotomies for wounds of viscera, three amputations of lower extremities and one removal of carcinoma of neck. There were no deaths.
7. Seventy cases were sent in by the Police for report. There were 14 inquests.

Bukit Mertajam Hospital.

1. The main ward was patched in floor and sides and roof during the year. It is hoped that a new ward will be built in 1907 for it is urgently needed.
2. The following figures represent the work done:—

Remaining from 1905	...	...	...	36
Admitted in 1906	...	...	...	667
Discharged	...	...	...	530
Transferred	...	...	...	5
Absconded	...	...	...	10
Died	...	...	...	114
Remaining at end of 1906	...	...	...	44

Many patients had to be refused admission owing to the leaky condition of the roof of main ward.

3. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 16.21 or excluding those dying within 48 hours of admission 13.50.
4. The average daily number of sick was 49.55.
5. Malarial Fever (88 cases) heads the list of diseases, then follow Ulcers (84 cases), Syphilis (55 cases), Diarrhoea (42 cases), Beri-beri (28 cases), and Phthisis (24 cases).
6. Venereal diseases retain their hold on this District, although there are 58 registered prostitutes (*vide* Annual Report of Protector of Chinese 1905) in and around this District, yet only 13 (Japanese) presented themselves for examination.

Sungei Bakap Hospital.

1. The grounds and buildings were maintained in order. Late in the year a service pipe from the Bukit Seraia reservoir was laid on to the Hospital, but the quality of the water is not good.

2. The following figures represent the work done:—

Remaining from 1905	...	...	...	36
Admitted in 1906	...	...	...	673
Discharged	...	...	...	594
Transferred	...	...	...	Nil.
Absconded	...	...	...	4
Died	...	...	...	87
Remaining at end of 1906	...	...	...	24

3. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 12.21 or excluding those dying within 48 hours of admission 9.06.

4. The average daily number of sick was 42.63.

5. The chief diseases treated were:—

Malaria and its sequelae	...	...	...	72 cases
Syphilis	...	...	...	66 "
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	...	...	...	60 "
Ulcer	...	...	...	42 "
Anchylostomiasis	...	...	...	26 "

Estate Hospitals.

1. *Caledonia and Victoria Estates*.—There has been some improvement in the health of the coolies on these Estates.

2. Admissions to Hospital	...	...	...	1,493
Deaths	...	...	...	52

3. Principal diseases were as follows:—

Fevers (unclassified)	...	...	...	414
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	376
Ulcers	...	...	...	218
Venereal	...	...	...	12

1. *Byram Estate*.—Cholera was introduced into the coolie lines in April and 19 cases with 14 deaths resulted. The infection came from the neighbouring Sungei Acheh District.

2. The admissions to Hospital numbered 1,128 and the deaths 56.

3. The principal diseases were as follows:—

Bowel disorders	...	...	...	464
Fevers (unclassified)	...	...	...	204
Venereal disorders	...	...	...	70
Respiratory disorders	...	...	...	71

4. Assistant Surgeon CRONING was placed in charge of Caledonia, Victoria and Byram Estate Hospitals towards end of 1906.

1. *Malakoff Estate*.—There were 904 admissions to Hospital with 5 deaths.

2. The principal diseases were:—

Bowel disorders	...	...	...	189
Ulcers	...	...	...	175
Fevers (unclassified)	...	...	...	136
Venereal disorders	...	...	...	31

1. *Prye Estate*.—There were 782 admissions to Hospital with 17 deaths.

2. Principal diseases were:—

Ulcers	...	...	...	466
Fevers (unclassified)	...	...	...	122
Bowel disorders	...	...	...	108
Venereal disorders	...	...	...	15

1. *Batu Kawan Hospital*.—

Admission to Hospital	...	...	...	550
Deaths	...	...	...	11

2. Principal diseases were:—

Fevers (unclassified)	...	...	...	43
Ulcers	...	...	...	91
Bowel disorders	...	...	...	166
Venereal disorders	...	...	...	20

1. The smaller estates in the Province such as Junjong Mati, Lee Ah Thye, Cheng Meng Huat and Sungei Duri send all their sick to the Government Hospitals in their vicinity. There was nothing noteworthy in their health history.

APPENDIX D.

MALACCA.

REPORT BY DR. F. B. CROUCHER, *Colonial Surgeon*.

1. The general health of the Settlement judging from the number of deaths recorded shewed a decided improvement over the previous year, the death-rate falling from 40.25 per mille in 1905 to 36.01 per mille this year.

2. The estimated mean population of this Settlement for the year was 97,387 comprised as follows:—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	58
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	1,529
Malays	...	...	...	...	74,410
Chinese	...	...	...	...	20,191
Indians	...	...	...	...	1,118
Others	...	...	...	...	81
					97,387

3. The births during the year numbered 3,608 (1,866 males and 1,742 females) as against 4,624 in 1905; the ratio per thousand of population being 37.04 and 47.66 respectively.

4. The deaths numbered 3,615 (2,203 males and 1,412 females) giving a death-rate of 37.11 per mille as against 40.25 per mille last year. Of the total number 1,166 were of children under one year of age—over 32 per cent. The chief causes of deaths were as follows:—

Fever	...	...	1,452	against	1,486	in 1905
Convulsions	...	...	1,119	"	1,083	"
Beri-beri	...	...	218	"	291	"
Phthisis	...	...	161	"	241	"
Diarrhoea	...	...	68	"	...	"
Dysentery	...	...	33	"	...	"
In child birth	...	...	55	"	...	"

These returns are furnished in the Country Districts by the native Police who inspect all dead bodies and return the cause of death from the history of the illness as given by the relatives. They are consequently not reliable.

5. *Zymotic diseases.*—Five cases of Small-pox occurred in the Settlement during the year, 2 at Pulau Sebang, 1 at Brisu, 1 at Melekek and 1 at Relau. The two cases at Pulau Sebang were said to have been infected by a case from Negri Sembilan. The case at Brisu was that of a Police Constable who had been on quarantine duty at Pulau Sebang. He shewed three vaccination scars. The case at Melekek was discovered after death and was said to have come from Klang suffering from fever. The case at Relau occurred on the Bukit Asahan Estate, the source of infection could not be traced. No other serious illness of an infectious nature was reported in the Settlement during the year.

6. *Municipality.*—The number of births registered within Municipal limits was 525 and deaths 742 against 677 births and 789 deaths in 1905. With an estimated mean population for the year of 15,540, this gives a birth-rate of 33.78 and death-rate of 47.74 per mille. As I pointed out however last year, owing chiefly to the construction of the Railway, there is reason to believe that the population is considerably higher than the estimate and the death-rate therefore would be proportionally lower.

7. *Beri-beri.*—The feeding of inmates at the various Government Institutions on parboiled rice was continued throughout the year and according to the following figures appears to have been beneficial.

Durian Daun Hospital.

			Cases under treatment.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
1901	...	...	170	45	26.47
1902	...	...	190	29	15.26
1903	...	...	256	65	25.39
1904	...	...	445	89	20.00
1905 (January to June before rice was introduced)...	...	...	252	71	28.17
1905 (June to December after rice was introduced)...	...	...	239	22	9.20
1906	...	...	367	27	7.35

Of these 27 deaths however 17 occurred within 24 hours of admission and may fairly be excluded, giving a death-rate of only 2·85 per cent.

8. At the Gaol no admissions of prisoners suffering from Beri-beri were recorded and no case occurred among them during detention. At Jasin Hospital 111 cases of Beri-beri were under treatment during the year with 18 deaths giving a percentage of deaths to total treated of 16·21. Of this number however 4 died within 24 hours of admission and 2 more were suffering in addition from other maladies. Deducting these the death-rate falls to 11·42 per cent. In 1904 there were 57 cases with 15 deaths—26·31 per cent. In 1905 before the Bengal rice was introduced there were 51 cases and 21 deaths—41·17 per cent. After the introduction 43 cases were under treatment of whom 4 died giving a percentage of 9·3 only.

9. *Police Recruit Depot*.—This building was opened on the 2nd October for the purpose of training boys for the Police Force. It is a plank and attap structure built on low lying ground and was undrained. A case of Beri-beri occurred among the recruits on the 11th November and was followed by two more on the 10th December. On examining the boys several others complained of numbness and feeling of weight in the lower extremities. The rice supplied was found to be of very bad quality, broken and dirty. Parboiled rice was substituted, and a drain was dug round the quarters. The health of the boys improved at once except in one case which was sent to Hospital early in January, and no further cases have occurred since.

10. *Civil Hospital*.—The total number of cases treated at the various Hospitals was 3,098 as against 3,455 in 1905. There were 236 deaths giving a death-rate of 7·61 per cent against 11·83 per cent last year. There was further decline in the number of cases treated for simple ulcers, 442 against 777 in 1905 and 1,283 in 1904.

11. *Staff*.—Assistant Surgeon DE SOUZA was in charge, without a second Assistant Surgeon, of the Durian Daun Hospital throughout the year. The post of second Assistant Surgeon was filled up by the appointment of Assistant Surgeon YOUNG, who was, however, stationed in Penang till his resignation in November, Assistant Surgeon SEN was in charge of Jasin Hospital throughout the year and Dresser CALDERA of Alor Gajah Dispensary until March when he was relieved by Dresser HOSIE. Assistant Surgeon PENG LOCK, who had resigned his appointment in the Government service in January, was appointed Deputy Registrar in October.

Durian Daun Hospital.

12. *Buildings*.—The wards, latrine, etc. were limewashed and tarred and minor repairs were carried out. The buildings are in a very fair condition.

General Hospital.

1. *Patients* :—

European Ward—

Remained 1st January, 1906	...	...	...	Nil
Admitted 1906	...	...	...	8
Discharged	...	...	...	6
Absconded	...	...	...	Nil
Died	...	...	...	1
Remained 31st December, 1906	...	...	...	1
Average daily sick	...	...	...	70

2. *Native Ward*—

Remained 1st January, 1906	...	...	...	5
Admitted 1906	...	...	...	220
Discharged	...	...	...	201
Absconded...	...	...	...	2
Died	...	...	...	7
Remaining 31st December, 1906	...	...	...	15
Average daily sick	...	...	...	718
Percentage of deaths to total treated	...	...	...	3·40

The chief cases under treatment were Beri-beri 34 with 3 deaths, Malarial Fever 22, Injuries 63, Phthisis 4, Syphilis 6, Diarrhœa 4, Observation 16.

Quarantine Camp.

3.	Remained 1st January, 1906	...	...	...	Nil
	Admitted 1906	...	...	...	2 (1 Chicken-pox, 1 Measles)
	Discharged	...	...	...	2
	Absconded	...	...	...	Nil
	Died	...	...	...	"
	Remaining 31st December, 1906	...	...	...	"
	Average daily sick	...	...	...	0.383

Pauper Hospital.

4.	Remained 1st January, 1906	...	...	...	214
	Admitted 1906	...	...	...	1,805
	Discharged	...	...	...	1,639
	Absconded	...	...	...	18
	Died	...	...	...	172
	Remaining 31st December, 1906	...	...	...	190
	Average daily sick	...	...	...	183.50
	Percentage of deaths to total treated	...	...	...	8.51

Chief diseases under treatment were :—

Beri-beri	...	...	...	402 with 24 deaths.
Malarial Fever	...	...	...	238 " 6 "
Dysentery	...	...	...	65 " 16 "
Phthisis	...	...	...	69 " 36 "
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	73 " 34 "
Albuminuria	...	...	...	56 " 17 "
Debility	...	...	...	30 " 18 "
Syphilis	...	...	...	148
Ulcers	...	...	...	442

Twenty-five prostitutes, 13 Japanese and 12 Cantonese were under treatment for Venereal diseases.

5. *Operations*.—Sixty-four operations were performed during the year.

6. *Necropsies*.—Seventy-one, Medico-legal 15, General 56, were made during the year.

Gaol Hospital.

1. The general health of the prisoners and the sanitary condition of the Gaol has been satisfactory. Parboiled rice was given to all the prisoners throughout the year. There were 6 admissions to Hospital for the following diseases :—Dysentery 2, Malarial Fever, Hæmorrhoids, Necrosis and scalp wound, 1 each. No cases of Beri-beri occurred among the prisoners. The average number of prisoners was Civil 9.53, Criminal 24.07.

Leper Asylum.

Two lepers remained in the Asylum at the beginning of 1906 and 9 were admitted during the year. Of these 1 died and the remainder were transferred to Singapore.

District Hospitals.

The total number of patients under treatment at the District Hospitals was 838 as compared with 1,126 in 1905. This falling off in number was due to closing of the Alor Gajah Hospital. Two beds are kept there for emergency cases.

Alor Gajah.

1. *Buildings.*—The Dispensary buildings and Dressers' quarters were limewashed and varnished and kept in good condition. There were 13 admissions to the Emergency ward including 2 cases of fracture of the skull, 2 of gunshot wound, 1 each of Pneumonia, Dysentery, Malarial Fever, and various injuries 6. Of these 3 died, 6 were discharged and 4 were transferred to Malacca.

Jasin.

1. *Buildings.*—The wards were limewashed and tarred during the year. In November the middle part of the old ward was partly blown over and remained shored up until the end of the year, there being no money available to repair it.

2. *Patients:*—

Remained 1st January, 1906	...	...	...	34
Admitted 1906	...	...	...	791
Discharged ...	...	...	...	719
Absconded ...	...	...	...	15
Transferred to Malacca	...	...	...	7
Died ...	...	...	...	53
Remaining 31st December, 1906	...	...	...	31

The average daily sick was 36.28 and the percentage of deaths to total treated was 6.42.

3. The chief diseases treated were:—

Beri-beri	...	...	...	111	with	18	deaths.
Malarial Fever	...	...	...	224	"	2	"
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	23	"	11	"
Dysentery	...	...	...	12	"	5	"
Phthisis	...	...	...	9	"	8	"
Phagedæna	...	...	...	9	"	2	"
Pneumonia	...	...	...	4	"	2	"
Nephritis	...	...	...	4	"	1	"
Gastric Ulcer	...	...	...	1	"	1	"
Syphilis	...	...	...	60			
Injuries	...	...	...	21			
Ulcers	...	...	...	189			

APPENDIX E.

Hospitals for Women previously treated under the provision of "The Contagious Diseases Ordinance."

Singapore.

REPORT BY DR. DANE, *Colonial Surgeon.*

1. Only half of the cases were Venereal.

2. Two brick wards which have for years been used as store-rooms for drugs and surgical appliances were during 1905 cleared out and cleaned up. They are raised on a solid brick foundation some four feet from the ground, the floors are cemented, the verandahs wide and shaded and the bath-rooms etc., are in separate out-houses. The Japanese patients formerly housed in the ward now used for the pauper females were on January 1st put into these new wards.

3. Forty-three remained, 212 admitted, 25 died and 35 were left at the end of the year.

4. The chief diseases were Syphilis Primary 70, Secondary 71, Gonorrhœa 17, Tuberculosis 21, Beri-beri 22, Remittent and Intermittent Fever 17, Diseases of female generative organs 15 (including 2 Ovarian tumours, 2 Papillomata, 1 Fibroma).

5. The chief causes of deaths were Secondary Syphilis 8, Tuberculosis 10, Beri-beri four.

6. *Tuberculosis*.—Five patients were left at the end of the year and 16 were admitted; 10 of them died and two remained. I have managed to separate these patients into one ward by themselves. This ward like all the rest of ours is extremely well ventilated, the big doors and windows being left open day and night, and the Hospital is so widely surrounded by open space that the open-air treatment is carried out.

7. *Beri-beri*.—All patients were treated with parboiled rice.

Penang.

REPORT BY DR. D. M. FORD, *Acting Colonial Surgeon Resident*.

1. Eleven cases remained at the beginning of the year, 84 were admitted making a total of 95 treated in all.

2. The nationalities comprised:—

Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	59
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	24
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	12

3. The chief diseases treated were Venereal 35, Beri-beri 10, Tubercle 8, and uterine affection 7.

4. The deaths numbered 14 chiefly from Beri-beri and Syphilis.

5. The average daily sick was 11·82 and the percentage of deaths 14·73.

Province Wellesley.

REPORT BY DR. W. S. SHEPPARD, *Colonial Surgeon*.

Although there are 58 registered prostitutes (*vide* Annual Report of Protector of Chinese 1905) in and around this District, yet only 13 Japanese presented themselves for examination.

Malacca.

REPORT BY DR. F. B. CROUCHER, *Colonial Surgeon*.

Twenty-five prostitutes, 13 Japanese and 12 Cantonese were under treatment for Venereal diseases.

APPENDIX F.

OUT-DOOR DISPENSARIES.

Singapore.

REPORT BY MR. J. V. PESTANA, *Assistant Surgeon*.

1. Eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-three patients who paid 31,431 visits were treated during the year, an increase of 35 over the number of the previous year.

2. The dispensary was opened on 299 days; the average daily attendance was 105·18. The fees collected amounted to \$2,756·95 being an increase of \$10·35 over the amount for the previous year.

3. The principal diseases treated were :—

Malarial fever in its various forms	...	...	1,067
Ulcers	...	...	884
Venereal diseases	...	...	766
Rheumatism	...	...	642
Injuries	...	...	357

4. The nationalities of the patients were as follows :—

Europeans	...	...	79
Eurasians	...	...	507
Chinese	...	...	4,431
Malays	...	...	564
Natives of India	...	...	2,787
Jews and others	...	...	495

Penang.REPORT BY DR. T. C. MUGLISTON, *Colonial Surgeon.*

1. The patients treated during the year 1906 numbered 7,046 as against 6,504 for the previous year, an increase of 542.

2. The dispensary was opened for 298 days for the year, the daily average number of visits was 38.44. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$768.26.

3. This institution continues to be well appreciated by the poorer class of natives.

4. The principal diseases treated were :—

Malarial Fever in its various forms	...	...	1,492
Rheumatism	...	...	358
Syphilis	...	...	317
Bronchitis	...	...	456
Diarrhoea	...	...	290
Dyspepsia	...	...	135
Ulcers	...	...	572
Injuries	...	...	379

Balik Pulau.

During the year 311 patients presented themselves for treatment as compared with 422 in the previous year. Those who could afford it were charged the small sum of 10 cents for the first visit and five cents for every succeeding visit, bringing the total receipts for the year to \$17.35. Eighty Government servants and 152 indigent patients were treated free of charge, of the 311 patients 252 were males and the rest females. Average number of visits per diem was 1.12. This indicates in a degree the satisfactory health of the town as nearly all the patients were resident at "Kongsi" the local term applied to the town.

The nationalities of those treated were, Chinese 126, Klings 105, Malays 51, Europeans 15, Japanese 12 and Bengalis 2.

The chief diseases were, Fever 64, Ulcer 55, Digestive diseases 42, Beri-beri 9, Ringworm 12.

Dindings.

The Out-door Dispensary shews a fair attendance; 496 patients presenting themselves for treatment, against 196 the previous year. The receipts for the year amounted to \$17, against \$6.65 the previous year.

Province Wellesley.

1. The total number of out-patients seen was 1,640 as against 1,285 in 1905. They were distributed as follows :—

Butterworth	...	...	...	...	579
Bukit Mertajam	...	...	...	...	545
Sungei Bakap	...	...	...	...	516

2. The total receipts were \$133.55.

3. The chief diseases treated were :—

					<i>Cases.</i>
Malarial Fever	...	...	...	...	306
Ulcers	...	...	...	...	188
Respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	118
Digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	198

Malacca.

1. The number of patients attending the Out-door Dispensary was 2,480, against 2,238 last year. The receipts amounted to \$792.50 an increase of \$289.30 over the previous year.

2. The nationalities of patients treated were :—

				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Europeans	...	...	...	116	42
Eurasians	...	...	...	296	190
Chinese	...	...	...	571	317
Malays	...	...	...	392	52
Indians	...	...	...	349	63
Others	...	...	...	18	68

3. The principal diseases treated were :—

Febricula	...	...	...	...	278
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	171
Malarial Fever	...	...	...	...	102
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	123
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	275
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	91
Venereal diseases	...	...	...	...	165
Ulcer	...	...	...	...	113

Jasin.

1. The number of out-patients attending at Jasin during the year was 757 as against 429 in 1905 and were made up as follows :—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	14
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	13
Chinese	...	...	...	...	306
Malays	...	...	...	...	284
Indians	...	...	...	...	137
Others	...	...	...	...	3

2. The chief diseases treated were :—

Malarial Fever	...	...	...	...	252
Disease of the skin	...	...	...	...	212
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	48
Injuries	...	...	...	...	43

3. The receipts amounted to \$58.35 against \$29.75 last year.

Alor Gajah.

1. The number of out-patients at Alor Gajah was 616 as against 534 last year. The receipts for the year amounted to \$28.10 a decrease of \$15.35 as compared with last year.

2. The chief diseases treated were :—

Malarial Fever	...	...	...	...	82
Respiratory disorders	...	...	...	...	41
Digestive disorders	...	...	...	...	59
Disease of the skin	...	...	...	...	172
Injuries	...	...	...	...	86

APPENDIX G.

VACCINATION.

Singapore.

1. The number of vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinator was 2,590 of which none failed. Of the number vaccinated 1,232 were males and 1,358 were females; 1,888 were infants under one year old.

2. The cost of each vaccination was a little over 42 cents.

3. The number of births registered during the year was 5,755.

4. The number vaccinated in the town district was 1,795 and that in the country 795.

5. Besides the above 1,327 vaccinations with 21 failures were performed by Mr. J. C. PESTANA and 209 vaccinations with 2 failures by Mr. A. G. HOEDEN.

Penang.

REPORT BY DR. T. C. MUGLISTON, *Colonial Surgeon.*

1. The total number of vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinator during the year in the Town and Country Districts was 3,311; 90.72 per cent of these operations were successful. The cost of each successful vaccination for the Town and Country Districts was 92 and 76 cents respectively.

2. The subjoined table shews the number vaccinated during the past five years and number of births registered

YEAR.	Vaccinations in town and country divisions.	Percentage of successful cases.	Total births registered.
1902	3,103	91.36	2,379
1903	3,419	76.33	2,495
1904	3,280	88.38	2,493
1905	3,446	87.76	2,613
1906	3,311	90.72	2,215

3. At the Dindings 187 vaccinations were performed and 174 during the previous year. The percentage of perfect and modified cases was 77.54 and 80.46 during the previous year.

Province Wellesley.

REPORT BY DR. W. S. SHEPPARD, *Colonial Surgeon.*

1. Three thousand seven hundred and forty-two vaccinations were performed in 1906, as against four thousand three hundred and two in 1905. A successful result was obtained in 3,487 cases.

2. The following table shews the detailed results in the three Districts.

DISTRICT.	Perfect.	Modified.	Failed.	Not seen.	Total.
Northern	1,772	99	87	16	1,974
Central	719	7	7	...	733
Southern	996	17	22	...	1,035
Total ...	3,487	123	116	16	3,742

3. The percentage of failures to total operations was 4.40, .95 and 2.12 in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts respectively.

4. The various races were as follows:—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	1
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	7
Malays	...	...	...	...	2,651
Chinese	...	...	...	...	596
Indians	...	...	...	...	461
Others	...	...	...	...	26

5. The vaccinations were done partly with Saigon and partly with local lymph.

6. The cost of each successful vaccination was 25, 32 and 19 cents in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts respectively.

Malacca.

REPORT BY DR. F. B. CROUCHER, *Colonial Surgeon.*

1. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 3,688 against 4,168 in 1905. Of these 3,262 were successful, 218 modified, 185 failed, and 23 were not seen.

2. The number of births registered in the last quarter of 1905 and the first three quarters of 1906 was 3,654, and the number of deaths among children under one year of age in 1906 was 1,166, an excess of births of 2,488. The number of children under one year of age vaccinated was 3,164. The number of failures is much less than in 1905, 185 against 399 and was just over 5 per cent of the total. This satisfactory result is due, I think, to the system of obtaining a supply of lymph from Singapore a short time before it is required for use, and so keeping it a long time in stock is avoided.

APPENDIX H.

QUARANTINE.

Singapore.

REPORT BY DR. G. E. BROOKE, *Port Health Officer.*

1. *Shipping.*—During the year 1,625 visits were paid to vessels, comprising the examination of 129,233 crew units and 363,788 passengers.

2. Of these vessels 36 were infected as follows :—
Small-pox 25, Cholera 8, Plague 3.
3. Disinfection by the steam lighter *Hygeia* was carried out in 34 instances.
4. The state of health of an additional 3,840 incoming steamers (not in quarantine) was ascertained by medical certificate through the agency and by the courtesy of the Marine Department who presented the certificates for signature by the Master or Surgeon of these vessels. Such certificates are returned daily to my office and thus the state of health of every steamer arriving in these waters is almost, immediately known by my department.
5. Inoculations with Haffkine's prophylactic serum were carried out to the number of 113 amongst crews of plague infected ships.
6. During the early part of the year, 8 pilgrim ships returned to Singapore bringing back pilgrims from the previous pilgrimage. Four of these were infected with Small-pox. Later on in the year 11 pilgrim ships were inspected previous to departure for Jeddah with pilgrims to the number of 6,575.
7. In January it was decided to extend the hours for boarding vessels to include inspection from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. if anchored by the latter hour (*i. e.* a possible 13 hours day both Sundays and weekdays). As this was naturally beyond the powers of one officer, a Deputy Port Health Officer was appointed on the same day and continued in this appointment until the middle of June when he was required for other work. Since then the Port Health Officer has been alone and the hours for boarding vessels have perforce been reduced.
8. *Harbour.*—Deaths occurring whilst in harbour on ships or in sampans were investigated and the corpses viewed in 54 instances, permits for burial being subsequently issued.
9. In May, a case of Cholera occurred amongst the coolies at Pulau Brani Smelting Works. The case was removed to St. John's and disinfection superintended; five visits being subsequently paid and all the coolies inspected on each occasion.
10. In April and May, two visits were paid to the coolie lines on Pulau Bukum and enquiries made as to reported Cholera.
11. In July, three visits were paid to the Marine Department staff at Pulau Brani.
12. Three visits of sanitary inspection were also paid to the same island, during the year and various improvements with regard to the water supply were suggested and have since been carried out.
13. In November, a visit was paid to the native kampong at Teluk Saga to investigate the prevalence of Malaria. Over 50 houses were visited, enquiries instituted and many blood films taken. No evidence of recent or present infection was found. The records of the Government Out-door Dispensary, where most of the inhabitants of this kampong go for treatment shew the occasional presence of Malaria during 1904 and 1905—chiefly in November and December of the former years, and March and July in the latter.
14. *Office.*—Over 200 bloods and smears were examined during the year for diagnostic purposes in cases of fever, etc. occurring on board ships, etc., or at the Quarantine Station.
15. The number of Bills of Health issued by the department for the year was 1,674 representing to the general revenue a sum of eight thousand three hundred and seventy dollars (\$8,370).
16. *Town.*—Steam was got up at Teluk Ayer Disinfector by the Quarantine Station engineering staff in February, May, August and November in order to test and keep it in good condition. This machine is but rarely used in Singapore and is about to be removed to St. John's Island where additional disinfecting facilities are urgently needed.
17. The work of investigating, dealing with and disinfecting all reported cases of infectious disease, both in Government buildings in the town and in the whole of Singapore Island outside Municipal limits is deputed to my department. The cases so dealt with last year were 4:—One at Gelang for Small-pox; 1 at Bedok for Cholera; 1 at the Botanical Gardens for Phthisis and one at Tanglin Post Office for Enteric Fever.
18. At various times during the year arrangements were made for the transport to St. John's of 49 different batches of Municipal cholera contacts and of eleven batches of Municipal plague contacts.
19. *Quarantine Station.*—The Station was occupied every day of the year.

20. The total passengers landed on St. John's were 30,076.
21. The maximum in quarantine on any day was 5,709.
22. The total sick treated in Hospitals amounted to 761.
23. The maximum number of hospital patients was 84.
24. The average daily number of sick 19·2
25. The number of deaths 362.
26. The percentage of deaths to total treated 47·82.
27. The rainfall at St. John's was 64·26 inches.
28. Owing to some Cholera at the Sepoy Lines Lunatic Asylum it was decided to isolate the inmates at St. John's. They were therefore sent over in two batches on the 1st and 9th May. A few cases occurred amongst them but the disease was stamped out and they were sent back clean and disinfected on 28th June.
29. *Work done for Municipality.*—Two Small-pox cases and two Diphtheria cases were sent from Singapore and treated at St. John's. One was a confluent and hæmorrhagic case and died, the others recovered and were discharged.
30. The following people were sent over from Singapore for isolation:—Small-pox contacts 2, Plague contacts 105, Cholera contacts 1,108. Amongst the latter 17 cases declared themselves within the incubation period, of whom 13 died.
31. *Work for the Fiji Government.*—In March, an emigrant ship s.s. *Fultala* with contract Indian coolies from Madras to Fiji put in to Singapore owing to an epidemic of Cholera on board. In all 875 coolies were landed and looked after. The Cholera was not of a very virulent type, but had a firm footing amongst them. An exceptionally good result was obtained however under our hands; for by means of isolation of small batches on lighters we were able to return them gradually to their ship and although 104 cases occurred while on the Station the whole disease was eradicated in the short space of 4 weeks and they reached Fiji healthy and well.
32. *Work for the Federated Malay States Government.*—During August and September, s.s. *Teesta* and s.s. *Thongwa* brought from India some 5,790 coolies. On three consecutive voyages there was Cholera amongst them and they were all landed at St. John's where the accommodation was for some weeks strained to its utmost limits. Amongst them, 132 cases and 106 deaths occurred. In the course of only a few weeks, the whole of these people were able to be discharged. Those for the Federated Malay States left in detachments by 20 different vessels. Most of these arrived well, but unfortunately cases are said to have occurred on a few of the steamers after leaving.
33. *Water supply.*—The condensing plant has worked well throughout the year. Three hundred and eighty-three thousand gallons were put into the reservoir during that period, at an expenditure of 416,000 billets of firewood (costing \$4,387·50). On the basis of the average daily number of contacts, the amount supplied daily to each person has been 13 gallons. Since all bathing and washing is done in the sea, this amount therefore represents only the water required for cooking and drinking and is 13 times the amount reckoned for that purpose in London.
34. A charge of 2 cents a head a day was instituted on the 1st of July with a view to recovering the heavy cost of fuel expended in distilling the water. This charge is levied on all patients and contacts, and is paid to Government by the agents of the vessels from which they are landed.
35. *Vaccinations.*—Four out of the eight returning pilgrim ships were infected with Small-pox. Vaccinations to the number of 6,963 were done by our staff amongst the contacts during the year.
36. *Public Works.*—New quarters for two dressers were finished during the year and are now occupied. A provision shop was also erected; and on the 1st October a new system of food supply was inaugurated.
37. Tenders will be called for annually for the supply of all hospital and contact diets, and the successful tenderer is granted the use of the Government shop at a nominal rental, and can sell therein certain specified articles at certain specified rates, thus affording quarantined passengers a means of supplying themselves with a few luxuries or extras.
38. *Visitors.*—One visit was paid by the Chinese Advisory Board. The idea of having monthly visits by Chinese visitors was proposed and given effect to in May. A roster was drawn up and eight monthly visits were subsequently made.
39. *Personal and staff.*—Owing to the occurrence of some Beri-beri at One Fathom Bank lighthouse, I received instructions to pay a visit of medical inspection to all the

lighthouses of the Singapore and Penang districts. The tour lasted from the 6th to the 15th of January.

40. From the 8th of January to the 6th of September Assistant Surgeon DANTES was in residence at St. John's Island.

41. Dr. MCCLINTOCK who was appointed to act as Deputy Port Health Officer on the 22nd of January spent three periods of residence at St. John's (13th to 16th March, 31st March to 7th April, 18th May to 14th June) and finally left the department for duty at the General Hospital on the 4th June.

42. Dr. NICHOLAS acted as Deputy Port Health Officer (although in residence at St. John's) from the 4th June to the 19th June, when he left the department for duty at the General Hospital; and since that date the Port Health Officer has had no assistant.

43. During the excessively crowded state of the Quarantine Station in August and September, the staff was temporarily increased by five dressers and by Assistant Surgeon SINHA who was in residence from 6th September to 14th October and Dr. GIBBS who also did excellent work there from 14th September to 24th September.

44. Assistant Surgeon MUKERJI acted as Resident Medical Officer from 1st November to 29th December, since which date there has only been a Dresser in charge of the Quarantine Station.

45. In the Engineering Department, Mr. GALISTAN replaced Mr. SMITH on the 29th of May. Mr. ANGUS replaced Mr. GALISTAN on the 31st of July.

46. A new appointment on the quarantine staff was made on the 16th of May, by the inclusion of a Chinese Interpreter, an excellent and much needed addition.

47. Assistant Surgeon WRAY has been with me throughout the year. His arduous duties of 11 hours a day for seven days in the week, have been well and conscientiously performed; and he has carried out admirably the large clerical work of my office.

48. Attached hereto is a comparative statistical table of departmental data, and also a condensed resume of work done during my five years' tenure of office.

	1905.	1906.
Vessels examined ...	1,279	1,625
Crews examined ...	81,129	129,233
Passengers examined ...	242,302	363,788
Days St. John's occupied ...	363	365
Total landed on St. John's ...	12,109	30,076
Largest day's occupation ...	2,482	5,709
Average daily contacts ...	274.43	82.4
Total sick treated ...	234	761
Maximum number of hospital patients ...	54	84
Average daily number of sick ...	10.53	19.2
Number of deaths ...	52	362
Percentage of deaths to total treated ...	23.07	47.82
Visits to station by Port Health Officer ...	64	138
Autopsies on Island ...	7	94
Autopsies on ships ...	3	1
Inoculations (Haffkine) ...	223	113
Vaccinations on St. John's ...	2,586	6,963

Vessels infected:—

Small-pox ...	25	25
Plague ...	5	3
Cholera ...	—	8
Pilgrims (out-going) ...	6,137	6,576
Pilgrim steamers ...	16	11
Disinfections (<i>Hygeia</i>) ...	16	34
Bills of Health ...	1,220	1,674
Burial permits ...	53	54
Rainfall (St. John's) ...	46.37	64.26

*Condensed Resume of work done by Port Health Department during
past five years.*

YEAR.	Crews and passengers examined.	Passengers landed on St. John's Island.	Visits paid to vessels.	Bills of Health.	Cases of Small-pox treated on St. John's.	Cases of Plague treated on St. John's.	Cases of Cholera treated on St. John's.	Haffkine's Inoculation on ships.	Vaccinations on St. John's.
1902	307,900	17,668	901	* 1,000	5	...	689	...	...
1903	321,365	21,253	806	* 1,000	19	136	271	761	140
1904	279,297	17,852	712	1,036	46	9	...	745	4,623
1905	323,431	12,109	1,279	1,220	62	5	2	223	2,586
1906	493,021	30,076	1,625	1,674	37	2	319	113	6,963
Totals.	1,725,014	98,958	5,323	5,930	169	152	1,281	1,842	14,312

* Approximate only.

Penang.

REPORT BY DR. S. A. MCCLINTOCK, *Acting Deputy Port Health Officer.*

1. *Harbour.*—Six hundred and seventy-five ships with 56,511 members of crew and carrying 148,477 passengers were medically inspected. Nine Pilgrim ships proceeding from this port to Jeddah were medically inspected and Bills of Health granted under "The Pilgrim Ships Ordinance 1897." There were 7 returning Pilgrim ships all except 2 being infected with Small-pox.

2. During the last third of the year the method of signalling ships in quarantine employed in Singapore was adopted here and has been effective.

3. *Small-pox.*—During the year epidemics of Small-pox were notified from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon; the usual quarantine restrictions were observed; by careful medical inspection and strict observation no infection spread beyond quarantine limits.

4. All unprotected passengers arriving at this port were vaccinated if lymph was available during their detention at quarantine island, beneficial results being obtained from this vigorous action.

5. During the prevalence of Small-pox in an epidemic form at Madras for a considerable period of time no deck passengers arrived at Penang. Fourteen days' quarantine were enforced against all deck passengers. Cabin and saloon passengers were granted pass permits to land and examined daily by a Medical pass-examining officer for a period of ten days from date of leaving infected port.

6. Sixteen ships arrived infected and fourteen cases of Small-pox removed to Quarantine Island *viz* :—

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Passengers.</i>
From Calcutta ...	1	1	132
" Negapatam ...	4	3	5,535
" Bombay ...	1	1	—
" Hongkong ...	4	2	830
" Jeddah ...	5	6	485
" Rangoon ...	1	1	6
	16	14	6,988

7. *Plague*.—Ships arrived from Chinese, Indian, British Burma and Siamese plague infected ports. Two ships arrived from Bombay plague infected, one case of Bubonic plague was landed at quarantine island and was discharged cured in a month. A death from Pneumonic plague had taken place on voyage of another ship from Bombay to Penang. One passenger on a ship from Siamese plague infected port was removed for observation and gave negative result. Great difficulty was experienced in medical inspection of junks arriving from Tongkah, a Siamese plague infected port and it was reported that travellers fearing Medical inspection and quarantine came overland through Kedah to Penang.

8. *Cholera*.—During the epidemic in Province Wellesley South and Perak in the months of April and May, all junks and launches were inspected when possible. One Chinese adult who arrived from Nebong Tebal in a junk died of Cholera, the crew of junk and coolies working on board were removed to quarantine and detained for 6 days. No further case was reported.

Seven Cholera infected ships arrived *viz.* 1 from Calcutta, 3 from Singapore and 3 from Negapatam. When accommodation was available at Quarantine Island all deck passengers were landed. On one occasion 600 passengers were landed. Ship worked cargo under permit at quarantine anchorage and proceeded direct to Singapore with remaining passengers, pratique being refused.

A ship with 661 passengers from Singapore arrived Cholera infected and was unable to land passengers. As all the available accommodation at Quarantine Island was occupied, the passengers were transferred to another ship at quarantine anchorage for return to Singapore, the infected ship having been disinfected was granted pratique. Towards end of August a ship arrived Cholera infected with 2,694 passengers and as no accommodation was available at Quarantine Island, pratique was refused. Ship worked cargo under permit at quarantine anchorage and proceeded direct to Singapore. On all occasions Cholera cases and immediate suspects were removed from ship to Island.

Every facility was given to ship under contract carrying mails from Europe to Singapore, although it was found necessary to transfer mails to another ship on several occasions on account of the delay in fumigating ship by the primitive methods in use here.

Cholera infected ships :—

	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Passengers.</i>
From Calcutta ...	1	Nil	143
„ Negapatam ...	3	4	7,461
„ Singapore ...	3	4	2,472
	—	—	—
	7	8	10,076
	—	—	—

9. *Quarantine Station*.—The Station was occupied every day of the year except on 5th day of August by infectious disease cases and quarantined passengers. Maximum number in detention on any one day being 1,864 persons on 24th September.

Monthly statements shew :—

	<i>Number detained.</i>	<i>Average daily.</i>
January ...	16,240	523·8
February ...	3,579	127·8
March ...	28,616	923·1
April ...	11,131	371·4
May ...	8,229	265·4
June ...	8,150	271·7
July ...	9,222	297·0
August ...	24,580	792·9
September ...	24,659	821·96
October ...	12,931	417·13
November ...	19,444	648·13
December ...	2,501	80·68

These numbers inadequately shew amount of work done because of floating nature of population, the daily fluctuations being most marked during Cholera epidemic.

Improvements:—

- (1) Erection of THRESH'S current steam disinfecter.
- (2) Additional ward erected at entrance South end of Island for use as convalescent camp or for special isolation.
- (3) Appointment of two temporary dressers to station.
- (4) Water supply pipes laid from central to South camp.
- (5) Renewal of two contact wards in South camp by temporary sheds roofed with ruberoid capable of accommodating 300 persons in each.

Buildings.—Two new temporary structures capable of accommodating 300 were erected on the site of two dangerous sheds which it became necessary to demolish. The accommodation for all passengers arriving at Penang in infected ships proved inadequate, and although every building on the Station was taxed to its utmost capacity for accommodation it was necessary to send passengers to Singapore for quarantine. Under emergency circumstances a portion of a central camp contact ward had to be used as a Cholera observation ward facilitating segregation.

Vaccination.—Six thousand four hundred and ninety vaccinations were performed, and in all cases when passengers were landed off Small-pox infected ships, if lymph available. In dealing with a large number for vaccination when this work has to be done soon after landing of passengers from ship an emergency staff of Dressers from Leper Asylum is employed.

General.—Towards end of year the Leper Asylum was included in quarantine area by entire island being declared a quarantine island. Small temporary flag staffs were erected on prominent parts of the Island.

To prevent escape of passengers it was necessary to have Island patrolled night and day, the services of a launch from Harbour Department requisitioned for this guard duty and arrests were effected for illegal approach to the island.

Health Officer and Deputy Health Officer paid alternate daily visits to island during prevalence of Cholera, the period of detention for Cholera observation was increased to seven days because of the difficulty experienced in segregation. The work done by Assistant Surgeon, Dressers, and attendants deserve the highest commendation.

Comparative Schedule 1905 and 1906.

	1905.	1906.
	—	—
Ships examined	869	675
Crews examined	54,980	56,274
Passengers examined	159,156	148,477
Days Quarantine Station occupied ...	327	364
Total number landed on Quarantine Station	10,406	23,288
Maximum number occupying Station		
on any one day	2,383	1,864
Average daily number occupying ...	171.6	461.75
Total sick treated	111	528
Number of deaths	9	34
Percentage of deaths to total treated	8.1	6.4
Autopsies in harbour	2	3
Pilgrim ships for Jeddah	9	9
Pilgrims for Jeddah	4,006	3,681
Deaths in harbour—permits to bury	8	10
Bills of Health issued	266	460
Ships infected:—Small-pox	10	16
„ Plague	—	2
„ Cholera	1	8

Rainfall Pulau Jerejak.

	In.	cts.
January	3	56
February	2	54
March	1	68
April	9	95
May	5	78
June	5	54
July	8	03
August	8	28
September	6	55
October	4	09
November	13	74
December	9	53
	—	—
Total	79	27
	—	—
Number of rainy days	...	156
Greatest rainfall in one day	...	2'33

Malacca.

REPORT BY DR. F. B. CROUCHER, *Colonial Surgeon.*

10. A case of cholera occurred on board the s. s. *Jinho* which arrived from Singapore on the 19th May. The patient died a short time after the arrival of the ship and was buried at sea. The other passengers were landed at the Quarantine Island and were detained there under observation for five days. No further case occurred among them. The steamer was disinfected and was ordered to return to Singapore for quarantine.

APPENDIX I.

Government Analyst's Department.

REPORT BY DR. FRANKLAND DENT, M. Sc., Ph. D., F. I. C., *Government Analyst.*

1. The amount of work carried out by the department in 1906 was considerably larger than in 1905, and the Revenue for the year has increased by 21 per cent *vis.*, from \$8,893.70 in 1905 to \$10,744.50 last year.

(a) *Morphine and Cocaine.*—Apart from the great seizure by the Excise Officers referred to below (c) nine hundred and seventy-five other packets of suspicious powders and bottles of solutions were referred here and examined. The total quantity of pure Morphine hydrochlorate found being no less than 13,163 grains (generally admixed with milk sugar, which was estimated, and is not included in the above figure) and 1,416 grains of Cocaine hydrochlorate were also obtained. (This quantity is under estimated, since during the first few months the quantities were not determined). The increase in Cocaine habit is very marked and indicates the desirability of extending the Morphine Ordinance to cover the sale of this drug. A great number of mixing cups, hypodermic syringes, needles and other paraphernalia of the itinerant injector were also brought to the Laboratory.

(b) *Pills.*—Four hundred and ninety-two bottles, mostly taken in a raid upon a Druggist Store, were examined, of which 487 were found to contain morphiated pills, the remainder being respectively Quinine, Mercury, Opium, "Soda Mint" and Cachous.

(c) *Excise Seizure.*—One great haul of no less than 131,361 grains of pure Morphine hydrochlorate and 9,200 pills containing a further quantity of 696 grains Morphine, was sent in and reported upon.

Chandu.—Two samples from Labuan, five from the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and five more from the Magistrates were reported upon.

Coins.—Six hundred and ninety-three separate coins have been brought in by the Police, comprising fifty-nine dollars; thirty 50-cent pieces; three hundred and thirty-four 20-cent pieces; two hundred and twenty-seven 10-cent pieces; five 5-cent pieces; twenty 1-cent pieces; six $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent pieces and twelve sovereigns.

Only thirty coins out of all these could be certified as genuine.

Liquors.—Two samples of Beer were analysed; and 68 casks, 28 drums and 460 tins of spirit were methylated.

Petroleum.—Although the actual number of tins has been smaller, the total number of tons of oil of which the flash-point had to be taken shews a considerable increase. (See table appended). On six occasions I was asked to sample cargoes destined for another port, in order to avoid delay there.

Tank Inspection.—Six vessels had their tanks examined with a view to certifying them free from dangerous vapour.

(a) *Toxicology.*—Twenty-nine packages were sent in connection with poison cases. Four came from Selangor, 1 from Penang, 23 from the Chief Police Officer, Singapore and 1 from the Colonial Surgeon. Seventeen samples of foodstuffs and drinks, supposed to have been deliberately poisoned, and some "Kanji" suspected of having been contaminated accidentally by the vessel in which it was cooked, were analysed: and in only three cases was no poison present.

(b) *Stomachs.*—Thirty-four were sent in and the following table will shew at a glance where they came from, and the result of the analyses. The small figures in brackets under the several headings are the extreme limits of variation in the amounts actually recovered, in grains.

WHERE FROM.	MORPHINE (Traces— $\frac{1}{2}$).	OPIMUM $\frac{1}{4}$ —47.	LAUDENUM =9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Opium.	ARSENIC (17—39).	COCAINE (Traces).	ACONITS (Traces).	UNIDENTIFIED.	PROMAINES.	OPIMUM mixed with MERCURY (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3) Respectively.	No POISON PRESENT.	TOTAL.
General Hospital ...	5	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	15
Tan Tock Seng's Hospital ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7
Commissioner of Police, Selangor ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Resident, Perak ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Colonial Surgeon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Commissioner of Police, Kuala Lumpur ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Government Veterinary Surgeon ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chief Police Officer, Singapore ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chief Police Officer, Penang ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Total ...	6	13	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	34

Quack Medicines.—Nine samples of crude native remedies were sent in, and resulted in a prosecution of the vendors.

Bloodstains.—Five sets of exhibits were received for report, one from Malacca, 2 from Tan Tock Seng's Hospital, and 2 from the Chief Police Officer, Singapore. This involved the minute examination of 11 articles of clothing, 1 walking stick and 18 knives, parangs, scissors and bill hooks.

Foods.—Except where intentional poisoning was suspected (See under Toxicology) no foods were submitted.

Water.—One hundred and twenty-two samples were analysed during the year. Sixty-seven of these being personally taken from the Municipal Supply at the request of Professor SIMPSON. Of the remainder, six were condemned, whilst eight were reported as doubtful and ten samples were reported upon as to their suitability for boiler purposes.

Milk.—Of the forty-one samples analysed, thirty-two were reported "good", two "poor", three as "watered." One was buffalo milk and three imported tinned milks.

As usual most of the samples were taken by the Hospital authorities.

Minerals.—Forty-eight Ores etc., were assayed, which included twenty of Tin, eight Coals and seventeen Wolframs the rest consisting of Iron, Arsenical, Antimonial, Gold, Silver and Lead Ores.

Sands.—Fifty-three samples were taken, in conjunction with Professor SIMPSON, from the Municipal Filter Beds and were examined and graded.

Soils.—Fifty-four were sent for examination and report.

Miscellaneous.—Fifty-five samples coming under this head were received these included Wines, Copra, two sets of exhibits in connection with Incendiarism, Bhang, Silver Ornaments, Kerosine, Ghee, Fuel Oil, Sago, Coconut Oil, Tapioca, Guano, Fruits, Tinned and otherwise, Beef Tea and Citronella Oil etc., etc.

Teaching.—Classes in Chemistry and Physics for Students of the Medical School, have been held throughout the year. Examinations of candidates under the Poisons Ordinance were also conducted in the Laboratories.

Personal.—Mr. P. J. BURGESS, M.A., F.C.S., resigned the position of Government Analyst at the beginning of March, and I was appointed his successor dating from March 1st. Mr. J. R. BROOKE F.I.C., F.C.S., was appointed Assistant Government Analyst and Opium Inspector, and commenced his duties on April 12th. Mr. SEELHORST, Senior Laboratory Assistant, returned from leave on April 30th.

FRANKLAND DENT,

*Government Analyst and Science Lecturer
Inspector under Petroleum Ordinance,
Straits Settlements.*

APPENDIX.

Comparison of Oils Imported into Singapore, between 1905 and 1906.

Description of Oil.		1905.			1906.		
		Number of Vessels.	Tins.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tins.	Tons.
Langkat Oil	Dragon ...	29	315,000	...	29	375,000	...
	Crown ...	78	305,440	...	88	316,672	...
	Lamp Glass..	3	5,100	...	7	24,950	...
	Silver Light..	1	200	...	3	17,356	...
	Rising Sun...	6	12,000	...	8	17,000	...
American Oil	Devoes ...	12	226,380	...	7	213,968	...
	Sylvan ...	10	166,000	...	2	169,000	...
Borneo ...	...	1	1,100	...	...	...	...
Cross ...	...	7	20,282	...	17	53,699	...
Russian ...	...	1	...	9,500	...	...	...
Rangoon ...	...	3	164,000	...	...	...	...
Palembang...	...	15	...	17,436	11	...	14,166
Balik Papan	...	3	...	10,250	5	...	16,590
Soe-Soe ...	...	1	...	1,000	11	...	30,323
Petroleum Residue	...	15	...	27,370	13	...	34,652
Brand ...	...	1	21,960	...	...	...	...
Pangkalan Brandan	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,100
Plajoe ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	525
Total ...	...	186	1,237,462	65,556	204	1,187,645	97,356

Straits and Federated Malay States Government Medical School.

REPORT BY DR. G. D. FREER, *Principal*.

1. *Full Course for the Diploma.*—Although a compulsory preliminary examination was required of those not holding a Junior Cambridge or some equivalent certificate, 10 new students (Chinese 3, Tamil 4, Eurasians 2, Sikh 1) were admitted to the School in March, making with 18 who joined in 1905, a total of 28 students working in the full course for the diploma. In addition 2 more students (Chinese) were allowed to join in July.

2. Among those who joined in March, was the first lady student and so far she has held her own very creditably in the examinations.

3. Three students resigned during the year, presumably owing to finding the work rather more difficult than they had anticipated.

4. The attendance and conduct of the students has been satisfactory. In most cases the difficulty has been not to make them work, but to prevent them from prematurely working too hard.

5. Regular courses of instruction have been given by the School staff throughout the year in the various subjects of the curriculum as they became due. In July Dr. LIM BOON KENG began a course of lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics for students who had then completed their first year. In November and December, Dr. ELLIS very kindly held a short special course of lectures in the Dissecting Room on the Anatomy of the Brain for the benefit of 2nd year students.

6. *Examinations.*—The results of the Primary Examinations for the Diploma held in May and December are shewn in the lists appended to this report. Those placed in the first class obtained two-thirds of the maximum marks. At the May examination for students who joined in July 1905, all passed in Chemistry; five failed in Physics, and two in Osteology. Those who failed have since passed the December examination at which also all those who joined in March 1906 passed. With regard to Physics the following remarks were made by Dr. BROOKE, the examiner in that subject. "The students as a whole are distinctly weak in their Practical Physics" "the standard required is fixed as low as is compatible with the sound status which our L. M. S. Diploma should have, and it would be a pity to reduce it." This weakness I hope to see rectified when the new Chemistry and Physics Laboratory is completed and properly equipped.

Mr. R. C. HOLLOWAY who joined the School in July 1905, after completing four years as a Student Assistant Surgeon in Madras, successfully passed last May his final examination for the Diploma in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

7. *Hospital Assistant Department. (2 years' course).*—Fifteen students were taken on in March for the 2 years' course of training, 9 for the Straits and 6 for the Perak Medical Service. After a three months' trial 5 were asked to resign as being unlikely to profit by the instruction given; 1 resigned on his own account. The remaining 9 (Straits 5, Perak 4) have completed their course for the first year, including in addition to the lectures laid down for them, three months' attendance in the *post mortem* rooms, and instruction in Practical Pharmacy under Mr. LEICESTER at the Out-door Dispensary. They have now begun practical Hospital work in the General and Pauper Hospitals.

8. A course of lectures on Elementary Hygiene and Sanitation for the benefit of School teachers was given in August and September, by Dr. BROOKE, the School Lecturer, in Hygiene. For the convenience of those attending and for want of a sufficiently large room at the Medical School it was held in the Anglo-Chinese School by the courtesy of the trustees. Fifty-one School teachers, nine Hospital Assistants and seven Hospital Nurse Probationers attended and at the end of the course an examination was held which twenty-two teachers and seven Hospital Assistants passed.

9. Thirteen candidates for the Licence under the Morphine and Poisons Ordinance were examined by the School staff and seven passed.

10. *Staff.*—An important addition to the Staff was the appointment in April last of Dr. R. D. KEITH, M.A., M.D. (Aberdeen) as Lecturer on Physiology and Assistant Pathologist, the letter from the Secretary of State approving of the appointment

at the same time stating it was in the gift of the School Council. Dr. F. DENT, M.Sc. (Vict. and Leeds.), Ph.D. (Munich), F.I.C., lectured on Chemistry and Physics *vice* Mr. BURGESS resigned.

Two of the most promising students were appointed in March, Demonstrators of Anatomy and Physiology respectively.

11. *Buildings and Equipment.*—The removal of the Government Analyst's Laboratory from Coleman Street to the Medical School grounds, the building of a separate Chemistry and Physics Laboratory for students and the erection of a new and more commodious Lecture Room to replace the present one handed over to the Government Analyst for offices, have received the sanction of Government and the work is now well in hand and should be completed before the commencement of the next July Session. The Physiological Laboratory and Dissecting Room are now well equipped for present requirements and although not originally intended for their present uses have been found to be admirably suited for them. A cool and well ventilated room has been assigned for the use of lady students.

12. Nearly 100 pathological specimens illustrating various diseases, injuries, and abnormalities have been put up and a complete collection of the *Materia Medica* of the British Pharmacopœia obtained from England. They form the nucleus of a Museum and until suitable accommodation can be found are arranged in the Lecture room.

Pass Lists in the Primary Examination for the L. M. S. Diploma:—

Chemistry.

MAY EXAMINATION.

First Class.

1. J. Gnanapragasam.
2. Chen Su Lan.
3. Tan Toon Cheng.
4. S. R. Krishnan.
5. Choa Boon Chye.
6. M. W. Chill.
7. Ho Siu Khan.

Second Class.

8. W. F. Carnegy.
9. E. W. De Cruz.
10. P. C. Fernandez.
11. S. Danasamy.
12. Yap Yeow Chin.
13. Sim Boon Kwang.
14. John S. Lee.
15. Augustus Aroozoo.
16. O. R. Corteling.

DECEMBER EXAMINATION.

First Class.

1. A. J. Thumboo.

Second Class.

2. Choo Sian Kim.
3. Lim Yun Fah.
4. Gurmuk Singh.
5. Lah Seng Tak.
6. Teo Chin Teong.
7. Miss E. Nunes.
8. R. Chelliah.
9. A. Saravanamuthu.
10. R. Vythilingam.

Physics.

MAY EXAMINATION.

First Class.

1. J. Gnanapragasam.

Second Class.

2. S. R. Krishnan.
3. E. W. De Cruz.
4. Tan Toon Cheng.
5. Choa Boon Chye.
6. Chen Su Lan.
7. M. W. Chill.
8. P. C. Fernandez.
9. John S. Lee.
10. Ho Siu Khan.
11. Sim Boon Kwang.
12. W. F. Carnegy.

Pass Lists in the Primary Examination for the L. M. S. Diploma.—

Physics.—*Continued.*

DECEMBER EXAMINATION.

First Class.

1. A. J. Thumboo.
2. Gurmukh Singh.

Second Class.

3. Teo Chin Teong.
4. R. Chelliah.
5. Choo Sian Kim.
6. S. Danasamy.
7. G. B. Leicester.
8. Yap Yeow Chin.
9. A. Saravanamuthu.
10. Augustus Aroozoo.
11. { Miss E. Nunes,
O. R. Corteling,
R. Vythilingam.

Botany.

DECEMBER EXAMINATION.

First Class.

1. Choo Sian Kim.
2. Gurmuk Singh.
3. Teo Chin Teong.
4. { Miss E. Nunes,
A. J. Thumboo.

Second Class.

6. G. B. Leicester.
7. R. Vythilingam.
8. Loh Seng Tak.
9. A. Saravanamuthu.
10. R. Chelliah.
11. Lim Yun Fah.

Osteology.

MAY EXAMINATION.

First Class.

1. { J. Gnanapragasam.
M. W. Chill.
2. S. R. Krishnan.
3. Chen Su Lan.
4. Tan Toon Cheng.
5. P. C. Fernandez.
6. Choa Boon Chye.
7. S. Danasamy.

Second Class.

8. E. W. De Cruz.
9. Yap Yeow Chin.
10. W. F. Carnegie.
11. John S. Lee.
12. Ho Siu Khan.
13. Augustus Aroozoo.

DECEMBER EXAMINATION.

First Class.

1. A. J. Thumboo.
2. Miss E. Nunes.
3. Teo Chin Teong.
4. R. Vythilingam.
5. Choo Sian Kim.
6. R. Chelliah.
7. O. R. Corteling.
8. A. Saravanamuthu.

Second Class.

9. Sim Boon Kwang.
10. Gurmuk Singh.

APPENDIX K.

Pathological Department.

REPORT BY DR. R. D. KEITH, *Acting Pathologist.*

1. *Staff, etc.*—This department came under Government control in May, but for the sake of comparison with other years the whole of the work for 1906 is given hereafter.

Dr. FINLAYSON the Government Pathologist went on leave on 17th August, 1906, when I took over his work. Mr. S. A. FERNANDEZ has acted as Assistant in the Laboratory. Mr. R. C. HOLLOWAY on qualifying at the Straits Medical School was appointed to do *post mortem* work, but owing to illness had to be transferred to other work. He was succeeded by Mr. CYRIL A. PAULUSZ who unfortunately had also to retire owing to physical unfitness. At present there is no *post mortem* assistant.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

I.

Clinical Research.

Total number of specimens	...	...	1060
1. Widal's reaction for Typhoid Fever	...	...	390
Positive	...	...	125
Negative	...	...	244
Doubtful	...	...	21

The standard employed was a dilution of 1 in 50 with a time limit of 30 minutes.

2. Widal's reaction for Paratyphoid

Total number	...	...	18
Negative	...	...	17
Doubtful	...	...	1

The standard employed was the same as in the case of Typhoid Fever.

3. Blood films for Malaria

Total number	...	...	374
Negative	...	...	226
Positive	...	...	148

The varieties of parasites were as follows :—

(a) Subtertian	...	94	(e) Simple quartan	...	6
(b) Simple tertian	...	30	(f) Triple quartan	...	1
(c) Double tertian	...	12	(g) Mixed quartan and subtertian	...	1
(d) Mixed tertian	...	4			

4. Sputa for Tubercle bacillus

Total	...	...	122
Negative	...	...	84
Positive	...	...	38

5. Smears for Gonococcus

Total	...	...	32
Negative	...	...	18
Positive	...	...	14

6. Swabs for Diphtheria bacillus

Total	...	...	29
Negative	...	...	16
Positive	...	...	13

7. Smears for Leprosy bacillus

Total	...	...	21
Negative	...	...	15
Positive	...	...	6

8. Urines

Total	...	...	10
Normal	...	...	2
Casts etc.	...	...	8

9. Faeces for ova etc.

Total	...	...	8
Normal	...	...	7
Anchylostomum ova	...	...	1

10. Blood counts (differential)

Total ...	...	...	...	16
Normal ...	...	...	...	7
Polymorphonuclear leucocytosis ...	...	...	...	9

11. Pus organisms

Total ...	...	...	...	6
Negative ...	...	...	...	3
Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus ...	...	...	...	3

12. Plague

Total ...	...	...	...	12
Post mortem ...	...	...	...	10
Ante mortem ...	...	...	...	2

all positive
1 positive and
1 negative

13. Tumours, etc.

Gumma ...	...	...	...	1
Tubercle ...	...	...	...	2
Fibroma ...	...	...	...	1
Carcinoma ...	...	...	...	2
Epithelioma ...	...	...	...	2
Cystadenoma ...	...	...	...	1
Lymphosarcoma ...	...	...	...	1
Fibrin (with foetal remains) ...	...	...	...	1
Fibrin (alone) ...	...	...	...	1

In addition to the above a very considerable number of tumours and various other specimens were examined in connection with autopsies performed at the various hospitals.

II.

Examination of Waters.

Total number ...	...	...	...	106
1. Wells, etc. ...	...	...	...	34
Good ...	...	...	...	3
Fair ...	...	...	...	3
Bad ...	...	...	...	28

Those specimens characterised as bad all shewed the presence of large number of organisms belonging to the Coli group.

2. Municipal water (Reservoir, etc.)

Total number ...	...	...	...	72
All good or fair.				

A considerable number of experiments were carried out by this department during the visit of Professor SIMPSON.

III.

Food stuffs, etc.

Total number ...	...	...	...	119
1. Milk				

(a) General bacteriological examination of 18 samples shewed the presence of intestinal organisms in all.

(b) Examination for tubercle bacilli was carried out in 5 cases. In no case was the suspected organism found.

2. Aerated water, etc. ...	...	...	...	95
Aerated waters ...	...	...	...	18
Good ...	...	...	...	15
Bad ...	...	...	...	3
Other foods and drinks ...	...	...	...	77
Good ...	...	...	...	35
Bad ...	...	...	...	42

Miscellaneous.

Examination of rats.—During the first three months of 1906 several hundreds of rats were examined for the presence of Plague. During the last three months 250 additional rats have been examined. In no case was there any sign of acute Plague but out of the 250 examined in the latter part of the year, 2 shewed caseous glands in the axilla. Cultures and smears failed to reveal the presence of Plague bacilli. Owing to the want of suitable animals no animal experiments could be carried out at that time, but suitable animals have been and are now being acquired. It is of importance to ascertain whether Plague is present in a chronic form in the rats of the town to even the slightest extent, as its presence in these rodents might explain the origin of the few sporadic cases which occur.

Widals reaction in cases of Dysentery.—One hundred tests have been performed. The sera were obtained from the Pauper and General Hospitals from patients who presented the clinical symptoms of the disease. Various strains of Dysentery bacilli were employed including one kindly supplied by Professor R. STRONG of Manila and another by Professor W. J. SIMPSON. The dilution employed was 1 in 50 with a time limit of 30 minutes. In only one case was the reaction positive.

Museum.—Upwards of 100 specimens of pathological interests have been prepared by the pathologists for the museum of the Straits Medical School.

Post Mortem Examinations.

The Pathologist and his Assistants now perform all *post mortem* examinations including Police and Coroner's cases except in the event of no Assistant Surgeons being available when the Pathologist goes on leave when these latter cases will be performed by an Assistant Surgeon or House Surgeon as the case may be. The Assistant Surgeon or House Surgeon is to be present and is to take notes of all Police and Coroner's cases and is to give legal evidence should it be required.

Instruction in *post mortem* work was given by Dr. FINLAYSON at Tan Tock Seng's Hospital and by myself at the General Hospital to the hospital students in the Straits Medical School.

The following is a list of the diseases which seemed *post mortem* to have been chiefly instrumental in causing death. Owing to the absence of the Pathologist on leave and the difficulty of obtaining trained Assistants, the number of *post mortems* performed was considerably smaller than it would otherwise have been.

Total number of *post mortem* examinations ... 1,193

Diseases:—

Dysentery	...	...	...	226
Tubercle total	...	...	...	191
(a) Tubercle of lungs	...	...	...	91
(b) Tubercle of lungs and intestine	...	...	...	47
(c) General tuberculosis	...	...	...	41
(d) Miliary tubercle	...	...	...	1
(e) Tubercle of bones	...	...	...	4
(f) Tubercle of kidneys	...	...	...	1
(g) Tubercular meningitis	...	...	...	2
(h) Tubercular pericarditis	...	...	...	2
(i) Tubercular peritonitis	...	...	...	2
Cholera	...	...	...	143
Malaria	...	...	...	104
Beri-beri	...	...	...	93
Pneumonia (lobar)	...	...	...	54
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	42
Morbus cordis	...	...	...	30
Phagedæna ulceration and Sapræmia	...	...	...	29
Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	23
Malignant disease, carcinoma, etc.	...	...	...	18
General debility and senile decay	...	...	...	17

Colitis ...	...	...	15
Endocarditis (ulcerative)	...	...	14
Enteritis	...	...	11
Suspected poisoning	...	...	11
Plague	...	...	10
Injuries to skull, meninges, etc	...	...	10
Rupture of spleen ...	...	...	9
Enterocolitis	...	...	8
Chronic interstitial nephritis	...	...	7
Fractures of limbs, etc.	...	...	7
Acute cellulitis	...	...	6
Suppurative peritonitis	...	...	6
Gangrene of lung ...	...	...	6
Suffocation	...	...	6
Stabbing	...	...	5
Pneumonia (catarrhal)	...	...	5
Aneurism of aorta ...	...	...	5
Cerebral softening ...	...	...	4
Cerebral hæmorrhage	...	...	4
Suppurative meningitis	...	...	4
Pleurisy	...	...	4
Septicæmia	...	...	4
Syphilis	...	...	4
Empyema	...	...	3
Pylonephritis and cystitis	...	...	3
Cut throat	...	...	3
Abscess of lung ...	...	...	2
Cholelithiasis	...	...	2
Necrosis of bones ...	...	...	2
Pneumonia septic ...	...	...	2
Strangulated hernia	...	...	2
Apoplexy (heat) ...	...	...	2
Burning	...	...	2
Cystic degeneration of kidneys	...	...	2
Cerebral abscess ...	...	...	2
Cancrum oris	...	...	2
Dislocation of spine	...	...	2
Appendicitis	...	...	1
Fibrosis of lung	...	...	1
Myelitis (spinal)	...	...	1
Nephritis (acute)	...	...	1
Acute intestinal obstruction	...	...	1
Paraplegia (traumatic)	...	...	1
Pyosalpingitis	...	...	1
Gastric ulcer	...	...	1
Abscess of kidney ...	...	...	1
Suppurative Arthritis	...	...	1
Splenomegaly	...	...	1
Pericarditis (suppurative)	...	...	1
Arteriosclerosis	...	...	1
Ischio-rectal abscess	...	...	1
Gumma of spinal cord	...	...	1
Osteomyelitis acute	...	...	1
Tetanus	...	...	1
Otitis media	...	...	1
Perityphlitis	...	...	1
Perisplenic abscess	...	...	1

Annual Report on the Medical Department, Labuan, for the Year 1906.

Population.

THE estimated population of the Island on December 31 was 8,317. One hundred and sixteen Births and 161 Deaths were registered.

The decrease in population is due to the excess of deaths over births, but I doubt if all births are registered as the natives, more especially the Kadayans, seldom report. This may be due to their ignorance of the law or due to their unwillingness to come in from their villages to report cases.

The Kadayan, as a rule, evades the law whenever he can. There are no proper means of reaching the various villages throughout the Island, as roads are not in existence and headmen have never been appointed.

The birth-rate was highest during the third quarter and lowest during the second quarter of the year.

The death-rate was highest during the second quarter and lowest during the first quarter.

The mortality of infants under one year of age was 66, being over 50 per cent of the total birth-rate. This large mortality was not due to any special ailment but entirely results from the ignorance of the natives in treating disease. They refuse to adopt Western methods in time of sickness preferring to put their faith in *ber-hantu* and other methods of treatment, although the cost is great and the result unsatisfactory.

Public Health.

The public health during the year under review was good.

There has been no epidemic of Infectious or Contagious diseases.

Small-pox.—One case of Small-pox was introduced from British North Borneo in January. The patient was isolated in his own house. The type was confluent and ended in recovery. No further cases appeared.

Measles.—A number of cases of this complaint occurred during the first and third quarters of the year. The type was usually mild; a few cases ended fatally from Broncho-pneumonia.

Malaria.—It is impossible to gauge the extent to which the native suffers as he seldom seeks treatment. Apparently the disease is not very prevalent.

Venereal Diseases.—In this class there is a marked diminution due to greater care being exercised by the Chinese and Japanese prostitutes. The native prostitute is largely responsible for spreading the disease.

Beri-beri.—This disease, some years ago, was common amongst the coolies working in the Coal Mines and in Sago Factories. Few cases are to be met with now.

General Sanitary Condition.—Steamers arriving from Singapore were inspected for Cholera before being allowed to enter the port. In each instance free pratique was granted, there being no occasion to quarantine a vessel.

The general sanitary condition of the Island is much the same as last year. The same methods of disposal of dust and town refuse exist; still, there is a tendency, especially in the town of Victoria, to a general improvement, though the progress made may be slow.

The Water-supply as provided by the Labuan Water Co. has been much improved and gives entire satisfaction to those who take advantage of it. The new 4-inch main-pipe with a 3-inch distribution is ample for all requirements. A branch line has been laid on to the Sarawak Wharf for the benefit of shipping.

Meteorological Conditions.

The seasons can be divided into a North-East and into a South-West Monsoon. The latter prevails during nearly three-quarters of the year. As a rule, the North-East does not set in until the middle of December or beginning of January and lasts till the middle of April or the beginning of May when the South-West begins to blow. The highest temperature during the year was 95° Fah. and the lowest 72° Fah. The

total rainfall during the year was 146.26 inches, the greatest fall in 24 hours being 8.66 inches on 30th October.

The Hospital.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 164 with 17 deaths. Of those who died, 9 were admitted in a moribund condition, death supervening in less than 24 hours.

Of the total treated, 15 remained from the previous year and 149 were new admissions, 155 were discharged, leaving 9 under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average sick was 10.41.

Water-supply.—For bathing purposes water is obtained from a well on the old Gaol site and at some little distance from the Hospital. From this well it is pumped by hand into a tank raised some feet from the ground and allowed to flow by gravity through a thick pipe to a convenient standpipe close to the Hospital. The water for cooking is collected from an iron roof. The patients do not drink water, as they are supplied with tea.

Bath-rooms.—Patients who are able to walk, use a bath-room in an outbuilding furnished with a tub and filled with hot or cold water according to their desires. As a rule patients bathe in warm water. Patients who are unable to help themselves are washed by the attendants in the Hospital.

Drains.—All drains are open. Those leading from the Hospital and Latrine are composed of stone and cement.

Sewage.—The excreta is mixed with Jeye's fluid, removed daily and buried at some distance from the Hospital.

Food-supply.—The provisions are supplied on contract, approved by Government.

The Hospital surroundings.—The gardener attached to the Hospital has much improved the general appearance by planting shrubs and trees.

R. E. ADAMSON.

MONTHLY RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS IN 1906, AT LABUAN HOSPITAL.

MONTHS.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	YEARLY TOTAL.
MEAN TEMPERATURE ...	82.10	83.37	83.43	83.23	83.86	83.05	82.62	81.43	81.82	80.91	80.73	81.49	82.33
MEAN HUMIDITY ...	73.51	72.25	70.93	72.33	74.06	76.60	83.35	84.41	82.66	84.77	86.83	86.61	79.02
DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.
Malaria Fever: Intermittent	3	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	12
" Remittent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" P. m. n. c. i. o. u. s.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Tertiary	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Gonorrhoea	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gonorrhoeal Babo	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debility	1	1	1	...	2	2	2	1	2	4	3	1	23
Beri-beri	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	11
Neuritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Muscular Weakness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circulatory System: Asthenia	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
" Mitral Incompetence	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Respiratory System: Phthisis	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
" Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Digestive System: Hernia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Dyspepsia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Catarrhal Jaundice	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	5
" Colic	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	15	2	3	1	12	1	6	6	1	6	9	6	99
													11

MONTHLY RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS IN 1906, AT LABUAN HOSPITAL.

MONTHS.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		YEARLY TOTAL.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
MEAN TEMPERATURE ...	...	82.10	...	83.37	...	83.43	...	83.23	...	83.86	...	83.05	...	82.62	...	81.43	...	81.82	...	80.91	...	80.73	...	81.49	...	82.33
MEAN HUMIDITY ...	...	73.51	...	72.25	...	70.93	...	72.33	...	74.06	...	76.60	...	83.35	...	84.41	...	82.66	...	84.77	...	86.83	...	86.61	...	79.02
DISEASES.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digestive System:—Continued.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Acute Diarrhoea	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Inflammation of Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lymphatic System: Wound of Spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary System: Phimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Soft Chancres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Orchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Eye: Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Skin: Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Cellular Tissue: Abscess	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Organs of Locomotion:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Tubercular Arthritis.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Acute Arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Injuries: Fracture of Femur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Fracture of Tibia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Fracture of Humerus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Fracture of Skull	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Fracture of Spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Sprain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	11	...	3	1	4	...	7	...	7	1	4	...	4	...	5	...	6	2	3	1	5	1	6	...	65	6

Singapore.

Return of the Statistics of Population for the Year 1906.

				Europeans.	Eurasians.	Malays.	Chinese.	Tamils.	Other Nationalities.	TOTAL.
Number of inhabitants in 1906	...			4,160	4,425	36,127	191,570	18,840	3,301	258,423
" Births during the year 1906				122	153	1,431	3,598	374	77	5,755
" Deaths " 1906				70	107	1,442	7,486	958	184	10,247
" Immigrants " 1906				No data available.						
" Emigrants " 1906										
Number of inhabitants in 1905	...			4,094	4,365	36,118	185,984	18,642	3,170	252,373
Increase	...			66	60	9	5,586	198	131	6,050
Decrease	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Race or nationality should be specified, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the above model.

Meteorological Return for the Year 1906.

		TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.		WINDS.		REMARKS.
		Solar Maximum.	Minimum on Grass.	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in Inches.	Degree of Humidity.	General Direction.	Average Force.	
		°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	Inches.	%		Miles.	
January	...	144.7	71.9	87.3	73.9	13.4	79.7	16.16	84	NE	99	
February	...	142.9	72.3	89.5	73.9	15.6	80.8	5.99	78	NE	115	
March	...	144.8	73.4	88.8	75.2	13.6	81.4	11.81	80	NE	105	
April	...	142.9	73.4	89.5	75.8	13.7	81.5	5.51	79	WSW	109	
May	...	140.6	74.3	89.6	76.5	13.1	82.3	5.71	79	SW	148	
June	...	134.2	73.0	87.3	75.0	12.3	80.5	12.95	83	SE	117	
July	...	139.2	72.7	88.8	75.1	13.7	81.4	10.98	79	SSW	127	
August	...	143.1	71.5	88.3	73.4	14.9	80.7	5.60	77	SW	88	
September	...			Not registered.				10.95		Not registered.		
October	...	142.3	72.9	87.5	75.0	12.5	80.2	12.41	83	SSW	138	
November	...	144.5	72.0	88.2	74.5	13.7	79.9	12.74	81	NW	91	
December	...	131.6	72.1	84.6	73.8	10.8	77.7	15.38	87	...	76	
Mean	...	140.9	72.7	88.1	74.7	13.4	80.5	Total. 126.19	81	...	110	

SINGAPORE.

*Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the following Institutions:—
General Prison, Tan Tock Seng's, Leper and Kandang Kerbau Hospitals, and
Quarantine Camp, Quarantine Station and Lunatic Asylum.*

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
I—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Small-pox ...	3	68	14	71	...	
Chicken-pox ...	1	4	...	5	...	
Measles ...	...	29	1	29	...	
Rubella ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Plague ...	...	6	5	6	...	
Dengue ...	...	24	...	24	...	
Influenza ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Mumps ...	...	14	...	14	...	
Diphtheria ...	...	3	1	3	...	
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Febricula ...	...	334	...	334	3	
Enteric Fever ...	11	148	60	159	11	
Cholera ...	...	427	319	427	1	
Choleraic Diarrhoea ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Dysentery ...	51	873	339	924	44	
Beri-beri ...	134	958	187	1,092	124	
Malaria ...	28	1,514	179	1,542	38	
Phagedæna ...	24	82	29	106	1	
Erysipelas ...	1	12	3	13	...	
Pyæmia ...	...	4	3	4	...	
Septicæmia ...	...	14	10	14	...	
Tetanus ...	...	12	10	12	1	
Tubercle ...	23	522	312	545	36	
Leprosy ...	34	89	16	123	44	
Syphilis Primary ...	12	205	...	217	21	
" Secondary ...	51	934	28	985	82	
Gonorrhœa ...	15	207	...	222	17	
Starvation ...	3	2	3	5	...	
Alcohol ...	1	26	...	27	...	
Scurvy ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Rheumatism ...	9	158	1	167	5	
Gout ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	...	7	...	7	...	
Cyst ...	...	3	...	3	...	
New Growth Non-malignant ...	1	30	1	31	5	
" Malignant ...	3	33	18	36	...	
Anæmia ...	2	70	10	72	7	
Debility ...	5	148	37	153	5	
Old Age ...	17	60	39	77	17	
II—LOCAL DISEASES.						
I. NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Neuritis ...	4	16	1	20	2	
Meningitis ...	1	10	11	11	...	
Myelitis ...	...	9	5	9	1	
Progressive Muscular Atrophy ...	1	1	...	2	2	
Primary Lateral Sclerosis ...	3	11	1	14	3	
Locomotor Ataxy ...	1	3	...	4	1	
Disseminated Sclerosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cerebral Abscess ...	...	3	3	3	...	
" Softening ...	...	2	2	2	...	
" Hæmorrhage ...	2	15	12	17	1	
Hydrocephalus ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Paraplegia ...	1	5	2	6	1	
Hemiplegia ...	10	36	6	46	13	
Paralysis Local ...	2	8	2	10	1	
Epilepsy ...	1	14	2	15	...	
Neuralgia ...	...	5	...	5	...	
Sciatica ...	1	2	...	3	...	
Hysteria ...	2	3	...	5	...	
Carried forward...	458	7,173	1,674	7,631	488	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Singapore Hospitals.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	458	7,173	1,674	7,631	488	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
Idiocy ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Infantile deficiency with Epi- lepsy ...	1	3	1	4	7	
Infantile deficiency without Epilepsy ...	11	9	...	20	18	
Epilepsy acquired ...	6	...	...	6	...	
Mania ...	2	123	2	125	2	
" Acute ...	105	127	48	232	95	
" Chronic ...	15	7	2	22	16	
" Recurrent ...	1	10	...	11	4	
" A Potu ...	3	6	...	9	1	
" Senile ...	4	8	4	12	3	
Melancholia Acute ...	24	37	6	61	24	
" Chronic ...	3	...	5	3	4	
Dementia ...	2	22	...	24	1	
" Primary ...	4	2	1	6	3	
" Secondary ...	94	30	5	124	104	
" Senile ...	6	3	1	9	7	
" Organic ...	...	1	...	1	1	
General Paralysis of Insane ...	...	1	2	1	...	
Delusional Insanity ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Other Diseases ...	...	20	3	20	...	
2. DISEASES OF THE EYE.						
Ophthalmia ...	69	230	...	299	8	
" Purulent ...	...	4	...	4	1	
" Granular ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Cornea-Inflammation ...	3	6	...	9	1	
" Ulcer ...	16	74	...	90	13	
" Sloughing ...	1	1	...	2	...	
" Opacity ...	7	29	...	36	10	
Hypopyon ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Staphyloma ...	12	27	...	39	8	
Iritis ...	1	16	...	17	3	
Synechia ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Glaucoma ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Cataract ...	3	13	...	16	3	
Pan-ophthalmitis ...	7	16	...	23	3	
Amaurosis ...	3	5	...	8	...	
Stye ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Blepharitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Other Diseases ...	...	4	...	4	...	
3. DISEASES OF THE EAR.						
Inflammation Middle Ear ...	...	10	...	10	...	
4. DISEASES OF THE NOSE.						
Rhinitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
5. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Pericarditis ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Endocarditis ...	...	7	7	7	...	
Valvular Disease ...	4	122	39	126	13	
Tachycardia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Endarteritis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Atheroma ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Aneurysm ...	...	5	5	5	...	
Varicose Veins ...	...	7	...	7	...	
Thrombosis ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Other Diseases ...	...	2	...	2	...	
<i>Carried forward...</i>	866	8,181	1,806	9,047	842	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Singapore Hospitals.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward...</i>	86	8,181	1,806	9,047	842	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
6. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Laryngitis	...	1	5	1	6	...
Bronchitis	...	4	241	13	245	10
Asthma	...	...	35	...	35	1
Hæmoptysis	...	...	1	...	1	...
Pneumonia	...	1	133	69	134	3
Broncho-pneumonia	...	1	16	8	17	...
Pleuro-pneumonia	...	...	4	...	4	...
Lung Abscess	...	...	2	1	2	...
Lung Gangrene	...	...	1	1	1	...
Phthisis	...	3	45	19	48	1
Emphysema	...	...	2	...	2	...
Pleurisy	...	2	39	1	41	4
Empyema	...	2	8	4	10	...
Other Diseases	...	...	7	6	7	...
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Stomatitis	...	...	3	...	3	...
Cancerum Oris	...	...	5	3	5	...
Gum-boil	...	...	6	...	6	...
Caries of teeth	...	...	3	...	3	...
Tonsillitis	...	...	9	...	9	1
Quinsy	...	...	1	...	1	...
Pharyngitis	...	...	5	...	5	1
Ulceration Pharynx	...	...	2	1	2	...
Sore throat	...	...	3	...	3	...
Gastritis	...	...	28	...	28	...
Gastric Ulcer	...	...	2	...	2	...
Dilatation of Stomach	...	...	4	...	4	...
Dyspepsia	...	6	114	...	120	2
Gastralgia	...	...	1	...	1	...
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	2	2	2	...
Enteritis	...	...	33	9	33	3
Appendicitis	...	1	14	4	15	...
Colitis	...	2	20	7	22	1
Duodenal Ulcer	...	...	2	2	2	...
Sprue	...	3	16	2	19	1
Hernia Inguinal	...	2	10	...	12	3
Strangulated	...	...	4	2	4	...
Volvulus	...	...	1	1	1	...
Intussusception	...	...	1	1	1	...
Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	3	3	3	...
Stricture intestines	...	...	1	1	1	...
Diarrhœa	...	14	544	91	558	25
Colic	...	...	44	...	44	...
Constipation	...	...	31	...	31	1
Rectal Ulcer	...	...	6	...	6	1
Fissure in Ano	...	...	2	...	2	1
Stricture Rectum	...	...	1	...	1	...
Fistula in Ano	...	2	13	...	15	1
Ulcer Anus	...	...	2	...	2	...
Abscess Anus	...	...	9	...	9	...
Prolapse of Rectum	...	...	4	...	4	...
Hæmorrhoids	...	2	34	...	36	2
Hepatitis	...	1	8	...	9	1
Peri Hepatitis	...	...	3	...	3	...
Congestion of Liver	...	...	2	...	2	...
Abscess of Liver	...	2	18	11	20	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	5	48	29	53	3
Jaundice	...	...	7	1	7	1
Gall Stones	...	...	1	1	1	...
<i>Carried forward...</i>	920	9 790	2,100	10,710	911	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Singapore Hospitals.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward...</i>	920	9,790	2,100	10,710	911	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES —						
<i>Continued.</i>						
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Ctd.						
Biliary Colic ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Peritonitis ...	2	9	9	11	...	
Ascites ...	...	18	3	18	1	
Other Diseases ...	...	7	1	7	...	
8. DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.						
Splenitis ...	...	26	...	26	...	
Abscess Spleen ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Glands-Inflammation ...	3	52	...	55	...	
" Suppuration ...	2	82	...	84	6	
Lymphadenoma ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Lymphangitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Elephantiasis ...	...	9	1	9	1	
Other Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. DISEASES OF THE THYROID BODY.						
Goitre ...	1	1	...	2	...	
10. DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.						
Nephritis Acute ...	2	15	4	17	1	
Bright's Disease ...	1	58	21	59	4	
Surgical Kidney ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Albuminuria ...	2	1	...	3	...	
Pyonephrosis ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Glycosuria ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Hæmaturia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Calculus Kidney ...	2	6	...	8	...	
Cystitis ...	1	4	...	5	...	
Urine Suppression ...	...	1	1	1	...	
" Retention ...	...	4	...	4	...	
" Incontinence ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Calculus ...	...	2	...	2	...	
11. DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM. MALE.						
Urethritis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Stricture ...	1	10	1	11	1	
Urethral Fistula ...	...	7	...	7	...	
Abscess Prostate ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Phimosis ...	...	20	...	20	...	
Chancroid ...	...	208	...	217	6	
Scrotum Inflammation ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Abscess ...	1	8	...	9	...	
" Sloughing ...	2	5	...	7	...	
Hydrocele ...	...	11	...	11	...	
Orchitis ...	1	12	...	13	...	
Epididymitis ...	...	5	...	5	...	
Varicocele ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Testis Abscess ...	...	2	...	2	...	
" Hernia ...	...	6	...	6	...	
Penis Ulcer ...	...	21	...	21	1	
" Sloughing ...	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>Carried forward...</i>	950	10,418	2,143	11,368	932	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Singapore Hospitals.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward...</i>	950	10,418	2,143	11,368	932	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.— <i>Continued.</i>						
II. DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM.— <i>Continued.</i>						
MALE.— <i>Continued.</i>						
Hematocele ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Other Diseases ...	...	3	1	3	...	
FEMALE.						
Oophoritis ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Pelvic Peritonitis ...	...	1	1	1	...	
" Cellulitis ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Metritis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Endo metritis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcer os Uteri ...	...	5	...	5	...	
Prolapse Uteri ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Sub Involution ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Abortion ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Menorrhagia ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Dysmenorrhœa ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Lencorrhœa ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Chancroid ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Other Diseases ...	...	7	...	7	1	
12. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.						
Ostitis ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Periostitis ...	...	8	...	8	1	
Caries ...	2	8	4	10	1	
Necrosis ...	6	32	4	38	3	
Ununited fracture ...	2	...	...	2	...	
Arthritis ...	3	4	...	7	1	
Synovitis ...	1	36	...	37	8	
Ankylosis ...	1	7	...	8	1	
Curvature of Spine ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Pott's Disease ...	...	3	1	3	...	
Myalgia ...	1	4	...	5	...	
Talipes ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Dislocated Cartilage ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Other Diseases ...	...	4	...	4	...	
13. DISEASES OF THE CONNECTIVE TISSUE.						
Cellulitis ...	1	70	4	71	6	
Abscess ...	8	207	9	215	17	
Gangrene ...	...	4	1	4	1	
Oedema ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Other Diseases ...	...	1	...	1	...	
14. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.						
Erythema ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Urticaria ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Eczema ...	1	60	...	61	2	
Seborrhœa ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Psoriasis ...	2	38	...	40	2	
Herpes ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pemphigus ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Gangrene Senile ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Ulcer ...	79	901	...	980	75	
<i>Carried forward...</i>	1,059	11,856	2,169	12,915	1,054	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Singapore Hospitals.—Concluded.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	1,059	11,856	2,169	12,915	1,054	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Concluded.</i>						
DISEASES OF THE SKIN.— <i>Ctd.</i>						
Boil ...	...	20	...	20	...	
Carbuncle ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Whitlow ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Onychia ...	2	8	...	10	...	
Corn ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Diseases ...	...	19	...	19	...	
III.—INJURIES.						
General ...	42	44	7	86	4	
Local ...	15	1,109	37	1,124	44	
IV.—POISONS.						
Poisoned Wound ...	2	10	...	12	1	
Opium ...	...	9	5	9	...	
Lead ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Mercury ...	...	3	...	3	1	
Alcohol ...	...	56	2	56	...	
Indian Hemp ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Stramonium ...	...	2	...	2	...	
V.—OPERATIONS.						
Amputation Toe ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Finger ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Thigh ...	1	5	...	6	...	
" Leg ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Severed Ulna Artery ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Removal of Tumour ...	1	1	...	1	...	
Condyloma ...	2	...	...	2	...	
VI.—PARASITES.						
Scabies ...	...	61	...	61	1	
Ringworm ...	1	17	...	18	...	
Tœnia Imbricata ...	...	2	...	2	...	
" Tonsurans ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Anchylostoma ...	6	23	9	29	...	
Ascaris Lumbricoides ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Tœnia Solium ...	...	1	...	1	...	
MALFORMATIONS ...	...	4	...	4	...	
PARTURITION ...	...	5	...	5	...	
NO DISCOVERABLE DISEASE ...	15	124	...	139	2	
TOTAL ...	1,146	13,392	2,229	14,538	1,107	

PENANG.

(INCLUDES DINDINGS.)

Return of the Statistics of Population for the Year 1906.

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Malays.	Chinese.	Tamils.	Other Nationalities.	TOTAL.
Number of inhabitants in 1906 ...	1,058	1,762	36,669	76,463	18,443	1,933	136,328
„ Births during the year 1906	36	51	1,056	861	328	32	2,364
„ Deaths „ „ 1906	12	51	1,249	3,341	946	69	5,668
„ Immigrants „ 1906	No data available.						
„ Emigrants „ 1906							
Number of inhabitants in 1905 ...	1,046	1,741	36,757	75,675	18,551	1,889	135,659
Increase	12	21	...	788	...	44	669
or							
Decrease	...	...	88	...	108	...	...

Race or nationality should be specified, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the above model.

Meteorological Return for the Year 1906.

		TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.		WINDS.		REMARKS.
		Solar Maximum.	Minimum on Grass.	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in Inches.	Degree of Humidity.	General Direction.	Average Force.	
January	... ..	°F 145.8	°F 67.2	°F 88.8	°F 74.0	°F 14.8	°F 80.2	inches. 7.50	71	N	Miles. 255.16	
February	... ..	152.3	68.0	91.3	75.5	15.8	81.7	3.54	71	NW	261.14	
March	... ..	153.8	69.8	92.0	75.0	17.0	82.5	2.20	71	NW	276.61	
April	... ..	148.2	71.7	89.6	75.2	14.4	81.2	15.47	81	S	292.00	
May	... ..	148.1	73.1	89.9	75.9	14.0	81.8	13.08	80	S	209.50	
June	... ..	143.4	71.8	89.1	74.9	14.2	80.8	8.07	79	S	222.70	
July	... ..	146.2	71.2	88.9	74.4	14.5	80.7	4.69	80	S	221.40	
August	... ..	147.0	71.3	88.0	73.6	14.4	78.4	10.51	81	NW	190.60	
September	... ..	148.4	72.7	88.1	74.1	14.0	79.8	10.62	81	NW	202.50	
October	... ..	151.4	72.2	88.1	73.9	14.2	79.9	8.33	79	NW	190.50	
November	... ..	145.9	70.6	86.9	72.5	14.4	78.7	16.79	78	NW	206.30	
December	... ..	146.8	72.0	86.8	73.7	13.1	78.3	11.20	82	NW	248.70	
Mean	... ..	148.0	71.0	88.9	74.4	14.5	80.3	Total 112.0	78	NW	231.40	

PENANG.

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the following Institutions:—General, District, Lock, Criminal Prison, Quarantine Camp Jelutong, European Small-pox, Balik Pulau, Leper Hospital Pulau Jerejak, Lumut Hospitals and Female Leper Ward, Jelutong.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Small-pox	...	2	...	2	...	
Chicken-pox	...	26	...	26	5	
Measles	...	3	...	3	...	
Rubella	...	4	...	4	...	
Dengue	...	1	...	1	...	
Mumps	...	2	...	2	...	
Simple Continued Fever	...	46	...	46	...	
Enteric Fever	5	15	4	20	1	
Cholera	...	4	3	4	...	
Dysentery Acute	9	164	78	173	3	
" Chronic	4	439	123	443	15	
Beri-beri	45	244	58	289	32	
Fever (not classified)	...	68	...	68	3	
Malarial Fever	...	124	22	124	6	
Malarial Fever, Intermittent	...	36	...	36	1	
" Benign Tertian	5	322	7	327	6	
" Pernicious	...	121	18	121	10	
" Quartan	...	3	...	3	...	
Malarial Cachexia	1	53	3	54	5	
Phagedæna	10	40	29	50	7	
Erysipelas	...	3	2	3	...	
Tetanus	...	7	5	7	...	
Tubercle	...	10	4	10	1	
Leprosy	367	182	141	549	350	
Yaws	1	1	...	2	...	
Syphilis Primary	4	114	...	118	10	
" Secondary	27	324	12	351	43	
" Tertiary	...	63	8	63	2	
Gonorrhœa	12	82	...	94	5	
Privation	...	11	8	11	...	
Scurvy	...	2	1	2	...	
Rheumatism	12	289	5	301	36	
" Acute	28	48	1	76	...	
" Gonorrhœal	...	7	1	7	1	
Cyst	...	5	1	5	...	
Anæmia	14	198	62	212	9	
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	...	1	...	1	...	
Diabetes	...	1	...	1	...	
Debility	12	144	24	156	7	
Old Age	2	27	12	29	5	
Congenital Harelip and cleft palate	...	1	1	1	...	
NEW GROWTHS.						
Malignant	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-Malignant	...	...	...	...	...	
Warts	...	15	6	15	2	
Cancer	...	7	...	7	...	
Malignant growth, neck	...	1	...	1	...	
Cancer Stomach	1	1	1	2	...	
" Omentum	1	1	...	2	...	
" Colloid Liver	...	1	...	1	...	
" Left Jaw	...	1	...	1	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.						
I. NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Multiple Neuritis	...	12	...	12	2	
Multiple Neuritis Alcoholic	1	7	...	8	...	
Meningitis	...	3	3	3	...	
Myelitis	...	6	2	6	1	
Lateral Sclerosis	...	3	...	3	1	
Carried forward...	563	3,295	645	3,838	569	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Penang Hospitals:—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward...</i>	563	3,295	645	3,858	569	
II.--LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
NERVOUS SYSTEM—Contd.						
Cerebral Tumour (Softening Brain) ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Apoplexy ...	...	3	3	3	...	
Paralysis ...	1	3	1	4	...	
Paraplegia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Spastic ...	...	5	1	5	1	
Hemiplegia ...	14	20	6	34	6	
Chorea ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Convulsions ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Epilepsy ...	1	4	...	5	...	
Tetany ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Headache ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Neuralgia ...	...	9	...	9	...	
Vertigo ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hyperæsthesia, localized ...	1	1	...	2	...	
Neuritis ...	2	...	...	2	...	
Locomotor ataxia ...	3	13	1	16	3	
Sciatica ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hysteria ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Mania Acute ...	...	22	2	22	...	
Melancholia ...	...	4	1	4	2	
Dementia ...	7	40	6	47	8	
Insanity ...	...	3	1	3	...	
Delusional Insanity ...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. DISEASES OF THE EYE.						
Conjunctivitis, Catarrhal ...	4	30	...	34	1	
" Purulent ...	...	13	...	13	4	
" Granular ...	...	19	1	19	1	
" Gonorrhæal... ..	1	16	...	17	4	
Keratitis ...	...	10	...	10	2	
Iritis ...	2	14	...	16	2	
Glaucoma ...	1	1	...	2	1	
Ulcer of Cornea ...	1	17	...	18	3	
Pterygium ...	1	...	...	1	1	
Hypopyon ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Cataract ...	3	8	...	11	5	
Amblyopia ...	5	...	...	5	...	
Shrunken Eyeball ...	4	1	...	5	3	
Opacity of Cornea ...	...	7	...	7	2	
Prolapse of Iris ...	1	2	...	3	...	
Atrophy Eyeball ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Staphyloma ...	4	5	1	9	2	
Hypermetropia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Blindness ...	3	32	1	35	12	
Entropion ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Blepharitis ...	...	2	...	2	1	
3. DISEASES OF THE EAR.						
Inflammation External Meatus ...	...	5	...	5	...	
Suppurative Otitis, Middle Ear ...	...	2	...	2	...	
4. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Pericarditis ...	...	3	3	3	...	
Endocarditis ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Valvular Disease, Aortic ...	1	13	1	14	1	
Do, Mitral ...	3	31	12	34	12	
Myocarditis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Aneurysm Carotid Artery ...	1	3	3	4	...	
Do, Aorta ...	...	4	1	4	...	
<i>Carried forward...</i>	627	3,677	692	4,304	647	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Penang Hospitals:—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward...</i>	627	3,677	692	4,304	647	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
4. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.—						
<i>Contd.</i>						
Thrombosis Cerebral ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Phlebitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Thrombosis Lateral Sinus ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Varicose Veins ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Morbus Cordis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Atheromatous degeneration ...	2	3	...	5	...	
5. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF RESPIRATION—						
Laryngitis ...	...	8	1	8	...	
" Ulcerative ...	...	6	3	6	...	
Laryngeal Stricture ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Bronchitis Catarrhal ...	...	16	...	16	...	
" Acute ...	...	28	...	28	...	
" Chronic ...	...	40	1	40	4	
" Capillary ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Asthma ...	2	38	1	40	...	
Hæmoptysis ...	1	1	...	2	...	
Congestion of Lungs ...	...	4	1	4	...	
Cirrhosis " ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Gangrene " ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Bronchorrhœa ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Pneumonia ...	5	47	13	52	1	
Broncho-pneumonia ...	1	7	...	8	...	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	5	268	158	273	10	
Pleurisy ...	...	7	...	7	...	
Pleuretic Effusion ...	...	3	2	3	...	
Empyema ...	...	5	2	5	...	
6. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF DIGESTION—						
Stomatitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Gangrenous ...	...	2	1	2	...	
" Mercurial ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oral Abscess ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Alveolar " ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Caries Tooth ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Elongated Uvula ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Tonsillitis ...	...	6	...	6	1	
Pharyngitis ...	1	19	1	20	...	
Gastritis ...	...	9	...	9	...	
Pyloric Stricture ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Dyspepsia ...	...	54	1	54	...	
Gastralgia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Anorexia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Enteritis ...	...	42	15	42	5	
Colitis ...	1	14	2	15	...	
Sprue ...	1	11	4	12	...	
Hernia Inguinal ...	...	10	2	10	...	
" Ventral ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Intestinal Obstruction ...	...	4	3	4	...	
Œsophageal Stricture ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Constipation ...	3	20	1	23	...	
Colic ...	...	28	...	28	...	
Diarrhœa ...	10	132	33	142	...	
" Acute ...	6	4	1	10	...	
Fistula in Ano ...	...	6	...	6	...	
Ischio Rectal Abscess ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcer of Rectum ...	...	2	...	2	...	
" Anus ...	1	4	...	5	1	
Prolapse of Rectum ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hæmorrhoids Internal ...	1	8	...	9	...	
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	668	4,554	946	5,222	672	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Penang Hospitals:—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	668	4,554	946	5,222	672	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
6. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF DIGESTION—Contd.						
Hæmorrhoids External ...	...	7	...	7	...	
Fistula in Gluteal region ...	1	1	...	2	...	
Appendicitis Simple ...	2	1	...	3	...	
Hepatitis ...	...	5	...	5	...	
Congestion of Liver ...	...	4	...	4	1	
Abscess " " ...	...	6	4	6	1	
Cirrhosis " " ...	9	41	23	50	3	
Jaundice " " ...	...	5	2	5	...	
" Obstructive ...	2	1	...	3	...	
Biliary Fistula ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Peritonitis ...	...	4	3	4	...	
7. DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.						
Splenitis ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Ague Cake ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Inflammation of Glands ...	...	16	...	16	...	
Suppuration of Glands ...	8	27	...	35	3	
Bubo ...	...	61	1	61	5	
Lymphadenoma ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Lymphangitis ...	...	10	...	10	...	
8. DISEASES OF THE THYROID BODY.						
Goitre ...	...	1	...	1	...	
9. DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.						
Nephritis Acute ...	1	1	...	2	...	
" Chronic ...	...	5	3	5	...	
Albuminuria ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cystic Disease of Kidney ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Bright's Disease ...	1	67	23	68	5	
Pyonephrosis ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Calculus ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Retention of Urine ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Uremia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Cystitis ...	...	2	1	2	...	
Urinary Fistula ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Imperforate Urethra ...	...	1	...	1	1	
10. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF GENERATION.						
MALE.						
Stricture Urethra ...	...	5	...	5	2	
Urethral Fistula ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Phimosis ...	1	8	...	9	...	
Paraphimosis ...	...	3	...	3	2	
Ulcer Penis ...	5	38	...	43	4	
Gangrene Penis ...	...	3	...	3	1	
Abscess Scrotum ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Sloughing " ...	1	3	...	4	...	
Ulcer " ...	...	7	...	7	2	
Eczema " ...	...	5	...	5	...	
Chancroid ...	...	47	...	47	7	
Hæmatocele ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hydrocele ...	...	11	...	11	1	
" Suppurating ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Orchitis ...	1	13	...	14	...	
Epididymitis ...	...	2	...	2	...	
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	700	4,983	1,009	5,683	710	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Penang Hospitals:—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward...</i>	700	4,983	1,009	5,683	710	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
10. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF GENERATION—Contd.						
MALE—Contd.						
Hernia Testis ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Gumma " ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Tubercle " ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Ulcer " ...	...	1	...	1	...	
FEMALE.						
Granular Erosion Cervix ...	1	7	...	8	...	
Abscess Labium ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Fibroma ...	...	2	...	2	1	
Menorrhagia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Leucorrhœa ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Cancer Uterus ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Subinvolution Uterus ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Pelvic Cellulitis ...	...	2	1	2	...	
Chancroid ...	2	...	...	2	...	
Ulcer Vagina ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Suppuration Mamma ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Recto Vaginal Malformation.	...	1	...	1	...	
Labour Natural ...	...	4	...	4	...	
" Difficult ...	...	1	1	1	...	
11. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.						
Osteo Myelitis ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Tubercular Knee Joint ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Periostitis ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Suppurating Elbow ...	1	1	2	2	...	
Pleurodynia ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Curvature of Spine ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Caries ...	6	5	...	11	2	
Necrosis Cervical Vertebra..	...	1	1	1	...	
" Tibia ...	1	3	1	4	1	
" Elbow Joint ...	...	1	...	1	1	
" Jaw ...	2	1	1	3	...	
" Humerus ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Ulna ...	...	3	...	3	1	
" Femur ...	...	2	...	2	2	
" Metatarsal bones ...	...	5	2	5	1	
Synovitis ...	2	24	3	26	1	
" Suppurating ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Arthritis ...	1	3	...	4	...	
" Gonorrhœal ...	...	10	...	10	1	
" Suppurative ...	1	2	...	3	...	
" Rheumatic ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Ankylosis Knee ...	...	3	...	3	...	
" Ankle ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Psoas Abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Myositis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Myalgia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Lumbago ...	1	1	...	2	...	
Pott's disease of the Spine ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Bursitis Suppurating ...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. DISEASES OF THE CONNECTIVE TISSUE.						
Cellulitis ...	...	7	1	7	...	
Abscess ...	5	94	3	99	7	
" Thecal ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Sinus ...	2	...	...	2	2	
Elephantiasis ...	...	4	...	4	...	
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	728	5,198	1,026	5,926	732	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Penang Hospitals:—Concluded.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward ...	728	5,198	1,026	5,926	732	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.— Concluded.						
13. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.						
Urticaria ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Eczema ...	2	33	...	35	3	
Impetigo ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Psoriasis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Herpes ...	...	6	...	6	...	
Pemphigus ...	1	1	...	2	1	
Ichthyosis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcer ...	110	596	21	706	76	
Boil ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Carbuncle ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Gangrene ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Whitlow ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Onychia ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Tylosis ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Corn ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Keloid ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Pruritis ...	...	3	...	3	...	
III.—INJURIES.						
General ...	1	27	1	28	2	
Local ...	24	421	16	445	14	
IV.—SURGICAL— OPERATIONS.						
Aspiration of Cyst ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Amputation Fingers ...	1	...	...	1	...	
" Leg ...	...	2	...	2	...	
" Toe ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Circumcision ...	...	5	...	5	1	
Extraction of Lens ...	1	1	...	2	1	
Iridectomy ...	1	2	...	3	...	
Excision of Rib ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Removal Epithelioma ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Pile ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Urinary Calculus...	...	1	1	1	...	
Castration ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Inguinal Hernia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Enucleation Axillary Glands	...	1	...	1	...	
For Suppurating Knee-joint	1	...	...	1	...	
" Ankle joint ...	1	...	...	1	...	
V.—POISONS.						
Morphia Injections ...	1	...	1	1	...	
Opium Habit ...	1	18	2	19	4	
Alcohol ...	...	61	...	61	1	
Soda ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Lin Camph Ammon ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Stramonium ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Sapremia ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Mercurial Stomatitis ...	1	3	4	4	...	
Mercurialism ...	...	1	...	1	...	
VI.—PARASITES.						
Acarus Scabei ...	3	51	1	54	6	
Tinea Imbricata ...	1	5	1	6	1	
" Circinata ...	1	14	...	15	1	
Ankylostomiasis ...	...	8	5	8	1	
Ascaris Lumbricoides ...	...	6	...	6	...	
Guinea Worm ...	...	3	...	3	...	
OBSERVATION ...	3	71	...	74	2	
NO APPRECIABLE DISEASE. ...	1	76	...	77	3	
Total ...	884	6,650	1,081	7,534	849	

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

Return of the Statistics of Population for the Year 1906.

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Malays.	Chinese.	Tamils.	Other Nationalities.	TOTAL.
Number of inhabitants in 1906 ...	212	314	68,990	28,009	20,782	1,345	119,652
„ Births during the year 1906	4	14	2,649	526	453	61	3,707
„ Deaths „ „ 1906	1	3	1,925	857	767	57	3,610
„ Immigrants „ 1906	} No data available.						
„ Emigrants „ 1906							
Number of inhabitants in 1905 ...	203	310	68,963	27,616	20,437	1,250	118,779
Increase	9	4	27	393	345	95	873
or							
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Race or nationality should be specified, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the above model.

Meteorological Return for the Year 1906.

	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.		WINDS.		REMARKS.
	Solar Maximum.	Minimum on Grass.	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in Inches.	Degree of Humidity.	General Direction.	Average Force.	
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	Inches.	o/o			
January	138.2	71.4	90.8	73.1	17.7	80.0	5.94	81	Not registered.	Not registered.	
February	143.0	72.8	93.9	74.7	19.2	82.3	5.76	78			
March	143.9	73.1	94.5	74.8	19.7	82.4	4.65	78			
April	140.5	73.5	91.7	74.8	16.9	81.6	8.81	83			
May	140.7	74.6	91.6	75.7	15.9	82.1	3.79	83			
June	139.8	73.3	91.9	74.7	17.2	81.6	7.19	79			
July	145.5	73.0	93.5	74.3	19.2	81.8	2.58	78			
August	143.9	72.7	91.4	73.5	17.9	80.4	4.67	80			
September	148.1	73.6	92.0	74.2	17.8	81.3	4.99	79			
October	152.3	72.9	91.4	73.6	17.8	80.6	9.35	79			
November	143.6	71.6	90.3	72.4	17.9	79.5	15.16	79			
December	140.1	72.2	90.0	72.9	17.8	78.9	10.17	83			
Mean	143.3	72.9	91.9	74.0	17.9	81.0	Total 83.06	80			

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

*Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the following Institutions:—
Butterworth, Bukit Mertajam, and Sungei Bakap Hospitals.*

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Modified Small-pox	...	1	...	1	...	
Measles	...	1	...	1	...	
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	1	1	1	...	
Febricula	...	21	...	21	...	
Enteric Fever	1	2	2	3	...	1 within 24 hours.
Cholera	...	8	6	8	...	3 within 24 hours.
Choleraic Diarrhoea	...	1	...	1	...	2 within 48 hours.
Dysentery	...	117	44	117	4	5 within 24 hours.
Beri-beri	4	39	6	43	8	1 within 48 hours.
Malarial Fever	3	184	11	187	9	3 within 24 hours.
" (Malig)	...	11	5	11	...	2 within 48 hours.
" Cachexia	...	17	...	17	...	4 within 24 hours.
Phagedena	...	8	2	8	1	3 within 48 hours.
Gangrene	...	1	...	1	...	
Traumatic Gangrene	...	1	...	1	...	
Pyæmia	...	2	2	2	...	
Tetanus	...	2	1	2	...	
Tubercle General	...	1	1	1	...	
" glands	...	1	...	1	...	
" hip joint	...	2	...	2	1	
Leprosy	...	6	1	6	...	
Yaws	...	1	...	1	...	
Syphilis Primary	2	38	...	40	1	
" Secondary	9	115	2	124	6	
" Tertiary	...	8	...	8	1	
Gonorrhœa	...	44	...	44	1	
Gonorrhœal Rheumatism	...	3	...	3	...	
" Ophthalmia	...	2	...	2	...	
" Orchitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Round Worms	1	5	...	6	...	
Anchylostomiasis	4	75	21	79	13	
Scabies	...	19	...	19	...	
Guinea Worm	...	3	...	3	...	
Ringworm	...	4	...	4	...	
Mycetoma	...	1	...	1	...	
Sapraemia	...	2	2	2	...	
Eczema (mech: irritation)	...	1	...	1	...	
Privation	...	3	...	3	...	
Alcoholism	...	8	...	8	...	
Rheumatism	4	53	...	57	6	
Osteo Arthritis	...	1	...	1	...	
Cyst	...	3	...	3	...	
New Growth non Malig.	...	1	...	1	...	
" Cystic (in bladder)	...	1	1	1	...	
" Chondroma	...	1	...	1	...	
" Sarcoma	...	2	...	2	...	
Cancer Stomach	...	1	1	1	...	
New Growth Malignant	...	1	1	1	...	
Anæmia	...	55	14	55	3	1 within 24 hours.
Lymphadenoma	...	1	...	1	...	
Hæmophilia	...	1	1	1	...	
Debility	4	66	23	70	3	3 within 24 hours.
Old Age	2	20	6	22	2	3 within 48 hours.
						1 within 48 hours.
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.						
1. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Neuritis	...	5	...	5	1	
Alcoholic Neuritis	...	1	...	1	...	
Carried forward	34	973	154	1,007	60	

*Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Province Wellesley
Hospitals.—Continued.*

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	34	973	154	1,007	60	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES —						
<i>Continued.</i>						
I. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Continued.						
Multiple Neuritis ...	1	...	...	1	...	1 within 24 hours.
Meningitis ...	...	2	2	2	...	1 within 48 hours.
Cerebral Abscess ...	...	2	2	2	...	2 within 24 hours.
" Haemorrhage ...	...	3	3	3	...	
Hemiplegia ...	1	2	1	3	1	
Spastic Paraplegia ...	...	2	...	2	1	
Bed Sore ...	...	1	...	1	...	1 within 24 hours.
Puerperal Eclampsia ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Cephalalgia ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Hemicrania ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Hyperaesthesia Local ...	1	2	...	3	1	
Neuralgia ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Sciatica ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Idiocy ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Mania ...	...	6	...	6	...	
Melancholia ...	...	3	1	3	...	
Dementia ...	...	5	...	5	...	
2. DISEASES OF THE EYE.						
Conjunctivitis ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Catarrhal Ophthalmia ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Phlyctenular Ophthalmia ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Granular Ophthalmia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Interstitial Keratitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcer Cornea ...	...	6	...	6	...	
Iritis ...	1	4	...	5	1	
Irido-Choroditis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Cataract ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Entropion ...	...	2	...	2	...	
3. DISEASES OF THE EAR.						
Inflam. Ext. Aud. Meatus ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Middle Ear ...	2	1	...	3	...	
Otorrhœa ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Deafness ...	...	1	...	1	...	
4. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.						
Pericarditis Suppurative ...	...	1	1	1	...	1 within 24 hours.
Valvular Disease of Heart (Aortic and Mitral) ...	...	2	2	2	...	1 within 24 hours.
" (Aortic) ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" (Mitral) ...	4	23	3	27	1	
Aneurism Popliteal ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Phlebitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Pulmonary Thrombosis ...	...	1	1	1	...	1 within 48 hours.
5. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Laryngitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Bronchitis ...	1	33	...	34	...	
Asthma ...	1	16	...	17	1	
Congestion Lung ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Pneumonia ...	1	17	10	18	...	5 within 24 hours
Abscess Lung ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Broncho-pneumonia ...	...	6	...	6	...	
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	48	1,151	182	1,199	67	

*Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Province Wellesley
Hospitals.—Continued.*

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward...</i>	48	1,151	182	1,199	67	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRA- TORY SYSTEM.—Contd.						
Phthisis ...	1	59	34	60	6	
Pleurisy ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Empyema ...	...	1	1	1	...	
6. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Necrosis Lower Jaw ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Tonsillitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Pharyngitis ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Gastritis ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Dilatation of Stomach ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Dyspepsia ...	...	21	...	21	...	
Acute Gastro-Enteritis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Enteritis ...	...	2	1	2	...	
Typhlitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Muco-Enteritis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Sprue ...	1	1	1	2	...	
Hernia Inguinal Reducible ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Strangulated ...	...	1	1	1	...	} each within 24 hours.
Volvulus Ileum ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Intestinal Obstruction ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Constipation ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Colic ...	...	12	...	12	...	
Diarrhoea ...	7	108	36	115	10	{ 3 within 24 hours. 1 within 48 hours.
Perineal Abscess ...	...	3	...	3	1	
Fistula-in-Ano ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Prolapsus of Rectum ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hemorrhoids ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hepatitis ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Abscess Liver ...	...	2	2	2	...	{ 1 within 24 hours. 1 within 48 hours. do.
Cirrhosis Liver ...	2	12	10	14	1	
Congestion Liver ...	...	7	...	7	...	
Acute Atrophy Liver ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Catarrhal Jaundice ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Peritonitis General ...	...	2	2	2	...	1 within 24 hours.
7. DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.						
Bubo ...	1	12	...	13	3	
Lymphangitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Elephantiasis Vulva ...	...	1	...	1	...	
8. DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.						
Bright's Disease ...	3	16	7	19	1	
Hæmaturia ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Calculus ...	...	1	...	1	...	
9. DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM.						
Stricture Urethra ...	...	6	...	6	...	
Urethral Fistula ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Extravasation Urine ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Enlarged Prostate ...	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>Carried forward...</i>	63	1,450	278	1,513	89	

*Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Province Wellesley
Hospitals.—Continued.*

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	63	1,450	278	1,513	89	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
9. DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM.—Ctd.						
Phimosis ...	1	1	...	2	1	
Paraphimosis ...	1	2	...	3	...	
Ulcer Penis ...	...	4	...	4	1	
Chancroid ...	1	18	...	19	3	
Sloughing Scrotum ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Pruritus Scroti ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hydrocele ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Chronic Orchitis ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Abscess Testicle ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Oophoritis ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Vesico-Vaginal Fistula ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Leucorrhœa ...	...	1	...	1	...	
10. DISEASES OF THE ORGAN OF LOCOMOTION.						
Periostitis ...	...	4	...	4	1	
Caries Lower Jaw ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Necrosis ...	...	7	...	7	1	
Synovitis ...	1	11	...	12	...	
Ankylosis Fibrous ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Myalgia ...	...	6	...	6	...	
Thæcal Abscess ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Bursitis ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Flat foot ...	...	1	...	1	...	
11. CONNECTIVE TISSUE.						
Cellulitis ...	...	4	...	4	1	
Abscess ...	2	48	...	50	1	
12. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.						
Urticaria ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Eczema ...	...	6	...	6	...	
Dermatitis Exfoliata ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Ulcer ...	26	184	...	210	14	
Boils ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Carbuncle ...	...	4	1	4	...	
Onychia ...	...	7	...	7	1	
III.—INJURIES.						
Scalds ...	...	8	...	8	...	
Multiple Injuries ...	...	12	2	12	...	1 within 24 hours
Muscular Strain ...	1	...	...	1	...	
Wound Scalp ...	...	25	...	25	...	
" Skull ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Concussion Brain ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Contusion ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Wound Face ...	...	13	...	13	...	
Fracture Lower Jaw ...	1	1	...	2	...	
Contusion eyelid ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Foreign body in food passages ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Contusion Chest ...	...	8	...	8	...	
Wound thorax ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Rupture Lung ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Contusion back ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Sprain back ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Punctured Wound back ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Concussion Spine ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Wound Abdomen ...	...	4	...	4	...	
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	98	1,870	281	1,968	114	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Province Wellesley Hospitals.—Concluded.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths			
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	98	1,870	281	1,968	114	
III.—INJURIES—Ctd.						
Wound Scrotum ...	...	2	...	2	...	
" Perineum ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Contusion, Upper Extremity ...	...	7	...	7	...	
Sprain, Upper Extremity ...	...	2	...	2	1	
Wound, do. ...	...	15	...	15	1	
Simple Fracture, Humerus ...	1	3	...	4	...	
" Ulna ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Fracture Phalanges ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Dislocation Finger ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Contusion, Lower Extremity ...	...	8	...	8	...	
Sprain, Lower Extremity ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Wound, Lower Extremity ...	2	22	...	24	...	
Fracture Femur ...	1	5	...	6	...	
" Tibia ...	1	1	...	2	...	
Dislocation Femur ...	...	1	...	1	...	
IV.—POISONED WOUNDS.						
Crocodile Bite ...	1	4	...	5	...	
Dog Bite ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Monkey Bite ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Snake Bite ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Wild boar Gore ...	1	1	...	2	...	
POISONS.						
Mercurial Salivation ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Datura Poisoning ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Morphia Habit ...	...	2	...	2	...	
V.—TUMOUR.						
Ovarian Cyst ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Sarcoma Spine ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Carcinoma Neck ...	...	1	1	1	...	
NO APPRECIABLE DISEASE						
OBSERVATION ...	1	31	...	32	...	
FEVER UNCLASSIFIED.	...	8	...	8	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	
VI.—OPERATIONS.						
Removal Cyst ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" of Sebaceous Cyst ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" of Cancer ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Gonorrhæal Warts ...	...	2	...	2	1	
Scraping Tubercular Glands ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Evacuation Abscess (by free drainage) ...	...	5	...	5	2	
Evacuation Abscess Liver ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Breaking down Adhesions	...	...	...	...	...	
Fibrous Ankylosis ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Symes Amputation ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Amputation Lateral Flaps below Right Knee ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Amputation Thigh Middle... ..	...	2	...	2	...	
Operation for Cicatricial Adhesion (shoulder joint). ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Scraping Sinus ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Tracheotomy ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Laparotomy ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Circumcision ...	...	7	...	7	...	
Amputation Penis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Removal Urethral Calculus. ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Operation for Anal Fistula. ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Plural Births (Forceps Applied) ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Setting Fractured Bones ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Total ...	106	2,079	286	2,185	126	

MALACCA.

Return of the Statistics of Population for the Year 1906.

	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Malays.	Chinese.	Tamils.	Other Nationalities.	TOTAL.
Number of inhabitants in 1906 ...	58	1,529	74,410	20,191	1,118	81	97,387
„ Births during the year 1906	5	55	2,924	541	43	40	3,608
„ Deaths „ „ 1906	2	62	2,487	928	109	27	3,615
„ Immigrants „ „ 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Emigrants „ „ 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of inhabitants in 1905 ...	59	1,540	74,135	20,051	1,146	82	97,013
Increase or Decrease ...	...	...	275	140	...	...	374
	1	11	...	...	28	1	...

Race or nationality should be specified, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the above model.

Meteorological Return for the Year 1906.

	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.		WINDS.		REMARKS.
	Solar Maximum.	Minimum on Grass.	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in Inches.	Degree of Humidity.	General Direction.	Average Force.	
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	Ins.	%		Miles.	
January ...	152.9	63.2	89.8	69.9	19.8	79.5	4.27	93	NE	205	
February ...	150.3	62.1	89.3	69.9	19.5	79.3	5.26	93	NE	312	
March ...	150.5	62.4	89.2	69.7	19.4	79.3	4.83	94	NE	214	
April ...	149.9	62.8	89.2	70.0	19.2	79.4	8.92	93	SW	203	
May ...	151.1	63.1	88.8	70.1	18.7	79.5	9.30	94	SW	198	
June ...	152.4	62.7	89.9	70.2	19.7	79.5	7.59	93	SW	198	
July ...	150.5	62.0	89.0	69.7	19.7	79.1	10.61	93	NW	196	
August ...	154.0	54.4	89.3	69.7	19.5	79.6	18.47	94	NW	197	
September ...	154.7	59.5	89.5	69.8	19.7	79.1	7.42	94	NW	194	
October ...	156.2	63.1	90.0	70.3	19.9	79.6	17.66	95	NW	202	
November ...	143.0	72.9	88.2	75.1	13.1	81.0	2.63	81	NW	194	
December ...	150.2	70.8	88.4	74.6	13.8	79.9	11.11	78	NW	193	
Mean ...	151.3	62.3	89.2	70.7	18.5	79.6	Total 108.07	91	...	209	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the following Institutions:—General Pauper, Contagious Disease, Gaol, Alor Gajah and Jasin Hospitals.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Chicken Pox	...	1	...	1	...	
Measles	...	1	...	1	...	
Dysentery	6	76	22	82	5	
Beri-beri	76	471	45	547	79	
Malarial Fever	10	476	9	486	18	
Anæmia	1	7	...	8	...	
Phagedæna	4	27	5	31	5	
Erysipelas	1	...	...	1	...	
Tubercle	...	1	...	1	...	
Scrofula	...	10	...	10	1	
Leprosy	...	6	...	6	...	
Syphilis, Primary	...	11	...	11	3	
Syphilis, Secondary	15	188	...	203	17	
Gonorrhœa	4	34	...	38	3	
Alcoholism	...	1	...	1	...	
Rheumatism	7	77	...	84	3	
Osteo Arthritis	...	2	...	2	...	
Debility	...	37	18	37	...	
Old age	...	2	2	2	...	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.						
1. NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Neuritis	1	...	...	1	...	
Chronic Myelitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Paraplegia	...	1	...	1	...	
Hemiplegia	2	15	1	17	5	
Cephalalgia	...	3	...	3	...	
Insanity	...	1	...	1	...	
2. DISEASES OF THE EYE.						
Conjunctivitis	...	3	...	3	...	
Catarrhal Ophthalmia	1	4	...	5	...	
Purulent "	1	6	...	7	2	
Pterygium	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcer Cornea	1	4	...	5	...	
Opacity "	...	2	...	2	...	
Glaucoma	...	1	...	1	...	
Staphyloma	...	1	...	1	...	
Iritis	3	4	...	7	1	
Shrunken Eyeball	...	2	...	2	2	
Amaurosis	1	2	1	3	2	Suicide by hanging.
3. DISEASES OF THE EAR.						
Otitis	...	1	...	1	...	
4. DISEASES OF THE CIR- CULATORY SYSTEM.						
Valvular Disease of Heart, Mitral	...	7	1	7	...	
5. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
Bronchitis	2	14	...	16	1	
Carried forward...	136	1,501	104	1,637	147	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Malacca Hospitals.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward</i>	136	1,501	104	1,637	147	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES—						
<i>Continued.</i>						
5. DISEASES OF THE RES- PIRATORY SYSTEM.— <i>Contd.</i>						
Pneumonia ...	1	16	5	17	...	
Phthisis ...	1	81	45	82	3	
Asthma ...	1	21	...	22	3	
Pleurisy ...	...	1	...	1	...	
6. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
Stomatitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Caries Teeth ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Catarrhal Pharyngitis ...	...	3	...	3	1	
Gastric Ulcer ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Dyspepsia ...	1	10	...	11	2	
Constipation ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Colic ...	...	19	...	19	...	
Diarrhoea ...	...	100	45	100	3	
Prolapsus Ani ...	...	6	...	6	...	
Hæmorrhoids ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Ischio-Rectal Abscess ...	...	2	...	2	1	
Hepatitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	7	8	8	...	
Jaundice ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Peritonitis ...	...	2	1	2	...	
Ascites ...	4	8	...	12	2	
7. DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.						
Inflammation of Glands ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Bubo ...	4	10	...	14	2	
Lymphangitis ...	1	3	...	4	...	
Ague Cake ...	1	48	...	49	2	
8. DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.						
Nephritis ...	7	54	18	61	1	
Diabetes ...	...	2	1	2	...	
9. DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM.						
Phimosis ...	2	2	...	4	...	
Paraphimosis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcer Penis ...	3	6	...	9	1	
Chancre ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Abscess Scrotum ...	...	2	...	2	1	
Ulcer " ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Sloughing " ...	...	6	...	6	...	
Hydrocele ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Orchitis ...	...	2	...	2	...	
Malposition Testicle ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Neuralgia " ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hernia Testis ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Amenorrhœa ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Dysmenorrhœa ...	1	1	...	2	...	
Ulcer Cervix ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcer Vagina ...	...	14	...	14	5	
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	164	1,953	228	2,117	175	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Malacca Hospitals.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward...	164	1,953	228	2,117	175	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES—						
Continued.						
10. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.						
Ostitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Periostitis	...	7	...	7	...	
Necrosis	...	1	...	1	...	
Synovitis	5	2	...	7	2	
Gonorrhoeal Rheumatism	2	6	...	8	2	
Ankylosis	...	2	...	2	1	
Muscular Rheumatism	...	2	...	2	...	
Lumbago	...	2	...	2	...	
11. DISEASES OF THE CONNECTIVE TISSUE.						
Cellulitis	1	4	...	5	...	
Abscess	4	18	*1	22	3	* Exhaustion.
Sinus	...	1	...	1	...	
Elephantiasis	...	1	...	1	...	
12. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.						
Eczema	3	23	...	26	5	
Herpes	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcer	60	577	...	637	36	
Carbuncle	...	3	...	3	...	
Itch	5	46	...	51	2	
Warts	...	1	...	1	...	
Ringworm	...	7	...	7	...	
III.—INJURIES.						
Multiple Injury	...	6	2	6	...	
Contusion Upper Extremity	...	7	...	7	...	
" Lower Extremity	...	7	...	7	...	
Burns	...	1	1	1	...	
Scalds	...	3	1	3	...	
Wound Contused	1	21	...	22	...	
" Punctured	...	1	...	1	...	
" Gun Shot	...	4	...	4	...	
" Scalp	...	21	...	21	...	
" Forehead	...	2	...	2	...	
" Chin	...	1	...	1	...	
" Cheek	...	1	...	1	...	
" Lip	...	2	...	2	...	
" Cornea	...	1	...	1	...	
" Ear	...	1	...	1	...	
Fracture Skull Simple	...	1	...	1	...	
" Skull Compound	...	5	*1	5	...	
Wound Throat	...	1	...	1	...	* Diarrhoea.
" Chest	...	4	...	4	1	
" Back	...	1	...	1	...	
Fracture Radius	1	1	...	2	...	
" Ulna	1	2	...	3	...	
" Radius and Ulna Compound	...	1	...	1	...	
Wound Palm	...	1	...	1	...	
" Finger	1	2	...	3	...	
Fracture Leg Compound	1	...	...	1	...	
Carried forward...	249	2,756	235	3,005	227	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1906 at the Malacca Hospitals.—Concluded.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1905.	YEARLY TOTAL.		Total Cases Treated.	Remain- ing in Hospital at end of 1906.	REMARKS.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.			
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	249	2,756	235	3,005	227	
III.—INJURIES— <i>Contd.</i>						
Fracture Tibia and Fibula						
Compound ...	...	1	...	1	...	
" Foot Compound ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Wound Thigh ...	...	2	...	2	...	
" Knee ...	...	1	...	1	1	
" Foot ...	...	11	...	11	...	
" Toe ...	...	1	...	1	...	
IV.—SURGICAL OPE- RATIONS.						
Amputation Leg ...	...	1	...	1	1	
Operation Phimosis ...	...	2	...	2	...	
V.—TUMOURS.						
Sarcoma ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Cancer ...	...	1	...	1	...	
Cancer Liver ...	...	1	1	1	...	
Cyst ...	1	...	...	1	...	
VI.—HUMAN PARA- SITES.						
Worms ...	...	4	...	4	...	
Anchylostomiasis ...	...	1	...	1	...	
OBSERVATION ...	2	26	...	28	3	
NO APPRECIABLE DISEASE ...	1	35	...	36	5	
TOTAL...	253	2,845	236	3,098	237	

