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Film No. 4916, no. 4

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

TO THE

EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY COUNCILS,

TO THE EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY COUNCILS,

Of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Board of Health for the biennial period ending March 31st, 1894. The statute providing for the establishment of a Board of Health was amended February 24th, 1893. This statute provided for the reorganization of the Board so as to consist of seven members; three of whom to be laymen; three physicians, and the Attorney General *ex-officio*. Under this statute the following gentlemen were appointed as members of the Board: Dr. George P. Andrews, Dr. F. R. Day, Dr. F. L. Miner, Mr. John Ena, Mr. John T. Waterhouse, Jr. and Mr. T. F. Lansing. The work of the Board was divided among three committees; first, on Leprosy, consisting of Dr. Miner and Mr. Ena; second, on Quarantine and contagious diseases other than Leprosy, consisting of Dr. Day and Mr. Waterhouse; and, third, on Sanitation, consisting of Dr. Andrews and Mr. Lansing. This division has facilitated the work of the Board. Each committee has given especial attention to the matters within its province, and the Board has thus received the benefit of more careful and thorough in-

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vestigation and report. During the past year the members of the Board have made two visits to the Leper Settlement at Molokai, besides making visits in the city of Honolulu to inspect work under their charge. The reports of officers of the Board presented herewith will give more in detail the transactions during the period. The reports submitted are of the Executive Officer, Mr. C. B. Reynolds; Agent of the Board on Molokai, Mr. R. W. Meyers; Honolulu City Dispensary Physician, Dr. Henry W. Howard; and the secretary's financial statement of expenditures of the Board by Charles Wilcox, Esq. These reports contain tables and statistics which will be of interest.

LEPROSY.

The subject of leprosy and the care and treatment of lepers has occupied much of the time and attention of the Board. As will appear by the report of the Executive Officer, the law providing for the segregation of lepers has been enforced during the period, and the number remaining outside of the Settlement is believed to be very small. It has been the endeavor of the Board to cause the enforcement of the law to be made with discretion and due regard to the feelings and comfort of the unfortunate patients. A number of lepers have been removed from remote parts of the Islands and some from places of hiding, where they had for years evaded the law. With the exception of the sad experience at Kalalau, on the Island of Kauai, the removal of lepers to the Settlement has been accomplished without friction or resistance. The circumstances attending the removal of the lepers from Kalalau are known to the members of the Honorable Councils, and it is unnecessary for me to rehearse the story; but I desire on the part of the Board to pay a tribute to the fidelity and courage of the lamented agent of the Board, Louis J. Stolz, Esq., who in the discharge of the duty of attempting to remove the lepers from that remote mountain gorge met his death at the hands of an assassin.

LEPER SETTLEMENT.

The Leper Settlement at Kalaupapa and Kalawao, Island of Molokai, and the care of the patients have received the constant attention of the Board. The valuable report of Mr. R. W. Meyers will give the figures and data pertaining to the settlement during the past two years, but I will state generally that the wants of the inmates have been attended to with fidelity and their needs supplied, so far as it has been within the power of the Board, with the means at its disposal. The houses have been kept in repair and white-washed; the supply of food has been regular and sufficient; the diseases of the people have been attended to by the resident physician, Dr. Oliver; and special treatment of leprosy has been given by Dr. Goto. Bishop's Home for girls and the Home for boys, under the care of the Franciscan Sisters, have continued to shelter a large number of the helpless ones and minister to their comfort. Additions have been made to the accommodations at the girls' home and bathing facilities added. At the boys' home the new buildings and accommodations, built with the means so generously given by Hon. H. P. Baldwin, are about completed. These accommodations will be a great improvement over the old ones. The arrangement of the dormitories, school-room, bath-house, dining-room and kitchen and cottage for the Sisters have been made with a view to comfort and convenience. The usefulness of this home will be greatly enhanced and will, as the Bishop's Home has, stand as a monument to the thoughtful generosity of the donors.

DR. GOTO'S TREATMENT.

Dr. Goto arrived from Japan early in 1893 under an engagement with the Board of Health to give special treatment to the lepers. A hospital building was erected at his request at Kalawao; also dormitories, bath-house, kitchen and dining-room with accommodations for about forty patients. All the details of the arrangement were made in accordance with Dr. Goto's request,

and since that time he has had under treatment all the hospital would accommodate. Besides these he has treated a large number of the girls at Bishop's Home and a number of outside patients who had furnished their own facilities for heating water for warm baths. In all, he has had about one hundred and forty patients under his care. The hospital was equipped and patients were admitted in May of 1893. The following month, in June, the Board appointed Dr. Oliver and Dr. A. Mouritz a committee to examine the patients being treated by Dr. Goto. Eighty-five patients were examined by them very thoroughly and a record preserved of the physical condition of each patient, and the record was forwarded to the Board of Health and submitted to the medical members of the Board. After eight months of treatment the same physicians again examined the patients previously examined by them and reported to the Board their condition. About this time also the members of the Board, with other physicians invited to accompany them from Honolulu, made a visit to the Settlement, and they also examined these patients. The result showed that the physical condition of many of the patients was improved, some more than others. Whether this improvement will be permanent remains to be seen. The result, however, satisfied the Board that it would be best to continue the Goto treatment for a longer period. It is well known that the symptoms of leprosy often yield readily to treatment and in some cases disappear for a time. How far the cures claimed to be effected by Dr. Goto will prove to be effectual, can only be demonstrated by time.

CONDITION OF THE SETTLEMENT.

I desire to express the feelings of admiration felt by the member of the Board at the spirit manifested by the patients at the Settlement at Molokai. With few exceptions they have been law-abiding, patient and obedient. With all their hard-

ships and sufferings they manifest a spirit of submission and forbearance and resignation which appeals to the sympathy of all.

WATER SUPPLY.

The present water supply for the Settlement is inadequate. With the growing needs of the Settlement the four inch water pipe leading from the valley of Waikolu is not large enough to supply all the demands, and this pipe after reaching the village of Kalawao is reduced to a three inch pipe and further on to one of two inch. Eventually a larger main will have to be laid. It is a pity that, with the large supply of pure water in the valley of Waikolu, more cannot be had at the Settlement. The Board is about to proceed to construct a reservoir on the high land between Kalawao and Kalaupapa, which will help very much in keeping a supply of water and preventing suffering in case of a breakage of the main pipe. This main pipe, as it passes along the cliff near the sea between Waikolu and Kalawao, is exposed to the waves during heavy storms, and is in danger of being broken from falling rocks. If the supply of water at Kalaupapa could be increased, there is no reason why groves of trees should not be grown, affording shelter from the high winds and a supply of fuel. The scarcity of fire-wood at the Settlement has been a cause of inconvenience to the patients and of great expense to the Government for many years. During the last winter, the Board, through the able Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Ambrose Hutchinson, caused a large number of seeds of the iron-wood and eucalyptus to be planted, and it is hoped that next winter many more will be planted, and that by growing these hardy trees in rows and groves other more tender trees and fruit trees may be grown under their shelter. If this work is proceeded with steadily, especially in the rainy season, it is hoped that in time there will be an abundant supply of fire-wood available for the people and that fruit may be provided for them.

KULEANAS.

For years the Government has desired to obtain the *kuleanas*, or parcels of land, held by private owners, adjoining the Settlement at Kalaupapa. In former years many of the private lands were purchased, but twenty or more parcels remain in the ownership of private parties. These *kuleanas* have been a source of trouble, adjoining as they do the land of the Board, and, being entirely beyond the control of the Government, friends of lepers have resided upon them and others have frequently gone there and have been a disturbing element. It has been deemed of the utmost importance that all of the lands at Kalawao and Kalaupapa should be owned by the Government and controlled by the Board of Health. Various acts have been passed for the purpose of accomplishing this object, but not until the Act passed by the Provisional Government in October last, has there been any serious attempt made to take possession of these lands. They all now have been taken under the provisions of that Act, although the people residing upon them have not yet all been removed. When they are all finally removed, that disturbing element will cease and the enforcement of the law of segregation will be easier.

HOSPITALS.

The Malulani Hospital at Wailuku, Maui, has continued to be a most valuable public institution; presided over by Franciscan Sisters, and attended by Dr. George Herbert, the usefulness of the institution has increased. Mr. T. W. Everett, who for so many years has been a faithful agent of the Board on the Island of Maui, has taken the greatest interest in this hospital and his services have been of marked value. The Cottage Hospital at Koloa under the care of Dr. J. K. Smith has been maintained during the period and has been very useful. The Kapiolani Home for children of lepers at Kalihi, Oahu, under

the care of the Franciscan Sisters, has been maintained and afforded a home for a number of helpless girls and is an institution which could not be well dispensed with.

SMALL-POX.

During the month of March, 1894, the whaling bark "Horatio" arrived at the port of Honolulu with small-pox on board. Fifteen of the crew in all had been afflicted, two having died and thirteen suffering with the disease on her arrival. Immediate action was taken in the matter. The sick were all removed to the Quarantine Station, the ship was carefully fumigated, and after a quarantine of three weeks, the disease having entirely disappeared, the ships and the patients were released from quarantine. One of the crew died at the Quarantine Station. Fortunately the disease did not spread, not a single case appearing among our people. Credit is due to Mr. Reynolds, the efficient Executive Officer of the Board, and to Dr. Robt. P. Myers, acting Port Physician, for the manner in which the quarantine was maintained and the community protected. The accommodations at the Quarantine Station have been kept in good repair, the water supply has been increased, and the facilities for quarantining cases of contagious diseases, are ample for all present needs.

SCARLETINA.

During the past winter a number of cases of scarletina occurred in the district of Hilo, Hawaii, and later one or two cases in Kohala and in Kau, but under the prompt and efficient steps taken by the health officers on that Island the disease was confined to those districts and soon disappeared.

DIPHThERIA.

Several cases of diphtheria have appeared in Honolulu during the past year, and several were reported in the district of Hilo on the island of Hawaii. Great care was taken in the treatment

and quarantine of these cases, and, fortunately, it was confined to the immediate locality where it appeared. But two deaths were reported from this cause.

VACCINATION.

The Board has endeavored to enforce the law of vaccination. The greatest difficulty has been in obtaining sufficient supplies of pure Bovine Virus. The Board made several attempts to establish a Vaccine Farm near Honolulu, but without success. Whether the locality or climate caused the failure, it is not known. While these attempts were not successful, the Board still plans to make further efforts in this direction. The best supplies of virus so far obtained have been from Australia and New Zealand. Larger supplies have been ordered, and it is hoped that before the beginning of the school year in September next, that all of the school children will be thoroughly vaccinated. The physicians of the Board have been carefully instructed to use great care in vaccinating, so that the objections of those who are opposed to vaccination may be as far as possible removed. With more frequent communication between Honolulu, Japan and China, the Board deemed it of great importance that vaccination should be thoroughly attended to, and that great care should be used to prevent the introduction of small-pox.

GENERAL HEALTH.

It is gratifying to report that the general health of the various committees throughout the Islands during the past two years has been good. There have been no general epidemics, and the death rate has been moderate.

GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.

There are twenty-two physicians in the employ of the Board, as follows :

Dr. D. Campbell	Waimea, Kauai.
Dr. J. K. Smith	Koloa, Kauai.

Dr. St. D. G. Walters	Lihue, Kauai.
Dr. John Weddick	Kealia, Kauai.
Dr. L. F. Alvarez	Waialua, Oahu.
Dr. N. Russel	Waianae, Oahu.
Dr. H. W. Howard, Dispensary Physician	Honolulu, Oahu.
Dr. R. McKibbin, Physician under Act to Mitigate	Honolulu, Oahu.
Dr. Robt. P. Meyer, Acting Port Physician	Honolulu, Oahu.
Dr. A. Mouritz	Molokai.
Dr. R. Oliver, Physician to Leper Settlement	Molokai.
Dr. Charles Davison	Lahaina, Maui.
Dr. George Herbert	Wailuku, Maui.
Dr. P. J. Aiken	Makawao, Maui.
Dr. T. Allen	Hana, Maui.
Dr. B. D. Bond	Kohala, Hawaii.
Dr. C. B. Greenfield	Hamakua, Hawaii.
Dr. L. S. Thompson	North Hilo, Hawaii.
Dr. R. B. Williams	South Hilo, Hawaii.
Dr. E. le Blond	Puna, Hawaii.
Dr. V. J. Capron	Kau, Hawaii.
Dr. H. A. Lindley	Kona, Hawaii.

This body of able and qualified physicians render most effective service in the interests of public health.

CITY DISPENSARY.

The city dispensary of Honolulu has increased its sphere of usefulness. The number of patients has largely increased. Dr. Howard has proved to be an excellent physician for this important office. It is believed that the usefulness of the dispensary might be much extended if an assistant physician were employed to visit the sick and attend to the wants of the poor and neglected in their homes. Doubtless there are those who impose upon the dispensary physician. Some who are able to pay undoubtedly go there for gratuitous treatment, but great good is done to a large class who would otherwise be unable to obtain the services of a properly qualified physician.

OFFICE RECORDS.

The records maintained in the office of the Board are valuable. The system heretofore inaugurated has been maintained. But

it is much to be desired that more attention be given to this matter, and in this connection I would state that it is the desire of the Board to obtain more information and literature upon the subject of leprosy and public sanitary matters. If attention is given to this subject, in the course of time the office should contain a valuable library of works upon these subjects, and a fund of information which would be of inestimable value.

CONCLUSION.

In closing I would mention the faithful and valuable services rendered to the public by the members of the Board of Health. Both the professional men and the laymen have given their time, thought and attention to the matters affecting the public health and the public interest in these directions freely and cheerfully. The public owes much to these gentlemen and the public spirit which they have shown.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM O. SMITH,

President Board of Health.

Honolulu, May 31st, 1894.

To His Excellency the President and the Honorable Members of the Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to submit herewith for your consideration, my biennial report, relating to the affairs of the Leper Settlement from April 1st, 1892, to March 31st, 1894.

In my last report of March 31st, 1892, I stated the number of lepers living at the Leper Settlement to be..... 1,115 with a probable error of about 8 too many.

Since then an accurate census, taken by Mr. Hutchinson and Wm. Notley on the 25th of October following, this error has been ascertained to have been too many.. 7

Leaving living on April 1st, 1892 1,108

Addition to this number, during the period including
2 male Kokuas, which were declared to be lepers have
been—Males 196
Females 138

Total addition of 334

Making in all 1,442

DISCHARGES.

One female, not being a leper 1

1,441

DEATHS.

There have died during the period—Males 199

Females 90

Total number of deaths 289

Leaving living on the 31st of March, 1894 1,152

Of this number there are—Males 683

Females 469

1,152

This number shows an increase of lepers at the Settlement
during the period of 44

NATIONALITIES.

These 1,152 are composed of	Males.	Females.	Total.
Native Hawaiians	586	425	1,011
Half Castes	50	41	91
Chinese	24	2	26
Americans	5	...	5
Germans	4	...	4
English	3	...	3
Irish	1	...	1
Portuguese	4	1	5

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Spanish.....	2	....	2
Canadians.....	1	....	1
Russian.....	1	....	1
Negroes.....	1	....	1
South Sea Islanders.....	1	....	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	683	469	1,152

Kokuas and others living at the Settlement free from the disease.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kokuas, proper.....	65	59	124
Catholic Priests.....	2	....	2
Joseph Dutton Nurse.....	1	....	1
Dr. Oliver—Resident Physician	1	....	1
Sisters of Charity—in charge of the Bishop Boy's Home.	....	7	7
Japanese Servants to the Sisters	1	1	2
Children of these servants.....	1	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	71	68	139

Kamaainas and others living with them on their kuleanas.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kamaainas proper.....	....	....	....
Adults.....	12	....	12
Children.....	8	....	8
Adults.....	....	8	8
Children.....	....	11	11
Persons living with these Kamainas:			
Adults.....	27	27	54
Children.....	12	11	23
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	59	57	116

TOTAL POPULATION OF THE SETTLEMENT ON MARCH 31st, 1894, IS
THEREFORE AS FOLLOWS :

Lepers, including their children of all ages.....	1,152
Kokuas and other clean persons.....	139
Kamaainas and others living with them.....	116
	<hr/>
Making a total of.....	1,407
	<hr/>

Showing an increase the last period just ended of.... 20

DEATH RATE.

Of the 1,441 lepers mentioned on the first page, there have died during the period 289, which if expressed in percentage would be 20.56 per cent. which is considerably less than it has been during the two preceeding years, which was as stated in my last report 24.58 per cent.

BIRTH OF CHILDREN AT THE SETTLEMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born of parents, both being lepers	16	10	26
Born of parents, only one being a leper.....	23	10	33
Born of parents, both free from disease	2	3	5
	—	—	—
	41	23	
	—	—	—

Total number of children at the Settlement.....64

Most of these children if not all, are reported to be as not being afflicted with the disease and they are of all ages.

BUILDINGS AT THE SETTLEMENT OWNED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Superintendent residence at Kalaupapa.....	1
Visitors house at Kalaupapa.....	1
Superintendent office at Kalaupapa.....	1

Chaplain to the Sisters at Kalaupapa	1
Resident, Physician, Kalawao	1
" " office, Kalawao	1
Visitors house at Kalawao	1
" " occupied by Dr. Goto	1
House for Protestant Pastor, Kalaupapa	1
The Beretania Hall, Kalaupapa	1

 10

THE BISHOP HOME IS COMPOSED OF

Dwelling-house for the Sisters	1
Wards or Dormitories	11
Hall for recreating, schooling and sewing	1
Servants house	1
Office, cook, eating, wash, bath and other necessary buildings	12

 26

THE BOYS' HOME AT KALAWAO IS COMPOSED OF

Dwelling-house for the Sisters	1
Dormitories or wards—old, 5; new, 11	16
Hall for recreating, etc.	1
Servants house	1
Office, cook, eating, bath-house, etc.	10

 29

SCHOOL HOUSES,

One new, one old, Kalaupapa	2
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 2

THE HOSPITAL AT KALAWAO COMPRISES

House for steward	1
Dormitories or wards	2
Cook, eating, bath-house, etc.	7

 10

HOUSES OCCUPIED BY LEPERS

Throughout the Settlement.....	151	
Unoccupied at the Settlement	1	
		— 152
		<hr/> 229

STORES AND WAREHOUSES.

The Board of Health store (new).....	1	
Cottage for store-keeper, unoccupied.....	1	
Old store at Kalawao, unoccupied.....	1	
		— 3
Storehouses for provisions	2	
“ “ oil, soap, salt.....	2	
“ “ salting hides.....	1	
Boat house	1	
Other small buildings.....	2	
Slaughter house and distribution of meat.....	2	
		— 10

WORKSHOPS.

One carpenter shop, one blacksmith shop.....	2	
Dispensaries	2	
Other buildings.....	3	
		— 7
		<hr/> 249

BUILDINGS OWNED BY OTHERS.

Protestant churches.....	2	
Catholic “	2	
Latter Day Saints churches	2	
		— 6
Total number of churches		6
Catholic Mission owns		7

Houses owned by lepers.....	231
“ “ “ kamaainas, etc., on kuleanas.....	38
	<hr/>
Total number of buildings at Settlement.....	531

LIVE STOCK

Owned by the Board consists in cattle, horses and jackasses.
The cattle are owned exclusively by the Board of Health.

Cattle.

Bulls	6
Steers	99
Cows	331
Heifers	140
Calves	137
Working oxen.....	40
	<hr/>
Total of Cattle ..	753

Horses, Asses and Mules.

Horses	7
Mares	8
Colts.....	3
Asses	48
	<hr/>
	66
Total number of animals owned by the Board.....	819

Owned by Lepers.

Horses	197
Mares	267
Colts.....	55
Asses	13
	<hr/>
	532

Owned by Kokuas.

Horses	31
Mares	18

Colt	1
Mules	2
	<hr/>
	52

Owned by Kamaainas.

Horses	17
Mares	11
Colts	4
Mule	1
Asses	2
	<hr/>
	35

Owned by the Catholic Mission.

Horses	9
Total number of animals owned by others	<hr/> 628
Total number of animals running on the pasture of the Settlement	1,447
Total number reported March 31st, 1892	<hr/> 1,290
Showing an increase of	<hr/> <u>157</u>

The nine horses, which I have reported as belonging to the Catholic Mission, I have to state that they are exclusively used for purposes of the Board and chiefly in connection with the two Homes.

RATIONS.

No changes have been made in the scale of rations, and the lepers and others entitled to receive food rations have received as follows :

- Beef, 7 pounds per week or in lieu thereof, if desired.
- Salmon, 5 pounds per week or in lieu thereof, or
- Fresh Fish, 7 pounds per week, if to be had.
- Pai-ai—1 bundle, weighing net 21 pounds or in lieu thereof, if desired.
- Bread, 8½ pounds with 1 pound of sugar, or

Rice, 9 pounds with 1 pound of sugar, or
 Flour, $12\frac{1}{4}$ pounds with 1 pound of sugar.

RATIONS ISSUED MONTHLY.

Soap—1 bar, weighing 2 pounds to each adult leper.

Salt, 5 pounds to each adult leper.

Matches, $\frac{1}{4}$ gross to each adult leper.

Kerosene oil, 1 quart is given to each house if occupied by one family,
 but 2 quarts if occupied by two families.

Besides these rations of meat, food and other supplies, each leper living outside of the homes receives a so-called ration bill of \$10 per annum, which is given out semi-annually in bills of \$5 each on the 1st of April and on the 1st of October.

For these ration bills each recipient receives at the Board of Health store, just such articles as he or she desires.

These ration bills were originally intended to furnish the lepers with clothing only, but little by little, instead of drawing the amount in clothing, the greater portion is drawn in groceries and other articles, and I am sorry to state that much of it goes for sugar which is used to a great extent by many for the manufacture of beer or other intoxicating drink.

Distribution of meat, food, milk and other supplies is made in two places, one at Kalaupapa and the other at Kalawao.

Each leper has a number and receives a corresponding tag, stamped on brass, which must be produced and left with the distributing officer before any of them can receive his or her rations. This is necessary, besides keeping an account, to prevent the issue of anything more than once to the same party or parties.

The various articles are carefully weighed or measured and reported in the weekly reports. And every week after the issue has been completed, all the balances of the various articles in the broken packages are again weighed or measured and reported.

As the number of persons are constantly known and reported for every day, the above mentioned mode of distribution

furnishes an easy and accurate check, and any irregularity in the distribution is impossible without its becoming known immediately. Thus, for instance, I will cite any one week taken from the weekly reports, say the week from March 20th to the 27th, 1894.

It will be seen that during that week the sum of lepers outside of the homes has been 6398, which if divided by 7 days shows the daily average to have been 914 persons.

	They have received				Weekly Ration.	Daily Ration.
Rice,	621	lbs. at	9	lbs. per weekly ration....	69	
Bread,	926½	“ “	8½	“ “ “	109	
Flour,	384	“ “	12	“ (210)	32	
Sugar,	210	“ “	1	lb. for the above ration..		
Pai Ai,	704	“ “	1	bundle per week	704	
Beef,	5621	“ “	1	lb. per day		5621
Salmon,	490	“ “	5/7	“ “		686
					914	6307

This shows that 914 lepers outside of the Homes have received 914 weekly rations, of which 704 were given out in pai-ai and 210 in rice, bread and flour, with 1 pound of sugar for each of these 210 rations.

In this particular week's showing there is a slight deficiency in the beef and salmon account; these little deficiencies are caused either by, that a few persons did not care to get their meat, being sick perhaps, or by slight inaccuracy in weighing.

An absolute accuracy can not be expected, and it often happens that there is an excess or a deficiency of one or two weekly rations.

COST OF THE LEPER SETTLEMENT FOR PROVISIONS,
SUPPLIES, MATERIAL FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND
REPAIRS, RATION BILLS, MEDICAL ATTENDANCE,
SALARIES AND WAGES FOR AGENTS, SUPERIN-
TENDENTS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE
BOARD IN CONNECTION WITH THE SETTLEMENT.

PURCHASES OF PROVISIONS.

Rice, 1,100 bags or 110,000 lbs.	\$ 4,396 00
Bread, 2,140 cases or 160,956 lbs.	6,774 22
Flour, 1,005 bags or 49,245 lbs.	1,224 88
Sugar, 355 bags or 43,885 lbs.	1,587 18
Pai Ai, 85,592 bcls. of 21 lbs. net each	52,068 94
Beef, 1,728 heads cattle or 696,748 lbs. gross.	35,696 90
Salmon, 269 $\frac{3}{4}$ bcls. or 53,950 lbs.	2,772 63
Fresh Fish, 9,147 lbs.	473 70
Salt, 1,700 bags—87 tons or 170,000 lbs.	892 51
Oil, 340 cases or 3,400 gallons	715 70
Soap, 550 boxes or 27,500 bars of 2 lbs. each	2,091 25
Coffee and Bread—on emergency, May, 1893.	3 00
Matches, 22 cases or 636 gross	466 91
Total for provisions.	\$ 109,163 82

PURCHASES FOR MATERIALS FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Painting and White-washing.	\$ 421 33
Waterworks.	259 22
Telephones.	3 40
Kalaupapa Landing.	35 35
Bishop Home at Kalaupapa.	793 52

Boys Home at Kalawao.	\$3,239 06	
Less amount paid by Mr. D. B. Baldwin.....	2,861 16	
	<hr/>	\$377 90
New Butchershop at Kalaupapa....	223 10	
New store & cottage at ".....	665 39	
Hardware for general use.....	136 66	
Lumber and other material for carts, yokes, tools and implements...	412 50	
Hospital improvements for Japanese treatment.....	667 73	
	<hr/>	
Total amount for material, etc..		\$3,996 10
PURCHASES FOR SUNDRIES, BEDS, BED- DING, UTENSILS, COFFINS, ETC., ETC.		
Superintendent's residence and visitor's house.....	\$ 53 09	
Distribution of food.....	22 73	
Burying the Dead, material for coffins, etc.....	434 60	
Medical Department, including store bills.....	189 12	
Bishop's Home, clothing, store bills, etc.....	3,106 11	
Boys Home, clothing, store bills, etc	1,978 57	
Hospital, Jap. Treatment " "	597 47	
Quarterly store bills for general settlement.....	128 48	
Slaughterhouse.....	39 94	
Stationery.....	95 27	
Printing.....	100 25	
Government Realizations.....	31 56	
Sundries.....	54 50	
	<hr/>	
Total amount of Purchases....		\$ 6,831 69

To this sum should be added the value of cattle killed, which belonged to the Board, as well as the value of food received from Waikolu planters as Board of Health share.

213 heads of cattle killed, 64,546 lbs. gross weight at the average price of beef during the period	\$3,304 76	
406½ Bundles of Pai at average price	192 78	
	<hr/>	\$ 3,497 54
Total for purchases		<hr/> \$ 123,489 15

SALARIES AND WAGES FOR SUPERINTENDENT, MECHANIC AND LABOR.

Sup'ts, Wm. Tell, 7 months	\$ 700 00	
“ Ambr. Heutchis, 16¼ months	1,722 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 2,422 00
Ass't. and Clerk	1,224 00	
Police Department	459 00	
Distribution of meat, food, milk, soap, etc.	2,689 75	
Medical Dep't., running expenses . . .	373 00	
Bishop's Home, “ “ . . .	1,756 50	
Boys Home, “ “ . . .	1,922 20	
Hospital, Japanese Treatment for 10 months	539 75	
Burying the Dead, making coffins, digging graves, etc.	455 00	
Nursing the sick	76 00	
Transport of money	6 50	
Government Realizations, salting hides, etc.	156 35	
Sundry Expenses	153 50	

WORKS OF ALL KINDS.

Overseer.....	\$	475	00
Carpenter work.....		759	85
Blacksmith work.....		182	70
Mason work.....		37	90
Water works, overseer and repairs.....		228	45
Painting & whitewashing		271	10
Teaming.....		446	50
Telephone repairs.....		10	35
Discharging vessels, labor		456	85
Work of all kinds.....		2,868	70
Pound for Estrays.....		6	00
Sundry Work.....		208	00
Waikolu Taro Planting,		35	00
Labor with Stock Horses, Cattle, etc.....		51	00

Total Cost of Works		\$3,168	90
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Total for Salaries and Wages.....			\$15,402 45
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ISSUE OF RATION BILLS.

Issue April 1, 1892.....	979 Bills	\$4,865	05
“ October 1, 1892....	984 “	4,718	60
“ April 1, 1893.....	962 “	4,749	60
“ October 1, 1893....	980 “	4,852	00

Total.....	3,905 Bills		19,185 25
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SALARY TO RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

Dr. S. B. Swift, 2 months.....		583	33
Dr. R. Oliver.....		5,500	00

			6,083 33
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SISTERS OF CHARITY IN CHARGE OF
THE HOMES.

7 Sisters @ \$20 each per month	\$3,360 00
FREIGHT.	
104 weeks at \$50 per week	5,200 00
AGENCY.	
Salary to R. W. Meyer	3,700 00
Total Cost	<u>\$ 176,420 18</u>

The grand total of lepers of all ages daily at the Settlement has been, during the whole period of two years, 821,948, which, if divided by 730 days, shows the daily average number to have been 1,126.

If the total cost, as above stated, of \$176,420.18 is divided by 1,126, it gives the cost per capita of each leper for support, etc., as \$156.68 for the two years just ended, which is \$17.68 less than it has been the two preceeding years.

COMPARATIVE COSTS OF LEPERS PER CAPITA, OUT-
SIDE OF THE HOMES, IN THE HOMES AND HOS-
PITAL, AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

As the medical attendance appears in each of these accounts, I will show this first:

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

Doctors' Salaries have been	\$ 6,083 33
Sundry Purchases, including Quarterly Store Bill	189 12
Running Cash Expenses	373 00
Provisions for the Doctor	163 00
Total	<u>\$ 6,808 49</u>

divided by the average number of lepers at the Settlement during the period, 1,126, makes the cost of medical attendance per capita \$6.09, which is exclusive of drugs.

LEPERS OUTSIDE OF THE HOMES.

The sum total of lepers outside of the Homes daily has been for the period 681,833, which, if divided by 730 days, gives the average daily number as 934. They have consumed as follows :

	<i>Lepers.</i>	<i>Kokuas.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Av. Prices.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	
Rice, lbs.....	80,242	7,608	87,850	....	3.91	\$ 3,434 93
Bread, lbs.	89,515	11,605	101,120	....	4.20	4,247 04
Flour, lbs.	43,312	1,164	44,476	....	2.49	1,107 45
Sugar, lbs.	23,028	2,341	25,369	....	3.61	915 82
Pai-ai, bundles ..	75,253	2,469	77,722	....	60.83	47,278 29
Beef, lbs.....	609,321	36,226	645,547	....	5.12	33,052 00
Salmon, lbs.....	44,445	2,287	46,732	....	5.14	2,402 03
Fresh Fish, lbs..	8,220	392	8,612	....	5.18	446 10
Soap, bars	22,219	186	22,405	....	7.6	1,702 78
Oil, gallons	2,849	33	2,882	....	21.5	619 63
Salt, lbs.....	103,262	140	103,402	....	.525	542 86
Matches, gross ..	596	5½	601½	....	73.4	441 00

Total for Provisions, etc	\$ 96,189 93
Medical Attendance, 934 persons at \$6.09	5,688 06
Ration bills	19,185 25
Running expenses, distribution of food, etc., etc., proportional share, (¾).....	2,017 29
Total	\$123,080 53

This sum divided by 934 shows the cost of the Lepers outside of the Homes to have been \$131.77 per capita for the two years.

THE BISHOP'S HOME.

Cost of the inmates per capita during the period has been as follows:

Number of Inmates on April 1st, 1892, were, females	75
“ admitted during the period	77
	152
Of these have been discharged, females	20
Died	24
	44
Number of Inmates March 31, 1894 females	108

The total number of daily inmates during the period has been 63,231, which if divided by 730 days shows the average number to have been 87 82-100. These have consumed as follows:

Rice	2,800 lbs. at average prices.....	\$ 109 48
Bread	18,434 " " "	774 23
Flour	1,666 " " "	41 33
Sugar	7,962 " " "	287 43
Pai ai	5,086 bdl. " "	3,093 81
Potatoes	1 bag " " .....	.....
Bananas	16 bunches " "	8 75
Beef	46,925 lbs. " "	2,402 56
Salmon	2,609 " " "	185 50
Fresh Fish	265 " " "	13 73
Salt	6,368 " " "	33 43
Soap	2,126 bars " "	161 58
Oil	250 gallons " "	53 75
Matches	44 grosses " "	32 30
Total for provisions and supplies.....		\$ 7,197 88
Purchases for Clothing, Utensils, Coal and Sundries, drawn at the Store bill.....		3,106 11
Distribution of food, slaughtering, etc., proportional share $\frac{1}{8}$		336 12
Wages for employees, etc., including firewood cutting.....		1,756 50
Medical Attendance 87 82-100 inmates @ \$6.09.....		534 82

Total Cost \$ 12,931 43

which if divided by 87 82-100 shows the cost per capita of the inmates of this Home to have been \$147.25 for the two years.

THE BOYS HOME AT KALAWAO.

Number of inmates April 1, 1892.....	93
" admitted during the period	99
	— 192
" Discharged	33
" of Deaths	62
	— 95

Number of Inmates March 31st, 1894..... 97

The total number of daily inmates throughout the period has been 65,757, which if divided by 730 days shows the average daily number of inmates to have been 90.09.

This Home has received in provisions and supplies as follows:

Rice.....	14,900 lbs. at average price during the period	....\$	582	59
Bread.....	25,439 " " " " " " " "	....	1,068	44
Flour.....	2,107 " " " " " " " "	....	52	46
Sugar.....	7,219 " " " " " " " "	....	260	61
Pai ai.....	4,749 " " " " " " " "	....	2,888	82
Beef.....	49,145 " " " " " " " "	....	2,516	22
Salmon.....	1,400 " " " " " " " "	....	71	96
Fresh Fish	125 " " " " " " " "	....	6	47
Salt.....	8,464 " " " " " " " "	....	44	44
Soap.....	1,156 bars of 2 lbs. each	" " " " " "	87	85
Oil.....	260 gals. " " " " " " " "	....	55	90
Matches...	23 grosses " " " " " " " "	....	16	88

Total for provisions and supplies.....	\$	7,652	64
Purchasing of clothing for inmates, Beds, Utensils and sundries from the Store as per accounts.....		1,978	57
Running Cash expenses, wages for employees, nurses, etc., including cutting of firewood.....		1,922	20
Distribution of meat, food, including slaughteries proportional share $\frac{1}{8}$		336	12
Medical Attendance, 90.09 inmates at @ 6.09.....		548	56
Total Cost.....	\$	12,438	18

which if divided by 90 9-100 inmates shows the cost per capita of this Home to have been 138.06 for the two years.

The Hospital has been reopened and been in operation for 310 days, or about 10 months. It was reopened on the 26th of May, 1894, for the purpose of testing the efficacy of curing Leprosy as claimed by Dr. Goto, a Japanese specialist of treating this disease, in response to satisfy a clamor of the Lepers at the Settlement.

The Hospital opened with, inmates.....	20
Admitted since then.....	24
	— 44
Discharged and left the Hospital.....	7
	—
Living at the Hospital March 31, 1894,	37
all males.	

The total number of inmates daily for the 310 days has been 10,482, making therefore the average daily number of inmates of the Hospital to be 33 81-100.

The inmates of the Hospital receive the regular rations of food, like the lepers outside of the Homes, with the addition of five bundles of pai for the Hospital, in as much as they claimed that the Japanese treatment stimulated their appetites to such an extent that the ordinary ration of twenty-one pounds of pai did not quite satisfy their hunger.

They have received during these 310 days :

Rice, 1,900 pounds at an average prices during the period, \$	74 29
Bread, 2,880 " " " " " " " "	120 96
Flour, 123 " " " " " " " "	3 06
Sugar, 558 " " " " " " " "	21 14
Pai-ai, 1,062 bundles " " " " " " " "	646 01
Beef, 9,954 pounds " " " " " " " "	509 42
Salmon, 330 " " " " " " " "	16 96
Salt, 1,600 " " " " " " " "	8 40
Soap, 242 bars " " " " " " " "	18 39
Oil, 45 gallons " " " " " " " "	9 67
Matches, 8½ gross " " " " " " " "	6 24

Making the total for provisions.....	\$1,434 54
Ration bills spent to thirty-four inmates—last issue.....	170 00
Running expenses, salaries and wages for overseer, cook, stoker, etc.....	539 75
Purchase of beds, bedding, utensils, coal, etc.....	597 47
Distribution of food, proportional share.....	30 41
Medical attendance for 310 days, proportioned.....	87 80

Making total cost for support and care.....\$2,859 97

which if divided by $33\frac{81}{100}$ makes the cost per capita for the 310 days to be \$84.59, or if produced to a whole year \$99.60.

This showing relating to the Hospital, does not include the salary of Dr. Goto, which has been \$300 per calender month, nor the cost of importation of the Japanese drugs and medicated sharing.

I have not the cost of these medicines so I am not able to

show the cost of this treatment at the Hospital correctly, but if I add the probable cost at a low estimate, it would appear, dividing the doctor's salary and cost of Japanese medicines in three equal portions and charging one-third to the Hospital, as follows:

Doctor's salary one-third.....	\$ 1,000 00	
Japanese medicine, one-third, estimated.	1,000 00	
Traveling expenses, estimated.....	50 00	
		\$ 2,050 00
If to this is added the cost of support of the inmates as previously shown.....		2,859 97
		<hr/>
The entire cost would be.....		\$ 4,859 97

which if divided by the average daily number of inmates, which was 33 $\frac{81}{100}$, the cost per capita for the 310 days, would be \$145.22, or if produced to the whole year to \$171.00.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Improvements at the Settlement were made chiefly during the latter half of the period and these consist in: An addition to the Bishop Home of two new hospital wards, a bath-house with heating apparatus to provide warm baths for the inmates, chiefly in connection with the Japanese treatment. The erection of a second butcher shop at Kalaupapa to lessen the distance for the people living at Kalaupapa, to obtain their meat supplies. The erection of a large new store near the landing at Kalaupapa, for the benefit of the people living there, with a new and commodious cottage for the occupation of the chief store-keeper.

But the most conspicuous improvement has been the completion of the new home for boys and helpless men at Kalawao, which the Sisters in charge of this home, expect to occupy during the first week in May.

For this home, the Hon. H. P. Baldwin donated the sum of \$5,000, of which there has been expended to March 31st, 1894, for material.....\$ 3,718 02
for wages, carpenters, painters, etc..... 501 85
————— \$ 4,219 87

The Hospital has had several buildings added to the wards or dormitories, a bath house, with heating apparatus, and some minor structures, to fix the same for the Japanese treatment.

Repairs have been chiefly of a general nature: the Kalaupapa landing, the waterworks, the re-enclosing of the central grave yard, cart bodies and repairs on carts, have been the most important matters, besides many of a minor nature on cottages, etc., which it would lead too far to separately mention.

The waterworks have given greater satisfaction since the division of the line of pipes by several valves, and the employment of an overseer to see to it, that portions of the settlement only receive water at stated hours, and a more careful supervision, that taps are not left open under penalty of being cut off.

The new hall, or reading room, built from the donation of generous English people, has also been finished during the period, and has been named in honor of the donors, the "Beretania Hall." This hall is quite an ornament to the place and serves for various amusements of the people during proper hours of the day.

The Homes provided by the generous donors for the young, the unprotected and helpless lepers of both sexes, in charge of the Franciscan Sisters, and their usefulness and comforts to the sick, is now so well known and established through the testimonials of so many visitors, foreign as well as residents of these islands, including the visits from the President of the Board of Health and the honorable members of the Board and legislative Committees, etc., that it is not necessary on my part to repeat what I have said on a former occasion, further than all that has been said in praises of the efforts of these Sisters was worthily and justly bestowed.

The Bishop Home for girls and unprotected females did not have as many inmates during the first part of the period as it had during the latter half, after the change of the Superintendents of the Settlement. I mention this matter to show the true cause of the greater cost per inmate of this Home as com-

pared with the other Home and the lepers outside of the Homes. Had the number of inmates throughout the period been what it is now or nearly so, it is plain that the cost per capita of this Home would have been materially lessened.

The Boys' Home at Kalawao for boys and helpless men has kept nearly the same number of inmates throughout the period. Since the transfer of this Home to the other side of the road, concentrating the wards and buildings, and having the whole nearer the dwelling-house of the Sisters, it is to be hoped that much hard work for the Sisters may be saved them, by not having to travel over such great distances as heretofore. The management of the Boys Home is really a hard task for the Sisters, and it is very fortunate that they have such excellent help as Mr. Joseph Dutton is ever ready to afford them. Mr. Dutton's time is very much occupied with his own self imposed duties as nurse to the sick, in seeing to the cleaning of the sores of the lepers personally, and causing them to heal in many instances.

The Hospital, as already stated, has been re-opened on the 26th of May, 1893, for the sole purpose of giving the Japanese treatment by Dr. Goto a fair trial, which seems to have been held out to a former Board of Health to possibly effect a cure, as indeed, Dr. Goto himself has promised it would in certain cases.

It is but natural that men afflicted with the loathsome disease, supposed to be incurable, should be exceedingly anxious to try most any remedy held out as producing a cure by men who possibly have faith in their own abilities, or perhaps quite as likely by impostors for the sake of gain. There is perhaps no other disease which opens such a field for impostors than leprosy. It can only be hoped that the great expectations and hopes which have been created in the minds of these unfortunates may not end in the direst disappointment. My own experience as layman, after observing the effects of this treatment, also by Dr. Goto during a period of nearly three years, about eight or nine

years ago, allows me no hope at all, that any authenticated cure will be effected, although no one can say that such a thing is absolutely impossible.

It must be confessed, however, that through the warm and medicated bath, to promote perspiration, with the use of tonics, the general health and the outward appearance of the lepers who undergo this treatment seems to have improved very much for the time at least.

If a cure of leprosy through this treatment is at all possible, it would seem reasonable that it can only be expected in the earliest stages of the disease, and not in advanced cases of many years standing.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

There has been throughout the greatest portion of the period an able, competent and kind hearted physician, and the people cannot complain on that score. If they have not availed themselves of his services or followed his advice, it was probably their own fault.

The general health of the Settlement seems to have been better than before, to which the previously shown smaller death rate may perhaps be partially attributed.

Law and Order, which I stated in my last report as having been very lax during the preceeding period, has been very much improved, especially since the passage of the rules and regulations for the Settlement since July 15th, 1893; but there is much room left for further improvement in that direction.

There is an inadequacy of police force at the Settlement which, with a population of over 1400 people, has only two very poorly paid policemen with the gratuitous service of the acting Superintendent as Deputy Sheriff, and I need not say that the Superintendent of the Settlement has quite enough duties to discharge without attending to police matters, which often consume much time and interfere with other work.

In my last report I had to state that offenders, although

guilty were seldom prosecuted and punished, I have to report this time that since the change of Superintendents a better state of affairs has prevailed, as the following cases, which have been prosecuted, found guilty and duly punished will show :

Illicit Visitors, found guilty	14
Larceny	2
Opium in Possession	3
Assault and Battery	3
Manufacturing Liquor	3
Selling Liquor	1
Fishing with Giant Powder	3
Disturbing the Quiet of Night	5
Escapes from the Settlement	6
Lepers found living on Kuleanas	4
Threatening Violence	1
In all	45 Cases.

KOKUAS

are not as numerous as they have been. With the exception of instances no new ones have been allowed to go to the Settlement with their sick. Since the enforcement of the rules, that every *kokua* is to leave in two weeks after the death of their charges for which they were permitted to live at the Settlement, some have left on that account, others have left for reasons of their own, and some have died, and it is probable that their number will still further decrease.

The Kamaainas at Kalaupapa are still living on their kuleanas. But the Government has now taken the necessary steps to have them removed. The Kuleanas, with houses and plantings, have been valued by a Board of Commissioners, and practically speaking, the Government may take possession of them most any time. It is, however, confidently expected that with a little patience these people will leave in due time, without making it necessary for the authorities to take possession, or resort to ejection forcibly. They have been given the choice to receive the value of these kuleanas either in cash or to purchase lands elsewhere.

NON-LEPROUS CHILDREN

born at the Settlement are becoming more numerous, and it would seem to be a matter of the greatest importance to give this subject an early consideration; for if allowed to go on it is likely to become a very serious matter in the near future.

Many eminent medical writers consider it to be very doubtful that leprosy is hereditary, but rather believe that children born by lepers contract the disease from their parents during early childhood. There are certainly many reasons to believe so, if it is considered, how few of the children born at the Settlement, who have been taken away when young, have developed the disease.

It seems also that the law of segregation to prevent the spread of leprosy does not only mean to separate the sick from the healthy, it certainly must also imply that the clean should not be left with the unclean, and thereby subjecting them to the dangers of also becoming lepers. It seems cruel to do so. For little girls this difficulty is partly met through the Kapiolani Home, but for little boys there is no provision made at all, now and then some near relative or grand parent comes and takes a child away.

Another very important point to consider is, that in a very few years these children are likely to grow up, and considering the circumstances and the surroundings at the Settlement, what will become of them? They will grow up probably a lawless and dangerous element. The Settlement is their home, they know no other; if they are not lepers they cannot be compelled to remain there, they will most likely go and come as they please, and may take the place of kamaainas which make so much trouble. There is no work for them, they have learned nothing, they have seen little else than idleness, drinking and gambling, and whatever else perfect hoodlums and tramps.

It has often appeared to me that the erection of a ward in connection with the Reformatory school could be made to meet this want, of course to be returned to the Settlement, in case

that any of them should develop the disease. This seems to me with proper precaution could be done without injury or prejudice to the other inmates of the Reformatory school. However, there may exist valid reasons why such an arrangement cannot be made.

SEGREGATION.

In my last report I mentioned in the last paragraph on Segregation, that it had now been practiced for about 26 years, and considering the natural decrease of the native population and the number of new cases, which annually occur, it would seem that in proportion, there is now as much leprosy as at the commencement, if not more.

Through the kindness of Mr. Chas. Wilcox, the Secretary of the Board of Health, I was shown a statement of the number of lepers which have been sent to the Settlement annually since 1866, when the Settlement was established, showing also the deaths and discharges and the number of lepers living at the end of every year. As it may be of some interest, I have condensed this statement in the following table for every six years, on which a census was taken, confining myself to natives and half castes only, as they are principally afflicted with the disease. The population for 1894, I have computed according to the previous rate of decrease and for 4 years only, and the result is probably not far from the actual number. The number of lepers living in 1894 are not to the end of the year, only to March 31st.

Year.	Population.	Sent to Settlement.	Deaths.	Discharges or Missing.	Number Living Dec. 31,
1866	58,765	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	50,531	692	247	43	402
1878	47,508	1,154	795	51	802
1884	44,232	1,127	1,079	40	717
1890	40,622	1,454	869	91	1,213
1894	38,412	477	501	22	1,152

The pastures at the Settlement are becoming over stocked, through the greater number of animals especially horses running

on them and under present circumstances of dry weather there is insufficient feed to support them all, and unless we get heavy and rather protracted rains, it is almost certain that stock especially cattle will become very poor. Waikolu is the only place which affords pasturage longer than any other place at the Settlement. But the driving of cattle into that place is always connected with some loss, on account of the precipitous sides of that valley, and cattle will get in such localities into places from where they can not get out again.

There are too many horses altogether and it would be well if some plan could be adopted by which the number is lessened.

Dogs at the Settlement have not diminished, the Superintendent estimates them at 400 to 500, and they roam about in packs and kill many calves at the Settlement which Mr. Hutchison estimates at no less than 50 yearly.

The damages done by these dogs is not confined to the Settlement, they come up the sides of the mountains and are destructive to sheep and also to calves occasionally. If the law that dogs must have collars and tags could be enforced at the Settlement, it might help the matter considerably.

Government Realizations, derived from the sales of hides of cattle killed at the Settlement and tallow, and from sales of sundries by the Superintendents have been as follows:

Sales of 1932 Hides and 15 Barrels of Tallow.....	\$ 3,885 61
“ “ Sundries as per account rendered.....	299 90
	<hr/>
Total amount.....	\$ 4,185 51

THE BOARD OF HEALTH STORE AT THE LEPER
SETTLEMENT FOR THE ACCOMMODATIONS OF
THE INMATES OF THE SETTLEMENT.

The results of the Store during the period just ended has been as follows:

Inventory of March 31st, 1892, including Cash at Store was....	\$ 4,877 59
Quarterly Store bills due the Store by the Board.....	68 30
Cash in hands of Agent R. W. Meyer, at the Bank.....	3,706 10
Value of Goods purchased during the period.....	29,714 84
Expenses of the Store.....	1,986 00
	\$ 40,352 83
Inventory of March 31st, 1894, Goods in Store.....	\$ 4,643 49
Cash on hand at the Store.....	325 92
	\$ 4,969 41
Cash at the Bank, Board of Health Store account.....	4,825 96
Quarterly bills against the Board unpaid.....	58 60
Sales at the Store during the period.....	32,830 38
	\$ 42,684 35
Subtracting from this the above.....	40,352 83
	\$ 2,331 52

These profits of \$2,331.52 do not appear to me to be as much as they ought to be, if compared with all former periods. The sales have not been as large as they were, for instance, during the last period. But the goods have been sold very much at the same rate and the profits should have been in the same proportion only less in amount.

Taking for instance the sales of the last period, they amounted to \$42,269.73, and the profits were \$6,320.14, or expressed in percentage—about 15 per cent.—and the profits have always been at about that rate. During this period the sales as stated above have been \$32,830.38 and the profits are only \$2,331.52, which is but a trifle over 7 per cent. on the sales.

That the sales have fallen of, is easily accounted for, there is not so much money amongst the people as there used to be, but why, the goods having been sold at the usual rate, the profits on the sales should have dropped from 14 or 15 per cent. to a trifle of over 7 per cent. only, is not plain to me thus far, but I may be able to explain this satisfactorily by and by.

Respectfully Submitted,

R. W. MEYER,

Agent Board of Health for Molokai.

Kalae, Molokai, May 15th, 1894.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF DR. HENRY W. HOWARD,
GOVERNMENT PHYSICIAN FOR THE DISTRICT OF
HONOLULU, ISLAND OF OAHU, FOR THE QUAR-
TER ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1893.

Disease.	Total No. Treated.
Cold	166
Bronchitis	317
Toothache	103
Contusions ..	25
Syphilis.....	22
Headache	28
Constipation	424
Rheumatism	62
Indigestion	99
Pterygium	5
Mastitis	7
Weakmuscles	21
Fractures	17
Otitis Media Suppurative.....	18
Incised Wounds.....	27
Diarrhoea	47

Tuberculosis	6
Locomotor Ataxia	3
Abscess	7
Parotitis	8
Conjunctivitis	38
Stomatitis	18
Aphthæ	2
Canenunoris	5
Furuncles	26
Sprains	10
Orchitis	3
Pneumonia	3
La Grippe	54
Pruritis senilis	1
Enlarged glands	8
Whooping cough	1
Eczema	34
Menorrhagia	8
Amenorrhœa	19
Dysmenorrhœa	10
Trachoma	4
Iritis	13
Synovitis	2
Teething	6
Haemorrhoids	8
Congestion of the liver	11
Ulcerations	28
Keratitis	8
Pannus	6
Simple fever	12
Herpes Zoster	3
Pharyngitis	36
Laryngitis	10
Proctitis	1
Paralysis	1

Cysts.....	3
Mitral insufficiency.....	2
Alvolar abscess.....	2
Dislocations.....	4
Myopia.....	2
Astigmatism.....	2
Hypermetropia.....	3
Aenae.....	3
Vagmitis.....	2
Hysteria.....	4
Asthma.....	15
Dacryo cystitis.....	2
Adinitis.....	1
Gastritis.....	12
Prurigo.....	2
Diseased Antrium.....	1
Septic wounds.....	28
Difuse Otitis Externa.....	2
Tallapes Equino-varis.....	1
Sublingual cyst.....	1
Periostitis.....	14
Otitis Media Acuta.....	10
Mal-nutrition.....	3
Irritation of the skin.....	3
Vomiting of Pregnancy.....	1
Lacerated wounds.....	9
Foreign bodies in the eye.....	5
Foreign bodies in the ear.....	2
Hernea.....	2
Cateract.....	5
Confinement.....	2
Bubo.....	11
Gonorrhœa.....	65
Pleurisy.....	9
Debility.....	5

Pleurodenia.....	4
Cystitis.....	5
Scabes.....	125
Pediculæ capitis.....	53
Psoriasis.....	5
Abortion.....	2
Rhinitis Hypertophic.....	6
Rhinitis Intumescent.....	11
Diabetes.....	1
Croup.....	2
Nephritis.....	4
Dysuria.....	1
Anorrexia.....	2
Tonsillitis (Acute and Chronic).....	21
Intermittent fever.....	6
Neuralgia.....	8
Phymosis.....	3
Cholera infantum.....	28
Dysentery.....	11
Leprosy.....	4
Burns.....	27
Dropsy.....	5
Vennes.....	6
Inanition.....	3
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	5
Optic neuritis.....	1
Lencorrhœa.....	4
Visits made outside.....	38
Total number treated.....	<u>2,411</u>
Health certificates granted.....	175
Lepers Apprehended.....	4
Leper Suspects under Surveillance.....	63

HENRY W. HOWARD,

Government Physician, District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF DR. HENRY W. HOWARD,
GOVERNMENT PHYSICIAN FOR THE DISTRICT OF
HONOLULU, ISLAND OF OAHU, FOR THE QUAR-
TER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1894.

Disease.	Total No. Treated.
Asthma.....	7
Stomatitis.....	11
Cancrum oris.....	9
Aphthae.....	1
Amenorrhoea.....	18
Abortion.....	1
Bubo.....	5
Bronchitis.....	778
Burns.....	2
Cold.....	128
Convulsion.....	20
Constipation.....	485
Conjunctivitis.....	47
Conjestion of liver.....	4
Cataract.....	2
Corn.....	1
Chorea.....	2
Cyst.....	2
Cyslitis.....	7
Delivery.....	1
Diarrhoea.....	29
Dysmenorrhoea.....	5
Dysentery.....	3
Dysuria.....	1
Debility.....	9
Dropsy.....	1
Enlarged glands.....	13
Eczema.....	44
Simple fever.....	26

Fractures	4
Foreign bodies removed from eye	3
Furnacles	15
Gonorrhoea	97
Gastritis	1
Headache	1
Hysteria	1
Herpes	6
Inanition	1
Indigestion	77
Incised wounds	23
Iritis	11
Intermittent fever	2
Keratitis	8
Tabes dorsalis	1
La Grippe	66
Laryngitis	4
Lacerated wounds	1
Leprosy	2
Leucorrhoea	1
Mastitis	1
Menorrhagia	9
Nasal polypi	2
Neuralgia	39
Neurasthenia	1
Otitis Media Suppurative	6
Ottis Media Acute	7
Oedema	1
Orchitis	1
Parotitis	2
Prolapse of rectum	2
Pneumonia	2
Pannus	3
Pharyngitis	21
Pterygium	2

Pleurisy.....	5
Paralysis.....	4
Scabes.....	54
Pediculae Capilus.....	43
Pregnancy.....	4
Phymosis.....	2
Pleurodynia.....	5
Pmigo.....	1
Pruritis senalis.....	1
Rhinitis.....	9
Rheumatism.....	195
Stricture Urethra.....	2
Stricture of Oesophagus.....	1
Syphilis.....	34
Sprains.....	20
Septic wounds.....	5
Toothache.....	127
Trachoma.....	2
Tonsillitis.....	13
Tuberculosis.....	3
Vermes.....	11
Typhoid fever.....	1
Ulcerations.....	31
Vomiting of pregnancy.....	1
Vagmitis.....	1
Wrticaria.....	9
Warts.....	2
Vericose vems.....	1
Ophtholmia neonatonun.....	7
Visits made outside.....	23
Total number treated.....	2,703
Health certificates granted.....	97
Lepers Apprehended 2. Leper Suspects under surveillance 60.	
HENRY W. HOWARD,	
<i>Government Physician, District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu.</i>	

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD
OF HEALTH FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD END-
ING MARCH 31ST, 1894.

	Appropriation.	Expenditures.
Salary of President of Board of		
Health	\$ 5,200 00	\$ 2,600 00
Balance unexpended....		2,600 00
	\$ 5,200 00	\$ 5,200 00
Salary of Secretary of Board of		
Health	\$ 4,000 00	\$ 3,784 00
Balance unexpended....		216 00
	\$ 4,000 00	\$ 4,000 00
General Expenses, Board		
of Health	\$ 13,370 00	
General Expenses, Board		
of Health, Act 61,		
P. G. Laws	500 00	
	\$ 13,870 00	
Advertising.....		\$ 792 15
Agents, Board of Health		10,490 00
Clerk, Messenger, and Copyist...		807 00
Coffins and Burials		8 10
Expressage and Cartage.....		46 75
Incidentals		338 73
Newspapers.....		39 00
Postage and Stamps		126 35
Printing Blanks, Circulars, etc...		387 95
Stationery		307 02
Sundry Labor.....		368 00
Telephones		153 00
Balance unexpended....		5 95
	\$ 13,870 00	\$ 13,870 00

Support of Non-leprous Children of

Lepers	\$ 3,130 00	
Dry Goods and Clothings.....		\$ 101 84
Franciscan Sisters.....		480 00
Furniture, Utensils, and Bedding		63 57
Incidentals		69 99
Provisions and Supplies.....		1,982 06
Sundry Labor.....		432 00
Balance unexpended		54

\$ 3,130 00 \$ 3,130 00

Debt due March 31st, 1892

\$ 85 35 \$ 85 35

Free System of Removing Garbage. \$ 12,000 00

Horse Feed.....		1,251 43
Incidentals		124 92
Labor Account.....		7,315 00
Shoeing Horses		202 50
Tools and Implements		231 10
Balance unexpended....		2,875 05

\$ 12,000 00 \$ 12,000 00

Buildings, Repairs, and Maintenance
of Hospitals :

Dispensary	\$ 16,000 00	
Ice	\$ 47 13	
Incidentals.....	85 05	
Salary of Dispenser ...	1,890 00	
Telephone	72 00	
		\$ 2,094 18

KOLOA HOSPITAL:

Furniture, Hardware, and Crockery	75 19
Incidentals.....	39 47

Labor Account	\$ 819 50
Provisions and Supplies	373 33

\$ 1,307 49

MALULANI HOSPITAL:

Dry Goods and Cloth- ings	101 46
Coffins and Burials	229 00
Franciscan Sisters	1,440 00
Freight and Cartage	228 12
Furniture, Hardware, and Crockery	484 43
Incidentals	500 14
Labor Account	3,007 12
Medical Supplies	175 76
Provisions and Supplies	4,595 08
Repairs	686 08
Washing	282 10

11,729 29

Balance unexpended

869 04

\$ 16,000 00 \$ 16,000 00

Debt due March 31st, 1892

\$ 1,329 42 \$ 1,329 42

Medicines \$ 8,000 00

KAUAI.

Waimea	\$ 257 26
Koloa	149 06
Koloa Hospital	59 55
Hanalei	131 71
Puna	302 88

\$ 900 46

OAHU:

Waianae	189 27
Waialua and Koolau	350 47
Honolulu	1,709 45

2,249 19

Molokai \$ 170 44

MAUI:

Lahaina and Lanai ... \$	258 29	
Wailuku	456 60	
Malulani Hospital.....	1,072 04	
Makawao	105 79	
Hana.....	198 70	
	<hr/>	2,091 42

HAWAII:

Kohala	286 81	
Waimea	37 59	
Hamakua	307 82	
North Hilo.....	199 80	
Hilo.....	273 69	
Puna.....	137 63	
Kau.....	254 29	
Kona.....	314 76	
	<hr/>	1,812 39
Miscellaneous.....		496 32
Balance unexpended....		279 78

	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$	8,000 00	\$ 8,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Government Physicians, to include
the sum of \$1000 as pay of extra
physician for the District of
Wailuku \$ 37,000 00

OAHU:

Honolulu Dispensary.. \$	4,857 50	
Waianae.....	1,133 33	
Waialua and Koolau..	2,790 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 8,780 83

KAUAI:

Waimea	\$ 1,506 67	
Koloa	1,506 67	
Hanalei	1,080 83	
Puna	1,506 66	
	<hr/>	\$ 5,600 83
Molokai		1,506 67

MAUI:

Lahaina and Lanai . .	2,260 00	
Wailuku and Malulani		
Hospital	1,953 33	
Makawao	1,506 67	
Hana	2,260 00	
	<hr/>	7,980 00

HAWAII:

Kohala	1,200 00	
Hamakua	1,506 67	
North Hilo	1,883 33	
Hilo and Puna	2,260 00	
Kau	1,506 67	
Kona	3,000 00	
	<hr/>	11,356 67
Balance unexpended....		1,775 00

<hr/>	\$ 37,000 00	\$ 37,000 00
<hr/>		

Maintenance, Repairs, and Rent of		
Quarantine Station	\$ 8,500 00	
Ground Rent		\$ 2,000 00
Incidentals		580 31
Lumber and Building Material...		1,478 71
Furniture, Bedding, and Crockery		565 14
Sundry Labor		852 23
Telephone		97 00



Wages of Guards		\$	1,180	00
Repairs to Quarantine Wharf			1,746	61
		\$	8,500	00
		\$	8,500	00
Debt due March 31st, 1892	\$	36	00	\$ 36 00
Expenses under the Act to Mitigate, to be disbursed in the discretion and under direction of the Board of Health	\$	2,400	00	
Salaries			2,288	17
Balance unexpended			111	83
	\$	2,400	00	\$ 2,400 00
Expenses of erecting Monument to Father Damien	\$	250	00	\$ 40 25
Balance unexpended			209	75
	\$	250	00	\$ 250 00
Propagation of Bovine Virus	\$	500	00	\$ 261 00
Balance unexpended			239	00
	\$	500	00	\$ 500 00
Segregation, Support, and Treatment of Lepers	\$	225,000	00	
Beef and Cattle			37,550	05
BISHOP HOME.				
Dry Goods and Cloth- ing	\$	972	30	
Franciscan Sisters		2,881	27	
Furniture, Utensils, and Bedding		339	90	

Incidentals.....\$	278	07	
Provisions and Supplies	467	52	
Sundry Labor	1,361	00	
			\$ 6,300 06
Board and Cartage of Lepers and Assistants			1,474 92
BOYS HOME.			
Dry Goods and Clothings. \$	1,373	19	
Franciscan Sisters.....	1,488	00	
Furniture, Utensils, and Bedding.....	174	05	
Incidentals.....	226	16	
Provisions and Supplies..	432	80	
Sundry Labor.....	1,650	60	
			5,344 80
Bread.....			6,774 23
Butcher Shop Expenses.....			158 15
Dry Goods and Clothings.....			75
Firewood and Coal.....			69 86
Fish.....			3,246 33
Flour.....			1,224 88
Freights and Passage of Lepers and Assistants			6,646 80
Hardware, Tools, and Implements..			639 80
HOSPITAL.			
Dry Goods and Clothing. \$	40	90	
Furniture and Bedding..	382	91	
Incidentals	621	19	
Provisions and Supplies.	174	82	
Sundry Labor.....	594	05	
			1,813 87
Boiled Oil, White Lead and Turpen- tine.....			97 56
Cement and Lime.....			271 95
Doors			54 10

Galv. Iron Roofing, Washers and Screws	\$ 1 80
Galv. Iron Pipe	123 60
Lumber Nor. West	1,230 88
Lumber Redwood	459 64
Nails	102 19
Posts	5 95
Shingles	369 00
Window, Sashes and Glass	101 73
Incidentals	419 72
Kerosene Oil	820 70
Labor Account	6,896 85
Matches	466 91

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Incidentals	\$ 157 20
Dr. Goto's medi- cines	\$ 2,435 21
Medicines	2,185 24
<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	4,620 45
Salary of Specialist for Lepers	3,842 00
Salary of Resident Physi- cian	6,083 33
Salary of Dispenser and Assistant	352 50
Sundry Expenses, Special Treatment of Lepers	324 59
<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	15,380 07
Poi	54,697 16
Printing Blanks, etc	82 25
Ration Bills	19,185 25
Repairing	216 00
Rice	4,651 00
Salary of Superintendent & Assistant	7,962 00
Salt	892 51

Soap.....		\$ 2,091 25
Stationery.....		144 22
Sugar.....		1,539 80
Telephone.....		4 40
Taro Planting.....		40 00
Visitors' House.....		89 96
Water Works.....		427 07
Traveling Expenses, Agent for Lepers		32 48
Removing Lepers from Kalalau....		4,492 95
Salary of Agent for Lepers.....		675 00

KALIHI RECEIVING STATION:

Dry Goods and Clothing..	371 96	
Examination of Lepers...	705 00	
Franciscan Sisters.....	960 00	
Furniture, Bedding and Crockery.....	765 38	
Ground Rent.....	432 00	
Incidentals.....	241 95	
Lumber and Building Ma- terials.....	54 57	
Medicine and Medical Sup- plies.....	45 92	
Milk.....	491 70	
Provisions and Supplies..	3,686 72	
Receiving Cells on other Islands.....	35 00	
Sundry Labor.....	2,162 25	
Telephones.....	72 00	
Tools and Implements...	136 34	
Water Works and Water Rates.....	469 25	
		10,630 04
Balance unexpended.....		19,099 51

\$ 225,000 00 \$ 225,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Salary of President of Board of Health	\$ 5,200 00	\$ 2,600 00
“ “ Secretary “ “ “	4,000 00	3,784 00
General Expenses “ “	13,370 00	13,370 00
“ “ “ “		
Act 61, P. G. Laws	500 00	494 05
Support of Non-leprous Children of Lepers	3,130 00	3,129 46
Debt due March 31st, 1892.	85 35	85 35
Free System of Removing Garbage . .	12,000 00	9,124 95
Buildings, Repairs, and Maintenance of Hospitals	16,000 00	15,130 96
Debt due March 31st, 1892.	1,329 42	1,329 42
Medicines	8,000 00	7,720 22
Government Physicians, to include the sum of \$1000 as pay of extra physician for the District of Wai- luku	37,000 00	35,225 00
Maintenance, Repairs, and Rent of Quarantine Station	8,500 00	8,500 00
Debt due March 31st, 1892.	36 00	36 00
Expenses under the Act to Mitigate, to be disbursed in the discretion and under direction of the Board of Health	2,400 00	2,288 17
Expenses of erecting Monument to Father Damien	250 00	40 25
Popagation of Bovine Virus	500 00	261 00
Segregation, Support, and Treatment of Lepers	225,000 00	205,900 49
Balance unexpended		28,281 45
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 333,300 77	\$ 337,300 77
	<hr/>	<hr/>

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED AND PAID INTO
THE TREASURY AS GOVERNMENT REALI-
ZATIONS FOR THE PERIOD END-
ING MARCH 31ST, 1894.

From Hides and Tallow.....	\$ 4,511 35
“ Malulani Hospital.....	5,023 26
“ Koloa Hospital.....	872 00
“ Sundries.....	470 99
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,877 60
	<hr/> <hr/>

LEPERS AT THE LEPER SETTLEMENT ON MOLOKAI.

Year.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Discharge or Unaccounted for.	Number December 31.
1866	141	26	10	105
1867	70	25	7	143
1868	115	28	2	228
1869	126	59	11	284
1870	57	58	4	279
1871	183	51	9	402
1872	165	64	4	439
1873	487	156	21	749
1874	91	161	8	671
1875	212	163	14	706
1876	96	122	3	677
1877	163	129	1	710
1878	239	147	0	802
1879	125	209	1	717
1880	51	152	10	606
1881	232	132	0	706
1882	71	121	6	649
1883	301	150	15	785
1884	108	168	8	717
1885	103	142	26	655
1886	43	100	8	590
1887	220	108	4	698
1888	579	212	28	1035
1889	308	149	7	1187
1890	202	158	18	1213
1891	143	212	2	1142
1892	109	137	19	1095
1893	211	151	0	1155

TABLE SHOWING RATIO OF DEATHS AMONG LEPERS
AT THE LEPER SETTLEMENT ON MOLOKAI TO
THE LEPER POPULATION OF THE SETTLE-
MENT FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD
ENDING MARCH 31, 1894.

DATE.	Average Leper Population.	Deaths.	Per Centum of Deaths.
1892. April.....	1128.	8	.71
May.....	1143.5	20	1.75
June.....	1134.	4	.35
July.....	1129.	6	.53
August.....	1120.5	10	.89
September.....	1109.5	12	1.08
October.....	1092.	10	.92
November.....	1079.5	14	1.30
December.....	1094.	11	1.00
1893. January.....	1086.	13	1.20
February.....	1073.5	17	1.58
March.....	1071.5	10	.93
April.....	1085.	9	.83
May.....	1095.	9	.82
June.....	1097.5	13	1.19
July.....	1130.5	6	.53
August.....	1157.5	14	1.21
September.....	1155.5	17	1.47
October.....	1164.	12	1.03
November.....	1168.	14	1.19
December.....	1162.5	17	1.46
1894. January.....	1151.5	15	1.28
February.....	1157.	13	1.29
March.....	1158.5	14	1.21
	1122.6	288	25.65
Apr. 1, 1886, to Mar. 31, 1887...	612.7	114	18.60
Apr. 1, 1887, to Mar. 31, 1888...	618.6	112	18.10
Apr. 1, 1888, to Mar. 31, 1889...	921.	230	25.00
Apr. 1, 1889, to Mar. 31, 1890...	1150.	155	13.48
Apr. 1, 1890, to Mar. 31, 1891...	1168.	143	12.24
Apr. 1, 1891, to Mar. 31, 1892...	1137.	223	19.61
Apr. 1, 1892, to Mar. 31, 1893...	1105.	135	12.21
Apr. 1, 1893, to Mar. 31, 1894...	1140.2	153	13.42

REPORT OF THE MALULANI HOSPITAL FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING MARCH 31; 1894.

Total number of patients.....	339
Hawaiians.....	146
Foreigners.....	193
Paying patients.....	185
Non-paying patients.....	154
Discharged.....	301
Died.....	38
Calls for medicines.....	1,430
Hospital Receipts.....	\$5,023 26

REPORT OF THE KOLOA HOSPITAL FOR THE BIEN-
NIAL PERIOD ENDING MARCH 31, 1894.

Total number of patients entered.....	83
Hawaiians.....	24
Foreigners.....	59
Paying patients.....	49
Non-paying patients.....	34
Discharged.....	55
Died.....	11
In Hospital March. 31, 1894..	4
Hospital Receipts.....	\$872 00

HONOLULU, March 31, 1894.

To the Honorable Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN:—As Executive Officer of the Board, I beg to submit my report for the biennial period ending this date.

SEGREGATION OF LEPERS.

During this period, the Agents of the Board have displayed considerable energy in collecting and forwarding to Honolulu

lepers and suspects from all parts of the Islands for examination by the Medical Board of Examiners, and I think the Board can congratulate themselves on the fact that the Islands have not been so free from known lepers at large for the past ten years as at present.

The gathering in of the lepers from Kalalau and Wainiha valleys, also from Niihau and Lanai, places that have been undisturbed strongholds of lepers for many years, has added over 60 to the number of those sent to Molokai this period, the total of which is 340, as against 333 for the period ending 1892, and 798 for the period ending 1890. These figures go to prove that impartial and thorough segregation will eventually rid the Islands of this disease.

The following tables show the number of persons examined by the Medical Board, with their conditions, former residence, sex, age, nationality, etc.

PERSONS EXAMINED AT KALIHI RECEIVING STATION FROM APRIL
1, 1892 TO MARCH 31, 1894.

<i>From.</i>	<i>Lepers.</i>	<i>Suspicious.</i>	<i>Not Lepers.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Oahu.....	119	37	10	166
Hawaii.....	78	8	4	90
Maui.....	49	14	3	66
Molokai.....	10	2	1	13
Kauai.....	57	11	1	69
Niihau.....	10	..	..	10
Lanai.....	5	..	..	5
In Rec'g Station, March 31, 1892.	12	..	..	12
Total.....	340	72	19	431

LEPERS SENT TO MOLOKAI FROM APRIL 1, 1892 TO MARCH 31, 1894.

Ages.	Males	Females	Half Castes	Hawaiians	Chinese	Japanese	Portuguese	American	English	German	S. S. Islands	Total
Under 10	9	4	2	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13
10 to 20	73	56	14	111	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	129
20 to 30	37	31	4	62	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	68
30 to 40	27	21	2	43	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	48
40 to 50	19	6	...	23	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	25
50 to 60	11	12	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
60 to 70	12	4	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Over 70	8	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12
Died at K. R. S.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sent to Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total												340

KALIHI RECEIVING STATION.

One of the greatest drawbacks to this institution up to August, 1893, was scarcity of water. This difficulty has been overcome by the erection of an Aermoter mill and force pump which draws the water from the artesian well of Mr. W. L. Wilcox, giving the station abundance of water for all purposes. There has been considerable sickness at the station during the period, quite a number of the patients from the other Islands suffering from neglected leprous sores, and other complaints brought on by rough living and exposure in the mountains. Influenza has appeared at the Station on several occasions, but owing to the careful attention and nursing by the Franciscan Sisters and Mr. W. L. Beku, keeper of the Station, only two deaths have occurred during the period.

KAPIOLANI HOME FOR NON-LEPROUS CHILDREN OF LEPROUS PARENTS.

There are at present 13 girls at this Home, which is also under the care of the Franciscan Sisters. As there is every

probability of these children living free from the taint of leprosy, they are instructed not only in the English language, but also in every branch of industry necessary to make them useful members of the community. A Home of this description for male children of leprous parents would, if established have good results.

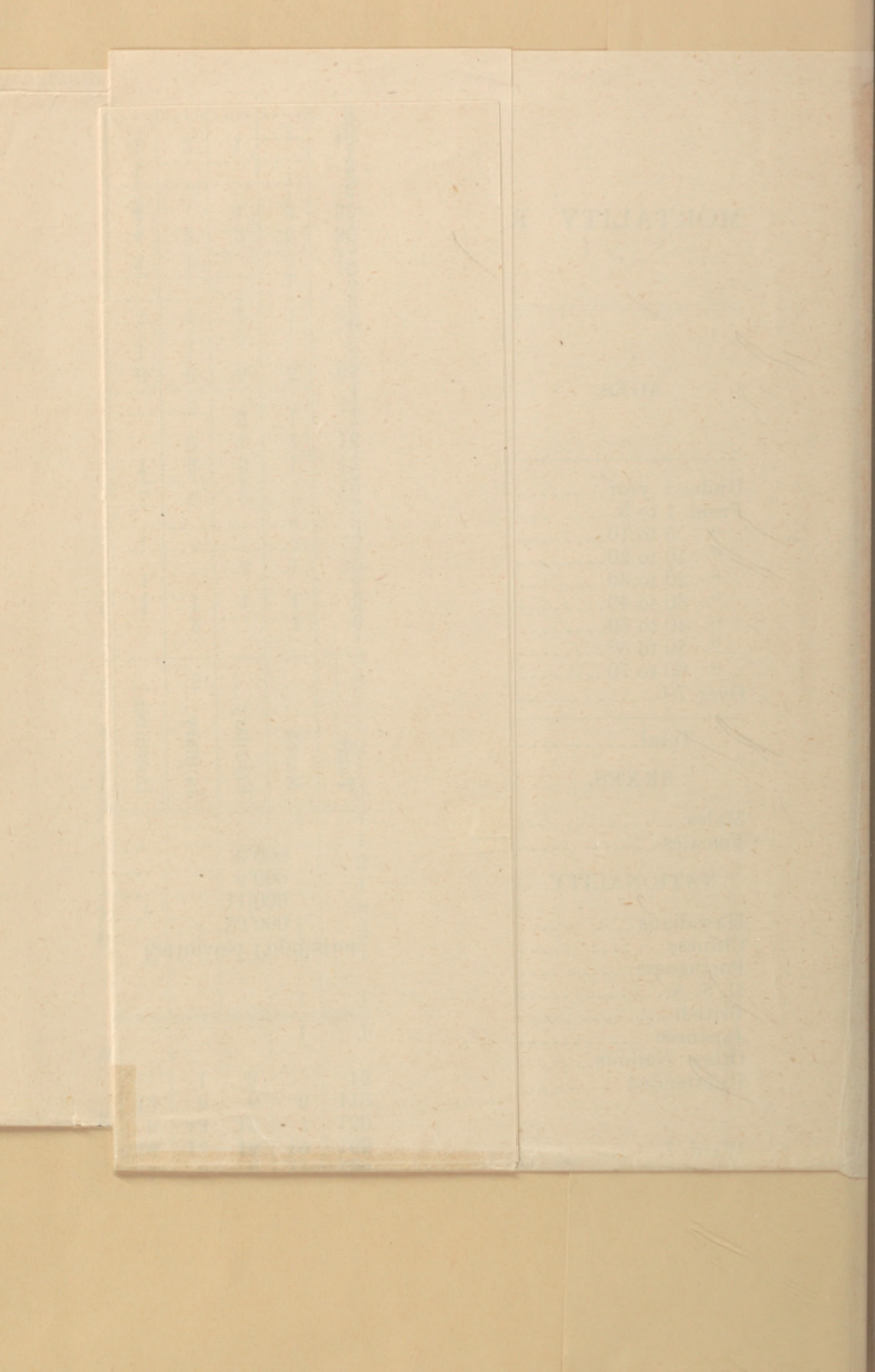
VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of deaths for the period show a decrease of 181 compared with last period. The accompanying tables give ages, nationality, and cause of death as correctly as can be ascertained with the present unsatisfactory system we have of getting the same: 265 deaths are registered as unattended, that number would be doubled if I counted the cases that have been attended up to perhaps a week of the time of death, and then either left without any treatment, or turned over to the tender mercy of the kahuna. A short time ago, I was asked by a medical man why I gave a burial certificate, without receiving a doctor's certificate as to the cause of death. I could only answer by asking another question,—What was to be done with the unburied dead? Consumption continues to swell our death rate, about 12 per cent. of the deaths being from this cause. Influenza, although not appearing in the epidemic form as it did in the months of May and June, 1891, has still been with us most of the period adding 68 to the death roll, and a number of the deaths registered as fever was the result of "La Grippe."

Diphtheria was reported in October, 1893, on School street. There were six cases in all, two of which died. A strict quarantine was placed on the houses infected and further spread prevented.

SANITARY CONDITION OF HONOLULU.

Upon this subject, I would respectfully call the Board to two existing nuisances in the town, with hopes that action will be taken to have them removed outside the settled districts. The



first of these are the poi manufactories. There is one or more in almost every block in the town, and it is well known that the starchy waste water from the pounding operation is in every case allowed to run through the floor to the surface of the ground, there to ferment, and become a menace to the public health. There are at present over forty of these places within a radius of one mile from the Post Office. The next danger arises from the fact that since a large portion of the Government washhouses was destroyed by fire, there are quite a number of small washhouses being run in the settled parts of the town, and a number of applications from both Chinese and Japanese have been made for the same privilege, and the portions of the washhouse not destroyed by fire are so rotten that they are not fit for occupation. If new buildings for both washhouses and poi manufactories were erected outside the settled parts of the town, the sanitary condition of the town would be greatly improved, and the investment would be reproductive.

The law of 1890, relating to Victualling and Lodging House licenses is of great assistance to the Agents of the Board, more especially in the Chinese and Japanese quarters, as it gives the Agents the power to compel the applicants to put and keep their premises in good sanitary condition before getting a certificate for license.

The free garbage and excavator service is doing good work in keeping the town clear of offensive matter that would otherwise be a source of sickness, but it would be advisable for the Board to take into consideration the present system of disposing of the garbage collected. Previous to 1892, the garbage was cremated at the works of Mr. A. F. Cooke, but since that time it has been dumped into the old salt pits at Kalia; if there was any way of getting a good top dressing of earth over it, the vegetation that would grow on it would probably absorb the malaria, but exposed as it is now, it is likely to become a danger to the community, more especially in time of south winds.

MAULIOLA QUARANTINE STATION.

Visitors to this institution say that it compares favorably with any quarantine station of the larger countries, not only for the pure air and splendid scenery, but for the care that has been taken to make the quarters as comfortable as possible for those who may be detained there. Some stations have more modern and expensive appliances for disinfecting purposes such as hot air and steam chambers, but taking into consideration the fact that during the past years, the personal effects of 35,000 persons from places where small pox and cholera have been at times epidemic, and where at all times isolated cases of small pox exists, and that among those 35,000 persons, 45 cases of small pox have been landed, whose personal effects have in most cases been distributed among those of their friends to save them from being burned, and yet no disease has entered the country from the station. These facts prove that our comparatively primitive methods have been as effectual as the more modern ones.

The number of persons landed at the quarantine station for the period were as follows :

	<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Japanese.</i>	<i>Others.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From China and Japan . . .	1,013	3,870	2	4,885
From whaling bark Horatio			6	6
From the Colonies			7	7
				4,898

Eight of the above had small-pox. Two died.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

C. B. REYNOLDS,

Executive Officer, Board of Health.