III.-LEGISLATION.

' Thirteen (13) Ordinances were passed during 1924, of which ten were amendments of previous Ordinances.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The European staff was increased by Twelve new appointments from England during the year.

The total number of pupils at schools in the Colony excluding the Police School are:—

	Number of Pupils.		
	English Schools.	Vernacular Schools.	Total.
Government Schools Military Schools Excluded Private Schools Grant Schools Controlled Private Schools Controlled Private	3,987 142 256 4,297 5,670	1,076 27,015	4,028 142 256 5,373 32,685
Schools, New Territories Technical Institute	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \\ 597 \end{array}$	4,821	$4,852 \\ 597$
Total	14,980	32,953	47,933

The most important schools, apart from the excluded schools, are Queen's College for Chinese, four District Schools its feeders, and the Belilios Public School for Chinese girls. There is an Indian School of growing importance housed in a building presented to the Colony by the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie. Central School and Quarry Bay, Kowloon Junior and Victoria Schools for children of British parentage have an average attendance of 239. There is also a school for the children of the Peak District with an average attendance of 46. The Diocesan School and Orphanage and St. Joseph's College are important boys' schools in receipt of an annual grant. The Italian, French, and St. Mary's Convents, the Diocesan Girls' School, and the St. Stephen's Girls School are the most important of the English Grant Schools for girls.

The Hongkong Technical Institute affords an opportunity for higher education of students who have left school. Instruction was given in 1923 in Building Construction, Machine Drawing, Mechanics, Chemistry (Practical and Theoretical), Physics, Electricity, Commercial English, French, Shorthand, Book-keeping. Classes for men and women teachers, both "English" and "Vernacular" are a feature of the Institute.

The lecturers are recruited from the members of the Medical and Educational faculties of the Colony, and from the Department of Public Works, and receive fees for their services. The Institute is furnished with a well equipped Chemical Laboratory and excellent Physical apparatus.

The University of Hongkong, incorporated under the local University Ordinance, 1911, and opened in 1912, is a residential University for students of both sexes for the promotion of Arts, Science and Learning, the provision of higher education, the development and formation of the character of students of all races, nationalities, and creeds.

The late Sir Hormusjee Mody, bore the entire expense of the erection of the main building and additions have been made through the liberality of benefactors of varied nationality and domicile.

The University includes the three Faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts. Admission to all faculties is conditional upon passing the matriculation examination of the University or some examination recognised as equivalent thereto.

The Faculty of Medicine provides a six year course of study in the usual pre-medical and medical sciences, supplemented by clinical work in the Government Civil and Tung Wah Hospitals, leading to the degree of M.B., B.S. The degrees of M.D., and M.S., may be obtained for post-graduate work. The degrees above-mentioned are recognised by the General Medical Council for registration in Great Britain.

The Faculty of Engineering provides a four year course in practical and theoretical engineering, leading to the degree of B.Sc., (Eng.). Fourth year students specialize in civil, in mechanical or in electrical engineering. The degree for post-graduate work is that of M.Sc., (Eng.).

The Faculty of Arts includes departments of pure Arts and Science, Education (including practical teaching) and Commerce. The course is in all cases one of four years and leads to the degree of B.A. The degree for post-graduate work is that of M.A.

With a view to better securing the maintenance of the desired standard—which in the Faculty of Medicine is that of an English University degree and in the Faculty of Engineering that of the corresponding degree in the University of London—external examiners are, in all Faculties, associated with the internal examiners in all annual and final examinations. In the Faculty of Engineering, but not in other Faculties, degrees with honours are granted, the standard being assessed by special examiners chosen from amongst the external examiners in the University of London.

The degree of LL.D., is also granted, honoris causa.

The site of the University was given gratuitously by the Colonial Government. As subsequently enlarged by minor grants and by purchase, it includes an area of some 25 acres, looking out upon the harbour over the City of Victoria.

In the main buildings are housed the Chemical, Physical and Biological Laboratories, the University Library and portions of the Engineering Laboratories. They further include a Great Hall, a Senate Room and the Lecture and Class rooms used by the Faculty of Arts and for general purposes.

Special medical buildings include schools of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Tropical Medicine, erected at the cost of Chinese gentlemen risident in the Colony. In the case of each of the three schools last mentioned a large or smaller sum still remains available for further equipment.

Special engineering buildings include:-

- (a) a Power Station, generating light and power for the estate, energy being supplied by internal combustion engines of varied types which are available for instructional purposes;
- (b) a Prime Movers (steam) and Hydraulies Laboratory, at present housed in a converted Pumping Station, formerly the property of the Government; and
- (c) A Workshop, of demensions $90' \times 96'$ for practical instruction of students.

Electrical machinery (other than the main generating plant), electrical technology, the testing of materials and experimental mechanics are dealt with in the main building.

The larger part of the engineering equipment was the gift of British engineering firms.