

Where a Ship has been surveyed under this Ordinance in consequence of a Complaint made to the Governor, if upon such Survey being made, it appear that such Complaint was made without reasonable Cause, the Expenses incurred by the Governor in respect of the Survey of the Ship and the Amount, if any, which the Governor may have been rendered liable to pay in respect of any Loss or Damage caused by her Detention, shall be recoverable by the Governor from such Complainant.

All Moneys payable by the Governor in respect, or by reason of the Survey or Detention of a Ship under this Ordinance, shall, subject to the Right by this Section provided of recovering such Moneys from the Complainant, be paid out of Moneys to be provided by the Imperial Parliament.

III. If the Owner of any Ship surveyed under this Ordinance is dissatisfied with any Order of the Governor made upon such Survey, he may apply to the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hongkong. The Court may, upon such Application, if it thinks fit, appoint one or more competent Persons to survey the Ship anew, and any Surveyor so appointed shall have all the Powers of the Person by whom the original Survey was made. Such Survey anew shall, if so required by the Governor or the Shipowner, be made in the Presence of any Person or Persons appointed by them respectively to attend at the Survey.

The Court to which such Application is made may make such Order as to the Detention or Release of the Ship, as to the Payment of any Costs and Damages which may have been occasioned by her Detention, as to the Payment of the Expenses of the original Survey, and of the Survey anew, and otherwise as to the Payment of any Costs of, and incident to, the Application, as to the Court may seem just.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 5th Day of March, 1874.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

No. 44.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Annual Report on the state of the Government Schools in Hongkong for the Year 1873, is published for general information.

By Command,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 5th March, 1874.

No. 14.

HONGKONG, 21st February, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you the Blue Book Returns and the Annual Report on Education for 1873.

2. With no increase in the number of Government Schools last year, there was a large increase of scholars. The number enrolled was greater by 358 than in 1872, while the expenditure on the whole of the schools was only \$290 more than for the previous year.

3. The Village Schools, a name which has been given to all the Government schools except the Central School, are 29 in number. Of these, 15 are supported solely by Government, and are under its complete control. The remaining 14 receive aid to the extent of \$60 a year, the villagers undertaking to provide a school-house and to pay the half of the master's salary. These aided schools are subject to the usual inspection, and Government puts a veto on the appointment of a master, if he is not able to pass the required examination.

4. Such is the theory, but the practice does not quite accord with it. There is no room for doubt that, in most cases, the master has to pay the rent out of the small grant given to the school; and the moiety of his salary which the village undertakes to provide is as often unpaid as not. In many of the villages the people are extremely poor, and the master passes rich with his five dollars a month. On no other ground can much of the reluctance of the people to contribute towards the education of their children be explained: but, as they cling strongly to what they consider their right to select a master, they are ready to promise whatever may be required of them; and then, when the school has been fairly started, and the master tires of paying the rent, the villagers plead poverty and request an additional allowance to provide a school-house.

5. Unsatisfactory as this state of things is, no immediate remedy can be applied, without incurring greater expense than the results would justify. If the schools were removed entirely from local control, they would, except perhaps in the more populous villages, be very badly attended, and, in some cases, they might be entirely deserted; for the parents, who have had little or no education,

do not see the necessity of it for their children, unless it can be had in a way which brings some present and direct advantage to themselves. On the principle, therefore, ~~that it is better for the children to have some instruction than to have none,~~ the schools should be maintained. By constant vigilance, improvements although necessarily slow cannot fail to be effected.

6. During the year, the number enrolled at these schools was 338, giving each an average of 24. The attendance is not very regular, the two harvests and other field work taking away the children for a considerable time. Towards the end of the year, too, the numbers rapidly decrease, for no reason that can be assigned except the fact that in these villages time is of very little account, and a month or two less at school in the course of the year is a matter of no importance. On the whole, however, there is considerable improvement on the state of things three years ago.

7. In last Report, the schools at Yau-má Tí and Little Hongkong were mentioned as having given rise to much annoyance. After the Chinese New Year, on a promise being made of a change for the better, the schools were continued as they were. At Yau-má Tí, it was soon discovered that the master and a number of the people were doing their utmost to prevent the erection of the Police Station in the village. The school was then taken away from local control, and is now one of the Government schools properly so called. This change was made in June, when the numbers fell at once from 22 to 8; and, although they afterwards reached 17 in November, the opposition made to the change by the former master and his friends kept the school in a very unsatisfactory state up to the end of the year. The present master, however, has had many promises of scholars after the New Year holidays, and if these promises are kept the Yau-má Tí school will be very differently reported on next year.

8. A new master was appointed to the school at Little Hongkong in the month of March, and the grant was continued, with the understanding that on the next complaint it would be permanently withdrawn. The villagers have, this time, got a man of a very different temper from that of the previous one, who would not bate a tittle of his rights. The present master makes no complaints, but it is currently reported and generally believed in Aberdeen and other adjacent places that, instead of receiving anything, he has to give monthly presents to certain of the villagers for the privilege of getting their children to teach. The school has improved considerably under the present master. In order of efficiency it was last on the list in 1872. It is now twentieth, but it will be long before it is in a very satisfactory state, if the people continue to do as they have been doing.

9. The number enrolled at the 15 schools which are entirely under Government control was 998, giving an average of 67 scholars to each. These schools are now getting into a very satisfactory condition, as far as numbers and regularity are concerned. They were long a source of much trouble. A school would be first on the list this year and at the bottom of it the next, without any very apparent reason for the change. No doubt the getting quit of many unqualified masters, and the fact that both masters and scholars now know better what is expected of them, have gone far to bring this about. These schools, ten years ago, were as unsatisfactory as the aided schools are now; and it is this which gives rise to the hope that before another decade is over an equally great change will have taken place in all the native schools in the Colony.

10. The best of the 15 schools is the one at Stanley. The present master has the credit of making it what it is. It is a model of order and regularity, and is in high esteem in the village. The master, however, is very unwilling to remain. He is dissatisfied with the place, as it removes him so far from anything like congenial society. The people, too, do not seem to live together in great harmony, and he is very much afraid of getting mixed up with their disputes. It will be a serious matter for the school if he cannot be persuaded to remain.

11. The schools at Sai-ying P'ún, Shéung Wán, Tái Wong Kung, Wántsai and Sháu-kí Wán come next in order. At these, the attendance is very large and very regular. At no place has the advantage of a good master been so evident as at Sháu-kí Wán. Three years ago, it had become a question whether any further attempt should be made to maintain a school in the village. When a Hákká master was appointed, failure was attributed to the indifference of the people. When he was succeeded by a Púnti, similar excuses were never wanting. Under the present master, both Púntis and Hákkás avail themselves of the school, and express themselves as highly satisfied. If the people were more straightforward when anything is really amiss with a school, salutary changes would be effected more rapidly; but, as a rule, they are studiously silent until their information is no longer of any use.

12. The change at Aberdeen, recommended last year, has now been carried into effect. The best scholar at the Central School was appointed master. English is taught in the forenoon and Chinese in the afternoon. Nothing more was attempted than reading, writing and arithmetic, and possibly little more may be effected during the present year. The little, however, that was attempted was well done; and, taking all things into consideration, the examination at the end of the year was sufficiently satisfactory.

13. The change took place in March, and before the end of the month, 18 scholars were enrolled. They came in very gradually. The new régime was not so popular as some expected; but it was much better that the school should gradually make its way, than be frequented at first and ultimately deserted. The attendance was very regular for six months; but, after that, it declined rapidly, till in November there were only seven scholars. The master got disheartened and insisted on re-

signing. There was much difficulty in persuading him to stay. The reason given for withdrawing the boys was that, as they had failed to learn *to speak* English in six months, there was no hope of their ever being able to do so. It was thus the immediate prospect of turning a knowledge of English to practical account that induced the parents to send their children. Mere mental improvement was an element in the calculation which it never occurred to them to include. Notwithstanding this, the number of scholars rose to 18 again in December, and 17 were present on the examination day. Nothing startling was ever expected from the change, and years may elapse before much good is done, but in its ultimate success there need be no want of confidence. Prejudices are not removed in a year, and Chinese prejudice in favour of their own system of education is too firmly rooted to be upturned by any sudden effort.

14. The Central School has reached its culmination as regards numbers and efficiency if the building and the teaching staff remain as they are. It might have been nearer the truth to have said that it had already begun to decline, for it is impossible that only three English masters can do justice to so many scholars. During the year, 502 were enrolled. The highest attendance was 364, the lowest 308. The average number enrolled during the twelve months was 349, and the average attendance for the same period was 329. This is very much in advance of previous years, but here advancement must stop for the present, simply from want of room.

15. There is no reason to suppose that any difficulty will be made about the appointment of an additional master, and that in itself will be of the greatest possible advantage to the school. A new building is a very different matter; but, as the Government is fully alive to the inadequacy of the present accommodation and to the desirability of having as early as possible a school worthy of the name, it is sufficient to record the want here, that there may be no chance of its being lost sight of. On these two points, that of a new master and a new school, a special report was made in July last. It is not necessary, therefore, to go into the details again.

16. In the month of May last, the sum of \$3,000 was handed over to Trustees by the members of the late Morrison Education Society to found a Scholarship at this school. Up to the present time, the fund has been lying idle, as the Government has been obliged to decline the scholarship on the terms offered by the majority of the Trustees. Whether the school will ultimately enjoy the benefit of the scholarship, unfettered by conditions inconsistent with the system on which it is conducted, is a question which cannot be much longer delayed. A legal decision on the point at issue seems to be the only practical solution of the difficulty, and such a decision will have to be obtained soon, if no arrangement can be made in the meantime.

17. The difficulty which has arisen in this matter points to recent discussions on the constitution of the school and to the dissatisfaction which has been expressed by some at what they are pleased to call its "godless" character. Were any good likely to accrue from a re-opening of the discussion, or were it at all likely that a statement of the case would carry conviction to the minds of those who object to the school, the question would be discussed here, at the risk of much repetition; but the position which has been taken up with regard to religious teaching has been so often reviewed in these annual reports, and as often challenged by fresh critics, that it would be a futile task to go over the ground again. Theoretically right or theoretically wrong, the position of the Government with regard to education is perfectly intelligible, and has been found to be eminently practical. It is simply an endeavour to meet, as far as can possibly be done, every denomination, Christian and Pagan, on common ground; and a determination to refrain from wounding the susceptibilities of any one on the point of all points on which men are most susceptible. If a precise statement cannot be given of the exact spot on which all are thus met, it does not follow that no such meeting-place has been found. To wait till a theory has been perfected, before action is taken in a matter of vital importance to the well being of the colony as well as of individuals, is to follow the example of Rusticus in making no effort to wade or swim the stream, but contenting himself with waiting on the bank until all the water shall have run down.

18. In the month of April last, the Legislative Council approved of a scheme for the better promotion of elementary education by assisting denominational and other schools on the well-known system of Grants-in-aid. The scheme as applied to the Colony differs in no essential particular from that in operation elsewhere. Certain modifications had, of course, to be made to suit the peculiar necessities of the place, but, beyond that, the scheme contains nothing new or unusual. Its purport may be given in a single sentence. All schools which devote four hours a day to secular instruction may devote the other school hours to religious instruction; and for the actual results of the secular instruction, as ascertained by examination, Government allows a certain fixed sum for each scholar who reaches a certain standard of scholarship. That is virtually the whole scheme; and it has met with the approval of all denominations, Catholic and Protestant alike.

19. During the past year, the following schools applied for Grants:—St. Saviour's Day School (Catholic), St. Stephen's School (Church of England), Victoria Boys' School (Undenominational), Wántsai Chapel School (London Mission), T'ai-p'ing Shán Chapel School (London Mission), and the Baxter Vernacular Girls' Schools (Church of England). St. Saviour's School, being the first to make application, had to comply with the provisions of the scheme in their entirety. The others applied later and, with the exception of the last, were allowed half the values of the standards for those scholars who had attended 100 times. The Baxter Vernacular Schools, not having applied till

September, were allowed two-fifths of the values of the standards for 80 attendances. These arrangements were made to enable the scheme to be brought into operation at once, and to get the returns made up at the end of the year.

20. St. Saviour's School, under the Management of the Revd. Father PALMER, was attended during the year by 110 scholars, principally Portuguese, but including English and other nationalities as well. The average monthly enrolment was 64, and the daily attendance varied from 44 to 62. The number presented for examination, that is, all who had attended 200 times and upwards, was 25. Of these 16 passed and 9 failed. The grant to the school amounted \$64. This must not be taken as a measure of what the school can do, and will do in the future; although, even as a first examination, it is not by any means satisfactory, and no one feels this more than the manager and teacher. Two points need careful looking to in this school. There must be a stricter discipline in the way of attendance, and the teaching power must be increased, before the school can take a high rank among the educational institutions of the Colony. In all other points it leaves little to be desired. The teacher is able and energetic, but he cannot possibly do justice to such a large school single-handed. A very favourable change has recently been made in the school books, which were formerly by far too difficult. All the other appliances are ample and in excellent order.

21. St. Stephen's School under the Management of the Revd. A. B. HUTCHINSON was only recently established and is solely for Chinese boys. The number of scholars for the year was 75, the average monthly enrolment being 61, and the daily attendance varying from 40 to 53. On the examination day 29 scholars were examined, of whom only four failed. A larger number would have been presented, if the examination had taken place earlier. Many of the boys had left for their native villages on the approach of the Chinese New Year. This difficulty will be obviated in future either by holding the examination earlier, or by insisting on the boys remaining until within a fortnight of the new year. The school is doing much good in a very poor locality of the city. The teacher has his work at heart and labours faithfully. The sum gained by the school was \$33. This will be very much improved upon next year, when the full number of attendances is made up, and full values given for passes. It is also to be noted that the third was the highest standard under which scholars were presented. As the school advances, higher standards will be reached, and a more liberal sum will thus be at the manager's disposal for its support and extension.

22. Wántsai and T'ai-p'ing Shán Chapel Schools for Chinese boys are under the Management of the Revd. Dr. EITEL. At the former, 54 scholars were enrolled during the year. The average monthly enrolment was 54, and the daily attendance varied from 48 to 52. The number examined was 42, and of these 19 passed very satisfactorily. Scholars were presented under all the six standards, which accounts for the greater number of failures. T'ai-p'ing Shán Chapel School was attended by 42 scholars. The monthly average was 37, and the daily attendance varied from 31 to 35. At this school 28 were presented for examination under the first five standards. There were 14 failures. The sum gained by the two schools amounted to \$110.50. A very much higher proportion of passes could have been obtained at these two schools, if the scholars had been ranged, as it was perfectly competent for the manager to do, under lower standards. Having, however, full confidence in the teachers, he classified the scholars as has been stated, and the result showed that his confidence was not misplaced. The teachers are able, hard working men. They were fully aware of the extent to which the credit of the schools depended on their exertions, and they exerted themselves accordingly. The schools reflect great credit on masters and manager.

23. The Baxter Vernacular Girls' Schools under the Management of the Revd. A. B. HUTCHINSON, are three in number, but for the purposes of the Grant-in-aid scheme they are considered as one. This arrangement was necessary because the schools, taken singly, could not have reached the average attendance qualifying each of them for a grant; and, in order to meet, as far as possible, the difficulties attending female education here, and the reluctance of parents to send girls any but the shortest distance from home, the manager thought it advisable to have three schools in various parts of the city, to secure as large an attendance as possible. The three schools were, therefore, taken as three separate class-rooms, the scholars being classified as if belonging to one school; and as such they will be here spoken of. The total attendance for the year was 133. The average monthly enrolment was 72, and the daily attendance varied from 42 to 48. On the examination day 37 scholars were presented under the first three standards. Of these 28 passed and 9 failed. There were also 32 passes in plain needlework. The sum paid to the school amounted to \$57.60. The school is solely for Chinese girls. The average age is 10, the extremes being 7 and 16. The school is well conducted, well superintended and well taught. The education given is solely in the Chinese language, a fact to which undue prominence cannot be given. Hitherto, the educating of Chinese girls in English has been one of the most disastrous experiments which the Colony has ever witnessed.

24. The Victoria Boys' School is under the Management of the Honourable P. RYRIE. The number enrolled in 1873 was 28; but, as the average daily attendance for the last six months, during which the school came under the provisions of the scheme, did not amount to the minimum of 20, the school was not examined. During the present year, the numbers have increased, and the school will no doubt be able to qualify itself for a grant. It was only opened in 1873, and being at present self-supporting, it has been much hampered in many ways, the fees being insufficient to provide a large school-room in a central locality. It is attended principally by Portuguese, but it is open to

all who choose to avail themselves of it. The education given is solely an English one; and, judging from the results of several inspections, the school is well taught and well conducted.

25. Adding the numbers taught at these six schools to the numbers taught in the Government schools, the total number of scholars subject to Government inspection in 1873 was 2280. This, with an allowance of 1220 for the numbers attending all other schools, would bring the number of school children in the Colony up to 3500. This is very far short of the number who should be at school; but comparing the results with those of previous years, there is much cause for satisfaction and great encouragement to perseverance.

26. One point alone now remains to be noticed. When the Grant-in-aid scheme was proposed, great difficulty was felt in applying it to Chinese schools, from the want of a graduated series of school books containing lessons on the model of those in use in the West. A committee was appointed by the Government to compile such a series, and two school books are nearly ready for publication. The remainder will in all probability be finished within the next twelve months. The use of these books will be entirely optional. As long as a school can impart the requisite amount of secular instruction it will be free to use any school books its manager may choose to select; but there can be little doubt that, if the undertaking is at all successful, the new series will ultimately find its way into all the Chinese schools in the Colony, with perhaps a very few exceptions. It will supply a want which is very much felt by all who have the conduct of native schools.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Inspector of Schools.

The Honourable J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary,
HONGKONG.

TABLE I.

NUMBER of SCHOLARS taught in the Government Schools during 1873, and Expense of each School.

	Boys.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.	EXPENSE.
1. Aberdeen,	34	2	36	\$ c. 223.00
2. Ap-li Chau,	67	...	67	127.00
3. Central School,	502	...	502	11,924.46
4. Girls' School,	107	107	593.00
5. Há Wán,	37	1	38	353.30
6. Hok Ün,	16	...	16	62.00
7. Hung Hóm,	20	...	20	61.50
8. Little Hongkong,	17	...	17	62.00
9. Má-t'au Ch'ung,	25	1	26	64.00
10. Má-t'au Ts'ün,	21	...	21	62.50
11. Mong Kok,	25	...	25	62.00
12. Pok-fú Lam,	15	...	15	61.50
13. Sai-ying P'ún, (Hak-ka),	79	1	80	247.00
14. Sai-ying P'ún, (Pun-ti),	93	5	98	254.00
15. Shái Wán,	22	...	22	62.50
16. Sháu-ki Wán,	61	...	61	128.00
17. Shek Ö,	22	...	22	64.00
18. Shek-t'ong Tsúí,	62	2	64	353.30
19. Shéung Wán,	88	1	89	317.30
20. Stanley,	55	...	55	322.00
21. Tái-kok Tsúí,	22	...	22	61.55
22. Tái Wong Kung,	76	8	84	271.00
23. Tang-lung Chau, (Hak-ka),	39	2	41	124.00
24. Tang-lung Chau, (Pun-ti),	45	2	47	148.00
25. Tò-kwá Wán, (Hak-ka),	28	...	28	64.00
26. Tò-kwá Wán, (Hok-lo),	21	2	23	63.00
27. Ts'at Tsz-múí,	12	2	14	62.00
28. Wán-tsai,	98	35	133	261.50
29. Wong-nai Ch'ung,	21	...	21	122.50
30. Yau-má Ti,	44	...	44	112.49
	1,667	171	1,838	16,694.40

TABLE II.

AVERAGE EXPENSE of each Scholar at the various Government Schools during 1873.

Outlay for 1873,	\$16,694.40
Deduct Fees from Scholars at Central School,	2,216.50
Total,	\$14,477.90

1. Average Expense of each Scholar at the Government Schools,	\$7.88
2. " " " " " Central School,	19.34
3. " " " " " Village Schools,	3.57

NOTE.—Item 2 should perhaps be two dollars less, and item 3 one dollar more, because part of the Salary of the Head Master of the Central School, who is also Inspector of Schools, should be charged against the Village Schools.

TABLE III.

AVERAGE MONTHLY ENROLMENT and REGULAR ATTENDANCE at the Government Schools for 1873.

	Average Monthly Enrolment.	Average Regular Attendance.		Average Monthly Enrolment.	Average Regular Attendance.
1. Aberdeen,	16	14	<i>Brought forward,.....</i>		
2. Ap-li Chau,	41	35	17. Shek Ō,	21	18
3. Central School,	349	329	18. Shek-t'ong Tsui,	39	34
4. Girls' School,	67	53	19. Shéung Wán,	58	52
5. Há Wán,	28	22	20. Stanley,	43	39
6. Hok Ūn,	15	12	21. Tái-kok Tsui,	16	14
7. Hung Hóm,	16	13	22. Tái Wong Kung,	55	46
8. Little Hongkong,	16	15	23. Tang-lung Chau, (Hak-ka),	26	19
9. Má-t'au Ch'ung,	23	21	24. Tang-lung Chau, (Pun-ti),	19	15
10. Má-t'au Ts'ün,	17	12	25. Tò-kwá Wán, (Hak-ka),	27	24
11. Mong Kok,	18	13	26. Tò-kwá Wán, (Hok-lo),	20	17
12. Pok-fú Lam,	12	9	27. Ts'at Tsz-múí,	14	11
13. Sai-ying P'ún, (Hak-ka),	54	51	28. Wán-tsai,	81	71
14. Sai-ying P'ún, (Pun-ti),	54	49	29. Wong-nai Ch'ung,	18	15
15. Shái Wán,	19	14	30. Yau-má Ti,	15	11
16. Sháu-ki Wán,	52	41			
<i>Carried forward,.....</i>	797	703	TOTAL,.....	1,249	1,089

TABLE IV.

MAXIMUM and MINIMUM MONTHLY ENROLMENT and REGULAR ATTENDANCE at the Government Schools during 1873.

	Maximum Monthly Enrolment.	Minimum Monthly Enrolment.	Maximum Regular Attendance.	Minimum Regular Attendance.
1. Aberdeen,	22	7	21	7
2. Ap-li Chau,	56	18	53	18
3. Central School,	364	308	340	304
4. Girls' School,	81	30	68	29
5. Há Wán,	34	18	28	12
6. Hok Ūn,	15	12	14	9
7. Hung Hóm,	19	11	17	9
8. Little Hongkong,	17	10	17	10
9. Má-t'au Ch'ung,	24	16	23	15
10. Má-t'au Ts'ün,	23	12	17	6
11. Mong Kok,	25	10	22	8
12. Pok-fú Lam,	14	8	11	7
13. Sai-ying P'ún, (Hak-ka),	60	28	60	27
14. Sai-ying P'ún, (Pun-ti),	73	41	65	39
15. Shái Wán,	21	12	18	8
16. Sháu-ki Wán,	59	34	52	24
17. Shek Ō,	22	19	20	10
18. Shek-t'ong Tsui,	54	23	46	23
19. Shéung Wán,	75	18	69	17
20. Stanley,	48	25	47	25
21. Tái-kok Tsui,	21	11	20	9
22. Tái Wong Kung,	69	30	56	25
23. Tang-lung Chau, (Hak-ka),	37	14	26	9
24. Tang-lung Chau, (Pun-ti),	29	13	25	5
25. Tò-kwá Wán, (Hak-ka),	28	20	27	17
26. Tò-kwá Wán, (Hok-lo),	30	15	27	13
27. Ts'at Tsz-múí,	14	12	13	8
28. Wán-tsai,	106	60	88	54
29. Wong-nai Ch'ung,	20	9	18	7
30. Yau-má Ti,	22	8	18	6
	1,482	852	1,326	760

TABLE V.

SUMMARY of ENROLMENT and ATTENDANCE at the Government Schools for the last Twelve Years.

	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
Total Annual Enrolment,	733	535	502	597	623	700	916	942	1,302	1,292	1,480	1,838
Maximum Regular Attendance,	621	469	417	535	572	610	664	748	950	937	1,157	1,326
Minimum Monthly Enrolment,	505	414	434	418	435	533	572	627	683	741	837	852
Minimum Regular Attendance,	299	301	324	330	337	408	460	504	556	571	665	760

TABLE VI.

NUMBER of UNEDUCATED CHILDREN in the Colony of Hongkong in 1873.

Number of Children in the Colony under 16 years of age,	20,664
Deduct, as being under 6 years of age, say,	7,564
Deduct, as attending Schools of all denominations, say,	3,500
	11,064
Total Number of Uneducated Children,.....	9,600

TABLE VII.

ENROLMENT and ATTENDANCE at the Central School during 1873.

	Monthly Enrolment.	Regular Attendance.
January,	308	304
February,	342	334
March,	359	324
April,	364	340
May,	361	338
June,	361	337
July,	354	328
August,	347	333
September,	349	333
October,	352	336
November,	342	317
December,	345	323
Average,	349	329

TABLE VIII.

SCHOOLS receiving GRANTS-IN-AID under the Provisions of the Scheme of 26th April, 1873.

Name of School.	Average Monthly Enrolment.	Maximum Daily Attendance.	Minimum Daily Attendance.	Total Enrolment.	Amount of Grant.
1. St. Saviour's School,	64	62	44	110	\$64.00
2. St. Stephen's School,	61	53	40	75	33.00
3. Wán-tsai Chapel School,	54	52	48	54	65.00
4. T'ai-p'ing Shán Chapel School,	37	35	31	42	45.50
5. Baxter Vernacular School,	72	48	42	133	57.60
6. Victoria Boys' School,	18	16	13	28	...
				442	\$265.10

FREDERICK STEWART,
Inspector of Schools.

No. 45.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Account, duly certified, of the Average Amount of BANK NOTES in Circulation in Hongkong, during the Month ending 28th February, 1874, is published for general information.

By Command,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 5th March, 1874.

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT.	SPECIE IN RESERVE.
Oriental Bank Corporation,	\$ 369,375	\$ 200,000
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,	769,670	260,000
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,	575,523	200,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,	1,787,662	600,000
TOTAL,	\$ 3,502,230	1,260,000