

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 562.

The following Report and Returns of the Census of the Colony, are published.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 26th September, 1901.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HONGKONG, 15th August, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, Mr. WODEHOUSE'S Report on the Census of the Colony which was taken on the night of the 20th January last.

Mr. WODEHOUSE, who had been placed in charge of the Census, left the Colony before the tabulation was completed. This has taken somewhat longer than was anticipated, owing in part to the necessity of having to make a change in the clerical staff in the middle of the work and to the laboriousness of the task of compiling and tabulating the List of Occupations. The latter task involved a great deal of work, and I am afraid that the result is not satisfactory.

The Census of the New Territory was taken by the Police, and shews a population of 102,254 persons, of whom 17,243 live south of the Kowloon Range. No attempt was made to ascertain the occupations of the people or their exact ages.

The following Tables in addition to those specified in Mr. WODEHOUSE'S report have been compiled:—

No. XXIII. Occupations of the Non-Chinese portion of the Community.

No. XXIV. Occupations of the Chinese.

No. XXV. Population of the New Territory.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. W. BREWIN,
Registrar General.

The Honourable

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, C.M.G.,

Colonial Secretary.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HONGKONG, 18th April, 1901.

The decennial Census of the Colony was taken on the night of Sunday, the 20th January.

2. It was considered advisable to hold it on the same day as in 1897 in order to facilitate the compilation of comparative statistics. In other respects, also, the date was a most suitable one, owing to the fact that China New Year fell on the 19th instead of the 2nd February, as in 1897, and did not therefore, I consider, affect the numbers of the normal Chinese population. In 1891 the Census was taken on the 20th May, which date does not present the same advantages.

3. Certain preliminary returns were published on the 18th February. The greater part of the totals had already been checked, and the figures were, therefore, fairly accurate. The principal error was one of 4,900 in the Chinese floating population, which had been calculated from the totals furnished by the Water Police. Through some misunderstanding, the Gaol returns were not sent in until too late for insertion.

4. The Census of the City of Victoria was, as on previous occasions, taken by a staff of specially engaged Chinese enumerators under the direction of the Census Officer.

The Police were in charge of the Census of the Non-Chinese quarters of the City, the Chinese floating population, the out-lying villages and the Kowloon Peninsula.

5. In view of the experience gained in 1897, I decided to adopt the "double block" system, under which each Census block is worked by two enumerators, instead of one, the size of the blocks being correspondingly increased. The two enumerators work together, and not singly. This enables a great deal of time to be saved, as one man can interrogate the inmates of a house, while his companion takes down in writing the information thus obtained. It is also more acceptable to the enumerators, who, in the course of their work, have frequently to intrude on private families, and saves them a certain amount of embarrassment.

6. Those portions of the City of Victoria, which were told off to the Registrar General, were divided into 53 double sections, which were designed to contain as nearly as possible about 3,000 persons each. It was a matter of some difficulty mapping out these blocks, as the 1897 ones were more or less useless for the purposes of comparison, but on the whole they turned out very fairly correct.

I personally accompanied the Head District Watchman round each block, and ascertained the boundaries, which practically precluded the enumerators from making the mistake of overlapping a neighbouring section, when distributing the schedules.

7. Out of 107 Chinese enumerators, 5 were members of the District Watchmen Force, the remainder being engaged by the Census Officer. A good many of them had had previous experience of the work in the Census of 1897.

Each pair of enumerators was accompanied by a District Watchman in uniform, whose duty it was to see that no houses were overlooked. Nearly the whole of the Force was thus employed. The distribution of schedules commenced on the 17th January, and, with a few exceptions, they were nearly all collected again before the 28th. Considering the very large number which the enumerators had to fill up themselves, this cannot but be considered a most creditable performance. The first section to be completed was one in Chungwan, numbered by YUNG KWONG-IP (who distinguished himself in the same manner in 1897) and NG PING-PO, who handed in their returns at 10 a.m. on the 23rd January. It is only fair to add that this section happened to be an usually small one, and that several other enumerators also completed their task later on on the same day.

The two Kennedy Town sections, which included over 10,000 persons, were enumerated by Head District Watchman LEUNG CHAU and 4 Watchmen, who performed this difficult task most satisfactorily. Their work compared most favourably with that of the rest of the District Watchmen Force, which somewhat disappointed me. I had considerably under-estimated the number of inhabitants in this locality, and it will probably be necessary to divide it into four double sections next Census.

8. Two European Police Sergeants, five Lance-Sergeants, four European Police Constables, eleven Chinese Constables and one Sergeant Interpreter were employed in taking the Census of those portions of the city, which were not done by the Registrar General's Department.

The work was done best in the Western district of Victoria, which was in charge of Sergeant SIM and Lance-Sergeant RITCHIE.

The work, however, of all the Police was admirable, and it is difficult for me to distinguish between individuals. They made their own arrangements as to dividing the portions of the city allotted to them into Census blocks, each of the latter being worked by one European accompanied by a Chinese Police Constable. They commenced distributing the schedules on the 16th January, and most of them had been returned to the Census Office before the 28th, or within a week from the date of taking the Census.

9. The number of persons in Victoria enumerated by the Police was 6,523 Non-Chinese and 19,668 Chinese. The average number of persons dealt with by each pair of Police Officers was 593 Non-Chinese and 1,788 Chinese. The work was done more quickly than in 1897, but in the next Census, 3 additional Europeans and 3 Chinese will probably have to be employed.

10. The Census of the outlying villages was taken by the respective Police Officers in Charge.

11. Special preparations were made in the Kowloon Peninsula, in view of the rapid growth of that part of the Colony, and of the inadequacy of the enumerating staff in 1897.

Six European Police, three Indians, and ten Chinese were employed, in addition to whom thirteen civilian enumerators were engaged. The Peninsula was divided into 15 sections, with two enumerators to each. The hired enumerators were in every case accompanied either by an Indian or a Chinese Police Constable.

The work of distributing the schedules was commenced on the 17th January at 7 a.m., and by dint of working eight hours a day, the enumerators succeeded in finishing that task and re-visiting all parts of their districts before the night of the 20th January. The schedules were all collected again by 9 a.m.

on the 25th January, which result is most creditable to all concerned. A large number of the schedules left in the outlying villages had to be filled up by the enumerators, and considerable inconvenience and delay was caused by people taking away the papers left at their houses to be filled up elsewhere, and finally not bringing them back to their own homes. In very few instances did the enumerators get back the same schedule which they had originally left at a house, and in one case a schedule delivered at Yaumati was collected at Hok Ün.

12. The Census of the Chinese floating population was taken by the Water Police. It was decided that this should be done in the day time and not at night (as in 1897). The principal objections to the latter course are that it is difficult to distinguish in the darkness which boats have been enumerated and which have not, and that the crews of the various craft have to be roused from their sleep, which causes considerable delay. On the other hand, the fact of the boats being continually on the move presents a serious objection to enumeration in the day time. Steps were taken to overcome this difficulty by stationing launches at each end of the Harbour to prevent boats entering and leaving while the Census was being taken. Several extra launches were engaged, in addition to those of the Water Police, and the work was practically finished in one day. Unless this is so, as pointed out by Mr. BREWIN in his Report on the 1897 Census, it is not easy to obtain accurate figures. Owing to the number of extra launches which had to be engaged, the regular Water Police could not provide enough men for the work. It had been suggested that Petty Officers of the Royal Navy might be employed, but on consideration I decided that it would be preferable to obtain the extra men from among the European Land Police Force, as a good many of them had had some experience of Water Police work, and would be better able to distinguish the various classes of boats.

The Harbour was divided into seven sections, a steam launch and two gigs being told off to each, with the exception of No. 5 section (Western boundary of Harbour) which only had a launch. Each launch and boat carried a European Policeman and a Chinese Constable or Interpreter.

The bulk of the work was finished on the 20th January, but two launches were employed on the 21st until about 6 p.m. when no boats could be found, which had not been enumerated.

The principal difficulties encountered, besides that of the boats being continually on the move were (1) the ignorance of the boat people regarding their own ages; 2) the fact that members of the crew often did not happen to be on board when their boat was hailed by the Police, those remaining being unable to state the ages of the absentees; (3) mistakes in classifying boats by men who had not sufficient experience in Water Police work. The results, however, were most satisfactory, and it is probably the most accurate Census of the floating population that has been taken.

13. The Hill District was enumerated without assistance by Sergeant CLARK. It is too much work for one man, and two Europeans and two Chinese should be employed on the occasion of the next Census.

14. The arrangements made by the Police Officers in Charge at Stanley, Aberdeen, and Shaukiwan were good. Their task was by no means an easy one, as they had to enumerate the floating as well as the land population.

At Aberdeen, the boats employed in guarding the outlets of the harbour while the Census was being taken, were on duty all night, and at the other villages, the Police were similarly hard worked.

At Shaukiwan Inspector ROBERTSON managed to get the harbour boats to anchor in rows, so that there was no trouble in enumerating them. In this connection I might mention that the Water Police in Victoria Harbour had great difficulty in enumerating the boats west of Blake Pier and in Yaumati Bay, as they were so closely packed together that it was extremely hard to get in amongst them. It would be impossible, however, to adopt such an arrangement as was found suitable at Shaukiwan in the Harbour owing to the number of boats which ply for hire, and which could not be treated in this way.

15. The Census of Pokfulam was taken by Indian P.C. 613 BHOLA SINGH, who was assisted by a Chinese Police Constable. They performed the work most creditably, and their Census book, showing the rough totals and the number of schedules left at each house, was quite as well filled up as that sent in by any other Police Officer.

16. The Census of the British and Foreign shipping was taken by the Acting Boarding Officer, Mr. MACIVER, and the Inspector of Junks, Mr. COLLAÇO.

17. Officers appointed for that purpose by the General Officer Commanding the Troops and the Commodore in Charge enumerated the Naval and Military establishments.

18. The European and American resident civil population numbers 5,808 as compared with 5,532 in 1897, and 4,555 in 1891. These figures include Portuguese. The numbers of the latter community tend to decrease, and it is now composed of 1,948 persons as compared with 2,263 in 1897 and 2,089 in 1891.

The rest of the European and American population has increased by 591 since 1897 and by 1,394 since 1891. An accurate comparison cannot, however, be made with 1891 as the figures for that year do not include the European Police, some "temporary residents," or the inmates of the Gaol.

The British resident civil population numbers 2,708 as compared with 2,213 in 1897 and 1,448 in 1891. The larger number of military families, due to the strengthening of the British troops in garrison, the Naval Yard Extension works and those of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire at Quarry Bay, and other large undertakings are factors in this increase.

The Americans have increased from 93 in 1891 to 198, the Germans from 208 to 337, and the French from 89 to 103. The Spanish number 126 as compared with 88 in 1891. The cosmopolitan nature of the community can be realised from the fact that there is hardly a nationality on the face of the globe which is not represented.

19. The Portuguese population has again, for the reasons stated by Mr. BREWIN in his Census Report for 1897, been separated in most of the Tables from the rest of the Europeans and Americans. It is mainly recruited from Macao, and only ten members of the community were born in Portugal. 1,095 or more than one-half were born in Hongkong, 746 in Macao and 60 in various ports in China. Several members of this community described themselves as being of Asiatic race. The great majority of the Portuguese have returned themselves as Portuguese subjects. British nationality is claimed by a very few.

20. Of the British population of 3,007 (inclusive of those on board the shipping in the harbour) 1,777 claim to be English, 655 are Scotch, and 251 Irish. 2,053 were born in the British Isles, 574 in Hongkong, 140 in Australia, and 74 in India. The percentage of adult females to males is 55, taking all those over 15 years of age as adults. The percentage in 1891 was 38 and in 1897, 48.

21. The Non-Chinese races, other than European and American, number 2,607 as compared with 2,502 in 1897 and 1,439 in 1891. No separate return was made of the various races in 1891, so the present figures can only be compared with those of 1897. The Indians number 1,453, the increase over 1897 being 60. 345 or 24 per cent. of this number are females. There are 484 Japanese as compared with 335 in 1897, and 266 Philippine Islanders as compared with 216 in the last Census. Of the remainder the Malays number only 66, there being 141 fewer than in 1897.

There are 2,139 Indian camp followers whom I have considered it advisable to include with the garrison. They are attached to that portion of the China Field Force, which is at present in garrison in this Colony.

22. The number of Eurasians was ascertained to be 267. This is 5 less than in 1897. It is a very difficult matter to obtain the true figures for this portion of the population. The large majority of Eurasians in this Colony dress in Chinese clothes, have been brought up and live in Chinese fashion, and would certainly return themselves as Chinese. Those who have called themselves Eurasians in this Census probably only represent the small minority who have been brought up as Europeans. Of the 3,589 Eurasians in the Singapore Census of 1891, the large majority were probably the children of Tamil, Malay or Indian mothers, and not of Chinese ones. They would most likely not have any objection to declaring themselves Eurasians. The Chinese consider the term one of reproach. If enumerators were instructed to find out the numbers of Eurasians themselves, it is obvious that this would inevitably lead to abuses, and would present great opportunities for the exercise of private spite.

23. The total Chinese land population of the Colony is 234,443, including 1,180 on board the foreign shipping in harbour, as compared with 201,528 in 1897 and with 178,960 in 1891. This represents an increase over the latter year of 55,483, or nearly 31 per cent. The increase over 1897 is 32,915. The number of male adults (those over 15 years of age) is 158,930 and of females 42,737, the percentage of the latter to the former being 26.89. In 1891, the figures were 113,241 and 33,523 respectively, the percentage of females to males being 29.92. The number of Chinese families in Victoria has been ascertained to be 25,123, the figures in 1897 and 1891 being 21,740 and 14,120 respectively. This shows an increase over 1897 of 3,383, and over 1891 of 11,003. As the increase in the Chinese population of the city since 1897 is only 14,765, the increase in the number of families cannot be considered entirely a real one. It is not probable that there has been any considerable increase in family life among the Chinese since 1897.

24. Of the Chinese land population 227,615 returned themselves as natives of the province of Kwong Tung, 179,296 of this number belonging to the Kwong Chau Prefecture. Of the various districts in the latter Tung Kun comes first with 28,844 persons. The natives of Pun U number 28,587, of Nam Hoi 27,221, of San On 22,412, and of San Ui 21,542. There were 1,088 natives of the province of Fokien, 151 of Kong So, and 125 of Chekiang. 2,354 persons, of whom more than half were women, claimed Hongkong as their home. The native place of 120 persons was not stated.

25. Of the 181,918 inhabitants of the City of Victoria, 6,862 are Europeans, Americans, and other Non-Chinese, while 175,056 are Chinese. Table XV gives the Chinese population of each of the ten Health Districts into which the city is divided, and Table XIV shows that of the eight registration districts.

There is a remarkable increase in the population of Kennedy Town and Shektongtsui, which now numbers 11,032 as compared with 4,282 in 1897 and 3,581 in 1891. If this increase is a real one, which there is apparently no reason to doubt, it is difficult to account for, although there are reasons which would account for a considerable portion of it.

There is a slight decrease in the Saiyingpun District, the numbers in 1901, 1897, and 1891, being 44,722, 45,570, and 34,559 respectively.

The Taipingshan District shows a small increase of 1,892 over 1897. In 1891 there was a population in this quarter of 31,302, the decrease since that year being due to the destruction of the Chinese houses on the Taipingshan Resumption Area.

No. V District does not show any material change, the increase since 1891 being only 1,230.

The Chungwan District continues to grow, and the population has increased from 36,196 in 1891 to 51,243 in the present year. This represents an increase of 41½ per cent.

The number of inhabitants of the Wantsai and Hawan Districts is 23,487. The number in 1891 was 16,944.

The total increase in the number of Chinese inhabitants of the city is thus 14,783 over 1897, and 36,287 over 1891. Out of the increase of 14,783 over 1897, 14,242 were males and only 541 females.

26. The European and American residents at the Peak number 412 as compared with 381 in 1897 and 213 in 1891. These figures do not include the European Police, of whom, however, there was only one living there on this occasion. The number of Chinese was 1,786, of whom some were workmen employed on new buildings. The increase over 1897 is 195.

The European and American children below the age of 15 numbered 47.

27. The number of Europeans and Americans residing in the Hongkong villages was 167. In this total are included the crews of a steamer at Aberdeen and of one at Shaukiwan. In 1897 the number was 125; in 1891 it was not stated.

28. The Chinese population of Shaukiwan numbered 9,159, which shows an increase of 1,721 over 1897, and of 1,867 over 1891.

29. 805 Chinese reside in the village of Stanley, and 2,787 in Aberdeen. The population of the latter village remains, therefore, practically the same as in 1897, while that of the former one has decreased by 239 since 1897, and by 77 since 1891.

30. The village of Pokfulam now contains 610 Chinese inhabitants as compared with 384 in 1897 and 269 in 1891.

31. The European and American population (including Portuguese) in British Kowloon numbers 668 as compared with 377 in 1897 and 183 in 1891. This remarkable increase is not confined to the Non-Chinese community, as the Chinese population now amounts to 42,976, having thus more than quadrupled itself in 20 years. The figures for the last four Censuses are as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1901,	32,860	10,116	42,976
1897,	19,202	7,240	26,442
1891,	14,499	5,498	19,997
1881,	—	—	9,021

The above figures are for British Kowloon proper, and do not include any portion of the New Territory.

The extraordinary growth of this portion of the Colony may be ascribed to several causes, among which may be mentioned the activity of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and the establishment of Cement works at Hunghom.

The great demand for steam launches at Manila, which has arisen since the American occupation, has also given a very considerable impetus to this trade during the last three years, nearly all the establishments for building these vessels being situated on the Kowloon side of the Harbour.

The number of Chinese families in Kowloon is 6,718. The proportion of females to males is well maintained.

The number of European and American children below the age of 15 is 58. The Chinese below that age number 5,126.

32. The Europeans, Americans and other Non-Chinese on board the shipping in the Harbour numbered 1,001 as compared with 1,016 in 1891. Of the Europeans, 299 were British, 108 Germans, and 35 Norwegians. There were 153 Americans. The large number of the latter is accounted for

by the fact that an American mail steamer happened to be in port on the night of the Census. The Non-Chinese Asiatics numbered 355, and included 218 Japanese, 95 Indians, and 42 members of other Asiatic races.

In the 1897 Census the number of Japanese was 63. The increase is significant of the rapid growth of the Japanese Mercantile Marine during the last few years, although it is to a certain extent a matter of chance how many vessels of each flag happen to be in harbour on the day fixed for taking a Census. The British returns are less by the number of the crew of a steamer which left the harbour without returning the Census schedules which had been served on her.

33. The Chinese floating population amounted to 40,100 composed of 25,402 males and 14,698 females. This represents an increase of 8,348 over 1897, and 8,065 over 1891. 63 per cent. of the population consists of males.

The remarkable increase is partly to be attributed, no doubt, to the increased efficiency of the steps taken to enumerate this portion of the population, which is never an easy task. Some description of the methods adopted on this occasion by the Water Police appears elsewhere.

The boats were divided into six classes:—Passenger Boats, Cargo Boats, Trading and Passenger Junks, Harbour Boats, Fishing Boats, and Steam-launches. The total number of vessels was 5,836, composed of 1,442 passenger boats, 1,424 cargo boats and lighters, 495 harbour boats, 236 trading and passenger junks, 2,309 fishing boats and junks, and 200 launches. The latter figure is a remarkable one, and is probably equalled in very few other harbours. In 1891 the various classes of vessels amounted in all to 5,220, the increase in 1901 being, therefore, 616.

The population of the Harbour was 28,329, of whom 11,558 were found in boats near the northern (Kowloon) shore, 13,022 along the southern (or Hongkong) shore, and 3,949 in the middle of the harbour and at its eastern and western entrances. In 1891 the respective figures were 17,215 along the south shore and in the centre of the harbour, and 6,447 along the southern shore.

The floating population of the villages is as follows:—Shaukiwan, 5,439 persons on 624 vessels; Aberdeen, 5,251 persons on 947 vessels; Stanley, 881 persons on 119 vessels.

The number of boats at Shaukiwan is 19 fewer than in 1891, but the population appears to be 1,611 more. Aberdeen shows an increase of 230 boats and 1,274 persons, and Stanley one of 29 vessels and 313 persons.

34. The number of Chinese families in the Kowloon Peninsula and in the villages of Stanley, Shaukiwan, and Aberdeen, was ascertained, as well as in the city of Victoria. The number of families in Kowloon was 6,718, and 2,804 in the above mentioned villages. There are 25,123 families in Victoria, so the grand total amounts to 34,645. The figures for Kowloon and the villages were not obtained in 1897 and 1891 and no comparison can therefore be made.

35. The number of European, American and other Non-Chinese children between the ages of 6 and 15 (inclusive) was 1,178. Of this number 889 were described as being students. 132 children below the age of 6 were returned as attending school, as were 56 who were above the age of 15. In the case of the European and Portuguese especially it is probable that nearly all the children between the age limits above mentioned are in the habit of attending school whether they were returned as doing so or not.

Of the Chinese population, the number of children between 6 and 15 years of age was 15,139 boys and 12,132 girls, making a total of 27,271.

As in the case of the Non-Chinese community, the number (6,576) of boys reported as being students is very much below the actual one. Nearly all Chinese boys, except of the lowest class, habitually attend school or have private teachers.

In the case of the girls it is different and the number of students among them would be very small.

36. The total number of Police Officers employed on the Census was 92, including 7 Sergeant Interpreters. There were 40 Europeans, 4 Indians, and the rest Chinese. In addition to the above, 13 civilian enumerators were engaged to assist in taking the Census of the Kowloon Peninsula. There were also 28 coolies and launch hands, who received a gratuity of from \$1 to \$2 each.

37. The Police were paid at the same rates as in 1897, with the exception that the Sergeant Interpreters were given \$8 instead of \$5.50.

38. The Chinese enumerators engaged by the Census Officer were paid at the rate of \$8 each, as compared with \$4 in 1897. There was no difficulty whatever in obtaining suitable men, and I believe that 200 could have been found with ease, if necessary. They were all intelligent and of a good class and discharged their duties to my entire satisfaction. With regard to the compilation of statistics, all the copying and sorting was done by piece work, owing to the necessity of getting the work completed with the least possible delay. 44 men were employed at various times, the amounts earned ranging between about \$70 and \$6.

The Census staff proper was composed of 1 clerk at \$40 a month, and 2 at \$20. Two more clerks at \$20 a month were added later on.

A few Grant-in-Aid school-masters volunteered to act as enumerators. A certain number of them, as well as many professional petition writers, filled up schedules for a small consideration. It is a question whether this practice should be encouraged or not. It results in the schedules being filled up properly without trouble to the enumerators, but, on the other hand, in the greater number of cases, the schedules are not brought back to the houses at which they were originally left, and considerable confusion and inconvenience results.

40. The eastern verandah on the ground floor of the Registrar General's Office was used as a Census Office. This arrangement was a great convenience to all concerned, the only drawback being that the space was a little confined.

41. A satisfactory and somewhat unusual feature of the Census was that no obstruction or opposition was met with by any of the enumerators. As a rule the taking of a Census gives rise to the wildest speculation among the lower class Chinese as to its object. They are inclined to associate it in their minds with the idea of increased taxation, or some objectionable sanitary measure. The absence of any trouble on the present occasion is probably attributable to the fact that the last Census was taken only four years ago, and the memory of it would still be fresh in the minds of the greater number of the Chinese population.

43. The total cost of the Census was \$5,440.91.

44. In conclusion I wish to express my indebtedness to Mr. BREWIN for his assistance and advice.

45. The following Tables are appended to this Report:—

- I.—The total Civil Population.
- II.—A Comparison between the Population in the years 1891 and 1901.
- III.—The European and American Population according to race.
- IV.—Birth Places of the Population of British origin.
- V.—British Places of the Portuguese.
- VI.—The Non-Chinese population other than Europeans and Americans.
- VII.—The Ages of the European, American and other Non-Chinese Resident Civil Population.
- VIII.—The Ages of the Europeans, Americans and other Non-Chinese on board the Shipping.
- IX.—The Ages of the Chinese.
- X.—Native Places of the Chinese Land Population.
- XI.—Natives of the Kwong Tung Province according to their districts.
- XII.—Chinese Population of the Villages of Hongkong.
- XIII.—Chinese Population of British Kowloon.
- XIV.—Chinese Population of the Registration Districts of Victoria in 1891 and 1901.
- XV.—Population of Victoria according to Health Districts.
- XVI.—The number of Chinese Families in Victoria in the year 1891 and in 1901.
- XVII.—Number and description of Boats and Junks in the waters of the Colony, and the number of persons on each class of boats.
- XVIII.—The number of European, American and Non-Chinese Children between the ages of 6 and 15 years (inclusive).
- XIX.—The number of Europeans, Americans, and Non-Chinese who are described as being Students.
- XX.—The number of Chinese Children between the ages of 6 and 15 years (inclusive).
- XXI.—The number of Chinese who are described as being Students.
- XXII.—Military and Naval Establishments.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE,
Census Officer.

TABLE I.
TOTAL CIVIL POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

LOCALITY.	NON-CHINESE.												CHINESE.			TOTAL.												
	Europeans and Americans other than Portuguese.			Portuguese.			Indians.			Races other than the before mentioned.			Total.			Eurasians.			Males.			Females.			Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
<i>Land Population.</i>																												
Victoria,	1,646	1,092	2,738	794	1,007	1,801	847	328	1,175	474	417	891	3,761	2,844	6,605	91	166	257	129,396	45,660	175,056	133,248	48,670	181,918	1,919	305	2,224	
The Peak,	231	182	413	5	5	10	9	4	13	2	...	2	247	191	438	...	...	...	1,672	114	1,786	1,919	305	2,224	...	...	...
Hongkong Villages,	134	33	167	6	5	11	54	...	54	3	1	4	197	39	236	...	...	...	9,805	3,628	13,433	10,002	3,667	13,669	...	...	...
British Kowloon,	339	203	542	62	64	126	198	13	211	3	3	6	602	283	885	6	4	10	32,860	10,116	42,976	33,468	10,403	43,871	...	...	...
Stonecutters' Island,	12	...	12	12	12
Total,	2,350	1,510	3,860	867	1,081	1,948	1,108	345	1,453	482	421	903	4,807	3,357	8,164	97	170	267	173,745	59,518	233,263	178,649	63,045	241,694	...	...	...
<i>Mercantile Marine.</i>																												
Total,	631	7	638	8	...	8	95	...	95	257	2	259	992	9	1,001	1	...	1	1,180	2,172	9	2,181
<i>Floating Population.</i>																												
The Harbour,	18,932	9,597	28,529	18,932	9,597	28,529
Aberdeen,	2,940	2,311	5,251	2,940	2,311	5,251
Shaukiwan,	3,010	2,429	5,439	3,010	2,429	5,439
Stanley,	520	361	881	520	361	881
Total,	25,402	14,698	40,100	25,402	14,698	40,100
Grand Total,	2,981	1,517	4,498	875	1,081	1,956	1,203	345	1,548	739	423	1,162	5,799	3,366	9,165	98	170	268	200,327	74,216	274,543	206,223	77,752	283,975

TABLE II.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE CIVIL POPULATION IN THE YEARS 1891 AND 1901.

LOCALITY.	1891.						1901.							
	MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.				
	Under 15.	Over 15.	Total.	Under 15.	Over 15.	Total.	Under 15.	Over 15.	Total.	Under 15.	Over 15.	Total.		
Victoria,	571	1,561	2,132	612	1,131	1,743	3,875	612	1,821	2,433	662	1,435	2,097	4,530
The Peak,	20	111	131	29	53	82	213	47	189	236	58	128	186	422
Hongkong Villages, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	124	139	14	24	38	177
British Kowloon,	22	95	117	21	45	66	183	86	303	394	75	187	262	1,656
Police,	22	95	117	22	18	40	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercantile Marine, .....	...	740	740	...	24	24	764	...	639	...	...	7	...	646
Not included in the above, .....	...	...	...	59	68	127	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	635	2,602	3,237	743	1,339	2,082	5,319	760	3,081	3,841	809	1,781	2,590	6,431
Races other than Euro- pean, American and Chinese,	124	850	974	150	315	465	1,439	285	1,356	1,641	288	647	935	2,576
Mercantile Marine, .....	...	251	251	...	1	1	252	...	353	353	...	2	2	355
Not included in the above, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	124	1,101	1,225	150	316	466	1,691	285	1,709	1,994	288	649	937	2,931
Total Civil Population other than Chinese,	759	3,703	4,462	893	1,655	2,548	7,910	1,045	4,790	5,835	1,097	2,430	3,527	9,362
Chinese Land Population	2,441	86,554	98,995	13,012	26,762	39,774	138,769	12,725	116,671	129,396	12,730	32,930	45,660	175,056
Victoria,	753	4,476	5,229	641	1,402	2,043	7,272	709	6,199	6,908	598	1,678	2,276	9,184
Shankiwan,	129	427	556	91	235	326	882	87	375	462	84	259	343	805
Stanley,	238	1,810	2,048	200	484	684	2,732	292	1,702	1,994	249	599	848	2,842
Aberdeen,	34	136	170	35	64	99	269	55	386	441	47	114	161	602
Pokfulam,	2,213	12,286	14,499	1,825	3,673	5,498	19,997	2,067	30,793	32,860	3,059	7,057	10,116	42,976
British Kowloon, .....	...	1,044	1,044	...	19	19	1,063	5	1,175	1,180	...	...	...	1,180
Mercantile Marine,	291	6,458	6,749	274	884	1,158	7,907	55	1,629	1,684	14	100	114	1,798
Not included in the above,	4,246	11,235	15,481	3,295	4,886	8,181	23,662	6,122	12,810	18,932	4,076	5,521	9,597	28,529
Harbour,	802	1,457	2,259	641	928	1,569	3,828	1,241	1,769	3,010	915	1,514	2,429	5,439
Shankiwan,	115	237	352	89	127	216	568	134	386	520	112	149	361	881
Stanley,	723	1,520	2,243	706	1,028	1,734	3,977	997	1,943	2,940	843	1,568	2,311	5,251
Aberdeen, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Chinese,	21,985	127,640	149,625	20,809	40,492	61,301	210,926	24,489	175,838	200,327	22,727	51,489	74,216	274,543
Grand Total,	22,744	131,343	154,087	21,702	42,147	63,849	217,936	25,534	180,628	206,162	23,824	53,919	77,743	283,903

TABLE III.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO RACE.

RACES.	RESIDENT POPULATION.			MERCANTILE MARINE.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	English,	971	678	1,649	134	1	135	1,105	679	1,784
Scots,	379	177	556	99	...	99	478	177	655
Irish,	141	96	237	16	...	16	157	96	253
Welsh,	14	10	24	26	...	26	40	10	50
Other Natives of the British Isles not defined as above,	119	123	242	23	...	23	142	123	265
Total,	1,624	1,084	2,708	298	1	299	1,922	1,085	3,007
American,	101	97	198	147	6	153	248	103	351
Armenian,	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9
Austrian,	10	16	26	...	...	...	10	16	26
Belgian,	7	...	7	7	...	7	14	...	14
Brazilian,	3	6	9	...	...	...	3	6	9
Chilian,	4	3	7	1	...	1	5	3	8
Danish,	14	7	21	8	...	8	22	7	29
Dutch,	11	4	15	3	...	3	14	4	18
Finnish,	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
French,	79	24	103	...	...	...	79	24	103
German,	232	105	337	108	...	108	340	105	445
Greek,	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hungarian,	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3
Italian,	28	33	61	2	...	2	30	33	63
Jewish,	99	66	165	...	...	...	99	66	165
Montenegrin,	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Norwegian,	23	...	23	35	...	35	58	...	58
Peruvian, .....	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	3
Portuguese,	867	1,081	1,948	8	...	8	875	1,081	1,956
Roumanian,	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Russian,	6	4	10	5	...	5	11	4	15
Spanish,	75	51	126	...	...	...	75	51	126
Swedish,	12	5	17	13	...	13	25	5	30
Swiss,	8	2	10	...	...	...	8	2	10
Total,	3,217	2,591	5,808	639	7	646	3,856	2,598	6,454

TABLE IV.

BIRTH-PLACES OF THE POPULATION OF BRITISH ORIGIN.

WHERE BORN.	BRITISH POPULATION.			WHERE BORN.	BRITISH POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
England,	866	388	1,254	<i>Brought forward,</i>	453	470	923
Wales,	36	15	51	Italy,	1	...	1
Scotland,	375	101	476	Japan,	5	8	13
Ireland,	110	45	155	Macao,	2	6	8
Channel Islands,	8	4	12	Malta,	9	10	19
Total,	1,395	553	1,948	Mauritius,	5	1	6
Aden,	2	...	2	Newfoundland,	2	...	2
Ascension Island,	1	...	1	New Zealand,	10	5	15
Australia,	58	82	140	Norway,	1	...	1
Austria,	3	...	3	Portugal,	1	...	1
Barbadoes,	1	1	2	Roumania, .....	...	1	1
Batavia,	1	2	3	Russia,	1	...	1
Belgium,	1	...	1	Siam, .....	...	1	1
Bermuda,	1	2	3	Sicily,	1	1	2
Borneo,	3	...	3	South America,	1	...	1
British Guiana,	1	...	1	Spain,	5	2	7
Burmah,	1	...	1	Straits Settlements,	7	11	18
Canada,	13	5	18	Sweden,	1	...	1
Cape Colony,	1	2	3	Switzerland, .....	...	1	1
Ceylon,	2	4	6	Turkey,	1	...	1
China,	30	41	71	United States of America,	10	11	21
Corsica,	2	...	2	West Indies,	3	...	3
Cuba,	1	1	2	At Sea, .....	...	2	2
Egypt,	2	...	2	Not stated,	8	2	10
Formosa, .....	...	1	1	Total,	527	532	1,059
France,	1	1	2	Grand Total,	1,922	1,085	3,007
Gibraltar,	3	5	8				
Hongkong,	282	292	574				
India,	43	31	74				
<i>Carried forward,</i>	453	470	923				

TABLE V.

BIRTH-PLACES OF THE PORTUGUESE POPULATION.

WHERE BORN.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Australia,	1	...	1
China,	28	32	60
Goa,	4	...	4
Hongkong,	515	582	1,097
India,	1	...	1
Japan,	4	5	9
Loanda, .....	...	1	1
Macao,	301	449	750
The Philippine Islands,	3	1	4
Portugal,	9	1	10
Siam,	3	2	5
Spain,	1	2	3
Straits Settlements,	1	3	7
Timor, .....	...	1	1
United States of America,	1	...	1
Not stated, .....	...	2	2
Total,	875	1,081	1,956

TABLE VI.
NON-CHINESE RACES OTHER THAN EUROPEANS AND AMERICANS.

RACES.	RESIDENT POPULATION.			MERCANTILE MARINE.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Africans,	14	7	21	14	7	21
Arabians,	3	6	9	...	...	...	3	6	9
Asiatics (not defined), .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Creoles,	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Egyptians, .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Indians,	1,108	345	1,453	95	...	95	1,203	345	1,548
Japanese,	205	279	484	216	2	218	121	281	702
Malays,	27	39	66	28	...	28	55	39	94
Persians,	12	4	16	...	...	...	12	4	16
Philippine Islanders,	196	70	266	12	...	12	208	70	278
Siamese, .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
South Sea Islanders, .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Turkish,	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
West Indians,	9	3	12	...	...	...	9	3	12
Not stated,	3	4	7	...	...	...	3	4	7
Total,	1,580	760	2,340	852	2	854	1,932	762	2,694

TABLE VII.
THE AGES OF THE EUROPEAN, AMERICAN AND THE OTHER NON-CHINESE RESIDENT CIVIL POPULATION.

Age.	BRITISH.		AMERICANS.		OTHER EUROPEANS EXCEPT PORTUGUESE.		PORTUGUESE.		INDIANS.		EURASIANS.		THE REST OF THE NON-CHINESE.		TOTAL.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.			
Under 1 year,.....	42	39	81	2	4	9	18	25	23	48	15	34	1	3	4	5	9	198	
1 and under 5 years, ...	147	149	296	6	10	26	31	94	99	193	59	104	9	12	21	20	36	717	
5 " " "	107	124	231	5	11	42	20	62	89	180	48	97	13	33	46	20	42	669	
10 " " "	55	89	144	4	6	26	29	55	82	174	31	59	36	39	75	25	40	553	
15 " " "	52	66	118	4	8	37	22	59	114	222	51	99	14	46	60	60	132	702	
20 " " "	164	96	260	16	19	73	34	107	96	208	228	41	269	6	27	75	207	1,113	
25 " " "	308	139	447	18	22	40	44	131	75	184	228	44	272	8	14	91	168	1,256	
30 " " "	229	152	381	12	18	30	95	40	135	166	151	26	177	4	11	53	81	981	
35 " " "	182	100	282	7	11	17	26	47	60	107	93	12	105	4	5	39	55	665	
40 " " "	150	41	191	6	4	10	23	35	57	92	56	6	62	1	2	27	18	474	
45 " " "	67	27	94	9	11	27	18	45	29	52	30	9	39	1	2	27	18	298	
50 " " "	49	26	75	8	9	31	14	36	73	109	29	8	37	...	1	12	9	297	
55 " " "	32	17	49	4	8	21	2	23	46	67	19	4	23	...	...	7	13	183
60 " " "	18	5	23	2	5	10	2	12	34	57	13	2	15	...	...	6	7	119
65 " " "	8	3	8	...	...	3	2	5	23	36	12	2	14	...	...	3	3	66
70 " " "	5	1	3	1	1	1	3	4	6	15	5	1	6	...	...	1	4	33
75 " " "	2	...	...	1	1	3	...	3	4	5	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	12
80 " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
85 " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
90 " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
95 " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
95 and over, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Age not stated,	15	10	25	3	3	6	6	...	...	...	36	...	1	...	1	...	...	10
Total,	1,624	1,084	2,708	108	215	618	319	937	867	1,948	1,108	1,453	99	169	268	470	416	886	8,415

TABLE VIII.

THE AGES OF THE EUROPEANS, AMERICANS AND OTHER NON-CHINESE ON BOARD THE SHIPPING.

Age.	BRITISH.		AMERICAN.		PORTUGUESE.		OTHER EUROPEANS.		INDIANS.		THE REST OF THE CHINESE POPULATION.				
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Under 1 year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 year and under 5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	9	4	13	1	1	2	15	15	15	18	18	36	62	1	63
25	18	26	44	2	2	4	32	32	32	16	16	32	204	1	205
30	78	35	113	3	3	6	39	39	39	24	24	48	249	2	251
35	58	36	94	1	1	2	37	37	37	14	14	28	183	2	185
40	30	21	51	...	...	...	22	22	22	5	5	10	99	...	99
45	37	9	46	1	1	2	15	15	15	7	7	14	83	1	84
50	22	4	26	...	...	...	13	13	13	6	6	12	55	1	56
55	10	7	17	1	1	2	6	6	6	5	5	10	34	1	35
60	2	4	6	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	9	...	9
65	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	6	9	...	9
Not stated.	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	4
Total.	298	1	299	150	6	156	8	183	...	95	95	258	260	9	1,001

TABLE X.

NATIVE PLACES OF THE CHINESE LAND POPULATION.

PROVINCES AND COUNTRIES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
PROVINCES OF CHINA,—			
Chehkiang,	99	26	125
Chihli,	16	23	39
Fuhkien,	841	247	1,088
Honam,	11	4	15
Hunan,	84	16	100
Hupeh,	12	3	15
Kiangnan,	32	12	44
Kiangsi,	90	22	112
Kiangsu,	131	212	343
Kwangsi,	177	128	305
Kwangtung,	171,019	56,596	227,615
Nganhwui,	8	...	8
Shansi,	3	...	3
Shantung,	43	11	54
Shensi,	2	...	2
Szechuen,	7	1	8
Yunnan,	28	3	31
OTHER COUNTRIES,—			
America,	2	...	2
Annam,	10	12	22
British Subject,	24	29	53
Corca,	4	...	4
Formosa,	9	11	20
Germany, .....	...	1	1
Hongkong,	1,082	1,309	2,391
India,	13	3	16
Japan,	2	2	4
Luzon,	1	...	1
Macao,	97	186	283
Mongolia,	1	1	2
Portuguese,	4	9	13
Siam, .....	...	4	4
Singapore,	16	12	22
Not stated,	11	109	120
Total,	173,873	58,992	232,865

TABLE XI.

NATIVES OF THE KWANG-TUNG PROVINCE RESIDENT IN THE COLONY ACCORDING TO THEIR DISTRICTS.

Name of Prefecture and District.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Name of Prefecture and District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chiu Chau Fu—				Lo Ting Chau—			
Hoi-yeung,	658	66	724	Tung-on,	682	122	804
Fung-shun,	1	...	1	Sai-ning,	32	11	43
Chiu-yeung,	1,054	28	1,082	Not stated,	54	17	71
Kit-yeung,	16	10	26	Total,.....	768	150	918
Iu-ping,.....	42	1	43				
Wai-loi,.....	23	9	32	Lui Chau Fu—			
Tái-pó,	47	8	55	Hoi-hong,	4	4	8
Ching-hoi,	464	30	494	Sui-kai,	8	7	15
Póning,	71	...	71	Tsui-man,	1	2	3
Not stated,	1,923	180	2,103	Not stated,	13	27	40
Total,.....	4,299	332	4,631	Total,.....	26	40	66
Ka Ying Chau—							
Cheung-lok,	1,382	332	1,714	Nam Hung Chau—			
Hing-ning,	328	35	363	Po-cheung, .....	...	...	...
Ping-nen,	1	...	1	Tsz-hing, .....	...	2	2
Chan-ping,	11	1	12	Not stated, .....	...	2	2
Not stated,	694	106	800	Total,.....	...	4	4
Total,.....	2,416	474	2,890				
King Chau Fu—				Shiu Chau Fu—			
King-shan,	37	8	45	Kuk-kong,.....	3	1	4
Man-cheung,.....	57	11	68	Lok-cheung,.....	...	2	2
Ui-tung,	14	...	14	Yeung-yuen,.....	2	...	2
Lok-ai,	5	...	5	Ying-tak,	22	1	23
Lam-kó, .....	...	...	...	Not stated,	9	11	20
Cheung-fa, .....	...	...	...	Total,.....	36	15	51
Ling-shui,.....	...	1	1				
Not stated,	43	18	61	Shiu Hing Fu—			
Total,.....	156	38	194	Ko-ai,	3,687	443	4,130
Ko Chau Fu—				Sz-ai,	1,926	338	2,264
Mau-ming,	16	5	21	San-hing,	537	55	592
Tin-pák,	4	7	11	Yeung-tsun,	7	1	8
Sun-i,.....	19	2	21	Yeung-kong,	42	9	51
Ng Chün, .....	...	1	1	Yan-ping,	1,733	180	1,913
Shek-shing,	5	6	11	Kwong-ning,	69	2	71
Not stated,	50	39	89	Fung-chün,	1	...	1
Total,.....	94	60	154	Hoi-kin,	1	1	2
Kwang Chau Fu—				Hoi-ping,	5,358	829	6,187
Nám-hoi,	20,397	6,824	27,221	Hok-shán,.....	3,058	531	3,589
Pun-ü,	18,271	10,316	28,587	Not stated,	1,063	232	1,295
Shun-tak,	8,325	2,814	11,139	Total,.....	17,482	2,621	20,103
Tung-kun,.....	20,235	8,609	28,844				
Heung-shán,	8,245	4,252	12,497	Wai Chau Fu—			
San-ai,	18,074	3,468	21,542	Kwai-shin,	9,329	3,068	12,397
Tsang-shing,	1,450	462	1,912	Pok-lo,	1,425	260	1,685
Tsing-nen,.....	1,994	284	2,278	Hoi-fung,	2,271	150	2,421
San-ning,	6,734	1,049	7,783	Luk-fung,.....	64	1	65
Tsung-fa,	75	18	93	Ho-nen,	109	22	131
Sám-shui,	7,574	1,633	9,007	Lung-chün,	184	16	200
Lung-mun,	21	14	35	Wo-ping,	16	...	16
San-on,	15,331	7,081	22,412	Cheung-ning,	2	...	2
Fa-uen,	2,309	658	2,967	Wing-on,	116	16	132
Not stated,	1,509	1,470	2,979	Not stated,	1,774	319	2,093
Total,.....	130,344	48,952	179,296	Total,.....	15,290	3,852	19,142
Lim Chau Fu—							
Hop-po,.....	11	10	21	Lin-ping Chau,	6	2	8
Ling-shan,.....	2	...	2	Tak-hing Chau,.....	10	...	10
Not stated,	59	30	89	Fa Chau,	2	1	3
Total,.....	72	40	112	Yam Chau,	2	2	4
Lin Chau Fu—				Total,.....	20	5	25
Yeung-shán,.....	5	3	8				
Lin-shan, .....	...	...	...	Grand Total,.....	171,019	56,596	227,615
Not stated,	11	10	21				
Total,.....	16	13	29				

TABLE XII.
CHINESE POPULATION OF THE VILLAGES OF HONGKONG.

Villages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aberdeen, ...	764	318	1,082
Tin Tsz Tong, ...	13	9	22
Tin Wan, ...	58	30	88
Aberdeen Garden, ...	55	6	61
Aplichau, ...	748	321	1,069
Fu Hiu, ...	17	7	24
Wong Chuk Hang, ...	27	7	34
Little Hongkong, Old Village, ...	112	97	209
New Village, ...	52	49	101
Brick Works, ...	99	7	106
Tai Shu Wan, ...	3	...	3
Total,.....	1,948	851	2,799
Tsinshuiwan, ...	8	1	9
Stanley, ...	285	235	520
Wongmakok, ...	27	21	48
Taitam, ...	21	12	33
Taitamtuk, ...	65	29	94
Hok-tsuiwan, ...	15	19	34
Deep Water Bay, ...	25	1	26
Tong Po, ...	22	5	27
Total,.....	468	323	791
Shek-O, ...	140	116	256
Chai-wan, ...	80	74	154
A Kung Ngam, ...	159	54	213
Shaukiwan, ...	2,164	1,174	3,338
Futau Wat, ...	30	32	62
Kau Kan Uk, ...	5	6	11
Ma Shan Ha, ...	83	46	129
Chun Lung Uk, ...	158	97	255
Tsin Shui Matau, ...	439	251	740
Sai Wan Ho, ...	256	164	420
Wongkoktsui, ...	654	3	657
Shuitsingwan, ...	722	...	722
Quarry Bay, ...	1,712	163	1,875
Tsat Tsz Mui, ...	293	138	431
Sam Ka Tsün, ...	42	14	56
Total,.....	6,987	2,332	9,319
Grand Total,	9,403	3,506	12,909

TABLE XIII.
CHINESE POPULATION OF BRITISH KOWLOON.

Villages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kaupuishek, ...	34	24	58
Matauwai, ...	171	162	333
Matauehung, ...	203	128	331
Mataukok, ...	614	77	691
Hauptuilung, ...	60	45	105
Sanshan, ...	168	58	226
Tokwawan, ...	878	387	1,265
Shekshan, ...	131	90	221
Hok-uen, ...	1,754	467	2,221
Taiwan, ...	21	16	40
Hunghom, ...	7,739	2,069	9,808
Tsopaichai, ...	42	22	64
Yaumati, ...	12,387	4,472	16,859
Uenchau, ...	304	150	454
Fopang, ...	67	64	131
Mati, ...	483	178	661
Mongkoktsui, ...	1,037	110	1,147
Taishekku, ...	136	60	196
Homantin, ...	242	120	362
Mongkok, ...	2,412	647	3,059
Taikoktsui, ...	2,965	586	3,551
Fuktsunheung, ...	1,009	184	1,193
Total,.....	32,860	10,116	42,976

TABLE XIV.

POPULATION OF THE REGISTRATION DISTRICTS OF VICTORIA IN 1891 AND IN 1901.

Districts.	1891.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Nos. 1 and 2	3,581	11,032	7,451	...
No. 3	34,559	44,722	10,163	...
No. 4	31,302	20,676	...	10,626
No. 5	12,067	13,297	1,230	...
No. 6	36,196	51,243	15,047	...
Nos. 7 and 8	16,944	23,487	6,543	...
Nos. 9 and 10 .....	...	10,599	10,599	...
	134,649	175,056	51,033	10,626
			Deduct decrease,	10,626
			Total increase,	40,407

TABLE XV.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA ACCORDING TO HEALTH DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Europeans, Americans and Races other than Chinese.			Eurasians.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Eastern Police District,	1,003	986	1,989	16	36	52	1,019	1,022	2,041
Central Police District,	2,331	1,666	3,997	46	106	152	2,377	1,772	4,149
Western Police District,	418	186	604	29	23	52	447	209	656
	3,752	2,838	6,590	91	165	256	3,843	3,003	6,846

Health Districts.	Chinese.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. 1,	7,844	2,755	10,599
2,	18,124	5,234	23,358
3,	4,002	1,432	5,434
4,	16,739	7,443	24,182
5,	15,151	7,467	22,618
6,	14,810	4,003	18,813
7,	11,113	2,883	13,996
8,	14,980	4,543	19,523
9,	17,965	6,578	24,543
10,	7,940	3,092	11,032
	128,668	45,450	174,098
	Grand Total,		180,944

TABLE XVI.

NUMBER OF CHINESE FAMILIES IN THE TEN REGISTRATION DISTRICTS OF VICTORIA.

In 1891, 14,120 families.
 In 1901, 25,123 ..

TABLE XVII.

CHINESE FLOATING POPULATION.

Number and Description of Boats and Junks in the Waters of the Colony and the Number of Persons on each Class of Boat.

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS.	STANLEY.	ABER-DEEN.	HARBOUR.	NORTHERN SHORE.	SOUTHERN SHORE.	REST.	TOTAL.	POPULATION.		
								Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Passenger Boats, .....	...	110	2	580	542	208	1,442	3,800	3,285	7,085
Cargo Boat and Lighters,	...	1	12	482	785	114	1,424	7,856	4,068	11,924
Steam Launches, .....	...	2	2	51	111	34	200	2,263	119	2,382
Harbour Boats,.....	1	42	252	127	60	13	495	1,531	1,176	2,707
Total,.....	1	155	298	1,240	1,498	369	3,561	15,450	8,648	24,098
Fishing Boats,	118	787	318	648	81	87	2,039	7,574	5,678	13,252
Trading Junks,.....	...	5	8	99	100	24	236	2,378	372	2,750
Grand Total,.....	119	947	624	1,987	1,679	480	5,836	25,402	14,698	40,100

TABLE XVIII.

THE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN, AMERICAN AND NON-CHINESE CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 6 AND 15 YEARS (INCLUSIVE).

	VICTORIA.			THE PEAK.			BRITISH KOWLOON.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
6 Years,	61	62	123	5	5	10	7	6	13	73	73	146
7	55	56	111	4	8	12	5	3	8	64	67	131
8	39	55	94	2	2	4	2	3	5	43	60	103
9	64	57	121	...	7	7	3	5	8	67	69	136
10	50	59	109	1	1	2	5	6	11	56	66	122
11	54	48	102	...	1	1	2	2	4	56	51	107
12	44	49	93	1	2	3	6	4	10	51	55	106
13	56	59	115	...	1	1	1	2	3	57	62	119
14	41	41	82	...	...	...	2	3	5	43	44	87
15	56	59	115	...	1	1	2	3	5	58	63	121
Total,.....	520	545	1,065	13	28	41	35	37	72	568	610	1,178

TABLE XIX.

THE NUMBER OF EUROPEANS, AMERICANS AND NON-CHINESE WHO ARE DESCRIBED AS BEING STUDENTS.

Boys,	560
Girls,	329
Total,	<u>889</u>

TABLE XX.

THE NUMBER OF CHINESE CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 6 AND 15 YEARS (INCLUSIVE).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
6 years,	977	1,122	2,099
7 "	1,013	1,166	2,179
8 "	1,104	1,329	2,433
9 "	1,025	1,103	2,128
10 "	1,138	1,302	2,440
11 "	1,204	1,204	2,408
12 "	1,626	1,523	3,149
13 "	1,556	1,184	2,740
14 "	2,206	1,139	3,345
15 "	3,290	1,060	4,350
Total,	15,139	12,132	27,271

TABLE XXI.

THE NUMBER OF CHINESE WHO ARE DESCRIBED AS BEING STUDENTS.

Boys,	6,568
Girls,	1,260
Total,	<u>7,828</u>

TABLE XXII.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Army,	7,640
Navy,	5,597
Total,	<u>13,237</u>

TABLE XXIII.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE NON-CHINESE PORTION OF THE COMMUNITY.

A		C	
Accountant,	22	Carpenter,	6
Actor,	10	Cement Burner,	3
Agent,	15	Chemist,	27
Architect,	20	Circus,	4
Artificer,	1	Clerk,	770
Artist,	5	Clock and Watchmaker,	9
Auctioneer,	2	Commerce,	5
		Confectioner,	4
		Consul,	11
		Contractor,	6
		Coppersmith,	2
		Cotton,	2
		Curio Dealer,	8
		Customs,	10
		D	
		Dairy,	17
		Docks,	7
		Domestic Servant,	109
		Draftsman,	9
		Draper,	3
		Dressmaker,	15

TABLE XXIV.
OCCUPATIONS OF THE CHINESE.
MALES.

1.—ADMINISTRATION.					
Policemen,	299				
Watchmen,	177				
Excise Officers,	48				
Government employés,	127		651		
2.—DEFENCE.					
Army,	1				
Navy,	11		12		
3.—SERVICE OF OTHER STATES.					
Civil,	2		2		
4.—PROVISION, &C. OF CATTLE, &C.					
Cattle and pig breeding,	168		168		
5.—AGRICULTURE.					
Market gardeners,	123				
Farmers,	592				
Miscellaneous,	487		1,202		
6.—PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY SERVICE.					
Cooks,	3,562				
Personal Servants,	43,410				
Washermen,	552				
Barbers,	1,196				
Gardeners,	285				
Non-Domestic entertainment,	175				
Restaurants,	90				
Sanitation,	88				
Scavengers, &c.,	118				
Miscellaneous,	330		49,806		
7.—PROVISION OF FOOD, DRINK, &C.					
Vegetables,	136				
Fruit,	127				
Opium,	148				
Fish,	599				
Bakers,	133				
Poultry,	8				
Grain and Flour,	14				
Rice,	53				
Tobacco,	292				
Pork,	109				
Eggs,	47				
Wine,	9				
Sugar,	57				
Beef,	55				
Oil,	45				
Tea,	83				
Foreign goods dealers,	189				
Chandlers,	208				
Rice pounders,	189				
Miscellaneous,	294		2,725		
8.—LIGHT, FIRING AND FORAGE.					
Firewood,	56				
Coal,	284				
Gas lighters,	10				
Miscellaneous,	60		410		
9.—BUILDINGS.					
Carpenters,	46				
Matsheds,	52				
Stone-cutters,	1,648				
Builders,	247				
Masons,	1,896				
Earth Coolies,	2,293				
Painters,	974				
Miscellaneous,	131		7,387		
10.—VEHICLES AND VESSELS.					
Boat Builders,	3				
Ships and Boats,	12				
Carts, &c.,	69				
Miscellaneous,	1		85		
11.—ARTICLES OF SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENT.					
Furniture,	107				
Toys and Curios,	10				
Paper,	77				
Books,	351				
Pictures,	11				
Tools and Machinery,	33				
Watches,	60				
Arms,	11				
Carving,	34				
Music,	1				
Miscellaneous,	42				
					737
12.—TEXTILE, FABRICS AND DRESS.					
Dress,	3,152				
Cotton,	232				
Hemp, Jute and Coir,	87				
Silk,	52				
Miscellaneous,	4				
					3,527
13.—METALS AND PRECIOUS STONES.					
Tin, Zinc and Lead,	254				
Brass,	42				
Precious Metals and Stones,	773				
Iron and Steel,	51				
Gold, Silver and Stones,	1				
Miscellaneous,	3,920				
					5,041
14.—GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.					
Glass and Chinaware,	11				
Earthen and Stoneware,	14				
Miscellaneous,	54				
					79
15.—WOOD, CANE AND MATTING.					
Wood,	5,927				
Cane and Matting,	988				
Miscellaneous,	21				
					6,936
16.—DRUGS, GUMS, &C.					
Druggists, &c.,	435				
Photographic Materials,	1				
					436
17.—LEATHER, HIDES, &C.					
European Boot Makers,	131				
Chinese Leather Boot Makers,	149				
Miscellaneous,	108				
					388
18.—COMMERCE.					
General Merchandise,	310				
Brokerage and Agency,	562				
Money, &c.,	122				
Compradores,	148				
Dealing, Unspecified,	15,783				
					16,925
19.—TRANSPORT AND STORAGE.					
Storage,	303				
Water,	2,205				
Messages,	69				
Land,	1,525				
					4,102
20.—LEARNED AND ARTISTIC PROFESSIONS.					
Religion,	128				
Education,	262				
Literature,	11				
Law,	1				
Medicine,	410				
Engineering and Survey,	39				
Other Sciences,	73				
Music, &c.,	97				
Pictorial Art, and Sculpture,	143				
					1,164

TABLE XXV.

POPULATION OF THE NEW TERRITORY.

A.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kowloon South of the range,—			
Kowloon City,	3,164	1,924	5,088
Other Villages,	7,973	4,182	12,155
Kowloon North of the range,—			
Luk Yeuk,	1,166	1,054	2,220
Kau Yeuk,	2,350	2,181	4,531
Tsün Wan,	1,716	1,556	3,272
Lamma Island,	655	479	1,134
Lantau Island,	4,463	3,477	7,940
Cheung Chau,	1,793	941	2,734
Other Islands to the West of Hongkong,	1,287	638	1,925
Uen Long,	12,560	10,683	23,243
Sheung U,	9,271	8,366	17,637
Luk Yeuk,	870	923	1,793
Sha Tau Kok,	6,312	5,273	11,585
Tung Hoi,	3,038	2,790	5,828
Islands to the East of Hongkong and in Mirs Bay,	726	443	1,169
Total,	57,344	44,910	102,254

B.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 16 years of age,	17,540	14,427	31,967
16 years and over,	39,804	30,483	70,287
Total,	57,344	44,910	102,254

C.

Number of houses,	25,584
Number of empty houses,	3,463
Number of occupied houses,	22,121
Average number of inmates to each house,	4.6

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 563.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Company Sergeant-Major W. NICHOLSON to be a Supernumerary Lieutenant in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 28th September, 1901.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 564.

The following Returns of Deaths, for the month of August, 1901, are published.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 28th September, 1901.