

Hospital opened in 1887, the Nethersole Hospital opened in 1893, the Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital opened in 1904 and the Ho Miu Ling Hospital opened in 1906. The number of in patients in 1912 was 1,600 and the expenditure \$14,597. The number of labours in the Maternity Hospital was 351. The Government makes a grant of \$300 per annum to these Hospitals.

To avoid the complete seclusion from friends and relatives which removal of Chinese plague patients to the Kennedy Town Infectious Diseases Hospital entailed, four District Plague Hospitals are now maintained by the Chinese in various parts of the Colony. These hospitals are under the management of the Chinese Public Dispensaries Committee and receive a grant of \$2,000 a year from the Government.

The new Kwong Wa Hospital for Chinese in the Kowloon Peninsula was opened on the 9th October, 1911. It occupies a site having an area of 3 acres and as designed will ultimately provide accommodation for 210 patients. The existing buildings contain 70 beds and 1,271 patients were accommodated during 1912. The collection of subscriptions and the supervision of the building were undertaken by a special committee under the chairmanship of the Registrar General, but when completed the hospital will form part of the Tung Wa Hospital and be under the same management. The hospital receives a grant of \$8,500 per annum from the Government.

---

#### VII.—INSTITUTIONS NOT SUPPORTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Among institutions recognised and encouraged, but not to any considerable extent supported, by Government may be mentioned the Pó Leung Kuk, the Eyre Refuge, the City Hall, and the Chinese Public Dispensaries.

The Po Leung Kuk is a Chinese Society founded in 1878 for the suppression of kidnapping and traffic in human beings. It was incorporated in 1893 and is presided over by the Registrar General and not more than nine directors nominated by the Governor. The actual management is entrusted to a committee elected annually by the members of the Society. The Society's buildings have been declared a Refuge under the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance, and almost all women and girls detained by the Registrar General under that Ordinance are sent to the Po Leung Kuk. During 1912 the number of persons admitted was 581 and at the close of the year 64 remained under the care of the Society. The inmates are under the immediate charge of a Chinese matron, and instruction is given them by the matron and a Chinese teacher in elementary subjects and in needlework.

The Eyre Diocesan Refuge is an institution, under mission auspices, founded for rescue work among the Chinese. It is now housed in the Belilios Reformatory and receives a small grant from the Government.

The City Hall receives an annual grant of \$1,200 from Government. It contains a theatre, some large rooms which are used for balls, meetings, concerts, etc., a museum in which are some very

fair specimens, and a large reference and lending library, to which new volumes are added from time to time, as funds will allow. The building was erected in 1866-9 by subscription.

Small grants are also given to the Italian Convent (\$1,280), the French Convent, (both of which take in and tend abandoned or sick infants), the West Point Orphanage, the Seamen's Hospital, and other charitable institutions.

The Chinese Public Dispensaries are institutions maintained in order to provide the Chinese with the services of doctors, whose certificates will be accepted by the Registrar of Deaths, and with the services of interpreters, who can assist the inmates of houses, where a case of infectious disease has occurred. Coolies are engaged and ambulances and dead vans provided in order to remove cases of infectious disease to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and dead bodies to the Mortuary. The Dispensaries receive sick infants and send them to one or other of the Convents and arrange for the burial of dead infants. Free advice and medicine are given and patients are attended at their houses. There are eight Dispensaries in existence including one for the boat population on a hulk in Causeway Bay. The total cost of maintenance, which is defrayed by voluntary subscription, was \$40,085. The Dispensaries are conducted by committees under the chairmanship of the Registrar General.

---

#### VIII.—CRIMINAL AND POLICE.

The total of all cases reported to the Police was 12,660 being an increase of 3,371 or 36.29 per cent. as compared with 1911. There was in 1912 an increase in serious offences of 692 or 19.31 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The number of serious offences reported was 665 over the average of the quinquennial period commencing with the year 1908. The number of minor offences reported shows an increase of 2,679 as compared with 1911 and was 1,772 over the average of the quinquennial period.

The total strength of the Police Force in 1912 was Europeans 164, Indians 462, Chinese 547, making a total of 1,173 (as compared with 1,080 in 1911) exclusive in each case of the five superior officers and staff of clerks and coolies. These figures include police paid for by the Railway and other Government Departments and by private firms. Of this force 14 Europeans, 101 Indians and 39 Chinese were stationed in the New Territories during the year, under the District Officer.

The District Watchmen Force, numbering 124, to which the Government contributes \$2,000 per annum, was well supported by the Chinese during the year. These watchmen patrol the streets in the Chinese quarter of the City. They are placed on police beats and are supervised by the European police on section patrol.

The total number of persons committed to Victoria Gaol was 6,236 as compared with 4,178 in 1911. Of these 1,867 were committed for criminal offences, against 1,191 in 1911. Of committals for non-criminal offences there were 286 less under the Prepared Opium Ordinance, and 16 less for infringement of Sanitary By-laws, than in 1911.