

## Appendix C.

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### REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1912.

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#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

*(Tables I and II.)*

The revenue from all sources during the year was \$14,258: less than that for 1911 by \$261. The main decrease was due to the transfer of the issue of Money Changers' Licences to the Police Department and to the issue of fewer Emigration House and Marriage Licences and fewer certificates to Chinese going to the United States of America. There were a few items which shewed slight increases. *viz.*, Forfeitures, Certificates for registration and re-registration of householders, &c.

The expenditure was \$45,521 compared with \$49,217 in 1911, and fell short of the estimate by \$795.

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#### PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

*(Table III.)*

Women and Girls Protection Ordinance, No. 4 of 1897.

Po Leung Kuk Incorporation Ordinance, No. 6 of 1893.

The number of individuals detained under warrant was 183 as against 258 in 1911, all of whom were sent direct to the Po Leung Kuk; the action taken in respect of them (as also in those cases not decided by the end of 1911) is shown in Table III. The number of women whose detention was found to be unnecessary and who were permitted to leave after enquiry was 120 or 65.6 per cent. against 38% in 1911; 23 cases were still under consideration at the end of the year. A number of girls were again sent not under warrant to the Eyre Diocesan Refuge and Italian Convent, the number sent through this Office and detained in these institutions at the end of the year being 14 and 3 respectively.

25 names were added to the list of girls under bond to report themselves quarterly, half-yearly or annually to the Registrar General, a precaution taken to guard against their being forced into prostitution. The names of 7 girls were removed from the list, of whom 3 were married. The total on the list at the end of the year was 62.

In the case of one girl released under bond it was found that the man in whose charge she had been placed had induced her to become his concubine. She was sent back to the Po Leung Kuk, and the offender's bond of \$150 was forfeited.

The number of persons reported by Hongkong residents to the Po Leung Kuk as missing during the year was 239 of whom 55 were found, as compared with 39 out of 244 in 1911. The number of boys reported missing was 90 as against 71 in 1911. The total number of persons reported missing, including reports from China and Macao, was 384 of whom 65 were found. The corresponding figures for 1911 were 416 and 59 (for 1910, 395 and 75).

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EMIGRATION.

Emigration Ordinance, No. 1 of 1889,  
(as amended by subsequent Ordinances).

(i.)—EMIGRATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

(Table IV.)

The number of women and children passengers examined and allowed to proceed was 23,248 as against 24,630 in 1911. There is a slight falling off in the numbers going to the Straits Settlements, 20,328 as compared with 22,168 in 1911 but an increase in the number going to the Dutch Indies, and to South America. The number proceeding to North America remains about the same, the United States of America receiving rather more emigrants and Canada rather fewer.

The record of the occupations of female emigrants (women and girls) shows that out of a total of 16,405, 10,620 were going with their husbands or other relatives, or to join relatives: 4,439 gave their occupations as maidservants, 575 as seamstresses, and 505 as prostitutes. The remainder included 17 nuns, 2 school mistresses and one actress.

The usefulness of the examination of female emigrants in order to prevent the kidnapping of young girls as prostitutes was clearly shown on one occasion during the year when an emigration hotel was detected in conniving at the shipment to Singapore as prostitutes of a batch of young girls who had not been presented for examination. The hotel was fined \$200 for the breach of by-laws involved, its licence was cancelled, and the sureties' bond of \$1,000 forfeited. (Table VI.)

Forty (40) or 17 per cent. of the total number of passengers were detained for enquiries, as against 71 out of 24,630 or 28 per cent. in 1911. Five cases were still under consideration at the end of the year, and of the remaining 35, 28 were allowed to leave without any order being made.

(ii.)—MALE EMIGRATION.

(Table V.)

It might have been expected that owing to the unsettled state of the interior after the Revolution the volume of emigration would have considerably increased in comparison with former years. On the contrary, however, all the returns of "assisted" emigration show a marked falling off as compared with 1911.

The reason of this striking decrease was presumably that after the collapse of the rubber boom in 1910 and 1911 very few further plantations were opened during the year and the demand for coolie labour fell off accordingly.

The total number of emigrants presented for examination was 21,458 as against 34,087 in 1911. The number of those examined who refused to proceed was 705 or 3·28 per cent. as compared with 3·6 per cent. in 1911: the total number rejected as unfit for labour whether by the Emigration Officer or the doctor was 2,531, a percentage of 11·9 as compared with 12·2 in 1911.

As in 1911 it appears from the Tables as if only a percentage of the difference between the total number presented (21,458) and the number allowed to proceed (14,798), *viz.*, 2,531 out of 6,760, can be accounted for. The discrepancy is, however, due to the fact that large numbers of emigrants who express their willingness to go abroad at the first examination change their minds afterwards and do not come up again, and that many who are rejected or have passed the first examination for one port begin the process afresh for another port; and so appear twice or even more often in the total of "emigrants presented".

During the year there was a steady demand for labour from Deli, Sumatra. This emigration is managed through a Dutch firm in Swatow where all emigrants are brought by the labour recruiters, medically examined, and shipped direct to Sumatra. Towards the end of the year a considerable number of these emigrants passed through Hongkong *en route* for Swatow and Deli, and many of the emigration boarding houses in the Colony took advantage of the slackness of other business to house these emigrants. The emigration was at first carried on secretly though in fact it involved no breach of the law, and it was only when falsification of the boarding house registers in order to conceal the truth was detected and punished, that petitions were sent in to carry on the business openly. The only obstacle in the way of recognising and regulating this form of emigration was that the Dutch Government in Sumatra was in no way interested—as it is in Banka and Billiton—in the importation of such coolies to labour on the tobacco plantations and there was therefore no guarantee that the terms of the contract would be carried out by the employers. Since, however, enquiries made of the Consul General for Netherlands India proved satisfactorily that this form of emigration approached more nearly to the "Kangany" system than any other in the experience of this Department, and as the whole emigration seemed entirely successful and well managed

and the emigrants satisfied, no unnecessary obstacles were put in the way of allowing the coolies to pass through Hongkong to their port of departure—Swatow. They could really be ranked as “free” emigrants—as free as it is possible for a coolie passenger on a long and expensive journey to be: and it seems a pity that the restrictions imposed by the Hongkong Ordinance (due largely to the excessively wide definition of an “assisted emigrant”) should tend to keep this trade away from Hongkong in spite of the many other conveniences this port has to offer.

It will be seen from the Table that only 450 assisted emigrants for British North Borneo were passed during the year, though it is probable that a certain number of coolies were taken down under the “Kangany” system by recruiters sent back from the plantation. All these 450 “assisted” were passed during January and February rather, it would seem, hurried through to anticipate the new form of labour contract prescribing a maximum term of 300 days work, which came into force on April 1st. The new form of contract was drawn up (after consulting this Government as well) by Mr. Young Riddell, the Labour Commissioner or Chief Protector of Chinese Labour Contracts appointed by the British North Borneo Government; but before the practical difficulties connected with the change of system has been satisfactorily settled Mr. Young Riddell returned to England. This led to not a little confusion; the planters wished to return to the old form of contract and instructed their agents in Hongkong to recruit labour on the old terms, but this the Hongkong Government having accepted the British North Borneo Government’s new scheme (through Mr. Young Riddell) could not permit without further correspondence with the British North Borneo Government. The difficulties have now, however, been adjusted. The British North Borneo Government have appointed Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar as their agent for the supervision of labour recruiting in Hongkong and in January, 1913, the first batch of coolies engaged under the new conditions were shipped to Sandakan.

Owing to the prevalence of Small-pox in Hongkong at the beginning of the year, strict quarantine regulations were enforced in Singapore against all arrivals from Hongkong. In January on the arrival of the s.s. “Laisang” in Singapore the assisted passengers refused to proceed to the quarantine camp and threatened violence until dealt with by the Police. A circular notice was therefore issued by this Office to all the Hongkong boarding houses explaining the nature of the quarantine regulations in Singapore and requiring them to be brought to the notice of all intending emigrants to that port. No further trouble occurred thereafter.

Three hundred and seventeen (317) coolies were rejected by the Protector of Chinese in Singapore as unfit for labour and sent back to their homes at the expense of the Hongkong Boarding Houses which had recruited them.

The arrangements made with Singapore and Penang for the repatriation of decrepit coolies at the expense of their employers

continue to work very satisfactorily. During the year 395 decrepits were repatriated from the Malay Peninsula and sent on to their homes *via* the Tung Wa Hospital.

The similar arrangements made with British North Borneo have now been put on a satisfactory basis. There was formerly some uncertainty over the sums of money to be allowed such decrepits by their employers to cover expenses between Hongkong and their homes and over the method of forwarding and paying the amounts due: but these difficulties have now been adjusted.

During the year 28 decrepits were sent back from British North Borneo with money and forwarded to their destinations in China.

The registration and photographing of assisted emigrants have again frequently enabled parents and relatives of missing men to trace them through this office and if desired to secure their redemption and repatriation.

During the year there were 26 applications to procure the return of relatives who had emigrated. Of the 28 men concerned 20 had gone to Singapore, 3 to British North Borneo and the remaining 5 to Muntok. 19 men returned and were restored to their relatives, one refused to return, one had already been sent back as unfit for labour, and 5 (including the 3 in British North Borneo) have not yet been traced, while two had gone as "free" emigrants, paying their own passages, so that there could be no question of redemption.

None of the 13 men mentioned in last year's report as still untraced at the end of 1911, could be located.

The monthly returns furnished by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Singapore, of the number of contracts to labour in the different localities signed by Hongkong unpaid passengers give the following figures for the year:—

Straits Settlements, .....	558
British North Borneo, .....	184
Federated Malay States, .....	511
Sarawak, .....	79
Malay Peninsula (Johore and New States), ...	2,582
Dutch Possessions, .....	2,810
Total, .....	<u>6,724</u>

A peculiar case in which it was attempted to smuggle 30 comparatively respectable Chinese into the Philippines came under notice, and forms an excellent example of the difficulties, arising from their own simplicity, found in the protection of emigrants. The men left Hongkong as free passengers for Sandakan, British North Borneo, and on the way were persuaded by a man Leung

Shing Yan to hand over all their capital to him on the inducement that he would take them to Manila to make their fortunes. On landing at Sandakan two fishing boats were chartered by Leung and the party set sail for Manila. They were however intercepted by the American Customs Officials and after serving a term of imprisonment sent back to Hongkong. Leung Shing Yan managed to escape from the steamer on her arrival in harbour leaving his dupes penniless on board. Most of them, however, had friends in Hongkong to take charge of them: the rest were sent to their homes.

Another swindle was perpetrated on four Chinese emigrants who had just returned from the Straits by the master and accountant of a Hongkong boarding house. The men were induced to place their savings amounting to \$100 in the master's charge, and the latter promptly converted the money to his own use and then absconded. A conviction was, however, secured against the accountant, and the victims were given their passages home.

A table of prosecutions for offences in connection with Emigration is attached. The majority of the offences are more or less harmless breaches of the by-laws; but continued breaches led to the cancellation of four licences. The most serious case—fraudulent emigration *via* Swatow—involved the forfeiture of the bond for \$1,000. (Table VI.)

The classification of assisted emigrants by the language spoken (Table V shows the different localities from which labour is recruited) gives the following figures:—

Cantonese, ... ..	13,346
Hakka, ... ..	7,077
Hoklo, ... ..	103
Hainanese, ... ..	343
Mandarin, ... ..	589
	21,458

Fifty-eight (58) emigration hotel licences (17 new) and 36 licences (7 new) to keep boarding houses for assisted emigrants were issued during the year. The former had accommodation for 5,395 boarders, and the latter for 1,637.

Twenty-four (24) duplicate licences were issued for removal of premises or transfer of names.

The number of houses holding licences at the end of the year was:—hotels 53, and boarding houses for assisted emigrants 26, as compared with 41 and 35 respectively at the end of 1911.

Early in the year the hotel accommodation was taxed to the utmost by the influx of refugees from Canton and its environs during the fighting with Wong Wo-shun's irregulars but later when in Canton at any rate peace and order were restored many of the refugees returned home and conditions became more normal.

REGULATION OF CHINESE.

Ordinance No. 3 of 1888.

(i.)—REGISTRATION OF HOUSEHOLDERS.

Two thousand two hundred and twenty-six (2,226) householders were registered; 98 of these being first registration. 9,299 changes in respect of tenants were also registered. In two cases only (29 in 1911) was it found necessary during the year to take proceedings for failure to notify changes of tenancy: in both cases a conviction was secured.

As in previous years the applications of all Chinese in business in Victoria or Kowloon who offered themselves as sureties to other Government Departments were referred to this office for enquiries. The number of sureties reported on during the year was 706.

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(ii.)—DISTRICT WATCHMEN.

(Table VII.)

The District Watchmen's Committee met on 6 occasions, the average attendance of members being between 11 and 12.

On the death of Mr. Lau Yam-chun, Mr. Chan Kai-ming was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Committee.

The balance to the credit of the District Watchmen's Fund at the end of the year was \$9,775 as against \$7,286 at the close of 1911, the income thus exceeding the expenditure by nearly \$2,500. The subscriptions again show a substantial increase, and a considerable saving has been effected on the expenditure side by a reduction in the strength of the force; the total expenditure was thus only \$26,164 as compared with \$29,934 in 1911.

The strength of the force is now 99 as against 123 at the beginning of the year, none of the 24 vacancies caused by death, resignations or dismissals during the year having been filled up, and the approved strength reduced from 124 to 100.

The number of convictions secured by members of the force was 415 as compared with 273 in 1911.

The influence of the members of the Committee in support of the Government, and in keeping in order the Chinese in the Colony, was of great value. The excitement bred of the Revolution was at its highest, and an unintelligent passion for politics was (as usual) an element of danger, and at the same time an opportunity for the unscrupulous; and the unostentatious work of the gentlemen on the Committee helped in no small degree to secure the observance of the Colony's regulations and the keeping of the peace during the year.

(iii.)—PERMITS.

Five hundred and twenty seven (527) permits to fire crackers were issued, 124 of these being on the occasion of marriage. 13 permits were issued to hold processions, 26 permits to perform theatricals in temporary buildings and 36 to hold religious ceremonies.

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MARRIAGES.

Ordinances No. 7 of 1875, No. 15 of 1902,  
No. 6 of 1903 and No. 20 of 1910.

The number of marriages solemnised during the year was 143 as compared with 161 in 1911. The number contracted at the Registrar General's Office was 17. In 1911 it was 24.

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CERTIFICATES OF IDENTITY TO CHINESE ENTERING THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Ordinance No. 3 of 1898.

Eight (8) certificates were issued to Chinese to enter the United States; 1 certificate to enter Philippine Islands.

All these certificates are limited to Chinese British Subjects resident in Hongkong.

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REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

Ordinance No. 2 of 1888.

Forty (40) books were registered during the year as compared with 13 in 1911.

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COPYRIGHT IN WORKS OF THE FINE ARTS.

Ordinance No. 17 of 1901.

None were registered during the year.

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COPYRIGHT IN BOOKS.

Ordinance No. 14 of 1910.

Three books and 20 newspapers were registered during the year. In accordance with the Imperial Copyright Act, 1912, this Ordinance was repealed from 1st July by Ordinance No. 24 of 1912.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

Ordinances No. 1 of 1870, No. 9 of 1904 and No. 10  
of 1908 (Man Mo Temple).

(Tables VIII to XIV.)

The Directors for 1913 assumed office on 5th January, 1913.  
Their names are :—

Un Ying Shan, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Cheung Yee Sang,
Lam Wun U,	Cheung Pok Shan,
Fung Ping Shan.	Li Hi Shan,
Ma Kai Mi,	Yeung Ching Shek,
Leung Tsz Nam,	Chu Chung Lun,
Hung Li Tun,	Ip Hiu Ting,
Tsoi Po Sien,	Lam Siu Mi.
Chan Lim Fu,	

The first three named gentlemen are in charge of the hospital's finances.

Under the 1912 directorate the Small-pox Hospital at Yaumati was completed by the addition of two sets of quarters for coolies and the building of a mortuary. The primary object of this hospital was to prevent the necessity of transferring Small-pox cases across the Harbour. It stands in an ideal situation for a hospital and has already done good work. The question of its use for diseases other than Small-pox at other seasons, is one for further consideration.

The quarters for destitutes at the Tung Wa Hospital were improved by the erection of an iron fence at the rear; and 4 new bathrooms were added to the hospital.

The hospital's normal revenue has for some years fallen short of the expenditure by some \$10,000 to raise which sum a special effort was called for every year, but the effecting of further internal economies and the raising of the rentals of the hospital property (which had remained unchanged for some 15 years) resulted in the 1912 Balance Sheet showing a credit of \$3,000.

The total number of in-patients during the year was 4,120 (3,897 in 1911) of whom 1,406 elected to take European treatment, about the same percentage as in 1911. The out-patients numbered 102,333 (as compared with 109,790 in 1911) of whom 8,938 or a percentage of 8.7 as against 11 in 1911, were treated by European methods.

The number of destitutes admitted was 2,870 of whom 75 went to the hospital of their own accord or were sent by natives of the Colony, while the remainder, including all emigrants rejected in Hongkong or Singapore as unfit for labour, were sent from the Registrar General's Office, and in nearly every case sent back to their homes.

Owing to the disturbed state of the interior very few of the coffins stored in the Free Mortuary at below Mount Davis could be

removed during the year and the building became over-crowded. The Government was approached with a view to granting a free site for the extension of the mortuary and the work is now in hand.

The number of free coffins supplied to poor inhabitants during the year was 3,347.

On the resignation of Dr. To Ying Kwau, the resident medical officer, Dr. Thomas from the Alice Memorial Hospital was appointed in his stead.

The accounts of the hospital as set out in the tables attached to this Report (Tables IX and X) are still kept according to Chinese reckoning, *i.e.*, they are for the Yam Tsz Chinese year, February 18th, 1912, to February 5th, 1913, and the difficulty mentioned in last year's report of making accurate comparisons between the accounts of different years of varying length has thus not yet been removed. Officially the Chinese have adopted the Gregorian calendar: in private life and business they have not.

The total expenditure, which included no extraordinary items, was \$81,923 as compared with \$84,162 in the previous year, again showing a considerable saving (the expenditure for 1910 was nearly \$93,000). A saving of more than \$4,000 was effected under the heading "Chinese drugs" alone.

The ordinary receipts for the year amounted to \$99,058 an increase of nearly \$12,000 on the previous year's figures (\$87,388) which is accounted for by the increased balance at the beginning of the year (\$12,191 as against \$3,551) and an increase of \$7,000 from the rental of hospital property.

The extraordinary receipts, contributions from the various Theatres, amounted to \$2,475.

The balance in hand at the beginning of the present year has thus been increased from \$12,191 to \$19,608.

In the management of the Kwong Chau and Shiu Hing Relief Fund (Table XII) the Committee made a new departure. Previously the hospital had co-operated with the "Distress Relief Society in Canton", but during the year past the Directorate undertook famine and flood relief work on its own responsibility. Subscriptions to the amount of over \$40,000 were raised, and a further sum of \$4,290 was appropriated from the balance of the Relief Fund above mentioned.

In the administration of the Man Mo Temple Fund (Table XII) it is worth noting that a considerable sum was expended on converting a garden adjoining the Temple into an extra school to meet the demand from poorer class parents for the education of their children.

Four Chinese women and girls suffering from leprosy were dealt with through this Office during the year. Two were sent home by the Tung Wa Hospital, one was handed over to her husband to

be taken back to the country, and one was admitted to the Rhenish Leper Asylum at Tung Kun also through the Tung Wa Hospital—the directors (as in previous cases of the kind) themselves subscribing the necessary fees.

Arrangements were also made through the hospital at the request of the Protector of Chinese, Singapore, to send on to their homes two male lepers repatriated from the Straits Settlements.

In April a serious explosion of an oil tank belonging to the Asiatic Petroleum Company took place at Pulau Samboe (Dutch Territory) in which 16 Cantonese boiler makers were killed and 3 others injured. The Company though denying responsibility agreed to pay a sum of \$1,539 as compensation to the relatives of the men killed. This sum was handed over to the Protector of Chinese, Singapore, and forwarded to this Office. The Tung Wa Hospital undertook the responsibility of getting the various sums paid to the proper persons through the Charitable Institutions in the different districts of Kwong Tung.

The Kwong Wa Hospital in Yaumati completed and officially opened in 1911—this hospital is managed by a Committee composed of the Tung Wa Hospital Annual Committee with the addition of representatives from the Kowloon side of the Harbour—thoroughly justified its existence during the year. (Tables XV and XVI)

In all 1,225 patients were admitted, of whom under Chinese treatment 290 recovered and 410 died, and under European treatment 381 recovered and 126 died. It will thus be seen that 507 or over 41 per cent. of the whole admissions elected to be treated by European methods.

The total number of out-patients treated was 6,362 of whom 815 or 12.8 per cent. elected to take European treatment.

The total estimated expenditure being \$25,000 and the income of the hospital only \$12,000, a proposal was made by the Directors to secure an increase of subscriptions from the various guilds. The proposal is under consideration.

A complete set of modern surgical instruments was presented to the hospital by the Directors, who thus made it possible for serious operations to be performed at the Kwong Wa and obviated the necessity of moving surgical cases a long distance whenever an operation was necessary.

The actual expenditure on the hospital for the Yam Tsz Chinese year amounted to \$34,352.50, which included a sum of \$9,662 for the extension of the building, and \$3,846 expended on the Small-pox Hospital in Yaumati, the management of which has now been taken over by the Kwong Wa Committee.

The total receipts by the Tung Wa Hospital Committee for the Kwong Wa, exclusive of the balance of subscriptions from the previous years amounting to \$12,872.22, were \$22,516.92; of

which a sum of over \$7,500 was raised by further subscriptions, the Tung Wa Hospital contributed \$2,000 and the Government grant was \$8,500.

The extensions to the Hospital mentioned above consist in the construction of additional coolie quarters and of a building containing quarters for the manager and staff and a Chinese dispensary.

The balance with the manager at the end of the year was \$1,036.

#### CHINESE PUBLIC DISPENSARIES AND DISTRICT PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

(*Tables XVII, XVIII and XIX.*)

The total number of cases treated at the Dispensaries again shows a considerable increase over the figures for 1911, 75,331 as compared with 68,566.

The percentage of return to new cases treated works out at 36.6 as compared with 37 in 1911.

The total expenditure on the Dispensaries was \$29,800—a decrease of over \$2,500 as compared with 1911—and fell short of the total revenue by \$18,205, which included a donation of \$6,000 earmarked for special extension work.

The number of dead or dying infants brought to the Dispensaries shows a slight decrease, but the number of vaccinations performed has more than doubled, the figures being 9,736 in 1912 as against 4,635 in 1911.

An analysis of the returns stating the numbers of infants' bodies brought to the Dispensaries shows that confidence in them is maintained. At West Point the number of dead infants brought in was 100 more than in 1911, though only 212 dying infants were treated against 319 in 1911; at the Central Dispensary the numbers in the latter class show a decrease which is balanced by an increase in the former: while in the Eastern District there were again no live infants brought in, but a few more dead ones. The number of cases in which it was not stated from what address the infant was brought has more than doubled itself at each of the three Dispensaries.

The large number of infants under 5 years of age brought in for treatment is extremely satisfactory, the total being 9,043, an increase of 1,150 on the 1911 figures.

The work of the Committee was not marked by any new departure during the year, but a scheme which has been on foot since 1910 to provide an additional dispensary at Sham Shui Po came to fruition through the generosity of Messrs. Cheung Pat-shi, Cheung Iu-hin and Lu Tak-shing who subscribed \$6,000 towards the building.

The Government has approved the grant of a piece of Crown Land rent free for the purpose, and a large Hall to be used as a Committee-room as well as a Dispensary is in process of construction.

The year 1912 was unfortunately marked by a serious epidemic of Plague but despite this fact the number of plague cases treated at the District Plague Hospitals at West Point and Wanchai was few, and it appears that Chinese infected with the disease still prefer to take advantage of the facilities allowed them for leaving the Colony to treatment on the spot. Both hospitals, however, did good work in the treatment of cases of ordinary disease (other than Plague) admitted under the conditions mentioned in last year's Report. The figures of all the cases treated at the two hospitals are as follows:—

WEST POINT.

Patients.	Ordinary Cases.			Plague Cases.		
	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged-	Died in Hospital.	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Died in Hospital.
Male, .....	8	7	1	5	—	5
Female, ...	36	23	13	23	2	21
Total,...	44	30	14	28	2	26

WANCHAI.

Patients.	Ordinary Cases.			Plague Cases.		
	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Died in Hospital.	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Died in Hospital.
Male, .....	3	3	—	—	—	—
Female, ...	33	27	6	4	1	3
Total,...	36	30	6	4	1	3

The number of bodies considered by the Registrar General to have been abandoned during 1912 (Table XXI) rose from 315 in 1911 to 760, of which 561 were abandoned during the first 6 months of the year when the epidemics of Small-pox (during the cold weather) and Plague (later on) assumed such serious dimensions. The percentage of these "dumping" cases to the total number of Chinese deaths was 81 as compared with 42 in 1911 an increase due largely to the presence of Small-pox and to the special sanitary

precautions that are necessary to deal with the disease. It is a question now under consideration whether the balance of advantage to the Colony lies in keeping strictly to the existing regulations (which seem to lead to concealment and dumping) or in relaxing them sufficiently to ensure that all cases are brought to the notice of the Authorities concerned.

Of the 760 bodies abandoned 224 were taken to the Chinese Public Dispensaries.

Table XX, compiled from statistics in the Sanitary Department, again shows the number of death certificates issued in proportion to the total number of Chinese deaths, and the number of cases in which *post mortem* examinations were held, etc.

The percentage of cases in which the cause of death was certified has risen from 38 in 1911 to 41, and in view of the fact that the number of deaths was 9,375 as against 7,496 in 1911 this is satisfactory and may to some extent be put to the credit of the Chinese Public Dispensaries.

The following table gives particulars of interest regarding Plague and Small-pox :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Disease.	Cases.	Removed to Hospital.	Treated at Home.	Died in Hospital.	Recovered.	Reported after death.	Percentage of column 7 to column 2.
				<b>1910.</b>			
Small-pox,	22	9	—	1	8	13	59
Plague,	25	17	6	15	2	8	32
				<b>1911.</b>			
Small-pox,	271	91	—	26	64	180	66.4
Plague,	269	174	6	157	15	95	35.3
				<b>1912.</b>			
Small-pox,	709	232	—	88	144	477	67.3
Plague,	1,847	967	—	888	78	880	47.6

It will be noted that the figures compare badly with 1911 and 1912: but they are to some extent vitiated by the special circumstances of the year. The available accommodation in the Colony was taxed to its limit by the influx due to the troubles in Canton: and the newcomers, while no doubt importing many of the cases, could only be expected to fall short of the resident Chinese in their acquaintance with the Colony's Sanitary Regulations. Further, where mere ignorance was not to blame, the difficulty of finding other quarters during the discomfort of the cleansing operations, often led to a conspiracy of silence among all the inhabitants of a house.

Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Gibson and Dr. Fitzwilliams kindly gave gratuitous service in the checking of medicine orders and in other ways during the year.

TRANSLATION WORK DONE IN THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S  
OFFICE DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Translation from Chinese into English.	Translation from English into Chinese.
Petitions,..... 53	Ordinances,..... 4
Letters,..... 95	Regulations, ..... 13
Newspaper articles and items of news,..... 298	Government Notices,..... 115
Unspecified,..... 98	Minutes, ..... 2
	Unspecified, ..... 48
Total,..... 544	Total,..... 182

The total number of translations done was thus 726 as compared with 449 in 1911, the number of newspaper articles, etc., and Government notices translated having more than doubled. In addition, nearly every translation made in other departments is sent to this Office to be checked and revised; and on numerous occasions less important translation work of which no record is kept has been done by members of the Department other than the Translator.

CHINESE RECREATION GROUND.

(Table XXIII.)

The balance to the credit of the fund at the end of the year was \$7,108.53, an increase of about 200. The expenditure which in-

cluded a sum of \$263 for repairing and rebuilding 8 stalls damaged by fire at the end of 1911 was \$1,154 and the revenue from the rent of stalls \$1,346.

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CHARITABLE FUNDS.

(Tables XXIV & XXV.)

The net income of the Passage Money Fund was \$1,055 and the total expenditure only \$261 which included no extraordinary items.

The balance to the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus rose again from \$794 to \$1,589 or almost exactly the same as it was at the end of 1910.

The Brewin Charity was administered on the same lines as in 1911. The balance to the credit of the Fund at the end of 1912 had risen to \$42,122, the income from mortgages and bank deposits amounting to \$2,557; while the year's expenditure was only \$443 of which \$433 was paid in pensions to widows of deceased workmen or in gratuities to other deserving cases.

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REGULATION OF CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

Ordinance No. 47 of 1911.

From the passing of the Societies Ordinance in 1911 up to the end of 1912 the total number of societies and clubs—including those exempted in the Schedule to the Ordinance and in the subsequent schedule (Government Notification No. 190, 1912)—which applied for permission to register or for exemption from registration under the Ordinance was 292 (134 in 1911 and 158 in 1912).

There were 255 (121 in 1912) applications for exemption of which 248 were granted, and 6 are still under consideration: in one case the applicants were required to register.

The applications for permission to register numbered 37 of which 29 were granted; 2 being refused on the grounds specified in section 4 of the Ordinance: 6 cases are still under consideration.

The position of schools and educational associations is a difficulty which has arisen and has been submitted to the Government for consideration: schools as such are generally outside the scope of the Ordinance: but the evasion of the law by the foundation of Societies under the name of schools is a possibility which calls for some closer definition. The question first arose in connection with the establishment of a Chinese Political School for Girls in the Colony, and has appeared again in connection with another "school" at Aberdeen and in a proposal to establish a "free" Library in Hongkong.

Of the applications to register which were refused the most important was that of the Chinese Marine Association. This society seems to have been only a new form of an ever recurring business: the boat population are too simple and too easy a prey to be left alone for long. Under the colour of a mutual benefit society for the protection of boat people in the Harbour, it had already collected subscriptions (of which there is now no trace) before it applied for registration.

The case of the Wang Tsz Charitable Society was peculiar: its charitable efforts seemed to consist of running a sort of prescription lottery: women were induced to consult the oracle for any form of illness in order to get a ready made prescription.

The very existence of the Ordinance seems to have encouraged the promotion of a number of societies and clubs. The majority of them are perfectly harmless, and a proportion is likely to die a natural death when the novelty wears off. The normal position of affairs can only reveal itself after some years' working.

The value of the Regulations has not yet been severely tested: but the inquisitory powers they confer seem to have had an excellent effect in the few cases in which they have been exercised. There has been only one important prosecution under the Ordinance—that of the Kwong Tung Wo Triad Lodge—which was successful.

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#### INTERPRETATION SUB-DEPARTMENT.

Three student interpreters and one sergeant interpreter passed the examination for a third class certificate. Two received appointments in the Sanitary Department and one in the Police Department. Three new student interpreters were appointed. Of the 52 student interpreters appointed under the present system, 7 are still student interpreters, 20 have third class certificates and 6 second class certificates, 4 have yet to qualify for third class certificates, though they have already received appointments, 15 are no longer in the Government Service.

Five meetings of the Interpretation Board were held. 20 candidates were examined for second and third class interpreter's certificates, 4 third class interpreter's certificates were awarded, and 18 candidates for 5 vacancies for student interpreters were also examined.

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#### ORDINANCES.

The chief Ordinances of other than technical interest affecting the Chinese which were passed during 1912 were as follows:—

No. 4 of 1912.—The Gambling Amendment Ordinance. The Principal Ordinance had *inter alia* merely declared it illegal to conduct a lottery in the Colony.

Under the Amending Ordinance it is an offence to buy, sell, or be in possession of lottery tickets.

No. 9 of 1912.—The Deportation Ordinance. This Ordinance is in effect merely an elaboration of the formalities connected with Deportation, mainly in the interests of the suspects; though the penalties for return from banishment are made much more severe. In practical working some of these formalities have proved cumbersome, and have led to delay: there is no case during the year of the heavier penalties having been imposed.

No. 11 of 1912.—The Foreign Copper Coin Ordinance. By this Ordinance the importation and circulation of all foreign copper and bronze coins, with the exception of Chinese cash, is absolutely prohibited under penalties. The object of the Ordinance was to suppress the use of Chinese copper cents with which the Colony was flooded—a \$1 note exchanged for as many as 120 or 125 Chinese cents. Despite pessimistic prophecies the result of the prohibition was entirely successful and involved no hardship to the Chinese lower classes.

No. 19 of 1912.—The Advertisement Regulation Ordinance: authorising the Governor-in-Council to make regulations for the control of hoardings, etc., used for advertising purposes and of advertisements generally, in order to prevent disfigurement of the landscape and injury to the amenities of public places: and prescribing penalties for the infringement of such regulations.

No. 29 of 1912.—The Inn-keepers Ordinance. This Ordinance empowers an inn-keeper, in addition to his right of lien, to sell any property left on his premises by a boarder who is indebted to him for any sum for board and lodging with the provisoes that:—

- (a.) except in the case of perishable goods such sale shall not take place until after the expiry of 6 weeks;
- (b.) any sum raised by such sale in excess of the amount of the debt must be refunded on demand;
- (c.) notice of any such sale must be given in the newspapers.

No. 15 and No. 30 of 1912.—The Magistrates Amendment and the Magistrates Further Amendment Ordinance. No. 15 repeals section 86 of the Principal Ordinance and lays down the courses of action open to a Magistrate on the conviction of a male offender under 15 years of age who has been guilty of any offence punishable on summary conviction, as follows:—

- (a.) discharge such offender with a caution;
- (b.) hand him over to his parent, guardian, relative or master, on the latter executing a bond for his good behaviour for 12 months;
- (c.) order him to be whipped in the precincts of Court.

Provided that if such offender is convicted of larceny, or of assault causing bodily harm, or of indecent assault the Magistrate can order whipping in addition to any other punishment.

No. 30 adds to the offences for which a Magistrate can order the offender to be flogged :—

(a.) any act of gross indecency with another male person under the age of 13 (section 52 of No. 2 of 1865) ;

(b.) indecent assault (section 7 of No. 4 of 1897).

No. 40 of 1912.—The Vehicles and Traffic Regulation Ordinance. This Ordinance empowers the Governor-in-Council to make regulations for the control of every form of vehicle in use in the Colony and of traffic generally; for the apprehension of offenders; for the prohibition, if necessary, of the driving of any kind of vehicle in particular roads; for prescribing the fees for licences; and for laying down a scale of fares for any form of public vehicle.

No. 41 of 1912.—The Boycott Prevention Ordinance. The purpose of this Ordinance is to prevent undue and improper interference with, or hampering of, lawful business and commercial undertakings.

The immediate necessity for the Ordinance was the existence of the Tramway Boycott which began in November when the Tramway Company refused any longer to accept Chinese silver in payment of fares. The movement took on a political aspect, and was carried on by the most ingenious methods of intimidation. While it was far from being a spontaneous popular movement, and was in fact a very serious inconvenience, few dared use the cars from a vague fear of the consequences, and none (if any had it in their power) dared to give information. Mischievous reports found ready credence, and the naturally timid Chinese dared not act in the face of them, until at the time of the passing of the Ordinance an influential Committee of Chinese took in hand an organised resistance which restored confidence and ended the boycott in a few days.

No. 42 of 1912.—The Chinese Marriage Preservation Ordinance. To provide punishment for persons found guilty of adultery or of harbouring Chinese married women. This Ordinance consolidates previous enactments dealing with harbouring and adds provisions for dealing with adultery in the case of Chinese married women. The circumstances make the English law on the subject practically a dead letter in the Colony: and yet the offence is almost more serious if possible in Chinese than in Western eyes, and called for particular legislation.

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GENERAL.

On the application of Sir Kai Ho Kai and other prominent members of the Chinese community a strip of Crown Land about 15 acres in area was granted rent free to a representative committee of Chinese to be used as a cemetery for permanent Chinese residents

of Hongkong. The Chinese community have guaranteed \$20,000 towards the cost of laying out the site, and \$1,500 per annum for upkeep and maintenance.

The increase in the number of motor cars let out for hire in the Colony and a certain number of accidents arising from reckless driving was the cause of a petition signed by some 1,700 of the leading Chinese gentry and merchants requesting the total prohibition of all cars at livery. In addition to the accidents, the common use of cars at all hours of the night for "joyrides" (always with full horn accompaniment) was becoming a general nuisance: and the opportunity for extravagance occasioned a drain on the resources of more than one family which owned a prodigal son. New speed limits, with sufficient signals and the prohibition of the use of cars after 1 a.m. (except in some special cases) under Ordinance No. 40 of 1912 seem now to have set the matter on a satisfactory footing.

The licence of a common lodging house which was discovered by the Police to be run as an opium divan was cancelled and the guarantor's bond forfeited.

Eighteen (18) applications for British Born Subject's Certificate were reported on (including 6 made at the end of 1911) and 5 applications for Naturalisation. The numbers granted were 13 and 5.

Four (4) applications (3 for British Born Subject's Certificate and 1 for Naturalisation) from persons of other than Chinese nationality were also received and referred to the Colonial Secretary's Office. They were all granted.

Sixty-seven (67) appeals by prisoners against the issue of Banishment Orders—most of them being on the grounds of Hongkong birth—were referred to this Office and reported on.

The Registrar General is also required to furnish a report on any case of a Chinese prostitute committing suicide. Three such reports were furnished during the year, and in no case was there any suspicion of foul play.

#### *Labour Troubles.*

*Washermen's Strike.*—In May there was a strike of the washerman employees in Victoria, which however only lasted 3 days and caused little inconvenience. The men demanded a rise of \$2 a month for regular employees, and of 10 cents a day for odd job workers (*san kung*). The former demand was acceded to but not the latter, and all the employees thereupon struck work, the regular workmen as well joining the movement. A settlement was however very quickly reached.

*Painters' Strike.*—In August there was a short strike of the Painters Guild (employees). The men demanded a rise of 5 cents a day, and when this was granted, further required a fixed minimum

wage for all members of the Guild. The members as a whole did not desire the strike which was only kept alive by means of intimidation and was soon settled. The men yielded to reason when once the real cause that had influenced the agitators was brought to light and analysed: a wish to force the masters to engage apprentices, whether efficient or not, at full wages rather than go outside the Guild.

*Chairs and Rickshus.*—In October there was a 3 days' strike of chair and ricksha coolies, who complained that the methods of regulating traffic and of dealing with breaches of the regulations were too severe and not entirely fair. It did not appear that there was any very general movement in favour of a strike: the action of the men seems to have been the best method they could think of for drawing attention to their grievances. They all agreed to resume work on the understanding that the matter should be investigated.

*Rice Coolies.*—In November there was a short strike of casual labourers employed in pounding rice, the regular employees remaining unaffected. Some 250 men were concerned they demanded a rise of wages from 22 cents to 30 cents a day. The labour required was quite unskilled, and could easily have been found. Representatives of both sides were interviewed by the Registrar General, and the men warned against intimidation. The masters made some small concessions and the strikers returned to work at the end of a week.

*Harbour of Refuge Stone Junks.*—In September there was a further short strike, the work of professional agitators, among the junkmen engaged in carrying stone for the new Harbour of Refuge at Mongkok. Two ringleaders seem to have instigated a demand for higher wages among the others, and to have fostered the strike, which was not generally popular; the demands as a whole were refused. Some small concessions by the contractors resulted in a resumption of work by all the junkmen except the two leaders: they were allowed to go elsewhere to look for other work.

#### TRADE AND COMMERCE (CHINESE).

General Chinese business was by no means the failure at one time foretold for 1912 though owing to the rise in exchange and the fluctuations in the value of the Canton note-currency much of it was on a more than usually speculative basis. The unexpectedly peaceful state of the interior generally had a good effect and more than 95% of the outstanding accounts were collected 5 clear days before the Chinese New Year of 1913—a state of affairs unprecedented for 25 years. Bad debts were practically non-existent and there were no important failures. The only forms of industry that had a remarkably prosperous year were Chinese banks (37 firms realised a profit of \$1,000,000), marine and fire insurance companies, hide exporters and manufacturers of leather goods. The boom in the hide and leather trade is worthy of comment. The 6 firms engaged in the export of raw

hides from the interior to Penang *via* Hongkong, and the import of the leather manufactured there, made a profit of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million dollars owing to the extraordinary demand in China for foreign style boots and shoes (especially women's) and for military equipment.

The dealers in Cotton, Flour, and Beans were all adversely affected by the fluctuations of the Canton paper currency and by the rise in exchange; the Commission Agents—selling rice and sugar on a 20% commission—suffered from the decrease in the imports of these commodities.

STAFF.

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin retired at the expiration of his leave. I was appointed Registrar General on the 29th November.

Mr. D. W. Tratman was appointed to act as Head of the Sanitary Department on return from leave on the 17th November and Mr. J. D. Lloyd who was appointed to the substantive post of Assistant Postmaster General on the 18th October continued to act for him as First Assistant Registrar General throughout the year.

Mr. A. E. Wood, Second Assistant Registrar General, held the acting appointment of Assistant District Officer, New Territories (South), until he went on leave on the 16th November. Mr. R. E. Lindsell acted in his place throughout the year.

Mr. Chau Shing Ip, 4th Grade Writer, resigned and Mr. Lau Pak Tun was appointed in his place on the 9th July.

Mr. Tsin Yik Hong was appointed Typist on the 1st October to assist the Translator in typewriting owing to the pressure of translation work.

E. R. HALLIFAX,  
*Registrar General.*

*31st March, 1913.*

**Table I.**  
Revenue for the years 1911 and 1912.

Heads of Revenue.	Details of Revenue.	Ordinance under which received.	Revenue in 1911.	Revenue in 1912.	Increase.	Decrease.	
			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Licenses and Internal Revenue not otherwise specified, .....	Emigration House Licences .....	No. 1 of 1889 & No. 4 of 1908.	5,580	4,850		680	
	Fortresses, .....	.....	460	2,200	1,740		
	Marriage Licences, .....	.....	1,442	833		609	
	Money Changers' Licences, .....	No. 7 of 1875 & No. 15 of 1902.	3,970	2,700		1,269	
	Certificates to Chinese entering U.S.A., .....	No. 8 of 1887.	500	425		75	
	Chinese Gazette Sales, .....	No. 3 of 1898.	12			12	
	Householders' Registration, .....	.....	229	294	65		
	" Bond by Non-resident Householders, .....	No. 3 of 1888.					
	" Re-registration, .....	"	1,686	10	10		
	" Removals, .....	"	19	2,128	482		
Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Purposes, and Reimbursements-in-aid, .....	" Extracts, .....	"	43	15		4	
	" Duplicate, .....	"		3	3		
	Contribution from Chinese Dispensaries, &c., for Clerical Assistance, .....	"	440	389		50	
	Registration of Societies, .....	No. 47 of 1911.	100	120	120		
	Unclaimed Balances, .....	.....	5	9	4		
	Interest accrued on official account, Refunds, &c., .....	.....	67	251	184		
	Copyright Registration, .....	No. 14 of 1910.	2	11	9		
	Total, .....			14,518.19	14,257.54	2,567.41	
				Deduct Increase, .....		\$ 2,567.41	
				Total Decrease in 1912, .....		\$ 260.65	

\* Cents omitted except in the totals.  
† For seven months only. Transferred to Police Department.

**Table II.**

Revenue and Expenditure of the Registrar General's Department  
since 1903.

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Percentage of Expenditure to Revenue.
	Total.	Decrease.	Increase.	Total.	Decrease.	Increase.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	%
1903, .....	160,351.81	...	23,463.68	26,755.64	...	2,525.31	16.68
1904, .....	167,083.66	...	6,731.85	31,339.71	...	4,584.07	18.75
1905, .....	172,947.89	...	5,864.23	31,761.32	...	421.61	18.36
1906, .....	177,284.21	...	4,336.32	36,947.46	...	5,186.14	20.84
1907, .....	163,261.13	14,203.08	...	35,630.88	1,346.58	...	21.82
1908, .....	164,459.99	...	1,198.86	43,848.51	...	8,217.63	26.66
1909, .....	104,138.88	60,321.11	...	43,793.61	54.90	...	42.05
1910, .....	15,492.12	88,616.76	...	42,462.81	1,330.80	...	274.09
1911, .....	14,518.19	973.93	...	49,217.74	...	6,754.93	339.01
1912, .....	14,257.54	260.65	...	45,521.01	3,696.73	...	319.28

**Table III.**

Number of Women and Girls detained in a Place of Refuge by the Registrar General under Sections 34 and 35 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1897, and arrangements made regarding them.

	Under Detention on 1st January, 1912.		Detained during 1912.		Total.
	Prostitutes.	Emigrants.	Prostitutes.	Emigrants.	
Permitted to leave, .....	15	6	92	28	141
Permitted to leave under bond, .....	2	...	9	1	12
Restored to husband, .....	1	...	5	..	6
Restored to relatives, .....	2	..	2	2	6
Sent to native place, .....	4	1	11	3	19
Married, .....	5	2	1	1	9
Adopted, .....	...	...	1	...	1
Sent to* Refuge or Convent, .....	3	...	2	...	5
To French Consul to be sent home, .....	...	...	2	...	2
Dead, .....	...	...	1	...	1
Awaiting marriage, .....	1	...	1	...	2
Cases under consideration, .....	2	...	16	5	23
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>227</b>

Cases brought forward, 44.      Cases dealt with during the year, 204.      Cases carried forward, 23.

**Table IV.**  
 Number of Assisted Emigrants and of Female Passengers and Boys examined and passed before the Registrar  
 General under "The Chinese Emigration Ordinances, 1889-1908," during the year 1912.

Whither Bound.	Male Assisted Emigrants 1912.	Women and Children, 1912.			Total.	Male Assisted Emigrants 1911.	Women and Children 1911.
		Women.	Girls.	Boys.			
Africa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
German New Guinea, .....	...	13	1	1	...	...	
Japan, .....	...	5	1	5	...	...	
Straits Settlements, Malay Peninsula, .....	8,490	13,910	1,685	4,733	16,129	22,168	
Dutch Indies, .....	5,858	488	60	599	4,810	946	
Borneo, .....	450	...	...	...	3,666	...	
Honolulu, .....	...	34	9	78	...	108	
Pelew Islands, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Canada, .....	...	12	6	596	...	673	
United States of America, .....	...	14	4	313	...	210	
Mexico, .....	...	...	...	111	...	108	
South America, .....	...	17	1	220	...	127	
Mauritius, .....	...	96	2	144	...	190	
Australia, .....	...	38	7	32	...	65	
Peru, .....	...	2	...	10	...	...	
British Columbia, .....	...	...	...	...	...	31	
<b>Total, 1912, .....</b>	<b>14,798</b>	<b>14,629</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>6,843</b>	<b>23,248</b>	<b>24,605</b>	
<b>Total, 1911, .....</b>	<b>24,605</b>	<b>16,445</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>6,476</b>	<b>24,630</b>	<b>...</b>	

**Table V.**

Number of Assisted Emigrants.

Year.	Examined.	Passed.	Rejected.					Percentage of Rejection.
			Un-willing.	Rejected at R.G.O. as unfit.	Rejected by Doctor.	Sent back.	Total Rejected.	
1910,...	24,986	23,554*	179	1,253	218	77	1,727	6.91
1911,...	34,087	24,605*	1,236	2,179	470	281	4,166	12.22
1912,...	21,458	14,798*	705	1,370	139	317	2,531	11.79

\* Including Emigrants to Borneo.

*Treatment of Rejected Emigrants for 1912.*

Sent home by Tung Wa Hospital,.....	28
Sent home through Tung Wa Hospital at expense of boarding houses, .....	2,371
Sent away without help, .....	132
Total rejected, .....	2,531

*Native Districts of Assisted Emigrants.*

West River, .....	3,207
East River, .....	3,774
North River, .....	798
Canton, .....	1,484
Delta, .....	1,248
Kwong Sai,.....	1,900
Southern Districts, .....	1,972
Mandarin, .....	415
Total, .....	14,798

Table VI.

Offences by Emigration Houses.

January, 1912, to March, 1913.

Name of House.	Class of House.	Offence.	Punishment on summary conviction.	Other punishment.
Wing Fat Tseung, .....	Assisted's Boarding House.	Making false entries in register (to conceal Deli emigration).	Fine of \$100.	Cancellation of licence and forfeiture of bond.
Cheung Fat, .....	Hotel.	Shipping prostitutes to Singapore by fraud	Fine of \$200. Names not entered on register.	Do.
Shun Hing Lung and Kwong Tai Hing, .....	Boarding House.	Fraudulent recruiting of coolies for Deli, Sumatra.	No charge possible.	Licences cancelled.
Tung On, .....	Hotel.	Do.	Do.	Licence cancelled.
Kwong Yuen, .....	Boarding House.	Conniving at the shipment to Singapore by fraud of a batch of Hu-Nanese coolies.	Recruiter acquitted for lack of evidence.	Do.
Wing On, .....	Hotel.	Impersonation, i.e., passing free emigrants under assumed name with other men's tickets.	Fine of \$100.	.....
Kee Fat, .....	Do.	Do.	Fine of \$100.	.....
Tung Tsui, .....	Do.	Do.	Fine of \$50.	.....
Kwong Yuen Loi, .....	Boarding House.	Failure to enter Boarders' names in register.	Fine of \$25.	.....
Wa Hing, .....	Do.	Failure to enter Boarders' names in register.	Fine of \$100.	.....
Kwong Tai Lung, .....	Hotel.	False entries in register to conceal real date of arrival of certain emigrants.	Fine of \$50.	.....
Kwong Sam Koc, .....	Do.	Excess.	Fine of \$50 and caution.	.....
Tai Shiang, .....	Do.	Do.	Do.	.....
Kwong Li Yuen, .....	Do.	Excess and failure to register names of boarders.	(a.) Fine of \$10.	.....
.....	.....	(a.) Failure to enter names of boarders in register.	(b.) Fine of \$25.	.....
.....	.....	(b.) Subletting part of premises.	(a.) Fine of \$75.	.....
.....	.....	(a.) Excess.	(b.) Fine of \$5.	.....
.....	.....	(b.) Subletting.	.....	.....
Wa Li, .....	Do.	.....	.....	.....

Table VII.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure relative to the Hongkong District Watchmen's Fund for the year 1912.

Receipts.			Expenditure.			
	\$	c.*	\$	c.*	\$	c.
To Balance, .....	7,286		By Wages and Salaries :—			
„ Contributions, .....	25,690		Chief District Watchmen, .....	2,010		
„ Donation from Mr. Fung Wa-chün on account of ½ S.S. 2 of Section A of I.L. 680,.....	100		Assistant Chief District Watch- men, .....	1,503		
„ Grant by Government,.....	2,000		Detectives,.....	1,128		
„ Payment for Special Services,.....	604		1st Class District Watchmen, ...	1,685		
„ Interest,.....	217		2nd „ „ „	11,291		
„ Fines, .....	35		3rd „ „ „	180		
„ Refund by Sanitary Department of travelling expenses for distrib- uting Rat Poison,.....	4		Allowance to Chief District Watchmen and Detectives,	1,019		
„ Compensation for loss of 2 whistles by Ch'an Sik, .....	2		Medal Allowances, .....	264		
			Instructors' Allowances,.....	96	19,176	95
			By Miscellaneous :—			
			Messenger, .....	60		
			Cooks, .....	432		
			Coolies, .....	384	876	00
			By Office Staff :—			
			Manager, .....	308		
			Writer, .....	120		
			Interpreter, .....	60		
			Collector, .....	300	788	00
			Total,.....		20,840	95
			By Other Charges :—			
			Crown Rent, .....	16		
			Water Account,.....	215		
			Uniforms and Equipment, .....	609		
			Stationery and Printing,.....	144		
			Rewards, .....	30		
			Gratuities, .....	92		
			Oil, .....	360		
			Premium on Fire Policies, .....	452		
			Loss on Exchange, .....	1,713		
			Rent of Telephone, .....	416		
			Repairs, .....	198		
			Coolie and Conveyance Hire,...	301		
			Furniture, .....	11		
			Conservancy, .....	45		
			Photographs, .....	3		
			Cost of ½ S.S. 2 of Section A of I.L. 680, .....	100		
			Fee for Solicitors' advice re encroachment on I.L. 1634 and 1892, .....	17		
			Sundries, .....	295	5,023	85
			By Pension :—			
			So Tai and Au Pün's widow, ...	...	300	00
			Total Expenditure,.....		26,164	80
			Balance, .....		9,775	90
Total, .....	\$ 35,940	70	Total, .....	\$ 35,940	70	

Disposal of Balance :—  
 On Fixed Deposit, .....\$ 6,000.00  
 At Current Account, ..... 3,775.90  
 Total,.....\$ 9,775.90

\* Cents omitted except in the totals.

**Table VIII.**

Number of Patients under treatment and other statistics concerning the  
Tung Wa Hospital during the year 1912.

Patients.	Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1911.			Admitted.			Total Number of patients under treatment.	Discharged.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1912.	Out-patients.			Vaccination.	Dead bodies brought to Hospital Mortuary for burial.	Destitutes sent home.
	Chinese Treatment.	European Treatment.	Total.	Chinese Treatment.	European Treatment.	Total.					Chinese Treatment.	European Treatment.	Total.			
Male, .....	2,178	1,020	3,198	3,323	2,153	1,019	151	57,256	4,557	61,813	1,381	929	2,870			
Female, .....	34	386	922	956	463	440	53	36,139	4,381	40,520	...	621	...			
Total, .....	2,714	1,406	3,120	4,279	2,616	1,459	204	93,395	8,938	102,333	1,381	1,550	2,870			
Total for 1911,	248	1,201	3,649	3,897	2,527	1,211	159	97,648	12,142	109,790	813	1,398	4,243			

**Table IX.**

Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Tung Wa Hospital for the Yam Tsz Year (1912).

Receipts.	Amount.		Payments.	Amount.	
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Balance brought forward from San Hoi Year, (1911).....	...	12,191.84	By Food for Staff, .....	...	6,779.11
To rent of Hospital property,.....	...	37,575.65	„ Salaries and Wages,.....	...	15,891.75
To Subscriptions :—			„ Sick room expenses,.....	...	6,460.08
1. Annual Subscriptions of Hongks, ....	12,245.50		„ Patients' food and washing, .....	...	7,368.23
2. Subscriptions of various shops, .....	220.00		„ Chinese drugs, .....	...	14,071.96
3. „ collected on Steamers, .....	5,703.19		„ European drugs, .....	...	2,399.72
4. „ and Donations, .....	5,807.54		„ Light,.....	...	3,345.81
5. „ for the supply of medicines, quilted clothing and coffins, .....	2,392.24		„ Wages and food for Small-pox Hospital Permanent Staff, .....	...	2,374.59
6. Subscriptions from wealthy persons, .....	3,000.00		„ Repairs,.....	...	1,153.01
7. „ by Directors, Assistant Directors and Committee, .....	2,139.50		„ Repairs to Hospital property, .....	...	1,220.68
		31,507.97	„ Insurance, .....	...	902.74
			„ Crown Rent, .....	...	625.97
To Grant from Man Mo Temple, .....	...	2,500.00	„ Stationery, Telegrams, Stamps and Advertisements, .....	...	1,450.59
„ Payments for medicine, sale of kitchen refuse and rent of Mortuary, .....	...	6,459.38	„ Sundries, .....	...	1,351.57
„ Interest, .....	...	267.27	„ Passage money to patients and destitutes,.....	...	469.70
„ Government Grant, .....	...	8,000.00	„ Subscription to the Kwong Wa Hospital, the Fong Ping Hospital and the London Hospital, .....	...	3,200.00
„ Balance of Fund for erection of Small-pox Hospital at Sai Wan, .....	...	556.65	„ Extension of the Hospital, .....	...	2,544.05
Total Ordinary Receipts,.....	...	99,058.76			72,109.56
<i>Extraordinary Receipts.</i>			„ Burial of bodies from Government mortuary (Victoria), .....	2,623.43	
By Contribution from the Ko Shing, Chung Hing and Kau U Fong Theatres, .....	...	2,473.29	„ Coffins for bodies from Government mortuary (Victoria), .....	4,882.53	
			„ Burial of bodies from Government mortuary (Kowloon),.....	849.60	
			„ Coffins for bodies from Government mortuary (Kowloon), .....	1,458.05	
Grand Total,.....	...	\$ 10,532.05			9,813.61
			Total, .....	...	81,923.17
			„ Balance,.....	...	19,608.88
			Grand Total,.....	...	\$ 101,532.05

**Table X.**

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Tung Wa Hospital at the close of the Yam Tsz Year (1912).

Liabilities.	Amount.		Assets.	Amount.	
	\$	\$		\$	\$
To Loan from Relief Fund,.....	8,440.60		By Bank Balance at close of year:—		
"    "    Cheap Sale of Rice Fund,	29,681.33		With Sui Tin Bank,.....	10,000.00	
"    "    Man Mo Temple Fund, ...	5,860.49		"    Tin Fuk Bank, .....	9,500.00	
"    "    San Francisco Relief Fund,	5,470.18		"    the Manager, .....	108.88	19,608.88
To Further Loan from Man Mo Temple Fund,.....	6,000.00		By House Property (original value):—		
To Further Loan from Cheap Sale of Rice Fund,.....	38,887.02		2 houses in Bonham Strand and Jervois Street, .....	10,400.00	
To Loan from Hospital Extension Fund, ..	15,226.69		1 house in Wing Lok Street (including cost of additions to building), ..	8,108.28	
		109,566.32	10 houses in Aberdeen Street and Tung Wa Lane (including cost of additions to building), .....	14,900.00	
Balance of Assets over Liabilities, .....	...	86,896.84	2 houses in Connaught Road and Des Vœux Road, .....	17,386.00	
			7 houses in Queen's Road West (including cost of additions to building), .....	30,363.00	
			2 houses in Bonham Strand West, ...	26,000.00	
			3 houses in Bonham Strand, .....	15,000.00	
			10 houses in Po Yan Street and New Street (at present used as Plague Hospital), .....	54,697.00	176,854.28
Total,.....	... \$	196,463.16	Total,.....	... \$	196,463.16

Subscriptions not yet paid:—

From Hongs, .....	\$2,900.00
From Individuals, .....	1,950.00
	<u>\$4,850.00</u>

**Table XI.**  
Emergency Fund: Yam Tsz Year (1912).

Receipts.	Amount.	Payments.	Amount.
Balance from San Hoi Year,.....	\$ 55,845.30	Gift to boatman Kwok Tsau Kam, .....	\$ 300.00
Interest, .....	1,948.89	Balance, .....	57,494.19
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>\$ 57,794.19</b>	<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>\$ 57,794.19</b>

*Disposal of Balance.*

Wing Hing Bank, .....	\$ 10,000.00
Wing Shang Bank, .....	10,000.00
Shun Cheung Bank, .....	10,000.00
Hung Tak Bank, .....	10,000.00
Sui Kat Bank, .....	6,000.00
Shanghai Bank, .....	11,494.19
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>\$ 57,494.19</b>

**Table XII.**

Man Mo Temple Fund : Yam Tsz Year (1912).

Receipts.	Amount.	Payments.	Amount.
Balance from San Hoi Year,.....	\$		\$
Temple Keeper, .....	13,461.57	Tung Wa Hospital, .....	2,500.00
Rent of Temple property, .....	2,844.00	Free Schools and Sundries,.....	6,963.42
Refund of Crown Rent, .....	4,702.20		
Refund of Crown Rent,.....	19.60	Balance at close of the year :—	
Subscription from Thu Hau Temple, Yaumati, in aid of the free school,...	300.00	With U Tak Bank, .....	10,000.00
Police rates for the free school, .....	27.62	” Kwong Hang Bank,...	2,391.87
Interest, .....	500.30		
			12,391.87
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>\$ 21,855.29</b>	<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>\$ 21,855.29</b>

Table XIII.

Kwong Chau and Shiu Hing Relief Fund : Yam Tsz Year (1912).

Receipts.	Amount.	Payments.	Amount.
Balance from San Hoi Year,.....\$	\$ 4,367.27	By subscription for relief of distress at East River, West River and the North River, ... Stamps for Hospital Reports,.....	\$ 4,288.79 78.48
Total, .....\$	4,367.27	Total, .....\$	4,367.27

**Table XIV.**

Small-pox Hospital Fund for the Yam Tsz Year (1912).

Receipts.	Amount.	Payments.	Amount.
To Balance from San Hoi Year, .....	\$ 3,079.06	By Construction of Small-pox Hospital at Yanmati, .....	\$ 1,319.25
		" Wages to Chan Lung for Construction of Quarters for Destitutes, .....	500.00
		" Fees to Architect for alteration of house No. 91, at Jervois Street, ...	703.16
		" Tung Wa Hospital, .....	556.65
Total, .....	3,079.06	Total, .....	3,079.06

Table XV.

Number of Patients under treatment and other statistics concerning the  
 Kwong Wa Hospital during the year 1912.

Patients.	Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1911.			Admitted.			Total Number of patients under treatment.	Discharged.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1912.	Out-patients.			Vaccination.	Dead bodies brought to Hospital Mortuary for burial.	Destitutes sent home.
	Chinese Treatment.	European Treatment.	Total.	Chinese Treatment.	European Treatment.	Total.					Chinese Treatment.	European Treatment.	Total.			
Male, .....	463	346	809	832	465	322	45	3,039	397	3,436	46	..	..	..	..	..
Female, .....	239	177	416	439	206	214	19	2,508	418	2,926	17	..	..	..	..	..
Total, .....	702	523	1,225	1,271	671	536	64	5,547	815	6,362	63	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1911,	101	68	169	..	65	58	46	1,506	140	1,706	13	..	..	..	..	..

Table XVI.

Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Kwong Wa Hospital from 18th February, 1911,  
to 5th February, 1912, (Yam Tsz Year).

Receipts.	Amount.	Payments.	Amount.
	\$    c.		\$    c.
	(1)		
To Balance from San Hoi Year, .....	996.33	By Food for staff,.....	2,760.73
„ Government Grant,.....	8,500.00	„ Salaries and wages, .....	8,476.66
„ Contribution by Tung Wa Hospital, ...	2,000.00	„ Sundries,.....	1,005.68
„ Contribution by Mr. Fung Ping Shan to the Dispensary, .....	2,000.00	„ Sick room expenses, .....	1,084.03
„ Contribution by charitable persons, ...	5,357.29	„ Patients' food and washing, .....	2,775.39
„ Contribution by Theatres, .....	2,266.67	„ Chinese drugs,.....	1,542.10
„ Interest from Shanghai Bank, .....	80.00	„ European drugs,.....	1,498.73
„ Balance of subscription by charitable persons from San Hoi Year, .....	12,872.22	„ Extension of Hospital, .....	9,662.89
„ Fee from Private Patients, .....	224.24	„ Repairs, .....	648.30
„ Premium on notes, .....	525.26	„ Furniture, .....	305.21
„ Payments for medicine, and sale of kitchen refuse, .....	567.13	„ Utensils,.....	111.09
		„ Crown rent, .....	1.00
		„ Light, .....	750.60
		„ Stationery, Stamps and Advertise- ments, .....	428.54
		„ Coffins,.....	622.41
		„ Burial expenses,.....	362.57
		„ Coffins for bodies from Government Mortuary (Kowloon), .....	626.86
		„ Burial of bodies from Government Mortuary (Kowloon),.....	348.14
		„ Erection (Extension) of the Yaumati Small-pox Hospital, .....	25.00
		„ Expenses for Small-pox Hospital, Yaumati, .....	1,316.56
		Total,.....	34,352.50
		Balance, .....	1,036.63
Grand Total,..... \$	35,389.14	Grand Total,..... \$	35,389.14

Cash with the Manager, ..... \$1,036.63

Subscriptions not surrendered,..... 150.00

(1) Cash omitted.





**Table XIX.**

Kowloon Peninsula Dispensaries.

Statement of Accounts.

Description.	Hung-	Yau-	Kowloon
	hom.	mati.	City.
	\$ c.*	\$ c.*	\$ c.*
<b>Receipts :—</b>			
To Balance, .....	196	555	77
Subscriptions, &c., .....	2,314	4,473	1,831
Government Grant, .....	300	...	100
Overdrawn, ... .. \$173.04	256	...	...
Deduct deposit in R.G.O. 216.27			
Net amount, .....			
\$256.77			
Donation from Shamshuipo Temple,	...	...	455
Grant from Dispensaries in Victoria,	...	...	258
Total,.....	3,067.61	5,029.28	2,722.55
<b>Expenditure :—</b>			
Through Registrar General's Office,	1,590	1,206	1,608
By Committee,.....	1,477	3,307	1,097
Total,.....	3,067.61	4,513.51	2,705.27
<b>Balance :—</b>			
At Registrar General's Office, .....	none	500	none.
With Committee, .....	none	15	17
Total, ... ..	none	515.77	17.28

\* Cents omitted except in the totals.

**Table XX.**

Deaths of Chinese in Hongkong and Kowloon during 1912 showing number in which the cause of death was duly certified and number in which a post-mortem examination was held.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number of deaths.	Number certified.	Number uncertified.	Percentage of 3 to 2	Number examined after death and not sent to mortuary.	Percentage of 6 to 2	Number sent to mortuary.	Percentage of 8 to 2.
Victoria, .....	6,255	3,077	3,178	49	93	1.5	2,395	38
Harbour, .....	855	19	836	2	10	1.2	286	33
Kowloon, .....	1,978	726	1,252	37	5	0.2	1,207	61
Shaukiwan, .....	203	4	199	2	0	0.0	54	27
Other villages in Hongkong, .....	84	6	78	7	8	9.5	12	14
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>9,375</b>	<b>3,832</b>	<b>5,543</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>42</b>

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Table XXI.

Monthly Return of Bodies of Chinese considered by the Registrar General to have been abandoned during the year 1912.

Month.	Victoria Districts.			Victoria, Total.	Harbour, Kowloon.		Hong Kong outside Victoria.	New Territories.	Total.	Grand Total.
	West.	Central.	East.							
January, .....	7	20	14	41	10	11	6	0	27	68
February, .....	21	27	16	64	14	23	14	0	51	115
March, .....	18	26	16	60	16	10	5	0	31	91
April, .....	28	18	6	52	19	22	7	0	48	100
May, .....	15	25	11	51	25	17	11	0	53	104
June, .....	15	12	17	44	15	14	8	0	37	81
July, .....	13	4	5	22	17	8	3	0	28	50
August, .....	3	2	3	8	5	3	1	0	9	17
September, .....	5	2	4	11	7	9	5	0	21	32
October, .....	5	4	2	11	4	9	2	0	15	26
November, .....	4	4	2	10	9	13	3	0	25	35
December, .....	5	4	4	13	8	14	5	1	28	41
Grand Total, .....	139	148	100	387	149	153	70	1	373	760
Total for 1911, .....	80	62	24	166	50	47	49	3	149	315

Of 760, 224 were taken to the Chinese Public Dispensaries.

**Table XXII.**

Return of Bodies Abandoned for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912.

(Figures supplied by the Police Department.)

**1910.**

	Male.		Female.		Unknown.		Total.
	Over 15 years.	15 years & under.	Over 15 years.	15 years & under.	Over 15 years.	15 years & under.	
Victoria, .....	3	40	..	42	...	...	85
Kowloon, .....	19	13	1	16	...	...	49
Harbour, .....	12	34	5	30	...	2	83
Elsewhere, .....	18	18	1	14	...	...	51
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>268</b>

**1911.**

Victoria, .....	9	76	2	79	..	...	166
Kowloon, .....	13	15	...	18	...	1	47
Harbour, .....	11	15	2	19	...	3	50
Elsewhere, .....	12	22	..	18	...	...	52
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>315</b>

**1912.**

Victoria, .....	48	76	6	62	...	2	194
Kowloon, .....	22	64	7	76	...	2	171
Harbour, .....	18	25	4	30	...	...	77
Elsewhere, .....	7	34	12	42	...	...	95
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>537</b>

Table XXIII.

Chinese Recreation Ground : Receipts and Expenditure, 1912.

Receipts.		Payments.	
	\$ c.		\$ c.
To Balance, .....	5,916 (1)	By Wages of Watchmen, &c., .....	559 (1)
" Rent Stalls, .....	1,346	" Cost of building 8 sheds, .....	263
		" Miscellaneous, .....	332
		" Balance, .....	7,108
Total, .....	\$ 8,263.42	Total, .....	\$ 8,263.42

(1) Cents omitted except in the totals.

**Table XXIV.**

Statement of Amounts of Passage Money Fund.

Receipts.		Payments.	
	\$ (1)		\$ (1)
To Balance at Current Account, .....	\$ 628	By Gifts to 15 women on being married, .....	36
" " Cash, .....	166	" Annual Charitable Allowance to two persons, ...	72
" Passage Money received, .....	\$1,547	" Subscription to Eyre Diocesan Refuge, .....	50
Less refunds, .....	521	" to Alice Memorial Hospital, .....	50
Interest on Current Account, .....	—	" Gifts in aid of repatriation of emigrants, .....	20
" Miscellaneous, .....	—	" Small gifts to distressed persons, .....	19
		" Reward to Wong Sze for picking an ill child on the foreshore, .....	5
		" Petty Expenses, .....	7
		" Balance:—	
		Current Account, .....	\$1,504
		Cash, .....	84
			1,589
Total, .....	\$ 1,850.00	Total, .....	\$ 1,850.00

(1) Cents omitted except in the totals.

**Table XXV.**

Revenue and Expenditure of the Brewin Charity, 1911 and 1912.

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	\$		\$
Balance of subscriptions (1911 and 1912), .....	40,009.12	By Charity given to widows, .....	433.50
Interest on Mortgages (1912), .....	2,370.04	" Advertisement in Wa Tsz Yat Po, .....	5.40
Interest on Current Account, (Chartered Bank), .....	186.95	" Photographs taken by Wa Fong, .....	1.20
Advance from Tung Wa Hospital, .....	102.15	" Stamps for receipts, .....	2.25
		" Monthly receipts, .....	1.50
		" Balance, .....	42,225.21
<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$ 42,669.06</b>	<b>Total,.....</b>	<b>\$ 42,669.06</b>

Table XXVI.

Prosecutions under Ordinances No. 3 of 1888, No. 1 of 1889 and No. 4 of 1897.

Offence.	No. of Cases.	Convicted.		Discharged.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ordinance No. 3 of 1888.					
Bills,—Posting without permission, .....	4	4	...	1	...
Fireworks,—Discharging without permits, .....	29	48	...	2	...
Drums and Gongs,—Night noises by beating, .....	3	1	2	...	...
Processions,—Organising in the public streets without permit, ..	...	...	...	...	...
Householder Registration,—Failing to register, .....	2	2	...	1	...
Ordinance No. 1 of 1889.					
Decoying men or boys into or away from the Colony, .....	4	...	...	5	1
Keeping unlicensed Emigration Houses, .....	...	...	...	...	...
Neglecting to enter names of boarders on register, .....	9	6	...	4	...
Personating Emigrants, .....	3	3	...	...	...
Ordinance No. 4 of 1897.					
Abduction of girls under the age of 18 years (Sec. 26), .....	9	1	3	2	3*
Decoying women and girls into or away from the Colony, .....	10	1	3	5	2
Detaining, harbouring or receiving women or girls, .....	29	5	5	14	16
Procurement of girls under age to have carnal connection, .....	7	2	...	3	3
Knowingly deriving profits from prostitution, letting women out for hire, trading in them, .....	6	2	3	2	2

\* 1 female committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

**Annexe A.**

---

Report of the Po Leung Kuk for the year 1912.

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The following 12 gentlemen were elected in March to act as Managing Committee for the Year 1912 :—

Pun Wai Sun.	Li Po Kwai.
Kwok Sut Ting.	Cheung San Wu.
Au Chak Man.	Hau Shau Nam.
Chan Kai Ming.	Lo Kit Ping.
Lai Chau Tam.	Li Yau Chun.
Lo Chung Kui.	Li Chuk Yu

No Meetings of the Permanent Board of Direction and the Committee sitting together at this office were held during the year.

The number of inmates in the Po Leung Kuk on January 1st was 72, and 581 persons in all were admitted during the year. The circumstances of their admission and the action taken regarding them are detailed in Table A.

332 women and girls were admitted with their own consent: 17 were lost children, 5 were accompanied by parent or guardian, and 17 were runaway maidservants.

On leaving the Po Leung Kuk 179 women and girls were placed in the charge of their husband, parents or other relatives, 54 were sent to Charitable Institutions in China, 27 were adopted, 16 married, while 14 were sent to the French Consulate to be sent to their homes in Indo-China. The number released under bond was 43. The Italian Convent, Eyre Diocesan Refuge and Victoria Home again took in many suitable cases, 36 women and children being sent to these institutions. The number of inmates of the Po Leung Kuk on the 31st December was 64.

The income and expenditure during the year and the assets and liabilities of the Society are set out in Tables B and C attached. The accounts of the Managing Committee have again been audited by Messrs. Li Yau Tsun and Chiu Chau Sam.

The balance to the credit of the Society on the 31st December was \$17,672 as compared with \$18,176 at the beginning of the year.

The total expenditure thus exceeded the income by some \$500, and amounted to \$9,800 as compared with \$10,890 in 1911. The subscriptions amounted to \$8,254 an increase of \$120 over the 1911 figures.

The Kuk was visited monthly by the Visiting Justices, Messrs. Brotherton Harker and Chau Siu-ki, who in no case found occasion for adverse comment. The average number of inmate monthly was 75.

The Matron reports that the inmates have conducted themselves well: their progress in knitting, reading, etc., during the year was very good: and that quite 75% of them are very diligent at their work.

Dr. Perkins of the London Mission continued to act as honorary medical adviser to the Kuk. Her report on the health of the inmates during the year shows a cleaner bill of health than in 1911. There was no epidemic of infectious disease, and though 2 cases of Small-pox occurred, the contagion did not spread further. There was one case of sudden death from acute abdominal trouble—this happened in the night before medical aid could be summoned.

All the members of the staff have given satisfaction.

E. R. HALLIFAX,  
*Registrar General,*  
*President.*

KAI HO KAI,  
*Vice-President.*

31st March, 1913.



Table B.

PO LEUNG KUK.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure from 1st January to 31st December, 1912.

RECEIPTS.	\$	c.	\$	c.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Balance from previous year :—									
On Fixed Deposit, .....	15,000.00				By the Elected Committee (see Table C), .....	.....		9,800.00	
At Current Account, .....	3,176.47		18,176.47		Balance :—				
					On Fixed Deposit, .....	15,000.00			
Subscriptions :—					At Current Account, .....	2,672.30		17,672.30	
Yue Lan Celebrations, West Point,	570.00								
Elected Committee, .....	349.00								
Guilds, .....	4,263.82								
Man Mo Temple, .....	1,487.90								
Theatres, .....	1,583.33		8,254.05						
Interest :—									
On Deposit, .....	928.80								
On Current Account, .....	112.98		1,041.78						
Total, .....		\$	27,472.30		Total, .....		\$	27,472.30	

**Table C.**

Statement showing particulars of Expenditure by the Elected Committee from the  
1st January to the 31st December, 1912.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$	\$	
	c.	c.	
Balance from previous year,.....	110.83	45.50	
Received from Permanent Board,.....	9,800.00	4,257.56	
Miscellaneous Receipts, .....	35.08	1,398.11	
Premium on bank notes, .....	334.76	394.81	
		64.25	
		667.94	
		128.66	
		147.87	
		129.73	
		101.89	
		2,859.90	
		10,196.22	
		84.45	
<b>Total,.....</b> \$	<b>10,280.67</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>10,280.67</b>