

The Hong Kong Treasury Bills (London), (No. 6)—The object of this ordinance was to authorise the Governor-in-Council to request the Crown Agents for the Colonies to borrow by the issue in London of Hong Kong Government Treasury bills.

The Bank of Canton Limited (Capital Conversion). (No. 8)—The object of this ordinance was to empower the Company to convert gold capital into silver.

The Wireless Telegraphy (No. 11)—The objects of this ordinance were to make it necessary for receiving sets to be licensed and to make it an offence to maintain, or possess, a wireless telegraph station without a license.

The Trade Loan (No. 13)—The object of this ordinance was to charge a certain loan upon the general revenue and assets of the colony of Hong Kong.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The European staff was increased by nine during the year.

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

	Number of Pupils.		Total.
	English Schools.	Vernacular Schools.	
Government Schools - - -	3,280	293	3,573
Military Schools - - -	136	—	136
Excluded Private Schools	150	—	150
Grant Schools - - -	3,901	1,041	4,942
Controlled Private Schools - - -	3,376	21,088	24,464
Controlled Private Schools, New Territories - - -	15	4,890	4,905
Technical Institute - - -	460	—	460
Total - - -	11,318	27,312	38,630

The most important schools are *Queen's College* and *King's College* for Chinese, three *District Schools* their feeders and the *Belilios Public School* for Chinese girls. There is an *Indian School* of growing importance housed in a building presented to the Colony by the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie. *The Central School* and *Kowloon Junior, Victoria* and *Quarry Bay Schools* for children of

British parentage have an average attendance of 272. There is also a school for the children of the Peak District with an average attendance of 42. The *Diocesan School* and *St. Joseph's College* are important boys' schools in receipt of an annual grant. The *Italian, French, and St. Mary's Convents*, the *Diocesan Girls' School*, and the *St. Stephen's Girls School* are the most important of the English Grant Schools for girls. There are two Vernacular Normal Schools for Men and Women respectively, and one Vernacular Middle School.

The Hong Kong Technical Institute affords an opportunity for higher education of students who have left school. Instruction was given in 1926 in Building Construction, Chemistry (Practical and Theoretical), Physics, Electricity, Commercial English, French, Shorthand, Book-keeping and Cookery. Classes for men and women teachers, both "English" and "Vernacular" are a feature of the Institute.

The lecturers are recruited from the members of the medical and educational faculties of the Colony, and from the Department of Public Works, and receive fees for their services. The Institute is furnished with a well equipped chemical laboratory and excellent physical apparatus.

The University of Hong Kong was incorporated under a local University Ordinance, 1911, and opened in 1912. It is a residential University and open to students of both sexes.

The late Sir Hormusjee Mody bore the entire expense of the erection of the main building and additions have been made through the liberality of benefactors of varied nationality and domicile. The latest addition to the buildings is a workshop built out of a contribution from Sir Robert Ho Tung.

The annual income of the University now amounts to about \$510,000 of which about \$315,000 comes from endowments and \$50,000 from Government. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire gave £40,000 to the original endowment fund and subsequently \$100,000 for engineering equipment. The Rockefeller Institution has endowed the University with three chairs in surgery, medicine and obstetrics, the endowment being in each case \$250,000.

The expenditure for the year 1926 amounted to \$495,556.

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

The Faculty of Medicine provides a six year course of study in the usual pre-medical and medical sciences, leading to the degree of M.B., and B.S. The degrees of M.D., and M.S., may

be obtained for post-graduate work. The degrees above mentioned are recognised by the General Medical Council for registration in Great Britain.

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

The Faculty of Arts includes departments of pure arts and science, social science, commerce and a department for training teachers. The course is in all cases one of four years and leads to the degree of B.A. The degree for post-graduate work is that of M.A.

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

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

The site of the University was given by the Government of Hong Kong. As subsequently enlarged by minor grants and by purchase, the University estate covers an area of 709,789 sq. ft. The view from the grounds over the harbour is magnificent and the grounds are naturally beautiful.

In the main buildings are housed the chemical and physical laboratories, the University library and portions of the engineering laboratories. They further include the Great Hall, a Senate room and the lecture and class rooms used by the Faculty of Arts and for general purposes.

Special medical buildings include schools of anatomy, physiology, pathology and tropical medicine, erected at the cost of Chinese gentlemen resident in the Colony. Clinical instruction is given at the Government Civil Hospital.

Special engineering buildings include :—

- (a) a power station, generating light and power for the estate, energy being supplied by internal combustion engines of varied types which are available for instructional purposes ;
- (b) a prime movers (steam) and hydraulics laboratory, at present housed in a converted pumping station, formerly the property of the Government ; and
- (c) A workshop, for practical instruction of students.

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

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

Other buildings upon the estate include:—

- (a) the Vice-Chancellor's Lodge
- (b) Staff-quarters
- (c) the resident hostels, and
- (d) the University Union Building.

Unless exempted from residence (such exemption being ordinarily granted on the ground that the student's "manner of life" is not such as is catered for in the hostels), every matriculated student is required to reside either in a University or recognised hostel.

The University hostels are three in number—Lugard Hall, Eliot Hall and May Hall.

Recognised hostels are at present two in number—Morrison Hall, situated immediately above the University grounds and conducted by the London Missionary Society, and St. John's Hall, immediately opposite the front of the University, conducted by the Church Missionary Society.

Each student occupies a separate room or cubicle, and there are the usual common rooms. Each University hostel is in charge of a member of the staff, as resident warden.

No University hostel at present exists for women students—whose right to admission to the University was first recognised in 1921; but some arrangements for the accommodation of a few women students in a rented building have been made by the authorities of St. Stephen's Girls' College, a Church of England girls' school which is near the University. The nuns of a neighbouring Italian convent are also prepared to house a few women students.

The tuition fee is \$300—the hostel fee which includes board and lodging is \$300. A student who is allowed to live in a hostel during a vacation—some have to because of their work, *e.g.* medical students, and others because their homes are too far away—pay at the rate of \$8 a week. When a student joins he is required to deposit caution money to the extent of \$25, and to pay a registration fee of \$5. The annual subscription to the University Union is \$15 and this covers the annual subscription to practically all the athletic clubs. The graduation fee is \$25. Probably about \$1,200 represents the minimum amount which at present prices would cover a student's annual expenses including vacations. It would cost a

Chinese student who goes abroad \$2,500 a year at the very least, and this would not cover travelling expenses.

Numerous scholarships are available, including the King Edward VII Scholarships founded by His Majesty's Government. There are also scholarships provided by the Governments of Hong Kong, of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, of Kedah and Siam.

The Union is the centre of the social life of the students. It is at once a Club and a centre of athletics. The Union Committee contains certain members of the University teaching staff, but its President and Secretary are undergraduates elected by the undergraduates. The undergraduate members of the Committee are also elected by their fellow students. There is a Union magazine with English and Chinese sections. The editors are students, a member of the teaching staff acting as assistant editor. There are twenty-one women students; these women students are all members of the Union.

Students of the University come from Kwangtung, Chilhi, Hankow, Hupeh, Yunnan, Hunan, Shanghai, Peking, Fukien, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Kedah, Jahore, Java, Manila, Burma, Siam, Japan, India and Macao. The present enrolment is 289 of whom 248 are Chinese and 43 non-Chinese.

PUBLIC WORKS.

BUILDINGS.

During the year progress as stated was made on the following works:—

Hong Kong.—Work on the new Fire Brigade Station proceeded satisfactorily and the building was completed and occupied during the period September to December.

The following works were also completed during the year:—

New King's College, the New Sisters' Quarters to the Government Civil Hospital and the Alterations to the Victoria Hospital. Work on the Additional Quarters in Ventris Road was recommenced in March and continued satisfactorily to the end of the year.

Kowloon.—The small amount of work remaining to be done to the New Hospital was completed early in the year and a few minor improvements were carried out to other buildings.

New Kowloon.—The work for the New Gaol at Ngau Shi Wan was left in abeyance.

New Territories.—Married Quarters for Chinese Police were completed at the following stations:—Cheung Chau, Sai Kung, Taipo and Sha Tau Kok.

The work of erection of Quarters for Cadets at Canton was suspended until about the end of October; from this time until the end of the year satisfactory progress was made.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Hong Kong.—The work on the road contouring Wong Nei Chong and Tai Hang Valleys made slow progress, owing to difficulty with resumptions of lots at Tai Hang Village: the section near Tai Hang Village remains uncompleted.

The work on the road from Causeway Bay to Quarry Bay was held in abeyance.

The Road construction in the Wong Nei Chong Development Scheme made fair progress.

Kowloon.—The removal of the hill obstruction at the junction of Nathan Road and Gascoigne Road was completed.

To Kwa Wan Road and Argyle Street Extension to Waterloo Road made fair progress.

The work on Chatham Road proceeded slowly and the contract was closed before the end of the year.

The Mong Kok-Kowloon City road was completed.

New Kowloon.—Waterloo Road from Kowloon Boundary to foot hills made fair progress.

New Territories.—The Fanling-Sha Tau Kok Road and the widening of all the bridges on the Castle Peak-Fanling Road, including those at Au Tau and Kam T'sin, were completed. The construction of the approach to the New Bridge at Tai Po to replace that washed away in 1925 made fair progress.

DRAINAGE.

Hong Kong.—Considerable progress was made on the reconstruction of Wong Nei Chong Nullah, sections 1 and 2 (from Blue Pool to the Race Stands) being practically completed.

New Sewers and storm water drains were constructed, to the extent of 6,500 feet.

Good progress was made with the re-drainage of the area between the Praya and Queen's Road East, in connection with the Praya East Reclamation Scheme.

Kowloon.—The Ma Tau Chung Nullah was completed. Storm water drains from 15" to 66" in diameter were constructed in the Matachung District, to a length of 5,600 feet.

The main sewer from Fuk Tsun Heung to Kowloon Tong, east of the Railway, was completed. It varies in size from 6" to 33" and is 8,500 feet in length.

Other sewers and storm water drains were constructed to the extent of 7,000 feet.

New Kowloon.—The drainage of the Kowloon Tong Development Area was proceeded with, sewers and storm water drains being constructed to the extent of 6,500 feet and 3,000 feet respectively.

Other sewers and storm water drains were laid to the extent of 2,900 feet.

The extension of the Mong Kok Tsui Nullah from the Old Kowloon Boundary to the Kowloon range of hills progressed slowly.

New Territories —Various works were carried out, largely of an anti-malarial nature.

WATER WORKS.

Hong Kong.—The eastern half of the Service Reservoir at the Eastern Filter Beds was completed, with the exception of the roof, and was put into use, while the invert and walls of the western section were approaching completion.

The new Simpson Engine at Tytam Tuk Pumping Station was completed and placed in commission after satisfactory tests had been run.

Stanley Mound East Catchwater was satisfactorily completed.

Totals of 950 lin. ft. of 18" diameter, 2,500 lin. ft. of 15" diameter and 300 lin. ft. of 6" diameter C.I. pipes were laid in Monmouth Path, Queen's Road Central and D'Aguiar Street respectively during the year.

A Contract for the Chemical House and Concrete Filter Beds at Bowen Road was let and good progress had been made by the end of the year.

New mechanical sand washers were received during the year and a considerable saving has been effected in sand washing costs.

Kowloon.—Improvements and renewals to the distributing system were continued.

The four new filter beds at Lai Chi Kok Pass were completed and placed in commission.

The extension to Beacon Hill Catchwater was completed.

Shing Mun Valley Scheme.—The Access Road from Tsun Wan to Pineapple Pass was completed.

The North and South Tunnels under Smugglers' Ridge and Golden Hill respectively, a total length of 6,672 lin. ft., were completed.

The Reception Reservoir was completed and filled with water from the Shing Mun River by means of the tunnels before the end of the year.

The 24" diameter steel mains arrived from England, but no laying was undertaken.

RECLAMATIONS.

Hong Kong.—Praya East, about 90 acres, of which about $58\frac{1}{2}$ acres were reclaimed by the end of the year.

Quarry Bay.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, wholly completed.

North Point.—Private scheme, $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres, approximately $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres completed.

Kowloon.—Tai Kok Tsui Reclamation, total area 54 acres approximately, of which 48 acres were reclaimed at the end of the year.

New Kowloon.—Sham Shui Po Reclamation comprising an area of 66 acres almost completed except for sea wall.

Kai Tack Reclamation, private enterprise, practically no work done during the year.

Kowloon Bay West Reclamation, satisfactory progress made, about $7\frac{1}{4}$ acres formed by the end of the year.

Kowloon Bay East Reclamation, $18\frac{1}{2}$ acres, approximately $15\frac{3}{4}$ acres completed

New Territories.—Further reclamation work undertaken by the Standard Oil Co., in progress.

PIERS.

Hong Kong.—Work on the contract for overhauling and repairing Blake Pier was commenced towards the end of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fair progress was made with the levelling of the Kowloon Tong Development Scheme Areas, approximately 13 acres being handed over to the Company during the year.

The total amount expended on Public Works Extraordinary was \$4,720,000.19 and on annually recurrent works \$1,822,816.80.

RAILWAY.

The Water Tank and Tower at Kowloon was completed. The old tank together with the wooden coal ramp was dismantled and the existing water column connected by a 6 inch pipe to the new tank. The base of the tower was covered with a cement concrete floor.

A contract for the Extension to Platform Awnings, Kowloon was let in October of last year. Owing to the softness of the column foundations, hardwood piles had to be substituted for the usual China fir piles. Apart from this, the construction was exactly similar to the existing portion. Considerable delay was experienced in completing this work owing to the Asbestos Corrugated Sheets arriving in a badly damaged condition. Approximately only 50% were intact and fresh sheeting was obtained through a local firm. This arrived in good order and the work was completed before the end of the year.

2,200 feet of Cement Concrete Channels were laid in No. 1 Cutting. A good deal of rock cutting was involved.

At Taipo Station a considerable amount of work was carried out. All drains at or near the station have been attended to with a view to preventing as far as possible mosquito breeding areas within the Railway boundaries.

A portion of the existing channel in Gills Cutting was taken up and relaid.

A further 3 bays of the Running Shed roof were stripped and replaced with Asbestos Corrugated Sheetting. Only 2 bays now remain to be done.

The brick arches formerly partitioning the old and extended portions of Running Shed No. 2 were dismantled in order to give more room for overhauling locomotives. The glazing in the roof of the Machine and Erecting Shops was painted green in an endeavour to lower the temperature of these shops which is very oppressive during the summer months.

A new butt end loading ramp for vehicles was constructed at the siding near the Railway Pier, Kowloon Station.

The Sea Wall in front of Kowloon Station was grouted with cement mortar.

The shafts on both sides of Beacon Hill Tunnel were found hollowed out on the top. They were filled in, and turfed and channels constructed around them.

Attempts were made to lessen the water leakage inside the tunnel.