

Kao teng hsio tang, 8 masters (2 Japanese), 130 pupils divided into 3 sections with 6, 4 and 2 years' courses.
 Si fan hsio tang, 8 masters (2 Japanese and 1 Englishman), 170 pupils.
 Min hsio tang, 6 masters, 200 pupils, } established by mandarins and merchants —
 Liang teng hsio tang, 5 masters, 200 pupils } train masters for elementary schools.
 Kao teng hsiao hsio tang in the Manchurian part, 3 masters, 60 pupils, 3 years' course.
 Ming yang hsiao hsio tang, 8 schools.
 Nu hsio tang, 70 pupils, Nu kai teng hsiao hsio tang, 70 pupils.
 Tsung hsio tang, 5 masters, 170 pupils, 3, 2 and 1 1/2 years' courses.
 Facheng hsio tang, 6 masters, 90 pupils (mostly »hubu») in 3 sections with 3, 2 and 1 year's courses. Principal subject law.

Hsun ding hsio tang (police), 4 masters and 120 pupils.

A school of mines is supposed to be opened soon.

The following schools are said to have been opened in other parts of the province:

19 Kao teng hsiao hsio tang

In 9 fu and 10 chow:	19 tsung hsio tang
	19 si fan hsio tang
	57 ming yang hsio tang
	19 nu hsio tang (or Tien su hui)
In 94 hsien:	94 kao teng hsiao hsio tang
	94 nu hsio tang
	284 ming yang hsio tang

In villages: (?) several hundred elementary schools.

A great deal has been spent on buildings and establishment in general. The teaching staff is still not equal to its task. A large proportion, however, has studied in Japan, but in the majority of cases such studies have been confined to a short stay. Nevertheless, there are many indications that serious efforts are being made to improve this, undoubtedly the weakest point of the school reforms. Last year 20 or 30 pupils who had completed the course at the Kao teng hsio tang were sent to Japan at the expense of the province, while at the same time 25 of the best pupils of the Ta hsio tang were despatched to England. So far the grants have usually been calculated for quite an insufficient time, by the end of which, whether he has completed his studies or not, the scholar has to return to Peiping and pass an examination at court — in Chinese! There is scarcely any doubt, however, that the Chinese authorities are beginning to see things in their true light and that this defect will also be remedied.

With regard to the abolition of opium smoking the province falls short of the other provinces I have passed through, with the exception of Sinkiang, of course. About two years ago the governor of that time gave orders that opium growing should be restricted, but since the arrival of the new governor cultivation has increased again. This vice is only combated by means of higher taxes. 7 taels in silver (as against 4 taels two years ago) are now paid per 100 liang (in weight) of opium. 3 taels in silver are charged per mou for the right of growing opium. A hospital for opium smokers has been established in