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# REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1915

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# BUDGET

FOR THE YEAR 1916.

SHANGHAI

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# MUNICIPAL REPORT.

The Council herein submits to the Ratepayers the Annual Report on Public Matters, together with the Financial Statement for the year ending December 31, 1915, and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1916.

Mr. Figge, Vice-Chairman, resigned on January 23, and the vacancy on the Council was filled by the nomination of Count L. Jezierski, member elect of the Council for 1915. At the meeting of January 27, upon the proposal of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Gulland, Mr. White-Cooper was elected Vice-Chairman, and the following changes in the Standing Committees were arranged: Mr. Gulland transferred to the Watch Committee, and Mr. Mackie to the Works Committee; Count Jezierski joined the Finance Committee.

No further change in the Council for 1914/5 took place before the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers. Mr. C. E. Anton did not seek re-election. At the Election held on January 21 and 22, the gentlemen hereunder mentioned were declared to have been elected and at their first meeting on March 24, upon the proposal of Mr. White-Cooper, seconded by Mr. Ezra, Mr. Pearce was re-elected Chairman: Mr. White-Cooper was re-elected to the Vice Chair. The Council resolved itself into Standing Committees as follows:—

*Finance Committee.*—Count L. JEZIERSKI, Messrs. E. C. PEARCE and A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER.

*Works Committee.*— Messrs. E. I. EZRA, C. G. S. MACKIE and W. L. MERRIMAN.

*Watch Committee.*— Messrs. H. C. GULLAND, A. HIDE and J. JOHNSTONE.

It was decided to request the members of the Sub-Committees to continue their services for another year, and the Council's representatives thereon were arranged as follows:—

<i>Band Committee.</i> —	Mr. JOHNSTONE.
<i>Chinese Educational Committee.</i> —	Mr. EZRA.
<i>Foreign Educational Committee.</i> —	Mr. WHITE-COOPER.
<i>Permanent Educational Committee.</i> —	Mr. WHITE-COOPER.
<i>Public Recreation Ground Committee.</i> —	Mr. GULLAND.

The resignation of Mr. H. C. Gulland on his departure from Shanghai was received on October 27, and his place was filled by the co-option of Mr. Akira Ishii, whose name was next in the order of Ratepayers obtaining the greatest number of votes at the election held on January 21 and 22. At the meeting of the Council on November 3, Mr. Ishii was appointed to serve on the Finance Committee. The vacancy on the Public Recreation Ground Committee was filled by the appointment of Mr. Mackie.

The Council has met weekly on Wednesdays and the meetings of the Standing Committees have been as follows:—

Watch Committee	18
Works Committee	16
Finance Committee	8

The Council went into recess from August 4 to September 8.

# WATCH MATTERS.

## REPORT OF OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEER CORPS.

*Strength.*—The strength of the Corps on 31 December 1915 was :—

Unit.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Staff	4	—	4
Quarter Master Staff	1	2	3
Medical Staff	8	—	8
Light Horse	3	36	39
Artillery	2	33	35
Maxim Company	3	51	54
Engineer Company	4	53	57
"A" Company British	3	113	116
"B" Company British	3	70	73
Customs Company	1	51	52
German Company	—	24	24
American Company	2	72	74
Portuguese Company	3	73	76
Japanese Company	3	40	43
Chinese Company	3	95	98
Austro-Hungarian Company	1	29	30
Shanghai Scottish Company	3	86	89
Italian Company	1	42	43
Buglers	—	12	12
<hr/>			
Total Active	48	882	930
Reserve Officers	3	—	3
First Reserves	3	108	111
Second Reserves	—	16	16
German Reserve	2	78	80
Light Horse Reserve	1	10	11
Unit Reserves	1	22	23
<hr/>			
	58	1,116	1,174
Motor Car Company	—	19	19
Maritime Company	1	40	41
<hr/>			
	59	1,175	1,234
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The following table shows the number joining and leaving the Corps with the strength at the end of each month :—

Month.	Joined.	Left.	Strength.
—	—	—	—
January	71	59	1,204
February	28	25	1,207
March	37	31	1,201
April	26	61	1,168
May	24	19	1,179
June	23	19	1,183
July	17	28	1,172
August	21	34	1,159
September	20	31	1,148
October	45	106	1,089
November	51	21	1,119
December	98	43	1,174

The average strength for 12 months was 1,168 as against 1,055 for 1914.



The following are the reasons for members leaving their Units during the year.

Left Shanghai	245
After 3 or more years' service	14
Pressure of business	26
Ill-health	7
Death	5
Transferred to Reserves	12
Miscellaneous	168

During the year there were 18 transfers from the Reserves to Active Units.

It is also worthy of special note that a number of old Volunteers have rejoined the Active Units, and the unabated zeal and keen spirit with which they have resumed their military duties sets an example which should be followed by all men of the community, of suitable age and with military qualifications.

*Staff.*—Lieut.-Col. R. N. Bray left Shanghai on 22 March having been recalled by the War Office, and the Council acquiesced in his temporarily relinquishing the Command of the Corps.

The German and Austrian Companies paraded a few days before Lieut.-Col. Bray's departure, to say goodbye to their Commandant, and on 22 March the remainder of the Corps paraded to form an escort, and a guard of honour at the Municipal pontoons. There was a large muster at these parades, which helped to give expression to the respect in which Lieut.-Col. Bray was held as Commandant, and the affection with which he was regarded as a friend.

The high standard of efficiency and discipline which he set for the Corps will, it is hoped, long be maintained as a tribute to his Command.

The Orderly Room Staff was depleted by the departure for England of :—

Hon. Lieut. and Quartermaster	E. C. Fry	on 1 February.
Sergeant-Major	J. R. Taylor	on 9 August.
" "	S. Rabone	on 31 October.

Major T. E. Trueman was appointed Commandant *ad interim*, and on 7 July was gazetted by the War Office temporary Major, with seniority from 22 March, the date on which he assumed Command of the Corps.

Lieut. S. S. Sellick of the Engineer Company was transferred to the Staff on 8 April 1915, so that he could have more time for the duties of Corps Musketry Instructor.

Sergeant W. T. Rose, Artillery, was appointed acting Quartermaster Sergeant on 13 August, and after the departure of Sergeant-Major Rabone has carried on single handed the work of the Orderly Room in addition to his own duties in a very efficient manner.

Mr. B. Inglis was appointed Sergeant Drummer on 9 February.

*Medical Staff.*—Lieut. G. P. Ziervogel resigned his commission on 17 November.

*Light Horse.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 36, the squadron had 28 First Class Efficient, 7 Second Class Efficient, and 1 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 77.77 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 95.56. The Classification was Marksmen 9, First Class Shots 7, Second Class Shots 10, Third Class Shots 1, Non-Efficient 8.

The total strength of the Squadron on 31 December was 39.

Lieut. E. H. McMichael was granted three months' leave from 9 October.

*Artillery.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 35, the Battery had 35 First Class Efficient, a percentage of 100% First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was, Part II 105.48. The Classification was Marksmen 7, First Class Shots 6, Second Class Shots 11, Third Class Shots 9. The total strength of the Battery on 31 December was 35.

Captain R. W. Davis was granted 6 months' leave from 9 April.

A Commission as 2nd Lieut. was granted to Mr. S. B. Neill on 2 June and he was granted 6 months' leave from 16 July.

2nd Lieut. J. S. Hay resigned his commission on 29 July on proceeding to England.

Captain L. E. Canning was appointed to command the Battery until the return of Captain Davis.

*S.V.C. Ponies.*—The stables in Seymour Road had to be vacated as the buildings and ground were required by the owner for other purposes, and the ponies are now housed in Mandalay Road.

During the year two ponies were destroyed as unfit for Artillery work and one died.

The following gentlemen have kindly presented ponies for use in the Battery during the year : Messrs. Neild, Sheridan and K. G. Barrett.

*Marim Battery.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 53, the Battery had 34 First Class Efficient, 9 Second Class Efficient, 7 Recruits and 3 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 73.91 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 89.97. The Classification was Marksmen 3, First Class Shots 4, Second Class Shots 16, Third Class Shots 14, Recruits 7, Non-Efficient 6.

The total strength of the Battery on 31 December was 54.

Commissions have been granted as under :—

Mr. S. Henman, 2nd Lieut. from 3 March ; Mr. E. B. Heaton-Smith, 2nd Lieut. from 10 March ; Mr. F. R. Ormston, 2nd Lieut. from 27 October.

2nd Lieut. A. C. Lightfoot resigned his commission on proceeding to England on 5 March.

2nd Lieut. S. Henman was granted 6 months' leave and subsequently resigned his commission on 19 August.

By the private enterprise of some members of the Battery, an attachment has been made whereby a gun can be fixed on the side car of a motor bicycle, and has proved a valuable addition to the fighting value of the unit.

*Engineer Company.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 53, the Company had 24 First Class Efficient, 15 Second Class Efficient, 3 Recruits and 11 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 48.00 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 95.69. The Classification was Marksmen 4, First Class Shots 6, Second Class Shots 20, Third Class Shots 12, Recruits 3, Non-Efficient 4.

The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 57.

The more important technical work performed by this Company during the year has been in connexion with the Easter and Autumn Camps. At the former a floating bridge with boat and barrel piers was constructed under the superintendence of Lieut. Pearson across the Soochow Creek, and was crossed over by several units taking part in the field manœuvres.

The latrines and incinerator for the Easter Camp were also constructed by the Company.

At the Autumn Camp a lashed trestle bridge was constructed.

The construction of the redoubt commenced in 1914 has been continued during the year.

*"A" Company British.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 86, the Company had 60 First Class Efficient, 17 Second Class Efficient, 7 Recruits and 2 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 75.44 First Class Efficient.

The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 86.45. The Classification was Marksmen 7, First Class Shots 9, Second Class Shots 22, Third Class Shots 37, Recruits 7, Non-Efficient 1. The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 116.

Lieut. J. E. Needham resigned his commission from 6 January on his proceeding to England.

Sergeant W. J. Monk was granted a commission as 2nd Lieut. on 3 March.

Lieut. W. Fraud resigned his commission and was placed on the retired list with rank of Captain.

*"B" Company British.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 66, the Company had 47 First Class Efficient, 12 Second Class Efficient, 5 Recruits and 2 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 77.04 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 95.44. The Classification was Marksmen 10, First Class Shots 1, Second Class Shots 27, Third Class Shots 18, Recruits 5 and Non-Efficient 2.

The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 73.

Col.-Sergeant J. H. Crocker was granted a commission as 2nd Lieut. on 6 January.

2nd Lieut. J. J. G. Hay was granted leave for 6 months from 17 May, and he subsequently resigned his commission.

Lieut. J. C. Bosustow was transferred from the Chinese Company to the temporary command of "B" Company on 3 June, and resigned his commission on 14 October on proceeding to England.

Captain L. J. Cubitt was appointed to the temporary command of "B" Company on 21 October.

Captain Gordon upon his return from leave transferred to the Reserve of Officers and Captain Cubitt was confirmed in his appointment.

*Customs Company.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 50, the Company had 24 First Class Efficient, 9 Second Class Efficient, 9 Recruits and 8 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 58.53 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 76.90. The Classification was Marksman 1, First Class Shots 2, Second Class Shots 13, Third Class Shots 17, Recruits 9, Non-Efficient 5. The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 52.

Mr. Hilliard was appointed 2nd Lieut. on 10 March.

Captain R. H. R. Wade resigned his commission on 4 October and was placed on the Retired List.

*German Company.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 28, the Active Company had 11 First Class Efficient, 11 Second Class Efficient, and 6 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 39.28 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 96.40. The Classification was Marksmen 4, First Class Shots 7, Second Class Shots 5, Third Class Shots 9, Non-Efficient 3. The strength of the Active Company on 31 December was 24 and of the Reserves 80, making a total of 104.

*American Company.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 48, the Company had 40 First Class Efficient, 4 Second Class Efficient, 2 Recruits and 2 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 86.95 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 141.79. The Classification was Marksmen 28, First Class Shots 10, Second Class Shots 6, Third Class Shots 2, Recruits 2. The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 74.

2nd Lieuts. E. K. Howe and A. H. Swan were promoted to Lieutenants on 4 February.

Captain W. E. Saner was granted seven months' leave from 20 March, and he resigned his commission on 18 November.

Captain Ransom was appointed to command the Company while Lieut. Swan was absent on leave from 16 July to 21 August.

*Portuguese Company.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 84, the Company had 69 First Class Efficient, 3 Second Class Efficient, 10 Recruits and 2 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 93.24 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 89.08. The Classification was Marksmen 5, First Class Shots 8, Second Class Shots 26, Third Class Shots 32, Recruits 10. The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 76.

*Japanese Company.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 53, the Company had 24 First Class Efficient, 4 Second Class Efficient, 9 Recruits and 16 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 54.54 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 92.13. The Classification was Marksmen 4, First Class Shots 4, Second Class Shots 17, Third Class Shots 16, Recruits 9. The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 43.

This Company continues to show a decrease in numbers and I can only repeat the hope expressed by Lieut.-Col. Bray in last year's report that, during the coming year, some way will be found to increase the strength.

*Chinese Company.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 86, the Company had 80 First Class Efficient, 6 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 93.02 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 97.85. The Classification was Marksmen 5, First Class Shots 5, Second Class Shots 25, Third Class Shots 47, Non-Efficient 1. The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 98.

Mr. T. A. Zee was appointed 2nd Lieut. on 23 September.

*Austro-Hungarian Company.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 30, the Company had 24 First Class Efficient, 1 Second Class Efficient, 3 Recruits and 2 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 88.88 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 69.50. The Classification was Marksmen 2, Second Class Shots 7, Third Class Shots 15, Recruits 3, Non-Efficient 2. The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 30.



*Shanghai Scottish.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 79, the Company had 38 First Class Efficient, 8 Second Class Efficient, 22 Recruits and 11 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 66.66 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 64.72. The Classification was Second Class Shots 9, Third Class Shots 42, Recruits 22, Non-Efficient 3. The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 89.

Mr. J. S. Chisholm was appointed 2nd Lieut. on 17 March.

*Italian Company.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 40, the Company had 2 First Class Efficient, 16 Second Class Efficient, 16 Recruits and 6 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 8.33 First Class Efficient. The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 43.

This Company was unable to complete its Musketry Course as there was not sufficient time.

Captain D. M. Varalda resigned his commission on 4 August, since when the company has been commanded by 2nd Lieut. Commencini.

*Buglers.*—With the appointment of Mr. B. Inglis to the post of Sergeant Bugler there has been a marked improvement in the efficiency of the Buglers, which was particularly noticed in Camp at Kiangwan. The strength on 31 December was 12.

*Reserves.*—On 7 October the official approval of the Council to the scheme for re-organising the Reserves appeared in the Gazette.

The new conditions under which it was suggested to establish a Reserve were fully discussed by a representative Board of Officers on 16 September, and the Council approved the scheme in its entirety. The following are the conditions :—

1.—Appointment of a Staff Reserve Officer. This officer to be responsible to the Commandant for the organisation, maintenance and efficiency of the Reserve.

2.—Reserve Company. This Company to be divided into two classes, First Reserves and Second Reserves, under the conditions as laid down hereunder :—  
First Reserves :—

(a)—Men who have left the active list within three years and who qualify each year by attending the requisite number of drills and firing the Musketry Course as laid down by the Commandant ; all who fail to thus qualify will be transferred to the Second Reserves.

(b)—Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of three years' seniority may, on the recommendation of the Officer Commanding their Unit, and with the approval of the Commandant, be allowed to retain their rank when transferred to the First Reserves. Seniority will be reckoned from the date of their appointment to the rank with which they transfer, but junior in all cases to those of Active Units.

(c)—All Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men transferred from Active Units will retain their uniforms, but for purposes of distinction the letter "R" to be added to the shoulder straps.

(d)—Members of the Light Horse, Artillery, Maxims, Engineers or any other technical Unit, or of a Unit which does not use the British drill, who transfer to the First Reserves, may be required to attend the prescribed number of drills with the Active Unit of their branch of the Corps each year.

(e)—Men over 30 years of age with previous military training, on the recommendation of the Commandant, may become Members of the First Reserves. Men thus joining will obtain Uniforms on payment of \$14 and signing an agreement to serve for one year similar to the agreement now in use for active members. If these men complete three years service, the above sum of \$14 to be refunded at the rate of \$7 on completion of the second years' service and \$7 on completion of third year's service.

Second Reserves :—

(a)—Will be those men who fail to qualify in any year as First Reserves.

(b)—Men who have received a military training but are not disposed to undergo further training.

(c)—Men who have received no military training and are over 35 years of age to be available for special service.

(d)—Uniform will not be worn by the Second Reserves but a distinguishing badge will be supplied in case of actual service.

*Qualification for First Reserves.*—To qualify as a First Reserve it will be necessary to attend six drills and fire the Musketry Course as laid down from time to time.

*Privileges of First Reserves.*—Those who qualify as First Reserves will be allowed to shoot in the Corps Annual Rifle Meeting and in the Inter-Company Team Challenge Shield Competition.

*Qualification for Second Reserves.*—Those who join under sections (a) or (b) as above will be required to fire a short Musketry Course as will be laid down, preferably two short ranges.

*12-Bore Companies.*—It was unanimously decided to strongly recommend to the Council the disbandment of these Units.

It will be noticed that there is no interference with the present Unit Reserves, the Reserve Staff Officer merely being responsible for seeing that the men do the training laid down for them.

The scheme as a whole provides an organisation wide enough in scope to include every eligible able-bodied man, and at the same time clearly divides the trained from the partially or untrained men and, in this respect alone, materially adds to the military value of the Reserves. It might be added that the proposed reserve of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will be of the utmost value in case of a sudden inrush of men such as was experienced last year with the Special Reserve and is certain to happen every time there is serious trouble in Shanghai.

Captain G. Wingrove was promoted to Major and appointed Staff Reserve Officer.

Lieut. H. W. Daldy was promoted to Captain and appointed to the command of the First Reserves on 28 October.

2nd Lieut. C. M. Bain of the Reserve Company was granted 6 months' leave from 1 June.

Mr. G. A. Johnson was appointed 2nd Lieut. First Reserves on 28 October.

*Light Horse Reserve.*—The strength on 31 December was 11.

Mr. T. G. Drakeford was appointed 2nd Lieut. on 3 March, resigning on 2 December on rejoining the Active Unit.

*German Reserve.*—See German Company.

The Special Reserve was disbanded on 28 February the Officer Commanding and Non-Commissioned Officers being retained as a nucleus. With the re-organisation of the Reserves these appointments were cancelled, and the 12-Bore Companies were disbanded.

*Motor Car Company.*—This company is still retained as an emergency unit, the number of cars registered on 31 December was 19.

*Maritime Company.*—This company received the official recognition of the Council in the Gazette of 28 October. It may also be termed an emergency unit and one which promises to be of considerable value in the defence of the Settlement.

*General Efficiency Shield.*—The shield has been won this year by the S. V. Artillery.

*Annual Efficiency Returns.*—The Annual Efficiency for the Active Units of the Corps for the year ended 30 April was :—

First Class 559, Second Class 116, Recruits 93, Non-Efficients 78. The percentage of the first named was 69.10 against 72.91 for 1914.

The Classification of efficients was rendered very difficult by the influx of new members who did not have an opportunity of doing the required number of Corps parades, but who attended a great many more unit parades and other instructional drills than was prescribed. In such cases full credit was given for work done.

*Annual Inspection.*—This was the first year since 1884 that the Annual Inspection could not be held by an Officer detailed by the General Officer Commanding the British Forces in South China. Many circumstances combined to render an Inspection on the usual lines undesirable, the Corps, therefore, paraded for instruction in march discipline, local protection and communication, after which it re-assembled at Brennan Piece and marched back to the Race Course in column of route. At the St. George's Hotel the Chairman and other Members of Council took the Salute.

*Camps.*—The following Units were in camp at La Fuente's Godown, Brennan Road, from April 1 to April 5 under the command of Captain Godfrey.

Unit.	Strength.
"A" Company British	40
Artillery	29
Engineers	27
Maxims	24
Shanghai Scottish	37
Orderly Room Staff and Buglers	8
Acting Quartermaster-Sergt. F. P. Bartley	1

A total of all ranks of 166 against 136 the previous year.

A considerable amount of useful work was accomplished by the units individually and collectively.

The Engineer Company in conjunction with the Public Works Department did the necessary construction work under the Command of Captain C. H. Godfrey, who is responsible for a very thorough and successful period of training.

A Church Parade was held on Easter Sunday, the Corps Chaplain taking the Service.

The Light Horse Camp was held as usual at the Rifle Range during the Easter holidays, under the command of Captain P. Crighton. Their time was fully occupied at drill and musketry and the Gymkhana was held on Easter Sunday.

Last year Lieut.-Col. Bray recommended that, if possible, the Camp should be held in November, also that the camping ground should be changed.

By the courtesy of the International Recreation Club Committee, and the liberality of the Council, another camp was held at the Kiangwan Race Course from 5 to 10 November, under the command of the Corps Commandant.

The following units attended this camp :—

Staff	9
Artillery	21
Maxims	24
Engineers	24
"A" Company British	59
"B"       "       "	38
Portuguese	60
Chinese	53
Scottish	39
Buglers	8

The troops marched into camp in a pouring rain and over roads outside the Settlement, which tested the steadiness of all ranks. The rain continued during the first four days and rendered field work impossible, except at the sacrifice of wear and tear in material that would not have been justified.

In spite of the adverse weather conditions a great amount of useful instructional work was accomplished, combined with physical drill and camp routine duties.

The military value of these trainings in camp cannot be over-estimated and while the individual Volunteers who attend pay a considerable portion of their expenses, I am confident that the funds provided by the Council are well invested.

*Annual Corps Rifle Meeting.*—Owing to the uncertainty of the ammunition supply the usual rifle meeting was not held.

*Rifle Range.*—The measures taken to prevent ricochet bullets were completed during the year, and the report from the Municipal Engineer, which appears hereafter, will show that the results obtained are very satisfactory.

*Disturbances at the Arsenal.*—In connexion with these disturbances the Corps was mobilised on December 7 under the Command of Major H. W. Pilcher, the Commandant being on sick leave. The response to the call was prompt, and all ranks performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

The following notice appeared in the Gazette of 16 December.

"At yesterday's meeting the Members recorded an expression of the Community's obligation for the services rendered by the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Volunteer Corps and for their assistance in the protection of the Settlement during the recent outbreak of revolutionary activity south of the French Settlement. The Council appreciates the prompt response and discipline of the Corps on this occasion."

I cannot close without expressing my great appreciation of the loyal support which I have received from Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Corps since I assumed command.



*The Seniority Roll of the Officers of the Corps:—*

Major	T. E. Trueman, Commandant	14 November 1906	Lieut.	R. Gerngross	19 June 1912
"	G. Hanwell	25 April 1911	"	Toshitsugu Yamauchi	8 January 1913
"	H. W. Pilcher	10 April 1912	"	C. D. Pearson	29 June 1913
"	G. R. Wingrove (Reserve)	6 September 1915	"	D. M. Gutterres	18 January 1914
Captain	S. A. Ransom	21 March 1906	"	H. E. McMichael	24 February 1914
"	R. J. Marshall	1 June 1908	"	F. M. Nield	28 October 1914
"	H. C. Patrick	10 February 1909	"	D. C. Dick (Reserve)	23 December 1914
"	L. E. Canning	1 December 1909	"	G. M. Billings	30 December 1914
"	C. H. Godfrey	29 June 1910	"	H. S. Lindsay	30 December 1914
"	G. Grayrigge	15 February 1911	"	K. Blickle (Reserve)	27 December 1912
"	R. H. Gaskin	2 November 1911	"	A. H. Swan	4 February 1914
"	R. W. Davis	4 June 1913	"	J. T. W. Brooke	18 February 1914
"	P. Crighton	5 November 1913	"	E. Carneiro	22 July 1914
"	Shiuzo Yoshida	7 January 1914	"	N. Oki	12 August 1914
"	W. B. Billinghamurst	21 January 1914	"	G. L. Campbell	10 December 1914
"	N. C. Davis	21 January 1914	"	M. Commencini	16 December 1914
"	A. M. Diniz	25 January 1914	2nd Lieut.	J. H. Crocker	6 January 1915
"	F. E. Sountag	10 October 1914	"	W. J. Monk	3 March 1915
"	C. H. Rutherford	10 December 1914	"	E. B. Heaton-Smith	10 March 1915
"	J. Elliott-Murray	30 December 1914	"	H. P. Hilliard	10 March 1915
"	L. J. Cubitt	10 October 1915	"	J. S. Chisholm	17 March 1915
"	C. Stepharius (Reserve)	15 May 1907	"	S. B. Neill	2 June 1915
"	W. J. M. Dyer (Reserve)	31 May 1908	"	T. A. Zee	16 September 1915
"	J. D. D. Gordon (Reserve)	20 May 1914	"	F. R. Ormston	27 October 1915
"	H. W. Daldy	27 October 1915	"	G. A. Johnson	27 October 1915
Lieut.	R. M. Saker	15 January 1911	Chaplain	Rev. A. J. Walker	9 August 1904
"	S. S. Sellick	4 September 1911			

*Commissions.*

Commissions have been issued to the following :—

J. H. Crocker	2nd Lieut. "B" Company British	6 January, on first appointment.
E. K. Howe	Lieut. American Company	4 February, on promotion.
A. H. Swan	Lieut. American Company	4 February, on promotion.
J. T. W. Brooke	Lieut. Engineer Company	18 February, on promotion.
T. G. Drakeford	2nd Lieut. Light Horse Reserve	3 March, on first appointment.
W. J. Monk	2nd Lieut. "A" Company British	3 March, on first appointment.
S. Henman	2nd Lieut. Maxim Company	3 March, on first appointment.
E. B. Heaton-Smith	2nd Lieut. Maxim Company	10 March, on first appointment.
H. D. Hilliard	2nd Lieut. Customs Company	10 March, on first appointment.
J. S. Chisholm	2nd Lieut. Shanghai Scottish	17 March, on first appointment.
S. B. Neill	2nd Lieut. Artillery	1 June, on first appointment.
E. S. Carneiro	Lieut. Portuguese Company	22 July, on promotion.
N. Oki	Lieut. Japanese Company	12 August, on promotion.
T. A. Zee	2nd Lieut. Chinese Company	16 September, on first appointment.
G. R. Wingrove	Major Staff Reserve Officer	6 October, on promotion.
L. J. Cubitt	Capt. "B" Company British	13 October, on promotion.
F. R. Ormston	2nd Lieut. Maxim Company	27 October, on first appointment.
H. W. Daldy	Capt. First Reserves	27 October, on promotion.
G. A. Johnson	2nd Lieut. 2nd Reserves	27 October, on first appointment.
G. L. Campbell	Lieut. Shanghai Scottish	10 December, on promotion.
M. Commencini	Lieut. Italian Company	16 December, on promotion.

The Commissions of the following have been renewed for a further period of three years :—

Major H. W. Pilcher	"A" Company British	10 April.
Capt. G. R. Wingrove	Reserve Company	10 March.
Capt. S. A. Ransom	Staff	7 August.
Lieut. J. P. Ziervogel	Medical Staff	19 June.
Lieut. R. Gerngross	Medical Staff	19 June.
Capt. H. C. Patrick	Medical Staff	1 September.
Capt. W. E. Sauer	American Company	9 October.

The following have resigned their Commissions :—

Lieut. W. Brand	"A" Company British	1 January.	Placed on the Retired List with the rank of Captain.
2nd Lieut. A. C. Lightfoot	Maxim Company	5 March.	
Captain M. D. Varalda	Italian Company	4 August.	
2nd Lieut. J. S. Hay	Artillery	29 July.	
Lieut. S. Henman	Maxim Company	19 August.	
Captain R. H. R. Wade	Customs Company	4 September.	Placed on the Retired List.
Lieut. J. C. Bosustow	"B" Company British	12 October.	
Captain W. E. Sauer	American Company	17 November.	
Lieut. J. P. Ziervogel	Medical Staff	17 November.	
2nd Lieut. T. G. Drakeford	Light Horse Reserve	2 December.	

*Details of the Strength of the Corps :—*

#### STAFF.

Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant.	Captain S. A. Ransom, Corps Quartermaster.
Captain L. E. Canning, Corps Staff Officer.	Rev. A. J. Walker, Chaplain.
Lieut. S. S. Sellick, Corps Musketry Instructor.	Quartermaster Sergeant W. T. Rose, Quartermaster Sergeant.
Major G. R. Wingrove, Staff Reserve Officer.	

#### MEDICAL STAFF.

Major G. Hanwell.  
 Captain R. J. Marshall.  
 Captain H. C. Patrick.  
 Captain W. B. Billinghamurst.  
 Captain C. N. Davis.  
 Captain J. Elliot-Murray.  
 Lieut. R. Gerngross.  
 Lieut. F. M. Neild.  
 Lieut. N. H. Bolton.

#### LIGHT HORSE.

Captain P. Crighton.  
 Lieut. E. H. McMichael.  
 Lieut. H. S. Lindsay.  
 37 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### ARTILLERY.

Captain R. W. Davis.  
 2nd Lieut. S. B. Neill.  
 Sergeant-Major T. Mellows.  
 33 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### MAXIM BATTERY.

Captain R. H. Gaskin.  
 2nd Lieut. E. B. Heaton-Smith.  
 2nd Lieut. F. R. Ormston.  
 49 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### ENGINEER COMPANY.

Captain C. H. Godfrey.  
 Lieut. S. S. Sellick.  
 Lieut. C. D. Pearson.  
 Lieut. J. T. W. Brooke.  
 53 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### "A" COMPANY.

Major H. W. Pileher.  
 Lieut. G. M. Billings.  
 2nd Lieut. W. J. Monk.  
 110 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### "B" COMPANY.

Captain L. J. Cubitt.  
 2nd Lieut. J. H. Crocker.  
 74 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### CUSTOMS COMPANY.

Lieut. H. P. Hilliard.  
 52 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### GERMAN COMPANY.

24 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### AMERICAN COMPANY.

Lieut. A. H. Swan.  
 72 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### PORTUGUESE COMPANY.

Captain A. M. Diniz.  
 Lieut. D. M. de G. Gutterres.  
 Lieut. E. Carniero.  
 72 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### JAPANESE COMPANY.

Captain S. Yoshida.  
 Lieut. T. Yamanchi  
 Lieut. N. Oki.  
 39 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### CHINESE COMPANY.

Captain G. Grayrigge.  
 Lieut. R. M. Saker.  
 2nd Lieut. T. A. Zee.  
 95 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COMPANY.

Captain E. Sonntag.  
 29 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### SHANGHAI-SCOTTISH.

Captain C. H. Rutherford.  
 Lieut. G. L. Campbell.  
 2nd Lieut. J. S. Chisholm.  
 86 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### ITALIAN COMPANY.

Lieut. M. Commencini.  
 42 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### BUGLERS.

12 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### FIRST RESERVES.

Captain H. W. Daldy.  
 2nd Lieut. G. A. Johnson.  
 108 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### SECOND RESERVES.

16 Men.

#### GERMAN RESERVE.

Captain C. Stepharius.  
 Lieut. K. Blickle.  
 80 N. C. Officers and Men.

#### LIGHT HORSE RESERVE.

Captain W. J. N. Dyer (Retired List).  
 11 Members.

#### RESERVE OFFICERS.

Captain J. D. D. Gordon.  
 Lieut. D. C. Dick.

#### QUARTERMASTERS' CORPS.

2 Men.

#### UNIT RESERVE.

23 Members.

#### MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

19 Members.

#### MARITIME COMPANY.

Captain A. W. Dixon.  
 And 42 Men.

#### TOTAL STRENGTH.

	Officers.	Rank & File.	Total.
Active	48	882	930
Reserve	10	234	244
Totals	58	1116	1174

#### RETIRED LIST.

Lieut.-Colonel D. Mackenzie.  
 Major C. Holliday.  
 Major H. E. Keylock.  
 Major W. D. Little.  
 Major N. Macleod.  
 Major Brodie A. Clarke.  
 Captain Sir J. C. Dudgeon.  
 Captain G. Lanning.  
 Captain C. O. Liddell.  
 Captain W. J. N. Dyer.  
 Captain G. E. Stewart.  
 Captain W. M. Dowdall.  
 Captain R. I. Fearon.  
 Captain W. S. Burns.  
 Captain J. Nolasco.  
 Captain W. Brand.  
 Captain R. H. R. Wade.

T. E. TRUEMAN.

*Major, Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.*



## LIST OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY, AND STORES ON CHARGE.

Bandoliers, leather, brown	803	Leggings, Canvas (Austro-Hungarian Co.)	35
Bandoliers, web, Light Horse	48	Leggings, Brown, Leather	24
Barricades	3	Leggings, canvas, (American Company)	160
Bayonets, Rifle, Short Lee Enfield	815	Medical Stores :—Ambulance Boxes	6
Belts, American Officers'	3	Medical Stores, First Aid Haversacks	12
Belts, Cro-s, Light Horse	5	Medical Stores, Medicine Boxes	3
Belt, Drum-Major & Colour	1	Medical Stores, Pictorial Mannikin	1
Belts, Sam Browne, Officers	61	Medical Stores, Skeleton Articulated	1
Belts, Waist, Brown	1,121	Medical Stores, Stretchers, Wheeled	2
Belts, Web, Cartridge, American Co.	60	Patterson Equipment	30
Belts, Web, Sword, Light Horse	63	Pouches, Ammunition	369
Bits, bridoon and curb (spare)	83	Press, Copying	1
Bottles, water	990	Protectors, F. S.	1,066
Bottles, Oil	1,167	Pull throughs	2,619
Buckets, Lance...	46	Range Finders, Weldons	2
Buckets, rifle and carbine	94	Reflectors, mirror	3
Bugles	26	Revolvers, Webley Mk III	86
Bayonets, Long III Class (B)	1,054	Revolvers, Webley R. I. C.	28
Bayonet, Fighting Kits	12	Revolvers, Cases, leather	102
Cartridges, Dummy	1,000	Revolvers, Lanyards	81
Carbines	175	Revolvers, Pouches	97
Chains, shoulder, Light Horse	61	Revolvers, Rods, Cleaning	15
Chests, rifle	32	Rifles, Short, Class A	807
Cloths, saddle	5	Rifles, Long, Class B	912
Coats, warm, British	1,130	Rifles, B. S. A. Air	4
Colours, S. V. C.	1	Rifles, M T	4
Die for American Company Cap Badge	1	Rifles, W O miniature	6
Drums, bass	1	Rollers, body	24
Drums, side	3	Roneo	1
Engineer Stores ( <i>See List</i> )	100	Ropes, head, staff	6
Flags, marching past	6	Ropes, head with links	50
Flag, Municipal S. V. C.	1	Rugs, pony	50
Flags, No Parade	4	Revolvers, Webley .476	4
Frogs, brown	1,184	Saddles, Sowars, "B"	50
Gauntlets, pairs, Light Horse	58	Saddles, Light Horse	24
Guns, machine, Maxim	6	Saddles, M. I.	5
Guns, machine, filling belt	1	Safes	2
Guns, barrels, spare	11	Slings, rifle and carbine	1,172
Guns, belts (250 rounds)	96	Spurs, pairs	117
Guns, boxes, spare parts	6	Sub-Target Rifle Machine	1
Guns, Limbers	6	Swords, Officers'	52
Guns, Machine Rexer	2	Swords, Officers', American	3
Guns, saddlery, sets	2	Swords, Troopers, Light Horse	71
Guns, equipment, Infantry	2	Swords, assorted (incomplete)	14
Guns, machine, Nordenfeldt	2	Sandbags	1,000
Guns, Krupp, 75 mm. (incomplete)	6	Telephones, Field	79
Girths	12	Telescope, and Stand	1
Hats, Campaign (Americau Company)	101	Tents	3
Hats, Colonial	128	Trophies : Cup, Municipal Challenge	1
Haversacks	1,118	Trophies : Cup, Recruits	1
Helmets	978	Trophies : Shield, General Efficiency	1
Knots, Sword, Officers' brown	68	Trophies : Shield, Inter-Company, Challenge	1
Lamps, Magazine	2	Trumpets	7
Lamps, Mobilisation	12	Tubes, Morris	10
Lances, Cavalry	39	Typewriters	3
Leggings, Black Leather (German Company)	38	Whistles, Officers'	25

T. E. TRUEMAN,

*Major, Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.*

## MARITIME COMPANY.

The practical utility of organising a fleet of launches and lighters for service with the Corps on mobilisation was demonstrated at field manœuvres during the winter of 1914, when vessels of this class were utilised. The Council received a public-spirited response from owners, who expressed readiness to place their craft at the disposal of the Corps in case of need and the requisite number of volunteers familiar therewith, and willing to take charge of them was easily obtained. The recommendation of the Commandant to form an additional unit of the Corps to be known as the Maritime Company was accordingly approved. No expense for uniform or upkeep is involved. The conditions of service together with the preliminary offer by Captain Dixon are set out in the following correspondence :—

Shanghai, May 5, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—Further to our conversation on the evening of Friday, April 30, I now beg to lay before you the scheme which I suggested for organising a fleet of launches and lighters to be used by, or to co-operate with, the Volunteer Corps in case of need.

In case of trouble in or about the Settlement, there may be many instances when launches and lighters under proper control would be able to render valuable assistance to the Volunteer Corps in transporting men, guns, or ammunition by water, when passage by land might be obstructed, and if permissible, launches might be usefully employed on patrol work.

The scheme which I suggest is to get the owners of a number of launches and lighters to promise to allow their craft to be used in case of need, and then to get sufficient Europeans who are familiar with such craft to volunteer to take charge of them when they are required for service.

I have not discussed the matter with any owners of launches or lighters yet, but I should think that they would be glad to assist in a scheme which is for the benefit of the community.

If it is considered desirable to go further into the matter, I shall be happy to do anything that is in my power towards organising and putting the scheme on a working footing.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
A. W. DIXON.

Major TRUEMAN,  
Commandant, S.V.C.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 20, 1915.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of May 5 to the Commandant of the Volunteer Corps, I am directed to state that your suggestion that a fleet of launches and lighters be organised for service with the Corps in case of need commends itself to the Council as one which is likely to have useful results.

The Council, therefore, gratefully accepts your offer to assist Major Trueman in developing the suggestion, in ascertaining the measure of support which it will receive from the owners of these craft, and in devising a code of simple rules to be followed on mobilisation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

Captain A. W. DIXON.

Shanghai, October 21, 1915.

The following is a brief outline of the conditions under which the members of the new unit should serve :—

- 1.—The designation to be "The Maritime Company, S.V.C."
- 2.—The members will conform to all the Regulations made by the Council for the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and to all orders issued by the Commandant and their Unit Commander.
- 3.—Their names will be registered with a brief description of their technical qualifications.
- 4.—A number of launches and lighters have been promised to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps for service in case of need.
- 5.—The duty of the personnel of the Maritime Company will be to take charge of these craft when they are required for service in connexion with the Volunteer Corps.

6.—It is not proposed to have regular drills, as the work required of members is such as their training will have already fitted them for, but they may be called upon from time to time to mobilise with the Corps for practice.

7.—No uniform will be worn but a distinguishing badge will be issued for use when mobilised.

Captain Dixon reports that 42 tugs and launches and 135 lighters are available, and he estimates that 25 per cent. of these could be used by the Corps in case of need without interfering with the business of the various owners.

It will be the duty of the Officers of the Company to report at any time what craft are available.

I beg to recommend the foregoing conditions as a suitable and safe basis on which to organise this Unit.

T. E. TRUEMAN,  
*Major, Commandant, S.V.C.*

## RIFLE RANGE.

As notified in last year's Report experiments for arresting ricochet shots by the erection of steel plates were continued for a further period. The highly satisfactory results obtained from the series of tests and observations, detailed in the subjoined report by the Municipal Engineer, indicate that there is no ground for apprehension as to the safety, for the future, of those residing in or traversing the neighbourhood.

Shanghai, August 27, 1915.

The erection of curved steel plates along the whole of the crest of the markers' gallery having now been completed, I am able to give the following particulars of tests made during the last 12 months.

The number of shots which ricocheted at such an angle as would indicate their passing over the butts and the number of bullets or fragments actually stopped by the wooden shield on the top of the mound were as follows :

Period.	Condition of Crest of Mound.	No. of Rounds Fired.	No. of ricochets assessed to have passed over Butts.	Proportion.	No. of Marks on Wooden Shield.	Proportion.
1. *July 4-26, 1914	Mud with wooden planks	3,668	66	1 in 56	—	—
2. Oct. 4, 1914—Jan 5, 1915	Mud with wooden planks	52,689	135	1 in 390	142	1 in 371
3. Jan. 6—21	6 targets mud with wooden planks, 2 targets steel plates	6,253	14	1 in 447	7	1 in 893
4. Jan. 22—May 11	4 targets mud with wooden planks, 4 targets steel plates	66,810	110	1 in 607	50	1 in 1336
5. May 12—June 11	Steel plates to all targets	55,369	54	1 in 1025	19	1 in 2914
*Before wooden shield was erected on top of Butt.						

With regard to the second period it should be noted that the majority of the marks were made by bullets which penetrated the woodwork to a considerable extent, whereas in the case of the last period the marks were only caused by fragments of bullets, which would have been deprived of their velocity to a considerable extent.

In considering the number of penetrations of the canvas screen for the period *May 12, 1915, to June 11, 1915*, inclusive—*i.e.*, the period of observation during which steel plates were fixed to all targets, it is to be noted that though the shattering of a bullet by the edges of the steel plates may have resulted in more than one puncture in the screen resulting from one shot, each mark in the screen has been counted as being due to one bullet.

It will be easily understood that a canvas screen could not be expected to do more than record a mark where a bullet or fragment of a bullet had flown off. It is true that further information might have been obtained by substituting a wooden screen but to have done so would have meant casting a still darker shadow over the targets.

To test the accuracy of this statement seven ricocheting bullets taken out of the wooden shield on the top of the butt before the erection of the steel plates were found to weigh 96.18 grammes. After the erection of the steel plates seven of the largest fragments of bullets which could be found weighed only 17.84 grammes and it is problematical whether they could have reached the wooden shield on the top of the butts, or even have passed over it.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the safety of the Range has been very materially increased.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,  
*Engineer and Surveyor*

## FIRE BRIGADE.

### CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT.

The permanent staff of the Brigade consisted of :—

<i>Chief Officer</i>	M. W. Pett,
<i>Departmental Engineer</i>	H. Lent,
<i>Clerical Assistant</i>	H. Upton.

On December 31 the strength of the Volunteer Members, Officers and Firemen of the Brigade was 48.

#### **Mih-Ho-Lcong (No. 1) Company.**

<i>Foreman</i>	R. W. Skinner,
<i>1st Assistant</i>	R. A. Stuart,
<i>2nd</i> „	D. Campbell,
	and 6 Firemen.

#### **Hongkew (No. 2) Company.**

<i>Foreman</i>	A. E. Fenton,
<i>1st Assistant</i>	J. E. R. Harris,
<i>2nd</i> „	C. F. Harris,
	and 10 Firemen.

#### **Deluge (No. 4) Company.**

<i>Foreman</i>	C. W. Porter,
<i>1st Assistant</i>	W. O. Lancaster,
<i>2nd</i> „	G. C. Nazer,
	and 12 Firemen.

#### **Victoria (No. 7) Company.**

<i>Foreman</i>	J. E. Davy,
<i>1st Assistant</i>	E. B. Clarke,
<i>2nd</i> „	M. B. Matthews,
	and 8 Firemen.

In addition to the foregoing, there were 7 Bell Tower Watchmen, and a Chinese Staff of 131 (consisting of Office and Store Staff, Motormen, Engineers, Artificers, Watchmen, Mafoos, etc.).

The strength of all Companies is still reduced on account of the War, and varied from a total of 40 to 49 during the year.

The changes in Officers during the year were as follows :—

#### **Mih-Ho-Loong (No. 1) Company.**

Officers on December 31, 1914.	<i>Foreman</i>	R. W. Skinner,
	<i>1st Assistant</i>	H. H. Lennox,
	<i>2nd</i> „	H. C. de Rijke,
January 27, 1915.	<i>2nd Assistant</i>	H. C. de Rijke resigned (Officership).
	<i>Fireman</i>	R. A. Stuart elected 2nd Assistant.
November 25, 1915.	<i>1st Assistant</i>	H. H. Lennox resigned.
	<i>2nd</i> „	R. A. Stuart elected 1st Assistant.
	<i>Fireman</i>	D. Campbell elected 2nd Assistant.

#### **Hongkew (No. 2) Company.**

Officers on December 31, 1914.	<i>Foreman</i>	A. E. Fenton,
	<i>1st Assistant</i>	T. Hutchison,
	<i>2nd</i> „	J. E. R. Harris,
October 21, 1915.	<i>1st Assistant</i>	T. Hutchison resigned.
	<i>2nd</i> „	J. E. R. Harris elected 1st Assistant.
	<i>Fireman</i>	C. F. Harris elected 2nd Assistant.

#### **Deluge (No. 4) Company.**

Officers on December 31, 1914.	<i>Foreman</i>	L. R. Wheen,
	<i>1st Assistant</i>	W. O. Lancaster,
	<i>2nd</i> „	C. W. Porter,
February 25, 1915.	<i>Foreman</i>	L. R. Wheen resigned.
	<i>2nd Assistant</i>	C. W. Porter elected Foreman.
	<i>Fireman</i>	G. C. Nazer elected 2nd Assistant.

#### **Victoria (No. 7) Company.**

Officers on December 31, 1914.	<i>Foreman</i>	C. H. L. Symons,
	<i>1st Assistant</i>	E. C. Symons,
January 13, 1915.	<i>1st Assistant</i>	E. C. Symons resigned.
	<i>Fireman</i>	J. E. Davy elected 1st Assistant.
	„	T. E. Cocker elected 2nd Assistant.
November 3, 1915.	<i>Foreman</i>	C. H. L. Symons resigned.
	<i>2nd Assistant</i>	T. E. Cocker resigned.
November 25, 1915.	<i>1st Assistant</i>	J. E. Davy elected Foreman.
	<i>Fireman</i>	E. B. Clarke elected 1st Assistant.
	„	M. B. Matthews elected 2nd Assistant.



The winners of the Attendance Cups for the fire year, August 1, 1914, to July 31, 1915, are as follows :—

<i>Mih-Ho-Loong Company</i>	Fireman H. W. P. McMeekin.
<i>Hongkew Company</i>	Fireman A. R. Moores.
<i>Deluge Company</i>	2nd Assistant G. C. Nazer.
<i>Victoria Company</i>	Foreman J. E. Davy.

*Inspection.*—The Annual Inspection of the Brigade, by the Council, was held on May 1 when the Chairman of the Watch Committee, accompanied by several of the Members of the Council, visited and inspected the various Stations and witnessed turnouts by Nos. 1 and 4 Companies at the Central, No. 2 Company at Hongkew and No. 7 Company at Sinza. The turnout at each Station was creditable and the various Foremen were congratulated by the Chairman on the smartness shown. After the Inspection Mrs. E. C. Pearce very kindly presented the Council's Long Service Medals and Attendance Cups at the Central Fire Station.

*Competition.*—The Annual Competition for the Insurance Companies' Challenge Shield took place on the Public Recreation Ground on November 27, there being five events. After a keen competition the Shield was won by the Deluge Company in the total time of 139 1/5 seconds, the runners up being the Hongkew Company. The Shield was afterwards presented by the Chairman, Mr. E. C. Pearce, who congratulated the winning team on their smart work and complimented the Brigade in general on their efficiency.

*Long Service.*—Fireman H. J. Blatchford, Hongkew (No. 2) Company, having completed 5 years' efficient service, became entitled to the Council's Long Service Medal, and late 1st Assistant T. Hutchison and 1st Assistant J. E. R. Harris, both of the Hongkew (No. 2) Company, having completed 8 years' service became entitled to a Silver Bar on their Medals.

*Fires.*—The number of calls to fires, or supposed fires, during the year was 232 (an increase of 71 on the previous year, and the highest number ever received). Of these calls 171 proved to be genuine fires on assessed property within the Settlement, and 32 were False Alarms. The Brigade also attended 29 fires outside limits.

These calls were received as follows :—

Watch Towers	63
Exchange Telephones	62
Police	36
Street Fire Alarms	10

*Loss.*—The total loss during the year on buildings and contents within the Settlement is estimated at Tls. 491,775, an increase of Tls. 173,600 on the previous year. Of this loss Tls. 349,600 was on Foreign buildings and contents, whilst Tls. 142,175 was on Chinese buildings and contents. The increase is accounted for mainly by six serious Foreign fires (Tls. 344,000). It would appear that losses on Foreign buildings are on the increase, and those on Chinese buildings on the decrease, with the exception of such as are used for cotton storing, cleaning and ginning purposes.

The estimated risk of buildings and contents at the above fires was Tls. 4,805,650, the loss thus being slightly in excess of 10%. The percentage of loss is approximately 4% less than last year and is the lowest on record, and compares most favourably with that of less than a decade ago, when the percentage was between 40 and 50%. The percentage of loss for 1915, *i.e.* 10%, is, in my opinion, still high, and I hope in the near future that, by an improvement in the call system, by increased efficiency in the Brigade and its equipment, and by better Building Regulations, it will be considerably lower and will compare favourably with some other towns in the Far East where it has been less than 2%.

I regret to have to report a serious loss of life from fire during the year, no less than 17 persons losing their lives at fires attended by the Brigade, whilst 30 persons were injured. The particulars of these fires are as follows :—

(a) *No. 376 Seward Road*, January 3.—A boy was asphyxiated before the arrival of the Brigade.

(b) *No. 20 Buntongloong*, May 4.—Three children (two girls and one boy) were burnt to death. The building was a mass of flames when the Brigade arrived and it was impossible to attempt a rescue.

(c) *No. 12 Lloyd Road*, May 30.—This fire was attended by serious loss of life. Two women and three children were burnt to death before the arrival of the Brigade, and one old woman, who jumped from the veranda of the adjoining house, was so seriously injured that she succumbed on her way to the Hospital.

(d) *No. 60 Chekiang Road*, August 24.—Three boys were so seriously burnt in escaping from the premises on fire that they died in Hospital.

(e) *No. 89 Kansuh Road*, October 20.—Three men were trapped in the upper part of the building, and the windows being barred were unable to escape and were burnt to death.

(f) *No. 53 Boone Road*, December 19.—Some tar overboiled and caught alight and a painter attempting to extinguish the fire was so badly injured that he died after being removed to the Hospital.

It will be seen from the above that in every instance where there was loss of life or injury, there was not the slightest blame attachable to the Brigade, and with the exception of (f) the loss of life occurred, in my opinion, before the Brigade even received the call. In the latter instance the man was foolish enough to try and deal with a tar fire on a drying stage.

*Stations : Hongkeu Station*.—The work of erecting a new station has been commenced at the junction of Range and Woosung Roads. The work is well in hand and will, I hope, be completed this year. This station is urgently needed, as the present one is totally inadequate for the growing requirements of the Northern and Eastern Districts.

*Sinza Station*.—The Sinza Hose Tower was completed, and the facilities in such for drying hose found efficacious. The Lookout at the top has also proved of value. The Petrol Store in the yard was practically completed. Fire Circuit Lights have been fitted throughout the Station and have undoubtedly improved the facilities for a quick turnout at night. A Watchroom has also been provided during the past year, and quick door opening furniture has been obtained but is not yet fitted. Owing to the lack of workshop and store accommodation, the spare engine room at this Station has been improvised as a store and paint shop. The continuation of Avenue Road to Thibet Road will, on completion, prove very beneficial to the Station as it will provide a straight run to either Nos. 6 or 8 Fire Districts.

*Soochow Road Sub-Station*.—This Station, now used as a temporary workshop and store, and for the accommodation of two vans and about twenty-five of the staff, is totally unsuited for these purposes. Additional temporary accommodation is urgently required to relieve the congestion of men and appliances at this Station, until such time as the Central Station is rebuilt, or a proper workshop is provided elsewhere.

*Proposed Yangtszepoo Sub-Station*.—At the end of the year, although every endeavour had been made to procure a suitable site, one had not been obtained. Negotiations are still in progress and it is to be hoped these will prove favourable so that this Station, which was contemplated some years ago, and the necessity for which is proved by the number of cotton fires, can be erected this year. Cotton Mills and other industrial buildings are rapidly being built in this locality and the only way the Brigade can successfully deal with such fires is by the provision of a Station in the district.

*Bubbling Well District*.—A Sub-station is necessary in this growing and extensive district and I have recommended that a site be procured for such a Station. The number of Foreign residences is rapidly increasing and there was a greater number of fires during the year in this district than in any other. The numerous cotton and flour mills adjacent to the Soochow Creek require better protection than can be afforded at present by the nearest Station, *i.e.* Sinza.

*Fire Float*.—The Float's new mooring at the P. & O. Jetty has proved far more satisfactory and quicker for getting away from than the old mooring at the Nanking Road Jetty. The Float has continued to do good service and proved effective at :—

(a) *Lih Teh Oil Mill*, January 31.—Although the Float was handicapped in getting up the Creek, owing to the strong ebb tide and the congestion of craft, it arrived in good time and in conjunction with the Deluge Company's engine, which was pumping from the Settlement side of the Creek, enabled the Brigade to save half the mill even though a very late call was received, and the contents of the mill were of a very inflammable nature.

(b) SS. "*Kobe Maru*," March 6.—When the Float proved of valuable assistance to the Brigade, who were working from the wharftide. Although the fore part of the ship was in flames, the fire was quickly checked, and there is not the slightest doubt that but for the good work of the Brigade the whole vessel would have been involved.

(c) SS. "*Telena*," September 3.—Although the services of the Brigade were fortunately not required, the Float was quickly on the scene.

(d) SS. "*Niitaka Maru*," September 8.—The Customs Float being laid up for repairs, the assistance of the Brigade was asked for and was promptly given. The fire, which was in No. 2 hold, and extremely difficult to deal with, was extinguished without flooding the hold.

(e) SS. "*Loongwo*," *China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co's Wharf*, December 29.—The Float proved of valuable assistance in extinguishing the fire, which was in the No. 2 hold, but its work was not of such importance as the Brigade had the assistance of the tugs "*Victoria*" and "*Fuhli*" and of the River Police working from the Customs Float "*Huning*."

The Float also stood by for the fire at No. 133 Szechuen Road on August 23, and rendered assistance to the Public Works Department in raising three pontoons which had been sunk by the typhoon. I am pleased to say that the Float escaped undamaged during the severe typhoon which occurred on July 27 and 28, owing to the promptitude with which it was got away to a safe anchorage on the Pootung side of the River. Owing to the growing demand for the services of an up-to-date Fire Float it will be advisable, in my opinion, to provide in the near future a lighter and faster boat than the present Float, which is too slow and cumbersome especially for fires along the upper banks of the Soochow Creek. A light fast motor float would also prove of great assistance to the Brigade at fires in the Yangtzepoo District adjacent to the river and at Pootung.

*Stud.*—No new horses or ponies were purchased during the year in view of the proposed motorisation of the Brigade.

*Motorisation of the Brigade.*—As mentioned in my previous Reports, it is very desirable that the Brigade should be made an all-motor one as soon as possible, not only on the grounds of efficiency and economy, but in view of the unsatisfactory state of the present horse and pony gear, and the difficulty of manipulating it amongst the congested and varying traffic met with here; also on account of the large number of additional buildings which continue to be erected in the Settlement. I trust that this necessary improvement will be effected this year. Owing to the War the two Motor Pumps on order from England some eighteen months ago have not yet been delivered, but it is to be hoped they will soon arrive. The "*Cedes*" Electric Tender, ordered at the same time, is for the same reason unobtainable. During the early part of the year a 20 h.p. Clement-Talbot was purchased locally and converted into a Light Motor Hose Tender and has proved very satisfactory as a light fast appliance for carrying three or four men, 1,000 feet of hose (flaked), sealing ladders, etc. It is especially serviceable for dealing with fires on narrow roads or alleyways and has been found so effective that it has been considered advisable to purchase, locally, as soon as possible, four chassis to be converted in a similar manner, so that one may be attached to each Company; the existing machine acting as a reserve and auxiliary tender. At present the Brigade has two petrol motor pumps; the No. 6 machine in commission with the Mili-ho-loong Company, and the No. 9 in temporary commission with the Deluge Company. On the arrival of the two Motor Pumps on order each Company will have a fast motor pump. The Brigade lacks Escape Tenders and it is most important that such machines should be provided as early as possible: this is naturally a serious matter as the primary duty of the Brigade is to save life in case of fire. With the advent of the proposed light motor tenders it will be possible to adapt two of the present tenders to carry escapes, thus equipping two Companies, *i.e.* Nos. 2 and 7, with Escape Tenders from the present gear. To provide such a machine for the Central Station, where Nos. 1 and 4 Companies can work conjointly, a new chassis has been ordered from England in place of the undelivered "*Cedes*" Electric Tender. Provision has been made in this year's estimates for the above requirements, and as soon as they have been fulfilled it will be possible for all the present horse and pony appliances attached to the Volunteer Companies of the Brigade to be placed out of commission.

*Workshop.*—Since the Brigade Workshop at Yalu Road was vacated in 1913, it has been found impossible to maintain the appliances of the Brigade at the high standard that is required in the Fire Service. At present the best use is made of the improvised workshop at Soochow Road but the accommodation and



facilities there are inadequate, and I can only reiterate the remarks contained in my Report for 1914. I trust that a proper workshop will be erected, attached to the new Hongkew Station, so that this important work can be satisfactorily carried out and the stores properly regulated. It is most essential that this workshop be provided as soon as possible in view of the fact that the Brigade will be, in the near future, an all-motor one and that the upkeep of such modern fire appliances is of a special character requiring the best attention.

*Appliances.—No. 1 Company.*—The Motor Pump was in service throughout the year and continued to bear the brunt of the pumping work at fires. This machine, which has been in practically continuous service since its arrival over two years ago, requires a complete overhaul, but it has been considered inadvisable to do this owing to the paucity of effective pumps: moreover, it was hoped to do this work on the arrival of the two new pumps on order but not yet to hand. The Motor Fire King did good work on heavy pumping duty at several large fires during the year.

*No. 2 Company.*—The old horsed engine proved of little use and was so unsatisfactory that it was practically placed out of commission at the end of the year, and the Deluge Company's engine transferred temporarily to this Station. The Motor Tender had a good deal of running, and was being completely overhauled at the end of the year, several parts of the engine and transmission gear requiring renewal. The No. 2 Pony Truck was taken out of commission during October.

*No. 4 Company.*—The old Motor Tender met with several accidents and is practically unfit for fast service, but is still retained in commission awaiting replacement by a new machine. The 85-foot Motor Turntable Escape proved of great utility at several of the large foreign fires during the year. The Motor Pump No. 9, which was under construction in the Brigade's temporary workshop, was completed and placed in commission on May 1, as a heavy tender, and proved satisfactory. The 400-gallon Hatfield pump for this machine arrived later and was fitted at the end of August, and has proved of great service. This machine unfortunately met with a serious accident whilst returning from a fire on November 18, due to the improper filling in of the road, the members of the Company being extremely fortunate in escaping with only slight injuries. The front of the machine was very badly damaged and strained and, although repaired, continued to give trouble until only recently when it was again got into working order. The new boiler for the Deluge Horsed Engine arrived, but on account of congestion in the workshop is yet to be fitted. Owing to this Company having the services of the new motor pump, this engine was transferred to the Hongkew Company, and a Pony Reel was also taken out of commission.

*No. 7 Company.*—The Motor Tender has given a good deal of trouble during the year and requires a complete overhaul. The old horsed engine proved of little use at fires and is awaiting the arrival of the new pumps when it will be placed out of commission. Both this and the Hongkew Company's engine have done excellent service in the past, having been in practically continuous commission for over half a century. I append a list of the more important alterations and additions to gear during the year.

*Alarm Service.*—There has been a more general use of the telephone for calling the Brigade: no less than 62 calls being received, and consequently the Brigade have been able to effect some excellent stops, for a person giving the alarm on the spot can do so far quicker than a watchman in a Bell Tower. At the same time it has often occurred that the telephone has not been used when available, and on some occasions with disastrous results. I can but repeat how important it is that on the discovery of a fire, however small, no time should be lost in calling the Brigade, *i.e.* telephoning 150 or 366 (Central Station). The first few minutes of a fire are of vital importance and one of the handicaps of the Brigade is the continual receipt of late calls.

The few Street Fire Alarms are working more satisfactorily than before, but as mentioned in my Report for 1913, the installation of a comprehensive system of Street Fire Alarms is very necessary, and is still under consideration. I trust a satisfactory system will be installed as soon as conditions are more normal. As a temporary measure it is proposed to make the present alarms more conspicuous by direction plates by day and a red electric light by night.

*Fire Precautions.*—I should be glad to see better precautions taken against fire in large foreign buildings, such as sprinklers, automatic fire alarms, etc., as in this respect other cities are far in advance of Shanghai. There is little doubt that such precautions could be beneficially adopted, especially as a number of important buildings here are locked up during the night, often without a watchman, and even if there is



one, the interior is not patrolled. Under such circumstances a fire can assume serious proportions before being discovered, whereas if the building is properly protected with automatic fire extinguishers or detectors this would not occur.

*Water Supply.*—During the year 54 extra standpost hydrants of the treble outlet pattern, *i.e.* two 2½" and one 4½" suction connexion, have been erected where new mains have been laid by the Waterworks Co. This pattern hydrant has already proved far more effective than the old ones. They can discharge over 500 gallons of water per minute and are placed at reasonable distances apart. The benefit of this class of hydrant has been illustrated at some of the recent fires where a single hydrant has sufficed to adequately supply one of the Brigade's pumps, whereas usually three hydrants, often necessitating the use of a thousand feet of hose, are required. As regards the Water Supply generally at fires, I can only reiterate the remarks made in my previous Reports. The Brigade still continues to be handicapped by the insufficient number of hydrants, the obsolete pattern, and the pressure and quantity of water available. The Brigade has to utilise its pumps to augment the pressure at a fire of any dimensions, and is seriously retarded in doing effective work on account of the extremely long lines of hose that have to be used. This occurs even when the fire is on the street, but when it is amongst a large congested block, and hose has to be run in and around alleyways, matters are worse. On several occasions fires have temporarily passed beyond control owing to these difficulties. To deal with the higher class of building now being erected a pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch is required in districts where there are such buildings and to obtain this pressure it will probably necessitate the provision of a special high pressure fire service such as are installed in a number of cities, more especially in America. With such a system fires in high buildings could be effectively coped with and the outlay would be fully warranted as it is only by such a scheme that conflagrations in tall buildings here can be averted. The pressure on the mains in other districts containing buildings of average height requires to be higher than at present, and should be at least 60 lbs. per square inch. Even the latter pressure is higher than that required under the existing agreement with the Waterworks Co., and the important question of the water supply, generally, for fire purposes, has still the attention of the Council and the Waterworks Co., and I hope that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at very shortly.

*Fire Protection and Inspection of Buildings.*—Mains, hydrants, and the necessary fire appliances have been installed in the more important licensed premises erected during the year. A number of buildings were inspected and there is urgent need for reform not only in the construction of licensed premises, such as theatres, cinematographs and other entertainment halls, hotels, tea-shops, lodging houses, etc., but also for regulating them so that the necessary fire precautions are taken. It is to be hoped that, as a result of the Building Commission, these buildings will be constructed on safer lines and the Council's regulations in regard thereto revised. It is also very necessary that, in the near future, one of the Brigade's staff should be on duty during performances at places of entertainment as is the custom elsewhere.

The Brigade has, in recent years, had to deal with a number of cotton fires. The losses at such fires are usually heavy and special regulations are needed to control the storage of cotton, especially in Chinese cotton cleaning, ginning, and storage premises. As a rule these are ordinary dwelling houses with holes knocked through the walls where required for intercommunication. Under normal conditions there is no stability in them and they are very inflammable. Furthermore, in case of fire the water directed on the cotton adds an additional strain on the floors and walls and causes them to collapse, making it unsafe to attack the fire at close quarters and a serious menace to the surrounding premises.

Dry cleaning premises and a number of other buildings where dangerous or inflammable trades are carried on, or where extra hazardous merchandise is stored, should be inspected and licensed. A large number of factory buildings also require better attention, particularly with regard to the provision and regulation of means of egress in case of fire.

*Incendiary Fires.*—It is satisfactory to note that incendiarism and arson have decreased considerably. No doubt this is largely due to the quicker calls received, the increased efficiency of the Brigade, and the close investigation of the causes of fires. As regards the latter, as far as can be ascertained, only nine fires attended by the Brigade can be definitely attributed thereto. One of the most glaring examples was at the Dent Lane and Baikal Road fires on October 17 when, owing to the quick arrival of the Brigade and the extinction of the fires, it was found that no less than eight houses had been prepared in a very elaborate and comprehensive manner, the whole indicating a conspiracy to defraud the insurance companies

concerned. There was no repetition, but this ease clearly proves that incendiarism requires careful watching and attention.

*General.*—There has continued to be numerous changes amongst the Volunteer Members of the Brigade, mainly owing to the number who have volunteered for War service; consequently the Brigade is far from the strength which is requisite for the growing requirements of the Settlement. It will be seen from the record of calls that the work of the Brigade is becoming more varied and the fires more difficult to deal with.

As mentioned in my Report for 1913, the dealing with boundary fires is still a matter of perplexity, especially along the northwest boundary and the congested property off North Szechuen Road Extension. Owing to there being no dividing roads, fires in these localities, unless expeditiously dealt with by the Brigade, would get out of hand and reach property in the Settlement, as was the case at the large conflagration in Chapei during 1913, when the Brigade's resources were taxed to the utmost to prevent the fire from encroaching into the Settlement and sweeping the valuable mill property along the Soochow Creek. Although relations with the Chapei Brigade are of a friendly nature, I trust the proposed Settlement Extension will shortly take place so that the districts to the north of the Boundary, which are certainly a menace to the Settlement property, can be better protected for the benefit of all concerned. At present the paucity of hydrants beyond the Boundary makes it impossible for fires to be effectively dealt with as the Brigade, when rendering assistance, have to use Settlement hydrants, and work with extremely long lines of hose. I also think some better arrangements should be made, similar to those made by Brigades elsewhere, for the definite and immediate attendance of the Brigade at fires at Pootung and other out-districts. I append tables giving detailed particulars of the appliances, fires attended and calls received, etc.

M. W. PETT,  
*Chief Officer.*

### **Major Alterations and Additions to Gear.**

Motor No. 9 completed as Hose Tender.

350 gallons Hatfield Pump fitted on Motor No. 9.

New body fitted on Motor Car for conversion to Hose Tender.

Brake gear of Hongkew Company's Ladder Waggon shifted to allow extension ladder to be carried.

Hose Reel fitted to Sinza Motor Tender.

Hose Reel fitted to Hongkew Motor Tender.

Breeching piece and branchpipe boxes fitted on gear.

1 Hose Reel Truck converted into Hose Waggon.

Rushmore Search Light mounted on tripod.

Position of Boiler Heater of "Fire King" shifted to make hose drying room, Central Fire Station.

4 Head lamps fitted to Sinza and Hongkew Motor Tenders.

Grip pieces fitted to adaptors and breeching pieces.

TABLE SHOWING MOTOR, HORSED AND PONY APPLIANCES, ETC.

Appliances		31,525 Feet.																									
		Fire Float (1,100 gallons)	Petrol Motor Pumps (400 gallons)	Steam Motor Pump (800 gallons)	Motor Turntable Escape (85 ft.)	Heavy Motor Tenders	Light Motor Tender	Chief Officer's Car	Horsed Steam Engines (350 gallons)	Pony Ladder Wagons	Pony Reels and Trucks	Horsed Vans	Hand Escapes (55 ft.)	Hose Reels (detachable)	Hand Hose Reel	Feet	Rubber Lined Hose, 2½"	Feet	Single Jacket Hose, 2½"	Feet	Single Jacket Hose, 1½"	Feet	Rubber Lined Hose, 1½"	Extension Ladders (Trussed)	Scaling Ladders	Pompiet Ladders (Folding)	Smoke Helmets
Stations		..	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	100	2,150	6,500	200	450	3	23	5	2	2	8	
		..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2,350	2,050	..	..	2	16	1	1	6	
CENTRAL STATION Nos. 1 and 4 Companies HONGKEW STATION No. 2 Company SINZA STATION No. 7 Company Stores SOOCHOW ROAD SUB-STATION FIRE FLOAT		..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2,050	2,300	150	50	1	8	2	..	4		
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	2,350	5,400	625	500	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	550	300	550	..	1	26	2	..	3	
		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,800	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Totals		1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	5	2	2	3	1	1,200	11,250	16,550	1,525	1,000	7	77	10	3	21		

31,525 Feet.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CALLS TO FIRES OR SUPPOSED FIRES SINCE 1906.

Year	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906
Month										
January	27	29	11	19	15	15	9	18	38	25
February	17	16	9	13	8	13	6	18	23	5
March	25	16	10	11	3	13	9	20	20	7
April	21	9	7	7	1	10	15	11	25	7
May	28	17	9	10	4	10	21	11	29	10
June	15	6	8	9	11	5	10	4	18	7
July	13	13	3	3	2	5	5	6	6	7
August	15	9	8	7	6	6	6	4	14	5
September	13	9	9	7	7	9	2	10	9	10
October	18	10	21	6	11	7	6	4	7	19
November	15	14	16	9	5	10	4	15	8	16
December	25	13	20	14	8	12	17	15	14	28
Totals	232	161	131	115	81	115	111	136	*211	*146

\* Including calls in the French Concession before the separation of the Brigades.

MONTHLY RETURN OF FIRES, 1915, SHOWING TIME OCCUPIED, WATER USED, ESTIMATED RISK AND DAMAGE, ETC.

Month.	Number of Calls attended.				Alarm given.		Time of day.		Time occupied.		Lives lost.	Injuries to.		Inside Settlement.		Houses.		Water used at Fires in Gallons.
	Inside.	Outside.	False Alarms.	Total.	General Alarm.	Station Call.	8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	6 p.m. to 8 a.m.	Brigade.	Staff.		Firemen.	Other Persons.	Estimated Amount at Risk.	Esti- mated Amount of Damage	Destroyed.	Damaged.	
January	20	5	2	27	14	13	4	23	32.00	252.15	1	2	...	510,500	117,300	6	27	1,041,039
February	12	3	2	17	6	11	6	11	9.30	37.30	...	.	...	161,000	52,850	2	20	157,165
March	16	5	4	25	10	15	10	15	20.35	23.30	...	...	...	58,000	9,300	...	12	516,556
April	16	1	4	21	6	15	5	16	12.05	56.00	...	...	...	180,000	3,000	3	10	141,802
May	21	2	5	28	11	17	9	19	18.30	75.00	9	1	11	148,000	33,800	12	27	470,994
June	9	3	3	15	6	9	2	13	12.15	38.15	...	...	1	19,950	7,750	...	11	148,667
July	9	2	2	13	2	11	4	9	4.40	11.00	...	...	7	64,500	3,000	...	7	38,777
August	13	1	1	15	8	7	8	7	13.00	83.00	3	...	6	2,150,800	100,325	4	12	225,753
September	8	4	1	13	7	6	5	8	18.50	359.00	...	...	...	146,300	73,600	6	4	679,989
October	16	...	2	18	10	8	5	13	15.50	320.30	3	...	5	152,500	59,500	5	32	497,644
November	12	...	3	15	6	9	7	8	8.15	33.00	...	...	...	240,000	8,800	3	8	63,254
December	19	3	3	25	9	16	11	14	22.05	111.00	1	...	...	974,100	22,550	3	13	336,121
Totals	171	29	32	232	95	137	76	156	187.35	1,400.00	17	3	30	4,805,650	491,775	44	183	4,317,764



## REPORT OF CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

### BRANCHES OF THE FORCE.

*Foreign.*—The Authorised Strength of the Foreign Branch, and its actual composition on December 31, was as follows :—

	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Actual.</i>
Chief Inspectors	2	2
Chief Detective Inspector	1	1
Inspectors	11	11
Detective Inspectors	2	2
Gaoler	1	1
Sub-Inspectors	12	9
Detective Sub-Inspectors	5	5
Assistant Gaoler	1	1
Sergeants	80	67
Detective Sergeants	13	10
Acting Sergeants	20	11
Senior Warders	4	3
Constables	105	49
Detective Constables	11	9
Warders	13	9
Japanese Interpreters	3	3
Totals	284	193

The above list does not include 47 men who are on War Service.

Owing to the War no recruits were enlisted from Home, but 1 man was recruited locally ; 10 men resigned, 4 were invalided, 3 were dismissed for misconduct, and 1 deserted. I regret also to have to report the death of Sergeant S. Simpson which occurred on July 14 as the result of heat stroke.

The rank of Plain Clothes Constable was abolished on July 1, 1915, and all men holding that rank were appointed Detective Constables.

The depleted strength of this Branch has thrown added responsibility on those remaining, especially in the more senior ranks. It is the European members of the Force who are responsible for the proper supervision of the remaining branches, and this responsibility has been extended to Constables who have proved their reliability by good conduct and application to duty. Vacancies in this and the Sikh Branch have been counterbalanced by recruiting a corresponding number in the Chinese Branch, but this method can only be looked upon as a temporary one, and if the conditions at present existing are prolonged to any great extent it will become necessary to look elsewhere for suitable recruits.

### COMPARATIVE TABLE OF OFFENCES BY FOREIGN MEMBERS OF THE FORCE.

	Drunkenness.	Neglect of Duty.	Minor Offences.	Total.
1912	21	9	12	45
1913	17	9	14	40
1914	15	6	52	73
1915	10	16	37	63

The average daily number of men sick during the year was 10.03.

*Sikh.*—The year has been an anxious one for those concerned with this Branch of the Force. The unrest in the Punjab, the mutiny in Singapore and Burma and the rumours of trouble among the native troops in Hongkong have not been without their effect on the local Sikh, but in spite of many distractions, rumours and a general feeling of disquietude the Sikh Police have done loyal service to the Council and maintained excellent discipline throughout the year. The men realise that they have good employment and good wages and appear content to remain in the Council's service.

The table, showing the strength of this Branch, contains information as to the various casualties occurring during the twelve months, and it is to be noted that of the 15 dismissals, 4 were due to sedition and 11 to drunkenness. Nine men were invalided, 1 died and only 31 were enlisted as against 87 in 1914. The scarcity of recruits is due to the war conditions existing throughout the world and to certain measures adopted by the Indian Government, which has also vigorously dealt with seditious agents from China to such an extent that men from the Force were prevented temporarily from taking their long leave. This has now been remedied and men of good character due for leave are able to proceed to India and are put to little inconvenience. It has been necessary, however, to provide them with special passports.

The Branch underwent a more thorough musketry training than has hitherto been practised. The magazine carbines received late in 1914 have proved quite satisfactory and the results of the Musketry course were good.

The new Police Gurdwara is now in course of erection at Gordon Road. With the opening of this institution, a great source of annoyance will be removed. There will be no necessity for the members of the Force to come into conflict with watchmen on matters connected with the Gurdwara in North Szechuen Road. The latter will probably require some assistance from the Police, but no opportunity will be given for the intrigue and dissension which formerly characterised its meetings.

The supervision of Police watchmen may be said to have been fairly satisfactory. The material from which these watchmen are recruited is indifferent, but it becomes yearly more apparent that watchmen under Police supervision are better behaved and give less trouble than those independently employed. The latter have, during this year, been a cause of continual worry and anxiety to the Police. The type of man harboured in Shanghai was well illustrated in the now famous Lahore Trial which was concluded last Autumn. In this case, 62 natives of India were accused of sedition, murder and dacoity, of whom 24 were sentenced to death, 27 to transportation for life, and 6 to imprisonment. The names of several Shanghai watchmen figured prominently in the trial. Of these the best known was Nadan Singh, for many years No. 1 watchman at the International Dock, and one of the ringleaders in the conspiracy. Another prominent figure in the case was Mula Singh, formerly a Constable in this Force, who was dismissed in 1910 for insubordination. This man saved his life by turning King's Evidence. Since this trial, many other Shanghai watchmen have been apprehended and are being dealt with by the Indian Government. The result of this case has been to give Shanghai in particular, and the treaty ports in general, the reputation of being the hot-bed of seditious propaganda for Indians in the East, and it is only by the most stringent laws and continuous supervision that these activities can be coped with. At present, the method of procedure against men who are well known seditionists is too slow and complicated to meet the situation. This fact is not lost sight of by these men, who look upon the difficulties of bringing them to book as a sign of weakness, and consequently Shanghai has become a haven of refuge for the seditionist who is afraid to land in British territory.

A thorough registration of British Indians has been instituted by the British Consulate during the year. In this, the Consulate was assisted by the Police who are now in the possession of photographs and particulars of 690 Indians resident in Shanghai.

The number of unemployed Indians in Shanghai is approximately 60, but there is little distress.

STRENGTH OF THE SIKH BRANCH.

On January 1	Dismissed.	Resigned.	Invalided.	Died or Deserted.	Enlisted.	On December 31.
Police.						
1914 456	20	55	10	1	87	457
1915 457	15	17	9	1	31	446
GaoL.						
1914 119	17	14	1	0	28	115
1915 115	8	3	3	1	18	118

OFFENCES DEALT WITH.

Drunk on duty.	Drunk.	Asleep on duty.	Assault on Natives.	Insolent and Insubordinate Conduct.	Minor offences dealt with by fines
Police.					
1914 16	51	28	21	31	29
1915 12	42	13	26	12	40
GaoL.					
1914 0	24	5	6	6	23
1915 1	2	1	10	0	50

INDIAN WATCHMEN UNDER POLICE SUPERVISION.

At present under supervision.	Resigned.	Dismissed for misconduct.	Temporarily Employed.	Total.
1914 163	19	31	174	387
1915 167	7	23	58	255

*Chinese.*—The authorised strength of the Uniform Branch for 1915 was 86 Sergeants and 1065 Constables. This number has been maintained without difficulty during the year. In addition to the ordinary increased requirements for 1916 a further increase of 50 Chinese Constables is necessary to make good deficiencies in the Foreign and Sikh Branches.

So far as insubordination or serious crime is concerned the discipline of the Branch has been good. The number of men dismissed from the Force for serious offences and continued breach of regulations was 58 as against 90 for the previous year. The work of the Branch has been satisfactory, the number of men rewarded for good work having materially increased. During the year one Constable lost his life as the result of a bomb explosion on the premises where he was on duty.

The Sikh Branch having been re-armed with a new pattern carbine, it was decided to train and arm a number of Chinese Constables with some of their discarded weapons which on examination were considered serviceable at short range, 200 men were selected and put through a course of training at the Depot, and the result as regards drill and musketry at the Rifle Range was most satisfactory. These men are distributed amongst the various districts where they perform armed patrol duty in addition to the men on ordinary beat duty. Instruction in the use of the carbine is now included in the training of all Chinese recruits and there are at present 428 Sergeants and Constables qualified to carry these arms.

The health of the Branch has been good. The daily average of men on the sick list has been 16.02 equal to 1.16 % of the strength.

Privately employed Chinese Watchmen under Police supervision have increased from 129 to 166 during the year. A list of candidates is kept and suitable men can usually be obtained at short notice on application to the Office of the Assistant Superintendent for Chinese, Central Station, Foochow Road.

The following tables show the comparative strength of the whole Chinese Branch on December 31, 1914, and December 31, 1915, respectively :—

Duties.	On Dec. 31, 1914.	Enlisted or engaged.	Transferred from other duties.	Dismissed.	Invalided.	Absconded.	Resigned.	Died.	Transferred to other duties.	On Dec. 31, 1915.
Uniform	1,116	161	1	58	16	16	10	8	11	1,159
Detective	75		9	2				2	1	79
Clerical and Teaching	54	6	3	4			5	1	3	50
Subordinate	168	28		13			9			174
Totals	1,413	195	13	77	16	16	24	11	15	1,462

*Mounted Branch.*—The strength on December 31, 1915, was as follows :—

- 1 Trooper-Inspector.
- 2 Foreign Troopers.
- 2 Sikh Trooper Havildars.
- 1 Sikh Trooper Naik.
- 22 Sikh Troopers.

The stud consists of 5 horses and 37 ponies. It has not been found necessary to purchase any remounts, owing to the kindness of certain residents who during the year have presented three horses and fifteen ponies. By a process of weeding out, wherein three horses and fourteen ponies were cast, the stud at the end of the year is in excellent condition. The health of the animals was well maintained, 20 cases of sickness having been dealt with in the Police Stables and 7 by the Veterinary Surgeons. Forage has been plentiful and the prices moderate in spite of the conditions at present existing, but a considerable increase has been made in the shoeing charges owing to the cost of steel and nails. During the year 23 parties for special service or duty and 8 escorts were supplied. Four more saddles of the Universal pattern have been obtained and have given every satisfaction. Riding and troop drill received the usual attention during the season and the troopers and ponies are efficient in their work. The cost of the stud including forage, shoeing, clipping, etc., has averaged \$15.53 per animal, per month.

The following is a list of ponies presented during the year :—

Name.	By whom presented.	Date
"Wingfield"	H. E. Morriss, Esq.	January 7
"Wild Oats"	N. S. Warraek, Esq.	January 7
"Ye Wizard"	R. McGregor, Esq.	January 11
"Poplar Tree"	H. C. Gulland, Esq.	February 13
"Cardinal"	J. Johnstone, Esq.	March 31
"Black Ivory"	J. Johnstone, Esq.	March 31
"Busybody"	G. Grayrigge, Esq.	May 1
"The Kestrel"	P. F. Lavers, Esq.	May 19
"The Mare"	Mrs. D. W. Crawford.	May 19
"Ye Magician"	R. McGregor, Esq.	May 20
"Blarney"	R. McGregor, Esq.	May 28
"Vassal"	H. F. Bell, Esq.	June 7
"M. Y. P."	C. R. Burkill, Esq.	June 15
"Halite"	W. R. Lemarchand, Esq.	June 17
"Snowfield"	H. C. Gulland, Esq.	June 26
"Deluge"	M. A. Annett, Esq.	October 26
"The Buster"	D. Siffert, Esq.	November 25
"Mollusc"	J. H. Teesdale, Esq.	December 20



**TRAINING DEPOT.**

The Foreign Staff consists of 1 Sub-Inspector and 1 Sergeant.

Owing to the war conditions existing in Europe it has been impossible to obtain any foreign recruits, so that this portion of the Depot has remained empty.

*Sikhs.*—The Staff consists of 3 Constables who act as drill instructors under the supervision of the Foreign Drill Staff, and 1 Constable who acts as Instructor in Police duties, etc. On January 1, 1915, there were 5 recruits under training. During the year 32 Police and 17 Gaol Warder recruits were put through the usual course of training. 21 Police and 4 Warders underwent short courses of instruction on return from long leave. One Police recruit was discharged as unlikely to become efficient. The conduct and health of the men were good.

*Chinese.*—The Staff consists of 4 drill instructors supervised by the Foreign Drill Staff and one Chinese teacher who acts as instructor in Police duties, etc. On January 1, 1915, there were 23 recruits in training and during the year 162 were taken on the strength. Of this number 8 were discharged as unlikely to become efficient, 3 were transferred to the Gaol Staff as warders, 2 were invalided and 1 was dismissed for misconduct. Since January 18, 1915, all recruits have been drilled in the use of the carbine and bayonet, and on passing a musketry course are permitted to carry carbines on street duty. The conduct of the recruits has been good.

The typhoon which raged on the morning of July 28, 1915, carried away about half of the roof on the south wing of the Chinese recruits' quarters rendering the upper floor uninhabitable till repairs had been effected, the recruits in the meantime being accommodated in the Sikhs' block. Part of the roof of the Sikhs' cookhouse was also blown off and the roof of the Sikhs' bathroom completely so.

**CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.**

The actual strength on December 31, 1915, was :—

*Foreign.*—

- 1 Chief Detective Inspector.
- 2 Detective Inspectors.
- 5 Detective Sub-Inspectors.
- 12 Detective Sergeants (2 on War Service).
- 13 Detective Constables (4 on War Service).
- 3 Japanese Interpreters.

*Chinese.*—

- 10 Detective Sergeants.
- 69 Detective Constables.
- 1 Chief Clerk.
- 3 Translators and Interpreters.
- 2 Compositors.
- 1 Photographer.
- 5 Uniform Constables.

Amongst the crimes of a more than usually serious nature, which occurred in the Settlement, were ten cases of murder involving the death of fourteen victims and implicating a great number of persons.

Thirty-four of the participants in nine out of ten of these crimes were arrested and convicted and eight of them have already suffered the capital penalty.

In the tenth, a number of armed men, escaping from the scene of a robbery, shot a ricksha coolie instead of a Sikh Constable who was the object of their fire; five arrests were made but the principal charge was not sustained although sentences were passed on the prisoners on charges of a minor nature.

The murder of Mrs. Macfarlane, the jail warder's wife, and that of Admiral Tseng Ju Cheng and the Captain of his bodyguard are included in the above.

One Chinese member of the Criminal Investigation Department and an assistant of his died of wounds received whilst attempting to effect the arrest of an armed gang of robbers on January 6. A bomb

outrage was responsible for the death of three persons, one of whom was a Chinese Police Constable. The thrower of the bomb injured himself sufficiently seriously to prevent any attempt on his part at escaping. He was, after some time, brought to trial and sentenced to death, and went to his execution undaunted. While on the subject of bombs it may be as well to place on record the fact that no fewer than 152 bombs have figured in cases dealt with by the Police during the year and there is no reason for supposing that the supply is likely to diminish, nor that there will not be further loss of life while these articles are employed as weapons in the political strife which has raged and is still raging around the establishment of the Monarchy.

85 cases of armed robbery from houses and 24 cases of armed highway robbery were reported. 40 of these cases occurred during the months of February and March alone. 118 persons were arrested and charged in connexion therewith. 37 were sentenced by the Mixed Court, 23 were handed over to the City Authorities and 58 were remitted to the Military Governor. 34 of the latter number were sentenced to death and duly executed in the presence of a representative of the Municipal Police.

In addition there were 8 persons at the end of the year under remand on a charge of committing a series of armed robberies on pawnshops in the Settlement during the months of November and December, and the arrest was effected of no fewer than 46 persons, who were guilty of armed robberies in territory under Chinese jurisdiction and who had fled to the Settlement for refuge. These were handed over to the Authorities of the districts concerned.

Several arrests have been made of persons who were connected with cases of serious crime which occurred prior to January 1, 1915. Of these two were charged with murder and eight with armed robbery. All of them were remitted to the Court of the Military Governor to be dealt with. During the year there were ten persons executed for offences which had occurred in 1914 and on dates antecedent to that period. 43 persons have been charged and convicted of running a form of lottery known as the Hua Hui.

The departmental photographer has taken 6,103 photographs during 1915 and the printing office has been responsible for the issue of 304,607 circulars of various descriptions.

On October 27 by virtue of an arrangement made with the late Military Governor of Shanghai all prisoners who were under an order of expulsion from the Settlement, and who had completed their sentence, were handed over to the Chinese Authorities to be sent to the Magistracy of their native places for liberation. From that date until the end of the year 95 persons have been dealt with in this manner. It is, perhaps, rather early to pronounce on this scheme, but there is no doubt that it is an improvement on the old custom of taking deportees to the boundary of the Settlement and there releasing them.

The wharf watchmen have worked well. There has been only one report made of cargo stolen from the wharves during the year.

The following table of identifications under the Finger Print System may be of interest :—

	Records filed to date.	Identifications made to date.
To December 31, 1910	9,811	2,335
„ 1911	19,752	6,404
„ 1912	28,167	11,104
„ 1913	35,877	15,589
„ 1914	46,318	19,665
„ 1915	55,783	23,291

The year which has gone has been characterised by a good deal of unrest which has done much to increase the work of this department and to impose an enormous amount of labour on those members of the branch who are occupied, amongst other things, with duties which usually appertain to the officers of a Department of Intelligence.

Beyond a certain local uneasiness caused by reports of robber bands who were roaming about the country in the vicinity of Shanghai pillaging houses and maltreating the inhabitants, the first two months of the year were remarkably free from unrest with the accompanying stories of plots and rumours of impending trouble. The third month ushered in the Japanese boycott, during the course of which there

were opportunities for all the discontented spirits of the districts to assemble to discuss their grievances. In these gatherings they were usually at one in their avowed object which was the salvation of the country, but in secret they differed a good deal as to how that salvation was to be accomplished. They managed to keep up more or less of a ferment until the month of May when they took advantage of the closing days of the Sino-Japanese negotiations to hold two meetings in territory under Chinese jurisdiction. There the Government was denounced, and the extraordinary demand publicly made that the Minister of Foreign Affairs and his assistant should be executed at once and that the terms of the Sino-Japanese agreement should be cancelled. These meetings, which were permitted and which must have been tacitly approved of by the Chinese Civil Authorities, brought together all the professional agitators and all the bad characters who make it their business to foment the agitation up to a point where there are opportunities offered of creating disorder and obtaining loot. The first was shepherded by a strong force of Police and broke up of its own accord and the participants in the second were much against their will driven away by two companies of soldiers sent for that purpose by the Military Governor.

Societies, more or less secret, were formed at this juncture and as they proclaimed that their objects were to devise ways and means of saving the country, they flourished for a time uninterfered with. Then from reports of certain persons who were present at every gathering it was ascertained that there was a considerable difference of opinion as to what or whom the country should be saved from and that the direction of affairs was falling into the hands of persons who were professionals in that line of business and who claimed that they had saved the people from the Manchus, had attempted their salvation at the time of the second revolution and were preparing to save them again from those whom they regarded as their enemies. Apparently there was some disagreement as to who the latter were and, as a result, the whole of the societies were dissolved. They were later re-grouped under a single association which announced itself as a combination of all the former societies in one. This body was responsible for the production of numerous pamphlets and circulars and for some very strong language which was used in denunciation of the Government for measures restricting the excesses of the Chinese press.

The Sino-Japanese negotiations had been concluded, and the collection of money to build Arsenals and buy ships had almost, if not entirely, ceased at this time but the proposed change from a Republican to a Monarchical form of Government was already looming in the distance and the members of the united groups set themselves resolutely to oppose it. This brought opportunities which were fully taken advantage of and from that time until the end of the year there were rumours upon rumours which caused the Authorities to flash the searchlights over the country in the evenings, drag out the machine guns, hurry soldiers from point to point and make other preparations to resist an attack, all of which kept a certain portion of the Shanghai district in a state of ferment and unrest.

This continued until the commencement of the last quarter of the year during which there were spasmodic outbreaks, none of which could be regarded as serious attempts to capture the Arsenal which seems at all times to be a rebel objective.

The rebels, principally through the instrumentality of a renegade midshipman, did manage to seize a Chinese cruiser in the river, but they did not keep it for very long. The incidents which occurred on shore in the form of faint-hearted attacks on Chinese Police Stations appear to have been engineered as an afterthought. Hastily planned and badly executed as these movements were they had not the slightest chance of succeeding. The tumult which they raised on the fringes of the Settlement soon subsided and the probabilities of its recurrence are at present rather remote. But it must not be forgotten that there are at least 10,000 men employed in Shanghai and suburbs who have undergone military training of some kind or other, most of whom are ready to flock at any time to the standard of rebellion, and the Chinese Civil Authorities were simply playing with fire when without protest they allowed societies to be formed for objects other than the ostensible one and permitted the demonstrations which were made in this district at the time of the great political unrest in the beginning of the year. It is well to remember that if there had been no meetings held in connexion with the boycott of American goods in 1905 there would have been no Mixed Court Riot to chronicle at the end of that year.

Comparative return of larcenies, etc., for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915.



STATION	1913			1914			1915		
	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage
Central	659	279	42	696	213	31	457	174	38
Louza	712	334	46	819	276	34	942	408	43
Hongkew	620	234	37	869	241	28	870	235	27
West Hongkew	331	179	54	412	160	36	501	180	35
N.Szechuen Road	33	21	65	55	19	35	89	25	28
Wayside	154	120	78	170	113	66	176	104	60
Harbin Road	176	90	51	223	81	36	164	70	49
Yangtszepoo	122	51	41	120	67	56	120	44	36
Sinza	462	164	35	475	120	25	674	126	18
Gordon Road	32	21	65	44	17	39	52	17	33
Bubbling Well	124	52	42	177	47	27	188	22	12
Totals	3,425	1,545	45	4,090	1,354	33	4,233	1,405	33

GAOL.

	Gaol.	Reformatory.
Number of prisoners on January 1, 1915	1,060	56
Admitted during the year	2,642	94
Re-admitted	204	21
Total passing through	3,906	171
Discharged time expired	2,133	80
"    on doctor's recommendation	2	
"    by order of Court	6	
"    on remission of sentence	195	3
Died	41	
Transferred to Station cells	50	1
"    Hospital	156	20
Handed over to Chinese Authorities	21	
In Hospital	12	
In Gaol and Reformatory, January 1, 1916	1,290	67
Daily Average for 1915	1,107.39	59.45

	In Gaol January 1.	Admitted during the year.	In Gaol December 31.
1911	761	1,942	982
1912	982	2,127	1,129
1913 { Gaol	1,068	1,667	1,026
Reformatory	61	100	72
1914 { Gaol	1,026	2,057	1,043
Reformatory	72	97	56
1915 { Gaol	1,060	2,642	1,290
Reformatory	56	94	67

The highest number of prisoners in the Gaol during 1915 was 1,324 and the lowest 953.

Localities claimed by prisoners.

	Gaol.	Reformatory.
Shanghai	287	4
Pootung	129	6
Nauziang	17	1
Sungkiang	35	1
Nanking	61	1
Chinkiang	91	1
Kiangpei	468	45
Soochow	162	7
Woosieh	77	1
Nieppo	450	10
Hupeh	65	
Canton	46	2
Foochow	12	1
Tientsin	6	
Kiangsi	11	
Anhui	58	
Other places	667	14
	2,642	94



The Foreign Staff, which suffered further reduction in numbers during the year, have performed their duties very satisfactorily and have cheerfully undertaken extra duty when necessity arose. Their health has on the whole been good. The work of the Indian Staff has shown much improvement on that of former years. Their health has been fairly good, one warder having died and three having been invalided.

*Convicts.*—The health of the convicts has been remarkably good. There were a few cases of dysentery during the hot weather; but deaths that occurred from this malady were due solely to seriously impaired constitutions brought about before conviction. Several long sentence convicts affected insanity but were effectually unmasked through careful medical observation.

*Buildings.*—A new watch tower was built at the South-East corner of the Compound. The design proving a success, the existing towers at the North-East and North-West corners were altered to conform with it. It is proposed during the first weeks of 1916 to abolish the system of keeping convicted prisoners at the Police Stations where they have been a constant source of anxiety to the Inspectors in charge, and where it has been impossible to put them to any useful form of labour or keep them under proper prison discipline. A motor car has been purchased and on its conversion into a suitable prison van, all persons convicted of terms of imprisonment at the Mixed Court will be removed direct therefrom to the Gaol. This will naturally cause an increase of prisoners at this institution and has rendered the addition of a new wing to the present buildings more urgent than ever. It is suggested that the present opportunity should be taken to determine on a building scheme which can be spread over several years and will be sufficiently comprehensive to cope with any increase likely to occur during the next two decades. It will be noted from the above statistics that at the end of 1915 there were 230 more convicts under detention than at the beginning of the year. This has no reference to the new scheme and on the increase being noted during the year an enquiry was held into the causes, and the increase was proved to be due mainly to heavier sentences being inflicted by the Court and not to any substantial increase in the number of persons convicted.

*Convict Labour.*—Stonebreaking at the Ewo Road Depot ceased on August 4 owing to the sheds being blown in by the typhoon, and was not recommenced until November 15 owing to a temporary shortage of foreign warders. The industry of making bass brooms was introduced on July 7 and has proved a success. The manufacture of coir mats and matting, which for years has proved an ideal industry for convict labour, was brought to a stand-still at the end of November for want of raw material. Tenders for coir yarn were called for in March but met with no response and further efforts to induce firms to supply at a reasonable price have so far not met with success. The amount of work performed by the various Municipal departments compares favourably with that undertaken in former years and the sale, to the public in Shanghai and outports, of articles manufactured in the various workshops has been up to the average.

*Reformatory.*—The Chinese warders have performed their duties more thoroughly than in 1914. The daily routine for the boys remains the same. The installation of a printing plant in 1916 should do much to assist them in obtaining good employment on release. The Y.M.C.A. has carried on its good work amongst the boys and has paid special attention to the careers of those who, on release, have no homes or suitable friends to return to. It is gratifying to note the very small percentage of boys who have been re-convicted since the Reformatory was transferred to the present very suitable building in Tongshan Road.

#### TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE INSPECTION.

Foreign	Sikh	Chinese
1 Inspector 1 Sub-Inspector 10 Sergeants 3 Constables	8 Havildars 91 Constables	6 Sergeants 147 Constables 1 Interpreter

*Congestion.*—It cannot be too frequently repeated that vehicular traffic in Shanghai has outgrown the accommodation for it and that more road space is required. This is especially the case in the Central district and is probably due to the matter not having been sufficiently considered in the past. The insufficiency of the compulsory powers of acquiring property for these road widenings perhaps accounts for it to a certain extent, but the result has been that these public improvements have now become a necessity whereas the cost of acquire-

ment is prohibitive. The opportunity should have been taken when numerous modern buildings were being erected to widen the roads in sufficient proportion. This especially applies to the main arteries running to the North and South of the Settlement, the Honan, Kiangse and Szechuen Roads being altogether inadequate for coping with the traffic which they are called upon to accommodate. A movement in the right direction, which has been under consideration for nearly 50 years, has been the culverting of the Yangkingpang and Defence Creek, the former of which will shortly provide a new outlet for traffic to the Western district. This magnificent new thoroughfare when properly laid out should carry the major portion of the motor traffic from the East and thus relieve the congestion on the Nanking Road. The cost of this improvement will be more than justified by the results which will be obtained.

*Rishas.*—This congestion in the streets has also been due to a large number of surplus rishas and during the year the Council decided to reduce their number. This reduction has been carried out systematically and has had a marked effect on the state of the streets, and when this is coupled with the increase of risha stands to more than double their number at the beginning of the year touting and obstruction should be reduced considerably, but this cannot be properly effected until more control has been obtained over the risha coolies themselves, and until the proprietors of these vehicles realise their responsibilities in the matter. It was at first contemplated bringing the number down to 6,000, but owing to certain complaints having been made by the proprietors that the scheme was somewhat suddenly brought about, but principally on account of the possibility of throwing out of work a considerable number of coolies who had arrived from the country, it was decided temporarily to place the limit at 7,500. In connexion with this reduction scheme, a coolie strike was declared as a protest against the decision of the owners to raise the hire fee by an average of ten cents per diem. Effective police measures were taken to deal with the situation and the coolies returned to work in a few days. A number of splash boards were broken and other minor damage was done to vehicles which resulted in 147 arrests being made.

*Motor Cars.*—With the increase of motor driven vehicles the difficulty of governing traffic correspondingly increases, consequently there is an urgent necessity for the improvement of Byelaws which control traffic. Byelaw 35 admits of “a maximum penalty not exceeding ten dollars for furions or improper driving.” This obviously is quite obsolete and useless for present day requirements and should be brought up to date. When the Byelaws were formulated, motor traffic was unknown, and though this penalty had a very definite effect on a mafoo, it cannot be considered adequate punishment for offences by chauffeurs. The Byelaw is not an effective deterrent, nor is the penalty sufficiently severe to compel that caution in driving power driven vehicles which is so necessary in such crowded and congested thoroughfares as are found in Shanghai. The following remarks by the American Assessor in the case of improper driving—*Police v Yang Tseng Sze*—which was heard at the Mixed Court on November 27, 1915, are worthy of note :—

“In no other city in the world do such conditions prevail as in Shanghai, attributable to several reasons, principal among them being soeial, and the state of the law. Motor drivers arrogate to themselves unheard of privileges which would not be tolerated in the United States or in any European country. It is quite a common occurrence to see motorists drive over important crossings on the wrong side of the road, at a speed which cannot be called anything else than reckless, totally oblivious to the comfort and safety of other users of the road. The law on the subject is not sufficiently defined as to who should be held criminally responsible—the chauffeur (who, in Shanghai, is a much different personage to a European following the same vocation, acts under his master’s instructions, and is more or less an automaton) or the master. Such a state of things should not be permitted to exist and something very definite should be done to put the whole thing on a more satisfactory basis.”

The Police undoubtedly require greater powers in dealing with offenders : in fact powers similar to those granted to the Police in European countries. Although the cancellation or suspension of driver’s permits has been found to a certain extent to be an effectnal deterrent to furions driving, the imposition of small fines in Court has no effect whatsoever. During the year the form of permit both for Foreign and Chinese drivers was revised and certain conditions embodied therein which make it now more or less complete. The control over Chinese chauffeurs is further maintained by complete records which are kept in the Traffic Office at the Central Police Station where full information can be obtained on application respecting the antecedents of these men.

Here follows a table giving the number of prosecutions, etc. for the years 1914 and 1915 :—

	1914.	1915.
Prosecutions	202	220
Chauffeurs permits cancelled		17
Chauffeurs permits suspended	24	28
Chauffeurs examined and passed		148
Chauffeurs examined and failed		29
Total number of chauffeurs	630	737

Statistics of Public Motor Cars.	1914.	1915.
Submitted for inspection	87	100
Passed on inspection	87	93
Since repaired and passed		7
Since sold or otherwise disposed of	21	33
Total carrying licenses at end of year	66	67

Complaints are still numerous regarding the use of too brilliant headlights and unless the warnings of the Police are properly attended to it will become necessary to recommend that headlights be totally abolished within a certain radius. They are not necessary in the heart of the Settlement where they are too frequently used to the annoyance of the public and to drivers of other vehicles. From past experience the Police have noted that the use of headlights should not be left to the discretion of a Chinese chauffeur, it therefore becomes necessary to consider the question either of totally prohibiting their use within a certain radius or of prosecuting. The Police have in conjunction with the Automobile Club been experimenting in the matter of dimming headlights, and a former recommendation that the glasses of headlights be painted black to a point just below the centre of the light seems to be the most effective. The standardisation of number plates was carried out during the year, the British regulation size and colour being adopted and enforced.

*Tramways.*—Railless cars, reduced to something approaching their authorised weight, recommenced running on July 6. There are at present only three of these cars in commission, and considerable improvement in the width of the roads will be necessary before the service can be extended in the Central district. The total number of cars at present is :—

Trams	90
Trailers	55
Railless	7

The numbers of passengers carried by the Tramways in the Settlement during the last four years are as follows :—

1912	40,734,233
1913	47,686,648
1914	55,647,238
1915	59,749,710

*Public Livery Stables.*—The keen competition of public motor cars has effected the amount of business done by the public livery stables, and the proprietors find it difficult to make ends meet. The returns show a still further decrease of public carriages, the total number now being 297 as compared with 371 in 1914. The stables are frequently visited by a foreign Police Sergeant both day and night, who reports them to be clean and in good condition, and this supervision is responsible for the decrease in the number of cases of cruelty to ponies.



*Accidents.*—It is hardly necessary to state that a very large proportion of the accidents on the roads of this Settlement are due to the carelessness and absence of mind of the victims themselves. In the majority of cases it is almost impossible for the driver to avoid the accident. Native pedestrians, old enough to look after themselves, will persist in wandering aimlessly into the danger zone without looking where they are going, but apart from these cases of foolhardiness or aberration of intellect on the part of foot passengers, it cannot be denied that a very large number of accidents are due to inconsiderate and dangerous driving. The necessity for careful and considerate driving cannot be too strongly impressed on all persons in charge of power driven vehicles. It should be stated that a pedestrian has a clear right to the use of the road, even if he be careless. His carelessness, however, does not justify lack of care on the part of the driver, or neglect to slacken speed when pedestrians are, even heedlessly, crossing streets. Merely sounding the horn and expecting them to jump out of the way, totally ignoring the right of pedestrians to use the streets, does not clear drivers of their responsibility. Here follows a comparative summary for the last four years :—

*Accidents 1915.*

	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Due to :—</i>				
Tram Cars		5	12	199
Motor Cars				
and Cycles		6	11	196
Carriages		1		41
Fire Trucks		1		1
Carts		1	1	34
Bicycles				11
Runaways		1		4
Ricshas		1	2	44
1915		16	26	530
1914		17	17	499
1913		9	28	380
1912		17	25	363

Included in the above are 2 Chinese killed and 120 injured, as a result of improperly riding upon or alighting from tramcars whilst in motion.

*Traffic Islands.*—Two islands have been introduced at the junction of Nanking and Chekiang Roads. These have proved successful in checking the fast driving over this crossing, and considerable improvement in the regulation of traffic at this difficult point is noticeable. Two other traffic islands have been located at the Thibet-Bubbling Well and Nanking Roads' crossing, and it is contemplated introducing these islands in other portions of the Settlement.

**MIXED COURT.**

The administration of the Mixed Court has continued on the same lines as in 1914 and appears to give satisfaction to the Foreign and Chinese residents of this Settlement. A considerable speeding up of the machinery connected with the Civil Courts would be greatly appreciated by litigants. Before this can be done more Court room accommodation and the appointment of additional Assessors and Magistrates is necessary. It is to be hoped that they will be forthcoming during 1916.

Some idea of the amount of work performed during the past year may be gathered from the following return of Sessions held :—

Ordinary Criminal Sessions	589
Special Criminal Sessions	306
Sessions for Foreign Civil Cases	172
Sessions for Chinese Civil Cases	290
Grand total	1,357



The Foreign Staff consists of :—

- 1 Assistant Superintendent of Police as Registrar
- 1 Sub-Inspector
- 9 Sergeants
- 1 Constable

*Criminal Cases.*—Counsel have been engaged in a greater number of cases than before and there is no doubt that they have greatly assisted the Court during the many intricate cases which have been heard during the year. It has often been difficult to arrange suitable dates owing to counsel having engagements in the various Consular Courts. In one instance 7 counsel were engaged in a case which occupied 23 sessions of the Court. Various methods have been tried by the Court for dealing with the habitual criminal who repeatedly returns after sentences of expulsion. One Assessor sent twenty to the Chinese Authorities to be banished to a distant part of China but this has hardly proved a success, in view of the fact that half this number have already been re-arrested by the Police. Another system tried later on in the year was the ordering of convicted persons to report themselves to the Police periodically, and whether this will prove to have any value remains to be seen. Applications for rehearings, or a reduction of sentences were very numerous. In most cases the application was granted, and where further evidence was forthcoming the acquittal of the prisoner or a reduction of sentence often resulted. As there is no appeal in criminal cases it is essential that every facility be given to a prisoner to obtain a retrial when good grounds can be put forward. The Court recognising this, always allows these rehearings, except when some trivial or absurd reason is given.

The total number of persons coming before the Court during the year on criminal charges was 42,985, being 5,013 less than in 1914. A decrease of 4,141 in the number charged under the heading “Nuisance” is mainly responsible for this decrease. The Japanese boycott and the recent ricsla strike were responsible for an increase of 60 and 127 in the number of persons charged with “Intimidation” and “Damaging Property” respectively. Increases over 1914 figures also occur under the headings : Wounding 11, Burglary 38, Larceny 26, Robbery 20, Cruelty to Animals 16, whilst decreases appear under the headings :—Assault 122, Manslaughter 6, Murder 12, Arson 12, Fraud 42.

The following table shows all variations :—

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CASES FOR THE YEAR 1915.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>1914.</i>	<i>1915.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Assault	711	589		122
Intimidation	58	118	60	
Manslaughter	13	7		6
Malicious Prosecution	22	4		18
Murder	65	53		12
Wounding	25	36	11	
Arson (or Criminal Negligence)	24	10		14
Burglary	195	233	38	
Cruelty to Animals	70	86	16	
Fraud	121	79		42
Godown breaking	12	33	21	
Larceny	3,091	3,117	26	
Malicious Damage	26	153	127	
Robbery	167	187	20	
Carriage	577	396		181
Dog	98	188	90	
Lodging House	105	21		84
Opium Shops	254	90		164
Wheel-Barrow	1,142	1,797	655	
House Refuse	2,078	1,482		596
Lotteries	15	60	45	
Nuisance	9,024	4,883		4,141
Coining	6	26	20	
Fighting and Creating a disturbance	1,544	937		607
Gambling	663	488		175
Loitering with Intent	311	150		161
Returning from Expulsion	216	149		67

No less than 121 persons were handed over to the Chinese Authorities on charges of Murder, Robbery, and Rebellion for trial or execution. The Court gave clear indication that the Settlement was not to be regarded as a "Haven of Refuge" for those engaged in political intrigue.

8 foreigners over whom no Consular Court would accept jurisdiction were tried by the Mixed Court.

*Assessors.*—The Assessors in Police Cases during the year were as follows :—

*British.*—Messrs. C. F. Garstin and P. Grant Jones. Mr. G. P. Byrne sat during the absence of the British Assessors on short leave.

*American.*—Mr. N. T. Johnson, Mr. M. F. Perkins, Mr. J. O. Bristow, Mr. C. M. Bishop, Mr. A. Krisel. Mr. Johnson was transferred to another port, Messrs. Bristow and Bishop resigned from Consular Service.

*German.*—Mr. K. Schirmer and Dr. G. Pernitzsch.

*Magistrates.*—Mr. Kuan Chin, Mr. Wong Chia Hsi, Mr. Yu Ying Vong, Mr. Waung Tuh Chi. The last named was appointed to succeed Mr. Nieh Tsung Shi who resigned on October 1 in order to give more attention to the increasing work at the French Mixed Court. Since that date Mr. Nieh has sat from time to time to complete the hearing of certain unfinished cases.

*Chinese Civil Cases.*—There were only two Assessors available throughout the year to hear Chinese Civil Cases. Notwithstanding this, no less than 1,592 came on for hearing, an increase of 292 over last year's figures.

The number of petitions filed also shows an increase :—

	1914.	1915.
Petitions filed requiring a hearing by Court	1,106	1,277
Petitions filed of a miscellaneous nature	710	570

The number of cases awaiting a first hearing on December 31 were 366, an increase of 89 on those at the end of 1914.

In the month of March, a weekly session was introduced for cases where the sum involved was less than \$500 and in which neither side was represented by counsel. While it lasted it relieved the waiting list of innumerable cases, and was hailed with joy by litigants in poor circumstances who could ill-afford to wait many months. The Assessor reluctantly had to abandon these sessions in June owing to pressure of Consular work.

The Summer Vacation lasted from August 1 to September 15. Only two vacation sittings were possible owing to the absence of the Assessors on leave.

The following Assessors sat in Chinese Civil Cases at various periods during the year :—

Mr. Grant-Jones, Mr. Bristow, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Perkins.

*Foreign Civil Cases.*—There were only 344 cases filed during the year against 442 in 1914. Of these 111 were withdrawn before becoming due for hearing. Even so six months at least elapses between the date of filing and the first hearing.

#### RETURN OF FOREIGN CIVIL CASES FOR 1915.

NATIONALITY.	Cases filed.	Withdrawn or Postponed.	In Course of Hearing.	Unable to Locate.	Heard or Settled.
American	32	13	5	10	4
Austrian	6	2	1	3	
British	200	60	18	42	80
Danish	2			1	1
German	48	22	4	15	7
Italian	6	3	1		2
Japanese	21	5	4	11	1
Netherlands	6	3			3
Norwegian	9	1		1	7
Portuguese	2	1		1	
Russian	6	1	1	1	3
Spanish	6		2	1	
Total	344	111	36	89	108

*Chinese Authorities.*—During the first half of the year the Chinese Authorities almost invariably ignored the presentation of despatch warrants and summonses issued in connexion with civil cases. A change in their attitude was noticeable later in the year, due no doubt to action on the part of certain Consular officials.

*Security Office.*—Heavy sentences for attempting to file fraudulent security bonds seem to have no effect. During the year no less than 16 would-be guarantors were detected, charged and sentenced. One of the duties of this office is to bring before the Court private prosecutions for criminal offences. These consist mostly of cases refused by the police. Out of 97 such cases no less than 43 were dismissed after a hearing, whilst ten were withdrawn on the advice of the Assessors before whom the petitions requesting the issue of warrants were placed. This proves commendable work on the part of the police at various stations where the complaints were first laid. Personal spite on the part of the complainant or imaginary rather than real wrongs is usually the reason for this type of criminal prosecution. It is suggested that Chinese landlords should pay a fee of \$1.50 for Sealing or Distress Orders, seeing that Foreign landlords have to file their applications through their respective Consulates who exact a fee.

*House of Detention.*—At the end of the year there were 111 persons under detention as against 120 at the end of 1914. During the year 553 persons were committed and 562 released. Owing to the slow progress made in hearing civil cases many debtors remain under lock and key for much longer periods than would be the case had they obtained equivalent sums of money criminally. Of the many suggestions which have been put forward to relieve the congestion in the House of Detention, that of making the plaintiff pay for the defendant's maintenance instead of the ratepayers seems the most feasible.

*Women's Prison.*—On December 31 there were 73 prisoners in custody, two more than on the corresponding day of 1914. An epidemic of beri-beri broke out, but a change of diet, as recommended by the Medical Officer, immediately had beneficial results.

*Lawyers.*—The Court Roll was opened on May 14, 1912. At the end of 1915 the names of 116 lawyers appeared on the Roll. Their nationality is—

54 Chinese
33 British
10 American
5 Japanese
14 various

Of the members of the Mixed Court Bar who left Shanghai on War Service, it is sad to record that 3 (Messrs. L. E. P. Jones, H. S. Oppe and J. C. E. Douglas) have been killed in action.

*Registrar.*—Mr. R. M. J. Martin who has held the appointment of Registrar since the Mixed Court came under the present regime volunteered for War Service in August.

*Buildings.*—The last paragraph of the Mixed Court Report for 1914 pointed out that the present Court buildings were inadequate. It is time that the question of providing proper Court accommodation was taken in hand.

#### FOREIGN CIVIL CASES.

Warrants and summonses issued and executed during the year ending December 31, 1915.

##### *Warrants.*

Issued	104
Executed	43
Withdrawn	17

##### *Summonses.*

Issued	339
Served	218
Withdrawn	42
Persons apprehended on warrants	43
Persons appearing on summonses	187

*Foreign Civil Cases.*—List of Foreign and Chinese Sealing Orders dealt with during the year ending December 31, 1915.

Sealing orders issued	1,202
"    "    executed	394
"    "    not executed, claim settled	661
"    "    withdrawn	108
"    "    not executed for various reasons, pending	39
Re-opening orders executed	122

#### CHINESE CIVIL CASES.

List of Civil Cases dealt with during the year ending December 31, 1915.

Petitions filed requiring a hearing by Court	1,277
"    "    of a miscellaneous nature	570
Cases added to hearing list	1,112
"    heard	1,592
"    in course of hearing	54
"    concluded	1,001
"    waiting first hearing on December 31, 1915	366
Summonses issued	1,361
"    served	1,227
"    withdrawn	49
Warrants issued	717
"    executed	365
"    withdrawn	147
Persons arrested on warrants	390
"    summoned	1,528
"    failed to appear on first summons	940
Sealing orders issued	259
"    "    executed	101
"    "    not executed (Claim settled)	122
"    "    withdrawn	31
"    "    pending	5
Re-opening orders executed	29
Ejectment orders	4

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The public is regularly informed of the progress of Police work by the reports which are published monthly : by means of this analysis it is possible to remain in close touch with the salient features of crime in the Settlement from one period to another. Any crimes of an unusual nature which occur are recorded in the reports, and therefore require no special repetition in this annual review. If these reports were carefully studied much misunderstanding would sometimes be removed. Strictures, sometimes ill-judged, might be avoided, and the peculiar local difficulties would be more fully appreciated.

Towards the latter part of the year some allegations have been made as to the presence of rebel leaders and political malcontents. The charge made against the good name of the Settlement that it has become a refuge for active political agitators is based upon misinformation and is incorrect. This was very fully exemplified by the investigations which were carried out after the regrettable murder of the late Admiral Tseng Ju Cheng, Military Governor of Shanghai. In this case it was clearly proved that the two assassins, who were arrested on the spot, had only recently come to Shanghai and that they had resided outside the Settlement. What may be termed a climax in discussions of this question was reached about this time, and after close investigation it has been substantiated that in no single instance has the Force failed to perform its duty of tracing such malcontents where proper information has been laid. Those arrested have been taken before the Mixed Court : but in every instance a preliminary hearing has been insisted upon. It is the firm opinion of those who have the best interests of the Settlement at heart that this safeguard is always essential. It is quite possible that there are refugees, who were at some time active members of the Rebel Party, but when they have ceased intrigue and have settled down to a peaceful life, there is generally no good ground for disturbing them on account of acts which took place at some



considerable time previously and for which they have been pardoned. So long as the Chinese political world remains unsettled, sporadic outbursts are apt to take place on the outskirts of the Settlement, where the principal factory of arms and ammunition is located. Undoubtedly the trade of the port is temporarily affected, and the Settlement has been in some danger on more than one occasion. It must not be forgotten, however, that this is attributable to entirely abnormal conditions. The lives of residents in the Settlement have been safe and, so far as property is concerned, only very small damage has ever occurred.

With reference to the carrying and smuggling of arms in the Settlement, there is undoubtedly some cause for action. The present Bye Laws on the subject contain no prohibition of storing arms and provide only inadequate punishment for their infringement. At my recommendation steps are being taken in the near future to remedy this deficiency. It is also possible that some improvement might be made in the supervision over steamers in port, and that the Police control over the river population might be strengthened.

The number of robberies which have occurred during the year show a slight increase over those of the previous year. That this was not unanticipated, perusal of former Police reports will prove; and a recently published monthly report indicates the reasons. The peculiar local difficulties which hamper Police work in this direction may perhaps here form the subject of some remarks. The armed robbers make attacks in particular upon exchange shops. These are in point of fact small banks situated on the road frontage, where at times thousands of dollars are being counted in full sight of passers by, but without any protection whatsoever from any one who is bold enough to take the necessary risks. After a considerable amount of pressure on the part of the Police the majority of exchange shops have adopted devices which will prevent robbers from gaining rapid access to the interior of these establishments. In consequence of these they have turned their efforts towards persons in the streets and in private houses, and in one instance they actually robbed a large Chinese bank. The principal difficulty is to induce the victims to give an alarm during or immediately after the moment of danger. Systematic measures have been devised of late years which render it almost certain that if an alarm were at once raised the Police would be rapidly on the spot and would inevitably effect arrests. The extreme apathy, and in some cases the abject cowardice, of the local Chinese shopkeeper have too often defeated the increasing vigilance of the Police. Where proper alarms have been raised one or more arrests have in every instance been effected. In the case of the robbery at the Chinese bank in a locality where numerous banks are situated special protection had been arranged by the Police; an elaborate scheme was in force, but the exclusion therefrom of one particular area was unavoidable because the proprietors were unwilling to comply with its provisions. In the area to which the protective arrangements applied no robberies of any sort have occurred during the last two years. The only case which actually occurred was in the excluded area; here, unfortunately, the doors had been closed and the Police were unable to obtain access in sufficient time to apprehend all the robbers; but one arrest was made and information has since been received which will probably lead to the apprehension of the whole gang. All the criminals would undoubtedly have been arrested if the Police could have entered the alleyways at once. As a result of this robbery, representations were made to the Chinese banks to protect themselves by the use of grilles, and similar protective devices to those in use in the exchange shops, but for reasons which need not be enumerated here, they found it impossible to adopt these measures. They are fully satisfied, however, that on the part of the Police every possible precaution has been duly prepared. A small Police depot is being constructed in the neighbourhood; this will go far towards entirely protecting the large Chinese interests in this quarter. In addition, the Police watchmen, who are employed by the Bankers' Guild, are being trained in the use of the automatic pistol, and in due course will be armed with this weapon. These measures should give a complete sense of security to this important neighbourhood.

In the districts surrounding Shanghai and beyond the sphere of the activities of the Municipal Police, crimes of murder and robbery have of course been rife. This can be verified by reference to the Chinese press, though by no means all the cases which occur are published. In addition to political unrest, the locality round Shanghai has suffered severely from the typhoon of 1915 and also from a partial failure of the rice and cotton crops. A large number of people were consequently rendered destitute and rioting and looting resulted. The officials in the Pootung districts have experienced anxious times and in some instances have entirely failed to cope with the local needs. It became necessary to send troops to the affected districts, and by this means, as also by extensive charitable measures, the situation has been temporarily relieved.

K. J. McEUEEN,  
*Captain Superintendent of Police.*

## I.—GENERAL RETURN OF THE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

	Foreigners.	Chinese.	Remarks.
Persons apprehended	692	65,358	
Persons discharged by Magistrates	28	1,012	
Persons summarily convicted	228	39,995	
Persons committed for trial or sent to higher Courts	11	26	
Persons convicted and sentenced by higher Courts	18	24	
Persons acquitted from higher Courts	3	2	
Criminal offences reported to Police within Settlement Limits	623	3,676	
Persons apprehended for criminal offences	77	4,632	
Persons apprehended for divers other offences	599	55,690	
Persons apprehended for felony or larceny	73	4,591	
Persons acquitted by higher Courts of felony or larceny	3	2	
Persons summarily convicted of felony or larceny	48	3,841	
Persons discharged for felony or larceny	5	578	
Persons tried and convicted of felony or larceny	46	2,424	
Total Value of property reported stolen or lost within Settlement limits			\$503,752.94
Total Value of property recovered			\$199,378.81
Net loss			\$304,374.13
Number of Police commended by Judicial Authorities in criminal cases	4	7	
Persons handed over to Authorities of other places for criminal offences		235	
Persons received from Authorities of other places for criminal offences		74	
Persons apprehended by Criminal Investigation Branch for criminal offences	43	2,498	
Persons reported missing within Settlement Limits		1,081	
Persons found and restored to relatives or friends by Police	1	556	
Persons found by friends or returned home		160	
Suicides committed	2	26	
Suicides attempted and prevented by Police, etc.	2	59	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers summoned and convicted	1	43	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers summoned and dismissed	1	3	
Drivers, etc. of vehicles arrested or summoned and convicted	5	7,939	
Drivers, etc. of vehicles arrested or summoned and dismissed		43	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and convicted	135	15,424	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and dismissed	14	276	
Doors and/or windows found open or insecurely fastened	20	404	
Houses empty or with no person in charge entered by thieves		59	
Persons conveyed by prison van		2,111	
Police attending Courts, Inquests, etc.	2,069	9,630	2,165 Sikhs
Persons escorted through the Settlement to and from other places		1,987	
Police engaged in such service	2	432	
Runaway horses and/or ponies stopped			28
Accidents reported within Settlement limits			1,192
Accidents where persons were injured	15	635	
Accidents where death ensued	1	66	
Dogs seized by Police			1,530
Dogs shot by Police or destroyed at kennels			1,951
Dogs sent to Kennels			1,210
Dogs restored to owners			320
Dogs escaped or died			3
Dogs killed and afterwards certified to be suffering from rabies			4
Dogs killed certified not to have suffered from rabies			8
Cases reported in which persons have been bitten by dogs certified to be suffering from rabies	2	9	
Ditto. not suspected to be suffering from rabies	14	62	

## II.—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS AND CHINESE ARRESTED AND NOT CHARGED.

OFFENCES	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total														
	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.														
Arson					15						1		16														
Assault	8	75	17	105	17	102	6	86	4	91	8	85	18	88	6	111	6	106	8	101	5	50	10	87	113	1,087	
Beggars, Hawkers and Ragpickers	1448		1503		1578		1797		1452		2306		758		1406		1148		1413		869		1927		17,605		
Breach of Municipal Regulations, Garbage								4																	4		
"    "    "    Traffic	1	13		11		17		13		32		19		36		48		32		20		29		24	1	294	
"    "    "    Nuisance			5		18		2	1		5		4		5		3		6		6		1		6	1	62	
"    "    "    Miscellaneous			1		3		3		9	1		4		9		13		16				5		4	7	71	
Burglary			2		1								1		1		1		2		2		4			14	
Brothels, Children in			2		1																					3	
Children, trafficking, etc.			4		6		6		1				2		1		1		5				1			27	
Coining								1														1				2	
Civil offences			6		5			3		6		5		5		11		2		2		1		3		49	
Cruelty to animals			3		2			2		4		9		5		3		7		8		3		6		52	
"    children												1		2				1				1		1		6	
Cutting and wounding					1							5								1			1			8	
Drunkenness	20	6	26	6	19	4	17	3	13	5	1	8	6		6	2	16	4	28	7	5	3	28	4	185	52	
Embezzlement			1		4		1		2											3		1				12	
Expulsion, returning after								2		1				1		1						4				9	
Extortion			5		3		8		4		2		4		11		13		11		9		6		12	88	
False pretences, obtaining goods and money under			5		2		5		6		2		2		4		4		1		4		7		4	46	
Fighting and creating a disturbance	5	209		213	5	291	6	202	10	227	5	249	9	188	8	218	1	165	4	176	6	194	6	155	65	2,487	
Forgery						7														1						8	
Fraud			1			4		8		2		2		1		3		4		2		2		3		32	
Furious driving								2																		2	
Gambling			1		6		11		12		5		5		1							6		9		56	
House breaking					2															3		2				7	
Insanity			1		1			1				2														5	
Illegal arrest																		2								2	
Kidnapping			24		6		25		12		28		12		11		17		11		11		12		11	180	
Larceny	116		83	1	142	1	122		149	4	132	2	119	2	127	1	117		101	1	117	1	121	13	1,446		
Loitering			26		30	1	20		11		17		30		11		18		12		27		17		13	232	
Prostitution (abetting)												1				1						1				3	
"    (soliciting)			2		1		3		1		6		8		12		15		5		9				7	69	
Rape												1														1	
Receiving stolen property					2		1		1		1		2		4		2		2				3			19	
Robbery					3		3		1		52				2								3			64	
Stray children			18		15		30		29				22		20		23		29		27		26	1	26	1	265
Suicide (attempted)			2		3		1		2				5				3		3				4		3	26	
Unlawful possession			20		21		28		23		30		12		41		14		20		16		15		17	257	
Vagrancy					1				3				2									1				7	
Willful damage	3	9	13	1	14	2	12	4	12	5	9	2	10	2	14	3	12		5	3	15		9	25	134		
Miscellaneous cases	5	76		87	2	82	2	94	12	98	1	82		86	3	87	1	87	3	58	3	74	3	69	45	980	
Jinricha licences suspended	640		398		1,244		655		684		667		1,051		2,631		1,527		975		702		313			11,187	
"    "    confiscated	421		1650		1,420		587		775		1,765		896		1,015		735		1,111		2,113		2,718			15,236	
Handcart licences suspended						11																				11	
"    "    confiscated						5																				5	

## III.—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS APPREHENDED AND CHARGED.

OFFENCES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(1) <i>Offences against the person :—</i>													
Absent from ship without leave											1		1
Assault		6	1		6	2	2	2	6	1	4		30
Assault and in possession of fire-arms	1					1		1	1				4
Attempted murder and/or sodomy			1				1						2
Buggery and assault			1				1						1
Causing grievous bodily harm							1						1
Cutting and wounding	3	1			1			1		1		1	8
Desertion						2				2	2		6
Malicious shooting									1				1
Running away from the lawful custody of the Guardian							1						1
(2) <i>Offences against property :—</i>													
Arson (or criminal negligence)				1									1
Cruelty to animals			1										1
Detaining a dog									1				1
Embezzlement											1		1
False pretences					2					1			3
Forgery						1							1
Fraud									1			1	2
Larceny	4	3	2	1	3	2		1	4		2		22
Malicious damage							2				1		3
Misappropriation	1												1
Robbery, attempted			3										3
Throwing a stone and breaking a glass screen of a Motor Car				1									1
(3) <i>Offences of a public nature :—</i>													
Breach of Licensing Bye-Law or of Licence Conditions :—													
Dog		2	3	3	2	4	3	1	2	2	3	1	26
Laundry						1							1
Liquor												1	1
Motor Car or Motor Cycle							1	1			1		3
Ricsha								1					1
Breach of Municipal Bye-laws and Regulations :—													
Being in possession of false bank notes								2					2
Breach of trust				1									1
Bribery and/or undesirable				1		1	1		1				4
Contempt of Court									1				1
Depositing Garbage or House Refuse	1					2						5	8
Drunk, disorderly and assault, etc.	5	12	9	7	11	6		8	3	7	3	4	75
Failing to register as British Subject												2	2
Fighting and creating a disturbance						2							2
Fire-arms, carrying loaded										1			1
Found on enclosed premises											1		1
Gaul breaking										1			1
Insult to a religious service	4												4
Keeping a disorderly house								1					1
Obstruction	1									1			2
Obstructing the Police						1							1
Returning after expulsion			1	1	1						2	10	15
Riding a bicycle without a light		1		1						2		1	5
Sedition												1	1
Smuggling opium					1								1
Soliciting alms										1			1
Throwing corrosive fluid									1				1
Uttering false bank notes					1	2	2	1			1		6
Vagrancy						1	4	1					7
Various									1				
Totals	20	25	22	18	30	31	13	20	22	21	21	28	271



## IV.—RETURN OF PERSONS COMING BEFORE THE MIXED COURT.

OFFENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
(1) <i>Offences against the person:—</i>													
Abduction	2	2	3	4	3	2	6	11	5		3	1	45
Allowing children in brothels	3	2	1				2		3	2	3		16
Assault	52	57	66	43	53	37	54	56	34	13	40	54	589
Attempted suicide	12	7	8	1	5	7	8	8	7	2	3	2	60
Cruelty to children	2	1	3		2	4	3	6	1	1		2	25
False imprisonment							4						4
Intimidation			10	1	1				4	13		89	118
Kidnapping	11	6	1	12	11	14	17	18	2		14	6	112
Malicious injury	1												1
Malicious prosecution		1		1	1							1	4
Manslaughter		2			2	1			1		1		7
Murder, and attempted murder		1	9	10	5	4		2	3	6	8	5	53
Rape			1	1	1		2						5
Sodomy, and soliciting for				1									1
Wounding	2	2		1	3	4	2	14	5	3			36
(2) <i>Offences against property:—</i>													
Arson, (or criminal negligence)	1	3	1			1	2	2					10
Burglary	15	23	37	21	17	28	11	22	15	9	13	22	233
Cruelty to animals	3	4	6	3	5	7	2	5	20	8	10	13	86
Embezzlement	1	6		3	5	4	6	2	7	5	9		48
Extortion	2	4	6	5	7	1	2	8	20	7	2	2	66
False pretences	11	11	5	6	4	4	4	3	16	7	14	7	92
Forgery		1						4	3	2	3		18
Fraud	18	11	12	5		5	2	2	5	5	11	3	79
Godown breaking	2		4	4	4	6		2	1	6	4	1	33
Housebreaking	3	4	2	12	7	4	1	9	1	1	5	7	56
Larceny	257	207	296	280	312	235	268	267	261	251	226	257	3117
Malicious damage	11	4	17	29	4	7	4		10	1	1	63	153
Receiving stolen property	13	6	23	12	11	5	12	9	3	8	14	14	130
Robbery	26	7	30	22	12	25	15	2	6	9	8	25	187
Unlawful possession	32	14	22	29	21	25	28	25	32	14	19	17	278
(3) <i>Offences of a Public Nature:—</i>													
Breach of Licensing Bye-laws or of License conditions respecting:—													
Cargo boat								1					1
Carriages	19	24	33	34	29	55	41	37	30	45	27	22	396
Carts	21	20	46	26	32	24	30	39	31	49	40	40	398
Clubs	2							1	1				4
Dairies	1		3	2	2	1	2			1		5	17
Dogs	1	1	27	43	30	16	19	14	14	10	9	4	188
Foodshops	24	24	29	50	8	2	8	9	13	45	2		214
Hawkers					39	43	74	107	84			15	362
Laundries	8	2	2	3	3	1		6		6	2		33
Livery stables	1		8							1			10
Lodging houses	3	3	3	2		1	3	2	2		2		21
Motor Cars	4	5	7	12	10	10	55	28	32	40	22	10	235
Opium shops	14	4	9	19	4	10	4	8	9	5	3	1	90
Pawn shops	5	2	1	3	2				1	1		1	16
Rickshaws	2128	1668	2416	2570	2932	1785	1759	2047	1681	1689	1668	1072	23,415
Sedan chair					1								1
Tea shops	2	10	5	3	3	7	7	5	12	7	4	3	68
Whelbarrows	153	128	162	181	147	167	160	162	133	118	122	164	1797
Wine shops	5	5	3	4	2	4	5	3	2	8	4	2	47
Breach of Municipal Bye-laws and Regulations respecting:—													
Arms	1				1					1	2	8	13
Buildings							1						1
Dangerous materials, storing of			1		1						2		4
Fireworks	2	32	8	3	5	2	2	4		1	3		62
House refuse	68	49	163	83	118	114	109	278	127	157	106	110	1482
Illegal arrests				3									3
Indecent advertisements	1			1			4	2	2				10
Lotteries	3		4	3	10	4	2	4	2	4	20	4	60
Nuisances	504	268	550	572	377	329	449	348	397	352	331	406	4883
Prostitutes soliciting	9	2	20	22	31	26	59	32	55	27	20	19	322
Sign boards								1					1
Straw	3	2	1	2	5	1			1		3		18
Sunshades							13	25	1				39
Traffic	20	37	41	51	66	51	85	94	75	27	42	63	652
Bribery		1	4	4		3	2	1	4	2	7	1	29
Coining	2			13	2		4	4				1	26
Coin, uttering counterfeit	2	6	6	5	10	6		3	3	14		1	56
Contempt of Court			2	2	4	4		1	2	1	1	4	21
Fighting and creating disturbance	43	81	106	50	107	89	46	192	48	38	79	55	937
Functioning as Police							2						2
Gambling	40	48	69	83	34	15	25	24	79	21	21	29	488
Gaol breaking			1	3		1					2		7
Libel						1	1	1					3
Loitering with intent	4	17	13	21	7	15	17	7	5	13	14	17	150
Obstructing the Police			2	1				3	1	6		4	17
Perjury							1						1
Returning after expulsion	8	30	6	21	16	9	4	15	7	10	11	12	149
Smuggling									2		3	2	7
Trademarks, infringement of				2		1	4	11		6			24
Trafficking in women and children	6	21	5	8	2		19	6	1	14	3	3	91
Treason							1						1
Vagrancy	11	7	6	6	10	5	8	8	8	8	2	4	83
(4) <i>Miscellaneous Cases:—</i>													
Associates of robbers, loafers, etc.	6	2	7	5	1		7						28
Husband and wife			1					2		2	1	2	8
Insanity		2		1		1		2	1	2	1		10
Passing food to prisoners	1		1	3	1	1	1	1					9
Seeking protection of Door of Hope		3	4	3	3	8	7		1	3	1	2	35
Stray, ill-treated and kidnapped children	7	9	4	1	1	4	5	1		15	1	2	50
Witnesses in criminal cases	10	14	21	14	14	11	22	16	14	10	6	6	158
Various	4	9	11	8	6	12	3	3	1	13			70
Total	3616	2928	4374	4452	4572	3274	3525	4010	3347	3173	2996	2688	42,985

## V.—RETURN OF SENTENCES AND DECISIONS IN THE MIXED COURT.

SENTENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Bail forfeited	2718	2145	3139	3312	3561	2346	2407	2676	2345	2182	2173	1692	30,696
Case withdrawn		3	1	1	1	6	1	2	5	6	7	2	34
Cautioned	12	12	38	16	47	25	28	65	9	9	14	18	293
Compensation	12	4	10	3	2	6			10	2	3		52
Dismissed	85	89	138	126	98	94	137	96	65	99	65	97	1,189
Expulsion	8	2	4	2	16	2		2					40
Fined	393	299	550	488	406	390	523	770	518	494	342	358	5,531
Handed to Parents or Guardians	9	12	7	9	10	8	11	12	9	2	5	6	100
Imprisonment	279	227	339	337	309	252	296	311	285	272	293	424	3,624
"    and Expulsion	39	29	57	73	76	67	52	52	58	45	49	43	640
"    and Fines				15	2								17
Reformatory	9	3	4	10	3	11	10	10	12	5	4	9	90
Released on Security	8	16	13	1	10	6	12	9	8	12	12	6	113
Sent to Chinese Authorities	26	51	33	29	12	22	19	10	8	19	11	17	257
"    Military Governor of Shanghai	1	1	9	9	3	12					4	5	47
"    Anti-kidnapping Society	1	5				2	1			1			10
"    Door of Hope	5	13	7	5	4	12	9	9	1	12	4	3	84
"    Local Guilds	1	4	5		1	2	3	3	5	2	1		27
"    Sinza Refuge		2	1	4	2	4	4	5	5	2			29
"    Slave Girl's Refuge			2										2
"    French Police	9	1	3	7		4	2	5			1	5	37
"    Casual Ward				1									1
Various	1	10	14	4	9	3	10	3	4	4	7	3	72
Total	3616	2928	4374	4452	4572	3274	3525	4040	3347	3173	2996	2688	42,985

## VI.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRESTS.

1906-1915.

OFFENCES.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Arson		82	28	15	10	12	23	12	24	10
Assault	739	858	704	807	904	813	879	894	712	589
Burglary and housebreaking	196	317	362	310	355	464	351	298	264	329
Coining		2	1	4	9	95	9	5	6	26
Cruelty to animals	33	56	54	73	124	11	85	101	97	86
Cutting and wounding	74	44	34	37	49	28	41	52	30	36
Disorderly & improper conduct, including drunkenness, fight- ing and creating disturbance	692	1,195	1,934	2,403	2,295	1,910	2,876	1,628	1,544	937
Embezzlement	22	32	20	81	45	66	65	62	51	48
Forgery	6	2	4	5	4	6	11	4	15	18
Fraud	123	197	87	131	141	117	114	66	121	79
Furious riding or driving	152	143	195	198	192	105				
Gambling	467	566	456	480	869	722	922	701	663	488
Kidnapping	156	288	310	331	302	276	210	280	353	228
Larceny from person, dwellings, etc.	2,773	3,626	3,857	3,554	4,281	4,254	3,470	3,427	3,091	3,117
Loitering	162	247	285	243	199	442	295	259	311	150
Manslaughter		1		13	15	7	25	7	13	7
Misdemeanour	3,015	5,472	5,774	4,475	4,665	7,027	1,362	10,011	4,517	5,893
Murder	21	35	13	26	20	15	26	26	65	53
Nuisance, including firing of crackers & burning joss-paper	21,433	19,526	22,725	18,376	14,616	10,778	11,167	9,114	11,102	6,365
Obstruction	20,132	19,128	19,111	20,675	21,316	18,886	21,743	16,194	23,947	23,415
Obtaining goods or money under false pretences		20	98	141	95	123	113	114	86	92
Property, receiving stolen	57	91	113	142	138	164	143	170	115	130
Possession, unlawful	112	236	323	415	522	536	440	399	273	278
Rape		1	9	10	1	3	1	7	2	5
Returning after deportation	10	56	117	253	277	285	252	174	216	149
Rioting and destroying property	27	1			19	1				
Robbery	95	138	56	97	115	66	86	207	167	187
Squeezing	153	112	156	135	94	80	95	99	68	
Suicide, attempted	42	42	30	63	77	77	63	64	68	60
Uttering	15	16	27	32	42	41	36	46	51	56
Wilful damage		35	8	44	42	29	23	28	26	154
Total	50,722	52,565	56,928	53,569	51,833	47,439	46,104	44,449	47,998	42,985

VII.—WEEKLY RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE CELLS.

1915.	Foreign	Chinese.	Total.	1915.	Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.	1915.	Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.
January 7	6	134	140	May 13		160	160	September 16		172	172
" 14	4	170	174	" 20	2	164	166	" 23	1	171	172
" 21	4	179	183	" 27	3	177	180	" 30		118	148
" 28	2	205	207	June 3	2	151	153	October 7	2	147	149
February 4	5	191	196	" 10	3	154	157	" 14		176	176
" 11	2	156	158	" 17	1	165	166	" 21	4	163	167
" 18	2	176	178	" 24	1	153	154	" 28	2	138	140
" 25	4	147	151	July 1	1	158	159	November 4	3	143	146
March 4	1	168	169	" 8	1	140	141	" 11		156	156
" 11	2	174	176	" 15	2	150	152	" 18	2	128	130
" 18		170	170	" 22	1	160	161	" 25	3	136	139
" 25	1	174	175	" 29	1	189	190	December 2	1	187	188
April 1		140	140	August 5	1	248	249	" 9	7	203	210
" 8		222	222	" 12	1	156	157	" 16	2	199	201
" 15		157	157	" 19	2	160	162	" 23		145	145
" 22	2	149	151	" 26	1	140	141	" 30		211	211
" 29		183	183	September 2	1	155	156				
May 6	1	166	167	" 9	1	157	158				
								Total	88	8,621	8,709

Weekly average 168.

VIII.—RETURN OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

POLICE.				MOUNTED POLICE.			
	Issued.	In Stock.	Total.		Issued.	In Stock.	Total.
Officers' Swords	32	4	36	Bridles, complete	29	9	38
Webley Revolvers	129	5	134	Brushes, Flat	15	55	70
Webley Revolvers, R.I.C. Pattern	22		22	Brushes, Dandy	8	24	32
Automatic Pistols (Webley)	69	3	72	Lance Buckets	pairs 26		26
Automatic Pistols (Belgian)	50	6	56	Burnishers	7	4	11
Automatic Pistols (Various)		132	132	Sam Browne Belts	29	17	46
Martini-Metford Carbines	299	257	556	Chaff-cutters	6		6
Martini-Metford Bayonets	299	274	573	Chain Shoulder Straps	pairs 29	7	36
M. L. E. Short Rifles	132	58	190	Clippers, Horse	6	6	12
" Bayonets	129	66	195	Curry Combs	15	47	62
" Carbines	534	116	650	Gauntlets	pairs 29	15	44
" Bayonets	534	116	650	Lances	26	13	39
Pull-throughs	666	190	856	Muzzles	3		3
Slings	666	87	753	Head Ropes	29	17	46
Frogs	666	1	667	Stable Rugs	42	11	53
Pouches	666	264	930	Saddles, Complete	29	1	30
Waist Belts	666	18	684	Stirrup Leathers	pairs 29	25	54
L. M. .303 Ammunition	72,100	23,351	95,451	Swords	29	5	34
Webley .45 Ammunition	3,988	6,128	10,116	Sword Knots	29	11	40
Automatic Pistol Ammunition				Spurs, Jack	pairs 29	30	59
(Browning)	1,725	990	2,715				
(Belgian)	1,250	3,432	4,682				
(Various)		21,330	21,330				

## WAR CONDITIONS IN THE SETTLEMENT.

Throughout the year the Council has been at pains to check any demonstrations of feeling on the part of the community as apprehended in the subjoined interchange of letters: and at the close of the year decided to prohibit the use of the Town Hall for the future for patriotic gatherings until the restoration of peace.

Shanghai, May 17, 1915.

SIR,—German ratepayers of this international Settlement have recently become the object of severe accusations on behalf of the local daily Press as well as of individuals on account of the sinking of the *Lusitania*. The German Community is blamed with demonstrations of joy and reports are current such as: "The German School had a jubilation day, the Club Concordia held a festivity over the ill-fate of the above named ship." The "North China Daily News" in an article headed "Shanghai Clubs and German Members" speaking of the "old distinction between Germans military and civilian" said on May 15 that "when it became known that Germans in Shanghai were rejoicing over the *Lusitania* incident it was felt that the effort to retain the distinction must be given up."

Amongst Germans nothing is known of such rejoicings. I have been going into this matter and have to state that these reports are not only mere inventions but I am afraid malicious ones made by irresponsible people with a view to create local disturbance and make difficulties for German residents. In present times it is not unlikely that mischievous efforts of that kind might prove to a certain extent successful even in an international place like Shanghai.

I, therefore, have the honour to draw your attention to this state of affairs and I beg to express the hope that you will use every endeavour for the maintenance of public order to cope with a possible outbreak of passion against German life and property in this Settlement. On the other hand I should be thankful for immediate information if any case should happen where people falling under my consular jurisdiction behave in a disorderly manner so that I could deal with it and correct matters at once.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. KNIPPING,

*Consul-General for Germany.*

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 18, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 17, on the subject of the state of feeling aroused in the Settlement by recent incidents of the War.

In reply thereto I have the honour to say that the Council has, since the outbreak in August, sought to check all ebullitions calculated to provoke disorder of any description, and will continue to do so.

The assurances you give regarding reported demonstrations among German residents, with the undertaking implied in the concluding paragraph of your despatch, will, I do not doubt, be appreciated by the Foreign Community.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,

*Chairman.*

H. KNIPPING, Esq.,

Consul-General for Germany.



## ASSASSINATION OF ADMIRAL TSENG JU-CHENG.

The assassination of Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng, Military Governor of the Kiangnan Arsenal, and of the Captain of his bodyguard on November 10 created profound depression among the prominent Chinese residents, and evoked the deepest sympathy of all Foreign officials who recognised that Admiral Tseng possessed administrative talents of the first order combined with great courage and a high sense of justice—a combination of qualities which commanded universal respect. The circumstances of the crime were fully recorded in the press at the time; subsequent statements by both assassins considered in conjunction with the contemplated change in the Government of the country leave little room for doubt that the motive was political.

The Council's esteem for Admiral Tseng and an expression of its sympathy with the Chinese Government in the great loss sustained were communicated to the local Chinese Authorities: the coffin was mounted upon a gun carriage and troops to the number of 500 were permitted to accompany the procession, and the Council provided an escort of Sikh troopers.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 11, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to communicate to you for transmission to the Local Chinese Authorities an expression of the Council's deep sympathy with the Chinese Government in the misfortune which it has sustained by the assassination, close to the Japanese Consulate yesterday morning, of His Excellency the Military Governor, Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng.

Admiral Tseng was a personality of note to whom the foreign residents as a whole owe a great debt for the preservation of life and property in the crisis of 1913, when he entered upon his office; and for his courageous and impartial administration of justice in the districts surrounding the Settlement during the difficult period which has ensued. The Municipal Police in the course of daily communications, and frequent personal interviews at intervals of a few days, have had reason to entertain a profound respect and appreciation for the admirable qualities of this high officer.

The ingenious preparation beyond the Settlement limits, the entry of the criminals into the Settlement only a few minutes before, from a refuge of political malcontents situated beyond the scope of the Council's authority, the reluctance of the Admiral to notify the Police of the times and routes of his entry into the Settlement, his preference for his own bodyguard which the Council permitted to carry arms, the swiftness of the act, and the desperate mode of its commission, are considerations which indicate that the utmost detective vigilance could unhappily not avail to forestall it; but the Council finds a source of some satisfaction in the watchfulness of the Force on the spot, whereby the two criminals were instantly overpowered and apprehended.

This sinister event is viewed by the members of the Council with earnest solicitude and commiseration, and I trust that you will be good enough forthwith to convey this intimation of their sincere condolence to the Local Authorities on behalf of the Foreign Community.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
E. C. PEARCE,  
*Chairman.*

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,  
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, November 13, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 11, 1915, concerning the assassination of His Excellency the Military Governor, Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng.

Copy in English and Chinese is transmitted to Mr. Chow Chin-piao, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs at this port.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.  
D. SIFFERT,

*Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.*

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, November 17, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith the copy of a Chinese letter from the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs in answer to yours dated November 11.

The Members of the Consular Body will attend a funeral ceremony at the Kiangnan Arsenal to-morrow the 18th inst., between 15 and 16 o'clock. I understand that the Chinese authorities would be pleased to receive also your call. The flags of the Consulates will be half-masted during the day and I hope you will see your way to have the flag of the Municipal Council half-masted too, as a mark of sympathy for the great loss sustained by the murder of the late Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
D. SIFFERT,  
*Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.*

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.

*Translation of letter from the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, November 15, 1915.*

In reply to your letter enclosing a communication from the members of the Municipal Council for their expression of deep condolence in connexion with the murder of Admiral Tseng, I thank them very deeply indeed. The action of the Police officials in bravely arresting on the spot the criminals who murdered the Admiral has already been reported to the Government.

The generous sentiments of the members of the Council have also been communicated to the relatives, dependents and Government subordinates of Admiral Tseng, and they join in expressing earnest thanks.

This communication is accordingly duly addressed to the Senior Consul in reply, begging him to transmit it to the members; with an expression of distinguished consideration.

Shanghai, November 27, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward enclosed herewith copies of free translations and of the two letters signed by the Commissioner for Defence of Sungkiang and Shanghai and by Special Commissioner Yang Tcheng, conveying their hearty thanks for your call at Kiangnan and for the measures taken for the safe passing through the Settlement of the funeral procession of the late Admiral Tseng.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
D. SIFFERT,  
*Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.*

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.

*Translation of letter from Yang Shan Tê and Yang Tcheng to the Senior Consul, November 24, 1915.*

On November 18 the funeral ceremony of the late Admiral Tseng, former Defence Commissioner of Shanghai, took place. The family of the late Admiral Tseng present many thanks to you and to your Colleagues for attending the funeral rites. They have now removed the coffin to their native place to be buried.

Recognising that you and your colleagues have shown courtesy and kindness to our country and to the family of the late Admiral Tseng, we have the honour to make our acknowledgements hereby and earnestly hope that you will be good enough to convey our thanks to the Consuls General, the Chairmen, the Captain-Superintendent of Police of the Municipal Council, and to the several merchants who have attended the funeral rites.

YANG SHAN TÊ,  
*Commissioner of Defence.*  
YANG TCHENG,  
*Special Commissioner.*

*Translation of letter from Yang Shan Tê, Defence Commissioner of Sungkiang and Shanghai, and Commissioner Yang Tcheng to Senior Consul, November 25, 1915.*

On November 21 when the funeral procession of the late Admiral Tseng proceeded through the Settlement you requested the Council to send their Sikh Police as an escort along the roads, and the traffic was stopped as to avoid the crowds. By these attentions courtesy and kindness has been shown to our country and to the family of the late Admiral Tseng. We have therefore the honour to write you and request you to convey to the Council an expression of our thanks.

YANG SHAN TÊ,  
*Defence Commissioner of Sungkiang and Shanghai.*  
YANG TCHENG,  
*Commissioner.*

Council Room, Shanghai, December 6, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 27 conveying to the Council an expression of the thanks of the Chinese Authorities for the Police measures taken in connexion with the passage of Admiral Tseng's funeral through the Settlement, and for my own visit of condolence to the Arsenal, of which my colleagues and I have appreciatively taken note.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
E. C. PEARCE,  
*Chairman.*

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,  
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

## LOCAL DISTURBANCES.

An outburst of anti-Japanese feeling more violent than that which attracted public notice in the year 1909 (*see* the Annual Report for that year, page 83) occurred in March and April, in connexion with the diplomatic negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese Governments which were in progress during the early part of the year. The suppression by Police action in Tokio of the meetings of a body of Chinese students, in consequence of representations stated to have been made by the Chinese Ambassador, led to the arrival in Shanghai of a number of emissaries from the disaffected students, deputed to foment agitation. Their presence was promptly discovered by the Detective Branch, their lodgings were raided, and their papers, which were successfully secured, were utilised for the prosecution and conviction in the Mixed Court of seven of their number. An attempt was made to assemble one public meeting but it received no encouragement from respectable members of the Chinese community; subsequently two further meetings were attempted but were prevented by the Police. Offensive placards and handbills were posted and circulated throughout the Settlement and notices were chalked on electric light and tramway standards, but the prompt action of the Police effectually checked this propaganda.

Shanghai, March 22, 1915.

SIR,—In connexion with the present diplomatic negotiation now being conducted at Peking between the Governments of Japan and China, recently some agitators have made their appearance in this city and, in order to stir up the anti-Japanese sentiment among the local Chinese populace, they are, I am informed, working hard to disseminate their propaganda through every available means, including placards posted on the street walls in various places. Their effects are now felt keenly in manifold perceptible forms. Some Japanese stores are picketed by their followers and, deluged by railings and invectives, at times coupled with some sort of violence, customers prevented from patronizing them. Others were robbed of their signboards or stoned oftentimes and damages were wrought upon their properties. In still other cases the doors were broken through and their occupants were threatened with storming. Thus certain Japanese merchants in some quarters (notably in Sumalo District) were practically forced to close their stores even in broad daylight.

Since the outset of the current agitation, I understand and highly appreciate the action taken by the Municipal Authorities to meet the emergency and quiet down the movement. Judging, however, from the last two or three days' development, it is feared that, if it is left alone as it is, it may accelerate the present situation as days go by and take a turn so as to assume a more alarming aspect, culminating at last to disturb the general peace of the Settlement.

I have the honour, therefore, to address this note to invite your special attention to the matter and at the same time to request that you take every possible measure at your disposal to cope with the growing situation, according to your discretion.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

A. ARIYOSHI,  
*Consul-General for Japan.*

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 25, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 22, on the subject of the anti-Japanese movement which has been in evidence in the Settlement during the past week. You are aware that the Captain-Superintendent of Police is doing what is possible to check any outbreak which is likely to lead to disorder or a breach of the peace, and in addition to this I have reason to believe that a proclamation will be issued in the course of to-day or to-morrow enjoining the Chinese to refrain from taking any part in the movement to which I refer.

At the same time the Council trusts that you will use your influence with Japanese residents to avoid retaliatory measures, informing them that if molested in any way they should seek assistance and investigation at the nearest Police Station.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

E. C. PEARCE,  
*Chairman.*

A. ARIYOSHI, Esq.,  
Consul-General for Japan.

Shanghai, March 26, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to let you have a proclamation issued by Mr. Yang Cheng, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, and countersigned by me.

As suggested by yourself, please have the necessary copies made (Mr. Yang Cheng would like to have one hundred) and let me have the same as soon as possible for signature by Mr. Yang Cheng and myself.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,  
*Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.*

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.



*Translation of Proclamation, March 26, 1915.*

*Yang, decorated with the Chiaho of the first rank, and the Wenhu of the second rank, Sub-Director of a Court, Minister of State, Tuoyin of the Shanghai circuit and Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs in Kiangsu, hereby issues a proclamation:*

In this world men should be kind within the family and amiable to neighbours, and ought not to regard them with contempt; the country in relation to the universe is fundamentally identical as to this principle. As the jaw is to the lips and teeth so is the principle of friendship with neighbouring nations dependent upon proximity for the increase of intimacy. The President having entered upon office at a juncture critical to the fate of the country has, for four years up to now, disposed of affairs in due order, and both in the internal Government and in exterior relations, he has become practised in his dispositions; and as to matters affecting the nation it is he, the individual, who first bears the brunt, of course much more closely than any of the people. Since the European War broke out there have been agitations, fears and doubts; and for the preservation of neutrality, the tranquility of the entire country has depended upon him for freedom from alarm. The gentry, the merchants, the scholars and the people doubtless have all noted this.

Now, because the articles of negotiation with Japan temporarily cannot be published, rumours circulate in the streets proposing the boycott of Japanese goods. Meetings have been opened, discussions have been held, and circulars have been issued. Nevertheless, that foreign negotiations should be secret is a world-wide international principle, and not solely for the two countries of China and Japan is this so. The feelings of the people are the final shield of the country. Yet if there is the least retrogression or perversion it will suffice to bring ruin.

Of the merchants and students, and other classes, those who, moved by the warm sincerity of their patriotism, have been roused to unreasoning excitement will, after this explanation, of course refrain from agitation. As to the class of loafers and idlers who harbour thoughts of improper conduct, and avail of the perverse and wild proceedings of the Japanese boycott, with reckless talk, intimidation and agitation, regardless of international amity: this is not allowed by law, and if they are not dealt with most severely there will be no means of instilling others with fear of imitating and going further. Besides arranging with the Senior Consul to give directions to the Mixed Court to discuss the matter thoroughly with the Police, and arrest and prohibit as occasion arises: and giving general directions to the constabulary of the several magistracies uniformly to investigate, the merchants and people are expected hereby one and all to take note, and from this proclamation to tremble and obey.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 27, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 26, enclosing a proclamation issued by Mr. Yang Cheng, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the recent anti-Japanese movement. This proclamation has been duly posted, but, inasmuch as the document has been reproduced in the Shun Pao, Sin Wan Pao, Shih Pao, and other Chinese newspapers, my original proposal to obtain copies and widely post them throughout the Settlement does not now seem to be necessary, particularly as, from later Police reports submitted, the Council learns that such small signs of disorder, as were in evidence earlier in the week, have now entirely disappeared.

I take the opportunity to say that, in the opinion of my colleagues and myself, the proclamation which Mr. Yang Cheng sealed on March 25, a translation of which I had the honour to hand to you, appears to be phrased in more suitably direct language and in terms more readily to be understood by the smaller merchant classes to whom the exhortation is primarily addressed.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
E. C. PEARCE,  
*Chairman.*

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,  
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 6, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that among the number of Chinese lately convicted at the Mixed Court of distributing leaflets and circulars of a provocative character advocating a boycott of Japanese trade was found an employe of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.

Without wishing to attach undue importance to the matter the Council thinks it advisable to bring it to your notice, so that you may be in possession of all noteworthy information relating to the boycott movement which the Police are able to obtain.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
E. C. PEARCE,  
*Chairman.*

A. ARIYOSHI, Esq.,  
Consul-General for Japan.

Shanghai, April 7, 1915.

SIR,—Acknowledging the receipt of your note of April 6, apprising me of a conviction of a Chinese employe of the Bank of Taiwan, in connexion with the recent Anti-Japanese Boycott movement, I have the honour to thank you for your kindness in so keeping us informed of it. The Chinaman was in the employ of the said corporation continuously since its first establishment in this city and is one of the most trusted servants of the Bank, almost all of their keys being left to his



care. He was arrested while he was reading a leaflet handed to him by some passer-by and as far as our inquiry goes it seems he is not concerned in the least in the agitation of this time.

Apropos of this I think it my duty to express my appreciation for the active part taken by your Police Department to meet the situation created by the aforesaid agitation which has since greatly cooled down.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. ARIYOSHI,

*Consul-General for Japan.*

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 1, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you, herein enclosed, the translation of a circular which was distributed during last week to shops in the Chinese city. The language used is, as you will observe, most inflammatory and hostile to the Japanese.

In sequence with the effort made, successfully up to the present, to prevent any outbreak of anti-Japanese feeling in Shanghai, the Council views the lack of effort on the part of the Chinese Authorities to suppress this circular with some concern, and I have the honour to suggest for the consideration of the Consular Body that attention be drawn to the matter.

I need not point out that disorder in the City would inevitably lead to sympathetic demonstrations in the Settlements adjoining.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER,

*Acting Chairman.*

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

*Translation of anti-Japanese Circular.*

Read: Pitiable Scene after the Country is Destroyed.

Those who have property cannot but read this; and those who have parents, brothers, sisters, wives and children cannot but read this.

Alas! The Chinese Republic will follow the steps of Chosen: Why did Chosen perish? She perished because her people lacked the sense of unity and heroism and patriotic shame: when it perished Japanese executed and slaughtered them at will, appropriated their property, dishonoured their women and girls, and corpses filled the streams and gutters. The allusion to these pitiable and inhuman circumstances makes one's hair to stand up (from rage). A few particulars of the pitiable treatment of Chosen after its fall are given below for persual:

The cruel treatment of the people of the lost country of Chosen was as follows:—

1. Three persons were not permitted to walk together.
2. Young persons are prohibited from marriage.
3. No bed is allowed to be put up.
4. Meetings and the formation of societies are forbidden.
5. Liberty of speech is prohibited.
6. People are not allowed to keep savings.
7. It is not permitted to establish schools for the teaching of the Korean language.
8. It is not permitted to speak the Korean language.
9. It is not permitted to contract friendship with subjects of another Power (other than Japanese).

Every movement is perpetually watched: even for the smallest wastepaper baskets and the dirtiest dust heaps, detectives are sent to scrutinise and examine. The least offence will be sufficient to place the offender in gaol for life; offences of a more serious character are punished by death and slaughter. Injuries innumerable are suffered for no crime. The Japanese troops also set fire to the towns and villages, loot valuables and violate the women. The piteous outcry of the oppressed moves Heaven and Earth.

Now, the Japanese again evince their ferocity, arrogantly proposing twenty-one demands, coveting the country of the Chinese Republic, ostensibly for the preservation of peace of East Asia, and improvement of friendship between the countries, but secretly with the sinister and violent object of ultimately annexing our territory, whereby our glorious country shall be turned into a small dependency of Japan. Brothers of one womb, brothers of one womb, would you know the true state of affairs to-day; the Government though earnestly pretending to resist, is really doing nought but retire pacifically. Alas! Brothers of one womb. Better be a headless spirit than the slave of a lost country. Therefore unite together as one man: Raise your spirits. Do not suffer the sinister Japanese poison. Do not follow the example of Korea. Unite with one mind: the only method is not to use Japanese goods, and thus to undermine their livelihood; do not accept their money, do not sell them our foodstuffs and cattle. Do not covet a momentary profit and suffer the misery of a slave hereafter. Be resolute to the end from the start to the finish, thus preventing others from laughing and defrauding us.

Preserve the spirit of independence of the people of the Chinese Republic. Pass this when read to friends and relations. Repeat it in the roads if you can. Let the women and children all know.

During the Summer the proposal to establish a monarchy in substitution for the existing nominally Republican form of Government, at first described as a merely academic discussion, became the predominant note in a section of the Chinese press. It gradually assumed the features of a fierce political controversy. In September the offices of a Chinese newspaper, the Asiatic Daily News, but lately established, with the object of encouraging this agitation, was partially wrecked by a bomb and a few months later was visited by a second attempt. In October a scheme was discovered for enrolling recruits with a view to a rising by disaffected persons; rumours of risings which were alleged to be imminent continued until October 24, when the Police of the French Concession made 44 arrests. These persons were apparently called together in readiness to capture the Police Stations in the Chinese City and subsequently to attack the Arsenal where they were to be joined by troops of the regular army stated to be disaffected. Another similar abortive gathering was arranged at about the same time in the Pootung district. An important arrest in the French Settlement led to the discovery of a large quantity of the paraphernalia necessary to set a revolutionary movement on foot: shortly thereafter an innocuous bomb explosion occurred at 52 Bubbling Well Road, the residence of the newly appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. The prevalence of reports relating to the discussion upon the form of Government led to the following interchange of letters.

Shanghai, October 18, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herein the copy and the translation of a letter No. 433-III from the Taoyin, concerning the question of a change in the form of Government in China and the rumours connected with it.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
D. SIFFERT,

*Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.*

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.

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*Translation of letter from the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs to the Senior Consul, October 8, 1915.*

This is to state that of late days in connexion with the investigation of the question of the status of the Government ignorant vagabonds having conceived much doubt and anxiety, have set rumours current which, in fact, are unworthy of credit. The military and constabulary at all points have received orders from their superiors to re-organise thoroughly and the locality is entirely at peace. The entire responsibility for Foreign and Chinese property at Shanghai is borne by myself as representing the Government; and this letter is accordingly duly addressed, requesting the Senior Consul to convey to the notables and merchants of all nationalities residing in Shanghai, that they should remain tranquil and carry on their business. This is earnestly requested, with an expression of distinguished consideration.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 25, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 18, enclosing copy of a communication from the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs relating to rumours in connexion with the contemplated change in the Government of the country.

In reply, I have the honour to state that the Council has taken note of the remarks of the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, and I trust that you will convey to him, in reply, the Council's assurance that any persons who are discovered disseminating rumours with a view to creating disturbance will be promptly dealt with by the Municipal Police as usual.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
E. C. PEARCE,  
*Chairman.*

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,  
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

The agitation culminated early in December in an attack by revolutionaries upon the Arsenal. Some anxiety was at first entertained that this activity might be prolonged in the vicinity of Shanghai, but an entire lack of organisation and cohesion in the attack was at once made manifest: and nothing locally affecting the stability of the Government ensued, beyond the temporary seizure of the Chinese cruiser Chao Ho, which the rebels were quickly compelled to abandon, and a few raids on Chinese Police Stations in Chapei and elsewhere, all of which were easily repulsed. The following proclamation by the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs intimating the collapse of the movement received the Council's seal and was duly posted:—

Shanghai, December 6, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith for posting in the Settlement four copies of a proclamation issued by Mr. Chon, the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs in consequence of the events which happened on the River yesterday.

There is nothing objectionable, I think, in the said proclamation, therefore I countersigned it and put the seal of the Senior Consulate and hope it will have an appeasing influence on the population.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
D. SIFFERT,  
*Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.*

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.

*Translation.*

Chou, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, deputed by the Board for Foreign Affairs, and Taoyin of the Huhai Circuit, hereby issues a proclamation.—A telegraphic report has been received from the Military Protector for Sungkiang and Shanghai as follows :—

“The Shanghai Arsenal is undisturbed and undamaged, the military and constabulary have taken measures with severity and secrecy, the malefactors have been uniformly defeated and dispersed, the vessel “Chao Ho” has already been recovered, and now the remaining malefactors are being searched out and apprehended, and it can be entirely guaranteed that there is no local danger.

It is to be observed, in this matter, that the incident of yesterday evening arose suddenly, but as it was early known to the military and constabulary precautions were taken beforehand for its suppression. The several waterways are already quiet and undisturbed. In the Southern district communications are somewhat incommoded because the military and constabulary are even now searching out and discovering the remaining bad characters. In the apprehension that the residents and passing merchants in the Chinese area, and the Foreign Settlement, unaware of the true circumstances, are alarmed and uninformed, it is urgently needful to issue a proclamation for their information. Hereby, the residents, merchants, and others, are expected uniformly to take note, and all should pursue their avocations as usual in peace without occasioning perturbation themselves. A special proclamation.

Proclamation issued on December 6, in the fourth year of the Chinese Republic.

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Council Room, Shanghai, December 7, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 6, enclosing a proclamation issued by the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the disturbance at the Arsenal on the evening of December 5. In reply I have the honour to inform you that as the subject is of importance affecting the public generally, and as the Council concurs in your opinion that the terms of the document are not open to objection, its seal has been affixed thereto.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,  
*Chairman.*

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,  
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

## MIXED COURT.

The reformed system of administration and financial supervision continues to give general satisfaction. Police vigilance, however, occasionally reveals evidence of a tendency to revert to the irregularities of the past.

### SEALING ORDERS.

In June an order was issued for the sealing of premises without the necessary preliminary hearing before an Assessor. This document was similar in form to the orders which were the subject of protest in the year 1906 (*vide* Annual Report p. 109) and in the year 1909 (*vide* Annual Report p. 60). It was then pointed out that to dispense with the simple formality of a judicial hearing and to issue orders which have not come officially within the cognisance of the Court would be contrary to the universal practice observed in all civilised countries. Apart from this irregularity, the Council has moreover explained, both in the year 1906 and 1909, that such orders should make mention, in their wording, of the functions of the Municipal Police without which they would be inoperative in the Settlement. On this occasion as a result of the Council's representations the attention of the Magistrate was drawn to the invalidity of orders issued in this manner.

July 1, 1915.

SIR,—I forward herewith for your countersignature or otherwise an order which has been issued by the Mixed Court Magistrate on the instructions of the Taoyin. This order authorises the attachment of a total amount of 356,317 piculs of salt stored in various godowns in the Settlement, part of which is held by the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. to the order of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

The facts of the case are briefly as follows :—

One Li Yung Feng has a contract with the Chekiang Salt Commissioner for the sale of Chekiang Salt in this district. This is virtually a monopoly for him but the Settlement Authorities have always opposed any sort of monopoly in the Settlement. Li Yung Feng is now indebted to the Government to the total extent of \$56,000 for salt dues. This is presumably the fee which he has to pay the Government for the monopoly.

The Government is now pressing for payment and has instructed the Chekiang Salt Commissioner accordingly and this order is the result of his attempts to obtain payment.

No proceedings have been instituted in the Mixed Court against Li Yung Feng so that the action of the authorities would appear to be somewhat premature.

P. GRANT JONES, Esq.,  
British Assessor.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
R. M. J. MARTIN,  
*Registrar.*

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*Confidential order issued by the Mixed Court Magistrate.*

An Order has been received from the Shanghai Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, stating that he has received a despatch from the Salt Commissioner of Chekiang as follows :

"A code telegram from the Board of Finance refers to the guarantee of the merchant Li Yung-feng for the sale of Chekiang Salt in the Shanghai Settlement, and the enormous arrears of salt dues owing to the Government, stating that it has been ascertained that the said merchant has mortgaged "stored salt" to the Commercial Bank of China and others : and directing that the neighbouring authorities be requested to seal it officially with a view to payment of the dues in arrears. From the records it appears that this merchant owes \$56,000, which, in spite of repeated urging, has not been paid. In accordance with the order, action is to be taken to seal up the salt stored as cover for the dues owing : but as the matter affects the Settlement, the Salt Commissioner requests the Special Envoy to appoint a trustworthy deputy to ascertain how much salt the said merchant has in store, how much has been mortgaged to the banks, and for how much each picul of salt has been mortgaged. The Salt Commissioner awaits a reply as a basis for telegraphic request to the Ministry for further instructions. As to the money advanced by the banks, means will be devised to safeguard them against loss of capital and interest after the salt is sealed up. Salt is different from ordinary merchandise for its sale has to be limited to certain districts. Therefore the banks should be requested not to give mortgages thereon in future, so as to prevent abuse and trouble."

The Special Envoy states that the Salt Commissioner has further telegraphed as follows :—

"The merchant in question has salt stored at Chin Hua Li, in his own godown, North Kung Tang in the coal godown, and in the godown of Wei Ching Kee which has been mortgaged with the Commercial Bank of China. The salt mortgaged with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is stored at the South Manchurian Godown, and the Shanghai Hongkew Wharf Company Godown. Please have it sealed up and inform me how much it amounts to. Please also find out how much the total capital and interest amount to. The Salt Commissioner will guarantee both the capital and interest."

The Magistrate has to observe that this is a case of great importance, for the Ministry has issued a special order ; and public funds are concerned, which cannot be lightly regarded. After sealing up the salt, the money which foreign and Chinese banks have advanced is guaranteed against loss by the Salt Commissioner on behalf of the Government. Confidential orders are accordingly issued, instructing that the salt be sealed up, without the least disobedience or delay.

A list is enclosed with 34 sealing slips.



H.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, July 3, 1915.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date forwarding for my countersignature an Order, issued by the Mixed Court Magistrate on the instructions of the Taoyin, authorising the attachment of 356,317 piculs of salt stored in various godowns in the Settlement and held in part by the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company to the order of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

I have no power to make or countersign any such order against a British firm, which is subject solely to the jurisdiction of H.B.M. Supreme Court, and I return the documents herewith.

I concur in the view expressed in the last paragraph of your letter. An order for the attachment of property should, in my opinion, only be made by the Court in a judicial proceeding, either on motion after action brought, or, in case of great urgency, on ex parte application. The Order forwarded to me has been made by the Magistrate acting alone without the concurrence of an Assessor, and the countersignature of the Senior Consul does not cure this defect.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
P. GRANT-JONES.

*Assessor.*

The Registrar, Mixed Court.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 7, 1915.

Sir,—I have the honour to draw the attention of the Consular Body to an Order lately issued by the Mixed Court Magistrate directing that a number of godowns, said to contain salt be sealed up in connexion with the recovery on the part of the Salt Commissioner of Chekiang of dues in arrear.

The execution of this Order by the Police would be irregular until proper action by the Court is taken, and a judgment given with the concurrence of a Foreign Assessor, while the irregularity is emphasised in the case in point by the fact that certain of the godowns in question are the property of British and Japanese firms.

In these circumstances the Council desires that the attention of the Magistrate may be drawn to the matter so that he in turn may communicate with the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, under whose direction he appears to be acting.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
E. C. PEARCE,  
*Chairman.*

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,  
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

## SECURITIES.

As an illustration of the increasing difficulty of evasion of the Court's requirements, the appended petition relating to the question of securities is of interest: it was addressed to the Council early in the year by the inmates of the House of Detention who are defendants in civil suits, and casts light upon the irregular practices of runners under the former regime, which are now non-existent. As a result of the inquiries now instituted into the bona fides of guarantors, the questionable character of securities whereby complainants have, in the past, frequently obtained their liberty and repudiated their debts, is detected, and such securities are disallowed.

*Summarised translation of petition from 116 men detained in the House of Detention at the Mixed Court to the Secretary of Council:*

A petition on the subject of the difficulties and hole-picking experienced in connexion with the presentation of securities: requesting a change and compromise in the Regulations. Chinese and Foreigners are different with regard to litigation. Foreigners do not like to go to court without genuine cause and evidence, nine-tenths of purely Chinese civil suits are lacking bona-fide support. During the late Manchu regime it was very difficult to get the first application approved by the Court: it would either be rejected, or a runner would be sent to make enquiries in the first instance; after receipt of a report from the runner the application could be withdrawn without difficulty. However, since the Revolution, the Court has accepted all applications for legal proceedings, while the control of the House of Detention and the matter of finding guarantee have been in the hands of the Police. While the condition of the prison is more sanitary and expense is much less, people have experienced considerable difficulty in finding security. During the late Manchu regime a runner was sent to accompany a defendant to find a guarantor: the runner, being a Chinese, understood things Chinese better, and there was never anyone on bail who failed to appear before the Court: the man previously in charge of the bail-office had been in China for many years, and so understood Chinese matters and habits and for ordinary disputes he often sent a Chinese constable to enquire. In such cases there was never anyone reported to have disappeared, or who failed to appear before Court when a hearing took place. But it is now different. In cases where monetary security is required, the Foreign policeman must go himself to ascertain the stability of the guarantor: and he must be capable of meeting twice the amount of the claim before the defendant concerned can be released from detention. It has frequently been known that genuine proprietors of Chinese shops have been rejected as not bona fide owing to their dress being unsatisfactory or untidy. Only real proprietors of Chinese shops, not agents or managers, are accepted as securities for defendants in civil suits. The

petitioners must point out that there are not many reliable shops in the Settlement whose proprietors could always be found on the premises. It is thus evident that the procedure occasions difficulties. In ordinary proceedings some persons have been ordered to give security simply to ensure their appearance at Court when a hearing takes place. The result is that the number of men detained has been increased and there are now more than 100 in the house. Any overcrowding of defendants affects sanitation generally. If they are in no way connected with a money dispute it would seem that they should not be handled too strictly. If some lenience had been shown about ordinary cases many persons could have given bail or left the premises long ago. Under these circumstances the writers have to request the Secretary's kind consideration of the question, with a view to having a change made in their favour. The petitioners request the Council kindly to instruct the bail-office to exercise some special consideration and to take steps to expedite the conclusion of proceedings as much as possible.

A Chinese defendant, Yu piao-ju, concerned in a claim for \$900, was recently ordered to produce the security originally guaranteed. As the latter had removed to the French Settlement, he failed to find a suitable substitute, and subsequently paid cash; but he was not released before the lapse of three or four days. Another case is that of a Chinese merchant, Tao Lan-ting, who was accused for a debt of about \$200; he was detained for three months before a hearing took place and was subsequently released when he was found to be innocent; but he was detained for three months without cause. It is pointed out that the complainant had only to spend \$2.50 to bring the man to the Court, while the defendant had to remain there when he failed to give satisfactory security; and, in one of these cases, was detained for three months before he was found innocent.

The necessary action is earnestly requested, etc.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 17, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose for the information of the Consular Body copy and translation of a petition which has been received from defendants in civil suits in the House of Detention at the Mixed Court with a Police Report thereon.

In transmitting these documents, I have the honour to state that the petition is undoubtedly to be ascribed to the increased difficulty of evading the Court's requirements relating to securities, and is thus but a symptom of the cure and reform of evils which previously existed at the Court. The Council considers that it will be of interest to yourself and your colleagues as an illustration of the effects of the Police Administration successfully introduced as a result of your good offices.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,

*Chairman.*

D. SIFFERT, Esq.

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

#### **CIVIL DEFENDANTS' MAINTENANCE.**

The undesirability of detention of civil suit defendants for small debts, and the need of putting into effect the suggestion of the British Assessor that the expense of their maintenance be borne by the plaintiff, received the Council's attention in October. An abuse which would undoubtedly be discouraged by this reform, is the practice of bringing unjustifiable charges of debt for reasons of private enmity which result in the detention of the defendant during his inability to find security. It was, however, recognised that without an authoritative order from the Court the change could not be made, and the matter has accordingly been brought to the attention of the Consular Body.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 8, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, as a result of observations made by the British Assessor at a hearing of a Foreign civil case in the Mixed Court in October, the Council has given consideration to the question whether the cost of maintaining civil suit defendants in custody should not be paid, for the future, rather by the plaintiffs than as hitherto out of public funds.

In the House of Detention there are at present 107 prisoners confined in 27 rooms and as outdoor exercise is impossible the conditions of their confinement are necessarily far from satisfactory. This overcrowding is not the only consideration in favour of an arrangement of the nature suggested. The expense incurred for upkeep of these prisoners is considerable, and often falls little short of the debt in dispute. For the type of debtor who is not wholly culpable for his financial difficulties and honourably endeavours to dispose of them, the suggestion would provide proper protection against plaintiffs who either neglectfully or vindictively give no consideration to the possibility of reasonable compromise: responsibility for the cost of his upkeep would ensure such action as may be possible on their part to terminate his detention.

Unless an authoritative order in the sense indicated is made part of the decisions of the Assessors at the Court, and is by them made applicable to past decisions, the Council is not in a position to give effect to this suggestion.

I have the honour to express the hope that the Consular Body will give attention to the matter and make the necessary arrangements to the end in view.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,

*Chairman.*

D. SIFFERT, Esq.

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

## CHINESE PROCLAMATIONS.

Attempts to assert authority over Chinese residents in the Settlement by the promulgation of official announcements in the form of proclamations, somewhat less in evidence during the political dissensions of recent years, have now been almost entirely abandoned.

Only in a few instances during the year under review has correspondence passed on the subject. Two of the documents received the Council's seal and were duly posted (*see* p. 50A and 53A) : another was withdrawn after communication of the Council's views to the Consul-General for Japan. Recognition of the terms of a proclamation by the City Magistrate on the subject of the regulations of a guild of Chinese tailors, aiming at the establishment of a monopoly in foreign dress tailoring, was also refused.

Shanghai, September 11, 1915.

SIR,—Pursuant to the request of Sampei Hirano, a Japanese merchant, Mr. Yang Cheng, Taoyin for Shanghai, has been pleased to issue the accompanying proclamation concerning the protection of his trade-mark. In conformity with the desire of the aforesaid Japanese to have them posted in the International Settlement, I have already secured the counter-signature of the Senior Consul, and I have now the honour to request, on his behalf, that you be good enough to take proper steps in order to give effect to his stated desire.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. ARIYOSHI,  
*Consul-General for Japan.*

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 17, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 11, forwarding 200 copies of a proclamation relating to a certain brand of tooth powder, to be posted in the Settlement.

In reply thereto I have the honour to refer to certain correspondence on the subject of proclamations in Shanghai contained in the Annual Municipal Reports for 1907, pages 42-7, and 1908, pages 43-6. Therein you will observe that an informal agreement was made between the Consular Body, the Taotai and the Council, under which proclamations are restricted to matters of weight affecting the public welfare and that (I quote from the Senior Consul's letter to the Taotai of December 12, 1907) "other kinds of proclamations on minor matters will in future invariably be objected to and opposed." There can be no question but that the proclamation which you have forwarded falls under the latter category, and the Council is therefore reluctant to give the document the prominence which posting with official seals would bring about.

You will readily perceive that, were this course followed in respect of a number of infringed trade-marks and other such matters, proclamations would become so numerous throughout the Settlement as to become a public offence and that, where occasion arose for the issue of an important public announcement, the customary method of issuing a proclamation under seal would fail to arrest public attention.

During recent years a certain number of proclamations similar to that in question have been issued, but of these in no case were more than six copies stamped, and they were consequently regarded as certificates for exhibition in the premises concerned rather than as public notices. The issue of 200 sheets in this case indicates the intention to placard them throughout the Settlement.

The document is further open to the objection that it contains an expression indicating that the Special Envoy will give directions to the Mixed Court Magistrate, whereas under the present régime the Magistrate is subject solely to the directions of the Consular Body.

In the foregoing circumstances I have the honour to suggest that a new proclamation be drawn with some slight, textual correction, and that the number of copies to receive seals be limited to six.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,  
*Chairman.*

A. ARIYOSHI, Esq.,  
Consul-General for Japan.

Shanghai, September 22, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of September 17, concerning posting of a proclamation issued by the Shanghai Taoyin for the protection of a Japanese trade-mark, and in reply to state that Mr. Sampei Hirano, for whose benefit the said proclamation has been given forth, tells me that he now foregoes the idea of having it posted in the International Settlement for the present. So I hope that you will kindly take note of the same.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. ARIYOSHI,  
*Consul-General for Japan.*

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.



*Translation of letter from Wang Yu-ching and others, November 18, 1915.*

The tailors' profession started in the time of the Emperor Hsien-Yüan, and during the innumerable succeeding dynasties it has been conducted according to law and custom.

As a protection against unscrupulous tailors the applicants who are makers of foreign ladies dresses in the Settlement, have joined the Chinese Tailors' Guild at Hsien-Yüan's Temple in the City which, in the trade, is styled "The Court of the Three Flower Buds." To avoid the inconvenience of going to and from the guild-house in the City, land has been purchased, and a branch guild house has been built at the Ju-Kong bridge in Hongkew; a meeting has been held, a president, a vice-president, and investigating officers have been elected, and fifteen re-organised regulations have been made; these have been reported to the City Magistrate, and his proclamation, and a rescript from the Mixed Court Magistrate has been received.

A copy of these regulations and of the City Magistrate's proclamation is submitted herewith for the Council's information with a request for its approval and record.

*Translation of proclamation issued by the City Magistrate, dated August 14, 1914.*

This is to notify that Chou Mou-Shen and other Chinese tailors who make foreign ladies garments have petitioned as follows :—

When the Treaty Ports were first opened only a few tailors joined the Court of the Three Flower Buds in the Hsien-Yüan Temple in the City, but with the gradual expansion of the Foreign Settlement where most of them reside their number has increased.

Owing to the inconvenience occasioned by going into the City to attend and discuss business affairs, land was purchased in the Ju-Kong bridge District in the 17th year of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu, and a Guild House was built also known as the Court of the Three Flower Buds. Meetings have from time to time been held in the Guild House, and certain works of benevolence and charity have been performed. The approval of the City and Mixed Court Magistrates was obtained during the Manchu Regime and a president and vice-presidents and investigating officers have also been elected.

The members of the guild visit the City Guild House once a year in the 9th moon to hold a general election and to offer sacrifices of thanksgiving for the benefits of the genii; and to their ancestors as of old. They have now elected Wang Yu-Ching president Chong-Yu Ding and three others as vice-presidents and other members as investigating officers, and have re-organised their regulations which have been submitted for the information and approval of the Mixed Court with a request for the issue of a proclamation for observance by the concerned.

In answer to this request, the City Magistrate first replied that since the regulations submitted had been recognised by members of the trade there appeared to be no necessity for the issue of a proclamation, but that he would place the regulations on record. However, upon receipt of further requests this proclamation is issued and the members of the trade are hereby notified that they shall observe and abide by the regulations and not disobey them. They are as follows :—

1.—It has been decided to establish a Guild House to be styled "The Court of the Three Flower Buds" like that at the Hsien Yüan Temple in the Chinese City, where an annual meeting shall be held in the 9th moon for the election of a president, vice-presidents and a committee of management, and for the transaction of the business of the Guild.

2.—On joining the trade or a shop of the Guild every person shall submit a certificate and fees to the president of the Guild, who shall devote them to charitable purposes after receiving the seal of the members of the committee of management: no certificate is transferable.

3.—When taking apprentices, a tailor shall have their names, ages and places of birth as well as those of their guarantors placed on record in the Guild House and thereafter agreements shall be issued to the tailor concerned for reference.

4.—When an apprentice joins a shop, the tailor concerned shall give notice to the vice president of the Guild with a request that the matter be recorded and an agreement be issued within a period of three months: for any breach of this regulation, the tailor concerned shall be held responsible.

5.—If any tailor making only Chinese clothes wishes to make foreign clothes, he shall be reported by his instructor in accordance with these regulations for record in the Guild and for a contract or certificate as an apprentice for a certain period (as a special concession this period may be shorter than in the case of a young apprentice).

6.—If an apprentice resigns or joins another trade, his guarantor shall refund the cost of his board, and, the apprenticeship agreement shall be cancelled and a record thereof shall be made by the president and vice-presidents of the Guild.

7.—On the expiration of the period of apprenticeship, an apprentice shall first do some additional work in return for kindness and instruction received from his instructor, and shall thereafter request his instructor to take out a certificate for him from the president of the Guild. In the event of his being unable to pay the necessary fees, his instructor may apply for an extension of three months, whereafter if he is still unable to take out his certificate, he shall be fined for a breach of the regulations.

8.—On the expiration of his period of apprenticeship, an apprentice shall pay a fee of \$8 before taking any work as an assistant in a tailor's shop and shall make a further payment of \$18 when he opens a shop of his own: a certificate or certificates shall be issued to him by the Guild and in case of any breach of these regulations, he shall not be allowed to work in a tailor's shop and shall be fined.



9.—If any tailor allows a man who is not a member of the Guild to work for him or wilfully conceals or takes a non-member for service in any other port, he shall be fined as may be decided.

10.—Customers may choose any tailor they please and no tailor shall endeavour to obtain work in an improper manner ; if he does so he shall be fined.

11.—Any master tailor or working tailor who has paid his full share of the customary fees of the Guild shall receive assistance and support in case of difficulty or in case his reputation be attacked by others.

12.—The poorer members of the trade shall be given free medicine and attention when sick and coffins when dead as well as passage or funeral expenses.

13.—Twice a year in the spring and autumn, the members of the Guild shall make sacrifice to the Emperor Hsien Yuän, to the God of War, to their professional ancestors and others and in the 9th moon a general election shall take place and fees shall be collected from tailors belonging to the Guild. Any surplus funds shall be devoted to charity, and the president and vice-presidents of the Guild shall be responsible for their proper application.

14.—A financial statement shall be made out and submitted once a year in the 10th moon.

15.—The above re-organised regulations have been made after due discussion and consideration : should any one show any dissatisfaction or objection thereto, a notice convening a public meeting shall be issued : and steps shall be taken for the cancellation of the objector's certificate.

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Council Room, Shanghai, January 3, 1916.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of November 18, I am directed to state that proclamations are not posted in the Foreign Settlement unless they relate to matters of public importance and bear the seal of the Consular Body.

The document submitted and the rules which it purports to enforce clearly aim at the establishment of a monopoly in foreign dress tailoring. The Council has invariably endeavoured to prevent such restrictions upon any branch of Chinese trade in the Foreign Settlement ; it is therefore unwilling to permit the posting of the document in question, or to countenance the proposed issue of certificates, or the collection of fees, or your other objectionable projects, by any recognition whatsoever.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
J. B. MACKINNON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

WANG YU-CHING, Esq.

## CHINESE PREMIUM BONDS.

Representations on behalf of various selling agents, as to the legality or otherwise of transactions in connexion with the sale of Government Premium Bonds in the Settlement, were addressed to the Council early in January. The matter was referred to the Legal Adviser who adhered to his opinion published in the Report for the year 1908. The Council's assent to the issue and sale of the Bonds was accordingly notified in the following interchange of letters :—

Shanghai, January 6, 1915.

SIR,—We, the Pu Li Kung-ssu (溥利公司), have the honour to address you on the subject of the issue within the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai of the Deposit Receipts or Premium Bonds which are now being issued elsewhere in China.

The Pu Li Kung-ssu is a Syndicate of Chinese Bankers to whom the issue of the Bonds in Shanghai has been entrusted.

The Regulations governing the issue of these Bonds are set out in the accompanying pamphlet, and it will be noted that the Bonds are issued with the special permission of the Chinese Government and are guaranteed by the Government.

Those who subscribe for the bonds will therefore obtain repayment of their money in full, and there will be no loss but they may obtain a substantial premium, the interest on the money subscribed being devoted to the payment of such premium.

The principle adopted is similar to the well-known tontine principle so popular in Life Insurance in the U.S.A. On the tontine principle the bonus accumulations on all the policies go to those who are fortunate enough to survive the term of the Policy, while those who fail to do so get the amount of the Policies paid but derive no benefit from the bonuses earned by their Policies. The prospect of obtaining such special bonuses in the event of survivorship has proved attractive in America, and the prospect of the bonus derived from the interest on other bonds is expected to make these Bonds attractive to the Chinese.

Foreign countries have also from time to time adopted the same principle in the issue of these Bonds.

Knowing as we do that the Municipal Council has always been adverse to anything in the form of a lottery we wish to make it clear that these Bonds are not a lottery any more than Tontine Life Policies are lotteries, for there is no loss to the subscribers as they will all receive their money back, and have a Government guarantee to this effect.

As the successful issue of these Bonds is of great importance to China at the present moment, and in view of the fact that the Government of this country has specially authorised and guaranteed the bonds, we venture to hope that the Municipal Council will not prejudice the success of the issue by objecting to Chinese in the Settlement having the same privilege to deal with the bonds as those have who reside outside the Settlement.

The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications as well as the Government Post and Telegraph Offices are agents to issue the Bonds and the Ministry of Finance superintends the working of the Head Office.

We therefore ask for an assurance that the Council will raise no objection to the issue and sale of the Bonds within the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai.

We are, your obedient servants,  
THE PU LI KUNG-SSU.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, January 6, 1915.

SIR,—We have been appointed one of the Agents for the issue of the Deposit Receipts or Premium Bonds which are now being issued in China, and this Branch of our Bank has been authorized to issue the Bonds to the "Pu Li Kung-ssu" (溥利公司) in Shanghai, for sale within the Foreign Settlement.

We have seen and approved the letter which the Pu Li Kung-ssu has addressed to you and we trust that the Council will grant the assurance asked for therein.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,  
BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS,  
F. SLACHMUYLDERS,  
CHANG SZE SHEN.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 7, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 6, making explanations on the subject of the sale in the Foreign Settlement of Chinese Government Premium Bonds, which has been entrusted to you by the Chinese Authorities.

In reply I am directed to state that the Council is satisfied that the undertaking in question lacks the essential features of a lottery, and, after obtaining legal opinion, has formed the view that the sale of these Bonds in the Foreign Settlement is not open to objection.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
J. B. MACKINNON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

Messrs. THE PU LI KUNG-SSU.

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Shanghai, January 11, 1915.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge your letter of the 7th and to express our thanks for the prompt and courteous attention which our letter has received at the hands of the Municipal Council.

We also desire to have it recorded that all Premium Bonds which are offered for sale in the Settlement must have our chop stamped on them in accordance with the specimen which has been submitted to you. This is to prevent fraud and imposition and to make sure that no Bonds are issued except through us as the exclusive duly authorised agent for the sale of the Bonds in this province. The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications deliver the bonds to us but we issue them to the Public and are responsible accordingly.

We are, your obedient servants,  
THE PU LI KUNG-SSU,

J. B. MACKINNON, Esq.,  
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

## SALTPETRE AND SULPHUR MONOPOLY.

Reminiscent of the endeavours in former years to enforce in the Settlement an officially protected monopoly for the sale of salt as recorded in the Reports for the years 1902, 1903 and 1909, attempts, on the part of Chinese officials, having for their object the similar restriction, by Government control, of the sale of saltpetre and sulphur as indicated in the following correspondence, are worthy of record:—

Shanghai, April 17, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your consideration and reply, a copy of a Chinese letter and free translation from the Magistrate of the International Mixed Court concerning the sale of nitre and saltpetre in the Settlement.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
D. SIFFERT,  
*Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.*

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.

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*Translation of letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate to the Senior Consul, March 31, 1913.*

This is to state with deference that the following communication has been received from the Director of the Saltpetre Bureau:—

“Saltpetre being a primary material for ammunition has considerable importance on this account, and is moreover a product required by the several trades for making fireworks, ham, and leather goods, and for silver-melting, and therefore there is no course but to take measures for providing means of limiting its circulation. For this reason the trade in this article has hitherto by special official permission been allowed to one house, with the collection of taxes for its exclusive sale, instituting an organization for its supervision. It is not, therefore, comparable to other independent trades. The Heng Yu Saltpetre Association in the I Te alleyway at the Defence Creek Bridge is an official shop specially approved by the Tutuh for the sole sale; and this Association is the place of purchase for Soochow, Sungkiang, Changchow, Taichow, Huai An, Hsu Chow Fu, and Haichow and their dependencies. All merchants who require to use saltpetre at these places should purchase from this Association alone, and may not surreptitiously transport it from other places.

With the object of preventing small and gradual abuses, and by way of showing due care with respect to ammunition, the bureau must depute an official for inspection and in order to prohibit smuggling. But in Shanghai constant cases of private dealing in saltpetre come to light. If it is within the boundaries of Chinese territory, reports can be made as occasion arises, and assistance can be given to the constabulary to arrest the concerned. But if private dealing is met with in the Settlement, even when it is discovered, there is difficulty owing to the regulations laid down, and the concerned cannot be arrested; if they are, in fact, at once arrested those who effect the arrest enter the Police Station as offenders, and are subjected to durance with them; and thus the officials in question suffer on account of their public duty, and undergo imprisonment, affecting their respectability, and none are willing to submit to it. Dishonest merchants avail of this for their protection with the greatest assurance, and the result is that private dealings in saltpetre are widespread, and the consequent harm gives ground for the greatest apprehension. If no means of controlling this is found, and no satisfactory plan is devised for general observance, then the least of considerations is the question of the resulting effect upon the capital of the trade and the source of taxation.

This letter is accordingly addressed to the Magistrate requesting him to take note, and it is hoped that a reply will be given for observance as to what measures should be taken.”

The official in question has also come to the Court and held a personal discussion, stating that in the Settlement private dealings are widespread, and that if no means are taken for protection, it is to be feared that unexpected danger will result. The Magistrate has accordingly to address this letter to the Senior Consul, and begs him to be good enough to take note and reply as a basis for consideration and answer to the concerned.

With an expression of distinguished consideration.

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Council Room, Shanghai, July 11, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of April 17, enclosing a communication from the Mixed Court Magistrate on the subject of the sale of saltpetre in the Settlement, I have the honour to state that the substance of the Magistrate's remarks have been carefully investigated, and that it is found that there are only two establishments in the Settlement dealing in the commodity in question, both of which are described as being “licensed by the Chinese Government.” One of these establishments is that to which the Magistrate's letter refers, and the other is the Saltpetre Bureau of the Anhui Province. A Police Report on the subject indicates that a dispute between these two undertakings has occasioned the representations which have been made to the Magistrate.

I have the honour in the first place to point out that the dealers in saltpetre who have approached the Magistrate are in error in their impression that an officially protected monopoly of the kind at which they aim can be enforced in the Foreign Settlement.



To dispose of any contention that additional control of this trade is necessary or desirable, I need only allude to the fact that Rule 3 of the Customs Tariff provides that no permit to land the material in question will be issued until production of proof that the necessary authority has been given to the importers; and that, as remarked in the correspondence, saltpetre is used for the purposes of several legitimate trades. It is, therefore, clear that after import subsequent sale in the Settlement should properly remain free of all restrictions. I have the honour to request that, in the Consular Body's reply to the Magistrate's letter, an intimation be conveyed to him in this sense.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,

Chairman.

L. J. C. VON ZEPPELIN OBERMULLER, Esq.,  
Consul-General for the Netherlands and Acting Senior Consul.

*Translation of letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate to the Captain-Superintendent of Police, November 5, 1913.*

This is to state that a despatch has been received from the Kiangsu Saltpetre Bureau stationed at Shanghai as follows:—

“Orders have been transmitted from the Kiangsu Tutuh Chang in the following sense:—

‘The duties of the several Customs, lekin bureaux, and offices are all of importance, and it is urgently requisite that a deputy be appointed to proceed to the several points, and take over the administration, as an aid to re-organization, and with a view to fixing responsibility, with a deputy to function as the manager of the Kiangsu Saltpetre Bureau.’

“Further instructions have been received from the Kiangsu Tutuh Chang as follows:—

‘Saltpetre is an important product of munitions of war, and it is extremely important that localities be severally fixed, where deputies shall be appointed to affect a thorough re-organization, in order to supply military expenditure and to nip rebellion in the bud.’

“A newly printed and sealed form of huchao has likewise been issued and received and a branch office has been commissioned for residence at Shanghai to deal with the business of the Kiangsu Saltpetre Bureau; and in compliance the manager arrived at his duty on October 17 and presented his report. A telegram has likewise been received addressed to the several Customs, Railway and Constabulary offices, bureaux, and posts, for uniform compliance. On receipt of these instructions, the form of huchao for the retail sale of saltpetre newly issued by the Tutuh will be filled in and used with effect from November 1 with a view to putting a stop to abuses and smuggling. Hereafter when merchants purchase and transport saltpetre if they have not the newly issued huchao, and if they have the goods and no huchao, or if the goods and the huchao do not agree, then detention will invariably be requested, and communication with the Branch Bureau as a basis for fine and action. The several directions to this end have been given, and in addition a despatch of instructions is addressed to the Magistrate that he is to request that directions be given to the Police and Detectives uniformly to take note.”

On receipt of this despatch the Magistrate writes a special communication requesting the Captain-Superintendent to transmit directions to the several Police Stations and Detectives uniformly to take note, thus accordingly obliging.

With an expression of distinguished compliments.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 26, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of November 5, addressed to the Captain-Superintendent of Police, on the subject of the sale of saltpetre, and the proposed introduction of a form of an official pass which the Kiangsu Saltpetre Bureau desires to impose upon retail sellers of saltpetre in the Settlement, I am directed to refer to the correspondence with the Consular Body published on July 17 on the same subject. You will note therefrom that the impression that an officially protected monopoly for the sale of saltpetre can be enforced in the Foreign Settlement, is erroneous; and that after import, subsequent sale in the Settlement must remain free of all restrictions.

I am accordingly directed to inform you that the Council can give no recognition to the arrangement to which your letter refers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

KUAN CHUN, Esq.,  
Mixed Court Magistrate.

*Translation of a letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate to the Captain-Superintendent of Police, July 1, 1915.*

I have to state that I am in receipt of an order from the Chiangchun of Nanking through the Taoyin of Shanghai to the effect that the saltpetre and sulphur business in Kiangsu Province is undertaken and carried on by merchants on payment of revenue. The present authorised merchant is named Tang Chin-chi (唐晉記), but owing to non-payment of a balance of revenue, he has been notified to discontinue.

The Chief Official of the Kiangsu Provincial Saltpetre and Sulphur Station has reported the above to the Chiangchun of Nanking who authorises Fu Li and Company (富利公司) to carry on the undertaking, and I am instructed to issue a proclamation notifying the public that as Tang Chin-chi has discontinued business he must not again sell saltpetre and sulphur.

On receipt of the above, besides giving a reply and sending a proclamation to the Senior Consul for countersignature, it is my duty to write this with the request that you will take note, investigate and prohibit when occasion offers, thus obliging. With an expression of distinguished consideration.

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Council Room, Shanghai, July 12, 1915.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of July 1 to the Captain-Superintendent of Police, on the subject of the sale of saltpetre and sulphur, I am directed to refer to the Council's letter to yourself of November 26, 1913.

As regards the notice given as to a change in the holding of the provincial monopoly for the sale of these products, I am to state that the matter is not one affecting the Foreign Settlement, within the limits of which traffic in sulphur and saltpetre is free.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

KUAN CHUN, Esq.,  
Mixed Court Magistrate.

## HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The past year was an exceptionally healthy one. The Foreign death-rate, including Japanese, was 15.4 per thousand, which compares well with the urban death-rate of 15 for England during the previous year. There was no exceptional mortality from any preventable disease. The best bit of preventive work that may be chronicled was the 18,029 free vaccinations done by the Health Office during the year—considering the small expenditure involved this shows a fine credit in the balance sheet of Shanghai's Public Health.

The constant question for the Health Officer is : how to save the most lives for the least money ? The science of Public Health came into being as recently as thirty years ago when the causes and carriers of disease began to be properly understood—about this time sanitation underwent a transit from intuitive guesswork into science. It then became evident that what had previously been considered important sanitary measures, such as cleansing of streets, drainage and plumbing, meat inspection and seizure of bad and adulterated food, and disinfection of houses, were matters of relatively small importance and that the really important measures concerned the prevention of transference of disease by infected food, or directly from one person to another, or from animals to man as in the case of the rat with regard to Plague and the mosquito to Malaria. And the test of efficiency was furnished by vital statistics, which are to Public Health what book-keeping is to ordinary business. It should, therefore, be possible to prepare a balance sheet of Public Health with a debtor and creditor side ; and a business community would be quite justified in requiring the production of such a balance sheet as a proof that expenditure on sanitary measures was justified by the result in actual figures.

The most important occurrence of the year was the defeat of the policy of the Health Office regarding water closets by a judgment given at the Court of Consuls on the initiation of the wealthy owner of a large new block of offices and residential flats. It was an instance of modern requirements under artificial conditions impinging on established customs under natural conditions—a pouring of new wine into old bottles. It should be recognised that the proper disposal of excremental sewage and house refuse is more a problem of agriculture and biology than of engineering or chemistry. The drinking water supply being derived from the Whangpoo River it was obviously necessary to safeguard it so far as possible. The introduction of water-closets is calculated to increase the risk of serious contamination of the water supply by pathogenic organisms, and, in so far as this proves to be the case, water-closets will be detrimental to the Public Health. Moreover, it would appear that to properly overcome the danger which threatens the water supply may require such vast expenditure as would be entirely incommensurate with the benefits received by the few persons who insist on being provided with this convenience ; and such expenditure may properly be considered one that the general mass of ratepayers could not be called upon to meet for the sole benefit of the favoured few.

The policy pursued since the discovery of plague infection in Shanghai in 1908 would appear to be beginning to show satisfactory results. The two measures on which most hope is placed are rat-proofing houses and careful collection of house refuse. All else, except the localisation of plague infection by laboratory examination, would appear to be subsidiary. And of the two the rat-proofing of houses is the more important. In fact, the line of defence against Plague upon which absolute reliance can be placed and from which lasting protection may be obtained is the insulation of man from the rat. A city which makes itself completely rat-proof need have no fear whatsoever of Bubonic Plague. Rat-proofing has become as necessary as roads, sewers and public water-supplies. Like most old established professions, that of the architect is slow to adopt innovations even when founded on scientific fact. It is well-known that medical practitioners are some years behind the pathologist, and the general public still more years behind the medical practitioners in taking full advantage of scientific advancement. How many years the pathologist is in advance of the architect will be shown by the length of time before he becomes convinced of the

importance of building Plague out. Even apart from Plague, the elimination of rats from buildings would be a great economical improvement. No modern city can afford now to regard rat-proofing as a luxury. There can be no doubt that every building should be built so as to leave no spaces which may exclusively harbour rats. If a man likes to provide accommodation for rats among his furniture, he has only himself to blame; but a house, which is so constructed as to afford comfortable homes for rats under the floors, above the ceilings and in lath and plaster partitions and other hollow construction, is a matter for the architect, the landlord and the government. No code of Health and Building rules can now be considered complete unless it includes ordinances requiring the rat-proofing of all structures. Quarantine is at best a makeshift and can only be absolutely effective by interfering seriously with commerce. Plague is widely distributed over the face of the earth because it is a ship-borne disease spread by rats. And the only sure protection both on land and sea is adequate rat-proofing.

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES NEEDED.**

The application of measures for excluding rats from buildings throughout the Settlement so as to prevent Plague.

Extension of the Isolation Hospital for Chinese.

#### **STATISTICAL SUMMARY.**

SITUATION : Latitude  $31^{\circ} 15' N.$ ; Longitude  $121^{\circ} 29' E.$

ELEVATION : Approximately sea-level.

AREA WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS: 5,584 acres or  $8\frac{2}{3}$  sq. miles.

DENSITY OF POPULATION: 114.4 persons per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES :  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Foreign } 3,625 \\ \text{Chinese } 55,553 \end{array} \right.$

POPULATION :  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Foreign } 18,519 \\ \text{Chinese } 620,401 \end{array} \right.$

DEATH-RATE :  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Foreign } 15.4 \text{ per } 1,000 \\ \text{Chinese } 13.2 \text{ per } 1,000 \end{array} \right.$

TOTAL RAINFALL : 58.27 inches.



The following general Public Health Notices, for Foreigners and Chinese respectively, have been published during the year.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR FOREIGNERS.**

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which, by means of public sanitation and by individual careful living, are preventable, such as Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dyseutery, Diarrhoea and other bowel disorders, Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Plague and Malaria.

#### **Public Measures.**

*Sanitary Inspection* of houses will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer. Persons about to rent houses are advised to ask the Health Officer for a sanitary inspection and a certificate of good sanitation before closing with the landlord.

*Conditions* dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

*Isolation* of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road.

*Disinfection* of premises after infectious disease will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

*Vaccination* is provided free of charge at the Branch Health Offices.

#### **Individual Measures.**

*Eat and Drink* nothing that has not been recently cooked, boiled or otherwise sterilised.

*Do not consume* :—

\* Fruit, vegetables, salads, melons, etc., which have not been cooked or sterilised.

Food on which flies have settled.

\* Milk or cream which has not been boiled or sterilised.

\* Water which has not been boiled or filtered through a Brownlow or Berkefeld filter.

Aerated waters and other drinks unless of best quality.

Alcoholic drinks during the hot weather.

Ice-cream unless made of boiled materials.

Uncooked oysters.

\* Fruit, tomatoes, melons, etc., can be sterilised so that they can be safely eaten raw, and without spoiling the flavour, by dipping for a few seconds into briskly boiling water. Strawberries are better sterilised by dipping into boiling sugar syrup. Milk and cream can be sterilised by placing the bottles in a pan of cold water and gradually raising to boiling point. The candle of the germ-proof filter should be lightly scrubbed in running water and then boiled once a week regularly.

*Kitchen* supervision should be thorough because the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food. Every house should have a serving-room adjoining the dining-room and separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should contain the germ-proof filter, ice-chest, table utensils, washing sink, boiled milk, drinks, bread, butter, fruit and other cooked or prepared foods. Cooking or boiling destroys infection.

*Vegetables and fruit* grown near the ground, being watered as a rule with nightsoil are specially liable to be soiled with the germs of Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other bowel diseases and should, before cooking, be strictly kept out of the serving-room and from contact with cooked or prepared food.

*Flies carry disease* so they should be excluded from the serving-room, kitchen and servants' latrine by providing spring slam doors and unopenable windows screened by perforated zinc, and from the food on the table by fly covers.

*Vaccination* should be done on arrival in Shanghai and afterwards every three years.

*Keep rats out of your house.* Starve the rats by providing no food for them in and around your house. Make your house rat-proof.

*Mosquitoes* carry malaria. Where mosquitoes cannot be exterminated by abolishing stagnant water or by the use of kerosene oil, or by reporting their presence to the Health Officer, the mosquito net should be carefully used. A weekly inspection should be made and no standing water permitted.

*Refuse* should not be allowed to accumulate, and a properly covered, easily-lifted galvanised iron receptacle should be provided. Nightsoil buckets should be kept securely closed, including those in the servants' latrines. Proper receptacles for these purposes may be obtained at the Health Office. Yards and drains should be kept in a good state of repair and freely flushed with water.

1.—METEOROLOGY OF SHANGHAI.

		JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	YEAR 1915
		30.327 +0.007	30.174 -0.106	30.178 +0.011	30.014 +0.008	29.844 -0.029	29.728 -0.004	29.666 -0.015	29.636 -0.086	29.899 -0.007	30.037 -0.069	30.275 +0.034	30.261 -0.050	30.003 -0.025
BAROMETER	MEAN INCHES													
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE													
TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	39.15	41.16	45.97	55.00	67.53	74.62	81.40	80.25	72.34	67.00	55.20	44.56	60.35
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+1.23	+1.83	-1.11	-1.13	+2.09	+1.29	+0.96	-0.06	-0.61	+3.66	+3.30	+2.52	+1.16
DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	16.04	13.37	20.05	14.97	21.42	15.28	16.52	15.72	16.40	15.46	13.42	20.03	16.56
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+2.47	-0.51	+5.43	-1.20	+3.50	-0.28	+1.06	-0.16	+0.62	-1.89	-4.35	+3.89	+0.72
DEGREE OF HUMIDITY	MEAN (SATURATION-100)	77.3	80.8	72.5	83.2	75.5	86.7	82.7	86.0	82.5	85.0	82.2	77.7	81.0
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-2.1	+2.1	-7.0	+3.0	-4.3	+2.5	-1.5	+1.7	-0.6	+5.3	+1.4	+1.4	+0.4
RAINFALL	AMOUNT IN INCHES	1.06	4.06	2.06	4.94	2.53	10.01	10.68	4.85	3.77	8.63	5.66	0.00	58.27
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-1.09	+1.80	-1.47	+1.18	-1.05	+3.07	+5.05	-0.84	-0.83	+5.40	+3.76	-1.26	+13.94

The above figures have been kindly furnished for this report by Father Froc, Director of the Siccawei Observatory.

## II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

### Population.

*The Foreign Population* of the Settlement North of the Yangkingpang, including the outside roads and Pootung, at the last census taken on October 16, 1915, was 18,519, and consisted of 8,197 men, 6,044 women and 4,278 children. The foreign shipping population, which numbered 2,296, was not included. The census of the foreign population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows the following expansion : 1,666, 1,673, 2,197, 3,673, 3,821, 4,684, 6,774, 11,497, 13,536, 18,519.

*The Chinese Population* on October 16, 1915, was 620,401 and consisted of 284,188 men, 165,623 women and 170,581 children. The census of the Chinese population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows roughly the following expansion : 75,000, 96,000, 108,000, 126,000, 168,000, 241,000, 345,000, 452,000, 488,000, 620,401.

### Deaths.

*Deaths among the Resident Foreign Population.*—During the year 1915 the total corrected number of deaths registered among foreigners, including non-Chinese Asiatics, was 380 ; of this number 285 occurred among the resident population.

Six months spent continuously in Shanghai is taken to constitute residence as in former reports. As the non-resident population is a variable and indeterminate factor, the deaths in this category are eliminated in the calculation of the death-rate. The death-rate per thousand per annum, therefore, calculated from 285 deaths occurring among the resident foreign population of 18,519, is 15.4, as against 18 in 1914. The deaths of 86 children (persons under 15) have been registered, as against 110 last year ; of the deaths among adults, 136 were men and 63 women ; of children, 37 were boys and 49 girls. The mean age at death among the adult resident population was 41.3.

Smallpox, the most obviously preventable of all diseases, levied a toll among the unvaccinated.

Typhoid fever, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever showed a diminished prevalence. Scarlet fever was of less severe type.

Tuberculosis heads the list of fatal diseases both among Foreigners and Chinese. The prevention of this disease offers a fine field for future work.

Lobar Pneumonia, which twelve years ago assumed almost epidemic proportions, caused seven deaths.

Beri-beri is now a frequent cause of death among Foreigners on account of the increased Japanese population.

There were more cases but fewer deaths from Amoebic Dysentery. Acute diarrhoea of choleraic type was not prevalent.

*Deaths among the Chinese Population.*—8,173 deaths among the Chinese have been reported, compared with 8,156, 8,329, 9,663, 8,062 and 8,453 in the five preceding years.

The death-rate per thousand per annum is 13.2. Smallpox showed a considerably diminished incidence. Of the deaths, 4,503 were male and 3,670 female. The deaths of 3,119 children (persons under 15) have been registered ; of these, 1,600 were boys and 1,519 girls.

DEATHS AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	6	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	15
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Typhoid Fever	..	1	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	1	2	1	11
Malta Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Tuberculosis	2	8	8	4	5	12	5	3	3	5	6	8	59
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Lobar Pneumonia	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Beri-beri	..	..	1	1	2	0	4	1	7	1	1	1	19
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Erysipelas	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Dysentery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	8
Sprue	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Acute Diarrhoea	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	6
Chronic Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Abscess of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4
Cancer	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	1	1	4	14
Sarcoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	2	3	2	3	..	2	3	..	1	..	3	3	22
Bronchitis	2	1	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	13
Diseases of Kidney	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	2	11
Heatstroke	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Suicide	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	8
All other causes	12	5	4	10	2	7	8	5	5	5	4	6	73
Total	30	29	22	25	17	25	27	14	24	21	23	28	285

DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN OF THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Malta Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Tuberculosis	..	3	5	1	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	16
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Lobar Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Beri-beri	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Acute Diarrhoea	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	6
Chronic Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Abscess of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Sarcoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Bronchitis	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7
Diseases of Kidney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Heatstroke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
All other causes	6	4	3	3	0	3	4	2	3	2	1	2	33
Total	10	16	11	6	4	8	7	3	8	9	8	4	86



**TOTAL FOREIGN DEATHS.**

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	9	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid Fever	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	...	2	2	2	1	14
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	2	9	11	4	5	3	5	4	3	7	9	8	70
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3
Lobar Pneumonia	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	10
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	2	...	2	2	2	...	4	1	7	1	1	1	23
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Erysipelas	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	9
Sprue	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Acute Diarrhoea	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	10
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	10
Cancer	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	1	4	14
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cardio-vascular Diseases	2	3	3	4	...	2	4	...	2	1	3	4	28
Bronchitis	2	3	3	6	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	20
Diseases of Kidney	4	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	15
Heatstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	9
All other causes	14	7	9	18	8	9	9	5	8	7	5	8	107
Total	39	38	34	42	23	30	31	18	33	31	29	32	380

Nationality of Deaths among Foreign Residents		
American	...	8
Austro-Hungarian	...	2
British	...	80
Belgian	...	0
Danish	...	3
Dutch	...	3
Filipino	...	6
French	...	0
German	...	12
Greek	...	0
Italian	...	2
Japanese	...	120
Portuguese	...	35
Russian	...	5
Scandinavian	...	0
Spanish	...	6
Swiss	...	0
Turkish	...	3

Ages at Death of Foreign Residents		
One year and under	...	42
Over one year and up to ten	...	32
Ten to twenty	...	26
Twenty to thirty	...	57
Thirty to forty	...	32
Forty to fifty	...	31
Fifty to sixty	...	30
Sixty to seventy	...	23
Seventy to eighty	...	11
Eighty to ninety	...	1
Mean age at death	...	30.0
Mean age at death of adults	...	41.3

DEATH-RATE DURING TWENTY YEARS.

Year.	FOREIGNERS.						CHINESE.  Death- Rate of Chinese Popula- tion.
	Residents.					Non-Res- idents.  Total Deaths.	
	Adults.	Children	Total Deaths.	Popula- tion.	Death- Rate of Resident Popula- tion.		
1895	45	35	80	4,684	17.1	44	
1896	59	29	88	4,834	18.2	47	
1897	42	27	69	4,909	14.5	32	
1898	61	24	85	5,240	16.2	17	
1899	75	29	104	5,510	18.9	28	
1900	81	16	97	6,774	14.3	60	
1901	91	37	128	7,000	18.3	91	
1902	81	57	138	7,600	18.1	125	30.9
1903	86	46	132	8,300	15.9	82	21.2
1904	76	40	116	9,000	12.9	78	19.2
1905	96	33	129	11,497	11.2	112	14.2
1906	109	37	146	11,904	12.3	71	12.3
1907	153	92	245	12,311	19.9	83	21.9
1908	159	72	231	12,718	18.2	73	17.2
1909	149	102	251	13,125	18.1	73	17.3
1910	189	85	274	13,536	20.2	68	17.5
1911	158	73	231	14,532	15.9	39	13.8
1912	192	102	294	15,529	18.9	49	19.3
1913	204	103	307	16,525	18.6	60	15.8
1914	205	110	315	17,522	18.0	72	16.2
1915	199	86	285	18,519	15.4	95	13.2

RETURN OF CHINESE DEATHS.

Month.	Small- pox.	Cho- lera.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet fever.	Tuber- culosis	Plague	All causes.
January	24	0	8	15	81	0	695
February	23	0	7	16	66	0	650
March	32	0	3	9	96	0	753
April	16	0	13	23	86	0	743
May	5	0	2	24	88	0	693
June	5	0	3	21	86	0	644
July	0	0	5	14	96	0	701
August	0	0	2	4	86	0	726
September	0	0	3	5	107	0	708
October	0	0	4	6	95	1	682
November	1	0	1	4	62	0	561
December	0	0	3	6	75	0	617
TOTALS	106	0	54	147	1,024	1	8,173
Chinese Population				620,401			
Death-rate among Chinese				13.2			

### III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

#### Notification.

In the absence of legal obligation to notify, an arrangement has been made with the qualified medical practitioners of Shanghai requiring notification of Infectious Disease for the facilitation of preventive measures, in consideration of the use of the resources of the Public Health Laboratory for the purposes of pathological diagnosis and the payment of a fee of one tael for each case. The notifiable diseases are—Smallpox, Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Tuberculosis, Plague, Anthrax, Glanders, Leprosy and Hydrophobia. Tls. 294 was paid for notification fees, as against Tls. 110, Tls. 367, Tls. 239 and Tls. 390 in the four preceding years.

The system of notification, so far as it goes, has worked well, and the best thanks of the community are due to my colleagues in general practice for their co-operation. Chinese cases are beginning to be usefully notified by Chinese practitioners educated according to the foreign standard.

During the year 90 Bills of Health for ships and cargoes were issued, as against 149 in the previous year.

Weekly returns of infectious disease have been exchanged so as to get in touch with the sanitary condition of places in the Far East in communication with Shanghai.

#### Isolation.

Isolation for cases of infectious disease among Foreigners and Chinese is provided in the Isolation Hospital, Range Road, an account of the work of which institution will be found under Hospitals.

#### Disinfection.

17,514 rooms were disinfected, as against 7,122, 10,369 and 14,858 in the three preceding years; 162,557 articles have been disinfected by steam, compared with 118,324 and 149,407 in the two preceding years. 29,046 articles were disinfected by formalin, compared with 28,313 last year. The Disinfection Station adjoins the Isolation Hospital. Prior to disinfection each disinfector puts on a sterile overall. The general method of disinfecting in a house after a case of infectious disease is first to remove to the Station everything that can be disinfected by steam; then to spray and wash walls, floors, fittings and furniture with disinfecting solution (cyllin). Fragile and delicate articles, such as bonnets, books and photographs, are disinfected by formalin. In many cases, such as after Typhoid Fever or Diphtheria, disinfection of walls, etc. is not considered always necessary, the washing with disinfectant being then limited to articles that have been actually in contact with infected material. After disinfection, painting or colour washing of walls and ceiling is advised to be done by the occupier before the room is again occupied.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Smallpox	7	2	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	4	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	21
Dysentery	0	1	5	7	6	5	8	18	36	13	6	2	107
Diphtheria	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	1	19
Scarlet Fever	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	15
Typhus Fever	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tuberculosis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	5
Hydrophobia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18	6	19	15	10	7	10	20	43	21	14	5	188

The above table does not accurately represent the incidence of infectious disease owing to imperfect notification.

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE AMONG  
THE RESIDENT POPULATION DURING TWENTY YEARS.

Year.	Smallpox.		Cholera.		Typhoid Fever.		Diph- theria.		Scarlet Fever.		Tuberculosis	
	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
1896	19	316	10		8		1		0		9	
1897	2	92	0		6		1		0		9	
1898	2	65	0		7		1		0		9	
1899	7	183	0		6		0		0		10	
1900	0	54	0		4		2		2		14	
1901	1	31	0		6		3		11		17	
1902	3	434	8		6		8		27	1,500	7	
1903	7	241	3	162	13		3		1	2	26	
1904	11	759	1	0	7		2		3	0	11	
1905	14	246	0	0	7		2		1	0	15	
1906	0	29	4	193	11		1		3	5	14	
1907	21	863	18	655	7		1	62	14	79	35	960
1908	5	143	1	8	8		1	54	2	33	29	938
1909	0	19	4	0	7		2	36	3	9	32	828
1910	13	304	0	0	13		1	49	7	109	37	618
1911	10	156	0	0	9		3	55	2	35	33	789
1912	3	124	14	0	13		2	103	11	146	33	1,096
1913	12	207	0	0	19		5	113	15	115	38	1,008
1914	11	162	0	0	17		4	75	5	141	56	1,051
1915	15	106	0	0	11		1	54	1	147	59	1,024

Smallpox.

The incidence of Smallpox was considerably below the average and would have been much smaller were it not for the steady stream of immigrants unprotected by previous vaccination.

Smallpox is the typical preventable disease, and its presence or absence is an index of the elementary hygienic education of a community. In Shanghai the Chinese now appreciate the benefits of vaccination as opposed to inoculation, which they practised with little benefit for hundreds of years and which is now illegal in almost all civilised countries. Smallpox should be looked upon as a mediæval scourge surviving only in places imperfectly civilised.

Vaccination is done free for all Chinese and indigent foreigners applying at the Branch Health Offices. Vaccine is also supplied free to the Chinese hospitals in Shanghai. 18,029 vaccinations have been done by the Health Office during the year, as compared with 465,380, 520, 1,118, 4,649, 3,244, 4,608, 4,933, 6,108, 13,029 and 11,273 in previous years, which shows a satisfactory progressive increase.

There is no doubt that vaccination repeated until it no longer takes always prevents Smallpox. The criterion of efficient vaccination is inability to be vaccinated. In Shanghai there exists so much Smallpox infection that vaccination should be repeated every three years. Where previous good vaccination is not shown by white net-like scars, aggregating at least one square inch in area, particular care should be taken to get efficiently vaccinated.



Immunity after vaccination appears about the eighth day. All persons exposed to smallpox infection should be at once vaccinated unless they have had smallpox or been recently successfully vaccinated.

In China babies should be vaccinated within six months of birth. There is no contraindication to vaccinating soon after birth. If infants do not take they should be vaccinated with freshly obtained vaccine every month until they do. Subsequently vaccination should be repeated every three years.

### Vaccination.

STATION.	VACCINATIONS.	
Eastern District—		
No. 1 Sub-District Office	283	
No. 2       "       "	715	
No. 3       "       "	506	
No. 4       "       "	832	
3,273 Lower Yangtszepoo Road	304	
702       "       "	53	
		2,693
Northern District—		
No. 1 Sub-District Office	498	
No. 2       "       "	1,975	
No. 3       "       "	383	
No. 4       "       "	553	
No. 5       "       "	920	
		4,329
Central District—		
No. 1 Sub-District Office	493	
No. 2       "       "	1,278	
No. 3       "       "	1,017	
No. 4       "       "	1,056	
		3,844
Western District—		
No. 1 Sub-District Office	1,864	
No. 2       "       "	922	
No. 3       "       "	700	
		3,486
Municipal Gaol	1,806	
Indian Police Hospital	580	
Chinese Police Hospital	1,291	
		3,677
		18,029

### Cholera.

Acute diarrhoea of choleraic type was not prevalent. Further attempts were made to limit the facilities of the street hawkers for selling dangerous food-stuffs. Practically all the foods sold hot are safe : also such articles as pea-nuts in shells ; whilst cold food exposed to flies is notoriously unsafe. The number of street hawkers has been reduced by licensing at a monthly fee and later on it may be possible to control the nature of the produce sold with the object of reducing the sale of dangerous foods. It is proposed to impose a licence fee on fruit shops and stalls.

Attention was directed to the need of personal care in preventing the group of bowel diseases characteristic of life in Shanghai, which includes Cholera, Typhoid Fever, Dysentery and allied conditions. The same methods of prevention apply to all, namely, to eat and drink nothing that has not been recently boiled or cooked or otherwise sterilised. Living in an alien country, the only sure way of securing purity of food is by sterilisation. Sterilisation means freeing from micro-organisms, especially the bacteria of disease. Sterilisation may be accomplished best of all by heating to boiling point, as by cooking and boiling. The Berkefeld and Brownlow filters sterilise water, provided the filter candle be boiled once a week at least. Canned goods, including butter, are necessarily sterilised during the process of canning, otherwise they would not keep. Bottled beverages of good reputation are practically devoid of

dangerous bacteria. Ice is not sterile and should not be put into drinks. Fresh fruit, tomatoes, melons, etc., may be effectively sterilised without spoiling the flavor by immersion for a few seconds in boiling water, any infection that may be present being invariably on the surface, provided the fruit be sound. Further particulars will be found in the Public Health Notice obtainable from the Health Officer.

If the simple rule be observed of eating and drinking nothing that has not been recently cooked or boiled, or otherwise sterilised, it is practically impossible to contract any of those bowel troubles to which the Shanghai resident is especially prone.

### **Typhoid Fever.**

The incidence of Typhoid Fever remains an important sanitary factor. Every case of Typhoid Fever, Cholera and Dysentery means a short circuit between the bowel discharges of one person and the mouth of another. In nearly all cases where the origin was investigated obvious breaches of the ordinary rules of health, as laid down in the Public Health Notice, were observed.

The infection of Typhoid Fever may be conveyed by vegetables and oysters which have been contaminated with infected ordure, by water, by milk contaminated with infected water, through the air by means of infected dust, and directly from persons suffering from the disease or who act as "typhoid carriers" subsequent to recovery. Typhoid Fever is a preventable disease, its prevention being largely a matter of individual care in the observance of the rules set forth in the Public Health Notice which has been issued to all applicants at the Health Office.

The cause of Typhoid Fever is practically always taken into the body with infected food, and the foods most commonly infected are vegetables, by reason of the manner in which they are grown. Especial stress should be laid on the fact that vegetables are frequently the source of infection with Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other forms of Diarrhoea, and particular care should be given to their thorough cooking and separation before cooking from the rest of the food. The larder or room for storing uncooked food should be separated from the pantry or serving room where table utensils, ice-chest, bread, milk, germ-proof filter and cooked food are kept. There should be a washing-up sink in the serving-room so that table utensils need not be taken into the kitchen to be washed. A place in the yard outside the kitchen for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking is an additional precaution that may be recommended.

The physician has a double duty in a case of Typhoid Fever, Dysentery or Cholera: one is to assist the patient, the other is to protect the community.

The evidence in favour of typhoid vaccination increases. Preventive typhoid inoculation involves no risk. Young people especially are advised to have it done on coming first to Shanghai when the danger of infection is greatest. Useful immunity probably lasts three years. Not only is it now certain that the liability to disease is lessened but if contracted the mortality also. It is advisable to repeat every two or three years if especially exposed to infection. The time would appear to have come for offering free vaccination against Typhoid fever in the same way as against Small-pox.

### **Dysentery.**

The incidence of Amoebic Dysentery was marked during August and September. In practically every case investigated after notification obvious breaches of the Public Health Notice were found which might have led to the conveyance of infection.

Amoebic Dysentery results from infection with the *Entamoeba histolytica*. There is a marked difference between the amoebic and the bacillary types of the disease. The former tends to be a chronic infection which starts insidiously, is characterised by relapses and recurrences, is sometimes followed by liver abscess and occurs sporadically or in epidemic foci, mainly in the tropics. Shanghai may be considered an endemic focus. Epidemic outbreaks of the amoebic form of Dysentery are not known. Emetin is now considered a specific cure but success has not been uniform.

Bacillary Dysentery, on the other hand, is an acute febrile disease, usually self limited, with marked symptoms of toxæmia, sudden onset, no sequelæ, and may occur in widespread and severe epidemics. The bacillary disease occurs in temperate regions as well as in the tropics and is almost always the cause of

dysenteric outbreaks in ships, camps, gaols, etc. This form is common in Japan and cases occur from time to time in Shanghai.

In both forms the infection enters by the mouth and is passed by the bowel.

#### **Hookworm Disease.**

This disease is prevalent around Shanghai in the rice districts, but among foreigners it is rare and is uncommon among Chinese residents, due mainly to the channel of infection being usually through the skin—that is to say, it is only common among those who wade or bathe in infected water. It is caused by the *Anchylostoma duodenale*. In its passage through the skin the larva produces an inflammatory reaction known as ground-itch. Within the body it produces anaemia by its blood-sucking habits. Infection is voided by the bowel.

#### **Measles.**

There was a moderate prevalence of this disease.

#### **Diphtheria.**

Diphtheria was less prevalent. 33 foreign cases were admitted into the Isolation Hospital with two deaths. Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied free to indigent patients in Shanghai on the recommendation of the physician. In any case of suspected Diphtheria, antitoxin should be given at once, without waiting for the result of the bacterial diagnosis. Formerly bad drains and sewer-gas were given as one of the causes of Diphtheria: this is a fetish which dies hard, and tends to obscure the real cause, namely, direct transfer of infection from a previous case or carrier, and to mislead the public in whose hands prevention really lies.

#### **Scarlet Fever.**

The annual admission of Foreign cases into the Isolation Hospital in sequence of years since 1902 has been 34, 7, 11, 11, 20, 70, 25, 9, 32, 22, 64, 56, 42 and 38 during the current year. Of these 441 cases, 70 proved fatal, a case fatality of 15.9% as compared with a case fatality during the current year of 2.6%.

Although Scarlet Fever has hitherto failed to establish itself firmly in any part of Asia, excepting Asia Minor, and is practically unknown in the tropics, it appears to have come to Shanghai to stay. Scarlet Fever was practically unknown in Shanghai prior to 1900, and was probably introduced by foreign immigrants. As would be expected with a recently-introduced disease, against which evolution has afforded no natural immunity, Scarlet Fever has been of a virulent type among the Chinese. It is probable that the passage of the disease through the susceptible Chinese has led to an intensification of the virus, so that it is more fatal to foreigners also.

Early notification, isolation and disinfection are especially necessary in dealing with such a fatal and infectious disease as Scarlet Fever is in Shanghai. The commonest mode of infection is from a previous case either by contact, by proximity, or by means of infected articles. The infection is given off by the breath in coughing and speaking, by the secretions of the mouth, nose, ear and throat, and possibly by the peeling skin. It has long been accepted and taught that the peeling of the skin is the most infectious stage of scarlet fever and it is now difficult to unteach the public this erroneous view. Scarlet fever cases can, as a rule, be safely released from isolation after the sixth week provided that there are no complications of the mucous membrane of the throat, ear and nose.

The incidence during the year was sporadic and indicates need for early isolation and disinfection to prevent an epidemic recurring among the vast mass of susceptible material which exists in the Settlement.

#### **Tuberculosis.**

Tuberculosis remained the great cause of death both among Chinese and Foreigners. The chief contributory cause was the excessive overcrowding which prevailed. Plans have been made and the foundations of the building prepared for extension of the Isolation Hospital which will provide accommodation for cases of Tuberculosis in 1917. Arrangements have been made for taking over the good work inaugurated and

carried on for some years by the King's Daughters' Society which among other work visited cases of Tuberculosis among indigent foreigners and showed them what was required in the way of isolation and carrying out proper preventive treatment.

The following notice in Chinese was distributed during the year.

## 癆 症

### 上海工部局衛生處傳單

- 一 上海病症、以肺癆最厲、
- 一 係傳染之病、亦可免之、
- 一 初起、大半係由呼吸、將微生物吸入人身、該微生物係含於患病者痰內、其傳染係由咳嗽、或言談噴嚏、
- 一 微生物係由患肺癆者發生、其痰內不可以數計、
- 一 混雜吐痰、最爲不潔習慣、患癆症者、無論何處、除置水或藥水之痰盂、或火爐陰溝之外、一概不應吐痰、
- 一 患癆症者、不應對人咳嗽、

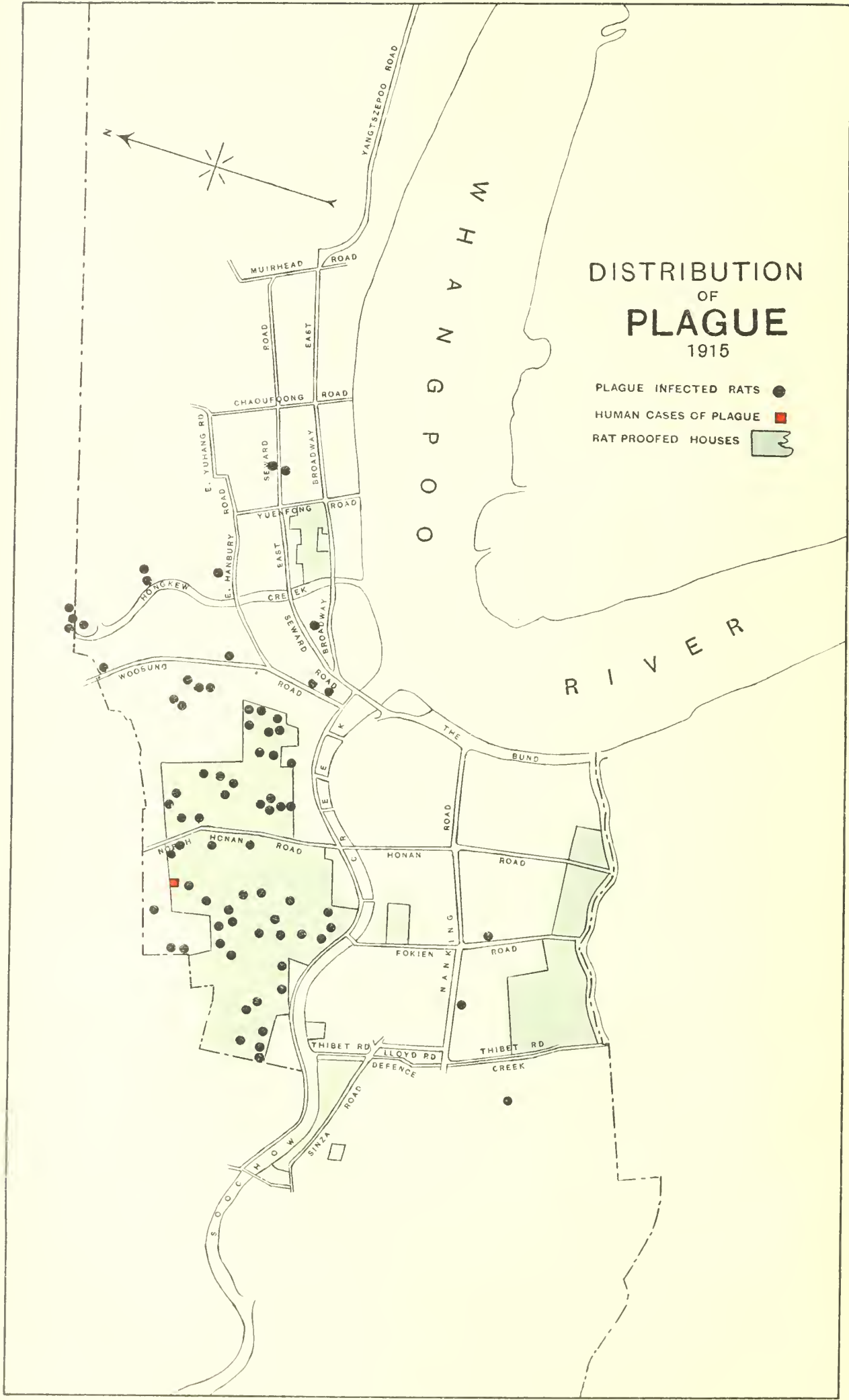
[ Translation ].

#### PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

- 1.—Tuberculosis of the lungs is the most fatal disease in Shanghai.
- 2.—It is a communicable disease and is preventable.
- 3.—It is contracted by taking into the body, chiefly by the breath, the germ of the disease. This germ is contained in the spit of consumptives and is conveyed by coughing, speaking or sneezing.
- 4.—These germs are derived from persons suffering from Tuberculosis of the lungs and are found in great numbers in the spit.
- 5.—Promiscuous spitting is a dirty habit and a consumptive should not spit anywhere except into a spittoon containing water or disinfectant, into a fire or down a drain.
- 6.—A consumptive should not cough into the face of another person.







DISTRIBUTION  
OF  
PLAGUE  
1915

- PLAGUE INFECTED RATS ●  
HUMAN CASES OF PLAGUE ■  
RAT PROOFED HOUSES ■

The prevention of Tuberculosis is the greatest health problem of the day in all countries. Tuberculosis causes more deaths than all the other infective diseases put together. The prevention of the disease will be rapid and effective when the fact is recognised by all that nobody gets consumption otherwise than from another consumptive; mainly by inhaling tubercle bacilli sent out from the lungs of a consumptive living or working near. The spitting nuisance is relatively unimportant from the point of view of spreading consumption. The consumptive is the direct danger and it is the fresh germs which are given out that sow the contagion. Once the spit is dried the germs are mostly dead. It is obvious, therefore, that the main thing is to obtain fairly complete separation of infective consumptives. But this cannot be done until the value of the measure is understood by the people. Education is essential to the success of this as of most other sanitary measures. The main object at present is the education of public opinion on the subject. Lectures, pamphlets and handbills are being given to the Chinese explaining the danger of consumption and the way it spreads from one person to another. A booklet giving in the simplest English and Chinese an account of the cause and prevention of Tuberculosis is available for distribution.

### Plague.

Plague-infected rats were found in December 1908. A complete plague survey of the Settlement has been maintained since. During 1915 12,618 rats were found dead and brought to the Laboratory for examination, and of these 76 were plague infected, compared with 187, 249, 138, 95, 122 and 186 during the five preceding years. During the year 159,801 rats were trapped and burnt; each rat cost 3.8 cents to catch. These, with the rats found dead and examined for plague, brought the total number of rats visibly accounted for to 172,419. In addition to the trapping, close on six million phosphorous baits were laid, about a ton of poison being used, which seems a powerful method in dealing rapidly with infected foci. Poisoning on so large a scale carried with it certain risks but, since using poisoned cubes coloured bright blue instead of the usual methods of spreading the poison on bread, no cases of adventitious poisoning have been reported. 3,093 houses, in plague foci, were temporarily rat-proofed and pulicidally disinfected; bedding, etc., being passed through the steam disinfecter. This temporary rat-proofing included the plastering up of rat holes, bricking up and wire-netting places permitting ingress of rats into houses: the furniture of the house being removed to permit of thorough examination for rat holes and runs. 2,929 houses were permanently rat-proofed at an average cost of \$13.20 each house by laying solid ground floors, removing ceilings, lath and plaster partitions and other hollow spaces so as to deprive rats of accommodation. All food shops are now required to be rat-proof as one of the conditions of licence.

A case of Bubonic Plague occurred which presented noteworthy features; especially as showing local conditions which permit of dangerous overcrowding and defective building, such as would facilitate the spread of contagious disease but which, in the absence of rat infection, led to no dissemination of Bubonic Plague.

The case was notified as being taken sick on October 4 at 67 Elgin Road. It was removed the following day to the Chinese Public Isolation Hospital where death took place from Plague, confirmed by finding the specific bacillus. The patient was a woman of 22, a wet nurse waiting for a place, said to have arrived in Shanghai from Anhui two weeks previously to live outside the Settlement in Paoshan Road, Chapei, where she remained until October 1, when she, with her husband, went to stay at 67 Elgin Road to get employment. It is probable that she contracted the disease in Chapei. No. 67 Elgin Road is used as an employment office for wet nurses, where they gather together and wait until hired. At the time of inspection there were six such amahs waiting.

The house was an ordinary Chinese house, facing the street, with a stable on one side and a food shop on the other. There were hollow floors and ceilings, hollow lath and plaster partitions and holes in the walls where beams had been pushed through—a place where Plague and many other diseases might be expected to flourish.

17 persons slept in this house. The front room was partitioned into two, while a loft was made over the back part of the room where two couples slept. The kitchen was used as a living and sleeping room by a couple with a child. The upper room was also partitioned into two rooms an Indian watchman occupying the front part, while four women and one man occupied the other.

Although all other conditions were present for the lighting up of an outbreak, no other person in the house contracted Plague, owing to the absence of rat infection. That is to say, Bubonic Plague does not as a rule pass from one human being to another but is spread by infected rats through fleas.

Amendment of the Building Rules both Foreign and Chinese is urgently required to meet the danger from Plague which continues to threaten the Settlement. Practically all the older Foreign buildings are rat infested, while recently erected houses soon became overrun by rats, including many of the large new blocks of offices with residential flats erected under the best available local conditions. The Telephone Building may be considered an ideal building from the point of view of Plague prevention; on the other hand Foreign buildings with the usual ceilings and lath and plaster partitions may be considered dangerous. As regards Chinese houses the presence of hollow ceilings and the use of the usual Chinese tiles, which afford ample seclusion for rats, constitute a grave danger. The local rat, which is mainly a roof rat, finds unlimited accommodation in such houses although the ground floor be made solid. There is no doubt that if Chinese houses were built with a rat-proof roof and with solid floors throughout it would be a great safeguard against Plague. The overcrowding and piling up of household goods also increases the danger by providing additional places for rats and bringing rats in closer touch with the inhabitants and it is in houses where these conditions are most marked that Plague cases have arisen. In addition to rat-proofing, shifting at regular intervals of furniture, etc., and general cleaning up is required to prevent the spread of Plague.

A plague preventive measure of considerable permanent value has been the erection of rat-proof house refuse receptacles on Chinese property. It will be apparent that rats are thus deprived of a vast store of nourishment and, as the rat population is to a large extent regulated by the amount of the available food supply, this is held to be a radical plague-preventive measure.

Although the initial cost of permanent rat-proofing is comparatively large, yet, if adequate building rules are promulgated and new houses built in accordance with the requirements of modern sanitation, not only will it be possible to gradually reduce to extinction the present large plague prevention staff, but this measure of permanently rat-proofing houses forms the greatest insurance against Plague in the future and is, in fact, the only permanent safeguard. A house permanently rat-proofed is not only a healthier one to live in but is a guarantee against Bubonic Plague to the inmates.

Of the rats examined in the Laboratory, about 70% were *Mus rattus* and the remainder *Mus decumanus*—*rattus* being the black or ship rat, which usually lives in houses; and *decumanus*, the brown or sewer rat. *Mus rattus* largely preponderated among those plague-infected. Of the fleas, *Pulex cheopis* and *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* have been identified, the former being the flea usually associated with the spread of plague from rat to man.

In formulating anti-plague measures the rat has been the chief objective as it is held that the rat is the essential cause of epidemics, the flea being the carrier of infection from rat to rat and from rat to man, infection from human cases, which is practically limited to the few pneumonic cases which usually arise, being comparatively rare. The dictum 'No Rats: No Plague' has been taken as a working basis, and a house that is rat-proof has been considered for all practical purposes plague-proof.

The following is a summary of measures put into operation:—

#### PUBLIC MEASURES.

1. Plague survey by enquiry into the cause of human deaths and by collection of rats found dead throughout the Settlement for examination in the Laboratory in order to locate plague infection.
2. Careful daily collection and disposal of house refuse from every house and storage of house refuse in rat-proof receptacles so as to deprive rats of means of sustenance.
3. Rat-proofing of houses.
  - (a) Temporary, by service of notice on occupiers asking for co-operation in cleansing, pulicidal disinfection, demurrization and rat-proofing by minor repairs, etc.
  - (b) Permanent, by service of notice on owners requiring solid ground floors, removal of ceilings and hollow partitions and stair linings so as to deprive rats of accommodation.
4. Rat destruction by trapping and poison in infected areas, beginning at the periphery and working towards the centre.
5. Preventive inoculation with plague vaccine beginning with the sanitary staff.



INDIVIDUAL MEASURES.

No rats. No plague.

A house that is rat-proof is plague-proof.

1. Rid your house from rats by trapping and poisoning.
2. Make your house as rat-proof as possible.
3. Provide no food for rats. Keep all food in places inaccessible to rats. Grain and such like food for ponies, fowls, etc., should be kept in covered galvanized iron receptacles. See that your servants keep their rice bags where rats cannot get. Keep house-refuse in properly covered galvanized iron receptacles and see that they are covered, especially at night. Keep the kitchen and its surroundings very clean; let no refuse lie about.
4. See that the gratings into the space below the ground floor keep out rats, and that the brickwork of the basement is impervious to rats. If rats gain access through windows or other openings on the ground floor keep them out by screening with wire-netting or perforated zinc.
5. See that all openings into covered drains are kept in good repair to prevent egress of sewer rats. Carefully inspect all corners of the house from top to bottom once weekly, moving furniture where necessary. Do the same in the stable, fowl house and other out-houses. Arrange for the plastering up of rat-holes or any place that may afford ingress to rats and mice.
6. All rats trapped or poisoned should be burnt; other rats found dead in or about the house should not be touched with the hands, but should be picked up with tongs, put into Jeyes' fluid and water (1 in 20) and sent to the Health Officer for examination for Plague.
7. Get vaccinated against Plague if exposed to infection.
8. If you have any difficulty in carrying out the above measures communicate with the Health Officer in writing.

**Rats found Dead brought to the Laboratory and Rats found Plague-Infected.**

		DISTRICT.				Total
		Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
January	Rats examined	317	288	137	176	918
	Plague-infected	1	12	2	0	<b>15</b>
February	Rats examined	268	291	105	135	799
	Plague-infected	0	11	2	0	<b>11</b>
March	Rats examined	340	441	167	219	1,167
	Plague-infected	1	10	3	0	<b>14</b>
April	Rats examined	338	437	178	253	1,206
	Plague-infected	0	14	0	0	<b>14</b>
May	Rats examined	321	418	146	246	1,131
	Plague-infected	0	15	1	0	<b>16</b>
June	Rats examined	293	358	160	278	1,089
	Plague-infected	0	4	0	1	<b>5</b>
July	Rats examined	272	357	144	212	985
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
August	Rats examined	299	325	136	200	960
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
September	Rats examined	285	348	161	223	1,022
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
October	Rats examined	297	426	161	270	1,154
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
November	Rats examined	317	399	143	228	1,087
	Plague-infected	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
December	Rats examined	320	401	151	228	1,100
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Year 1915	Rats examined	3,667	4,489	1,789	2,673	12,618
	Plague-infected	2	67	6	1	<b>,76</b>

**Annual Incidence of Plague.**

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Plague Infected Rats	49	187	249	138	95	122	186	76
Human Plague Cases	0	0	6	0	18	10	26	1

**Summary of Plague Prevention Work.**

	DISTRICT.				Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
Rats found dead and brought to the Laboratory for examination	3,667	4,489	1,789	2,673	12,618
Rats plague-infected	2	67	6	1	76
Human Cases	0	1	0	0	1
Number of traps in operation	3,200	3,200	2,500	1,400	10,300
Number of rats trapped and burnt	42,066	50,655	40,968	26,112	159,801
Poisoned baits laid	1,995,300	2,028,600	1,089,300	867,050	5,980,250
Houses temporarily rat-proofed and disinfected under notice to occupier	488	1,544	1,061	0	3,093
Houses rat-proofed under notice to owner	642	2,027	52	8	2,929
Persons vaccinated against plague	0	0	0	0	0

**Danger from Yellow Fever.**

The opening of the Panama Canal brings nearer the possibility of Yellow fever coming to China, especially if vessels come direct from infected ports in the Gulf of Mexico and other places. If introduced to China, it is likely to spread on account of the prevalence of the *Stegomyia sentellaris* mosquito which is closely allied to the *Stegomyia fasciata*, the known carrier of Yellow fever. The *Stegomyia* is a relatively hardy mosquito and a better sea traveller than many other species. There is now greater need than ever for anti-mosquito measures in Shanghai. A case of Yellow fever is reported to have been brought to Yokohama by a ship from America *via* Honolulu. A Yellow fever case can only infect the *Stegomyia* mosquito during the first 3 days of illness; and a mosquito thus infected cannot transmit the disease before the twelfth day after infection. Cases and suspected cases of Yellow fever require immediate and absolute isolation.

**Malaria.**

A comparatively small number of cases of Malarial Fever, mostly of the benign tertian type, are contracted in and around Shanghai.

Periodic examination has been made of mosquitoes collected from each of the sanitary districts into which the Settlement is divided, and the following have been found: *Anopheles sinensis*, Wied. (Malaria bearing), *Stegomyia sentellaris*, Walker (probably Yellow fever bearing), *Culex fatigans*, Wied. (the host of *Filaria*) and *Armigeres ventralis*, Walker.

Every effort should be made by householders to do away with all receptacles of stagnant water, where mosquitoes breed, such as ponds, water plants, drains out of repair, abandoned tubs, pots, tins and what not. The mosquito net should be assiduously used wherever there are mosquitoes, and especially in up-country

houseboat trips. It is doubly necessary to surround a person suffering from Malaria with mosquito netting to prevent mosquitoes being infected and acting as carriers of infection.

An account of the special mosquito extermination work will be found later under that heading.

#### **Beri-beri.**

The incidence of Beri-beri among the Municipal prisoners has diminished. The cause of this disease remains under close observation, though up to the present wrapt in obscurity. The evidence preponderates in favour of the disease being an infective one having no direct relation to food but infective through body vermin. At the Gaol there were 13 cases as against 27, 34, 134, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5, 78, 16, 7, 2, 2, 13 and 0 in succeeding years since 1899.

#### **Acute Lobar Pneumonia.**

This disease, which was rare prior to 1898, has in subsequent years caused 8, 0, 8, 2, 2, 6, 4, 1, 10, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 7, 8 and 7 deaths respectively among resident Foreigners. This is a communicable disease, which should be classified with infectious fevers and occurs in well marked epidemics.

#### **Rabies.**

25 persons were bitten by rabid dogs within the Settlement during the year and subsequently underwent the Pasteur treatment as against 10, 7, 7, 10, 8, 10, 27 and 4 in sequence of previous years.

In addition there were 105 persons bitten by dogs found not to be rabid came to the Health Office for advice. This very large number of dog bites shows how indifferent the public are to the proper muzzling of dogs. Dog owners often think that their own pets are harmless and fail to realize their responsibility to the public. In fact, Shanghai is not a suitable place for keeping dogs. The licence fee should be considerably increased. There is always a reservoir of rabies infection on the borders of the Settlement from which Shanghai dogs may be infected.

The virus of Rabies in Shanghai dogs is of an exceptionally intense character, the period of incubation being shorter than the Rabies met with in dogs in Europe. An account of the work of the Pasteur Institute will be found under the heading of Laboratory.

The following notice for issue with dog licences was published during the year.

#### **INFORMATION REGARDING RABIES.**

*The Disease.*—Rabies or hydrophobia is an acute fatal disease, generally communicated to man through a wound made by the teeth of some infected animal, the saliva being the infective medium. Dogs, cats, goats, cows, horses, and other animals are susceptible to the disease and their bites are very dangerous. Hydrophobia may also be contracted by allowing the saliva (froth) of an infected animal to come in contact with a cut or scratch. This sometimes happens in adjusting muzzles, in trying to remove what seems to be a bone in the throat, or in giving medicines. The saliva may be virulent (poisonous) for one or two days before a dog shows any signs of being sick.

*Symptoms.*—The disease in the dog appears in two forms. In the furious type, he may suddenly leave home wandering off for many miles, perhaps, to return in a day or two emaciated, wounded, and utterly changed. During the time of running mad he may have bitten many persons and other animals. He seems impelled to bite anything that comes in his way. He cannot be said, as a rule, to fight with other dogs. He bites them and passes on, but does not go out of his way very much to attack them. His main object seems to be to keep moving, as if to escape something. The dumb variety is characterised by progressive paralysis of the lower jaw, change in character of bark, and marked nervousness. The animal may appear very affectionate, but may bite without warning. Death usually results in from 3 to 6 days from the onset of sickness.

*What to do with a Suspected Animal.*—When an animal is suspected of having this disease it should be captured at once, if possible, and securely confined. A veterinary surgeon should be called to see the dog, or the circumstance should be reported to the nearest Police Station where they will arrange without payment for the transfer of the dog to the Observation Kennel under the care of the Health Officer.

Dogs, suspected of rabies, should, if possible, be captured alive: but they may be killed, if danger of any person being bitten can thereby be avoided. The reason being that if preserved alive it can be ascertained in a day or two whether the animal has rabies, while if killed it usually takes fourteen days to find out.

When other dogs have been bitten by a rabid dog they should either be killed immediately or handed over to the charge of a veterinary surgeon.

*What to do when Bitten.*—The bite of any animal should be cleaned throughout its depth and cauterised as soon as possible by a doctor.

The person bitten should come to the Health Officer to see if Pasteur Treatment is necessary.

It is absolutely necessary for persons bitten by rabid animals or animals suspected of rabies to have the Pasteur Treatment. This is given at the Municipal Health Office and takes about 3 weeks. The fee for Pasteur Treatment is Tls. 50 reducible in cases of necessity.

Observation Kennels.	
Dogs admitted	101
Died	10
Declared rabid	9
Returned to Police and Destroyed	20
Returned to owners	71

**Leprosy.**

Leprosy is a disease which so seldom concerns Foreigners in Shanghai that its study is somewhat neglected. Cases are met with occasionally, though it seldom figures in the death statistics of either Foreigners or Chinese. There appears to be no urgent call for special preventive measures.

**Cattle Plague.**

Cattle Plague prevailed in some of the dairies during the year. Immunisation by Koch's gall method is usually available from the Municipal Laboratory but seldom asked for. The ordinary preventive measures of isolating sick animals and thorough disinfection were carried out so far as possible.

Kölle and Turner's simultaneous method of immunisation by virulent cattle plague blood and immune serum can be recommended as producing a greater degree of immunity than the gall method, but its application is more difficult and there may be some slight loss of cattle as a direct result. There can be no doubt that were dairymen to have their cattle thus immunised they would be saved great subsequent financial loss from outbreaks of Cattle Plague.

No cattle were rejected from Cattle Plague at the Slaughter-house during the year, as against 6, 12, 7, 56, 5, 8, 3,0 and 0 during the years immediately preceding.



#### IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Inasmuch as the study of the life history of pathogenic organisms must precede all adequate measures for preventing the diseases which they cause, no pains have been spared to develop the resources of the Municipal Laboratory. It is the centre of work of the Health Department. Its purposes have been the investigation of diseases met with in Shanghai, the diagnosis of infective disease, the preparation of preventive and curative remedies against these diseases, and the analysis of products bearing on the Public Health. The matters which have been under investigation have been the causes of variation in virulence of Smallpox vaccine, Cholera antitoxic serum, the natural filtration of water through alluvium, the suitability of fruits and vegetables as media for the growth of certain pathogenic organisms, preventive inoculation against Cattle Plague, the causation of Beri-beri, the incubation period of the Rabies in China, the prevalence of Malta Fever and the natural disposal of organic matter in house refuse.

##### Pathological Diagnosis.

The diagnostic service is being well utilised, not only by local medical practitioners, but by those in other parts of China. 16,582 specimens were examined, as against 350, 601, 806, 918, 779, 3,240, 18,265, 20,559, 21,469, 23,322, 21,430 and 19,865 during the preceding years.

##### Laboratory Diagnosis.

Disease.	Positive Results.	No. of Specimens.
Typhoid Fever	89	278
Para-Typhoid	106	245
Diphtheria	141	561
Malaria	29	127
Dysentery	165	314
Cholera	0	2
Plague	1	6
Plague in rats	80	13,968
Tuberculosis	85	377
Relapsing Fever	2	14
Malta Fever	0	8
Gonorrhoea	35	118
Rabies	26	22
Wassermann tests	33	100
Foodstuffs Tested		101
Miscellaneous		361
		16,602

##### Analyses.

*Milk*.—430 samples of milk have been examined during the year and of these 16 were returned as adulterated. In 14 samples the nature of the adulteration was addition of water, the extent of adulteration being indicated in the following table :—

6 samples contained from 1 to 10 % of added water.				
4	„	„	10 to 20 „	„
1	„	„	20 to 30 „	„
2	„	„	30 to 40 „	„
1	„	„	40 to 50 „	„

2 of those which contained added water also contained starch. Cream had been abstracted from two samples. In connexion with samples of milk sent in by the public for examination it may be noted that lactometers give misleading results at temperatures much above 60°F. For example, a milk, which when tested at 50°F would be at the normal mark, at 95°F would show an adulteration of 17% of water. The following table shows a marked improvement in the quality of milk as a result of frequent testing and inspection :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Number of samples examined	345	365	383	467	419	456	511	505	430
Percentage found adulterated	35	24	19.3	13.7	12	14.7	8.8	8.7	3.7

Analysis of Shanghai Waterworks Water.

Month.	Solids.		Hardness.	Chlorine.	Nitrates.	Saline Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed in 1 hour at 37° C.	Bacteria per c.c	Organisms of the Coll group present in C.C.
	Total.	Volatile.								
January	15.3	5.4	9.0	2.6	0.0678	0.0013	0.0120	0.0311	60	1.5
February	17.0	5.8	9.3	3.1	0.0560	0.0016	0.0114	0.0300	120	2
March	17.2	5.9	9.4	3.05	0.0572	0.0015	0.0118	0.0288	68	1.5
April	16.2	5.2	9.0	2.8	0.0560	0.0014	0.0116	0.0300	120	1.5
May	16.0	5.1	9.3	2.6	0.0570	0.0014	0.0117	0.0310	104	1.5
June	17.4	5.9	9.1	3.1	0.0560	0.0015	0.0118	0.0280	120	1
July	18.4	6.4	9.3	3.4	0.0590	0.0018	0.0119	0.0301	200	.5
August	16.2	6.1	9.4	2.8	0.0562	0.0016	0.0115	0.0300	200	.5
September	16.0	5.9	9.3	2.7	0.0553	0.0017	0.0116	0.0320	70	1.5
October	18.0	6.2	9.4	3.5	0.0556	0.0018	0.0118	0.0300	88	1.5
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	18.2	6.2	9.3	2.9	0.0580	0.0016	0.0119	0.0320	38	1.5

*Toxicological Work.*—In connexion with police enquiries blood stains, explosives, stomach contents and human remains, chemicals, drugs and foods were examined.

*Foods, Liquors, etc.*—Food analyses have comprised bread, flour, liquors, etc. A large number of samples of ice-cream and iced drinks were tested for bacterial contamination, the majority being found unfit for food and condemned.

*Miscellaneous Analyses.*—These included analyses of medicines, cement, charcoal, urine, albumen, yolk, opium, etc.

*Manufacture of Rat-poison.*—3,000 lbs. of phosphorus poison has been prepared for use in rat destruction. This preparation contains 1 in 80 of yellow phosphorus and is coloured a distinct blue to minimise risk. It is issued in the form of small cubes.

Vaccines.

The supply of glycerinated calf vaccine has been widely distributed in the Far East. 19,801 tubes were sent out from the Laboratory during the year—the equivalent of 99,005 persons protected against Smallpox. The number of tubes of vaccine issued from the Laboratory in successive years since 1898 has been 5,000, 6,000, 22,500, 13,000, 12,000, 34,000, 28,500, 21,432, 15,958, 19,995, 16,879, 17,460, 10,044, 10,993, 20,005, 21,328 and 19,801 respectively. The vaccine is sent out in tubes sufficing for five vaccinations, each tube bearing a label marked "SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL LABORATORY," the date of issue from the Laboratory, and the number of the calf yielding the vaccine, so that any fault can be traced to the source. The vaccine is guaranteed to produce successful results for one month after the date marked on the tube if kept under suitable conditions. Vaccine is also sent out in bulk in rubber corked tubes containing one or more grams, in which form it is convenient for making a large number of consecutive vaccinations.

An account of the number of vaccinations made by the Health Office will be found under the heading of Smallpox.

As light and heat destroy the vaccine virus it is advisable to use it as fresh as possible and to keep it in the dark and, during high temperatures, in an ice-chest. The vaccine is glycerinated and kept in the Laboratory before issue with the object of eliminating extraneous organisms. It is obtained from calves proved healthy by post-mortem examination and is tested as regards purity and activity before issue.

Those who have occasion to use Smallpox vaccine during the warm weather should remember its great sensitiveness to even a moderately elevated temperature. It may be noted that vaccine at a tempera-

ture of 57° C. becomes inert in 5 minutes. Even at 37° C., a temperature often reached in summer in China, vaccine is rendered inert in 24 hours. On the other hand at 5° C. below zero vaccine will remain unaltered for a year. Unless, therefore, there is some special reason, vaccination during the warm weather, say, between May 1 and September 30, is inadvisable in China owing to rapid loss of virulence at the prevailing atmospheric temperature. For this reason Smallpox vaccine between these dates cannot be guaranteed effective. The best time for vaccination undoubtedly is in the early winter months, that is to say, before Smallpox becomes prevalent. The Chinese following their old custom of inoculation still hanker after spring vaccination.

Plague, Typhoid and other bacterial vaccines have been sent out from the Laboratory. The demand for bacterial vaccines prepared according to the methods of Sir Almroth Wright is increasing. 103 auto-genous bacterial vaccines were prepared during the year. Of these 74 were for septic conditions of various kinds including boils (21), ulcers, acne, ophthalmia, otorrhœa and nasal catarrh; 16 from cases of coluria and in 13 the nature of the condition was not stated.

#### **Anti-Rabic Treatment of Pasteur.**

Since the opening of the Shanghai Pasteur Institute in 1899, 502 persons have received the treatment. Among these there were 7 deaths from Hydrophobia, a mortality of 1.4%, eliminating those who died of Hydrophobia within 15 days after the completion of the treatment which cannot be charged to its failure but to a want of time to establish immunity. One fatal case was reported, a boy of 6, who arrived from the interior 7 days after being bitten by a rabid dog and died of Hydrophobia 5 days after completion of treatment, that is to say, he began the treatment late and symptoms developed before immunity could be established. During the past year the largest number yet recorded, namely, 70 persons were treated, in 37 of which the animals responsible were proved rabid by inoculation. 25 of the cases were the result of dog bites within the Settlement.

101 dogs were admitted to the Observation Kennels, 9 of which proved rabid. 26 animals suspected of Rabies were examined in the Laboratory and of these 22 were proved rabid by inoculation. The incubation period of Rabies in rabbits inoculated with the brain of dogs sent to the Laboratory for examination averaged 13 days.

## V.—HOSPITALS.

The Municipal Hospital system has been concentrated in the vicinity of the Isolation Hospital and Nursing Home so as to facilitate supervision by the Assistant Health Officer in charge and to coordinate this part of the work of the Health Department.

In order to provide for adequate training of native nurses for the Chinese Hospitals under the Department, the learning of Chinese has been encouraged and there are now two nurses studying the language with this object.

### Isolation Hospital.

Isolation for cases of infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road. There is a separate hospital for Chinese cases. Admission to either hospital is voluntary and the institutions are for the benefit not only of the patients admitted but of the community. Every endeavour is made to make the hospital as comfortable as possible and the surroundings pleasant, while the fees are arranged so that in no case may the question of payment of fees prevent any one from coming into the hospital. During the year admission to the Hospital was made free, making a charge only for single rooms and luxuries. Hitherto as isolation of certain infectious diseases has not been compulsory, which is the case at home, admission has not been free except in the case of the very poor. Wherever possible the patients or their friends arrange for medical attendance. Admission to the Chinese Hospital is free, but a small charge is made for private rooms. In the Chinese Hospital patients may be attended by their own doctors if they so desire. Considerable improvement has resulted from the organisation of the nursing of Chinese by Chinese under the supervision of the Matron. It is gratifying to be able to report the increasing popularity of this hospital. The need for extension is becoming urgent.

Ambulances are provided for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious disease to the Isolation Hospital. Other vehicles used for conveyance of cases of infectious disease to the hospital are detained at the hospital until disinfected.

An extension of the hospital is being made so as to provide accommodation for cases of Tuberculosis among Foreigners.

### Cases in Isolation Hospital.

Disease.	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Smallpox	56	19	36	15
Cholera	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	33	2	36	6
Scarlet Fever	38	1	89	22
Tuberculosis	0	0	6	1
Plague	0	0	0	0
Measles	22	2	21	2
Relapsing Fever	0	0	9	0
Beri-beri	0	0	23	3
Leprosy	0	0	2	0
Syphilis	0	0	2	0
Chaneroid	0	0	6	0
Gonorrhoea	0	0	236	0
Other diseases	29	1	467	6
Total	178	25	933	55

### Victoria Nursing Home.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases nursed both inside and outside the Home. Practically all the beds both in the Victoria Home and the Maternity Home have been fully occupied throughout the year. The lack of accommodation for children was felt. It is, however, anticipated that when the new wing of the General Hospital is completed the shortage of accommodation in this and some other respects will be amply met. Five new nurses joined the staff and six left during the year. The staff



is still short of the authorised number as there was difficulty in obtaining suitable candidates for vacancies on account of the great number of nurses required for the wounded from the war. An addition to the Maternity Home is nearing completion which will provide an up-to-date labour room, a night nursery and two more rooms for patients. The private nursing staff has been accommodated in separate houses in charge of a special sister under whom it is proposed to develop this staff along co-operative lines, which have proved so successful in England.

The apparatus for improving the atmosphere of the operating room during operations which was presented by Mr. W. F. Tyler in 1914 has fulfilled expectations, and all the operating surgeons are unanimous in their approval. The apparatus consists of a chamber containing about 800 lbs. of ice through which air is made to circulate by means of an electric fan motor. The air is thus cooled to about 40° F. and in this process precipitates the greater part of the moisture contained in it. The treated air is then conveyed by a large iron pipe into the operating room. The temperature of the operating room, as shown by the wet bulb thermometer, which is the true index of discomfort from moisture and heat, rapidly sinks. For example on one occasion the temperature of the operating room was 91½° F. dry bulb and 84° F. wet bulb, an oppressive temperature even for ordinary work. After the apparatus had been working an hour the dry bulb was 87½° and the wet bulb 71°. The atmosphere was then quite exhilarating as compared with the temperature outside the operation room. The apparatus is started a quarter of an hour before the operation. Instead of the surgeon being exhausted after an operation he is cool and dry and ready for another. Under ordinary conditions the perspiration induced by such concentrated work as operating in a sweltering atmosphere may become a danger to the asepticity of the patient. This is removed by the apparatus. The patient also is calculated to better withstand the shock of operation under the improved atmospheric conditions induced by the apparatus. It is thus obvious that the installation presented by Mr. Tyler has proved of very great value. The cost of using the apparatus is about \$10 on each occasion used provided the time does not exceed three hours, ice being the main charge.

Work of Victoria Nursing Home.

	CASES ADMITTED					NURSED OUTSIDE				
	Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Mental	Infectious	Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Mental	Infectious
January	26	29	12	3	0	1	1	2	1	0
February	25	18	16	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
March	24	17	13	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
April	18	32	8	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
May	15	29	6	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
June	23	29	13	5	0	5	0	1	0	0
July	41	12	15	1	0	5	0	2	0	0
August	42	24	6	5	0	2	0	2	0	1
September	32	25	10	3	0	7	1	1	0	0
October	29	18	14	2	0	2	0	2	1	0
November	23	22	1	2	0	3	0	4	1	0
December	22	25	15	4	0	9	0	2	0	0
Total	320	280	129	38	2	38	4	17	3	1
Cases admitted 769						Nursed outside 63				

### Mental Wards.

The Mental wards appear to adequately fulfil their present function. 37 cases were received during the year. Admission is procured by the signature of Form A or Form B obtainable from the Matron. Form A requires the signature of the person immediately responsible for patient, who undertakes responsibility for payment of fees, provision of medical attendance, for procuring any order that may be required by the law of the country to which the patient belongs, and for removal of patient after six months if still remaining in the wards. Form B is used when no one immediately responsible is forthcoming, the responsibility then naturally devolving upon the Consul of the nationality of the patient. There still remain cases where a Consul will not assume responsibility and some sort of humane provision should be made for these cases to prevent them from becoming a nuisance or a danger both to the public and themselves, and at the same time to keep the Mental wards from being filled with chronic lunatics, for which class of case they were never intended.

### Police Hospitals.

*Indian Police.*—The average number of days off duty sick in sequence of years was 7, 8, 6.5, 6.2, 4.8 and 11 during the year under review. This large increase was mainly due to the prolonged periods of stay in Hospital of cases of Typhoid and Para-typhoid fever, Dysentery and venereal disease. There was an increase in the number of cases of Typhoid fever and, in all, obvious breaches of the Public Health Rules, such as consumption of unboiled milk and unsterilised vegetables and fruit, were found on investigation of the origin of the cases. Constant supervision by those in immediate charge is necessary to see that the Public Health Rules are carried out. Venereal disease was responsible for a great waste of time on sick leave. An attempt is being made to establish a method of prophylactic treatment. This is not at present compulsory, but men who contract venereal disease and have not availed themselves of prophylactic treatment lose their pay while off duty. During the year the whole strength was vaccinated against Small-pox. Tuberculosis of the lungs was again the chief cause of invaliding out of the service.

*Chinese Police.*—The average number of days off duty sick in sequence of years was 5, 3.8, 4.5, 4 and 4.7 during the year under review. Tuberculosis was the chief cause of invaliding out of the service. During the year the whole strength was vaccinated against Small-pox.

*Chinese Prisoners.*—Weekly inspections of the prisoners in cells at the various Police Stations have been made and cases of skin and venereal diseases, which are very common, sent for treatment to the Police and Isolation Hospitals: resulting in considerable improvement in the condition of prisoners admitted subsequently to the Gaol. One case of Relapsing fever was introduced to the Hongkew Station in June, but careful disinfection measures and isolation of contacts prevented the spread of infection.

*Gaol.*—Tuberculosis was again the main cause of death, most of the cases having signs of the disease on admission. Segregation of the tuberculous and of suspects is carried out.

No new cases of Beri-beri occurred. Since 1899 the number of cases of Beri-beri among prisoners in the Gaol in sequence of years was 27, 34, 134, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5, 78, 16, 7, 0, 2, 13, and 0 during the year under review. From 1899 to 1901 the ordinary sanitary measures of isolation and disinfection were carefully carried out without success, no special measures against infestation with body vermin being taken. The new Gaol, presumably vermin free, was then occupied and at first no cases of Beri-beri occurred, in marked contrast to the severe infection in the old Gaol. From 1904 till 1909 the cases of Beri-beri gradually increased, reaching a maximum in 1909 when the Gaol was found infested throughout with bugs. During the last four years measures were taken to exterminate bugs which are held responsible for the reduction in the number of cases of Beri-beri. The diet during the whole of this period was substantially the same.

There was a marked increase in the number of cases of amœbic Dysentery. The number of cases in sequence of years was 6, 40, 9, 20, 41, 37, and 120 during the year under review. As there should be no possibility of infection from food, other than food which may be thrown over the outside wall, it is thought that 'carriers' may be responsible, especially as the Gaol is now overcrowded, three prisoners often being placed in a cell designed for one only.

**Sanatorium.**

The Municipal Sanatorium was opened on April 15 and closed on December 2. Since its opening in 1907 the number of visitors each year has been 9, 71, 62, 76, 81, 108, 87, 126, and 136 during the past year. Of the visitors 78 were men, 34 women and 24 children. As regards Departments the Police sent 99, Health Office 13, Electricity Department 3, Band 6, Gaol 8, Schools 5, and Public Works Department 2. The larger of the two buildings, 'Drumsheugh,' which was acquired in 1909, is now in such a bad condition that further patching up cannot be recommended: re-building is indicated on an improved plan so as to make fuller use of the undoubtedly fine site. With the increased facilities for transit, which the Hangchow Railway affords, further development of this Sanatorium appears desirable.

**Ambulance Service.**

Horse ambulances are provided for the transport of patients to and from the Municipal Hospitals at a cost of Tls. 2. Hand ambulances are available free of charge. For emergencies hand ambulances are available at all the Police Stations.

Police Hospital.

	INDIANS			CHINESE					
	Admitted	Died	Invalided out of the Service	Admitted		Died		Police Invalided	Prisoners Released
				Police	Prisoners	Police	Prisoners		
Small-pox									
Cholera									
Typhoid Fever	8			8	8		3		
Diphtheria					1				
Scarlet Fever				4					
Measles									
Influenza									
Tuberculosis	8		8	8	16		3	8	
Malaria	4			20	4				
Relapsing Fever				1	1				
Lobar pneumonia	5	1		1	1		1		
Hydrophobia									
Beri-beri				5	5			2	
Syphilis	4			5	7		1	1	
Plague									
Tetanus									
Ery-sipelas									
Typhus Fever					1				
Dysentery	19			36	51		2		
Sprue									
Acute Diarrhoea	23			54	7				
Chronic Diarrhoea					8		1		
Abscess of Liver									
Cancer									
Sarcoma									
Cardio-vascular Diseases				4	2			2	
Bronchitis	49		1	16	7		1	1	
Diseases of Kidney	4				2		1		1
Heatstroke	1				2				
Suicide					1				
Trachoma				5	2				
Conjunctivitis	20			99	10				
Fistula	1			8	3				
Hæmorrhoids	8			1	9				
Diseases of the skin	9			12	1				
Gonorrhœa	30			24	52				
Chancroid	5			12	63				
Severe injury	2			1	14				
Slight injury	29			44	48				
Slight ailments	114			131	38				
All other causes	219		3	55	70		1	5	
Total	562	1	12	584	434	0	14	14	1
				Indian Police		Chinese Police		Prisoners	
Number of out-patients				1,461		637		706	
Average number of days off duty sick				11		4.7			
Average strength of force				585		1,150			
Vaccinations				580		1,291			

Gaol Hospital.

Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Released on recommendation.	Disease	Admitted.	Died.	Released on recommendation.
Small-pox				Cardio-vascular Diseases	1		
Cholera				Bronchitis	115		
Typhoid Fever	4	3		Diseases of Kidney	2		1
Diphtheria				Heatstroke	5	1	
Scarlet Fever				Suicide	1		
Measles				Trachoma			
Influenza				Conjunctivitis	116		
Tuberculosis	33	25		Fistula			
Malaria	9			Hæmorrhoids	15		
Relapsing Fever				Diseases of the skin	322		
Lobar pneumonia				Gonorrhœa	104		
Hydrophobia				Chancroid	46		
Beri-beri	2	1		Severe injury	3		
Syphilis	1			Slight injury	409		
Plague				Slight ailments	57		
Tetanus				All other causes	305	1	
Erysipelas	1						
Typhus Fever							
Dysentery	120	9	1				
Sprue							
Acute Diarrhoea	20			Total	1,691	41	2
Chronic Diarrhoea		1					
Abscess of Liver							
Cancer							
Sarcoma							
				Number of prisoners admitted			2,642
				Average number of prisoners in the Gaol			1,107
				Vaccinations			1,745



## VI.—SANITARY INSPECTION.

By means of a system, inaugurated seven years ago, of examinations in sanitary knowledge as applicable locally, divided into three stages each carrying extra pay, health inspectors, recruited locally, are being trained to a higher state of efficiency. In addition, monetary encouragement is given to obtain, while on long leave, the certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute and other examining bodies in touch with sanitary work. As a rule, our men find little difficulty in obtaining these home diplomas. A knowledge of the Chinese language by the foreign sanitary staff is compulsory, being essential for the conduct of health work among the Chinese population and for the proper control of the large Chinese staff.

### Branch Health Offices.

The Branch Health Offices in each of the sixteen sub-districts into which the Settlement is divided for sanitary purposes continue to be good local centres for sanitary work. Each Office controls the sanitation of the Sub-district in which it is situate, an area containing some 30,000 inhabitants, or 3,000 houses. Complete sets of books for record have been provided. Vaccinations are done weekly during the proper season; public-health notices are distributed; enquiries are answered; deaths and cases of infectious disease may be reported and lectures on sanitary matters are given weekly. The Sub-district has been made the sanitary unit with its own complete staff and the Sub-district Office is a Health Office in miniature full of possibilities for the future.

### Public Health Notices.

The circulation of public health notices in Chinese has been found to be a good way of propagating sanitary knowledge. The following notices have been widely distributed, namely: the general Public Health Notice, the Tuberculosis, Vaccination, Cholera, Plague Prevention and Mosquito notices. A translation of such parts of the Annual Report as concern the Chinese population has been made and distributed. A translation of the Public Health Notices into Japanese has also been made for the benefit of the Japanese community. A booklet in English and Chinese giving a simple account of the causation and prevention of Tuberculosis of the Lungs is available for distribution. A notice in English and Chinese giving information regarding Rabies was published during the year.

### Lectures.

A Chinese of the educated class is provided for each District to lecture on health matters once weekly at each Branch Health office. The subjects taken are those appropriate to the season, such as the notices dealing with vaccination and Smallpox, plague prevention by rat-proofing houses and rat destruction, Tuberculosis, Cholera, mosquito reduction and general preventive measures. These lectures are calculated to remove ignorant prejudices and promote better feeling between the Chinese and the Health Office with a view to disease prevention. At many of the native schools the same lecturer gives short lessons to the pupils by arrangement with the schoolmaster, and is generally well received.

### Chinese Dwellings.

The question of Plague has an important bearing on the construction of Chinese dwellings. This was recognised at the time the Chinese Building Rules were first drawn out. It is held that a house which provides places where rats may obtain seclusion is insanitary on account of the special danger the Settlement runs from Plague. The amendment of the Chinese Building Rules made four years ago, which called for solid ground floors and prohibited hollow lath and plaster walls and partitions—the maximum that a committee of property owners and agents would agree to—have done some good. But the building rules as they stand are not a sufficient safeguard against Plague, as was pointed out at the time and has since been shown by cases of plague occurring in new houses erected under these amended rules. In these particular houses, dead rats, undoubtedly the cause of the plague cases, were found in the hollow ceilings below the first floor and also among the roof tiles. An ordinary Chinese curved tiled roof provides unlimited accommodation for rats. Each row of overlapping tiles forms a run; while the tiles are so loose and soft that rats can without difficulty penetrate and live in comfort and seclusion within, at the same time having ready access to the

interior of the house. After a practical experience of rat-proofing over 17,000 Chinese houses, it can be demonstrated that the ceilings below the first floor are unnecessary and, being dangerous through the possibility of harbouring plague-infected rats, should be prohibited. A very large number of these ceilings have been removed without complaint of any kind. A considerable number of the upper ceilings have also been removed in districts badly infested with plague and the houses have been made quite comfortable; but in the case of the removal of upper ceilings some complaints have been received from the tenants, chiefly complaints of rain coming through the roof which, although primarily due to defective roofs, were made more noticeable by the absence of the ceiling, and complaints occasioned by the complete turning out of the tenants during these operations on the upper story. The removal of the upper ceiling also adds very considerably to the expense of rat-proofing operations. Latterly, the removal of upper ceilings has not been carried out, as the danger from Plague through rats in the upper ceilings is less than in the ceilings below the first floor in close proximity to the beds of the dwellers. For this reason, and the comparatively greater expense of the work of removing upper ceilings, it was considered a better plan to rat-proof a correspondingly greater number of houses by putting in solid ground floors and removing the ceiling below the first floor only. As a sanitary measure for the prevention of Plague it is therefore again strongly recommended that ceilings below the first floor of Chinese houses should be prohibited. It should be remembered that ceilings in Chinese houses are a foreign innovation, and by no means a desirable one from a sanitary point of view. Further particulars will be found under the heading of Plague.

#### **Foreign Dwellings.**

The attention of architects is called to the clauses in the Public Health Notice headed "Kitchen," wherein it is suggested that every house should, if possible, have a serving-room adjoining the dining room and separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be fitted with a washing-up sink, germ-proof filter, shelves for all the table utensils, groceries, etc., and room for the ice-chest. It is held that the separation of the serving-room from the kitchen is an important means of preventing those food infections which are so prevalent in Shanghai and which are brought into a house chiefly by infected vegetables. Cooking destroys the infective material, so that food that leaves the kitchen should reach the table without contamination. This can be ensured by having table utensils kept in, and the service of food done from, a serving-room kept quite separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be rather a part of the dining-room than of the kitchen. As an additional safeguard a place for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking may be provided in the yard outside the kitchen. A great number of foreign houses lack a proper serving-room and use the space under the staircase for that important purpose. This space is usually too small, dark and ill-ventilated and is often without a washing-up sink. The wooden zinc-lined sinks are frequently abominable, and glazed earthenware sinks with proper waste pipes of lead should replace them.

Many foreign houses are infested with rats and, should Plague become prevalent, may become a source of great danger. In these houses the gratings under the ground floor are generally found loose or broken so that the interior of the house is easily accessible to rats, which then make use of all the hollow spaces which ceilings and lath and plaster partitions provide. It is advisable to have the ground floor as far as possible solid. The floor of the kitchen, larder, and outhouses should be solid and of cement if possible. Lath and plaster partitions should be avoided, but if used may be made fairly rat-proof by being constructed solid for about a foot from the floor, as rats generally obtain access by gnawing through near the floor level. The reinforced concrete method of construction is well suited to local conditions in view of the need for rat-proof buildings.

Those about to rent houses are advised to ask the Health Officer for a sanitary inspection and a certificate of good sanitation before closing with the landlord.

#### **House Refuse.**

The disposal of house refuse is beset with difficulties, but they have so far been satisfactorily met. Owing, however, to the great increase in the population the difficulties of safe disposal are increasing. Prior to 1909 house refuse was all barged away beyond Settlement limits but the large quantities which were dumped into the Whangpoo and the Soochow Creek led to justifiable complaints from the Harbour Authorities. Since then great improvement has been effected mainly by developing a demand for house

refuse for agricultural purposes and by using the burnt-out remains of refuse heaps for raising low land mainly as an anti-mosquito measure. At the present time all house refuse, amounting to some 120,000 tons annually, is either disposed of to country boats as a manure or used for raising low land. What is wanted are several sites where refuse can be stored for two years, that is to say, until it has had time to purify itself, when it can be used for any sort of raising purpose. As the banks of the Soochow Creek are getting rapidly built up, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain dumping sites near enough to give the boats time to return to the shoots by the next morning. The quantity of refuse that has to be dealt with during the summer months (when there is no demand from up country for agricultural purposes) is enormous. It may be advisable to have refuse destructors, especially in the neighbourhood of the Hongkew Creek where there are fewer facilities for disposing of refuse by boat on account of the difficulty in navigating refuse boats on the Hongkew Creek and the Whangpoo river. However, a destructor leaves some 30% of ash still to be disposed of, and cannot be compared to the present method for purposes of economy, costing some 50 cents a ton for disposal as against 2.5 by the present method.

The cost of disposal was \$3,972, as against \$8,305, \$6,430, \$7,105, \$4,910, \$3,700, \$1,602 and \$2,494 in the preceding seven years. The cost of collection of house refuse in Shanghai is 18.2 Mexican cents a ton and of disposal of the same 2.5 cents a ton; together 20.7 cents a ton, or 5*d.* a ton, as against 9*s*/1*d.* for London house refuse.

**House Refuse Disposal.**

Shoots	Yang-tzepoo	Fearon	Kansuh	Shan-tung	Thibet	Mark-ham	Total
Tons collected and brought to the shoots @ 5 barrowloads to the ton	0	29,889	21,190	21,147	40,309	6,731	119,266
Tons sent to Dépôt ascertained by cubic measurement of boatloads leaving shoots	0	15,971	5,663	15,476	15,953	0	53,063
Tons sold to country-boatmen for agricultural purposes	0	13,918	15,527	5,671	24,431	5,250	64,797
Average price per ton cents	0	3.9	4.7	6.3	6.2	8.1	5.8
Tons brought to shoot and barged away for filling and raising	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tons not brought to shoots used for filling and raising purposes	4,543	12,625	4,906	0	0	13,105	35,179
Receipts from filling and raising \$	50	110	0	0	0	0	160
Paid boat contractors who also have the privilege of sale of refuse to country boatmen at the shoots \$	0	1530	Cr. 820	Cr. 100		Cr. 200	410
Dredging \$	0	274	0	0	0	0	274
<b>Depôt</b>							
Tons dumped at depôt ascertained by cubic measurement at the depôt @ 50 cubic feet to the ton allowing 25% for shrinkage							
							53,060
Cost of Labour for unloading							\$3,448
Dredging							0
Total cost during the year							\$3,972

**Ultimate Disposal of House Refuse.**

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Sold to country boatmen for agricultural purposes	38.7%	57%	45%	40.5%	52%	58.7%	48.1%	42.8%	43.8%
Used for filling and raising low land	0	3.4%	21%	21%	16.6%	16%	22.4%	25.6%	22.1%
Dumped at Dépôt	61.3%	39.6%	34%	38.5%	31.4%	26.3%	29.5%	31.6%	34.1%
Cost of disposal per ton in Mexican cents	7.3	7.1	5.4	5.5	4.5	2.7	1.1	1.7	2.5



### **House Refuse Receptacles.**

Primarily as a plague preventive measure, in order to limit the food supply of rats, 4,784 house refuse receptacles, rat-and-fly-proof, have been erected during the last five years. After years of experiment, the form of receptacle now erected appears to fulfil its object best. The Chinese like them and mostly use them instead of throwing their garbage outside their doors; so that in all save the worst neighbourhoods a marked improvement in the cleanliness of alleys is found. It is apparent that rats will thus be deprived of a vast store of nourishment and, as the rat population is to a large extent regulated by the amount of the available food supply, this is held to be a radical plague preventive measure.

### **Drainage and Paving.**

It has been considered a duty in the ordinary course of sanitary inspection, not only to point out sanitary defects but also, when requested, to provide the means whereby these defects can be best remedied and to supervise the work to completion. In this way the native contractors have been taught the proper way of laying drains, forming cement channels, paving yards and other sanitary work.

The defect usually met with, in the course of inspection, is that of blocked surface drains, due to absence of proper surface inlets. The use of gully traps with hinged grids with lineal openings is desirable, instead of the small circular openings at present so frequently used. Although the standard of drainage is improved, much is still required before the materials used are laid so as to obtain maximum self-cleansing and ability to stand the test of hard wear and tear. Much of the cement drainage material used by private contractors is of poor quality.

### **Creeks.**

Regarding these important natural tide-flushed drains, the object has been the abolition of stagnant water and the maintenance of tidal channels open, clean and clear. When a creek gets into such a condition that a daily tidal flushing is not obtainable, its conversion into a covered sewer is, if it is in a residential district, generally desirable; but the filling-in or culverting of creeks that are accessible to all tides is seldom advisable from a sanitary point of view.

### **Mosquito Reduction.**

A special staff was organised which worked from the beginning of April until the middle of October. The results are considered satisfactory but the work was handicapped by the exceptionally wet June and September. The work of the Chinese staff required very careful foreign supervision, as the results of good work were not directly apparent and the detection of bad work required assiduous care on the part of the Foreign inspector.

Co-operation was obtained from a few Foreigners but most Chinese showed complete indifference, amounting occasionally to active opposition. No prosecutions were undertaken to enforce these mosquito extermination measures.

A good class of coolie was obtained, paid at the rate of \$10 monthly, and heavy fines inflicted on finding mosquito larvæ in places recently worked through. The coolies worked in couples in an area exactly delimited. Each area was further sub-divided into seven for each day in the week and a time-table kept so that it could be known exactly where each mosquito couple was working at any time. The Assistant Inspector accompanied and gave detailed instructions to each pair of coolies early in the season and made written notes of those unusual places where stagnant water was likely to be found, such as native gardens, empty houses, defective paving, gullies in unfrequented places, etc., *i.e.* those places which were likely to be beyond a coolie's intelligence to think of or beyond his courage to enter: these places subsequently received the special attention of the Assistant Inspector. Practical roadside demonstrations were given of the way mosquitoes develop and how to prevent them developing by getting rid of all collections of stagnant water.

With greater attention to detail and increased Foreign supervision considerable further improvement is anticipated. But though persuasive methods are theoretically very excellent, it is found in practice that nothing short of making mosquito breeding a punishable offence will succeed in making mosquito reduction work in Shanghai quite satisfactory.



## MOSQUITO NOTICE.

## NO STAGNANT WATER—NO MOSQUITOES.

Mosquitoes carry *Malaria* and other diseases.

Mosquitoes cannot multiply except in *stagnant water*. Where stagnant water cannot be *abolished* the use of kerosene sprinkled on the surface so as to form a film will kill mosquito "wrigglers," as it prevents them breathing when they come to the surface.

Old tins and bottles, broken crockery, flower-pots and unconsidered *articles of this kind capable of holding rain water* should be carefully *collected* from the garden and backyard and placed in the house refuse receptacle for removal.

Tubs, kongs, water plants, flower pots, saucers or other *vessels of water* which cannot be dispensed with should be *emptied or sprinkled with kerosene once a week*.

*Gardeners' kongs, dug-outs, wells, and water barrels* should be done away with, water for the garden, etc., being derived directly from the tap or, if that be impossible, the kongs, etc., should be oiled once a week or kept securely covered so that mosquitoes cannot get to the water to lay their eggs.

Have the water from kennels, chicken coops, etc., regularly emptied out.

Keep drains and rain water roof channels clean and clear and in good repair. *Gully traps* that are not frequently flushed should be oiled weekly.

Shallow *rain water pools and slushy places* can generally be obliterated by a *scratch drain or levelled* with house ashes, *ponds and ditches* by *filling-in* with house refuse covered with a little earth or ashes.

*Ornamental ponds* may be kept free from mosquitoes by *small fish* but, if mosquito "wrigglers" be found, the water should be *oiled weekly* preparatory to *filling-in*.

A *weekly inspection* of house and surroundings should be made. It may be remembered that a small unheeded pot of water will suffice to breed sufficient mosquitoes to irritate a whole neighbourhood.

## Flies.

The fly picks up diseases and hands them around. He contaminates food with his feet and is a germ carrier of the most pestilent kind. Against what has been truly described as "the deadly house fly," the careful collection and disposal of house refuse is a measure of primary importance. Among other public measures has been the requirement as one of the conditions of licence, in premises licensed for the purpose of safeguarding the food supply, of adequate means being taken to prevent the access of flies to foodstuffs by the use of perforated zinc in windows and spring slam doors. This screening against flies is also an important individual measure and should be applied to the serving room, kitchen and servants' latrine; while cleanliness should be maintained in and about the house, so as to deprive the insect of food and of breeding-places. The provision of 4,784 fly-proof cement and iron refuse receptacles throughout the Settlement had for one of its objects the diminution of flies.

## Laundries.

All the laundries within the Settlement are licensed and regularly inspected. The system of sanitary control has been one of frequent inspection, so as to make the licencees reluctant to transgress the terms of their licences, rather than one having for its object a large number of prosecutions.

## Lodging Houses.

The native lodging houses and hotels have been regularly inspected and those of the lower class periodically disinfected, and permanently rat-proofed.

## Lime-Washing.

During the year all the premises licensed for Public Health purposes have been lime-washed and cleansing operations of the nature of disinfection have been carried out in insanitary property in many parts of the Settlement.

## Waterclosets.

The decision of the Court of Consuls dated July 13, 1915, that Rule 76 of the Foreign Building Rules prohibiting water-closets is *ultra vires* and that, accordingly, water-closets must be permitted, is calculated to have far-reaching effects.

The main object in prohibiting water-closets was the safe-guarding of the water supply on account of the difficulty in disposing safely of their drainage. Water-closets necessitate the use of a large quantity of water to flush faecal matter through the pipes, increasing the volume of the stuff to be removed from 20 to 60 times as compared with night-soil from commodes. The drainage from 2,000 water-closets would be equal in volume to the total quantity of night-soil from the rest of the Settlement; or in other words, allowing 5 persons for each water-closet, the labour required to remove faecal matter from 10,000 persons

using water-closets would be the same as from the rest of the Settlement numbering over half a million. At present about 90,000 tons of night-soil is removed annually from the Settlement at a profit of Tls. 130,000. It is probable that it would not be practicable to remove more than this quantity of sewage from water-closet cesspools by tank carts and boats and, in the absence of any demand for night-soil diluted with over 20 times its volume of water for agricultural purposes, its removal will be costly. Unless the cost of disposal can be recovered from the users of water-closets it will mean that they will get their special convenience largely at the expense of the rest of the people.

When the limit is reached beyond which it will be impracticable to deal with water-closet drainage by cesspools emptied by tank carts and boats, in the absence of a limit to the number of water-closets, which would seem to be contrary to the decision of the Court of Consuls, it will be imperative to have a water-closet sewage system. This will make it advisable either to remove the Waterworks' intake to the Yangtse or to adopt a sewage purification scheme. These works will be of a costly nature, running into millions of taels and will present unusual difficulties.

When it is remembered that only a small proportion of the population will have water-closets—it is difficult to conceive of the ordinary Chinese houses being so provided—and that present methods will continue to be used for disposing of the excrement of the greater part of the population, whatever sanitary advantage can be claimed for water-closets will not apply to the Settlement as a whole. Nor will the users of water-closets themselves be benefited, except as regards personal convenience.

For the only real sanitary benefit resulting from the adoption of water-closets and a water carriage sewage system is practically unobtainable in Shanghai. Namely, the disuse of night-soil as a fertiliser for market produce, with resulting diminution in infective intestinal disorders, such as typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera, etc.

The market gardens are mostly outside the Settlement, including the Settlement as proposed to be extended. They derive their night-soil manure from neighbouring villages over which there can be no effective Municipal control. It may be thought that all market gardens could be required to be inside the Settlement with vegetables grown under supervision using safe fertiliser and that the sale of such vegetables could be made a condition of the licence of food shops and hawkers. Even if this could be done and effective supervision given, which is doubtful, and local market produce grown pure, there would still come into the Settlement various vegetables and fruits imported from other parts of the country against which there could be no guarantee of non-infection. Moreover, any limitation of competition resulting from market gardening in restricted localities raising produce by restricted methods would result in considerable increase in the cost of food. It does not seem likely, therefore, that even if Shanghai adopted at colossal cost a general modern water-closet sewage system, that Public Health would be materially benefited owing to local conditions peculiar to China.

The installation of water closets, though apparently inevitable under present local conditions, should be limited so far as possible to a comparatively small number and people having water-closets should bear the cost of safe disposal of the contents of cesspools connected therewith.

### **Insanitary Areas.**

The northern and western limits of the Northern District abut on a most insanitary neighbourhood wherein dwell an increasing population composed chiefly of beggars and other undesirables living under such unhealthy conditions as to be a serious menace to the health of the Settlement. In other directions also on the outskirts of the Settlement the danger is great.

### **Ordure Removal.**

The removal of ordure continues to be efficiently done and is a source of considerable profit to the community. The amount paid monthly by the contractor in the sequence of agreements was in 1899 \$3,200, 1902 \$4,100, 1905 \$5,300, 1908 \$6,000, 1910 \$7,500, 1913 \$10,050 and for 1916 \$14,800.

There is a ready demand throughout the greater part of the year for use in growing such crops as indigo, and were it not for its employment also in growing market produce for the table, which it is practically impossible to prevent, the method of disposal is more sanitary than any other and, as regards the economy of nature, practically perfect.

### Storage of Dangerous Materials.

Licensing and inspection have been carried out of premises for the storage of dangerous materials namely, those which, on account of fire or explosion, may endanger life or property such as gunpowder and similar nitrate mixtures, dynamite, blasting gelatine, carbonate, nitro-cotton smokeless powder, picric acid and similar nitro-compounds, chlorate mixtures, fulminates, fireworks, ammunition, benzene and other very volatile and inflammable coal tar products, petrol, gasolene and other very volatile and inflammable petroleum products, acetylene, calcium carbide, yellow phosphorus, or any material containing any of these as an ingredient in dangerous quantity.

### General Sanitary Work.

	District.				Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
Vaccination against Smallpox	3,844	4,339	2,693	3,486	14,362
Enquiries after notification of Foreign cases of infectious disease	35	116	61	70	282
Enquiries after notification of Chinese cases of and deaths from infectious disease	339	767	708	374	2,188
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	2,141	9,587	2,192	3,594	17,514
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	40,715	12,062	31,952	27,265	141,994
Houses cleansed and limewashed	1,339	4,901	2,900	899	10,039
Ventilation and lighting amended	16	9	30	0	55
Defective drainage amended	275	412	346	352	1,385
Insanitary wells abolished	0	6	4	4	14
Proper water supply provided	0	0	10	0	10
Rat-and-fly-proof refuse receptacles provided	112	113	73	146	444
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	363	48	56	59	526
Ordure pits and kongs abolished	0	58	693	863	1,614
Exposed coffined corpses removed and buried	0	211	243	408	862
Smoke nuisances suppressed	9	48	18	22	57
Offensive trade processes amended	0	4	1	1	6
Beggar boats removed	0	3	253	88	344
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the public	245	178	71	175	669
Insanitary conditions reported by the Health Office	745	1,078	1,172	496	3,491
Written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	714	1,428	710	37	2,889
Second written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	0	22	45	7	74
Notices of intention to proceed served	0	0	3	0	3
Samples taken for analysis	64	111	141	221	537
Pounds of unsound food destroyed	9,876	11,844	7,371	9,698	38,789
Hawkers brought into Markets	47	454	4,089	1,286	5,871
Food prosecutions	299	452	38	19	808
House refuse prosecutions	585	544	389	23	1,541
Laundry and other prosecutions	24	38	37	5	104
Tons of ordure removed	20,580	29,331	25,636	17,547	93,094
Tons of house refuse removed	60,009	40,658	25,539	18,355	144,561

### Swimming Bath.

The Public Swimming Bath was open from May 1 to October 31. The number of persons admitted was 14,751 as against 11,327, 9,124, 9,831, 13,592, 14,104, 12,202 and 14,321 in sequence of previous years. 1,793 women and girls and 5,444 boys used the bath. The condition of the water was regularly tested and, by the use of one part in a million of copper sulphate at each filling, a satisfactory degree of purity was maintained and the "sore ears," so frequent an occurrence in local swimming baths, were seldom heard of. Lessons in swimming were given throughout the season by the Assistant Inspector on duty, 40 persons being thus taught this useful and healthy accomplishment, mostly boy scouts.



## **VII—FOOD.**

As the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food, food inspection has been considered of paramount importance. The foreign food supply is under complete sanitary supervision and the same is gradually being done for the Chinese, premises being licensed as soon as the necessary conditions have been met.

### **Water Supply.**

The periodic analyses of water supply by the Shanghai Waterworks Co. show that filtration is carefully done. The judgment of the Court of Consuls dated July 13, 1915, by removing the prohibition on water-closets is calculated to increase the danger of contamination of the water supply. This again brings up the question as to whether the Whangpoo is the best source available for the public water supply. Comparative tests have shown that Yangtse is very considerably purer than Whangpoo water especially as regards intestinal organisms, which are now recognised to be the best index to the safety of water for domestic use. In choosing the present intake there appears to have been an idea that by taking in water at high tide Yangtse water would be obtained, but analyses have shown that no appreciable quantity of Yangtse water reaches the interior of the Waterworks.

### **Milk Supply.**

There has been a progressive improvement in the quality of milk supplied as is shown by the analytical figures to be found under the heading of Laboratory. The standard of cleanliness in dairies has been maintained. The windows of the milk rooms are now required to be unopenable and provided with perforated zinc instead of glass and the door with a spring slam to prevent ingress of flies. Cattle Plague is dealt with under that heading. Efforts are being made to prevent the smuggling of milk from unlicensed dairies in Pootung.

### **Aerated Waters, Ice-Cream, etc.**

Close supervision has been exercised over aerated water factories and places where ice-cream and iced drinks are made. A large number of samples were submitted to examination in the Municipal Laboratory and especially in the case of ice-cream a large proportion were found unfit for consumption.

### **Fresh Food Shops.**

The licensed butchers, poultry, game and vegetable shops have been kept in good sanitary condition. The regulation of fruit shops has presented great difficulty. Endeavour has been made to get the dealers to keep thin skinned fruits in fly-proof cases but with indifferent success. It is considered best to rely on the public, both Foreign and Chinese, to sterilise fruit, as it is impossible to ensure that fruit is not exposed to infection by flies at some stage of its journey from the plant to the consumer. It is proposed from April 1, 1916, that fruit shops and stalls pay a licence fee of \$20 each quarter.

38,789 lbs. of unsound fruit, vegetables, etc., were seized, and destroyed after confirmation by a magistrate and the Health Officer. The native ice-cream and cool-drink dealers have received the attention of the Inspectors. The sale of cut melon has been discouraged. In every case where the sale of bad food was detected the vendors were given the option of prosecution at the Mixed Court or confiscation.

Residents are requested not to patronise hawkers of fruit and other foodstuffs who come to their houses.

### **Hawkers.**

The monthly fee of one dollar for hawkers of fresh food stuffs outside the markets was doubled in May and, although this was to have had an inhibitory effect, the number of licences increased, an indication that the fee should be further increased. These itinerant hawkers are calculated to do much harm by selling infected fruit, etc., on the streets and wharves.



### Meat Supply.

The examination of cattle and carcasses at the Municipal Slaughter House affords adequate protection of the meat supply. There was a decrease in the kill during the year owing to less shipping demand.

Good meat is stamped with a circular stamp for beef and a triangular stamp for mutton, pork and veal, with the words "KILLED MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER HOUSE" and the date of slaughter. Meat inferior in quality, but free from disease, passed for sale on stalls only, is marked "2nd QUALITY." No meat for foreign consumption is allowed to be sold from any shop or brought into the Settlement unless it bears a Municipal stamp.

Such grease-shops as are within the Settlement are under constant inspection so that no nuisance or danger to Public Health is caused by them. 1,104 oxen, 1,294 buffaloes, 236 sheep and 163 ponies were dealt with at these places.

### Markets.

Small markets are required in the North Fokien Road, in the neighbourhood of Macao Road and at Jessfield. The extension of the Hongkew Market has been justified by results. The increase in the market fees has produced a satisfactory increase in revenue without interfering with business or increasing the price of food.

### Rejections at Slaughter House.

	Oxen.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Cattle Plague	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	2	0	0	0
Liver flukes	3	0	0	0
Swine fever	0	0	0	8
Bruising	0	5	2	1
Poor condition	13	0	0	0
Other Conditions	24	0	1	0
Total	42	5	3	9

### Slaughter House Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds
Oxen	15,538	42	1
Sheep	28,262	5	29
Calves	3,896	3	2
Pigs	2,816	9	0

### Variation in Prices of some Common Domestic Things.

		1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Beef	lb.	\$ .07	.08	.07	.07	.08	.13	.17	.19	.19	.19	.18	.18	.18
Fowls	lb.	.11	.11	.12	.10	.10	.14	.16	.16	.18	.18	.19	.19	.19
Eggs	doz.	.07	.07	.08	.08	.09	.12	.14	.15	.16	.16	.16	.17	.17
Snipe	each	.10	.11	.12	.12	.12	.14	.17	.19	.19	.17	.17	.17	.16
Samli	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.14	.16	.20	.40	.40	.25	.25	.26	.34	.35
Potatoes	picul	1.60	.90	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.50	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.25	2.00	1.92	2.08
Milk	bottle	.10	.10	.10	.11	.11	.12	.14	.18	.18	.18	.18	.20	.20
Rice	200 lbs.	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.50	4.80	7.50	8.60	8.20	7.75	6.92	7.98
Barley	pic ul							2.40	3.45	3.85	2.65	2.70	2.97	3.00
Laundry	100				2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
House Coal	Ton	Tls 9.00	9.25	9.25	11.00	11.00	12.50	9.00	9.70	9.60	8.60	9.00	9.66	9.75
Exchange	Tael =	5/7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5/2 $\frac{7}{8}$	4/9 $\frac{7}{8}$	4/4 $\frac{7}{8}$	3/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/4 $\frac{7}{8}$	2/5 $\frac{1}{16}$	2/8 $\frac{5}{8}$	2/8 $\frac{9}{16}$	2/5 $\frac{3}{8}$	2/3 $\frac{1}{2}$

## Markets.

	1905.	1910.	1911	1912.	1913.	1914	1915
Maloo	380 stalls 380 spaces 19 shops	395 stalls 414 spaces 31 shops	387 stalls 459 spaces 26 shops	391 stalls 430 spaces 25 shops	393 stalls 413 spaces 26 shops	413 stalls 390 spaces 24 shops	398 stalls 376 spaces 25 shops
Hongkew	380 stalls 500 spaces	564 stalls 430 spaces	568 stalls 441 spaces	573 stalls 457 spaces	614 stalls 515 spaces	897 stalls 647 spaces	1088 stalls 61 spaces
Elgin	70 stalls 180 spaces	106 stalls 337 spaces	109 stalls 360 spaces	101 stalls 342 spaces	113 stalls 398 spaces	124 stalls 337 spaces	150 stalls 241 spaces
Sinza	56 stalls 80 spaces	115 stalls 328 spaces	112 stalls 363 spaces	133 stalls 318 spaces	176 stalls 321 spaces	176 stalls 350 spaces	168 stalls 318 spaces
Wayside	30 stalls 45 spaces	30 stalls 115 spaces	27 stalls 80 spaces	26 stalls 84 spaces	30 stalls 90 spaces	35 stalls 78 spaces	38 stalls 64 spaces
Mohawk	16 stalls 32 spaces	24 stalls 66 spaces	22 stalls 71 spaces	31 stalls 94 spaces	32 stalls 86 spaces	37 stalls 88 spaces	71 stalls 42 spaces
East Hongkew		72 stalls 202 spaces	69 stalls 202 spaces	70 stalls 217 spaces	77 stalls 204 spaces	80 stalls 191 spaces	81 stalls 158 spaces
Yangtszepoo		33 stalls 130 spaces	22 stalls 90 spaces	23 stalls 92 spaces	26 stalls 90 spaces	28 stalls 79 spaces	28 stalls 79 spaces
Quetta	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 stalls 116 spaces

Prosecutions.

Offence.	No.	Penalties.
CENTRAL DISTRICT.		
Breach of lodging house regulations	2	Fined \$15—\$30.
Breach of food shop regulations	15	Fined \$5.
Selling Milk from unlicensed dairies	3	Fined \$2—\$20 & 3 months' imprisonment.
Selling unsound ice cream	5	Fined \$5—\$10 and ordered to close.
Unlicensed Hawkers (foodstuffs)	276	Fined \$1—\$3.
Dumping house refuse	585	Fined \$1—\$10.
Miscellaneous	22	Fined \$2—\$20, and 3 months' imprisonment.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.		
Breach of dairy regulations	1	Fined \$50.
Breach of lodging house regulations	1	Fined \$1.
Breach of food shop regulations	16	Fined \$1—\$20.
Breach of laundry regulations	2	Fined \$5.
Selling milk from unlicensed dairies	10	Fined \$5—\$50 & 2 weeks' to 6 months' imprisonment.
Selling unsound ice cream and cold drinks	4	Fined \$1.
Pouring ordure down drains	7	Fined \$2—\$10.
Hawking unsound fruit and without a licence	421	Fined \$0.50—\$5.
Dumping house refuse	544	Fined \$0.50—\$3.
Miscellaneous	28	Fined \$1—\$5 and one week's imprisonment.
EASTERN DISTRICT.		
Breach of Lodging house regulations	3	Ordered to carry out work
Breach of foodshop regulations	50	Fined \$1—\$3.
Breach of laundry regulations	25	Fined \$2—\$50.
Manufacturing dangerous aerated waters	1	Fined \$40.
Pouring ordure down drains	5	Fined \$1—\$3.
Hawking unsound fruit	8	Fined \$1—\$3.
Unlicensed hawkers (foodstuffs)	17	Fined \$1—\$3.
Dumping house refuse	389	Fined \$0.50—\$5.
WESTERN DISTRICT.		
Breach of foodshop regulations	1	Fined \$1.
Breach of lodging house regulations	1	Fined \$3.
Dumping house refuse	23	Fined \$0.50—\$3.
Hawking unsound fruit	3	Fined \$2 or 10 days' imprisonment.
Unlicensed Hawkers (foodstuffs)	15	Fined \$0.50—\$2.
Pouring ordure down drains	2	Fined \$6.

VIII.—CEMETERIES.

*Bubbling Well Cemetery and Crematorium.*—The first class sections will afford accommodation for five years, allowing for 700 unused reservations. The second class plots will barely last two and a half years; while the remaining nursery land will give accommodation for six years more allowing for increased population. The large circular plot at the west end, used at present as an ornamental shrubbery, will provide 250 additional spaces if required. It would appear, therefore, that this cemetery will not suffice for the needs of the community for more than six years unless the corner lots adjacent to the Bubbling Well are acquired. This is very desirable in order to round off the property, while it would greatly improve the appearance of the Cemetery and the Bubbling Well carriage turn. It would appear advisable to go further out and buy cheaper land for future burial requirements. The number of applications from Chinese for burial has greatly increased of late; and, in view of the rapid filling up of the Cemetery, it has been considered inadvisable to meet these. There are indications that a Municipal Cemetery for Chinese residents may soon be required. The crematorium has operated satisfactorily and has been maintained in a good state of repair.

*Pahsienjao Cemetery.*—The appearance of this fine old cemetery, which is nearly full, has been improved by general repairs and the planting of new trees and shrubs.

*Shantung Road Cemetery.*—This cemetery, which contains the mortal remains of many of the earliest residents of the Settlement, has been appropriately cared for and presents a neat appearance.

*Pootung Cemetery.*—The upkeep of this cemetery is a matter of some difficulty in the absence of a permanent wall round it. The great typhoon did considerable damage to trees and memorials.

*Soldiers' Cemetery.*—This Cemetery, which holds the mortal remains of those British soldiers who died in the early strenuous years of the history of the Settlement, 1862 to 1865, during the foreign military defence of Shanghai against the Taiping rebels, has been maintained in proper order.

Cemeteries.

	Year Opened.	Year Closed.	Total Burials.	Burials 1915	Spaces available for Burial			
					Reserved		Unreserved	
					1st class	2nd class	1st class	2nd class
Soldiers	1862	1865	305					
Pootung	1859	1904	1,783					
Shantung Road	1841	1871	469					
Pahsienjao	1869		3,138	46	350	73	46	
Bubbling Well	1898		2,384 and 232 cremations	151 and 11 cremations	379	28	876	294

Public Mortuary.

Month.	Foreign bodies	Chinese bodies	Autopsies	Inquests
January	4	15	4	5
February	3	15	2	10
March	4	11	4	3
April	7	6	6	2
May	3	25	2	9
June	2	14	2	4
July	9	25	3	9
August	4	10	5	7
September	1	22	1	8
October	3	13	2	3
November	6	15	3	7
December	10	17	7	7
Total	56	188	41	74

ARTHUR STANLEY,  
Health Officer.



## HAWKERS' LICENCE FEE.

The policy of control of street hawkers of foodstuffs by licence was continued during the year. The increased licence fee, \$2 per mensem, as approved by the Ratepayers, led to an agitation among the hawkers in May, when meetings were held and a species of strike was declared. The objections were chiefly not from bona fide hawkers but from the mendicant class. Though the Council was reluctant to deprive this class of a means of livelihood there is no doubt that by selling foodstuffs promiscuously they are the cause of a great amount of intestinal disease, and it was generally recognised that the Health Department's measures are for the good of the Chinese community and were conducted in such a manner as to obviate hardship or disorder. Representations from the Mixed Court Magistrate were received which, together with the Council's reply, are hereunder appended. The old established hawkers took out licences at the increased rate without much protest, and in the absence of their support the agitation soon subsided.

*Translation of letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate to the Council, May 8, 1915.*

The Magistrate writes to say that on the afternoon of May 1 several hundred street hawkers assembled outside the gate of the Court requesting assistance and stating that they are very poor small tradesmen and that owing to the recent increase in the cost of living they have experienced much hardship. The Council has issued instructions for an increase in the licence fee which they are required to pay from May 1 if they wish to continue hawking. But they say that they are very poor and really unable to meet this additional fee, that there are several thousands of them with families of old and young and that the latter would be starved. They accordingly submitted these facts for consideration with a view to obtaining exemption from payment of the additional fee. They were stopped by the police at the Court while the Inspector and others of the West Hongkew Station helped to maintain order; the hawkers pointed out that they were simply requesting exemption from the additional licence fee, but had no intention whatever of objecting to the same much as they would appreciate exemption; they were really forced by circumstances to do so, etc.

The Magistrate told them to await until the matter had had attention and consideration when an answer would be given. He also warned them not to create any disturbance under penalty of punishment; then they went away.

The Magistrate observes that there are so many hawkers who are working very hard to make a little money for a living; they are law-abiding and if no consideration is given, it is feared they will be unable to make a living and so forced to cause trouble, which is detrimental to public peace; it seems some special kindness or consideration might be extended to them. Accordingly he writes to request that the Council may be so kind as to give them some kind consideration and assistance so that the poor hawkers may be enabled to continue in their usual trade.

*Translation of note from Mixed Court Magistrate to the Council, May 28, 1915.*

With regard to hawkers in the Settlement several hundred of them have recently assembled at the Court in connexion with the increase of Municipal licence fee, the Magistrate has, in view of their real hardships, written requesting the Council's consideration, but he has not yet received a reply so far. However, the hawkers Chen Tse-hsiang and others have again petitioned on the subject, having answered them, he has accordingly to send herewith a copy of their petition for your information and requests that you will give the hawkers special consideration, so that they may be enabled to continue their avocations and make a living as usual.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 4, 1915.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of May 28 on the subject of the recent increase in the licence fee for hawkers, I am directed to state that the promiscuous selling of food-stuffs, often of worthless infected material, is the cause of much sickness, suffering and death among the Chinese poorer classes and especially during the hot weather.

The efforts of the Council's Health Department are directed towards encouraging bona-fide merchants to vend sound food in the numerous markets throughout the Settlement, and gradually to abolish all others. The matter has already been the subject of investigation and comment, and judging from a paragraph in the *Sinwanpao* of May 30, the Council is under the impression that no further improper agitation need be apprehended.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

*Secretary.*

KUAN CHUN, Esq.,  
Mixed Court Magistrate.

## TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

Some measure of success has finally attended the past efforts of the Health Department to focus public attention on the need of adequate provision for the hospital treatment of tuberculosis, which received a temporary check in the previous year by the Ratepayers' unqualified rejection of the proposal to construct a small building at the west end of the Isolation Hospital.

The Resolution set forth in the appended correspondence, which the Ratepayers adopted at their last meeting, provided for the third alternative scheme given in a special report by the Health Officer on the subject (Annual Report 1914, p. 109A). This scheme, though in the Council's opinion good, was not regarded as the best possible: but the mode of its proposal, with the Ratepayers' approval, attenuates possible grounds for criticism in its relation with the Isolation Hospital. The diversity of opinions upon tuberculosis hospital treatment makes it evident that any measure might require some modification in succeeding years: if a separate building as originally projected is hereafter needed it can then be provided. As the completion of the Hospital in the not distant future would in any case have become necessary, the erection of the additional wing and its temporary utilisation for tuberculosis patients appeared to be an acceptable course in the circumstances. The Council accordingly supported the Resolution.

Shanghai, March 10, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you a Resolution to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 22, 1915. The Resolution is in the following terms, and I enclose original signed by myself as Proposer and Dr. G. E. Goode as Seconder:—

“That the Council be authorised to erect an additional wing already planned for the Isolation Hospital at a cost of Tls. 65,000 and be authorised to use it, or such part of it as may be required, as a Tuberculosis Hospital until experience shall indicate what permanent provision may best be made, and that Tls. 65,000 be added for this purpose to the amount of the Loan authorised under a preceding Resolution.”

I shall be obliged if you will inform the Council that this Resolution is intended to assist the Council in dealing with the problem of Tuberculosis, especially as it occurs among the foreign community. The Resolution is in accordance with the suggestions made by me when speaking at last Annual Meeting of Ratepayers. If accepted by the Ratepayers it will commit the Council to no capital expenditure which has not already been foreseen, it will provide an experimental approach to a permanent plan for dealing with Tuberculosis which at the same time will not interfere with other developments of the Health Office work, and it will give that indication from the side of the general body of the Ratepayers which it is understood that the Council hold the action of the Ratepayers a year ago makes specially desirable.

The King's Daughters' Society, on whose behalf this Resolution is presented by Dr. Goode and myself, are most anxious that the Council should appreciate their desire to co-operate with the Council in this matter, and therefore they request that any technical alteration which might be required in the terms of the Resolution may be indicated in order that their philanthropic endeavour may not fail of success by reason of any error on that score.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. COUPER PATRICK.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 13, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 10, and to state that the Resolution on the subject of the proposed Tuberculosis Hospital, to be proposed by yourself and seconded by Dr. Goode, will be published in due course on March 18. The Council appreciates the interest which you are taking in this discussion and I shall address you later on the subject of the Council's official support of your proposal.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

H. C. PATRICK, Esq., M.B., C.M.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 17, 1915.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of March 13, I am directed to state that your Resolution on the subject of the Tuberculosis Hospital, No. V (a), will receive the unanimous support of the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on Monday next.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

H. C. PATRICK, Esq., M.B., C.M.

## SHANGHAI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

In addition to the expenditure necessitated by the understanding in 1911 (*vide* p. 111 of the Annual Report) guaranteeing to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation two-thirds of the total overdraft Tls. 408,679 and interest thereon, formed by the Hospital's indebtedness prior to that year, together with the estimated cost of the re-building scheme, provision was made in the Budget for 1915 for two-thirds of the further interest charges on an additional sum of Tls. 100,000, involved by the proposal contained in the following correspondence :—

Shanghai, February 11, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—Reverting to the correspondence with the Council during 1911 and 1912 on the subject of Hospital Building Extensions. I have now to inform you that a Committee consisting of Drs. Macleod, Gerngross, Fresson, J. W. Jackson, with Messrs. R. C. Turner and J. Bradley, have submitted sketch plans to the Governors, these plans are made by Messrs. Moorhead and Halse to meet the requirements of the Hospital as drawn up by the gentlemen above mentioned.

The Governors recognise that the proposed extensions involve a more comprehensive scheme than that which was in contemplation by their predecessors 4 years ago, but subject to arranging for the attendant finance they approve the plans laid before them and I am directed to submit to you the financial needs for the carrying out of the work. It should be noted that the site is now being cleared and it is of importance to the Hospital that building should be commenced as speedily as possible in order that earnings from the new wards may not be too long delayed.

Of the amount estimated in 1911 as being sufficient for the extensions then in view, viz., Tls. 282,183, a balance of approximately Tls. 150,000 remains available on the completion of the sisters' and kitchen blocks, but the enlarged scheme will incur a total estimated outlay of Tls. 230,000, and the Governors therefore appeal to the Council to guarantee 2/3rds of the interest on an additional sum of Tls. 100,000, at 6 per cent. say Tls. 4,000 per annum, a similar application is being made to the French Council to the extent of 1/3rd, namely, Tls. 2,000 per annum.

There is reason to believe that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will permit the further overdraft required subject to the extended guarantees of the two Councils.

I enclose a letter from Messrs. Moorhead and Halse dealing with the projected extensions, and the relative sketch plans.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

P. F. LAVERS,

Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, February 3, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your enquiry, we beg to inform you that the cost of erecting the proposed west block in steel frame with reinforced concrete floors and brick curtain walls will not be more than 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. higher than the ordinary method of brick and timber construction.

The advantages consist of lower maintenance charges, reduced fire insurance premium, lower dead loads, speedier construction, elimination of dangerous or unsightly settlements in the building, and a much longer useful life. The difference in life of the construction recommended would reduce the annual depreciation from  $\frac{\text{Total Cost}}{154,761}$  to  $\frac{\text{Total Cost}}{1,300,948}$ .

You will recollect that the design as finally approved is substantially larger than the scheme originally contemplated. The large deficit in the original estimate as applied to present needs is chiefly accounted for by enlargement of the building scheme, the better form of construction suggested accounting for a very small portion of the deficit.

Yours faithfully,

MOORHEAD & HALSE.

P. F. LAVERS, Esq.,

Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 25, 1915.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of February 11, I am directed to state that the Council, after inspection of the sketch plans proposed for the further extension of the General Hospital, and being of opinion that the increased cost involved is justified, has consented to make provision in the Budget for the higher interest charges which are involved.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

P. F. LAVERS, Esq.,

Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.



An application for a contribution by the Council of two-thirds of the Hospital's working account deficit for 1914 and 1915 and for its assumption for the future of the liability for two-thirds of the expenditure on indigent patients is appended, together with the Council's reply thereto :—

Shanghai, May 13, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Governors of the Hospital to call the attention of the Council to an extract from a Hospital Finance and House Committee Memorandum dealing with expenditure for indigent patients, a *working account* deficit of recent origin, and certain aspects of the matter which it is hoped will be of transitory duration.

The Governors trust that in view of the service to the Community indicated in the memorandum, the Council will at least contribute, in the proportion customary with both Councils, the amount of the working account deficits for this and last year and also arrange in future to share in the same way with the French Municipal Council the amount expended on indigent patients.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
P. F. LAVERS,  
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

#### HOUSE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE MEMORANDUM ON EXPENDITURE FOR INDIGENT PATIENTS.

From January 1, 1902, to December 31, 1914, the expenditure on the indoor indigent patients amounted to Tls. 82,681.86.

The expenditure during the same period on out-door indigent patients cannot be exactly stated, estimated at \$1 a head, irrespective of the number of occasions on which each was treated, it may be safely assumed that a sum of not less than Tls. 9,490 was so expended.

Thus the total expenditure on indigent patients during the above period was Tls. 92,171.86.

During the same time Grants in Aid of such treatment from the Shanghai Municipal Council Tls. 31,000 and French Municipal Council Tls. 20,750 amounted to a total of Tls. 51,750.

Donations devoted to this purpose amounted to Tls. 2,275.39, so leaving to be provided out of Hospital Fees from the paying patients Tls. 38,146.47.

It seems only fair that it should be realised by the public of both the International Settlement and the French Concession that so considerable a part of the Hospital expenditure on their indigent sick since 1905 has been practically borne by the 1st and 2nd class patients of the Hospital, *i.e.*, by a comparatively small part of the population while they were themselves sick.

How this has come about will be obvious from the following table :—

#### EXPENDITURE FOR INDIGENT INDOOR PATIENTS.

	Total,	Total Council Grants,	S.M.C.	F.M.C.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
1902	2,582.73	3,000	2,000	1,000
1903	4,772.91	4,500	3,000	1,500
1904	4,630.92	4,500	3,000	1,500
1905	4,386.92	4,500	3,000	1,500
1906	6,132.61	4,500	3,000	1,500
1907	6,955.81	4,500	3,000	1,500
1908	6,795.44	5,750	4,000	1,750
1909	8,172.99	5,750	4,000	1,750
1910	6,828.67	5,750	4,000	1,750
1911	10,169.96	3,750	2,000	1,750
1912	8,953.28	1,750	...	1,750
1913	5,929.64	1,750	...	1,750
1914	6,370.58	1,750	...	1,750

After 1905 it will be observed that the Councils' Grants have been persistently below the amounts yearly expended on indoor indigent cases. The expenditure on out-door cases is not set out in the table. Up to the end of 1913 the Hospital income from paying patients' fees and grants exceeded its working expenses. That year the fees alone amounted to Tls. 82,937.48 whilst the *working* expenses were Tls. 67,616.22. A sum of Tls. 17,757.22 was expended also for passages from Europe of the new nursing staff making a total of Tls. 85,373.44.

Tls. 82,937.48 in-patients' fees with a French Municipal Grant of Tls. 1,750 and a donation of Tls. 1,500 exceed the total working expenditure by Tls. 814.04 for 1913.



Although the number of patients was only 30 less in 1914 than in 1913, the proportion of 1914 1st and 2nd class patients was so much less than in 1913, that the 1914 fees amounted to only Tls. 65,603.70 less than those of 1913 by Tls. 17,333.78 whilst the working expenses for the first time for many years exceeded the income and by a sum of Tls. 5,729.80.

For the first three months of 1915 the expenditure has averaged Tls. 6,000 whilst the fees have only averaged Tls. 4,500 per month. If this state of affairs continues, the deficit at the end of this year will be considerably greater than it was last year.

If the whole cost of indigent patients' treatment from 1902 to 1914 had been borne by the Councils in the customary proportion of 2 to 1, the Hospital would have received from the

Shanghai Municipal Council	Tls. 30,447.90
French Municipal Council	„ 9,973.96
A total of Tls. 40,421.86	

more than it has received, a sum which in all probability would have obviated the necessity of any demand now for assistance on the score of working account deficit.

Shanghai, May 12, 1915.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 5, 1915.

SIR, —The extract from the Hospital Finance Committee's Memorandum forwarded in your letter of May 13 has had the Council's consideration and I am directed to reply as follows :—

As regards indigent patients the Council has at no time recognised direct responsibility for defrayal of the actual or estimated charges for their hospital treatment, which responsibility must rest in the majority of cases upon relatives and others. The grant made by the Ratepayers has annually had the character of a voluntary contribution made freely in recognition of the work which the Hospital performs for the Community. For this reason the comparative returns for 1902-1914 which are included in the extract appear to some extent to be misleading. They are more especially so when the arrangement of 1911 with regard to interest on the Hospital overdraft is recalled, for the Grant for recent years, in the form of bank interest, as shown in the Council's books, has been :—

For 1911	Tls. 4,556
1912	4,901
1913	5,112
1914	7,961

On the subject of the arrangement of 1911, I am directed to remind you of the Council's published note alluding to the necessity of placing the Hospital in a position to meet the Settlement's requirements, and to the financial guarantee then given to this end.

This guarantee is still in force and the Council's reply to your present application amounts to an invitation to the Governors to pursue the building scheme to completion, and to equip and staff the Hospital on efficient modern lines, with all convenient speed.

When this has been done, and when the full annual cost as well as the annual receipts from patients can be closely estimated, it will remain for the Ratepayers to assess and vote their Annual Grant accordingly. For the overdraft there will always be the alternative of raising Municipal Debentures for its repayment.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

P. F. LAVERS, Esq.,  
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

A proposed code of Regulations for the government of the Hospital was submitted to the Council, in accordance with the terms of the Hospital Trust Deed published in the Municipal Gazette of March 9, 1911, and, after some revision in the terms of the appended correspondence, was pronounced by the Council to be satisfactory. The final text of the Regulations is set forth hereunder for record :—

Shanghai, July 25, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to hand you a copy of proposed Rules relative to the General Hospital which have been drawn up by the Board of Governors, these Rules are submitted to you under the terms of the Trust Deed for the sanction of the Council and I trust you will be able to inform me at an early date that the Rules may be issued.

Yours faithfully,  
P. F. LAVERS,  
*Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 28, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of July 25, submitting draft rules for the General Hospital, I am directed to inform you that the Council, having given the matter full consideration, is of opinion that before they can be sanctioned it is advisable that fundamental amendments be made therein.

As the first eighteen and certain other of the rules are extracted from the Trust Deed it would, in the Council's opinion, be evidently preferable that the actual wording of the Deed be inserted in their stead; for otherwise it might, in course of time, be inferred that those parts of the Trust Deed which are not reproduced have gone into abeyance, Rules made by the Governors under Clauses VIII and XXIV of the Deed might follow thereafter.

I am directed in particular to refer to Bye-law 1, restricting the admission of certain patients. Refusing admission to women in labour calls for comment generally, and especially on account of the possibility of grave results where premature delivery occurs at the onset of ordinary medical and surgical cases; a frequent occurrence. "Measles" should be deleted as the Council cannot necessarily undertake to isolate all or any cases of measles in the Isolation Hospital. In place of the term "Municipal Hospital," "Isolation Hospital" had better be used.

Refusing admission to intoxicated persons unless injured or disabled is liable to be detrimental to public interests (unless disabled is taken to mean partially or completely unconscious or comatose) especially if the decision as to admission is left to the sisters. Many cases of alcoholic intoxication are in urgent need of medical aid, more especially if associated with heat exhaustion; moreover, many grave disorders so closely resemble extreme alcoholic intoxication that particular care is required for diagnosis, in fact, a diagnosis before admission is often impossible. Most hospitals err on the side of admitting cases where there is any doubt.

Bye-Law 1 (c) appears to be made with the object of excluding Sikhs and other Orientals unless their habits conform with those of white people and they can afford to pay first-class fees. This implies that the Council will add another to the number of small extraneous hospitals to which the gradual limitation of the functions of the General Hospital has given origin.

Bye-Law 16, stating that Sisters will not have direct care of syphilitics, of those suffering from any illness caused by evil living, and of women in labour, is not in accordance with modern hospital practice and is, on general principles, detrimental to public interests.

By-Law 17, giving the Mother Superior a right to decide in which cases the sisters may refuse to nurse or be present at operations, which naturally follows from the preceding one, is mediæval. Yet it may be justified under the circumstances namely, may be offset against the economical management and comparative efficiency of a nursing staff cemented by a strong religious community of interests.

In view of the international character of the Institution, and of the fact that action has upon occasion to be taken as a matter of emergency, it is of undoubted importance that such rules as are necessary should be framed with considerable circumspection; and for this reason it is suggested that a satisfactory result would be best attained if the work of drafting them be entrusted by the Governors to their legal advisers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

P. F. LAVERS, Esq.,  
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

Shanghai, November 14, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 28 which has had their careful attention, and to say that they have sent it, a report upon it by the Rules Committee, the draft of the Rules, and a copy of the Trust Deed, to the Legal Advisers of the Hospital, Messrs. Platt, Macleod and Wilson, instructing them to arrange the matter with the Council, and that any further information required by them will be furnished.

The Governors trust that the matter will be arranged to the satisfaction of all concerned.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
P. F. LAVERS,  
*Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, February 9, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We have been instructed by the Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital to submit to the Council the enclosed draft Regulations, Rules and Bye-laws in the place of the draft Rules enclosed in the Secretary's letter of July 25, and at the same time to reply to your letter to him of October 28.

The present form of Regulations printed opposite the Trust Deed and headed by the note in italics should dispose of the objections of the Council raised in your letter and at the same time carry out the wish of the Governors to provide a body of Regulations more convenient for reference than the Deed itself. Following these Regulations will be found Rules relating to a House and Finance Committee, the medical staff and other practitioners, the Treasurer, and nursing and domestic services.

In your letter of October 28, you referred especially to Bye-laws 16 and 17, but from the context it is clear that reference was intended to section 16 of the Appendix to the Rules. This Appendix was no more than an abstract of the Agreement or Treaty entered into between the Governors and the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, an Agreement in terms the same as those of the agreement entered into in 1861 with the Sisters of Charity of the Community of St. Vincent de Paul. These terms are, of course, binding. The provisions in question may be unusual, but having regard to the religious nature of the Society to which the Sisters belong, it is not unreasonable that they should make peculiar stipulations. From what you wrote, we gather that the Council has indeed realised that this is so, and that this weakness in the arrangement is counter-balanced by advantages of a different nature. Male attendants are employed to perform the duties from which the Sisters are exempt.

The rest of your letter dealt with Bye-law 1; it will be seen that the form has been somewhat modified.

In the opinion of the Governors "Measles" must be included in Bye-law 1 (a). The two last words, however, should, be sufficient to meet the possibility of the Municipal Isolation Hospital being unable to take in all the cases requiring isolation.

With regard to women in labour, the Sisters have had no training in midwifery, and the Hospital is not equipped to deal with such cases; they have never been admitted. Medical and surgical cases where the patient is pregnant have not been, are not intended to be, and would not be excluded by Bye-law 1 (b).

The present wording of Bye-law 1 (c) should meet the objections previously raised in connexion with the exclusion of intoxicated persons.

As to Bye-law 1 (d) there will be no accommodation for Indians in the new Hospital buildings, and the Council was informed that this would be so about two years ago when it was decided to complete the scheme of reconstruction. We are instructed to recall the fact that originally Indians were not admitted and that later owing to the representation that no other institution was available, they were admitted; but they were admitted under protest, and it was expressly stated that the General Hospital had no proper space at its disposal for and no staff capable of dealing satisfactorily with Indian patients. It is impossible to provide for the special segregation, which is necessary on grounds of race and religion.

The Governors cannot allow to pass unchallenged the suggestion that the original functions of the Hospital have been gradually limited. Not one of the extraneous hospitals has been due to any such limitation; mental and maternity cases formed no part of the original functions of the Hospital, Indians and other Orientals were equally outside its intended scope, and the removal of the Isolation Hospital from the old to the new site can hardly be characterised in the terms employed.

The Governors consider that so much at least should be said in vindication of the management of the Hospital by their predecessors, and they feel sure that the Council does not wish to suggest that there has been any such failure in fulfilling the objects of the Trust.

They wish us to add that they do not now seek in any way to alter the practice of the past in Hospital Management, but merely to provide something for reference more convenient in form than the Trust Deed and the Annual Reports, Minutes of Governors' Meetings, correspondence, and usage of the last fifty years.

We shall be grateful if you will inform us as soon as possible whether the Council has any suggestions to offer regarding the enclosed Regulations, Rules and Bye-laws.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 25, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 9, enclosing a re-draft of the Regulations, Rules and Bye-laws for the government of the Shanghai General Hospital. In reply thereto I am to state that the amended code appears to the Council to be satisfactory and is accordingly sanctioned.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
Secretary.

Messrs. PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

# REGULATIONS, RULES AND BYELAWS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SHANGHAI GENERAL HOSPITAL. REGULATIONS.

(The Trust Deed appears in full in the Hospital Regulations in pamphlet form; each regulation appears opposite that part of the Trust Deed to which it refers.)

*These Regulations are for convenience in reference only: they do not form part of the Trust Deed and in the event of any question arising as to the true meaning of the Deed the full text thereof should be referred to.*

1.—The Regulations were made on July 30, 1878.

2.—The Regulations were made and agreed to by—

- I. The Registered Owners of the Hospital Property.
- II. The Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital.
- III. The Treaty Consuls.
- IV. The Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai.
- V. The French Municipal Council.
- VI. The new Trustees of the Hospital property.



- 3.—The Hospital property includes B.C. Lot 1109 and the buildings thereon.
- 4.—The Hospital property shall be used for the purposes of a General Hospital.
- 5.—The Hospital shall be directed and managed by nine Governors, residents of Shanghai.
- 6.—The Governors shall be elected annually. Three shall be chosen out of their number by the Treaty Consuls: four by the Ratepayers of Shanghai North of the Yangkingpang; and two by the Electors or Council of the French Concession.
- 7.—New Trustees are to be appointed by Six Governors.
- 8.—The Trustees shall convey and assign the Hospital property as the Governors may direct.
- 9.—The office of a Governor shall *ipso facto* be vacated—
  - (a) If he be absent from Shanghai for six months.
  - (b) If he be found lunatic or *non compos mentis*.
  - (c) If, not being a delegate of the Treaty Consuls and being resident in Shanghai, he be absent from four consecutive meetings of Governors without special leave of absence from his colleagues.
- 10.—Casual vacancies occurring among the Governors shall be filled by the Governors except in the case of a delegate of the Treaty Consuls whose place shall be taken by his successor in office.
- 11.—The Governors shall manage and superintend all hospital property and the working of all departments. Such management shall include—
  - (a) The appointment, remuneration and removal of medical and other officers and servants.
  - (b) The making, modification and termination of agreements for nursing.
  - (c) The making, altering and repealing of Rules and Bye-Laws.
- 12.—The Governors shall meet every three months or oftener as required. Two Governors may by notice in writing to the Chairman of the Governors require a meeting at any time.
- 13.—Five Governors shall be a quorum.
- 14.—The Governors shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman.
- 15.—If at any meeting of Governors both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman be absent the Governors present shall elect one of their number to be Chairman at that meeting.
- 16.—All questions shall be determined by a majority of votes. Each Governor shall have one vote and in the case of equality of votes the Chairman shall have a casting vote.
- 17.—Minutes of Governors' Meetings shall be kept.
- 18.—The Governors shall appoint a Treasurer.
- 19.—The Governors have power—
  - (a) To invest, mortgage, realise and draw properties and moneys.
  - (b) To institute, defend, compromise, refer to arbitration and abandon legal and other proceedings.
- 20.—The Governors shall cause true accounts to be kept. The accounts including a Profit and Loss Account and a Balance Sheet up to December 31, shall be made out in every year.
- 21.—The accounts shall be audited by an Auditor appointed by the Governors. A Governor may not be Auditor.
- 22.—The accounts shall be examined and signed by two Governors; shall be handed to the Auditor fourteen days before the Annual Meeting of the Ratepayers of the Foreign Settlement; and as audited shall be published three days before such Meeting.
- 23.—The Governors shall provide for the purchase at their nominal value of the outstanding shares in the Hospital.
- 24.—Subject to Regulation 7, all deeds and documents shall be sufficiently executed by three Governors: provided that all the Governors in Shanghai must consent in writing to any sale, mortgage or exchange of any Hospital land.
- 25.—The sale or exchange of property, the purchase of new property and the discontinuance of the Hospital shall be subject to the determination of the Ratepayers of the Foreign Settlement.
- 26.—The foregoing Regulations may be altered or added to by a resolution,
  - (a) passed by a majority, not less than six in number, of the Governors at a meeting convened by thirty days notice specifying the proposed change and
  - (b) approved by both Councils.

#### RULES.

##### 1. House and Finance Committee.

- 1.—The Governors shall annually appoint a House and Finance Committee.
- 2.—Such Committee shall consist of three Governors. If possible two but not more than two shall be medical practitioners.
- 3.—The duties of such Committee shall be as follows:—
  - (a) They shall superintend all expenditure and the monthly accounts of the Mother Superior.
  - (b) They shall refer every question of expenditure on an individual account exceeding Tls. 250 to the Chairman of the Board of Governors who shall decide whether the question shall be referred to the whole Board.
  - (c) They shall determine all questions relating to repairs, painting, alterations, and additions to plant, furniture or structure.
  - (d) They shall generally superintend the working of the Hospital, and shall report quarterly to the Board of Governors on all matters dealt with in the interval.



## II. Medical and Surgical Staff.

The duties of the medical officers appointed by the Governors shall be as follows :—

- 1.—They shall attend the foreign nursing staff.
- 2.—They shall attend all non-paying patients.
- 3.—They shall attend all paying patients who have not arranged for attendance by any other local medical practitioner entitled to attend private patients in the Hospital.
- 4.—The attendance under the three preceding subsections shall include —
  - (a) All necessary surgical operations.
  - (b) The provision of skilled assistance at such operations.
  - (c) The provision of an anaesthetist where necessary.
  - (d) Consultations with each other.
- 5.—They shall conduct or provide for the conduct of X-ray work.
- 6.—They shall superintend all arrangements in or connected with the operating rooms.
- 7.—They shall give lectures to the nursing staff.
- 8.—They shall advise when required on all questions of Hospital management and shall supply the Treasurer with all information he may require for preparing the Annual Report.

## III. Private Medical Practitioners.

The Governors may on application made through the Secretary grant to any properly qualified medical practitioner in Shanghai, not being one of the staff aforesaid, the privilege of attending private patients in the Hospital. In such cases all arrangements as to payment of fees must be made between patient and practitioner.

## IV. Treasurer.

The duties of Treasurer appointed by the Governors shall be as follows :—

- 1.—He shall issue and collect all bills.
- 2.—He shall keep proper accounts.
- 3.—He shall keep Minutes of Meetings of the Governors and of any Committee appointed by them.
- 4.—He shall draw up the Annual Accounts and Report.
- 5.—He shall act generally as the Secretary of the Hospital.

## V. Nursing and Domestic Services.

[An agreement dated June 19, 1913, between the Governors and the Superioress General of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, provides for the requisite supply and control of Sisters, their allowances,\* quarters, board, passages from Europe, restriction of their nursing duties to hospital patients only, control of servants, and keeping and rendering at definite intervals domestic accounts.]

## BYE-LAWS.

All Bye-Laws made by the Governors as to conditions of admission, fees, visitors and the like shall be exhibited in a prominent place in the Hospital for the information of the public.

### 1.—ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

- (a) Persons suffering from small-pox, cholera, plague, typhus fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever or measles will not be admitted and any patient in the hospital who develops any such disease will be sent for isolation to the Municipal Isolation Hospital or elsewhere.
- (b) The Hospital is not intended nor equipped for the following cases, which will not be admitted :—
  - i. Women in labour.
  - ii. Cases of Insanity.
- (c) Intoxicated persons will not be admitted unless, on other grounds also, they are in need of medical or surgical aid.
- (d) Persons will not be admitted who do not speak a European language, eat European food, and conform to European habits. Subject to the foregoing conditions Chinese patients will be admitted but to 1st class wards only.
- (e) Where necessary wet-nurses will be admitted with young children. Other nurses and relatives will not be admitted with children except with the special permission of the Mother Superior.

2.—A PAYING PATIENT must, on admission, either make a cash deposit considered sufficient by the sister admitting such patient or furnish a guarantee by a responsible person for the payment of all fees.

### 3.—THE ORDINARY FEES payable shall be as follows :—

- |            |                               |                 |
|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1st Class. | One patient in each room...   | Tls. 6 per day. |
| 2nd do.    | 3 to 6 patients in a ward ... | „ 3 „           |
| 3rd do.    | 10 patients in a ward ...     | „ \$2 „         |

These fees include medical attendance by the hospital medical staff and also medicines.

\*Their services are not salaried.

4.—EXTRA FEES.—The ordinary fees do not include the following for which special terms must be arranged :—

- (a) X-ray examinations.
- (b) Operations.
- (c) Special medicines, wines and treatment.

The ordinary fees do not include the following :—

- (d) Use of the operating rooms which shall be paid for at the following rate for each operation :—

1st Class	...	...	...	...	Tls.	20
2nd do.	...	...	...	..	„	10

- (e) Dressings and the like supplied to patients who have been in, but have left, the hospital, shall be paid for at the following rate for each visit :—

1st Class	...	...	...	...	...	\$1.00
2nd do.	...	...	...	...	...	0.75
3rd do.	...	...	...	...	...	0.50

5.—The ordinary fees do not include attendance by medical practitioners not on the hospital staff. All arrangements for such attendance and payment therefore must be made between patient and practitioner.

6.—FREE PATIENTS.—Beds are reserved for free patients under arrangements with the Municipalities of Shanghai.

7.—ADMISSION OF FREE PATIENTS.—Application for admission as a free patient should be made to the Superintendent of the Municipal Police, to the Secretary of the French Municipality, or to the Mother Superior.

8.—FREE OUT-PATIENTS will be attended to in the Dispensary at 9.30 a.m. on any day except Sunday. Such a patient must obtain and present a ticket from a Consular or Municipal authority.

9.—VISITORS TO PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL.—Visitors must obtain permission from the sister in charge of the office before seeing any patient. Visiting hours are from 2 to 6 p.m. daily. A visitor desiring to see a patient at any other time must obtain permission from the Mother Superior.

10.—Verandahs are not to be used as a method of access to the wards, for reception of visitors, or for promenade by patients.

11.—Meals and teas may not be furnished to visitors without the permission of the Mother Superior.

12.—All complaints, whether by patients or doctors, should be made in writing and addressed to the Mother Superior or the Secretary. Every complaint should be made as soon as possible after the incident to which it refers.

13.—The sisters, attendants and servants of the hospital are not allowed to undertake service outside the hospital.

14.—No medicine is to be sold or otherwise supplied by the pharmacy for use outside the hospital.

15.—No instrument or appliance belonging to the Hospital may be removed from the Hospital by any one for use outside the Hospital excepting only for the purpose of assisting in the conveyance of a patient to the Hospital.

## PAULUN HOSPITAL.

Correspondence with the Hospital Committee referring to the accounts for 1915 and the Municipal Grant for 1916.

Shanghai, January 10, 1916.

SIR,—Herewith we have the honour to transmit to the Council the Medical Report and Statement of Accounts of the Paulun Hospital for the year 1915, showing a loss of \$489.83 on working account.

The work done in the Hospital has again assumed larger dimensions and the establishment has to be constantly extended in order to cope with the increased number of cases.

Under these circumstances we trust that our request for a grant of Tls. 2,000 as last year, will be considered favorably by the Council and express our thanks to the Council in anticipation.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

Dr. VON SCHAB,  
Dr. R. GERNGROSS,  
Dr. E. BIRT,  
Dr. G. BLUMENSTOCK,  
Dr. HÖFLING,  
E. SIEBERT,  
A. ZICKERMANN,  
K. SCHIRMER.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

### MEDICAL REPORT.

During the year there have been treated at the Paulun Hospital 6,685 patients, of whom 981 were admitted to the Hospital.

The corresponding numbers for the two preceding years were :—

1913—5,197 and 580

1914—6,398 and 630

The principal cases were :—

Eye diseases	1,992
Surgical cases	1,945
Skin diseases	1,501
Internal diseases	1,008
Nose, Throat and Ear diseases	170
Gynæcological cases	51
Confinements	18
	<hr/>
	6,685

698 surgical operations were performed of which 18 were laparotomias.

Dr. V. SCHAB,  
Dr. R. GERNGROSS,  
Dr. E. BIRT,  
Dr. G. BLUMENSTOCK,  
Dr. HÖFLING,

### WORKING ACCOUNT.

#### RECEIPTS.

Donations from Foreigners	\$ 500.87
„ Chinese	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,000.87
Municipal Council's Grant Tls. 2,000	2,736.01
Interest from Paulun Memorial Fund	1,548.94
Receipts at Hospital from patients	9,387.52
Loss in working account	489.83
	<hr/>
	\$16,163.17

EXPENSES.	
Instruments, Drugs and Bandages	\$ 3,802.63
Household requisites, Furniture	1,380.56
Taxes—	
Land	\$173.02
House	99.03
	<hr/> 272.05
Fire Insurance	83.03
Telephone	61.94
X Ray Dept. (2 months)	413.60
Expenses at Hospital :—	
Wages and Cumshaws to Chinese	1,970.85
Salaries	3 600.00
Food supply	893.79
Cotton, etc.	147.15
Soap, Lamp-oil, etc.	73.88
Repairs	370.76
Stationery	52.78
Washing	261.10
Coals	118.00
Ice	103.83
Water	315.60
Gas	1,039.39
Electricity (incl. X-Ray Dept., 2 months)	649.50
Miscellaneous	488.59
	<hr/> 10,085.22
Interest with Bank	64.14
	<hr/> \$16,163.17

## BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.	
Donation from Mrs. McBain	\$ 1,355.01
Debit Balance with Bank, December 31, 1915	2,084.76
	<hr/> \$ 3,439.77
ASSETS.	
Capital, January 1, 1915, short	\$2,949.94
Loss in working account 1915	489.83
	<hr/> \$ 3,439.77

E. & O. E.  
Shanghai, January 10, 1916.

Dr. O. VON SCHAB,  
E. SIEBERT.

Audited and found correct,  
CARL FRISCHEN,  
*Auditor.*

Council Room, Shanghai, January 14, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 10, containing the Report and Accounts for the Paulun Hospital for the past year.

In reply thereto, I am directed to state that the Council accedes to your request to renew the Grant of Tls. 2,000 towards the funds of the Hospital for 1916, and will make provision in the forthcoming Budget accordingly.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
J. B. MACKINNON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

Dr. O. VON SCHAB.  
For the Committee, Paulun Hospital.





# WEATHER DIAGRAM

1915

DATE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1	○	R	○	○	○	○	R	○	○	○	○	○
2	○	R ○	○	○ ○	○	○	R	○	○ R	○	R ○	○
3	○	R	○	R R	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
4	○	R ○	○	○	○	R	○	○	○	○	○ ○	○
5	R	F	○	○	○	○	○	○ ○	○	○	○	○
6	○	F R	○	○	○	○	○	○ R	○	○	○ R	○
7	R R	S S	R ○	○	○	○	○	○ R	○	○	R	○
8	○	R	○	○	○	○ ○	○	○	○	○	R	○
9	F ○	R R	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
10	○	R	○	○	R R	○	○	○	○	○ R	○	○
11	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○ R	○	R	○	○
12	○ ○	○ F	R	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
13	F	○	○	○ R	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	F ○
14	F	○	○	○ R	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	F ○
15	F	○	○	○ R	○ ○	○	○	○	○	○	○	F ○
16	F	○	○	○	○	○ ○	○	○	○	○ R	R	F ○
17	F	○	○	R	○	○ R	○	○	○	○	○	F ○
18	F ○	○	○	R	○	○ R	○	○	R	○	○	F ○
19	○	○	○	R	○	○	○	○ R	○ R	○	○	F ○
20	○	○	○	○ R	○	○ R	○	○	○ R	R	○	F ○
21	○	○	○	○ R	R	○ R	○	○	○	R	○	F ○
22	○	○	○	○	○ R	○ R	○	○	○	R	○	F ○
23	○	○	○	○	○	○	○ R	R	○	○ R	○ R	F ○
24	○	○	○	○	○	R	○	R	○ R	R	○	○
25	○	R ○	○	○ ○	○	○	○	○	○	R	○	○
26	R ○	R ○	○	○ R	○	○	○	○ ○	○	○	○	○
27	R ○	○	○	○ R	○	○ R	○	○	○	○	○	○
28	○	○	○	○	○	○ R	R	○	○	○	○	○
29	F ○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
30	○	○	○	○	○	○ R	○	○	○	○	○	○
31	○	○	R	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

EXPLANATORY NOTE

6 A.M. TO 9 A.M.	6 A.M. TO NOON
NOON TO 3 P.M.	3 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

○	DENOTES DRY WEATHER
R	DENOTES RAINY WEATHER
F	DENOTES FROST
S	DENOTES SNOW

# WORKS MATTERS.

## ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The year has seen the completion, procedure or commencement of a more than usually large number of works, the more important of which are the following :—

Central Offices.  
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.  
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.  
Hongkew Fire Station.  
Woochow Road Market.  
Defence Creek Culverting and making up of resulting roadway.  
Yangkingpang Culverting and making up of resulting roadway.  
East Yuhang Road Culverting.  
Avenue Road Culverting.  
North Kiangse Road, reconstructing sewer.  
North Shanse Road, reconstructing sewer.  
Markham Road Concrete Bunding.  
Yates Road, reconstructing Bridge.  
Fokien Road Concrete Paving.  
Szechuen Road Asphaltic Paving.  
Edinburgh Road, ballasting and metalling.  
Batavia Road, ballasting and metalling.  
Baikal Road, ballasting and metalling.

Very little trouble has been experience during the year with the Contractors who have been employed on the various works, and the usual shortage of coolies employed directly by the Department has not been as noticeable as is frequently the case.

A new departure in permanent paving is the construction of Fokien Road in cement concrete without the addition of wood blocks or other material as a wearing surface. An attempt was made to provide a thin bituminous carpet but it was not successful owing to imperfect adhesion to the concrete. Local experience in this respect as well as in other details of the work is identical with that of American cities of which information has since been received. There is every indication that concrete roads will prove satisfactory and suitable for many of the narrow and congested roads of the Central District (at present macadamized) at a cost considerably lower than those roads where concrete has served as a foundation for wood and other blocks.

Works on road extensions have been more numerous than in previous years, a number of new roads having been made up and existing roads widened. Two very important roads, *viz.* those resulting from the culverting of the Defence Creek and the Yangkingpang are in process of construction, work on the first named is approaching completion, whilst that on the second is well in hand.

Tar painting on the outlying roads has formed an important part of road maintenance work, and asphaltum macadam has been laid in some of the roads which take heavy traffic, with results which so far have been very satisfactory.

The culverting of both the Defence Creek and the Yangkingpang has been completed during the year. It was anticipated that some trouble might be experienced in the carrying out of these works in the foundations and the precaution was taken of constructing them of reinforced concrete carried on Foochow pole piles. As a matter of fact the beds of both of these creeks were found to consist of fairly hard mud after the top three or four feet had been removed, but as the maintenance of the proper grading in sewers is of first importance, and more especially so when main sewers are concerned, the precaution of laying a stable foundation was adhered to.

It is well not to lose sight of the fact that the construction of the culvert is not the major part of the work, but that a great deal of labour and material is involved in the filling in of the creek, removal of existing bridges and abutments, the deviation of water, gas and telephone mains, the ballasting and metalling of the carriageway, the making up of footways and rectification of the adjoining roads.

No reference to the culverting of the Yangkingpang would be complete without mention being made of the untimely death during the progress of the work of Monsieur Wantz, the Engineer to the French Municipal Council. Although not actually the originator of the scheme, it was largely due to his advocacy that the work was put in hand, and the festering sore which had been the subject of so much discussion—spreading over very many years—healed up.

I am glad to be able to state that the cordial relations between the two Public Works Departments, which were such a feature of Monsieur Wantz's tenure of the office of French Municipal Engineer, continue to exist under his successor, Monsieur Grene, with whom details for completion of the resulting boulevard have been arranged.

Shanghai was visited by a typhoon of extraordinary violence on July 27 and July 28 and a considerable amount of damage resulted locally. A large number of roadside trees were damaged and although only comparatively few were destroyed the majority received an unfortunate set-back. Three of the pontoons along the Bund were sunk and several of the connecting bridges were damaged, one of them being completely buckled. The latter were repaired, and the former were raised after some difficulty by means of pumping dry the compartments. The damage to public buildings was not great considering the violence of the storm. Most of the roads were flooded for a time on the 28th, partly on account of the high tide and partly on account of the large amount of rain which fell during the day.

In my Report for the year 1912, I drew attention to the fact that a distinct revival of the local building trade had taken place during the year under review. Since then an unprecedented amount of building work has been continuously in operation and it would seem that the activity is not in any way a "boom" but rather the direct result of the natural growth of the Settlement, as however rapidly new houses and shops are erected, there is always a demand for more.

Owing to the large increase in the price of all building materials, a great effort is unfortunately being made by many of the Chinese contractors to reduce the cost of construction by using inferior materials and resorting to slipshod methods. In a recent case it was found that the whole of the concrete under the floors of a large block of Chinese houses had been removed after having been "passed by" the District Building Inspector, although the floor boards had been laid.

It is often, and perhaps not unnaturally so, the custom of persons contemplating the erection of new buildings to select the contractor whose tender is the lowest for the carrying out of the work, without in any way enquiring into his character or standing as a contractor, relying on the inspection provided by the Council for the proper execution of the work. This in almost every such case throws a great deal of unnecessary work on the Building Inspection Staff and generally means a considerable monetary loss to the contractor. An increasing number of large buildings has been erected during the last year by Chinese "Architects" and others, having little or no technical experience, and when this is borne in mind it will readily be seen that the Department is called upon to render professional advice which really should be procured from a practising architect. Nothing short of the registration of architects can greatly improve matters.

In the matter of "general" permits, Shanghai probably stands in a unique position as, owing to the great undesirability of allowing the Chinese to effect even the smallest alteration or repair work to a building without supervision, a permit must first be obtained. If this were not rigidly enforced, most disastrous results would surely follow. It will no doubt come as a surprise to any except those actually engaged in estate work to know that over 12,000 permits, excluding permits for new buildings, have been issued by the Public Works Department during the past year. This naturally entails a vast amount of clerical work and requires constant outside supervision as not infrequently a permit is issued for either painting or small repairs, whereas upon inspection of the premises it is found that most extensive structural alterations are contemplated, if not actually in progress, the object of the applicant for the permit usually being to evade the cost of the preparation of plans or the higher fee.





THIBET ROAD SOUTH OF NANKING ROAD: THE DEFENCE CREEK CULVERTED.



The recent erection of several large "Foreign" style buildings to be used as hotels, and the conversion of small blocks of Chinese houses into one hotel, has shown more than ever before the necessity for new Building Rules to govern the design and construction of this class of building.

In most cases it is extremely difficult to persuade the building owner to construct the main staircases and other important parts of the building of fire resisting materials, and to provide adequate means of escape for the occupants in case of fire or a sudden panic. The capitalist unfortunately in many cases employs a Chinese "architect" whose education and experience of construction is generally limited to the old style of Chinese buildings. On the other hand it is worthy of note that little or no opposition is met with from any of the recognized firms of Foreign architects when they are requested to amend their plans of similar premises to meet the Council's requirements.

The lighting of streets in Shanghai, as in other places, is a matter which calls for deliberation, particularly when one has to advise as to the relative merits of gas and electricity—one commodity in the hands of a private Company and the other under the control of the Municipality.

From the outset one must be prepared to look at the question from a broad point of view and, with the experience already gained in Shanghai, it is not too much to say that there are good points to be noted on both sides. It may equally be said that both sides have their disadvantages.

I think it requires little or no argument to prove that in the matter of lighting, public or private, it is unwise to put one's eggs all into one basket. This has been recognized all over the world in connexion with theatres and public buildings. Some private houses in Shanghai are equipped with a dual system of lighting which will never be a source of regret to the occupants. Looking at the question from a broader aspect, however, and having regard to the various causes which may interrupt one service or another, it is not going too far to say that the lighting of the streets should be on the dual system. Experience in the typhoon at the end of July when the electricity supply failed, mainly on account of its overhead wires, and many streets and houses were left in darkness for six days, presented a contrast to those places where gas was the prevailing illuminant.

The following extract from the Aeting Electrical Engineer's Report of August 2, 1915, is of interest :—

"Street Lighting.—The greatest damage was caused to this lighting especially in the Western District, quite a number of the lighting brackets were blown completely off the poles and wires broken in innumerable places. This series system of street lighting, although being very convenient and cheap in many ways, does not lend itself to quick repair work, as one break anywhere on the circuit puts out all the lights on that circuit. There are at present 24 of these circuits some of them 3 to 4 miles long, and it can be easily understood the time required to go round each of them is very considerable. The Central, Eastern and Northern Districts did not suffer much, it was again in the Western where the great delay in getting the lights into service took place. Although the inconvenience to residents, more especially in the Western District, has been very great and the failure of street lighting very serious . . . ."

Another instance, which however did not affect this Settlement, was on the night of the bombing raid in Frenchtown (December 6) when the wires were cut and all electric lights went out in the neighbourhood of the trouble.

Gas lighting is perhaps not so prone to such interruptions, although high winds will frequently put lamps out.

The solution of the street lighting question is the installation of alternate gas and electric lights. I think the general principle must commend itself to all, but I would like to make a suggestion in addition and that is that with lamps side by side, the gas and electricity enterprises would be put on their mettle in healthy competition both as regards the light produced and its cost—a very important point to the Public.

In July, as a result of the judgment of the Court of Consuls in the case of *McBain v. the Municipal Council*, I wrote a report on sanitary systems generally—*Municipal Gazette*, Vol. viii, p. 252). This report was criticized in a leading article in the *North China Daily News* of July 30 which said *inter alia* :—

"We must join issue with the Municipal Engineer when he says that 'a water carriage system of sewers means that whether purified or not, the sewage must eventually be discharged into the river.' Surely this is a *lapsus calami*. What of sewage farms? To take one example, the Borough of Cheltenham, in the valley formed by the semi-circular sweep of the Cotswold Hills, has a sewage farm which is a source



of income to the ratepayers. This farm is situated some distance from the town and naturally, on the lowest side towards the river Severn and, though the neighbourhood is not advertised as a health resort, there are numbers of villages in the vicinity. In this farm cabbage, roots, etc., are grown with great success and sold for fodder."

Now what are the true facts? I quote from the Borough Engineer of Cheltenham himself :—

"So far as Cheltenham is concerned the sewage farm has been a failure and it has been found necessary to carry out new works which have cost approximately £40,000. These only deal with two-thirds of the sewage. The farm is not even dealing satisfactorily with the balance and it is quite likely that the works will have to be extended. The main reasons why the new works have had to be carried out are on account of the smell caused by broad irrigation and the pollution of the streams by the effluents. The actual loss on farming operations during the year ended March 31, 1915, was £287. 10. 1; the loss the year before was £631. 5. 3. To this must be added the cost of the new works. Last year the Interest and Sinking Fund and Working Expenses amounted to £2,599. 19. 11., for the year 1915 these expenses are estimated at £3,108. 12. 7."

I think it advisable to draw attention to this lest anyone should be misled by the Article referred to.

With an exceptionally heavy programme of work to be carried out and a considerable number of members of the Staff on War Service, it goes without saying that without the best efforts of the remainder the Public Works Department could not have got through the work which has been accomplished during the year, and I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the whole hearted support which I have received from every member of the Staff.

#### BRIDGES.

The number of bridges under the control of the Department is forty-six, the number having been considerably reduced on account of the demolition of the bridges over the Yangkingpang and Defence Creek. The remaining bridges may be classified as follows :—

Steel	5
Concrete	11
Timber	30

There are also 199 cross culverts of concrete varying in span from 3 feet to 12 feet.

*Soochow Creek.*—A commencement was again made during the year on the construction of the abutments for the Stone Bridge, the work being undertaken at the instigation of the Chinese authorities. It is expected that the steelwork will be erected during the summer of 1916.

The temporary footbridge which was erected in 1911, to serve foot traffic across the creek in this vicinity, is still in use for this purpose.

The reconstruction of the Markham Road Bridge still remains in abeyance.

Extensive repairs have been carried out on Chapoo Road, Szeehuen Road, Kiangse Road, Honan Road, Shanse Road and Fokien Road Bridges.

*Yangkingpang and Defence Creek.*—Consequent on the filling in of these two creeks, all the bridges crossing them have been removed with the exception of the concrete bridges over Defence Creek at Peking Road and over the Yangkingpang at the Bund. Arrangements for the demolition of the latter were being entered into at the end of the year.

*Hongkew Creek.*—General repairs have been effected on the Hanbury, Yuhang and Yalu Road Bridges and the remainder of the bridges have been painted.

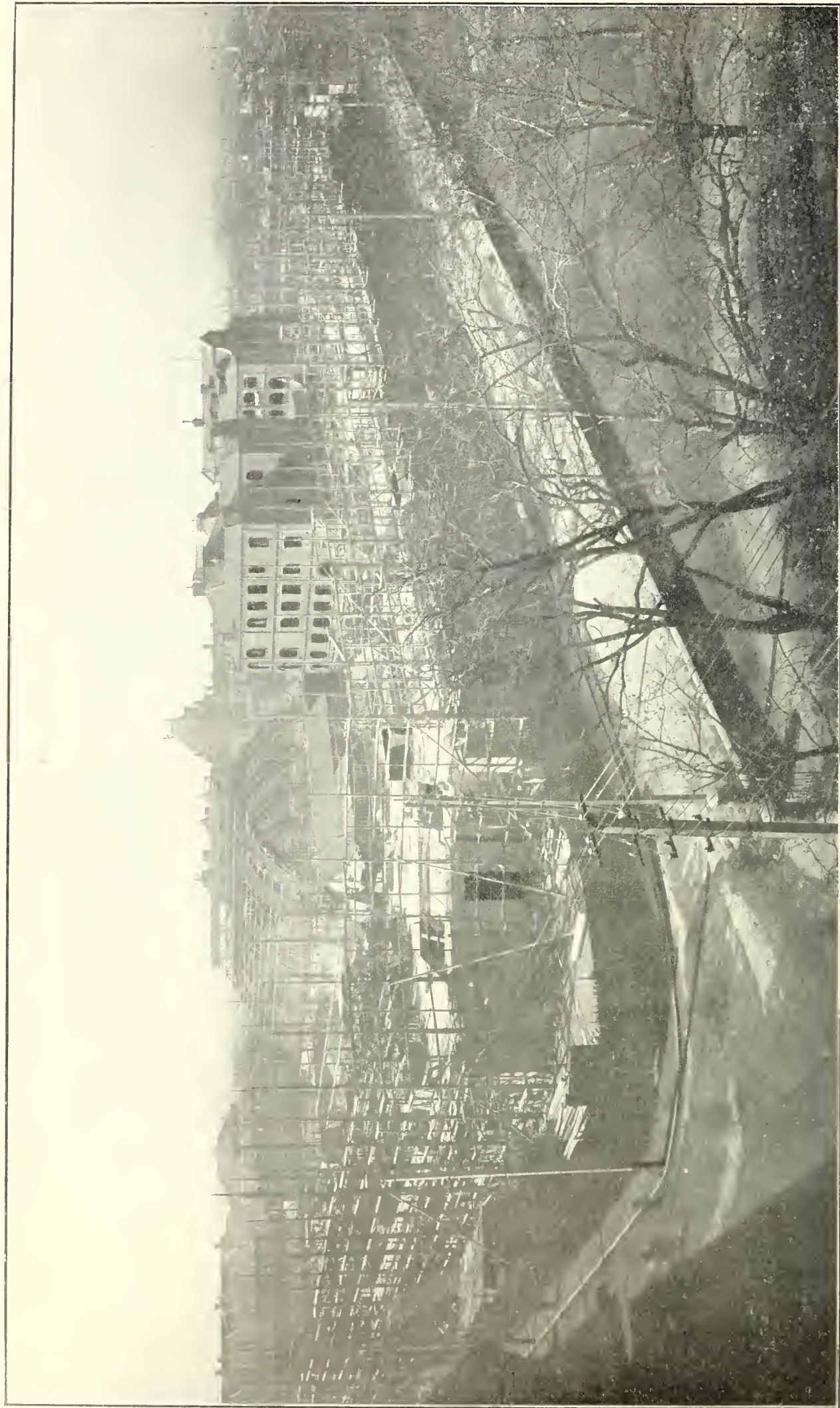
*Singkeipang.*—General repairs have been effected on the Yuenfong and Singkeipang Road Bridges. A disused pontoon bridge has been erected at Arthur Road, to replace an old wooden bridge which had become unsafe for traffic.

*Yungzenpang.*—The wooden bridge at Yates Road has been replaced by one of reinforced concrete.

*Minor Creeks.*—The bridges on the Rubicon system of roads have, for the most part, only had minor repairs carried out to them during the year. The large wooden bridge at the junction of the Hungjao and Rubicon Roads has been extensively repaired.







NEW CENTRAL OFFICES IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

**CADASTRAL OFFICE AND SURVEY WORK.**

*Survey of Districts.*—The re-survey of the Settlement has been continued during the year. Two hundred and thirty-one permanent survey standards were laid down in the Northern, Eastern and Western Districts, and thirty-five miles of traverses completed. An area of approximately 8,260 mow in the more developed portions of these and the Central District has been surveyed in detail and plotted to a scale of 50 feet to an inch.

The following are particulars of general work done during 1915.

Official measurements attended	709
Official plans forwarded by Consulates	466
Lots examined to ascertain whether the title deed proposed to be issued covers rights of way or public creeks	709

Certificates issued with regard to erection of Boundary Stones :—

British Consulate	410
American „	76
German „	9
Japanese „	10
Norwegian „	2
Netherlands „	1

New lots placed under taxation :—

Central District	2
Northern „	11
Eastern „	58
Western „	79

Total 150

Areas revised 105

Lots surveyed in connexion with road improvements :—

	<i>Central.</i>	<i>Northern.</i>	<i>Eastern.</i>	<i>Western.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Widenings	92	71	87	166	416
Extensions	—	7	83	107	197
	92	78	170	273	613

Number of M.C.R. Stones erected 572.

Official plans prepared :—

British Consulate	271 in triplicate.
American „	16 in quadruplicate.
German „	7 „
Italian „	3 „
Netherlands „	1 „
Spanish „	1 „
Swedish „	1 „
Brazilian „	1 „

657 sets of plans of all descriptions, exclusive of official plans, have been prepared.

**BUILDINGS.****Central Offices.**

Steady progress has been made during the year, the walls and granite facade having been erected up to the first floor level, *i.e.* 17' 6" above ground level. Three-fifths of the reinforced concrete work on this floor has been completed and the centering erected for the remainder. Congested conditions of shipping and the resultant difficulty in obtaining delivery of steel bars from abroad will, in all probability, curtail progress in the near future, but no special difficulty has arisen in obtaining the necessary granite from



Soochow. The steel roof-trusses for the Drill Hall have all been erected, and the side walls have been built for half the height to the eaves.

### Fire Brigade.

*Hongkew Fire Station.*—Plans for this building were prepared in the spring, the contract being signed in June, but owing to difficulties arising in connexion with the Thorne Road boundary, no work was actually commenced until August. The building occupies part of the site of the old Concreteware Yard and will front the Woosung Road, Range Road and Thorne Road, part of the main facade conforming with the circums recently acquired at the juncture of Woosung and Range Roads.

The Ground Floor provides a large engine-room 64'  $\times$  30' with four exits to the circus, each 11' wide, and with four similar entrances from the back compound. A watch-room overlooks the engine-room and main exits. The remainder of the Ground Floor is occupied by a drill and recreation room 37'  $\times$  36' and various smaller rooms for uniforms, appliances, hose, coal, cleaning gear, etc., and with a boiler and drying-room at the east end. The First and Second Floors provide quarters for the foreign firemen, there being 12 rooms, 17'  $\times$  18', each with a bathroom and veranda, and a mess-room, common-room, kitchen and service room. The upper floors of the northern end of the Block provide quarters for the Chinese staff with kitchen, messroom and bathroom on each floor. A hose-drying tower and lookout lantern connect with the building on the back, the tower being 96' high to the parapet, with a lantern extending 12 feet above.

The building is being erected in red brick and artificial stone dressings. The whole of the floors, staircases, beams, columns and foundations are of reinforced concrete and the roof will be of the same material, with access from both ends of the building.

Heating will be by means of open fire places only and an ample supply of hot water is arranged for from the boiler room on ground floor, and a complete system of electric light and bells will be provided. The contract price was Tls. 55,850. The building has now reached the first floor level.

### Police Force.

*Gordon Road Police Station : Gurdwara.*—This building is being erected towards the west end of the Station compound, east of the Chinese Training Depot. Plans were approved in September and the work is progressing rapidly towards roof level. The Ground Floor provides Station store-rooms, Indian kitchens and baths, thus replacing the old one-storey building which will shortly be demolished. The First Floor provides a large store-room 63'  $\times$  30' for general Police stores and will thus relieve the congestion now obtaining in the main building. The Gurdwara proper occupies the second floor, and is approached by a separate staircase at the south end. Two private rooms are provided for the first and second Granthi, also a small reading room and a committee room. The building is of red brick with dressings of artificial stone. The contract price is Tls. 12,250.

*West Hongkew Police Station.*—The boundary wall at this Station has now been completed by the erection of a small portion on the east side.

*Gaol.*—The boundary wall towers at the north-east and north-west corners of the outer compound have been altered to provide shelter for the warders on duty and also to permit of better surveillance of the Gaol compound. The platforms are now closed in on the sides adjoining the street by brick walls, and projecting concrete roofs have been erected over the entire platforms. The upper portions of the staircase enclosures, which formed obstructions to the view of the compound from the towers have been removed, access to the platforms being now obtained by means of sliding hatchways.

*Bubbling Well Police Station.*—A boundary wall of red brick with Ningpo stone plinth, cappings and dressings has been erected round the portion of the boundary facing Yuyuen and Jessfield Roads. The main entrance gates have been maintained in their former positions, the entrance on the east side in Yuyuen Road has been dispensed with, while small gates on the west side give access to the stables and Sikhs' quarters.

### Educational Department.

*Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.*—A description of this building appeared in the Report for last year (page 7B). The general structure has been completed and all interior woodwork and finishings are well in hand. The unusually porous nature of the ground and the close proximity of the low-lying swamp immediately to the westward, rendered work in connexion with the foundations and excavations particularly difficult; heavy rains completely filled the trenches and made any satisfactory progress with the heating cellar quite impossible. The site had, within recent years, been raised with ashes, house refuse and other



highly porous material so that water pumped from the foundation trenches rapidly percolated back again from every direction, in fact the work was brought to a standstill until fine dry weather prevailed. Some further delay occurred owing to the late delivery of goods from Europe, particularly metal tubing for electric conduits. A large amount of furniture will be required for the building, for which designs and specifications are now being prepared.

*Nieh Chih Kwei Public School for Chinese.*—This school has now been completed and will be opened shortly. A description of the building appeared in last year's Annual Report page 7B.

### Health Department.

*Isolation Hospital—West Block.*—Alternative sketch plans were prepared for this building in July and August and the final drawings were approved early in November and the work has been commenced.

The new Block will occupy the site originally allocated for the purpose, being immediately westward from the Administration Block. The building will be three stories in height, all floors being exactly similar in plan and each capable of being divided at the centre thus forming six subdivisions for the possible segregation of different diseases, if at any time found desirable.

Each floor contains two large wards for six beds, four wards for two beds, and six private rooms: all these rooms face south overlooking the Hospital garden. The large wards and the private rooms all have verandas. A corridor 8' wide forms the longitudinal axis of the block, opening at each end on to a fireproof concrete staircase giving access to the garden. On the north of this corridor are situated the duty-rooms, service, baths, etc. A large lift will give access to each floor.

In construction the new building will differ materially from the east Block erected in 1903, there being no justification in duplicating methods now rapidly becoming obsolete and which have proved expensive in maintenance. All the brickwork will be built in cement mortar, the floors and roof throughout will be of reinforced concrete and the larger portion of windows will be of steel. All rooms and corridors will be warmed by ventilating radiators and there will be no open fires or stoves whatever in the building. A heating cellar is provided in the centre of the block so that an ample supply of hot water is ensured.

The servants' quarters will be enlarged and extended at the back, the one-storey portion being raised to the height of adjoining buildings.

*Victoria Nursing Home.*—Extensions have been carried out to the Maternity Ward, considerably increasing the accommodation and efficiency. The addition, which is on the east side, consists of two floors with brick walls, and reinforced concrete floors and roof. The ground floor comprises a labour room 23' × 14', sterilizing room 15' 6" × 12' 6", and night nursery 15' 6" × 15', the sterilizing room connecting directly with the hall of the main building. The first floor consists of a large private room 20' × 14' 6" and a smaller room 15' 6" square. A glazed corridor on the north side gives communication between the various rooms, and also connects with No. 5 Range Road, the back portion of which—formerly boys' quarters—has been converted into a sink-room for use in connexion with the extension. This corridor enables No. 5 Range Road to be used at any time as part of the Maternity Ward. The floors in the sterilizing and labour rooms are of terrazzo, with rounded skirtings, and all angles at the junctions of walls and ceilings are rounded. The main entrance to the Maternity Ward has been transferred to the north side where a new vestibule with tiled floor has been constructed. Heating in the extension is by means of electric radiators. Open fireplaces are also provided in the private rooms.

During the year the Chinese houses on the Nursing Home site in Woosung Road have been demolished, and the boundary wall has now been completed round the Woosung and Range Roads. The portion of wall enclosing the Police Hospital for Chinese has been raised to a height of 8 feet.

### ROADS.

#### Works Completed on Existing Roads and Road Extensions.

**Central District.**—*Fokien Road.*—A concrete road has been laid for the entire length from Sungkiang Road to Soochow Road in place of the previously existing chip paving, in order to accommodate the railless cars. A contribution towards the cost of this work was made by the Tramway Company.

Szechuen Road.—The locally-made bituminous blocks which were laid in 1913 in sections of the road between Hankow Road and Sungkiang Road have been replaced with asphaltic concrete.

Peking Road.—Tar macadam has been laid from Yuenmingyuen Road to The Bund.

Sungkiang Road.—This has been made up between The Bund and Szechuen Road and for a short length east of Yunnan Road. The spall foundation has been laid in various other sections of the road.

Thibet Road.—This has been made up from Peking Road to Swatow Road and work is proceeding on the remaining length of the road between Swatow Road and Sungkiang Road.

**Northern District.**—North Kiangse Road.—The old existing sewer between the Soochow Creek and Tsepoo Road has been replaced by an eggshaped concrete sewer varying in size from 3'  $\times$  2' at its outlet to 1' 6''  $\times$  1' at its summit.

North Shansue Road.—The old existing sewer between the Soochow Creek and the Tongdongkaloong has been replaced by a 1' 6''  $\times$  1' egg-shaped sewer.

Alabaster Road.—The existing 3'  $\times$  2' sewer between North Thibet Road and Winchester Road has been relaid.

Broadway.—Asphaltum macadam has been laid on the two margins and tar macadam on the tram track from the Garden Bridge to the Hongkew Creek.

The surfaces of the following roads have been treated with bituminous material :—

Dixwell Road from North Szechuen Road to Mukden Road.

Chapoo Road from Range Road to Boone Road.

Hannen Road north of Range Road.

North Szechuen Road from the Swimming Bath to the entrance to the Hongkew Recreation Ground.

**Eastern District.**—Broadway East.—The old brick foundation between Hwakee Road and Wayside has been replaced by a spall foundation. This was in continuation of similar work carried out in 1914 between the Hongkew Creek and Hwakee Road.

Batavia Road.—The road has been raised and a 12' strip metalled from Yangtszepoo Road to Thorburn Road. A 2' 3''  $\times$  1' 6'' sewer has been laid for a short length west of Dalny Road.

Dalny Road.—A 12'' sewer has been laid from Batavia Road to Yangtszepoo Road.

Baikal Road.—The road has been raised and a 12' strip metalled from Macgregor Road to Thorburn Road.

Kinchow Road.—A 12'' sewer has been laid, the road raised and a 12' strip ballasted and metalled north of Baikal Road and adjoining the Nieh Chih Kuei School. A 12'' sewer has been laid north of Kwenming Road.

Madras Road.—The raising and cross culverting has been completed from Lay Road to east of Lahore Road. Raising has been partly carried out by means of mud dredged from the Wayside Public Wharf west of Kandy Road.

Kandy Road.—The widening has been carried out opposite the Flour Mill. The Foochow pole railing along the River frontage has been replaced by standard iron railing.

Simla Road.—The road has been raised and a 12' strip metalled south of Yangtszepoo Road.

Paoting Road.—A side ditch has been cut, the road raised and a 12' strip metalled from Tongshan Road to Kwenming Road.

Yochow Road.—The road has been raised and a 10' strip metalled from Chaoufoong Road to the west end of Cadastral Lot 1318A.

East Yuhang Road.—A 3' diameter culvert has been laid and the old creek filled in from east of Chaoufoong Road to Singkeipang Road, and the raising between Chaoufoong Road and Chusan Road has been partially effected.

Ward Road.—A 3' diameter culvert has been laid and the side ditch filled in opposite Cadastral Lot 2062.

Whashing Road.—A stone pitched bunding has been constructed along the River frontage and the road raised as far as the Conservancy Normal Line, both works being carried out by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

Rangoon Road.—A 12'' sewer has been laid opposite Cadastral Lot 4202.

Thorburn Road.—A rectification of the line has been carried out north of Yangtszepoo Road and an awkward bend in the road thereby eliminated.

Tungchow Road.—The road has been made up for the full width where it adjoins the Municipal Workshops.

The surfaces of the following roads have been treated with bituminous material :—

Lay Road from Ward Road to Yangtszepoo Road.

Yangtszepoo Road from the tram terminus to The Point.

Ward Road from Lay Road to Whashing Road.

**Western District.**—Bubbling Well Road.—The spall foundation has been laid from Carter Road to Medhurst Road to replace the old defective broken brick foundation.

A commencement was made towards the end of the year on culverting the Yungzeenpang opposite the Burlington Hotel with 4' 6" diameter tubes.

Seymour Road.—A 4' 6" diameter culvert has been laid, the side ditch filled in and the roadway made up south of Bubbling Well Road.

Nanyang Road.—A 12" diameter sewer has been laid, the side ditch filled in and the roadway metalled for a width of 12 feet between Seymour Road and Ferry Road.

Ferry Road.—The mud track has been metalled from Avenue Road to Sinza Road.

Hart Road.—The mud track has been metalled from Annam Road to Great Western Road.

Great Western Road.—The road has been straightened out in several places between Seymour Road and Hart Road and the side ditches filled in from Chengtu Road to Siccawei Road.

Moulmein Road.—The road has been raised from Weihaiwei Road to Great Western Road and a 12" sewer laid for a short length south of Weihaiwei Road.

Tamsui Road.—The road has been raised from Avenue Edward VII to Manila Road and a 12" sewer laid.

Manila Road.—The mud track has been metalled for the full length of this road.

Markham Road.—The mud track has been metalled from Gordon Road to where the road joins the Soochow Creek.

Edinburgh Road.—The road has been raised and a 12' strip metalled for the entire length of this road from Siccawei Road to Brenan Road.

Brenan Road.—The road has been raised and a 12' strip metalled from Edinburgh Road to Brenan Piece.

Weihaiwei Road.—A 3' diameter culvert has been laid and the side ditch filled in immediately west of Yates Road.

Avenue Road.—A 3' diameter culvert has been laid and the side ditch filled in along the frontage of Cadastral Lot 2940, and similar work is in progress from west of Medhurst Road to Carter Road. The macadam at the junction of Gordon Road has been replaced by concrete in order to make a better crossing for traffic passing along Gordon Road.

Chengtu Road.—The road has been raised and a 12' strip metalled from Weihaiwei Road to Mandalay Road and the laying of a 12" sewer completed for this length of the road. The creek which ran along the scheduled line of this road from Mandalay Road to Bubbling Well Road has been filled in, a 1' 6" × 1' sewer having been laid on its bed.

Tatung Road.—A 12" sewer has been laid and a 12' strip metalled south of Shanhaikwan Road.

Chungking Road.—The road has been metalled immediately south of Mandalay Road to join up with the previously existing metalling.

Warren Road.—The Artery Creek has been diverted for a portion of its length and the erection of two wooden bridges has thereby been rendered unnecessary.

Medhurst Road.—A 12" sewer has been laid from Avenue Road to Sinza Road and from Tokio Road to Sinza Road.

Hardoon Road.—The road has been diverted between Great Western Road and Bubbling Well Road to a position west of its old site.

West Soochow Road.—The road has been opened to traffic as an unmetalled road east of Tonquin Road.



A short length of the road has been metalled for a width of 12' east of Tatung Road.

Carter Road.—Asphaltum macadam has been laid on the two margins and tar macadam on the tram track from Bubbling Well Road to Avenue Road.

The surfaces of the following roads have been treated with bituminous material :—

- Weihaiwei Road from Mohawk Road to Seymour Road.
- Bubbling Well Road from Thibet Road to Siccawei Road.
- Siccawei Road from Bubbling Well Road to Siccawei.
- Jessfield Road from Bubbling Well Road to Robison Road.
- Robison Road from Jessfield Road to Gordon Road.
- Kiaochow Road from Yuyuen Road to Robison Road.
- Edinburgh Road from Siccawei Road to Brenan Road.
- Brenan Road from Edinburgh Road to Brenan Piece.
- Seymour Road from Great Western Road to Bubbling Well Road.
- Gordon Road from Bubbling Well Road to Robison Road.
- Connaught Road from Gordon Road to Jessfield Road.
- Hart Road from Sinza Road to Connaught Road.
- Mohawk Road from Weihaiwei Road to Bubbling Well Road.
- Chungking Road from Great Western Road to Weihaiwei Road.
- Love Lane from Bubbling Well Road to Yates Road.
- Roads south of Great Western Road.

Description and Mileage of Roads and Footways.

The mileage of roads under the control of the Council is about 120 miles and may be classified as follows:—

Description.	DISTRICTS.				Total Mileage
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
Macadamized	<i>Miles</i> 11·412	<i>Miles</i> 14·096	<i>Miles</i> 16·699	<i>Miles</i> 32·261	74·468
Paved	8·313	6·234	2·857	2·666	20·070
Unmetalled		128	5·147	20·311	25·586
Total	19·725	20·458	24·703	55·238	120·124

and the mileage of footways as follows :—

Description	DISTRICTS.				Total Mileage
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
Paved	<i>Miles</i> 30·978	<i>Miles</i> 27·251	<i>Miles</i> 12·961	<i>Miles</i> 17·911	89·101
Unpaved	·241	2·514	2·585	9·983	15·323
Total	31·219	29·765	15·546	27·894	104·424

Tramway Track.

The maintenance of the macadamized area of the track and the cleansing of the rail grooves has been carried out by the Department under the arrangement holding with the Tramway Company.

The work of reinstatement of the road consequent on track repairs has been carried out by the Tramway Company but it is proposed that such work when tar macadam is involved shall be carried out by the Department, the Tramway Company paying at the rate which it would cost to reinstate with ordinary macadam.

The track has been lowered at the old Loongfei Bridge on account of the removal of the latter and the lowering of the roadway at the point.



Similar work has been carried out at the Chekiang Road Bridge over the old Yangkingpang.

The laying of a concrete roadway for the entire length of Fokien Road was completed and available for the railless cars towards the end of June. Since that time the cars have been operated continuously.

A turn-out has been laid in Cunningham Road at the junction of Boundary Road.

#### Cleansing and Watering.

The boating contract for the removal of road refuse from the various shoots to approved dumping grounds by means of boats has been satisfactorily carried out.

The ponies employed by the Department have been supplied during the year by contract with the Horse Bazaar. The price per pony per month was raised from April 1 from Tls. 28.50 to Tls. 30.00 on account of the increased market rates for fodder.

All repairs to carts and harness have been carried out departmentally at the Tungchow Road Workshops.

*Plant.*—The particulars and dispositions of the Rolling Stock on December 31, 1915, were as follows :—

Description	Central and Western Districts	Northern and Eastern Districts	Total
Water Carts	37	24	61
Gully Carts	10	9	19
Dust Carts	21	15	36
Machine Scrapers	7	6	13
Machine Brushes	22	14	36
Works Carts	54	36	90
Sets of Harness	103	78	181

#### ROAD SWEEPINGS, GULLY DEPOSIT, ETC., COLLECTED.

Month.	Garbage Cartloads.	Ashes Cartloads.	Road Detritus Cartloads.	Gully Deposit Cartloads.	Total.
January	93	—	3,213	1,174	4,480
February	101	24	2,577	935	3,637
March	186	—	3,194	1,056	4,436
April	180	—	3,176	1,192	4,548
May	100	—	3,169	1,025	4,294
June	107	—	3,246	1,108	4,461
July	93	—	2,449	977	3,519
August	80	—	3,407	1,042	4,529
September	66	—	3,196	1,008	4,270
October	62	—	3,278	1,039	4,379
November	60	—	3,299	1,079	4,438
December	74	—	3,435	978	4,487
Totals	1,202	24	37,639	12,613	51,478

Of the 37,639 cartloads of road detritus collected, 6,300 cartloads were used for raising land in private gardens.

Water Supply.

The following is the Annual Return supplied by the Waterworks Company.

WATER SUPPLIED FOR WATERING ROADS AND ALL OTHER MUNICIPAL PURPOSES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1915.

Month.	Watering Roads.		All other Purposes.	Water used.
	Cartloads.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Total. Gallons.
January	10,366	2,073,200	5,093,789	7,166,989
February	11,510	2,302,000	4,039,165	6,341,165
March	30,124	6,024,800	4,259,806	10,284,606
April	15,365	3,073,000	4,225,302	7,298,302
May	46,578	9,315,600	5,380,078	14,695,678
June	31,624	6,324,800	5,449,167	11,773,967
July	51,266	10,253,200	7,221,027	17,474,227
August	43,096	8,619,200	6,504,503	15,123,703
September	37,677	7,535,400	6,387,489	13,922,889
October	25,098	5,019,600	5,346,394	10,365,994
November	17,156	3,431,200	4,435,754	7,866,954
December	19,278	3,855,600	4,380,374	8,235,974
Total	339,138	67,827,600	62,722,848	130,550,448
Watering Roads on 322 days, 339,138 cartloads			67,827,600 gallons.	
Police Stations, Abattoirs, Markets, Latrines			48,083,000    "	
Electric Light Works			5,051,000       "	
Making Roads, Steam Rollers and Washing Carts, etc.			4,813,750       "	
Sanitary purposes			480,000         "	
Used at Fires			4,295,098       "	
			<hr/>	
			Total 130,550,448 gallons.	
<hr/>				
Daily Average 357,672 Gallons.				

Hydrants and Mains.

Fifty-four additional hydrants for fire and street watering purposes have been erected on Municipal roads as follows :—

	Pattern No. 2	Pattern No. 4	Pattern No. 5	Total
Northern District	2	1	—	3
Eastern „	1	2	—	3
Western „	1	22	—	23
Outside Settlement Limits	3	17	5	25
Totals	7	42	5	54

The following lengths of water mains have been laid in Municipal roads :—

	30'' main feet.	25'' main feet.	20'' main feet.	16'' main feet.	12'' main feet.	9'' main feet.	6'' main feet.	Totals
Central District	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	60
Northern „	—	—	—	2,436	—	—	552	2,988
Eastern „	864	4,724	8,724	—	—	—	1,133	15,445
Western „	—	—	—	—	7,115	2,952	3,006	13,073
Outside Settlement Limits	—	—	—	—	2,782	900	1,620	5,302
Totals	864	4,724	8,724	2,436	9,897	3,852	6,371	36,868

In addition to the above 1,400 feet of existing 6'' main have been replaced by a 9'' main, 2,013 feet of 6'' main replaced by a 12'' main and 342 feet of 3'' main replaced by a 6'' main in the Western District; and 372 feet of existing 6'' main have been replaced by a 12'' main outside the Settlement limits. The following lengths of existing mains in the Northern and Eastern Districts have been taken up along the route of the new pumping mains :—200 feet of 3'' main, 5,750 feet of 6'' main, 600 feet of 7 main and 1,650 feet of 9'' main.

**LABOUR.**

The following table shows the average number of men employed daily upon public works, exclusive of contractors' employes :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Foremen	202	204	201	203	205	205	207	204	205	205	206	206
Artisans	366	271	463	456	605	483	458	451	431	323	281	333
Coolies	2,392	2,044	3,188	3,027	3,936	3,186	3,118	3,107	2,756	2,280	2,317	2,544
Mafoos	167	167	167	167	167	167	161	167	167	167	167	167
Convicts	199	183	150	200	198	215	160	150	—	—	201	225

**Convict Labour.**

Employment has been found for an average number of 157 convicts per day upon 177 working days. The gross amount earned upon work executed for the Public Works Department was Tls. 1,973.65 and \$405.95.

The convicts were mainly employed in breaking stone at the Ewo Road Yard and in chip paving this yard. No stonebreaking was done in September and October owing to shortage of warders.

**Work Shelters.**

The administration of the Work Shelters previously undertaken by the Municipal Engineer, working in conjunction with the Dean of the Holy Trinity Cathedral and the Captain Superintendent of Police, was transferred to the Charity Organization Committee in August, the Municipal Engineer continuing to exercise control in the capacity of a member of the Charity Organization Committee.

The nationalities of the inmates were as follows :—

British	11
American	1
Danish	1
Portuguese	3
Swedish	4
Norwegian	2
Italian	1
Greek	1
Spanish	2
Dutch	1
Polish	1
	<hr/>
	28
	<hr/>

The number of daily admissions and amounts of stone broken and wood chopped were as follows :—

	Daily admission.	Cubic feet of stone broken.	Bundles of wood chopped.
January	1	—	—
February	2	8	
March	4	8	
April	0	0	
May	0	0	
June	4	12	
July	3	3	
August	15	0	
September	31	0	
October	128	0	450
November	108	0	282
December	185	0	340
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	481	31	1,072
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

CREEKS AND RIVER.

Dredging.

The minor creeks have been cleaned out regularly by means of hand dredging as silting up occurred from time to time.

Mud has been dredged from the Soochow Creek between the Whangpoo and Thibet Road Bridge and from the pontoons along the Bund Foreshore for use in filling in the Yangkingpang and Defence Creek.

Mud dredged from the Wayside Public Wharf has been used for raising Madras Road.

The following table shows the amount of mud removed from the main creeks during the year :—

<i>Bund Foreshore and Soochow Creek</i>	9,231 fong
<i>Wayside Public Wharf</i>	600 ..
<i>Hongkew Creek</i>	2,004 ..
<i>Tszepang</i>	479 ..
<i>Singkeipang</i>	1,078 ..
<i>Yangtszepoo Creek</i>	1,044 ..

Bundings.

*Soochow Creek.*—A commencement was made towards the end of September on the construction of a reinforced concrete bunding where the Markham Road adjoins the creek. The work is being carried out under contract and progress has been satisfactory.

A timber bunding has been constructed north of Macao Road adjoining Cadastral Lot 4558, Western, a contribution towards the cost of the work having been made by the interested party.

The existing timber bunding along Brenan Road close to the point where the Fahwa Creek joins the Soochow Creek has been reconstructed and strengthened.

*Hongkew Creek.*—Extensive repairs have been carried out on the various sections of the timber bundings along the creek.

Landing Accommodation.

*Soochow Creek.*—Two timber jetties have been erected along the new bunding north of Macao Road.

The contract for the construction of the concrete bunding along the Markham Road provides for the erection of three concrete jetties.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The following tables show the number of street lamps in lighting on December 31, 1915 :—

Gas.

Type	Removed during 1915					Erected during 1915					In lighting December 31, 1915				
	District					District					District				
	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total
" C " Burners	2	2	1	—	5	—	4	—	1	5	119	216	34	105	474
Refuge lamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Bijou Burners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	25	—	42
Flame Burners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	3	4	1	57
Other Burners	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	1	7	1	5	14
High pressure lamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	30	6	—	—	36
Total	2	2	1	—	5	—	12	1	1	14	199	251	64	111	625



**Electricity.**

Type	Removed during 1915					Erected during 1915					In lighting December 31, 1915				
	District					District					District				
	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total
Flame Arcs	34	10	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	2	12
Enclosed Arcs	1	19	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	7	6	32
Metallic Filaments															
400 c.p.	—	3	1	—	4	18	32	1	2	53	80	103	35	52	270
200 c.p.	—	—	2	—	2	63	1	5	—	69	77	17	37	36	167
100 c.p.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	6	1	120	57	184
60 c.p.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	50	18	68	108	88	213	392	801
Total	35	32	4	—	71	81	33	64	20	198	286	223	412	545	1,466

The following table shows the fines which have been imposed for defective and/or unlighted lamps.

Month.	Electricity.	Gas.
January	Tls. 255.28	\$159.30
February	159.76	73.20
March	131.91	43.50
April	326.71	28.50
May	63.10	4.20
June	95.79	3.90
July	98.45	6.00
August	922.93	33.30
September	83.38	24.60
October	81.89	13.80
November	218.69	8.70
December	63.89	9.90
	Tls. 2,501.78	\$408.90

**NEW BUILDINGS.**

The most important buildings and blocks of houses erected or in progress during the year were :—

*Central District.*—32 Chinese houses, Fokien and Soochow Roads ; 1 Hotel and 6 shops, Chekiang and Hankow Roads ; 95 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Nanking, Kweihow, Kiukiang and Yunnan Roads ; 31 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Kwangse and Yunnan Roads ; 23 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Kookaloong ; 50 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Canton and Shantung Roads ; 21 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Szechuen Road ; 25 Chinese houses, Fokien Road ; 1 Foreign shop and Hotel, Nanking and Kwangse Roads ; 1 Bank building, stables, servants' quarters, Peking and Kiangse Roads ; 94 Chinese houses and 5 gatehouses, Peking, Chekiang and Chefoo Roads ; 73 Chinese houses and 4 gatehouses, Kwangse and Yunnan Roads ; 1 Hotel, Hoopoh and Foochow Roads ; 1 Foreign shop and offices, Foochow and Honan Roads ; 1 Godown and 2 Foreign shops, Szechuen Road.

*Northern District.*—4 Foreign houses, Range and Haskell Roads ; 42 Chinese houses, Woochang Road ; 55 Chinese houses, North Kiangse and Tsungming Roads ; 52 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Woosung and Morrison Roads ; 21 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Dongkaloong ; 21 Chinese houses, Miller, Hanbury and Nanzing Roads ; 63 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Minghong, Miller and Boone Roads ; 158 Chinese houses and 4 gatehouses, Nanzing, Boone, Miller and Minghong Roads ; 79 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Woosung and Yuhang Roads ; 63 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Haining Road ; 2 Foreign shops, Broadway ; 39 Chinese houses, Broadway, Nanzing, and Tsingpoo Roads ; 578 Chinese houses, North Szechuen, Woochang and Tiendong Roads ; 1 Chinese School Building, Quinsan Road ; 71 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Woosung and Woochang Roads ; 60 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses,

Haining Road : 50 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Tsungming Road : 98 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Haining, Purdon, Boone and North Honan Roads : 27 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Boundary Road : 63 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Woohang and Miller Roads : 20 Chinese Houses, Haining Road.

*Eastern District.*—1 Cotton Mill, Wetmore Road; 1 Weaving Mill, Yangtszepoo Road; 1 Water Tower, Pumphouse, dyeing shed and bleaching shed, Yangtszepoo Road : 62 Chinese houses, Yangtszepoo Road; 1 Cold Storage Godown and Offices, Samarang Road Extension; 90 Chinese houses and 5 gatehouses, Dalny and Batavia Roads : 22 Chinese houses, Yangtszepoo Road and Agra Road Extension; 4 godowns, Yangtszepoo Road : 1 Foreign house, servants' quarters and Lodge, Tongshan Road; 1 Foreign house, servants' quarters and Lodge, Baikal Road : 36 Chinese houses, East Seward Road; 32 Chinese houses, Wuehow Road and Hailar Road Extension; 2 Foreign houses, Whashing Road; 28 Chinese houses, Tongshan Road : 1 Cotton Mill, Delhi Road Extension : 29 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Hailar Road : 1 Filature and Engine house, Hailar Road; 21 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Ward Road; 35 Chinese houses, and 2 gatehouses, East Yalu and Urga Roads; 28 Chinese houses, Yangtszepoo Road; 29 Chinese bungalows, and 1 gatehouse, Lay Road; 2 Foreign houses, servants' quarters and playshed, Baikal Road : 1 Silk Filature, Urga Road : 1 Mill, 1 Weaving shed, Yangtszepoo Road; 1 Godown, Ward Road; 2 Foreign houses, Chaoufoong Road : 52 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Yangtszepoo Road : 33 Chinese houses and 1 shed, Urga Road : 84 Chinese houses, Yangtszepoo Road : 11 Foreign houses, Baikal Road.

*Western District.*—42 Chinese bungalows, Ferry Road : 27 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Sinza Road : 71 Chinese houses and 4 gatehouses, Chengtu Road; 42 Chinese houses, Ichang Road; 1 Mill and 1 Godown, Markham Road; 27 Chinese houses, Sinza Road; 23 Chinese houses, Avenue Road; 2 Foreign houses, 5 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Weihaiwei Road; 27 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Weihaiwei Road; 58 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Mohawk Road; 32 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Chengtu Road Extension; 27 Chinese houses, Tamsui Road; 34 Chinese houses, Carter Road; 47 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Sinza Road; 48 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Avenue Road; 69 Chinese houses and 8 gatehouses, Avenue Road; 395 Chinese houses and 11 gatehouses, Great Western, Hardoon and Weihaiwei Roads; 31 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Great Western Road; 39 Chinese houses, Weihaiwei and Ferry Road Extension; 63 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Shanhaikwan Road; 3 Blocks stables, etc., Mohawk and Bubbling Well Roads; 63 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Medhurst Road and Tokio Road Extension; 35 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Mandalay Road; 36 Chinese houses, Park Road; 21 Chinese houses, Chengtu Road; 21 Chinese houses, Seymour Road; 1 Printing Works, Godown and Block of Offices, Off Hart and Bubbling Well Roads; 48 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Shanhaikwan Road; 49 Chinese houses, Macao Road; 58 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Medhurst Road; 1 Godown and 1 Flour Mill, West Soochow Road Extension; 23 Chinese houses, 1 Foreign house and servants' quarters, Sinza Road; 188 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Hardoon and Annam Roads; 100 Chinese houses and 5 gatehouses, Chengtu Road; 39 Chinese houses, Yuyuen Road.

**New Building Permits.**

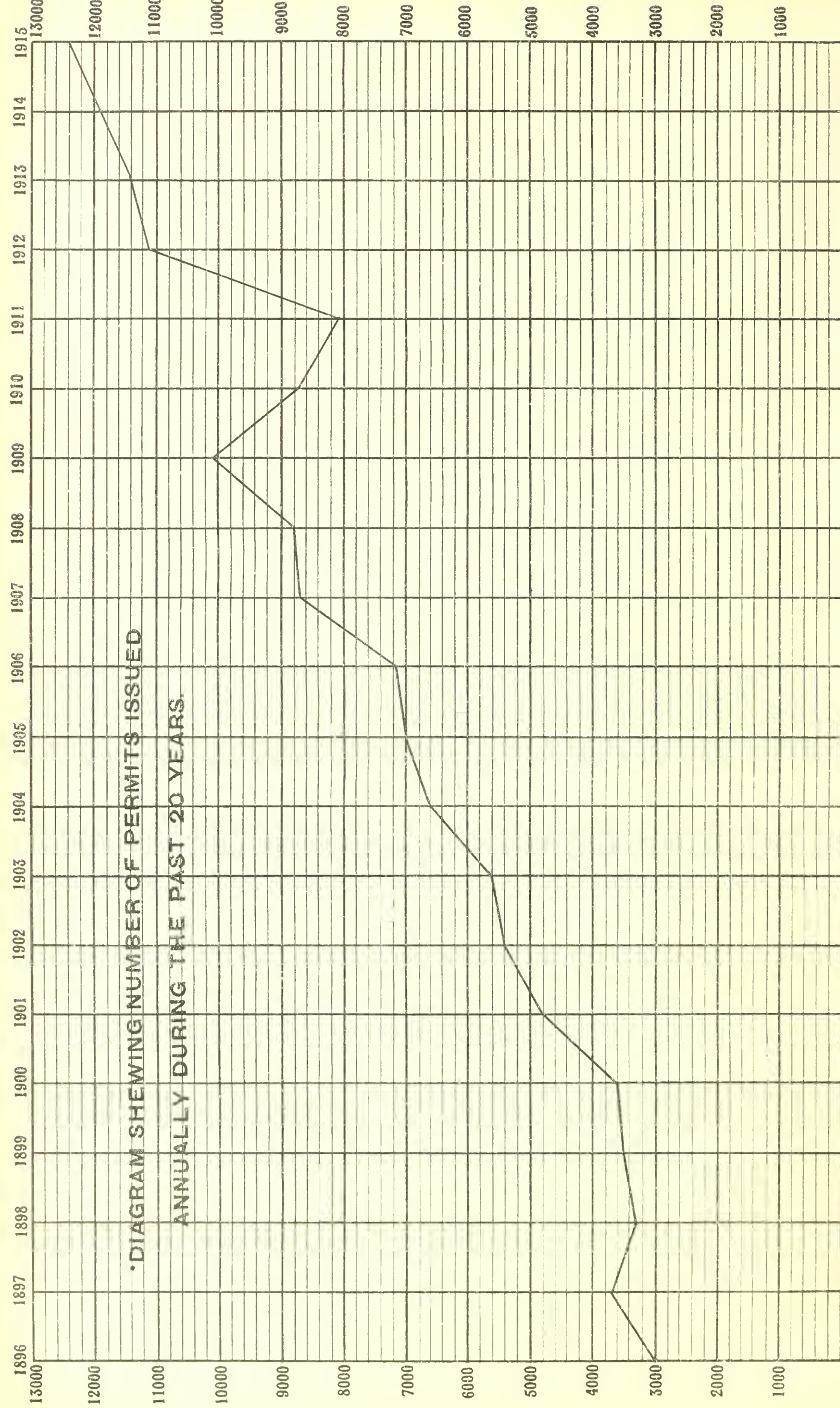
During the year permits have been issued for the erection of 6,892 struetures as against 8,824 in 1914, and 4,435 in 1913.

For the sake of comparison the figures for the last 10 years are given :—

Year.	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	Total.
1906	751	1,515	1,501	1,644	5,411
1907	987	1,141	848	1,912	4,888
1908	497	841	603	1,140	3,081
1909	309	129	558	784	2,080
1910	555	601	515	696	2,367
1911	479	139	355	280	1,253
1912	533	1,035	956	939	3,513
1913	702	1,160	538	2,035	4,435
1914	1,380	1,622	2,153	3,669	8,824
1915	848	1,848	1,411	2,785	6,892

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•DIAGRAM SHEWING NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED  
ANNUALLY DURING THE PAST 20 YEARS.

\* PERMITS FOR NEW BUILDINGS NOT INCLUDED



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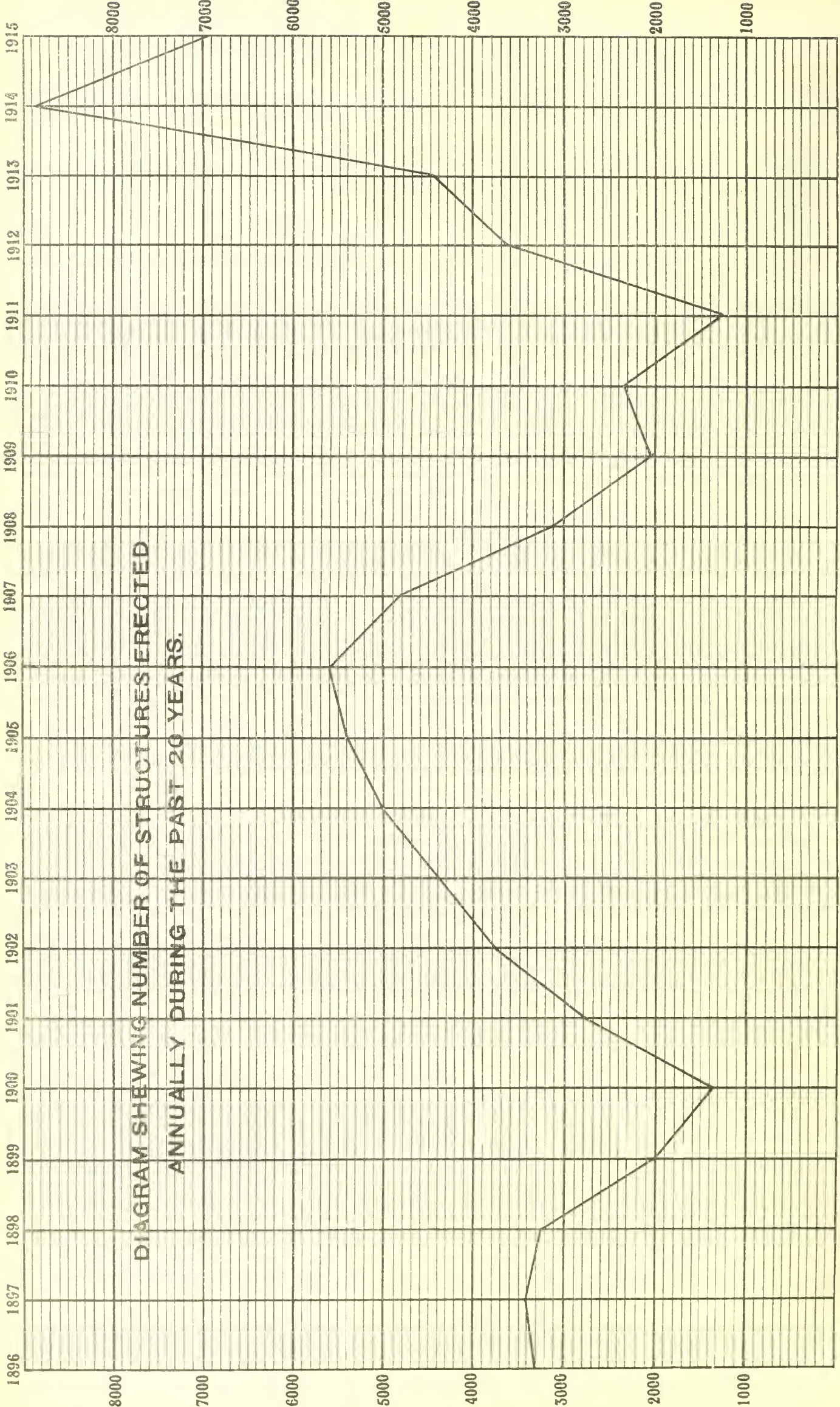


DIAGRAM SHEWING NUMBER OF STRUCTURES ERECTED  
ANNUALLY DURING THE PAST 20 YEARS.

The new buildings erected during the year as compared with the years 1913 and 1914 may be classified as follows :—

Description.	1915	1914	1913
Chinese houses	6,134	7,869	3,780
Foreign buildings	41	149	158
Godowns	27	29	24
Stables	21	24	12
Sheds	100	141	106
Miscellaneous	569	609	355
Total	6,892	8,824	4,435

*Dangerous Buildings.*—68 Notices have been issued affecting 251 houses.

*Plans submitted for approval* 828 ; 311 by Foreigners, 517 by Chinese.

*Drain Connexions to Public Sewers.*—267 Connexions have been made as against 332 during 1914 and 198 during 1913.

The following is a list of permits issued. A list of those issued during 1913 and 1914 is appended for the sake of comparison.

Description.	1915	1914	1913
New Buildings	677	674	515
General	460	327	408
General (Minor purposes)	6,221	5,459	5,734
Landing Materials	529	646	426
Sunshades	3,276	3,095	2,715
Gas Company	755	516	619
Waterworks Company	1,113	1,136	906
Total	13,031	11,883	11,323

Renewals of building permits are not included.

### Summary of Work Done.

Description of Work	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Buildings under construction*	253	234	264	251	271	267	279	280	304	313	311	326	
Plans submitted for approval	53	29	83	69	72	101	71	67	82	64	55	82	828
Plans approved	46	24	75	54	59	75	54	55	73	55	36	71	677
Inspections by Inspectors	2,407	2,069	2,370	2,463	2,630	2,613	2,697	2,791	2,874	2,987	3,013	3,197	32,111
Boundary Walls erected	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	1	2	0	1	4	24
Carpenters' sheds, erected	21	9	11	6	15	5	31	9	3	18	14	4	146
Repairs effected to Buildings	78	44	86	76	91	70	204	553	119	110	66	49	1,516
New shop routs inserted	22	17	28	40	39	19	13	20	29	43	21	21	312
Shop Fronts, etc., painted	214	144	238	198	189	181	163	191	110	224	104	129	2,085
Alterations effected	27	19	49	36	33	43	33	35	40	41	35	25	416
Fences erected	22	12	27	24	28	29	15	20	27	26	24	17	271
Signboards erected	387	282	521	482	492	448	362	380	406	158	243	208	4,369
Drying stages erected	0	2	2	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	13
Temporary mat sunshades erected	31	28	320	51	173	422	212	49	13	71	39	48	1,457
Temporary cloth sunshades erected	6	27	37	540	1,099	592	662	268	26	14	2	3	3,276

\*These figures refer to the number of blocks of buildings under construction, the number of houses would be considerably greater.



PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

*Quarrying.*—20,173.75 fong of good stone was blasted in addition to 250 fong of inferior stone rejected. 49,119 feet of borings were drilled and blasted. 4,400 lbs. of dynamite and 2,650 lbs. of gelignite were used giving an average of 2.86 fong (11.91 tons) per lb. of explosive.

*Plant.*—The No. 1 Machine (Baxter 16'' × 9'') worked 285 days and produced 3,362.25 fong of material, this breaker was idle for three weeks owing to some of the bearings having to be sent to Shanghai for rebushing.

The No. 2 Machine (Gates) worked 199 days and produced 3,996.5 fong of material; this machine was out of commission while the loading platform was being renewed owing to the ravages of white ants and during repairs to the level wheel eccentric and some of the bearings.

The No. 3 Machine (Baxter 24'' × 15') worked 273 days and produced 6,581.5 fong of material. This machine has given little or no trouble during the year but the boiler worked unsatisfactorily until it was overhauled and partly retubed.

*Buildings.*—All buildings have been overhauled and put into good repair. Much damage was caused by white ants and it was found necessary to renew considerable portions of the floors and joists of one of the bungalows.

*Labour.*—The average number of men employed for the 325 working days was 156. Among the coolies who are not natives of the locality, there is a great deal of malaria, these men are "squatters" and for the most part live in miserable and insanitary hovels. There have been no accidents of a serious nature.

Materials Produced.

	Fong.	Fong.
Unbroken stone	1,536.00	
Quarry spalls	384.50	
Faced stone	6.00	
Hand broken $\frac{3}{4}$ '' chips	4,307.00	
Machine broken $\frac{3}{4}$ '' chips	7,106.00	
"    " $\frac{1}{4}$ '' "	4,265.50	
"    sand	2,568.75	
	—————	20,173.75

Materials Dispatched.

To Public Works Department :—		
Unbroken stone	1,536.00	
Quarry spalls	384.50	
Faced stone	6.00	
Hand broken $\frac{3}{4}$ '' chips	4,307.00	
Machine broken $\frac{3}{4}$ '' chips	6,800.00	
"    " $\frac{1}{4}$ '' "	4,159.50	
"    sand	2,000.25	
	—————	19,193.25
To French Municipal Council :—		
Machine sand	503.50	
	—————	503.50
To Hangehow Chinese Authorities :—		
Machine broken $\frac{3}{4}$ '' chips	306.00	
"    " $\frac{1}{4}$ '' "	106.00	
"    sand	65.00	
	—————	477.00
		—————
		20,173.75
		—————
In Stock December 31, 1915		Nil
		—————



**PLANT AND MACHINERY.**

The whole of the plant and machinery has been maintained in good order throughout the year. An additional 5 ton steam roller was delivered from England during the year and a motor launch was built locally for the purpose of periodical visits to the Quarry; it is fitted with a 26 H. P. Kelvin engine.

Additional plant for Tungchow Road Workshop, consisting of pneumatic forging hammer, radial drilling machine, automatic wheel-cutting and dividing apparatus and one tyre-bending machine was brought into use but additional plant for this establishment is urgently required. One 10 H. P. motor car has been put out of commission after seven years hard and continuous work. All carts, harness, and miscellaneous works, plant and tools have been repaired as required at Tungchow Road Workshop.

**BOILER INSPECTION.**

Fifty-two inspections of boilers have been made. The majority of the boilers appear to be well looked after, and there is a general improvement in the manner in which boiler installations in Chinese establishments are looked after. The practice of tampering with safety valves for the purpose of increasing the working pressures was a few years ago comparatively common but is now rarely met with.

**CONCRETEWARE.**

The total output of concreteware during the year amounted to 264,406 pieces as against 49,879 pieces in 1914. This large increase is accounted for by the large number of facing bricks made for the Central Offices. The following is a list of the various articles made.

Machine made pipes 4", 6", 9" and 12"	24,957
Circular tubes 3' and 4' 6"	2,210
Egg shaped tubes 1' 6" × 1', 2' 3" × 1' 6" and 3' × 2'	972
Reinforced concrete piles	934
Manhole shafts, slabs and covers	1,673
Kerb and channels	6,899
Grave slabs	467
Gullies	445
M. C. R. Stones and boundary stones	549
Facing bricks for New Central Offices	221,722
Cable ducts	1,865
Fence posts	239
Cable poles	12
Miscellaneous	1,462
Total	264,406

Considerable improvements have been made in the construction of moulds for standard articles. So far as possible moulds are made of steel or cast iron and although the first cost is considerably greater than in the case of wooden moulds, an eventual saving is effected and the quality of the output is very greatly improved.

The old working shed which was of a temporary nature has been replaced by an improved type of building and a 5 H. P. motor driven concrete mixer fitted up. Delivery to different parts of the working shed is made by means of an overhead travelling bucket.

53 consignments of cement have been tested in accordance with the British Standard Specification. The total quantity of cement passed through the yard was 27,260 casks (4,624 tons) as against 14,867 casks during 1914. 38 concrete blocks have been tested for compression.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,  
*Engineer & Surveyor.*

## MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

### PURDON MARKET.—

As a first step towards the establishment of a public market at the junction of the Purdon and North Honan Roads, Lot 676 has been purchased from the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. This small lot measures Mow 0.722 and is assessed at Tls. 13,000 per mow; recognizing, however, that a market in this neighbourhood will be of some advantage to its surrounding property, the Company offered the lot to the Council for the sum of Tls. 6,611, and the offer was accepted.

### WUCHOW ROAD MARKET.—

A site for a new market has been acquired at the corner of the Wnchow and Hailar Roads. The corner lot, Cadastral No. 371, measuring Mow 0.501, was purchased at the rate of Tls. 4,000 per mow, and further strips of land on the north, sufficient to complete the site as scheduled and to form a road 30 feet in width along the third side of the triangle, have been acquired as follows:—(i) from Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, Ltd., Lot 419, Mow 0.604, for Tls. 2,500, including the buildings standing thereon, and (ii) from Mr. A. W. Bahr, Lot 436, Mow 0.668, for Tls. 4,000 for the cleared area. The construction of the market building will proceed in due course.

### SHANSE ROAD DEPOT.—

The unused portion of the Electricity substation site in Shanse Road, measuring Mow 0.19, has been transferred for use as a Public Works Department Depot, at cost price as at the time of purchase. *Title Report* 1913, pp. 29 and 30B.

### WAYSIDE PARK.—

The piece of unregistered land, measuring Mow 1.998, inset into the Park, which in 1909 formed the subject of Award No. 69 of the Land Commission, and later of a petition in the Court of Consuls, has been purchased for the sum of Tls. 2,900, *i.e.*, upon the basis of the original award, Tls. 1,000 per mow, with Tls. 902 added for interest and expenses to date.

### LAND AT THE POINT.—

The following correspondence contains the terms upon which, by the courtesy of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., the vacant land at the Point, Lot 6067, is made available for public use as an open space:—

Shanghai, October 8, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to our conversation, I am pleased to inform you my Directors are prepared to lease to the Council Lot 6067, to be used as a Public Garden for a nominal rental, sufficient to cover taxes, say Tls. 30 per annum.

The general terms of the lease would be as follows:—

“The Council to undertake to repair the bunding and keep the same in order as well as the property.”

“The lease to be terminable by either party giving twelve months’ notice.”

Upon hearing from you that the Council is prepared to take over the property, further details with regard to the lease can be arranged.

I am returning the plans you kindly sent me.

Yours faithfully,

A. P. WOOD,

*Secretary & Engineer-in-Chief, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.*

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,  
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 7, 1912.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of October 8, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, I am directed to state the Council is not prepared at present to proceed with the suggestion that Lot 6067 (The Point) be converted into a Public Garden. Your offer to lease the lot for this purpose cannot therefore be accepted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

A. P. WOOD, Esq.,  
Secretary & Engineer-in-Chief, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 17, 1915.

SIR,—Referring to your letter to the Municipal Engineer of October 8, 1912, and to the Council's reply of November 7 following, I am now directed to enquire whether your Company is prepared to renew its offer to lease the vacant land (Lot 6067) at The Point to the Council for public use.

The Parks Committee is of opinion that a small laid-out space and a few seats in this position would be appreciated by the public, and the Council has, in anticipation of your assent, sanctioned the expenditure involved.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

A. P. WOOD, Esq.,  
Secretary & Engineer-in-Chief, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, August 23, 1915.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 17th inst. on the subject of the Council leasing the Company's vacant land (Lot 6067) at the Point, for public use, I am pleased to inform you that my Directors are prepared to renew the offer contained in the letter of October 8, 1912, with the exception that the lease is to be terminable by either party giving three months' instead of twelve months' notice.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
A. P. WOOD,  
*Secretary & Engineer-in-Chief, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

#### ELECTRICITY SUBSTATIONS.—

*Bubbling Well Road.*—Lot 2588 (B. C. No. 7163) has been purchased for the sum of \$2,600 with Tls. 25 and \$65 for transfer fee and brokerage. The property measures Mow 0.526 and of this area Mow 0.18, which was liable to free surrender, will be incorporated in the Bubbling Well Road.

*Kiaochow Road.*—A piece of unregistered land, measuring Mow 0.675, slightly north of Connaught Road, was purchased for Tls. 1,500, but at the request of Mr. G. D. Coutts, the site was exchanged for a like area further to the north, so as to obviate damage to the house standing on Lot 6140.

Details of other areas purchased are tabulated hereunder ;—

<i>Road</i>	<i>Lot</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Price</i>
Ward Road	E. of 2082	Mow 0.527	Tls. 918.60
Wayside Road	5690	„ 1.377	1,377.00
Woochang Road	882	„ 0.360	6,480.00
Haiiphong Road	S. of 4195	„ 0.600	1,530.00
Macao Road	E. of 5205	„ 0.795	1,789.00
Medhurst Road	S. of 3102	„ 0.884	3,978.00
Weihaiwei Road	W. of 2304	„ 0.800	4,450.00

#### THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—

Correspondence with the Shanghai Building and Investment Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, January 8, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the Council's purchase from us of land in the Haskell Road, we find that the area actually received by the Council is in excess of the area notified to us by you and paid for by the Council.

The areas received are as follows :—

EX. U.S.P. 2	Mow 3.583	not Mow 3.619
„ „ 53	„ 4.276	„ 4.095
„ B.C. 752	„ 506	„ 497
	<u>Mow 8.365</u>	<u>8,211</u>

The excess, therefore, measures Mow 0.154, which, at Tls. 6,500 per mow, amounts to Tls. 1,001 for which sum we shall be glad to receive the Council's cheque in due course.

Yours faithfully,  
THE SHANGHAI BUILDING & INVESTMENT CO., LD.,  
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LD.,  
*Secretaries and General Managers.*

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,  
Engineer & Surveyor, Municipal Council.

*On January 12 the Engineer reported that at the official measurement the plan supplied by the vendors, from which the area of Mow S.211 had been taken, was incorrect as regards some of the boundaries.*

Shanghai, February 13, 1915.

DEAR SIR,— We shall be much obliged if you will let us have a reply to our letter of January 8 regarding the extra amount payable by the Council for land purchased from us in Haskell Road.

Yours faithfully,

THE SHANGHAI BUILDING & INVESTMENT CO., LD.,

J. A. WATTIE & CO, LD.,

*Secretaries and General Managers.*

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,

Engineer & Surveyor, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 27, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letters of January 8 and February 13, on the subject of the sale by your Company to the Council of a site in the Haskell Road for the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, I am directed to state that the Council has verified the error of measurement to which you refer.

The Council's cheque will be forwarded to you in due course for the excess, Mow 0.154, at Tls. 6,500 per mow, the purchase price.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVEYSON,

*Secretary.*

Messrs. J. A. WATTIE & Co., LD.,

Secretaries and General Managers,

The Shanghai Building & Investment Co., Ltd.

#### **SURPLUS LAND—**

The piece of surplus land Lot 2337, between Baikal and Wayside Roads, acquired in 1895 for drainage purposes, and measuring Mow 1.247, was sold to Messrs. White-Cooper, Oppé and Master for the sum of Tls. 4,242.

With reference to the negotiations for extending the North Shanse Road, an account of which will be found under the heading "Road Extensions and Widening," the offer of the Chinese owner of Lot 366 was accepted to sell part of the surplus land on the east necessary to provide this lot with frontage on the new road. The land sold measures Mow 0.220, and the sale price, at the rate per mow of the original purchase but on an area including half the land in the road, amounted to Tls. 3,556.

The small piece of land near the corner of the Bubbling Well and Hart Roads, Lot 2471, adjoining the Council's holding of surplus land, Lot 2472, and measuring Mow 0.1, has been purchased from the liquidator of the Yuyuen Estates for Tls. 550.

Various other pieces of surplus land were acquired during the year in the course of road negotiations, and particulars will be found under "Road Extensions and Widening."

Here follows a complete schedule of properties owned or controlled by the Council.



Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
CENTRAL OFFICES	T 1932	168 C	57, 59	26.006
VOLUNTEER CORPS				
Rifle Range	T 511	N	57 Pao., etc.	241.547
Riding School	T 1811, 654	3948 W	7553	3.611
Artillery Stables	L	W		
FIRE BRIGADE				
Soochow Road Sub-Station		C		1.206
Hongkew Station	L 21	1071 N	1530	0.869
Hongkew Station (new site)	T 2063	1153 N	8339	1.378
Victoria Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	1.510
POLICE FORCE				
Louza Station	T 168	621 C	1722	7.000
Casual Ward	L 53	572 C	1305	
Hongkew Station	T 71	1068 N	1157	7.450
West Hongkew Station	T 1911	545 N	2345	3.894
North Szechuen Road Station	L 52	N	4 U.S. Pao.	
Sikh Gurdwara	T 1917	N	525 Pao.	2.323
Harbin Road Station	L 31	484 E	3649	2.617
Wayside Station	T 1450	2000 E	2261	2.913
Eastern Depôt	T 1553	1318 E	4238	15.500
Gaol	T 1438	1970 E	3932	26.805
Reformatory	L 62	E		
Yangtszepoo Station	T 203	5037 E	973	3.005
Yinghsiangkong Police Post	L 44	E		
Bubbling Well Station	L 25	W		6.886
Carter Road Quarters	T 408	1180 W	1672	1.586
Gordon Road Station (Western Depôt)	T 1458	3840 W	5755	15.135
Dog Kennels	T 1458	4262 W	5755	0.641
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	6.820
HEALTH OFFICE				
HOSPITALS				
Victoria Nursing Home	T 2155	979 N	2765	24.904
Isolation Hospital	T 1623	1150 N	4287	39.802
Mokanshan Sanatorium	T 1696			38.500
PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH	T 511, 654	N	57 Pao.	1.420
MARKETS				
Maloo	T 132	631 C	1305	4.032
Hongkew	T 1850	1070 N	1525, 1967	10.104
Elgin	T 749	534 N	3948	5.280
Purdon	T 2156	676 N	8648	0.699
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.845
East Hongkew	T 1292	845 E	2195	1.721
Yangtszepoo	T 1925	2757 E	7222, 7554	0.833
Quetta	T 2006	6858 E	2664	2.684
Sinza	T 1806	456 W	7552	2.665
Mohawk	T 1104	1620 W	5195	0.758
Wuchow Road	T 2153	371 E	8448	1.810
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE	T 227	1081 N	560, 564	4.667
CATTLE SHEDS	T 1623	1150 N	4287	5.710
HOUSE REFUSE DEPOT	T 1994	4432 W	2638, 3692, 5513, 7550/1	6.019
CEMETERIES				
Shantung Road	T 24	251 C	74	9.091
Bubbling Well	T 1449	2580 W	2179	61.085
Pahsienjao	T 1714	Fr. Sett.	813	48.250
Pootung	T 1622		181	31.056
Soldiers				4.361
Plague	T 500	E	2843	3.389
LATRINES AND URINALS				
Buntongloong	T 1221	368A C	5754	0.131
Fokien Road	T 1749	452J C	7361	0.063
Boone Road	T 466	420 N		0.044
Durpoe Road	T 312	814 N	649 U.S.	0.269
Haining Road	T 544	150 N	3328	0.064
" "		725 N		0.076
Kansuh Road	T 437A	120 N		0.017
North Chekiang Road	T 1085	245 N	4693	0.077
North Honan Road		676 N	1790	0.141
North Shanse Road	T 2065	568 N	8360	0.079
Thorne Road	T 1214	1153 N	4287	0.032
Batavia Road	T 2088	2769 E	8299	0.105
Broadway East	T 383	631 E	2093	0.209
Chaoufoong Road	T 2062	1212 E	8326	0.072
Dent Road	L	E		
Dixwell Road		483 E	4490	0.063
East Hanbury Road		258 E		0.252
East Seward Road	T 360	699 E	2062	0.200
East Yahu Road	T 1828	218 E	7585	0.028
Hwakee Road	T 320	574 E	2006	0.176

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
LATRINES AND URINALS-- <i>cont.</i>				
Kwenming Road		E		0.072
Lay Road	T 1712	5050 E	7176	0.155
Mukden Road	L 31	485 E	2318	0.078
Rangoon Road	T 1615	4080 E	7039	0.050
Thorburn Road	T 1230	3183 E	5864	0.164
Wetmore Road	L		2400	0.065
Avenue Road	T 644	547 W	3751	0.124
Carter Road	T 1716	3023 W	7250	0.133
Mohawk Estate 2	T 537	W		0.038
" " 3	T 538	W		0.038
Moji Road	T 1745	4386 W	7291	0.067
Park Road	T 643, 753	392 W	3750	0.190
Pingchiao Road	T 2039	W	8203	0.069
Sinza Road	T 683	599 W	3793	0.144
Stonebridge Road	T 1982	693 W	7947	0.090
Taising Road	T 605	298 W	3531	0.056
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT				
TOWN HALL	T 132	631 C	1305	2.670
WAYSIDE PUBLIC WHARF	T 1836	2372 E	4507	15.706
DEPÔTS				
Soochow Road	L 53, 61	572 C	555	0.982
Shanse Road	T 1938	267 C	409	0.190
Thorne Road	T 1623	1153 N	4287	15.690
North Chekiang Road	T 544	150 N	3328	1.179
North Honan Road	T 919	691 N	4444	3.520
Lay Road	L 30	5160 E		5.070
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.876
Yangtszepoo Road	L	2372 E		
Burkill Road	L	W		
Sinza Road	T 614	860 W	3587	7.780
Markham Road	T 96	4328 W	1190	1.331
" "	T 630	3522 W	1020	2.760
Jessfield Road	L 11	W		0.749
Soochow Creek	T 929	4931/2 W	4563	4.311
AVENUE ROAD QUARTERS	T 1820	412 W	7126	1.205
CARPENTER'S SHOP	L	C		
WORKSHOPS	T 1292	815,853 E	2195	4.320 2.231
DRAINAGE CREEKS				
Near Connaught Road	T 1133	3930 W	5435	0.253
Near Robison Road	T 1134	5456 W	5436	0.570
Near Siccawei Road	T 548	2601 W		0.119
" "	T 598	W		0.471
PINGCHIAO QUARRY	L 22			
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES				
Bund Foreshore		C		
Soochow Creek Foreshore		C		
Public Garden		C		27.978
Reserve Garden		C		4.211
Chinese Garden	T 229	C		6.216
Quinsan Square	T 1138	898 N	2220	10.272
Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 1379, 1822	N	various Pao.	265.953
Wayside Park	T 1507	3700 E	3136	37.443
Public Recreation Ground	L 18	1309 W	715	402.524
Jessfield Park	T 2130	W	4020	91.561
Brenan Piece	T 1309	W	5974	4.950
Warren Piece	T	W		6.951
NURSERIES				
Hungjao Road		W	6929	15.555
" "		W	6930	90.157
Siccawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	14.460
ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT				
Offices	L 77	C		
Fearon Road Station	T 299, 312	1082 N	2058, 597 U.S.	4.100
Riverside Station	T 1441	6054 E	1499	42.828
Showroom	L 57	C		
" "	L 80	N		
Godown	L 78	E		
Depôt	L 74	E		
Sub-stations				
Chekiang Road	T 1927	472c C	7740	0.169
Foochow Road	T 2051	664 C	8290	0.228
Ningpo Road	T 1913	328A C	8290	0.195
Shanse Road	T 1938	267 C	409	0.261
Alabaster Road	T 1821	13 N	7572	0.040
North Honan Road Depôt				
included in	T 919	691 N		
West Hongkew Police Station				
included in	T 1911	545 N		
Woochang Road	T	882 N		0.360

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
<b>ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT—cont.</b>				
Sub-stations				
Ward Road	T 2157	2081 E	8673	0.527
Wayside Police Station included in	T 1450	2000 E		
Wayside Road	T	5690 E	8700	1.377
Yangtszepoo Road	L 84	6013 E		0.165
Bubbling Well Police Station included in	L 25	W		
Bubbling Well Road	T 2136	2588 W	7163	0.346
Ferry Road	T 1933	3350 W	3093,3798	0.604
Haiphong Road	T	W		0.600
Kiaochow Road	T 2139	6135 W	8595	0.675
Macao Road	T 2118	5203 W	8530	0.795
Markham Road Depôt included in	T 630	W		
Medhurst Road	T	3101 W	8521	0.884
Stonebridge Road	T 1982	693 W	7947	0.098
Tonquin Road	T 2061	4641 W	8325	0.574
Weihaiwei Road	T	2307 W	8760	0.982
<b>EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT</b>				
Public School for Boys	T 511	N	57, 58 Pao.	27.089
Public School for Girls	T 1159	899 N	2007	10.874
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	T 2072	N	867 Pao.	8.583
" " " Girls	T 216	1045 N	1526	4.019
Public School for Chinese	T 839	503 N	3031	12.546
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	T 1852	924 W	7555,7617	9.506
Nieh Chih-kuei Public School for Chinese	T 2111	2332 E	8098	8.988
Chinese Polytechnic	T 2164	687 C	931	9.773
<b>SURPLUS LAND</b>				
Peking Road	T 1807	595 C	7455	0.072
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 791	N	177 Pao.	3.740
" " "	T 792	N	178 Pao.	1.150
" " "	T 793	N	179 Pao.	0.390
" " "	T 794	N	180 Pao.	2.200
" " "	T 511	N	57 Pao.	14.227
" " "	T 2076	N	201 Pao.	2.456
North Shanse Road	T	371 N	8644	0.929
" " "	T	373 N	8766	0.452
" " "	T	372 N	8767	0.089
Baikal Road	T 1517	3899 E	6846	1.396
" " "	T 1517	3896 E	6847	0.365
Dalny Road	T 1468	2697 E	1312 U.S.	0.394
" " "	T 1468	2698 E	1312 U.S.	2.027
Kinchow Road	T 2111	2250 E	8098	0.481
Kirin Road	T	3720 E		0.140
" " "	T 1507	3722 E	3136	0.393
" " "	T 1809	3723 E	6631	0.860
Rangoon Road	T 1434	4072 E	6474	1.067
Thorburn Road	T 1213	3286 E	1120 U.S.	0.718
Ward Road	T 1098	1940 E	212 G	0.102
Wayside Road	T 1245	3611 E	3901	0.160
" " "	T 1251	3610 E	3039	1.374
" " "	T 1507	3575 E	3136	3.138
Whashing Road	T 1799	2988 E	2405	0.484
" " "	T 1799	2989 E	2405	0.049
Wuchow Road	T 1731	437 E	7257	0.257
Yochow Road	T 1553	1318A E	4238	1.710
Avenue Road	T 742	1115 W	3119	0.082
" " "	T	114/5 W	2667	2.689
Bubbling Well and Hart Roads	T 2154	2472 W	5868	0.868
Chungking Road	T	1500 W	8776	0.241
Connaught Road	T 882	3556 W	4513	0.358
" " "	T 1458	3661 W	5755	0.376
Gordon Road	T 1811	4334 W	7553	1.495
Great Western Road	T 1135	1768 W	5460	0.269
Jessfield Road	T 1244	W	5783	0.053
" " "	T 1568		6986	0.333
Markham Road	T 1811	4335 W	7553	0.935
Medhurst Road	T 1621	3050 W	44 G	0.043
" " "	T 1838	3104 W	7594	0.057
Moulmein Road	T 1801	W	7346	0.387
Nanyang Road	T 1349	2837 W	6099	0.129
Shanhaikwan Road	T 1513	977 W	4559	1.168
Siccawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	0.051
Sinza Road	T 1180	2701 W	3178	1.254
Tatung Road	T 1503	1122 W	6722	0.041
Tonquin Road	T 2061	4641 W	8325	0.118
Warren Road	T 2129	W	8141	0.188
West Soochow Road	T 1849	1724 W	3285	0.500
" " "	T 2101	672 W	503	0.731
Yates Road	T 692	2155 W	2478	0.498
Yuyuen Road	T 2082	2610 W		1.711

## ROAD EXTENSIONS AND WIDENINGS.

The plans showing new roads and modifications of existing roads in the Central, Northern and Western Districts were issued on January 21, *vide* Notification No. 2295, and for the Eastern District on March 4, *vide* Notification No. 2302. Among the more important improvements for which provision was made were the following :—

### CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Foochow Road to be 40 feet between Szechuen Road and the Bund.

Sungkiang Road (Yangkingpang) to be 110 feet.

### NORTHERN DISTRICT.

North Szechuen Road to be 60 feet wide.

### EASTERN DISTRICT.

Kandy Road to be 50 feet wide, and the line of the road to be slightly improved.

Simla Road to be deviated to the eastern boundary of the Riverside Power Station.

Yangtsepoo Road. The line of the road west of Lot 2774 to be improved.

Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese. A piece of land at the south-east corner is scheduled for acquisition.

Wuchow Road Market. An extension is shewn north of Cadastral Lot 371, and a road is scheduled 30 feet wide on the north of the extension.

### WESTERN DISTRICT.

Ferry Road to be 50 feet wide between Robison Road and the Soochow Creek.

Great Western Road to be 70 feet wide.

Haiiphong Road to be prolonged east and west to Markham and Singapore Roads, and to be 50 feet wide.

Manila Road to be 70 feet wide.

Markham Road to be 50 feet wide north of Connaught Road.

Mohawk Market to be enlarged.

The amount expended in acquiring land and in road construction during the year has been as follows, of which particulars are contained in the usual summary appended :—

Land for widenings	Tls. 123,624.29
Land for extensions	48,452.63
Land transferred from Municipal Properties	4,065.34
Construction work	124,715.45
	<hr/>
	Tls. 300,857.71
	<hr/>



<i>Road.</i>	<i>Land.</i>	<i>Construction.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Land.</i>	<i>Construction.</i>
<i>Central District.—</i>	Tls.	Tls.	<i>Eastern District—cont.</i>	Tls.	Tls.
Bund		363.60	Simla (Tongting)	3,679.47	2,410.93
Canton	7,945.42	719.98	Singkeipang	374.24	931.56
Fokien	9,476.01	707.64	Thorburn		468.61
Hankow	5,256.02	348.39	Tungchow	999.47	1,950.05
Honan	9,507.26	1,001.72	Urga		819.34
Hongkong	1,300.47		Ward		128.49
Kiang-e	5,862.35	921.51	Wayside	2,388.94	2,725.65
Kiukiang	59.25	169.81	Whashing		117.98
Nanking	3,281.41	582.38	Wuchow	949.60	316.93
Newchwang		109.74	Yangtsepoo	3,180.00	1,337.47
Soochow	1,533.50		Yochow		961.46
Szechuen	12,102.64	364.63			
Pakhoi	1,005.75	70.83	<i>Western District.—</i>		
Yunnan	61.64	53.42	Annam		107.19
<i>Northern District.—</i>			Avenue	18,123.86	1,707.46
Boone		114.52	Avenue Edouard VII.	162.68	
Boundary		128.34	Brenan		4,431.09
Broadway	3,582.45	626.41	Bubbling Well		129.67
Fearon		187.27	Burkill		325.54
Haining		57.43	Chengtu	25.00	1,963.41
Hanbury		632.39	Chungking	3,486.96	1,482.11
Haskell	1,663.50	232.71	Connaught		723.80
Minghong	2,286.42		Edinburgh		9,927.82
North Chekiang		272.28	Ferry		2,740.23
North Honan	815.00	89.80	Great Western	2,049.57	2,377.51
North Shanse	12,770.36	118.56	Hart		1,814.61
North Szechuen	10,141.88	2,330.69	Hungjao		99.55
Range		143.94	Jessfield		559.64
Tongdongkaloong	692.39		Macao		216.05
Tsepoo		68.43	Mandalay	125.00	149.77
Woosung	5,592.87	1,921.29	Manila		3,222.73
New Road, E. of Railway	1,240.87	73.85	Markham	210.97	3,821.21
New Road, N. of Wuchow			Mohawk	18,460.27	819.34
Road Market	3,250.34		Moulmein		738.88
<i>Eastern District.—</i>			Myburgh		122.80
Arthur		713.94	Nanyang		858.48
Baikal		4,176.15	Seymour		1,429.08
Bombay	183.94		Shanhaikwan		438.91
Batavia	1,651.56	8,144.88	Singapore		234.16
Calcutta (Holung)	98.93		Sinza	1,012.84	48.50
Dixwell		4,417.04	Taku		85.52
East Broadway	6,683.89	1,090.23	Tamsui	125.00	161.92
East Yuhang	190.05	867.65	Tatung	609.77	1,059.71
Kandahar (Linchng)	96.93		Tonquin		67.59
Karachi (Meichow)	99.94		Warren		1,200.44
Kinchow	108.59	1,156.26	Wenchow		91.99
Lahore (Ningkuo)	95.94		West Soochow	7,586.64	302.71
Lay		112.20	Yuyuen		92.95
Macgregor	84.96				
Madras (Pingliang)	819.76	5,820.83			
Paoting	1,133.82	941.25	Miscellaneous	114.42	3,214.61
Quetta (Sungpan)	48.94	454.74	Permanent Paving		24,823.17
Sawgin		709.80			
Seoul	1,752.51				
			Tls. 176,142.26		Tls. 124,715.45

Here follow details of the extensions and widenings settled during 1915 :—

**CENTRAL DISTRICT.****BUND AND CANTON ROAD.—**

With reference to the negotiations on the subject of Lot 56, contained on pp. 153/4 of the Report for 1911, deeds of surrender for the land required for road purposes have been executed : particulars of the areas and compensation paid, are as follows :—

Mow 0.249 at the assessed value Tls. 87,000 per mow	Tls. 21,663
Plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	2,166
	<hr/> 23,829
Less two-thirds for betterment	15,886
	<hr/> Tls. 7,943

**FOKIEN AND PAKHOI ROADS.—**

The claim of the Chinese owner has been accepted for the piece of unregistered land south of Lot 547 required for these Roads at the assessed value of adjoining property, Tls. 22,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, or a sum of Tls. 1,331 for an area of Mow 0.055.

**FOKIEN AND SOOCHOW ROADS.—**

Negotiations have been concluded with Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., for the surrender of the land scheduled from Lots 296 and 453, at the assessed value, Tls. 18,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, and less one-third for betterment in respect of such portion as is necessary for a width of 30 feet : a total payment of Tls. 9,167 for Mow 0.513.

**HANKOW AND FOKIEN ROADS.—**

The scheduled strip of Lot 525 has been surrendered by Messrs. Hanson, McNeill, Jones and Wright on the basis of the assessed value, Tls. 21,000 per mow, plus ten per cent for compulsory surrender, and less one-third for betterment in respect of the area required for the Hankow Road which in this section is less than 30 feet in width. The areas and allotment of compensation are accordingly as follows :—

Fokien Road Mow 0.065	Tls. 1,501
Hankow „ 0.037	570
	<hr/> Tls. 2,071

**HONGKONG ROAD.—**

Correspondence containing the terms agreed upon in respect of the scheduled area of Lot 69 :—

Shanghai, May 23, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We send you herewith a sketch plan showing a single story shed which we propose to erect on B.C. Lot 8159. A portion of the lot is scheduled for road widening purposes, but in view of the fact that the buildings on either side of the lot come forward to the old line, we wish to ask whether the Council will permit us to erect this shed, which is to be purely a temporary building, on the present building line. We would, of course, undertake to set back to the new building line when required to do so by the Council after say twelve months from date, and we should, of course, make no claim for the cost of building. We should be obliged if you could let us have an answer as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVIES & BROOKE.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, Esq.,  
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 13, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of May 23, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, I am directed to state that the Council accedes to your request to be permitted to erect a temporary building over that portion of Lot 69 which is scheduled for widening the Hongkong Road, upon the condition that deeds of surrender for the area in question be signed forthwith, and thereupon that it be leased to yourselves at a rent calculated at 6 per cent per annum on the amount of compensation, the lease to be terminable at three months' notice.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

Messrs. DAVIES & BROOKE.

Shanghai, October 12, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your letter of June 13 last, we now have pleasure in forwarding our client's claim for compensation in respect of the strip of land to be surrendered to the Council from the above lot, for the purpose of the widening of Hongkong Road, as below :—

Area to be surrendered, Mow 0.059, at assessed value Tls. 30,000 per mow	Tls. 1,770
Add 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	177
Total Tls.	1,947

We have not made any allowance on account of betterment, as we consider that the extra width of the road confers no advantage to the property, which is to be used for the erection of a godown.

We are, yours faithfully,  
DAVIES & BROOKE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 20, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of October 12, on the subject of the compensation payable in respect of the area scheduled from Lot 69 for widening the Hongkong Road, I am directed to accept the rate upon which your claim is based, *i.e.*, the assessed value, Tls. 30,000 per mow, with ten per cent added for compulsory surrender.

In all cases of the widening of roads up to thirty feet in width it has been the Council's practice, upheld by a series of decisions by the Land Commission, to call for reduction of claims by one-third for betterment, and the fact that the property is intended to be used as a godown is considered ample evidence of the necessity in this case for a wider road than at present exists.

Reduced by one-third accordingly, the claim presented amounts to Tls. 1,298, and this sum I am directed to offer you in respect of the requisite surrender, whereafter the strip will be leased to yourselves in terms of my letter of June 13 last, at a rental of Tls. 78 per annum.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

Messrs. DAVIES &amp; BROOKE.

Shanghai, December 24, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your letter of October 20 last, our client has decided to accept the Council's offer of Tls. 1,298 as compensation in respect of the area scheduled from the above Lot 69 for widening the Hongkong Road. We should, therefore, be glad if you would kindly have the necessary surrender deeds prepared and sent to us, so that the matter can be settled.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVIES & BROOKE.

J. B. MACKINNON, Esq.,  
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

## NANKING ROAD.—

With reference to the correspondence with Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., on the subject of the requisite surrender from Lot 244, contained on p. 37B *et seq.* of the Report for last year, the case was heard by the Land Commissioners on March 15, and their award is appended.

### LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. 96.

#### AWARD.

Mr. J. Ambrose attends on behalf of Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.: the Secretary represents the Council, and the Deputy-Engineer is in attendance.

Mr. Ambrose states that his case has been fully set forth in the published correspondence. He contends at some length that the setting back of his property to the new line of the Nanking Road is a worsenment and is in no sense a betterment of the property, and points out that he has met the Council in not claiming an allowance for same. He draws particular attention to the Council's treatment of Lot 159, where an irregular frontage was converted to a straight frontage, but for which no betterment allowance was deducted, and argues therefrom that in the present case where an irregular line is created, betterment is non-existent.

He then refers to a previous case where compensation was paid for Lot No. 243 adjoining the above at the rate of Tls. 49,000 per mow as against the assessed value of Tls. 45,000 per mow and the Secretary explains that this was so, but points out that the result has been to raise the assessed value of the whole of Lot 243 to Tls. 49,000.

Mr. Ambrose concludes by claiming compensation at the assessed value plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, and without deduction.

In reply to questions Mr. Ambrose states that in the present case a wider road does not imply improvement of the property, and protests that such widening is of purely public utility. It is as impossible for him to indicate to what degree his property has been worsened as it is for the Council or the Commissioners to accurately fix the degree of betterment in any particular instance which may come before them. He protests against a suggestion that where betterment is affected a deduction of one-third is usual. Betterment, if any, should be judged on its merits and not in accordance with a fixed scale of one-third or one-sixth.

The Secretary replies that the Council's usual claim for betterment in such cases as this was one-third, but they had only asked for one-sixth, as they had recognised that, from the sole point of view of the conversion of a straight frontage into one containing a slight angle, a disadvantage to the property was created, though not a serious one. In any case, they would not accept the point of view of a worsenment and it was obvious that if, as stated by Mr. Ambrose, the rentals received from the new shops were the same as from the old ones, this was inadmissible.

Mr. Ambrose criticises the last statement *re* rents to the effect that the rebuilding of the shops on the old line would have meant larger shops and consequently bigger rents, and refers the Commissioners to the Chekiang and Amoy Roads case dealing with similar circumstances. He concludes by saying that if he had thought that the Council were going to insist upon betterment he would have filed a claim shewing the actual loss to the property based upon the decrease in rents recoverable from the old and new areas.

Both parties then withdraw and the Commissioners decide: That in their opinion the Council's offer of April 16, 1914, of compensation on the basis of the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, and less one-sixth for betterment was reasonable and fair, and their award is: Mow 0.092 at Tls. 34,000 per mow plus 10 per cent. less one-sixth—Tls. 2,867.33.

H. E. CAMPBELL,	}	<i>Land Commissioners, 1914/15.</i>
H. G. SIMMS,		
C. M. G. BURNIE,		

H. L. HUTCHINSON,  
*Secretary.*

Shanghai, March 15, 1915.

#### **NANKING AND KIANGSE ROADS.—**

Arrangements have been concluded with Messrs. Moorhead and Halse for the surrender from Lot 84 of two strips of the area scheduled for widening these roads, on the basis of the Award of the Land Commissioners in Case No. 82, *i.e.*, Tls. 64,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, and less one-sixth for betterment, or a sum of Tls. 10,345 for Mow 0.185.

#### **SUNGKIANG ROAD (YANGKINGPANG).—**

Correspondence with the French Council regarding the alignment and width of the new thoroughfare to be constructed on the site of the former Yangkingpang. The line thus agreed upon was thereafter scheduled on the Official Plans of Road Extensions and Widening:—

*Translation of letter from the French Municipal Council, October 24, 1914.*

SIR,—Following upon informal negotiations between the Engineers of the two Municipalities respecting the alignment of the boulevard to be constructed after culverting the Yangkingpang, I have the honour to inform you that the Council has approved the plan which Messrs. Godfrey and Wantz have agreed upon and which contemplates for this new thoroughfare a width of 110 feet from the River to the Defence Creek.

Several applications for permits to build along the existing roadway having been received by the Municipality, the Council hopes that the Municipal Council will be good enough to give its approval to this plan so soon as possible, of which a copy is now in the hands of Mr. Godfrey.

I am, Sir, etc.,  
J. DANTIN,  
*Secretary.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 24, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of October 24 on the subject of the Yangkingpang, I am directed to state that the plan dated October 1, agreed upon by the Engineers of the two Councils, has received the Council's approval except in so far as relates to the proposed "ultimate line." The Council is of opinion that it is eminently desirable that the line now proposed



be regarded as final, the remaining bends being not very pronounced, while the cost of further improvement hereafter is prohibitive. The line as now approved will accordingly appear on the Official Plans of Road Extensions and Widenings to be issued at the beginning of the coming year.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
J. B. MACKINNON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

J. DANTIN, Esq.,  
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

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*Translation of letter from the French Municipal Council, December 8, 1914.*

SIR,—Following upon the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the construction of the new boulevard in place of the Yangkingpang, I have the honour to inform you that in accordance with the view of the Municipal Council, as expressed in your letter of November 24, the Council has definitely adopted the plan which contemplates for the proposed new public way a width of 110 feet without including the more important surrenders which had been proposed with a view to improving the principal curves.

I am, etc.,  
J. DANTIN,  
*Secretary.*

J. B. MACKINNON, Esq.,  
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

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The following interchange of letters with the French Council took place on the subject of the name of the new thoroughfare :—

Council Room, Shanghai, December 22, 1915.

SIR.—I am directed to request that you will be good enough to obtain the assent of the French Council to naming the whole of the new thoroughfare from the Bund to the Manila Road by the name "Avenue Edward VII."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
J. B. MACKINNON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

J. DANTIN, Esq.,  
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

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*Translation of letter from the French Municipal Council, December 29, 1915.*

SIR,—In reply to your letter of December 22, I have the honour to inform you that at its sitting on December 23 the Municipal Commission expressed its entire approval of the Municipal Council's proposal to give the name "Avenue Edward VII" to the avenue which will extend from the Bund to Manila Road.

The Commission readily avails of this opportunity of showing that in consonance with the Council's views it desires to perpetuate the local memory of the illustrious sovereign.

I am, etc.,  
J. DANTIN,  
*Secretary.*

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

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Correspondence with Mr. J. Ambrose on the subject of the proposed improvement in the line of this road ex Lot 700 :—

Shanghai, February 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enter my protest against the surrender scheduled from Cadastral Lot No. 700 for the proposed widening of the Sungkiang Road.

The lot as it stands measures as per Title Deed 2 mow 7 fun 0 li 2 haou, and not only is it proposed to acquire about one-third of it, but the proposal leaves the balance of the lot of such a shape and size as to largely reduce its value as a building site without receiving any benefit by the road widening, as in purely Chinese localities such as that in which this lot is situate, a road of the width proposed is not only of no benefit to Chinese properties, but is a positive detriment to it.

In connexion with the width of roads in Chinese localities, I would draw your attention to the opinion expressed by you in your letter of May 16, 1908, to Messrs. Ward, Probst & Co., in which—alluding to the Lloyd Road—you wrote "since its width is far beyond that now considered to be standard, and from a certain standpoint may be regarded as too wide."

Yours faithfully,  
J. AMBROSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 3, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of February 25, in protest against the Council's proposals for straightening the line of the broad road which is to take the place of the Yangkingpang in relation to Lot 700, I am directed to hand you, herein enclosed, a copy of the minute recorded at the meeting of the Works Committee, at which you were present, on March 29.

In confirming this minute the Council decided that the requirements of the public involve over-ruling your protest, and, in order that the matter may be brought to a conclusion, I am directed to state that the Council will be glad to receive your claim for compensation for the scheduled strip of the lot and for the re-instatement work which will be necessitated by its excision. A plan showing the measurements and area of the strip will be furnished to you by the Municipal Engineer in due course.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

J. AMBROSE, Esq.

*Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Works Committee of March 29, 1915.*

"Sungkiang Road, Lot 700. Mr. J. Ambrose attends in support of his protest against the scheduled widening of this property. He states that he realizes the necessity for scheduling in the manner shown on the plans, but he desires to place on record his view that betterment to the remainder of the property is quite out of the question. He instances the width of the Lloyd Road, and argues that in the case of the Yangkingpang district, by reason of the greater width betterment is even less applicable. The Chairman states that in taking steps for constructing a first-class thoroughfare on the site of the former creek, the Council has scheduled as little as possible from this lot in order to enable it, with others, to participate in the advantages which cannot but accrue from this important work. Mr. Ambrose, however, maintains the view that the widening will not benefit the remainder of the lot, and the Chairman replies that at the present sitting the Committee is concerned only with the laying down of the line of the road, and to this Mr. Ambrose states that he has no objection so long as his views as to betterment are noted."

**SZECHUEN ROAD.—**

With regard to the strip of B.C. Lot 40, Cadastral No. 79, heretofore included in the road under lease to the Council at Tls. 150 per mensem, arrangements have been concluded with Mr. S. A. Hardoon for the surrender of the strip in question at Tls. 15,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.

**SZECHUEN AND KIANGSE ROADS.—**

With reference to the correspondence on the subject of the scheduled portion of Lots 77 and 77A, contained on pp. 45 and 46B of the Report for last year, acceptance by Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas of the terms contained in the Council's letter of October 13, 1914, obviated the necessity of reference to the Land Commissioners.

**THIBET ROAD.—**

The question of the compensation, if any, payable in respect to the portion of Lot 1, Western District, required for improving the Thibet Road, has been referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners in terms of the following correspondence:—

Shanghai, August 7, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We notice that the Council is making up the Thibet Road on the north side of the Nanking Road. As regards the strip on the east side of the Grand Hotel, and extending to the Burkill Road, on behalf of our client, Mrs. Chen Chin-chee, we should be glad if the land could be taken over by the Council. If you would kindly let us have a plan shewing the exact area we will submit our claim for compensation.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVIES & BROOKE.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, Esq.,  
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 17, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to refer to your letter of August 7, on the subject of the narrow roadway extending along the west bank of the Defence Creek between the Nanking and Burkill Roads.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the strip of land in question has been in public use for many years and although it is included within the title deeds of Lot 1, Western District, the Council is of opinion that it is properly

surrenderable without compensation. This strip and the site of the Defence Creek is in process of conversion into a broad thoroughfare, thereby bringing about a considerable improvement to the properties on both sides of the creek. I am directed, therefore, to request that you may be so good as to use your good offices in arranging for the surrender to public use of the land in question.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

Messrs. DAVIES & BROOKE.

Shanghai, October 6, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of 17th ultimo, containing the intimation that in the opinion of the Council the roadway east side, B. C. 514, Cadastral No. 1 (W.) Bubbling Well Road is properly surrenderable without compensation, on behalf of our client we dissent from this view of the matter. We have to call your attention to the correct eastern boundary of this lot which is clearly stated on the Title Deed to be "Chow King half creek." Our client is prepared to surrender half the creek free but not the private roadway. In the circumstances we have again to request you to be good enough to supply us with a plan shewing the exact area comprising the private road to enable us to formulate our claim for compensation. Our client is agreeable to the claim being submitted to the Land Commissioners for settlement.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVIES & BROOKE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 22, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of October 6 on the subject of the surrender of the narrow roadway already in public use which extends along the west bank of the Defence Creek between the Nanking and Burkill Roads, I am directed to state that the Council remains of opinion that in view of the pronounced improvement in the locality which will be brought about by the construction of the projected new thoroughfare, the strip of roadway in question should properly be included therein without payment of monetary compensation. I enclose a plan showing the actual line which it is proposed shall be laid down for this thoroughfare, to appear on the official plans for next year. Therefrom you will observe that from Lot 1 an area in the old roadway measuring Mow 0.561 will be required for the road as well as two small pieces of land at the corners of the lot measuring Mow 0.078 and Mow 0.103 respectively, while the piece of land coloured green which is in the bed of the old creek and which measures Mow 0.077 will be available for inclusion within the building area of the property.

The Council is confident that a careful re-consideration of the circumstances will convince you of the pronounced betterment which the new thoroughfare will constitute to this property and I am to request that you will be good enough to consent to the adoption of the line of road proposed without monetary payment for the land required to be surrendered.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
J. B. MACKINNON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

Messrs. DAVIES & BROOKE.

Shanghai, November 2, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 22nd ult., together with the accompanying plan shewing the portions required by the Council for the purpose of road widening. In reply, on behalf, of our client we cannot assent to your suggestion that the land should be surrendered free. In our letter of October 6 we offered half the Defence Creek free, but not the private road. As this offer has not been accepted we are now instructed to withdraw it, and to present a claim up to half the "Chow King" (Defence Creek) and further to request you to kindly place the matter before the Land Commissioners for settlement.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVIES & BROOKE.

J. B. MACKINNON, Esq.,  
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 20, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of November 2, with further reference to the question of formal surrender of the roadway extending along the west bank of the Defence Creek between the Nanking and Burkill Roads, which it is intended to include in the new thoroughfare now under construction, I am directed to request that you will be good

enough to formulate your claim, whereafter, as requested, the question of the compensation, if any, which is payable, will be referred to the Land Commissioners for settlement.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
J. B. MACKINNON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

Messrs. DAVIES & BROOKE.

Shanghai, December 15, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 20 in respect of the claim of our client Mrs. Chen Chin-chee for compensation for the land to be surrendered for the purpose of carrying through the Thibet Road Extension.

In reply thereto on behalf of our client we now beg to submit our claim, and enclose a plan herewith shewing the area to be surrendered, coloured red.

The Title Deed of the lot affected is B.C. 514, Cad. No. 1 (Westeru). The boundaries given in the Title Deed are as follows :—

North—Half Creek.  
South—New Race Course.  
East—Chow King Half Creek.  
West—Ditch.

It will thus be realized that our client has a claim to half the Defence Creek, in addition to the private roadway that runs along the west bank of the late course of Defence Creek.

Our client, therefore, claims the area shown coloured red on the enclosed plan measuring in area Mow 1.778 at the assessed value, viz., Tls. 18,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory sale, and less one-third for betterment. She will agree to pay the cost of the mud filling of half the creek, i.e., up to her line of boundary, also all drain connexions put in by the Council connecting the drainage from her property, to the main sewer in the new road.

Mow 1.778 @ Tls. 18,000 per mow	Tls. 32,004.00
plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	3,200.40
	<hr/> Tls. 35,204.40
Less one-third for betterment	11,734.80
	<hr/> Tls. 23,469.60

Less cost of mud filling and drain connexions, the amount to be furnished by the Council.

We may mention that although we are willing to accept compensation on the basis of the assessed value of 1911, viz. Tls. 18,000 per mow, we consider this amount to be very much below the market value of the land before the extension was carried out and our claim is now submitted strictly without prejudice to any further negotiations which may ensue with regard to this or other lots in the vicinity.

Will you kindly place this claim before the Land Commissioners at an early date.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVIES & BROOKE.

J. B. MACKINNON, Esq.  
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder :—

	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Agent or Owner.</i>	<i>Cad. No.</i>	<i>Area Mow.</i>	<i>Compensation.</i>
Honan		China Export, Import & Bank Co.	278	0.130	Tls. 2,860*
Kiangse		China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	81	0.045	1,155*
„		Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright	152	0.147	3,773*
Peking		Lester, Johnson & Morriss	452	0.063	600*
Shantung		Yue Ching Kung Fze	262	0.049	1,078*

\*At the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.



**NORTHERN DISTRICT.****NORTH SHANSE ROAD AND TONGDONGKALOONG.—**

In the course of steps taken for the removal of certain Chinese houses in a dilapidated condition upon Lot 370 and the unregistered land adjoining, arrangements were made for purchase of the land required for road purposes together with a surplus strip of frontage on the west, the whole measuring Mow 0.784 of which Mow 0.274 was liable to compulsory free surrender, and Mow 0.392 with the surplus strip Mow 0.118 were paid for upon the basis of the assessed value of Lot 370, Tls. 8,000 per mow with Tls. 900 added for removal and reinstatement, a total sum of Tls. 4,980.

This improvement was followed by an offer from the Chinese owners to sell the strip of unregistered land adjoining on the north, which was closely built over with Chinese houses, the demolition of which was necessary to the extension of the road as scheduled. Negotiations were therefore completed for acquisition of this land at Tls. 7,800 per mow, which is inclusive of the cost of removal of the 50 houses affected. Of the area thus acquired, Mow 1.379 was incorporated in the road, leaving two strips of surplus land on the east and west measuring Mow 0.735 and Mow 0.803 respectively.

**NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD.—**

By an arrangement with Messrs. Davies and Brooke, the owner of B.C. Lot 886, Pao, has agreed that he will set back his proposed buildings to the new sixty-foot line arranged for this road. The actual transfer of land for road purposes will not take place until surrenders are obtained from the properties north and south of that in question.

The revised claim of Mr. J. Trevor Smith has been accepted for a strip of B.C. Lot 213 Pao, for the widening of this road at the rate of Tls. 4,000 per mow, or Tls. 540 for an area of Mow 0.135.

Correspondence containing the terms of surrender of the scheduled strip of Lot 609 :—

Shanghai, August 29, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,—I beg to inform you that since the issuing of the 1914 Road Widening Plans, the Council has decided upon a widening of North Szechuen Road to 60 feet. This will affect Lot 609 from which you are now removing the old buildings, and I enclose a plan showing in red the exact area required. I should be obliged if you would kindly re-arrange the building plans prepared for this property so as to accord with the new roadline, and let me have your claim for compensation at your early convenience.

Yours faithfully,  
C. H. GODFREY,  
*Engineer and Surveyor.*

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Shanghai, September 2, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 29, and plan accompanying same, on the subject of the widening of the North Szechuen Road in relation to Cadastral Lot 609.

In reply thereto we have given the matter our careful consideration but in view of the fact that the plans for rebuilding on the lot were approved by the Council and a permit issued without any reference to road widenings, and having completed our arrangements for building on that account, besides for the most part having let the houses and shops, in some cases on leases, we very much regret, under the circumstances, we are unable to comply with your request.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,  
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 4, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the question of widening the North Szechuen Road ex Lot 609, to your letter of September 2, and to my conversation of yesterday with Mr. Moses, I am directed to inform you that the Council has come to the conclusion that the traffic in this road urgently demands that it be widened beyond the existing 40-foot scheduled width. Official steps to this end will be taken early next year, but in the meanwhile the Council seeks your co-operation in respect to the lot in question in effecting a 10-foot widening between the Tsungming and Tiendong Roads.

It is true that plans for re-building this length of frontage have already been approved, and that a permit has been issued for the work, but, upon inspection of this plan, and in the knowledge that you have made leases for the Chinese shops upon both the street corners, it appears that these leases need not be disturbed if the whole block be set back 10 feet and the excision made practically along the first alleyway; doubtless some small remodelling of the houses on the back land will be involved.

I am to state that if you find yourselves in a position to effect this change the Council, in addition to paying compensation for the land surrendered, without deduction for betterment, will also defray the cost of re-drawing the plans and such loss in rent as will be sustained owing to the delay in beginning the work.

I am to express the Council's earnest hope that you will be able to comply with this request and its thanks in anticipation.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
Secretary.

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Shanghai, September 10, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of September 4, with further reference to the proposed surrender ex Lot 609 for the widening of the North Szechuen Road, we have reconsidered the decision arrived at as per our letter of September 2, and we are now prepared to assist the Council in acquiring the 10-foot widening between the Tsungming and Tiendong Roads in consideration of our being paid the assessed value of the land, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, without deduction for betterment, and in addition thereto the difference between the cost of the land, thus arrived at, and the ascertained gross rental of 4 two-storied single honggs and 2 two-storied single shops, less 25 per cent. for all outgoings, capitalized at 7 per cent., less the cost of buildings not built. The 4 honggs and two shops represent the actual loss to us in buildings owing to the excision of 10 feet. There will be in addition, as explained to you, some small claims of the contractor for loss sustained on account of the change.

We shall be pleased to learn that our claim on the foregoing lines meets with the Council's approval and in view of which, also, as a result of our interview with you yesterday, when it was arranged that we commence at once on our rebuilding to the new roadline, we do not propose making a further claim for loss in rent sustained by the delay in beginning the work.

Yours faithfully,  
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, February 12, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our letter of September 10, embodying the terms verbally arranged between us for the surrender ex Lot 609 for widening the North Szechuen Road, and which terms were, payment for the land at its assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender and plus also the ascertained difference between that amount and the amount based upon the loss of gross rental of 4 honggs and 2 shops less 25 per cent. for all outgoings, net rental being capitalised at 7 per cent. plus the contractor's claim for loss due to the change less cost of erecting the aforesaid shops and honggs.

Upon consideration this appears to resolve itself into our claim for compensation being based upon the loss in rental due to the excision of the said shops and honggs, so with a view to preventing a repetition of figures, we have adopted that course in compiling our claim as follows:—

Loss in rental of 2 shops at \$28 per moon	=	\$56.00
Loss in rental of 4 honggs at \$ 15 per moon	=	60.00
		<hr/>
Gross rental per moon		\$116.00
At 12½ Moons = \$1,430.66 at Ex. 74 = p.a.		Tls. 1,058.69
Less 25 per cent. for expenses		261.67
		<hr/>
Net rental per annum		Tls. 794.02
Capitalised at 7 per cent.	=	Tls. 11,343.00
Plus Contractor's charge for additional work due to the surrender		513.00
		<hr/>
		Tls. 11,856.00
Less cost of erecting 2 shops	Tls. 680.00	
Less cost of erecting 4 honggs	1,600.00	
	<hr/>	2,280.00
		<hr/>
Nett amount of claim	Tls. 9,576.00	
		<hr/>

The strip of land in question having for sometime past been in the occupation of the public, we shall be obliged by your preparing a surrender deed for it upon the above terms, and after its having been signed by us and registered at the Consulate, the Council's cheque for the above amount will oblige.

Yours faithfully,  
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 24, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of February 12, on the subject of the piece of land acquired from Lot 609 for the widening of the North Szechuen Road, I am directed to state that the Council accepts your claim of Tls. 9,576 in respect of an area of Mow 0.484. The relative deeds of surrender are being prepared for your signature in due course.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.

#### NORTH SZECHUEN AND RANGE ROADS.—

The following correspondence and Arbitration Award refer to an improvement at the corner of these two roads by the acquisition of a portion of Lot 974 :—

Shanghai, September 14, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We shall be obliged if you will erect M.C.R. stones on Cadastral Lot No. 974, Northern District, so as to indicate the new road line within which we are now erecting some shops.

Please also send us a plan showing the area required for the above so that we can submit our claim on behalf of the owner.

Yours faithfully,  
THE CHINA LAND & BUILDING CO., LD.,  
H. M. CUMINE,  
*Managing Director.*

The ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, September 16, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, requesting a plan showing the road area required from Cadastral Lot 974, I beg to inform you that since the issuing of the 1914 Road Widening Plans, the Council has decided upon a widening of North Szechuen Road to 60 feet. This will affect Lot 974, from which you are now removing the old buildings, and I enclose a plan showing in red the exact area required. I should be obliged if you would kindly rearrange the building plans prepared for this property so as to accord with the new road line, and let me have your claim for compensation in due course.

Yours faithfully,  
CHAS. H. GODFREY,  
*Engineer and Surveyor.*

THE CHINA LAND & BUILDING CO., LD.

Shanghai, September 22, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We have your letter dated the 16th instant, enclosing plan showing the road area required for Cadastral Lot No. 974. In reply we are instructed by the owner to state that this new decision of the Council since the issuing of the 1914 Road Widening Plans has upset the whole building arrangement of hers as she has already entered into a contract for the construction of the houses as per plan which we prepared and for which the Council has granted a building permit : moreover, she has let a few of the proposed houses as set forth in the plan submitted. We are further requested to state that such a procedure on the part of the Council for scheduling further land after having granted permission for building according to plan submitted is rather unusual. Under these circumstances we are to state that she will adhere to the original area required, which is the rounding off of the corner by a 50 ft. radius and that she cannot consider what is at present required as she has not sufficient notice.

Awaiting your early reply,

We remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
THE CHINA LAND & BUILDING CO., LD.,  
H. M. CUMINE,  
*Managing Director.*

The ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 25, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of September 22 to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of widening the North Szechuen Road ex Lot 974, I am directed to inform you that the Council has come to the conclusion that the traffic in this road urgently demands that it be widened beyond the existing 40-foot scheduled width. Official steps to this end will be taken early next year, but in the meanwhile the Council seeks your co-operation in respect to the lot in question in effecting a widening of approximately 10 feet at the corner of Range Road.

It is true the plans for rebuilding this length of frontage have already been approved and that a permit has been issued for the work, and in consideration of this and the fact that arrangements have already been made to let some of the proposed houses, I am to state that the Council, in addition to paying compensation for the land surrendered without deduction for betterment, will also defray the cost of re-drawing the plans and such loss in rent as may be sustained owing to the delay in beginning the work.

I am to express the Council's earnest hope that you will be able to comply with this request and its thanks in anticipation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

H. M. CUMINE, Esq.,  
Managing Director, China Land and Building Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, September 30, 1914.

SIR,—We have your letter of the 25th instant, the contents of which were duly conveyed to our client; and in reply thereto, we beg to set forth her claim, without prejudice to our letter addressed to the Municipal Engineer on the 22nd. Our client cannot in this case base her claim by following the usual procedure (which is to calculate it according to the assessed value plus 10 per cent.) as the surrender of a 10-foot strip on the North Szechuen Road frontage will very materially affect her revenue deriving therefrom in consequence of the decrease in shop floor spaces and the ultimate smallness of the kitchen and backyards. Should the Council insist upon the plan being prepared in accordance with the Building Regulations so far as the air spaces are concerned as with that of original scheme, the shop floor spaces will again be reduced and rent further depreciated. Taking it for granted that the Council will grant us permission to build according to a plan to be prepared from the enclosed sketch, in view of the position in which our client has been placed on account of this step on the part of the Council, the claim will be calculated by capitalizing the difference in the net revenues at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, less the difference in the costs of building and plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender. The following are the figures :—

By the original scheme the gross annual rental will be	Tls. 3,900
Less 20 per cent for expenses, etc.	780
	<u>Net rental : Tls. 3,120</u>
By the amended scheme the gross annual rental will be	Tls. 3,240
Less 20 per cent expenses, etc.	648
	<u>Net rental : Tls. 2,592</u>

Annual difference in revenue Tls. 528, which amount, capitalized at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum, will therefore be Tls. 7,040. Her claim is Tls. 7,040 less the difference in cost of building, which is at present not known, and plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender. In addition to this, there will be compensation for the loss of rental during the period of negotiation: this basing on the original scheme, is Tls. 325 per mensem or fraction thereof, to commence from September 16 which is the date of the letter from the Municipal Engineer on the subject in question. Our fee for re-drawing the plan will be Tls. 212.50, which is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the contract price for the original scheme.

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,  
THE CHINA LAND & BUILDING Co., LD.,  
H. M. CUMINE,  
*Managing Director.*

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 19, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 30 on the subject of the improvement of the North Szechuen and Range Roads ex Lot 974.

In reply thereto I am to point out that the assessed value of this lot is Tls. 8,545 and that the cost of the buildings which you propose to erect is Tls. 8,500; thus the total value of the investment is Tls. 17,045, which with a net rental of Tls. 3,120, shows approximately an 18 per cent. return, whereas the rate of capitalisation which you have adopted is only  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.



In these circumstances the Council suggests that your claim is unduly excessive, and I am directed to enquire whether, as an alternative, you would be prepared to consider an offer for the whole property as it stands.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

H. M. CUMINE, Esq.,  
Managing Director, China Land and Building Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, October 29, 1914.

SIR,—We have your letter dated the 19th instant stating that the claim we submitted on behalf of our client for compensation for a strip of land for the widening of North Szechuen Road ex Cadastral Lot 974 is considered by the Council to be unduly excessive, and alternatively suggesting that our client might sell the whole lot of it. Replying thereto, we are requested to inform you that the owner is not prepared under any circumstances to sell the property, while at the same time maintaining that her claim is a fair and just one, because she sees no reason for not capitalizing same at the rate of 7½ per cent. as usually applies to this class of property. She still adheres to what has been submitted and should the Council fail to agree she has no alternative but to erect the buildings according to the original plan as approved by the Council.

We are desired to suggest that, as her claim is considered excessive, the Council may at its own expense obtain the opinion of an independent third party, say Messrs. J. Ambrose and A. E. Algar jointly. We are further to state that if her claim is met, the surrender will only be made on condition that any buildings that may hereafter be erected, shall be exempt from the Building Regulations so far as air space is concerned.

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,  
THE CHINA LAND & BUILDING Co., LD.,  
H. M. CUMINE,  
*Managing Director.*

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 7, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of, and to thank you for, your letter of October 29, on the subject of the widening of the Szechuen Road ex Lot 974.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council readily accepts the proposal that the compensation payable in this case be submitted to the arbitration of Messrs. J. Ambrose and A. E. Algar, the cost of such arbitration to be paid by the Council.

In these circumstances the Council will be glad to receive your proposals for buildings to the new line as soon as possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

H. M. CUMINE, Esq.,  
Managing Director, China Land and Building Co., Ltd.

#### ARBITRATION AWARD.

Whereas the China Land and Building Co., Ltd., acting on behalf of the beneficial owner of that lot of land known and registered in the books kept for the registration of land at the British Consulate-General at Shanghai as Lot number One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-nine (No. 1779) (which is also known and described in the Shanghai Municipal Schedule as Cadastral Lot 974, Northern District). And Whereas the Shanghai Municipal Council (hereinafter referred to as "The Council") are desirous of acquiring a portion of the said lot which portion measures in area 1 fun 1 li 2 haou (Mow 0.1.1.2) and is situate at the corner of the North Szechuen Road and Range Road And Whereas the said China Land and Building Co., Ltd., has agreed to surrender the said portion of land to the Council upon payment and compensation being made forthwith by the Council And Whereas by letters dated October 29, 1914, and November 7, 1914, respectively the said China Land and Building Co., Ltd., and the Council have agreed that the amount of such payment and compensation shall be referred to us as joint Arbitrators Now We, James Ambrose and Albert Edmund Algar, having duly weighed and considered the several allegations of the said parties Make and Publish our Award of the matters referred to us in manner following, that is to say, We Award and Adjudge that the Council do pay to the said China Land and Building Co., Ltd., the sum of Taels Seven thousand Three hundred and Forty-eight (Tls. 7,348) in full payment and satisfaction for all claims in connexion with the said portion of B.C. Lot 1779 so agreed to be surrendered to the Council as aforesaid.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this Twenty-third day of December One thousand Nine hundred and Fourteen.

J. AMBROSE,  
A. E. ALGAR.

Signed and Published by the above named James Ambrose and  
Albert Edmund Algar in the presence of:—

P. THOMAS.

**NEW ROAD ALONG THE RAILWAY.—**

A new road 40 feet in width has been projected from the level crossing at the end of the North Honan Road Extension, along the east side of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway line, to the North Szechuen Road Extension. Portions of the Council's surplus lots, Nos. 177 and 201, Pao, will be utilised for this purpose, and the intervening unregistered strip, measuring Mow 1.132 has been purchased at Tls. 2,000 per mow less one-half for betterment and with Tls. 100 added for reinstatement. The remaining lots affected are Nos. 77, 125 and 879, Pao.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder :—

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Agent or Owner.</i>	<i>Cad. No.</i>	<i>Area Mow.</i>	<i>Compensation.</i>
Broadway	H. Hanbury	1014	0.047	Tls. 758§
Hanbury and Miller	Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.	1042	0.002	22*
Haskell	Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright	764	0.266	1,661§
Minghong	Algar & Co., Ltd.	1067	0.182	2,284
North Szechuen and Tiendong	Moorhead & Halse	841 & 871	1.241	21,305
Woosung	Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.	883	0.220	3,146†
„	J. Ambrose	1079	0.222	2,442†
„ and Morrison	W. Brandt	1097	0.003	27*

\* At the assessed value.

† At the assessed value plus ten per cent. for compulsory surrender.

§ At the assessed value plus ten per cent. for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.

**EASTERN DISTRICT.**

The place-names of Indian origin, which were almost entirely adopted for projected roads in this District some years ago, have been the subject of a report by the Engineer tending to show that they are unwieldy, and unlikely ever to come into use among the Chinese residents. The majority of these names are not adaptable for transposition into Chinese characters on a phonetic basis. Simple Chinese place-names, distinctive from those at present in use, have been substituted, while the roads are still in an undeveloped state. The appended list shows the discarded names and those now to be adopted :—

<i>Former Name.</i>	<i>New Name.</i>	
Aigun Road	Chining Road	(路甯濟)
Agra Road	Chinsha Road	(路沙金)
Bangkok Road	Funing Road	(路甯福)
Benares Road	Haichow Road	(路州海)
Bombay Road	Hochien Road	(路閩河)
Calcutta Road	Holung Road	(路龍黑)
Cawnpore Road	Kneiyang Road	(路陽桂)
Colombo Road	Kwangchow Road	(路州廣)
Delhi Road	Kwanghsin Road	(路信廣)
Formosa Road	Kweilin Road	(路林桂)
Kabul Road	Liangchow Road	(路州涼)
Kandahar Road	Linching Road	(路青臨)
Kandy Road	Liping Road	(路平黎)
Karachi Road	Meichow Road	(路州眉)
Lahore Road	Ningkuo Road	(路國寧)
Lucknow Road	Ningwu Road	(路武甯)
Madras Road	Pingliang Road	(路涼平)
Mysore Road	Pingting Road	(路定平)
Pahang Road	Pingyang Road	(路陽平)
Poona Road	Poyang Road	(路陽鄱)
Quetta Road	Sungpan Road	(路潘松)
Saigon Road	Tanyang Road	(路陽丹)
Samarang Road	Tengyueh Road	(路越騰)
Sandakan Road	Tinghai Road	(路海定)
Simla Road	Tongting Road	(路庭洞)
Tokio Road	Wuting Road	(路定武)

The following purchases of Chinese owned land have been made in this District, and plans and Chinese deeds of surrender therefor have been forwarded as usual through the Senior Consul to the Chinese Land Office for record :—

For the Batavia Road from the Yangtsepoo Road to the Jansen Road and as far as Lot 3217, Mow 8.283, at a cost of Tls. 1,491.55.

For the Bombay Road (Hochien Road) from the Seoul Road to the Settlement Boundary, Mow 34.713, at a cost of Tls. 3,471.30.

For the Calcutta Road (Holung Road) from the Seoul Road to the Lucknow Road, Mow 26.495, at a cost of Tls. 3,974.25.

For the Kandahar Road (Linching Road) from the Ward Road to the Yangtsepoo Road, Mow 22.592, at a cost of Tls. 2,546.95.

For the Karachi Road (Meichow Road) from the Ward Road to the Yangtsepoo Road, Mow 27.463, at a cost of Tls. 3,395.05.

For the Lahore Road (Ningkuo Road) from the Calcutta Road to the Settlement Boundary, Mow 20.234, at a cost of Tls. 2,365.50.

For the Quetta Road (Sungpan Road) from the Calcutta Road to the Yangtsepoo Road, Mow 5.824 at a cost of Tls. 873.60.

For the Wayside Road from the Chusan Road to the Lay Road, Mow 26.158, at a cost of Tls. 3,516.60.

Other acquisitions of Chinese owned land of which title is held under fangtan are as follows :—

For the Arthur Road, south of Lot 101, Mow 0.078 in return for the making up of the footpath with kerb and channel.

For the Paoting Road, between Kwenming and Tongshan Roads, Mow 4.210 for Tls. 1,100, inclusive of fees.

For the Singkeipang Road, Mow 1.662 south of East Yalu Road, for Tls. 415.

#### **EAST SEWARD AND MUIRHEAD ROADS.—**

Correspondence with Mr. W. McMurray upon the subject of the proposed improvement at the corner of Lot 1132 :—

Shanghai, February 20, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to Municipal Notification No. 2295 published in the Municipal Gazette and dated January 21, 1915, re Road plans, and Widening of Existing Roads under the provisions of Land Regulations VIA, I hereby protest against the taking for this purpose the part of B.C. Lots 2452, 2855 and 6088 as shown in the plan furnished to me by the Municipal Public Works Department and dated January 28, 1915.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,  
WM. McMURRAY.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 26, 1915.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of February 20, on the subject of the scheduled widening of the Muirhead Road and Lot 1132, I am directed to hand you, herein enclosed, a copy of the minute recorded at the meeting of the Works Committee, at which you were present, on February 22.

After further consideration of this matter the Council has recorded its assent to the reduction in radius of the curve on the south-east corner of your property.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

W. McMURRAY, Esq.

*Extract from the Minutes of the Meeting of the Works Committee of February 22, 1915.*

*Muirhead Road.*—Mr. W. McMurray attends in support of his protest against the widening of this road to 40 feet opposite Lot 1132. He shows by a plan the effect of the widening on his house, and refers to the former surrender from the lot when the road was originally made. In reply the Chairman points out that the Council must consider the requirements of the locality irrespective of individual lots. He draws attention to the importance of the Muirhead Road between Broadway and the Kwenming Road, and adds that the Council has no intention of interfering with Mr. McMurray's property until such time as his house is destroyed or rebuilt. If at any time the Council were to find it necessary to put this improvement into effect heavy compensation would naturally be involved.

After some further discussion Mr. McMurray states that the hardship would be to some extent mitigated were the radius of the rounded corner to be reduced and the Committee consents to give this proposal consideration.

Mr. McMurray then withdraws.

Shanghai, February 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—I duly received your letter of February 26 also a copy of the Minute of the Works Committee re the scheduled widening of the Muirhead Road, Cadastral Lot 1132.

In reply I beg to return my best thanks for the Council's kind consideration in this matter.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,  
WM. McMURRAY.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

#### **MYSORE ROAD.—**

The question raised in the correspondence published on pp. 50/52B in the Report for last year, has been deferred in accordance with the following further letters :—

Shanghai, March 15, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—Confirming our conversation with you this morning I now state that we are apparently in agreement on the subject of the Mysore Road, as follows :—

The Council is in no immediate need of the road and would be satisfied as long as they obtain 40 feet of water frontage with access thereto at some point that may be convenient to us in our development of our estate. It



is agreed that the matter shall be left in abeyance until our engineers arrive and indicate the spot that will be most convenient.

In view of this understanding the case will not be brought before the Land Commission this afternoon.

Yours faithfully,  
For BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LD.,  
ED. S. LITTLE,  
*General Manager for the Far East.*

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 22, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of March 15, on the subject of the Mysore Road, I am directed to confirm the arrangement therein set forth. In order that there may be no misunderstanding on the point I am directed to state that the Council will require a 40-foot road similar to that now scheduled, but will consent to change its position on your property if by so doing less interference will be caused to your development scheme.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

Messrs. BRUNNER, MOND & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, April 22, 1915.

SIR,—Having reference to your letter of April 22, it will be as well to put on record that our objections to any road going through this property stand and that our claims for payment if the road is surrendered will be as already stated in previous correspondence.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,  
For BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LD.  
ED. S. LITTLE,  
*General Manager for the Far East.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

#### **SIMLA ROAD.—**

Correspondence on the subject of the line of the Simla Road, and the compensation to be paid in respect of the acquisition by the Council of the requisite land therefor. The matter in dispute was subsequently by mutual consent referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. S. Jackson, whose award is appended :—

Shanghai, June 26, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the road which is scheduled to run from the Yangtzepoo Road to the river through Cadastral Lots No. 6060 and 6062 Eastern, a scheme is being matured to utilize Cadastral Lots No. 6060, 6062 and the unregistered lot adjoining for an industrial enterprise, and the road as scheduled will interfere with the development of the aforesaid lots to such an extent as to make it absolutely useless for the purpose required.

Being the beneficial owner of the lots I therefore beg to enclose plan of aforesaid lots together with that of Cadastral Lot No. 6058 on which I have shown the line of the road as scheduled, and the line I propose it should take, and I shall be much obliged by your early consent to the proposed change.

I may mention I have approached the Agent of the owner of Cadastral Lot No. 6058 on the subject of my proposal, and he approves of same, and a plan has been forwarded by him to the owner for his authority to do what is necessary to effect it.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
TAM WA.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, Esq.,  
Municipal Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 13, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 26, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, in reference to the scheduled position of the Simla Road between the Yangtzepoo Road and the River.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council has no objection to the transfer of the road 300 feet or thereabouts westward, provided the requisite land in the new position be surrendered without claim upon the public funds, and provided the new line of the road is made straight throughout its whole length.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

TAM WA, Esq.

Shanghai, July 24, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13 on the subject of the removal of the proposed Simla Road in the Eastern District some 300 feet or thereabouts west of the present scheduled line, and I note the Council would have no objection to the change, provided the requisite land is surrendered without claim on the Public funds, and provided also that the new line of road is made straight throughout its whole length.

With regard to the condition that the new line of road be surrendered free, you must I think admit that this is a most unreasonable demand, as some portion of the present scheduled line will have to be paid for by the Council, and the most you can reasonably ask for is that the public shall be placed in the same position as regards the new line of road as with the present line.

As to the condition that the road shall run straight its whole length, that is impossible, as it would take from Cadastral Lot 6058 a portion of its already narrow frontage to the river, unless the Council was prepared to surrender a corresponding piece from the eastern boundary of Lot No. 6054.

The road as scheduled would only run straight to the river boundary of the lot, and from there to the normal Conservancy line at right angles with that line, which is all that can be expected of the road on the line proposed unless my suggestion of a corresponding surrender from Lot 6054 is adopted.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
TAM WA.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, September 2, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the correspondence and the subsequent interview with Mr. C. Harpur relative to the proposed Simla Road, we, the undersigned, beg respectfully to request that the aforesaid road be constructed in accordance with the plan submitted to you, and that it be constructed 30 feet in width instead of 40 feet; a strip from B.C. Lot No. 3350 being surrendered free to the Council, and the balance required from B.C. Lot No. 2269 to be surrendered when the road is constructed, the question of compensation for the land surrendered from the latter lot to remain in abeyance until such times as the public need for the aforesaid road calls for its construction.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
TAM WA.  
R. D. TATA.  
*by his Representative,*  
*p. pro.* TATA SON & Co.  
B. H. DASTUR.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, September 7, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our interview re diversion of the Simla Road, I gathered from your remarks you were under the impression that in the letter of September 2, it was requested that the above road should be constructed immediately the diversion was agreed upon.

That, however, was not what was intended or desired.

What was intended was a request that the road instead of being made in the position shown on the Cadastral Plan should be constructed along the Western boundary of Cadastral Lot No. 6060 the portion of the land required for it from that lot being surrendered free, and the remainder from Cadastral Lot No. 6058, and that the question of compensation for the land surrendered from the latter lot could remain in abeyance until such time as the Council considered it necessary in the public interest to construct the road.

With regard to the road being constructed 30 feet instead of 40 feet in width as scheduled, in support of this request, I cite the case of the Dalny Road which was scheduled 40 feet in width between the Yangtszepoo Road and river.

It is, however, constructed 40 feet in width from the road to the old Bund line, and from there to the conservancy line 30 feet in width, a lease in perpetuity having been granted me for the 10 feet strip at a nominal rental of one dollar per annum, and if a road 30 feet in width is considered sufficient in the case of the Dalny Road which will in all probability be very extensively used, there can surely be no necessity for the Simla Road being of a greater width, particularly when its position in comparison with the Dalny Road is taken into consideration.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
TAM WA.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 3, 1912.

SIR,—In reply to your letters of September 2 and 7, containing the correspondence on the subject of the projected Simla Road, I am directed to state that the Council, while still willing that the line of the road be transferred into such a position

as will suit your development proposals, is unable to assent to the suggestion that its width be reduced from 40 to 30 feet. It is not unlikely that this neighbourhood will eventually comprise godowns and factories with an attendant heavy traffic, and the Council is therefore of opinion that it would be exceedingly shortsighted to construct roads of a less width than the standard 40 feet.

As regards the surrender of land for road purposes, the Council considers that, in whatever precise situation, the land should be surrendered free; at the same time the Council is prepared to defray one-half of any necessary charges incurred for shengkoing and filling.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

TAM WA, Esq.

Shanghai, May 1, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We are instructed by the Miye Boseki Kaisha to write to you with reference to the extension of the Simla Road which is scheduled as a proposed Municipal Road connecting the Yangtszepoo Road with the Whangpoo River and thereby cutting in half the property which our clients have recently acquired.

Our clients have now purchased U.S. Lot 531 (Cadastral Lot 6065) B.C. Lot 3852 (Cadastral Lot 6062), B.C. Lot 3350 (Cadastral Lot 6060) and B.C. Lot 2269 (Cadastral Lot 6058) together with the intermediate unregistered land; and the whole property, with the area to be shengkoed to the Conservancy Line, is to be raised and used as the site for a very large cotton mill, which will be supplied with power by the Municipal Electric Power Station.

If the Simla Road is constructed on the lines scheduled it will divide this property into two halves, and make it impossible for our clients to utilize in the manner proposed by them.

The road in question is not a continuation of any existing, or proposed, Municipal Road, and our clients hope that the Council may see their way to either abandon it as not required, or to divert it.

The Council, as the owners of the land on which the Power Station is built, can construct this road on their own land to the west of our clients' land if it is considered that access to the river must be preserved at this point: apart from that reason it will be observed that practically all the land on both sides of the Power Station is about to be used for large manufacturing concerns and a road here is certainly not required for our clients' purpose.

Our clients ask us to point out that they contemplate great development of this land at very considerable expense. One result of which will be a greatly increased Municipal revenue from taxation, and they hope that their interests will be duly considered when this question of the proposed road is under discussion.

We are therefore asked to say that the Company do not think that any road is necessary on the lines scheduled, but that if a road must be constructed at this point it should be diverted from its scheduled site to the Municipal land to the west of Cadastral Lot 6058.

We are, yours faithfully,  
WHITE-COOPER & OPPE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, June 25, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to our letter of May 1 we are now instructed by the proprietors of this lot to make a formal protest under the terms of Land Regulation VIA against the construction of the proposed Simla Road and to request the Council to appoint a day and time at which our clients may show cause against the construction of the road in accordance with the provisions of that Regulation.

Yours faithfully,  
WHITE-COOPER & OPPE.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

We hereby appoint Messrs. H. S. Oppe and Tam Wa as our proxies to appear before the Municipal Council and show cause why the proposed Simla Road should not be made.

Dated the 29th day of June, 1914.

A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER,  
K. KAWAMURA.

*Extract from the minutes of the Meeting of the Works Committee of June 29, 1914.*

Messrs. H. S. Oppe and Tam Wa attend to protest in terms of Article VIA of the Land Regulations against the construction of the Simla Road. Mr. Oppe points out the inconvenience of the present position to the Miye Boseki Kaisha, Ltd., who are about to erect a cotton mill in this neighbourhood; he maintains that the cancellation of the scheduled line will not be detrimental to the public interests because of the public water frontage at the point. He also alludes to the width of the blocks between the Delhi, Mysore and Samarang Roads in comparison with those east and west of the Simla Road. The Chairman points out that the Simla Road has been scheduled for a number of years and that it is the Council's intention, as the Eastern District Section B develops, to secure the five 40-foot roads south of Yangtszepoo Road for the purpose of public access to the river. He adds that the Council is prepared to move the line of the Simla Road east or

west to suit the convenience of the owners concerned. After some further discussion Mr. Oppe is informed that there is little chance that the Council will entertain his proposal to abandon the road, but for the present his protest is noted.

Messrs. Oppe and Tam Wa then withdraw, Mr. Oppe subsequently returning for the purpose of stating that if the road cannot be abandoned the most favourable position for it from Mr. Tam Wa's standpoint would be on the extreme west of the estate, *i.e.*, adjoining the Riverside Power Station.

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Council Room, Shanghai, September 18, 1914.

SIR,—With regard to the plan of the projected Simla Road in the new position endorsed by yourself on August 21, I am directed to state that the Council is prepared to sanction this change of position provided the terms of surrender are considered satisfactory.

The Council is of opinion that were the road designed to lie evenly on two adjoining properties the land should equitably be surrendered without compensation by the parties concerned, for the reason that the extensive road frontage acquired thereby is of considerable advantage to the lots. On the other hand under the scheme now suggested the total area which you and those interested are called upon to surrender amounts to Mow 4,316, *i.e.*, Mow 1,098 more than half the road.

I am directed, therefore, to state that the Council is prepared to pay for this excess area at the rate at which the lot is assessed for taxation, a total sum of Tls. 1,317.60. I am to express the hope that this offer may be acceptable to the interests which you represent.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

TAM WA, Esq.

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Shanghai, September 21, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We are instructed to reply to your letter of September 18 in this matter.

The new road line is satisfactory to our clients but as they do not want any road made and the Council have insisted on a road being made solely on grounds of public benefit and our clients anticipate no betterment to their property by making the road they do not think that they should be called upon to make a free surrender of one-half of the width of the road. They think the Council should pay for all the land taken at its present market value. The assessed value is inapplicable as the assessment was made in 1911 when the land was an unraised swamp; since then it has been raised and very much increased in value largely owing to expenditure made on it.

Considering, however, that the Council have met our clients as regards the deviation of the road our clients are prepared to surrender one-third of the width of the road free, and the remainder at the market value of the land taken. The land was recently sold at the rate of Tls. 2,200 per mow and our clients suggest that this would be a fair rate for compensation. The actual cost of bunding of the entire width of the road should also be repaid to our clients.

Yours faithfully,  
WHITE-COOPER & OPPE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

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Shanghai, November 5, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the suggested settlement in the matter of the Simla Road and our conversation with you yesterday we regret that we cannot come to an agreement. Our client consequently desires the question of compensation to be referred to the Land Commission.

Yours faithfully,  
WHITE-COOPER & OPPE.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

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AGREEMENT made this 2nd day of March 1915 BETWEEN Alfred Samuel Plumtre White-Cooper and K. Kawamura both of Shanghai China hereinafter called "the Owners" of the first part Tam Wa also of Shanghai aforesaid of the second part and The Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai north of the Yangkingpang hereinafter called "the Council" of the third part WHEREAS the owners are the owners of certain land situate on the Yangtszepoo Road Shanghai and registered in His Britannic Majesty's Consulate as B.C. Lots Nos. 3350, 3852 AND WHEREAS a Public Road to be called the Simla Road has been duly scheduled through the said land as shown on the plan prepared by the Council and signed for the purposes of identification by the said Tam Wa and A. S. P. White-Cooper AND WHEREAS the parties hereto have requested the Council to remove the line of the said road to the position also shown on the said plan which the Council are willing to do provided the owners surrender to the Council the part of their land required for the said road in its new alignment in consideration of the payment by the Council to the owners of the sum of Tls. 1,318 AND WHEREAS the owners contend that the consideration payable by the Council should be the sum of Tls. 4,719.



NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED to refer it to William Sanford Jackson of Shanghai aforesaid to award and determine the amount of compensation which should be given by the Council to the owners under all the circumstances of the case and in particular taking into consideration—

(1) The benefit derived by either of the parties from the removal of the said projected road from its scheduled to its new site.

(2) The value (1) of any land liable to be surrendered free to the Council (2) of any land for which compensation has to be made and (3) cost of filling raising bunding and shengko of the land required.

(3) The benefit (if any) accruing to the property of the owners by the construction of the said road.

AND the parties hereto agree to be bound by the award of the said W. S. Jackson which shall be final and conclusive and that the costs of reference and award shall be shared in equal parts by the parties hereto.

AS WITNESS the hands of the parties hereto.

SIGNED by the above-named ALFRED SAMUEL PLUMPTRE

WHITE-COOPER in the presence of G. J. T. NEWMAN,

A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER,  
per REGINALD MASTER.

SIGNED by the above-named K. KAWAMURA  
in the presence of G. OKADA.

K. KAWAMURA.

SIGNED by the above-named TAM WA in the  
presence of REGINALD MASTER, Solicitor, Shanghai.

TAM WA.

SEALED with the Seal of THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL in the presence of W. E. LEVESON, Secretary.

#### ARBITRATION AWARD.

Whereas the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai North of the Yangkingpang have scheduled a public road, to be called the Simla Road, through B.C. Lots 3350 and 3352, and whereas the "Owners" of those lots and Mr. Tam Wa have requested the Council to remove the line of the said road so that it will pass through a portion of B.C. Lot 2269 and a portion of B.C. Lot 1499 (as per the plan prepared and submitted by the Council) which the Council are willing to do provided the "Owners" surrender to the Council part of their land required for the said road in its new alignment in consideration of the payment by the Council to the "Owners" of the sum of Tls. 1,318 and whereas the "Owners" contend that the consideration payable by the Council should be the sum of Tls. 4,719 and whereas by an agreement for reference dated March 2, 1915, and signed by A. S. P. White-Cooper, K. Kawamura, Tam Wa and W. E. Leveson (Secretary of the Municipal Council) have agreed that the amount of consideration and compensation to be paid by the Council shall be referred to me as sole arbitrator.

Now I, William Sanford Jackson, having visited the site of the proposed Simla Road and having heard and duly weighed and considered the several points arguments and evidence of the parties interested, do hereby make and publish my award of and concerning the aforesaid matters referred to me in manner following, that is to say :

I award and adjudge that the consideration payable by the Council shall be the sum of Tls. 3,617 in full payment and satisfaction for the surrender to the Council of the portion of B.C. Lot 2269 measuring Mow 4.160 required for the said Simla Road on the deviated line. In this sum of Tls. 3,617 is included the cost of the Council acquiring Mow 0.156 of land West of the road line and abutting Lot 6054.

The cost of this award, Tls. 100, is to be paid, Tls. 60 by the Council and Tls. 40 by the "Owners" or Tam Wa.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand at Shanghai this sixth day of April, 1915.

W. S. JACKSON.

Signed and sealed by the above-named WILLIAM SANFORD JACKSON  
in the presence of S. A. SLEAP.

#### THORBURN ROAD.—

An improvement of the line of this road in the section immediately north of Yangtszepoo Road has been arranged on the terms set forth in the following letter :—

Council Room, Shanghai, December 11, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 17, and to confirm the arrangement therein contained whereby an improved line will be brought about in the southernmost section of the Thorburn Road, as follows :—

The Catholic Mission of Kiangnan will surrender from Lot 2925 the area coloured blue on the plan enclosed herewith, measuring Mow 0.030, and will pay the sum of Tls. 600 being the purchase price of the piece of land thereto adjoining, hatched in red, measuring Mow 0.220, while in return the Council records that it has no objection to incorporation within the Mission building line of the area, now in the road which is coloured red and measures Mow 0.255.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
J. B. MACKINNON,  
Acting Secretary.

REV. V. MOULY.

**YANGCHOW ROAD.—**

Negotiations with Messrs. Algar & Co., Ltd., have been concluded for the surrender, without compensation, of the area required for this road, from Lot 2970, measuring Mow 0.305. The scheduled area of Lot 2971, in the same ownership, and measuring Mow 0.055 is already subject to free surrender under Article VI of the Land Regulations.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder :—

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Agent or Owner.</i>	<i>Cad. No.</i>	<i>Area Mow.</i>	<i>Compensation.</i>
Broadway East	Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.	1065 & 1070	1.012	Tls. 6,679*
Dixwell	Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright	66 & 71	0.170	1,980
Macgregor and Ward	Chinese	2062	0.033	80*
Seoul and Yangtszepoo	Sir C. J. Dudgeon	8033	1.127	3,500
Tungchow	W. Brandt	846	0.680	997†

\* At the assessed value plus 10% for compulsory surrender.

† At the assessed value plus 10% for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.

**WESTERN DISTRICT.****AVENUE AND PINGCHIAO ROADS.—**

In pursuance of the scheme for connecting the Peking and Avenue Roads to provide an alternative direct route from the Bund to the Western District, the whole of Lot 114, measuring Mow 1,838, was purchased, together with all the buildings and erections thereon, for the sum of Tls. 32,500. The remaining piece of land necessary for through connexion, measuring Mow 0.634, was in the ownership of Mr. Zao Zung-foo, and its acquisition was effected, together with Mow 0.174 of surplus land on the north frontage, for a sum of Tls. 12,000 including compensation for reinstatement and rent during reconstruction.

The former Pingchiao Road is now considered to be part of the Avenue Road which extends eastwards to the Thibet Road (Defence Creek), and the projected through trunk road from the Bund to the Western district is thus an accomplished fact.

**BUBBLING WELL AND MOHAWK ROADS.—**

In accordance with the concluding paragraph of the Shanghai Race Club's letter of June 21, regarding the scheduled strip of Lot 1457, this case was submitted for consideration by the Land Commission whose Award is appended :—

Council Room, Shanghai, February 26, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed to hand you, herein enclosed, a plan showing the portion of Lot 1457, which has for a number of years been scheduled for the improvement of the corner of the Mohawk and Bubbling Well Roads.

Traffic conditions at this corner, particularly on Race Days, are such as in the Council's opinion to warrant the completion of this deferred public improvement, and I am directed to express the hope that the Stewards will consent to the work being carried out as soon after the forthcoming Spring Meeting as may be possible.

With regard to the compensation to be paid to the Club for the surrender involved I am directed to propose that payment for the land be at the net assessed value of the property, *i.e.*, for the Mow 0.61 required, Tls. 12,000 per mow, Tls. 7,320.

The Council will be glad to discuss the further compensation payable in respect of the stables now standing upon the strip of land in question when details of the Club's re-building proposals are learnt.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

A. W. OLSEN, Esq.,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai, March 2, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Stewards to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 26th ult. on the subject of Mohawk Road widening and to ask you to be good enough to furnish them with a plan showing the Club's stabling, etc., and how these buildings would be affected by the proposed road widening. The plan forwarded with your letter does not show the present buildings on the property which the Council proposes to incorporate in the road when widened.

I am, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,  
A. W. OLSEN,

*Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.*

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 12, 1915.

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your letter of March 2, on the subject of the widening of the Mohawk Road, I enclose herewith a plan showing how the buildings upon Lot 1457 will be affected by the improvement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

A. W. OLSEN, Esq.,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai, May 1, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the subject of Mohawk Road widening and surrender of land (Cadastral Lot 1457 West) by this Club, I beg to hand you herewith a plan delineating a re-instatement scheme whereby the same number of stalls and saddle-rooms may be obtained as at present and to submit a claim for compensation as follows :—

## I. SURRENDER OF LAND

Cadastral Lot 1457, Mow 0 610 at Tls. 12,000 per Mow (assessed value)	Tls. 7,320
Compulsory surrender, 25 per cent. extra	1,830
	<hr/> Tls. 9,150

## II. CLAIM FOR RE-INSTATEMENT, WORSEMENT, NECESSARY ALTERATIONS, ETC.

(a) Net cost of re-instatement of buildings (shewn in red on the accompanying plan) after deducting allowance for value of old materials and including architects' commission	Tls. 8,235
(b) Computed damage for general reduction in walking and exercising spaces	1,000
(c) Alterations to hedges, lawn, drainage. etc.	250
	<hr/> Tls. 9,485

## III. LOSS OF RENTALS.

Rentals for 6 months at present rates payable by Members	\$1,817
Total Claim, Tls. 18,635 and \$1,817	

*Item I. Land Surrender.*

The value of Cadastral Lot 1457 West is the assessed value, namely, Tls. 12,000 per Mow; at this rate Mow 0.610 equals Tls. 7,320. As regards the percentage added to the sum of Tls. 7,320 for compulsory surrender, namely, 25 per cent., equalling Tls. 1,830, I would point out that the widening of the Mohawk Road absorbs a portion of the most valuable stabling area and pony walking spaces which cannot be replaced in any other part of the property, which is not so eminently suitable and convenient for training and racing purposes. The portion which the Council desires for road widening forms a part of the lot which possesses special adaptability—in the present instance, stabling accommodation, pony walking and exercising spaces and private stable yards, etc., and when this special adaptability has to be surrendered with the land, the Stewards consider it should be paid for, and the percentage stated (25 per cent.) cannot, in this particular case, be considered excessive. In addition to these remarks, it may be stated that the value to be paid for is the value to the owner, *not* to the purchaser.

The Stewards are aware that it has been customary for the Council to pay 10 per cent. extra for compulsory surrender of land for road widening, but circumstances alter cases, and they are convinced that 10 per cent. extra does not cover the loss in perpetuity the Club will suffer by surrendering this special parcel of land for road widening; therefore, as an addition of 25 per cent. seems fairer in this case than the usual allowance of 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender for road widening, they consider the claim is justified.

I would also state that it is to be regretted the Council did not schedule land required for road widening on the West side of the road, and if this had been done, the main portion of land required could have been acquired from Cadastral Lot 1495 when the mortgage fell due before the present native shops were erected.

*Item II. Claim for Re-instatement, etc.*

(a) Five estimates were received from native contractors for the work of removing and adding stables where necessary to give the same accommodation as enjoyed at present, the lowest being that stated in the claim.

The present stables are in a good state of repair and the estimates provide for buildings of the same class as those now standing on the property affected. From expert opinion the Stewards are led to believe that the sum shewn in the claim is fair and reasonable.

(b) From the plan sent herewith it will be seen that the surrender of the North-west corner of Cadastral Lot 1457, causes Stable Yard No. 1 to become useless and that Yards Nos. 1 and 2 will have to be thrown into one by the removal of the wing separating them. Yards Nos. 3 and 4 and also the walking spaces between the New Stables and the Mohawk Road become seriously cramped (the latter owing to the extension of the re-instated stables southwards), and therefore the claim of Tls. 1,000 for loss of walking and exercising space does not seem unreasonable.

(c) The cost of alterations to hedges, lawns, drainage systems, etc., shewn in the claim at Tls. 250 cannot be considered excessive, and the work is necessary to provide a portion of the walking and exercising space which the Club will be deprived of under the proposed road widening.

*Item III. Loss of Rentals.*

The claim of \$1,817 is based on the rentals received from Members for lease of stalls and saddle-rooms now affected by the proposed road widening. As none of these stables can be occupied during re-instatement and not until after some time has elapsed after the work is completed, owing to dampness, the claim is based on a period of six months at the rates now being paid by Members.

The Stewards desire that all work as regards re-instatement be left to them, the Council to re-imburse the Club for the value of such work, land surrender, worsement, etc., in accordance with the claim contained in this letter.



The Stewards, realizing the urgency of the proposed public improvements, will make preparations for the Council to proceed with the demolition of the present stables, etc., and road widening on or before Monday, May 17 next, even should their claim be disputed. In view of this, they hope that their suggestion as contained in the foregoing paragraph will meet with the Council's approval, it being understood that the Council will re-imburse the Club in cash for the amount of the claim hereafter decided.

Yours faithfully,  
W. S. JACKSON,  
*Chairman, Shanghai Race Club.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 3, 1915.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of May 1, I am directed to state that your claim for compensation for the strip of Lot 1457 required to widen the Mohawk Road will have the Council's early and careful attention. The Council is prepared, in addition to paying for the land to be surrendered, to re-imburse the Club for the cost of the re-instatement work involved and for the loss of rent sustained during the operations.

I am directed to add that the Council appreciates and thanks you for your undertaking to begin work on May 17, by which means this important road improvement will become effective without unnecessary delay.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

W. S. JACKSON, Esq.,  
Chairman, Shanghai Race Club.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 11, 1915.

SIR,—The Council has now given full consideration to the claim contained in your letter of May 1 for the scheduled strip of Lot 1457 at the corner of the Bubbling Well and Mohawk Roads.

As regards the price to be paid for the land in question the Council is prepared to admit that conditions justify exceptional treatment, *i.e.*; that the usual terms applied to building estates are not applicable in this instance. Thus, although it is apparent that the Club will benefit by the road widening and consequent amelioration of traffic conditions, the Council is prepared to waive the usual reduction of the claim by one-third for betterment. On the other hand the Council is unable to recognise your most unusual demand of 25 per cent. for compulsory surrender in place of the invariable 10 per cent. allowable when the provisions of Article VIA of the Land Regulations are put into force.

The reasons which you assign for this high rate do not appeal to the Council as valid, for although the transaction has involved the surrender of the actual land upon which stables formerly stood, yet equally serviceable stables may be erected to the new line, subject only to the lessening of the size of the yard within, and, having regard to the very large area at the Club's disposal, the Council is of opinion that the term "special adaptability" has no bearing on the point.

Referring to your expression of regret that the Council did not schedule land from the west side of the road, I am to state that a strip, 10 feet in width, was acquired from Lots 1495 and 1475 (the Jewish Cemetery) in 1903, it being the Council's practice when circumstances admit to arrange for the widening of narrow roads by according equal treatment to the frontage owners on either side. The delay in completing the widening has been due solely to consideration of the Race Club's convenience.

With regard to the second item of your claim, re-instatement, the amount set down appears to be high, and Tls. 6,795 is considered a more suitable figure, having regard to the fact that the former buildings were old and that rebuilding was contemplated in the near future, irrespective of the road widening.

The addition of Tls. 1,000 to this item as damage for general reduction in space appears to the Council to be redundant, for it is exactly the reduction in space which is paid for in the purchase of the land to be expropriated, and to pay this additional sum would appear to be paying twice for the same thing.

The cost of alterations to hedges, lawns, drainage, etc., need not be the subject of discussion, for the Council will be glad to pay the account for the work when it is carried out.

As regards loss of rental, this too need not be estimated, for the Council will pay the actual loss which the Club sustains, ascertained by comparison with former years' receipts, less whatever sum may be saved in maintenance, insurance, water, light and taxes.

In conclusion I am to state that while the Council is prepared to make good the loss to the Club resulting from this transaction, the assessment of the claim must be influenced by the fact that a more extensive scheme than simple re-instatement has been and is in contemplation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

W. S. JACKSON, Esq.,  
Chairman, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai, June 21, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—Before replying to your letter of June 11, I would refer you to your letter of May 3 in which you state that the Stewards' claim for the surrender of land for the Mohawk Road widening would receive the Council's early and careful attention, and must express the Stewards' disappointment at not receiving a communication on that subject until June 11, a delay, to say the least, which is hardly in keeping with the spirit that prompted the Stewards to commence work of removing the stables on May 17, so that the imperative public improvements need not be unnecessarily delayed.

Referring to your letter of June 11, the Stewards are glad to note the Council agrees that the case justifies exceptional treatment, but, on the other hand, they cannot understand why, in view of the foregoing statement, this exceptional case should, after all, be treated by the Council on the usual terms applied to building estates, as instanced in your statement that the demand of 25 per cent. is unusual and cannot be recognised as against the invariable 10 per cent. allowable for compulsory surrender. It is owing to the exceptional conditions of the case that the Stewards considered an addition of 25 per cent. justifiable and therefore more reason why the customary allowance of 10 per cent. should be ignored as being quite inapplicable in this instance.

Your statement "that the Club will benefit by the road widening and consequent amelioration of traffic conditions" cannot be accepted and, therefore, as there are absolutely no benefits accruing to the Club by the proposed road widening and as the traffic conditions on public roads are of no interest to the Club in any way whatsoever, the waiving of the usual deduction of one-third of the claim for betterment does not enter into the question at all, and reference to the Council's generosity in waiving a claim for betterment where no betterment exists, is, to say the least, paradoxical.

The Stewards regret the Council cannot see the validity of the reasons which were assigned for the rate stated in the Stewards' claim and which the Council considers high, and they also regret that, if instead of removing the stables to permit of the "urgent public improvements" being effected, they had allowed the buildings to stand so that the Council's engineer could, on inspection, realize that equally serviceable stables *could not* be erected to the new line. With reference to the term "special adaptability" which you state has no bearing on the point owing to the very large area at the Club's disposal, the Stewards consider it would have been more to the point if you had clearly defined what part of the "very large area at the Club's disposal" could be utilized for the same purpose and which bears the same adaptability as the portion affected by the surrender of land for the Mohawk Road widening.

With regard to the claim of Tls. 8,235, for re-instatement which the Council assesses at Tls. 6,795, I would point out that the Club's valuation is based on the lowest of tenders received from about six native contractors, and although the buildings are not new, they were good enough for the next thirty years. The Stewards cannot allow your statement to pass unchallenged, namely, "that re-building was contemplated in the near future irrespective of the road widening," as no alteration to the stables in this part of the enclosure was included in the general improvement schemes to be effected in the far future and when the Club's financial position would permit. The condition of the buildings and the general arrangements on the portion of land which is affected by the Mohawk Road widening left nothing to be desired and were eminently suitable as stables for race-ponies and walking grounds, and have always proved to be in popular demand, being preferred by Members to any of the other stable buildings and yards, old or new, owned by the Club. Therefore, your surmise is wholly incorrect.

The claim of Tls. 1,000 for general reduction in space should be more particularly defined as walking and exercising space, which the Club will have to forego. It should be noted that it is not a claim for the surrender of land but a claim for inconvenience the Club and Members will suffer for being deprived of private space to walk ponies in, which, in the case of valuable race-ponies, is highly desirable, especially some weeks before and during a race meeting.

The Stewards are pleased to note that the Council will pay for the cost of alterations to hedges, lawns, drains, etc., when the work is carried out and in view of this promise on the Council's part, the matter need not be further discussed now.

Dealing with the loss of rentals, the Stewards agree with the suggestion that this loss to the Club should not be estimated now as, owing to the late receipt of the Council's letter, it is impossible to complete new buildings by the beginning of the next Training Season and therefore your suggestions will be followed and the loss of rentals based from May 1 until the new buildings are fit for occupation, less maintenance, water, light, etc.

The Stewards take exception to your concluding statement, namely, "the assessment of the claim must be influenced by the fact that a more extensive scheme than simple re-instatement has been and is in contemplation" and consider that these words should be followed by "made necessary by the Council acquiring a portion of the Club's property whereon stables stand."

The "extensive scheme" alluded to by you has not at the present date been decided on, though it is true the Stewards intend to erect buildings whereby the Club may obtain, if possible, nearly an equal number of stalls as obtained in the stables demolished in view of the proposed widening of the Mohawk Road, and which, when completed, may prove an acquisition to the Settlement from an architectural point of view.

The Stewards hope that the Council will, after re-consideration, allow the claim as contained in my letter of May 1. and should they not feel justified in admitting the Club's claim, the Stewards suggest that the case be referred to arbitration without any further loss in time.

The Stewards will be satisfied to leave the case in the hands of the Land Commissioners or Mr. P. Peebles as sole arbitrator, and trust the Council will do all within its power to bring the case to a conclusion without any unnecessary delay.

Yours faithfully,  
W. S. JACKSON,  
*Chairman, Shanghai Race Club.*

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. 102

AWARD.

Cadastral Lot 1457, Western District. Registered owners—The Shanghai Race Club.

Heard in the Council Room on Wednesday, June 30, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Registered owners are represented by :—

Mr. W. S. Jackson—Chairman, Shanghai Race Club.

Mr. A. W. Olsen—Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Mr. J. T. W. Brooke—of Messrs. Davies & Brooke.

The Council is represented by the Secretary and the Deputy Engineer.

Referring to the published correspondence the Secretary states that the area involved is also in dispute. The Council's measurements taken from the official plans gives Mow 0.610 whereas Messrs. Davies & Brooke claim it to be Mow 0.631. He understands that the Race Club's architects had refused to measure the area scheduled over the actual site. Again, the Council were not prepared to pay for any undue delay on the part of the claimants resulting in loss of rents. For instance, the buildings were removed about the end of May but nothing had yet been done to delimit the new line. Messrs. Davies & Brooke had refused to agree to this until the question of compensation had been settled. The Council proposed only to compensate for loss of net revenue during the actual period of demolition and rebuilding.

Mr. Jackson replies that Messrs. Davies & Brooke had expressed no objection, so far as Mr. Brooke knew, to measuring the land over the ground but were prepared to do so, when asked. As regards the delay he would point out that the demolition of the buildings was taken in hand on May 17 in accordance with their letter of May 1, but no consideration of their claim was received until that contained in the Council's letter of June 11. Even when the houses had been pulled down the Council did not proceed with the road work and had not yet done so.

The stables had been demolished from May 17 and it was for the Council to reimburse the consequent loss sustained. He confirmed that Messrs. Davies & Brooke had been instructed by the Race Club not to give up the present line until the compensation had been decided upon. They had proceeded with the removal of the buildings on the authority of the Council's letter of May 3. With reference to the claim for 25 per cent. compensation, Mr. Jackson stated that by the loss of the scheduled area the walking space in these particular stables was very considerably curtailed and such walking space was absolutely necessary. Again, they could only re-construct 48 new stalls on the site of the 60 old ones.

The Secretary points out that the Council are prepared to reinstate the buildings to the plan drawn by Messrs. Davies & Brooke, the Club's architects, at a cost of Tls. 6,795 as compared with the Race Club's claim of Tls. 8,235. He agrees that the plan is only to be accepted as the basis for calculating compensation for reinstatement and not as a definite scheme of reinstatement in view of the fact that the re-arrangement proposed therein is not approved by the Race Club.

Mr. Jackson calls attention to his letter of June 21 dealing with this point and states that the Stewards of the Club were satisfied that the old stables now demolished were in every respect suitable to their needs for a long time to come. The price quoted of Tls. 8,235 was that of their lowest contractor. He states that the Stewards had in view a new development of the property to cost about Tls. 36,400, which had been necessitated by this present road widening. He thought there could be no question as to the Club's property being without benefit from the wider thoroughfare.

Both parties having withdrawn, the Commissioners make the following Award :—

1.—That in respect of the surrender of land from Cadastral Lot 1457 of the Western District for road widening compensation is payable as follows :—

Actual area, as ascertained and agreed, at the rate of Tls. 12,000 per Mow plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

2.—That in respect of claim for re-instatement, worsenment, necessary alterations, etc., the owner's claim of Tls. 9,485 as detailed be allowed in full.

3.—That in respect of loss of rent, same shall be calculated and allowed on the basis of comparison with former year's receipts less whatever sum may be saved in maintenance, water, light and taxes, but for a period of six months only.

H. E. CAMPBELL, }  
H. G. SIMMS, } *Land Commissioners, 1915/16.*  
C. M. G. BURNIE, }

H. L. HUTCHINSON,  
*Secretary.*

Shanghai, July 1, 1915.



**CHENG TU ROAD.—**

Agreement with the Commissioner of Customs relating to the surrender from Lots 1965 and 1995 of land for inclusion in this road.—

AGREEMENT made at Shanghai this twenty-fifth day of November 1915 BETWEEN THE COUNCIL FOR THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY OF SHANGHAI (hereinafter called the Council) of the one part and THE SHANGHAI COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CUSTOMS (hereinafter called the Commissioner) of the other part WHEREAS the said Inspector-General of Customs is the beneficial owner of all that piece of land (being a part of the land which stands registered in the books for the registration of land kept at the Consulate-General of the United States of America at Shanghai in the name of FRANCIS ARTHUR AGLEN, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CUSTOMS as U.S. Lot No. 339) which is known and described on the Cadastral plan for the Western District of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai North of the Yangkingpang as Lots Nos. 1965 and 1995 AND WHEREAS the Council has long been desirous of acquiring part of the said Cadastral Lots for the purpose of connecting the Chengtu Road with the Bubbling Well Road AND WHEREAS the Commissioner has agreed to surrender to the Council a piece of land forming part of the said Cadastral Lots 1965 and 1995 and measuring 1 mow, 8 fun, and 5 li, or thereabouts which piece of land is delineated on the plan hereunto annexed and thereon coloured red upon the terms and conditions hereinafter appearing NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED between the parties hereto as follows :—

1.—The Council shall immediately upon the signing of this agreement proceed with all convenient speed to lay a drain on the Western side of Cadastral Lot 1965 and to fill in the ditch shown on the said plan.

2.—So soon as the house standing on Cadastral Lot 1965 ceases to be used as the residence for the Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai the Commissioner shall procure the surrender to the Council of those parts of the said Cadastral Lots 1965 and 1995 which are coloured red on the plan hereunto annexed.

3.—In the event of the parties being unable to agree upon the price to be paid for the parts of the said Cadastral Lots 1965 and 1995 agreed to be surrendered as aforesaid the question shall be referred at Shanghai for the Land Commissioners for the time being appointed under the Land Regulations whose decision shall be binding upon both parties. IN WITNESS whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

The Seal of the Municipal Council has hereto been affixed in the presence of

J. B. MACKINNON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

F. S. UNWIN,  
Commissioner of Customs.

Witness to signature,  
J. H. CUBBON,  
Assistant, Custom House.

**CHUNGKING ROAD:—**

In May 1913 the offer of Mr. Tan Wa was accepted to surrender Mow 2.06 of land without compensation for the extension to Mandalay Road, upon the condition that it be made up in a similar manner. A 12-foot strip of metalling was accordingly laid on the land surrendered but, owing to dispute as to ownership, the strip of unregistered land required to complete the road was not obtained. The following petition was, therefore, presented in the Mixed Court, with the result contained in the appended Judgment :—

**IN THE MIXED COURT.**

Between the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai, Plaintiffs, and Van Mow-shin, Van Yu-feng and Van Ching-sung, Defendants, the Petition of the above-named Plaintiffs to this Honourable Court sheweth as follows :—

1.—The Plaintiffs are the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai and are authorized by Land Regulations VI and VI A to acquire land for new roads and extensions and widening of existing roads within the limits of the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai.

2.—The Defendants Van Mow-shin, Van Yu-feng and Van Ching-sung are Chinese citizens resident at Shanghai aforesaid.

3.—In or about the year 1913 the Plaintiffs decided to extend an existing road known as Chungking Road between the Mandalay and Weihaiwei Roads and for that purpose acquired from the owner thereof all the requisite land to enable them to complete such road extension with the exception of 7 fun 1 li and 2 haou or thereabouts and on the 16th day of April, 1914, a plan of the Western District of Shanghai shewing the proposed road extension was published in the Cadastral Office of the Plaintiffs Council and notice thereof given by Municipal Notification.

The area scheduled by the Plaintiffs Council for surrender for the purpose of such road extension as aforesaid was 7 fun 1 li and 2 haou or thereabouts. Such scheduled area is shewn on the plan annexed hereto and coloured pink and is covered by native documents of title.

4.—Such scheduled area has not yet been surrendered to the Plaintiffs and in consequence the Plaintiffs have been unable to complete the said proposed road extension.



5.—Houses have been erected on the land situate on the Western side of the proposed road extension referred to in paragraph three hereof and the owners of such houses allege that they have suffered and still suffer considerable damage loss and inconvenience by reason of the said proposed road extension remaining uncompleted.

6.—The Plaintiffs have been unable to ascertain in whom the beneficial ownership of the said scheduled area marked pink on the plan annexed hereto is vested and by reason of this fact have been unable to complete their title thereto and to make up the said proposed road extension.

7.—The Plaintiffs are informed and verily believe that the beneficial ownership of the said scheduled area is adversely claimed by the said three Defendants and that proceedings are pending in this Court to which the said three Defendants or two of them are parties to determine the beneficial ownership of such scheduled area.

The Plaintiffs therefore pray this Honourable Court for :—

(1) A Declaration that the Plaintiffs shall be entitled to proceed at once to take possession of the said scheduled area measuring 7 fun 1 li and 2 haon being the area of land coloured pink on the plan annexed hereto and to use such area to make up the proposed road extension and to erect boundary stones thereon.

(2) For such further or other relief as to this Court may seem just.

(3) Costs.

Dated, April 1, 1915.

HANSON, McNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT,  
*Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.*

*Translation of Mixed Court Judgment, April 1, 1915.*

Whereas Messrs. Hanson, McNeill & Jones, the lawyers representing the plaintiffs, the Council, have asked that boundary stones be erected on the area of Mow 0.712 of the defendants' land in the Chungking Road as shown on the plan for the road extension : this application is sanctioned accordingly : and the compensation payable therefor will be settled at the conclusion of the defendants' case.

In accordance with this judgment the Council took immediate possession of the strip of unregistered land, measuring Mow 0.712, required to complete the section between Weihaiwei and Mandalay Roads : the question of compensation was deferred pending settlement of the dispute among the defendants as to ownership.

During the further proceedings, the Court divided the original land equally among the claimants in such manner that the whole of the road land was taken from the strip adjudged to Van Tsao-chung, leaving a surplus area of Mow 0.241, and in the course of the subsequent negotiations as to the compensation payable it was decided to include in the transaction the purchase of this surplus strip. A total area of Mow 0.953 has accordingly been acquired for the sum of Tls. 4,900.

The whole of the section of roadway between Weihaiwei and Mandalay Roads has since been metalled to full width, with a footpath on the East side, at a total cost of Tls. 877, of which sum Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, Ltd., have contributed Tls. 366 in recognition of the benefit to Lot 1549.

**GREAT WESTERN ROAD.—**

By arrangement with Mr. S. A. Hardoon the wall on the south side of Lots 2416, 2437 and 2547 has been set back to the 1915 scheduled line. Mr. Hardoon surrenders Mow 0.762 : he resumes possession of Mow 0.162, and receives payment for the difference at the assessed value with 10 per cent. added, a total sum of Tls. 2,049.57

**HARDOON ROAD.**

The question of the compensation payable in respect of unregistered land was the subject of a hearing before the Land Commission on June 30, at which representatives of the Woo and Yuen families attended. Owing to continued refusal by the Chinese owners concerned to comply with the Commissioners' Award, a suit for its enforcement was instituted in the Mixed Court.

The Land Commission Award and Judgment of the Mixed Court follows:—

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. 101.

AWARD.

Heard in the Council Room on Wednesday, June 30, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Secretary of the Council, with the Deputy Engineer, present the Council's case for the surrender of this land.

The Secretary states that the land is owned by two Chinese families, the Yuen family owning the larger area of Mow 0.950 adjoining Cadastral Lot 2446, scheduled for surrender, and the Woo family owning the smaller area of

Mow 0.487 adjoining Lot 2511, also scheduled. These families had been pressed to put forward statements of their respective claims for compensation, but would take no steps to protect their interests, and had refused to allow legal representatives to act for them. All the usual requirements as regards serving of notice, etc., as called for in the Land Regulations had been complied with.

It would be seen from the plan produced that the situation of the new Hardoon Road would continue the line of the Annam Road and the road on the south side of the Great Western Road and as such it must be considered a public improvement. Mr. Hardoon would have to settle with the present owners on the basis of the Commissioners' award and that Mr. Hardoon proposed to hand over the new road for public purposes free of all charge.

The representatives of the families concerned are then introduced, as follows :—

Messrs. Woo Sze-hai (吳四海) : for the Woo family Ho Po-tse (何寶之) : for the Yuen family Mesdames Yuen Moh-moh (阮木木), Yuen Ah-mao (阮阿毛), Yuen Yuen-zung (阮元順) and Messrs. Yao Mao-mao (姚毛毛) for Yuen Keng-ling (阮根林), Yuen Ah-kew (阮阿狗) and Yuen Siu-yung (阮秀榮).

Stating their case through an interpreter, the spokesman of the Yuen family claims :—

For demolition of house at the rate of Tls. 50 per fen and for surrender of land at the rate of Tls. 650 per fen.

Mr. Hardoon had made no promise to purchase at this price.

The representative of the Woo family states that Mr. Hardoon had offered to purchase the land at Tls. 750 per fen with compensation at the rate of Tls. 100 per fen for demolition of houses. He corrects himself on further questioning by stating that a representative of Mr. Hardoon made this offer.

Both parties affirm that they will not surrender the whole of their property but only that scheduled for surrender for the roads and then only that at not less than the above prices.

The Deputy Engineer states that Mr. Hardoon has paid at the rate of Tls. 5,000 per mow for small holdings in this neighbourhood but he thought he would certainly not give that figure for these properties. The making of the road would mean the demolition and reinstatement of the present claimants' houses and he had carefully worked out the actual cost of such, as, in the case of the Yuen family at about Tls. 800, and in the case of the Woo family at about Tls. 450.

Both parties having withdrawn the Commissioners decide :—

That compensation in the sum of Tls. 4,500 be paid to the Yuen family for the surrender of Mow 0.950 of the unregistered land situated adjoining Cadastral Lot 2446 of the Western District and for the demolition and reinstatement elsewhere of the buildings situated thereon.

That compensation in the sum of Tls. 2,200 be paid to the Woo family for the surrender of Mow 0.487 of unregistered land situated adjoining Cadastral Lot 2541 of the Western District and for the demolition and reinstatement elsewhere of the buildings situated thereon.

H. E. CAMPBELL, }  
G. H. SIMMS, } *Land Commissioners, 1915/16.*  
C. M. G. BURNIE, }

H. L. HUTCHINSON,  
*Secretary.*

Shanghai, July 1, 1915.

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IN THE MIXED COURT AT SHANGHAI

BETWEEN

THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (Plaintiffs)

AND

YUEN AH-MAO (阮阿毛), YUEN SUI-YUNG (阮秀榮), YUEN MOH-MOH (阮金泉), YUEN AH-KOW (阮增祥),  
YUEN YUEN-ZUNG (阮源順), YUEN KIN-LING (阮根林), WOO SANG-WAH (吳生華) and WOO SZE-HAI (吳泗海),  
(Defendants).

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JUDGMENT.

August 5, 1915.

This case coming on for hearing this day and the Defendants not appearing in person or by Counsel and upon hearing the evidence of Sergeant Shaw of service of notice upon the Defendants and upon hearing Counsel for the Plaintiffs and upon reading the Award of the Land Commissioners dated the 30th June, 1915, this Court doth order that the Defendants do within fourteen days surrender to the Plaintiffs the two pieces of land mentioned in the said Award of the 30th June, 1915, and this Court doth further order that in default of such surrender as aforesaid the Plaintiffs do have liberty to enter upon the said land and to demolish the buildings situated thereon and that the said land be vested in the Plaintiffs and this Court doth further order that upon such surrender as aforesaid or upon entry by the Plaintiffs upon the land the sum of Taels 4,500 paid into Court in this action be paid out to the Defendants Yuen

Ah-mao, Yuen Sui-yung, Yuen Moh-moh, Yuen Ah-kow, Yuen Yuen-zung and Yuen Kin-ling less any money expended by the Plaintiffs in the demolition of the buildings situate on that piece of land in respect of which compensation is payable to them by virtue of the said Award and that the sum of Tels 2.200 paid into Court in the action be paid out to the Defendants Woo Sang-wah and Woo Sze-hai less any sum expended by the Plaintiffs in the demolition of the buildings situate on that piece of land in respect of which compensation is payable to them by virtue of the said Award.

### MANILA ROAD.—

Correspondence in continuation of that published in the Report of last year, p.p. 60/63B :—

Shanghai, October 31, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge your letter of October 24, and we note that the Council wishes to postpone further consideration concerning the acquirement of a portion of the above lot, to which our client is, of course, quite agreeable. With regard to the concession which was made in 1907, the conditions prevailing at that time were, as you say, very different, and in our opinion, have little bearing on the case as it stands at present, as the acquirement of the additional land now included in the property was then not contemplated. As to your remark, that the owner was advised last March before the building operations were begun that the Council desired to improve the road line, we may say that, as the Council has, at present, no compulsory powers to acquire the land in question, our client was under no obligation to discuss the matter with them or to defer the development of his property in any way. If the Council wish to avoid having to pay for buildings on the land, we consider that their proper course would have been for themselves to make a reasonable offer worthy of our client's consideration before the buildings were begun.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVIES & BROOKE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, November 4, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—Native houses have recently been erected on B.C. Lot 5284 (Manila Road), but there is as yet no footpath, so that access to the houses is difficult for the tenants. We should be glad if the Council will proceed with the work of making a narrow footpath or curb along the fronts of these houses. A curb of the width of 1' 6" or 2' is all that is necessary, and our client would be willing to pay such proportion of the cost as is customary in these cases. We should be glad to hear from you as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVIES & BROOKE.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, Esq.,  
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 27, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of November 4 to the Municipal Engineer as to the construction of a footpath along the front of the houses recently erected on Lot 1766 Manila Road, I am directed to state that a footpath can only be constructed in accordance with the line of road which will be scheduled for compulsory acquisition upon the official Plans for 1915 as already decided and communicated to you before the existing houses were built.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
J. B. MACKINNON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

Messrs. DAVIES & BROOKE.

Shanghai, January 30, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the portion of Land on B.C. Lot 5284 Manila Road, scheduled this year for acquisition for public use, as registered owners we have to convey to you our protest against such acquisition.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVIES & BROOKE.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,  
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 26, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of January 30, on the subject of the widening of the Manila Road, I am directed to inform you that, in accordance with the provisions of Article VIA of the Land Regulations, the Works Committee of the Council will be prepared to hear your protest on Monday, March 8, at 5 o'clock p.m.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

Messrs. DAVIES & BROOKE.



Council Room, Shanghai, March 23, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of January 30, on the subject of the scheduled widening of the Manila Road and Lot 1766, I am directed to hand you, herein enclosed, a copy of the minute recorded at the meeting of the Works Committee, at which Mr. Brooke was present, on March 12.

After further consideration of this matter the Council has formally overruled your protest.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

Messrs. DAVIES &amp; BROOKE.

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*Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Works Committee of March 12, 1915.*

Manila Road, Lot 1766. Mr. Brooke attends in support of the protest of Messrs. Davies and Brooke at the scheduling of part of this lot for road purposes. He states that his client merely desires to put on record a protest so that when the time comes for the land to be surrendered his claim for the cost of land and buildings may receive consideration. The Chairman points out that when erecting these buildings, it was pointed out that a piece of land was required for straightening the road and that the owner should therefore have made due provision for its surrender. Mr. Brooke explains that his firm was not at that time acting for the owner and that he understood that the buildings were actually erected before the Council's intentions were known, but it is pointed out to him that this statement does not agree with the facts. The Chairman then alludes to the Council's earnest request to the owner, to set back the buildings in view of the fact that the land was urgently required for improving the road, but that he, well knowing that the land would certainly be required in a few months, erected the buildings in their present position so that he might present a heavy claim for rebuilding. In these circumstances the owner cannot expect to receive much consideration at the hands of the Council. The protest is noted and formally overruled, while the circumstances are placed on record for reference.

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**MARKHAM ROAD.—**

The following correspondence contains the terms arranged with respect to the requisite surrender for widening this road from Lot 4315 in pursuance of the project of converting this road, where it borders the Soochow Creek, into a 50-ft. thoroughfare.

Shanghai, October 30, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We are much obliged for your letter of yesterday's date enclosing a plan showing in red the area required from Cadastral Lot 4315 for widening the Markham Road.

We are instructed to arrange for the surrender of the aforesaid area on the basis of the value per Mow as given in the Assessment Schedule of 1911, with an addition of ten per cent. for compulsory surrender, and without any deduction for betterment; our claim is therefore as follows:—

Mow 0.077 @ Tls. 3,500 per mow	Tls. 269.50
Add 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	26.95
Total amount of claim	Tls. 296.45

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,  
Municipal Engineer.

Yours faithfully,  
MOORHEAD & HALSE,

Council Room, Shanghai, November 6, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 30 on the subject of the widening of the Markham Road from Lot 4315.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that as the road opposite this lot is only from 23 to 24½ feet wide the Council is of opinion that substantial betterment will accrue to the property by reason of the projected widening, designed to be increased ultimately to 50 feet.

In the circumstances, the Council is of opinion that the usual deduction for betterment should be made, and has sanctioned acceptance of your claim upon this condition. The total sum payable would thus amount to Tls. 198 for an area of Mow 0.077.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
J. B. MACKINNON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

Messrs. MOORHEAD &amp; HALSE.

Shanghai, November 19, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 6th inst. having reference to the widening of the Markham Road by a triangular piece of land from Cadastral Lot 4315, and are authorized to accept the offer contained therein, namely: the payment by the Council of Taels One hundred and ninety-eight (Tls. 198) for an area of Mow 0.077.

Yours faithfully,  
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

J. B. MACKINNON, Esq.,  
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.



**WARREN ROAD.—**

With a view to making available the Warren Road for through traffic, the Council during last year authorised the construction of culverts 40 feet in width wherever possible and bridges where the crossing of the Artery Creek makes it necessary; at an estimated cost of Tls. 4,700, the bridges to be of the full width of the road having regard to the possible traffic thereon within the next few years. At the same time negotiations were authorised for a deviation of a section of the creek so as to avoid the necessity for two of the bridges. This object has been attained and in return for a payment of Tls. 500 the villagers have themselves dug out a new channel for the creek along the side of the road thereby allowing of the filling in of those sections of the creek bed which lie within the line of the road, with a resultant saving in expenditure of Tls. 700.

**WEST SOOCHOW AND MOKANSHAN ROADS.—**

Correspondence with Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd., on the subject of a proposed deviation and bunding scheme, with provision in the Soochow Creek of three public landing jetties:—

Shanghai, August 12, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to enclose plan showing a suggested deviation of the line of the proposed Mokanshan Road and we shall be obliged if you will kindly inform us whether the Council will sanction the alternative line of road.

All the property affected by the present scheduled line and the proposed amended line is owned by our clients, and no other interests are involved by the alteration in the line of the road.

We are instructed to enquire upon what terms the Council will erect a wooden bunding to the West Soochow Road, between the Chung Shing Flour Mill and the Foo Sing Flour Mill, similar to the bunding in front of the latter mill, with three landing jetties.

We are, yours faithfully,  
ATKINSON & DALLAS, LD.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,  
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 20, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of August 12 to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the Mokanshan Road, I am directed to state that the deviation shown on the plan enclosed with your letter is considered particularly undesirable in that it contains a right angle turn. I am directed, therefore, to propose an alternative deviation, shown on the plan herewith enclosed which, although not considered as suitable a line as that scheduled, will afford you the greater facilities you desire in the erection of the mill buildings contemplated. I am to state that the Council sanctions this deviation provided that the land for the road on the deviated line is surrendered without compensation.

As regards the land in the undeviated portion of the road, a small corner is required from Lot 4626 while the scheduled strip of Lot 4603 is liable to compulsory free surrender. Surrender deeds in respect of these lots will shortly be forwarded to you for signature.

With respect to the enquiry as to the erection of a wooden bunding in the West Soochow Road with three landing jetties, I am directed to state that the Council will undertake this work at an estimated cost of Tls. 5,800 in consideration of your undertaking to contribute one-half of this sum and to make no claim in respect of the land in the West Soochow Road, which was formerly part of Lot 4627.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

Messrs. ATKINSON & DALLAS, LD.

Shanghai, September 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, we are instructed to inform you that the owner is willing to agree to the conditions contained therein provided that the Council will make up the road at their own expense and that the two small pieces required to complete the road at its junction with the Tonquin Road will be acquired by the Council at their own expense.

With regard to the bunding and jetties we are instructed to enquire if the Council will accept one-third of the estimated cost for this work instead of half as the work will be of public use as soon as the West Soochow Road is completed and it must be borne in mind that our client paid half for the adjoining section of bunding, and is also giving up a considerable amount of land which is not liable to a free surrender.

We are, yours faithfully,  
ATKINSON & DALLAS, LD.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 15, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of September 27, with reference to the proposed deviation of the Mokanshan Road and bunding of the West Soochow Road, I am directed to state that upon surrender of the requisite land, the Council will form and make up the land surrendered as an unmetalled road in the usual manner.

If you do not wish to purchase the two small pieces of land required to connect the deviated Mokanshan Road with the Tonquin Road, you may be able to effect a give-and-take arrangement, since you are the registered owners of the land on the east.

With respect to the bunding and jetties it can hardly be said that these are yet necessary in the public interest and the Council is unwilling to incur expenditure on the work except upon the conditions usual in such cases, *i.e.*, a contribution of one-half the cost, and surrender of the land required for the road, as set forth in the Council's letter of September 20.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
J. B. MACKINNON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

Messrs. ATKINSON & DALLAS, LD.

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Shanghai, October 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the correspondence that has passed between us on the subject of bunding the Soochow Creek in front of these lots, we now beg to inform you that our client agrees to pay half the cost of the work provided tenders are obtained and the work put in hand as soon as possible. Our client requests that the positions of the landing stages be left to his selection.

Kindly let us have a copy of the plan of the bunding.

J. B. MACKINNON, Esq.,  
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

We are, yours faithfully,  
ATKINSON & DALLAS, LD.

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#### **WEST SOOCHOW ROAD AND SURPLUS LAND.—**

Negotiations with the Chinese owner have been concluded for the purchase of the whole of Lot 672, situated on the bank of the Soochow Creek at the assessed value of the lot, Tls. 8,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender and with Tls. 700 added as compensation for removal of 14 Chinese houses. The surveyed area of the lot is Mow 1.545 and the compensation payable Tls. 14,366. Of the area thus acquired, Mow 0.811 is required for the West Soochow Road and the balance remains available for use or re-sale hereafter.

## LAND COMMISSION.

The constitution of the Commission for the year 1915-16 has been as follows :—

Mr. H. E. Campbell was re-elected in January as the Council's representative and consented to serve.

Mr. H. G. Simms being again the only nominee proposed by registered land owners was considered to be elected as Commissioner.

At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March, Mr. C. M. G. Burnie, proposed by Mr. L. Midwood, and seconded by Mr. Brodie A. Clarke was re-elected a Commissioner.

Meetings of the Commission were held on March 15 and June 30, at which three cases of expropriation of land for public use were submitted for decision. The awards in each case are recorded under the heading "Road Extensions and Widenings" in the earlier part of this Report.

### Meeting of March 15, 1915.

Case 96	Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.	Nanking Road.
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The following cases were also set for hearing but Nos. 97, 99 and 100 were withdrawn, and presentation of No. 98 was postponed.

Case 97	Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd.	Szechuen and Kiangse Roads.
Case 98	Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.	Mysore Road.
Case 99	White-Cooper & Oppe	Simla Road.
Case 100	S. A. Hardoon	Szechuen Road.

### Meeting of June 30, 1915.

Case 101	The Woo and Yuan Families	Hardoon Road.
Case 102	Shanghai Race Club	Bubbling Well and Mohawk Roads.

## PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

### THE PARKS COMMITTEE.

The members of the Parks Committee were re-nominated. The Committee has met for discussion three times during the course of the year, and the various questions connected with the Parks and Open Spaces have received careful attention.

### PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

The Committee of Management of the Ground at the close of 1915 is as follows :—

Dr. N. MACLEOD, *Chairman.*

Messrs. W. S. JACKSON, *Steward of the Race Club.*

C. G. S. MACKIE, *Member of Council.*

C. W. WRIGHTSON, *Representative of the Recreation Fund Trustees.*

P. PEBBLES.

Correspondence with the Recreation Fund Trustees is appended relating to the renewal of the lease of the Ground, and as to a proposed levy of fees on the Clubs making use of the interior of the Race Course. In the Council's view the use of the Public Recreation Ground for residents, which has been prescribed in the lease, means free use, and it is undesirable that the public should be called upon to pay for frequenting a ground which is described and has for many years been regarded as public; except, possibly, in reduction of actual maintenance charges. The land occupied by the Cricket, Recreation, Swimming and Golf Clubs, and the Race Course, which is excluded from the Municipal lease, is subject to such charges as the Trustees may make: receipts from Clubs using the ground leased by the Council would be payable to the Council alone. The object of the proposed levy is stated to be reimbursement of the grant of Tls. 20,000 made by the Fund towards the purchase of the Jessfield Park; a levy upon the users of the Public Recreation Ground in order, as it were, to finance the grant of the Fund towards the cost of another ground, the Jessfield Park, is not, however, regarded as desirable :—

Shanghai, January 27, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed by the Trustees of the Shanghai Recreation Fund to bring to the notice of the Council the fact that their lease of the interior of the Race Course expired on August 31 last, and to request that they will take into consideration the following points in connexion with its renewal :—

The Council are aware of the grant of Tls. 20,000 made last year by the Trustees towards the cost of the Western Park. They are further aware of the expenditure of from Tls. 3,000 to Tls. 4,000 from the Fund for recent improvements on the Course, and will understand that the loss of income thus occasioned is a somewhat serious matter if the Fund is to maintain its usefulness.

Taking all these things into consideration, and thinking that from a property worth between four and five millions of taels the Fund should receive some appreciable return, the Trustees are of opinion that they may rightly call upon all users of that property to aid them in this respect. This applies both to the Council as lessee and to the Clubs which enjoy semi-exclusive use of the different sites. For these latter a list of charges has been drawn up. For the Council the Trustees suggest a further lease for five years on the old terms except that the payment per annum should, from September 1, 1914, be at the rate of Tls. 1,200 instead of Tls. 600 as heretofore, which sum was but a continuance of that paid by the Shanghai Horse Bazaar for grazing rights.

Should the whole of the proposed scheme work out in accordance with the desires of the Trustees, the net return to them both from the Council and all Clubs whatsoever, will amount to no more than about Tls. 2,000, a sum representing less than one-twentieth of one per cent of the assessed value of the land.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE LANNING,

*Secretary, Recreation Fund Trustees.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.



Council Room, Shanghai, February 6, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 27 on the subject of the Council's lease of the interior of the Race Course, usually known as the Public Recreation Ground.

In reply thereto I am to say that the Council realises the force of the Trustees' views as regards the income of the Shanghai Recreation Fund, and consents to pay the increase suggested in the rent of the Ground provided the period of the lease renewal be made the same as that for the term now expired, viz., ten years, instead of five as mentioned in your letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

G. LANNING, Esq.,  
Secretary, Recreation Fund Trustees.

Shanghai, February 12, 1915.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of February 6, I am directed by the Trustees of the Shanghai Recreation Fund to request you to be good enough to convey their thanks to the Council for the addition to the rent to be paid for the Public Recreation Ground.

I am further to state that the Trustees agree to the stipulation laid down, viz., that the new lease be for a term of ten years.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
GEORGE LANNING,  
*Secretary, Recreation Fund Trustees.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, April 21, 1915.

SIR,—In continuance of the scheme for the increase of revenue to the Recreation Fund Trustees as outlined in my letter to you of January 27, I am directed to request you to place before the Council the attached form of receipt for sums which it is proposed to collect from Clubs using the unenclosed portions of the Public Recreation Ground within the Race Course.

It will be remembered that the Council has already accepted in principle the proposition of the Trustees in this matter. (*Vide* your letter dated February 6, 1915). What the Trustees specially ask for on the present occasion is the Council's approval of the conditions printed on the back of the receipt forms.

I am authorised by Mr. Peebles, Honorary Secretary to the Ground Committee, to say that these conditions are both approved and welcomed by the gentlemen of that Committee, as also by members of certain of the Clubs with whom he has discussed them. He advises slight changes in the list of sums agreed to by the Trustees, but the adjustment of these will, if the Council approve the conditions generally, be a matter of no difficulty.

So that the Council may be in possession of all the facts I append a full list of the sums proposed for collection as passed by the Trustees at their annual meeting.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
GEORGE LANNING,  
*Secretary, Recreation Fund Trustees.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

#### LIST OF CHARGES.

Golf Club, Tls. 350; Lawn Bowls Club, Tls. 55; Swimming Bath, Tls. 50; Polo Club, Tls. 100; Baseball Club, Tls. 50; Each Cricket, Football, and Hockey Club, Tls. 10 per annum and each Tennis Court, Tls. 2.50 per annum.

Including all other receipts the proposed return to the Trustees amounts to about one-twentieth of one per cent on the value of the land.—G. L.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 30, 1915.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of April 21, on the subject of the use by the public of the interior of the Race-course, I am directed to state that the land occupied by the Cricket Club, the Recreation Club, the Swimming Bath Club, the Golf Club-house and Inner or Training Course is excluded from the Council's lease of the property (the Public Recreation Ground); the terms granted by the Trustees to the clubs concerned are thus not the concern of the Council, and so far as the Council is aware, the Trustees are at liberty to make any changes in the sums paid by these clubs by way of rent which they may consider suitable.

As regards, however, the Lawn Bowls, Polo, Baseball, Cricket, Football and Hockey Clubs, and the public tennis courts the Council is of opinion that, were any payment levied, the receipts should be applied in reduction of the cost of

maintenance of the respective grounds. This, however, is a matter which is beyond the province of the Trustees, and the Council's action therein would be guided by the advice of the Committee appointed in terms of the lease of the Public Recreation Ground.

G. LANNING, Esq.,  
Secretary, Recreation Fund Trustees.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

### HONGKEW RECREATION GROUND.

*Playing of Games.*—As a result of complaints received as to interference caused to games by unreasonable action on the part of other players, it has been decided, upon the recommendation of the Parks Committee, to amend the Regulations so that during the winter months golf may be played without restriction in the forenoons, but in the afternoons this game shall be permitted only when the ground is not required for other organised sports or games, and on Saturdays and Sundays it shall cease at 1.30 p.m. As regards the summer months it is considered that for the present no change is requisite in the regulation that golf is not permitted after 3 p.m.

It has further been decided to include baseball in the games for which provision is made in Rules 8 and 11, and to disallow the reservation, in advance, of grounds for practice games.

The revised Regulations are as follows :—

#### REGULATIONS.

- 1.—The Ground is reserved exclusively for the Foreign Community.
- 2.—The Ground is open to the Public between the hours of 5 a.m. and midnight from May 1 to October 5, and 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. from October 6 to April 30.
- 3.—No Indians are admitted unless respectably dressed.
- 4.—Horses, ponies, vehicles and bicycles are not admitted.
- 5.—Dogs are not admitted unless properly muzzled and led on leash.
- 6.—Perambulators must be confined to the paths.
- 7.—Birdnesting, plucking flowers or otherwise damaging the shrubs, plants or grass is strictly prohibited ; visitors and other persons in charge of children are requested to aid in preventing such mischief.
- 8.—Cricket, golf, lawn tennis, bowls, baseball, football, and hockey are permitted only upon those portions of the Ground specially set apart for these games. The season for football and hockey begins, approximately, on October 15 and ends on March 15 ; that for cricket, lawn tennis, bowls and baseball on May 1, and ends on October 15.
- 9.—Grounds may be reserved for matches upon written application being made to the Honorary Secretary.
- 10.—No play is permitted when, in the opinion of the Parkkeeper, the grounds are not in a fit condition. A notice to that effect will then be exhibited at the entrance.
- 11.—Cricket, football, hockey and baseball, are not permitted on Sundays until 1 p.m.
- 12.—The positions of lawn tennis courts are arranged by the Superintendent. Persons using the courts are required to wear indiarubber soled boots or shoes.
- 13.—The playing of golf is not permitted :—
  - (a)—After 3 p.m. between May 1 and October 31 :
  - (b)—Between November 1 and April 30 ; on Saturdays and Sundays, after 1.30 p.m. ; and on Weekdays after 12 o'clock noon if the Ground is required for other organized sports or games.
- 14.—Shooting, boating, boat sailing, lighting fires and bathing are strictly prohibited.
- 15.—No beating of carpets is allowed on the Ground.
- 16.—The Police have instructions to enforce these Regulations

By order,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

### WAYSIDE PARK.

The purchase of the remaining piece of land required for this Park, details of which are to be found under the heading "Municipal Properties," permitted of continuing the work of laying out as originally planned. A sunk garden has accordingly been constructed on the piece of land newly acquired, similar to that at the north-east corner of the Park, but its completion with brick paths, stone wall and steps, has been deferred, on financial grounds, till 1916.

## DEPARTMENTAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

*(To the Municipal Engineer).*

Compared with 1914—when Jessfield Park and some minor spaces were acquired—Park extensions this year may be said to be nil except for the purchase of a plot of land in Wayside Park and the lease of a small section at the Point.

The use of the Hongkew Recreation Ground from May 15 to 22 for the Far Eastern Olympic Sports was an event of importance. It may be the forerunner of greater contests. The great majority of the 80,000 odd who witnessed them had no conception of such forms of recreation. The beautiful surroundings—probably unexcelled as playing fields—greatly impressed many of the visitors, who for the first time realised their existence and gave an object lesson in the combination of healthy sport and artistic environment. The fact that the Sports passed off without a hitch is a credit to the organisers and supervising officers when it is remembered that they comprised various national teams in rivalry such as was liable to give rise to racial differences. Owing to the rainfall on the opening day the turf suffered to a certain extent but this damage was soon repaired. During the summer weekly athletic meetings were held with the object of encouraging athletics. The numbers who took advantage of them were not so many as was expected but it was sufficient to stimulate the desire for athletics.

In the summer months the demand for playing spaces was equal to that in former years, whilst there was an increased demand for tennis courts. For the first time courts were laid down in Wayside Park and were regularly played on, whilst in Hongkew Recreation Ground on an average 43 courts were daily in use. It was found necessary to amend the regulations with reference to the playing of games in the latter grounds by restricting the playing of baseball to the summer season, and by limiting the hours in which golf could be played. So far as golf is concerned the restrictions imposed did not materially affect the number of players. The number of men who have left on military service has had a marked effect on winter games.

On July 28 the worst Typhoon experienced struck Shanghai and in a few hours the work of years was destroyed; the most noticeable feature was the uprooting of the large plane trees in the Public Garden. Compared with the hundreds of trees blown down the actual total loss was small. Fortunately the weather remained moist for the following week and so rendered it possible to replant all the trees without further damage to their roots by exposure to the sun's rays. Whilst the actual loss was not great, the effect of this storm is likely to be noticeable for years, as the roots of many plants that were not blown down were lacerated equally as much as were those of many of the trees blown down.

A census of Foreigners visiting the various Parks and Open Spaces in the second and fourth weeks of July showed for the two weeks a total of 168,422, or a daily average of 12,030 out of a total Foreign population of about 18,000.

*Introduction of New Plants.*—During the year few new plants were introduced, none from foreign countries. The most interesting plant obtained was a Chinese "Hickory" *Carya speciosa*. Until this species was discovered, the genus was considered to be endemic to North America. The discovery of this plant adds another to a gradually increasing list of species, which are endemic in America and China and found nowhere else, the Tulip Tree being a noticeable example. This connexion between the flora of Eastern North America and China is of particular interest to students of geographical botany.

This plant was originally discovered in the Autumn by Mr. Meyer of the U.S.A. Agriculture Department about three days journey inland from Hangchow. About a month ago it was found possible to secure seeds and a few plants for our parks. These young plants are at present the only ones in cultivation.

Application for advice on matters pertaining to plant life increases. A marked feature of the applications this year was the number of enquiries regarding Chinese plants of economic value such as plants yielding oil, wax, dyes, etc. The only addition to the Parks was the plot of land at The Point, leased to the Council by the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., for public use as an Open Space. Although arrangements were effected rather late in the season for the Public to derive much benefit therefrom, there is no doubt but that it will be much visited and appreciated next Summer, as the temperature here is always a few degrees lower than in the Settlement.



*Jessfield Park.*—Very little has been done in the way of development of the Jessfield Park. This property was acquired as the nucleus of a future decorative park and botanical garden; consequently until its boundaries are properly defined, too much haste in laying out might mean waste or patchwork. This Park, when completed, should present three marked features, (a) the Wild Garden consisting of woodlands, meadows, streams and lakes, as nearly rural as possible, and an ideal spot for picnic and other parties. (b) the Botanic Garden containing as large a representative collection of Chinese trees and shrubs as possible; a collection which, were it possible completely to represent, would at once be the largest and most interesting national collection in the World. (c) the Decorative Section which might be of a bold style after the ideas of Le Notre, the designer of Versailles, comprising large lawns, statuesque avenues, fountains, and formal gardens with suitable statuary. In addition, a park providing for the accommodation of a large collection of the flora of China would undoubtedly be the fitting home for an aviary in which the wild birds of China could be studied; whilst a collection of animals forming a small zoological collection would also be of interest to students of natural history and a source of pleasure to all. An arrangement has been made whereby a small section will be set apart as an experimental garden. Whilst such a garden will be of considerable economic importance it cannot be ornate and only of interest to those who possess gardens. Such in brief is the type of park I think Shanghai should have, and which I am sure the public would appreciate. The past year's work consisted of the thinning out of some of the crowded plantations and the transplanting of trees to new positions; the laying out of a formal garden on a small plot of land on the avenue leading from Brennan Road, and the raising of a section near to Jessfield. One of the existing outhouses was lined with iron railing to form a cage for leopards, and a plot of land surrounding two other outhouses was enclosed by wire netting, and contains a collection of birds.

*Public Recreation Ground.*—The Public Recreation Ground was maintained in good condition but no alterations were effected. The flower garden laid out last year at the rear of the Swimming Bath is a marked improvement.

*Hongkew Recreation Ground.*—Amongst the alterations effected was the laying down of an athletic track. Although primarily intended for the Olympic Sports, this track is permanent and will tend to encourage all athletic sports. The track is designed in accordance with the latest ideas of experts. It differs from the majority of existing tracks as the measured line is 18'' instead of 12'' from the inside kerb, a rule decided upon by the Olympic Association at their meeting in Paris in July 1914. Owing to the call for men for Military Service the track has not been so much used as it otherwise would have been, but in a few years it is anticipated that it will be largely patronised. This ground annually increases in popularity both as a playground and a Park.

*Public Garden.*—This garden continues to be a most popular resort despite the greater park facilities provided within recent years. The reason for this is obviously its central location. The seating accommodation during band concerts was improved by letting out on hire a number of chairs; this arrangement appears to have given satisfaction to those who are really interested in music. There will be a greater number on hire next Summer, whilst the number of free seats will also be increased. The object of hiring is to provide clean comfortable chairs for those who pay for them, and at the same time practically to insure that late comers can obtain a seat. In July of this year, previous to the introduction of the system of letting chairs out on hire, it was not unusual to find all the chairs occupied by 8.15, one person being in charge of 3 or more chairs claimed to be occupied.

In the Reserve Garden the interior of one of the plant houses was altered, beds in which plants can be planted replacing stands, and thereby producing a more natural effect. A water tank surrounded by a bank of plants was made in the large conservatory to provide accommodation for an alligator. The palms and other plants in beds have made splendid growth, in some instances they have already grown beyond the space it is possible to give them. They successfully convey, however, an idea of the effect produced by these plants in their native climes. The small plant house erected last year in Jessfield Park has greatly assisted in providing flowering plants for the conservatories.

*Chinese Public Garden.*—Beyond alterations to a few flower beds no change worthy of note has been made.

*Wayside Park* was visited by a larger number of people than in former years, probably due to the fact that Tennis was played here for the first time. A small lot of land which was not obtainable when the



Park was laid out was acquired during the early part of the year and partly developed. A small rustic structure to serve as a ladies' toilet room was erected on the terrace of one of the Dutch Gardens.

*The Bund Foreshore* was slightly altered by the removal of a path leading to one of the jetties. Between the Custom House and the Yangkingpang the plots have become, within recent years, practically a Chinese resort with the consequent result that the turf is worn off early in the year and the lawns littered.

*Quinsan Square*.—As a children's playground this is a great success being visited daily during the summer by over 800 children. The presence of the children detracts somewhat from its decorative appearance, as it is scarcely possible to give children full scope to enjoy themselves without the turf suffering. The aim, therefore, is to make it as interesting as possible for the children, and at the same time, do what is possible to preserve its appearance.

*Bubbling Well Carriage Turn* and the plot on Hart Road were enclosed with small stanchions and chains.

*Warren Piece*.—The turfing and planting of this plot was practically completed.

*Brenan Piece*.—No alterations were effected here. Of minor spaces this is undoubtedly the most patronised, being visited on summer days by, on an average, over 300 people.

*Nurseries*.—The work carried out herein falls under three headings. (*a*) The raising of thousands of bedding plants to furnish the flower gardens. (*b*) The raising of a collection of rare shrubs and trees which take a considerable time to grow to a planting stage. (*c*) The raising of trees and rapid growing plants which serve as nurses and give immediate effect in new plantations. A section of ground is also set apart for the testing of new bedding plants and for plants from which to obtain seed.

*Trees on Roads*.—These suffered considerably owing to the typhoon. Insect pests also affected them to some extent but on a small scale compared with the damage they used to do some few years ago.

D. MACGREGOR,

*Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces.*

## RULES WITH RESPECT TO NEW BUILDINGS.

Arising out of the Judgment of the Court of Foreign Consuls in the Case of C. M. McBain and others v. the Council, the attention of the Building Rules Commission was drawn to the fact that the Court had declared Rule No. 76 *ultra vires*, and the Commission was requested to draw up new rules with respect to waterclosets, to be incorporated in the new code. A draft of the new Rules was received in November, and was communicated to the Land Commission in compliance with the requirements prescribed by Article XXX of the Byelaws attached to the Land Regulations :—

Shanghai, November 29, 1915.

SIR,—In accordance with the request from the Municipal Council that the Commission for the Revision of the Building Rules should draft Rules with respect to Water Closets, the following members of the Commission were appointed as a Sub-Committee with power to add to their number :—

Messrs. C. H. Godfrey, Municipal Engineer, S. J. Halse, and P. Peebles.

At the request of the Sub-Committee the following gentlemen agreed to serve as members of the Committee :—

Dr. R. J. Marshall, Dr. A. Stanley and Mr. G. H. Wright, Legal Adviser.

Mr. A. P. Wood, Engineer-in-Chief to the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Ltd., has also been good enough to make various suggestions which have been embodied in the Rules.

The Sub-Committee has held six meetings, copies of the minutes of each of which have been supplied to the Chairman of the Building Rules Commission.

The Code of Rules accompanying this Report has been drawn up with a view to meeting in as broad a sense as possible all applications to instal Water Closets, having in view the judgment of the Court of Consuls dated July 13, 1915, in the case of McBain v. The Municipal Council.

The Members of the Sub-Committee are unanimous in recommending the adoption of this Code of Rules and are also agreed as to the desirability of the removal of the contents of Water Closet Cesspools being undertaken by the Council and not by individuals.

Your obedient servants,

PHILIP PEEBLES,  
CHAS. H. GODFREY,  
S. J. HALSE,  
R. J. MARSHALL,  
ARTHUR STANLEY,  
G. H. WRIGHT.

To the CHAIRMAN OF THE BUILDING RULES COMMISSION.

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### RULES WITH RESPECT TO WATER CLOSETS.

For the purpose of these Rules the following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them, that is to say :—

*Soil Drain* means that part of the main horizontal drain and its branches inside the walls of a building.

*Soil Pipe* means any vertical line of pipe extending through or above the roof, receiving the discharge of one or more water closets with or without fixtures.

*Waste Pipe* means any pipe receiving the discharge from any fixtures except water closets.

*Anti-syphonage Pipe* means any special pipe provided to prevent trap syphonage and back pressure.

*Existing Building* means any building not being a new building.

A person intending to instal a water closet and/or cesspool in connexion with a building shall submit to the Council for approval, plan and sections of such intended water closet and/or cesspool drawn to a scale of not less than one inch to every 8 feet, and shall show :—

(a) The positions in which it is desired to instal the Water Closet or Water Closets, cesspool or cesspools.

(b) The lines and levels of all soil drains, soil pipes, waste pipes and anti-syphonage pipes of such cesspool or cesspools drawn to a scale of not less than one inch to every two feet together with full details.

Plans, etc., so submitted shall be in duplicate, one of which shall be drawn in ink on tracing cloth or sun-printed on linen, one copy to be retained by the Council after approval, the duplicate to be returned to the applicant, stamped with the seal of the Public Works Department as having been approved, when the permit is issued. The stamped copy of the plan shall be kept upon the site of the building during the progress of the work and shall be open to the inspection of the Council's Surveyor or duly authorised assistant, who shall at all reasonable times have free access for the purpose of inspection of any Water Closet and/or Cesspool in course of erection. Notwithstanding any such inspection or in the event of no such inspection taking place, the owner of the premises shall nevertheless at all times be held responsible for the due performance and observance of these Rules.

Every application for a permit to instal a Water Closet and/or Cesspool shall be made upon a form specially provided for the purpose. Such forms may be obtained at the Office of the Council's Surveyor free of charge.

No form of treatment by sedimentation or filtration or treatment by bacteriological methods of excremental matter from Water Closets shall be permitted within the limits of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai North of the Yaukingpang.

No Water Closet shall be installed in, and no cesspool shall be constructed in connexion with any building of Chinese construction.

Every newly fitted or fixed apparatus in connexion with any existing Water Closet shall, as regards such apparatus and its connexion with any soil pipe or drain, comply with such of the requirements of these Rules as would be applicable to the apparatus so fitted or fixed if the Water Closet were being newly constructed.

Every Water Closet hereafter constructed in connexion with a building shall be constructed in such a position that one of its sides at least shall be an external wall.

Every Water Closet in connexion with a building shall have constructed in one of the walls of such Water Closet a window of such dimensions that an area of not less than 4 square feet, which may be the whole or part of such window, shall open directly into the external air.

Provided always that in exceptional cases the Council may make such modification as they think fit in the provisions applicable thereto.

Every Water Closet constructed in connexion with a building shall be furnished with a cistern of a capacity of three gallons for the purpose of flushing and such cistern shall be separate and distinct from any cistern used for domestic purposes and shall be so constructed, fitted and placed as to admit of the supply of water for use in such Water Closet, so that there shall not be any direct connexion between any service pipe upon the premises and any part of the apparatus of such water closet other than such flushing cistern. Such flushing cistern shall be constructed so as to discharge completely and to refill rapidly, and shall be provided with a "telltale" overflow pipe discharging in a conspicuous position outside such building.

Provided always that the foregoing requirements shall be deemed to be complied with in any case where the apparatus of the Water Closet is connected for the purpose of flushing with a cistern of adequate capacity, which is used solely for flushing Water Closets.

Every pipe and union connexion of such flushing cistern with a pan, basin or other receptacle with which such water closet may be provided shall be so constructed that such pipe and union shall not in any part have an internal diameter of less than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches or such greater diameter as the Council's Surveyor may approve, having in view the level at which the cistern is fixed.

Every Water Closet shall be furnished with a basin or other suitable receptacle of non-absorbent material of a type and pattern to be approved by the Council. No container or other similar fitting shall be constructed or fixed under such basin or receptacle.

Every Water Closet shall be furnished with a suitable apparatus for the application of water to any pan, basin or other receptacle with which such apparatus may be connected and used and for the effectual flushing and cleansing of such pan, basin or other receptacle and for the prompt and effectual removal therefrom and from the trap connected therewith of any solid or liquid filth which may from time to time be deposited therein.

Every Water Closet in connexion with a building shall be provided with an efficient soil pipe for the purpose of conveying to a cesspool any solid or liquid excremental matter and such soil pipe shall be situated outside such building and securely fixed to the wall and shall be constructed in drawn lead or of heavy cast iron. Provided that in exceptional cases where, in the opinion of the Council, it shall be necessary that such soil pipe should be constructed within such building it shall be constructed in drawn lead with proper wiped plumbers' joints and so as to be easily accessible.

Every such soil pipe shall be secured to the wall of such building by approved 8 lb. lead tacks, 3 tacks being used per 10 ft. length. Where a lead soil pipe is unavoidably run near the horizontal, it shall be supported so as to prevent any sagging.

Cast iron piping shall be secured to the wall of the building by means of approved holderbats which shall give a clear distance of half an inch at the least between the socket and the face of the wall.

Every soil pipe shall be so constructed that it shall not be connected with any rainwater, urinal or waste pipes and shall be so constructed that there shall not be any trap in such soil pipe or between the soil pipe and any soil drain with which it is connected.

Every soil pipe shall have an internal diameter of at least 4 inches and shall, except where unavoidable, be continued upwards in full without bends or angles. When cast iron soil pipes are employed tees and bends shall be fitted when required with approved cleaning doors.

Every soil pipe whether inside or outside a building shall be so constructed that its weight, if the pipe be of lead, and its thickness and weight if the pipe be of iron, in proportion to its length and internal diameter shall be :—

Diameter.	<i>Lead.</i>		<i>Iron.</i>	
	Weight per 10ft. length not less than	Thickness of metal not less than	Weight per 6ft. length (including socket and beaded spigot, the socket not to be less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick) not less than	
4 inches	80 lb.	$\frac{3}{16}$ inch	54 lb.	
5 "	92 "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	69 "	
6 "	110 "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	84 "	

In any case where a soil pipe for more than half its length acts only as a ventilating pipe, such part of such soil pipe as acts as a ventilating pipe only may be of such reduced diameter and weight and of such material as the Council may in its discretion permit.

Every socket joint in a cast iron soil pipe shall be not less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth and shall be made with yarn and molten lead properly caulked and the annular space for the lead in the case of 4 inch pipes shall be not less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in width and in the case of 5 and 6 inch pipes shall be not less than  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch in width. All cast iron pipes shall be truly concentric and smooth and free from obstructions.

Every soil pipe shall be carried upwards above the eaves of the building to which such soil pipe is affixed to a height of not less than 5 feet above any window within 20 feet measured in a straight line from the open end of such soil pipe and to such a height and in such a position as to afford by means of the open end of such pipe a safe outlet for foul air.

Every soil pipe and soil drain shall be so constructed as to withstand without leakage a pressure equal to 12 lbs. per square inch.

In any case where more than one Water Closet discharges into a single soil pipe, all such Water Closets below the topmost of such Water Closets shall be fitted with an anti-syphonage pipe ventilating into the open air at a point as high as the top of the soil pipe, or into the soil pipe at a point above the highest water closet connected with such soil pipe and so that the anti-syphonage pipe shall have in all parts an internal diameter of not less than 2 inches and shall be connected with an arm of the soil pipe or the traps at a point not less than 3 and not more than 12 inches from the highest part of the trap and on that side of the water seal which is nearest to the soil pipe. The joint between the ventilating pipe and the arm of the soil pipe or the trap shall be made in the direction of the flow.

Every anti-syphonage pipe shall be constructed of drawn lead or of heavy cast iron and shall be constructed outside the building. Provided always that in exceptional cases the Council may make such modification in regard thereto as may be found reasonable.

Every such ventilating pipe, whether inside or outside a building, shall be so constructed that if the pipe be of lead its weight shall be not less than 45lb. per 12ft. length and if the pipe be of iron its thickness shall not be less than  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch and its weight not less than 25lb. per 6ft. length. The joints and connexion to every such anti-syphonage pipe shall be made in such a manner as if such anti-syphonage pipe were a soil pipe.

The open end of every soil pipe and any anti-syphonage pipe shall be furnished with a cowl or covering of a pattern approved by the Council's Surveyor.

Every connexion between a lead trap or pipe with an iron soil pipe or soil drain shall be so made that a thimble of copper, brass or other suitable alloy shall be inserted between such trap or pipe and such soil pipe or soil drain and such connexion between such lead trap or pipe and such thimble with the iron soil pipe or soil drain shall be made by means of a joint made with yarn and molten lead properly caulked. Provided nevertheless that it shall be sufficient if such lead trap or pipe be connected into an iron soil pipe in an equally suitable and efficient manner.

In every case where it is necessary to connect the stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe with a lead soil pipe, waste pipe or trap communicating with the cesspool there shall be inserted between such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe and such lead soil pipe, waste pipe or trap, a socket of copper, brass, or other suitable alloy and such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe shall be inserted into such socket and the joint shall be made with Portland Cement and such socket shall be connected with the lead soil pipe, waste pipe, or trap by means of a wiped or overcast metallic joint. Provided nevertheless that it shall be sufficient if the stoneware or semi-vitrified trap or pipe shall be connected with the lead soil pipe, waste pipe or trap in an equally suitable and efficient manner.

Every cesspool constructed in connexion with a building shall be constructed in such a manner and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such cesspool, for the purpose of cleansing such cesspool and of removing the contents thereof and in such a position as to admit of the contents of such cesspool being removed therefrom and from the premises in which such cesspool may belong, without being carried through any building whatsoever.

Every cesspool constructed in connexion with a building shall be provided with a permanent iron or other approved metal straight suction pipe 4 inches internal diameter fitted with an approved standard gun metal coupling connexion with cap and such cesspool shall, unless constructed in such a position as to be accessible to a cart 8 feet wide, be provided with an air-tight suction pipe with standard coupling connexion aforesaid 4 inches in diameter brought to the nearest point accessible to such a cart, provided always that the length of such suction pipe shall not exceed 100 feet. Provided further that such suction pipe shall be furnished with adequate cleaning eyes or inspection doors.

Every cesspool constructed in connexion with a building shall be constructed of reinforced concrete or concrete or of such other permanently impervious material as may be approved by the Council's Surveyor.



No cesspool constructed in connexion with a building shall be of a greater depth than 8ft. below the level of the nearest public way and such cesspool shall have a curvilinear bottom or slope of a gradient not less than 1 in 10 leading towards a sump. All internal corners and angles of such cesspool shall be rounded.

Every cesspool constructed in connexion with a building shall be so constructed that it shall conform to the following minimum capacities :—

	Capacity of Tank for 3 Water Closets or less.	Additional capacity for each Water Closet above 3 in number.
For Boarding houses, Clubs, Hotels or Retail Stores	60 cubic ft.	15 cubic ft.
For Offices	60 „	12 „
For Residences or residential Flats	60 „	20 „
For Mills or Factories	A minimum capacity of 277 cubic feet with an additional capacity of 3 cubic feet for every person over and above a hundred employed or residing in a mill or factory.	

Every cesspool constructed in connexion with a building shall be provided with a double seal manhole cover of a pattern to be approved by the Council's Surveyor, and such cesspool shall be ventilated by means of the soil pipe and soil drain connected therewith.

Every cesspool shall be so constructed that it shall not have by drain or otherwise any means of communication with any sewer or any overflow outlet.

Any person who shall by any work or by any structural alteration of any premises render the further use of any cesspool unnecessary and the owner of any premises on which shall be situated a disused cesspool which has become unnecessary shall cause such cesspool to be completely emptied of all faecal or offensive matter it may contain, and shall completely remove so much of the floor, walls and roof of such cesspool as can safely be removed and all pipes and drains leading thereto or connected therewith. He shall also completely close and fill up such cesspool with good concrete or with suitable dry clean earth, dry clean brick rubbish or other clean material and where the walls of such cesspool shall not have been completely removed, he shall cover the surface of the space so filled up with earth, rubbish or material with a layer of good concrete 6 inches thick.

The owner of any premises shall maintain in proper condition of repair and working order every water closet and cesspool and the proper accessories thereof belonging to such premises.

The occupier of any premises shall cause every water closet belonging to such premises to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping such water closet in a cleanly condition and so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, nor shall he allow the contents of any water closet to overflow or soak therefrom.

ELECTRICITY COMMITTEE.

The constitution of the Electricity Committee at the beginning of the year was as follows :—

- Messrs. A. W. Burkill (*Chairman*).
- C. M. Bain.
- F. A. Fairchild.
- A. S. P. White-Cooper.
- G. Wuilleumier.

Mr. Wuilleumier resigned his seat in March, and Mr. P. Peebles accepted nomination to serve in his place. The Committee has met thirteen times during the year for discussion of the affairs of the Department.

REPORT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

The principal outstanding and satisfactory feature of the past year is the vindication of the Department's policy, financial stability and technical soundness, as agreed upon by Mr. A. H. Preece, and the satisfactory financial position reported upon by the Treasurer. It may be hoped the Department will now be allowed to continue its activities along the path of progress, cleared of the obstacle doubt and paved with confidence for the future.

The other feature, unsatisfactory indeed, is the serious breakdown of the German built turbo-alternators at Riverside. It is not generally known that at one critical period 66 per cent. of the turbine plant was unavailable for service owing to serious defects the development of which had made themselves manifest. But for the incident of the Chinese New Year holidays, when the demand for electricity falls owing to the mills closing, the full supply to the public could not have been maintained. Into the technical causes of these breakdowns it is unnecessary to enter in detail, but enough has been discovered to prove that unsuitable material used in the manufacture was responsible for the trouble. Evidence collected in the United States and England goes to shew that the use of the particular metals employed in the construction of the turbine blading was likely to end in disaster. Chemical analysis of the metal conclusively proves that a wrong selection was made in its choice. Two of the machines which developed blade trouble had been in commission only one year and nine months. Other mechanical defects have also since shewn up. A serious electrical breakdown also occurred necessitating re-winding part of one of the alternators. This occurred almost simultaneously with the blade troubles and so threw an additional strain upon the Department in maintaining an uninterrupted supply to the public during that period. The best of machines may give some trouble at times, were it otherwise the calling of the engineer would be less obvious, but trouble such as was experienced with the German built machines at Riverside is directly traceable to faulty construction and selection of metals. It may not unnaturally be asked why were these machines selected. The reply is that tenders were, in accordance with the Council's custom, publicly invited. The selected ones were, theoretically, taking price, steam consumption and guaranteed efficiency into full consideration, the best offered for the purpose required, and it would, at the time, have been difficult to have passed them over.

The figures below shew the yearly cost in repairs and maintenance of British built machines at Fearon Road Station, in comparison with the German machines at Riverside. The number of years the various machines have been in commission is also given.

Make.	Capacity in Kilowatts.	Years in Commission.	Yearly cost in Repairs and Maintenance.
—	—	—	Taels
Parsons	1,000	9	380
Willans and Robinson	1,000	8	396
Belliss and Morcom	600	8	141
do.	600	8	183
Howdens	500	5	343
do.	500	5	423
Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft	2,000	1 year 9 months	2,550
do. do.	2,000	1 year 9 months	2,140

The above figures do not take into account the further losses in the shape of lost revenue resulting in the stoppage of the A.E.G. machines during the time they were under repair. These machines would normally be generating more electricity than the others owing to their greater capacity, thus the loss of revenue was proportionately greater.

Since these turbines were installed trouble with machines of similar make have come to light in connexion with machines in Australia and England. Not only have the German turbines proved defective in Shanghai, but several transformers have also shewn marked inferiority to either British or American ones in service. This is not a mere generalisation, the truth of the statement is beyond dispute.

It is hoped these remarks, for which from the purely commercial aspect it would have been preferred there had been no cause, may be carefully studied by prospective buyers and users of electrical plant throughout China. It is not perhaps unfair to claim that on account of the relative magnitude of the Shanghai electricity undertaking and its large foreign staff of engineers, machinery may receive better treatment and more careful supervision than can be given in smaller undertakings either in the outports or interior cities of China. This then leads to the conclusion that nothing but the most reliable machinery should ever be considered for such undertakings.

Notwithstanding the laying up of the Riverside turbines for a considerable time for repairs, by the exercise of care on the part of the acting chief mechanical assistant engineer in charge of the two power stations, and his assistant engineers, the year's working shews a further reduction in the costs of production from last year's figure of tael cents 2.28 to 1.78 or 22<sup>2</sup>/<sub>10</sub>. The greatest reduction is in coal which is the result partly of a cheaper price paid, partly to supervision and again to the lower steam consumption of one of the new 5,000 Kilowatt turbines. The sales of electricity for all purposes increased by 52 per cent.

Had both 5,000 K.W. turbines been in order (one, it will be recalled, stripped the blading of one wheel and is still running with one wheel short, and taking about 20 lbs. of steam per kilowatt hour as against a guaranteed consumption of 13 lbs.) a still further reduction in the generating costs would have been remarked. These yearly reductions in Works Costs are indicative of what may be looked for when the new extensions now in hand are completed: they bring nearer to realisation the hoped for reduction in the prices charged for lighting, heating and cooking.

### ANALYSIS OF WORKS COSTS.

UNITS SOLD AND ACCOUNTED FOR									
Account.	1912. 12,130,537 Tls.	Per Unit Cand.	1913 21,888,230 Tls.	Per Unit Cand.	1914 32,885,822 Tls.	Per Unit Cand.	1915 49,827,555 Tls.	Per Unit Cand.	Decrease over previous year Cand.
Coal	137,367	1.13	231,985	1.06	336,186	1.02	420,408	.85	— .17
Oil, Waste, Water and Stores	15,298	.13	22,283	.10	26,128	.08	37,159	.07	— .01
Wages	34,093	.28	52,964	.24	59,972	.18	69,487	.14	— .04
Repairs and Maintenance	97,095	.80	151,902	.69	168,533	.51	190,294	.38	— .13
Rent, Rates and Taxes	11,262	.09	14,277	.07	20,780	.07	24,807	.05	— .02
Management Expenses	86,198	.71	107,604	.49	137,999	.42	144,494	.29	— .13
Total	381,313	3.14	581,015	2.65	749,603	2.28	886,649	1.78	— .50

### PLANT CAPACITY.

The generating plant capacity of the two stations may be taken at 19,600 kilowatts. The storage battery, used in connexion with the traction supply, was scrapped as it was no longer in a serviceable

condition. The sale of this battery, consisting principally of lead plates and sheets was most satisfactory, realising a net sum of Taels 14,456. Its book value was Tls. 10,461.

MAXIMUM LOAD.

The maximum load on the two stations was 14,400 kilowatts, and the load delivered to the feeders for light, heat, power and traction 13,909 kilowatts. This fell short of the 15,500 kilowatts estimated at the beginning of the year. It is explained largely by the fact that shortly before the close of the year some of the large mills shut down temporarily, one mill alone accounting for 500 kilowatts, while quite a number of small power users had also stopped operations due to trade depression. It is reckoned that 800 kilowatts can be accounted for from this cause. The traction load remained practically the same as last year.

LOAD FACTOR.

A remarkable improvement of the Load Factor can be recorded. From the generally accepted good figure of 33.6 per cent of 1914 it has now reached 40.8 per cent. It is but fair to add, however, that the temporary reduction of the maximum load by some 800 K. W. towards the close of the year helped the load factor improvement, but only to a small extent. Had no shrinkage of load occurred more units would have been sold and it may quite safely be said that a 39 per cent. load factor would still have been reached.

Perhaps a better appreciation of the importance of a high load factor may be gathered from the following figures, which shew the units sold per kilowatt by the five largest British municipal electricity supply undertakings and also at Shanghai. They clearly indicate the number of units sold per year for each kilowatt of maximum demand.

Year Ending	Undertaking	Units Sold per annum	Maximum Demand in K. W.	Load Factor.	Units sold per kilowatt of Maximum Demand.
1914	Manchester	117,982,802	49,897	26.98 %	2,363
1915	Glasgow	88,834,270	39,750	25.51 %	2,240
1914	Birmingham	73,767,178	33,177	25.38 %	2,225
1915	Shanghai	49,690,824	13,909	40.8 %	3,560
1914	Liverpool	43,122,198	22,186	24.76 %	2,190
1915	Sheffield	41,873,342	23,618	21.69 %	1,900

DISTRIBUTION.

The actual quantity of underground cable and overhead mains erected was less than during the previous year, but this in no wise reflects lesser activities in the mains department nor a falling off in electricity demand. During the past few years a great extension and enlargement of the distributing system has been carried out, so that in many areas extensions or enlargements should not be necessary for some time. Nevertheless, there are always new areas where distributing mains are required, and from time to time extra high pressure underground feeder cables have to be laid for supplying them, also for meeting the industrial loads which now form such a large proportion of the output.

During the year 119.20 miles of cable have been erected for enlarging and extending the overhead mains and 0.65 miles of E.H.T., 2.13 miles of L.T. and 0.50 miles of pilot cable laid.



The various purposes for which the above was used are set out below :—

Extra High Tension Underground Extended	0.65 miles
"    "    "    Overhead    "	15.00 "
"    "    "    "    Enlarged	0.49 "
High Tension Overhead Extended	2.37 "
Low Tension Underground Extended	2.13 "
"    "    "    Pilot cable Extended	0.50 "
"    "    Overhead Distributors	28.34 "
"    "    "    Feeders	6.38 "
"    "    "    Distributors Enlarged	14.32 "
Direct Current Mains Extended	0.62 "
"    "    "    Enlarged	1.73 "
Aerial Pilot Cable Erected	4.34 "
Low Tension Alleyway Distributors Extended	22.85 "
"    "    "    "    Enlarged	0.64 "
Public Lighting Mains Extended	19.75 "
Private Lighting "    "	4.67 "

#### POLES.

New	1,414
Renewed	822

#### TRANSFORMER SUB-STATIONS.

43 additional transformers were put into service totalling 11,606 K.W.

Of these 4 were of the oil-cooled pole type = 60 K.W.

39 " " indoor type = 11,546 K.W.

39 transformers were disconnected totalling 6,212 K.W.

Of these 3 were of the oil-cooled pole type = 60 K.W.

36 " " indoor type = 6,152 K.W.

The nett increase in transformer capacity is therefore 5,394 K.W. Total capacity of all transformers in service = 18,284 K.W.

The new sub-station at Tonquin Road was completed, partly equipped with switchgear and transformer, and put into commission. This sub-station has been designed to supply the surrounding district, which is becoming very largely industrial in character. It is now supplied through four underground 6,300 volt cables, but in the near future additional aid will be effected by means of three 22,000 volt underground trunk feeders. The pressure will then be stepped down from these cables to 6,300 volts for distribution to local feeders, and also to 350 volts for general supply in the immediate vicinity. This sub-station has been designed for dealing with an ultimate capacity of 15,000 kilowatts.

Arrangements were concluded with the French Tramway and Lighting Company for a bulk supply up to 400 K.W. This supply was connected during the year, but up to the present the maximum demand called for by the Company has not exceeded, on the average, more than 228 K.W., but this is likely to be further increased during the current year.

The sub-station work in progress and completed during the year was as follows :—

- 13 3-phase sub-stations erected and commissioned.
- 3 Single phase sub-stations erected and commissioned.
- 3 3-phase sub-stations dismantled and disconnected.
- 10 Single phase sub-stations dismantled and disconnected.
- 7 3 phase sub-stations in course of erection.

The ultimate capacity of these seven sub-stations at present in course of erection is 10,000 kilowatts.

**PUBLIC LIGHTING.**

The following additional street lamps were connected during the year :—

67	60 c.p. Metal Lamps.
8	100 „ „ „
67	200 „ „ „
49	400 „ „ „
20	Enclosed arc lamps were disconnected.
64	Flame „ „

At the end of the year there were :—

44	Arc lamps.
1,422	Metal lamps.

made up as follows :—

32	Enclosed arcs.
12	Flame arcs.
801	60 c.p. Metal filament nitrogen lamps.
184	100 „ „ „
167	200 „ „ „
270	400 „ „ „

Practically all the incandescent street lamps are now of the so-called half-watt or nitrogen type. The current consumption of these lamps is approximately .75 watts per candle as compared with 1.2 watts per candle consumed by the ordinary metal lamp formerly in use. The quality of the light emitted from these nitrogen lamps is whiter than from the metal lamps.

During the typhoon last summer serious interruption to the street lighting occurred in those districts where there are many trees alongside the roads. In almost all cases where the lighting was interrupted the cause was traceable to branches of trees having fallen upon or amongst the wires forming the street lighting circuits. In the Central and Northern districts, where there are practically no trees which can come in contact with the wires, very little trouble or inconvenience was experienced as a result of the typhoon.

The partial failure of the street lighting during the typhoon period called forth much criticism, some of which was not altogether fair. In the first place the typhoon was of exceptional severity, and did damage to various other property, etc., which had successfully withstood previous typhoons. It is also to be borne in mind that the prices charged for street lighting are low, and for the price paid, and considering the really rare occasions when failures occur, it has not by any means been proved that the system deserves the strictures passed upon it. The importance of reliable street lighting is indisputable; if a more perfect system is demanded it can be provided by electricity better than by any other known agent. By serving those street lamps, in roads where experience has shewn trouble may be caused by trees, by underground cables, a more reliable system would be obtained. It would mean a somewhat increased cost per lamp; the question is whether the existing arrangement does not give—on the whole—a sufficiently good service for the outlying areas, which are the principal ones which have been affected?

**METERS.**

There were 4,000 meters issued for measuring the consumption of electrical energy on consumers premises. This figure represents the nett increase in meters issued during the year after allowing for meters returned for cleaning, repair and from premises disconnected. There were 16,992 meters in use at the end of the year, and 1,092 current limiters.

**HOUSE SERVICE CONNEXIONS.**

The nett increase in service connexions was 3,149. The total connexions to the mains is 18,104.

**INCREASE IN EQUIVALENT 30-WATT LAMPS.**

The recorded number of additional 30-watt (equivalent) lamps connected during the year is 92,331 which brings the total connected up to 621,078. These include fans, radiators and cookers, but neither street lamps nor motors, which are usually included in the 30-watt equivalents of most supply undertakings.

**MOTORS.**

The motors connected and disconnected during the period under review were as under :—

Connected	299	Aggregating	4,972	Horse Power
Disconnected	162	„	2,607	„
Nett Increase	137	„	2,365	„

The total horse power on the mains is now 14,547.

The nett increase of small motor consumers is, under existing conditions, satisfactory, but it is to be noted that many of the smaller businesses failed, or, shut down temporarily during the year. With a revival of trade a return to normal conditions may be looked for.

The large proportion of disconnections is accounted for by the arrangements made to effect the temporary drive of the Yangtsepoo Cotton Mill during the course of the year. The motors in question totalled some 650 H.P. and were disconnected during August.

The work of substituting 3-phase motors for the single-phase type in those districts where change of system of supply has been effected has also been responsible for a large number of apparent disconnections.

The prospects for the present year cannot be gauged with any degree of accuracy, but indications justify a belief that there will be a large increase in small motors. With regard to larger power installations, such as the electrification of mills, negotiations have been concluded with the following :—

*Approximate Demand*

	<i>H.P.</i>
Dah Yue Oil Mill	350
Lih Teh Oil Mill	230
Poh Yih Cotton Mill	750
Naigai Wata Kaisha No. 3 Mill	1,500
Foo Foong Flour Mill	600
Hung Foong Flour Mill	280
Hung Yue Cotton Mill	650
Hsen Shing Cotton Mill	650
Foh Shing (No. 3) Flour Mill	400
San Sing Cotton Mill	800

Prospective Total 6,210 H.P.

The annual totals over the past 12 years were :—

1904	60	Horse Power
1905	130	„
1906	220	„
1907	360	„
1908	520	„
1909	788	„
1910	1,070	„
1911	1,775	„
1912	3,029	„
1913	5,263	„
1914	12,181	„
1915	14,547	„

**HEATING AND COOKING.**

Electric heating has now become thoroughly established. The number of additional radiators connected during the year—practically all of which were hired out by the Department—increased by 345. This brings the total number of radiators to 1,216, representing a heating load—if all were in use at the same time—of 2,432 kilowatts.

This form of heating has become popular amongst Foreigners and Chinese alike. The absence of dirt, smell and fumes, and also the portability of the electric radiator are all in its favour; moreover, no flues or chimneys are required, there being no products of combustion to be carried away. Then again, the cheap heating rate of 2.5 candareens per unit still further attracts consumers. Electric cooking has not had an opportunity of expanding because the cooking ranges ordered to meet the demand could not be procured. These ranges, on order for over a year, were not delivered in Shanghai till January this year.

Electricity for heating and cooking is gaining so increasingly in favour, not only in Shanghai but in other countries, that it is no extravagant claim to make that it will supersede other forms wherever the price charged for current is sufficiently low. In discussing the commercial possibilities of electric cooking and heating with Mr. Lackie, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Glasgow Municipal Electricity Department, the writer was given conclusive evidence that in the large area served by the department the progress already made was very considerable and satisfactory. Particulars were given of new building estates whereon electricity is solely employed in domestic use for lighting, heating and cooking.

In the earlier stages of development much disappointment was caused by the unreliability of the heating elements, but these initial difficulties, common to many innovations, have been steadily overcome, and at the present time the appliances, obtainable from the manufacturers who have specialised in this class of work, are very great improvements over the early products.

That such firms as the Carron Co., and the Falkirk Iron Works, firms which have been engaged upon the manufacture of domestic and other cooking ranges for over a century, have laid out sections of their works for the manufacture of electric heating and cooking appliances, it will be the more readily appreciated that the new industry has become a firmly established one.

These remarks are offered in the hope of dispelling the doubts which may still linger in the minds of some that electricity for heating and cooking is merely a fad and a dream of the idealist.

#### UNITS SOLD.

The total sales of electricity amounted to 19,787,397 which is an increase of 52% over the 1914 sales. The sales for various purposes are here shewn together with the increased and decreased percentages over the period 1914.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	
Private Lighting	3,164,996	3,634,623	5,455,885	8,607,516	12,325,247	14,073,166	+ 14.2 per cent.
Public Lighting	801,613	913,679	938,784	987,517	1,055,272	1,005,259	— 4.7 ..
Heating and Cooking	19,918	58,580	118,585	271,655	395,675	679,704	+ 71.5 ..
Power	433,908	761,724	2,307,482	6,934,051	15,230,639	30,633,455	+101 ..
Traction	2,110,208	2,551,235	2,859,334	3,127,677	3,626,838	3,395,813	— 6.4 ..
Total	6,530,643	7,919,841	11,680,070	19,928,446	32,633,671	49,787,397	+ 52.6 ..

Private lighting consumption shews a steady increase, whilst public lighting consumption has remained steady; this although over one hundred additional street lamps were connected, by the extended general use of the new half-watt nitrogen metal lamp.

The large percentage of heating units furnishes ample proof that electric heating has come to stay.

The power sales gain of 101% is noteworthy. It will not be many years before the power units exceed 100,000,000 per annum.

Traction units shew a small falling off, due to the more effective measures taken by the Tramway Co. to reduce waste of energy on the cars.

#### Units used at Works and Accounted for.

5,337,824 units were used at the Power Station and otherwise accounted for. This quantity is nearly as great as the total units sold and accounted for in 1909.

#### UNITS GENERATED.

Of the total number of 62,291,413 units generated Riverside provided 54,845,415.

The units used at both power stations directly in the generation of electricity were 5,150,922 or 8.27% of the total. The percentage in 1914 was 9.92%.



**STAFF.**

The European staff at the end of the year totalled 76, of whom 18 per cent. are serving with the Colours. In fairness to those remaining in Shanghai it should be known that the majority of eligible men were anxious to follow the example of their confreres, but had they insisted in following their natural inclinations it would have been difficult to have maintained the public service.

It is with very great regret that the loss in action of Mr. Budd, the late Chief Clerk to the Department, has to be recorded. Mr. Budd had been in the Department's service since 1904 and left Shanghai last January to join the Army, having been recommended for a commission. He had also served in the South African War for which he received two medals with clasps. To Mr. Budd must be given the credit for the present efficient organisation of the clerical side of the Department which has grown from a staff of two Europeans and about six Chinese in 1904 to nineteen, and one hundred and ten, respectively, at the time he left for active service. He was a tireless worker and good organiser, and to him much of the Department's success may justly be traced.

The Chinese staff at the end of the year was 885.

**FINANCIAL.**

The estimated nett profit on the year's working was Tls. 252,051 and that actually made is Tls. 258,909.42. Contributory causes to this excess profit are, the realisation of a better price per unit of electricity sold than estimated, a certain reduction of the salaries owing to engineers, clerks and others being absent on war service, premia on issue of debentures, interest charges less than expected, and depreciation allowance also less. In this latter connexion it should be explained that no reduction in the fixed rate of depreciation has been made, but the amount reserved for special depreciation of Fearon Road Station was corrected to its proper figure, too much having been reserved during the past three years. On the other side, however, the sum of Tls. 9,483 was written off on re-valuation of stores and a further Tls. 7,000 reserved for the same purpose.

The estimated sales of energy and the actual sales are set out below :—

	Units.	
	Estimated.	Actual.
Private Lighting	16,980,000	14,073,166
Heating	554,000	679,704
Power	33,612,000	30,633,455
Public Lighting	1,000,000	1,005,259
Traction	4,000,000	3,395,813

On sales of energy the actual units are 6,358,603 short of the estimate but the actual revenue is less only by Tls. 61,067. As, however, the units sold are less than anticipated so the costs of generation, as represented by the saving in coal used for the smaller output, are also necessarily lower, which has helped improve the nett profit.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	Equivalent No. of 30 Watt lamps connected.	° Increase.	No. of House Service connexions added during the Year	Units				Sold.			Coal. Tons.	Lbs. Coal per Unit Sold.	Max. Load K.W.	° Increase.	° Load Factor.
				Private Lighting.	Public Lighting.	Power and Heating	Traction.	Accounted for and used at Works.	Total Units Sold and Accounted for.	° Increase.					
1901	21,812	27°/o	53						568,669	8°/o	4,850	19.10	320	9°/o	
1902	31,841	46°/o	139						754,342	32°/o	4,570	13.57	444	38°/o	
1903	42,500	34°/o	270						996,021	32°/o	6,072	13.65	580	26°/o	
1904	66,840	57°/o	402	853,147	319,499	16,834		25,082	1,214,562	22°/o	8,679	16.00	858	48°/o	16.2
1905	88,201	31°/o	249	1,277,140	410,241	34,350		54,592	1,776,323	45°/o	10,629	13.40	1,090	27°/o	18.6
1906	108,525	23°/o	414	1,704,563	451,950	65,932		85,230	2,307,675	30°/o	12,681	12.30	1,411	29°/o	18.6
1907	140,846	30°/o	529	2,065,499	457,207	141,146		79,536	2,743,388	19°/o	13,489	11.01	1,630	15°/o	19.2
1908	171,918	22°/o	622	2,391,586	445,143	158,155	1,430,889	206,702	4,632,775	68°/o	14,099	6.82	2,500	53°/o	21.1
1909	190,634	11°/o	537	2,740,487	632,314	323,461	2,001,718	290,856	5,988,836	29°/o	16,137	6.04	3,100	24°/o	22.05
1910	215,405	12°/o	658	3,164,996	801,613	453,826	2,110,208	303,507	6,834,150	14°/o	17,304	5.67	3,240	4.5°/o	24.06
1911	267,476	24°/o	741	3,634,623	913,679	820,304	2,551,235	330,596	8,300,437	21°/o	20,456	5.52	4,007	24°/o	23.65
1912	337,159	26°/o	2,201	5,455,885	938,784	2,426,065	2,859,334	450,469	12,130,537	46°/o	27,267	5.04	6,000	50°/o	23.52
1913	428,755	27°/o	4,108	8,607,546	987,517	7,205,706	3,127,677	1,959,784	21,888,230	80°/o	46,181	4.73	8,100	35°/o	30.8
1914	528,717	23°/o	3,968	12,325,247	1,055,272	15,626,314	3,626,838	252,151	32,885,822	50°/o	55,616	3.79	11,190	38°/o	33.6
1915	621,078	17°/o	3,149	14,073,166	1,005,259	31,313,159	3,395,813	226,731	50,014,128	52°/o	75,189	3.05	13,909	24°/o	40.8

NOTE—The total units sold and accounted for under the previous method of computation included those units used at Works and otherwise accounted for, whereas such units are omitted in the 1914 returns and will not in future appear as units accounted for, but be shown separately in the Annual Report on the lines adopted this year.

RIVERSIDE EXTENSIONS, ETC.

A better description of the Riverside extensions can be made after the extension scheme is completed but a few general remarks at the present time will indicate the lines upon which the extensions are to be carried out.

BUILDINGS.

The turbine and boiler houses will be of similar construction to the existing buildings, i.e. steel frame building with galvanised corrugated iron walls. The turbine room will be 90 feet long by 60 feet wide, and the boiler house 130 feet long by 90 feet wide. Accommodation is being provided for the storage of about 1,000 tons of coal in overhead coal bunkers above the firing floor. Coal will be delivered to these bunkers by means of coal handling plant capable of dealing with 60 tons per hour. The coal can be conveyed direct from the coal store, 11,000 tons capacity, situated between the river and the power station, or

direct from the barges by the use of a travelling transporter and belt conveyor. Between the boiler house and turbine room, running the whole length of the building, space is provided in a bay 20 feet wide for the boiler feed pumps, forced draught fans and hot wells on the ground floor level, whilst on the floor above this accommodation is being provided for a mess room and offices for the European staff, and also a mess room and other conveniences for the native staff.

The switch and transformer house will be built entirely of reinforced concrete as a separate annexe to the turbine room, the length of this building being 85 feet by 30 feet wide. For the circulating water pumps four additional pump chambers will be sunk in the river adjacent to the existing pump houses. At the present time it is only intended to instal two pumps, but it is considered advisable to sink the pump chambers for future extensions at the same time.

### GENERATING PLANT.

Two turbine driven generators each of 10,000 kilowatts capacity and one of 5,000 kilowatts capacity are to be installed, thus increasing the plant capacity of the station by 25,000 kilowatts, making the total at Riverside 39,000 kilowatts. The turbines are designed to operate with steam at a pressure of 180 lbs. (boiler pressure 200 lbs. per square inch), superheat up to 200° Fahr. The alternators are designed to generate at a pressure of 6,600 volts, and by means of step-up transformers, connected directly to the generators, the pressure will be transformed up to 22,000 volts. The transformers are designed with an internal reactance of 5 per cent., so that by their use the employment of external reactances, now usually regarded as necessary in big power stations, will not be necessary. It is interesting to note that whilst one of the 10,000 kilowatt turbines will be of the impulse type, such as those already installed, the other 10,000 kilowatt set will be of the Parsons reaction type. These two machines will have to operate under exactly identical conditions, thus there will be excellent opportunities for observing the peculiar merits of the two machines, and enable a first hand experience to be gained with the examples of the two schools of thought on turbine design.

### SWITCHGEAR.

The 22,000 volt switchgear is of special design and arranged with a view to securing the greatest reliability and safety in operation. It is arranged as far as possible so that a breakdown to one part should not seriously affect the other sections. It occupies three separate floors and the lay-out is designed to ensure ease and reliability of operation, and to reduce the risk of fire to a minimum. The switchgear chosen is of an expensive type, but it is fully recognised that switchgear is the most vital part of a station and that it is false economy to cut down the cost of that particular section. The general lay-out of the switchgear is the result of the Department's own ideas, together with improvements which have been suggested from observations made in some of the newest and most up-to-date power stations in Great Britain and the United States, and through the courtesy of prominent engineers who have kindly allowed an examination of the switchgear, plans and designs of projected large power stations with which they are connected. The writer's particular thanks are due to Mr. W. Lackie, Engineer-in Chief of the Glasgow Corporation Electricity Department and Mr. P. V. Hunter of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

### BOILERS.

There will be eight new boilers installed, all of the Babcock and Wilcox water tube marine type, fitted with self-contained superheaters and feed water heaters. Each boiler is designed to evaporate 40,000 lbs. of water per hour at a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch and at a temperature of 575° Fahr. under normal conditions, but to be capable of giving an evaporation up to 50,000 lbs. with increased draught. For each pair of boilers one steel chimney is being provided, together with an induced draught fan driven either by electric motor or steam engine as may be desired. In addition to this an electrically driven fan will provide forced draught to supplement the induced draught. The method to be adopted is known as the balanced draught system, which is coming into common use in modern stations. Six of the boilers will be fitted with Babcock and Wilcox chain grate stokers, and the two remaining boilers with the Taylor underfeed stoker.



### **PUMPING PLANT.**

Two vertical electrically driven centrifugal pumps, each capable of delivering 20,000 gallons of water per minute against a head of 45 feet, will be installed for the provision of circulating water for the condensers.

### **UNDERGROUND CABLES.**

To connect Riverside Power Station with Fearon Road distributing station, four underground cables, each of .15 square inch sectional area, constructed for a working pressure of 22,000 volts, will be laid. These cables will be of split conductor type which type will be adopted for all future extra high pressure cable work in Shanghai, where the importance of the feeders merits the higher cost of these cables over the ordinary 3-core ones. The split conductor system has been decided upon after very careful investigation, the conclusions arrived at being that it offers the best cable protection at present available. The adoption of this system makes it necessary for the switchgear at both Riverside and Fearon Road to be of a rather more expensive type, since the splitting of the conductors necessitates extra switches at both ends of the line.

At Fearon Road Station the current will be transformed down from 22,000 to 6,300 volts by means of step-down transformers similar to the ones to be installed at Riverside but with a smaller internal reactance. Connexion will be made between the existing 6,300 volt switchgear and the transformed current conveyed by the new 22,000 volt underground feeders, which will increase the available output of electricity, at the 6,300 volt distributing pressure, to the various sub-stations in the Central, Eastern and Northern districts. Arrangements are also being made whereby current may be supplied to the Western district at Tonquin Road substation direct from Riverside at 22,000 volts pressure, using Fearon Road as a looping-in and sectionalising point.

22,000 volt switchgear is also being provided for the Fearon Road Station to control that end of the 22,000 volt underground cables and also the step-down transformers interconnecting the two stations. Before this plant can be installed it will be necessary to remove the separately fired superheater and four of the boilers at Fearon Road. This work cannot be proceeded with until one of the 10,000 kilowatt turbines is commissioned at Riverside.

With regard to the choice of 22,000 volts as a transmission pressure for trunk cables, this pressure was selected as the result of much investigation and the collected experience of the working of extra high pressure underground cables. It was selected as being preferable to 33,000 volts suggested in the last Annual Report. Although 33,000 volt cable has been made, it did not appear to offer advantages over the 22,000 volt cable in economy, whereas its adoption would have increased the cost of all attendant switchgear. The conclusion formed was that whereas 22,000 volts is an economical pressure to adopt 33,000 would offer less advantage. After more experience has been gained in the manufacture and use of extra high pressure cables, it is probable that a pressure of 40,000 volts will under certain conditions become standard in the future, where the distance of transmission would make it more economical to use such voltage. So far, the distance over which energy has to be transmitted in Shanghai would not justify the higher voltage, and it may be safely concluded that the adoption of 22,000 volts is the best selection for the local conditions.

Appended is a Report of the various tenders received. The actual contracts placed do not in all cases correspond with the prices shewn in the list of tenders. This is explained by the increased cost of raw materials since the tenders were submitted and before the contracts were placed. Other modifications were also necessitated by reason of the additional 5,000 kilowatt turbo-generator, which it was finally decided to provide, but for which no provision was made in the original switchgear or transformer specifications, these having been drawn up for a 20,000 and not a 25,000 kilowatt extension. Therefore additional switchgear and transformer capacity and larger circulating water pumps have to be provided which, together with increased costs, have made the contract prices come up to the figures shewn in the list of actual contracts placed.



## EXTENSIONS.

JOINT REPORT BY MR. A. H. PREECE AND MR. T. H. U. ALDRIDGE.

*Recommendations relating to the placing of orders for New Plant.**Steelwork for Buildings.*—The following tenders were received :—

	Price. £	Delivery. Weeks.
United States Steel Products Co....	8,026	12
(@ G. \$4.7 = £1)		
Lysaght, Ltd. ... ..	12,939 8. 0.	26
Head, Wrightson & Co. ... ..	14,198 11. 1.	36
P. & W. McLellan ... ..	Schedule only	48

The tender of the United States Steel Products Co., is recommended for acceptance.

*Turbo-Alternators.*—Tenders received :—

## SHANGHAI

Firm.	Alternator.	K.W.	Speed R.P.M.	Price £	Delivery Weeks	Full Load Steam lbs.	£ per K.W.
Fraser and Chalmers	Vickers	5,000	3,000	16,009	27	13.0	3.2
Escher Wyss	Brown Boveri	5,000	3,000	16,448	26	12.62	3.36
Willans & Robinson	Siemens	do.	do.	16,730	52	12.85	3.34
Oerlikon	Oerlikon	do.	do.	16,950	30	12.78	3.38
Dick Kerr	Dick Kerr	do.	do.	18,036	—	13.2	3.6
D. Adamson	Siemens	do.	do.	18,394	52	13.8	3.67
C. A. Parsons	Parsons	do.	do.	18,555	44	12.25	3.7
Richardsons-Westgarth	Siemens	do.	do.	18,860	52	12.52	3.76
Howden & Co.	Siemens	do.	do.	18,900	38	13.6	3.76
Willans	Siemens	6,000	1,500	19,927	36	12.75	3.34
Westinghouse	Westinghouse	5,000	3,000	21,136	33	15.0	4.23
Oerlikon	Oerlikon	7,000	do.	21,449	30	12.71	3.06
Belliss	Vickers	do.	1,500	23,619	35	13.05	3.37
Brush Co.	Brush	6,000	do.	24,010	47	12.9	4.0
Howden & Co.	Vickers	7,500	do.	24,605	48	13.05	3.3
General Electric Co. (U.S.A.)	G. E. Co.	do.	do.	25,750	30	12.55	3.43
Dick Kerr	Dick Kerr	8,000	do.	27,406	—	13.1	3.42
Fraser & Chalmers	Vickers	10,000	do.	27,427	50	12.75	2.74
B. T. Houston Co.	B. T. H.	do.	do.	27,554	39	12.5	2.75
Willans	Siemens	do.	do.	28,362	52	12.55	2.83
Escher Wyss	Brown Boveri	do.	do.	30,550	40	12.65	3.05
Howden & Co.	Siemens	do.	do.	31,690	52	12.95	3.16
General Electric Co. (U.S.A.)	G. E. Co.	do.	do.	31,720	32	12.85	3.17
Oerlikon	Oerlikon	do.	do.	31,913	37	12.61	3.19
C. A. Parsons	Parsons	do.	do.	32,605	52	11.9	3.26
Westinghouse (U.S.A.)	Westinghouse	do.	do.	33,780	25	13.5	3.37
Richardsons-Westgarth	Siemens	do.	do.	33,984	52	12.5	3.39
Adamson	Siemens	do.	do.	35,654	60	12.8	3.56
Brush Co.	Brush	do.	do.	39,710	72	12.65	3.9

The conclusions arrived at as to the most suitable sized units of plant, having regard to cost, efficiency, space occupied as affecting buildings, foundations, pipework, etc., are these :

Two sets each of 10,000 kilowatts output would be the best selection, but in view of the longer time machines of this size would be in building, the greater difficulties of handling and longer period for erecting

them on site, as compared with a 5,000 K.W. set, it is deemed advisable to recommend that one machine of 5,000 K.W. should be ordered. It being recognised that additional plant is urgently needed, and whilst the introduction of a 5,000 K.W. unit may not represent the best engineering or commercial practice, the times are such that in order to more certainly ensure continuity of supply to consumers, it is safer in the general interests to secure a set of this size in order to meet the increasing demands on the power station. All things considered there is more likelihood of getting a machine of this size built, shipped and put into commission quicker than a 10,000 K.W. set. Assuming that this machine can be ready for service in August next year it would then be possible to meet the 1916 winter load, although the station would not have a full margin of reserve plant installed unless one of the larger sets, which should also be ordered, is also ready. Nevertheless the purchase of a 5,000 K.W. set would undoubtedly place the Department in a safer position in so far as it would enable the 1916 demands to be met. With regard to the permanent economical value of the set no apprehension need be felt since the guaranteed steam consumption is satisfactory, and the cost per kilowatt is £3.2 as compared with £3.17 and £3.26 for 10,000 K.W. machines. Summarising the position it may be stated that whereas in normal times, or, if there was no great hurry for additional plant, we should advise the installation of two 10,000 K.W. machines only, existing circumstances justify a departure in order to meet the exigencies of the situation.

To provide for the balance to make up the station capacity to 20,000 K. W. the following suggestions are made: That inasmuch as the buildings can accommodate two 10,000 K.W. units in addition to the proposed 5,000 K.W. set, and in order to further postpone another large extension of the power station buildings in a few years' time, we consider that the installation of two 10,000 K.W. sets would best meet the case. This will give an increase of 5,000 K.W. above the original 20,000 K.W. proposal, but with the adequate boiler plant which it is proposed to install, together with existing boilers, full use of this additional capacity can be made. Should our proposals be agreed to we recommend ordering one 10,000 K.W. machine for delivery next year, and the second one for delivery in the spring or early summer of 1917.

The following tenders are selected for the Committee's approval:—

Messrs. FRASER & CHALMERS—London

One—5,000 K.W. turbo-alternator turbine by Fraser & Chalmers.

Alternator by Messrs. Vickers, Ltd.

Price—£16,009—delivery 27 weeks—Steam consumption 13 lbs. per K.W. hour.

Messrs. PARSONS & Co.—Newcastle-on-Tyne

One—10,000 K.W. turbo-alternator

Price—£32,605—Delivery 52 weeks—Steam consumption 11.9 lbs. per K.W. hour.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. of New York

One—10,000 K.W. turbo-alternator

Price—£31,720—Delivery 32 weeks—Steam consumption 12.85 lbs. per K.W. hour.

The selection of Messrs. Parsons' tender, although not by any means the lowest, is due to the fact that this firm has already built machines of this size and over—one of 25,000 K.W. for the Chicago Edison Co., and that the very low steam consumption guaranteed more than compensates for the higher price of the plant. It is estimated that under ordinary conditions of working, such as pertain at Riverside, a saving of some £6,000 per annum on the coal bill would be effected when compared with the performances of other machines offered. In other words, the low steam consumption represents a saving of £6,000 per annum which more than wipes off the higher first cost of the machine. If time were of no importance we should advise placing the order for both 10,000 K.W. sets with Messrs. Parsons, by so doing a large annual saving on the coal bill would be obtained.

*Boilers.*—Instead of calling for tenders for the boiler plant Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox were asked to submit a complete tender for 8 boilers, chain-grate mechanical stokers, feed water heaters, artificial draught plant and steel chimneys. All the existing boiler plant at both Fearon Road and Riverside, with the exception of two old boilers, is of Babcock & Wilcox make. It has given satisfaction and we are of opinion that for power station purposes there is no better boiler than this firm's marine type. The prices have been carefully checked against those charged for similar boiler plant in other power stations and allowing for the increased costs due to the war, the tender submitted is a fair one and the prices are not higher than might be expected.

All the existing boilers in the Council's power stations are fitted with the Babcock & Wilcox chain-grate mechanical stoker. The tender includes such stokers for the eight new boilers. Evidence collected in the United States and in England shews that for certain classes of coal and for certain operating conditions, a stoker of the underfeed type presents what appears to be advantages over the chain-grate stoker in that it enables a larger overload capacity to be obtained from the boiler than is possible with the chain grate type. If the claims made for this stoker can be fully substantiated its slightly higher cost would justify its adoption for the whole of the new boiler plant. Investigations made by Mr. Aldridge in New York, Boston, Pittsburgh and Glasgow shew that this stoker finds much favour. We do not, however, recommend its adoption for all the boilers and consider it would be advisable to equip only two of the eight boilers. If its claims are fully borne out by experience, and if it is as satisfactory with local as with certain British and American coals, then in future extensions this type may be adopted, or some of the existing chain-grate stokers at Riverside may later on be changed.

The recommendations with regard to the boiler house plant are:—

Messrs. BABCOCK & WILCOX, LD., London

8 Marine type water tube boilers complete with feed water heaters.

Chain-grate mechanical stokers for 6 boilers.

Induced and forced draught fans, etc. for 6 boilers.

Three steel chimneys.

Pipework, etc., etc.

Price—£65,217—Delivery Glasgow—26 weeks 1st portion, 39 weeks 2nd portion.

Messrs. SCHOLEY & Co., LD., London.

Taylor underfeed stokers for 2 boilers.

Induced and forced draught fans, etc. for 2 boilers.

One steel chimney for one pair of 2 boilers.

Price £5,370—Delivery New York—26 weeks.

#### COAL HANDLING PLANT.

The following tenders were received :—

	<i>Price.</i>
Bennis & Co.	£ 7,340
Fraser & Chalmers	9,817
Strachan & Henshaw	11,395
Babcock & Wilcox	18,238
Spencer & Co.	27,885

It will be observed that there is a very large discrepancy between the lowest and the highest tender. The lowest tender submitted by Messrs. Bennis & Co. does not provide for the carrying of the transporter bridge. As under their scheme it would be necessary to construct high concrete walls for supporting the transporter bridge, the cost of these would bring the price of the complete coal handling plant up above the second tender, moreover, the general lay-out as regards coal handling facilities is not, in our opinion, as good as the next lowest tender.

We recommend the tender of Messrs. Fraser & Chalmers for acceptance. Some slight additional cost may be necessary as Messrs. Fraser & Chalmers have not adequately provided for coal weighing apparatus but a sum of £200 should be sufficient to cover this.

#### EXTRA HIGH PRESSURE SWITCHGEAR FOR RIVERSIDE (22,000 VOLTS).

The following tenders were received :—

	<i>Price</i>
Westinghouse Co. Pittsburgh	£ 5,600
Ferguson Pailin & Co., Ltd.	6,380
General Electric Co. (New York)	7,116
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.	7,233
Bertram Thomas	8,950
Switchgear & Cowans, Ltd.	9,515



The tender of the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., at £7,233 is recommended for acceptance. In connexion with this recommendation a few remarks in explanation of the reasons for advocating the acceptance of this tender are given.

It is of the utmost importance that the switchgear of the main generating station and also at the important Fearon Road sub-station should be of the highest quality, as the successful operation of electricity supply depends very largely upon the switchgear. The tender of the Westinghouse Co. of Pittsburgh is considerably lower in price, and the lay-out, although not in our opinion as good as the British Thomson-Houston Co.'s, which adheres in almost every detail to the design prepared in the Specification, is nevertheless a good one, but from experience we know that in placing orders for large and important switchgear such as this, modifications are often necessary from time to time during construction, and we feel that it is better to place the order with a firm who are in direct touch with the London office. There is also another reason for preferring the British Thomson-Houston Co.'s offer, inasmuch as this Company has carried out a considerable amount of work in England in connexion with cable control designed on what is known as the split conductor system (which will be referred to later in this report when dealing with the underground cable contracts). This system, as far as we know, has only been applied in Great Britain, and on schemes designed by British engineers, and is not used in America. We consider it advisable to place the order for this important work with a firm which has already manufactured similar types of split conductor apparatus.

For the above reasons, having carefully considered the various tenders, we recommend accepting that of the British Thomson-Houston Co. of Rugby, at a total cost of £7,575, this figure it will be observed is higher than shewn in the above list of tenders, viz. £7,233, this additional cost is entailed by our adoption of the split conductor cable system. If all the other tenderers re-quoted for split conductor switchgear their prices would be proportionately increased.

#### **HIGH PRESSURE SWITCHGEAR FOR FEARON ROAD (6,600 VOLTS).**

The following tenders for this apparatus were received :—

	<i>Price</i>
	£
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.	1,565
Ferguson, Pailin & Co., Ltd.	1,685
Westinghouse Co., Pittsburgh	2,015

We again recommend acceptance of the British Thomson-Houston Co.'s tender.

#### **EXTRA HIGH PRESSURE SWITCHGEAR FOR FEARON ROAD (22,000 volts).**

Under the original scheme no provision was made for 22,000 volt switchgear at Fearon Road, because it was intended to connect the trunk feeders direct to the step-down transformers and control the switching operations on the cables from the 6,600 volt side only. Saving in cost was the prime motive for adopting this arrangement, but after the specifications for cable were issued it was found that similar protective apparatus to that which is already employed on four of the existing trunk feeders between Riverside and Fearon Road, which it was intended to again adopt in this case, could not satisfactorily perform similar functions when used with step-down transformers interposed. It, therefore, became necessary to amplify the switching arrangements at Fearon Road by the introduction of 22,000 volt switchgear in addition to 6,600 volt switchgear. As this apparatus has to work on the split conductor system, and in view of our recommendations that the Riverside switchgear should be given to the British Thomson-Houston Co., we consider it advisable to place the order with the same firm. It is not of such expensive design as the main switchgear at Riverside, but for technical reasons this is not necessary. The final arrangements for this apparatus had not been concluded when Mr. Aldridge left London, and prices are not yet to hand because the final arrangement has only just been decided upon here. It is estimated that the cost of this switchgear will be about £3,000.



**CIRCULATING WATER PUMPS FOR CONDENSERS.**

The following tenders were received :—

	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Maker of Motor.</i>
	—	—
	£	
Drysdale, Ltd.	5,407	
Worthington Pump Co.	5,417	E. C. C.
Rees Roturbo Co.	5,537	E. C. C.
Rees Roturbo Co.	5,743	Crompton.
Mather & Platt, Ltd.	5,976	Mather & Platt.
Gwynnes	* 3,404	Westinghouse.

\* Does not include steel pipes.

With regard to the above tenders which include the steel pipe between the pump house on the river and the turbine room, the price for the steel pipework in the different tenders varies considerably, and we therefore consider that it would be better to eliminate this item from these tenders and obtain new tenders for the pipework direct from the manufacturers of pipes. Eliminating this pipework the tenders come out in the following order :—

Drysdale	£3,157	
Gwynnes	3,404	
Worthington (H.P. each 290)	3,474	£6 per H.P.
Mather & Platt (H.P. each 400)	3,697	£4.6 per H.P.
Rees Roturbo	3,862	
Rees Roturbo (alternative)	4,113	

In these specifications details of the amount of water to be pumped and frictional head, etc., were given, but no two tenderers have put in offers to exactly the same conditions. The two lowest tenders, viz. those of Messrs. Drysdale and Gwynnes do not provide sufficiently large pumps and motors for driving them as in our opinion would fulfil the requirements called for in the specification. With regard to the two next tenders, viz. those of the Worthington Pump Co. and Messrs. Mather & Platt, the former provide only 290 H.P. for driving each pump whereas the latter provide 400 H.P., therefore, the bigger plant would in practice be preferable because it would allow a bigger margin of safety at very low tide, also when the condensers are dirty and more power is required to force the water through them. If the two tenders are regarded in cost per H.P. provided, then the Worthington Pump Co.'s works out at £6 per H.P. and Mather & Platt's at £4.6. This being so, the latter is really the cheaper plant. As to the design and workmanship of the two firms, there is practically nothing to choose, we recommend the acceptance of Messrs. Mather & Platt's tender at £3,697, as this, without paying appreciably more for it, would give a bigger margin of safety and pump a greater quantity of water under the worst conditions that may obtain at Riverside.

**STATIC TRANSFORMERS.**

The following tenders were received to the specification for transformers :—

	<i>Price.</i>
	—
	£
Westinghouse Co.—G.	\$59,276 12,300
General Electric Co. of New York	18,874
British Electric Transformer Co.	22,031
Oerlikon Company	* 23,050
Brush Electric Engineering Co.	26,304
Ferranti Ltd.	† 12,546

\* Does not include oil.

† Quotation is for a portion only of the Transformers.

The inclusion of a 5,000 K.W. set has necessarily increased the number of transformers required at Riverside, furthermore the necessity of having 22,000 volt switchgear at Fearon Road makes advisable a different grouping of transformers and an alteration in the size of some of them. The total transformer capacity to be provided is 76,000 K.V.A. and the estimated cost is approximately £15,890.

The tender of the Westinghouse Co. of Pittsburgh is recommended for acceptance, the price being very considerably lower than the next tender, viz. that of the General Electric Co. of New York. The efficiencies and guarantees given are equally as good as those given in any of the other tenders and we consider that this firm's tender should be accepted. Modifications brought about by the addition of the 5,000 K.W. set and the re-grouping of the transformers differently to the scheme at first drawn up, means getting some 3,000 K.V.A. transformers which were not called for in the specification. The price of these has been estimated as closely as possible. With the exception of five transformers required for raising the pressure of the two existing cables connecting Fearon Road and Tonquin Road sub-stations, which are urgently required, the others are not really necessary until the end of the year, as until some of the boilers can be removed from Fearon Road there will not be room for installing the transformers in the space set free.

#### **EXTRA HIGH PRESSURE UNDERGROUND CABLES 22,000 VOLTS.**

The following tenders were received to the specification calling for 40,000 yards of cable together with jointing boxes, etc.

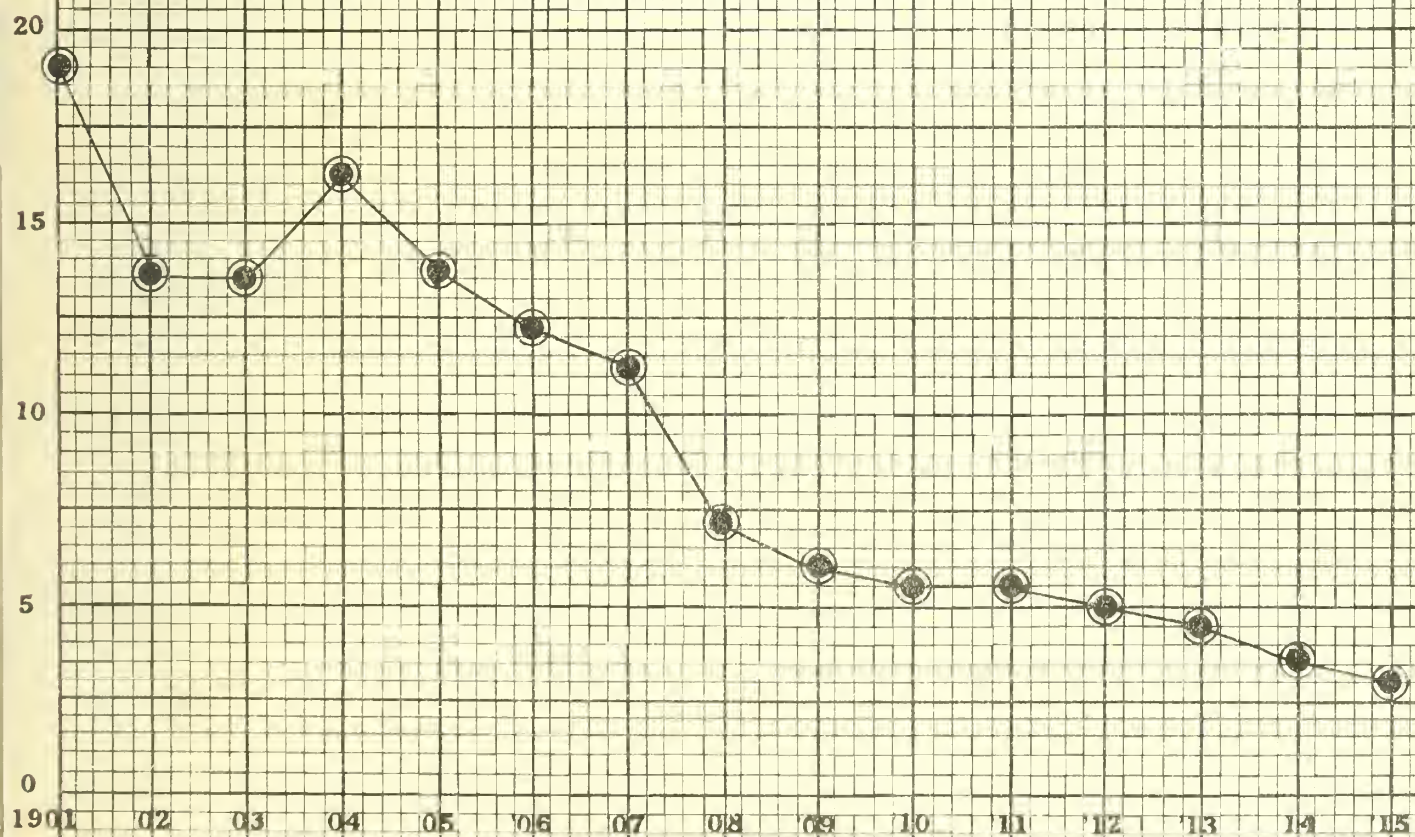
	Schedule A	Schedule B
	Actual Tender	Adjusted
Standard Underground Cable Co.	£ 33,904. 0.5	£ 34,727. 5.0
Siemens Brothers	37,227.15.0	36,666.15.0
British Insulated & Helsby Cables Co.	38,272. 6.0	38,251.10.0
Johnson & Phillips	38,818. 0.0	38,980. 7.8
W. T. Henley's Telegraph Co.	40,355.10.0	39,838. 5.0
Pirelli, Ltd.	37,845. 2.0	39,893. 5.4
Western Electric Co.	41,449.12.4	41,395.11.6
Callenders Cable Co. (Joint boxes split horizontally)	43,944.12.0	43,456.12.0
Callenders Cable Co.	44,303.14.0	43,815.14.0
Union Cable Co.	47,400. 0.0	46,864. 0.0
W. T. Glover & Co.	47,835. 6.6	47,533.12.6

Schedule A shews the prices as received. Schedule B shews the prices adjusted, to a common price of copper and lead, which is really a truer comparison of the relative tenders. In the section of this report dealing with extra high tension switchgear, mention was made of the adoption of the split conductor system of cable protection. In this connexion it should be explained that the original specification for underground cable was drawn up for 3-core cable, which was to have been protected by apparatus similar to that already installed on some of the existing underground cables. Only after these tenders had been received it was found that owing to the interposition of step-down transformers at Fearon Road, the system would not be satisfactory. Very careful investigation leads us to the conclusion that the best system at present in use is that known as the split conductor system, which, from the experience so far known, gives greater reliability in service than other systems in use. Whilst many electricity supply undertakings have more or less satisfactorily carried on with protective gear as in use in Shanghai, it has been found that when such undertakings become very large phenomena occur which in the smaller systems are not met with. The efficient protection of cables and their attendant switchgear is a matter which has received a great deal of attention during the past few years. Great damage may be caused, not only to the cables themselves, but to other parts of the plant, by cables breaking down. A system, which instantaneously cuts off the current from such cables when they are damaged, may save thousands of pounds of damage to other apparatus and plant. In view of this, therefore, we consider it advisable to incur the additional cost of split conductor cables, regarding such expenditure as an additional insurance against interruption to the supply and loss of money consequent upon damage.



LBS. COAL

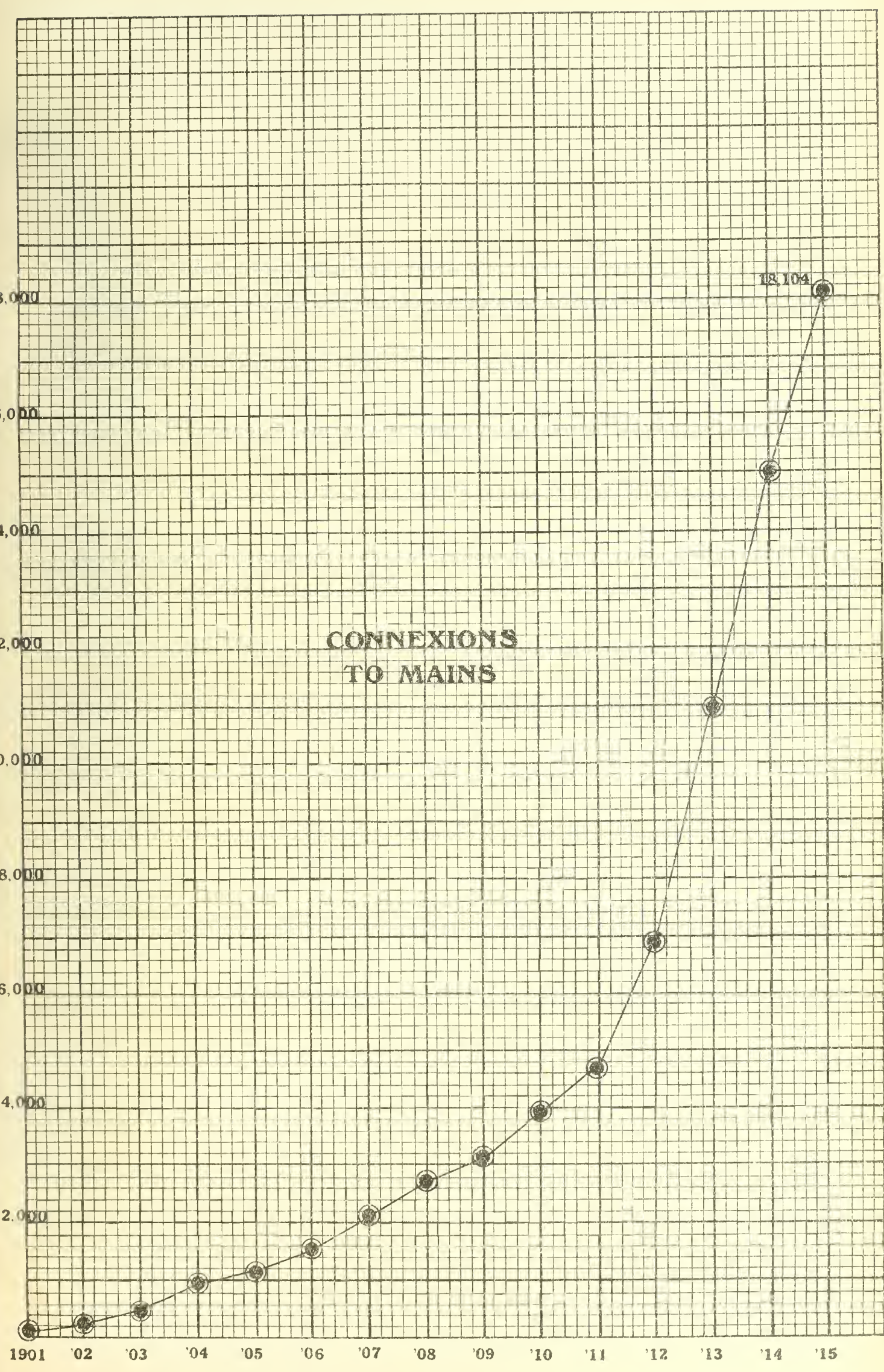
POUNDS COAL PER UNIT SOLD





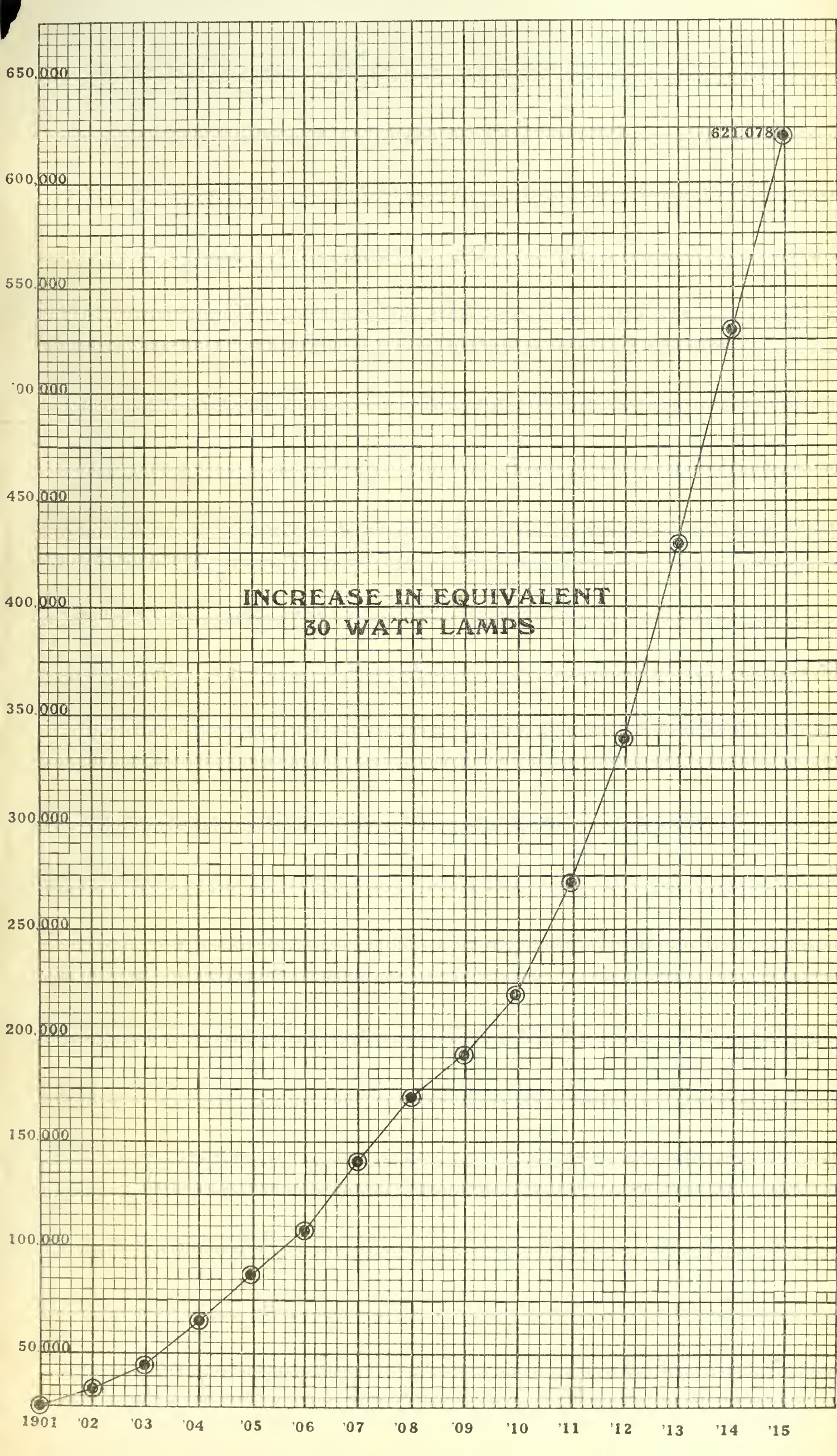


CONNEXIONS  
TO MAINS





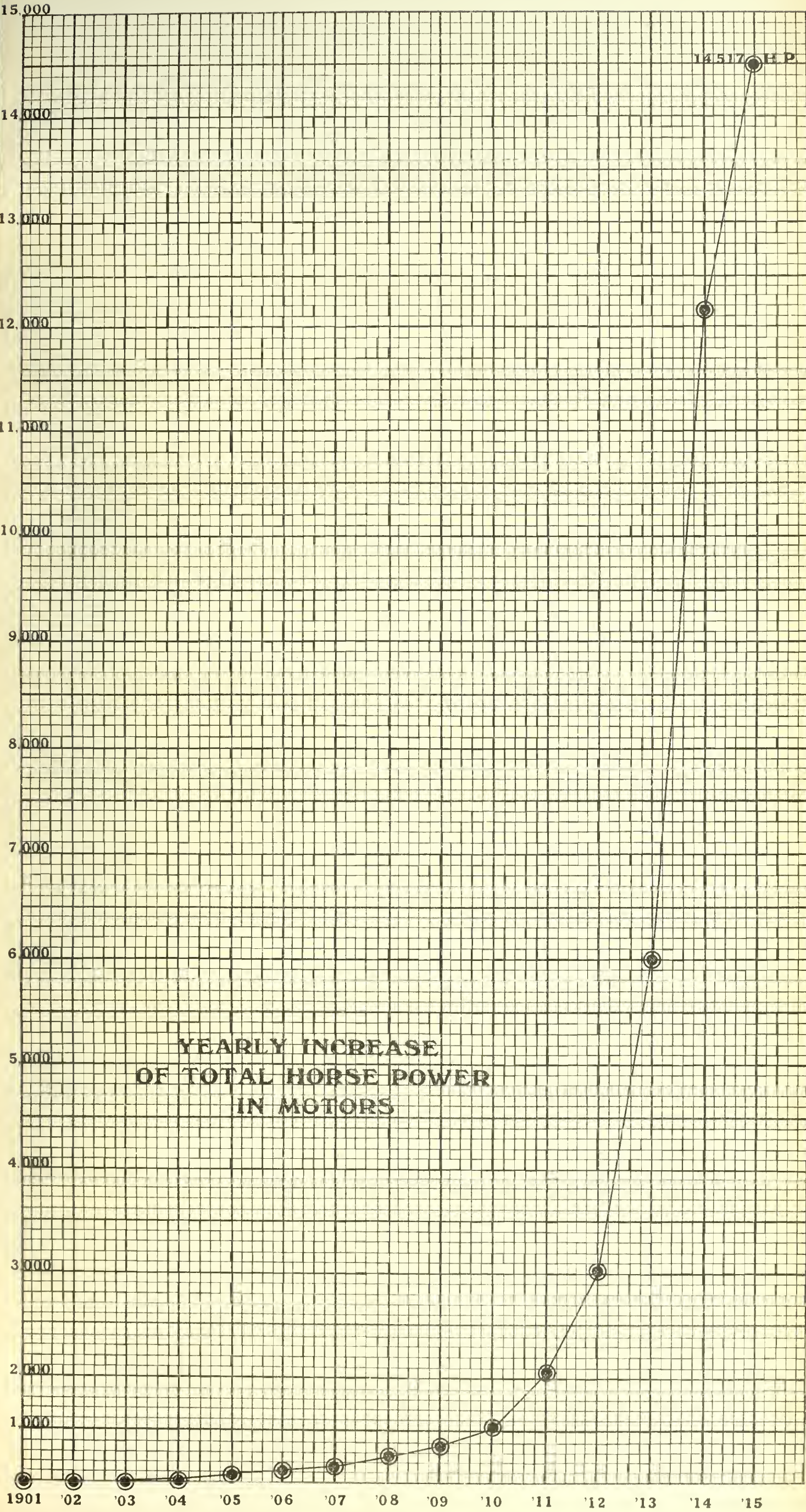






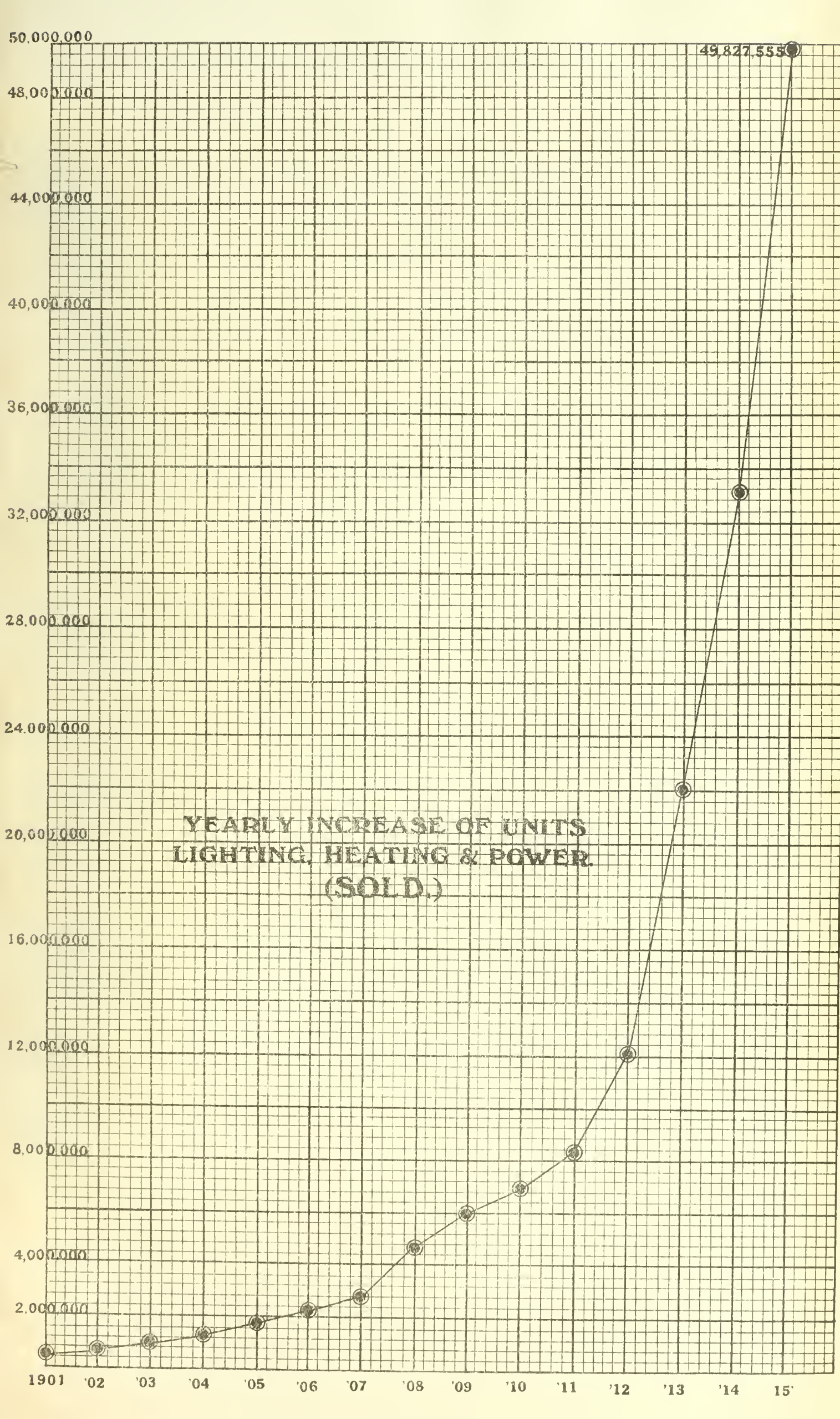


YEARLY INCREASE  
OF TOTAL HORSE POWER  
IN MOTORS



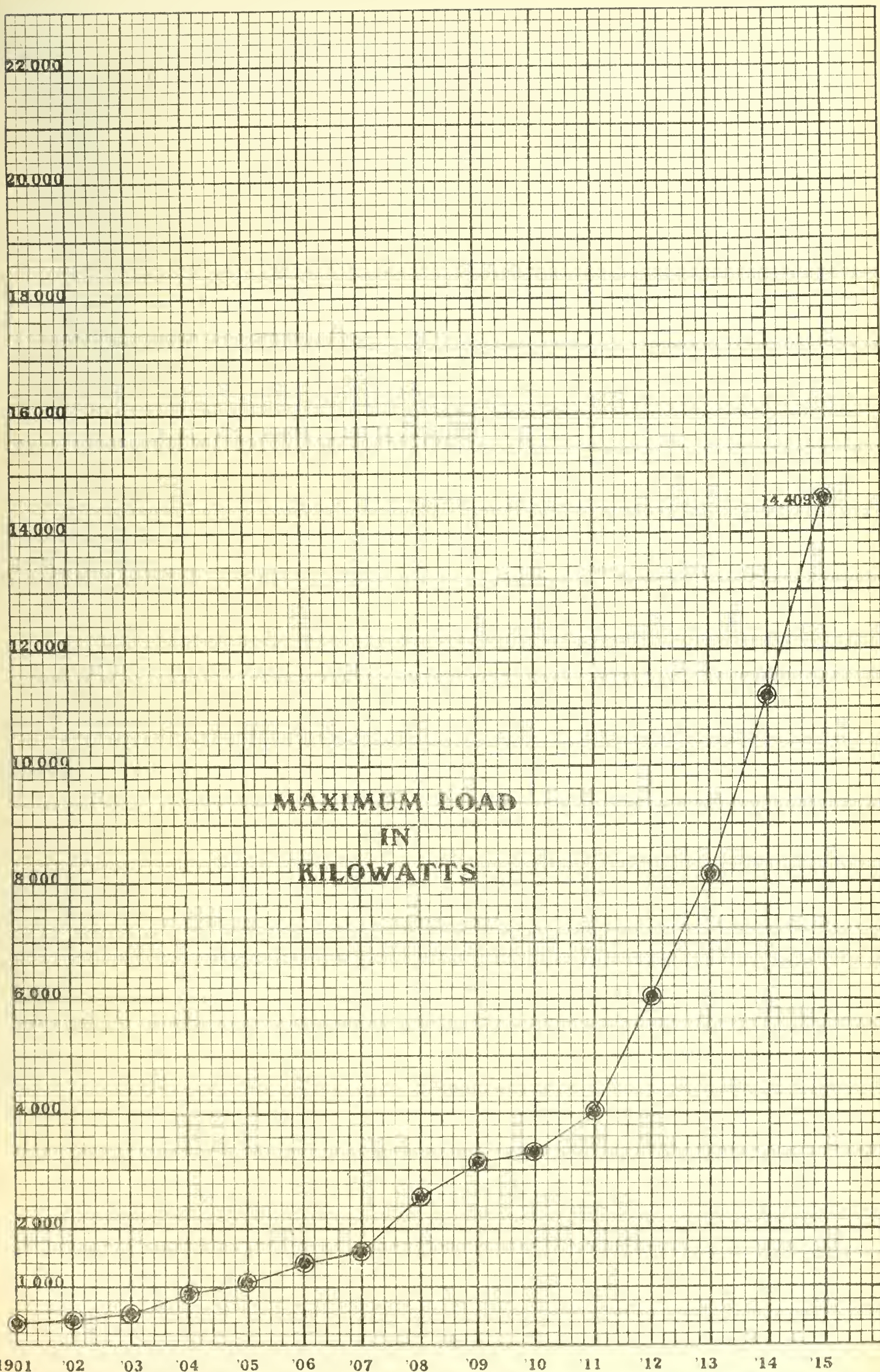








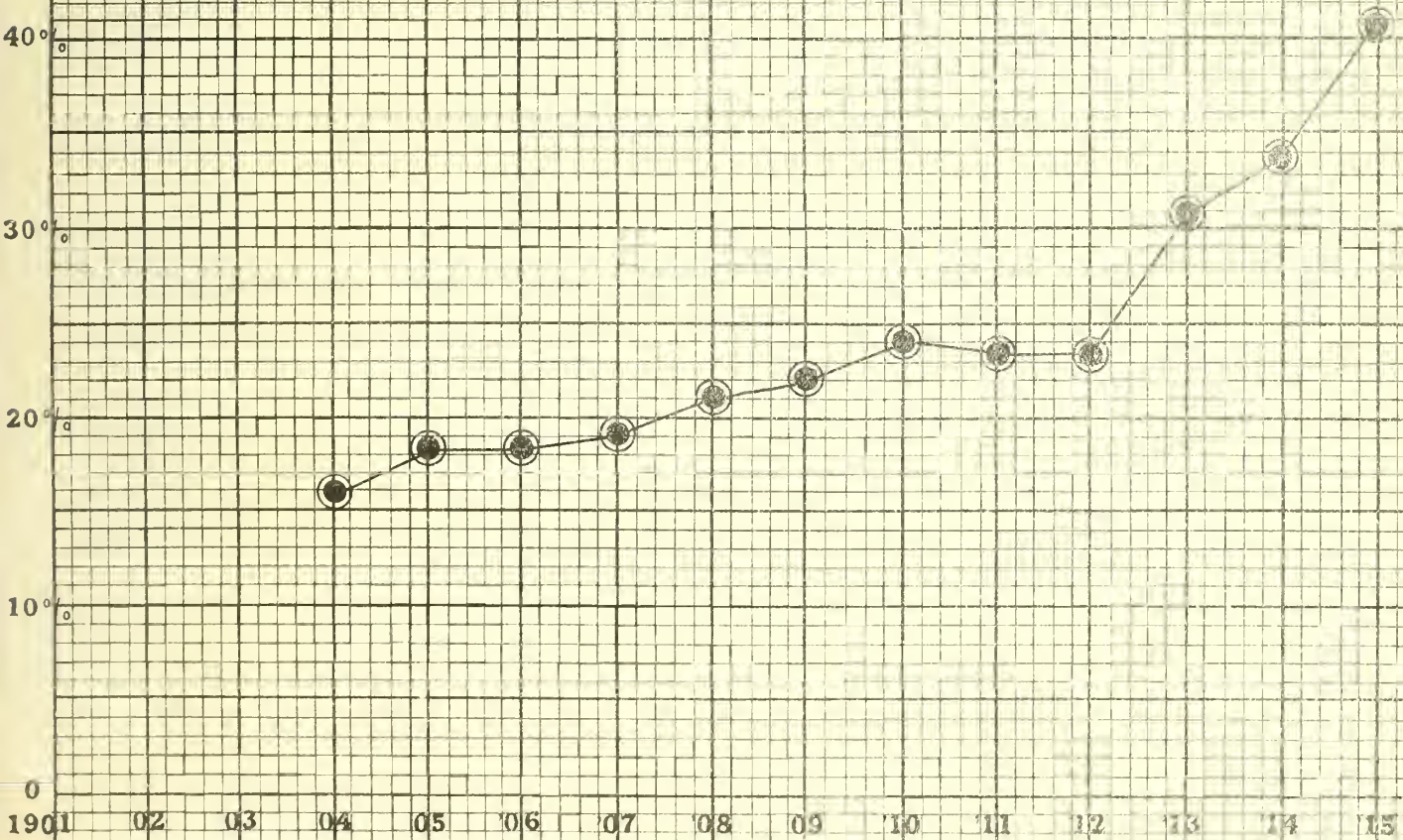








# LOAD FACTOR







The manufacture of split cables is at the present time more special than ordinary 3-core cables, and as far as we know has not been made by more than a few of the firms who quoted to the original specification for 3-core cable. It having been decided to recommend the Council to use split conductor cables, the three following firms were asked to submit tenders for the supply of such cable, viz :—Messrs. Siemens Brothers, Henleys and the British Insulated & Helsby Cables Co., Ltd.

	Price
	—
	£
Siemens Bros.	41,058
British Insulated & Helsby Cables Co.	43,490
Henleys, Ltd.	43,900

We recommend acceptance of the British Insulated & Helsby Cables Co.'s tender.

#### PIPEWORK.

There is still a certain amount of pipework for which tenders should be called, but specifications for this cannot be issued until the final drawings of the boilers and steam turbines are received from the builders. As soon as these drawings are received the final lay-out of the plant can be completed, the pipework can then be ordered to fit in with these arrangements.

T. H. U. ALDRIDGE,  
A. H. PREECE.

ESTIMATE FOR 1916.

												Tls.	Tls.
REVENUE.													
Light, Heat, Power and Traction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,007,660	
Rent of Motors, Heating Apparatus, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,000	
												TAEES	2,042,660
EXPENDITURE.													
Generation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	657,800	
Distribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170,882	
Management	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138,253	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,255	
Rents and Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,600	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000	
Depreciation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346,803	
„ Special	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,784	
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300,000	
Contribution to Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,742	
Sundries and Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	
												1,726,119	
Balance												316,541	
												TAEES	2,042,660

N.B.—The above estimate is shewn in a form comparable with the foregoing Revenue Account; the following details as to personal emoluments are added in accordance with the practice obtaining in the Council's Accounts.

Pay and Allowances.	
Electrical Engineer	Tls. 13,200
Deputy Electrical Engineer	8,400
Chief Electrical Assistant	5,460
Station Superintendent	4,950
Power Engineer	4,456
Assistant Power Engineer	3,180
3 Mains Engineers	11,874
2 House Service Mains Assistants	6,180
4 Mains Foremen	10,680
Draughtsmen	3,600
8 Shift Engineers	20,187
2 Foremen (Mechanic)	8,173
2 " (Electrician)	4,936
Chief Meter Tester	3,300
3 Meter Testers	6,490
Acting Chief Clerk	4,440
10 Clerical Assistants	26,560
4 Stenographers and Typists	4,860
2 Meter Readers	3,960
3 Collectors	5,520
4 Storekeepers	7,442
3 Show Room Assistants	6,910
3 Installation Inspectors	8,460
Assistant Installation Inspector	2,100
Superannuation	17,598
Language Bonus and Uniform Allowance	4,396
Riesha Allowances	5,589
Chinese Staff	126,317
	Tls. 339,248

## ESTIMATE FOR 1916—continued.

	£	Tls.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.		
Balance payable in connexion with the following contracts :—		
Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd.	1,426 7 10	
W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd.	98 3 0	
Aiton & Co., Ltd.	176 13 0	
A. Reyrolle & Co.	169 13 11	
British Thomson-Houston Co.	103 19 0	
W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works	2,812 13 8	
General Electric Co. of New York	201 0 0	
	4,988 10 5	= 38,620
British Thomson-Houston Co.—Motors	3,603 10 0	
Sub-station switchgear equipment	2,794 0 0	
Meters	11 0 0	
British Electric Transformer Co.—625 K. V. A. Oil cooled transformers	2,071 10 0	
315 " "	815 0 0	
Auto transformers	180 0 0	
Ferranti, Ltd.—Meters	6,051 7 6	
4 sets Ferranti Waters gear	367 10 0	
Furukawa & Co.—Bare Cable	9,340 0 0	
Reason Manufacturing Co.—Meters	336 1 3	
W. T. Glover & Co.—Weatherproof cable	220 5 9	
British Westinghouse Co.—Motors	686 6 9	
Electric Construction Co.—Motors	773 10 0	
A. Reyrolle & Co.—Switches	594 0 0	
Fuse Boxes	835 17 6	
Chamberlain & Hookham.—Meters and current transformers	325 18 0	
Callender's Cable Construction Co.—4-core Lead sheathed and armoured cable	1,027 0 0	
W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works.—Fuse boxes	276 15 5	
Tape and compound	65 0 0	
Bullers Limited.—Steel poles	163 2 6	
Geo. Ellison.—Oil switches	799 4 0	
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.—3-phase Transformers	309 8 0	
Pilkington Bros., Ltd.—Wired glass	37 7 6	
Connolly Bros.—Black tape	76 15 0	
Elliott Bros.—Voltmeters	14 0 0	
David Moseley & Sons.—Para strip	40 0 0	
London Electric Wire Co.—D. S. C. & D. C. C. Wire	54 15 0	
Addressograph Co., Ltd.—Cabinets, logotypes, etc.	71 1 3	
British Insulated & Helsby Cables.—3-Core R. I. Cable	74 2 6	
R. W. Paul.—Voltmeters	12 0 0	
Siemens Bros. Dynamo Works.—Ammeters	6 16 0	
Motors	5,045 0 0	
Freight, insurance, duty, commission, etc. 20%	7,415 12 9	
	£44,493 16 8	344,468
Andersen, Meyer & Co.—Lightning Arresters	G. \$2,500.00	
Transformers	1,111.80	
Reflectors	517.33	
Electrostatic ground detectors	350.00	
H. E. Arnold.—Demand meters	2,626.00	
	G. \$7,105.13	11,413
Land for sub-station sites	Tls. 3,000.00	
Erection of Sub-stations Delhi Road	3,475.00	
" " Brenan Road	2,805.00	
" " Markham Road	1,320.00	
" " Tungchow Road	676.00	
Oregon Pine Poles	15,000.00	
C. I. Pole sleeves	6,000.00	
Joint boxes	5,300.00	
Sundries	100,000.00	
		137,576
RIVERSIDE POWER STATION EXTENSIONS.		
The following contracts have been placed.		
	£	
Messrs. C. A. Parsons & Co.—One 10,000 K.W. turbo-alternator	32,605	
The General Electric Co. of New York—One 10,000 K.W. turbo-alternator	31,720	
Messrs. Fraser & Chalmers.—One 5,000 K.W. turbo-alternator	16,009	
Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox.—		
Eight marine type water-tube boilers, mechanical stokers, feed water heaters, fans, and chimneys, etc.	65,217	
Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers.—Coal handling and conveying plant	10,717	
The British Thomson-Houston Co.—		
Extra high pressure (22,000 volt) switchgear for Riverside Station	7,233	
Extra high pressure (22,000 volt) switchgear for Fearon Road Station (estimated)	3,000	
High pressure (6,600 volt) switchgear for Fearon Road Station	1,565	
Messrs. Mather & Platt—2 Motor-driven centrifugal circulating water pumps	3,997	
Westinghouse Co. Pittsburgh.—Static transformers	15,890	
The British Insulated & Helsby Cables Ltd.—		
40,000 yards 3-core, split conductor paper insulated, lead covered and steel armoured underground cables	43,490	
Messrs. Scholey & Co.—Taylor underfeed stokers for two boilers	5,370	
	£236,813	
It is anticipated that of the above sum £220,649.10.0 will be expended during 1916.		
Local expenditure	£220,649.10.0 @ 2/7 = Tls.	1,708,259
	100,000	
		1,808,259
Total Tls.		2,340,336

T. H. U. ALDRIDGE, M.I.E.E., M.I.MECH.E.,  
Electrical Engineer.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

### REVENUE AND NET REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The following figures compare the Sale of Electricity and Profit for the year under review with the corresponding figures for 1914.

	1914	1915	Increase	Decrease
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Sale of Electricity—				
Lighting, Power, etc.	1,264,660	1,624,188	359,528	
Traction, etc.	79,637	76,203		3,434
Revenue Account	373,682	537,440	163,758	
Net Revenue Account	88,725	258,909	170,184	

It is to be noted that although the revenue from Sale of Electricity shows such a substantial increase over 1914, the figures are nevertheless Tls. 61,066 below the Electrical Engineer's estimate.

### BALANCE SHEET.

*Stores in Hand and in Transit.*—Details of the amount appearing under this heading are given below.

	Tls.	Tls.
Coal		
Fearon Road	2,656	
Riverside	22,804	
	<hr/>	25,460
Cable		
Fearon Road	103,401	
Riverside	253	
	<hr/>	103,654
Lamps		
Fearon Road	13,862	
Riverside	98	
Show Room, Nanking Road	8,276	
,,   ,,   Broadway	221	
	<hr/>	22,457
Sundries		
Fearon Road	225,050	
Riverside	14,434	
Show Room, Nanking Road	2,435	
	<hr/>	241,919
		<hr/>
		393,490
		<hr/>

*Reserve for Depreciation of Stores.*—A further sum of Tls. 7,000 has been transferred to this account, which now stands at Tls. 10,000.

*Sundry Debtors and Payments in Advance.* Details of these figures are as undernoted :—

	Tls.	Tls.
Debit Notes Outstanding.		
Prior to 1914		522
1915		
March quarter	1,020	
June       ,,	3,158	
September ,,	9,429	
December ,,	406,045	
	<hr/>	419,652
		<hr/>
		420,174
Miscellaneous		757
Payments in Advance		4,903
		<hr/>
		425,834
		<hr/>



*Suspense Account.*—This account includes the expenses incurred by the Electrical Engineer during his recent visit to England and America, and the Consulting Engineer's fee and expenses covering his visit to Shanghai.

### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

During the period under review additions to Plant, etc., have amounted to Tls. 640,471, the details making up this figure being appended :

	Tls.	Tls.
Land		23,394
Buildings		
Riverside	5,263	
Sub-stations	25,566	
	<hr/>	30,829
Plant Generation		
Fearon Road	25,081	
Riverside	96,121	
	<hr/>	121,202
Plant Distribution		
Mains	119,179	
,, Underground	45,603	
House Service	27,936	
Meters	23,476	
Transformers and Gear	167,043	
Public Lighting	6,168	
Workshops	779	
	<hr/>	390,184
Sundry Instruments and Tools		2,995
Plant on Hire		58,892
Motor Cars, etc.		16,958
Furniture		3,207
		<hr/>
<i>Less</i>		647,661
Stores—decrease		7,190
		<hr/>
		640,471
		<hr/>

The following statement shows how the funds to meet this capital outlay have been provided :—

	Tls.
Loans	400,000
Deposit Accounts	50,886
Profit for the year	258,909
Depreciation, Reserve Accounts, etc.	324,269
	<hr/>
	1,034,064
	<hr/>
<i>Less</i> —Decrease in Floating Liabilities	393,593
	<hr/>
	640,471
	<hr/>

### STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

Table I contains the figures of income and expenditure (excluding net revenue account) for the years 1911/1915 reduced to the ratio of “per unit sold”: the capital outlay at the end of each year: the return on capital outlay; and the ratio of power units to the total number of units sold.

Table II shows the reductions that have been made in the capital cost per kilowatt during the years 1911/1915.

TABLE I.

INCOME PER UNIT SOLD	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens
Sale of Electricity	8.08	6.46	5.04	4.12	3.11
Miscellaneous	.10	.06	.04	.06	.06
Total	8.18	6.52	5.08	4.18	3.47
EXPENDITURE PER UNIT SOLD					
	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens
Generation	2.05	1.66	1.63	1.34	1.11
Distribution	.86	.77	.67	.47	.33
Rent and Taxes	.08	.07	.05	.05	.04
Insurance	.07	.05	.04	.03	.02
Management	.89	.72	.52	.40	.28
Depreciation	1.61	1.21	.90	.72	.61
	5.56	4.48	3.81	3.01	2.39
Balance	2.62	2.04	1.27	1.17	1.08
Total	8.18	6.52	5.08	4.18	3.47
Capital outlay at Dec. 31	Tls. 2,637,131	Tls. 3,439,677	Tls. 4,257,046	Tls. 5,445,508	Tls. 6,637,882
Return on Capital Outlay	7.89%	6.93%	5.89%	6.98%	8.91%
Ratio of Power Units to Total	10%	20%	35%	47%	62%

NOTES. (a)—The “flat rate” for private lighting was reduced from Tls. 0.13 per unit to Tls. 0.10 per unit on April 1, 1912.

(b)—Although the comparative figures contained in Table I give a reliable indication of the financial results of the Department during the years in question, it must be remembered that they simply show the average price obtained, and the average cost of producing each unit sold. The figures are not intended to (nor do they) give any clue to the relative costs of production as between the various groups of consumers.

(c)—The Electrical Engineer points out that it is not correct to take the capital outlay at the end of each year as the basis for calculating the “return on capital outlay.” While this is perfectly true, I am of the opinion that it would be still more incorrect to base the calculations on the capital outlay at the commencement of each year, for the reason that this method would ignore the capital expenditure incurred on various dates during the year. At the same time it is only fair to the Department to add, that if it were possible to calculate the exact “return on capital outlay,” the percentage figures would be somewhat higher than those given in the above Table.

TABLE II.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	K.W.	K.W.	K.W.	K.W.	K.W.
Plant Capacity	5,600	5,600	9,600	14,600	19,600
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Capital cost per Kilowatt	471	614	445	373	308
	K.W.	K.W.	K.W.	K.W.	K.W.
Maximum Demand	4,007	6,000	8,100	11,190	14,400
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Capital cost per Kilowatt	658	573	528	487	419

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.,  
Treasurer

**ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.**

**REVENUE ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEET.**

## REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE

Tls.

	Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,356.16	
	Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420,407.59	
	Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,158.80	
	Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,847.64	
	Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,727.06	
	Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,486.81	
"	Distribution of Electricity.—												551,984.06
	Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,621.54	
	Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,207.20	
	Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	579.67	
	Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,964.33	
"	Rent and Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		165,372.74
"	Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20,001.41
"	Management Expenses.—												11,770.07
	Fees to Members of Committee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750.00	
	Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,104.28	
	Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,681.16	
	Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640.00	
	Advertising	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,177.78	
	Show Rooms												115,353.22
	Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,908.56		
	Rent, Taxes and Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,971.76		
	Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,641.63		
	Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,654.30		
												22,176.25	137,529.47
"	Depreciation.—												
	On Buildings,—Fearon Road Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,970.34		
	Riverside Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,048.57		
	Sub-Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,295.97		
												13,314.88	
"	Plant Generation—Fearon Road Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,915.42		
	Riverside Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,066.25		
"	Plant Distribution											124,981.67	
	Mains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,686.09		
	" (Underground)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,857.97		
	House Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,378.93		
	Meters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,162.35		
	Transformers and Gear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,666.94		
	Public Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,464.25		
	Workshop Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424.40		
												137,640.93	
"	Sundry Instruments and Tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624.59		
"	Plant on hire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,879.62		
"	Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,746.00		
"	Motor Cars, Lorry and Carriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,513.27		304,700.96
"	Balance carried to Net Revenue Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		537,440.14	
											TAEELS		1,728,798.85

## NET REVENUE

Tls.

To Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223,017.06	
„ Special Charges Account, Plant Extension	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,267.18	
„ Expenses in connection with change of voltage on Distributing Mains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	715.32	
„ Amount written off on re-valuation of Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,482.70	
„ Reserve for depreciation of Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000.00	
„ Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,793.03	
„ Reserve Account :—																
Fearon Road Station—Special Depreciation on Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,911.69	
„ Book value of plant sold or written off	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,656.04	
„ Contribution to General Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,420.00	
„ Balance carried to Balance Sheet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258,909.42	
															TOTALS	555,172.44





ELECTRICITY  
BALANCE SHEET

Dr.

LIABILITIES.												Tls.	Tls.
<i>To Capital Account—</i>													
Loans at 5½%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,175,000.00	
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,644,000.00	3,819,000.00
" <i>Deposit Accounts</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		224,223.66
" <i>Sundry Creditors</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		145,537.51
" <i>Overdraft at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		92,407.71
<i>Reserve for depreciation of Stores.—</i>													
Balance at December 31, 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000.00	
Add—Amount reserved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000.90	10,000.00
<i>Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts.—</i>													
Balance at December 31, 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,829.82	
Add—Amount reserved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,793.03	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,622.85	
Less—Bad debts written off..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,128.14	5,494.71
<i>Reserve Account.—</i>													
<i>Fearon Road Station—Special Depreciation on Plant.—</i>													
Balance at December 31, 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,734.34	
Add—Amount reserved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,911.69	125,646.03
<i>Net Revenue Account.—</i>													
Balance at December 31, 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662,369.04	
Add—Balance for the year, transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258,909.42	921,278.46
												</	



**GENERAL.****OPIUM.**

The suppression of the sale of opium in the Settlement which was prominently in public notice at the beginning of the year was resolved in March when the measures proposed by the Council under Resolution V were endorsed by the Ratepayers at their Annual Meeting. These measures provide for the closure of opium shops, both wholesale and retail, somewhat in accordance with the procedure observed with reference to the opium divans in the year 1908 : 25 per cent of the shops are drawn for closing at intervals of six months : the first drawing took place at the Town Hall on June 30 ; three months' notice to close was given : one-quarter of the total number of licences were accordingly withdrawn on September 30 and total extinction of the sale of opium in the Settlement will ensue on March 31, 1917.

In supplement of the correspondence published in last year's Report, the following representations on the subject made by Mr. E. S. Little, together with further correspondence with H.M. Consul-General, relating to a Resolution passed by the Society for Suppression of the Opium Trade at its annual meeting held in London on April 27, are hereunder set forth :—

Shanghai, November 30, 1914.

SIR,—At the Landrenters' Meeting of March 1908 the Chairman of the Council in moving Resolution VI stated :—

“Our policy is one making for total suppression in the course of two years.”

This assurance satisfied the Ratepayers and on the strength of it the Resolution was passed. If the policy had been carried out all opium places would have been closed by March 1910.

A reference to the Municipal Gazette of October 22, 1914, shows that the number of licensed shops is steadily and alarmingly increasing. The figures are—

In 1912	397	shops
„ 1913	456	„
In 1914 (Sept.)	609	„

Four and a half years after all these places were required to be closed we find not only are they not closed but that the number is year by year rapidly increasing.

The Council may reply that divans and not shops were referred to in 1908. Let it be granted, but it is obvious that it was not intended, directly or indirectly, to more than make up for the closing of divans by licensing an even greater number of shops.

A reference to the Council's official statement at the 1908 Landrenters' Meeting shows that the Revenue derived from the opium trade need not be considered in our Municipal policy. The Council stated—

“The receipts from opium houses amount to less than Tls. 70,000, no important factor in a total income of two “and a half millions.”

It is still less an important factor to-day when our income approximates three millions.

I cannot but feel that the Council have not kept faith with the Ratepayers. They were supported upon the announcement of a distinct policy of suppression. Having received the mandate of the Ratepayers the Council have not only not carried out their approved policy but have actually largely increased the number of places dealing in the drug. The whole affair has become such a scandal that the British Government have been compelled to take the matter up with the Council as evidenced by the correspondence in the Gazette of October 22. The Council's letter of September 21, in reply to the repeated letters of the British Minister, attempts to justify their position in the following words :—

“The stocks at present amount to 9,300 chests, and it is anticipated that they will last for about 2½ years.”

The letter continues by promising “a complete discontinuance of licences concurrently with the disappearance “of the stocks.”

The Council have now at length by this letter made it perfectly clear that their chief efforts are directed to the protection of the interests of the persons, few or many, who hold these 9,300 chests of opium.

The Council are not concerned with the interests and opinions of the great bulk of the population of this city or its fair name : neither are they concerned with their pledged word, their chief concern is that speculators in the drug shall reap their profits. The policy the Council are now pursuing is evidently to issue as many licences as possible and give as many encouragements to the continuance of the vice as possible for the sole and only reason of assisting holders to realise at a profit. We have never seen anything like this before in the whole history of our municipality.

It is a notorious fact that the price of opium has advanced in value hundreds per cent. Vast fortunes must have been made by persons dealing in this product : the Council, representing the Community, publicly and officially



declare they will not suppress the drug until the last speculator has realised his profits by disposing of his stocks of opium, thereby committing the Community to the perpetuation of an obnoxious trade in the personal interests of a section of the Settlement.

I protest as a Ratepayer against this attitude of the Council for the reasons above stated and on the following grounds:—

It is directly contrary to the instructions of the Ratepayers.

It is opposed to the opinion of the majority of this Community, of the British and of the Chinese Nations.

On entirely insufficient grounds it declines to accede to the perfectly right and proper communications of the British Minister representing the British Government.

The Council undertook in 1908 to give the Chinese Government the lead in this great reform.

The Chinese Government relied on these assurances and has made the most wonderful success in its national suppression policy. The Authorities are disappointed, to use an exceedingly mild expression, that instead of finding in Shanghai sympathetic action corresponding to their own, they are meeting with opposition of the most determined kind.

The Council's inconsiderate action puts the Shanghai Community as well as the British Minister and the British nation in an exceedingly false light before the Chinese Government and people.

It is not the business of the Council to use the public funds and services for the private relief of any section of the Community be they speculators in opium, exchange, cotton goods or any other commodity except with the explicit sanction of the Ratepayers' Meeting.

In view of these facts I shall be glad if the Council will answer the following two questions —

1. Is the Council prepared to issue no more opium licences after December 31 of this year?
2. If not on that date, then on what date will they do so?

I am, etc.,  
EDWARD S. LITTLE.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 7, 1914.

SIR,—The Council has received your letter of November 30 on the subject of licensed opium shops in the Settlement.

In reply, I wish in the first place to point out that in citing the speech of the Chairman of the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in the year 1908, you omit to make it clear, as a fact, that the promise then made of total suppression in the course of two years, quite clearly referred to the suppression of the opium divans or "saloons," a mention of which, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is quoted in the context of that speech. By reason of this omission, the Council regards the attack upon the action of its predecessors contained in the ensuing paragraphs of your letter, as lacking in frankness; but recognises that it serves to conceal how fallacious are the conclusions therein drawn.

The Council's reply, as you anticipate, is that divans, and not shops, were then indicated. The Ratepayers' Resolution is unmistakably clear on this point. The Council was thus in no way freed from its duty of continuing to licence shops under Bye-law XXXIV in accordance with the provisions of the Budget, for the retail sale of opium, of which the import is authorised by Treaty.

It is but natural that when sale for consumption in public came to an end, the sale for consumption in private increased. These increases have been ascertainable upon a perfunctory glance at the summaries of Municipal revenue published quarterly. Particular indications thereon are scattered through the Council's Annual Reports.

To your statement that the Council has not kept faith with the Ratepayers I answer that its intentions were clearly expressed that its procedure, and the results, have been open to the inspection of every individual who reads its weekly and annual publications; and that if there were any grounds for protests such as yours they would have been felt and uttered long since by other Ratepayers.

In the year 1907 the British and Chinese Governments agreed in principle that the import of Indian opium into China should be diminished by one-tenth annually, and the British Government undertook to secure the complete cessation of the importation at the end of 1917, *pari passu* with an equal decrease in the production of the native drug. On May 8, 1911, a new Agreement was concluded by which the two Governments arranged that Indian opium will not be conveyed into any province in China which can establish by clear evidence that it has effectively suppressed the cultivation of the native drug. Up to now of the 18 provinces only 11 have so far been officially closed. In this agreement, it is also distinctly stipulated, that the closing of the port of Shanghai to the import of Indian opium will only take place as a final measure, when every province has been closed. On January 1, 1913, the British Government for various reasons decided to suspend the Government sales of opium for the China market, and since then the local stocks have been materially reduced. From these facts it will be clearly seen that the sale of opium in Shanghai is absolutely legal, and the Chinese Government through the local Customs' Authorities are even now daily releasing opium from bond for local consumption on payment of the prescribed Customs duties.

Nevertheless the Council has definitely decided and stated its purpose, to take effective measures for the gradual reduction of the shops in which opium is being sold, with a view to their final elimination.

Your further statement that the Council's efforts have been directed to the protection of the interests of the holders of the stocks of opium is of course wholly unjustified. The eventual elimination of the retail sale of opium in the Settlement has been definitely decided upon, but the Council has maintained from the outset that the process must be gradual. It should be obvious even to a cursory observer of the conditions of business life in this Settlement that if the

process were other than gradual, dislocation of the financial arrangements of both Foreign and Chinese residents, merchants and bankers, and the gravest administrative complications, must ensue.

The allegations that the Council has committed or will commit the Community to "the perpetuation" of the trade, appears to my colleagues and myself to be a perversion of the facts so extraordinary that it well nigh deprives your communication of a title to our serious consideration. It absolves me from the task of answering it in further detail.

For the rest, I therefore confine myself to replying to the two enquiries with which it concludes by stating that it is the Council's intention to recommend the Ratepayers to authorise the cessation of all opium shop licences in accordance with the gradual procedure applied to the divans in 1908, by periodical reductions concurrently with the disappearance of the stocks. Thus the last shop will close not later than the end of 1917. At the rate at which the stocks are now being reduced, there is every likelihood that this date will be accelerated.

In conclusion, I must emphatically contradict the statement that there is any difference of opinion between the Council and H.M. Minister. He has asked the Council to take measures to reduce the number of shops. The Council has not only consented to recommend a reduction, but has definitely formulated its decision to close all the shops within a limited period, and to this end will propose a Resolution at the next annual Meeting of Ratepayers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
E. C. PEARCE,  
*Chairman.*

E. S. LITTLE, Esq.

Shanghai, December 8, 1914.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated December 7.

I note that you take serious exception to my allegation that you are perpetuating the trade. There is no question but that my charge is correct: it is borne out by your letter now under review in which you most explicitly state that you intend to keep this trade going until the last chest of opium is consumed. Your letter makes it clear that you do not intend to take any steps to suppress the trade but allow it to die a natural death when there is no more opium upon which it can be fed.

The gradual closing of the opium shops will not meet the case and is in no sense a suppression of the vice. The only effect of this will be to make more valuable the licences that remain in force. An immediate closing is the only honourable course for the Council to adopt.

You emphatically deny that there is a difference of opinion between the Council and H.M. Minister. I reaffirm my statement and now proceed to prove it. H.M. Minister wrote you on July 17, as follows:—

"His Majesty's Secretary of State regrets to learn that the opium selling licences in the Settlement have greatly increased in number at a time when the consumption of opium in China generally is being extinguished."

Owing to the stubborn opposition of the Council, the Minister is compelled to return to the subject on August 17 and says:—

"I regret to observe that the Chairman of the International Municipal Council does not at present see his way to assist the suggestion of reduction of the number of opium selling licences within the Settlement."

The Minister continues:—

"I cannot fail to note that the increased facilities of public access to retailed opium, granted by the increase of the number of licences issued by the Municipal Council, appear to be in direct contradiction to the expressed desires and intentions of the Council itself. The Council's letter to the Senior Consul of November 28, 1910, stated clearly the Council's desire to co-operate in a policy of suppression, following a scheme of gradual limitation and annual reduction of licences; and intimated that the Council was prepared to apply to opium shops the same procedure as was applied to divans.

"These protestations and intentions of 'Gradual limitation' and 'annual reduction' have scarcely been justified by the Council's action: the monthly average of opium-selling licences granted by the Council within the Settlement was in 1910, 317; in 1911, 329; in 1912, 374; and in 1913, 465."

Since the last quotation of the Minister the opium shops have increased to 609 or nearly double the number in existence in 1910. The Minister concludes his letter:—

"I shall be obliged if you will bring these further considerations to the notice of Mr. Pearce and impress upon him, apart from any arguments as to the practical effect of a reduction of the number of licences on the amount of sales, the expediency of giving effect to the Council's undertakings, and the wishes of His Majesty's Government in the matter."

These quotations, if the English language means anything at all, mean that the Council are entirely out of harmony with the Minister. H.M. Minister has requested the Council to live up to its pledged word to suppress both opium dens and opium shops and in this request I am quite sure that the Minister is supported by the bulk of the best opinion, Foreign and Chinese, in this Settlement.

I repeat my protest against the attitude now taken up by the Council, and as a Ratepayer request that you will at once carry out the policy that has been sanctioned by the Ratepayers, namely, a complete and immediate suppression of shops as well as divans. Nothing less than this will satisfy the redemption of the Council's pledge. No further authority to act is required from the Ratepayers.

I am, etc.,  
EDWARD S. LITTLE,

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, December 26, 1914.

SIR,—Confirming my conversation with you I now submit as a settlement of the opium shop licence question the following suggestions :—

1.—That the Council shall, commencing from January, reduce the number of licences issued by 50 per month till the end of March next.

2.—That the Council shall introduce into the Ratepayers' Meeting in March next a Resolution providing for the continual reduction of Opium licences by 50 per month till December 1915, at the close of which month all licences shall cease, and further that month by month till December 31, 1915, the licence fee shall be increased to such figure as in the opinion of the Council may be deemed expedient.

If the Council will introduce a Resolution to this effect I shall have pleasure in supporting it.

As a merchant in Shanghai I urge upon the Council that the prolongation of licences to the period originally contemplated by the Council is against our best interests as a trading community.

I think it will be a most unfortunate record for the Shanghai Foreign Community to go down to history as being the last important city in the Republic to fall in line with this great National Reform movement.

I think we should not lose sight of the fact that we are Foreigners residing in China which is our adopted country and that, apart from all other considerations, it would be a graceful act and one entirely in harmony with the fitness of things to show sympathy with this great National reform movement.

There can no longer be any question as to the sincerity and earnestness of the Government and people to carry this policy through to complete success.

I venture further to suggest that if under similar circumstances, a Foreign Community were living in a great Russian town, we should not find it expedient to adopt an attitude of resistance to the Government decrees of the abolition of Vodka. I appreciate the fact that we are here living under extraterritorial privileges and that the Chinese Government can bring no pressure to compel us to close these opium shops, consequently the determination to keep them open in spite of all the national sentiment to the contrary does not appeal to me as quite playing the game. I am quite sure the Council would be well advised to agree to the modified suggestions I have made in this letter. I furthermore feel quite certain that Chinese public sentiment would much appreciate this gracious act on the part of the Foreign Community.

I trust therefore that the Council will find a way of falling in with these suggestions and thus in addition to the above advantages bring to an end a course of action which is exceedingly distasteful to a large number of Ratepayers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
EDWARD S. LITTLE.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 7, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 26 and in reply to inform you that the Council at the present juncture is not prepared to give additional particulars as to the proposals which it will make at the forthcoming Meeting of Ratepayers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
J. B. MACKINNON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

E. S. LITTLE, Esq.

H.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, June 23, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for your information copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on May 5 last by the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
E. H. FRASER,  
*Consul-General.*

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade,  
Bridge House, 181 Queen Victoria Street,  
London, E.C., May 5, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you a resolution passed at our Annual Meeting on April 27, and beg that you will kindly give it your careful consideration.

I am, etc.,  
MATTHEW DODSWORTH,  
*Chairman.*

The Right Honourable Sir EDWARD GREY, Bart., K.G., M.P., etc.

## RESOLUTION.

This meeting deeply regrets the action of the Municipal Council at Shanghai, approved by the ratepayers of the International Settlement, who are for the most part British subjects, in continuing to license the retail sale of opium, in order to enable the merchants who have speculated in opium to dispose of their stocks, although in the Chinese territory contiguous to the Settlement and throughout China generally, the sale of opium has been completely brought to an end.

---

Council Room, Shanghai, June 25, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 23, enclosing a copy of the Resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. The text of this Resolution has also been communicated to the Council direct, from the Society's office in London, but it appeared to my colleagues and myself, having regard to the misinformation upon which the Resolution was based, that the Society's letter called for no reply.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,  
*Chairman.*

Sir EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.,  
H.M. Consul-General,



## SETTLEMENT EXTENSION.

In March last the Senior Consul forwarded to the Council the draft agreement received from the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, containing proposals with regard to the extension of the Settlement and the treatment of political offenders taking refuge therein. With regard to Article I, some further adjustment is desired at the south-west corner so that the Railway line may be the boundary up to the point where it will cross the Siccawei Creek, the property of the Catholic Mission of Kiangnan at Siccawei being excluded from Municipal taxation. A further small change is necessary so that the Sawjinkiang may be liable to Police supervision.

### GENERAL AGREEMENT DRAFT.

1.—The Chinese Government to agree to the inclusion in the Shanghai International Settlement under the provisions of the existing Land Regulations of the following areas :—

(a). The area enclosed between the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on the North, the International Settlement on the East and the Soochow Creek on the South and West, the whole of the Railway line and existing yards to be outside the boundary.

(b). The area enclosed between the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the Sawjinkiang or Saw-jin Creek and the present boundary of the Settlement to be considered as within the Settlement and to be subject to Municipal Police control.

(c). The area enclosed between the Soochow Creek on the North, the existing International Settlement on the East, the Siccawei and Hungjao Roads on the South and the projected loop-line connecting the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways from the Soochow Creek to its intersection with the Hungjao Road on the West.

2.—The Soochow Creek to be under the control of the Municipal Police so far as it lies within or forms the boundary of the Settlement. The Whangpoo Conservancy Board shall be responsible for the conservancy of the Creek and a free passage way for Chinese launches and other craft shall be maintained on it. Subject to due notice being given to the Council the Chinese Government to have the right to use those portions of the waterway which lie within or form the boundary of the Settlement for the transport of troops to and from Soochow.

3.—The Chinese Government are of opinion that in theory the Municipal Council should include several Chinese members to deal jointly with matters affecting Chinese in the whole Settlement, but recognising that the existing Land Regulations preclude such inclusion, they accept in the meantime the Advisory Board provided in Article IV as a satisfactory substitute until Chinese representation on the Council may become feasible.

4.—The Chinese Advisory Board referred to in the preceding Article to consist of two nominees of the Ningpo Guild, two nominees of the Canton Guild and one nominee of the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs or of the highest local Chinese authority in Shanghai. The nomination of the Members of the Board to be subject to the veto of the Consular Body. The duties of this Board to be confined to advising at the request of the Municipal Council on all matters affecting the interests of the Chinese residents in the whole Settlement and to making representations to the Council with regard thereto. The members of the Chinese Advisory Board when giving advice and making representations to the Municipal Council must do so in unison and they will not be allowed to act independently.

5.—If in the future the land-tax levied on Chinese-owned property outside the Settlement should be raised, a corresponding increase shall be made in the land-tax payable on Chinese-owned property inside the Settlement. Property inside the Settlement held in virtue of foreign title-deeds (Tao Ki) shall not be considered as Chinese-owned property for the purposes of this article.

6.—Chinese houses in the new areas situated on land which has not been registered in any Consulate to be exempt from the payment of Municipal rates for a period of two years, or for such further time as they may remain without Municipal advantages, such as roads, street-lighting, water, sanitation, etc.

7.—The Municipal Council shall not levy in the new areas any other taxes than the rates on land, houses, and on goods which it is empowered to raise in the existing settlement by Article 9 of the Land Regulations.

8.—Subject to the right of the Consular Body to withhold its approval on special grounds of public interest, bodies of Chinese troops and Chinese marriages and funerals will be permitted to pass freely through the Settlement, provided that in order to avoid misunderstanding due notice is given in each case to the Municipal Council.

9.—The whole of the village of Yinghsiangkong to be excluded from the Settlement and restored to the Chinese authorities.

10.—The Canton cemetery as well as the properties of the Li Hung-chang Memorial and of the Nanyang College shall be exempt from Municipal taxation so long as they continue to be used for the purposes for which they are at present employed.

11.—The Municipal Council is to take over the Police Stations and other public buildings, as well as the water-works, electric light stations and plant, etc., in the new areas at a price to be agreed upon or failing such agreement the

question of the price to be referred to the arbitration of a board consisting of representatives of both parties with the Shanghai Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs to act as umpire.

12.—The Municipal Council to have the option of taking into its service the present employees, police, etc., of the Chapei bureau and in the other new areas or of defraying the cost of their transfer to their homes.

13.—There shall be no obligation whatever to remove graves belonging to Chinese within the new areas without the consent of the family which owns them and each family shall be permitted freely to decorate its graves and perform ancestral worship thereat. For sanitary reasons, however, the coffins of Chinese within the limits of the new areas must from the date of ratification of this agreement be properly interred in the ground; they shall not be allowed to remain standing on the surface and the future establishment of coffin storehouses without the consent of the Municipal Council shall be prohibited.

YANG CHENG.

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NOTE.

As it is obviously undesirable that the International Settlement at Shanghai should become either a harbour of refuge for notorious Chinese Political criminals and agitators or a place where acts of conspiracy and rebellion against the Chinese Government can be contrived and prepared by Chinese, the authorities of the Settlement agree that whenever they receive a notification in writing that such a notorious Chinese political criminal or agitator has taken refuge or is about to take refuge within the Settlement or that the Settlement is being used by some Chinese for the purposes described above proceedings will at once be taken to arrest the accused and if satisfactory evidence as to identity and guilt be produced before the Mixed Court the accused will be deported by sea at the expense of the Chinese Government.

In the case of a Chinese taking refuge in the Settlement who is accused by a responsible Chinese authority of some crime, serious offence or breach of the laws of a non-political character committed outside the limits of the Settlement, the authorities of the Settlement agree that such person shall be arrested and they will on proof of his identity to the satisfaction of the Mixed Court order him to be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

All persons deported from the International Settlement under this agreement will be warned that if they attempt to re-enter the Settlement, they will be handed over to the Chinese authorities without further proceedings.

In the case of a Chinese actually resident for not less than six months in the Settlement or who is a *bona fide* Chinese merchant, who is similarly accused by a responsible Chinese authority of some non-political offence or breach of the laws committed outside the limits of the Settlement such person shall as heretofore be handed over to the proper Chinese Authority only after a *prima facie* case has been duly established against him at the Mixed Court; and the corresponding procedure shall be followed by all competent Chinese Authorities in the case of a Chinese, subject to their jurisdiction, against whom the Mixed Court may prefer a charge of some offence or breach of the laws committed within the limits of the Settlement.

YANG CHENG.

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At the Ratepayers' Meeting on March 23, the following Resolution on the subject was proposed by Mr. E. C. Pearce and seconded by Mr. H. C. Gulland, and was carried unanimously :—

*Resolution VI.*—That this Meeting approves of the Extension of the Settlement upon the conditions set forth in the draft agreement presented to the Consular Body by Mr. Yang Cheng, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, and published in the Municipal Gazette on March 4.

A copy of the Resolution was forwarded in due course to the Senior Consul, for the information of the Consular Body, and the matter is now the subject of negotiation between the representatives of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Authorities in Peking.

## COURT OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The Court for 1915 was constituted, in accordance with the provisions of Article XXVII of the Land Regulations, by the election of the consular representatives of the Netherlands, Denmark and Great Britain. In July, the Consul-General for the Netherlands left Shanghai and the representative for Belgium was elected to take his place.

A petition, drawn by Messrs. Platt, Macleod and Wilson, was filed during March by Mrs. Cecile Marie McBain, Mr. John Prentice and Mr. Richard Sadler Freeman McBain, praying for an order that the Council issue a permit for the installation of a water-closet system in the buildings in course of erection on Lot 61 at the corner of The Bund and Sungkiang Roads.

The preliminary correspondence and pleadings with the judgment are appended :—

Shanghai, April 23, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We send herewith a diagram showing the water-closet system we propose to install in the block of offices and flats now in course of erection on Cadastral Lot 61, Central District, for Messrs. George McBain.

All the water-closets will discharge into an underground tank situate in the yard at the rear of the buildings, which will be of an ample size to cope with the new block of buildings on the Sungkiang Road, which our client proposes to erect after the block under construction is completed.

The water-closets and soil pipes therefrom will be installed in accordance with the latest and best practice in England, with all necessary manholes, intercepting traps, anti-syphonage, vents, etc.

Our client is anxious to render the removal of the ordure from the underground tank a simple and convenient matter, and is prepared to make adequate provision for any of the following methods :—

(a) To pump the contents through an underground pipe discharging by means of flexible end into a boat in the Yangkingpang.

(b) To discharge by means of compressed air in lieu of a pump as in (a).

(c) To discharge by means of a pump or compressed air into gas-tight carts drawn by ponies.

(d) To have vacuum carts which would draw the contents of the underground tank into themselves.

Of these different methods (a) and (b) have the objection that the Yangkingpang may be culverted at some future time and be rendered impossible for boats. Of (c) and (d) the latter seems to us to be preferable because with vacuum carts there must of necessity be no leakage either of gas or matter.

We are prepared to install any of the foregoing methods the Council may prefer, or any other practicable system you may suggest.

We shall be glad to hear which method you prefer at an early date as the work must be put in hand shortly.

Yours faithfully,

MOORHEAD & HALSE.

CHARLES H. GODFREY, Esq.,  
Municipal Engineer & Surveyor.

Health Office, Shanghai, April 25, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of April 23, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, I regret that I am unable to recommend the schemes for providing the buildings on Lot 61, Central, with water-closets.

Municipal Notification 1789 is definitely prohibitive of water-closets.

The difficulty is, as you are probably aware, in the disposal of the discharge from water-closets. Nothing short of a tank (steam or motor) boat which could discharge outside Woosung could properly meet the case; and the cost of this and its operation would be prohibitive under the circumstances.

Considering the extraordinary efficiency of the local method of removing nightsoil by hand labour and the great value of the material for agricultural purposes (there is no demand whatever for water-closet discharges). I see no special reason for departing from the usual system even in so large and modern a building as you are now erecting.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR STANLEY,

Health Officer.

Messrs. MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Shanghai, May 5, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of April 25, we beg to draw your attention to the last paragraph of our letter of April 23. In this paragraph we suggest various methods of facilitating the removal of the nightsoil, and intimate that we are prepared to meet your wishes as far as possible.

We are not familiar with Municipal Notification No. 1789, but if it definitely prohibits water-closets, it lacks the authority of the Land Regulations to make it operative. Land Regulation 30 clearly contemplates water-closets, and empowers the Council to make rules with respect thereto.



We are under the impression that the Council has not framed any rules governing the installation of water closets, and for this reason and to meet the wishes of the Council as far as possible, our letter of April 23 was written.

We find it difficult to take the last paragraph of your letter seriously. The efficiency of the local method of removing nightsoil by hand labour is undoubted, but this efficiency in no way alleviates the difficulty and annoyance of storing the nightsoil for any period up to twenty-four hours. The efficiency mentioned is limited to one process of disposal only.

We would remind you that the Municipality has enjoyed the income derived from the "great value of the material for agricultural purposes" for many years, an income formerly enjoyed by the Landrenters. We are of opinion that the Municipality will not suffer any hardship from the loss of a moiety of such income. When the Council undertook the collection and disposal of nightsoil it shouldered the losses as well as the profits.

Yours faithfully,  
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

ARTHUR STANLEY, Esq.,  
Municipal Health Officer.

Shanghai, June 5, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—In the absence of a reply to our letter of May 5 we take it that you leave the matter of the water-closet system for the new block of office and flats now in course of erection on Cadastral Lot 61, Central District for Messrs. George McBain, entirely to our discretion.

We will accordingly proceed to make provision for the installation on the lines set out in our letter of April 23, addressed to the Municipal Engineer. Of the various alternative methods mentioned in that letter for the removal of ordure from the underground tank only two can now be taken into consideration, owing to the decision to have the Yangkingpang culverted.

We need hardly say that we will be willing to consider any suggestions you may make in the future, as far as may be practicable, in connexion with the water-closet system of this building.

Yours faithfully,  
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

ARTHUR STANLEY, Esq.,  
Municipal Health Officer.

Shanghai, June 5, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We shall be glad to receive a reply to our letters of April 23 and May 5 at your earliest convenience. Mr. McBain is leaving for Europe on June 14, and it is necessary that all details be settled by that date so that he may inspect, select, and order the necessary fittings from Home.

Yours faithfully,  
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Dr. A. STANLEY,  
Municipal Health Officer.

Health Office, Shanghai, June 13, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—On my return from leave this morning I find two letters dated June 5 unanswered. There would appear to be nothing to add to my previous letter on the subject.

Yours truly,  
ARTHUR STANLEY,  
*Health Officer.*

Messrs. MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Shanghai, September 21, 1914.

SIR,—Certain correspondence has passed between the Municipal Engineer, Health Officer, and Messrs. Moorhead & Halse with regard to the installation of a water-closet system in the above building, and we now beg to ask the Municipal Council for a permit for such installation. The only objection that has been raised by the Health Officer is that a boat would be necessary to carry the discharge to a point below Woosung. The objection does not appear to be well founded nor is the necessity for any conveyance by boat (other than by those already employed) borne out by the practice of the Council in other cases.

Permission has been granted to install water-closet systems at the Shanghai Club and the Palace Hotel; several private residences are installed with water-closets; systems which are virtually water-closet are in operation with the Council's sanction at the General Hospital and Kalee Hotel; and in the case of the Palace Hotel, the General Hospital, and Kalee Hotel the ordure is removed by means of carts or closed buckets. We ask no greater rights than have been granted in these cases and we are prepared to provide the same or any other conveniences the Council may require.

We are anxious that you should realise the importance to us of this matter and that in nearly all the aspects of the question our interests are identical with those of the community.

The alternative to a water-closet system is a concrete container in the yard at the rear of the buildings, into which the ordure from the lavatory commodes would be dumped by coolies at frequent intervals. The magnitude and purpose of this building and the quantity of ordure to be dealt with render such an arrangement insanitary to a degree. In addition to the objections of handling of ordure indoors by coolies, which objections are greatly increased in such



a building, there is a very serious danger from flies and the impossibility of preventing access by them to a container which would have to be frequently opened. Such a system, moreover, involves the necessity of washing out the commodes with brushes or the like; the usual practice of the coolies is to discharge the residue into the surface drains. Municipal coolies, who perform this cleaning at foreign houses for a small monthly stipend, adopt the same procedure and wrong as it may be a landlord is powerless to prevent it.

An underground vessel, which receives the whole of the discharge, which is cut off from the flies and the like, by a water seal, and the contents of which would be removed in carts by means of a pump, gravity or the force of a vacuum in the carts, appears to us to offer advantages, which in the interest of health are indisputable.

There is another aspect which seriously affects the owners. It is more than likely that in the course of time some system resembling those in other large towns will be introduced into Shanghai and that water-closets will be the rule and not the exception. The building in question—a reinforced concrete structure—to bring in a profit to its owners must have a considerable life; nor does it lend itself to alterations or cutting. The installation of a water-closet system in this building later on would be practically impossible; apart from the difficulty and unsightliness of the necessary alterations, the cost would be prohibitive. Thus at such a time as we point to, the building would very soon be behind the time in a very material respect without any reasonable possibility of improvement in that respect.

The system we propose would be installed by the Shanghai Waterworks Company in accordance with the latest home models and we are willing to provide any means of removal and to make any alterations in the details of the installations that the Council may desire.

The type of installation we propose is in universal use in civilized countries and the removal of ordure by carts has been actually practised in Shanghai, while the means we suggest in this case, namely, vacuum carts, has been most successfully employed in other places and is an improvement on the means used here in the other cases referred to.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
GEORGE MCBAIN.  
J. ELMORE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, October 5, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 21, on the subject of a water-closet system for your building on Cadastral Lot 61.

In reply I am directed to enclose herewith for your information a Report by the Health Officer setting forth the views which the Council has adopted on this subject.

I am to add that no exception has been made in applying the prohibition order of July 9, 1906.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
Secretary.

Messrs. GEORGE MCBAIN.

Health Office, Shanghai, September 29, 1914.

#### REPORT

on the points touched on in Messrs. George McBain's letter of September 21.

1.—The reason that a boat would be required to discharge water-closet drainage outside Woosung to adequately meet sanitary requirements is that any other method results in the contamination of the water supply. Unless the stuff is suitable for agricultural purposes it is practically impossible to prevent it going into the river. Water-closet drainage has no local agricultural value and is rejected by the boatmen.

2.—Where water-closets, cesspools or tanks have been installed this has been done before the prohibition came into effect. It was as a result of the defective working of all these installations without exception that the rule prohibiting water-closets, cesspools and tanks was made. None of these installations can be recommended from a sanitary point of view.

3.—There is no method of purification for water-closet drainage applicable to the McBain building yet known to sanitary science, neither is one likely; nor necessary so long as local conditions remain so favourable in this respect.

4.—The alternative to a water-closet system suggested by Messrs. McBain, namely, a "concrete container in the yard at the rear of the buildings into which ordure from commodes could be dumped" is not one that can be recommended from a sanitary point of view and is, moreover, prohibited by the rule.

5.—The real alternative is the ordinary system in vogue in Shanghai which is as applicable to a large building as to a small one. The Victoria Nursing Home may be instanced as a building where the disposal of ordure is as difficult as any and one where a sanitary method is more important than in an ordinary office and residential building. In the Nursing Home we have a building occupied by roughly 100 persons. No nuisance to anyone results in adopting the ordinary method of disposal of ordure. Five ordinary ordure buckets full hold the day's accumulation and are kept in a small flyproof place in the yard below ready for removal by the coolie each morning. There is no trouble nor offence to the occupants, the system works smoothly, there is no special apparatus to maintain and it is in accordance with sound sanitation.

ARTHUR STANLEY,  
Health Officer,

Shanghai, January 6, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—Our clients, Messrs. George McBain, have instructed us to address you on the subject of an application made on their behalf for a permit to install a water-closet system in the buildings in course of erection on Cadastral Lot 61.

They have carefully considered the Health Officer's report of September 29, a copy of which you enclosed in your letter of October 5, and have taken expert advice on the points raised.

As a result of such advice they instruct us to make a request that the Council will consider once more the granting of the permit in question.

With regard to the ultimate disposal of the discharge of such a system, our clients cannot agree that the difficulty is so great as Dr. Stanley describes. There are cases in Shanghai at the present time of such discharges which most certainly do not go into the river.

On the other points he raises, our clients are equally unable to agree with the views he expresses. Water-closets elsewhere are sufficiently within the experience of everyone to make it impossible to deny their advantages over the system generally in use here, and it is difficult to believe that a sound installation cannot be erected in this place.

Finally we have to refer to Land Regulation XXX which expressly mentions water-closets and appears to preclude their general prohibition.

Yours faithfully,  
PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

J. B. MACKINNON, Esq.,  
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, January 28, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We shall be obliged if you will let us have a reply as soon as possible to our letter of January 6 asking for a permit in connexion with the buildings in course of erection on Cadastral Lot 61 belonging to Messrs. George McBain.

Yours faithfully,  
PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, January 30, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 6, on the subject of Messrs. George McBain's application for a permit for a water-closet system.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council having already devoted exhaustive consideration to the contentions of the applicants, has also given careful attention to the observations which you have added thereto, and finds that no further explanations are needed beyond those which are contained in my letter of October 5. The Council, therefore, adheres to the decision which has previously been communicated to the applicants.

With regard to your concluding remark it is sufficiently self-evident that the authority conferred by Land Regulation XXX, to make rules with respect to the apparatus of ordure disposal in connexion with buildings, can by no process of reasoning be held to preclude the general prohibition of any objectionable system.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

Messrs. PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

Shanghai, February 3, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 30 from which we understand that the Council is not prepared to agree to the installation of any water-closet system on Cadastral Lot 61.

Our clients regret that they cannot agree with the Council's views on the subject, nor do they admit the Council's right to prohibit water-closets in general.

It is obviously more convenient and proper that any proceedings to test such right should be had before rather than after any work is done on the installation in question, and we have advised them, therefore, to take action against the Council now.

We shall be obliged if you will inform us whether the Council sees any objection to this course, or can suggest any alternative method of having the matter in issue determined.

We are instructed to ask for an early reply.

Yours faithfully,  
PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, February 18, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We have been instructed to reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, to the Municipal Council, in reference to the above building. The Council has definitely decided that any system of water-closets as applied to the building in question will be injurious to the health of the Settlement and consequently they refuse their permission to its installation.

We quite agree with what you say as to having the matter decided before the work is done and if you commence an action against the Council we undertake to raise no defence on the ground that the work has not been done.

Yours truly,

HANSON, MCNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT.

Messrs. PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

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IN RE MCBAIN AND OTHERS PETITION.

The Petition of the above-named Cecile Marie McBain, John Prentice and Richard Sadler Freeman McBain of Shanghai sheweth as follows :—

1.—The Petitioners are the registered owners of B.C. Lots 50, 99, and 153 being land situate on The Bund within the Foreign Settlement above mentioned.

2.—In the month of June 1913 the Petitioners having obtained from the Respondent the necessary permit commenced the erection on the said land of certain buildings designed for offices and flats.

3.—On or about the 25th day of April 1914 desiring to install in such buildings a water-closet system the Petitioners or their Architects on their behalf submitted to the Respondent's Engineer a diagram and particulars of the proposed system.

4.—The Respondent has not made any rules with respect to water-closets.

5.—When submitting the said diagram and particulars the Petitioners or their Architects on their behalf invited suggestions from the Respondent in connexion with the said proposed system.

6.—The Respondent did not then and has not at any time thereafter made any suggestions in connexion with the said proposed system.

7.—On or about the 5th day of May 1914 the Petitioners or their Architects on their behalf again applied to the Respondent pointing out that no rules had been made.

8.—On or about the 21st day of September 1914 the Petitioners applied to the Respondent for a permit to install the said system.

9.—The Respondent failed to grant any permit.

10.—On or about the 6th day of January 1915 the Petitioners again applied for such permit.

11.—On or about the 18th day of February the Respondent refused to grant such permit.

Wherefore your Petitioners pray :—

- (1) For a declaration that the Respondent is not entitled to refuse a permit for a proper water-closet system.
- (2) For an Order that the Respondent do forthwith grant to the Petitioners a permit for the installation of the said proposed system.
- (3) For such further or other relief as to this Court shall seem just and proper.
- (4) For an Order that the Respondent do pay to the Petitioners their costs of suit.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, etc.

R. N. MACLEOD,

*Counsel for the Petitioners.*

Shanghai, February 26, 1915.

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ANSWER.

1.—Under the powers contained in Land Regulation XXX the Respondent did on or about the 9th of July 1906 give notice by Municipal Notification No. 1789 of an amendment of the Foreign Building Rule No. 76 which thereafter read as follows : " No connexion shall be made with any drain public or private whereby ordure will be discharged into the same. No water-closet cesspool cistern or permanent receptacle for sewage or ordure shall be constructed or used."

2.—The said building rule was made by the Respondent in pursuance of the authorities conferred on it by the Land Regulations in good faith and in the belief that the same was necessary for the good health of the community of Shanghai.

3.—Save as hereinbefore otherwise appears the statements of fact contained in the petition are admitted.

E. S. MOBERLEY BELL,

*Counsel for the Respondent.*

Shanghai, March 23, 1915.

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JUDGMENT.

In this suit the Plaintiffs demand that the Defendants allow the installation of a water-closet system throughout certain premises in course of erection ; and the Defendants plead a Building Rule No. 76 alleged to be made under authority of Land Regulation XXX, as authority for refusing this demand.

Land Regulation XXX confers on the Defendants the power to " make rules . . . with respect to the drainage of buildings, to water-closets, earth-closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools in connexion with buildings ;" but the only rule made by the Defendants is a general prohibition of water-closets. Is such a prohibition within the authority given by the Land Regulation ?



The Court decides that Building Rule 76 is *ultra vires*. This decision is supported by the fact that in Land Regulation XXX itself it is definitely stated that the rules governing buildings and parts of buildings unfit for human habitation may be not only in respect to temporary or permanent closing but also to prohibition of their use for habitation. The recognition of a possible need for prohibition in respect to certain subjects other than water-closets, etc., though ranged alongside them in the Regulation, must be taken to exclude prohibition from the scope of the rules allowable in respect to water-closets; for having the idea of prohibition as well as regulation present in their minds, the framers of the Regulation must be taken to have deliberately confined the power of prohibition to buildings and parts of buildings unfit for habitation.

In the absence of rules properly made under Land Regulation XXX the position of the parties in this suit must be regulated by the existing Byelaws. Of these many relate to drains and sewers; but only a few come into the present dispute.

Bye-law VIII requires the approval of the Council to (among other things) "the position and dimension of all drains and sewers already constructed or intended to be constructed in connexion with such buildings"—that is, new buildings. In this case the Court heard no objection by the Defendants to the Plaintiffs' scheme so far as it is in connexion with their new buildings. The Court, therefore, decides that the necessary approval, if not already given, must be given forthwith by the Defendants.

Bye-law XVIII lays down that the Council "shall cause all the streets, together with the foot pavements, to be properly swept and cleansed . . . and shall cause the privies and cesspools within the said town or district to be from time to time emptied and cleansed in a sufficient and proper manner." The tank into which the Plaintiffs' water-closet system is to drain is of course a cesspool within the terms of this Bye-law.

Bye-law XIX allows the Council to compound with any person liable to sweep or clean any footway (under Bye-law XVIII); which shows that the words "cause to be" in Bye-law XVIII do not imply that the cleansing and emptying of cesspools under Bye-law XVIII is the business of the Council instead of the householder.

Bye-law XXVI gives the Council power to fix the hours for removing nightsoil, to insist on the use of proper carts, etc., and to prohibit spilling of offensive matter in the process of removal; Bye-law XXVII penalises persons allowing the contents of any privy or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom; Bye-law XXVIII prohibits the accumulation of offensive matter; Bye-law XXIX orders the removal of any such accumulation on the Officer of Health's certifying it to be a nuisance; and Bye-law XXXI deals with nuisances including therein "necessary house."

The effect of the above Bye-law is, the Court holds, to establish that the Defendants have not the duty of removing nightsoil from premises in the Settlement, and that they may make their own terms for compounding with any householder for relieving him of his duty in this regard. Failing agreement between the Council and the householder, as in the present case, the householder must himself see to the removal of the contents of his cesspool—and by "removal is meant removal beyond Settlement limits—and the Council is directed by the Bye-laws to see that the removal takes place at a proper hour in a sanitary manner and at due periods.

The Court is aware that for many years the Council have undertaken through a contractor the removal of nightsoil throughout the Settlement and that the ratepayers as a body have accepted this arrangement which brings in a considerable yearly sum to the municipal revenue; and the Court understands that the present case arises in great part from the refusal of the Council's contractor to carry away in his boats the diluted nightsoil produced under the water-closet system, because he denies its value to the native agriculturist, whereas the Plaintiffs assert that the diluted stuff has a value and claim the right to distribute it among the boats of undiluted stuff. The Defendants base their objection to the Plaintiffs' scheme largely on their behalf that other water-closet systems in the Settlement result in the refuse going into the drains or the creeks to the injury of a water supply already contaminated by the vicinity of the Chinese town, the vast floating population and the premises on the Pootung side, and they seek to justify total prohibition on account of the danger that, if this installation is allowed, it will prove the forerunner of a mass of other water-closet systems for the effect of which the Settlement has as yet made no due preparation.

The Court, while recognizing fully the zeal of the Defendants for the health of the community and sharing their opinion that the conditions of the Settlement at present are not suitable for the general introduction of the water-closet system, is unable to force the plain words of Land Regulation XXX to have other than their natural sense and is of opinion that the application of the Bye-laws now adopted will suffice to obviate any serious danger to the public health.

Under these circumstances the Court finds further that the Plaintiffs are at liberty to proceed with the installation of a water-closet system in their new premises but that the Defendants are fully entitled to refuse to receive into the boats used by their contractor the contents of the tank or cesspool connected with the Plaintiffs' water-closet system, the Plaintiffs being bound, so long as present conditions for the disposal of nightsoil obtain in the Settlement, themselves to the satisfaction of the Municipal sanitary authority to provide for the periodical removal beyond the limits of the Settlement of all nightsoil collected on their new premises.

The costs of this suit shall be paid by the Defendants.

VON ZEPPELIN OBERMÜLLER,

*Consul-General for the Netherlands and Judge of the Court of Consuls.*

T. RAASCHOU,

*Consul-General for Denmark and Judge of the Court of Consuls.*

E. D. H. FRASER,

*Consul-General for Great Britain and Judge of the Court of Consuls.*

Shanghai, July 13, 1915.



## CHARITY ORGANISATION COMMITTEE.

The efforts made since the Autumn of 1911 to focus charitable endeavour in a central and accessible office, to which all applicants for relief might be referred, materialised in March 1914 at the Ratepayers' Meeting when an amendment to Resolution V. was proposed by the Rev. A. J. Walker and was endorsed by the Ratepayers. The text is as follows :—

*Amendment to Resolution V.*—That there be included in the Budget, under the heading General Charges, an appropriation of Tls. 3,600, to be applied to the establishment of a Central Charity Organisation Office, and that the Council be authorized to appoint a Committee to administer these funds.

A Committee was accordingly appointed in May, and offices were opened on August 15, 1914, at No. 5 North Soochow Road for the treatment of applicants. Upon the proposal of the Committee, the membership as set out in the subjoined Report for the period ending December 31, 1914, was increased in August 1915 by inclusion of the Municipal Engineer.

Two valuable suggestions with a view to increasing the usefulness of the Casual Ward are described in the following correspondence. They received the Council's approval in August and thereafter the Ward was renamed "The Work Shelters." The appended representations by the Committee on the subject of an increased grant for 1916 were given consideration in November. Although the benefit of the Organisation to the community as a whole was fully recognised, the eventual assumption by the Council of responsibility for foreign poor relief has from the outset never been contemplated, and the request was accordingly not entertained.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1914.

The Charity Organisation Committee owes its origin to a Resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 20, 1914.

The object of the Committee was originally threefold :

- (a) To serve as a sort of clearing house for the many charitable societies already existing in Shanghai, and so obviate both overlapping and promiscuous almsgiving.
- (b) To provide an employment bureau.
- (c) To assist directly people for whom no society existed and to supplement the help given by societies where funds did not allow their work being done thoroughly.

Since war broke out a fourth field has been opened, and the Committee now administers the local War Fund.

The Committee is glad to be able to report that since its inception it has been able to co-operate with many societies in various ways and that not a few of them have expressed their appreciation of the work done. The public generally has had the advantage of being able to send any applicant for relief to one office, knowing that enquiries would be made and necessary help given either directly or by reference to another charity. The Municipal Grant of Tls. 3,600 has more than covered the salary of the Relieving Officer and the office expenses, but it must be borne in mind that the Committee were operating for only 4 months, prior to which, however, there were some expenses.

The Employment Bureau was the means of getting work for 33 applicants, out of a total of 100, and work was found for another 9 cases who applied for relief.

The Summary of Work shows the number of cases which received direct assistance, and the Statement of Accounts shows the amounts expended on general relief, and also on cases helped out of the War Fund.

The Committee decided not to ask the Council for any increase in the grant for 1915, and has made no special appeal to the community. The members trust, however, that those who find the Organisation of use in dealing with applications for relief will subscribe to the funds and secure a book of coupons.

The Committee has to thank various donors for their generous contributions, including gifts of coal and clothing which have proved exceedingly useful.

The Committee has also to thank Mr. G. H. Wright for acting as Honorary Legal Adviser and Mr. E. F. Goodale for kindly auditing the accounts.

In conclusion the Committee would again warn the public against the evil of promiscuous almsgiving.

E. I. EZRA (*Chairman*),  
 (Mrs.) J. C. MERRIMAN,  
 (Mrs.) M. WHEELOCK,  
 E. L. ALLEN (*Treasurer*),  
 G. M. BILLINGS,  
 P. PEEBLES,  
 (Rev.) A. J. WALKER,  
 R. B. WOOD  
 (*Secretary and Relieving Officer*).

#### CHARITABLE SOCIETIES WITH WHICH THE COMMITTEE ENDEAVOURS TO KEEP IN TOUCH.

American Relief Society.  
 Deutscher Unterstützungsfonds  
 Charity League.  
 Holy Trinity Cathedral Alms Fund.  
 Italian Relief Society.  
 Jewish Communal Association.  
 The King's Daughters' Society.  
 Ladies' Benevolent Society.  
 Lancastrian Society.  
 Masonic Charity Fund.  
 St. Andrew's Society.  
 St. David's Society.  
 St. George's Society.  
 St. Patrick's Society.  
 St. Vincent de Paul Society.

#### SUMMARY OF WORK.

- 40 cases required clothes which were provided.
- 34 cases required temporary board or lodging or both, and employment, which was provided : two of whom volunteered for War Service.
- 8 cases requiring temporary assistance were referred to their Consulate or National Society, which provided relief.
- 17 cases required board and lodging, which was provided, one of whom has since refunded the amount spent.
- 13 cases required food which was provided, to one of whom relief was stopped for begging.
- 3 cases required food every other day, which was provided.
- 3 cases required food and coal, which were provided, to one of whom his Consul is providing pecuniary assistance.
- 2 cases required food and rent, which were provided.
- 5 cases required passages which were provided, one by means of private subscription obtained and one by reference to the National Society concerned.
- 1 case required small pecuniary assistance, which was provided.
- 2 of the cases, which were provided with board, lodging and employment, subsequently refused to work, whereupon relief was stopped.

In the foregoing list where food was provided, good wholesome food, suited to the particular needs of the applicant, was given out daily from the office.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

## GENERAL FUND.

W. Katz		\$100.00
A. M.	Tls. 300	413.22
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	137.74
P. Peebles		50.00
N. L. Sparke		25.00
C. C. Stevenson		10.00
T. Eckhardt		20.00
H. Schlöten		50.00
J. Valentine		10.00
Mrs. W. L. Merriman		25.00
H. Middleton		10.00
V. Meyer		50.00
D. M. Nissim		3.00
Mr. Silsby		5.00
J. A. Hayes		5.00
W. R. Mansfield	Tls. 15	20.83
E. E. Parsons		25.00
J. A. Ely		10.00
Marine Engineers' Guild		50.00
E. Wheelley		20.00
		<hr/>
		\$1,039.79

SPECIAL FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS CAUSED  
BY THE WAR.

Shanghai Race Club 50% of net profit earned at Autumn Meeting, 1914		\$5,021.13
Toeg and Speelman		500.00
H. E. Morriss		500.00
G. Morriss		100.00
M. Demets		25.00
G. A. Johnson		50.00
W. S. Jackson		100.00
W. L. Merriman		100.00
P. W. O. Liddell		50.00
H. S. Goodfellow		25.00
E. H. Dunning		25.00
R. C. B. Fennell		37.40
E. David		100.00
R. E. Kadoorie		139.86
W. A. Ogden		120.00
L. M. Blackmore		75.00
G. Andersen		500.00
Sundry Collections		170.49
The B. P. Kongsli		100.00
F. W. Sutterle	Tls. 250.00	346.25
Mr. Wong	70.00	96.95
Anonymous	70.35	97.45
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.	60.00	82.99
W. Katz		100.00
"A" Co. S.V.C.		100.00
International Race Club		506.81
		<hr/>
		\$9,069.36

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

INCOME.		\$
Municipal Grant	Tls. 3,600	4,931.51
Subscriptions and Donations—		
General Fund		1,039.79
War Relief Fund		9,069.36
Interest on Current Account		51.84
		<u>\$15,092.50</u>
EXPENDITURE.		\$
Salaries and Wages	1,386.17	
Rent, Rates and Telephone	364.17	
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage	266.77	
Fuel, Light and Water	35.30	
Miscellaneous	80.50	
		<u>2,132.91</u>
General Relief—		
Clothing, Board, Lodging and Food	358.09	
Passage	75.50	
Miscellaneous	12.20	
		<u>445.79</u>
War Relief—		
Board, Lodgings and Food	476.37	
Miscellaneous	17.00	
		<u>493.37</u>
		<u>3,072.07</u>
Balance, transferred to Balance Sheet		<u>12,020.43</u>
		<u>\$15,092.50</u>

## BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.		\$
Creditors		608.61
Income and Expenditure Account, Balance transferred		12,020.43
General Fund		3,444.44
War Relief Fund		8,575.99
		<u>\$12,629.04</u>
ASSETS.		\$
Furniture and Fittings		414.08
Debtors		17.50
Cash		
At Bank		12,175.06
In Hand		22.40
		<u>\$12,629.04</u>

E. L. ALLEN,  
*Honorary Treasurer.*

I have examined the foregoing accounts with the books and vouchers relating thereto, and certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.,  
*Honorary Auditor.*

Shanghai, July 18, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—My Committee desires to place before you certain suggestions by which it is thought the usefulness of the Casual Ward will be very materially increased.

Before detailing these suggestions my Committee wish to express their appreciation of the excellent way in which the Ward is maintained and the high degree of cleanliness which is at all times such an outstanding feature of the Ward.



Our reasons for addressing you on this matter are that after one year's experience of dealing with casual relief we are convinced that a far greater number of deserving cases could have been dealt with in the Casual Ward provided—(1) That a certain stigma which at present is attached to the Ward were removed and, (2) That the nature of the work were varied to meet particular cases.

(1)—*The stigma attached to the Ward.*—We believe that if the name were changed to, perhaps, "The Work Shelters" and if the present practice of notifying the Police of all cases entering the Ward was abolished it would have the effect of dispelling the idea that the Ward is a place of punishment.

(2)—*The nature of the Tasks Imposed.*—The only form of work at present given to casuals is stonebreaking. This in itself fosters the idea that the Casual Ward is a place of punishment and reduces even the most deserving casual case to about the same plane as a convict undergoing a term of hard labour. Apart from this, stonebreaking is in our opinion the most unsuitable form of labour. As a summer task for poorly fed men, who perhaps are only accustomed to indoor work, it is a very severe punishment and in many cases it so damages a man's hands as to incapacitate him should a job offer. The work itself is of such a dull unprofitable nature that it should only be imposed where punishment is called for.

We suggest that the regular form of work for the time being should be sawing and splitting wood for firewood, for which we could promise a ready sale, and such lighter tasks perhaps in the way of clerical work as may from time to time be available.

We would suggest that stonebreaking might still be imposed in such cases where you and our Secretary are of the opinion that some harder form of work is necessary.

In regard to the question of labour in the Ward we may mention that the Dean will go into the matter while in England and endeavour to obtain particulars of other useful forms of unskilled manual labour suitable for introduction in Shanghai.

EDWARD I. EZRA,  
*Chairman, Charity Organisation Committee.*

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,  
*Chairman, Casual Ward Committee.*

Council Room, Shanghai, August 6, 1915.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of July 18 to Mr. Godfrey, as Chairman of the Casual Ward Committee, I am directed to state that the Council appreciates the reason actuating the proposal that the Ward shall henceforward be known as "The Work Shelters" and has sanctioned the change accordingly.

As regards the work performed in return for casual relief the Council is satisfied that development along the lines which you indicate will prove beneficial and be calculated to expand the usefulness of the institution.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

E. I. EZRA, Esq.,  
*Chairman, Charity Organisation Committee.*

Shanghai, November 17, 1915.

SIR,—The Report and Accounts of the Charity Organisation Committee for 1914 are already in the hands of the Council, and were published in the Municipal Gazette of May 13, 1915.

We are assured that the work we have done since the formation of the Charity Organisation Committee is recognised not only by the Charitable Societies but also by the various Consular Authorities and by the General Public. We feel sure that our efforts to put local Relief Work on a footing similar to that administered by a Board of Guardians acting under the Poor Law at Home are also recognised by the Council.

We would point out to the Council that we have attempted with some success to put into practice a scheme of relief never before tried in Shanghai, and in this connexion we draw attention to the following points:—

1.—We serve out good and suitable food to every deserving case instead of giving money.

2.—Every applicant for relief is assured of food and shelter while his case is being investigated. This renders begging quite inexcusable.

3.—A prominent feature of our work is an Employment Agency, and in spite of the fact that unemployment with its consequent distress has been very prevalent owing to the War and from other causes, our efforts on behalf of the unemployed have met with marked success.

4.—Many deserving cases were found to be living in most insanitary and undesirable surroundings. By special arrangements made by the Committee, it has been possible to house a limited number of these cases in specially constructed small flats amid open air surroundings in a way which has never before been possible.

During the period from January 1 to September 30 this year, the following cases have been dealt with :—

52 cases have been provided with temporary board and lodging.

59 cases have applied for food, but as many of these have a number of dependents, the persons relieved have been between 180 and 200 in number. It is to be noted that the daily issue of food in many cases continues even for months.

10 cases have had their rent paid.

13 cases have been sent away to other places, their passages paid by us.

6 cases have received loans which either have been or are being repaid.

64 cases have been provided with fuel.

117 cases have been provided with clothes from our stock of second-hand garments.

74 cases have had employment found for them.

At present about 40 families (130 people) are dependent upon us for their daily food.

Our expenses for this period are as follows :—

Food	\$6,254.60
Board and Lodging	2,724.21
Fuel	93.50
Passages	422.00
Loans	1,795.00
Miscellaneous Relief	716.00
	<hr/>
	\$12,005.31
	<hr/>
Office expenses	\$4,310.20

Funds to meet the foregoing disbursements have been obtained :—

1.—From the Municipal Grant of Tls. 3,600 per annum.

2.—From the Race Club, Balance brought forward from 1914 and donation this year amounting in all to \$9,575.99

3.—Private Subscriptions. Balance brought forward from 1914 and donations this year amounting in all to 5,893.69

Total \$15,469.68

We have to face the following facts :—

(a) That the Municipal Grant is barely sufficient to cover even office expenses.

(b) That the Race Club's generous donations cannot reasonably be depended upon as an annual contribution.

(c) That under existing conditions the whole cost of relief work will have to be met by private subscriptions. The result of this is that the burden will fall upon the comparative few who are willing to give, whereas, it should fall on the Community as a whole.

It is submitted that the only effectual way of making the charge for the relief fall equitably on all is to make it a charge on the Rates. To do this would be to follow the long established custom in England and elsewhere where casual relief is a charge on the Poor Rate.

It is estimated that the Budget for 1916 will not exceed Tls. 20,000 and the Charity Organisation Committee have no hesitation in recommending this addition to the Municipal Budget in the full belief that it will be welcomed by the Ratepayers, who will then be freed from recurring small calls on their purses.

The fact that the work of the Charity Organisation Committee is international in character gives the Committee the greater confidence in recommending that the cost of it be borne by the Ratepayers as a whole.

The policy of the Charity Organisation Committee has been to endeavour to induce National Societies to contribute as far as possible towards the support of their own cases. This policy will be followed in the future, so that no greater charge than is necessary will be placed on the Rates.

It may further be pointed out that the Council, by their support, and by their exercise of the right to nominate the Committee, have already made themselves responsible for the work of the Committee, and the suggestion now put forward is no more than the logical consequence of those steps which the Council, with the approval of the Ratepayers, have already taken.

In suggesting the addition to the Council's Budget of a sum sufficient to meet our expenses for 1916 the Charity Organisation Committee are definitely counting on the Council's support in placing the matter before the Ratepayers.

The funds in hand at present will meet expenses until the end of this year and we would suggest that the Council should increase their grant by a sufficient amount to meet our expenses from January 1 until the Ratepayers' Meeting.

Your obedient servant,  
EDWARD I. EZRA,  
Chairman.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,  
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 29, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 7, in which, after reference to the activities of the Organisation and the difficulty of meeting the expenditure involved, an increase in the present Municipal Grant is requested.

In reply I am directed to draw attention to the speech made by the Chairman of Council at the Meeting of Ratepayers in 1914, in which, when supporting the grant then sanctioned, he stated that the Council had only been asked to provide for the office rent, the secretary, and the necessary equipment, on the understanding that funds for relief would be collected from other sources.

Although the members of Council have the greatest sympathy with the work of the Organisation, and entirely recognise the benefits which it confers upon the poorer classes of the Community, they are of the opinion that the assumption of general responsibility for foreign poor-relief would be a step fraught with far-reaching results, which would not be desirable in the public interest. I am accordingly directed to state, with the Council's regret, that it is not prepared to undertake the extensive responsibilities which compliance with the Committee's request would involve, and that therefore the application cannot be entertained.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
J. B. MACKINNON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

E. I. EZRA, Esq.  
Chairman, Charity Organisation Committee.

## TRAMWAYS.

*Railless Route.*—The Council's permission to continue this service, the inauguration of which in the Fokien Road is referred to on pp. 122/3B of the Report for last year, having been temporarily withdrawn, as a result of the damage caused to the foundation of the road and the injury to the water and telephone services and other underground works, negotiations with the Company on the subject of its liability for the damage done and also on the joint questions of reconstruction of the road in concrete and the contribution to be paid by the Company towards its future maintenance are set out in the following correspondence:—

Council Room, Shanghai, November 27, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of February 19, and the Council's reply of April 3, 1913, on the subject of railless cars, I am directed to inform you that in the short period during which these vehicles have been running in the Fokien Road, extensive damage has been caused to the foundation and considerable injury is also apparently involved to the water service pipes and the telephone service, and other underground works. It has been brought to the Council's notice by the Municipal Engineer that the vehicles do not weigh  $3\frac{3}{4}$  tons as stated in your letter in question, but that their weight is 5 tons when empty.

I am accordingly directed to request the Company forthwith to desist from running the railless cars.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
J. B. MACKINNON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

D. MCCOLL, Esq.,  
General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, November 27, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of this date, I am directed to state that, in accordance with the request contained therein, the railless cars are being withdrawn from Fokien Road to-day. I am desired to add, however, that this withdrawal is understood to be temporary and without prejudice to the Company's rights to run in Fokien Road a service of railless cars of the weight authorised. The question of the apparent excess in weight, as to which we have no advice from England, had already been taken up with our London office, and I am desired to enquire as to the arrangements which the Council proposes for providing in Fokien Road a road surface and foundation suitable for cars of approximately the approved weight. At present, judging from the construction of the road where opened recently, it appears to be without foundation and quite unsuitable for the running of cars of anything approaching the approved weight.

The experience so far gained of the railless service in Shanghai shows that its characteristics of silent running, safety and dirigibility (the last-named permitting of the cars pulling up close to the foot-path and easily negotiating other traffic in a comparatively narrow, busy thoroughfare) offer important advantages to meet the peculiar conditions in certain thoroughfares of this Settlement. As regards the stability of the roads generally, this is a matter which it was understood would be dealt with by the Council's proposals for permanent paving in the Central area.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
D. MCCOLL,  
*General Manager.*

J. B. MACKINNON, Esq.,  
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 15, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of November 27, on the subject of railless electric traction in the Fokien Road, I am directed in the first place to point out that when permission was given to the Company to run railless cars, instead of complying with the arrangements made, the Company has occasioned damage to Municipal and other property by the use of vehicles of a very excessive weight. For this reason the Council has withdrawn its permission for the running of these cars. If, however, the Company still wishes to run such cars the matter can be discussed further, and the question of the liability for damage already done and the necessary change in the road surface is a matter for consideration.

It appears that owing to the excessive weight of these vehicles entire re-construction of the roadway is requisite, necessitating absolute cessation of railless car traffic. Contrary to the assurance contained in your letter of February 19, 1913, the weight of the cars unloaded is some 5 tons instead of that authorised,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  tons, thereby contravening one of the most important conditions under which permission to use railless cars was granted, and causing extensive damage to the roadway and injury to the mains and pipes beneath it. The Council views with regret this unfortunate result of the Company's experiment.



Upon reviewing the facts the Council has come to the conclusion that rather than renew the Fokien Road with macadam, it is preferable to reconstruct it in cement concrete at an estimated cost of Tls. 20,000. On the supposition that the Company still wishes to run railless cars I am directed to request that you will be good enough to pay one-half of this sum, and the balance will be defrayed from the public funds.

There remains the question of the Company's annual contribution towards the upkeep of the road. Since in the case of permanent paving the current expense is small, I am directed to propose that the Company's annual payment in this respect shall be the actual cost of maintenance of one-half of the roadway, to be considered as Tls. 100 per annum, until more precise data can be ascertained.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
J. B. MACKINNON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

D. McCOLL, Esq.,  
General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, January 18, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to the Acting Secretary's letter dated December 15, it is regretted that the contractors did not find it possible to fulfil the specifications at the weight promised, but it can be understood that, as the car is of a different design from any previously constructed, the makers had some difficulty in accurately estimating the weight in advance. The actual weight, however, is found not to have been 5 tons, as stated, but  $4\frac{3}{4}$  tons. It seems unlikely that the deterioration of the roadway could have been materially accelerated by the excess of about 17 per cent. in the loaded weight of the cars, and there is every reason to believe that the same condition of the road would have resulted very soon under cars of the approved weight.

It is understood that the injury to underground works referred to in the Acting Secretary's letter dated November 27, 1914, as "considerable" has been found to be extremely slight, and I am desired to state that the Company is prepared to pay for this damage and also for any road repairs attributable to the excess weight.

On Tuesday, January 12, the Municipal Engineer and Deputy Municipal Engineer with the Captain-Superintendent of Police witnessed a trial, on Fokien Road, of one of the cars modified (a) by the removal of one of the two motors, as it is found that one motor is adequate for the speed required, (b) by the substitution of a double-branched trolley pole for complete duplicate trolley equipment, and (c) by other changes of a minor character. The weight of this modified car has been ascertained in presence of the Council's officers referred to, to be 3 tons  $16\frac{3}{4}$  cwt., which would be somewhat reduced when sun-blinds, in place of windows, are used during the warmer months.

With reference to the proposal, contained in the letter under reply to reconstruct Fokien Road in cement concrete towards the cost of which the Company is asked to contribute Taels ten thousand, and also make a payment of Taels one hundred per annum for maintenance "until more precise data can be ascertained," I am desired to point out that this proposal, in the way in which it is stated, would not secure the Company against greatly increased road charges in the future, and to enquire whether, in the event of the Company contributing a sum not exceeding Taels ten thousand the Council would be agreeable to fix the subsequent payments at Taels one hundred per annum, and, in consideration of both payments and of the Royalty charge, to accept full responsibility for the roadway and undertake to provide always a satisfactory surface for the cars. I am directed, further, to enquire whether the Council would be prepared to apply to other roads, as may be agreed, in the Central area, the same arrangements and charges, *pro rata* to length of road.

In considering proposals for road contributions by the Company, the Board naturally recalls that the Company pays for the maintenance of the road surface on the tramway tracks and 18in. outside the rails, including about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles of wood paving which it was required to provide at its own expense. The maintenance of this wood paving is becoming an increasingly heavy item. All this expenditure by the Company is, of course, mainly for the benefit of other vehicles, and it is thought that these circumstances should not be overlooked in considering the road charges for railless cars, especially in view of the fact that the advantages of railless cars (silent running, dirigibility, etc.) are obtained only because of heavy expenditure on maintenance of rubber tyres, and that, if the public is to get the benefit of an adequate railless service, the system must be secured against unduly heavy contributions to public funds.

The proposed road charges for railless cars would equal about dollars ten per car per month, and the Royalty on the receipts of the cars would be about dollars twenty per car per month. This is practically five times the amount of the license fee now charged by the Council for heavy motor wagons, which are under no restriction as to mileage run and which use this Company's tracks. I am directed to enquire whether, having regard to the possibility of the extended use for motor wagons and to the advertisements of the Municipal Electricity Department, encouraging the use of electric battery wagons, the Council is prepared to increase the license fee for motor and electric wagons to a figure which would prevent such vehicles having an undue advantage over the railless vehicles of this Company.

The present occasion, when considerable outlay by the Company for road making is in contemplation, is regarded by the Local Board as a suitable one to direct the attention of the Council to the manner in which the Company is adversely affected by the increasing disregard of the following conditions of the Public Ricscha Licenses:—

7. That the ricscha coolies be strong, healthy and provided with uniform, which must be worn at all times when plying for hire, and must be kept clean and in good condition.

8. That no old, dirty, or opium-smoking coolies, or young boys be allowed to pull the ricschas.
9. That no ricscha coolie tout for hire, but that when not engaged he stop at a waiting stand.
12. That the ricscha coolies conform to all Police regulations in force for the time being.

In explanation, it may be said that the Company's results are being seriously affected by the greatly increased depreciation of copper coinage and the fact that the above-mentioned conditions are now practically inoperative, places this Company at such a disadvantage that it is unable to offset this loss in any way by a proposal for adjustment of fares. The Company's employees are carefully selected, medically examined, and thoroughly trained and supervised; the ricscha coolies do not appear to have to satisfy any conditions; and the fact that low-class coolies, direct from the country, can commence pulling ricschas on the busiest streets, without preparation or qualification brings such large numbers of men of a very poor class to this work—numbers far in excess of the requirements—that they are literally fighting to carry people at any fares, however low, and are often unable to pay the full ricscha hire. No attempt seems now to be made to enforce the license conditions prohibiting touting and requiring disengaged coolies to remain at the waiting stands. So aggressive are the coolies that, at certain tramway stopping places in the Central area which are *not* ricscha stands, the ricschas have recently been collecting in crowds, and obstructing and interfering with tramway traffic in a manner never before attempted. Moreover, that empty ricschas are permitted, despite the license conditions, to proceed along busy thoroughfares, touting for passengers and taking them up at any points, cannot but be a matter for legitimate complaint by this Company, in view of the fact that tramcars are allowed to stop only at the places authorised by the Council.

The Company has refrained hitherto from making representations to the Council regarding the ricscha traffic, and only does so now because of the unprecedented extent of the violation of the license conditions and the serious effects of such violation upon the Company's business. It is recognized that the public ricschas are of great utility in the Settlement, and this Company does not suggest any control of their working beyond the application of the Council's own conditions, one result of which application would be considerable improvement of the traffic conditions generally and greater safety to other traffic, many accidents to which are caused directly or indirectly by empty ricschas or ricschas in charge of unqualified pullers. In asking if an assurance can be given by the Council that the license conditions referred to will be enforced (as is done elsewhere) the Local Board feels called upon to state, for the information of the Council, that, failing arrangements being introduced for making these conditions permanently effective, it seems probable that the development of electric traction, in any form, will be arrested in the Settlement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
D. MCCOLL,  
*General Manager.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 16, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of January 18 I am directed to state that, in the event of the Company agreeing to contribute Tls. 10,000 towards the cost of re-constructing the Fokien Road in concrete, the Council will accept the suggested payment of Tls. 100 per annum as a full and final maintenance contribution.

The Council is not prepared to discuss similar arrangements for other roads at present and until the question of further extensions of railless routes is settled.

The Council reserves its reply to your remarks on the subject of the ricscha service for consideration later if necessary.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

D. MCCOLL, Esq.,  
General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, February 26, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 16, and to express the regret of the Local Board that it omits reference to one of the two important matters regarding which the Company has asked for an assurance from the Council, and, regarding the other matter, intimates only that the Council reserves its reply "for consideration later, if necessary."

As the Company has offered to pay for any damage attributable to the excess weight of the cars for the short time they were running, and has also shown that the cars can now be run to the weight approved, it might well ask that the Council should fulfil its obligation in connexion with the road, as stated in your letter of April 3, 1913, so that the service, might be resumed as soon as possible, and interest earned on the capital expenditure of over \$100,000 incurred on the Railless System.

Instead of making such a request, the Board has been ready, as it still is, to meet the Council's views, as far as possible. With regard to the Council's proposal that the Company should contribute Taels 10,000 towards the cost of

re-laying Fokien Road in cement concrete, the Board has indicated that, before a heavy contribution by the Company towards road construction could be agreed to, an assurance would be required from the Council that such a scale of license fees for heavy motor or electric wagons would be introduced as to prevent such vehicles having an undue advantage over the cars of this Company. At present, the license fee for such heavy wagons is only one-fifth of the proposed total charges per railless car.

In explanation of this point, it may be said that the Tramway Concession provides for the conveyance of freight and the Council has extended to the Company's railless cars "privileges similar to those contained in the Concession Agreement." The Company would be at an obvious disadvantage in such business if others had the privilege of operating heavy motor or electric battery wagons at an unduly low licence fee. Moreover, such vehicles would run, free of any road maintenance charge, over the portions of roads maintained by the Company and so increase the Company's permanent way expenditure, whilst they would use roads, such as Fokien Road, towards the cost of paving which the Company would have contributed one-half and the owners of such vehicles nothing. This matter has a very direct bearing on the question of road contributions by this Company, and the Board trusts that, with this explanation, the Council will agree that the Company's suggestion is reasonable.

The Company is prepared, at once, to undertake to make the contributions proposed by the Council for re-laying Fokien Road in cement concrete upon receiving the desired assurance regarding a scale of license fees for heavy motor or electric wagons and on the understanding that the work of re-laying will be carried out as soon as possible. The Board will be glad to learn the approximate date by which the Council estimates the work could be completed.

With regard to the question raised by the Company of the application of the Council's License Conditions for Public Rickshaws, I am directed to point out that the greatly increased disregard of these conditions produces results, doubtless unintended by the Council, which amount to specially favoured encroachment upon the Company's business by this form of traffic. The effects of this encroachment on the financial results of the undertaking are already too evident.

The Local Board desires to emphasise that, in suggesting effective application of the Council's License Conditions for Public Rickshaws, it does not ask for any privilege or favour but only for that fair degree of regulation which the old-established license conditions prescribe. Welcome relief of the condition of street traffic and greater safety would certainly follow the application of the license conditions, and the Council's action would be in the direction of the improvements recommended by the Ricksha Investigation Committee which addressed the Council in 1913, and which, presumably, voiced public opinion. The Local Board earnestly hopes that this matter will be suitably dealt with by the Council as soon as possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
D. MCCOLL,  
*General Manager,*  
*Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 4, 1915.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of February 26, I am directed to state that the assurance which you require on the subject of the licence fee for motor wagons is not one which the Council is in a position to give. All licence fees are levied by the Council in accordance with a schedule adopted by the Ratepayers at their Annual Meeting, and the Council has no authority to make any change in the scale. It is open to any Ratepayer to propose a resolution or amendment on the subject of this schedule at the forthcoming or at any succeeding Annual Meeting.

I am to add that there are at present no more than nine motor vans and lorries operating in the Settlement under licence, and that the Council has the intention of proposing that the maximum fee for these vehicles be raised to Tls. 25 per quarter.

In reply to your further enquiry I am directed to state that the work of re-laying the Fokien Road in cement concrete is estimated to take three months.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

D. MCCOLL, Esq.,  
General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, March 9, 1915.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of March 4, I am directed to state that, as the Council does not see its way to give the assurance asked for, the Company suggests that its contribution towards the re-laying of Fokien Road in cement concrete be limited to Taels 5,000, plus Taels 100 per annum as stated in the Council's letter of February 16.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
D. MCCOLL,  
*General Manager,*  
*Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.



Council Room, Shanghai, April 15, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of March 9, and to a recent conversation between Mr. Ezra, the Chairman of the Works Committee, and Mr. Wheeley, the Chairman of your Local Board, I am directed to request that you will confirm the arrangements at which the fore-mentioned gentlemen provisionally arrived, as follows :—

- (1).—The Council will proceed forthwith to re-lay the Fokien Road in concrete as proposed.
- (2).—The Tramway Company will contribute towards the cost of the work the sum of Tls. 10,000.
- (3).—The Council will reconsider the question of the licence fee paid by Motor Lorries, with a view to the separation of these vehicles next year into two classes and to the raising of the fee in respect of exceptionally heavy vehicles.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

D. McCOLL, Esq.,  
General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, April 16, 1915.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of April 15, I am directed to state that :—

(1).—The Company will contribute Tls. 10,000 towards the cost of re-laying Fokien Road in cement concrete, on the understanding that the Council will proceed forthwith with the work of re-laying which is estimated to take three months, and that the local Board is right in interpreting Clause III of your letter as meaning that, after re-consideration, the Council will include, in next year's budget, provision for adequately raising the licence fee for heavy motor or electric lorries.

(2).—The Company will also make an annual payment of Tls. 100 in accordance with your letter to me dated February 16, 1915, in substitution for the charge stated in your letter to me dated April 3, 1913, viz., Tls. 460 per annum, the proportion of which for the period of running on the chip-paved road will be the only road charge to the Company in respect of that running.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the complete arrangement, I am desired to suggest that a reply confirming this letter be sent me.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
D. McCOLL,  
*General Manager,*  
*Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 22, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 16, and to confirm the arrangement therein set forth on the subject of the Railless Service and the Fokien Road.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

D. McCOLL, Esq.,  
General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

In accordance with the foregoing letters the re-laying of the Fokien Road in concrete has since been carried out.



## STANDING CONTRACTS.

In consideration of the advanced price of fodder, the price paid for draught animals for Municipal purposes under the existing contract with the Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd., has been increased from Tls. 28.50 to Tls. 30 per pony per mensem with effect from April 1, on the understanding, as provided in the appended correspondence, that a reversion to the former rate will take effect as soon as the present high price of fodder falls to its normal figure :—

Shanghai, April 9, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—For some considerable time past the large increase in the price of fodder, particularly bran and barley, has caused us great anxiety, so much so that we feel the time has come to place the matter before you, as there seems no prospect of any reduction in the near future, but every probability of a further increase in prices.

We, therefore, beg to apply for an increase in remuneration of Tls. 2 per month for each animal supplied, until such time as fodder again returns to the normal price.

According to our arrangement with the Council we have to supply 134 working animals per day in the winter, and 155 per day in the summer. It, naturally, follows that an adequate number of reserve animals have to be kept, fed and cared for to enable the working animals to be kept at full strength. For these reserve animals we ask nothing, but none the less, the high cost of fodder means a serious increase in the cost to us of these reserves.

We trust the Council will believe that we make this application with the greatest reluctance, and that it is only intended to be a temporary measure, the necessity for which has been forced upon us by circumstances which, in spite of every effort, we have been unable to control.

In support of our application we would say that we have carried on the street service for a great many years in a perfectly satisfactory manner to the Public Works Department, and this is the first time that we have approached you for a concession outside the scope of the Agreement, and only stern necessity compels us to do so now.

We are, Dear Sir, your obedient servants,

THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD.

S. W. PRATT,

*General Manager.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 22, 1915.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of April 9, I am directed to allude to the agreement between your Company and the Council for the supply of draught animals, which contains no provision for varying the monthly price per animal with the price of fodder, and which is terminable only upon twelve months' notice.

The Council is not disposed to take an unreasonable view of your application, and will be glad in the first place if you will state, (a) the total number of animals kept exclusively for the Council's use in order to provide 155 daily, (b) the monthly quantities of bran and barley consumed by these animals, and (c) the price paid for bran and barley each month or quarter during the past two years.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

Dr. S. W. PRATT,  
General Manager, Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, April 26, 1915.

SIR,—In further reference to your esteemed favour of April 22, we beg to hand you herewith statements of :

(a) The total number of animals kept exclusively for the Council's use in order to supply respectively 135 and 155 animals daily.

(b) The monthly quantities of bran and barley consumed by the animals employed by the Municipal Council.

(c) The cost prices paid for bran and barley each month during the years 1913 and 1914.

With regard to Statement (c), you will observe that we have added the cost prices of bran and barley for the three first months of the current year, which show that the cost prices of these commodities are considerably above the corresponding prices for the same months of 1913 and 1914.

Should you desire any further information, we shall be glad to supply you with such as soon as we know your requirements.

We beg to remain, Sir, your obedient servants,  
THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD.,  
S. W. PRATT,  
*General Manager.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Animals kept exclusively for the use of the Municipal Council during 1914 in order to supply 135 animals in winter and 155 in summer :—

January	155
February	155
March	165
April	172
May	175
June	175
July	175
August	176
September	176
October	173
November	171
December	154
<hr/>	
2,022 animals.	
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The reason why the number of animals increases already in the month of March is that we have to make ourselves ready to supply the larger number of animals required as from the beginning of May.

*Bran and barley used by the above animals (Bubbling Well Road, Gordon Road and Hanbury Road) for 1914.*

1914	Bran	Barley
January	44,950 lb.	16,232 lb.
February	39,494 „	17,784 „
March	41,111 „	19,578 „
April	45,232 „	19,412 „
May	48,332 „	20,521 „
June	46,806 „	18,162 „
July	48,539 „	18,825 „
August	48,440 „	18,792 „
September	46,769 „	18,153 „
October	48,323 „	18,927 „
November	46,590 „	17,910 „
December	45,178 „	17,281 „
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Total	549,764 lb.	221,577 lb.
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*Our cost price of bran and barley per 100 lb. during 1913 and 1914.*

	Bran		Barley	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
January	\$1.62	\$1.69	\$2.05	\$2.37
February	1.63	1.69	2.05	2.38
March	1.64	1.69	2.05	2.56
April	1.67	1.69	2.11	2.53
May	1.68	1.68	2.04	2.49
June	1.62	1.73	2.00	2.26
July	1.61	1.80	1.96	2.22
August	1.61	2.09	1.96	2.35
September	1.61	2.05	2.03	2.31
October	1.61	2.20	2.13	2.31
November	1.64	2.26	2.16	2.42
December	1.68	2.25	2.17	2.47

*Cost price of bran and barley for 1915.*

	Bran	Barley
January	\$2.23	\$2.41
February	2.21	2.50
March	2.20	2.74

Council Room, Shanghai, May 20, 1915.

SIR,—Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the monthly price paid by the Council for draught ponies and mules, I am directed to state that, after giving your representations full consideration, the Council is prepared to make an additional payment of Tls. 1.50 per pony with effect from April 1 and until the present high prices for bran and barley fall. By this arrangement the price per pony per mensem will be Tls. 30, and the Council will be glad to learn that the concession made is agreeable to the Horse Bazaar.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

Dr. S. W. PRATT,  
General Manager, Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, May 21, 1915.

SIR,—I am instructed by my Board of Directors to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of your esteemed favour of May 20, and to say that the Directors are much obliged that the Council has agreed to make an additional monthly payment of Tls. 1.50 for hire of each draught animal employed by the Council, thus making the total price to be charged the Council Tls. 30 per animal per month, the change of price to take effect as from April 1.

We beg to remain, Sir, your obedient servants,  
THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LD.  
S. W. PRATT,  
*General Manager.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

## PUBLIC BAND.

### THE BAND COMMITTEE.

The Committee at the end of 1914 consisted of :—

Messrs. H. Figge (*Chairman.*)

F. J. Burrett

R. Lundt

Mr. Figge resigned his seat in January, and the vacancy on the Committee remained unfilled until, on the election of Mr. J. Johnstone to the Council in March, he was nominated to serve on the Band Committee.

### CONDUCTOR'S REPORT.

In the personnel of the Public Band there were no changes during the year. The number of musicians is 33, 12 foreign musicians and 21 Manilamen, in addition to whom, Miss MacLeod continues to act as temporary leader during the winter season.

*Public Performances.*—The public performances consisted of the Sunday concerts in the Town Hall which continued until the middle of May, and public dances on Friday afternoons: the open air concerts began as usual after the Spring races and continued until the end of September, with performances daily in the Public Gardens, the Hongkew Recreation Ground or the Public Recreation Ground. The Volunteer Corps required the services of the Band on several occasions and many private engagements were filled, including performances during the Races.

*Sunday Concerts.*—These performances, which consist of all that is good in music, have been given with the usual success, and the public by regular attendance showed sustained interest and appreciation. Notwithstanding the loss suffered by the absence of several leading musicians and the many causes which from time to time militate against efficiency, every endeavour is made to keep up the standard of these Concerts.

*Repertory.*—A fairly large number of works were performed for the first time in the year 1915. The novelties in the repertory include the following works :—

Second Symphony	Brahms	Piano Concerto in A minor	Grieg
Suite, Le Pecheur d'Islande	Maurice	do. B flat minor	Tschaikowsky
Suite in D Major	The Conductor	Serenade	Volkmann
Chopin—Suite	do.	Egyptian Ballet	Luigini—Jensen
Overture, The Improvisator	d'Albert	Three Romantic pieces	Mendelssohn—Raff
Two Intermezzi from		Three Songs	Schubert
"The Jewels of the Madonna"	Wolf Ferrari		
Three Songs	Brahms	Intermezzo patetico	The Conductor
Aria from Rigoletto	Verdi	Song, Sweet and Low	do.
„ Madam Butterfly	Puccini	Berceuse	Jarnfeldt
„ Louise	Charpentier		

In addition thereto a number of soloists gave pleasure to the audiences with their artistic talents. Madame Thue twice gave her kind assistance and also Mrs. Cochrane. Miss MacLeod (violin), Mr. Brandt (cello), Mr. Morscher (harp), Mr. Ehmann (clarinet) and Mr. Biswang (cornet) also appeared as soloists.



The larger works performed were :—

Symphonies Nos. 5 and 6	Tschaikowsky	Rhapsodies, Welsh	Sir Edward German
„ „Oxford”	Haydn	„ Hungarian, Nos. 1 and 2	Liszt
Irish Symphony	Stanford	Suites, Carmen	Bizet
Variations	Elgar	„ Casse Noisette	Tschaikowsky
Sketch :—In the Steppes of Central Asia	Borodin	Symphonic Poems :—“ Finlandia ”	S. Celins
		Le Rouet d'Omphale	St. Saëns
		Danse Macabre	do.
		Les Preludes	Liszt
		Tasso	do.
Overtures :—		Selections :—	
Ossian	Gade	I Pagliacci	Leoncavallo
Le Carnaval Romain	Berlioz	Aida	Verdi
Tell	Rossini	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni
In the South	Elgar	Samson and Delila	St. Saëns

PROFESSOR RUDOLF BUCK,  
*Conductor.*

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

### PERMANENT EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. E. I. Ezra joined the Committee in May, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. A. J. Walker, from the Chinese Educational Committee. No other change in the membership took place during the year and the Committee now stands as follows :—

Mr. A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER, *Member of Council.*  
 Dr. R. S. IVY, *Chairman, Foreign Educational Committee.*  
 Mr. E. I. EZRA, *Chairman, Chinese Educational Committee.*  
 Rev. Dr. F. L. HAWKS-POTT { *Elected at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.*  
 Rev. Dr. G. H. BONDFIELD }

Dr. Hawks-Pott was re-elected Chairman of the Committee and retained the chair throughout the year under review.

Five meetings of the Committee have been held. In Mr. Ezra's absence, Mr. O. R. Coales attended the fifth meeting as representative of the Chinese Educational Committee.

### EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AND GRANTS-IN-AID.

The annual inspection of the schools in receipt of grants-in-aid was held in May and June. The advisability of issuing grants-in-aid to national and other secondary schools open only to children of certain classes has had close attention. As the Committee were unable to come to a unanimous decision, a Majority Memorandum against the issue of such grants on the ground that public money should only be used for the support of institutions open to all classes and nationalities, and a Minority Memorandum in favour of such issue under certain conditions were submitted to the Council and the former adopted. The Majority and Minority Memoranda, together with correspondence with the Cathedral School Committee on the subject of an application for an annual grant, are appended. The provisions in the Budget for 1916 for Grants-in-Aid remain the same as last year.

### PERMANENT EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

#### GRANTS-IN-AID TO NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

#### MAJORITY'S MEMORANDUM.

In signing the Report of the General Educational Committee, I added the following clause: "I subscribe to the whole of the Report with the exception of Section VII. I do not approve, even temporarily, of aiding National Schools by Municipal Grants. It is a direct violation of the principle that, in a cosmopolitan settlement, public money should only be used for the support of cosmopolitan Institutions, or for charitable purposes of benefit to the community."

I am still convinced that this is the right policy. All institutions now supported by public funds are cosmopolitan and are for the benefit of all foreigners residing in Shanghai. We will state the arguments for adopting a different line of action in regard to Education, and for advocating grants-in-aid to National Schools, and our replies thereto.

(1.) *The Education in the Public School is given in English, and this is not the native language of a large proportion of the youth in Shanghai.*

Our reply is: The language of the school must necessarily be the language of the majority of ratepayers. Expediency obliges us to adopt it, an education given to a child of another nation through the medium of the English language, to say the least, is far better than no education at all.

(2.) *A Cosmopolitan School cannot inculcate patriotism and give distinctive religious instruction.*

We frankly admit that such is the case, and that for children attending the public schools some other agency must be employed for inspiring them with patriotic spirit for their own nation, and for indoctrinating them in the creed of their fathers.

(3.) *Some parents object to their children associating with some of the boys and girls who attend the public schools, both from a social and moral point of view.*

We would reply: This is the case in many parts of the world where the public school system exists. Many parents, who can afford it, prefer that their children should be educated in a different sort of environment.

(4.) *Those parents who are unwilling to send their children to the public schools are still obliged to pay for the support of these schools, and in addition have to pay for the education of their children in some other school.*

We would reply : This also is the case in other parts of the world. Take for instance, New York City. Parents who object to sending their children to the City schools are not excused from taxation for the support of those schools. They are put to an extra expense for the education of their own children, but do not feel that they have any special grievance.

(5.) *Education in the Public Schools is given at a considerable cost to the Community, considering the small number of pupils who are benefited.*

We would reply that the number of pupils could undoubtedly be increased by lowering the fees. The experiment has been tried of charging fairly high fees and it seems to have proved a failure. I have from the beginning advocated making Education in the Public Schools as nearly free as possible.

(6.) *Education is costly, and National Schools cannot be founded and adequately supported unless they are in some way subsidized.*

This may be true, but at the same time we should bear in mind that Miss Jewell's School has been carried on as a self-supporting school for a long time without a Grant-in-aid, and that the Girls' High School has proved a successful enterprise.

If the Municipal Council departs from its present policy many difficulties are bound to arise.

In the first place, in a short space of time, a large number of National Schools will be asking for Grants-in-aid,—British, American, German, French, Portuguese, Japanese, etc. This will involve a large increase in the educational budget. It is a fallacy to argue that there will be any economy by helping to support National Schools, because the assistance given to them would not do away with the need of the Public Schools. These National Schools would be exclusive in character and would make no provision for a large number of poor children and for those of mixed parentage. The support of these National Schools means an extra burden on the ratepayers.

In the second place, it would be difficult to apportion the amount to which each National School would be justly entitled. It sounds like an easy solution to say that it should be in proportion to the amount paid in rates by each nationality. Suppose, however, that a nation having a large number of children to educate, but paying only a small percentage of the rates, should found a National School, would it be satisfied with a small grant?

In the third place, the Council would be obliged to employ a skilled Inspector of Education, for this would be the only practical way of ascertaining whether a school was doing good work and was entitled to help from public money. This inspector must be acquainted with the educational systems of many countries.

We have nothing to say against National Schools. We heartily believe in them, but we hold that their support should fall upon the people of the nation for whose benefit they are founded, and not upon the community at large.

F. L. HAWKS-POTT.

The majority of the Committee has adopted the foregoing Memorandum with the following substituted for Paragraph (5) :—

If the fees of the Public Schools are such as to debar parents from sending their children to them this will be a matter for adjustment by the Joint Committee which will shortly be formed to take the place of the present Committees. The number of boys at the existing Public School, is as yet far from the total of 250, for which it was designed, but this is a matter for which time and the due development of the new establishment should effect a remedy.

F. L. HAWKS-POTT,

R. S. IVY,

A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER,

Shanghai, March 12, 1915.

#### PERMANENT EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

##### GRANTS-IN-AID TO NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

##### MINORITY'S MEMORANDUM.

The main contention of the Chairman's Memorandum, approved by Dr. Ivy and Mr. White-Cooper, is that "in a cosmopolitan settlement, public money should only be used for the support of cosmopolitan institutions or for charitable purposes of benefit to the Community."

This contention, when applied to the Council's educational undertakings, means that the system of grants-in-aid may be applied to schools which educate children of Class I† (The poorer class, including large numbers of Eurasians, Portuguese and others); but not to schools which educate children of Class II† (a class of people of moderate means, largely European.) Children of the latter class, so far as the Council co-operates, can only be educated at the Public School.

Believing the principle of grants-in-aid to be equally applicable to both cases, we proceed to set forth some reasons why it should be applied, and a scheme, in outline, showing how it might be applied.

(1) The General Educational Committee, 1911, unanimously agreed that National Schools were the best way of dealing with the education of foreign children in the Settlements, and that their establishment would make the Council's Educational problem much simpler (see Sections VII and XII).\*

† Report of General Educational Committee, 1911, Section IV.

\* The sections are those of the same report.

(2.) The same Committee likewise unanimously agreed that Europeans of moderate means have a claim on the Community (see Section IV\*) for the following reasons:—

- (a) Because they belong to a class that informs an important element in the place.
- (b) Because the cost of education in Shanghai is high.
- (c) Because private enterprise cannot provide it.

(3) The same Committee (with the exception of Dr. Hawks-Pott) recommended that National Schools be regarded sympathetically, in the event of their asking for grants from the Council (see Section VII).<sup>\*</sup> It is important to note that there was unanimity as to the propriety of giving Municipal aid to the children of people of moderate means, the disagreement being on the question of how the help was to reach them.

(4) The Council, having accepted the Report of 1911, if it now confirms the contention of the Majority Report that grants-in-aid to national schools are a violation of sound principle, will be in the position of one who offers European parents in Shanghai sound advice and financial assistance, but makes it impossible for the parents to accept both. That is to say, if the parents follow the recommendation of the Council as to the choice of schools, they debar themselves from the aid to which the Council says they have a good right.

#### *Scheme.*

The following is an attempt to show how Municipal aid can be given to parents of moderate incomes (Class II) by means of grants-in-aid to National Schools, as well as by means of Council Schools.

(1) A National School in the meaning of this scheme is any school (whether in one or more buildings), which is managed by a Committee of one nationality, and has for its first object the education of the children of that nationality, *i.e.* on the lines of the German School (see Section XII).

(2) The grant-in-aid to any nationality shall be in proportion to the number of its children in the last census, but no nationality shall benefit by the scheme whose total population at the last census was less than 750 (see schedule below).

(3) No school shall benefit whose pupils are in all less than 50, or which is in any sense a commercial undertaking.

(4) All schools receiving grants shall furnish such returns as to syllabus, time-table, attendance, fees, salaries, etc., as the Council may require, and shall always be open to inspection by the Council.

(5) The above conditions being satisfied, a school may apply for an annual grant-in-aid up to one-quarter of the total cost of working the school (in which cost may be included rent paid or assessed, but no assessment for honorary teachers and no charges for boarding), provided always:

- (a) That the total grant-in-aid to the school or schools of one nationality does not exceed the scheduled maximum.
- (b) That the average grant for each pupil does not exceed Tls. 50.
- (c) That if the average total cost per annum for each pupil is less than Tls. 100, no grant be given.

#### *Illustration of Foregoing Provisions (b) and (c).*

A school with total cost of Tls. 20,000 might have any number of pupils from 100 to 200, and might receive Tls. 5,000 (quarter cost) from the Council; but if at the same total cost it had less than 100 pupils it would receive proportionally less, e.g., for 90 pupils 4,500; if it had more than 200 pupils it would get no grant at all because the cost for each pupil would be less than Tls. 100 considered to be the minimum cost of efficiency in a school of this class.

*Note.*—The Japanese School might require special treatment.

#### *Schedule of Maximum Grants.*

Grant based on Tls. 100 per 1,000 of child population (1910 census).

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Maximum Grant</i>
British	4,465	1,094 (Say)	Tls. 10,000
Japanese	3,361	582	5,500
Portuguese	1,495	568	5,500
American	940	238	2,000
German	811	169	2,000
			Total Tls. 25,000

In the event of the total grant of Tls. 25,000 being claimed, the Council would have the satisfaction of knowing that Tls. 75,000 had been raised by the above nationalities for educational purposes in Shanghai.

G. H. BONDFIELD.  
A. J. WALKER.

Shanghai, March 12, 1915.

Shanghai, March 1, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to ask you that you will lay the following statement before the Council at your earliest convenience.

The number of boys attending the Cathedral School is over 60, and many have been refused admission. The School cannot properly hold more than 40. From this it is evident that this type of school is needed in Shanghai and that if the need is to be met the School must be enlarged.



The Cathedral School Committee realizing that the Council cannot open a school of this type makes the following suggestion :—

That the Cathedral School be moved to larger quarters in the Western District and provide for one hundred boys, and that the Council should make an annual grant of Tls. 5,000, and have the usual rights of inspection of premises, syllabus and accounts. The cost to the Community of educating each boy in such case would be about one-quarter of that at the Council's own School.

The Cathedral School is managed by a Committee appointed under the Cathedral Trust and would continue to be so managed. It receives Tls. 2,100 and the present building rent free from the Cathedral and provides boys for the Choir.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

H. W. DE SAUSMAREZ,

*Chairman of the Cathedral School Committee.*

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 3, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 1, containing the proposal that an annual grant-in-aid of Tls. 5,000 should be made to the Cathedral School. Your letter has been submitted to the Permanent Educational Committee, with the result that the general question of educational grants-in-aid has received the fullest consideration.

I am directed to hand you, herein enclosed, copies of the Reports, Majority and Minority, which this Committee has submitted to the Council, and I am to state that, guided by the Majority Report, the Council finds itself, with regret, unable to comply with your request.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

*Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN, Cathedral School Committee.

### ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE.

*Translation of letter from St. Joseph's Institution.*

Shanghai, January 29, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you, herein enclosed, the accounts for the year of the Providence Orphanage, and I take this opportunity to express to you, and to the Members of Council, my sincere gratitude for the aid which is granted to us by the Municipality.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

M. DE STE. PHILOMENE,

*Mother Superior.*

J. B. MACKINNON, Esq.,  
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

### WORKING ACCOUNT.

#### RECEIPTS.

Grant : English Municipality	\$4,054.10
Grant : French Municipality	4,054.10
Fees received	1,980.00
Donation	1,000.00
Revenue of the Work-room	1,218.28
	<u>\$12,306.48</u>
Difference	<u>11,617.76</u>

#### EXPENSES.

133 pupils at \$8 per month	12,788.00
Location (part)	5,578.00
Washing	2,928.00
Water	172.00
Fuel and Light	411.00
Medicines	315.90
Outside Teachers (part)	275.00
Servants (2)	276.00
Books and Stationery	203.10
Shoes	279.60
House Linen and Clothes	515.64
Excursions as rewards	80.00
Annual Prizes	102.00
	<u>\$23,924.24</u>

99 Boarders entirely free of charge.

34 Boarders paying on an average \$5 per month,

## ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Shanghai, January 20, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to forward you, herewith, the Working Account of the Orphanage, attached to the College, for the year 1915. Owing to the increase in the cost of living during the year, the cost per orphan, as to board, was slightly increased.

180 pupils attended the Orphanage, viz. : —

## BOARDERS :—

17 at an average pension of \$8 per month=	\$1,360	} Received \$1,008
50 entirely free.		

## DAY SCHOLARS :—

35 at \$2 per month=	\$700	} Received \$674
27 at \$1 per month=	\$270	
51 entirely free.		

Besides the above, reductions to the extent of over \$2,000 have been made for boarders in the College, and of \$1,480 for Day Scholars during the past year, and which are not included in the annexed Accounts.

I take the present opportunity to express to the Members of the Municipal Council our sincerest thanks for the help they have so graciously afforded us in the education of the poor.

Thanking you also for the interest and trouble you have taken on our behalf,

I have the honour to be, yours very sincerely,

BROTHER NAZIANZE,

*Director.*

J. B. MACKINNON, Esq.,

Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

## WORKING ACCOUNT.

## RECEIPTS.

*Fees :—*

Boarders	\$ 678.00
Day Scholars	1,008.00
Municipal Grant, Tls. 2,500	3,428.32
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	300.00
Debit Balance	9,026.58
	<u>\$14,440.90</u>

## EXPENDITURE.

Board of 67 boys at \$9 per month for 10 months	\$6,030.00
Board of 34 boys at \$9 per month for 2 months (Holidays)	612.00
Washing and mending	1,217.10
New Clothes	211.00
Games	45.00
Medical Attendance	109.00
Medicines	45.00
Stationery and Books supplied	295.00
Fuel, Light, and Water	328.00
Shoes and Boots supplied	490.80
Repairs to premises and playground	360.00
Servants' wages	168.00
Salaries of Teachers	4,500.00
	<u>\$14,440.90</u>

BROTHER NAZIANZE,

*Director.*

**INSTITUTION OF THE HOLY FAMILY.**

Shanghai, January 28, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—Kindly allow us to enclose herewith the Financial Statement of our Institution for the year 1915. Pray accept the expression of our grateful thanks towards the Committee for the help given which assists us greatly and enables us to further extend our work.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
MARIE DE STE. SIMON,  
*Superior.*

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

**WORKING ACCOUNT.****RECEIPTS.**

Grant Tls. 1,500	\$2,052.40
School fees, day-scholars	2,230.25
	<u>\$4,282.95</u>

**EXPENDITURE.**

Salaries to teachers	\$10,880.00
Salaries to extra teachers	782.00
Food, boarders	2,160.00
Food, half-boarders	2,472.00
Washing	540.00
Water	120.00
Lighting	110.46
Fuel	414.68
Repairing of buildings	1,025.80
Infirmary	88.25
Linen and clothes	1,017.92
Books and stationery	130.40
Servants	561.00
	<u>\$20,302.51</u>

15 boarders	} Gratis
79 half-boarders	
176 day-scholars	

87 day-scholars at very reduced fees.

**FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.**

As foreshadowed in last year's Report, the Public School and Thomas Hanbury School Committees have been amalgamated under the name of "Foreign Educational Committee" with a membership consisting of three ladies and four gentlemen, one of whom is a member of Council. As a result of this amalgamation the four schools for foreign children, boys and girls, have come under the control of a single Committee: closer co-operation and uniformity in their supervision and management has thus been secured. The lady members have devoted their attention in particular to the supervision of the Schools for girls. The following ladies and gentlemen consented to serve on the Committee:—

Mesdames BILLINGHURST,  
HODGES,  
MERRIMAN,  
Mr. C. P. DAWSON,  
Dr. R. S. IVY,  
Mr. A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER,  
Dr. S. I. WOODBRIDGE.

Dr. R. S. Ivy was elected Chairman of the Committee. Mrs. Hodges resigned in October and the vacancy was filled by the nomination of Mrs. Richard. The Committee has met upon seven occasions.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

*Attendance.*—The Attendance during the year has been extremely good. Details are given in Tables A and B, from which it can be found that the average number present was 92.6 per cent for the 10 school months. Excluding the month of September (81.5), the figures for which are always low because many boys do not return from their holidays until October, the percentage rises to 93.8—a high figure which may cause surprise to those people who had fears that the distance of the school from the centre of the town might militate against regular attendance.

TABLE A.

Form	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
VI	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2
V	25	25	25	25	26	26	23	22	21	21
IV	23	22	22	22	22	22	23	24	24	24
III	26	28	29	30	30	30	32	33	35	35
II	18	20	21	21	21	21	23	24	25	26
I	19	19	19	20	20	21	24	26	26	30
Total	115	118	120	122	122	123	128	132	134	138

TABLE B.

	Total on Books.			Percentage Present.		
	1913	1914	1915	1913	1914	1915
January	109	117	115	93	90.8	93
February	113	120	118	94	92	91.5
March	115	122	120	94.7	93	93
April	115	122	122	91.5	90.9	94.2
May	112	120	122	92	88.6	94
June	109	118	123	90.8	97.7	94.7
September	101	111	128	84.4	80.2	81.5
October	100	112	132	89.7	90	94.4
November	102	115	134	96.2	89.4	96.6
December	103	114	138	94.5	87.5	93.2

TABLE C.

New pupils admitted :—

January	18
February	0
March	4
April	5
May	0
June	2
September	10
October	6
November	4
December	4
Total	53



TABLE D.

New pupils admitted:—

	1913	1914	1915
January	12	4	18
February	8	3	0
March	3	1	4
April	5	1	5
May	4	1	0
June	0	0	2
September	14	7	10
October	3	4	6
November	5	0	4
December	1	0	4
Total	55	21	53

TABLE E.

Number withdrawn.

To enter employment	15
Withdrawn owing to straitened circumstances	2
Withdrawn owing to parents leaving Shanghai	6
Transferred to other schools	3
Died	2
Left without reason given	1
Total	29

The explanation is that to-day, organised school life holds such attraction for a healthy boy that he would much rather attend than evade school, while the fact that a large proportion of the boys spend the whole day at school, taking tiffin in the building, adds to the attractiveness. An outstanding feature of the attendance figures given in the tables is the growth in numbers from 103 in December 1913, to 114 in December 1914, with a steady rise every month during 1915, up to 138 at the end of the year. There has been a satisfactory inflow of new boys, the total for the year being 53, while the table shewing the number of boys withdrawn—29—affords evidence of the desire of parents that boys, having once entered the school, should finish their school life there.

*Health.*—Only four cases of contagious disease were recorded: one of Measles in January, one of Small-pox in June, one of Scarlet Fever in October, and one of Chicken-pox in December. A careful watch is kept on the health of the school, the system in force being, briefly, as follows:—The attendance register is marked every morning and every afternoon and notices are promptly sent to the parents of all absentees, asking for the reason for absence and, if such is due to sickness, the nature of the sickness. The result of this enquiry is noted in the register and, in the case of infectious diseases, proper steps are taken. The Health Officer also notifies the Headmaster of any dangerous illness among children as soon as it comes to his knowledge.

TABLE F.

Shewing cases of sickness of a more serious kind:—

	Fever.*		Scarlet Fever		Small-pox		Chicken-pox.		Measles.	
	Family	Children	Family	Children	Family	Children	Family	Children	Family	Children
January	1	1							1	1
February	4	4								
March										
April										
May	1	1								
June					1	1				
September										
October			1	1						
November							1	2		
December										
Total	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1

\* Notified as Shanghai Fever or Dengue Fever.

*Work.*—Shortage of Staff during the year arose from unforeseen causes and this made the work fall very heavily on the masters and mistresses who remained. The Syllabus was followed and the results of class work and examination shewed that good progress was maintained in spite of difficulty. Parents and others who wish to have full particulars of the work of the School may obtain copies of the complete syllabus by applying to the Headmaster. There are certain matters connected with the curriculum to which special attention may be drawn.

*English.*—Boys are encouraged and trained above all to acquire facility in properly expressing themselves in writing. Formal Grammar has, of course, its place in the time-table, but it is held that the principles of Grammar and Composition can best be mastered by frequent practice in setting ideas down on paper, followed by careful correction and revision in class.

Other advantages as well as the learning of English Grammar and Composition may be secured. For example, the work set includes with other things, exercise in letter-writing, the accurate describing of an object placed in view of the boy and the description of an object from memory, description of real and of imaginary incidents, reports of occurrences, reproduction of passages previously read aloud, so that boys may also develop their powers of observation, their memory, and their imagination.

*Literature and Reading.*—The old-fashioned Reading Book has been superseded almost entirely by the Supplementary Reader. This means that boys are not confined for a whole year to a reading book containing fifteen or twenty articles of a nature usually dull, however instructive. The year's work now comprises possibly half a dozen good interesting stories which boys read, understand and enjoy, so that while their work is a pleasure, they are at the same time cultivating a taste for good literature. In this connexion the School Library may be mentioned. It contains nearly four hundred volumes of such books as are at the same time dear to boys and of good wholesome matter, with plenty of vigorous stories calculated to put heart and character into a boy. Boys of all ages will find books to suit them, for the object is to encourage them to read—perhaps the best way of all for them to learn how to spell, and to write good English.

*History.*—In this subject, one which depends so much on the method of presentation to the pupils the aid of the Library has again been called in. The periods of History taken in the school have been carefully considered in relation to contemporaneous literature, and a large number of books of stories relating to the various times have been ordered. The section of the catalogue dealing with these books is being drawn up chronologically, dates being given with the titles of books, so that boys can readily obtain interesting stories relating to the actual periods of History they are studying. Steps are being taken to make a course of European History a part of the School Curriculum, at present only English and British Empire History are being taken.

*Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry.*—The method of treating these subjects is to present them with full regard to their close relationship rather than belonging separately as it were to water-tight compartments. The smaller boys receive instruction in Practical Arithmetic, weighing and measuring in the British and in the Metric Systems, and being made familiar with the coinage of various countries by the use of imitation coins. At an early age they are introduced to simple geometric work, and measurement of area and volume with experimental verification of results; for instance, they measure the sides of metal cubes, pyramids and other bodies, and calculate the volume, after which they check their results by displacement of water, and so on. Throughout the work accuracy of observation and correctness of inference are insisted on. Later, in the Third Form they are taught the meaning and use of symbolical expressions, the relation between arithmetical numerical statements and algebraic expressions, for example: The connexion between 235 *i.e.*  $(2 \times 10^2 + 3 \times 10 + 5 \times 1)$  and  $2x^2 + 3x + 5$ , and thus begin the study of Algebra. The other parts of the work in formal Geometry and Physics follow in natural and easy sequence: with them comes the consideration of the simpler chemical processes met with in every day life, leading to a study of Elementary Chemistry. The School Laboratories are large, and adequately furnished with necessary apparatus, and the whole of the school course depends for its value on the fact that every boy performs experiments for himself at his own bench. Reference to the time-tables appended will shew that a due proportion of time is allowed to every boy for this important work.

*Geography and Physical Geography.*—Practical work plays a large part in the teaching of Geography and the work is made more interesting by the introduction of sand and clay with which boys work on trays.

In this practical way they learn much of the regional, political, and physical geography of the world by the surest and pleasantest means. Frequent demonstrations with the Tellurian are given and to those parts of the subject which involve elementary mathematics, physics, and chemistry, proper attention is given also in the lessons on those particular subjects.

*Chinese Language.*—It has been decided that after January 1, 1916, the Chinese Language shall no longer be an Extra Subject but that it shall form a part of the regular curriculum to be taken by all boys. After considerable discussion and on the advice of those experienced in the use of the Chinese Language the following plan has been adopted: boys in Forms I, II, III will learn the Shanghai Dialect, boys in IV, V, VI will learn Mandarin. In special cases, when, for instance, a boy of Form I, II, or III is studying Mandarin privately at home, arrangements can be made for him to take Mandarin at school instead of Shanghai Dialect. Lessons of 40 minutes each on three afternoons a week have been included in the time-table for every boy.

*Conduct and Discipline.*—A high standard of conduct and discipline has been maintained and the relations between all parts of the school continue to be excellent. In a great measure this is due to the great interest taken by the staff in all that affects the boys; particularly is this the case in connexion with recreation and games. I have dealt further with this matter in a later section of this Report. The general system of discipline remains unchanged and, for the information of parents of boys new to the school, it is here reproduced in outline: for playground discipline the boys fall in by squads under squad-commanders chosen from among the boys themselves. These commanders are held responsible for the punctuality, discipline, and general good behaviour and smartness of their respective squads, and take charge of them at the fall-in, before school, and after recess. They drill them and march them into school at the word of command from the master on duty. It is found that this system promotes a healthy spirit of responsibility and authority among the boys and is highly popular, for there are few things that a boy admires more than strict discipline. It is his nature to rebel against it but, given fair treatment, and no one is more unerring in his true judgment of what is just, a schoolboy is happier even after being punished for the breach of discipline than he can ever be where discipline is absent.

The system of punishment in force at the school is such as to bring every serious delinquent before the notice of the Headmaster. Each Form is supplied with a Detention Register in which the names are written, and which is ruled off in such a way that detention may be recorded against any boy on any day throughout the term by any master. At the end of each school day the boys in detention are sent by their form masters to the Detention Room where they are kept in for half-an-hour. Detention is taken week by week by members of the staff in turn. Every Friday afternoon the Headmaster inspects all registers. Boys who have been too frequently detained are then dealt with by the Headmaster himself; they are placed "On Report," in which case they are supplied with ruled sheets on which each master concerned makes notes as to their work and conduct. The sheets are brought by the pupils themselves to the Headmaster, at the end of the afternoon, for his inspection and signature, after which they are taken home for signature by the parents. In extreme cases among the boys the cane is used. Cases of corporal punishment are dealt with only by the Headmaster. Such cases are not frequent. The object of those in authority is to prevent breaches of discipline and of good behaviour, and, speaking generally, the prevailing sympathy between masters and their pupils is so close that the risk of offending a master is, with most of the boys, a greater deterrent from misconduct than is the fear of punishment. The mischievous boy is no longer regarded as necessarily a confirmed evil doer and morally bad, nor does a boy punished necessarily mean a boy disgraced; many of the most ingeniously mischievous boys afford the best material in the hands of a discerning and sympathetic master. Only refractory cases of laziness and vicious or dishonourable acts are dealt with by means of the cane and then only after a sufficient acquaintance with a boy's disposition and a full consideration of the probable effect of the extreme form of punishment. Once the need is established the punishment is inflicted with a full measure of severity. The incident is then closed and the boy starts again with a clean sheet.

*The School Captain* for 1915 was Nash, E. T., and the system of Prefects under his guidance proved excellent in maintaining the public spirit and discipline of the School.

*Class Lists.*—The marks gained from daily work, homework, and examinations, are carefully entered and totalled each week. Deductions are made for detention and unpunctuality, after which



the pupils are classified, the lists being posted in class-rooms. From these lists monitors for the week are appointed.

*Scholarships, Bursaries and Prizes.*—Pupils of the Public School have entered for open competitive Scholarships and Bursaries and have met with pleasing success as is shewn below :—

Royal Society of St. George.—Prize for English, awarded by the Shanghai Branch of the Royal Society of St. George, on the recommendation of the Headmaster, open to the children of Englishmen who are, or were, in their lifetime, eligible for membership to the Shanghai Branch of the Royal Society of St. George.

Prize awarded to Wheeler, S.

Cambridge Local Examinations. The results of the Examination held in December 1914 were received in March and are as follows :—

Senior.—Honours, Third Class :

Smith, B. H.

Sopher, T. M.

Pass : (under 19) Levi, A.

Fuchsman, C.

Junior.—

Pass : (under 16) Davie, R.

dos Remedios, A. H.

(over 16) Nash, E. T.

Preliminary :—Honours, Third Class :

MacLennan, W. M.

Pass : (under 14)

*g.* Godsil, E. P. C.

Green, F. C.

Madar, C.

Marshall, G. E.

Nash, H. H.

Pearson, J. M.

(over 14) Grieve, W. B.

Madsen, A. A.

Mimmy, E.

Ollerdessen, F. C. H.

Whitgob, H.

*g.* Mark of distinction in Geography.

There were entered for the Examination held in December 1915 :—

Senior	1
Junior	11
Preliminary	11
Total	23

*Athletics and Games.*—All boys are members of the School Athletic Club and games are played every afternoon in which various members of the staff supervise, play, or take active interest in some form. The boys are placed in four broad classes for games : under 10, under 12, under 15 and 1st Eleven, representing ages under 10, 10–12, 12–15, and over 15 years of age. The effect of this close association between boys and masters is clearly apparent in the indoor work of the School and the tone of the boys generally. The Annual Athletic Sports Meeting was held on May 29, 1915, when a highly successful function was brought to a close by the presentation of prizes by Mrs. G. M. Billings. The Members of the Foreign Educational Committee were present and rendered assistance during the afternoon. A pleasant feature of this annual gathering is the interest shewn and the help given by the Public School Old Boys. The Cricket Season was one of the most successful for many years.

The Annual Match with the Holy Trinity Cathedral School, in which boys of approximately equal ages are chosen to play from each school, was a very interesting one: the School won. The scores were Shanghai Public School 137 runs—Holy Trinity Cathedral School 85 runs.

Boxing is attracting much interest in the school and many boys are learning eagerly the fine points of the art. This robust and healthy exercise is receiving encouragement, and some very fair exhibitions of skill have already been given in the inter-form contests.

*Baden Powell Scouts.*—*S. P. S. Section.*—This section of the 1st Shanghai Troop (Baden Powell Scouts), composed entirely of boys attending the Public School, is now about thirty strong, and is in charge



of Assistant-Scoutmaster Mr. S. Hore, one of the school staff. When Assistant Scoutmaster Hore took over the Section in April of 1915, there were two Patrols—the “Beaver” and the “Stag.” Since then, the section has almost doubled its numbers. In September last, the ‘Curlew’ Patrol was formed, and quite recently the “Bear” was inaugurated. During the last quarter of 1915, the “Beaver” patrol of the Section succeeded in winning the Troop shield for general smartness and efficiency. The Headmaster has presented a cup to the Section to be competed for quarterly, and to be held by the most efficient patrol. A band of very enthusiastic Wolf-cubs, fifteen in number, was formed last Autumn, and has already contributed well-trained recruits to the Scouts. The principle of working Scouting in connexion with the School has proved a complete success.

*Library.*—The Library books which were ordered last year are due to arrive in January. The Library will start with about 400 volumes to which additions will be made from time to time by the boys themselves. It is hoped that, as one way of increasing the number, every boy who leaves the school will, present two books to the library. The cost of the books now due is met by a grant of Tls. 150 by the Council to which Mr. Edward Ezra generously added a gift of One Hundred Dollars. Books have been ordered in two lots: the first of which contains books of story and travel selected with regard to the periods of History taken in the School; the second comprises books of a suitable kind to encourage boys to read. The object of the first lot of books is to give boys an opportunity of learning history by agreeable recreative reading as supplementary to the usual school work. The requirements of boys of all ages were duly considered when the order was made up.

*Homework.*—The amount of time to be spent on Homework is stated below, and parents are particularly requested to see that this time is given. The work set is preparation or a review of work which has been thoroughly explained, and pupils should be able to do it without assistance. If it is found that the Home Work occupies much more or much less than the specified time, information should at once be given to the Headmaster.

Forms I and II not more than 20 minutes, III not more than 30 minutes, IV not more than 40 minutes, V not more than 45 minutes, VI not more than one hour and a half.

In the case of a delicate child the Headmaster will remit the whole or a part of the Home Work as may be necessary.

*Speech Day.*—The Annual Speech Day was held on June 5 at the School and the opportunity was taken of inviting parents and the public generally to view the new School and to inspect the work exhibited in the Class-rooms. The Presentation of Prizes was made by Mrs. R. S. Ivy in the School Hall and there were present the Chairman and Members of the Council, the members of the Foreign Educational Committee and a very large gathering of parents and others.

The programme comprised;

1. Songs by boys of Forms I, II, III, IV.
2. Presentation of prizes by Mrs. R. S. Ivy in the School Hall.

(The prize List and Honours List for 1914 will be found on p. 15 of the School Prospectus.)

3. French Songs by boys of Forms I and II with Solo.
4. Song
5. English Play “The Merchant of Venice.”

Act	I.	Scene	i.	A Street in Venice.
„	II.	„	iii.	A Public Place.
„	III.	„	ii.	Belmont. Portia's House.
„	IV.	„	i.	Venice. A Court of Justice.

Characters :—	Shylock	Goldman, A.
	Portia	Nash, E. T.
	Antonio	Johansson, G.
	Bassanio	Godsil, E.
	Nerissa	MacLennan, D.
	Gratiano	Ollerdessen, F.
	Salerio	MacLennan, W.
	Balthaza	Green, F.
	Duke of Venice	Moses, L.
	Clerk	Haimovitch, H.

6. Song

After the English Play tea and refreshments were served on the West Lawn and visitors were invited at their leisure to view the School and to inspect the work exhibited in classrooms.

The work shewn was not Specimen Work in the sense of its being work to which a large amount of special attention had been given. The object of the staff had been to put before parents and visitors a true representation of the normal work of the school. So far as space permitted, the work of all the boys in a classroom was shewn, in the subjects chosen, and an opportunity was thus afforded a parent of seeing his boy's work side by side with that of other boys of the same standing in the school. Parents found the names of the boys in the respective forms posted at the classroom doors, and the name of each boy on his own desk. In this way it was possible to obtain some sort of a picture of the conditions under which the boys work. During the afternoon and the evening the Public Band played a selection of music.

#### 7.—Demonstration of Physical Exercise.

A company of boys representing the Upper and Middle Schools gave a demonstration of Physical Exercise as taught and practised in the school. All boys, unless exempted under medical certificate, take physical exercise from 10.10 to 10.35 every morning and this demonstration was given to shew the nature of the exercise taken, rather than as a spectacular display.

#### 8.—Boxing.

An exhibition of boxing was given by the following boys from.

- 1.—Lower School, Two one-minute rounds.
- 2.—Middle School, Two two-minute rounds.
- 3.—Upper School, Two two-minute rounds.

#### 9.—Public School Patrols of Baden Powell Scouts.

The Stag Patrol and the Beaver Patrol gave an illustration of a Boy Scout's Day in Camp, showing ambulance work, Signalling, and closing with an attack by the Wolf-cubs.

The day was successful and seemed to afford so much real enjoyment to the visitors and to the school that it is hoped to make the occasion an annual one.

*The War.*—Steps are being taken to place on honourable record the names of past scholars who have taken part in the war. A list is kept at the School; additions to it and information concerning old boys who have served or are serving will be gratefully received by the School. The following list contains the names of all those of whom information has been received:

#### *Killed:*

Davidson, William	L.-Cpl. London Scottish.
Middleton John W.	
Watton, Walter	Trooper, 2nd King Edward's Horse (Died of wounds)

#### *Wounded:*

Begg, Alexander T.	Gordon Highlanders
Cornaby, W. B.	Pte. 10th Yorks (wounded, Sept. 1915)
Wilson, Charles	2nd-Lieut. 3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders.

#### *Decorated for Conspicuous Bravery:*

Dufour, Louis	Sergt. 403 rd. Infanterie 4 <sup>e</sup> Ci France (wounded)
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#### *Serving:*

Aiers, Thomas	Left by s.s. Malta, August 9, 1915
Batff, Richard	
Berthet, Eric	
Berthet, Rene	French Colonial Infantry, 132 Regt. 27 Co.
Berthet, Edward J.	do. 20 Co., 341 Infantry.
Bowen, Harold	
Brown, Arthur K.	2nd-Lieut. 10th Batt. Suffolk Regt.
Brown, Edward J.	
Clarke, Andrew J.	Left by s.s. Malta, August 9, 1915

*Serving :—continued.*

Clements, Harold	Left by s. s. Malta, August 9, 1915
Clifton, William	Pte. Devil's Own Inns of Court.
Conner, C. A.	Pte. 10th Batt. Yorkshire Regt.
Cooke, J. E.	Trooper, 2nd King Edward's Horse.
Cooke, C. A.	
Dalgarno, William	Trooper, King Edward's Horse.
Dalton, George	Left by s.s. Malta, August 9, 1915
Day, Gordon	Canadian Contingent
Dixon, John B.	Left by s.s. Malta, August 9, 1915
Dixon, Percy	Empress of Russia (Auxiliary Cruiser, Dardanelles)
Ellis, David F.	Left by s. s. Malta, August 9, 1915
Ellis, William J.	do.
Evans, Harry P.	Trooper, King Edward's Horse (Invalided)
Ferris, W. H.	
Greenberg, Wolff	Russian Army
Hadley, Richard	Trooper, King Edward's Horse, Egypt
Hutchison, Thomas	Left by s.s. Malta, August 9, 1915
Jack, Andrew	5th Batt. R. F. A., 4th Brigade 52nd Lowland Division, Dardanelles.
Jackson, H.	Royal Navy, Dardanelles
Joseph, Felix A.	(Munitions)
Kidd, Louis Murray	2nd-Lieut. Buffs. O.T.C.
Law, James	2nd-Lieut.
Limby, Shirley O.	Lieut. Royal Engineers
Macdonald, Archibald	2nd-Lieut. O.T.C.
Maine, George	
Mayne, Charles W. O.	
Mayne, Otway B.	Canadian Contingent
Molloy, A.	
Munsey, Ed.	Canadian Contingent
Murphine, Oscar D.	
Raeburn, Gordon P.	Left by s.s. Malta, August 23, 1915
Roach, Bertram	Pte., King Edward's Horse
Scott, Roy F.	2nd-Lieut. Devonshire Regt.
Senchenko, John	Russian Army
Shekury, Cecil F.	Public School Batt.
Walker, Cyril	
Watson, William	Driver R.F.A.

*General.*—The second year of existence of the new school has shewn a maintenance of the improvement already noticeable in the boys in work, in play, and in health and tone generally. The regular daily 25 minutes of physical exercise is proving of great benefit to them, and, taken altogether, the condition of the school continues to be a matter of the deepest satisfaction to the staff. Masters and boys attend school for practically the whole day, most of them taking their tiffin at the school, so that the conditions approximate as closely as possible to those of a boarding school. To close this Report, the remarks of last year may well be repeated with reference to the excellent relations which exist between the pupils and their masters. This is a direct result of the devotion of the staff to their work and the example set by their high standard of loyalty. It should be known that much of the success of the pupils who bring credit to themselves, to their parents, and to the school, is due to the generous spirit of those masters who ungrudgingly give much of their own time and extra work for the good of their pupils.

G. M. BILLINGS,  
Headmaster.

Analysis of Time Tables.

FORM I.			FORM II.		
Subject	Number of Periods.	Number of Minutes.	Subject	Number of Periods.	Number of Minutes.
Old Testament	3	45	Old Testament	3	45
New Testament	2	30	New Testament	2	30
History	2	90	Reading	2	75
Reading	4	160	Grammar	2	85
Grammar	2	85	History	3	125
Composition	4	165	Geography	2	90
Arithmetic	4	170	P. Geography	1	40
P. Arithmetic	1	40	Arithmetic	3	130
Geography	2	80	P. Arithmetic	2	85
P. Geography	1	40	M. Arithmetic	1	35
Science	1	40	Composition	4	160
French	3	120	P. Science	2	85
Model Drawing	1	40	Writing	2	75
Freehand Drawing	1	40	Model Drawing	1	35
Chinese	3	130	Geometrical Drawing	1	40
Writing	2	75	Freehand Drawing	1	40
Poetry	1	35	Chinese	3	120
Dictation & Spelling	3	115	French	3	120
Physical Exercise	5	125	Dictation & Spelling	2	85
			Physical Exercise	5	125
	45	1,625		45	1,625

FORM III.			FORM IV.		
	Number of Periods.	Number of Minutes.		Number of Periods	Number of Minutes
Old Testament	3	45	Old Testament	3	45
New Testament	2	30	New Testament	2	30
Grammar	2	85	Grammar	2	80
Composition	4	165	Composition	3	115
History	2	85	History	2	85
Literature	2	80	Literature	2	80
Geography	3	120	P. Geography	1	40
Arithmetic	3	125	Geography	2	75
M. Arithmetic	1	40	Arithmetic	3	130
Algebra	2	90	Algebra	3	130
Geometry	2	75	Geometry	3	125
P. Chemistry	2	80	P. Chemistry	2	85
T. Chemistry	1	35	T. Chemistry	1	35
P. Physics	2	75	P. Physics	2	85
Mensuration or French	2	80	T. Physics	1	35
Model	1	40	Mensuration or French	1	40
Dictation and Spelling	2	80	Model or French	1	45
Freehand Drawing	1	45	Freehand Drawing	1	40
Chinese	3	125	Geometrical Drawing	1	45
Physical Exercise	5	125	Dictation and Spelling	1	35
			Chinese	3	120
			Physical Exercise	5	125
	45	1,625		45	1,625



Analysis of Time Tables—continued.

FORM V.			FORM VI.		
	Number of Periods	Number of Minutes		Number of Periods.	Number of Minutes.
Old Testament	3	45	Old Testament	3	45
New Testament	2	30	New Testament	2	30
Arithmetic	2	90	Arithmetic	2	80
Algebra	2	90	Algebra	3	130
Geometry	2	85	Geometry	3	115
History	3	120	History	3	115
Literature	2	75	Literature	3	125
Geography	2	80	Geography	2	80
Ph. Geography	1	40	Ph. Geography	1	40
Composition	2	70	Composition	3	125
Grammar	2	75	Trigonometry or Shorthand	3	120
Mensuration or Shorthand	2	80	Mechanics or French	2	80
Trigonometry or French	2	80	Mensuration or Drawing	1	40
Mechanics or Book-keeping	2	80	Mensuration or Freehand Drawing	1	45
P. Physics	2	85	P. Chemistry	2	85
P. Chemistry	2	85	T. Chemistry	1	40
T. Chemistry	1	40	Book-keeping	2	75
Model Drawing	1	40	Chinese or Latin	3	130
Geometrical Drawing	1	40	Physical Exercise	5	125
Freehand Drawing	1	35			
Chinese	3	135			
Physical Exercise	5	125			
	45	1,625		45	1,625

Class Singing is given regularly in place of certain afternoon lessons taken in order,

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HEADMISTRESS'S REPORT.

The year has not been marked by any unusual event, but has been one of steady progress.

Attendance.—The Upper School is now full. We have 35 vacancies in the Lower School and Kindergarten, but as this department increased by 28 during the past year we may reasonably expect these places to be filled during the coming year. There is apt to be some misunderstanding about the relative numbers at the Boys' and the Girls' Schools. The Upper School alone corresponds to the Boys' School and both are fed by the Lower School and Kindergarten.

The following table shows the progress in numbers :—

NUMBERS IN ATTENDANCE.

		Upper School	Lower School	Total
September	1914	101	67	168
January	1915	119	50	169
September	1915	119	78	197

At the end of the Winter Term seven girls left having completed the course, and eight boys were transferred to the Boys School. Three of these seven girls are now attending the French Municipal School to improve their knowledge of the French language.

*Changes in the Staff :*

Mrs. Murray, B.A., was on leave from June to December.

Miss Mercer resigned in May.

Miss Simon, B.A., joined in April.

Miss Bucklar, B.A., joined in September.

Miss Flora MacGregor, Student Mistress, passed the Elementary Examination of the National Froebel Union in July.

The health of the pupils, and of the staff with one exception has been uniformly good.

In April the tenth Arts and Crafts Exhibition was held. The exhibits were better, more numerous and more varied than on former occasions. That more of our friends did not visit it was due, I think, to the date, Easter, and to our neglect to advertise. At the same time the prizes for 1914 were distributed in the Gymnasium by Mrs. Edward Ezra.

Tennis was played throughout the summer. On April 25 we played a match against the Thomas Hanbury School Girls—result 31 to 48 games against us. A return match was played in May which resulted in our favour. In October there was a match between Past and Present, which the latter won.

In November the school Hockey Club was inaugurated by Miss Janet Taylor (Captain 1911).

The School Captain for 1915 elected by the pupils, was Miss Frances Madar.

The Lower School gave its Annual Entertainment on December 22. It is intended to hold this, the most attractive of our social functions, at a date more convenient to our guests next year.

During the summer term a lunch counter was opened where light refreshments can be obtained at 10.30 a.m. and at noon.

The Cambridge Local Results for 1914 were as follows :—

## Seniors—

*bkg.*

Ferguson, W. M.†

Allen, Y.

Diercking, M. L.

*rel. kn. Eng. lit.*

Cantorovitch, L.

MacDonald, N. W.

†The first girl in the school to obtain this mark.

## Juniors—

*design*

Macgregor, H. V.

Cantorovitch, R.

*geog.*

Soelberg, C.

Sudka, K. L.

Morgan, L.

Madar, F.

Herzberg, M.

## Preliminary—

*rel. kn.*

Solomon, R.

Ferris, F.

*rel. kn.*

Levi, E.

Gross, M. P.

Three girls failed, one in each section.

The Public Works Department has been busy within and without. The painting, postponed from last year, was carried out this year. The Art Room and Form II. Room have been refurnished with modern furniture, replacing some that came from our original home in the Peking Road.

In the West Playground the hard gray asphalt has given way to turf—a soft carpet for the feet and a delight to the eye. How much the children appreciate it may be measured by their willingness to give it a close season. The Chinese staff has been increased by a watchman whose business it is to ward off hawkers and other undesirables and to take care of the building and grounds. The wooden gate has been replaced by one of iron. The south-west gate has been removed altogether and the corner rounded off to the betterment of

the Chapoo and Boone Roads. Twenty school-gardens have been started, but the supply is not equal to the demand. In spring our window boxes were gay with wallflowers, forget-me-nots and daisies, and in autumn with chrysanthemums, thanks to Mr. MacGregor who finds time to help our gardeners and our botany and nature study classes.

J. PATTERSON,  
Headmistress.

#### THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

The segregation of boys who speak little or no English was an accomplished fact at the end of last year, but there was no class-room then available for the separate teaching of the class so formed. This was remedied early in 1915, and in March the Committee sanctioned the appointment of an additional teacher to whose care this class was confided. The result was that the staff could devote their full energies to the ordinary subjects of the time table without being handicapped by the teaching of boys troubled by language problems. The rapid progress these boys made under the new conditions amply justified the step and by September several had made successful application for transfer to classes undertaking the routine work.

*School Work.*—The subjects taught have been Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Geometry, English Composition, English History, English Literature, Grammar, Recitation, Geography, Physical Geography, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Business Method, Drawing and Scripture. In the Infants' Department, paper-cutting, brushwork, and claymodelling have to be added to the three R's.

From the Upper School four boys were entered for the Hongkong Locals (Junior) in July and in December fourteen were entered for the Cambridge Locals.

Mathematics have made a considerable advance. In English the improvement is steady and the standard of attainment rising. In History, the results depend so much upon ability to write clearly, but the work is fair. In Geography the work shows considerable progress. Drawing is still weak everywhere, but a noticeable advance in attention to this subject was shown by the classes which entered for the University Locals for which the candidates took freehand, model, geometrical and memory drawing. The class which studied the Mandarin dialect has been reorganized into Advanced, Intermediate and Elementary. In 1914 there were nine boys in attendance, this year there were 54.

#### ROLL.

	1914.				1915.			
	Day	Boys	Boarders	Total	Day	Boys	Boarders	Total
January	69	49		118	74	67		141
February	69	50		119	77	69		146
March	72	48		120	80	70		150
April	75	49		124	82	70		152
May	75	47		122	87	71		158
June	71	47		118	87	71		158
July	0	24		24	0	24		24
August	0	24		24	0	24		24
September	69	52		121	91	78		169
October	72	56		128	95	78		173
November	72	62		134	92	80		172
December	71	63		134	93	80		173

*Discipline.*—The discipline has suffered somewhat from the conditions under which the work is done, the classes being dispersed in four separate buildings, but the general tone is satisfactory and the boys respond cheerfully to all appeals.

*Household Matters.*—The steady increase in the numbers of applications from boarders reported last year has been maintained and the five dormitories have increased to six. The number of boarders is now 80, several applications being held over for want of room. The additional dormitory is a room in the main building, from which two classes of the Lower School have been removed to Miller Road.

*Health.*—The health has occasioned no grave concern. The Medical Officer urges provision for an observation ward and an isolation room for suspicious cases as a preventive measure. His recommendation is now being put into practice.

SICKNESS AMONG STAFF.

	Days off duty.
Masters 3	38
Mistresses 4	46
Matrons	4

SICKNESS AMONG SCHOLARS (BOARDERS).

	Infectious		Non-infectious		Surgical
	Slight	Serious	Slight	Serious	Slight
January	1	nil	1	nil	—
February	1		—		—
March	—		2		—
April	1		4		—
May	6		4		1
June	—		12		2
July	—		1		—
August	—		—		—
September	1		5		2
October	2		7		—
November	—		9		2
December	—		1		—

*Pastimes.*—Cricket, football and tennis were consistently played, but the interest in boxing was spasmodic. In addition to that of the present boys, there is now in existence a football club for old boys.

An Athletic Meeting was held in November.

*Swimming.*—Practices formed part of the time table during the Summer. An aquatic meeting held on two dates, June 23 and September 15, for competitors to qualify for swimming certificates proved very attractive. Over forty boys qualified, eight of them for a certificate for ability to swim half a mile. A swimming match with the Public School resulted in a win for the Thomas Hanbury team.

During Easter week, visits were paid to the Waterworks, to the Dockyard at Pootung, and to the Tram Sheds, and we have to acknowledge the kindness of the management in each instance for the permission and facilities for such visits.

*General.*—The work of all divisions has been exceedingly onerous as the school has now far outgrown the available accommodation. In addition to our cramped quarters, we have been incommoded and interrupted throughout the year by building operations all around us.

The year's work closed with a distribution of prizes won by scholars.

The successful candidates at the Hongkong University Locals Junior Examination were—

T. Emamooden	
S. Emamooden	distinction Mathematics, Bookkeeping.
R. Jones	distinction Arithmetic
R. Moalem	

NATIONALITIES. SCHOOL ROLL.

British	65	Korean	5	Danish	1
Russian	37	Hindu	3	Swiss	1
Japanese	17	Greek	3	Austrian	1
American	14	Norwegian	2	Belgian	1
German	14	Swedish	2	Chinese	2
French	5	Portuguese	1	Unregistered	1

Boys left school

To enter employment	14
To other schools	2
Expelled	1
To outports	6
To enter army	2
Reason unknown	5



TABLE OF FEES PAID.

		1914			1915		
		Boarders	Day Boys	Total	Boarders	Day Boys	Total
January	Full fees	30	67		45	69	
	Reduced fee	5	1		7	1	
	Compounded				6		
	Free	14	1	118	10	3	141
February	Full fees	31	65		47	72	
	Reduced fee	5	3		7	1	
	Compounded				6		
	Free	14	1	119	10	3	146
March	Full fees	29	67		48	75	
	Reduced fee	5	3		7	1	
	Compounded				6		
	Free	14	2	120	10	3	150
April	Full fees	30	70		47	78	
	Reduced fee	5	3		7	1	
	Compounded				6		
	Free	14	2	124	10	3	152
May	Full fees	28	70		48	83	
	Reduced fee	5	3		7	1	
	Compounded				6		
	Free	14	2	122	10	3	158
June	Full fees	28	65		47	83	
	Reduced fee	5	4		7	1	
	Compounded				6		
	Free	14	2	118	11	3	158
July and August	Full fees	9	0				
	Reduced fee	0	0				
	Compounded						
	Free	10	0	19	24		24
September	Full fees	33	66		56	87	
	Reduced fee	5	1		7	1	
	Compounded				5		
	Free	14	2	121	10	3	169
October	Full fees	37	69		56	91	
	Reduced fee	5	1		7	1	
	Compounded				5		
	Free	14	2	128	10	3	173
November	Full fees	44	64		56	91	
	Reduced fee	7	1		7	1	
	Compounded				5		
	Free	15	3	134	10	3	173
December	Full fees	44	64		56	94	
	Reduced fee	7	1		7	1	
	Compounded				5		
	Free	15	3	134	10	2	172

Compounded fees are not shown in 1914

A. J. STEWART,  
Headmaster.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HEADMISTRESS'S REPORT.

*Staff.*—After the teaching difficulties experienced last year by reason of the vacancies caused by the resignation of two mistresses, and the great trouble in obtaining substitutes from England in time to fill their places, it was a great relief when Miss Rudge, Miss Beckingsale and Miss Rees joined the staff.

*General.*—A problem of school organization arises through the attendance of children, who according to age should be in forms IV and V, but having little knowledge of English, form a group large enough to require a special teacher, these scholars considerably hamper the mistresses and impede the general progress of the children in whose class they are : there is also the difficulty of arranging for the children grading from the Kindergarten ; these should be drafted to a transition form, but under present conditions we are so congested that it is impossible to form other classes, and consequently each mistress is responsible for a very

mixed class. We are waiting patiently for the time when the boys will vacate the school and give us room to expand and teach under pleasanter and easier conditions.

During the year a good many of the old girls left the school to find employment, some had been here since 1906, others for not quite such a long period. One anxiously follows their future career; and reports of their success in life repay for all the care spent on their training, and give encouragement to go forward. It has always been a pleasure to keep in touch with the girls when they leave school, and many surprise and pleasant visits have been paid us.

*Work.*—The re-distribution of classes called for a Staff meeting, at which it was thought that it would be advantageous if a certain amount of specialising were carried on, and that teaching might be facilitated if children from form III, who showed signs of application and ability, were promoted whilst the backward girls of advanced age in a higher form were sent down. These changes led to very satisfactory results and, on reviewing the year's work, it shows improvements in all departments. There seems to be a growth of good feeling and tone, which has been fostered as much as possible by the classes being held responsible for the behaviour of all the girls within them, and by the appointment of leaders. Arithmetic in the upper forms is very creditable, short methods in working problems are applied more intelligently, the lower forms are still weak, this in a great measure is due to their lack of knowledge of the language, the infants show great keenness and their answers to mental questions are quick and accurate. Much care is spent on the different branches of English. The children speak up better in class, and more readily answer questions. Spelling in the upper forms is very fair, but in the lower forms there is a good deal of misspelling. A noticeable improvement is in composition, the girls are encouraged to write and talk on subjects which they know of from their every day life, a few show signs of originality. The Senior Cambridge candidates have shown some really good work, their essays have been well expressed in pleasing language. The infants have a good deal of oral composition, this induces them to talk and gives the mistress an opportunity of discovering where they are weak in expression.

*Attendance.*—Lack of accommodation prevents an advance in numbers, applications for admission were only accepted as vacancies occurred. The average monthly attendance was 94 per cent.; during September, on account of sickness, the attendance of infants fell below the average. Judging from the number of applications received during the year, there is every prospect of numbers increasing when the building is converted into the Girls' School.

*Sports.*—The various branches of the Sports' Club have been carried on successfully. The girls have entered into the games with much enthusiasm, tennis formed a pleasant recreation during the Summer term and two hard fought tournaments were played. Last winter hockey was started in the School, the sticks were purchased with the money obtained from the proceeds of a concert given by the girls. This season there is a distinct improvement in the play, and the girls will be able to put forward a good eleven. Twice a week during the season the girls go to the Hongkew Recreation Ground for hockey, on Saturday mornings and Wednesday afternoons after 3 p.m., lessons are not affected by the loss of this half hour as the time is made up by spending more time on preparation after school hours.

*Health.*—Again the School has suffered the great disadvantage and inconvenience of being compelled to close; this time, it was on account of an outbreak of measles which occurred at the beginning of December, there were no serious cases, all were able to be nursed at the School. On the whole the health of the School has been good, and the Matron has been able to deal with the slight cases which invariably arise from time to time in a boarding school.

*Holidays.*—The children who have homes in or near Shanghai, and those whose parents live at a distance, and can make arrangements for them to travel home, spent their Summer holidays away from the School, thus reducing our number of boarders to about 20. Picnics and excursions were planned to vary the monotony and twice a week they were allowed to accept invitations to visit their friends.

Unfortunately for the Staff and Scholars all the children spent the Christmas holidays in the School, and it was not until a few days before the close, when all fear of infection was over, that any of them could go home.

*Cambridge Local Examinations.*—The result of the Examinations held in December 1914 were received in March and were as follows :—

Junior Pass (under 16)  
(between 16 and 19)

Muriel Davey  
Kitty Smith  
Margaret Herd

E. H. MAYHEW,  
*Headmistress.*

#### CHINESE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Rev. A. J. Walker and Messrs. O. R. Coales and Chun Bing Him resigned during the year. The Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees was nominated by the Council in May to fill one of the vacancies thus created ; the other two vacancies were not filled. The membership remained otherwise as at the end of 1914 and now stands as follows :—

Messrs. E. I. Ezra. *Chairman.*  
Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees.  
Shen Tun Ho.  
Chi Chih Nieh.

Four meetings of the Committee have been held.

During the year classes for instruction in teaching have been instituted for the benefit of Chinese candidates for masterships and other appointments on the school staffs.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

The offer of a scholarship by St. John's University, open to boys at the Public School for Chinese was accepted with an expression of the Committee's and the Council's appreciation as recorded in the appended correspondence :—

Shanghai, February 11, 1915.

MY DEAR MR. WALKER,—At a meeting of the University Faculty held on January 28, it was unanimously recommended to offer a scholarship in the Collegiate Department of St. John's University to a graduate of the highest form of the Chinese Public School. This recommendation was referred to the Trustees and approved. As you know, I made an informal announcement of this offer in my address on Speech Day at the Chinese Public School. I now write to make a definite statement in regard to the matter.

1.—A student who has completed the work of the highest form in the Chinese Public School will be admitted upon the recommendation of your Committee without examination to the Freshman Class in either the School of Arts or the School of Science in St. John's University.

2.—The beneficiary of this scholarship will be exempt from paying tuition fees and cost of room. He will be required to pay the sum of \$25 Mexican per term for his board. Upon entering he will be required to purchase uniforms for the drill costing \$13 Mexican. He must also pay \$2 per annum for dues in the Athletic Association. Besides the above mentioned he must also purchase his own text-books.

3.—While a student here he must conform to the rules and regulations of the institution, and must maintain a general average of 75 per cent. in his studies.

4.—The method of appointment to the scholarship is left entirely in the hands of the Committee of the Chinese Public School.

5.—The scholarship shall be known as the Chinese Public School Scholarship in St. John's University.

6.—As soon as the beneficiary has completed the course, or as soon as there is a vacancy arising for any other reason, the authorities of the Chinese Public School shall be notified and another appointment may be made at the beginning of the next academic year.

7.—Beneficiaries shall be appointed so as to begin their residence at St. John's at the opening of the academic year in September.

I shall be obliged if you will bring this matter to the attention of your Committee and will notify me at your convenience as to whether they wish to accept this scholarship. If accepted the first appointment should date from September 1915.

I am sure you will understand that our reason for making this offer is to encourage some deserving boys who take the excellent course of study in the Chinese Public School, but are unable to enter college on account of financial reasons.

I send herewith a copy of our prospectus, as you may wish further information in regard to some point.

Yours sincerely,  
F. L. HAWKS-POTT.

The REV. A. J. WALKER, M.A.,  
Chairman, Chinese Educational Committee.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 27, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of February 11, I am now directed to inform you of the Council's acceptance of the offer by the St. John's University of a scholarship for one boy in the Public School for Chinese who has completed work in the highest form.

The foundation of this scholarship by the Faculty of St. John's University for the first of the Council's Chinese Schools, lately made known, has impressed the members of the Chinese Educational Committee as a valuable encouragement and impetus for the work of this educational enterprise, and is regarded as the best of auguries for continued successful development of the increased educational facilities which are being placed within the reach of Chinese students.

I am directed to communicate to you an expression of gratified appreciation on the part of the Committee and of the Council.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

Rev. F. L. HAWKS-POTT, D.D.,  
President, St. John's University.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

*Enrolment and Attendance.*—The first term of the School year, *i.e.*, the Summer Term commenced with the School quite full, and many candidates for admission had to be refused. At the beginning of the Winter Term the candidates were not so numerous, but by September 10 the full number (400) had been enrolled, and about ten unsuitable applicants had been rejected.

The daily attendance of the pupils has been very satisfactory except during the abnormally hot days of July when sickness caused a sudden drop. Normally the daily average is between 95 and 97 per cent., a record that compares very favourably with day schools generally. Most of the four hundred pupils live within easy reach of the School, and are able to go home for the mid-day meal.

*Professional Lectures for Chinese Teachers.*—In the absence of anything approaching a Normal College for teachers, the Headmaster with the approval of the Committee arranged a course of lectures in Pedagogy for the Chinese Teachers of English, the idea being to encourage each Teacher to take up the study and practice of school method. Pupil Teachers selected from old pupils of the School, who have gained the Senior Local Certificate of the University of Cambridge, will be trained during a course of three years, and after passing a satisfactory examination will receive appointments as assistant masters in the Municipal schools for Chinese.

*Work.*—In the English department it was found advisable to reintroduce Book-keeping, and this has been taught to Boys of form III. Scout Drill has to a certain extent superseded Military Drill, and the pupils are encouraged to join the troop of Boy Scouts connected with the School. In other respects the subjects taught remain the same in both departments.

*Examinations.*—Terminal examinations for the whole school were held as usual at the end of the Summer and the Winter terms, and in December twelve candidates from the upper forms were entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

*Results of Cambridge Local Examinations, 1914.*—The following results were obtained at the Cambridge Local Examinations held in December, 1914 :

*Seniors* :—Students under 19 years of age who satisfied the Examiners :

Chang Shing-hai,  
Dien Tuck-kee,  
Wang Liang-ti (Distinguished in Chinese)

Not under 19 :

Chen Lai-wo.

*Juniors* :—Students under 16 who satisfied the Examiners :

Ho Sien-ching,  
Wei Foh-yuen,  
Zia I-ding.

*St. John's University Scholarship.*—The first pupil selected by the Headmaster as the winner of the Scholarship offered by the Faculty of St. John's University was Chen Lai-wo 鄭蘭華, who entered the School of Science of the University in September.



*School Certificates.*—Certificates of having completed the School course and of having passed the Sixth Form Examination in English and Chinese were issued to the following :—

Chen Lai-wo 鄭蘭華,  
Wang Liang-ti 王良梯,  
Chang Shing-hai 張鑒海.

*The Scout Movement.*—The formation in 1913 of a troop of boy scouts in connexion with the School has led to the organisation of The Boy Scouts Association of China, which has branches in various cities of China, and in which the School Troop is enrolled, under the name of the 1st Shanghai Troop of Chinese Boy Scouts. The officers of the Troop deserve the warmest commendations of the teaching staff of the School for the efficient manner in which the Scout work has been carried on. In May, 1915, the Troop had the honour of winning the challenge shield at a large Scout Rally held during the week of Olympic Games in the Hongkew Recreation Ground. That the untiring efforts of the Scoutmaster and Assistant Scoutmasters are appreciated by the pupils is plain from the fact that the Troop is larger in number than ever. The Scout movement is having a very beneficial effect upon the general character of the boys connected with it.

*Games and Athletics.*—Regular physical exercises and games have kept the pupils in good bodily condition throughout the year. The Honorary Secretary of the Athletic Club arranged an inter-form football tournament; the winners received an illuminated shield. On May 8 the annual sports were held in ideal weather before a huge concourse of boys, parents and friends. A school record of 5 feet 1 inch was made in the High Jump.

*Boys' Library.*—The Library has been rearranged and recatalogued, and has been well used especially by the pupils of the middle forms of the School. The Manager of the *Shanghai Times* kindly offered to supply the Library with a free copy of the newspaper daily, and the paper has been greatly appreciated.

*Old Boys.*—A former pupil of the School, who went to Dulwich College to continue his education, has entered Hongkong University, where there are now at least two of the old pupils. One of the best known Insurance societies of Shanghai has recently engaged another old pupil, making the fifth old boy who has received an appointment in the same Society within the last four years.

Where the pupils of the School seem to excel, is in translation and interpreting, and there is always a demand for those of the pupils who have passed the Cambridge Local Examinations and who have received the School Certificate, and it is interesting to note that of those who have taken the Cambridge examinations, not one has found difficulty in obtaining a suitable appointment, while the great majority are in receipt of extremely good salaries. The fact that these examinations have been taken regularly by the pupils since 1908, and the success in after life attending those who have passed the examinations, is proof that the adverse criticism which these excellent examinations have undergone has probably been due to ignorance concerning the question.

G. S. F. KEMP,  
Headmaster.

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#### ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

*Enrolment.*—When the School re-opened after the Chinese New Year the full complement of 400 pupils was enrolled for the first time in the short history of the school. The numbers dropped a little after the summer holidays but the diminution was not serious when it is remembered that the demand for places after the summer holidays is never anything like so keen as it is after the Chinese New Year. The school suffered from slowness of enrolment after the two holiday seasons, but conditions this year were better in this respect than formerly.

*Classification.*—Classification was easier this year than formerly owing to the fact that the percentage of new pupils was smaller. Last year the percentage of new pupils for the Spring Term was 36.6 while this year it was 25.75 : last year the percentage of new pupils for the Winter Term was 26.5, whereas this year it was 18.65. The difference of percentage is very marked and it is to be hoped that the percentage of new

pupils will diminish quickly until the irreducible minimum is reached. That minimum should be about 7 per cent. and until it is reached conditions will not be so satisfactory for classification purposes as they ought to be.

*Attendance.*—The average monthly attendance for the year was 92.9, an average rather worse than that of the previous year when it was 93.26. As in previous years the falling off in attendance was very decided just prior to the Chinese New Year and the Summer Holidays. In January the average was 93 : in February it fell to 84. In June the average was 95.5, whereas in July it was only 91.2 and in the last week in July it was as low as 81.18. It is very difficult at present to get boys to attend school within a fortnight of the Chinese New Year and when July comes no effective work can be done partly on account of the excessive heat and partly because the falling off in attendance is so very considerable. The best month was May when the average was 95.8. For the first week when the school opened after the Summer Holidays the average was 98.8 and for the week ended May 22 it was 96.75 during which week every class in the school had a percentage of over 95. There was a good deal of sickness in the school during the autumn when many boys were sent to hospital for treatment. The best attendance on any one day was 385 and the lowest 273.

*Work—English.*—The work during the past year was carried on along the same lines as in the previous year ; but it suffered to some extent through the weakening of the foreign staff. In the spring the headmaster went on home leave for six months and in August one of the assistant masters left on war service. But, despite this, good work was done as Mr. Turner, in the absence of the headmaster, successfully carried out the task of re-arranging and apportioning the work of the school, a work rendered necessary through the reduction in the foreign staff and by the decision of the Committee, come to in May, to do away with the Saturday session. The reduction of the average age of the pupils, so much desired and so necessary for the success of the school, continued, and the benefit will be more apparent in the years to come. Very substantial progress was made in mathematics. The aim is to introduce this subject in all its branches early and, as far as possible, to put the work under the direction of one master. The upper classes in particular did very well. In the upper school elementary physics was taught regularly throughout the year ; and in the lower school interesting object lessons were given. History, literature and geography were all studied but the greatest attention was given, as in former years, to reading, composition, conversation and translation. The written work, whether copy book work, dictation or homework, was done remarkably well. Less time was given to drawing than in former years, but the reduction in the number of school hours made the alteration imperative. The effect of the drill on the bearing of the boys was very apparent and the appointing of boys as captains of companies was quite a successful experiment. When the state of the ground forbade drill, the whole school assembled in the hall for singing. The singing in the school is decidedly good and the advance made during the past three years is very apparent. The constant coming and going of pupils necessitates a great repetition of work in any school so that the old songs have to be attended to almost as much as the new ones. There is, of course, always a nucleus that knows the old and the confidence of the nucleus helps on the new comers.

*Chinese.*—Work was carried on just as it was last year. No new features were introduced. The study of mandarin, begun last year, proved popular with the boys and the demonstrations in physics excited their lively interest. As in former years most of the time was, however, spent in the study of ethics, literature and composition.

*Speech Day.*—Thursday, July 15, was Speech Day. Mr. Turner, in the absence of the headmaster on home leave, was in charge of the school and the proceedings were carried through most successfully. The school was honoured by the presence among others of Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. E. I. Ezra, Chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee, the Rev. Dr. W. Hopkyn Rees, member of the Committee, and the Rev. Dr. Y. Y. Tsu of St. John's University. Mr. Ezra addressed the boys in English and Dr. Tsu addressed them in Chinese. The boys sang and recited very well indeed and Mr. Ezra, on behalf of the Council and the Committee, thanked the acting headmaster and the staff for the excellent manner in which their work had been done. Mr. Ezra distributed the prizes won in the English classes and Dr. Tsu those won in the Chinese.

*Athletics.*—The main feature of the athletic season was the Annual Sports. The day fixed turned out very wet and they had to be postponed. They were then held on the morning of a holiday at such an

hour as made it impossible for many friends to attend and lend their assistance. It was fortunate, however, that Mr. Kadoorie and Mr. Kemp were able to be present. The running and jumping were very good and the meeting was enjoyed thoroughly by the boys. The preparation for the meeting entailed, as it always does, a vast amount of labour the burden of which was borne by the staff. As a football team the first eleven was quite a formidable side. The series of first and second league games organized in the school itself was perhaps the most valuable feature of the athletic season.

*New Features.*—Three events of lasting interest have to be recorded as connected with the year just ended. The first in point of time was the completion of the play shed begun last year. The shed proved an invaluable addition to the school premises. Then the reduction of hours came into force early in May as the result of representations made to the Committee. The Saturday session was omitted and the change is very much appreciated by teachers and Scholars alike. The most picturesque of the new features was the formation of a troop of Boy Scouts. The troop is known officially as the 6th Shanghai Troop and is under the mastership of Mr. F. Maitland whose work has met with marked success and great appreciation. The scouts have responded splendidly and the 6th Shanghai Troop is a credit to the Scoutmaster, to the boys and to the school.

ROBERT G. DOWIE,  
*Headmaster.*



## THE CHINESE POLYTECHNIC.

Deed transferring Lot 687 to the Council for a Public School for Chinese in the Central District, confirmatory Mixed Court Order, and correspondence concluding the arrangement :—

This deed made at Shanghai in China this thirtieth day of December One thousand nine hundred and thirteen Between William Venn Drummond Barrister-at-Law John Fryer Doctor of Laws Timothy Richard Doctor of Divinity Arthur Stanley Doctor of Medicine Charles Henry Godfrey Civil Engineer Joe Frost Esquire Alfred Samuel Plumtre White-Cooper Solicitor being the present foreign members of the Committee of the Chinese Polytechnic Institute and Reading Room (hereinafter referred to as "the foreign members of the Committee") of the first part and Hsu Chu-san, Tsao Hsioh-nan, Nieh Chi-cheh, Ma Hsiang-po, Lee Ping-su and Wang Yi-ting being the present Chinese members of the Committee of the Chinese Polytechnic Institute and Reading Room (hereinafter referred to as "the Chinese members of the Committee") of the second part and the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai (hereinafter referred to as "the Council" which expression shall where the context so requires or admits include its successors and assigns) of the third part Witnesseth that in consideration of the covenants and conditions on the part of the Council hereinafter contained the Foreign members of the Committee and the Chinese members of the Committee do hereby demise unto the Council All that piece or parcel of land situate at the corner of Kwangse and Pakhoi Roads Shanghai and known and registered in the books for the registration of land kept at His Britannic Majesty's Consulate-General at Shanghai as British Consular Lot number Nine hundred and thirty-one the Title Deed thereof being numbered nine hundred and twenty four which said lot of land is known on the Cadastral Plan of the Municipal Assessment Schedule (1911) for the Central District as Cadastral Lot number Six hundred and eighty-seven and measures according to the Cadastral area Nine Mow Seven Fun Five li and Five haou and is more particularly delineated and described on the plan annexed to these presents and thereon coloured pink Together with all messuages erections fences and buildings now standing thereon or on any part thereof and all rights of way and other rights easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the premises or any part thereof belonging or reputed or known as part thereof or appurtenant thereto To Hold the same Unto the Council for the term of Nine hundred and ninety-nine years subject to the existing leases of these parts of said premises which are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 on the plan hereto annexed and short particulars whereof are specified in the First Schedule to these presents Rendering therefor the performance of the covenants And conditions contained in the Second Schedule to these presents and on the part of the Council to be performed and observed and each of the said parties hereto so far as relates to the respective acts and deeds of each of the said parties hereto doth hereby covenant with the others or other of them to perform and observe the covenants and conditions contained in the Schedule to these presents In Witness Whereof the said parties hereto have executed these presents the day and year first above written.

### THE FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

No. on Plan.	Lessee.	Approximate Area.	Annual Rent.	Term.
1.	Wei Yah-chee	1.5.4.0.	\$1,076	20 years from February 4, 1905.
2.	Woo Wei-kee	about 1 Mow	520	20 years from May 4, 1905.
3.	Dzi Kih-kee	1.2.6.0.	800	20 years from May 4, 1905.
4.	Liang Mok-kee	2.6.5.0.	Tls. 1,500	10 years from February 2, 1908.
6.	King Sung-kee	0.6.4.4.	\$450	20 years from July 3, 1905.

### THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

1.—The Council will build and maintain on those parts of the said premises marked 5, 6 and 7 on the plan hereto annexed or on some part thereof a first-rate School on the same lines as the existing Public School for Chinese but in the curriculum of which the teaching of Science and Technical subjects shall be given a prominent part.

2.—The name "Polytechnic" shall be perpetuated in the name of the said School.

3.—Hsu Chu-san shall be a member of the Managing Committee of the said School.

4.—The Council will permit Hsu Chu-san to enter on that part of the said premises, marked 7 on the said plan and remove the existing buildings and all the contents therein provided such removal shall be completed within six months from the date hereof.

5.—The rents of the properties on those parts of said premises marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 on the said plan will be collected by the Council up to the expiration of the existing leases and handed to the Chinese members of the Committee for the purposes hereinafter mentioned in Clause 10.

6.—The lease to Liang Mok-kee expires in One thousand nine hundred and Seventeen. The Council will renew it for a further term expiring on the day on which Woo Wei-kee's lease expires. The Council will collect the rent of such renewed lease and hand it to the Chinese members of the Committee for the purposes hereinafter mentioned in Clause 10.

7.—The Council will make its own arrangements for the surrender of King Sung-kee's lease.



8.—The accumulations of income of the present Institute deposited at the date hereof with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai amounting to Dollars 19,710.04 will be handed to the Chinese members of the Committee on the execution of this Deed for the purposes hereinafter mentioned in Clause 10.

9.—The receipt of Hsu Chu-san for the said rents and the said accumulations of income shall be a good discharge.

10.—The Chinese members of the Committee shall erect a new Polytechnic School to the South of the City and Suburbs to be maintained by them without the assistance or intervention of any foreigners and shall apply to this purpose the moneys payable to them under Clauses 5, 6 and 8 hereof.

11.—Although this Deed is written in English and Chinese the English version shall in case of dispute be taken as the correct version.

SIGNED Sealed and Delivered by the above-named WILLIAM VENN DRUMMOND  
in the presence of J. M. MCKEE.

W. V. DRUMMOND.

SIGNED Sealed and Delivered by the above-named JOHN FRYER by his ATTORNEY ARTHUR HIDE  
in the presence of J. M. MCKEE.

JOHN FRYER,  
by his Attorney A. HIDE.

SIGNED Sealed and Delivered by the above-named TIMOTHY RICHARD  
in the presence of J. M. MCKEE.

TIMOTHY RICHARD.

SIGNED Sealed and Delivered by the above-named ARTHUR STANLEY  
in the presence of J. M. MCKEE.

ARTHUR STANLEY.

SIGNED Sealed and Delivered by the above-named CHARLES HENRY GODFREY  
in the presence of J. E. NEEDHAM.

CHAS. H. GODFREY.

SIGNED Sealed and Delivered by the above-named JOE FROST  
in the presence of J. M. MCKEE.

J. FROST.

SIGNED Sealed and Delivered by the above-named ALFRED SAMUEL PLUMTRE WHITE-COOPER  
in the presence of G. J. T. NEWMAN, 11 Peking Road, Shanghai.

A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER.

SIGNED Sealed and Delivered by the above-named HSU CHU-SAN  
in the presence of J. M. MCKEE.

HSU CHU-SAN.

SIGNED Sealed and Delivered by the above-named TSAO HSIOH-NAN  
in the presence of J. B. MACKINNON.

TSAO HSIOH-NAN.

SIGNED Sealed and Delivered by the above-named NIEH CHI-CHEH  
in the presence of J. M. MCKEE.

CHI CHEH-NIEH.

SIGNED Sealed and Delivered by the above-named MA HSIANG-PO by his Attorney NICHOLAS TSU  
in the presence of J. B. MACKINNON.

MA HSIANG-PO.  
by his Attorney NICHOLAS TSU.

SIGNED Sealed and Delivered by the above-named WANG YI-TING  
in the presence of J. B. MACKINNON.

WANG YI-TING.

The Seal of the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai was hereunto affixed  
in the presence of

W. E. LEVESON, Secretary.

The Seal of the Mixed Court was hereunto affixed in the presence of WANG CHIA-HSI and P. GRANT JONES, Assessor.

I, JOE FROST, Secretary and Treasurer of the Polytechnic Institution and Reading Room of Shanghai as registered owner of the within-mentioned Lot No. 931 Registered No. 924 hereby confirm the within-written Lease. As Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of November 1914.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named JOE FROST before me O. R. COALES, Vice-Consul.

J. FROST.

The above Deed of Lease has been recorded in the Land Register of His Britannic Majesty's Consulate-General against Lot Number 931 Registered Number 924 this fifth day of November 1914. An original of the deed deposited.

O. R. COALES,  
Vice-Consul.

#### IN THE INTERNATIONAL MIXED COURT.

In the Matter of a Deed of Lease dated the 30th day of December 1913 and expressed to be made Between William Venn Drummond, John Fryer, Timothy Richard, Arthur Stanley, Charles Henry Godfrey, Joe Frost, Alfred Samuel Plumtre White-Cooper, Hsu Chu-san, Tsao Hsioh-nan, Nieh Chi-cheh, Ma Hsiang-po, Lee Ping-su and Wang Yi-ting being the present members of the Committee of the Chinese Polytechnic Institute and Reading Room of the one part and The Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai of the other part.

Upon the Petition of William Venn Drummond, John Fryer, Timothy Richard, Arthur Stanley, Charles Henry Godfrey, Joe Frost, Alfred Samuel Plumtre White-Cooper, Hsu Chu-san, Tsao Hsioh-uan, Nieh Chi-cheh, Ma Hsiang-po and Wang Yi-ting (being the present members of the Committee of the Chinese Polytechnic Institute and Reading Room) and The Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai on the 31st day of October 1914 preferred unto this Court and upon hearing Counsel for the Petitioners and upon reading the said Petition and upon hearing the evidence adduced by the Petitioners proving the execution of the above-mentioned Lease This Court doth order that the said Lease be approved and the Seal of this Court be affixed thereto and that an executed copy of the said Lease be placed on record and filed in the archives of this Court.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1914.

P. GRANT JONES,  
*Assessor.*

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Council Room, Shanghai, March 30, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—As you are no doubt aware the deed of perpetual lease to the Council of the Polytechnic property, Cadastral Lot 687, by the Trustees of the Institution has been duly approved and sealed by the Mixed Court, as the result of a public hearing in the Court with Messrs. Parsons and Oppe, respectively representing the Council and the Chinese members of the Polytechnic Committee, and Mr. Holborrow representing the Polytechnic Institution.

It only remains, therefore, that the payments provided in the Deed should be made. To this end I am directed to request that you will send me the deposit receipts and a cheque for the amount standing to the credit of the current account in order that the accumulation of monies in the Bank at the date of the deed may be handed to the Chinese members of the Committee for the prescribed purposes; and that you will address Mr. A. E. Algar requiring that the rents, which he collects, be likewise paid to this office for the future, whereafter the monies will be applied by the Council accordingly.

The office of Treasurer of the Institution thus lapses automatically, and I therefore at the same time am directed to ask that you will hand over to me the books of account and records in your hands for retention in the Council's archives.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
W. E. LEVESON,  
*Secretary.*

J. FROST, Esq., and CHI-CHEH NIEH, Esq.,  
Joint Treasurers, The Chinese Polytechnic.

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Shanghai, April 20, 1915.

SIR,—As a result of your letter of March 30, a meeting of the Committee was held last night at which, as Mr. Chi-cheh Nieh has recently left for America, Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper was unanimously elected to take Mr. Nieh's place as Joint Treasurer, for the purpose of handing over to the Council the deposit receipts for the funds of the Polytechnic Institution in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and a cheque for the amount standing to the credit of its current account. The total, \$25,020, was accordingly handed over at the meeting, and is now in the Council's possession for treatment as prescribed in the Deed, and I shall be obliged if you will give me a formal acknowledgement of receipt.

I have addressed Mr. A. E. Algar requiring that the rents which he collects shall likewise be paid to the Council for the future for treatment in the same way; and so soon as the books of account have been audited, I shall transmit them to you with all other records in my hands in accordance with your request.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
J. FROST,  
*For the Committee of the Polytechnic Institution.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

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The following note by Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper, formerly Chairman of the Committee of the Polytechnic Institution, relates to the finding of the title deed for the property, (B.C. Lot 931), of which a duplicate has since been obtained through H.M. Consulate-General.

As the buildings of the Institution will shortly be pulled down, it became necessary to find and remove the title deed to the land of the Institution which, according to traditions, was buried in a projecting buttress built against the inside of the west wall of the court-yard of the Institution. According to the late Mr. W. V. Drummond, who was one of the last survivors of the original members of the Institute, the title deed was bricked into the wall in about 1872 to signify that the land should never be sold. I attended on April 21, and had the buttress opened up. It was found to contain a very large upright block of stone; and, after removing some ancient plaster, a slab of lead was found about 6 inches long, under which were the remains of the title deed now reduced practically to dust with traces, however, of the printing ink which showed that it was originally a printed document. According to the arrangement which has been made the old building of the Polytechnic has been handed over with its contents, to the Chinese Members, who will re-erect it on land purchased with the accumulated income of the Institute; while on the site of the old building a Municipal School for the Chinese in the Central District will shortly be erected.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The constitution of the Committee has remained unchanged as follows :—

Rev. C. E. Darwent, *Chairman*.

„ D. MacGillivray, D.D.

Mr. A. S. Wilson

The Committee has met on four occasions and attention has chiefly been engaged in the careful selection and periodical purchase of additional books. The following notice was issued for the information of the public :—

The Library, situated at the northwest corner of the Town Hall, is open *to the public* without charge as a Reading Room from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. *To Subscribers* for the exchange of books from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The subscription is as follows :—

	\$16 per year
9 „	half-year
5 „	quarter
2 „	month

Subscribers are entitled to the loan of four books at a time, and in addition certain magazines are provided for circulation, of which one at a time is allowed to each subscriber.

The Library contains about 12,650 volumes, of which some 6,400 are devoted to Fiction ; 2,250 to Travel and History ; 1,470 to Biography and the rest to Scientific and General subjects. Additions to these are constantly made.

Residents desirous of subscribing should communicate with the Librarian at the Town Hall.

## SEMAPHORE SERVICE.

The following statement of accounts of the service was forwarded by the French Council in accordance with the arrangement made in 1897 :—

[ Translation. ]

### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1915.

	Tls.	Tls.
Subscriptions to the Observatory Tls. 25 per mensem	300.00	
1 Chinese clerk Tls. 7.50 per mensem	90.00	
1 European employé, in charge	3,327.80	
	<hr/>	3,717.80
<i>Telephone Service.</i>		
Subscription for Observatory, Semaphore and Meridian Ball.		202.00
<i>Semaphore Staff Salaries.</i>		
1 European employé at Tls. 215 per mensem	2,580.00	
Difference in exchange below 3 francs	42.74	
	<hr/>	2,622.74
1 Chinese assistant at Tls. 50 per mensem	600.00	
1 Watchman at Tls. 15 per mensem	180.00	
1 Coolie at Tls. 9 per mensem	108.00	
1 Coolie at Tls. 9 per mensem	108.00	
1 Messenger at Tls. 8 per mensem	96.00	
New Year bonuses	40.75	
	<hr/>	1,132.75
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses.</i>		
Locomotion for despatch of telegrams	80.00	
Cost of removal of Chinese Assistant	33.86	
Coolies' extras	35.03	
Making Flags, tailors' wages	64.98	
Maintenance of bamboo signals	19.67	
Stationery	30.52	
Petty expenses, cleaning materials	43.51	
Office Heating	26.05	
Maintenance of messenger's bicycle	23.00	
Adjustment to Meridian Ball	56.00	
400 yards steel cable	49.78	
400 yards bunting, 100 lb. halyards	221.74	
700 copies, meteorological registers	38.88	
Repairs to clock and barometer	21.58	
Mechanism for large barometer	18.75	
Painting and miscellaneous repairs	29.32	
Door-mat	3.29	
	<hr/>	795.96
Electric Lighting		129.90
Upkeep of electric apparatus		55.51
Water meter hire		3.60
		<hr/>
<i>Total Expenses for the Year</i>		Tls. 8,660.26
		<hr/>

Of which one-half to be reimbursed by the Municipal Council. Tls. 4,330.13.

J. DANTIN,  
*Secretary, French Municipal Council.*

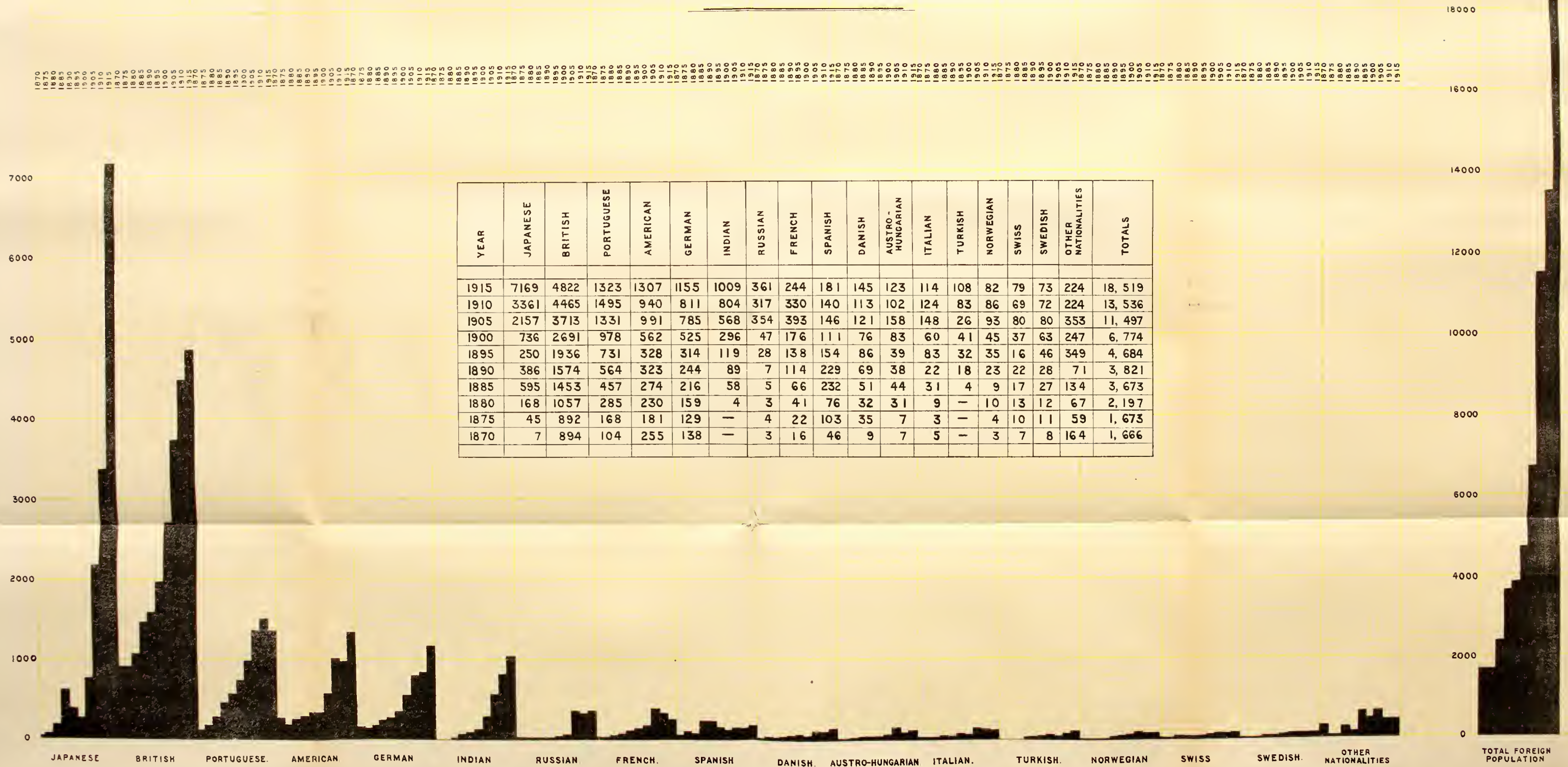


C E N S U S 1 9 1 5.

DIAGRAM SHOWING NATIONALITIES OF THE FOREIGN POPULATION.  
OF  
S H A N C H A I

(EXCLUSIVE OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT AND OUTSIDE ROADS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE FRENCH COUNCIL)

FROM 1870 TO 1915.



Shanghai  
Overseer of Taxes

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CENSUS.

A Census of the Foreign and Chinese population residing within the limits of the Foreign Settlement, also of Foreigners living on the Outside Roads and Pootung, was taken on October 16, 1915. The returns are tabulated and detailed forms are appended which give the following results :—

FOREIGN POPULATION.				
	1915		1910	Increase
Adult Males	8,197	against	6,293	1,904
„ Females	6,044	„	4,172	1,872
Children	4,278	„	3,071	1,207
	18,519		13,536	4,983

showing an increase of 4,983 or 36.8 per cent. during the past five years.

Comparatively the largest increase is in females, 44.8 per cent. against children 39.3 per cent. and males 30.2 per cent.

From the table of nationalities it will be seen that the principal increases include :—

Japanese 3,808, British 357 and American 367.

Indians are as heretofore shown separately and are not included under “ British.”

The war has doubtless had an effect on the returns in so far as it has diminished the number of males of some nationalities and increased the number of females who are using Shanghai as a neutral place of refuge.

CHINESE POPULATION.			
	1915	1910	Increase
Adult Males	284,188	227,175	57,013
Adult Females	165,632	129,924	35,708
Children	170,581	130,906	39,675
	620,401	488,005	132,396

The Chinese population shows a record increase of 132,396 or 27.1 per cent. since the last Census.

It should be noted that the figures given for the Chinese population do not include the large numbers of Chinese living on or near the outskirts of the Settlement.







**FOREIGN CENSUS FOR 1915. SUMMARY OF RANK, PROFESSION AND  
OCCUPATION of the MALE POPULATION.**

RANK, ETC.	DISTRICT.				Outside Roads.	Porting.	Totals.	RANK, ETC.	DISTRICT.				Outside Roads.	Porting.	Totals.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.					Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.			
Accountants ... ..	13	24	18	29	28	1	113	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	377	1,340	648	542	347	38	3,252
Actors and Showmen ... ..	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	Masseurs ... ..	...	11	1	...	...	...	12
Actuaries ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Matmakers ... ..	...	15	...	...	...	...	15
Advertising Agents ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Medical Practitioners... ..	17	37	1	7	9	...	71
Aerated Water Manufacturers	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Mercantile Assistants ... ..	110	248	46	79	51	1	535
Analysts ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Merchants ... ..	169	347	84	182	94	2	878
Apprentices ... ..	...	6	1	3	2	3	15	Millers ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Architects ... ..	3	6	7	18	5	...	39	Mining Engineers ... ..	...	1	4	...	2	...	7
Artificial Stone Makers ... ..	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	Missionaries ... ..	2	12	22	3	24	...	93
Artists ... ..	16	...	1	1	...	...	18	Moneylenders ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Auctioneers ... ..	1	2	1	1	...	...	5	Musical Instrument Makers	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Average Adjusters ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Musicians ... ..	1	58	4	2	1	...	66
Bakers ... ..	1	3	1	...	...	...	5	Naval and Military Officers	11	5	...	3	...	...	19
Bankers' Staff ... ..	34	29	8	30	47	...	148	Notaries ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Barriers-at-law and Solicitors	8	4	2	19	4	...	37	Nurses ... ..	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
Bar Tenders ... ..	1	4	1	...	...	...	6	Oil Refiners ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Bill Collectors ... ..	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	Organists ... ..	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
Blacksmiths ... ..	...	7	6	...	...	1	14	Overseers and Inspectors	6	50	22	6	1	4	59
Boarding House Keepers ... ..	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Painters ... ..	...	14	1	...	...	...	16
Boilermakers ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	2	5	Paper Hangers ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Booksellers and Stationers	1	4	2	1	...	...	8	Paper Makers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Brewers ... ..	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	Pawnbrokers ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Brokers ... ..	15	34	3	26	15	...	93	Pedlars ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Butchers ... ..	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Pensioners ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cabinet Makers ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Photographers ... ..	...	11	13	3	...	...	27
Cadgers and Spinners ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	Piano Manufacturers ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Carpenters ... ..	...	32	3	...	...	1	36	Piano Tuners ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Carriage Builders ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Pilots ... ..	2	13	15	4	2	...	36
Chauffeurs... ..	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	Planters... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Chemists and Druggists ... ..	21	16	6	4	3	...	50	Plasterers ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Cinematograph Operators ... ..	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	Plumbers ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Civil Engineers ... ..	5	3	4	12	7	...	31	Police, Foreign ... ..	44	44	29	48	12	...	177
Clergymen and Ministers	4	...	2	4	2	...	12	Indian ... ..	107	80	50	122	17	...	376
Clerks ... ..	107	539	167	121	165	8	1,110	Postal Officials ... ..	12	29	9	2	2	...	54
Commission Agents ... ..	10	5	5	2	1	...	23	Priests ... ..	1	7	3	...	2	...	13
Consular Officials ... ..	16	12	2	22	1	...	53	Printers and Compositors	3	53	8	10	3	...	77
Consulting Engineers ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Prisoners ... ..	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Contractors ... ..	...	10	1	...	3	...	14	Private Detectives ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cooks and Confectioners ... ..	14	81	12	3	4	...	114	Professors of Music ... ..	...	4	...	1	2	...	7
Curio Dealers ... ..	...	38	...	...	...	...	38	Public Companies' Agents	...	2	14	...	3	5	24
Cotton Testers ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	and Secretaries ... ..	2	14	...	3	5	...	24
Dairy Keepers ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Public Offices (incl. Customs)	17	94	39	42	8	14	214
Dentists ... ..	3	13	...	4	...	...	20	Railway Officials ... ..	1	6	3	2	5	...	17
Divers ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	Restaurant Keepers ... ..	2	24	3	...	...	...	29
Drapers ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Sailors ... ..	...	31	11	...	4	...	46
Draughtsmen ... ..	1	4	3	2	...	...	10	Second Hand Dealers... ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Dyers and Cleaners ... ..	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	Secretaries of Clubs, etc.	3	2	1	4	8	...	18
Electricians ... ..	7	8	10	8	4	1	38	Servants ... ..	6	47	3	...	6	...	62
Embroiderers ... ..	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	Shipwrights ... ..	...	...	5	...	...	2	7
Engineers ... ..	28	49	91	35	11	17	231	Ship Agents ... ..	1	2	1	4	2	...	10
Engravers... ..	...	7	1	...	...	...	8	Shirtmakers ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Farriers ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Shoemakers ... ..	2	72	18	3	...	...	95
Flature Mill and Factory Staff	...	1	80	132	24	2	239	Silk Inspectors ... ..	...	...	1	3	1	...	5
Financiers ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Silk Merchants ... ..	3	2	...	2	...	...	7
Firemen and Stokers ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Skin Inspectors ... ..	...	1	2	...	...	1	4
Fortune Tellers ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	Soldiers ... ..	1	3	...	...	...	...	4
Freight Measurers ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Stamp Dealers... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Furniture Designers ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Stenographers ... ..	...	7	1	...	...	...	8
Gaulers and Warders ... ..	...	1	98	...	...	...	99	Stewards ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Gardeners ... ..	...	2	...	...	2	...	4	Stone Masons ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Gas Fitters ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	Storekeepers and Assistants	33	235	25	14	20	1	328
Godown Keepers ... ..	2	9	4	1	...	1	17	Students ... ..	4	106	22	1	320	1	454
Golf Professionals ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Surveyors ... ..	4	3	1	1	1	...	10
Hairdressers and Barbers ... ..	5	111	4	3	...	...	123	Tailors ... ..	1	55	4	3	...	...	63
Hatmakers ... ..	...	4	6	2	...	...	12	Tax Collectors ... ..	1	4	9	...	2	...	16
Historiographers ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Teachers ... ..	2	51	5	14	54	...	126
Horse Trainers ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Tea Inspectors ... ..	1	1	...	1	...	...	3
Horticulturists ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	Tea Merchants... ..	5	1	...	4	1	...	11
Hospital Patients ... ..	...	89	...	...	...	...	89	Telegraphists ... ..	8	11	5	15	1	...	40
Hotel Runners ... ..	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	Telephone Engineers... ..	2	...	...	2	...	...	4
Inn and Hotel Keepers ... ..	2	13	2	2	2	...	21	Tortoise Shell Workers	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Insurance Agents' Staff	13	4	8	17	3	...	45	Tramway Officials ... ..	...	2	1	5	...	...	8
Interpreters ... ..	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	Translators ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Jewellers and Silversmiths	1	39	3	1	...	...	44	Travellers ... ..	9	16	1	1	...	...	27
Journalists ... ..	7	10	6	3	2	...	28	Trunk and Box Makers	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Judges ... ..	...	12	15	...	1	...	28	Undefined ... ..	22	190	31	52	21	2	318
Labourers ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	Undertakers ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Land and Estate Agents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Underwriters ... ..	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
Laundrymen ... ..	...	2	4	...	...	...	6	Unemployed ... ..	7	105	38	1	5	...	156
Lithographers ... ..	...	6	1	...	1	...	8	Veterinarians ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Livery Stable Keepers ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Watchmakers ... ..	...	7	1	32	...	...	40
Lodging House Keepers ... ..	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	Watchmen ... ..	42	33	37	...	18	37	167
Marine Officers ... ..	6	27	38	9	5	...	85	Wharfingers ... ..	...	...	7	...	...	15	22
Marine Superintendents	...	...	2	5	2	...	9								
Marine Surveyors ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	2								
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	377	1,340	648	542	347	38	3,252	<i>Total</i> ...	1,008	3,537	1,242	1,234	1,054	122	8,197

CENSUS OF THE CHINESE POPULATION OF SHANGHAI ON OCTOBER 16, 1915.

(Exclusive of the French Settlement.)

Period.	CENTRAL DISTRICT.				NORTHERN DISTRICT.				EASTERN DISTRICT.				WESTERN DISTRICT.				IN FOREIGN HONGS, HOUSES AND MILLS.				IN VILLAGES AND HUTS WITHIN LIMITS (not numbered or assessed).				IN SHIPPING AND BOATS.				GRAND TOTALS.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1915	77,627	32,747	31,049	141,423	61,866	42,588	47,098	151,562	57,850	38,754	42,352	138,956	42,406	32,494	32,374	107,274	21,015	7,504	4,649	33,168	15,328	10,257	11,187	36,772	8,096	1,278	1,872	11,246	284,188	165,632	170,581	620,401
1910	66,309	23,292	27,396	122,997	53,419	38,289	40,794	132,502	36,268	25,016	26,966	88,270	28,558	20,105	20,881	69,544	17,105	5,615	2,926	25,646	15,494	10,504	10,444	36,442	10,002	1,103	1,499	12,604	227,175	129,924	130,906	488,005
1905	66,167	27,625	26,507	120,289	53,064	37,240	40,095	130,399	30,873	20,710	22,020	73,609	27,889	18,928	19,283	66,100	8,574	2,166	1,718	12,458	16,077	10,718	10,708	37,503	9,883	1,045	1,430	12,358	212,517	118,432	121,767	452,716
1900	62,648	26,739	25,763	115,150	38,590	23,164	25,027	86,581	27,177	16,669	17,139	60,985	16,197	10,634	10,161	36,992	7,565	1,927	862	10,384	11,926	7,950	3,377	23,853	9,491	811	1,029	11,331	173,424	87,894	83,958	345,276
Hongkew Settlement.																																
	Males.		Females.		Children.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Children.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Children.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Children.		Total.	
1895	62,813	27,063	26,328	116,204	45,347	25,664	29,091	103,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,138	1,233	620	6,991	4,210	2,806	1,413	8,429	4,607	669	993	6,269	125,115	57,435	58,445	240,995
1890	52,368	24,108	22,243	98,719	20,680	10,388	13,367	44,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,571	916	626	7,113	5,761	3,290	2,469	11,520	4,583	614	1,145	9,342	88,963	39,316	39,850	168,129

CENSUS OF THE CHINESE POPULATION OF SHANGHAI ON OCTOBER 16, 1915.  
(Exclusive of the French Settlement.)

Provinces	CENTRAL DISTRICT.				NORTHERN DISTRICT.				EASTERN DISTRICT.				WESTERN DISTRICT.				GRAND TOTAL.				AGAINST GRAND TOTALS FOR			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	1910.	1905.	1895.	1890.				
Kiangsu	32,469	16,967	13,887	63,323	23,267	14,742	15,692	53,701	24,110	15,545	16,993	56,648	22,743	17,110	16,877	56,730	102,589	64,364	180,331	141,855	101,176	60,789		
Chekiang	27,521	10,470	10,526	48,517	22,106	15,777	16,699	54,582	27,063	18,874	20,321	66,258	12,425	9,662	9,762	31,849	89,115	54,788	168,761	134,033	100,419	77,533		
Kwangtung	4,664	1,210	1,632	7,706	10,026	8,205	10,583	28,814	2,492	1,711	2,237	6,446	769	515	507	1,851	17,951	11,641	39,366	54,559	33,561	31,290		
Anhui	3,753	902	1,254	5,909	1,708	802	867	3,377	1,269	786	891	2,856	1,252	1,152	925	3,329	7,982	3,642	3,847	15,471	5,263	4,320		
Hupei	1,569	512	467	2,548	648	416	399	1,463	888	517	558	1,963	824	576	623	2,023	3,929	2,021	2,047	7,997	3,353	4,744		
Chihli	1,334	573	612	2,519	452	313	321	1,086	187	179	157	523	1,210	871	1,002	3,083	3,183	1,936	2,092	7,211	4,623	4,674		
Fukien	845	383	727	1,955	451	380	459	1,290	238	162	205	605	405	409	411	1,311	2,029	1,334	1,802	5,165	2,134	3,858		
Shantung	1,321	304	321	1,946	412	247	274	933	428	228	254	910	578	401	390	1,369	2,729	1,180	1,239	5,158	2,197	2,863		
Kiangsi	1,055	436	432	1,923	710	408	412	1,530	295	163	166	624	454	408	404	1,276	2,524	1,415	1,414	5,353	1,488	2,659		
Honan	429	146	156	731	298	180	207	685	133	83	100	316	291	228	230	743	1,151	637	693	2,481	832	773		
Szechuen	780	189	193	1,162	335	185	218	708	205	124	114	443	339	273	319	931	1,629	771	844	3,244	972	1,233		
Shansi	484	148	162	794	291	188	205	684	98	67	68	233	157	117	150	424	1,030	520	585	2,135	704	785		
Hunan	542	128	135	805	351	167	193	711	177	104	140	421	323	283	255	861	1,393	682	723	2,798	680	1,266		
Kweichow	87	44	41	172	157	113	110	380	38	30	34	102	112	92	86	296	394	279	271	944	469	723		
Shensi	301	93	85	479	196	144	115	455	76	50	54	186	114	94	102	316	667	381	356	1,424	630	688		
Kuangsi	203	86	97	386	208	144	146	498	62	43	64	169	130	147	134	411	603	420	411	1,464	587	619		
Yunnan	165	71	66	292	160	97	104	361	45	44	39	128	98	78	68	244	498	290	267	1,025	407	602		
Kansu	105	85	66	256	120	90	94	304	46	44	47	137	82	78	69	223	353	297	276	926	516	393		
In Foreign Houses, Houses, Mills, etc.	77,627	32,747	31,049	141,423	61,866	42,598	47,098	151,562	57,850	38,754	42,352	138,956	42,406	32,494	32,371	107,274	239,749	146,593	152,873	539,215	413,313	390,897		
In Villages and Huts	5,686	524	407	6,617	4,002	1,808	868	6,178	5,176	3,602	2,106	10,884	6,151	2,070	1,268	9,489	21,015	7,504	4,649	33,168	25,646	12,458		
In Shipping and Boats	967	94	508	1,569	3,133	315	393	3,841	1,426	401	482	2,312	2,570	465	489	3,524	8,096	10,257	11,187	36,772	30,442	37,603		
Totals	84,280	33,365	31,954	149,600	69,001	44,221	48,559	161,581	69,898	46,232	48,029	164,159	61,009	41,814	42,229	145,052	284,188	165,632	170,581	620,401	488,005	452,716		
Against Totals for 1910	75,343	30,050	28,288	133,681	58,532	39,587	41,689	139,808	48,380	31,761	30,930	111,071	44,920	28,526	30,019	103,465	227,177	129,924	130,906	488,005				
" 1905	73,205	28,393	27,224	128,822	56,368	37,939	40,921	135,221	41,394	25,000	25,093	91,597	41,550	27,100	28,419	97,061	212,517	118,482	121,767	452,716				
" 1900	70,935	27,513	26,531	124,979	42,645	24,630	25,831	95,106	33,406	19,894	18,686	71,896	26,438	15,947	12,910	55,295	173,424	87,894	88,968	345,276				
" 1895	70,679	28,182	27,583	126,444	54,436	29,253	30,862	114,551									125,115	57,435	58,445	240,905				
" 1890	61,176	25,140	23,743	110,059	27,787	14,176	16,107	58,070									88,963	39,316	39,850	168,129				



## MUNICIPAL STAFF.

### WAR SERVICE.

*Volunteer Corps.*—Lt. Col. R. N. Bray temporarily relinquished command of the Corps on March 22 and proceeded to Europe in order to perform military duty. Staff Sergeants-Major J. R. Taylor and S. Rabone were permitted to return to their regiments on August 9, and October 31, respectively.

During the year the following additional members of the Staff have availed themselves of the provisions of the arrangement contained in Order No. 3797.

*Police Force.*—Mr. C. G. Kirk, Chief Detective Officer, Mr. F. L. Wainwright, Cadet ; Sub-Inspector C. Mills ; Sergeants H. J. Beach, P. Dowding, W. D. McGillivray, T. H. Odey and W. McSwiney ; Acting-Sergeant E. F. Walker ; Constables W. M. Calder, R. Conduit, W. J. Elliott, P. J. Heckford, A. D. Hendry, J. W. F. Mackenzie, A. Peters and A. D. Trowell.

*Health Department.*—Messrs. F. G. C. Walker, Assistant in the Health Office ; H. Bland, Inspector and W. W. Melville, Assistant Inspector.

*Public Works Department.*—Messrs. J. E. Needham, Chief Assistant Engineer ; H. E. Pollard, Assistant Engineer ; R. L. Wall, Architectural Assistant ; A. Scougall, killed in action, and H. E. Jones, District Inspectors and W. Fletcher, Temporary Assistant Inspector.

*Electricity Department.*—Messrs. R. A. Williams, Consumers' Engineer ; F. G. Payne, Chief Mechanical Assistant ; H. McAdam, Clerical Assistant ; M. Conlon and W. G. Green, Collectors ; A. Mitchell, Shift Engineer and T. Murphy, Meter Reader. Mr. W. J. C. Budd, Chief Clerk, was killed in action.

*Educational Department.*—Messrs. W. D. Anderson, Assistant Master, Thomas Hanbury School for Boys ; S. Rayner, Assistant Master, Public School for Chinese and F. C. Millington, Assistant Master, Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.

*Finance Department.*—Mr. T. H. Hutchison, Clerical Assistant.

*Tax Office.*—Mr. E. Mellows, Tax Collector.

*Secretariat.*—Mr. R. F. Barff, Assistant.

The difficulty of engaging new employes from home, and the financial loss thereby incurred, rendered it imperative that the conditions regarding voluntary war service outlined in last year's Report should be amended in respect to recently engaged employes. The following general order was accordingly issued on November 26 :—

*Order No. 4090.*—The terms of Order No. 3797 will not be applicable except under unusual circumstances, and subject to the Council's special consideration, to employes who have entered the Service since January 1, 1915.

### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Upon relinquishment of the duties of Commandant by Lt. Col. Bray on March 22, Major Trueman assumed command of the Corps. His appointment to the rank of temporary Major whilst in command, in substitution for the local rank of Major, was notified in the London Gazette of July 7, as follows :—

MEMORANDA.—Major Thomas Edwin Trueman, Shanghai Volunteers, to be temporary Major whilst commanding that Force. Dated March 22, 1915.

Sergeant-Major J. R. Taylor was permitted to return to his regiment on August 9, and was succeeded by Quartermaster-Sergeant S. Rabone who was promoted to the rank of Sergeant-Major. Mr. W. T. Rose was temporarily transferred from the Tax Office and appointed Acting Quartermaster Sergeant. Subsequently on October 13, Sergeant Major S. Rabone was also permitted to return to his regiment and negotiations with the War Office resulted in the secondment of Sergeants G. Smith, Northamptonshire Regiment, and S. Wise, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to fill the vacancies thus created.

### FIRE BRIGADE.

Mr. H. Upton was appointed Clerical Assistant.



**POLICE.**

Mr. R. M. J. Martin, Assistant Superintendent, proceeded home on leave on August 9, and leave was granted to Inspector Dewing and to 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 2 Acting Sergeants and 2 Constables. 3 Acting Sergeants were promoted to be Sergeants, and 1 Sergeant and 1 Constable were transferred for duty at the Mixed Court. The rank of Plain Clothes Constable was abolished on July 1.

The services of Sub-Inspector C. Craig, 3 Sergeants, 1 Acting Sergeant and 12 Constables terminated for various reasons, and one recruit was engaged locally. In the Gaol Staff, Warder E. Alderson was granted home leave and P. Kanazashi, Office Assistant, succeeded J. Williamson, whose services terminated.

**HEALTH DEPARTMENT.**

The services of Assistant Inspectors G. R. Arthur, F. Ehrenfeldt and A. Hardiman, and of Sanitary Overseers I. Gires and N. C. Anderson, terminated. Messrs. R. W. Burton and D. H. Wallace were appointed Assistant Inspectors, the service of the latter being subsequently terminated, while Messrs. G. Mingozi and F. Druen were temporarily engaged as Sanitary Overseers. Leave was granted to Inspector H. Bland and Assistant Inspectors D. P. W. Jones and G. J. Turnbull.

Mrs. Garton-Stone was appointed Matron of the Mokanshan Sanatorium; Miss M. M. Murphy, Matron of the Isolation Hospital for Chinese was granted nine months leave of absence.

In the nursing staff 10 nurses were engaged and the services of an equal number terminated.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

Leave was granted to Messrs. J. E. Needham, Chief Assistant Engineer and W. E. Sauer, Chief Surveying Assistant, and to one District Inspector, and the services of one 2nd Assistant Engineer, 2 Assistant Inspectors and one Overseer terminated.

Temporary Surveying Assistant C. F. Laessoe and Junior Surveying Assistant A. C. B. Craddock were promoted to be 2nd Assistant Engineers, and Assistant Inspectors H. Fitzgcorge, J. Lamont and P. Ryan to be Inspectors. 4 Assistant District Inspectors were engaged.

Overseer D. J. Stuart Murray was transferred for duty at the Pingchiao Quarry, vice District Inspector J. Pringle transferred for duty at the Concreteware Yard; Mr. R. R. Crooks was appointed Park Keeper at the Hongkew Recreation Ground. In the clerical staff, Mr. J. O. L. Martin succeeded Mr. W. de Rijke whose services were terminated.

**ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.**

The services of one Shift Engineer and a Mains Foreman terminated. The following appointments were made:—Messrs. J. C. O’Kane, R. Peden and A. A. Malcolm, Shift Engineers; H. Perry, Mains Foreman, J. D. M. Pringle, Assistant Storekeeper, A. E. Knibb, Showroom Assistant, and J. R. Lee, Collector.

Leave was granted to Messrs. W. J. Williams, Chief Electrical Assistant; F. G. Payne, Chief Mechanical Assistant; R. A. Williams, Consumers’ Engineer and V. Olsen, Chief Meter Tester, and to Shift Engineer A. Mitchell, and Showroom Assistant S. T. N. Rocksberg.

In the clerical staff the services of Assistant E. Burrows terminated and 3 Assistants, Messrs. J. H. Eldridge, S. M. Gidley and T. H. Harden were engaged.

**BAND.**

Leave was granted to Musicians J. Alinsod, G. Fernando and Q. Ignacio.

**EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.**

*Public School.*—On the Boys’ Side leave was granted to Mr. R. Ross, Assistant Master, and Mrs. F. L. Garner, Assistant Mistress, and the following appointments were made:—Messrs. B. J. Wilden-Hart and W. E. Hayward, Assistant Masters, and Mrs. M. Lamont, Temporary Assistant Mistress; the services of the first and last named were subsequently terminated.

On the Girls’ Side leave was granted to Mrs. E. Murray-Smith, Assistant Mistress. Miss D. Simon and Miss L. J. Backlar were appointed Assistant Mistresses and Miss F. Macgregor, Student Mistress, while the services of Miss M. Mercer, and Miss M. Dunne, Assistant Mistresses, were terminated.

*Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home.*—On the Boys' Side, Miss B. Harding and Miss A. P. Thomson were appointed Assistant Mistresses and the following temporary appointments were also made. Mr. J. A. Jackson, Assistant Master, and Miss A. M. Cochrane, Miss W. Murray-Kidd and Mrs. W. Maughan, Assistant Mistresses. The services of the three last named terminated during the year.

On the Girls' Side the services of Miss McLaurin terminated, and Miss H. Rees was appointed Temporary Assistant Mistress.

*Public School for Chinese.*—Mr. T. G. Baillie was appointed Assistant Master and the following temporary appointments were also made. Mr. A. E. S. Thompson, Assistant Master, and Miss M. L. Barbor, Assistant Mistress; the services of the former terminated during the year:—Mr. R. F. Kirk, Assistant Master was transferred to the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese on December 6.

*Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.*—Six months' leave was granted to the Headmaster, Mr. R. G. Dowie, from April 5, Mr. F. C. Millington was appointed Assistant Master and Mr. R. F. Kirk, transferred from the Public School for Chinese, joined the staff.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

During the year leave was granted to Mr. J. C. Bosustow, Deputy Treasurer, and to Messrs. L. D. Lemaire and T. H. Hutchison, Assistants. Messrs. G. O. Jackson, D. L. Twomey and S. J. Williams were engaged as additional Assistants, the two last temporarily.

## SECRETARIAT.

Two and a half months' special leave was granted to Mr. J. B. Mackinnon, Senior Assistant Secretary from May 18. On October 13, Mr. W. E. Leveson, Secretary, proceeded home on leave, and Mr. Mackinnon acts as Secretary to the Council. Mr. N. O. Liddell was appointed an Assistant Secretary and Messrs. H. J. D. Lowe, E. T. Nash and T. L. Rawsthorne were engaged as Junior Assistants.

In the Tax Office, Mr. F. A. Sampson, Assistant Overseer of Taxes, and Collectors E. Zillig and C. R. Greenberg were granted leave; the services of the last named, as also of Collectors T. O'Hare and I. Konsberg terminated and the vacancies thus created were filled by J. H. Inwood, E. H. Solly and D. Sullivan. In August, Mr. W. T. Rose, Collector, was transferred to be Acting Quartermaster Sergeant to the Volunteer Corps; Mr. T. Watanabe was appointed Japanese Tax Collector.

The following return shows the personnel of the Municipal Foreign Staff on January 1, 1916, with the dates of expiry of agreements where existing:—

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
—	—	—	—
<b>VOLUNTEER CORPS.</b>			
Commandant	(Lt.-Col. R. N. Bray)	Sep 29 1913	
Quartermaster	(E. C. Fry)	Aug 7 1914	Aug 6 1917
Acting Quartermaster Sergeant	W. T. Rose	Mar 16 1910	Mar 15 1916
<b>FIRE BRIGADE.</b>			
Chief Officer	M. W. Pett	Nov 16 1912	Dec 23 1918
Departmental Engineer	H. Lent	Mar 24 1909	Dec 31 1916
Clerical Assistant	H. Upton	Mar 1 1915	Feb 28 1918
<b>POLICE FORCE.</b>			
Captain-Superintendent	K. J. McEuen	Apl 19 1900	Sep 15 1916
Deputy Superintendent	Capt. A. H. Hilton-Johnson	Apl 15 1908	Sep 15 1916
Assistant Superintendent	Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	May 1 1907	Sep 30 1917
do.	R. M. J. Martin	Nov 10 1905	Sep 30 1916
do.	M. O. Springfield	do.	Dec 19 1917
Chief Detective Officer	(C. G. Kirk)	Nov 9 1910	Nov 8 1917
Legal Assistant	K. E. Newman	Jan 9 1914	Feb 16 1917

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Cadet	(K. M. Bourne)	Jun 12 1914	Jul 19 1917
do.	(F. L. Wainwright)	Jun 12 1914	July 19 1917
Chief Inspector	J. Ramsay	Aug 31 1883	Aug 30 1918
do.	T. M. Wilson	Sep 20 1883	Mar 14 1917
Chief Detective Inspector	W. Armstrong	Aug 1 1893	Jul 31 1918
1st Class Inspector	J. Bourke	Nov 16 1886	Feb 25 1916
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 1 1889	Jan 31 1918
do.	C. Dewing	Mar 25 1901	Mar 24 1918
do.	W. R. Kinipple	Jul 10 1903	Aug 16 1918
do.	E. H. Lynch	Aug 7 1895	May 15 1918
do.	J. McGregor	Mar 19 1891	Feb 24 1916
2nd Class Inspector	A. Eek	Jan 9 1893	Oct 4 1918
do.	T. W. Spottiswoode	Dec 1 1896	Aug 26 1916
do.	G. W. Merrison	Jun 14 1899	Mar 6 1917
do.	G. Johnston	Sep 14 1896	Oct 25 1916
3rd Class Inspector	M. Fitzgibbon	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1917
do.	T. I. Vaughan	Nov 16 1900	Nov 15 1917
do.	J. O'Toole	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1917
Sub-Inspector	W. H. Howell	May 17 1900	Mar 14 1918
do.	W. G. Brown	Feb 21 1899	Dec 29 1916
do.	J. Burnside	Dec 27 1900	Dec 26 1917
do.	M. Gibson	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1917
do.	R. C. Aiers	May 17 1900	Mar 18 1918
do.	J. E. Wheeler	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1918
do.	A. McGregor	Jul 17 1902	Jul 16 1916
do.	P. W. Reeves	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1918
do.	J. Coll	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1917
do.	T. Kerrigan	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1917
do.	S. C. Young	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1916
do.	J. Dee	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1917
do.	(C. Mills)	Jul 17 1903	
do.	W. Brewster	Jul 22 1905	Jul 21 1917
do.	J. Cruickshank	do.	do.
1st Class Sergeant	J. Campbell	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1916
do.	C. Maguire	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1917
do.	J. Shaw	Oct 24 1903	Oct 23 1918
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 7 1902	Dec 22 1917
do.	S. Costelloe	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1918
do.	T. Crookdake	Feb 2 1906	Mar 12 1918
do.	P. J. Doylend	Mar 23 1903	Mar 22 1918
do.	A. J. Ferguson	Oct 31 1905	Dec 8 1917
do.	(W. McSwiney)	Apl 28 1905	Jun 5 1917
do.	W. Moore	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1917
do.	W. Whiting	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1917
do.	T. H. Steele	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1918
do.	(A. F. Grimble)	Jul 5 1906	
do.	P. Lavelle	Apl 9 1906	Apl 8 1918
do.	P. J. Dunne	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1918
do.	T. Foley	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1918
do.	M. Ganley	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1918
do.	(M. O'Regan)	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1916
do.	J. A. Mackenzie	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1918
do.	J. Hamilton	Sep 29 1906	Dec 4 1918
do.	T. Brown	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1916
do.	J. Colter	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1916
do.	T. P. Givens	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	G. Hermitage	Nov 16 1905	Nov 15 1917
do.	J. F. Prosser	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1916
do.	J. Sullivan	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1916

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
—	—	—	—
1st Class Sergeant	T. Elliot	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1916
do.	(E. R. Engley)	Nov 3 1906	
do.	C. Hamilton	Sept 29 1906	Dec 4 1918
do.	W. Jones	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1916
do.	James Mackenzie	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1916
do.	T. McKenna	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	J. Rush	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1916
do.	G. Sale	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	C. H. Taylor	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	J. Wilson	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1916
do.	J. W. Prince	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1916
do.	J. Anderson	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1917
do.	W. E. Fairbairn	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1916
do.	C. Hepburn	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	F. Langford	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1917
do.	C. Morris	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	J. Sinclair	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1917
do.	W. C. Woodfield	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	J. F. W. Milne	do.	do.
do.	G. R. Welch	Apl 25 1908	Jan 16 1917
do.	A. G. Long	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	C. H. Lilley	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1917
do.	J. H. Tait	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1917
do.	G. Holt	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	G. Morgan	Nov 22 1907	Nov 21 1916
do.	H. E. Peck	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1917
do.	I. C. Kiloh	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1917
2nd Class Sergeant	(A. J. P. Coghlan)	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	(W. W. Kay)	do.	do.
do.	G. McKay	do.	do.
do.	R. Wilson	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1917
do.	(E. L. Gladwish)	do.	do.
do.	W. Abbott	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	M. L. Baillie	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1917
do.	J. A. Nield	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1917
do.	A. Paterson	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1917
do.	B. J. Selvey	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1917
do.	A. J. Emery	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1916
do.	(W. D. McGillivray)	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1918
do.	P. Curtin	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1917
do.	T. Dunue	do.	do.
do.	(P. Dowding)	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1917
do.	W. McGillivray	Oct 9 1909	Nov 26 1918
do.	C. Powell	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1917
do.	F. Shipley	do.	do.
do.	E. Ring	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1918
do.	J. Hunter	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1917
do.	W. H. Coles	Oct 9 1909	Nov 26 1918
do.	P. S. Page	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1917
do.	R. Ockwell	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1918
do.	A. Mackintosh	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
3rd Class Sergeant	(J. Ross)	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1917
do.	C. McGillivray	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1918
do.	(D. McInnes)	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1917
do.	L. E. Todd	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1917
do.	(H. J. Beach)	Oct 9 1909	
do.	W. Spark	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1917
do.	R. J. Crouch	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1917
do.	(T. H. Odey)	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1916



Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
3rd Class Sergeant	T. Robertson	Mar 25 1911	May 17 1917
do.	G. Gilbert	May 7 1910	Jun 19 1916
do.	J. G. Adams	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1917
do.	S. H. Rawlings	do.	do.
do.	G. S. Dovey	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1917
do.	W. Robertson	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1917
do.	D. J. Webb	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1917
Acting Sergeant	(E. F. Walker)	Mar 10 1910	Apl 27 1919
do.	(C. E. Beale)	Jun 4 1910	Jul 19 1916
do.	J. Griffin	Nov 5 1910	Dec 23 1916
do.	(G. W. Bradish)	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1917
do.	W. Champney	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1917
do.	F. E. Leary	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1916
do.	J. R. Malone	Jun 4 1910	Jul 19 1919
do.	(E. E. Pilbeam)	Sept 9 1910	Oct 16 1916
do.	G. Sadler	Sept 9 1910	Oct 16 1916
do.	J. A. Freeman	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1917
do.	P. Keane	Sept 5 1911	Oct 24 1917
do.	C. W. Higgs	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1917
do.	F. C. Bridger	Aug 26 1911	Oct 9 1917
do.	D. Ginnane	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1918
do.	J. Mason	Sep 14 1912	Oct 27 1918
1st Class Constable	(C. Burnie)	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1917
do.	B. Keating	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1916
do.	J. Village	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1917
do.	G. H. Hall	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1917
do.	W. Rousell	Mar 25 1911	May 17 1917
do.	(W. J. Elliott)	Aug 26 1911	Oct 9 1917
do.	F. G. Pascall	do.	do.
do.	T. S. Fry	Sep 5 1911	Oct 24 1917
do.	J. Rowan	do.	do.
do.	A. S. Sullivan	do.	do.
do.	J. G. Murdoch	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1918
do.	A. O'Dwyer	do.	do.
do.	J. A. Quayle	do.	do.
do.	J. Sullivan	do.	do.
do.	H. Young	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1919
do.	C. Doyle	Sep 14 1912	Oct 27 1918
do.	T. J. Fitzpatrick	do.	do.
do.	J. Lawson	do.	do.
do.	E. C. Rock	do.	do.
do.	M. Fitzpatrick	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1918
2nd Class Constable	(J. F. Gabbutt)	Sep 14 1912	
do.	(W. J. Russell)	do.	
do.	H. Schmidt	Feb 12 1913	May 11 1916
do.	W. T. Bartlett	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1916
do.	(N. J. Bournes)	do.	do.
do.	(W. M. Calder)	do.	do.
do.	M. J. Colleary	do.	do.
do.	A. E. Franklin	do.	do.
do.	A. Groves	do.	do.
do.	D. Hayes	do.	do.
do.	B. Hemingway	do.	do.
do.	(T. Howarth)	do.	do.
do.	M. E. Ashley	May 7 1914	Jun 19 1917
do.	H. Clay	do.	do.
do.	C. J. Curtis	do.	do.
do.	J. T. A. Dixon	do.	do.
do.	A. Eite	do.	do.
do.	A. J. Knight	do.	do.

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
2nd Class Constable	A. D. Macmillan	May 7 1914	Jun 19 1917
do.	E. W. Jenner	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1916
do.	V. Meade	do.	do.
do.	F. Mitchell	do.	do.
do.	E. W. Overson	do.	do.
do.	E. Ritchie	do.	do.
do.	R. W. Yorke	do.	do.
do.	H. C. Pelling	May 7 1914	Jun 19 1917
do.	(P. J. Heckford)	Jun 7 1914	Jun 20 1917
do.	V. Bolitho	May 10 1913	Jan 22 1916
do.	C. J. Bull	do.	do.
do.	(R. Conduit)	do.	do.
do.	H. J. Jefferson	do.	do.
do.	J. J. Kilkenny	do.	do.
do.	W. A. L. Palmer	do.	do.
do.	(A. Peters)	do.	do.
do.	J. Robertson	do.	do.
do.	W. B. Smith	do.	do.
do.	F. A. Treacher	do.	do.
do.	N. White	do.	do.
do.	(A. D. Hendry)	do.	do.
do.	R. Shellswell	do.	do.
do.	C. Schooler	May 7 1914	Jun 19 1917
do.	J. B. Clissold	Jan 24 1914	Mar 9 1917
do.	M. Hanrahan	do.	do.
do.	W. Howells	do.	do.
do.	J. Knight	do.	do.
do.	W. J. MacDermott	do.	do.
do.	C. W. Morgan	do.	do.
do.	J. R. Vousden	do.	do.
do.	J. Watson	do.	do.
do.	J. Withers	do.	do.
3rd Class Constable	(J. W. Litt)	May 10 1913	Jun 22 1916
do.	(R. A. Orr)	do.	do.
do.	(E. Fearn)	Jan 24 1914	Mar 9 1917
do.	(A. A. V. Scudamore)	do.	do.
do.	(J. F. Lovell)	Mar 1 1914	Mar 15 1917
do.	(E. A. Eva)	May 7 1914	Jun 19 1917
do.	(J. W. F. Mackenzie)	do.	do.
do.	(C. G. Phillips)	do.	do.
do.	(F. C. Stubbings)	do.	do.
do.	(A. D. Trowell)	do.	do.
Probationary Constable	(A. M. Cameron)	Sep 15 1914	
Head Gaoler	C. Weatherhead	Dec 28 1901	Dec 27 1916
Assistant Gaoler	R. Sims	Jan 6 1905	Feb 13 1917
Senior Warder	D. McKenzie	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1918
do.	M. Hally	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1917
do.	J. F. Franklin	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1917
1st Class Warder	R. C. Blyton	Jul 10 1909	Aug 9 1918
do.	H. Radford	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1916
do.	H. Champney	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1917
do.	F. J. Miles	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1917
do.	(F. Reuter)	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1917
do.	F. Buckingham	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1917
do.	F. Down	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1917
do.	(A. H. Chamberlain)	Mar 25 1911	May 17 1917
do.	V. G. Westwood	Aug 26 1911	Oct 9 1917
2nd Class Warder	J. W. Jackson	Aug 27 1910	Oct 13 1916
do.	E. Alderson	Sep 9 1910	Oct 16 1919
do.	W. C. Grant	Sep 9 1910	Oct 16 1916

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
3rd Class Warder	(J. Reynolds)	Sep 14 1912	
Office Assistant	P. K. Kanazashi	Apl 26 1915	
Japanese Interpreter	Motoaki Nakai	Apl 1 1909	Aug 31 1917
do.	Suzyezo Nakagawa	do.	do.
do.	Tsunasaki Maruyama	Aug 13 1910	Oct 31 1917

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Health Officer	A. Stanley, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H.	Feb 11 1898	Dec 31 1917
Assistant Health Officer	A. Moore, M.D. (Dub.), D.P.H., D.T.M.	Jan 10 1902	Jan 9 1917
2nd Assistant Health Officer	C. N. Davis, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H., D.T.M.	Jan 17 1908	Feb 24 1917
Assistant	(F. G. C. Walker, A.I.C.)	Aug 3 1905	Sep 10 1917
do.	E. O. Wilson	Aug 27 1909	Oct 2 1918
Inspector	(H. Bland)	May 26 1904	May 25 1916
do.	C. Hill	Mar 8 1900	Apl 16 1918
do.	E. Kilner	Aug 21 1902	Sep 30 1917
do.	F. J. W. Melville	May 1 1906	Jun 30 1916
Assistant Inspector	F. W. Ambrose	Jul 10 1911	Jul 9 1917
do.	R. W. Burton	Mar 5 1915	Mar 4 1918
do.	(A. J. Castle)	Jan 1 1914	Dec 31 1916
do.	C. Champion	Mar 1 1891	Dec 31 1918
do.	W. J. Dean	May 16 1900	Dec 31 1918
do.	J. S. Graham	Oct 1 1911	Dec 31 1918
do.	G. B. Haines	Jun 1 1913	Aug 31 1916
do.	C. Houghton	Jun 9 1899	Jun 8 1916
do.	D. P. W. Jones	Apl 1 1910	Mar 31 1916
do.	(W. R. O. W. Melville)	Jun 7 1911	Jun 6 1917
do.	M. A. Popp	Mar 13 1911	Mar 12 1917
do.	B. T. Prideaux	Sep 10 1907	Dec 31 1918
do.	H. V. Starling	Oct 3 1905	Dec 31 1918
do.	W. J. Terrill	Jul 1 1906	
do.	G. J. Turnbull	Apl 1 1910	Mar 31 1916
do.	P. Veit	May 26 1911	Dec 31 1918
do.	A. Watson	Mar 23 1903	Dec 31 1918
Sanitary Overseer	G. Mingozzi	Mar 26 1915	
do.	F. Drüen	Mar 26 1915	
Japanese Interpreter	Tokichi Torigoye	May 1 1913	
Matron, Victoria Nursing Home	Miss E. Summerskill	Aug 30 1907	Aug 31 1918
do. Isolation Hospital	Miss A. Bradford	Aug 7 1902	Sep 16 1917
do. Isolation Hospital for Chinese	Miss M. M. Murphy	Nov 11 1904	Dec 20 1916
Matron, Mokanshan Sanatorium	Mrs. M. Garton Stone	Dec 12 1914	Dec 11 1917
Nurse	Miss M. B. Bathgate	May 3 1914	May 17 1917
do.	Miss M. Buchanan	Sep 18 1915	Oct 30 1918
do.	Miss G. L. Burgell	Oct 23 1914	Oct 22 1917
do.	Miss M. E. Burton	Jun 22 1913	Jul 6 1916
do.	Miss M. I. Clarke	Jul 10 1914	Aug 21 1917
do.	Miss A. W. Cochrane	Jun 27 1913	Aug 3 1916
do.	Miss S. A. Cockshaw	Jan 15 1914	Jan 14 1917
do.	Miss E. Crawford	Jan 9 1914	Feb 16 1917
do.	Miss D. M. Dalton	Jul 25 1913	Aug 31 1916
do.	Miss E. L. Firbank	Jan 9 1914	Feb 16 1917
do.	Miss M. S. A. Grimes	Apl 24 1908	May 31 1917
do.	Miss H. Johnson	Mar 22 1914	Apl 6 1917
do.	Miss S. Irving	Jul 9 1915	Jul 8 1918
do.	Miss L. Herrenberg	Jul 25 1913	Aug 31 1916
do.	Miss M. Hirata	Feb 15 1912	
do.	Miss C. Hutton	Apl 28 1905	Apl 24 1918
do.	Miss T. Macdonald	Mar 16 1915	Mar 15 1918
do.	Miss G. Morriss	Oct 23 1914	Oct 22 1917
do.	Miss E. Norsworthy	Feb 18 1915	Feb 17 1918

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Nurse	Miss B. Phillips	Jun 28 1914	Jul 12 1917
do.	Miss E. Rice	May 3 1914	May 17 1917
do.	Miss E. McNelly	Mar 7 1913	Apr 13 1916
do.	Miss F. H. Saunders	Sep 18 1915	Oct 30 1918
do.	Miss E. Stillwell	Jun 28 1914	Jul 12 1917
do.	Miss E. J. Swinton	Dec 1 1913	Nov 30 1916
do.	Mrs. E. Thomas	Jun 21 1907	Jul 28 1916
do.	Miss A. A. Thomlinson	Mar 22 1914	Apl 6 1917
do.	Miss E. Tucker	Jun 22 1913	Jul 6 1916
do.	Miss A. A. P. Zagallo	Sep 22 1911	Oct 29 1917
Assistant Nurse	Miss A. Harding	Apl 25 1906	Apl 24 1918
Probationer	Miss E. Horne	Aug 1 1913	Jul 31 1916
do.	Miss M. Howell	Jan 1 1915	Dec 31 1917
do.	Miss M. Macdonald	Dec 6 1915	
do.	Miss F. Taylor	Feb 1 1915	Feb 10 1918
Attendant, Victoria Nursing Home	G. Macdonald	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1916
Female Attendant, Mental Ward	Mrs. A. M. Corti	Dec 1 1915	
Custodian, Isolation Hospital	W. Palmer	Nov 3 1910	May 31 1916

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

Engineer and Surveyor	C. H. Godfrey, M. Inst. C.E.	Dec 10 1897	Nov 28 1918
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor	C. Harpur	Jul 25 1902	Dec 31 1918
Chief Assistant Engineer	(J. E. Needham)	Dec 2 1904	Jan 3 1917
Assistant Engineer	F. G. Helsby, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	Apl 19 1907	May 19 1916
2nd Assistant Engineer	(H. E. Pollard, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.)	Jul 21 1907	Aug 13 1916
do.	(M. H. Shorto, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.)	Oct 21 1912	
do.	C. J. Laessoe	Jun 8 1914	May 31 1918
do.	A. C. B. Craddock	Sep 5 1912	Sep 4 1918
Engineering Assistant	J. B. Johns	Apl 24 1907	Apl 23 1916
do.	C. Lüthy	May 1 1909	Apl 30 1918
Chief Architectural Assistant	R. C. Turner	Mar 11 1904	Apl 13 1916
Architectural Assistant	R. C. Young	Nov 22 1907	Dec 30 1916
do.	(R. L. Wall, A.R.I.B.A.)	Apl 21 1913	May 4 1916
Chief Surveying Assistant	W. E. Sauer	Oct 22 1903	Feb 28 1918
Surveying Assistant	P. Ayres	Jan 21 1914	Jul 6 1917
do.	F. P. Bartley	Oct 18 1906	Nov 23 1918
do.	C. Cazier	Nov 17 1914	
do.	A. J. Clements	Nov 20 1911	Nov 19 1917
do.	(A. F. Gimson, B. Sc. Lond.)	Apl 21 1913	May 4 1916
do.	L. W. D. Hoffman	Jun 10 1907	Dec 31 1918
do.	L. J. Hughes	Jan 15 1914	Jun 28 1917
do.	A. Loonis	Oct 7 1914	
do.	E. McIntyre	Jun 15 1914	Jun 28 1917
do.	W. A. L. Pardoe	Apl 21 1913	May 4 1916
do.	G. H. Rendall	May 18 1902	Dec 31 1917
do.	R. P. Roberts	Apl 1 1914	Mar 31 1917
do.	R. E. Scatchard	Feb 16 1906	Mar 25 1918
do.	G. Stevens	Sep 24 1914	
do.	T. W. R. Wilson	Apl 15 1907	Apl 15 1916
Building Surveyor	H. Ross	Oct 24 1904	Oct 5 1917
Chief Clerk	A. Diercking	Dec 1 1899	Dec 31 1918
Clerical Assistant	W. Harvey	Oct 1 1914	Sep 30 1917
do.	G. T. Symons	Dec 1 1909	Nov 30 1918
do.	T. Thurnheer	Jul 1 1903	Jun 30 1918
Junior Clerk	(T. R. Evans)	Nov 6 1913	
do.	J. O. L. Martin	Jul 1 1915	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss G. McInnes	Feb 1 1905	Jan 31 1917
do.	Miss A. Scott	Mar 1 1911	



Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces	D. MacGregor	Jan 22 1904	Feb 28 1916
Assistant do.	W. H. Etterley	Sep 9 1910	Oct 17 1916
Park Keeper	R. R. Crooks	Mar 1 1915	Feb 28 1918
Clerk-of-Works	J. Eitter	Mar 1 1882	Dec 31 1917
do.	W. A. B. Leach	Sep 18 1902	Oct 28 1917
do.	L. Spiegler	Nov 9 1914	Nov 8 1917
Overseer, Pingchiao Quarry	D. J. Stuart-Murray	Sep 15 1909	Dec 31 1917
Assistant Inspector do.	W. V. Field	Sep 17 1910	Sep 16 1916
District Inspector, Concreteware Yard	J. Pringle	Mar 11 1911	
District Inspector	W. J. Bidgood	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1917
do.	(A. T. Gray)	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1917
do.	R. J. Harris	Apl 1 1912	Dec 31 1918
do.	W. S. Hibbard	Oct 10 1906	Sep 30 1917
do.	(H. E. Jones)	May 13 1907	
do.	M. MacLennan	Nov 1 1906	
do.	H. Schultz	May 28 1884	Dec 31 1917
do.	A. R. Scott	Sep 2 1912	Oct 31 1918
do.	A. R. White	Jun 1 1908	
do.	H. Fitzgeorge	Sep 15 1914	Sep 14 1917
do.	J. Lamont	do.	do.
do.	P. Ryan	Dec 16 1913	Mar 15 1917
Assistant District Inspector	(W. Fletcher)	May 8 1915	
do.	J. Malcolm	Nov 21 1914	
do.	P. A. Russell	Dec 16 1913	Mar 15 1917
do.	(F. O. R. Turner)	Oct 1 1913	Sep 30 1916
do.	J. Weidman	Aug 1 1915	
do.	B. Jacono	Dec 23 1915	
Overseer	E. Brown	Oct 3 1908	Dec 31 1918
Custodian, Town Hall	W. J. Roberts	Feb 15 1881	

**ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.**

Electrical Engineer	T. H. U. Aldridge, M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E.	Mar 21 1901	Apl 30 1916
Deputy do.	A. H. Blagden, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.	May 15 1902	Jun 22 1917
Chief Electrical Assistant	W. J. Williams, A.M.I.E.E.	May 29 1911	May 28 1917
Chief Mechanical Assistant	(F. G. Payne, A.M.I.Mech.E.)	Jul 8 1904	Aug 14 1916
Consumers' Engineer	(R. A. Williams, B.Sc. (Wales) A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.)	May 22 1910	Jun 6 1916
Station Superintendent, Fearon Road	W. E. Nops	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1917
Foreman Mechanic	P. B. Critchley	Aug 27 1903	Aug 26 1917
2nd Foreman Mechanic	A. Wright	Sep 23 1907	Sep 22 1916
Shift Engineer	N. Bowey	Jan 12 1913	Jan 26 1916
do.	J. J. Brooks	Nov 13 1914	Nov 12 1917
do.	A. D. Buchanan	Jan 12 1913	Jan 26 1916
do.	S. T. Clarke	May 24 1912	May 23 1918
do.	C. W. Glover	Oct 27 1914	Oct 26 1917
do.	C. Knight	Jul 25 1913	Aug 10 1916
do.	A. A. Malcolm	Mar 1 1915	Feb 28 1918
do.	(A. Mitchell)	Mar 14 1910	Mar 13 1916
do.	R. Peden	May 29 1915	May 28 1918
do.	T. Rogers	Jul 6 1913	Jul 20 1916
do.	J. Stoddart	Mar 2 1914	Mar 1 1917
do.	J. C. O'Kane	Nov 29 1915	
Mains Engineer	G. F. Hoyland	Feb 2 1913	Feb 16 1916
do.	O. L. Ilbert, A.M.I.E.E.	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1917
do.	(W. B. Betts)	Jan 29 1914	Jul 12 1917
Mains Assistant	H. W. Thwaites	Apl 26 1907	Jun 1 1916
do.	F. J. Gayes	Mar 17 1912	Apl 8 1918
Mains Foreman	A. Leach	Jun 18 1911	Jul 3 1917
do.	J. J. Marshgreen	Jun 18 1911	Jul 3 1917
do.	G. A. Marshgreen	Aug 25 1912	Sep 8 1918

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Mains Foreman	H. Perry	Jan 1 1915	Dec 31 1917
Power Engineer	C. S. Taylor, A.M.I.E.E.	Mar 10 1913	Mar 9 1916
Assistant	G. Ewart	Nov 25 1907	Nov 24 1916
Foreman Electrician	J. E. Wilson	May 4 1913	May 18 1916
Installation Inspector	W. J. Furness	Mar 11 1907	Mar 10 1916
Assistant do.	J. F. Jones	Oct 20 1912	Nov 3 1918
do. do.	J. J. Murphy	Jul 6 1913	Jul 20 1916
Assistant	W. F. Dearn	Jan 18 1905	Apl 22 1917
Chief Meter Tester	V. Olsen, ASSOC. A.I.E.E.	Aug 15 1910	Aug 14 1916
Meter Tester	M. P. Baker	Apl 6 1913	Apl 20 1916
do.	(F. H. Lawrence)	Apl 13 1913	Apl 27 1916
do.	C. Ward	Aug 22 1910	Aug 21 1916
do.	F. Ward	Mar 13 1907	May 24 1916
Draughtsman	C. E. Pearson	Jul 1 1912	Jun 30 1916
Clerk	H. B. Woodford	Aug 30 1907	Oct 6 1916
do.	W. T. Bertenshaw	Aug 23 1909	Aug 22 1918
do.	J. F. Caie	Sep 22 1914	
do.	W. S. Clay	May 2 1909	May 19 1918
do.	D. J. Donne	Dec 14 1914	
do.	J. H. Eldridge	Jul 21 1915	
do.	S. M. Gidley	Oct 1 1915	
do.	A. Habecost	May 1 1914	Apl 30 1917
do.	T. H. Harden	Nov 1 1915	
do.	J. W. Harding	Sep 29 1911	Oct 16 1917
do.	(H. McAdam)	Sep 1 1911	
do.	(C. A. Peake)	Apl 1 1914	Mar 31 1917
do.	(R. B. Roach)	Dec 16 1912	
do.	J. A. Smallbones	Nov 2 1914	Nov 1 1917
do.	(C. J. Smith)	May 17 1914	May 31 1917
Stenographer and Typist	Miss G. L. Bateman	Mar 16 1914	Jun 15 1917
do.	Miss D. M. Dixon	Jan 2 1913	
do.	Miss A. M. Gutierrez	Oct 15 1910	Oct 14 1916
do.	Miss S. Johansson	Jun 26 1914	
Storekeeper	A. Kane	Nov 16 1903	
Assistant Storekeeper	H. J. Andrews	Jun 1 1913	May 31 1916
do.	(H. G. Reed)	Dec 18 1914	Dec 17 1917
do.	J. D. M. Pringle	Jun 21 1915	Jun 20 1918
Show Room Assistant	S. T. N. Rocksberg	Jul 11 1904	Jul 10 1916
do.	A. E. Knibb	May 20 1915	
Collector	C. H. Bailey	Jun 1 1912	
do.	(M. Conlon)	Feb 1 1908	
do.	(W. G. Green)	Jun 1 1912	May 31 1918
do.	(A. Murphy)	Aug 25 1906	
do.	C. Wagstaff	May 1 1904	Apl 30 1916
do.	J. R. Lee	Sep 7 1915	
Meter Reader	W. Anderson	Jun 17 1898	Jun 16 1918
do.	(T. Murphy)	May 10 1909	
do.	F. W. Snape	Apl 20 1910	Apl 19 1916

## PUBLIC BAND.

Conductor	Professor R. Buck	Nov 24 1906	Dec 23 1918
Assistant Conductor	(H. Millies)	Oct 20 1910	Nov 21 1916
Musician	D. Alberti	Feb 16 1915	Feb 15 1918
do.	O. Barz	Jan 6 1911	Jan 19 1917
do.	W. Biswang	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1918
do.	J. Brandt	Dec 23 1912	Jan 7 1916
do.	L. Cattapan	Jul 7 1914	Jul 6 1917
do.	O. Ehmann	Sep 30 1913	Nov 4 1916
do.	(P. Engel)	Oct 2 1912	

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
<b>Musician</b>	(M. Gareis)	Sep 5 1909	
do.	A. de Kryger	Sep 5 1909	Sep 22 1918
do.	J. Morscher	Oct 14 1912	Oct 29 1918
do.	F. Petré	Dec 20 1914	
do.	A. Plemenik	Jun 20 1907	Aug 2 1916
do.	G. Preussler	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1918
do.	(J. Profener)	Nov 7 1906	
do.	A. Strok	Nov 1 1913	Oct 31 1916
do.	G. Alberto	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1917
do.	J. Alinsod	Jun 30 1902	Jun 30 1917
do.	E. A. Arambulo	Nov 23 1914	Nov 22 1917
do.	P. Breva	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1917
do.	F. Calibo	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1917
do.	M. de la Cruz	Mar 25 1913	Mar 24 1916
do.	P. Dias	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1917
do.	P. Fernandez	Oct 15 1914	Oct 14 1917
do.	G. Fernando	Dec 10 1909	Dec 9 1918
do.	Q. Ignacio	Jul 1 1903	Jun 30 1917
do.	C. Legaspi	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1917
do.	M. Muyot	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1917
do.	P. Natividad	Oct 12 1908	Oct 11 1917
do.	J. Pintado	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1917
do.	B. Sado	Jul 1 1905	Nov 21 1918
do.	H. Sanjuan	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1917
do.	R. Santos	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1917
do.	M. Toledo	May 12 1903	Oct 24 1918
do.	D. Trinidad	Sep 1 1908	Aug 31 1917
do.	F. Udtuhan	Nov 23 1914	Nov 22 1917
do.	N. Zamora	Aug 21 1910	Aug 20 1916

**EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.****PUBLIC SCHOOL.**

<b>Headmaster</b>	G. M. Billings, B.A. (Oxon)	Jun 1 1903	May 31 1918
<b>Assistant Master</b>	S. Hore	Aug 28 1912	Mar 8 1917
do.	W. E. Hayward	Dec 6 1915	Dec 26 1918
do.	R. Ross, B.A. (Oxon)	Jan 29 1910	Mar 11 1919
do.	M. M. Skinner	Oct 20 1914	
<b>Headmistress</b>	Miss J. Patterson	Jul 1 1893	Apl 19 1917
<b>Assistant Mistress</b>	Miss E. H. Astill	Sep 1 1905	Aug 31 1917
do.	Miss L. J. Bucklar	Jul 24 1915	Aug 31 1918
do.	Miss M. Cardwell	Feb 1 1895	Sep 30 1918
do.	Mrs. F. L. Garner	Jun 1 1903	Dec 31 1918
do.	Miss E. Hoodless	Dec 1 1909	Nov 30 1918
do.	Miss E. G. A. Hutchison	Mar 15 1910	Feb 28 1917
do.	Miss W. Martiu	Apl 1 1914	Mar 31 1917
do.	Mrs. E. Murray	Mar 13 1911	Jun 12 1917
do.	Mrs. Newcomb	Sep 21 1914	
do.	Miss A. A. Samson	Jan 13 1912	Mar 3 1918
do.	Miss A. D. Simon	Apl 19 1915	Apl 18 1918
do.	Miss D. Ware	Sep 14 1914	Dec 13 1917
do.	Miss B. B. Rasmussen	Apl 3 1915	Apl 2 1919
<b>Student Mistress</b>	Miss A. M. Manning	Jul 1 1913	
do.	Miss F. Macgregor	Jan 1 1915	

**THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.****BOYS' SIDE.**

<b>Headmaster</b>	A. J. Stewart	Jun 7 1901	Dec 28 1916
<b>Assistant Master</b>	(W. D. Anderson)	Jul 26 1914	Aug 10 1917
do.	W. C. Divers	May 1 1909	Apl 30 1917

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Assistant Master	W. Ferguson	Oct 23 1914	Oct 22 1917
do.	J. A. Jackson	Dec 23 1915	
Assistant Mistress	Miss A. A. Wilson	Mar 1 1906	Dec 31 1916
do.	Miss L. S. Ward	Feb 4 1914	May 3 1917
do.	Miss B. Harding	Sep 6 1915	
do.	Miss A. P. Thomson	Sep 17 1915	
Matron	Mrs. E. M. Gheeting	Dec 29 1913	Dec 28 1916
do.	Mrs. F. Phillips	Sep 1 1914	
Assistant Matron	Mrs. A. Thomson	Jun 5 1913	Sep 4 1916

## THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.

## GIRLS' SIDE.

Headmistress	Miss E. H. Mayhew	Oct 9 1906	Oct 8 1918
Assistant Mistress	Miss I. W. Beckingsale	Dec 22 1914	Dec 21 1917
do.	Mrs. Davey	Mar 4 1913	Mar 3 1918
do.	Miss E. Rudge	Dec 22 1914	Dec 21 1917
do.	Miss L. Sharpe	Apl 21 1912	
do.	Miss H. Rees	Jan 8 1915	Jan 7 1918
Matron	Miss F. M. Gaunt	Mar 18 1912	Sep 30 1918

## PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Headmaster	G. S. F. Kemp	Jan 8 1904	Feb 5 1916
Assistant Master	L. C. Healey	Aug 14 1912	Sep 25 1918
do.	T. G. Baillie	Oct 2 1915	Nov 15 1918
do.	H. E. Jones	Nov 22 1914	Nov 21 1917
do.	(S. Rayner)	Aug 15 1908	Sep 28 1917
Assistant Mistress	Miss M. L. Barbor	Nov 1 1915	

## ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Headmaster	R. G. Dowie	Sep 1 1912	Aug 31 1918
Assistant Master	A. G. Beaumont	Sep 1 1913	
do.	A. F. T. Holland	Nov 22 1914	Nov 21 1917
do.	R. F. H. Kirk	Nov 19 1911	Jan 4 1918
do.	L. H. Turner	Nov 20 1909	Jan 5 1916
do.	(F. C. Millington)	Jan 4 1915	Jan 3 1918

## PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Librarian	Mrs. H. Allan	Jun 1 1913	May 31 1916
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## CHINESE STUDY.

Director	F. Rawlinson	Jan 1 1914	Dec 31 1916
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## FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer	E. F. Goodale, A.C.A.	Oct 11 1907	Oct 31 1918
Deputy Treasurer	(J. C. Bosustow)	Jul 11 1901	Apl 6 1917
Assistant Treasurer	(J. T. Ford, A.C.A.)	Mar 6 1908	do.
Assistant	W. J. Burke-Scott	Mar 17 1913	Mar 16 1916
do.	G. H. Charlton	Nov 1 1910	Oct 31 1916
do.	(T. H. Hutchison)	Aug 23 1909	
do.	G. O. Jackson	Jun 1 1915	May 31 1918
do.	H. E. Kimpton	Jun 1 1911	May 31 1917
do.	L. D. Lemaire	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1918
do.	A. W. Macphail	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1918
do.	H. M. Mann, A.C.A.	Feb 3 1911	Mar 4 1917
do.	D. L. Twomey	Dec 1 1915	
do.	S. J. Williams	Dec 1 1915	
Junior Clerk	(C. Wilson)	Mar 21 1910	
Stenographer	Miss d'A. Graham	Jun 1 1914	Jun 30 1918



Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
—	—	—	—
<b>SECRETARIAT.</b>			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.			
Secretary	W. E. Leveson	Oct 1 1897	Mar 31 1918
Acting Secretary	J. B. Mackinnon	Mar 1 1906	Feb 28 1918
Assistant Secretary	N. O. Liddell	Jul 20 1915	Aug 8 1918
do.	E. S. B. Rowe	Aug 4 1905	Dec 31 1917
Assistant	(R. F. Barff)	Jul 1 1914	
do.	J. M. McKee	Nov 1 1908	Oct 31 1917
do.	(A. G. Nugent)	Jan 1 1911	Dec 31 1916
Junior Assistant	N. M. Harloe	May 7 1914	
do.	T. L. Rawsthorne	May 1 1915	
do.	H. J. D. Lowe	Jun 28 1915	
do.	E. T. Nash	Dec 20 1915	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss C. Allan	May 1 1914	Apl 31 1917
do.	Miss K. Flood	Jul 1 1914	Jun 30 1917
TAX OFFICE.			
Overseer of Taxes	E. L. Allen	Mar 26 1889	Mar 14 1917
Assistant Overseer of Taxes	F. A. Sampson	Sep 24 1889	Jun 30 1917
Assistant	W. C. H. Knight	Dec 10 1909	Dec 9 1918
do.	V. H. Bourne	Feb 16 1911	Nov 30 1917
do.	A. J. Hadley	Oct 8 1910	Jan 24 1918
Junior Clerk	V. D. Watton	May 1 1913	
Inspector of Taxes	D. McAlister	Jun 1 1899	
Tax Collector	S. Chilver	Nov 1 1889	Mar 8 1917
do.	G. Crank	Oct 1 1888	
do.	A. Dahl	Aug 6 1894	
do.	J. J. H. Dearn	May 17 1898	May 16 1916
do.	F. George	Sep 1 1907	
do.	J. H. Inwood	May 1 1915	Apl 30 1918
do.	J. A. J. Johansson	Jul 2 1895	
do.	C. E. Larsen	Oct 25 1906	
do.	G. E. Marshall	Dec 10 1889	
do.	(E. Mellows)	Oct 22 1903	
do.	E. H. Solly	Nov 1 1915	
do.	H. C. W. Schröder	Apl 4 1902	
do.	D. Sullivan	Apl 1 1915	
do.	T. E. Wilson	Jul 1 1907	Dec 31 1918
do.	T. Watanabe	Dec 1 1915	
do.	E. Zillig	Jul 1 1904	Jun 30 1916



**FINANCE MATTERS 1915.**

# FINANCE MATTERS.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

### ESTIMATES.

The original Estimates submitted for the Ratepayers' approval involved the raising of a loan of Tls. 600,000, this figure being subsequently increased to Tls. 665,000 by the adoption of Resolution V (a) dealing with the erection of a building to be used as a Tuberculosis Hospital.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial transactions of the year are summarised below :—

	Tls.
Ordinary Income	3,051,017
<i>Less :—</i>	
Ordinary Expenditure	2,781,752
Surplus on Ordinary Budget	269,265
Extraordinary Expenditure	1,008,277
<i>Less :—</i>	
Extraordinary Income	910,795
Final Deficit carried forward to 1916	97,482

The Surplus on the Ordinary Budget of Tls. 269,265 is Tls. 61,845 less than the figure estimated, this difference being accounted for as under :—

	Expended	
	Over	Under
	Tls.	Tls.
Volunteer Corps		4,373
Fire Brigade	1,171	
Police Force	881	
Health Department		11,412
Public Works Department	38,975	
Public Band	1,658	
Public Library	160	
Educational Department	1,989	
Finance Department	3,795	
Secretariat	6,026	
General Charges	19,653	
Interest	5,192	
Stock and Stores	42,687	
	122,187	15,785
<i>Add :—</i>		
Income—increase		44,557
Balance—being the difference between the Actual and Estimated Surplus on the Ordinary Budget		61,845
	122,187	122,187



*Volunteer Corps—Underspent Tls. 4,373.*

The uncertainty of obtaining further supplies of "Ammunition," necessitated a considerable curtailment of the musketry programme, and the expenditure shown, therefore, does not represent the normal requirements of the Corps. The additional Camp held during the Autumn is responsible for the estimate under "Camp of Exercise" being so heavily overspent.

*Fire Brigade—Overspent Tls. 1,171.*

There is no special item calling for comment in these accounts. Expenditure during the year has closely approximated the estimated figures.

*Police Force—Overspent Tls. 881.*

The usual comparative figures showing expenditure during the past five years under "Pay and Allowances," are given below, but it is to be noted that those referring to the Foreign Branch are materially affected by the number of men now on War Service.

	1911 Tls.	1912 Tls.	1913 Tls.	1914 Tls.	1915 Tls.
Pay and Allowances.					
Foreign Branch	355,085	357,309	372,593	374,754	336,596
Sikh Branch	103,421	111,306	110,249	116,563	120,163
Chinese Branch	167,789	176,131	178,996	182,351	189,217
Total	626,295	644,746	661,838	673,668	645,976

The increased cost of all imported materials, accounts for the large excess shown under "Stock and Stores—Uniform."

*Health Department—Underspent Tls. 11,412.*

A saving of Tls. 9,252 has been effected under "Hospitals." The interest on the General Hospital building overdraft only absorbed Tls. 10,091 against an estimated expenditure of Tls. 12,500.

*Public Works Department—Overspent Tls. 38,975.*

The most noticeable feature of these accounts is the heavy expenditure shown under "Maintenance of Roads and Footways."

The Engineer and Surveyor in commenting upon the matter states:—" . . . It would appear "at first sight that considerably more work had been carried out than was anticipated. While "this is true to some extent such additional work does not mainly account for the additional "expenditure. Two important works for which special allowance was not made were the "reconstruction of the foundation of Broadway East, between Hwakee and Baikal Roads, and "the foundation of Bubbling Well Road, between Carter and Medhurst Roads. These works "account for Tls. 13,941. Towards the end of 1914, owing to difficulties with the transport "of materials from the Quarry, a new contract was entered into at an enhanced rate and the "price of material was consequently substantially increased. In March of 1915 contracts for "various materials were also entered into at rates higher than the previous ones. The "additional cost of the material from the two foregoing sources of supply amounted to "Tls. 12,730.

"Owing to an opportunity occurring of making an extensive trial of asphalt macadam "a further expenditure of Tls. 6,000 on material and Tls. 2,200 on labour was incurred. I am "perfectly confident, however, that this money has been well spent.

"There is one other matter in which the increased price of materials has affected the Council's "expenditure and that is in regard to the road repair work carried out on behalf of Public "Companies at fixed rates. The aggregate annual value of this work may be stated in round "figures at Tls. 10,000, and while I think no actual loss has been incurred during 1915, it is "certain that the profit, which in former years was no more than could reasonably be charged "for supervision and clerical work involved, has been materially reduced. . . ."

The above explanation, to some extent, also covers the large excess shown under the appropriation for "Stock and Stores—Road Materials," where it will be noted that expenditure has exceeded the estimate

by Tls. 157,893. The satisfactory working of the transport arrangements from the Quarry during 1915 has also considerably influenced the figures, as it has enabled stone to be brought down to Shanghai more rapidly than before, with the result that there is an appreciable increase in the stock on hand at the end of the year as compared with the opening stock.

*Educational Department—Overspent Tls. 1,989.*

The rapidly increasing cost of education is shown by the following figures comparing expenditure for the past five years :—

	Expenditure		
	Ordinary Tls.	Extraordinary Tls.	Total. Tls.
1911	46,519	10,372	56,891
1912	56,621	40,158	96,779
1913	69,314	44,195	113,509
1914	93,476	49,141	142,617
1915	114,957	110,006	224,963

*General Charges—Overspent Tls. 19,653.*

The above excess is accounted for below :—

	Tls.
Annuity to the widow of the late G. M. Hart	100
Damage caused by Typhoon	12,407
Japanese Coronation Celebration	1,389
Trust Fund Debentures written down to par	1,285
	<hr/> 15,181
<i>Add</i>	
Differences between estimated and actual figures	4,472
	<hr/> 19,653

*Ordinary Income.*

The increase of Tls. 44,557 over the figure estimated is fully dealt with in the Report of the Overseer of Taxes.

*Extraordinary Expenditure.*

The actual expenditure under this heading during the year has been Tls. 1,008,278, as against an estimated expenditure of Tls. 1,019,867. The following is a list of items included in the Budget, but upon which no outlay has been incurred :—

	Tls.
Bridges.	
North Szechuen Road	6,000
Buildings.	
Yangtszepoo Creek	7,000
Drainage.	
Yangtszepoo Road, cross culvert	1,670
Land.	
Fire Station for Yangtszepoo District, nominal	100
Isolation Hospital Extension	} 50,000
Hospital for Indians	
Yangtszepoo Market, balance of cost	250
Mohawk Market Extension	1,000
Buildings.	
Gaol, stable	800
Isolation Hospital Extension	65,000
Sinza Market Extension	500
	<hr/>
	Tls. 132,320

Expenditure has been incurred amounting to Tls. 54,926 for which no provision was made in the Budget; the details making up this figure are given below :—

Drainage.	
New Sewers in various roads	10,95
Land.	
Surplus Land	43,969
	<hr/> Tls. 54,926 <hr/>

Under the heading of “ Land ” the cost of acquiring a site for a market in the Northern District is stated at Tls. 6,661, and an amount of Tls. 6,574 is charged against the Wuchow Road Market. These figures include the cost of land subsequently incorporated in adjoining roads, and which is deducted under “ Land Transferred to Roads.”

### INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

The profits on the year's working are as undernoted :—

	Tls.
Pingchiao Quarry	27,876
Convict Labour	11,864
Concreteware Manufactory	25,293
Tungchow Road Workshop	3,721

### LOANS.

#### SILVER LOANS.

The Authorised Loan for 1915 was Tls. 665,000. Tenders were invited for debentures to the extent of Tls. 400,000 carrying interest at the rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, and the whole issue was placed at a premium of 5 per cent. The applications received totalled Tls. 822,000.

The Budget appropriation for the Redemption of Debentures (Tls. 155,700) was applied in redeeming the 5 per cent. Loan of 1895 (Tls. 106,600), and the balance (Tls. 49,100), together with the unexpended balance of the 1914 appropriation (Tls. 150,210) has been transferred to Extraordinary Income in place of issuing a similar amount of the current year's Loan.

As the result of the year's transactions the Council's liability on Silver Loans (excluding the Electricity Department) have been increased by Tls. 293,400.

The Loans outstanding for General Purposes at December 31 (Tls. 3,049,100), represent 99.94 per cent. of the year's Ordinary Income.

### STERLING LOAN.

No additional debentures have been issued during the year on account of the Sterling Loan.

### TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

The following securities were purchased during the year on account of the Trust Funds.

£ 30,000	British Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ % War Loan 1925-1945 @ $99\frac{1}{2}$ %
Frs. 320,000	French Government 5% War Loan @ $87\frac{1}{4}$ %
Rbbs. 150,000	Russian Government $5\frac{1}{2}$ % Internal Short Term War Loan at 95%
Tls. 50,000	French Municipal Council $5\frac{1}{2}$ % 1914 Debentures @ 102%
Tls. 6,000	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. 6% 1909 Debentures @ par.

With the view of obviating any loss on exchange, instructions have been given for the interest on the gold securities to be remitted direct to the Council's sterling account in London, where the remittances will be applied towards liquidating sterling liabilities.

During the period under review the Waterworks Co. decided upon an increase of share Capital, and existing shareholders were offered the new shares at £10 each (*i.e.* a premium of 100%) in the proportion of one new share for every ten old shares. This offer was accepted by the Council with the result that the public holding of Waterworks shares has been increased from 1,950 to 2,145.

**STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.**

Statement A Compares Income and Expenditure during the years 1911 to 1915.

Statement B gives percentages, calculated upon Income, of the figures contained in A.

The following figures compare the Ordinary Income and Expenditure totals for the years 1914 and 1915.

	1914 Tls.	1915 Tls.	Increase Tls.
Ordinary Income	2,934,382	3,051,017	116,635
„ Expenditure	2,700,219	2,781,752	81,533
			<hr/> 35,102 <hr/>

**STAFF.**

Five members of the Finance Department (including the Deputy and the Assistant Treasurer) were on War Service at the close of the year. The duties of the Deputy Treasurer have been performed by Mr. H. M. Mann since October last.

**CONCLUSION.**

It may not be generally known that the time occupied by English municipalities in the preparation of their Annual Accounts varies between four and seven months, whereas the Financial Statement of Shanghai is required to be in the hands of the Ratepayers at least ten days before the meeting at which it is submitted. The limit imposed, means that the whole of the accountancy work leading up to a Balance Sheet totalling over Tls. 16,000,000 has to be completed and in the printer's hands within a trifle over two months after the close of each year. The pressure under which the Finance Department has to carry out this important work has become altogether too great, and is certainly not conducive to the best results. It is, in my opinion, imperative that an additional fourteen days be added to the present time limit.

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.,  
*Treasurer.*

March 6, 1916.



## OVERSEER OF TAXES' REPORT.

The Ordinary Revenue grows steadily year by year. In 1900 it reached one million taels, in 1908 it was over two millions while 1915 has witnessed the passing of three millions. There are certain exceptional circumstances which have influenced the revenue for the year under review. The abnormal amount of building operations has sent up the Chinese Rate beyond expectation, while the revenue derived from Opium Shops is due to the increase of fees charged on these establishments which will shortly be closed. This source of revenue will then disappear entirely, and it may then be necessary to introduce further taxation to maintain the revenue.

In view of the recent Census it may be of interest to compare the population and ordinary revenue for the past five quinquennial periods.

Year	Total Population	Ordinary Income
		Tls.
1895	245,679	482,603
1900	352,050	1,045,177
1905	464,213	1,780,415
1910	501,541	2,555,056
1915	638,920	3,051,017

The total Ordinary Income collected from all sources amounts to Tls. 3,051,017 against Tls. 2,934,382 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 116,635.

Compared with the Budget estimate the revenue shows an increase of Tls. 44,557 made up as under :—

Description.	1915.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Budget.	Income.		
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Land Tax	680,000	680,405	405	
General Municipal Rate—Foreign	570,000	569,053		947
General Municipal Rate—Chinese	825,000	847,637	22,637	
Special Advertisement Rate	500	610	110	
Wharfage Dues	175,000	183,289	8,289	
Licence Fees	582,200	598,292	16,092	
Rent of Municipal Properties	94,010	90,767		3,243
Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings.	79,750	80,964	1,214	
	3,006,460	3,051,017	44,557	4,190

*Land Tax.*—The total income from this source amounted to Tls. 680,405, showing an increase of Tls. 2,338 over last year. During the year 178 new lots, representing an assessment of Tls. 444,096, have

been added to the register and taxed. The following table shows the income derived from each district as compared with the previous year :—

District	1915.	1914.
	Tls.	Tls.
Central	320,827	321,383
Northern	112,767	112,718
Eastern	133,557	132,109
Western	113,254	111,857
	680,405	678,067

*General Municipal Rate—Foreign.*—Several large foreign buildings were completed towards the end of the year. The entire assessments, however, will not affect the revenue until 1916. On the other hand a great many small foreign houses have been demolished and are being replaced by a better class of Chinese house. The revenue from Foreign Rate amounted to Tls. 569,053 showing an increase of Tls. 5,812 over last year's figure.

164 new foreign houses have been assessed showing an aggregate assessment of Tls. 275,061 while 73 houses have been demolished representing an assessment of Tls. 71,379.

*General Municipal Rate—Chinese.*—Building operations have continued throughout the year with unabated activity, as a result of which the Chinese Rates show a substantial increase over the estimates and over last year's collections. The income from this source amounted to Tls. 847,637 against Tls. 773,631 in 1914, showing an increase of Tls. 74,006.

Details of the houses and assessments on December 31, 1915, and the income derived therefrom, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statements :—

	Foreign.		Chinese.	
	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.
<i>Inside Limits</i>				
Houses.—Occupied	3,114	3,089	54,083	53,135
Unoccupied	253	250	1,856	1,165
Total	3,367	3,339	55,939	54,300
Assessment	Tls. 5,180,145	Tls. 5,010,906	810,521,720	89,714,522
Income	Tls. 550,140	Tls. 546,548	Tls. 843,521	Tls. 769,879
<i>Outside Limits</i>				
Houses.—Occupied	536	479	1,169	1,059
Unoccupied	26	12	11	10
Total	562	491	1,180	1,069
Assessment	Tls. 373,931	Tls. 328,593	8104,038	895,248
Income	Tls. 18,913	Tls. 16,693	Tls. 1,116	Tls. 3,752

*Special Advertisement Rate.*—This form of taxation was inaugurated in 1914 with a view to eliminating objectionable advertisements from the Settlement. The fees derived therefrom during 1915 amount to Tls. 610 against Tls. 95 for the previous year.

*Wharfage Dues.*—The income from this source, as might have been anticipated, shows a falling off compared with the previous year. The receipts, however, for the last two quarters have somewhat recovered as the result of an improvement in trade. The income for each quarter, compared with the previous four years, is given below :—

	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
March Quarter	41,901	54,761	53,036	40,550	47,902
June „	41,713	51,529	50,763	52,053	46,597
September „	49,659	44,517	55,535	52,648	47,408
December „	50,016	38,555	55,911	59,531	38,871
	183,289	189,362	215,245	204,782	180,778

*Licence Fees.*—The total income from licence fees produced Tls. 598,292 against Tls. 582,058 in 1914 or an increase of Tls. 16,234. The estimates have been exceeded by Tls. 16,092. Opium Shops are mainly responsible for this excess ; and Public Rieshas also show a substantial increase.

The excess and deficiency on the Budget estimates for the year are as under :—

<i>Excess on :—</i>	Tls.	<i>Deficiency on :—</i>	Tls.
Tavern	734	Foreign Liquor Seller	883
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	8	Foreign Theatre	83
Chinese Club	313	Launch	147
Chinese Lodging House	863	Chinese Boat	132
Chinese Wine Shop	852	Sampan	83
Tea Shop	316	Private Pony and Carriage	200
Chinese Theatre	245	Livery Stable	2,425
Pawn Shop	1,218	Private Riesha	2,058
Opium Shop	12,290	Sedan Chair	24
Cargo Boat	355	Wheelbarrow	1,273
Ferry and Passenger Boat	7	Firearms	600
Motor Car	1,197	Dog	45
Cart	1,957		
Public Riesha	3,690		
	24,045		7,953
<i>Less—Deficiency</i>	7,953		
<b>Net Excess</b>	<b>16,092</b>		

*Motor Cars.*—Motor traffic continues to increase very rapidly and the number of horse drawn vehicles diminishes, as the following returns will show. The sedan chair is nearly dead. The older resident who remembers the time when the sedan chair was the chief form of locomotion, both for foreigners and Chinese, must have watched the gradual transformation of traffic conditions with no little interest.

The number of motor driven vehicles on the register on December 31, 1915, compared with the same date in 1914, is as under :—

Description,	1915	1914
Private Motor Cars	473	390
Public „	78	75
Trade „	11	10
Lorries and Vans	13	9
Cycles	60	33
	635	517

The following table gives the average number of all vehicle licences issued per licensing term during the past ten years :—

Year.	Riesha.		Carriage.		Motor Car. *	Wheel-barrow. †	Sedan Chair. *	Cart. †
	Public. †	Private. *	Public. †	Private. *				
1906	8,129	5,466	711	976	64	7,204	758	1,042
1907	8,204	5,625	642	993	96	7,386	661	1,090
1908§	8,173	4,719	595	916	119	7,060	619	1,046
1909	8,471	4,727	591	851	134	6,661	484	973
1910	7,786	4,712	574	792	151	5,804	331	982
1911	6,508	4,603	535	742	217	5,310	199	958
1912	8,145	4,817	520	749	268	5,790	94	1,003
1913	8,621	5,156	525	733	342	6,437	46	1,230
1914	8,718	5,149	455	735	443	6,938	35	1,400
1915	8,920	4,896	533	720	539	6,777	28	1,425

§ Issued Quarterly.

† Issued monthly.

§ Tramways commenced running in February 1908.

*Slaughter House Fees.*—The fees from this source produced Tls. 12,763 against Tls. 14,482 in 1914. The number of butchers from whom the fees were collected averages 37 per month against 38 during the previous year.

*Markets.*—The fees collected produced Tls. 81,091, against Tls. 61,157 in 1914; and the following comparative summary gives the amount collected from each market in dollars :—

	1915.	1914.
Maloo	\$25,128.50	\$19,587.50
Elgin	11,936.00	8,347.50
Hongkew	41,094.00	35,880.50
East Hongkew	8,268.00	5,229.00
Wayside	3,217.00	2,090.00
Yangtszepoo	2,790.00	2,383.50
Quetta	2,043.00	—
Mohawk	3,496.00	2,156.50
Sinza	14,079.00	9,120.00
	<u>\$112,151.50</u>	<u>\$84,794.50</u>

*Riesha Tickets.*—The past year has witnessed the abolition of the Council's riesha tickets. For several years past it had been found that this undertaking was not sufficiently appreciated by the public and clubs to warrant its continuance; and, as the Council suffered loss by forgeries, it was decided to close down the ticket office and this was done on March 31.

*Census.*—A census of the population was taken on October 16 by the Tax Office staff with the assistance of members of the Police Force. Detailed returns are given elsewhere in this report and a diagram has been prepared showing the growth of the foreign population during the past 45 years.

The following tables are appended :—

Summary of Chinese General Municipal Rate.

Summary of Chinese Houses and Assessments.

Comparative Statement of licence fees for the years 1913/15.

Statement of revenue from licence fees during the past ten years.

E. L. ALLEN,  
Overseer of Taxes.



## SUMMARY OF CHINESE GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

	DECEMBER QUARTER 1914.					MARCH QUARTER 1915.					JUNE QUARTER 1915.					SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1915.								
	District.				Total.	District.				Total.	District.				Total.	District.				Total.				
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.		Outside Roads.	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.		Western.	Outside Roads.	Central.	Northern.		Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.						
Houses occupied by Chinese	11,396	14,733	13,792	11,577	1,057	52,555	11,401	14,621	14,094	11,648	1,046	52,810	11,266	14,878	14,285	12,025	1,094	53,548	11,313	14,643	14,503	12,350	1,143	53,952
Houses occupied by Foreigners	114	1,004	320	199	2	1,639	95	1,007	309	202	20	1,633	106	994	306	201	20	1,627	111	963	304	204	19	1,601
Houses unoccupied	136	148	251	630	10	1,175	278	277	480	856	3	1,894	253	277	414	793	4	1,741	283	251	467	735	18	1,754
Total	11,646	15,885	14,363	12,406	1,069	55,369	11,774	15,905	14,883	12,706	1,069	56,337	11,625	16,149	15,005	13,019	1,118	56,916	11,707	15,657	15,274	13,289	1,180	57,307
Assessments \$	4,814,238	2,344,694	1,125,703	1,429,887	95,248	9,809,776	2,923,209	2,415,481	1,206,379	1,484,021	95,248	10,121,941	4,947,156	2,479,080	1,242,481	1,536,721	98,458	10,303,896	5,005,776	2,551,415	1,300,308	1,643,321	104,038	10,604,858
Rates collected from Chinese \$	138,545	61,927	31,124	38,952	1,329	271,877	133,340	62,806	32,684	39,375	1,311	273,516	138,707	64,653	34,038	40,719	1,358	279,275	138,938	67,003	35,663	43,374	1,390	286,368
Rates collected from Foreigners\$	2,314	6,321	990	379	36	9,050	2,253	6,263	888	406	36	9,846	2,421	6,172	911	426		9,930	2,642	6,385	881	475		10,283
Total \$	140,859	68,248	32,024	39,331	1,365	281,827	141,593	69,069	33,572	39,781	1,347	283,362	140,928	70,825	34,949	41,145	1,358	289,205	141,580	73,288	36,544	43,849	1,390	296,651
Rates on unoccupied houses \$	2,576	1,697	1,583	3,516	61	10,433	6,162	2,758	2,423	4,667	8	16,008	7,459	3,078	2,154	4,903	10	17,604	8,651	2,749	2,269	5,358	97	19,124
Average Assessment per house\$	413.38	147.59	78.37	115.30	89.10	177.17	418.14	151.74	81.03	116.89	89.11	179.67	425.56	153.51	82.80	118.03	88.07	181.04	427.59	160.90	83.13	123.66	88.16	185.05
Average Rate per house \$	12.40	4.43	2.35	3.46	1.34	5.32	12.54	4.55	2.43	3.50	1.34	5.39	12.77	4.60	2.48	3.54	1.32	5.43	12.83	4.83	2.55	3.71	1.32	5.55
Average unoccupied houses	1.10%	2.0%	1.0%	5.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.1%	1.4%	3.1%	6.1%	0.3%	3.3%	2.1%	1.1%	2.1%	6.1%	0.3%	3.1%	2.1%	1.1%	3.0%	5.1%	0.1%	3.1%

## SUMMARY OF CHINESE HOUSES AND ASSESSMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

[illegible]

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LICENCE FEES FOR THE YEARS 1913-15.

Description	1913.			1914.			1915.		
	Number of Licences.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Average.		Number.	Average.	
		Amount.	Tls. etc.		Amount.	Tls. etc.		Amount.	Tls. etc.
Tavern	258	17,534.00	• 64	259	17,387.00	• 65	• 64	4,383.50	• 63
Foreign Liquor Seller	365	17,716.72	• 91	400	19,284.08	• 100	• 91	4,429.18	• 103
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	112	557.50	• 28	88	562.50	• 22	• 28	139.37	• 32
Chinese Club	141	3,512.50	• 35	129	3,175.02	• 32	• 35	878.13	• 368
Chinese Lodging House	1,448	12,563.20	• 362	1,461	11,378.50	• 365	• 362	3,140.80	• 908
Chinese Wine Shop	4,107	31,552.00	• 1,027	3,884	29,619.34	• 971	• 1,027	7,838.00	• 602
Tea Shop	8,206	9,816.10	684	7,618	9,289.70	635	684	818.01	• 18
Foreign Theatre	211	5,317.40	18	215	5,702.31	18	18	439.78	• 23
Chinese Theatre	292	9,245.00	22	277	9,059.00	23	22	770.42	• 262
Pawn Shop	1,183	22,217.58	• 296	1,118	21,303.51	• 279	• 296	5,554.39	• 465
Opium Shop	6,454	137,390.25	538	7,426	12,624.00	619	538	11,440.85	• 66
Cargo-boat, Foreign	649	1,661.95	54	637	1,696.48	53	54	138.50	• 60
" Chinese	9,763	3,993.31	† 1,627	9,245	3,742.04	† 1,541	† 1,627	665.55	† 1,432
Ferry and Passenger Boat	765	1,107.42	64	762	1,098.97	63	64	92.28	• 60
Launch	1,411	2,353.36	118	1,448	2,401.09	121	118	196.11	• 109
Chinese Boat	20,913	4,867.97	1,743	22,259	5,029.13	1,855	1,743	405.66	• 1,874
Sampan	1,545	1,116.48	† 258	1,541	1,110.85	† 257	† 258	186.08	† 252
Pony	3,242	12,800.31	• 810	3,378	13,090.50	• 844	• 810	3,200.08	• 874
Cart	2,890	15,374.80	• 720	2,940	20,796.81	• 735	• 720	1,297.91	• 753
Private owned	13,586	41,941.96	• 4,896	20,595	44,021.66	• 5,149	• 4,896	10,455.49	• 5,156
Carriage	1,157	15,374.80	463	1,398	20,796.81	580	463	1,297.91	• 123
Riesha	5,556	20,196.71	• 539	5,466	16,618.63	• 443	• 539	5,049.18	• 649
Houses	3,998	1,713.00	45	591	1,952.00	49	45	142.75	• 525
Pontes	2,158	21,854.00	915	10,807	21,614.00	901	915	1,829.50	• 342
Carriages	5,580	2,790.00	465	5,401	2,700.50	450	465	232.50	• 49
Motor Car	107,041	154,690.11	8,920	104,622	151,077.21	8,718	8,920	12,890.84	• 773
Pony Carts and Waggon*	111	226.09	• 28	139	267.65	• 35	• 28	56.52	• 408
Cart	10,977	21,854.00	915	10,807	21,614.00	901	915	1,829.50	• 8,621
Hand Carts	5,580	2,790.00	465	5,401	2,700.50	450	465	232.50	• 46
Trolleys	107,041	154,690.11	8,920	104,622	151,077.21	8,718	8,920	12,890.84	• 90.78
Public Riesha	111	226.09	• 28	139	267.65	• 35	• 28	56.52	• 6,437
Sedan Chair	81,332	40,727.43	6,777	83,253	41,670.48	6,938	6,777	3,393.95	• 5
Wheelbarrow	12	1,500.00	• 3	17	2,175.00	• 4	• 3	375.00	• 203
Firearms	2,432	1,754.87	293	2,339	1,735.85	290	293	146.24	• 148.68
Boat									

\*Quarterly Average.

† Bi-monthly Average.

## STATEMENT SHOWING REVENUE FROM LICENCE FEES DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Tavern	5,845	5,158	6,251	7,396	14,914	15,270	15,871	16,573	17,387	17,534
Restaurant	5,225	4,660	4,760	4,295						
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	687	690	658	630	729	708	582	663	562	558
Foreign Liquor Seller	18,915	18,764	18,363	17,552	16,776	19,240	19,392	19,483	19,284	17,717
Chinese Club				2,342	2,975	2,788	2,808	3,146	3,175	3,513
Chinese Lodging House	4,283	4,768	6,617	7,146	7,032	6,833	7,773	10,672	11,379	12,563
Chinese Wine Shop	7,410	7,583	9,358	15,102	19,134	25,324	26,273	28,584	29,619	31,352
Tea Shop	5,340	5,460	5,896	8,567	9,522	9,576	8,977	9,484	9,290	9,816
Foreign Theatre	1,387	1,658	2,249	4,611	5,079	3,992	4,396	4,744	5,702	5,517
Chinese Theatre	2,428	2,727	3,728	4,197	5,630	6,617	7,251	8,711	9,029	9,245
Pawn Shop	16,510	17,342	16,881	16,130	18,908	19,524	17,724	19,392	21,304	22,218
Opium House	65,268	61,094	48,454	40,420						
Opium Shop	5,424	4,290	5,770	21,955	55,129	62,631	67,664	86,386	122,624	137,290
Cargo Boat	5,998	5,781	5,264	5,292	5,539	5,424	5,301	5,471	5,348	5,655
Ferry and Passenger Boat	1,182	1,163	1,108	1,082	1,092	1,074	1,073	1,052	1,099	1,107
Launch	1,854	2,198	2,253	2,274	2,243	2,269	2,239	2,221	2,401	2,353
Chinese Boat	3,862	3,835	3,652	3,365	3,254	3,565	3,753	4,708	5,020	4,868
Sampan	1,966	1,663	1,470	1,341	1,199	1,063	981	1,110	1,111	1,117
Private Owned Pony and Carriage	11,781	12,232	15,368	16,185	14,886	13,958	13,934	13,785	13,091	12,800
Livery Stable	37,761	29,717	27,611	27,634	26,754	25,335	24,385	24,143	20,797	15,575
Motor Car	1,054	1,520	2,428	3,027	5,449	8,029	10,043	12,376	16,619	20,197
Cart	16,162	16,960	15,894	18,300	19,715	18,325	19,384	22,945	26,266	26,457
Private Owned Ricksha	31,464	31,645	37,252	41,039	41,265	40,581	42,678	44,709	44,022	41,942
Public Ricksha	107,180	108,311	107,699	112,540	128,568	116,630	151,004	151,519	151,077	154,690
Sedan Chair	6,690	5,778	5,450	4,264	2,889	1,729	798	363	268	226
Wheelbarrow	35,330	37,632	33,302	36,914	34,878	31,927	34,795	38,670	41,670	40,727
Firearms			2,025	2,175	1,650	1,725	4,125	2,400	2,175	1,500
Dogs	899	810	956	1,047	983	1,314	1,384	1,784	1,736	1,755
	396,915	393,739	391,357	426,822	446,152	445,451	494,608	535,097	582,058	593,292

\*Note.—Taverns and Restaurants were amalgamated under the heading of "Taverns" in 1910.

Chinese Clubs were first licensed in 1909.

Opium Houses were abolished in 1910.

The Firearms Licence was inaugurated in 1908.



# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1915.

ORDINARY INCOME.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.									
At 6/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property.— <i>Less</i>									
15 per cent									
Central District	...	...	...	...	...	321,440		320,826.59	
Northern District	...	...	...	...	...	112,674		112,766.88	
Eastern District	...	...	...	...	...	133,358		133,556.78	
Western District	...	...	...	...	...	112,528		113,254.50	
							680,000		680,404.75
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.									
Foreign.									
At 12 per cent on assessed rental of rateable foreign houses...						551,844		550,139.63	
At 6 per cent on the same, beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.						18,156		18,913.09	
							570,000		569,052.72
Chinese.									
At 12 per cent on assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses. ...						820,986		843,520.49	
At 6 per cent on the same, beyond Settlement limits, as above						4,014		4,116.46	
							825,000		847,636.95
Special Advertisement Rate ... ..							500		610.45
WHARFAGE DUES.									
Council's share of dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House.									
March Quarter	...	...	...	...	}			41,900.74	
June Quarter	...	...	...	...				41,713.23	
September Quarter	...	...	...	...			175,000	49,658.48	
December Quarter	...	...	...	...				50,016.37	
									183,288.82
							2,250,500		2,280,993.69

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Carried forward

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>							2,250,500		2,280,993.69
<b>LICENCE FEES.</b>									
Tavern	...	...	...	...	...	16,800		17,534.00	
Foreign Liquor Seller	...	...	...	...	...	18,600		17,716.72	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	...	...	...	...	...	550		557.50	
Chinese Club	...	...	...	...	...	3,200		3,512.50	
Chinese Lodging House	...	...	...	...	...	11,700		12,563.20	
Chinese Wine Shop	...	...	...	...	...	30,500		31,352.00	
Tea Shop	...	...	...	...	...	9,500		9,816.10	
Foreign Theatre	...	...	...	...	...	5,600		5,517.40	
Chinese Theatre	...	...	...	...	...	9,000		9,245.00	
Pawn Shop	...	...	...	...	...	21,000		22,217.58	
Opium Shop	...	...	...	...	...	125,000		137,290.25	
Cargo Boat	...	...	...	...	...	5,300		5,655.26	
Ferry and Passenger Boat	...	...	...	...	...	1,100		1,107.42	
Launch	...	...	...	...	...	2,500		2,353.36	
Chinese Boat	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		4,867.97	
Sampan	...	...	...	...	...	1,200		1,116.53	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage	...	...	...	...	...	13,000		12,800.31	
Livery Stable	...	...	...	...	...	18,000		15,574.89	
Motor Car	...	...	...	...	...	19,000		20,196.71	
Cart	...	...	...	...	...	24,500		26,457.00	
Private-owned Ricsha	...	...	...	...	...	44,000		41,941.96	
Public Ricsha	...	...	...	...	...	151,000		154,690.11	
Sedan Chair	...	...	...	...	...	250		226.09	
Wheelbarrow	...	...	...	...	...	42,000		40,727.43	
Firearms	...	...	...	...	...	2,100		1,500.00	
Dog	...	...	...	...	...	1,800		1,754.87	
							582,200		593,292.16
<b>RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.</b>									
<b>Markets.</b>									
Maloo	...	...	...	...	...	17,100		18,169.41	
Elgin	...	...	...	...	...	9,000		8,631.18	
Hongkew	...	...	...	...	...	33,210		29,706.21	
East Hongkew	...	...	...	...	...	6,380		6,051.09	
Wayside	...	...	...	...	...	2,200		2,326.72	
Yangtszepoo	...	...	...	...	...	3,320		2,016.36	
Quetta Road	...	...	...	...	...	800		1,479.99	
Mohawk	...	...	...	...	...	2,280		2,528.16	
Sinza	...	...	...	...	...	8,770		10,181.78	
							83,060		81,090.90
Town Hall	...	...	...	...	...		800		650.00
<b>Firemen's Quarters.</b>									
Central Station	...	...	...	...	...	1,650		1,474.25	
Hongkew Station	...	...	...	...	...	400		408.00	
Sinza Station	...	...	...	...	...	600		658.50	
							2,650		2,540.75
<b>Assessed Rentals of Municipal Quarters</b>							7,000		6,047.34
<b>Miscellaneous</b>							500		437.96
<b>REVENUE FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.</b>									
<b>Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., (see Sterling Extraordinary Income)</b>									
<b>Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Discount of 25 % on the cost of public lighting</b>						5,000		5,464.27	
<b>Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Dividend on 1,333 shares from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915</b>						5,330		5,332.00	
<b>Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5 % on gross receipts from Tramway Service</b>						35,000		35,748.10	
<b>Electricity Department, Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on balance of Net Revenue Account at December 31, 1913</b>						34,420		34,420.00	
							79,750		80,964.37
<b>Totals carried to Summary</b>							3,006,460		3,051,017.17

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,405		9,558.65	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,295		2,248.47	
								14,700		11,807.12
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				104.20
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				858.16
<i>Allowances to Officers attending Schools, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		320		168.71
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		1,423.98
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		191.28
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		800		575.92
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,300		567.09
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		510		495.01
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		366.00
<i>Postage</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		204.99
<i>Uniform</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,800		8,941.73
<i>Band</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		693.20
<i>Artillery Ponies</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		4,999.84
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		600		656.63
<i>Ammunition</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		9,750		6,367.93
<i>Camp of Exercise</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		6,069.24
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		85		100.08
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		3,305.28
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				254.26
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,257.45
								53,215		50,408.10
<i>Less—Sale of Cartridge Cases, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		3,065.88
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		51,715		47,342.22
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>300 Barrels</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,465		
<i>25 Swords</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		365		422.19
<i>20 Pistols</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		640		644.52
<i>Ponies</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		
<i>Component Parts of Saddlery</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		141.54
<i>Engineer Company—Stores</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		636.74
<i>200 Overcoats</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,170		1,644.03
<i>Accoutrements</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,140		378.08
<i>Instructional Parts for Maxim Guns, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		190		163.35
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		113.84
<i>Ammunition</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		14,400		17,003.93
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		22,870		21,148.22
<i>Credit.</i>										
Value of Stores sold and issued	...	...	...	...	...	...		13,500		11,368.63
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		Cr. 13,500		Cr. 11,368.63

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,240		16,417.36	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,250		17,907.48	
								34,490		34,324.84
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,400		1,296.94
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		600		65.27
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		354.91
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		960		771.34
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,250		3,335.18
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,400		1,461.61
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,241.81
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		343.61
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,781.42
<i>Uniform</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		4,555.30
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		7,000		7,762.18
<i>Hose Renewals</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,500		4,458.80
<i>Telephones and Fire Alarms</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,025.10
<i>Stud.</i>										
Fodder	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,166.96	
Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		339.19	
Veterinary Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		52.94	
Repairs to Harness and Stable Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		438.91	
								2,700		2,998.00
<i>Refreshments for Firemen at Fires</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		403.80
<i>Company Cups</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		273.82
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		700		576.50
								67,600		68,030.43
<i>Less—Receipts for Services of Fire Float, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		906.80	
"    "    Watching and Salvage Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		352.45	
								2,000		1,259.25
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		65,600		66,771.18
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Ladders and Life Saving Appliances</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,063.69
<i>Hose Fittings and Attachments</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,116.01
<i>General Appliances and Tools</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		1,804.41
<i>Motor Hose Tender</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		2,500.00
<i>Hand Reels for Motor Gear and Float</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		297.98
<i>Hydrant Indicator Plates</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		
<i>Call Bells</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		155.40
<i>3 Pumps for Motor Gear</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,500		3,547.13
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		58.25
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		12,750		10,542.87



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.								Estimated.		Actual.	
								Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>POLICE FORCE.</b>											
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>											
Foreign Branch.											
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319,860		313,089.36	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000		19,621.21	
Allowances.											
Mixed Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,940		3,190.24	
Depôt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		300.00	
Stenographer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240		240.00	
Drill Instructor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170		154.70	
									343,510		336,595.51
Sikh Branch.											
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,970		97,247.90	
Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,250		14,901.49	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600		2,637.09	
Allowances.											
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,880		4,646.19	
Drill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		59.20	
Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700		670.98	
									120,500		120,162.85
Chinese Branch.											
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190,005		187,862.34	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260		226.60	
Allowances.											
Gate-men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290		153.50	
Drill and Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		535.79	
Merit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435		438.60	
									191,490		189,216.83
<i>Superannuation</i>											
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		42,600		40,390.56
Recruiting Expenses in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000		15,680.29
Uniform and Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		186.62
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		54,000		51,485.90
									14,300		15,104.07
<i>Medical Aid.</i>											
Pay of Sikh Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700		701.57	
Medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900		1,086.86	
Hospital Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500		10,038.64	
									12,100		11,827.07
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>											
Pay of Mafoos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700		1,675.50	
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,550		4,064.94	
Repairs to Saddlery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400		74.21	
									5,650		5,814.65
<i>Fuel</i>											
									25,250		25,505.55
<i>Light.</i>											
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,855		12,455.54	
Oil for Police Lamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270		1,246.62	
									13,125		13,702.16
<i>Water</i>											
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,710		3,863.11
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7,570		7,830.95
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,600		2,623.16
Funeral Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		4,059.64
									500		115.70
<i>Carried forward</i>									851,405		841,161.62

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>								851,405		844,164.62
<b>POLICE FORCE—continued.</b>										
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>										
Food ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,000		32,013.06	
Clothing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000		6,368.67	
Photographs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		849.51	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,060		3,413.70	
								37,560		42,644.94
<i>Expenses of catching Stray Dogs</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,064.14
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>										
Furniture, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,025		10,539.47	
Arms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400		495.87	
								6,425		11,035.34
<i>Gratuities</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,456.02
<i>Musketry Course</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		2,681.33
<i>Legal Expenses</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		1,290.07
<i>Mixed Court.</i>										
Pay of Court Officials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,230		16,457.61	
Pay and Expenses of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,600		33,494.19	
Grant to Sinza Refuge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		500.00	
Sundry Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000		11,203.94	
								61,330		61,655.74
<i>Secret Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...				728.00
<i>Vehicle Number Plates</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...				983.05
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,870		4,496.48
								966,590		973,199.73
<i>Less.</i>										
Mixed Court Fines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000		29,087.18	
" Filing and Hearing Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000		17,826.46	
" Pay and Expenses of Police, transferred ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,600		33,494.19	
Receipts for Special Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000		28,773.72	
Proceeds from Sale of Unclaimed Property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,405.37	
Dog Redemption Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		742.11	
Convict Labour—Cash Contribution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500		12,500.00	
								118,100		123,829.03
Totals carried to Summary ..								848,490		849,370.70
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>										
Furniture and Sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,750		4,636.52
" for Mixed Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		188.48
Fire Hose ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		850		445.14
Safe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		
Printing Press and Type ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		610		232.57
Saddlery, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		579.86
Lamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		230		366.22
10 Bicycles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		900		794.58
60 Automatic Pistols and Ammunition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,400		1,267.60
30 Revolvers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		900		
Motor Prison Van ...	...	...	...	...	...	...				3,419.00
Uniform and Equipment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		52,000		68,390.64
Legal Library ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		361.18
2 Police Boxes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		144.45
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,027.66
Totals carried to Summary ...								64,540		81,853.90
<i>Credit.</i>										
Value of Stores issued ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		53,000		50,518.36
Totals carried to Summary ...								Cr. 53,000		Cr. 50,518.36

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT.</b>										
<b>HEALTH OFFICE.</b>										
<b>GENERAL.</b>										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,780		92,448.76	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,250		3,376.00	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,900		42,509.78	
								143,930		138,334.54
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000		9,109.83
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,785		2,866.78
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,250		3,438.91
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,120.93
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...		600		630.76
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,750		3,598.98
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		893.69
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,150		1,146.90
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...		600		622.00
Notification of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		371.00
Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000		9,859.79
Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		4,976.45
Sanitary Apparatus and Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		1,496.61
House Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...		750		780.95
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		327.78
Rent of Sub-District Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,100		1,939.81
Compensation and Legal Expenses in connexion with Accident to Mrs. Saki Baba	...	...	...	...	...	...				4,450.00
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		598.76
								189,615		186,564.47
<b>PLAGUE PREVENTION.</b>										
Pay of Chinese Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...			12,277.88	
Sanitary Apparatus and Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...			887.02	
Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...			776.92	
Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	...		40,000	2,989.91	
Rat-proofing Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...			17,853.12	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...			223.63	
										35,008.48
<b>MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.</b>										
Pay of Chinese Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		3,652.07	
Sanitary Apparatus and Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,650		3,880.87	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	100			
								5,750		7,532.94
								235,365		229,105.89
<i>Less.</i>										
Receipts from Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,000		17,968.00	
Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000.00	
Slaughter House Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000		12,762.59	
Ordure Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,000		90,572.34	
								128,000		122,302.93
Totals carried to Summary								107,365		106,802.96

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.										
HOSPITALS.										
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.										
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,310		30,028.81	
Pay of Chinese Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000		3,927.13	
								37,310		33,965.94
Locomotion...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		358.84
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,000		5,603.72
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,700		1,473.69
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		452.49
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		235.79
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...		485		466.54
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		230.56
Drugs and Instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,000		4,099.50
Messing	...	...	...	...	...	...		20,000		22,604.57
Washing	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,750		3,047.67
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,500		3,341.57
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...		750		848.34
Less—Fees from Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...		78,645		76,729.22
								43,500		43,460.49
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		35,145		33,268.73
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.										
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000		10,456.22	
Pay of Chinese Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,620		1,683.38	
								11,620		12,139.60
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,600		1,657.80
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...		750		744.37
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...		125		110.40
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		108.80
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...		360		360.45
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...		130		163.60
Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants	...	...	...	...	...	...		800		758.54
Messing	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,000		5,737.66
Washing	...	...	...	...	...	...		800		798.12
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,250		758.38
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...		350		301.45
Less—Receipts from Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...		23,935		23,629.17
								2,000		4,620.13
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		21,935		19,009.04



FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i></b>								
<b>HOSPITALS—<i>continued.</i></b>								
<b>ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.</b>								
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	2,250		1,793.45	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	2,000		1,950.96	
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...		4,250		3,744.41
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...		450		487.66
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...		300		271.99
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...		100		100.80
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...		100		61.58
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...		75		75.37
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>	...	...	...	...		55		41.00
<i>Messing</i>	...	...	...	...		850		756.44
<i>Washing</i>	...	...	...	...		3,100		2,915.98
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...		500		483.18
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...		1,750		992.87
						200		138.61
<i>Less—Receipts from Patients</i>	...	...	...	...	4,500	11,730	6,105.56	10,069.92
<i>Registration Fees, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	2,600		2,535.88	
<i>Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	...	...	...	...	600		600.00	
						7,700		9,241.44
<b>Totals carried to Summary</b>	...	...	...	...		4,030		828.48
<b>POLICE HOSPITAL (SIKHS).</b>								
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	1,200		575.17	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	320		402.20	
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...		1,520		977.37
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...		350		329.91
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...		100		127.28
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...		100		61.20
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...		50		36.58
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...		35		35.00
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>	...	...	...	...		25		26.00
<i>Messing</i>	...	...	...	...		500		534.22
<i>Washing</i>	...	...	...	...		1,250		1,368.36
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...		150		143.84
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...		400		441.37
						50		27.58
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>	...	...	...	...		4,550		4,108.71
						4,500		5,408.00
<b>Totals carried to Summary</b>	...	...	...	...		30		Cr. 1,299.29

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE.)				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff ... ..	1,400		873.65	
Pay of Chinese Staff . . . . .	2,500		2,657.30	
		3,900		3,530.95
Fuel ... ..		450		481.84
Light ... ..		123		137.25
Water ... ..		100		61.20
Printing, Stationery, etc. ... ..		50		38.62
Insurance ... ..		50		49.50
Telephone Service ... ..		25		26.00
Drugs and Instruments ... ..		700		936.61
Messing ... ..		1,750		1,728.75
Washing ... ..		230		202.68
Maintenance and Repairs ... ..		500		516.70
Miscellaneous ... ..		125		207.49
		8,005		7,917.59
Less—Fees from Patients ... ..		6,000		6,553.50
Totals carried to Summary ... ..		2,005		1,364.09
SANATORIUM.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff ... ..	750		748.88	
Pay of Chinese Staff ... ..	650		844.12	
		1,400		1,593.00
Locomotion ... ..		350		286.77
Fuel ... ..		175		197.88
Light ... ..		75		84.42
Printing, Stationery, etc. ... ..		25		26.16
Insurance ... ..		30		30.00
Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants ... ..		75		42.56
Messing ... ..		3,000		3,639.18
Washing ... ..		200		249.15
Maintenance and Repairs ... ..		450		128.66
Miscellaneous ... ..		170		191.51
		5,950		6,469.29
Less—Receipts from Visitors ... ..		2,000		1,796.53
Totals carried to Summary .. ..		3,950		4,672.76

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>										
<b>CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.</b>										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners.										
Part Service of Assistant Inspector ... ..							360		360.00	
" " Custodian of Isolation Hospital ... ..							240		240.00	
Chinese ... ..								600		600.00
								3,000		2,849.72
								3,600		3,449.72
<i>Superannuation</i> ... ..							60		60.00	
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i> ... ..							3,200		3,171.00	
<i>Fuel</i> ... ..							200		194.32	
<i>Insurance</i> ... ..							75		73.90	
<i>Telephone Service</i> ... ..							55		52.00	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ... ..							250		109.42	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... ..							150		154.70	
								3,990		3,815.34
								7,590		7,265.06
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation</i> ... ..							500		600.00	
" Grave making ... ..							3,750		3,514.91	
" Grave spaces ... ..							2,750		2,544.81	
" Reservations ... ..							300		559.73	
								7,300		7,219.45
Totals carried to Summary ... ..								290		45.61
<b>SWIMMING BATH.</b>										
<i>Pay</i>										
Foreigner.										
Part Service of Assistant Inspector ... ..							150		180.00	
Chinese ... ..							240		221.48	
								390		401.48
<i>Superannuation</i> ... ..							15		18.00	
<i>Light</i> ... ..							75		67.40	
<i>Water</i> ... ..							600		452.80	
<i>Insurance</i> ... ..							50		40.50	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... ..							100		35.16	
								840		613.86
								1,230		1,015.34
<i>Less—Receipts from Bathers</i> ... ..								800		808.58
Totals carried to Summary ... ..								430		206.76
<b>EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.</b>										
<i>Medical Attendance.</i>										
Municipal Surgeons ... ..							8,000		8,000.00	
Attendance on Families ... ..							1,000		2,277.61	
								9,000		10,277.61
<i>Port Health Work—Contribution to maintenance of Customs</i>										
<i>Quarantine Station</i> ... ..								6,000		6,000.00
<i>Grant to General Hospital</i> ... ..							12,500		10,090.80	
" <i>Shantung Road Hospital</i> ... ..							5,000		5,000.00	
" <i>St. Luke's Hospital</i> ... ..							5,000		5,000.00	
" <i>Paulun Hospital</i> ... ..							2,000		2,000.00	
								24,500		22,090.80
Totals carried to Summary ... ..								39,500		38,368.41
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>										
<i>Laboratory and Sanitary Apparatus</i> ... ..								1,345		
<i>Office Furniture</i> ... ..								250		15.06
<i>Hospital Fittings and Furniture</i> ... ..								5,245		4,075.89
<i>Carriage, Horse, Harness, etc.</i> ... ..								650		650.00
Totals carried to Summary ... ..								7,490		4,740.95

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.										
GENERAL.										
Pay.										
Foreigners.										
Pay ... ..							174,510		174,051.08	
Language Bonus ... ..							720		871.74	
Chinese.										
Pay ... ..							19,670		20,753.08	
Superannuation ... ..								194,300		195,675.90
Passages ... ..								15,100		16,095.58
Medical Aid ... ..								3,200		4,062.46
Locomotion ... ..								400		90.25
Fuel ... ..								10,500		11,949.26
Light ... ..								500		835.56
Printing, Stationery, etc. ... ..								650		635.10
Insurance ... ..								3,000		2,931.55
Telephone Service ... ..								165		159.00
Drawing Materials and Plans ... ..								1,200		1,445.48
Surveying Instruments ... ..								3,500		4,132.93
Miscellaneous ... ..								500		627.78
								500		1,024.20
Less—Building Permit Fees ... ..							4,700	233,515	3,872.55	239,665.05
Private Works Supervision Fees ... ..							15,000		9,084.76	
Miscellaneous Permit Fees ... ..							7,000		6,441.94	
Sale of Plans and Tracings ... ..							800		1,548.65	
Charged to Industrial Undertakings, etc. ... ..							16,500		18,920.59	
								44,000		39,868.49
Totals carried to Summary ... ..								189,515		199,796.56
BUILDINGS.										
Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds:—										
Volunteer Corps ... ..								2,140		3,402.79
Fire Brigade ... ..								4,725		3,492.16
Police Force:—										
Stations and Quarters ... ..							13,940		15,282.17	
Gaol ... ..							4,640		2,953.24	
Mixed Court ... ..							1,810		2,988.06	
								20,390		21,223.47
Health Department:—										
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc. ... ..							6,395		4,172.27	
Victoria Nursing Home ... ..							3,915		3,225.35	
Mental Ward ... ..							620		76.72	
Maternity Ward ... ..							630		209.14	
Nurses' Quarters ... ..							1,220		1,435.04	
Isolation Hospital ... ..							3,660		2,535.99	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese ... ..							1,640		920.95	
Police Hospital (Sikhs) ... ..							400		356.68	
Police Hospital (Chinese) ... ..							630		419.77	
Mokanshan Sanatorium ... ..							525		124.63	
Cemeteries ... ..							615		610.76	
Public Swimming Bath ... ..							340		332.31	
								20,590		14,419.61
Public Works Department:—										
Offices ... ..							345		596.62	
Town Hall ... ..							5,000		4,668.91	
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc. ... ..							1,275		1,314.37	
								6,620		6,579.90
Educational Department:—										
Public School for Boys ... ..							3,230		2,048.98	
Public School for Girls ... ..							2,380		1,994.85	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys ... ..							980		940.81	
Girls ... ..							400			
Public School for Chinese ... ..							1,480		1,043.85	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese ... ..							745		752.25	
								9,215		6,780.74
Finance Department ... ..								200		122.34
Secretariat ... ..								280		155.88
Miscellaneous ... ..								650		919.09
Totals carried to Summary ... ..								64,810		57,095.93



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>										
CREEKS AND RIVER.										
<i>Repairs and Renewals to:—</i>										
Bridges	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,570		13,041.86	
Bundings	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,925		4,878.68	
Jetties and Pontoons	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,780		7,127.16	
								27,275		25,047.70
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i> ... ..								11,290		11,821.94
								38,565		36,869.64
<i>Less</i> .—Receipts for hire of Dredger	...	...	...	...	...	...		750		250.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		37,815		36,619.64
DRAINAGE.										
<i>Reconstructing Sewers in—</i>										
N. Kiangse Road from N. Soochow Road to Tsepoo Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,005		4,278.87	
N. Shause Road from N. Soochow Road to Tong Dong Ka Loong	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,485		4,931.34	
Alabaster Road between Winchester Road and N. Thibet Roads...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615		1,076.75	
<i>Maintenance of Sewers</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,525		6,550.16	
								14,630		16,837.12
<i>Less</i> —Concreteware Manufactory—										
Cash Contribution	...	...	...	...	...	...		14,000		20,000.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		630		Cr. 3,162.88

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>										
ROADS.										
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Chinese.										
Metalling Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...		40,000		50,257.51
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		509.14
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...		635		671.11
<i>Materials:—</i>										
Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		91,150		130,331.00
Tools, renewals and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,000		8,174.21
Boundary Stones	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		22.82
Street Name Plates	...	...	...	...	...	...		630		1,372.36
Working Expenses of Steam Rollers	...	...	...	...	...	...		9,980		10,622.33
Chinese Government Land Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...		330		262.55
Maintenance of Carts and Harness	...	...	...	...	...	...		825		742.69
Danger Lamps—oil, repairs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		900		1,426.89
Stud	...	...	...	...	...	...		9,000		10,913.00
Raking and Repairing Mud Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...		9,150		11,103.94
Roadside Railings	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,463.00
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		625.61
Less—Pingchiao Quarry—Cash Contribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	171,150	27,876.23	228,498.16
Refund from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,420		6,422.12	
								21,420		34,298.35
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		149,730		194,199.81
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,780		3,425.66	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,300		28,706.66	
								34,080		32,132.32
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...		380		342.06
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...		520		503.31
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...		635		637.34
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		37.50
<i>Materials.</i>										
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,140		13,675.92	
Gritting Wood Paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	520		506.80	
								15,660		14,182.72
Tools, renewals and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,470		2,005.29
Working Expenses of Steam Water Wagon	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		
Maintenance of Carts and Harness	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,340		5,389.16
Stud	...	...	...	...	...	...		34,400		35,927.50
Barging away Road Detritus	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		2,919.73
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		286.72
Less—Refund by Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves	...	...	...	...	...	...		95,585		94,363.65
								2,200		2,220.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		93,385		92,143.65

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.										
LIGHTING.										
Electricity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		67,100		64,956.18
Gas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21,700		21,768.83
Oil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		111.56
Extensions.										
Electricity and Gas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,516.22
Totals carried to Summary ...								90,100		88,352.84
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.										
Pay										
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,420		8,734.20	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,700		17,906.79	
								26,120		26,640.99
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		820		732.00
Locomotion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		750		829.79
Stud ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,080		711.00
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		600		720.00
Water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		324.60
Lighting Gardens ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,400		1,488.08
Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		230		229.50
Tools, renewals and repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,100		1,406.94
Working Expenses of Motor Lawn Mowers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		319.24
Chinese Government Land Tax ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		400.34
Painting and Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,600		3,061.72
Trees, Shrubs, Seeds and Turf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		716.37
Mud, Sand, Gravel and Manure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		900		1,643.17
Poles and Tree Fastenings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,120		2,147.86
Matsheds and Fences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		644.92
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,344.15
								43,320		43,360.67
Less—Receipts for hire of Plants, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		226.44
Totals carried to Summary ...								43,220		43,134.23
STOCK AND STORES.										
Tungchow Road Workshop, additional plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,400		2,211.02
Back Chains for Cart Harness ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		80.16
Bicycles for Messengers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		
Brushes for Machine Sweepers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		600		796.13
Garden Seats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		235.08
Steam Water Wagon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,500		
Surveying and Levelling Instruments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		750		567.42
Furniture and Sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		750		970.82
Flags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		650		702.80
Steam Roller ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,500		4,156.19
Typewriting Machines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		275		249.22
Watercart Hose ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,394.63
Leopard Cubs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...				70.59
Road Materials, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		165,000		322,892.70
Totals carried to Summary ...								181,125		334,326.76
Credit.										
Value of Stores issued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		170,000		296,008.68
Totals carried to Summary ...								Cr. 170,000	Cr.	296,008.68

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>PUBLIC BAND.</b>										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,965		28,856.22	
Manilamen	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,650		16,579.61	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		289.00	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		43,915		45,724.83
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,240		4,265.66
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		135		138.70
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		53.13
<i>Uniform</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		450		331.73
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		581.79
<i>New Music</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		365.29
<i>Repairs to Instruments</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		469.73
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		291.92
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		20		17.78
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		125		88.00
								150		259.08
								50,735		52,587.64
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	...					...	1,500		1,500.00	
<i>Share of Receipts for Private Services</i>	...					...			194.53	
								1,500		1,694.53
Totals carried to Summary	...					...		49,235		50,893.11
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>										
Instruments and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...		150.00		18.75
Totals carried to Summary	...					...		150.00		18.75
<b>PUBLIC LIBRARY.</b>										
<i>Pay</i>										
Foreigner	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200		1,200.00	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	690		578.24	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,800		1,778.24
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		120		120.00
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		60		61.20
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		124.30
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		35		27.00
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		55		52.00
<i>Books and Periodicals</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		110		151.27
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		900		964.77
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		25		33.79
								50		60.80
								3,305		3,373.37
<i>Less—Subscriptions</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		930.39	
<i>Sale of Books and Magazines</i>	...					...	25		2.52	
								1,025		932.91
Totals carried to Summary	...					...		2,280		2,440.46
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>										
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...				36.60
Totals carried to Summary	...					...				36.60



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.</b>										
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,275		24,108.14	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		973.45	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		26,275		25,081.59
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,265		1,882.92
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,355		2,432.69
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		1,030.64
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		3.53
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		550		496.14
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		120		49.50
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		950		892.72
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		190		136.08
<i>Laboratory</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		125		128.00
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		381.71
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		957.78
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		205.26
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		125.96
								500		953.48
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	35,330		34,758.00
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	700		7,429.29	
									657.01	
								8,700		8,086.30
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		26,630		26,671.70
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		650		317.78
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		650		317.78
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.										
<i>Pay</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,215		22,828.67	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	700		794.47	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		23,915		23,623.14
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,205		2,056.52
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,940		2,028.98
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		286.34
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		28.12
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		257.60
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		75		76.75
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		560		629.25
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		155		155.21
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		55		52.00
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		600		540.99
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		39.49
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		162.77
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		248.34
								350		351.83
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	30,805		30,537.36
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	400		9,642.54	
									396.81	
								9,400		10,039.35
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		21,405		20,498.01
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		550		560.32
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		550		560.32

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>										
<b>THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.</b>										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,660		13,564.19	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,365		1,335.71	
								14,025		14,899.90
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,715		1,595.46
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		386.56
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		891.58
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		522.92
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		762.46
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		70		58.22
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		20		18.00
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		450		612.45
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		50		49.56
<i>Messing</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,500		5,207.41
<i>Clothing</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,250		2,090.58
<i>Washing</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		525.24
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		800		872.20
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		600		679.17
								24,680		29,171.71
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,300		10,491.90	
<i>Sale of Text Books, Clothing, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	850		1,585.37	
								10,150		12,077.27
Totals carried to Summary	...	...						14,530		17,094.44
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>										
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,250		1,852.94
Totals carried to Summary	...	...						1,250		1,852.94
<b>THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.</b>										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,640		7,133.24	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	795		808.52	
								7,435		7,941.76
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		910		995.82
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		277.29
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		525.03
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		432.69
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		175		349.95
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		65		63.63
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		20		18.00
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		128.88
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		50		50.72
<i>Messing</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,250		2,845.77
<i>Clothing</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,111.46
<i>Washing</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		440		437.35
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		700		721.26
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		475		422.54
								14,470		16,324.58
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500		5,543.93	
<i>Sale of Text Books, Clothing, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	350		384.37	
								4,850		5,928.30
Totals carried to Summary	...	...						9,620		10,396.28
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>										
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		550		481.26
Totals carried to Summary	...	...						550		481.26

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.										
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.										
Pay.										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,835		17,186.34	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,185		6,426.43	
								25,020		23,612.77
Superannuation		...	...	...	...	...		1,880		1,584.30
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...				468.06
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...				1,117.23
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		100.47
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...		50		80.70
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		700		504.72
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...		125		124.08
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		72.00
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...		700		791.14
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		139.11
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		371.89
								29,025		28,966.47
Less—School Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,680		11,525.64	
Sale of Text Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		610.27	
								12,680		12,135.91
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		16,345		16,830.56
STOCK AND STORES.										
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		427.86
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		427.86

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued										
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.										
Pay.										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,575		14,758.19	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200		5,080.78	
								20,775		19,838.97
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,520		1,209.84
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...		950		894.01
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		41.23
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...		20		18.60
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		425		518.42
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...		120		120.36
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...		90		88.00
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		63.77
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...		50		77.57
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		153.36
								24,350		23,024.13
Less—School Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,680		11,288.81	
Sale of Text Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	725		762.13	
								12,405		12,050.94
Totals carried to Summary	...	...						11,945		10,973.19
STOCK AND STORES.										
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...		800		852.97
Totals carried to Summary	...	...						800		852.97
GRANTS IN AID.										
St. Joseph's Institute	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		3,000.00
St. Xavier's College...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		2,500.00
Shanghai Jewish School	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,000.00
Institution of the Holy Family	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,500.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...						8,000		8,000.00



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.										
TREASURER'S OFFICE.										
Pay.										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,045		43,533.96	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,365		10,848.14	
								52,410		54,382.10
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,120		4,271.38
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,895		3,472.48
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		262.31
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...		350		308.00
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...		15		22.94
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		2,424.02
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...		275		352.20
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		372.23
								62,115		65,867.66
Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings	...	...						4,200		4,200.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...						57,915		61,667.66
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.										
Pay.										
Compradore, Shroffs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		7,100		6,984.53
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...		540		698.32
Totals carried to Summary	...	...						7,640		7,682.85
STOCK AND STORES.										
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		522.40
Totals carried to Summary	...	...						500		522.40

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARIAT.										
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,110		39,033.44	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,805		6,987.04	
								44,915		46,020.48
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,400		3,625.73
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				1,529.48
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				974.84
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		299.70
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		274.35
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		20		16.88
<i>Printing Stationery, Advertising, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	800	2,438.78	817.10
<i>Printing, Annual Report and Budget</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200		4,261.97	
<i>Printing Municipal Gazette</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000		4,863.02	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,200		11,563.77
								800		987.83
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		60,685		66,110.16
								2,400		2,400.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		58,285		63,710.16
TAX OFFICE.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,315		57,892.26	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250		1,008.00	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,290		20,807.67	
								79,855		79,707.93
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,870		5,502.47
<i>Uniform</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,240		3,383.93
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,527.25
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		136.30
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,000		5,269.63
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		218.68
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		505.60
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,500		3,718.48
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		95		82.00
<i>House Number and Licence Plates</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		20		7.83
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,600		5,836.01
								400		315.47
<i>Less—Receipts from sale of Licence Plates, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		105,730		106,211.63
								6,000		5,880.96
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		99,730		100,330.67
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		523.70
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		523.70

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>GENERAL CHARGES.</b>				
Legal Retainer and Opinions ... ..		1,000		2,547.06
Audit Fee ... ..		1,900		1,900.00
Semaphore Service... ..		2,500		4,330.13
Pew Rents and Relief of Poor ... ..		500		259.00
Attached Employé ... ..		3,630		3,630.00
Director of Chinese Studies ... ..		2,960		3,061.00
Reporter's Retainer ... ..		600		600.00
Pension of Accountant resigned (£500) ... ..		4,450		4,351.85
Annuity to the widow of the late G. M. Hart ... ..				100.00
London Agents—allowance for additional office accommodation (£100)... ..		890		834.82
Work Shelters—rent and sundry expenses ... ..		2,000		1,876.50
Expenses of Census ... ..		1,500		1,309.29
Damage caused by Typhoon ... ..				12,407.39
Japanese Coronation Celebration ... ..				1,389.07
Grants in Aid :—				
Municipal Service Club ... ..	720		720.00	
" " billiard table ... ..	700		725.36	
Shanghai Boy Scouts ... ..	420		420.00	
Door of Hope ... ..	2,000		2,000.00	
Door of Hope—Stray Children's Home ... ..	4,500		5,603.55	
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children ... ..	1,500		1,500.00	
Shanghai Museum ... ..	1,000		1,000.00	
Charity Organisation Committee ... ..	3,600		3,600.00	
		14,440		15,568.91
Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.				
Volunteer Corps ... ..		8,505		6,777.00
Fire Brigade ... ..		300		300.00
Police Force.				
Stations ... ..	3,335		3,372.00	
Quarters ... ..	13,500		15,115.47	
Reformatory ... ..	3,000		3,500.00	
		19,835		21,987.47
Health Department.				
Latrines, etc. ... ..		10		16.80
Public Works Department.				
Temporary Offices ... ..	3,600		3,600.00	
Public Recreation Ground ... ..	1,200		1,150.00	
Depôts, etc. ... ..	2,245		2,249.54	
Road Widenings ... ..	2,810		2,652.53	
		9,855		9,652.07
Educational Department.				
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.				
Additional Premises... ..		960		1,305.00
Finance Department.				
Temporary Offices ... ..		5,800		5,800.00
Council Room and Secretariat.				
Temporary Office ... ..		5,100		5,100.00
Trust Fund Debentures written down to par ... ..				1,285.00
Totals carried to Summary ... ..		86,735		106,388.36

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>INTEREST.</b>									
Municipal Loans	...	...	...	...	...	366,080		368,068.32	
Less.									
Charged to Electricity Department	...	...	...	...	...	200,890	165,190	211,673.89	156,394.43
Superannuation Fund	...	...	...	...	...				75,123.82
Police Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...				2,022.96
Municipal Savings Bank	...	...	...	...	...		84,500		9,504.02
Deposit Accounts	...	...	...	...	...				773.64
							249,690		243,818.87
Less.									
Trust Funds Investments	...	...	...	...	...			70,420.28	
Industrial Accounts	...	...	...	...	...		107,650	12,056.72	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Current and Fixed Deposit A/cs	...	...	...	...	...			4,203.27	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...			9,906.91	96,587.21
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		142,040		147,231.66
<b>REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.</b>									
Debentures of the Loan 1895 redeemed	...	...	...	...	...				106,600.00
Balance of appropriation transferred to Extraordinary Income	...	...	...	...	...		155,700		49,100.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		155,700		155,700.00



FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Surplus on Ordinary Budget ...	...	...	...	...	...		331,110.00		269,264.97
Debentures—									
5½ per cent ...	...	...	...	...	...		665,000.00		400,000.00
Premia less Brokerage on Debentures ...			...	...	...				18,431.83
Redemption of Debentures—balance of appropriations for the years 1914 and 1915 transferred ...	...	...	...	...	...				199,310.00
Trust Funds—amounts written off during the year.									
Superannuation Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000.00		15,848.27	
Deferred Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...			1,589.54	
									17,437.81
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...				6,350.87
Totals carried to Summary ..							1,006,110.00		910,795.48

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Deficit from 1914 ... ..							16,642.17		16,642.17
Bridges.									
North Szechuen Road over the Yukingpoo, reconstruction in concrete ... ..						6,000			
Yates Road over the Yungzeenpang, reconstruction in concrete ... ..						800		800.05	
							6,800.00		800.05
Bundings.									
Soochow Creek.									
Concrete Bunding and 3 Jetties on Markham Road, portion of cost ... ..						10,000		4,070.08	
Wooden Bunding north of Macao Road, half cost ... ..						1,725		1,458.33	
Yangtsepoo Creek.									
Concrete Bunding and Jetty on Lay Road, south of Yangtsepoo Road ... ..						7,000			
							18,725.00		5,528.41
Drainage.									
Yangkingpang culvert, portion of cost ... ..						70,000		65,692.39	
Defence Creek culvert, portion of cost ... ..						53,000		71,832.77	
Yangtsepoo Road, cross culvert at Mysore Road ... ..						1,670			
Constructing the following new sewers, etc. :—									
East Yuhang Road, from Singkeipang to east of Chaoufoong Road ... ..						4,000		4,673.25	
Medhurst Road, south of Sinza Road ... ..								1,402.11	
Dalny Road, between Batavia and Yangtsepoo Roads ... ..								249.90	
Batavia Road, between Yangtsepoo and Batavia Roads ... ..								336.92	
Chengtu Road, between Bubbling Well and Weihaiwei Roads ... ..								1,428.86	
Kinchow Road, west of Kwenming Road ... ..								412.20	
Weihaiwei Road, west of Yates Road ... ..								397.96	
Seymour Road, south of Bubbling Well Road ... ..								3,461.19	
Nanyang Road, east of Ferry Road ... ..								208.08	
Ward Road, east of Alcock Road ... ..								104.01	
Avenue Road, between Carter and Medhurst Roads ... ..								1,908.10	
Gordon Road, north of Sinza Road ... ..								197.31	
Bubbling Well Road, opposite the Burlington Hotel ... ..								851.29	
							128,670.00		153,156.34
Land.									
Fire Brigade.									
Station for Yangtsepoo District, nominal ... ..						100			
Health Department.									
Isolation Hospital Extension ... ..						50,000			
Hospital for Indians ... ..									
Market in Northern District, portion of cost ... ..						20,000		6,660.77	
Wuchow Road Market, balance of cost ... ..						6,500		6,573.85	
Yangtsepoo Market, balance of cost ... ..						250			
Mohawk Market Extension ... ..						1,000			
Latrine Sites ... ..						1,000		54.49	
Parks and Open Spaces.									
Jessfield Park, balance of cost ... ..						10,000		9,563.91	
" Extension, portion of cost ... ..						25,000		15,000.00	
" raising and turfing ... ..						1,880		1,174.16	
Wayside Park, balance of cost ... ..						2,900		2,904.38	
" laying out ... ..						400		438.45	
Hongkew Recreation Ground, running track ... ..						600		1,627.05	
Warren Piece, turfing ... ..						500		319.51	
Play-ground for Children ... ..						10,000		582.63	
Educational Department.									
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, balance of cost ... ..						1,000		1,005.64	
Chinese Polytechnic, preliminary expenses... ..						500		675.02	
Surplus Land ... ..								13,969.12	
								120,548.98	
Less—Land transferred to Roads ... ..								4,065.34	
Sale of Surplus Land ... ..								7,798.00	
							131,630.00		108,685.64
Carried forward							302,467.17		284,812.61

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
<i>Brought forward</i>					Tls.	Tls. 302,467.17	Tls.	Tls. 284,812.61
<i>Buildings.</i>								
Central Offices, portion of cost	...	...	...	...	270,000		275,268.73	
Fire Brigade.								
Hongkew Station, portion of cost	...	...	...	...	25,000		10,993.39	
Sinza Station, hose drying tower, balance of cost	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,627.34	
Police Force.								
Central Station.								
Bath-house for prisoners, balance of cost...	...	...	...	...	250		383.75	
Extension of Civil Cells, balance of cost...	...	...	...	...	200		117.94	
Sinza Station.								
Detective Office, balance of cost	...	...	...	...	350		217.60	
Bubbling Well Station.								
Additions to Stables, balance of cost	...	...	...	...	1,300		1,310.29	
Boundary Wall, balance of cost	...	...	...	...	4,000		3,143.18	
West Hongkew Station.								
Completion of Boundary Wall ...	...	...	...	...	200		286.87	
Gordon Road Station.								
Gurdwara, etc., portion of cost ...	...	...	...	...	14,000		7,701.73	
Gaol.								
Stable for three ponies	...	...	...	...	800			
Boundary Wall Towers, alterations	...	...	...	...	2,600		2,181.62	
Health Department								
Isolation Hospital Extension	...	...	...	...	65,000			
Victoria Nursing Home, alterations and additions	...	...	...	...	3,500		4,709.63	
" " " completion of boundary wall	...	...	...	...	1,600		1,184.45	
Wuchow Road Market	...	...	...	...	9,000		7,673.00	
Sinza Market Extension	...	...	...	...	500			
Quetta Road Market, balance of cost	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,562.79	
Latrines	...	...	...	...	1,000		865.89	
Public Works Department.								
Town Hall, emergency exits, balance of cost	...	...	...	...	1,100		932.90	
Tungchow Road Workshop, additional sheds, balance of cost...	...	...	...	...	2,500		2,479.61	
Parks and Open Spaces.								
Wayside Park, lavatory	...	...	...	...	500		487.90	
Bubbling Well and Hart Road Carriage Turns, posts and chain fences	...	...	...	...	1,500		823.63	
Educational Department.								
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, portion of cost	...	...	...	...	50,000		58,623.02	
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, portion of cost	...	...	...	...	50,000		49,702.21	
<i>Roads.</i>						507,400.00		432,607.47
Acquiring land for new roads and extension of existing roads	...	...	...	...	120,000		48,452.63	
" " " for widening existing roads	...	...	...	...			123,624.29	
Land transferred from municipal properties	...	...	...	...			4,065.34	
Making up and metalling the above	...	...	...	...	60,000		99,892.28	
* Permanent paving	...	...	...	...	30,000		24,823.17	
* Less—Contribution from the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.							300,857.71	
							10,000.00	
						210,000.00		290,857.71
Totals carried to Summary						1,019,867.17		1,008,277.79

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

## SUMMARY.

Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	Expenditure.		Income.	Expenditure.		Income.
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income :—			3,006,460			3,051,017.17
Ordinary Expenditure :—						
Volunteer Corps ... ..		51,715			47,342.22	
Fire Brigade ... ..		65,600			66,771.18	
Police Force ... ..		848,490			849,370.70	
Health Department.						
Office ... ..	107,365			106,802.96		
Hospitals.						
Victoria Nursing Home ...	35,145			33,268.73		
Isolation Hospital ... ..	21,935			19,009.04		
Police Hospital—Chinese ...	4,030			828.48		
Police Hospital—Sikhs ... ..	30			Cr. 1,299.29		
Sanatorium—Chinese ... ..	2,005			1,364.09		
Cemeteries, etc. ... ..	3,950			4,672.76		
Swimming Bath ... ..	290			45.61		
Extra-Departmental ... ..	430			206.76		
	39,500			38,368.41		
		214,680			203,267.55	
Public Works Department.						
General ... ..	189,515			199,796.56		
Buildings ... ..	64,810			57,095.98		
Creeks and River ... ..	37,815			36,619.64		
Drainage ... ..	630			Cr. 3,162.88		
Roads.						
Maintenance ... ..	149,730			194,199.81		
Cleansing ... ..	93,385			92,143.65		
Lighting ... ..	90,100			88,352.84		
Parks and Open Spaces ... ..	43,220			43,134.23		
		669,205			708,179.83	
Public Band ... ..		49,235			50,893.11	
Public Library ... ..		2,280			2,440.46	
Educational Department.						
Public School for Boys ... ..	26,630			26,671.70		
Girls ... ..	21,405			20,498.01		
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	14,530			17,094.44		
Girls ... ..	9,620			10,396.28		
Public School for Chinese ...	16,345			16,830.56		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	11,945			10,973.19		
Grants-in-aid ... ..	8,000			8,000.00		
		108,475			110,464.18	
Finance Department.						
Treasurer's Office ... ..	57,915			61,667.66		
Compradore's Office ... ..	7,640			7,682.85		
		65,555			69,350.51	
Secretariat.						
Secretary's Office ... ..	58,285			63,710.16		
Tax Office ... ..	99,730			100,330.67		
		158,015			164,040.83	
General Charges ... ..		86,735			106,388.36	
Interest ... ..		142,040			147,231.66	
Redemption of Debentures ...		155,700			155,700.00	
Stock and Stores :—						
Volunteer Corps ... ..	22,870			21,148.22		
Fire Brigade ... ..	12,750			10,542.87		
Police Force ... ..	64,540			81,853.90		
Health Department ... ..	7,490			4,740.95		
Public Works Department ...	181,125			334,326.76		
Public Band ... ..	150			18.75		
Public Library ... ..				36.60		
Public School for Boys ... ..	650			317.78		
Girls ... ..	550			560.32		
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	1,250			1,852.94		
Girls ... ..	550			481.26		
Public School for Chinese ...	400			427.86		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	800			852.97		
Finance Department ... ..	500			522.40		
Secretariat ... ..	500			523.70		
	294,125			458,207.28		
Less—Stores issued, etc.				11,368.63		
Volunteer Corps ... .. 13,500				50,518.36		
Police Force ... .. 53,000				296,008.68		
Public Works Department 170,000						
	236,500					
		57,625			100,311.61	
Surplus carried to Extraordinary Income ... ..		2,675,350	3,006,460		2,781,752.20	3,051,017.17
		331,110			269,264.97	
		3,006,460	3,006,460		3,051,017.17	3,051,017.17
Extraordinary Income			1,006,110.00			910,795.48
Extraordinary Expenditure		1,019,867.17			1,008,277.79	
Deficit, carried forward to 1916			13,757.17			97,482.31
		1,019,867.17	1,019,867.17		1,008,277.79	1,008,277.79



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1915—continued.

## STERLING EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

<i>Balance at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, on December 31, 1914</i>	...	...	...	£5,400	0	4
<i>Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.</i>						
Final dividend for 1914 @ £1.8.0 per Share on 1,950 fully paid Shares of £20 each	£2,730	0	0			
Interim dividend for 1915 @ £1.0.0 per Share	do.	do.	1,950	0	0	
			4,680	0	0	
<i>Less—Loss on exchange</i>	...	...	...	...	6	5 1
						4,673 14 11
						£10,073 15 3

## STERLING EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

<i>Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.</i>						
Purchase of 195 Shares in the 1915 issue at £40 per Share	...	...	...	...	£7,800	0 0
<i>Interest.</i>						
On Loan	...	...	...	...	800	0 0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Coupon Ticket Books	...	...	...	...	16	0
<i>Balance at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, carried forward to 1916</i>	...	...	...		1,472	19 3
						£10,073 15 3

## BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
70 SILVER LOANS :—								
Loan of 1896 at 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...		99,000.00	
Do. 1897 " 5 "	...	...	...	...	...		268,400.00	
Do. 1900 " 5½ "	...	...	...	...	...		31,700.00	
Do. 1901 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		45,100.00	
Do. 1902 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		139,500.00	
Do. 1903 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		425,400.00	
Do. 1904 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		163,000.00	
Do. 1905 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		285,900.00	
Do. 1907 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		500,000.00	
Do. 1908 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		650,000.00	
Do. 1909 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		300,000.00	
Do. 1910 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		313,800.00	
Do. 1911 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		350,000.00	
Do. 1912 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		340,000.00	
Do. 1913 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		756,300.00	
Do. 1913 " 5½ "	...	...	...	...	...		500,000.00	
Do. 1914 " 5½ "	...	...	...	...	...		900,000.00	
Do. 1915 " 5½ "	...	...	...	...	...		800,000.00	
Allocation of Loans as under :—								6,868,100.00
General Purposes.								
Loans at 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	367,400.00		
Do. 5½ "	...	...	...	...	...	1,056,700.00		
Do. 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	1,625,000.00		
Electricity Department.							3,049,100.00	
Loans at 5½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	1,175,000.00		
Do. 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	2,644,000.00		
							3,819,000.00	
							6,868,100.00	
„ STERLING LOAN of 1905 at 4 per cent : Authorised £50,000, Issued £20,000								158,350.52
at Ex. 2/6 10								
„ INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—Adjustment Account								19,153.20
„ TRUST FUNDS :—								
Superannuation Fund	...	...	...	...	...		1,370,914.45	
Municipal Savings Bank	...	...	...	...	...		181,297.61	
Sikh Police Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...		40,186.20	
Police Recreation and Rewards Fund	...	...	...	...	...		1,040.78	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		3,503.69	
Deposits :—								
Foreign and Chinese Liquor Sellers	...	...	...	...	...	5,534.93		
Firearms Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	750.00		
Livery Stables	...	...	...	...	...	200.00		
Billiard and Bowling Saloons	...	...	...	...	...	71.78		
Foreign and Chinese Theatres	...	...	...	...	...	3,516.13		
Public Rishbas	...	...	...	...	...	931.65		
Motor Car	...	...	...	...	...	1,000.00		
Volunteer Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	971.90		
Ordure Contractor	...	...	...	...	...	21,489.60		
Sundry Contractors	...	...	...	...	...	8,358.20		
Probationary Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	437.10		
Mixed Court	...	...	...	...	...	44,297.68		
							87,562.57	
„ SUNDRY CREDITORS								1,684,505.30
„ OVERDRAFTS—								121,431.02
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION							57,706.66	
COMPRADORE							16,389.11	
„ ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, SUNDRY LIABILITIES								74,095.77
„ GENERAL BALANCE								603,314.62
								6,973,367.23
								16,502,317.66

We have examined the foregoing Accounts with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

G. H. & N. THOMSON, Chartered Accountants,  
Auditors.

## DECEMBER 31, 1915.

ASSETS.										Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
By LAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			5,492,689.86
" BUILDINGS—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,283,722.95		
<i>Less</i> —Depreciation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,006.67		2,246,716.28
" STOCK AND STORES—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	697,681.22		
<i>Less</i> —Depreciation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,830.54		645,850.68
" SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LD.—												
2,145 Shares £20 each at Tls. 300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			643,500.00
" SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., LD.—												
1,333 Shares Tls. 50 each at Tls. 97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			129,301.00
" INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—												
Pingchiao Quarry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,123.12		
Convict Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,037.75		
Concreteware Manufactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,642.53		
Tungchow Road Workshop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,498.16		187,301.56
" TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENTS—												
<i>Silver Securities—</i>												
<i>Debentures at par</i>												
Shanghai Municipal Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282,700.00		
French Municipal Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,000.00		
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,300.00		
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477,700.00		
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000.00		
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000.00		
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,600.00		
Shanghai Race Club	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143,200.00		
Country Club	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500.00		
Chinese Government Loan "E" Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750.00		
<i>Gold Securities at cost—</i>												
British War Loan 4½ per cent. £30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232,032.38		
French War Loan 5 per cent. Frs. 320,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,426.97		
Russian War Loan 5½ per cent. Rbls. 150,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,445.65		
<i>Fixed Deposits—</i>												
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,281.77		
International Banking Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.51		1,596,990.28
" SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			204,712.70
" HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION												
Sterling Current Account £1,472.19.3 @ 2/6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			11,662.22
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, SUNDRY ASSETS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			5,343,593.08
												</

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	A.					B.				
	1911 Tls.	1912 Tls.	1913 Tls.	1914 Tls.	1915 Tls.	1911 %	1912 %	1913 %	1914 %	1915 %
Volunteer Corps	43,664.98	43,038.29	42,490.92	46,166.11	47,342.22					
Stock and Stores	1,052.61	2,644.39	3,449.02	9,235.04	9,779.59					
	44,717.59	45,682.68	45,939.94	55,701.15	57,121.81	1.73	1.67	1.61	1.90	1.87
Fire Brigade	47,089.13	53,987.01	63,021.56	59,047.24	66,771.18					
Stock and Stores	2,901.76	1,592.44	13,483.51	10,809.16	10,542.87					
	49,990.89	55,579.45	76,505.07	69,856.40	77,314.05	1.94	2.03	2.68	2.38	2.53
Police Force	854,499.28	854,250.70	888,858.53	891,927.52	849,370.70					
Stock and Stores	14,410.17	9,174.80	11,724.01	28,863.92	31,335.54					
	868,909.45	863,425.50	900,582.54	920,791.44	880,706.24	33.55	31.58	31.51	31.38	28.87
Health Department	204,152.64	206,896.64	170,646.54	180,699.85	203,267.55					
Stock and Stores	6,680.81	3,972.17	8,310.53	7,284.36	4,740.95					
	210,833.45	210,868.81	178,957.07	187,984.21	208,008.50	8.14	7.71	6.26	6.41	6.82
Public Works Department	583,315.59	588,340.27	613,433.44	674,094.26	708,179.83					
Stock and Stores	25,986.15	Cr. 8,418.25	Cr. 6,820.02	31,039.00	38,318.08					
	609,301.74	579,922.02	606,613.42	705,133.26	746,497.91	23.53	21.22	21.23	24.03	24.46
Public Band	49,621.51	50,793.89	56,771.25	51,170.18	50,893.11					
Stock and Stores	—	—	86.44	160.80	18.75					
	49,621.51	50,793.89	56,857.69	51,630.98	50,911.86	1.91	1.86	1.99	1.76	1.66
Educational Department	45,590.41	55,180.34	66,833.55	87,300.24	110,464.18					
Stock and Stores	928.64	1,440.46	2,480.53	6,176.18	4,493.13					
	46,519.05	56,620.80	69,314.08	93,476.42	114,957.31	1.80	2.07	2.43	3.18	3.77
Public Library			1,678.23	2,326.39	2,440.46					
Stock and Stores			113.40	—	36.60					
			1,791.63	2,326.39	2,477.06			.06	.08	.08
Finance Department	55,083.45	58,154.89	63,130.07	71,500.42	69,350.51					
Stock and Stores	295.14	1,413.68	712.53	984.68	522.40					
	55,378.59	59,568.57	63,842.60	72,485.10	69,872.91	2.13	2.18	2.23	2.47	2.30
Secretariat	129,802.49	141,321.03	145,060.50	155,686.50	164,040.83					
Stock and Stores	754.06	427.55	415.12	764.77	523.70					
	130,556.55	141,748.58	145,475.62	156,451.27	164,564.53	5.04	5.18	5.09	5.33	5.40
General Charges	51,545.72	66,601.56	80,842.25	108,239.81	106,388.36	1.99	2.43	2.82	3.69	3.50
Interest	94,690.57	103,353.85	115,360.68	124,932.50	147,231.66	3.66	3.78	4.03	4.26	4.82
Redemption of Debentures	135,625.00	138,600.00	142,200.00	151,210.00	155,700.00	5.24	5.07	4.98	5.15	5.10
Total Ordinary Expenditure	2,347,690.11	2,372,765.71	2,484,282.59	2,700,218.93	2,781,752.20	90.66	86.78	86.92	92.02	91.18
Surplus	241,937.74	361,479.67	373,723.42	234,162.65	269,264.97	9.34	13.22	13.08	7.98	8.82
Total Ordinary Income	2,589,627.85	2,734,245.38	2,858,006.01	2,934,381.58	3,051,017.17	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



## PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

Dr.

## Working Account.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at Quarry on December 31, 1914 ...		2,755.36	By Stone, etc., sold and delivered, Tons 76,227.88		174,462.02
„ Supervision Charges ... ..	5,191.00		„ Stock at Quarry on December 31, 1915 ...		2,337.76
„ Secretarial and Accountancy Charges ...	950.00				
„ Quarrying ... ..	18,634.83				
„ Transport ... ..	78,045.83				
„ Stone-breakers ... ..	17,885.70				
Add—Spare parts taken into use at cost ...	4,581.25				
	22,466.95				
„ Breaking chips by hand .. ..	4,518.71				
„ Steam Launch—					
Working Expenses ... ..	1,203.07				
Typhoon Expenses ... ..	606.41				
	1,809.48				
„ Repairs to Buildings ... ..	1,580.15				
„ Lease ... ..	1,600.00				
„ Interest ... ..	2,467.38				
„ Depreciation ... ..	3,959.79				
„ Miscellaneous ... ..	4,944.07				
	146,168.19				
„ Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment Account ... ..		27,876.23			
TAELS ...		176,799.78	TAELS ...		176,799.78

Dr.

## Balance Sheet.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account ... ..		41,123.12	By Buildings: Balance at December 31, 1914	9,040.21	
„ Lease Account: Credit against value of Materials to be supplied under terms of lease		10,605.55	Less—Depreciation ... ..	397.40	8,642.81
„ Sundry Creditors ... ..		2,828.03	„ Plant and Machinery: Balance at December 31, 1914 ... ..	16,830.92	
			Less—Depreciation ... Tls. 3,420.28		
			Spare parts taken into use 4,581.25	8,001.53	
				8,829.39	
			Additions ... ..	7,471.26	
			„ Steam-launch “Swift” ... ..		16,300.65
			„ Motor Houseboat ... ..		600.00
					4,981.11
			„ Furniture and Sundries: Balance at December 31, 1914 ... ..	361.33	
			Less—Depreciation ... ..	142.11	
				219.22	
			Additions ... ..	74.72	
					293.94
			„ Stock at Quarry:—		
			Stone and Sand ... ..	2,337.76	
			Explosives ... ..	2,699.18	
					5,036.94
			„ Sundry Debtors ... ..		121.28
			„ Cash at Quarry .. ..	122.33	
			„    in General Funds ... ..	10,457.64	
			„ Suspense Account ... ..		10,579.97
					8,000.00
TAELS ...		54,556.70	TAELS ...		54,556.70

CONVICT LABOUR.

Dr.		Working Account.				Cr.	
		Tls.	Tls.			Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at December 31, 1914 ... ..			9,502.14	By Sales ... ..			31,941.70
„ Cost of Materials ... ..	12,751.40			„ Stock at December 31, 1915 ... ..			5,204.37
„ Supervision Charges ... ..	2,400.00						
„ Secretarial and Accountancy Charges ... ..	950.00						
„ Interest ... ..	2,025.94						
„ Depreciation ... ..	305.42						
„ Miscellaneous ... ..	347.59						
		18,780.35					
„ Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment A/c		11,863.58					
	TAELS...		40,146.07		TAELS...		40,146.07

Dr.		Balance Sheet.				Cr.	
		Tls.	Tls.			Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account ... ..		27,037.75		By Land ... ..			9,063.00
„ Sundry Creditors ... ..		887.60		„ Buildings—			
„ Adjustment Account				Balance at December 31, 1914 ... ..	11,756.29		
Balance of Profit carried forward ...		6,091.51		Less—Depreciation ... ..	256.26		11,500.03
				„ Plant—			
				Balance at December 31, 1914 ... ..	325.25		
				Less—Depreciation ... ..	49.16		276.09
				„ Stock at December 31, 1915 ... ..			5,204.37
				„ Sundry Debtors ... ..			1,578.21
				„ Cash in General Funds ... ..			6,595.16
	TAELS...	34,016.86			TAELS ...		34,016.86

CONCRETEWARE MANUFACTORY.

Dr.		Working Account.				Cr.	
		Tls.	Tls.			Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at December 31, 1914—				By Concreteware and Cement sold and used—			
Concreteware ... ..	14,991.28			Concreteware ... ..	68,724.31		
„ Manufacturing Account—				Cement ... ..	73,569.41		142,293.72
Concreteware made ... ..	56,082.40			„ Manufacturing Account—			
„ Cement purchased ... ..	67,717.30			Profit on Manufacture ... ..			5,166.63
„ Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment A/c		25,292.86		„ Stock at December 31, 1915—			
				Concreteware ... ..	15,564.16		
				Cement ... ..	1,059.33		16,623.49
	TAELS ..	164,083.84			TAELS...		164,083.84

Dr.		Balance Sheet.				Cr.	
		Tls.	Tls.			Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account ... ..		71,642.53		By Land ... ..			75,082.50
„ Reserve Account ... ..		31,704.84		„ Buildings—			
„ Sundry Creditors ... ..		2,986.22		Balance at December 31, 1914 ... ..	11,523.42		
„ Adjustment Account				Less—Depreciation ... ..	278.24		
Balance of Profit carried forward ...		16,899.45					
					11,245.18		
				Additions ... ..	3,271.07		14,516.25
				„ Plant—			
				Manufacturing Machines, Moulds, etc.			
				Balance at December 31, 1914 ... ..	5,979.64		
				Less—Depreciation ... ..	744.36		
					5,235.28		
				Additions ... ..	3,127.64		8,362.92
				„ Stock at December 31, 1915—			
				Concreteware and Cement ... ..	16,623.49		
				Steel Bars, etc. ... ..	7,830.89		
							24,454.38
				„ Sundry Debtors ... ..			197.19
				„ Cash in General Funds ... ..			619.80
	TAELS...	123,233.04			TAELS...		123,233.04

**TUNGCHOW ROAD WORKSHOP.  
Working Account.**

<i>Dr.</i>					<i>Cr.</i>
		Tls.	Tls.		Tls.
To Materials ... ..	30,676.02			By Work Executed ... ..	60,976.10
" Supervision Charges ... ..	3,300.00			" Sale of old Iron ... ..	298.85
" Secretarial and Accountancy Charges ... ..	950.00				
" Pay of Foremen and Chinese Staff ... ..	16,054.21				
" Coal, Power, etc. ... ..	2,210.95				
" Interest ... ..	2,568.44				
" Depreciation ... ..	687.12				
" Miscellaneous ... ..	1,107.14				
			57,553.88		
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment Account ... ..			3,721.07		
TAEELS ...		61,274.95		TAEELS ...	61,274.95

<i>Dr.</i>					<i>Cr.</i>
		Tls.	Tls.		Tls.
To Capital Account ... ..		47,498.16		By Land—	19,653.00
" Sundry Creditors ... ..		3,413.19		" Buildings—	
" Adjustment Account.				Balance at December 31, 1914 ... ..	20,825.13
Balance of Profit carried forward ... ..		2,790.19		Less—Depreciation ... ..	432.90
				Additions ... ..	20,392.23
					2,689.96
					23,082.19
				" Plant—	
				Balance at December 31, 1914 ... ..	1,667.81
				Less—Depreciation ... ..	254.22
				Additions ... ..	1,413.59
					3,219.08
					4,632.67
				" Stock at December 31, 1915 ... ..	4,571.29
				" Sundry Debtors ... ..	81.79
				" Cash in General Funds ... ..	1,680.60
TAEELS ...		53,701.54		TAEELS ...	53,701.54

<i>Dr.</i>					<i>Cr.</i>
		Tls.	Tls.		Tls.
To Loss brought forward—				By Balances of Profit brought forward—	
Tungchow Road Workshop ... ..			930.88	Convict Labour ... ..	6,727.93
" Cash Contributions transferred				Concreteware Manufactory ... ..	11,606.59
Police Force ... ..	12,500.00				
Public Works Department, Drainage ... ..	20,000.00			" Profits for year transferred,	18,334.52
" " Roads ... ..	27,876.23			Convict Labour ... ..	11,863.58
			60,376.23	Concreteware Manufactory ... ..	25,292.86
" Balances of Profit carried forward—				Pingchiao Quarry ... ..	27,876.23
Convict Labour ... ..	6,091.51			Tungchow Road Workshop ... ..	3,721.07
Concreteware Manufactory ... ..	16,899.45				
Tungchow Road Workshop ... ..	2,790.19			" Cash in General Funds—	68,753.74
			25,781.15	Convict Labour ... ..	6,395.16
" Balance ... ..			19,153.20	Concreteware Manufactory ... ..	619.80
				Pingchiao Quarry ... ..	10,457.64
				Tungchow Road Workshop ... ..	1,680.60
					19,153.20
TAEELS ...		106,241.46		TAEELS ...	106,241.46

**POLICE RECREATION AND REWARDS FUND.**

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Tls.		Tls.
Balance at December 31, 1914	3,145.84	Rewards	1,856.54
Fines	681.90	Books, magazines and newspapers	483.64
Donations	1,390.70	Shooting prizes and cost of ammunition	43.98
		Repairs to house-boats	846.50
		Grant towards Christmas dinner	111.26
		"    "    Ice	570.75
		Athletic requisites	250.00
		Miscellaneous	14.99
		Balance at December 31, 1915	1,040.78
	<u>Tls. 5,218.44</u>		<u>Tls. 5,218.44</u>

**GURDWARA BUILDING FUND.**

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Tls.		Tls.
Balance at December 31, 1915	57.78	Balance at December 31, 1914	26.09
		Fire Insurance	29.25
		Chinese Government Land Tax	2.44
	<u>Tls. 57.78</u>		<u>Tls. 57.78</u>



## LAND.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1915.	Additions during the year.	Adjustment of Area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1915.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central Offices ... ..	1,381,342.56			1,381,342.56
Town Hall ... ..	69,420.00			69,420.00
Volunteer Corps.—				
Rifle Range ... ..	283,280.71			283,280.71
" " Extension... ..	237,588.95			237,588.95
" " New Stop Butts ... ..	26,168.68			26,168.68
Riding School ... ..	7,222.00			7,222.00
Fire Brigade.—				
Hongkew Station ... ..	14,597.42			14,597.42
Sinza Station ... ..	12,080.00			12,080.00
Workshop ... ..	20,570.00			20,570.00
Police Force.—				
Stations.				
Hongkew ... ..	104,300.00			104,300.00
Louza ... ..	126,000.00			126,000.00
Sinza ... ..	54,560.00			54,560.00
Wayside ... ..	13,108.50			13,108.50
West Hongkew ... ..	29,205.00			29,205.00
Yangtsepoo ... ..	6,911.50			6,911.50
Gaol ... ..	71,352.00			71,352.00
Eastern Depôt ... ..	20,150.00			20,150.00
Western Depôt ... ..	34,053.75			34,053.75
Carter Road Quarters ... ..	7,930.00			7,930.00
Dog Kennels ... ..	1,282.00			1,282.00
Sikh Gurdwara ... ..	4,661.96			4,661.96
Health Department.—				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home ... ..	239,971.58			239,971.58
Isolation Hospital ... ..	235,215.00			235,215.00
" " for Chinese ... ..	63,300.00			63,300.00
Mokanshan Sanatorium ... ..	6,423.91			6,423.91
Public Swimming Bath ... ..	3,550.00			3,550.00
Markets.—				
East Hongkew ... ..	5,163.00			5,163.00
Elgin ... ..	39,600.00			39,600.00
Hongkew ... ..	157,448.50			157,448.50
Maloo ... ..	104,832.00			104,832.00
Mohawk ... ..	3,790.00			3,790.00
Purdon ... ..	4,604.93	6,660.77	Cr. 815.00	5,845.77
Quetta ... ..	22,698.04			22,698.04
Sinza ... ..	2,535.00			2,535.00
Wayside ... ..	2,025.36	6,573.85	Cr. 3,250.34	5,348.87
Wuchow ... ..	2,849.25			2,849.25
Yangtsepoo ... ..	32,669.00			32,669.00
Slaughter House ... ..	42,825.00			42,825.00
Cattle Sheds ... ..	9,977.18			9,977.18
House Refuse Depôt ... ..				
Public Works Department.—				
Quarters, Avenue Road ... ..	9,640.00			9,640.00
Wayside Public Wharf ... ..	86,458.24			86,458.24
Depôts.—				
Great Western Road ... ..	816.00			816.00
Markham Road ... ..	9,660.00			9,660.00
Markham Road, Stoneware Yard ... ..	4,658.50			4,658.50
North Chekiang Road ... ..	9,432.00			9,432.00
North Honan Road ... ..	28,160.00			28,160.00
Sinza Road ... ..	35,010.00			35,010.00
Soochow Creek ... ..	4,924.56			4,924.56
Thorne Road ... ..	12,592.50			12,592.50
Wayside ... ..	2,628.00			2,628.00
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Brenan Piece ... ..	9,080.66			9,080.66
Warren Piece ... ..	3,135.95	319.51		3,455.46
Hongkew Recreation Ground ... ..	696,364.23	1,627.05		697,991.28
Jessfield Park ... ..	116,453.60	55,738.07		172,191.67
Quinsan Square ... ..	154,080.00			154,080.00
Wayside Park ... ..	49,372.38	3,342.83		52,715.21
Playgrounds for Children ... ..		582.63		582.63
Nurseries.—				
Hungjao Road ... ..	13,211.40			13,211.40
Sicawei Road ... ..	7,083.80			7,083.80
<i>Carried forward</i> ... ..	4,791,024.60	74,814.71	Cr. 4,065.34	4,861,803.97

LAND - continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1915.	Additions during the year.	Adjustment of Area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1915.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	4,791,024.60	74,844.71	Cr. 4,065.34	4,861,803.97
Educational Department.—				
Public School for Boys ... ..	56,804.87			56,804.87
Public School for Girls ... ..	152,236.00			152,236.00
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys ... ..	54,807.48	1,005.61		55,813.12
Public School for Girls ... ..	52,247.00			52,247.00
Public School for Chinese ... ..	94,095.00			94,095.00
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese ... ..	43,790.41			43,790.41
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese ... ..	12,583.20			12,583.20
Latrines and Urinals.—				
Avenue Road ... ..	855.00			855.00
Batavia Road ... ..	600.28	12.45		612.73
Broadway East ... ..	940.50			940.50
Buntoongloong ... ..	1,834.00			1,834.00
Boone Road ... ..	352.00			352.00
Carter Road ... ..	399.00			399.00
Chaoufoong Road ... ..	160.86			160.86
Durpoe Road ... ..	2,690.00			2,690.00
East Hanbury Road ... ..	1,512.00			1,512.00
East Seward Road ... ..	1,000.00			1,000.00
East Yalu Road ... ..	112.35			112.35
Fokien Road ... ..	756.00			756.00
Haining Road ... ..	512.00			512.00
Hwakee Road ... ..	1,144.00			1,144.00
Jehol Road ... ..	442.22			442.22
Kansuh Road ... ..	127.50			127.50
Lay Road ... ..	186.00			186.00
Mohawk Estate ... ..	342.00			342.00
Moji Road ... ..	60.30			60.30
North Chekiang Road ... ..	693.00			693.00
North Shanse Road ... ..	672.99	16.90		689.89
Park Road ... ..	1,140.00			1,140.00
Rangoon Road ... ..	50.00			50.00
Sinza Road ... ..	720.00			720.00
Stonebridge Road ... ..	933.89			933.89
Thorburn Road ... ..	114.80			114.80
Thorne Road ... ..	240.00			240.00
Taising Road ... ..	252.00			252.00
Wuchow Road ... ..	848.10			848.10
Drainage Creeks.—				
Near Wayside Road ... ..	4,008.00		Cr. 1,008.00	
Connaught Road ... ..	152.00			152.00
Robison Road ... ..	570.00			570.00
Siccawei Road ... ..	590.00			590.00
Surplus Land.—				
Avenue Road ... ..		23,993.66		23,993.66
Baikal Road ... ..	983.60			983.60
Bubbling Well Road ... ..	1,379.00			1,379.00
Chungking Road ... ..		1,208.26		1,208.26
Connaught Road ... ..	1,920.00			1,920.00
Dalny Road ... ..	788.00			788.00
Dalny and Yulin Roads ... ..	4,054.00			4,054.00
Gordon Road ... ..	3,026.86			3,026.86
Jessfield Road ... ..	981.43			981.43
Kiachow Road ... ..	362.00			362.00
Kirin Road ... ..	1,996.80			1,996.80
Markham Road ... ..	1,870.00			1,870.00
Medhurst Road ... ..	230.32			230.32
Moulmein Road ... ..	811.19			811.19
Nanyang Road ... ..	451.50			451.50
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground ... ..	14,960.00			14,960.00
North Shanse Road ... ..		11,958.29	Cr. 1,716.00	10,242.29
North Szechuen Road Extension ... ..	6,309.40			6,309.40
Old Boundary Stone Site ... ..	21.00			21.00
Peking Road ... ..	1,090.42			1,090.42
Rangoon Road ... ..	1,067.00			1,067.00
Rifle Range ... ..	30,775.79			30,775.79
Sinza Road ... ..	3,135.00			3,135.00
Siccawei Road ... ..	230.00			230.00
Shanhaikwan Road ... ..	4,544.36			4,544.36
Thorburn Road ... ..	1,148.80			1,148.80
Tatung Road ... ..	1,455.00			1,455.00
Ward Road ... ..	255.00			255.00
Warren Road ... ..	29.48	6.69		36.17
Wayside Road ... ..	3,979.20			3,979.20
West Soochow Road ... ..	600.00	6,802.22		7,402.22
Whashing Road ... ..	543.38			543.38
Yates Road ... ..	1,992.00			1,992.00
Yochow Road ... ..	2,052.00			2,052.00
Yuyuen Road Extension ... ..	6,988.50			6,988.50
Tls.	5,382,630.38	119,848.82	Cr. 9,789.34	5,492,689.86

## BUILDINGS.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1915.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1915.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central Offices—				
Old Buildings ... ..	142,819.87	2,856.40	531.69	140,495.16
New „ ... ..	4,951.06		275,268.73	280,219.79
Town Hall ... ..	115,127.71	2,302.55	932.90	113,758.06
Volunteer Corps.—				
Rifle Range ... ..	5,946.40	118.93		5,827.47
Fire Brigade.—				
Stations.				
Hongkew				
Old Buildings ... ..	10,275.03	205.50		10,069.53
New „ ... ..			10,993.39	10,993.39
Sinza ... ..	39,640.08	792.80	1,627.34	40,474.62
Victoria ... ..	2,751.35	55.03		2,696.32
Workshop ... ..	3,335.00	66.70		3,268.30
Bell Tower, Shantung Road ... ..	2,084.36	41.69		2,042.67
Police Force.—				
Stations.				
Louza ... ..	41,355.32	827.11		40,528.21
Hongkew ... ..	50,475.05	1,009.50		49,465.55
West Hongkew ... ..	53,612.75	1,072.26	286.87	52,827.36
Wayside ... ..	40,071.66	801.43		39,270.23
Yangtszepoo ... ..	12,270.85	245.42		12,025.43
Sinza ... ..	46,017.06	920.34	217.60	45,314.32
Gordon Road (Depôt) ... ..	118,503.53	2,370.07	7,701.73	123,835.19
Bubbling Well ... ..	26,034.32	520.69	4,453.47	29,967.10
Gaol ... ..	239,383.39	4,787.67	2,181.62	236,777.34
Carter Road Quarters ... ..	6,253.10	125.06		6,128.04
Dog Kennels ... ..	952.95	19.06		933.89
Health Department.—				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home and Mental Ward ... ..	127,052.57	2,541.05	6,194.08	130,705.60
Isolation Hospital ... ..	158,139.44	3,162.79		154,976.65
„ „ for Chinese ... ..	19,176.20	383.52		18,792.68
Police Hospital for Sikhs ... ..	4,774.70	95.49		4,679.21
„ „ Chinese ... ..	17,756.89	355.14		17,401.75
Mokanshan Sanatorium ... ..	1,782.55	35.65		1,746.90
Public Swimming Bath ... ..	18,368.95	367.38		18,001.57
Sub-District Office ... ..	1,120.26	22.41		1,097.85
Cemeteries.—				
Crematorium, Bubbling Well ... ..	27,404.17	548.08		26,856.09
Crematorium for Sikhs ... ..	332.20	6.64		325.56
Soldiers' Cemetery ... ..	3,299.81	66.00		3,233.81
Markets.				
East Hongkew ... ..	7,820.20	156.40		7,663.80
Elgin ... ..	9,923.37	198.47		9,724.90
Hongkew ... ..	48,940.36	978.81		47,961.55
Maloo ... ..	70,034.81	1,400.70		68,634.11
Mohawk ... ..	2,084.36	41.69		2,042.67
Quetta... ..	3,465.98	69.32	1,562.79	4,959.45
Sinza ... ..	10,121.01	202.42		9,918.59
Wayside ... ..	3,835.24	76.70		3,758.54
Wuchow ... ..			7,673.00	7,673.00
Yangtszepoo ... ..	3,586.25	71.72		3,514.53
Slaughter House ... ..	16,674.95	333.50		16,341.45
Cattle Sheds ... ..	17,408.66	348.17		17,060.49
Quarters, Woosung Road ... ..	5,615.04	112.30		5,502.74
Carried forward	1,510,578.81	30,712.56	319,625.21	1,829,491.46

BUILDINGS—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1915.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1915
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,540,578.81	30,712.56	319,625.21	1,829,491.46
Public Works Department.—				
Quarters, Avenue Road ... ..	11,619.10	232.38		11,386.72
Depôts.				
Hart Road ... ..	535.79	10.72		525.07
Markham Road ... ..	581.30	11.63		569.67
North Chekiang Road ... ..	2,301.15	46.02		2,255.13
Soochow Road ... ..	3,085.03	61.70		3,023.33
Sinza Road ... ..	6,206.73	124.13		6,082.60
Thorne Road, Carpenters' Shops ... ..	2,686.46	53.73		2,632.73
Wayside ... ..	667.00	13.34		653.66
Steam Roller Shed (Yunnan Road) ... ..	270.16	5.40		264.76
Office, Northern District ... ..	2,014.16	40.28		1,973.88
Kiosks and Wells for Tide Recorders ... ..	759.93	15.20		744.73
Work Shelters ... ..	2,623.76	52.48		2,571.28
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Hongkew Recreation Ground ... ..	3,153.95	69.08		3,384.87
Public Garden ... ..	16,399.85	328.00		16,071.85
Reserve Garden ... ..	13,178.70	263.57		12,915.13
Nursery, Hungjao Road ... ..	280.15	5.60		274.55
Quinsan Square ... ..	373.65	7.47		366.18
Wayside Park ... ..			487.90	487.90
Educational Department.—				
Public School for Boys ... ..	76,203.53	1,524.07		74,679.46
"    for Girls ... ..	41,243.43	824.87		40,418.56
Thomas Hanbury School				
Old Buildings ... ..	34,148.24	682.96		33,465.28
New Buildings ... ..			58,623.02	58,623.02
Public School for Chinese ... ..	48,244.78	964.90		47,279.88
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese ... ..	47,828.95	956.58		46,872.37
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese ... ..			49,702.21	49,702.21
Tls.	1,855,284.61	37,006.67	428,438.34	2,246,716.28



## STOCK AND STORES.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1915.	Depreciation	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1915.
Volunteer Corps.—	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Furniture and Sundries ... ..	4,120.95	412.09	82.80	3,791.66
Maxim and Nordenfeldt Guns ... ..	1,663.36	249.50	163.35	1,577.21
Morris Tubes ... ..	1,651.41	82.72		1,571.69
Rifles, Carbines, Revolvers and Breeching Up Tools, Sub-target Machine ... ..	27,425.69	4,113.85	629.31	23,941.15
Light Horse Saddles and Equipment ... ..	2,086.97	417.39	141.54	1,811.12
Battery Harness and Ponies ... ..	1,170.09	294.02		1,176.07
Infantry Equipment ... ..	3,784.23	756.85	790.82	3,818.20
Engineer Company Stores ... ..	962.33	96.23	636.74	1,502.84
Ammunition ... ..	23,928.28		5,888.60	29,816.88
Winter Overcoats ... ..	3,754.54	750.91	1,416.43	4,450.06
Motor Car ... ..	2,300.00	230.00		2,070.00
Fire Brigade.—				
Steam Engines, Motor Fire Engines, Motor Fire Escape & Steam Fire Float ... ..	59,756.19	5,975.62	6,047.13	59,827.70
Fire Hose ... ..	6,000.00			6,000.00
Harness ... ..	895.14	79.03		316.11
Trucks, General Plant, etc. ... ..	22,269.81	2,226.98	4,282.09	24,324.92
Horses and Ponies ... ..	1,771.61	442.90		1,328.71
Fire Bells ... ..	2,614.52	130.73	155.40	2,639.19
Smoke Helmets and Fittings ... ..	173.07	17.31		155.76
Automatic Water Heater ... ..	433.34	86.67		346.67
Furniture and Sundries ... ..	2,215.21	221.52	58.25	2,051.94
Police Force.—				
Furniture, Fittings and Carriages ... ..	63,326.41	6,332.64	2,740.46	59,734.23
do. at Mixed Court ... ..	2,094.67	200.47	188.48	1,992.68
Motor Cars, Motor Prison Van and Accessories ... ..	7,076.93	707.69	3,419.00	9,788.24
Fire Hose and Appliances ... ..	5,308.23	1,061.65	445.14	4,691.72
Arms, Rifle Stands, etc. ... ..	21,883.73	3,282.56	2,256.24	20,857.41
Ambulance Litters, Bicycles, Lamps, Whistles, Prisoners' Chains, Leg Irons, Tools, Carts, etc. ... ..	14,026.13	1,402.61	1,126.94	13,750.46
Saddlery Accoutrements and Stable Furniture ... ..	1,138.47	227.69	579.86	1,490.64
Electric Lamps, Fans and Fittings ... ..	7,280.14	728.01	1,049.74	7,601.87
Stores in godown ... ..	1,505.85		Cr. 155.85	1,350.00
Printing Type ... ..	181.28	18.13	232.57	395.72
Lethal Chamber for destroying Dogs ... ..	548.21	54.82		493.39
Studio Camera and Accessories ... ..	358.95	35.90	6.10	329.15
Athletic Apparatus ... ..	162.38	16.24		146.14
Steam Dyeing Vat and Washing Machine ... ..	144.70	14.47		130.23
Police Telephone Boxes ... ..	926.02	92.60	144.45	977.87
Uniform ... ..	13,698.93		19,733.44	33,432.37
Ammunition ... ..	1,501.89			1,501.89
Legal Library ... ..			361.18	361.18
Health Department.—				
Motor Car, Carriage, etc. ... ..	1,688.38	168.84	650.00	2,169.54
Furniture, Apparatus and Sundries ... ..	54,298.53	5,429.85	4,090.95	52,959.63
Public Works Department.—				
Furniture, Fittings, Plans of Settlement, etc. ... ..	13,573.25	1,357.32	1,747.46	13,963.39
Motor Cars and Accessories ... ..	7,935.76	793.58		7,142.18
Steam Road Rollers, Scarifiers and Dredger, Hand Winches and Diaphragm Pumps ... ..	18,943.42	1,420.76	5,224.91	22,747.57
Hand Rollers, Lawn mowers, Sweeping Machines, Garden Seats and Public Lamp Pillars ... ..	24,884.34	1,866.33	346.79	23,364.80
Carriages, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. ... ..	8,045.41	804.54	676.12	7,916.99
Harness ... ..	518.24	103.65		414.59
Tools, Danger Lamps, Shovels, Rakes, Tar Boiling Plant and Spraying Machines, etc. ... ..	7,746.45	774.65	2,085.27	9,057.07
Stores in Godown ... ..	13,074.38		Cr. 370.85	12,703.53
Pontoons and connecting Bridges ... ..	53,477.89	4,010.84		49,467.05
Boundary Stones, Road Materials, Iron Gully and Manhole Covers ... ..	29,737.65		27,466.48	57,204.13
Flags ... ..	363.94	72.79	702.80	993.95
Bass Brooms, and spare parts for Carts, Machine Brushes and Steam Rollers ... ..	4,120.15		Cr. 750.53	3,369.62
Town Hall.—				
Furniture and Sundries ... ..	2,886.24	288.52		2,596.72
Work Shelters.—				
Furniture and Sundries ... ..	101.17	10.12	41.49	132.54
Public Band.—				
Instruments, Music Stands, etc. ... ..	1,092.71	163.91	18.75	947.55
Furniture ... ..	124.59	18.69		105.90
Music ... ..	425.00			425.00
Carried forward	552,889.16	48,044.19	94,379.85	599,224.82

## STOCK AND STORES—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1915.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1915.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	552,889.16	48,044.19	94,379.85	599,224.82
Public School for Boys.—				
Furniture and Sundries ... ..	2,509.61	250.96	317.78	2,576.43
Laboratory Apparatus ... ..	826.01	123.90		702.11
Public School for Girls.—				
Furniture and Sundries ... ..	4,254.98	425.50	560.32	4,389.80
Laboratory Apparatus ... ..	128.94	19.34		109.60
Thomas Hanbury School.—				
Furniture and Sundries ... ..	4,705.06	489.44	2,523.58	6,739.20
Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and Sundries ... ..	4,401.38	421.20	238.48	4,218.66
Band Instruments ... ..	99.13	14.87		84.26
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and Sundries ... ..	4,907.76	490.78	852.97	5,269.95
Public Library.—				
Books ... ..	7,500.00			7,500.00
Furniture and Sundries ... ..	1,002.06	100.21	36.60	938.45
Finance Department.—				
Furniture and Sundries ... ..	3,914.68	391.47	522.40	4,045.61
Safes ... ..	2,155.80	215.58		1,940.22
Secretariat.—				
Furniture and Sundries ... ..	8,430.97	843.10	523.70	8,111.57
Riesha Tickets ... ..	22.53		Cr. 22.53	
Tls.	597,748.07	51,830.54	99,933.15	645,850.68

# ESTIMATES FOR 1916

with

## Remarks thereon by the Council for 1915.

The following Budget of Municipal Income and Expenditure is submitted for the approval of the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting to be held in March 1916.

The <i>Ordinary Income</i> for the year is estimated at	Tls. 3,227,850
and the <i>Expenditure</i> at	2,901,850
leaving a Surplus of	326,000
It is proposed to raise by debentures during the year the sum of	650,000
and the <i>Extraordinary Income</i> will amount to	1,006,000
The deficit carried forward from 1915 is	97,482
and <i>Extraordinary Expenditure</i> is recommended aggregating	940,710

### ORDINARY INCOME.

*Land Tax, Tls. 682,000.*—The levy proposed is the same, *viz.* 6/10ths of one per cent. with a rebate of 15 per cent. The increase, which is regarded as a sufficient allowance for new registrations, is Tls. 2,000 more than that estimated for 1915.

*General Municipal Rate, Tls. 1,480,700.*—The increase of Tls. 63,400 above last year's receipts is in anticipation of a continued substantial advance, based in particular upon the satisfactory expansion of property developed with blocks of Chinese houses and shops. The prospect of a reduction of the rate which was foreshadowed at the end of the year 1913, must, in view of increasing expenditure, remain only a prospect until the question of Settlement Extension, with which it has been associated, is an accomplished fact.

*Wharfage Dues, Tls. 185,000.*—The estimate of the Council's share, 75 per cent. of the dues on Foreign Trade, and 75 per cent. of one-half of those on Domestic Trade passing through the Custom House, has been closely scrutinised. If the figure were based on the receipts of the last quarter of 1915, a better result might possibly with reason be expected. The returns for the final quarters during the last five years are approximately as follows; 1911, Tls. 39,000, 1912, Tls. 59,000, 1913, Tls. 56,000, 1914, Tls. 38,000, 1915, Tls. 50,000, but the stringency of freight is a factor to which some consideration must be given.

*Licence Fees, Tls. 612,860.*—The additional receipts expected, nearly Tls. 15,000 more than those of last year, are due to raising the fee for foreign liquor sellers licence from Tls. 50 to Tls. 75; to the quadruple increase in the fee for guild opium shops from Tls. 100 to Tls. 400, and in the maximum for ordinary opium shops from Tls. 50 to Tls. 200; to a change in the method for calculating the fees for Chinese Tea Shops, which will for the future be taxed according to class, not per table as heretofore; to the introduction of new taxation on fruit shops and stalls which appear in the schedule for the first time; and to a small increase for launches. The growing number of licensed motorcars, the receipts from which are Tls. 5,000 larger, is counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease for Carriages and Livery Stables; the requirement that separate licences for Public Motor Cars be held for the French and Foreign Settlements, as published in last July, resulted in a change in the fee to Tls. 8 per quarter. Public Rikshas are estimated at Tls. 19,000 lower owing to the limitation policy of which a full explanation for the information of the Ratepayers is contained in the Annual Report of the Captain-Superintendent of Police.

*Rent of Municipal Properties, Tls. 97,290.*—The increase of Tls. 6,523 foreshadowed for receipts from this source is again chiefly traceable to improving receipts from Market Fees.

*Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings, Tls. 170,000.*—In explanation of the item for dividends from Waterworks shares it is to be noted that during the past year the Council decided henceforward to credit these dividends locally in taels; and not to treat them, less interest on the 4 per cent. Sterling Loan as in the nature of a Sinking Fund for the redemption of that loan as originally held in view, but to increase the annual appropriation for the redemption of Silver Loans by the sum necessary to provide for the ultimate re-payment of the Sterling Loan: thus the reason for the appearance of these dividends under the heading “Sterling Extraordinary Receipts” no longer holds good. As portions of the Council’s holdings of shares in the Waterworks and Telephone Companies have been purchased and portions contributed in recognition of the franchises of these public utility undertakings, a clear indication is now given of the quantity of the shares which were issued under the franchise agreements, as distinct from those subsequently acquired by purchase.

The intention of the Special Electricity Committee’s remark that disposal of net revenue “should lie with the Council” has been regarded as evidently leaving decision entirely to the Council hereafter; and necessitates no choice as yet, between the variant recommendations of Mr. Preece in his recent published report on the one hand, that 1 per cent. should be charged on capital loaned to the Undertaking: or of the Treasurer, that the balance, after loan redemption and reserve appropriations, shall be at the Council’s disposal. The estimate assumes continuance for the time being of the present system of re-investment of profits.

The profits from the Council’s industrial undertakings, such as the Concreteware Manufactory, the Pingchiao Quarry, etc., are now shown as Revenue under this heading, instead of being transferred as cash contributions in reduction of the Public Works Department Expenditure. This is in part rendered desirable by the fact that a large portion of the output is for the purpose of providing material for Extraordinary Expenditure.



**RATES, TAXES, DUES AND FEES.**

The Council recommends that the following be levied :—

*Land Tax* at the rate of 6/10ths of one per cent., on the assessed values, from renters of land within the limits of the Settlement, from January 1, 1916, payable half-yearly in advance.

*General Municipal Rate* at 12 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement, from the occupants, from April 1, 1916, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

*General Municipal Rate* at 6 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., from the occupants, from April 1, 1916, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

*Special Advertisement Rate*.—From Tls. 0.05 to Tls. 5 per square foot of advertisement per annum from the occupier of land upon which any building carrying advertisements, advertising hoarding or station is erected.

*Wharfage Dues* on all goods passed through the Custom-house under the following tariff :—

		<i>Hk. Tls.</i>
<i>On Silk</i> .—Steam Filature,	per picul	0.320
Raw and White,	„	0.160
Yellow, Native,	„	0.135
Wild, Raw,	„	0.100
„ Filature,	„	0.120
Re-reeled, Native,	„	0.250
„ Filature,	„	0.300
Cocoons,	„	0.060
<i>On Tea</i> .—Black and Green,	„	0.015
Brick,	„	0.010
Dust,	„	0.003
<i>On Treasure</i> .—	per Tls. 1,000	0.300

On all other dutiable goods 2°/o on the amount of duty levied.

On all goods classed as “duty free” by the Customs  $\frac{1}{10}$  of 1°/o on the declared value.

*Licence Fees*.—From April 1 until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable in advance unless otherwise specified as follows :—

Tavern	* From Tls. 45 to Tls. 125 per quarter.
Foreign Liquor Seller, payable by all dealers in Foreign	} Tls. 75 per quarter.
Wines, Spirits or Beer, wholesale or retail	
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	Tls. 3 per quarter for each table or alley.
Chinese Club	Tls. 25 per quarter.
Chinese Lodging House	* From Tls. 3 to Tls. 80 per quarter.
Chinese Wine Shop	* From Tls. 3 to Tls. 40 per quarter.
Tea Shop	* From Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 50 per month.
Foreign Theatre, Music Hall, Circus, Dancing	} * From Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 5 for every day or night open,
Saloon, Exhibition or Show	
Chinese Theatre	* From Tls. 6 to Tls. 100 per month.
Pawnshop	* From $\frac{1}{5}$ to 1 per cent per annum on business done, payable quarterly.
Opium Shop :—	
Guild Shops	Tls. 400 per month.
Retail Sellers	* From Tls. 20 to Tls. 200 per month.
Cargo Boat	* From \$0.25 to \$4.50 per month.
Ferry or Passenger Boat	\$2 per month, payable on demand.
Launch	Tls. 2 per month, or Tls. 5 if carrying passengers.

\*According to class.

Chinese Boat	* From \$0.10 to \$0.60 per month payable on demand.
Sampan	\$1 per two months, payable on demand.
Private-owned Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey.	\$1.50 per quarter.
Private-owned Carriage	\$4.50 per quarter.
Livery Stable :—	
Horse, pony, mule or donkey	\$3 per quarter.
Carriage	\$12 per quarter.
Private-owned Motor-car :—	
Bicycle	Tls. 5 per quarter.
Car	Tls. 10 per quarter.
Van or Lorry	* Tls. 15 to Tls. 35 per quarter.
Public Motor-car	Tls. 8 per quarter.
Cart	* From Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 6 per month.
Private-owned Ricsha	\$3 per quarter.
Public Ricsha, payable by the proprietor	† \$2 per ricsha per month.
Private-owned Sedan-chair	\$3 per quarter.
Public Sedan-chair	\$6 per quarter.
Wheelbarrow	† Tls. 0.50 per month.
Firearms, payable by—	
Wholesale Importers	Tls. 150 per quarter.
Retail Sellers	Tls. 75 per quarter.
Dog	\$2 for the year or portion thereof.
<i>Slaughterhouse Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox killed	\$0.85
" " Sheep "	\$0.10
" " Calf "	\$0.25
" " Pig "	\$0.20
<i>Special Permit Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox killed	\$0.50
" " Sheep "	\$0.25
" " Calf "	\$0.25
" " Pig "	\$0.10
<i>Export Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox exported from the Cattle-shed	\$0.75
" " Sheep " " "	\$0.05
" " Calf " " "	\$0.20
<i>Water Supply :—</i>	
For cleaning every Ox Hide	\$0.02
" " " Entrails	\$0.02
<i>Market Fees :—</i>	
Fruit shops and fruit stalls	\$10 per quarter.
Shop	From \$7 to \$8 per month according to position.
Stall space of 6 feet by 4 feet	\$3 per month.
Basket " " 4 " " 2 "	\$1 "
Street hawkers	\$2 "
<i>Permit Fees :—</i>	
For minor building operations	Tls. 1.00
" bundings	Tls. 2.50
" placing ladders for house repairs	Tls. 0.50
" erecting sign-boards, lamps, or fences	Tls. 0.50
" mud-filling, etc.	Tls. 0.50
" ceremonial arches	Tls. 5.00
" " if to cross streets 25 feet wide	Tls. 50
" calico sunshade over streets	Tls. 0.50 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 0.50.
" mat sunshade over streets	Tls. 2.00 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 2.00.

\* According to class.

† Exclusive of licence-plate.

## ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

*Volunteer Corps, Tls. 52,930.*—Some increases in the annual expenditure for artillery ponies, for repairs to arms and accoutrements, and for ammunition to be expended may be seen, but with the deduction under the heading Pay, due to the absence of the previous Commandant on War Service, the aggregate estimate will be considerably less than that for last year.

*Fire Brigade, Tls. 117,000.*—Except for certain increases in staff pay which account for approximately Tls. 3,000, the apparent increase in expenditure, Tls. 39,686, for which provision is made, is in large measure explained by the fact that as the Sterling Budget will now disappear, the separate Sterling Extraordinary estimates for Fire Brigade plant will no longer be entered under that heading but as Stock and Stores : and that the two motor fire engines and the electric motor tender, estimated to cost £2,700, for which the estimate was formerly included under Sterling Extraordinary payments, have not arrived during 1915, and now appear under this heading. As the substitution of motor for horse and pony plant is of unquestionable necessity, provision is made whereby each Company will be equipped with one motor pump, one motor tender and one escape tender, with the exception that Nos. 1 and 4 will work one motor escape jointly : and the inclusion of three fire escapes at Tls. 600 each to be made locally, with appropriations for minor appliances, etc., on similar lines to those of last year, bring the estimates for Stock and Stores to Tls. 48,450.

*Police Force, Tls. 838,510.*—The expectation of some further diminution in expenditure is again based upon the number of men on War Service and the temporary cessation of leave throughout the Foreign Branch. Reports have been under the Council's consideration relating to the findings of a species of Board composed of members of the Force, and advocating an increased Scale of Pay and other favourable conditions of service. This matter which is of more far-reaching effect than at first appeared is still in course of examination ; but it has appeared evident that such changes in the terms of service as may have been justified could not be identical with—but notably less extensive than—those for which the men applied. Pending submission of the comments of the Heads of those Departments which are affected by the comparisons which have been drawn with the Pay of the Police Force, and until the Council has had sufficient time to give the subject the deliberate consideration which is requisite, no provision can be made in the Budget.

*Health Department, Tls. 196,545.*—Comparison between this and last year's estimate shows a decrease in the total for this year of Tls. 25,625. This is accounted for by the increase in receipts from ordure disposal which will amount to Tls. 42,200. The appropriation of Tls. 40,000 for Plague Prevention has now become the usual formal provision on the understanding that if prevention measures are found by the Health Officer to become urgent during the year, they must of necessity be carried out without strict adherence to any pre-arranged anticipation of cost. An increase on the other hand in the cost of house refuse disposal is expected. This is due to the occupation of sites suitable for depôts by building developments, and the consequent need of selecting depôts at a greater distance : the return of boats to the shoots within daily journeys becomes accordingly more difficult and the use of more boat-carriage is necessary : there is also some decline in the demand for the material for agricultural purposes, and with rapid growth of the population a gradual increase in the cost of disposal is apprehended.

*Public Works Department, Tls. 775,520.*—The estimated increase of Tls. 29,022 above last year's expenditure is traceable to heavy additional provision for maintenance of roads and footways which is based upon close inspection of estimates of probable repairs throughout the Settlement. The cost of transport of material from depôts to works in progress appears for the first time as Haulage and the anomaly will be thereby eliminated of charging such expenditure to Materials, when the work is performed by wheelbarrows, and to Stud, when by cart.

*Educational Department, Tls. 151,945.*—The budgets of the several schools have as usual been carefully examined by the Educational Committees and by the Finance Committee. The increase in expenditure, as estimated for this year, will approximate Tls. 37,000, of which nearly Tls. 15,000 is attributable to provision for the first time for the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese : expansion in the forthcoming autumn of the Thomas Hanbury School by transfer of the school for Boys to the new building ; and by the occupation of the whole of the existing buildings by the Girls' school : this occasions an advance of about Tls. 9,000 for additional furniture, etc., and Tls. 9,000 for staff, for both Schools. The conversion of the existing building will follow early next year. The growth of the Council's responsibilities for education is shown by the



comparative figures contained in the Treasurer's Report on the Financial Statement (*q.v.*). At the end of 1916 the Council will be responsible for the maintenance of seven separate Municipal schools : and when the Polytechnic Public School for Chinese is erected, this will be increased to eight.

*General Charges, Tls. 96,815.*—The necessity for the engagement of a Foreign employé for the Semaphore Service has been explained by the French Council: half the cost, which the Council contributes, increases this estimate over that of last year by somewhat over Tls. 2,000. The sundry expenses of the Special Electricity Committee and of the Building Rules Commission entail special appropriations to the amount of Tls. 4,000. The total for Grants in Aid shows a slight variation : one small grant, Tls. 420, is to be discontinued owing to the dissolution of the Shanghai Boy Scouts : larger demands are made upon the Stray Children's Home which is solely for children found by the Police Force in the streets ; and an increased grant has been promised to the Refuge for Chinese Slave Children in recognition of efficient and economical management.

### EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

*Bridges, Tls. 17,660.*—As the nominal appropriations utilised as an indication of future needs, almost invariably remain unspent, there is reason for adopting a merely nominal and fixed amount : as a general rule the figure employed for this purpose will accordingly be Tls. 100. This decision is reflected in the second item. Provision for the reconstruction in steel of the Szechuen Road Bridge over the Soochow Creek has been postponed owing to the high cost of the material at ruling prices, and the unlikelihood of reconstruction proving possible this year. The reconstruction in concrete of the wooden bridge in the North Szechuen Road over the Yinkingpu, for which provision has appeared on previous occasions, is still kept in view, but more urgent needs leave it no place. Of the steel bridges from the Yangkingpang two, which are intended for the Fahwa Creek at Brenan and Hungjao Roads, will appear in the Budget for 1917.

*Buildings, Tls. 41,160.*—The practice of replacing wooden bundings along the Soochow Creek with concrete by sections annually, produces the advantage of notable economy in renewals. The section between North Shanse and North Houan Roads now stands in need of extensive repairs, but only half the cost of the concrete improvement is inserted for the forthcoming year. Of the sum of Tls. 23,500 for the bunding at Lay Road one half will be contributed by the owners of the adjacent property.

*Drainage, Tls. 65,120.*—This item, as originally framed, has been somewhat modified ; and is now composed of strict necessities, of works which are already partially accomplished, and commitments. The appropriation for miscellaneous drainage projects, a minor innovation, foresees the uncertain factor of applications from individual property-owners, for which only a low estimate can be made.

*Land, Tls. 172,800.*—For House Refuse Depôts the purchase of low-lying and unraised land is necessary, which will probably only be temporary, in view of the easy use for raising purposes to which the material can be applied after the purification period. The appropriation for a market at the corner of the Tonquin and Macao Roads is required for the numerous mill operatives living in Chinese tenements in the neighbourhood. As some difficulty has been experienced in negotiating for the purchase of the most suitable site as foreshadowed last year for the Hospital for Indians, a decision has recently been formed to erect an edifice for this purpose similar to the Chinese Police Hospital on the Council's vacant property behind the Nursing Home.

*Buildings, Tls. 415,670.*—It is worthy of remark that the main portion of this estimate, notably lower than that for 1915, represents the second year's expenditure upon the new Central Offices, and the cost of the additional wing of the Isolation Hospital for the care of Tuberculosis patients authorised by Resolution V (*a*) for which, up to the end of the past year, no payment has as yet become due.

A revolver range at the Gordon Road Station is a necessity more urgent than at first sight appears. In view of modern developments of Chinese crime, the Captain-Superintendent has drawn attention to the too low percentage of the Force highly efficient in the use of this weapon, and to the importance of thorough instruction of recruits therein : in order to avoid the disturbance of routine, during the period of training, by lengthy absences from the depôt, a range on the spot is indispensable. The appropriation for a cell block at the Gaol is a pressing need, owing to the increase in the number of prisoners, and to the intended confinement in the Gaol, for the future, of offenders under short sentences. As it is improbable that the work can be begun until after the summer months only half the cost is included.

*Roads, Tls. 225,000.*—This recommendation is influenced rather by the probabilities of building activity in the Settlement, upon which it is almost entirely dependent, than by the extent to which the anticipations of previous needs have been surpassed.



# MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916.

*Estimate for the year January 1 to December 31, 1916.*

## ORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>LAND TAX.</b>			
At 6/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property as follows:—			
Central District ... .. Tals 65,887,000			
Northern " ... .. 24,218,000			
Eastern " ... .. 26,635,000			
Western " ... .. 22,884,000			
			139,624,000
Less on value of property occupied by Churches, Cemeteries and Municipal Properties ... .. 5,899,000			
			<u>133,725,000</u>
Less 15 <sup>o</sup> / <sub>8</sub> ... ..			
			120,350
			682,000
<b>GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.</b>			
<b>FOREIGN.</b>			
At 12 per cent on Tls. 5,147,000, being assessed rental of rateable Foreign houses	617,640		
At 6 per cent on Tls. 360,000, being the same beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. ... ..	21,600		
	639,240		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses ... ..	59,240		
		580,000	
<b>CHINESE.</b>			
At 12 per cent on \$10,800,000, being assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses at exchange 73 ... ..	946,080		
At 6 per cent on \$104,000, being the same beyond Settlement limits as above at exchange 73 ... ..	4,555		
	950,635		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses ... ..	50,635		
		900,000	
		700	
			1,480,700
<b>SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT RATE.</b>			
<b>WHARFAGE DUES.</b>			
Council's share of Dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House			185,000
<b>LICENCE FEES.</b>			
Tavern ... ..		18,500	
Foreign Liquor Seller ... ..		22,000	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon ... ..		560	
Chinese Club ... ..		3,500	
Chinese Lodging House ... ..		13,500	
Chinese Wine Shop ... ..		31,500	
Tea Shop ... ..		11,000	
Fruit Shop and Stall ... ..		3,000	
Foreign Theatre ... ..		5,600	
Chinese Theatre ... ..		10,000	
Pawn Shop ... ..		23,000	
Opium Shop ... ..		160,000	
Cargo Boat ... ..		6,000	
Ferry and Passenger Boat ... ..		1,100	
Launch ... ..		3,200	
Chinese Boat ... ..		5,000	
Sampan ... ..		1,200	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage ... ..		12,000	
Livery Stable ... ..		14,000	
Motor Car ... ..		24,000	
Cart ... ..		27,000	
Private-owned Ricscha ... ..		41,000	
Public Ricscha ... ..		132,000	
Sedan Chair ... ..		200	
Wheelbarrow ... ..		41,000	
Firearms ... ..		500	
Dog ... ..		2,500	
			612,860
			2,960,560

*Carried forward*

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			2,960,560
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.			
Markets—			
Maloo ... ..	19,600		
Elgin ... ..	9,600		
Hongkew ... ..	30,500		
East Hongkew ... ..	6,800		
Wayside ... ..	2,600		
Yangtszepoo ... ..	2,000		
Qnetta Road ... ..	2,750		
Mohawk ... ..	3,000		
Sinza ... ..	11,250		
		88,100	
Town Hall ... ..		800	
Firemen's Quarters—			
Central Station ... ..	1,500		
Hongkew Station ... ..	400		
Sinza Station ... ..	650		
		2,550	
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Quarters ... ..		5,340	
Miscellaneous ... ..		500	
			97,290
REVENUE FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.			
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.			
Final dividend for 1915 and Interim dividend for 1916 on 2,115 shares ...		41,180	
<i>Note. 975 fully paid shares were issued to the Council under provision of the Agreement of July 1, 1905.</i>			
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Discount of 25 % on the cost of public lighting ...		5,750	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.			
Dividend on 1,333 shares from April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916 ...		5,330	
<i>Note. 1,000 fully paid shares were issued to the Council under provision of the Agreement of June 15, 1908.</i>			
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5 % on gross receipts from Tramway Service ... ..		39,500	
Electricity Department, Interest at 6 % per annum on balance of Net Revenue Account at December 31, 1914 ... ..		39,740	
Convict Labour, Contribution to General Funds ... ..		1,000	
Concreteware Manufactory " " ... ..		20,000	
Pingchiao Quarry " " ... ..		15,000	
Tungchow Road Workshop " " ... ..		2,500	
			170,000
Total carried to Summary ...			3,227,850

## MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—continued.

## ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

								Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>VOLUNTEER CORPS.</b>										
<i>Pay</i>										
<i>Foreigners.</i>										
Commandant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,555		
Quartermaster Sergeant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400		
2 Staff Sergeants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,870		
								13,825		
<i>Less—On War Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,555	5,270	
<i>Chinese.</i>										
Town Hall, Riding School and Orderly Room Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,300	
										7,570
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		240	
<i>Passages</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		620	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		225	
<i>Locomotion</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,300	
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250	
<i>Light</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		650	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		560	
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400	
<i>Postage</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250	
<i>Uniform</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000	
<i>Band</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
<i>Artillery Ponies</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,000	
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500	
<i>Ammunition</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15,400	
<i>Camp of Exercise</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,500	
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		85	
<i>Maintenance of Range</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,200	
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000	
									47,430	
<i>Less—Sale of Cartridge Cases, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000	
										44,430
Total carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			52,000
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>										
<i>Barrels for Short Rifles</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,760
<i>Ponies</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			450
<i>Component Parts of Saddlery</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,000
<i>Engineer Company—Stores</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			500
<i>Accoutrements</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			3,000
<i>Gymnasium Equipment</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			300
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,000
<i>Ammunition</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			10,350
Total carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			18,360
<b>Credit.</b>										
Value of Stores issued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			17,430
Total carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			Cr. 17,430

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>FIRE BRIGADE.</b>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Chief Officer ... ..	8,700		
Departmental Engineer ... ..	3,300		
Temporary Engineer ... ..	600		
Clerical Assistant ... ..	2,370		
Watchmen at Bell Towers ... ..	3,520		
		18,490	
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Office and Store Staff ... ..	960		
General Staff ... ..	10,100		
Artificers ... ..	3,760		
Mafoos ... ..	1,500		
Watchmen at Stations ... ..	2,000		
		18,320	
			36,810
<i>Superannuation</i> ... ..		1,440	
<i>Passages</i> ... ..		650	
<i>Medical Aid</i> ... ..		250	
<i>Locomotion</i> ... ..		950	
<i>Fuel</i> ... ..		4,000	
<i>Light</i> ... ..		1,600	
<i>Water</i> ... ..		1,200	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ... ..		600	
<i>Insurance</i> ... ..		2,200	
<i>Uniform</i> ... ..		4,500	
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i> ... ..		5,000	
<i>Hose Renewals</i> ... ..		6,000	
<i>Telephones and Fire Alarms</i> ... ..		2,500	
<i>Stud.</i>			
Fodder ... ..	1,000		
Shoeing, Clipping, etc. ... ..	100		
Veterinary Services ... ..	50		
Repairs to Harness and Stable Sundries ... ..	100		
		1,250	
<i>Refreshments for Firemen at Fires</i> ... ..		400	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... ..		700	
		33,240	
<i>Less—Receipts for Services of Fire Float, etc.</i> ... ..	1,000		
" " Watching and Salvage Services ... ..	500		
		1,500	
			31,740
Total carried to Summary ... ..			68,550
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>			
4 Motor Hose Tenders ... ..			17,000
2 " Fire Engines ... ..			17,000
1 " Escape Tender ... ..			6,000
3 Hand Escapes ... ..			1,800
Ladders and Life Saving Appliances ... ..			1,000
Hose Fittings and Attachments ... ..			1,000
General Appliances and Tools ... ..			2,500
Hydrant Indicator Plates ... ..			1,500
Furniture and Sundries ... ..			250
Accumulator Charging Set ... ..			400
Total carried to Summary ... ..			48,450



## ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>POLICE FORCE.</b>			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<b>Foreign Branch,</b>			
<b>Pay.</b>			
Captain Superintendent ... ..		10,200	
Deputy Superintendent ... ..		7,800	
3 Assistant Superintendents ... ..		17,400	
2 Cadets ... ..		5,040	
Chief Detective Officer ... ..		5,580	
Legal Assistant ... ..		3,600	
5 Chief Inspectors ... ..		15,120	
Chief Detective Inspector ... ..		3,780	
11 Inspectors ... ..		21,220	
2 Detective Inspectors ... ..		4,720	
Head Gaoler ... ..		2,760	
12 Sub-Inspectors ... ..		17,570	
5 Detective Sub-Inspectors ... ..		9,530	
Assistant Gaoler ... ..		2,100	
100 Sergeants ... ..		122,495	
13 Detective Sergeants ... ..		19,895	
4 Senior Warders ... ..		6,100	
65 Constables (authorised strength 105) ... ..	63,940		
<i>Less—Promotions : already included under the pay of higher ranks ... ..</i>		11,160	
<i>Resignations ... ..</i>		3,500	
		<u>14,660</u>	
11 Detective Constables ... ..		49,280	
13 Warders ... ..		16,320	
3 Japanese Interpreters ... ..		16,245	
Clerical Assistant at Gaol ... ..		2,880	
		1,080	
<i>Less—On War Service ... ..</i>		360,715	
		78,135	
<b>Language Bonus ... ..</b>		282,580	
		20,640	
<b>Allowances.</b>			
Mixed Court ... ..	3,420		
Dépôt ... ..	300		
Stenographer ... ..	240		
Drill Instructor ... ..	170		
		4,130	
<b>Sikh Branch,</b>			
<b>Pay.</b>			
2 Jemadars ... ..		1,270	
2 Havildar Majors ... ..		560	
Head Warder ... ..		380	
50 Havildars ... ..		11,200	
12 Havildar Warders ... ..		2,750	
415 Constables ... ..		61,560	
104 Warders ... ..		16,800	
Granthi ... ..		270	
18 Cooks ... ..		2,500	
Deferred Pay ... ..		97,290	
Language Bonus ... ..		14,500	
		2,500	
<b>Allowances.</b>			
Rent ... ..	4,880		
Drill ... ..	100		
Traffic ... ..	700		
		5,680	
<i>Carried forward</i>			
			307,350
			119,970
			427,320

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

								Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>										427,320
<b>POLICE FORCE—continued.</b>										
Chinese Branch.										
Pay.										
87 Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		14,280	
12 Detective Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,400	
1139 Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		130,000	
73 Detective Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		14,340	
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,920	
23 Clerks and Writers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12,900	
11 Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,150	
22 Interpreters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		8,500	
Fitter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		135	
2 Reformatory Instructors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		180	
Guarantor Checker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		180	
82 Messengers and Coolies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,250	
27 Wharf Watchmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,200	
Language Bonus									199,435	
									250	
Allowances.										
Gatemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170		
Drill and Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580		
Merit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445		
									1,195	
										200,880
<i>Superannuation</i>										
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		38,000	
<i>Recruiting Expenses in England</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000	
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		54,000	
<i>Medical Aid.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15,250	
Pay of Sikh Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700		
Medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		
Hospital Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500		
									12,200	
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>										
Pay of Mafoos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700		
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900		
Repairs to Saddlery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		
									5,800	
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		25,500	
<i>Light—General</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,550		
Oil for Police lamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250		
									13,800	
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,860	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7,900	
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,530	
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,120	
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>										
Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000		
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000		
Photographs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400		
									40,180	
<i>Carried forward</i>									234,140	628,200

## MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—continued.

## ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		234,140	628,200
<b>POLICE FORCE—continued.</b>			
<i>Expenses of catching Stray Dogs</i> ... ..		2,250	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ... ..			
Furniture, etc. ... ..	8,040		
Arms ... ..	300		
		8,340	
<i>Gratuities</i> ... ..		2,000	
<i>Musketry Course</i> ... ..		5,000	
<i>Legal Expenses</i> ... ..		500	
<i>Mixed Court.</i>			
Pay of Court Officials ... ..	16,460		
Pay and Expenses of Police ... ..	31,680		
Grant to Sinza Refuge ... ..	500		
Sundry Expenses ... ..	11,000		
		62,640	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... ..		4,320	
			319,190
<i>Less—Mixed Court Fines</i> ... ..		29,000	917,390
"    Filing and Hearing Fees .. ..		17,800	
"    Pay and Expenses of Police transferred .. ..		34,680	
Convict Labour .. ..		8 500	
Receipts for Special Services ... ..		29,000	
Proceeds from sale of Unclaimed Property .. ..		1,500	
Dog Redemption Fees ... ..		750	
			121,230
Total carried to Summary ... ..			826,160
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> ... ..			4,000
" <i>for Mixed Court</i> ... ..			300
<i>Fire Hose</i> ... ..			700
<i>Motor Car</i> ... ..			1,350
<i>Saddlery, etc.</i> ... ..			400
<i>5 Bicycles</i> ... ..			400
<i>30 Revolvers</i> ... ..			900
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i> ... ..			58,000
<i>2 Police Boxes</i> ... ..			300
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... ..			1,000
Total carried to Summary ... ..			67,350
<i>Credit</i>			
Value of Stores issued ... ..			55,000
Total carried to Summary ... ..			Cr. 55,000





## MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—continued.

## ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>			
<b>HOSPITALS.</b>			
<b>VICTORIA NURSING HOME.</b>			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i> ... ..	34,495		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i> ... ..	4,000		
		38,495	
<i>Locomotion</i> ... ..		500	
<i>Fuel</i> ... ..		5,500	
<i>Light</i> ... ..		1,500	
<i>Water</i> ... ..		400	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ... ..		250	
<i>Insurance</i> ... ..		520	
<i>Telephone Service</i> ... ..		250	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i> ... ..		5,000	
<i>Messing</i> ... ..		23,000	
<i>Washing</i> ... ..		3,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ... ..		4,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... ..		750	
		83,165	
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i> ... ..		45,000	
			38,165
<b>ISOLATION HOSPITAL.</b>			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i> ... ..	12,000		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i> ... ..	1,750		
		13,750	
<i>Fuel</i> ... ..		1,750	
<i>Light</i> ... ..		750	
<i>Water</i> ... ..		125	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ... ..		150	
<i>Insurance</i> ... ..		360	
<i>Telephone Service</i> ... ..		180	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i> ... ..		1,000	
<i>Messing</i> ... ..		6,000	
<i>Washing</i> ... ..		800	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ... ..		1,250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... ..		350	
		26,465	
<i>Less—Receipts from Patients...</i> ... ..		2,000	
			24,465
<b>ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.</b>			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i> ... ..	2,510		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i> ... ..	2,000		
		4,510	
<i>Fuel</i> ... ..		500	
<i>Light</i> ... ..		300	
<i>Water</i> ... ..		100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ... ..		100	
<i>Insurance</i> ... ..		75	
<i>Telephone Service</i> ... ..		55	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i> ... ..		850	
<i>Messing</i> ... ..		3,100	
<i>Washing</i> ... ..		500	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ... ..		1,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... ..		200	
		11,290	
<i>Less.—Receipts from Patients</i> ... ..	6,000		
Registration Fees, etc. ... ..	2,600		
Contribution from French Municipal Council ... ..	600		
		9,200	
			2,090
<i>Carried forward</i>			64,720

## MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—continued.

## ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

<i>Brought forward</i>								Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
										64,720
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>										
HOSPITALS—continued.										
POLICE HOSPITAL (SIKHS).										
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>								760		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>								430		
<i>Fuel</i>									1,190	
<i>Light</i>									350	
<i>Water</i>									100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>									100	
<i>Insurance</i>									50	
<i>Telephone Service</i>									35	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>									25	
<i>Messing</i>									500	
<i>Washing</i>									1,500	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>									150	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>									650	
									50	
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>									4,600	
									5,500	
										Cr. 909
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE).										
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>								1,110		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>								2,700		
<i>Fuel</i>									3,810	
<i>Light</i>									450	
<i>Water</i>									125	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>									100	
<i>Insurance</i>									50	
<i>Telephone Service</i>									50	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>									25	
<i>Messing</i>									850	
<i>Washing</i>									1,750	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>									230	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>									500	
									150	
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>									8,090	
									6,500	
										1,590
SANATORIUM.										
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>								875		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>								650		
<i>Locomotion</i>									1,525	
<i>Fuel</i>									300	
<i>Light</i>									175	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>									75	
<i>Insurance</i>									25	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>									30	
<i>Messing</i>									75	
<i>Washing</i>									2,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>									200	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>									250	
									170	
<i>Less—Receipts from Visitors...</i>									5,825	
									2,000	
										3,825
Total carried to Summary										69,235

## DETAILS OF PAY AND SUNDRY EXPENSES OF NURSING STAFF.

Pay.										
4 Matrons	...	...	...	Tls. 5,250						
36 Nurses	...	...	...	26,000						
6 Probationer Nurses	...	...	...	800						
Attendant	...	...	...	1,650						
Custodian	...	...	...	1,000						
Sundry Expenses.				34,700						
Superannuation...	...	...	...	6,100						
Passages	...	...	...	6,500						
Uniform	...	...	...	1,500						
Language Bonus	...	...	...	300						
Special Duty	...	...	...	1,650						
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	1,000						
				17,050						
				Tls. 51,750						
Allocated to the various hospitals as under:—										
Victoria Nursing Home	...	...	...	Tls. 34,495						
Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	12,000						
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	...	...	...	2,510						
Police Hospital (Sikhs)	...	...	...	760						
" (Chinese)	...	...	...	1,110						
Sanatorium	...	...	...	875						
				51,750						

## MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—continued.

## ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>			
<b>CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.</b>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Part Service of Assistant Inspector ... ..	360		
" " Custodian of Isolation Hospital ... ..	240		
		600	
Chinese ... ..		3,000	
			3,600
<i>Superannuation</i> ... ..		60	
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i> ... ..		3,200	
<i>Fuel</i> ... ..		200	
<i>Insurance</i> ... ..		75	
<i>Telephone Service</i> ... ..		55	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ... ..		150	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... ..		150	
			3,890
			7,490
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation</i> ... ..		560	
" " Grave making ... ..		3,750	
" " Grave Spaces ... ..		2,750	
" " Reservation ... ..		300	
			7,300
Total carried to Summary ... ..			190
<b>SWIMMING BATH.</b>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigner.			
Part Service of Assistant Inspector ... ..		180	
Chinese ... ..		240	
			420
<i>Superannuation</i> ... ..		20	
<i>Light</i> ... ..		75	
<i>Water</i> ... ..		500	
<i>Insurance</i> ... ..		40	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... ..		75	
			710
<i>Less—Receipts from Bathers</i> ... ..			1,130
			800
Total carried to Summary ... ..			330
<b>EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.</b>			
<i>Medical Attendance.</i>			
Municipal Surgeons ... ..		8,000	
Attendance on Families ... ..		1,000	
			9,000
<i>Port Health Work.—Contribution to maintenance of Customs Quarantine Station</i> ... ..			6,000
<i>Grant to General Hospital</i> ... ..		11,500	
" " <i>Shantung Road Hospital</i> ... ..		5,000	
" " <i>St. Luke's Hospital</i> ... ..		5,000	
" " <i>Paulun Hospital</i> ... ..		2,000	
			23,500
Total carried to Summary ... ..			38,500
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>			
<i>2 Steam Vacuum Tank Wagons</i> ... ..			16,000
<i>Laboratory and Sanitary Apparatus</i> ... ..			500
<i>Office Furniture</i> ... ..			250
<i>Hospital Fittings and Furniture</i> ... ..			5,000
Total carried to Summary ... ..			21,750

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MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
Pay.			
Foreigners.			
Engineer and Surveyor ... ..		12,960	
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor ... ..		8,400	
2 Assistant Engineers ... ..		10,750	
5 Second Assistant Engineers ... ..		16,200	
2 Engineering Assistants ... ..		9,410	
Chief Architectural Assistant ... ..		6,000	
2 Architectural Assistants ... ..		7,200	
Chief Surveying Assistant ... ..		6,000	
10 Surveying Assistants ... ..		34,420	
3 Temporary Surveying Assistants ... ..		7,560	
Chief Clerk ... ..		5,100	
9 Clerical Assistants ... ..		19,195	
Building Surveyor ... ..		4,800	
5 Clerks of Works ... ..		15,900	
13 District Inspectors ... ..		27,970	
8 Assistant District Inspectors ... ..		12,360	
Custodian of Town Hall ... ..		1,980	
		206,205	
Less—On War Service ... ..		30,720	
		175,485	
Consulting Engineer ... ..		1,300	
Language Bonus ... ..		500	
Chinese.			
Writers ... ..	2,750		
Storekeepers ... ..	585		
Draughtsmen, Tracers, etc. ... ..	8,140		
Office Boys, Messengers and Coolies ... ..	2,550		
Survey Staff ... ..	7,000		
Chinese Tuition ... ..	200		
		21,225	
			198,510
Superannuation ... ..		16,500	
Passages ... ..		2,500	
Medical Aid ... ..		300	
Locomotion ... ..		12,100	
Fuel ... ..		650	
Light ... ..		650	
Printing, Stationery, etc. ... ..		3,000	
Insurance ... ..		160	
Telephone Service ... ..		1,400	
Drawing Materials and Plans ... ..		3,800	
Surveying Instruments ... ..		500	
Miscellaneous ... ..		500	
			42,060
			240,570
Less—Building Permit Fees ... ..		4,000	
Private Works Supervision Fees ... ..		16,000	
Miscellaneous Permit Fees ... ..		8,000	
Sale of Plans and Tracings ... ..		1,250	
Charged to Industrial Undertakings, etc. ... ..		21,950	
			51,200
Total carried to Summary ... ..			189,370



## MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916 --continued.

## ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>			
<b>BUILDINGS.</b>			
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds :—</i>			
Volunteer Corps ... ..			1,360
Fire Brigade ... ..			4,800
Police Force :—			
Stations and Quarters		14,400	
Gaol ... ..		6,725	
Mixed Court ... ..		5,540	
			26,665
Health Department :—			
Health Office Quarters, Markets, etc.		5,635	
Victoria Nursing Home ... ..		2,985	
Mental Ward ... ..		850	
Maternity Ward ... ..		1,025	
Nurses' Quarters ... ..		1,210	
Isolation Hospital ... ..		4,150	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese ... ..		1,730	
Police Hospital (Sikhs) ... ..		380	
Police Hospital (Chinese) ... ..		600	
Mokanshan Sanatorium ... ..		100	
Cemeteries ... ..		925	
Public Swimming Bath ... ..		595	
			20,185
Public Works Department :—			
Offices ... ..		520	
Town Hall ... ..		5,000	
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc. ... ..		1,390	
			6,910
Parks and Open Spaces ... ..			500
Educational Department :—			
Public School for Boys ... ..		1,215	
Public School for Girls ... ..		1,800	
Thomas Haubury School for Boys ... ..		320	
" " " Girls ... ..		1,730	
Public School for Chinese ... ..		1,720	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese ... ..		505	
			7,290
Finance Department ... ..			290
Secretariat ... ..			325
Total carried to Summary ... ..			68,325
<b>CREEKS AND RIVER.</b>			
<i>Repairs and Renewals to :—</i>			
Bridges ... ..		16,600	
Bundings ... ..		13,000	
Jetties and Pontoons ... ..		7,860	
			37,460
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i> ... ..			11,080
<i>Less.</i>			
Receipts for hire of Dredger ... ..			48,540
			750
Total carried to Summary ... ..			47,790
<b>DRAINAGE.</b>			
<i>Reconstructing Sewers in :—</i>			
N. Kiangse Road from N. Soochow Road to Tsepoo Road, balance of cost...		800	
Alabaster Road between Winchester Road and N. Thibet Road, " " ...		400	
<i>Maintenance of Sewers</i> ... ..			1,200
			7,160
Total carried to Summary ... ..			8,360

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
ROADS.			
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.			
Pay.			
Chinese.			
Metalling Labour ... ..		47,200	
Locomotion ... ..		500	
Insurance ... ..		670	
Materials :—			
Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc. ... ..		130,000	
Haulage ... ..		22,800	
Tools, renewals and repairs ... ..		11,900	
Boundary Stones ... ..		100	
Street Name plates ... ..		900	
Working Expenses of Steam Rollers ... ..		7,850	
Chinese Government Land Tax ... ..		250	
Maintenance of Carts and Harness ... ..		825	
Raking and Repairing Mud Roads ... ..		10,570	
Roadside Railings ... ..		1,000	
Miscellaneous ... ..		500	
		235,065	
Less—			
Refund from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface ... ..		6,420	
			228,645
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.			
Pay.			
Foreigners.			
Overseers ... ..	3,600		
Chinese.			
Cleausing Labour ... ..	23,000		
		26,600	
Superannuation... ..		360	
Locomotion .. ..		520	
Insurance ... ..		635	
Medical Aid ... ..		100	
Materials.			
Water ... ..	15,140		
Gritting Wood Paving ... ..	520		
		15,660	
Haulage ... ..		44,230	
Tools, renewals and repairs ... ..		2,470	
Working Expenses of Steam Water Wagon ... ..		300	
Maintenance of Carts and Harness ... ..		4,340	
Barging away Road Detritus ... ..		2,585	
Miscellaneous ... ..		200	
		98,000	
Less—Refund by Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves ... ..		2,200	
			95,800
Total carried to Summary ... ..			324,445

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

										Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.												
LIGHTING.												
Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			68,750
Gas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			22,000
Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			100
Extensions.												
Electricity and Gas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,500
Total carried to Summary												92,350
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.												
Pay.												
Foreigners.												
Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,750		
Assistant Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,220		
Park-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440		
Indian Watchmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		
											9,410	
Chinese.												
Writer, Foremen, Gardeners, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500		
Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000		
											17,500	
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		840	
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		800	
Stud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		720	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		600	
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		360	
Lighting Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,300	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		230	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		170	
Tools, renewals and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,250	
Working Expenses of Motor Lawn Mowers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400	
Chinese Government Land Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400	
Painting and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,750	
Trees, Shrubs, Seeds and Turf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500	
Mud, Sand, Gravel and Manure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,250	
Poles, Stakes, Flower Pots, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000	
Matsheds and Fences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
											17,570	
Less.—Receipts for Hire of Plants, etc.												44,180
												100
Total carried to Summary												41,380
STOCK AND STORES.												
Tar Macadam Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			11,500
Steam Water Wagon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4,500
Steam Roller	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4,500
Motor Car	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2,300
Pumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			600
Surveying and Levelling Instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			500
Garden Seats and Chairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			500
Handcarts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			100
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,000
Road Materials, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			300,000
Total carried to Summary												325,500
Credit												
Value of Stores issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			325,000
Total carried to Summary												Cr. 325,000

## MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—continued.

## ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

PUBLIC BAND.										Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Pay.</i>												
Europeans.												
Conductor	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,480		
Assistant Conductor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,420		
15 Musicians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,865		
										39,765		
<i>Less—On War Service</i>										9,300		
											30,465	
Manila men.												
21 Musicians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16,950	
Private Services												3,700
Chinese.												
Librarian and Coolies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		300	
												51,415
<i>Superannuation...</i>											4,480	
<i>Passages</i>											350	
<i>Medical Aid</i>											100	
<i>Locomotion</i>											400	
<i>Uniform</i>											550	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>											400	
<i>New Music</i>											500	
<i>Repairs to Instruments</i>											200	
<i>Insurance</i>											20	
<i>Telephone Service</i>											100	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>											125	
												7,225
												58,640
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>											1,500	
<i>Receipts for Private Services</i>											3,500	
												5,000
Total carried to Summary												53,640



MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.								Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.										
<i>Pay</i>										
Foreigners.										
Headmaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,400		
5 Assistant Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,930		
Assistant Mistress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		
Assistant Mistress, part service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960		
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30,290	
									1,430	31,720
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,650	
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,555	
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100	
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		550	
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		75	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		800	
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		190	
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		125	
<i>Laboratory</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250	
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		850	
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		200	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		600	
										8,095
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		8,500	39,815
Sale of Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		700	
										9,200
Total carried to Summary	...	...								30,615
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			550
Total carried to Summary	...	...								550
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.										
<i>Pay</i>										
Foreigners.										
Headmistress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200		
12 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,490		
Assistant Mistress, part service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,410		
2 Student Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080		
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		25,210	
									850	26,060
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,270	
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,400	
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100	
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		300	
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		75	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		510	
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		155	
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		55	
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		600	
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		200	
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		160	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400	
										6,375
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		9,750	32,435
Sale of Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400	
										10,150
Total carried to Summary	...	...								22,285
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			400
Total carried to Summary	...	...								400



EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.										Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.												
<i>Pay.</i>												
Foreigners.												
Headmaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,110		
4 Assistant Masters	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,535		
Temporary Assistant Mistress		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200		
<i>Less—On War Service</i>										20,845		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	17,245	
Chinese.												
Teachers and Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,240		
Coolies and Watchmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	6,880	
<i>Superannuation</i>												24,125
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600		
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60		
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125		
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		
										300	3,635	
<i>Less—School Fees</i>											11,525	27,760
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		
											12,525	
Total carried to Summary												15,235
STOCK AND STORES.												
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		300	
Total carried to Summary												300
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.												
<i>Pay.</i>												
Foreigners.												
Headmaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400		
4 Assistant Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,100		
<i>Less—On War Service</i>										18,500		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	15,800	
Chinese.												
Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,540		
Coolies and Watchmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	5,190	
<i>Superannuation</i>												20,990
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,170		
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430		
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120		
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20		
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120		
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90		
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		
										200	3,225	
<i>Less—School Fees</i>											11,525	24,215
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725		
											12,250	
Total carried to Summary												1

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
NIEH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
Pay			
Foreigners.			
Headmaster...	4,125		
Assistant Master	2,360		
Manual Training Instructor	450		
		6,935	
Chinese.			
Teachers	2,170		
Coolies and Watchmen	510		
		2,680	
			9,615
Superannuation		650	
Fuel		350	
Light		50	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.		750	
Insurance		125	
Telephone Service		100	
Laboratory		250	
Text Books		550	
Miscellaneous		400	
			3,225
			12,840
Less—School Fees		2,920	
Sale of Text Books, etc.		180	
			3,100
Total carried to Summary			9,740
STOCK AND STORES.			
Furniture and Sundries			5,000
Total carried to Summary			5,000
GRANTS IN AID.			
St. Joseph's Institute			3,000
St. Xavier's College			2,500
Shanghai Jewish School			1,000
Institution of the Holy Family			1,500
Total carried to Summary			8,000
PUBLIC LIBRARY.			
Pay.			
Foreigner.			
Librarian		1,340	
Chinese		600	
			1,940
Superannuation		135	
Fuel		60	
Light		150	
Insurance		30	
Telephone Service		55	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		110	
Books		1,300	
Papers and Magazines		450	
Maintenance and Repairs		25	
Miscellaneous		50	
			2,365
			4,305
Less—Subscriptions, etc.			1,025
Total carried to Summary			3,280



MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.			
TREASURER'S OFFICE.			
Pay.			
Foreigners.			
Treasurer ... ..	10,800		
Deputy Treasurer ... ..	6,600		
Assistant Treasurer ... ..	6,000		
9 Assistants ... ..	30,795		
2 Temporary Assistants ... ..	4,440		
Stenographer ... ..	1,200		
	59,835		
Less—On War Service ... ..	16,460		
		43,375	
Chinese.			
Chief Assistant... ..	1,440		
23 Assistants ... ..	10,400		
Office Boys and Coolies ... ..	1,410		
		13,250	
		56,625	
Superannuation ... ..		3,800	
Passages ... ..		1,135	
Fuel ... ..		250	
Light ... ..		350	
Insurance ... ..		25	
Printing, Stationery, etc. ... ..		2,500	
Telephone Service ... ..		350	
Miscellaneous ... ..		350	
		65,385	
Less.—Charged to Industrial Undertakings ... ..		4,200	
			61,185
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.			
Pay.			
Compradore, Shroffs, etc. ... ..		7,820	
Miscellaneous ... ..		700	
			8,520
Total carried to Summary ... ..			69,705
STOCK AND STORES.			
Furniture and Sundries ... ..			600
Total carried to Summary ... ..			600



## MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—continued.

## ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<b>GENERAL CHARGES.</b>			
<i>Legal Retainer and Opinions</i> .. ...			1,000
<i>Audit Fee</i> ... ..			1,900
<i>Semaphore Service</i> ... ..			4,700
<i>Pew Rents and Relief of Poor</i> ... ..			500
<i>Attached Employé</i> ... ..			3,630
<i>Director of Chinese Studies</i> ... ..			3,300
<i>Reporter's Retainer</i> ... ..			600
<i>Pension of Accountant, resigned (£500)</i> ... ..			4,000
<i>Annuity to the widow of the late G. M. Hart</i> ... ..			200
<i>London Agents—allowance for additional office accommodation (£100)</i> ... ..			800
<i>Work Shelters—rent and sundry expenses</i> ... ..			2,000
<i>Special Electricity Committee, sundry expenses</i> ... ..			2,000
<i>Building Rules Commission, sundry expenses</i> ... ..			2,000
<i>Grants in Aid.</i>			
Municipal Service Club ... ..		720	
Door of Hope ... ..		2,000	
" " (Stray Children's Home) ... ..		6,000	
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children ... ..		2,000	
Shanghai Museum ... ..		1,000	
Charity Organisation Committee ... ..		3,600	
			15,320
<i>Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.</i>			
Volunteer Corps.			
Temporary Offices ... ..		6,000	
Fire Brigade.			
Hanbury Road Station ... ..		300	
Police Force.			
Stations.			
Bubbling Well ... ..	560		
Harbin Road ... ..	1,390		
North Szechuen Road ... ..	1,320		
Yinghsiangkong ... ..	100		
Quarters ... ..	16,950		
Reformatory ... ..	3,600		
		23,920	
Health Department.			
Latrines, etc. ... ..		15	
Public Works Department.			
Temporary Offices ... ..	3,600		
Public Recreation Ground ... ..	1,200		
Depôts ... ..	3,150		
Road Widening.			
Hankow, Honan and Kiangse Roads ex. Cad. Lots 165 and 166 ... ..	2,500		
Miscellaneous ... ..	310		
		10,760	
Public School for Girls.			
Additional Premises ... ..		450	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.			
Additional Premises ... ..		1,800	
Finance Department.			
Temporary Offices ... ..		5,800	
Council Room and Secretariat.			
Temporary Offices ... ..		5,820	
			54,865
Total carried to Summary ... ..			96,815
<b>INTEREST.</b>			
Municipal Loans ... ..	420,590		
<i>Less.</i> —Charged to Electricity Department ... ..	223,260		
		197,330	
Trust Funds, etc. ... ..		105,250	
<i>Less.</i> —Trust Funds Investments, etc. ... ..			302,580
			116,250
Total carried to Summary ... ..			186,330
<b>REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.</b>			
Repayment of proportionate amount of Debentures outstanding ... ..			202,200
Total carried to Summary ... ..			202,200





MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—*continued.*

## EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Deficit from 1915</i> ... ..			97,482
<i>Bridges.</i>			
Markham Road, reconstruction of main span ... ..		7,000	
"Stone Bridge," south approach, nominal ... ..		100	
Re-erection of steel bridges from the Yangkingpang in the following situations—			
Yangtszepoo Creek at Ward Road ... ..	4,000		
"          "      Madras Road ... ..	3,760		
"          "      Bangkok Road ... ..	6,000		
Singkeipang Creek near Dixwell Road ... ..	300		
		14,060	
<i>Less—Contribution from Chinese</i> ... ..		21,160	
		3,500	17,660
<i>Bundings.</i>			
<i>Soochow Creek.</i>			
Concrete Bunding between North Shanse and North Honan Roads, portion of cost ... ..		10,000	
Wooden Bunding and 2 Jetties opposite Cad. Lots 4627 and 4628 W. ... ..		7,220	
<i>Yangtszepoo Creek.</i>			
Concrete Bunding Lay Road, south of Yangtszepoo Road ... ..		23,500	
Under Construction :—			
Concrete Bunding and Jetties on Markham Road, balance of cost ... ..		15,800	
<i>Less—Contributions from frontagers</i> ... ..		56,520	
		15,360	41,160
<i>Drainage.</i>			
Constructing the following new sewers, etc.—			
Yates Road between Great Western and Weihaiwei Roads ... ..		3,000	
Medhurst Road between Bubbling Well and Avenue Roads ... ..		2,400	
Chengtzu Road between Avenue and Sinza Roads ... ..		5,900	
Jessfield Village ... ..		830	
Myburgh Road between Sinza Road and Soochow Creek ... ..		1,020	
Chaufoong Road between Yochow and East Yuhang Roads ... ..		2,300	
Yangtszepoo Road, west of Quetta Road ... ..		1,010	
Urga Road between Sawgin and East Yalu Roads ... ..		1,500	
Yuenfong Road south of East Yalu Road ... ..		300	
East Yuhang Road between Singkeipang and Yihkwang Roads ... ..		2,000	
Miscellaneous ... ..		1,000	
Under Construction :—			
Yangkingpang Culvert, balance of cost ... ..		38,000	
Defence Creek Culvert, " " ... ..		10,000	
Bubbling Well Road Culvert, opposite the Burlington Hotel, balance of cost ... ..		500	
Avenue Road Sewer, between Carter and Medhurst Roads, balance of cost ... ..		3,000	
<i>Less—Contributions from frontagers</i> ... ..		72,790	
		7,670	65,120
<i>Landing Stages.</i>			
<i>Soochow Creek.</i>			
Replacement of 8 timber jetties in concrete ... ..		2,500	
<i>Whangpoo River.</i>			
Landing Steps at Whashing Road ... ..		800	
			3,300
			224,722
			<i>Carried forward</i>

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.										Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>												224,722
<i>Land.</i>												
Fire Brigade.												
Station for Yangtsepoo District, nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Health Department.												
House Refuse Depôts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000		
Isolation Hospital Extension	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		
Bubbling Well Cemetery Extension	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000		
Market at corner of Tonquin and Macao Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		
Mohawk Market Extension	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000		
Pardon Market, balance of cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		
Latrines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		46,600	
Public Works Department.												
Depôts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000	
Parks and Open Spaces.												
Jessfield Park Extension, portion of cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000		
" raising and turfing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000		
Wayside Park, laying out	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		
Playgrounds for Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		
											113,000	
Educational Department.												
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, raising and laying out	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200		
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, raising and laying out	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900		
											2,100	
Surplus Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
												172,800
<i>Buildings.</i>												
Central Offices, portion of cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		200,000	
Fire Brigade.												
Hongkew Station, balance of cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		55,600	
Police Force.												
Central Station, alterations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850		
West Hongkew Station, extension of Gurdwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		
Gordon Road Station, revolver range	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		
Gaol, additional cells, portion of cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000		
Under Construction :—												
Gordon Road Station, Gurdwara, balance of cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,150		
											39,500	
Health Department.												
Isolation Hospital Extension, portion of cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,000		
Hospital for Indians, portion of cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000		
Mokanshan Sanatorium, reconstruction of bungalow, portion of cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		
Mohawk Market Extension	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		
Sinza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200		
Market at corner of Tonquin and Macao Roads...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,600		
Thibet Road Refuse Shoot, reconstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		
Latrines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		
Under Construction :—												
Victoria Nursing Home, alterations, balance of cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800		
Wuchow Road Market, balance of cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750		
											93,250	
<i>Carried forward</i>											388,350	397,522



## MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1916—continued.

SUMMARY.						Expenditure	Income
						Tls.	Tls.
Totals from preceding pages.							
Ordinary Income							3,227,850
Ordinary Expenditure:—							
Volunteer Corps	...	...	...	...	...	52,000	
Fire Brigade	...	...	...	...	...	68,550	
Police Force	...	...	...	...	...	826,160	
Health Department:—							
Office	...	...	...	...	66,540		
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	69,235		
Cemeteries	...	...	...	...	190		
Swimming Bath	...	...	...	...	330		
Extra-Departmental	...	...	...	...	38,500		
					174,795		
Public Works Department:—							
General	...	...	...	...	189,870		
Buildings	...	...	...	...	68,325		
Creeks and River	...	...	...	...	47,790		
Drainage	...	...	...	...	8,360		
Roads	...	...	...	...	324,445		
Lighting	...	...	...	...	92,350		
Parks and Open Spaces	...	...	...	...	44,380		
					775,020		
Public Band	...	...	...	...	53,610		
Educational Department:—							
Public School for Boys	...	...	...	...	30,615		
" " Girls	...	...	...	...	22,285		
Thomas Haubury School for Boys	...	...	...	...	22,095		
" " " Girls	...	...	...	...	14,360		
Public School for Chinese	...	...	...	...	15,235		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	...	...	...	...	11,965		
Nieh Chih Kuei " " " "	...	...	...	...	9,740		
Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	...	8,000		
					134,295		
Public Library	...	...	...	...	3,280		
Finance Department	...	...	...	...	69,705		
Secretariat	...	...	...	...	156,330		
General Charges	...	...	...	...	96,815		
Interest	...	...	...	...	186,330		
Redemption of Debentures	...	...	...	...	202,200		
					2,799,120		
Stock and Stores:—							
Volunteer Corps	...	...	...	...	18,360		
Fire Brigade	...	...	...	...	48,450		
Police Force	...	...	...	...	67,350		
Health Department	...	...	...	...	21,750		
Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	325,500		
Public School for Boys	...	...	...	...	550		
" " Girls	...	...	...	...	400		
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	...	...	...	...	9,000		
" " " Girls	...	...	...	...	2,250		
Public School for Chinese	...	...	...	...	300		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	...	...	...	...	150		
Nieh Chih Kuei " " " "	...	...	...	...	5,000		
Finance Department	...	...	...	...	600		
Secretariat	...	...	...	...	500		
					500,160		
Less.—Value of Stores issued:—							
Volunteer Corps	...	...	...	...	17,430		
Police Force	...	...	...	...	55,000		
Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	325,000		
					397,430		
					102,730		
Surplus on Ordinary Budget, carried to Extraordinary Income						2,901,850	
						326,000	
						3,227,850	3,227,850
Extraordinary Income							1,006,000
Extraordinary Expenditure						1,038,192	
Deficit to be carried forward							32,192
						1,038,192	1,038,192









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