

Shanghai Municipal Council

**REPORT**

FOR THE YEAR 1940

AND

**BUDGET**

FOR THE YEAR 1941

PART I

SHANGHAI:  
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.  
1941

## WATCH COMMITTEE.

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 proposed Camp.  
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 Soline Pump Regulations.  
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## WORKS COMMITTEE.

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 Allowance to Chinese Staff.  
 Leave Benefits on Termination of Service.  
 Attendance—Charges.  
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 Working Works Department—Staff Retrenchment.  
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 Working Appointments to Staff—Conditions of Service.  
 Working Volunteer Corps—Pay and Allowances of Russian Detachment.  
 Working Chinese Language Bonuses.  
 Working Force—Pay of Chinese Constables.  
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## PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMITTEE.

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 Shanghai Waterworks Co.—Surcharge.  
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 Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.—Fare Increase.  
 Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.—Surcharge.  
 Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.—Issue of Bonus Shares.  
 Shanghai Telephone Co.—Revision of Tariffs.

## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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 Annual Grants-in-Aid.  
 Venereal Diseases Clinic.  
 Typhus Fever Prevention.  
 Drug Addicts—Hospitalization.  
 Epidemic Preventive Measures—Co-operation with Japanese Organization.  
 Poisons Control.  
 Standard of Milk Supply to Municipal Institutions.  
 Vital Statistics Office—Certificate Fees.  
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## ORCHESTRA AND BAND COMMITTEE.

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 Tariff of Charges for Private Services.  
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## LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

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 Allocation for Chinese Books.  
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## EDUCATION BOARD.

Financial Estimates of Education Department for 1940.  
 Additional Primary School for Chinese.  
 Outstanding Grants to Chinese Schools.  
 Chinese Children's Reading Room and Playground.  
 Re-opening of Schools for Chinese—North of the Soochow Creek.  
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 Allocation of Grants to Foreign Schools for 1940.  
 Education Expenditure.  
 Grants-in-Aid for 1941—Appointment of Sub-Committee.

# ANNUAL MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

Held at the Shanghai Race Club, Public Stand, on April 17, 1940, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

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## RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

### *Chairman.*

*Resolution I.*—That our esteemed fellow-ratepayer, His Honour Judge Sir Allan Mossop, be invited to take the Chair.

### *Secretary.*

*Resolution II.*—That Mr. E. T. Nash be appointed Secretary to the meeting.

### *Rules of Procedure.*

*Resolution III.*—That the Rules of Procedure in force at the previous annual meeting be adopted for use at this meeting.

### *Election of Land Commissioner.*

*Resolution IV.*—That Mr. Erik Crone be elected a Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

### *Election of Governors of General Hospital.*

*Resolution V.*—That Messrs. J. W. Carney and G. A. Haley and Drs. T. B. Dunn and W. S. Parsons be elected to serve on the Board of Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital for the ensuing year.

### *Report and Accounts for 1939.*

*Resolution VI.*—That the Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1939, be passed.

### *Budget for 1940.*

*Amended Resolution No. VII.*—That the estimated expenditure for the year 1940 contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council together with the recommendations attached thereto be approved and adopted and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose collect and recover the rates taxes dues and fees recommended therein and to raise should it be considered expedient to do so upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit a sum not exceeding \$16,000,000 or the equivalent thereof for the purpose defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure, only on the condition that the present Economy Committee appointed by the Council be enlarged so as to consist of 12 members and so internationalized as to be composed of 2 Japanese, 2 British, 2 Americans, 2 Chinese, 1 German, 1 Italian, 1 French and 1 Netherlander. Moreover, that the terms of reference of the said enlarged Committee be extended so as to enable it to examine and report on the present organization of the Council's Administration with a view to a reduction of expenditure so as to put the Council's finances on a more permanent and stable basis, and that the Council give the fullest consideration to the recommendations of the said Committee.

*New Rules of Procedure.*

*Resolution VIII.*—That the new Rules of Procedure already published be adopted and remain in force until the adoption of Rules of Procedure at the next Annual Meeting.

*Ratepayers present 1,949, representing 6,825 votes.*

**PROCEEDINGS.**

Mr. C. S. FRANKLIN.—Ladies and Gentlemen, as it is past the hour for which this meeting has been convened, I beg to propose :—

**Resolution I.**—That our esteemed fellow-ratepayer, His Honour Judge Sir Allan Mossop, be invited to take the Chair.

Mr. W. J. KESWICK.—Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to second the resolution.

Mr. C. S. FRANKLIN.—Those in favour of the resolution will please signify in the usual way.—Those opposed ?—Carried unanimously.

Sir Allan Mossop then took the chair. (Amid applause).

The CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and Gentlemen, my first duty is to read the notice convening the meeting.

This having been done, the Chairman called upon Mr. Franklin to move Resolution II.

Mr. C. S. FRANKLIN.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to propose :—

**Resolution II.**—That Mr. E. T. Nash be appointed Secretary to the meeting.

Mr. W. J. KESWICK.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to second that resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—It is proposed that Mr. E. T. Nash be appointed Secretary of this meeting. Will those in favour please signify in the usual manner ?—Those against ?—Carried unanimously. I will now call upon Mr. Franklin to move Resolution No. III.

Mr. C. S. FRANKLIN.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to propose :—

**Resolution III.**—That the Rules of Procedure in force at the previous annual meeting be adopted for use at this meeting.

The wording of this resolution will make it fully clear to you that the intention is that our proceedings to-day shall be governed by those rules which governed your last meeting. These existing rules are set forth in your Agenda papers. It will not be until the close of to-day's proceedings that I shall refer to revised rules of procedure which the Council will recommend for your adoption for application at future meetings. These revised rules do not, therefore, apply in any way to the procedure at to-day's meeting.

Mr. W. J. KESWICK.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to second that resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—It is proposed that the Rules of Procedure in force at the previous annual meeting be adopted for the use of this meeting. Will those in favour please signify in the usual manner ?—Those against ?—Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—The next resolution is :—

**Resolution IV.**—That Mr. Erik Crone be elected a Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

The resolution has been proposed by Mr. H. S. Poulsen and seconded by Mr. E. Trock. Does any ratepayer wish to speak to this resolution ? If not, I will put the resolution to the meeting.

Will those in favour please signify in the usual manner ?—Those against ?—Carried unanimously. I will now call on Mr. Franklin to move Resolution No. V.

Mr. C. S. FRANKLIN.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to propose :—

**Resolution V.**—That Messrs. J. W. Carney and G. A. Haley and Drs. T. B. Dunn and W. S. Parsons be elected to serve on the Board of Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Mr. W. J. KESWICK.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to second that resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—It is proposed that Messrs. J. W. Carney and G. A. Haley and Drs. T. B. Dunn and W. S. Parsons be elected to serve on the Board of Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital for the ensuing year. Does any ratepayer wish to speak upon this resolution?—If not, I will put it to the meeting. Those in favour will signify in the usual manner?—Those against?—Carried unanimously.

### Resolution VI.

The CHAIRMAN.—I will now call upon Mr. Franklin to propose Resolution No. VI, that the Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1939, be passed.

### REPORT.

Mr. C. S. FRANKLIN.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :

As Chairman of the retiring Council it is my task to propose Resolution VI, that the Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1939, be passed.

My colleagues and I come before you to give to you that annual account of our stewardship to which you are entitled. While we believe that the record of the past Municipal year gives reasonable ground for satisfaction, it would be idle to pretend that all is well with our city at the present time. None the less, in many ways the past municipal year has been a year of substantial achievement—achievement which in my belief and the belief of my colleagues entitles us to face the future with hope and confidence. Members of Council regret as much as, and perhaps more than, any of you that it is necessary to ask you this year to pass a budget providing for a 50 per cent. surcharge on General Municipal Rate and fees. We regret the necessity, but we do not feel that the necessity gives cause for any reproaches. We are all of us compelled at this time to pay far more than 50 per cent. above the normal cost for almost every commodity and most of the principal services that we require in our daily life. It may perhaps help you to view this matter in reasonable proportion if I tell you that the total estimated ordinary expenditure of the municipality for the year 1940 is less than half the sum which the Shanghai Power Company estimates that it will be compelled in 1940 to spend on coal alone. In many ways we should consider ourselves fortunate that we are only required to pay a 50 per cent. surcharge for those services provided by the municipality. When I come to move the Budget resolution I shall explain to you fully the need for the surcharge.

When we come before you to ask for a rate increase, we are sometimes told by our critics that Shanghai cannot be compared with Occidental cities. This is a two-edged argument, and I would remind you that there is no Occidental city in which the Police Force accounts for approximately 40 per cent. of the total municipal expenditure. Choosing it at random, I have examined the accounts of one large English city, the city of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and I find that, unlike our 40 per cent., the Police Force of that city accounts for only some 10 per cent. of the total net municipal expenditure, and of that 10 per cent. about half is provided by a grant from the State.

We are sometimes reproached for administering the International Settlement less economically than our French friends administer the French Concession. To mention only two points of difference, our French friends do not, like us, have to provide the largest municipal gaol in the world at a cost of over three million dollars a year, nor do they expend more than a very small portion of the three million dollars that we expend on education.

We are very frequently criticized, too, for over-generosity to municipal servants. Under the Land Regulations there is imposed upon the Council the duty of appointing officers and servants, and fixing their salaries and contracts of employment. In our opinion our municipal servants are

by no means extravagantly rewarded for their duties. Indeed, a further increase in temporary high cost of living allowances must be contemplated.

When the preliminary estimates of the municipal departments were submitted this year to the various Council Committees, the Council issued special instructions that every possible economy should be effected. We consider it no mean achievement that as a result of the hard work of our Committees, with the loyal co-operation of all heads of departments, there were effected economies to the total of some two million dollars—economies which we believe can be effected this year, 1940, without any dangerous diminution in the efficiency of the municipal services. It is, however, my duty to remind you that there is a danger point beyond which we cannot safely go, and that it would be unwise and foolish to carry economy beyond that point beyond which there lies deterioration, slackness and inefficiency. None the less, in order to make sure that no opportunity is omitted of effecting economies which are consistent with efficiency, we have appointed a Special Committee, which has already held its first meeting, to investigate the possibility of further economies in the municipal administration.

The Annual Report for 1939 contains a survey of what I may call our principal domestic activities during the past year. The Annual Report contains also for the first time this year, as the result of a suggestion made by a ratepayer at the last Annual Meeting, a list of the various subjects which came during the year before the various Council Committees. If you will study that list you will appreciate what a large volume of routine business has been carried out by those of your fellow ratepayers who have co-operated with us in carrying on the municipal business of the International Settlement. I will accordingly confine my remarks to four principal topics—the Western Area, the Northern Area, the economic problem caused by the rise in the price of staple commodities, and the beggar and refugee problem.

#### WESTERN AREA.

At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers last year an amendment was carried by the ratepayers to the effect that the meeting regretted the unsatisfactory conditions in the Western outside area, and earnestly requested the incoming Council to do everything possible to remedy existing conditions. The confidential nature of the negotiations which were then going on in connection with the Western area precluded me from giving any reply to the mover of that amendment. It is a source of very real satisfaction to your Council that we have been able during this past municipal year to enter into an agreement in connection with the Western area—an agreement with the text of which you are all familiar, and an agreement which, in our belief, given the necessary goodwill on all sides—a goodwill which we have no reason to doubt—should lead rapidly to an improvement in conditions in what was once a happy and prosperous residential area. Detailed negotiations are now going on in order to arrange for the amplifying and implementing of that agreement, which was only an outline. I have every reason to hope that these negotiations will continue happily and prove successful. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking those of you who live in the Western area for your patience and tolerance to us. I can assure you that the outgoing Council has not forgotten your interests, and I am confident that they will be zealously watched by the incoming Council.

#### NORTHERN AREA.

It is a source also of very real satisfaction that a major step has been taken towards the resumption of normal Council control and the restoration of normal conditions in that part of the Settlement which lies North of the Soochow Creek. An agreement has been reached during the year with the Japanese authorities for the full return of the Council's police to that area and for the constitution in that area of a new Police division under a Japanese Divisional Officer but being an integral part of the Settlement police organization under the Commissioner of Police. This agreement, which was reached with goodwill on all sides, is a substantial step towards the resumption of normal conditions and at the same time accords recognition by deeds and not by words to the substantial interests of our Japanese fellow-ratepayers in that part of the Settlement to which I am referring.

## FOOD AND COMMODITIES.

Next, I would refer to the grave problems with which we have been faced and with which we are faced now as the result of the rapid rise in the price of food and other essential commodities. We are not professional economists, and in the field of economics we must walk warily. It would be dangerous for me to encourage you to hope for too much as the result of municipal control and effort in the field of economics. Control carried to an excess frequently defeats its own ends. In co-operation, however, with the French authorities, and with the valued assistance of many voluntary helpers, we are doing all that is within our power to check the rise in prices and prevent hoarding, speculation and profiteering. I am only stating the obvious when I remind you that there can be no real solution to this problem until there are restored those normal and peaceful conditions which make it possible for Shanghai to draw adequate supplies from the producing areas in China on which it normally relies. At the present level of exchange imported foodstuffs must of necessity be costly. It follows that unless there is a free flow of foodstuffs into Shanghai from the hinterland, with no unnecessary restrictions or taxation, there can be no substantial fall in the price of essential foodstuffs.

## BEGGARS AND REFUGEES.

Finally, I would refer, before I come to the Accounts for the past year, to the problem of dealing with beggars.

The Council's published statement regarding its intention to cope in a comprehensive manner with our long-standing beggar problem has, I am sure, evoked general interest and support. The problem of dealing with beggars is very closely connected with the refugee problem. The Council wishes to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the generosity of the Chinese and foreign public and outside sources which has made possible Shanghai's remarkable achievement in dealing with a refugee problem of great magnitude. We owe a great deal to the Shanghai Refugee Relief Association, the Provincial Guilds, the organizations associated with various trades, and all the many charitable organizations which have operated camps and collected and disbursed funds for the assistance of the refugees. To all these organizations and their many voluntary helpers I wish to extend the grateful thanks of the community.

Another organization which has been closely concerned with the refugee problem is the Salvation Army. We are fortunate that the Salvation Army has offered to undertake on the public's behalf the care of beggars within the camp which it is proposed to set up. There is no existing Municipal department which can undertake this task, which requires not only wide experience in dealing with social problems but also specialized training. There are practical and financial difficulties in the way of coping successfully with the beggar problem until the refugee problem has been disposed of. The Council believes that it should now prove practicable finally to liquidate the refugee problem. It is the Council's intention to suggest to the refugee organizations that liquidation of their camps and repatriation of refugees should be set in train forthwith, now that the special hardships of the winter are over. We are hopeful that this liquidation can be accomplished in time to permit of the substitution of the care of beggars for the care of refugees by the beginning of next winter. The Salvation Army has not the requisite funds for undertaking the care of beggars, but with the anticipated diversion of public philanthropy to beggar relief in place of refugee relief we feel confident that the budget which they will present for the special purpose of supporting the Settlement's beggar camp will be generously financed.

It may not be out of place for me to mention that next year I shall not be addressing you from this platform as Chairman of the Council. I remain an optimist as to the future of the Settlement. I am glad that I have been able to take some part in guiding the Settlement through the difficult times since 1937. I have said that your Council is not ashamed of its stewardship of your affairs. I would only add that in my opinion the International Settlement of Shanghai is of real value and importance not only to the foreign community but also to China and the Chinese.

## ACCOUNTS.

I now turn to the Financial Statement for 1939 which, together with the Treasurer's report thereon, has been in your hands for some days.



Appropriate references are contained in the Treasurer's report to the financial results of the year but it is perhaps desirable for me to enlarge in some degree on the more significant operations of a year which, from the point of view of the Council's finances, has been of outstanding importance.

There were first of all the successive falls in the external value of the Chinese currency which had such a serious effect on the Council's expenditure from June onwards. There was an immediate and direct rise in expenditure relating to foreign currency commitments and imported commodities, and it was not long before the exchange factor was reflected in the cost of the majority of other commodities and services. The deficit on the year's working was roughly three million dollars more than that anticipated, and there is no doubt but that this unfortunate result was very largely due to the depreciation in the value of the local dollar. It became obvious last July that immediate steps would have to be taken to provide the necessary funds to enable the municipal administration to continue. It was known that the balance remaining in Loan Suspense Account would provide cover for part of the anticipated deficit, but it was also apparent that the investments representing Loan Suspense Account could not be realized except at a heavy loss. The flotation of a public issue of debentures in local currency was not regarded as practicable, and there appeared to be no alternative but to borrow in foreign currency. The European political situation indicated the desirability of such a transaction being arranged speedily as it was anticipated that an outbreak of war would hinder or preclude the transfer of sterling from England. The Council at that time was indebted to its Bankers for the sum of £335,000 in the form of a temporary loan. To meet the pressing situation, a further advance of £100,000 was secured and the whole amount of £435,000 was consolidated into a ten year debenture at a reasonable rate of interest. I wish to take this opportunity of expressing appreciation of the helpful and public-spirited attitude of the Council's bankers in regard to this matter. (Applause).

You will notice in the Treasurer's report references to a reconstitution of the Sinking Fund relating to the six per cent. loan of 1926. Subsequent to the sale of the Electricity Department the redemption of this loan was contemplated at the earliest optional date, i.e. December 31, 1936. Conditions obtaining in 1935, however, were such as to indicate the desirability of continuing the loan for a further period, and the Sinking Fund instalments were revised on the assumption that redemption would be effected in 1941. You will appreciate that there is no point in arranging for the repayment of an old loan prior to maturity unless it can reasonably be assumed that money for a new loan can be borrowed at a lower rate of interest or the relative Sinking Fund investments disposed of on satisfactory terms. The situation in regard to these two matters was so uncertain last year that the Council revised its policy in regard to the 1926 loan and, with the concurrence of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, as Trustee for the Debenture Holders, the Sinking Fund was reconstituted as at January 1, 1939, to provide for the redemption of the 1926 loan at the normal due date of December 31, 1956. To the lay mind the transaction I have described may seem to be one of technical significance only, but I can assure you that it would not have been undertaken unless the practical benefits to be derived had been considerable. As a result of this reconstitution a sum of \$2,577,502, representing excess Sinking Fund Instalments, was released to Extraordinary Income; an amount of \$581,226, made up of surplus interest, was transferred to General Reserve, and sinking fund investments to the extent of \$3,158,728 became available for other purposes. When I tell you that the Council would otherwise have been under an obligation to provide investments for Trust Fund purposes at the close of 1939 amounting to some \$2,500,000, and that funds were not available for the purchase of these investments, you will appreciate the importance of the operation that I have just described to you.

Turning to Extraordinary Income and Expenditure you will note that the deficit on this Account has been reduced from \$7,776,595 to \$2,970,533. As the Treasurer has dealt comprehensively with Extraordinary Income and Expenditure in his report, I do not propose to take up your time unnecessarily by any repetition of detail.

With these remarks, I beg to propose :

**Resolution VI.**—That the Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1939, be passed. (Loud Applause).

Mr. W. J. KESWICK.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second that resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and gentlemen, Resolution No. VI, duly proposed and seconded, is now before the meeting for discussion.

The CHAIRMAN.—In response to Notification No. 5228 the Council has received notice from three Ratepayers of their intention to ask certain questions, and put forward certain matters at this meeting of Ratepayers. These ratepayers are Mr. R. L. Stewart, Mr. Ranald McDonald and Mr. Rubinovich. I will now call upon Mr. Stewart to address you.

Mr. R. L. STEWART.—Mr. Chairman, Members of the Council, ladies and gentlemen: I am a fellow-ratepayer and I addressed a letter, to which the Chairman has referred, to the Municipal Council containing certain questions: The following is the letter:—

In accordance with Notification No. 5228 I hereby give you notice of my intention to ask the following questions at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of Ratepayers:—

I observe on page 310 of the Annual Report that the Accounts have been certified correct by two firms of Chartered Accountants.

Will the Council please state, if the Municipal Advocate and the Council's Legal Advisers are likewise prepared to advise and certify that:

- (a) All expenditures for the year, as shown by the Accounts, are legally authorized under the terms of the Land Regulations, and
- (b) That all the acts of Council during the year likewise are similarly authorized?

Why has the long established practice of printing the list of Electors present at Annual Meetings not been followed in the section of the current Annual Report covering the last Annual Meeting?

If all the Electors had attended this meeting, what would be the total number of votes represented?

Mr. C. S. FRANKLIN.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, all the letters received by the Council giving notice of questions to be asked were received either after or just within the 24 hour period of notice which the Council requested should be the minimum notice given for such questions. It has therefore not been possible to frame such full replies as it might have been possible to give had longer notice been given. I shall, however, I hope, be able to answer all the questions to your satisfaction.

The Council is of the opinion that all the expenditures incurred for the past year, as shown by the very full accounts which have been published, are duly authorized under Land Regulation No. IX.

The Council has no reason to suppose that any of its acts during the year 1939 were unauthorized under the Land Regulations.

The Council's legal advisers have been consulted with regard to the answers which I have given to this question, and are in agreement with my answers. (Applause).

It had been the practice for many years to publish with the report of the proceedings at ratepayers' meetings the names of ratepayers present together with the numbers of their votes. In ordinary times the preparation of this list was an onerous task in view of the effort made to publish the report of the meeting a day or so after the meeting took place.

With the heavy growth in recent years in the numbers of voting ratepayers this task became still more onerous, and since publication of the list of names served no good public purpose, such publication was dispensed with and in its place there was published the figures of the number of ratepayers present and the number of votes which they represented. This is in accord with the general practice at public meetings elsewhere. (Applause).

Apart from the fact that there is no provision in the Land Regulations requiring the preparation or publication of a list of names of persons attending ratepayers' meetings, I think you will agree with me that the personal identities of the individual persons attending such meetings is hardly a matter of public concern. The public has a right to know how many persons were present and the number of votes represented, and this right is not denied under our existing practice of giving such numbers in the reports of meetings.

It is not quite clear from Mr. Stewart's question whether he refers to the possible total number of votes which could be represented at the present meeting, or whether he wishes to know the total number of votes which could have been represented at the last annual meeting. In any case, the possible figure for the last meeting is 3,941, and for this meeting 14,871. (Applause).

The CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and gentlemen, I will now call upon Mr. Ranald McDonald to address the meeting.

Mr. RANALD McDONALD.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the remarks I desire to make are in the form of a letter as follows :

I should be obliged if the following questions could be answered at the Ratepayers' Meeting to-morrow.

1. Are pensions granted by the Council by virtue of any, and, if so, what contract or contracts ? Are these contracts in writing ?
2. If pensions are not granted by virtue of any contract or contracts, are they merely voluntary or *ex gratia* payments by the Council ?
3. If they are granted by virtue of any contract or contracts, when was this system first introduced ?
4. Is it legal under the Land Regulations to make any contract with regard to the appointment of any officer or servant of the Council for any longer period than three years : unless the said appointment together with the salary, pension and other perquisites or allowances, etc. appertaining thereto be sanctioned by a public meeting of the electors ?

Mr. C. S. FRANKLIN.—Ladies and gentlemen, with regard to Mr. McDonald's first question :—The pension scheme is an integral part of the Terms and Conditions of Service under which an employee serves. These Terms and Conditions of Service are annexed to and form part of an employee's written contract of appointment. The amount of the pension awarded to an employee when he retires in accordance with these Terms and Conditions of Service is further confirmed by a written order signed by the Secretary of the Council, a copy of which is given to the employee.

As to Mr. McDonald's second question my answer is covered by my answer to Question 1.

The answer to question three is that the present pension scheme was introduced in 1925 in substitution for a somewhat different scheme which was introduced in 1923. There have been subsequent modifications of the scheme, but the principles of the scheme remain as laid down in 1925.

As to the fourth question, no contract is made with regard to the appointment of any officer or servant of the Council for any longer period than three years. This matter is governed by Land Regulation 24. (Applause).

The CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. E. I. Rubinovich desires to raise a certain matter and has requested Mr. Shoolingin to put this forward in his name, and I will now ask Mr. Shoolingin to come to the platform and do so.

Mr. N. M. SHOOLINGIN.—Mr. Chairman, Members of Council, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of our fellow ratepayer, Mr. Rubinovich, I would like to put a single question to the Council. Mr. Franklin has very briefly outlined to us the difficult task of the Municipal Council in connection with our Municipal expenditure, but it has not occurred to anybody to think that there is a single item of possible revenue to the Municipal Council which has not yet been explored. The French Authorities have permitted the licensing of slot machines—otherwise known as "jackpot" slot machines—and it has occurred to certain ratepayers that the licensing of such machines by the Council would mean a very useful source of revenue. Let us assume, for example, that the Council in the first year would permit the licensing of 1,000 machines, each to pay a licence fee of \$100 per month i.e. \$1,200 per annum. This would give the Council a minimum revenue of \$1,200,000 per annum, which is more than half enough to bridge the deficit of \$2,000,000 which Mr. Franklin has very kindly told us is the burden to the income Council. (Applause).

Mr. C. S. FRANKLIN.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the policy of the Council has for many years been to prohibit in the Settlement most forms of public gambling or gambling in clubs. I would suggest that it would be wiser to leave it to the incoming Council to consider the very difficult issues involved in this matter. The question of a Municipal lottery for charitable purposes will

certainly come under the consideration of the incoming Council. The problem of gambling in Shanghai is peculiarly complicated by reason of the various different national laws which have to be taken into consideration. (Applause).

The CHAIRMAN.—There being no further remarks on the resolution I will now put it to the meeting.

Will those in favour of Resolution VI kindly signify in the usual manner?—Those against?—Carried *nemine contradicente*.

I will now call on Mr. Franklin to move Resolution No. VII.

### Resolution VII.

#### BUDGET 1940.

Mr. C. S. FRANKLIN.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :—

You have now had ample time to study the various items comprised in the Budget for 1940, and in view of the full explanatory notes with which it is accompanied I propose to confine my remarks to matters of major interest and financial policy.

The total Budget expenditure inclusive of the carry-forward from 1939 is estimated at \$47,476,970. As the total income at current rates of taxation would amount only to \$35,142,150 it was apparent that a gap of some \$12,334,820 had to be bridged.

This matter received the most earnest and exhaustive consideration of the Council, and the conclusion was reluctantly reached that the levy, from July 1 next, of a 50 per cent. surcharge on current rates of taxation and the raising of the surcharge on licence and other fees from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. constituted the minimum measures that would suffice to relieve the pressing financial needs of the municipality. Even if this increase is authorized there will remain a large deficit on 1940 account to be disposed of in due course.

Before requesting your sanction of these recommended surcharges I propose to clarify certain aspects of the financial policy of the Council during the past 10 years.

I would first refer to the sale in 1929 of the former Electricity Department. Whenever an increase in taxation is under consideration the question is invariably asked "what has become of the 81 million taels the Council received from the sale of this undertaking?" The opinion appears to be freely held that this large sum has been squandered and that if sufficient care had been taken the Council's financial position would be far stronger to-day and an increase in taxation would be unnecessary—in fact, that there would be a surplus instead of a deficit.

At the time of the sale, the Council's loan indebtedness amounted to approximately 46 million taels and 750 thousand pounds sterling. It was agreed that the purchase price of 81 million taels should be paid over a period of five years and that the proceeds of the sale should, in the first instance, be applied towards redemption of outstanding Municipal loans and the balance held available to finance capital development, etc., which otherwise would have necessitated further public borrowings.

By virtue of this arrangement, the Ordinary Budget received immediate and substantial relief under interest and amortization charges on outstanding loans. I would invite your particular attention to the sterling loan of 750 thousand pounds which, while due for redemption in 1950, was, as a direct result of the sale of the Electricity Department, redeemed in 1930. This loan which was raised at an average rate of exchange of 5s. 6d. to the tael was liquidated at an exchange rate of 2s. 3½d. to the tael, involving an outlay of roughly 6½ million taels or say nine million dollars. If this sterling obligation were outstanding to-day, and but for the sale of the Electricity Department it very probably would be, it would represent the enormous liability in local currency of 45 million dollars. It would also involve an annual charge on the Ordinary Budget for interest and amortization purposes of nearly 3½ million dollars, which represents approximately 90 per cent. per annum on the amount actually received.

By the end of 1933 the total sum applied to loan redemption amounted to roughly 47½ million taels, and Extraordinary Expenditure on Land, Buildings, Roads and other capital projects during the period 1929 to 1933 absorbed a total of roughly 29½ million taels, leaving a balance of nearly

four million taels which was placed to the credit of a Loan Suspense Account, under an arrangement with the Trustees for the Debenture Holders, as cover for future sinking fund instalments relating to loans outstanding at the end of 1933.

Subsequent financing conditions were such as to preclude the execution of the programme of loan redemption as originally planned, and further reconstitutions of certain sinking funds became necessary. As a result of these reconstitutions, and the partial conversion of the loans of 1924 and 1925, an amount of approximately eight million dollars was released to Loan Suspense Account and subsequently transferred in relief of the Ordinary Budget. An amount of roughly four million dollars from the remaining balance was placed to the credit of General Reserve. In addition to the sum of eight million dollars to which I have just referred, the Ordinary Budget from 1932 onwards has been relieved by appropriations from General Reserve to the further extent of roughly 11 million dollars. The total relief afforded from 1932 to 1939 was, therefore, in the neighbourhood of 19 million dollars. The amount still available for relief of the Ordinary Budget is negligible.

By reason of the sale of the Electricity Department the Council of 10 years ago was enabled to embark on a much needed reorganization and expansion of the security services. It also adopted a policy which involved much higher expenditure in regard to Education. The ratepayers derived very considerable benefit from the action taken by the Council; not only, however, were they in the fortunate position of having these additional services at no extra cost but taxation was actually reduced. The rates were furthermore maintained at the lower level of 14 per cent from 1932 to the end of 1937 by reason only of annual transfers from reserve funds. There is no disputing the very substantial benefits that the Shanghai ratepayers have derived from the sale of the Electricity Department during the last ten years.

On a number of occasions you have been told that the reserves which have been of such great benefit during the last eight years were not inexhaustible and that the time would inevitably come when expenditure would have to be met from taxation. The initial step in this direction was taken last year when rates were raised to 18 per cent. with effect from October 1. It was hoped, with exchange at 8½d. and normal increases in revenue, to produce a balanced budget in 1940. The beneficial effect of this measure was unfortunately nullified by the sharp decline experienced last July in the external value of the local dollar and the subsequent lowering of its purchasing power.

Upon the serious decline of exchange last July, immediate action was imperative and a special sub-committee was appointed to investigate the Council's financial position. The recommendations of this sub-committee were adopted by the Council and arrangements made for the raising of 10 million dollars of new capital, on what must be considered reasonable terms, to tide over the Council's adverse cash position.

Those of you who have studied the numerous communiques that have been issued recording the progress of budget building for 1940 will doubtless have appreciated that every effort is being made to protect your interests. Retrenchment in personnel and expenditure in general is proceeding apace and pruning to the considerable extent of over two million dollars was effected in the Preliminary Estimates submitted by Heads of Departments. Unfortunately, this initial advantage was not fully maintained as the mounting costs of foodstuffs necessitated further appropriations of approximately 1½ million dollars.

There is another point to which I wish to give due prominence—the rise in the ratio of cost of what might be termed 'running Charges' to total expenditure as compared with the ratio of cost of personnel. The prevailing rise in the former ratio is not spectacular, as it has been retarded by the extensive economies that have been effected and by the fact that large quantities of consumable stores for use during 1940 were purchased at favourable prices. The tendency in the near future will be for the ratio of this expenditure to rise further as personnel retrenchment becomes effective and the full force of economic pressure asserts itself on the prices of commodities required for the normal usage of the municipality.

Turning now to the details of the Budget you will have seen that General Income for the year, after providing a sum of \$6,761,540 for the proposed revenue surcharges and after allocating a sum of \$2,711,440 to the Education Budget and providing for the deficit brought forward from 1939, is estimated at \$37,806,700. The corresponding figure for last year was \$25,908,680.

Revenue estimates have been compiled with due appreciation of all relevant factors and the estimated results should be attained provided no unforeseen occurrence intervenes unfavourably during the course of the year. Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings is expected to be higher than for last year by \$2,632,000 in view of the approved surcharges and higher rates for public service levied by the utility and transportation companies.

The sum of \$2,711,000 year-marked to finance the Education Budget represents the equivalent of a two per cent. rate and correlative land tax and is the maximum transfer permissible for this purpose under the existing Education policy.

Expenditure on the Ordinary Budget exclusive of Education requirements and the carry forward from 1939, is estimated at \$42,870,390 as compared with \$28,232,460 for last year. Expenditure headings generally reflect the mounting cost of maintaining the security, health and other necessary services at the accepted standard of efficiency. You will of course appreciate that the main adverse factor is the serious decline in the value of the Chinese dollar which has occasioned an unprecedented rise in the cost of commodities and services required for the normal and efficient functioning of the municipality. Whilst the utmost care has been taken to confine expenditure within the narrowest possible limits, I think you will agree that, in a city of this size, it is our duty to maintain and develop essential services even in times of stress and uncertainty like the present. All departments are alive to the importance of exercising the strictest economy and you may rest assured that no project involving heavy or recurring expenditure is passed without careful consideration as to its necessity and urgency. I would mention that a very considerable sum has been saved by the temporary suspension of long leave for the large majority of the foreign staff.

You will have observed from the comparative statistics furnished that the major increases in expenditure occur under the headings of Police Force and General Charges. The increase in the case of the Police Force represents an advance of \$4,367,360 or 36.63 per cent., as compared with the Budget appropriation of \$11,923,190 for last year. This position may be regarded as reasonable if the added significance attaching to the factor of security under prevailing conditions is borne in mind (Applause).

With regard to General Charges, the estimated requirements are \$5,304,920 in excess of the Budget provision for 1939. The principal reason for this large increase is the fall in exchange which has caused a considerable rise in the cost of the Council's standing foreign currency commitments under Terms of Service in respect of pension and other retirement benefits. I need hardly add that these commitments arise out of contractual obligations and as such are legal and binding on the Council. Short of repudiation, a course which I feel you will agree cannot be contemplated, there would appear to be little hope for immediate relief unless exchange improves. In this connection, however, it should be noted that a substantial portion of the appropriation covering exchange compensation on superannuation withdrawals may be regarded as non-recurrent in view of the unusual number of employees retiring voluntarily or by retrenchment. In regard to Superannuation payments you will doubtless be interested to hear that appropriate steps have been taken to afford relief in this direction. The reduction to 8d. from May 1 of the guaranteed rate of Superannuation exchange compensation in respect of new contributions to the Fund, and the Council's expressed intention to recruit as far as possible in future on a local currency basis, will have the effect of gradually diminishing this burden on the Budget.

You will have noticed that the estimated Deficit on the Ordinary Budget amounts to \$5,573,280, of which a sum of \$509,590 relates to Education. The Deficit on Education Account arises from the fact that the maximum transfer permissible from general income of the equivalent of a two per cent. General Municipal Rate and correlative Land Tax is insufficient to cover estimated Education expenditure for 1940. The question of an increase in the existing percentage rate of income transfer was fully discussed by the Council but it was decided that the Education estimates should be approved as they stood without prejudice to reconsideration next year of the principle involved. It was also decided that the practicability of effecting economy in expenditure and the further raising of school fees should be explored. I am hopeful that these contemplated measures may materially reduce the estimated deficit of \$509,590.

The requirements under the Extraordinary Budget amount to \$16,859,630 exclusive of Education. The Deficit brought forward from 1939 amounts to \$2,970,530 as compared with \$7,776,590

for the previous year, and the balance of \$13,889,100 is absorbed by provisions for Capital development, Loan Redemption, Pension Capitalization, Emergency Measures and the estimated Deficit on the Ordinary Budget for 1940. The programme of capital outlay on Land, Buildings, Roads, etc. has been restricted to a minimum. Education requirements amounting to \$89,600 relate almost exclusively to building projects.

With regard to Extraordinary Income, a sum of \$950,000 is estimated to be received from sales of surplus properties. This appropriation reflects mainly the cost of the Island Site recently sold to the Italian Government and provides a margin for sales of a more minor character. It is worthy of note that profits on sales of surplus properties are credited to General Reserve for the ultimate relief of the Ordinary Budget. Miscellaneous Income is shown at \$30,000.

To complete the financing of the Extraordinary Budget for 1940 we ask your authority to raise a sum not exceeding \$16,000,000 by the issue of debentures or such other means as may appear desirable. I would mention that of this sum an amount of \$12,000,000 has tentatively been placed subject to your approval of the Budget.

With these remarks I beg to propose :

**Resolution No. VII.**—That the estimated expenditure for the year 1940 contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council together with the recommendations attached thereto be approved and adopted and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose collect and recover the rates taxes dues and fees recommended therein and to raise should it be considered expedient to do so upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit a sum not exceeding \$16,000,000 or the equivalent thereof for the purpose defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure. (Loud Applause).

Mr. W. J. KESWICK.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second that resolution. (Applause).

The CHAIRMAN.—Before putting Resolution No. VII I have to refer to two amendments received. The first is proposed by Mr. Y. Hayashi and seconded by Mr. C. Fukuda. I will read the amendment, and then ask Mr. Hayashi to address you, which I understand he will do through an interpreter. The following is the amendment :—

That Resolution VII be amended to read that the estimated expenditure for the year 1940 contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted "only on the condition that the present Economy Committee appointed by the Council be enlarged so as to consist of 12 members and so internationalized as to be composed of 2 Japanese, 2 British, 2 Americans, 2 Chinese, 1 German, 1 Italian, 1 French and 1 Netherlander. Moreover, that the terms of reference of the said enlarged Committee be extended so as to enable it to examine and report on the present organization of the Council's Administration with a view to a reduction of expenditure so as to put the Council's finances on a more permanent and stable basis, and that the Council give the fullest consideration to the recommendations of the said Committee."

Mr. Y. HAYASHI.—(addressed the meeting in Japanese, which was interpreted as follows).—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the draft Budget submitted by the Council to this meeting of ratepayers being an urgent question which affects all residents of Shanghai in general, either directly or indirectly, is an issue in which we Japanese also feel no slight concern.

As you are aware, the contention of the Japanese Ratepayers concerning the general question of the Settlement has been that a true internationalization of the Settlement should be achieved upon a basis of close co-operation and friendship among all nationals resident here and that the administrative machinery of the Settlement should be re-examined and gradually reformed to the end that Shanghai might be developed into an ideal international metropolis, all of whose residents, irrespective of nationality, could enjoy an ever-increasing measure of prosperity and happiness. The draft Budget submitted by the Council, calling for a rate increase of 50 per cent., is by no means consonant with that Japanese contention and even if the current difficulty were to be tided over for the time being by the make-shift of increased taxes such temporising can only serve to bring about an annual

recurrence of the same difficulties, and in the end drive the Council into bankruptcy. That is not to say, however, that we are blind to the various difficulties and inconveniences that might result from the rejection of the draft Budget: we are, in fact, anxious that effective steps should be taken to relieve the present financial difficulties of the Council, and at the same time to place its fiscal affairs on a lasting and safe basis. Far from entertaining any destructive opinions concerning the question of the Settlement Administration, we truly desire to co-operate with all other nationalities here in positive endeavours to effect the much-needed reform in the administration of the Settlement. Such, in effect, is the reason for our proposal that the draft Budget be approved, subject to the condition that the present Economy Committee, enlarged and acting as an international Committee, should thoroughly re-examine the composition and the Budget of the Council.

Knowing as I do that you are aware of the weaknesses and imperfections of the present composition and fiscal policy of the Council, as well as of the great need of goodwill and a conciliatory spirit in connection with the general problem of the Settlement, I feel confident that the Japanese proposal will meet with your approval. I therefore propose an amendment to Resolution VII as follows:

“That the present Economy Committee appointed by the Council be enlarged so as to consist of 12 members, and so internationalized as to be composed of 2 Japanese, 2 British, 2 Americans, 2 Chinese, 1 German, 1 Italian, 1 French and 1 Netherlander. Moreover, that the terms of reference of the said enlarged Committee be extended so as to enable it to examine and report on the present organization of the Council's Administration, with a view to a reduction of expenditure, so as to put the Council's finances on a more permanent and stable basis, and that the Council give the fullest consideration to the recommendations of the said Committee.” (Loud Applause).

Mr. C. S. FRANKLIN.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am authorized to state that the Members of the incoming Council do not wish to oppose the amendment which has just been moved. We appreciate the desire of the mover and seconder of this amendment that the Economy Committee, which the outgoing Council has appointed, should be fully representative of this international community.

The CHAIRMAN.—Does any Ratepayer desire to address the meeting on Mr. Hayashi's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN.—There being no further remarks, I will now put the amendment to the meeting. You will please recollect you are not voting on the resolution but on the amendment itself, which consists of the words proposed to be added to the end of the resolution. Will those in favour of the amendment to Resolution VII as moved by Mr. Hayashi kindly signify in the usual manner? Those against?—Carried by a very large majority.

The CHAIRMAN.—I will now call upon Mr. Chisolm to come forward and move his amendment.

Mr. R. D. CHISOLM.—Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Council, fellow ratepayers. Webster in his famous dictionary defines the word “economy” as the regulation of resources, frugality in expenditure, thriftiness. What I have to say to-day is no attack upon the music lovers of this city nor upon the musicians who form the present Municipal Orchestra. My intent is solely to bring forward the issue of whether we are to exercise economy in Municipal Affairs or whether we are to continue to let things slide.

On page 378 of the Municipal Budget you will find that the Municipal Orchestra for 1940 will cost the tremendous sum of \$285,430. Twenty thousand of this will come as a subsidy from the French authorities. Twenty thousand dollars will come as a donation from the Italian Government. It is expected that \$21,000 will come from the sale of admission tickets to concerts. Another \$24,000 will come from a reserve fund which has been created by placing aside during past years a percentage of the money obtained from the sale of tickets. This \$24,000 will exhaust this fund. And now we have a balance of \$196,420 for the Orchestra which is to come out of the pockets of each of you ratepayers, regardless of whether you derive anything from the Orchestra or not. At the same time you are authorizing the Council to abolish their Press Information Officer and department in order to cut down expenses. And certainly at this time a Press Officer in the Council is an official the general public can ill afford to lose.



Now I realize that criticism, unless it is constructive, is a useless effort. I believe that the Municipal Orchestra should cease to be a Municipal enterprise and an expensive burden upon the taxpayers but I do believe that Shanghai should have an orchestra and not lose the services of the splendid group of musicians who have been brought together here through many years of effort. Therefore I urge that efforts be at once made to form a Shanghai Orchestra under efficient management and on a sound business basis. I urge that you ratepayers instruct your Council to turn over to this organization on loan and in trust, all musical instruments and music now the property of the Council and to arrange for a Municipal subsidy of say \$20,000 or \$30,000 a year. Inasmuch as the residents of the French Concession derive far more benefit and pleasure from the Orchestra than do residents of the Settlement it is to be supposed that the French authorities would agree to a continuation of their present Orchestra subsidy of \$20,000. If our very able and talented orchestra conductor Maestro Mario Paci would undertake to organize and conduct this Shanghai Orchestra there could be no question of its success.

With the subsidies that I have mentioned, plus the revenue derived from the sale of tickets, the new orchestra would be born with an endowment of around \$80,000 for its first year. Now let the music lovers of Shanghai come forward with their public subscriptions even as they do in other big cities of the world where the burden of supporting a musical organization enjoyed by a small minority is not forced upon the general taxpayer. Let the gentlemen who have so ably defended the orchestra during past years from this very platform come forward with their gold and sterling checks. I personally attend few concerts of the Municipal Orchestra and I earn my living in Shanghai Dollars but if a subscription list is opened for a self supporting, self respecting Shanghai Orchestra I shall be glad to put my name down for a hundred dollars.

Maestro Paci in a statement to the press last night is quoted as saying that if the Council ceases to support the Municipal Orchestra the musicians will starve. With all due respect to Maestro Paci's ability as a musician I fear is he a very poor prophet. I have investigated local conditions and find that no musician has ever starved in Shanghai; in fact our musicians are quite well fed. For years you ratepayers have had your sympathies appealed to from this platform by silver tongued orators who told you all about the poor starving musicians you'd have on your hands if you abolished the Orchestra. They told you what a fearful thing it would be to deprive this Settlement of the cultural advantages of this same Municipal Orchestra. They told you that prosperity was just around the corner and that you would be crazy to disband the Orchestra because next year the money would be rolling in and you'd have to spend millions to get the musicians back in form again. Yes, they've been telling you all these things and more . . . ever since 1926 when the fight against the Orchestra began, and because you're probably among the most sympathetic, kind hearted people in the world you voted to spend bigger and bigger amounts from your treasury each year for an organization you didn't need, probably didn't want and certainly couldn't afford.

Do you know that this city actually imports musicians from the Philippines. Do you know that during the past year at least a hundred musicians, sixty per cent. of whom were classical musicians, have come here from Germany and other war torn countries. Did you know that these men have jobs . . . they're not starving by any means.

I do not believe that it is the wish of anyone here at this meeting to break the rice bowl of the men of the Municipal Orchestra. I do believe that it is your wish to remove the burden of supporting a most expensive musical organization from the shoulders of the Council and place it where it belongs—upon the shoulders of those who derive profit and entertainment from its services. Stand outside the Lyceum Theatre at any Municipal Concert and watch the percentage of people who, in leaving the theatre, turn towards Frenchtown and those who enter the Settlement. I'll guarantee that 75 per cent. of them are residents of the French Concession. Even a large majority of the members of the Orchestra live in the French Concession. If the people who derive pleasure from the Municipal Orchestra are in the vast majority residents of the French Concession why should you Settlement taxpayers be forced through the efforts of a very small minority of voters, who also live in the French Concession but possess a business vote in the Settlement, to pay \$200,000 a year and more for the services of this orchestra? Money which you need badly for the maintenance of essential services. (Applause).

Years ago my Mother, and I suppose your mothers told you as well, told me that if I saved my pennies the dollars would take care of themselves. I realize that the amount appropriated for the Orchestra amounts to only a few pennies when compared to the great total of Municipal expenditure, but ladies and gentlemen if you honestly desire to economize you have got to start somewhere, you've got to begin saving the pennies. You cannot start by cutting down on the essential services of police, fire department and public health, although I understand that the Council has already started in these directions, but you can start economizing on the non-essential services. I appreciate that in looking carefully through the Budget for 1940 you may find some amazing sums allocated to equally amazing purposes, such as an amount of around \$20,000 for the catching of stray dogs and \$31,000 for four motor cycles for the police department but these are all little matters which can be taken care of later. I have no wish at this time to interfere in any way with the passage of the Budget.

In coming before the meeting to-day I represent no group or association. I come as just another ratepayer even as you. But I have in back of me the opinions of the almost thirteen hundred of you taxpayers who were so kind as to co-operate with my paper in our recent public opinion questionnaire. Almost 95 per cent. of you in your own handwriting expressed the opinion that the Council should abolish the Orchestra as a Municipal undertaking. I agree with you, but I feel that it would not be fair to either Shanghai or to the men of the present Orchestra if we were simply to cut off all financial support without offering anything in the place of the present set-up. To-day I offer such a substitute for your serious consideration. I am confident that there are in this city to-day men amply qualified to take over the organization and management of a self supporting Shanghai Orchestra and I am confident that the city will take a far greater personal pride in such a musical organization and will support it voluntarily through public subscription lists. Of course it is possible that the new Orchestra will not be able to carry on in quite so lavish a scale as the Municipal Orchestra but then I believe that musical organizations will have to join the rest of us and trim their sails to the present emergency wind. The main points to be remembered under the plan that I have put forward are (a) that this city will continue to possess the cultural advantages of a fine orchestra (b) that most of the musicians now forming the Municipal Orchestra will be incorporated into the new orchestra and will not suffer the loss of their living (c) that some \$200,000 will be saved by the ratepayers which may be applied against the betterment of essential services. For the first time in the history of these Annual Meetings there are gathered here a really representative group of Settlement taxpayers. I appeal to you to forget sentiment for the moment and to remember only that if you are to prevent further drastic increases in taxation you must reduce the expenditures for non-essentials; you must start saving your pennies. Back in the old days when the orchestra was first started I believe that it was necessary and right for the taxpayers to provide the funds for a musical organization. In those days there were no cinemas, no radios, and very poor gramophones. The people needed some form of cultural entertainment. To-day things have changed and Time has marched on. The Municipal Orchestra must compete with the cinema, the radio and the world's finest music recorded for the modern gramophone. (Applause). And so ladies and gentlemen with your kind permission I shall propose the following Amendment to Resolution VII:—

That the estimated expenditure for the year 1940 contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council together with the recommendations attached thereto be approved and adopted save that the Orchestra and Band cease to be a Municipal enterprise after May 31, 1940, and that thereafter the Council make a grant of \$30,000 annually to such musical organization as may be decided upon which will maintain a satisfactory orchestra and bestow upon such musical organization the library and instruments of the Municipal Orchestra and Band, and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit, a sum not exceeding \$16,000,000 or the equivalent thereof, for the purpose defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Chisolm's amendment is now before the meeting for discussion.

Rev. C. L. BOYNTON.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to oppose the amendment, as put forward by the last speaker, because I desire to retain the Municipal Orchestra under its present auspices until such time as a satisfactory transfer can be made to other auspices. It seems to me

that such a transfer had best be studied and recommended by an Economy Commission, rather than adopted upon a snap vote in the ratepayers meeting, on less than 24 hours' notice.

I am one of those despicable creatures living in the French Concession who wish to listen to the Orchestra at the expense of the Municipal Council (Laughter). I have attended Ratepayers' Meetings in this and other places for over 30 years, and during that time I have been a constant contributor in many ways to the Shanghai Municipal Council as well as the French Municipal Council. If living in the French Concession entitled me to a vote, I should be entitled to vote, but at the moment I am paying as the representative of an organization and I find that during the past fiscal year this organization has paid a sum of some \$7,028.61. I find, by examination of the Budget, that the amount spent upon the Orchestra is about one-half of one per cent. of the entire Budget. This means that for the minimum ratepayer, whom I take to be in the large majority to-day, and who is consequently paying rates at the rate of from \$75 to \$100 per year, the expense of the Orchestra amounts to the enormous figure of from 50 cents to 75 cents per year. I hope that there is no one here who will begrudge that.

I think that the only justification for the maintenance of the Municipal Orchestra by the Shanghai Municipal Council is that there are a sufficient number of ratepayers, paying sufficiently substantial sums into its treasury—into the Council—to justify that expenditure, and I maintain that there are probably to be found in this body a sufficient number of ratepayers who are paying such a sufficient sum into the Council's treasury to justify them in enjoying the Municipal Orchestra. (Applause).

The CHAIRMAN.—Does any other ratepayer wish to speak to this amendment.

Mr. E. F. HARRIS.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I realize that, in order to be popular, I must be brief (Hear, hear, and applause). I do not suppose there has ever been any year in which the Council has been subjected to so much criticism—a lot of it anonymous, most of it uninformed, and nearly all of it unfair. It is gratifying that despite all the criticisms against the Council so many of you have turned up here to-day to support it.

Part of this criticism to which I have referred has appeared in a magazine for which Mr. Chisolm is responsible and in which such figures as \$250,000, \$300,000 and even \$400,000 have been put as the cost of the Orchestra. He has never troubled to be accurate in his figures, but I will tell you. The Shanghai Municipal Orchestra costs you exactly \$200,000. A 1 per cent. addition to the rates brings in the sum of \$1,330,000 so that \$200,000 is only 1/7th of 1 per cent. This means that if you retain the Orchestra it is not going to cost you any more, and if you abolish the Orchestra your rates will not be any less. Mr. Chisolm has quoted figures for 1936 at which time you voted \$200,000 for the Orchestra, but that was when the dollar was worth three and a half times as much as it is worth to-day: yet, with an increase of from 250 to 300 per cent. in the cost of living, the Orchestra is still costing you only \$200,000. I think you will agree with me that it is to the Orchestra's credit that it is the only municipal department that has managed to confine its costs to previous years' figures.

I note also that Mr. Chisolm is very anxious, and says so frankly, that he does not want to take away the rice bowl from the musicians—no, all that he wishes to do is to take away the rice! (Laughter). Surely it would be foolish to abolish in one minute something which costs us comparatively a small sum compared with its cultural value.

Mr. W. A. ADAMS.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I have had many opportunities to speak to ratepayers at the various meetings, but this is the first time I have availed myself of the opportunity. I think this is a matter of economy, pure and simple, and in reference to that, I would like to repeat a very old saying that "Nero fiddled whilst Rome burned."

Mr. H. E. ARNHOLD.—Mr. Chairman, Members of the Council, ladies and gentlemen, this hardy annual appeal of the Orchestra is not allowed to rest in peace, and has again raised its head. I have been asked to say a few words, and I will not keep you for long.

From year to year it has been pointed out that the Orchestra is a luxury, and that many ratepayers do not receive any benefit from it. The same might apply to our education policy, since a great number of ratepayers do not receive any benefits from it. The cost of the Orchestra is about half of one per cent. of the Municipal Revenue—that of the education policy about 10 per cent.

Mr. Chisolm has suggested handing over the Orchestra to lovers of music together with a subsidy of 15 per cent. of the cost. Why not apply the same principle to education, where you would make a saving of about \$2,500,000? You are only asked to pay a Municipal Rate of 27 per cent. Surely the times are not so bad, and we are not required to be in a panic, and adopt a defeatist policy: surely we have the courage to go through a period of temporary adversity, without dispensing with the few cultural benefits which ratepayers have had in the past, and I hope, therefore, you will defeat this amendment. (Applause).

Mr. CHISOLM.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I will not take much time. The gentlemen who have spoken are the same gentlemen who have supported the Orchestra ever since I can remember, that is 10 years ago: in that time the Orchestra has cost you round about \$1,000,000, and next year it will cost you much more than it does now. The budget is \$186,000. I will leave it at that. If you want the Orchestra, vote my resolution out.

The CHAIRMAN.—I will now put Mr. Chisolm's amendment to the meeting. Those for? Those against? The amendment is lost by a definite show of hands.

The CHAIRMAN:—I will now call upon Mr. Stewart, who wishes further to address you.

Mr. STEWART:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, with your permission I will omit my further question, in order to save time.

Mr. G. E. MARDEN.—(From the floor)—Mr. Chairman: I move that the question be now put.

Mr. C. W. RANKIN.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, my desire is to speak very briefly, with reference to salaries. I am speaking in connection with a Chinese school, and in that school, in the last two months, we have carefully observed the expenditure for the support of a Chinese man: It is \$16.81. I have observed the Budget as proposed under this Resolution. I am for the Budget—I am not against it. I am for giving the Council every dollar it can get by legitimate means, but if it means obtaining money through a lottery, I will oppose it with all legal and legitimate means in my power, but to raise money through legitimate channels, I am in favour of that, and to give it to the Council.

I found this, that the Chinese Police are underpaid. I questioned one this morning and he told me that his wages were \$30, with \$6.50 for rice and \$11.50 allowance for rent. I asked the policeman who gave me that information how many he had in his family, and he told me that he had himself, his wife, his mother, two sons, and his daughter. His income, then, is \$48 with which to buy clothing, and food for his family. Listen to me, one moment. Your lives are in this man's hands, yet the money paid to that man is not enough to pay for himself and his wife—their food, and clothing: Nothing for his mother is left, nor for his children. What must happen? That man must get his sustenance through some other way, and that means that we are really corrupting our police force, whom we want, of all people, to be honest. We really must give them more for their livelihood—we must do it, and my suggestion is that we urge upon the Municipal Council if possible, to make some reduction in the higher salaries, and raise those wages of the policemen, and not only the policemen, but the men who are taking care of the Fire Department. They are all under the same basis, and they should have enough on which to live. (Applause).

Mr. RANALD McDONALD.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I had intended to-night to put before you figures, which I considered to be of the greatest importance, both to you and to the future (At this juncture some persons began to move towards the exit, and a noise was created). If it is the general view of this meeting that they would like now to retire to their tea, or some other form of refreshment, I will place myself in your hands (further noise and interruption). However, I pay no attention whatever to that professional mover of the resolution that "the question now be put": He counts for nothing, and I must be swayed by a majority of you only . . . (Several Voices: Vote!)

Mr. RANALD McDONALD.—Take a vote, then, if you wish, as to whether I shall speak or not. (Several Voices "On a point of order." "Order." "Put it to the vote" and noise).

Mr. G. E. MARDEN.—(From the floor)—Mr. Chairman, May I ask whether Mr. McDonald should be allowed to indulge in personalities: I strongly object to his remarks, and in especial to his referring to me as a “professional mover,” and his additional statement that I “count for nothing.”

The CHAIRMAN.—I did not hear him say such a thing . . . . .

Mr. G. E. MARDEN.—He referred to me as a “professional mover” of a resolution, and he stated that I counted for nothing: he has no right to make any such personal remarks.

The CHAIRMAN.—No; personal remarks should be avoided, and had I heard them I would have taken notice of them. (To Mr. McDonald) Have you finished your remarks?

Mr. RANALD McDONALD.—Mr. Chairman, does Mr. Marden’s little speech take precedence of my attempt to address the meeting?

(MANY VOICES.—Vote! vote!!).

The CHAIRMAN.—If you want to speak to the Resolution, Mr. McDonald, will you please address the meeting.

Mr. RANALD McDONALD.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am in favour of the resolution as amended, on general grounds, and also as a protest against the wanton extravagance in the past and the lack, to my mind, of the retardation of that extravagance as envisaged in the present Budget. If you will bear with me, I will give you a lightning sketch of what has happened. . . . .

(Many voices. No! No!! No!!! Vote! Vote!!)

Mr. RANALD McDONALD.—All right! But you will regret it.

The CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and gentlemen, Resolution No. VII, as amended, is now before the meeting for discussion.

The CHAIRMAN.—There being no further remarks on the resolution I will now put it to the meeting.

Will those in favour of Resolution VII as amended kindly signify in the usual manner?—Those against?—Carried: without a contrary vote, I think.

I will now call on Mr. Franklin to move Resolution No. VIII.

Mr. C. S. FRANKLIN.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I now propose:

**Resolution VIII.**—That the new Rules of Procedure already published be adopted and remain in force until the adoption of Rules of Procedure at the next Annual Meeting.

These proposed new Rules have been drafted by the Council’s legal advisers and have been most thoroughly considered by your Council. I wish to emphasize to you that they are in no way intended to, and in fact do not in any way, limit the freedom of speech of Ratepayers or take away from Ratepayers the opportunity to make criticisms and suggestions. In fact, they make that opportunity easier.

Under the present Rules it is required that seven clear days’ notice must be given of any resolution which is to be submitted to a meeting of Ratepayers: It appears that there may be occasions, especially when the Easter holidays intervene, when there is little time for Ratepayers to consider the Report and Accounts and frame resolutions, giving due notice of them to the Secretary of the Council. The proposed new Rules accordingly provide that only three clear days’ notice need be given, exclusive of Sundays and holidays.

Under the present Rules no notice is required of amendments to the Budget. In the opinion of the Council this position is most undesirable and contrary to the interests of Ratepayers. It would seem clear beyond doubt that proposals should not be put to the Ratepayers, and especially proposals concerning the expenditure of public funds, without the Council having sufficient notice of such proposals to be able to give an adequate reply to any points raised. Ratepayers would not desire to vote on a matter of importance without having the issue placed clearly before them. Furthermore, the requirement of due notice being given of amendments to the Budget will enable Ratepayers interested in the particular topic concerned to decide to attend the meeting either to support or to oppose the amendment in question. The proposed new Rules accordingly provide that a similar

three clear days' notice must be given of any amendments to either the resolution proposing the passing of the Report and Accounts for the year ended, or the resolution proposing the adoption of the Budget for the ensuing year.

There is another point to which I should draw your special attention. Any public meeting probably has the inherent right to close by a majority a discussion which it no longer wishes to listen to. We have, however, thought it right to propose to you that this point be made quite clear. One of the new Rules accordingly provides that it shall be competent for any Ratepayer to move without debate that the question be now put. Should such a motion be carried, the resolution or amendment under debate will be at once put.

It is also provided that 24 hours' notice should be given of any questions which Ratepayers intend to ask. The object of this is to enable the Council to give prompt answers to such questions.

The other changes made in the proposed new Rules are for the purpose of clarification only, or are designed to bring the Rules into line in every detail with the procedure which is actually carried out.

Mr. W. J. KESWICK.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second that resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and gentlemen, Resolution No. VIII, duly proposed and seconded, is now before the meeting for discussion.

The CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and gentlemen, there has just been an amendment to Resolution VIII proposed by Mr. E. S. Little, seconded by Mr. A. Dodd, and I will ask Mr. Little to address you.

Mr. E. S. LITTLE.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the object of this amendment is simply to make it easier for people to attend. The attendance to-day has been enormous, but at previous meetings there has been hardly anybody here. And therefore I propose an amendment to Resolution VIII as follows :—

“That the new Rules of Procedure already published be adopted and remain in force until the adoption of Rules of Procedure at the next Annual Meeting, which shall be held on a weekday after office hours.” The opinion has often been expressed that the hour of meeting is inconvenient to many ratepayers who cannot get away from their work, and it has been suggested that Saturday afternoon would be more suitable.

Mr. C. S. FRANKLIN.—The amendment provides that the annual meeting be held on a weekday after office hours. I am very pleased that this meeting this afternoon did not take place on any day between Monday and Friday at 5.30 p.m. The only remaining question is whether you wish to give up a Saturday afternoon for your ratepayers meeting, remembering that it may be difficult to get this place for the ratepayers' meeting on Saturday afternoon. I would remind you, further, there is no other place in town large enough to accommodate the ratepayers' meeting.

The CHAIRMAN.—As there seem to be no other speakers, I will now put Mr. Little's amendment to the meeting. Will those in favour please signify in the usual way? Those against? The amendment is lost by a large majority.

The CHAIRMAN.—As there is no other speaker to Resolution VIII, I will now put it to the meeting.

Will those in favour kindly signify in the usual manner?—Those against?—Carried by a very large majority.

The CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and gentlemen, that terminates the business of the meeting.

Mr. C. S. FRANKLIN.—Ladies and gentlemen, I have very much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to our Chairman, Sir Allan Mossop. (Loud Applause).

The CHAIRMAN.—I thank you. The meeting is terminated.

The meeting terminated at 5.05 p.m.

## SURVEY OF 1940.

The year again passed without further hostilities in the Shanghai area. There still remained the impediments to normality attributable to the Sino-Japanese hostilities, but nevertheless Shanghai continued to evince a vitality that surmounted the political disabilities. Lawlessness and terrorism were rife, and their suppression was amongst the major problems with which the Council was confronted. Early in January an unsuccessful attempt was made in daylight on the life of Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner General of the Council, by armed desperados on an extra-Settlement road and despite subsequent police activities the criminals have not yet been apprehended.

Political assassinations became so numerous that on July 20 the Chairman of Council addressed a letter to the Senior Consul requesting the assistance of the Consular Body in checking the wave of political crime which tended to destroy all confidence in Shanghai. In reply the Consular Body urged the Council to take full consideration of the situation in the Shanghai area and to do its utmost to maintain peace and order in the International Settlement by eradicating and suppressing all forms of terrorism. The Consular Body expressed the view that the best way to serve the purpose would be for all police organs enforcing law and order in the Shanghai area to arrange for the extension and elaboration of equal and mutual collaboration and co-operation. Following upon this exchange of correspondence the Chairman of Council invited the Japanese Consul-General, the French Consul-General and President of the French Municipal Administration, and the late Mayor Fu Siao-en to meet him in order to discuss how best to give effect to the recommendations of the Consular Body. The French Consul-General was unable to attend the conference but sent a high police officer as an observer. At the conference it was agreed between the Japanese Consul-General, the late Mayor Fu Siao-en and the Chairman of Council to endeavour to arrange for the holding of regular meetings between the heads of their respective Police Forces operating in the Shanghai area. It was hoped that at such meetings it would prove practicable to devise means of co-operation for preventing terrorism. The co-operation of the authorities of the French Concession was assured. Meetings of the heads of the Police Forces continue to be held.

In its arduous task of maintaining law and order in the Settlement through its Police Force the Council records with gratitude the invaluable assistance rendered by all units and ranks of the Shanghai Defence Forces, the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and the Shanghai Municipal Police Specials.

Japanese military occupation North of the Soochow Creek continued during the year, though with an improved measure of co-operation with the Council's administrative authority and with relaxation of the pass system affecting the entry of civilians North of the Creek. In pursuance of the negotiations which had long proceeded between the Council and the Japanese Authorities for a resumption of full Municipal Police functions in the area North of the Soochow Creek, an agreement was signed in March providing for the resumption of Municipal Police control North of the Creek and for the establishment there of a new Police Division with a Japanese Divisional Officer. This agreement has not yet, however, been implemented.

With the withdrawal of the British Military Forces from the Shanghai area the problem of the reallocation of the Defence Sectors of the Settlement arose. At a meeting of the Defence Force Commanders on August 15 it was decided, by a majority vote and with a Japanese reservation, to recommend to the Governments concerned and the Council that the Japanese be allotted that portion of the "D" Sector formerly allotted to the British Forces and that the American Forces be allotted the "B" Sector formerly occupied by the British Forces. The portion of "D" Sector concerned may be described as the Western Extra-Settlement area while "B" Sector is situated in the Central District of the Settlement. The Japanese member of the Defence Committee voted against the above recommendation and reserved the right to submit alternative plans. The Council in adopting the recommendation reserved the right to consider any counter proposal should it be communicated to the Council by the Defence Committee in time to enable arrangements to be made

before the withdrawal of the British Forces. It was finally decided that the American Forces should postpone occupying the "B" Sector pending the outcome of negotiations on the subject between the American and Japanese Governments, the Sector in question being occupied in the meantime by units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

The murder, on October 11, of Mayor Fu Siao-en of the Shanghai Special Municipal Government at his residence in the extra-Settlement area of Scott Road aroused horror throughout Shanghai. The murderer is believed to have been a house servant in the late Mayor's employ. In expressing its deep regret at the assassination of Mayor Fu Siao-en the Council afforded every co-operation in an endeavour to bring the murderer to justice.

During the year the Council found it necessary to suspend the publication of certain newspapers which disseminated propaganda calculated to aggravate the situation in Shanghai. In other cases warnings of similar action were given.

Pending completion of the negotiations for the amplifying and implementing of the *modus vivendi* on Policing in the Western Extra-Settlement Roads Area, signed on February 16 by representatives of the Council and the Shanghai Special Municipal Government, Chinese police detailed for duty by the latter authorities continued to function on roads built by the Council and for many years policed by the Settlement Police. Consequently the unsatisfactory position of two independent Police Forces functioning in the same area remained unchanged. The terms of the *modus vivendi* agreement provide for the establishment of a Special Police Force in the Western Outside Roads Area, including Police Stations and Sub-stations. The composition of this special Force is subject to the agreement of the Police Chiefs of the two Municipalities. Certain principal officers and others of the Special Police Force will be appointed by the Shanghai Special Municipal Government upon recommendation by the Council. The Chiefs of Police Stations in foreign localities in the Western Outside Roads Area will likewise be appointed upon the Council's recommendation. All cases involving foreign nationals will be handled by foreign Police officers appointed upon the Council's recommendation.

Repeated representations were made by the Shanghai Special Municipal Government for the handing over of the Land Office records and title deeds which were kept in custody by the Council at the request of the former City Government of Greater Shanghai since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937. On July 5, after protracted negotiations, the documents in question were handed over to the Japanese Consulate-General.

From the financial aspect the year under review presented many difficulties to the Council most of which may be attributed to the continued low value of the local dollar in terms of foreign currencies. Although practically all of the Council's revenue is in local dollars, the Council has many commitments in foreign currencies. To meet immediate needs the Council, under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 17, 1940, invited applications for the issue of debentures for \$16,000,000 at 95 per cent. with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. This debenture issue was fully subscribed. Under the authority of the same Resolution the Council levied a surcharge of 50 per cent. on current rates of taxation and raised the surcharge on licence and other fees from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. with effect from July 1. Even with these increases it was anticipated that a large deficit on the 1940 account would remain to be disposed of. Reference is made elsewhere in this Report to the measures taken by the Council to effect every possible economy in the Municipal Administration.

Discontent in the Chinese Branch of the Police Force manifested itself on November 29 when certain units of this Branch refused to proceed on duty. The trouble was attributable to dissatisfaction with the improved house allowances granted by the Council immediately before and particularly was there dissatisfaction regarding the existing rice allowance. The trouble was centralized principally at Central and Louza Stations, with very small unrest at other Stations. Mr. Yu Ya Ching, Member of Council, and Deputy Commissioner of Police Yao met delegates of the men. The measures taken by the Council to improve the Conditions of Service for the Police Force are dealt with elsewhere in this Survey. Absence from duty was very short-lived, it being announced by the Council on the following day that all ranks had resumed duty.

The shooting of a Japanese gendarme by an unidentified gunman on Great Western Road on November 30 was immediately followed by a blockade of the Great Western and Yu Yuen Road



district by the Japanese Gendarmerie, while entrance to the blockaded area by way of Tifeng and Edinburgh Roads were barricaded. Residents experienced considerable difficulty in entering or leaving the blockaded area, and the movement of food supplies was hampered. During the blockade, buses and railless cars operated by the China General Omnibus Company and the Shanghai Tramway Company were prohibited from plying in the affected area and an unauthorized bus service was put into operation. Every effort was made by the Council through the Senior Consul to secure a relaxation of the restrictions, and the Commissioner of Police and other Police Officers negotiated directly with the Japanese Gendarmerie to the same end. The Chairman of Council made added representations to the Japanese Consul-General in connection with the infringement of the Council's public transport franchises and drew attention to the interference with watchmen employed in the area and to the irregularity of the requirement that rickshaws operating upon the Council's roads were obliged to obtain Chinese licences. The major restrictions imposed with the blockade were withdrawn on December 14.

The coal and fuel situation was watched throughout the year by the Fuel Supplies Sub-Committee of the Council, whose membership comprised Sir Robert Calder-Marshall, K.B.E., and Messrs. J. N. Bates, L. Handley-Derry and L. M. Pharis, together with representatives of Municipal departments. Owing to the shortage of China supplies available to the local market, coal importations had to be made from abroad and due to exchange and shipping factors very high prices ruled. The maintenance of food supplies was also watched by a special Committee of the Council, record of whose activities is set forth elsewhere in this volume.

**Municipal Charity Lottery.**—Consideration was given during the year to a proposal that the Council should operate a Municipal Lottery having for its object a reduction of the burdensome amounts the Council is called upon to expend for social and charitable services, such as education, hospitals, grants-in-aid, and refugee and beggar relief. The Council decided against the proposal upon the predominant ground of principle. The long-established policy of the Council has been to prohibit in the Settlement most forms of public gambling. Despite apparent inconsistencies, maintenance of this policy was believed to be in the public interest and to command the support of a majority of the Community. Apart from the determining factors of principle, the legality of operating the proposed lottery was a matter of very considerable doubt. It was also considered that for the Council to operate a lottery would be to the detriment of the Settlement's financial standing and damaging to its financial credit as well as to its good name.

**Daylight Saving.**—In collaboration with the French Municipal Administration and the Shanghai Special Municipal Government, the Council adopted a scheme of daylight saving whereby all Municipal clocks were put forward by one hour from midnight on May 31. By agreement with the neighbouring authorities, the daylight saving scheme ended at midnight on October 12.

**Bund Landing Accommodation.**—The operation of the Bund landing accommodation scheme was reviewed in June, when it was considered that the situation warranted its continuation. The scheme, which was inaugurated in April 1938, was designed to meet the special conditions arising out of the local hostilities, by ensuring essential accommodation to shipping which had been deprived of berthing facilities. In particular it was designed to control berthing and alleviate congestion at the Bund, which was becoming a potential danger to navigation, and to contribute towards the cost of such control and to the cost of maintenance of the jetties, moorings and bunding, which were being subjected to abnormal strain. The scheme had been operated successfully on the whole and noise nuisance had been abated. In view of the fact that commercial wharf charges had been increased by over 100 per cent., fees for Bund landing accommodation were doubled with effect from July 16, 1940.

**Census of Population.**—Dictates of economy necessitated the Council deferring the taking this year of the usual five-yearly census of population in the International Settlement and outlying Municipal roads. It was estimated that the population had increased over the 1935 figures by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 times in number. So large a population rendered impracticable the former manual system of tabulating census returns. Only a mechanical process would have sufficed to undertake the census of so large a population. It was estimated that the cost of taking a census would have amounted to approximately \$150,000 for a population of 3,000,000 or approximately \$134,000 for 2,500,000.

**Municipal Staff—High Cost of Living Allowances.**—The Chairman's report to the rate-payers at the last annual general meeting, when there was passed the 50 per cent. surcharge on Municipal Rates and Land Tax, forecast the need to adjust municipal salaries in relation to rising costs of living. There had been a continuous rise in the cost of living since the previous Autumn, when the Council had last fixed the scale of allowances for employees serving under letters of appointment. Except for the Rice Allowance given to the lower-paid Chinese staff, with effect from January 1, 1940, the Council, unlike most commercial firms, had given no increased allowances since October 1939. The Council's salaries had fallen considerably behind the salaries paid by the larger commercial organizations here, and the urgency of the matter was evidenced by the resignations and contemplated resignations of many employees whose services the Council wished to retain. Revisions were made from May 1, 1940 and the effect was to grant those formerly receiving an allowance of 30 per cent. of monthly pay with a minimum allowance of \$6 an allowance of 65 per cent. of monthly pay. Those formerly receiving an allowance of 40 per cent. of monthly pay received an allowance of 77 per cent. of monthly pay, which included a subsistence allowance of 12 per cent. The minimum allowance in all cases was \$16. "A" Class foreign employees who received exchange adjustment received the temporary high cost of living allowance and the subsistence allowance on two-thirds of their monthly pay only. Simultaneously, the limit of 6d. applicable to exchange adjustment granted to "A" Class foreign employees in respect of one-third of their pay was lowered from 6d. to 4½d. It was estimated that the total cost of these recommendations in a full year would amount to \$4,450,000, and that for the remainder of the year the cost would be \$2,970,000. In deciding to lay this extra charge on the ratepayers the Council considered that the municipal staff was carrying an unfair share of the burden, and that the increases given were essential to the maintenance of an efficient public service.

In October the Council decided that the temporary High Cost of Living Allowance of 65 per cent. of monthly pay exclusive of assessed allowances, with a minimum allowance of \$16 per mensem, which came into effect from May 1, 1940, be increased to 85 per cent. with a minimum allowance of \$20 per mensem with effect from October 1, 1940. The subsistence allowance of 12 per cent. referred to above was continued making the total allowance 97 per cent. to "B" and "L" class employees. The estimated cost of this increase in a full year is approximately two million dollars. The basic price on which Rice Allowance to the Chinese Staff is computed was raised from \$42 per picul to \$47 per picul effective from the same date.

Towards the end of the year the Council again felt it imperatively necessary to take under prompt review the adequacy of the pay throughout the Municipal Service. Attention had been particularly concentrated on the pay and allowances of the Chinese members of the Municipal Police. The dissatisfaction of the Chinese Police with their rates of pay and allowances, and the consequent unrest were, however, only symptoms of what, in the Council's opinion, was reasonable dissatisfaction throughout the Municipal Service with existing rates of pay. The Council had hoped to be able to postpone action until it had received the findings of the Municipal Economy Committee which was still considering the Staff Conditions of Service. Delay, however, was not practicable and the public interest demanded immediate action. The Council had for many months realized that its staff had not been adequately remunerated, but had endeavoured to keep increases as low as possible in the interests of economy. It was felt, however, that further increases were inevitable if the efficiency of the Municipal Service was to be maintained. During the year there had either come into effect or been received nearly 170 resignations from among the staff serving under Letter of Appointment. Although these resignations were not all due to dissatisfaction with rates of pay, a large number of them undoubtedly were and in the Council's opinion the whole efficiency of the public administration was in danger of being undermined. Moreover, grave anxiety had been expressed by Heads of Departments in regard to the possibility of further resignations. Accordingly, it was decided that with effect from November 1, 1940, the High Cost of Living Allowance be issued at the rate of 150 per cent. on the first \$500 of an employee's monthly pay, at the rate of 125 per cent. on that part of an employee's monthly pay which ranges from \$501 to \$1,000, and at the rate of 100 per cent. on that part of an employee's pay which exceeds \$1,000 per mensem, with a minimum allowance of \$40 per mensem but exclusive in any event of assessed allowances. The subsistence allowance was abolished. Similar allowances were

granted on that portion of class "A" foreign employees' salaries not subject to exchange adjustment i.e., on two-thirds of such employees' pay. The increased rates are excluded from Superannuation and Pension computations and are not issuable during long leave. Simultaneously the basis on which the Rice Allowance was issued to the Chinese staff was amended to provide that such allowance would be computed on half the difference between a basic price of \$35 a picul and the average price per picul of rice on the 25th day of the month, with a minimum of \$15 per mensem and no maximum. It was estimated that these further increased allowances would cost approximately an additional \$935,000 a month. In making these decisions known to the public it was announced that the increases undoubtedly make it necessary that the Council, like other providers of public services, must charge more for the services which it provides. It was not possible to attempt to estimate the amount of any extra taxation necessary to finance these measures before the estimates for 1941 were under review by the Finance Committee.

**Economy Committee.**—A Special Committee was appointed by the Council in March to investigate the possibility of effecting economies in the Municipal Administration. In terms of amended Resolution No. VII passed at the last annual meeting of ratepayers the Committee was enlarged by the appointment of eight additional members, of specified nationalities, and its terms of reference widened to enable it to examine and report on the present organization of the Council's Administration with a view to reduction of expenditure so as to put the Council's finances on a more permanent and stable basis. Mr. T. S. Powell, who was elected Chairman of the original Committee, was re-elected Chairman of the enlarged Committee. The full and thorough reports of the Municipal Economy Committee have all been published in the Municipal Gazette.

On the recommendation of the Economy Committee, a Committee consisting of Messrs. E. F. Hardman, C.A., E. A. Taylor and Y. Tsao was appointed to investigate the Municipal Accounting system.

The Economy Committee did not feel itself competent adequately to study all the aspects of Municipal Education and accordingly this subject was referred to a committee consisting of Dr. K. Bartelt, Dr. G. Costantini, Mr. A. V. T. Dean, Mrs. Lancelot Giles, Mr. Victor Hanson, Mr. L. T. Yuan, Mr. R. Toyokawa, Dr. Sidney K. Wei and Mr. T. L. Shen.

A Sub-Committee composed of Messrs. C. G. Gadow, W. A. Hale, Yulin Hsi, J. H. Liddell, I. Okamoto and A. Sadoc investigated Sources of Revenue, and a separate Sub-Committee the question of the Terms of Service, the membership consisting of Messrs. C. L. Boynton, J. D. Carriere, Dr. D. S. Chen, Mr. T. S. Powell, Dr. D. Tirinnanzi and Mr. R. Toyokawa.

**Floods.**—In October, Shanghai was visited by torrential rains followed by deep floods in many parts of the Settlement. The Commissioner of Public Works reported that the main cause of the more frequent floods in recent years was the rapid uncontrolled building development in the Western Extra-Settlement area up to the railway which had destroyed the greater part of the drainage system there, throwing the water on to the roads and thence on to the western end of the Settlement drainage system. To ensure obtaining full value out of the system special drain cleaning gear was manufactured early in 1939, and by the end of that year the main system was thoroughly clean and has been kept in that condition. The extent and depth of the flood and the length of time taken for the water to drain off were due to peculiarities of the typhoon which reached Shanghai at the beginning of one of the highest tide periods of the year. The strong East wind which usually accompanies a typhoon blows the water up the mouth of the river Yangtze, raising the level of the Whangpoo and Soochow Creek. In October the typhoon collapsed over Shanghai; a very rare occurrence, and the rainfall during 24 hours was only 10 per cent. below the highest recorded in 1865, so that exceptionally heavy rainfall combined with a typhoon wind to raise the water level during one of the highest tide periods of the year. Every day from October 1, the tide rose twice a day to levels higher than the roads in many parts of Shanghai and it was only on October 5 that lower levels were recorded. During such exceptionally high tides the flood waters not only cannot recede but where their level is below the tide the water flows backwards down the drains.

The only way of handling such a situation comprehensively would be to close the drain outlets and pump out the water. Such a scheme was worked out by the Chief Engineer of the French Concession a few years ago. To apply this scheme only to the foreign areas south of the Soochow

Creek would cost about \$200,000,000 and take at least ten years to set up. As the amount of water that fell on the foreign areas on October 1 was about 1,100,000,000 gallons the cost of the scheme is not surprising.

**Control of Poisons.**—Deaths from poisoning during the early part of the year promoted an enquiry by the Council regarding measures to control poisons. The Council issued a warning in the Press against dangerous insecticides and the Public Health Department took certain steps against a known poisonous insecticide. Whilst the fully comprehensive control of poisons was found to be an exceedingly complex matter the Council decided, on the recommendation of its Health Committee, to introduce regulations requiring the adequate labelling and bottling, or placing in other suitably-labelled containers, of enumerated poisonous substances, and warning was given that offenders would be prosecuted.

**Municipal Election Committee.**—A Committee consisting of Messrs. N. F. Allman, C. Fumagalli, A. Glathe, G. E. Mitchell, J. Sauvayre and G. Yasui was appointed by the Council at the end of August to study whether any changes were desirable in the conduct of Municipal Elections. The Committee had not concluded its deliberations at the end of the year.

**Public Ricshas.**—An application from the Ricsha Owners' Association for an increase in the rental charge to ricsha pullers was considered by the Council in January, and after a careful review of all the factors, the raising of the minimum passenger fare from 8 cents to 10 cents, representing an increase of 25 per cent. and the raising of the maximum rental charge from 77 cents to 83 cents per day, representing an increase of approximately 8 per cent. were authorized with effect from February 1. When the matter came before the Watch Committee cognizance was taken of the fact that in May, 1939, an application for an increase in the rental was negatived. The request by the Owners' Association was for an increase of 30 per cent. in the rental which was supported by a detailed statement showing operating and maintenance costs. A consideration actuating the Council's decision to increase the rental was the desirability of ensuring a return to the owners sufficient to enable them to maintain their vehicles in good repair to the satisfaction of the public. Attention was also given to the practice of certain owners in charging rentals in excess of the authorized maximum and to stop this practice the Police were empowered to cancel the licenses of offending owners.

In June the Council appointed a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. E. F. Harris, Yulin Hsi, T. K. Ho, Deputy Secretary, Miss E. M. Hinder, Chief of the Industrial Section, and the Ricsha Control Officer, to review the whole position of the ricsha industry which appeared again to be in a very unsatisfactory state. The rising cost of materials, etc., had seriously affected the owners while the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association was experiencing serious financial difficulties. The Ricsha Control Officer was satisfied that the owners could not carry on without some relief, and an urgent request was received from the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association that their grant be increased by \$1.00 per ricsha per month. After full consideration of the whole question the Council decided that as a special measure pending the investigation of the Special Committee, the hire charge of public rishas be increased by 15 cents a day, with effect from June 20, and that an additional grant to the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association of 50 cents per ricsha per month be made by the Council effective from the month of July. In announcing these decisions the Council drew the attention of the ricsha-using public to the necessity of paying public ricsha pullers justly and even generously, so that the pullers might be enabled to meet the new unavoidable increase.

**Sale of "Island Site."**—The portion of land known as the "Island Site," situated on B.C. Lots 10800, 10802 and 10803, bounded by Bubbling Well, Great Western and Tifeng Roads, and having a surveyed area of Mow 25.181 was sold in February for a sum of \$900,000 to Italian Organizations as a site for an Italian Catholic Church, School and Hospital.

**Municipal School Fees.**—When approving the Education Estimates for 1940, the Council directed that the Education Board be requested to give early consideration to the practicability of further raising school fees. The matter was duly considered by the Education Board when it was noted that surcharges of 25 per cent. and 15 per cent. came into force as regards foreign and Chinese schools on November 1, 1939, and in the Spring term of 1940, respectively. Educational

expenditure has very largely increased since these surcharges were approved in October 1939. While the major part of educational expenditure must continue to fall on the rates, it was felt that taxpayers as a whole have every right to expect that the very small section of their number who have children attending the municipal schools should be required to make a reasonable contribution towards the greatly increased cost of education. The Council endorsed these views and approved the Education Board's recommendations that with effect from September 1, 1940, the surcharge of 25 per cent. on foreign school fees be increased to 75 per cent., and that from the same date the fees inclusive of surcharges in the Chinese Secondary schools be increased from \$40 to \$55 at the Nieh Chih Kuei School, and from \$48 to \$65 at the other four schools. The fees inclusive of surcharges in the Chinese Primary schools were increased by approximately 50 per cent. from the same date.

**Chinese Refugees.**—The Chinese Refugee problem was considerably abated by a reduction in the number of camps under inspection by the Public Health Department from 28 camps housing 33,000 refugees at the beginning of the year to 13 camps housing 15,000 refugees at the close of the year. The Voluntary Entertainment Levy proceeds collected from theatres was remitted by the Council to Chinese and foreign organizations caring for those affected by the hostilities. The complete liquidation of the Chinese refugee problem presents difficulties and at the close of the year the prospects were that several thousand refugees would continue as public charges. The thanks of the community are due to the Shanghai Refugee Relief Association, The Salvation Army, the Provincial Guilds, the organizations associated with various trades, and all of the many charitable organizations which have operated camps and collected and disbursed funds for the assistance of the refugees.

**Beggar Problem.**—The beggar problem received much attention throughout the year, following upon the pronouncement made by the Council at the annual meeting of ratepayers that it was promoting efforts to deal with this problem in a way in which it had never been tackled in the Settlement before, namely by the provision of a concentration camp in which the economic rehabilitation of the beggars would be carried out. The aim is to compulsorily detain the beggars in the camp until such time as they can be repatriated under guarantees. The scheme does not have for its aim the perpetuation of a large body of paupers, but the diminution of the present numbers of beggars on the streets by the concentration and repatriation process. A provisional estimate of the cost of upkeep of a thousand beggars, exclusive of capital costs, was \$175,000 per year, but this figure is subject to increase due to enhanced commodity prices at the end of the year. It was pointed out in the Council's public statement that the established policy of the Settlement is that municipal funds cannot be utilized for pauper relief and that the financing of the beggar camp project must devolve upon private philanthropy, which it was believed would generously respond to a cause so much in the public's own interest. The Council has been fortunate in the offer of the Salvation Army to manage the beggar camp when the project gets under way, and a public debt of thanks is due to the Rotary Club for making the beggar problem one of its interests and consenting to form a Committee to receive and distribute funds contributed by the public for the beggar camp scheme.

**Jewish Refugees.**—During 1939 and 1940 the foreign population of the Settlement was augmented by some 18,000 to 19,000 Jewish refugees from Europe, a great majority of whom arrived in Shanghai practically destitute. The influx had attained such proportions that in August 1939 regulations were imposed on further entries, requiring the possession of certain capital or relationship with persons of established financial competence already in Shanghai. The restrictions imposed slowed down the influx. In April 1940, 14,000 Jewish refugees were registered with the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, in addition to 4,000 who were maintaining themselves. In June of this year it was found necessary once again to tighten the restrictions upon entries and new regulations governing the entry of European refugees were issued. A great majority of these refugees have established themselves in the Hongkew area of the Settlement and what in effect is a Jewish town has arisen there.

**Consular Committee for Inspection of Municipal Gaols.**—The Council was notified that the Consular Committee for Inspection of Gaols for the year 1940 would consist of Mr. Stanislaw de Rosset, Acting Consul-General for Poland (*Chairman*), Dr. J. F. Teixeira, Consul for Portugal

and Mr. A. H. Hasselman, Vice-Consul for the Netherlands. The Secretary of the Consular Body, Mr. E. A. Long, continued to serve as Secretary of the Committee.

**Court of Consuls.**—At the beginning of the year Mr. C. E. Gauss, Consul-General for the U.S.A. (*President*), Mr. Y. Miura, Consul-General for Japan, and Mr. A. H. George, C.M.G., Consul-General for Great Britain, were elected as Judges of the Court of Consuls for the year 1940.

In April the Council was informed that Mr. R. P. Butrick, Acting American Consul-General, had been elected a Judge of the Court of Consuls to succeed Mr. C. E. Gauss and that the Court was then composed of the following:—Mr. Y. Miura, Consul-General for Japan (*President*), Mr. A. H. George, C.M.G., Consul-General for Great Britain, and Mr. R. P. Butrick, Acting American Consul-General.

In November the Council was notified that Mr. Tateki Horiuchi, Consul-General for Japan, and Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, Consul-General for the U.S.A., had been elected Judges of the Court of Consuls to succeed Mr. Yoshiaki Miura and Mr. Richard P. Butrick and that the Court was composed as follows:—Mr. A. H. George, C.M.G., Consul-General for Great Britain (*President*), Mr. Tateki Horiuchi, Consul-General for Japan, and Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, Consul-General for the U.S.A.

At the end of last year the Court heard a case in which an ex-member of the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., claimed damages in respect of an accident sustained while on duty. It was ruled by the Court in February that the plaintiff had failed to establish that he had received damage as a result of his injury for which he had not already received adequate compensation, and that he was therefore not entitled to recover any amount from the Council in his cause of action.

## FOOD SUPPLIES.

The Supplies Sub-Committee consisting of Sir Robert Calder-Marshall, K.B.E. (*Chairman*), Messrs. E. M. Gran, F. Hoehnke, L. W. Hutton, W. J. Lee, W. Mellor, Dr. K. Sugimura, and departmental representatives, kept in touch throughout the year with the situation as regards food supplies. The cost of foodstuffs, especially rice, soared to record figures during the year. Factors quite beyond the control of the Committee were responsible for the enhanced prices which obtained.

At the end of February a small Sub-Committee was appointed with Mr. F. Hoehnke as Chairman and Messrs. J. Fistere and W. Mellor as members, to advise the Council as to the desirability and practicability of a scheme of price control in the Settlement along the lines of a scheme promulgated by the French Concession authorities. The Council adopted the Sub-Committee's report.

Dealing with the desirability of the scheme, the Report stated that the Committee was satisfied that the fundamental cause for high prices to be recognized (especially so far as domestic rice, wheat, meat and fish were concerned and to a lesser extent vegetables) was the fact that this area has been in the grip of a conflict since August, 1937, and that the terrain from which Shanghai has been accustomed to rely for its supplies is under military control. So long as the farmers and suppliers are prevented from having a free market for their commodities, prices of necessaries within the two foreign Settlements of Shanghai must exceed normal.

The Committee, however, noted with satisfaction that the authorities concerned appreciate the prevailing state of affairs, and are instituting measures to improve the situation.

The Committee was also satisfied (taking into consideration the fall in the exchange value of the Chinese dollar and increased freight and other charges) that in certain commodities profiteering, hoarding, speculation and manipulation exist, and was of the opinion that unless measures are taken to institute some form of control in the Settlement a worsening of an already serious situation is likely to eventuate.

The Committee felt that wherever possible close co-operation with the French Administration (a policy hitherto followed by the Council) should be adopted, thus securing uniformity and avoiding complications in measures of control. It was necessary in the public welfare to establish equitable prices to be charged to retail customers and these should be arrived at and published after due investigation of trading and other problems involved.

In their consideration of the steps to be adopted, the Committee examined the Council's powers and, after taking note of the factors involved, advocated adoption of certain measures as suitable preliminary means towards dealing with a difficult and complicated problem. It was intimated by Members of the Committee that they hoped to submit further findings to the Council at a later date.

In conclusion, the Committee stated it was aware that the Council had no desire to interfere with the normal course of business or to restrict fair and legitimate profits arising therefrom. Present conditions were such, however, taking into consideration the abnormal increase in the population, that in the interests of peace and good order in the Settlement the measures of amelioration recommended to the Council should forthwith be undertaken.

Following adoption of the Sub-Committee's report the Council by proclamation on March 13 announced that persons hoarding and monopolizing foodstuffs and other necessaries as well as speculating and profiteering therein would be prosecuted according to law. During the year 198 persons were successfully prosecuted for these offences.

On April 13 the Council published a notification which stated that prosecutions according to law will be instituted against all persons engaged in the selling of foodstuffs and necessaries as shown on a list which was published or in any other list subsequently published by the Council (hereafter known as the List of Basic Commodities), who failed to comply with the following rules:—

1. A list, in Chinese, English or Japanese as may be required by the Council, showing prices of items in the List of Basic Commodities offered for sale, shall be prominently displayed on stalls, in shop windows or outside places of business, in a position where it can be easily read from without.

2. Tags, upon which are shown prices per pound, per dozen, per piece, etc. in figures not less than 1.2 inches in size, shall be placed on all goods given in the List of Basic Commodities which are offered for sale.
3. A correct written record shall, when required by the Council, be kept of all stocks, purchases of goods and sales.
4. Municipal officials shall be permitted free access to business premises for the purposes of this notification.

Complaints, supported by evidence, of profiteering, manipulation, speculation and infractions of the above requirements should be made to the nearest Police Station or in writing to the Commissioner of Police, 185 Foochow Road, except in the case of markets where the complaint should be made to the Health Inspector on the premises or in writing to the Commissioner of Public Health, 223 Hankow Road."

Requirement of display of price lists and tagging of prices on basic commodities was decided upon in order to enable the buying public to make easy comparison of prices prevailing in the various districts and buy in the cheapest market. It was felt that sellers would be encouraged thereby to keep their prices as low as possible to invite purchases.

The Council and the French Municipal Administration published weekly comparative price lists for districts; a further step to enable the public to buy in the cheapest market. These were measures towards amelioration of livelihood. It was realized that the measures which were introduced could only contribute in part towards amelioration of the high cost of living. The real solution was and still is, the removal of all restrictions and taxes and a free flow to Shanghai of commodities from producing areas.

There would appear to be justification for believing that a majority of residents have attributed the unfortunate state of affairs, as far as the prices of everyday commodities are concerned, primarily to profiteering, manipulation or speculation on the part of dealers directly or indirectly connected with the trade in these commodities. It should in fairness be emphasized that the fundamental causes of the high cost of living are due to factors over which neither the merchants nor the Administrations have any control, viz., first, the fact that nearly all basic commodities are obtained from that part of the country which, in the first instance suffered severely during the actual hostilities, and subsequently came under military occupation, and, second, the greatly reduced value of the local dollar directly affecting the price of commodities which must be imported.

With these points in mind, it must be considered that those who have been entrusted with the difficult task of advising the administration as to where and to what extent profiteering takes place, and as to the measures which can and ought to be adopted to prevent such, have gone as far as would seem possible for the time being. To make an accusation of profiteering without being able to substantiate such a charge can never serve any useful purpose.

It should also be borne in mind that the majority of the basic commodities are perishable produce, and that the so-called market prices of such products only apply when they pass direct from the producer to the consumer. The moment the question of reserve or storage enters into the transaction the prices are no longer those obtaining in the markets, but also include provision store prices which are considerably higher, and in most cases justifiably so on account of the cost of the necessary refrigeration and the losses of products.

There was an advance in prices towards the end of April and early in May and the Council gave notice to sellers of necessary goods that measures would be taken against any person who exploited fluctuations in the exchange value of the Chinese dollar in order to increase their prices in an unjustified manner. In addition the Council addressed the Shanghai Provision Merchants Association, the Canned Food Goods Association and the Shanghai Market Dealers' Association informing them of the necessity of giving the public the benefit of exchange betterment as soon as it occurs, by a reduction in retail prices charged. These organizations were also informed that should excessive charges continue and there be further attempts to frustrate the measures of amelioration of livelihood introduced by the Council, drastic steps might be necessary for the public good. There followed an immediate, though small, reduction in prices and a closer application of the Council's requirement of the placing of price tags on basic commodities.

In June the Council approved of the formation of a body of its full time officials (now known as the Price Investigation Office) to work in conjunction with representatives of the French Municipal Price Control Committee in an effort to curb profiteering and check abuses in connection with food supplies. Dr. H. Pedersen of the Council's Public Health Department was put in charge of



that body which submitted recommendations to the Council through the Supplies Sub-Committee and at the close of the year the Council issued a communique stating that the functions of the Price Investigation Office have been to collect information regarding wholesale and retail prices, and variations in the prices of basic commodities ; to compile such information with a view to demonstrating discrepancies, if any, in prices of identical basic commodities and to investigate profits on them.

The Office has also dealt with a number of cases of over-charging and the desired adjustments were made in all instances except one—a foreign firm. The number of prosecutions by the Price Investigation Office for non-compliance with Municipal Notification No. 5233, for charging more than shown on the price tags and for selling goods short-weight, amounted to 187 resulting in fines from \$7 to \$60. There were in addition 11 prosecutions by the Police.

After six months' operation, the Price Investigation Office submitted its final report which was endorsed by the Council's Supplies Sub-Committee, which advises the Council on food matters, and adopted by the Council.

In its report the Price Investigation Office recommended that co-operation with the authorities of the French Concession should continue but should not go beyond assisting voluntary price fixing. The Council should concentrate on effecting the fundamental solution of the restrictions of free flow of basic commodities.

The report listed the following arguments against the introduction of compulsory price fixing of Basic Commodities in the International Settlement :—

1. The magnitude of the problem and the lack of means on the part of the Council to enforce successfully compulsory price fixing in the International Settlement where so many different national laws apply. It is felt that the results for the Settlement would not be commensurate with the work and expense.
2. The present abnormally high cost of nearly all staple commodities, due primarily to the military occupation of the areas surrounding Shanghai resulting in various forms of interference with the normal influx of such commodities. Whether the interferences are due to military necessity or not, matters little, because in any case, no fundamental solution of the problem can be accomplished without the assistance and goodwill of the Imperial Japanese Forces.
3. The question of the value of the local currency. Its effect, directly on imported goods and indirectly on domestic products, is beyond any control measures the Council might wish to enforce.
4. The fact that the Council would be unable to fix reasonable profits for importers and wholesale dealers. Control of retail prices alone will, as long as no shortage of supply exists, always be of a petty nature. Business competition and ordinary common sense amongst the purchasing public should tend to render retail profiteering relatively insignificant.
5. Should it be decided to fix maximum prices both for Markets and Shops, two or perhaps three different prices would have to be fixed for identical products in accordance with the location, class and overhead expenses of the various shops.

The report added that it should be realized that the only benefit which is certain to result from price control, is the psychological effect it would have on the public. All other effects are just as likely to result in, as to prevent excess profits or profiteering in the retail business, and there is not likely to be any effect on wholesale prices at all. In addition, it would seem necessary to stipulate brands of products such as butter, margarine, condensed milk, coffee, tea, in fact nearly all non-perishable products, otherwise the scheme will become farcical.

The Price Investigation Office played a prominent part in the marketing of cheap bread known as " Family Bread."

As regards rice supplies, the Council made repeated appeals to the Japanese Authorities and the Shanghai Special Municipal Government asking them to do all that they possibly can to facilitate the free flow of native rice to Shanghai from the producing areas of the hinterland, and on every occasion expressed willingness to co-operate in every practicable way with those who are able to facilitate the supply of native rice to Shanghai. During July the late Mayor Fu Siao-en suggested to the Council and the French Municipal Administration that the three Municipalities should jointly investigate the Rice situation. The Council was asked to appoint representatives for this purpose. The Council immediately accepted the invitation and appointed as its representatives the Secretary of the Supplies Sub-Committee and Sir Robert Calder-Marshall, its Chairman, to attend with Mr. Noguchi of the Secretariat a meeting which was convened on July 16 at the Civic Centre. At that meeting it was decided that a Joint Committee should be formed with a view to advising the three Administrations how best to alleviate the rice situation. The Council was requested to appoint

representatives to serve on a joint Committee of the three Administrations. The late Mayor was to be the convenor of the next meeting. The Council on July 20 nominated Sir Robert Calder-Marshall and Mr. W. Mellor, both Members of the Council's Supplies Sub-Committee and Mr. T. Beesley, the Secretary of that Committee, as the Council's representatives. The French Municipal Administration also appointed delegates. No meeting was, however, convened.

In October the Chairman of the Council's Supplies Sub-Committee made the following statement:—

“It is not customary for the Chairman of Council Committees to explain the policy of such Committees in communiques to the press. The position of the Supplies Committee, however, is peculiar in that it is not one of the regular Council Committees, and, moreover, I have been asked to give this explanation of the policy of my Committee by the Chairman of Council and by the Secretary and Commissioner General.

So long as there are restrictions on transportation which prevent domestic rice from coming freely to Shanghai, the Settlement must depend for its rice supply on imported rice. In the opinion of the Council's Supplies Committee nothing but harm would come from preventing merchants from selling rice at a price not exceeding replacement cost based on actual transactions plus a reasonable profit. We must face the fact that it is better for Shanghai to have rice at a high price than no rice at all. In our opinion the experience of many businesses and trades has shown that merchants will not import unless they have a reasonable chance of selling at replacement price. It is the hope of the Council's Supplies Committee, which meets regularly to study the situation of all basic commodities, that it will prove practicable to prevent sales at prices above this level. To attempt to enforce sales at prices below this level would in our opinion be dangerous in the highest degree even if it were practicable. We prefer to face criticism rather than advise the Council to take a step which in our opinion would be wrong.

Much is said and written in regard to hoarding. We are aware that certain persons import rice and hold that rice in the hope of a rise in prices. It must be remembered, however, that in so holding rice they are running a risk of deterioration of stocks and a fall in prices leading possibly to serious loss. Especially is this so where at any time the removal of restrictions might result in a considerable flow of rice into Shanghai from the interior. At the present time (October) the stock of rice in the foreign areas is approximately 500,000 zars of which only some 20,000 zars consist of native rice—figures which speak for themselves and emphasize the dependence of Shanghai on foreign imports. The most important thing for Shanghai in the present troubled conditions of the world, when at any time there may be a complete dislocation of shipping facilities, is to have on hand reserve stocks of rice. Any ill-considered regulations might result in checking the essential placing of orders from Shanghai for imported rice. There is no reasonable objection to merchants holding stocks in reserve; indeed, it is as important that they should, as that they should sell regularly and freely from their stocks. These are two cardinal features of any trading policy.

What may appear to be mere inaction is due to a realization of the fundamental truth that an authority which does not control the sources of production, and cannot justifiably itself become an importer on a large scale, must above all things be careful not to introduce regulations which may hinder private firms and individuals from importing essential stocks.”

Through the Council's efforts the rice trade was induced to import supplies of foreign rice. At the close of the year of the total stocks of 497,800 zabs of rice in the foreign areas there was only 9,900 zabs of native rice.

The unfavourable exchange rate of the local dollar and the high cost of importation made the local price of foreign rice very high throughout the year and caused much hardship.

Some relief was afforded the needy by the excellent work generously undertaken by the Shanghai Committee for the Cheap Sales of Rice headed by Mr. Yu Ya Ching. Sales of cheap rice, limited to \$1 a time per person, were made by that organization to the poor at intervals during the year.

After disposal of its stocks of cheap rice the Committee wound up its affairs towards the end of the year, having sustained a loss of over a million dollars. The two Councils have, however, to-

gether with certain public spirited members of the Cheap Sales Committee, taken steps to ensure a continuance of the work.

The Shanghai Rice Price Fixing Committee, a Chinese body formed for the purpose of controlling rice prices, was unable for reasons beyond its powers to effect the control desired. In October the Council informed that body, which sought the Council's advice, that in the opinion of the Council's Supplies Sub-Committee the local price of imported (foreign) rice should not exceed the replacement price based on actual transactions plus a reasonable profit. The Committee was informed that it was considered that it was for them, if necessary after consultation with the Rice Guild, to determine what is a reasonable profit.

It was found impracticable to fix prices for native rice since there were insufficient stocks available locally.

Steps were taken by private interests at the end of the year to set up a Rice Granary to import and store a stock of 200,000 bags of foreign rice. The Council and French Municipal Administration appointed representatives to serve on the Control Committee of the Granary.

*Flour.*—During the year very little domestic wheat reached the foreign Settlements and Shanghai had to depend almost entirely upon the importation of stocks of foreign wheat which made the price of flour here high.

Attempts throughout the year to obtain regular, adequate and cheap supplies of native wheat from the authorities controlling the producing areas failed.

Continued rise in the price of flour caused great anxiety among the public and on several occasions the seriousness of the situation culminated in difficulties on the part of *bona fide* consumers to obtain their normal requirements from the market.

With a view to remedying the situation the Council in February and in June, in collaboration with the French Municipal Administration, invited representatives of the two leading Chinese Flour Mills, the Fou Foong and the Foh Sing, as well as flour dealers, to attend meetings in the Council Chamber. At these meetings the two Mills agreed to the inauguration of cheap sales of flour for the benefit of the small trades and the needy.

*Cheap Sales of Flour.*—The first campaign commenced on February 19 and ended on March 19 whereby a total of 7,500 bags of flour of 49 lbs. each was supplied daily to 27 dealers by the two Mills at a "cheap sale" price of \$10 per bag. This flour was retailed at \$10.30 per bag. The distribution of flour through the retailing shops was supervised by the Council according to the actual needs of genuine consumers. During the period a total of 225,000 bags of flour was sold. Upon termination of the campaign a letter was addressed to the management of the two Flour Mills by the Chairman of Council conveying the Council's tribute to the generosity which they had expressed by the cheap sales of flour.

The second cheap sales began on June 30 and lasted over four weeks. This service was rendered for the third time from September 27 and continued to the end of the year when over 8,000 (reduced to 5,646 bags daily in December) bags of flour supplied by these same Mills were sold daily at a reasonable price. As a result of these campaigns, the difference between the "cheap sale price" and the market price involved a great sacrifice by the two Mills to which both the Council and the Community are indebted.

A number of organizations, such as Chinese Noodle and Cake makers, expressed appreciation of the work undertaken by the Council in securing for them reasonably priced stocks of flour for their requirements.

Towards the end of November, the Council and the French Municipal Administration through the agency of their Food Sub-Committees and with the generous co-operation of flour importers and consignees, succeeded in a further step to avert the possible danger of a local inadequacy of consumers' flour supplies. The co-operation extended had taken the form of the flour importers and consignees agreeing that 10 per cent. of the flour consignments should upon arrival be turned over to reliable flour dealers for sale to genuine consumers. The Council arranged to ensure that the flour actually reached the consumers, such as noodle and cake makers.

Responsible flour dealers agreed to take delivery of supplies of flour at wharves at \$18 per bag of 49 lbs.; payment being made before delivery of stocks. These dealers arranged for the stocks

to reach the actual consumers in the International Settlement and the French Concession, charging \$0.30 per bag for their services.

Firms co-operating in this important service in the public interest were Messrs. Verder & Co. ; Bunge & Co., Ltd. ; Louis Dreyfus & Cie ; Connell Bros. Co., Ltd. ; Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and Knipschildt & Eskelund, Ltd.

Up to the end of the year, a total of 71,996 bags of flour were deducted by the importers from the four shipments which arrived in Shanghai at the end of November and in December for distribution through dealers to actual consumers according to the afore-mentioned arrangement.

# REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

## REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL DIVISION.

On October 16, 1940, by decision of the Council, the former Industrial Section of the Secretariat was separated from that Department, and constituted an independent organ under the name of the Industrial and Social Division. This decision brought to a close the preliminary stages in the development of a new emphasis in Council organization, namely the building up of an administrative instrument with the general aim of improvement in the livelihood and conditions of occupation of workers. The Industrial Section, dating from 1933, has had eight years of existence, and until 1937 concerned itself largely with efforts to improve physical conditions in factories. Within the last three years it has moved into the fields of industrial relations, technical training, social statistics, industrial welfare and child protection. Within the new Division, therefore, Sections bearing the names of these phases of work have been organized, and, in this report for the first time, the work included in their scope is presented as a function of the new Sections.

*Economic Situation in the Settlement's Industry in 1940.*—On the general economic situation depends the livelihood of workers, who must rely on industry for their employment. The year 1940, as compared with 1938 and 1939, saw comparatively less new industrial development, and it would seem that the dynamic reconstruction of the two previous years had given way to a more static condition in the year under review. The new industrial construction of the Western district is complete, and in the Eastern district all available buildings have been occupied. Thus it may be said that the physical picture is now re-drawn after the upheaval of the hostilities of 1937.

The year closes with industry in a depression, though somewhat less deep than indications a few months previously would have suggested. For the first four months industry profited by an unstable and artificial market occasioned by a wave of speculative commodity buying. Production of cotton textile mills reached high levels, and still supply lagged behind demand. With falling exchange values of the Chinese dollar, it was felt to be preferable to hold assets in goods rather than in currency, and the closing of sources of supply on account of European hostilities induced many to buy both raw materials and manufactured products in the hope of rising prices. In May there occurred falls in commodity prices for such staples as cotton yarn, which in the succeeding six weeks fell from \$1,900 to \$800 per bale. Prices of other commodities followed a similar trend. Speculators then proceeded to unload their holdings on the market, often at prices below production cost, to the disorganization of many enterprises. The record low point in exchange occurred in the first week in May, contributing still further, at a time of falling prices for finished goods, to the cost of raw materials.

So long, however, as the coast remained open for the export of manufactured goods to interior China, plants continued to operate. When the Chekiang routes to the interior were closed by more complete blockades, and the Indo-China and Burma routes could not be used, the effect on industries became apparent. Overseas trade suffered by restrictions on imports to sterling block countries and with shortage of shipping facilities. One large group of cotton mills introduced a series of measures curtailing production. The working week was reduced first by the abolition of the Sunday night shift to 12 shifts per week, then to ten, and finally to six, with the consequent reduction in workers' earnings and employment. In another group of cotton mills the night shift was suspended. A third large group of mills, however, continued to work at full pressure.

The blockade has been two directioned. In addition to the prevention of export into the interior, controls have reduced or prevented arrivals of raw materials from nearby provinces—raw cotton, silk cocoons, tea—from reaching Shanghai. In consequence, industrial enterprises such as silk reeling, silk spinning, and to an extent tea processing have been deprived of the irreplaceable

wherewithal with which to operate. At the end of the year some enterprises were trading freely following the re-opening of the Burma Road and because leaks in the blockade and the organization of human transport systems gave some access to the hinterland. Commodity prices had advanced again considerably. Nevertheless among certain factories the policy of control at the source of manufacture persisted. Among these it is accepted that markets will be confined to the occupied area, and reduction in output will continue.

The wide range of products now manufactured in Shanghai is, however, too little recognized. To stimulate buying of these, and hence to better the opportunity for employment, classified lists of manufacturers and their products were prepared and widely distributed during the year.

There has been a noticeable advance in worsted mill activity. Six new mills commenced operations in 1940, producing good quality worsted material or knitting yarn or both. There are now altogether 13 plants making cloth, and 11 making knitting yarns. Six make woollen yarn and woollen cloth or both products.

The reeling of silk from cocoons was at a low ebb through most of the year due to controls over cocoons by monopoly concerns in provincial areas. From 14 filatures operating in the early months the number was by November reduced to three, for whose use material for some two months' work remained in the city at the end of the year. Reeled raw silk has been taxed at the filature, the tax being raised to \$480 per tan in December.

Two new silk spinning plants came into production in the year. The total is now four. Three of them operate 8,600 spindles. Supply of raw material, i.e. the waste from silk filatures, is uncertain.

To these textile operations must be added the present extensive reclaiming of various fibres. Waste cotton, waste wool, cloth of all kinds, and rugs are processed, sterilized, and exported.

Important for the future manufacture of machinery and other products requiring steel was the installation in 1940 of a new 3-ton capacity electric furnace: and the repair and operation of a second electric furnace of 1½ tons capacity, specializing in steel castings. To the larger engineering enterprises carrying on ship-building, manufacture of freight cars for railways, internal combustion engines, plumbing fittings, steel windows, etc. there have been added many plants specializing in the manufacture of machinery used in local industrial enterprises, and finding markets in the Netherlands Indies and India. Several cotton mills have established their own machine shops for the making of textile machinery of all kinds, and for the manufacture of parts. In addition, the following types of machines are known to be made:

Machine tools and power presses: air compressors: steam engines: screw and nail making machines, printing machinery, paper making machinery, as well as machinery for use in cigarette, chemical, rubber, and seasoning powder plants, in flour mills and steam silk filatures.

There are now nine brass rolling and brass wire drawing plants. Three commenced operations this year. A new malleable casting foundry is making pipe bends, unions, and sockets, with a daily production of 500 pounds. Engineering works are better equipped than formerly: two are known to have installed steam hammers in 1940. Two new rolling mills for structural steel have been opened.

New types of boilers are also being locally made. Whereas previously the majority of boiler yards made the usual vertical boilers, now, following the registration of yards and official insistence on the employment of a Council approved engineer to design all boilers, more modern types are appearing. Stirling, Fraser, Wicks' and a Russian type water tube boilers have been made in 1940, together with some type Cochran boilers.

The range of electrical apparatus locally manufactured is also extending. While some lines are regularly made, others are made to special orders, with the result that the following goods are known to have been produced:

Electric flat irons, clothes ironers and presses, polishers and floor waxers, desk and wall fans, air conditioning equipment, air heaters, ventilating fans, portable humidifiers, tank type water heaters, baking ovens, ranges, hot plates, toasters, electric clocks, hair dryers, motors up to 25 h.p., starters, storage batteries, dry cell batteries, meters, soldering irons, wiring devices and lighting fixtures, cables and insulating wires, incandescent and flashlight bulbs, neon lights, and finally, power plant equipment.

There are eight plants making motors, largely for overseas trade.

Radio parts are manufactured in volume, and include rheostats, volume controllers, several types of condensers, several types of transformers, switches, sensitive crystals, etc.

There has been an extension, also, in the range of chemical products locally manufactured. Two new hydrochloric acid plants commenced operations in 1940. A bleaching powder plant producing one ton daily began work in November. A caustic soda plant is under construction. Another new plant is producing 500 drums of lithopone monthly. Yet another is producing sulphur black and another dyestuffs lakes for printing inks. Auxiliary chemicals in dyeing processes are being locally made also.

Production and packing of pharmaceutical products has become an important industry. There are possibly 40 plants each capitalized at some \$100,000 engaged in the making of patent medicines, vaccines, cosmetics, etc. Cosmetics take first place, though the production in 1940 is stated not to have reached that of 1939. Toothpaste output has increased. Raw materials for patent medicines are imported in bulk, made up and packed locally. Some half dozen larger plants make vaccines against smallpox, cholera, etc. Yeast is locally made as well as imported. Tonics such as meat extracts, liver extracts, are made. Drugs with Japanese patents are prepared in Shanghai. Chinese medical products in more modern forms of pills and capsules are being produced.

This industry has created subsidiary demands for glass apparatus for the processing, and glass containers for the packing of cosmetics and perfumes. Raw materials for glass manufacture have risen 600 to 800 per cent. in price, despite which the demand for containers, both locally and abroad, ensures sales, and has contributed to continued operations in the glass factories. Aluminium and bakelite caps for cosmetic jars are locally made. Finally there is manufacture of machines for use in pharmaceuticals manufacture, including vacuum pumps, drying chambers, etc.

Processing of fats and oils, both of animal and plant origin, is progressing. Several plants are refining lard. One is making stearin. Among essential oils crude peppermint oil is now refined in nine plants, three of which opened during the year. Their total production is 5,000-6,000 pounds per day. The refining is seasonal, from July to February. Glycerine is locally made in several larger plants, but production was less in 1940 than in the previous year. Soap making was depressed. It is not possible for some plants to sell in the occupied area, and soap is too bulky and cheap for profitable long hauling.

Other goods made for the first time include pickers for weaving looms, wool covered calender rollers for cotton finishing processes, straw rope and straw mat weaving machines, wood shavings for packing, etc.

Three large Japanese lumber yards commenced operations in 1940, making five in all. Several smaller Chinese plants also opened. The large British plants continue their operations. Two plants now make cinder brick. There are now 12 paper and paper products mills, of which two were opened in 1940. Their total production is given at 80 tons daily. High price of pulp is bringing back the use of rags as raw material. A new cigarette paper plant is in prospect. Five handmade cardboard plants are working, in addition to larger and modern plants. The cigarette industry has been profitable for some enterprises, due to monopoly in provincial areas.

Some idea of the range of miscellaneous hardware being made locally may be gained from observations of the products plated and polished in the more than 100 polishing shops in the Settlement. The following types have been observed :

Hardware—locks and padlocks, doorhandles, plumbing fittings, screws.

Household—utensils, table ware, irons, mirrors, curtain rods, thermos bottles, electric fans, beds, tables and chairs.

Scientific and educational—radio and victrola parts, typewriter parts, clocks, surgical instruments, watch cases, drawing instruments.

Industrial—spray paint guns, barber shop equipment, signboards.

Vehicles—spokes, wheels, lamps, bells, and parts.

Miscellaneous—rings, chains, cigarette boxes, ash trays, candle stands.

Manufacture of stationery supplies is growing. Drawing pins, paper clips, file punches, pens and fountain pens, rulers and drawing instruments are made. Three factories manufacture a wide range of clocks. Hair, clothes and tooth brushes are produced. Zip fasteners for clothing are made in several factories.

Ready made outer clothing is a growing trade, added to the steady output of hosiery and underwear mills. Felt and waterproofed cellulose hats are produced in quantities.

There is increase in the production of canned and preserved goods, while sausage casing for export continues to be an important industry. Gourmet powder manufacture, active in the early part of the year, was recovering from the mid-year slump by the close of the year.

### INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

The work of this Section aims at safe and healthful operation of industrial processes, with a view to minimizing the social losses occasioned by sickness, injury or death of workers. So large an aim can be carried out only gradually. Investigation of serious industrial accidents and instruction in means of prevention: routine requirement of guarding of dangerous parts of machinery: inspection of boilers to lessen the risk of explosion: installation of mechanical ventilation systems in dusty or fume atmospheres: keeping exits unobstructed where large numbers of people are employed, in these and other directions a continuing pressure aims to achieve betterment.

In 1940, emphasis has been placed on the installation of exhaust ventilation systems in several types of undertakings. In June, licence conditions governing the use of celluloid were gazetted. The Section took responsibility for control of the use of cellulose spray paint, while the Fire Department began the licensing of celluloid factories.

Fifty-five plants found to be using spray paint under conditions which would not conform with standards for licensed premises were required to cease its use. In 24 others, adequate exhaust systems have been or were at the end of the year in the process of being installed, and fire and explosion risks, as well as the risks to the health of workers, have thereby been lessened. Installations are required to be under the supervision of an approved ventilation engineer, in order that an effective system may result.

A more difficult problem is the installation of dust exhaust from buffing wheels in the more than 100 metal plating and polishing plants. Several teaching demonstrations have been held to show the necessity of exhaust and its installation at the hands of a qualified engineer. Many plants are in very small premises. The cost of installations has proved one difficulty. The year closes with progress in evolving a reasonably priced unit exhaust installation. Exhausts on chromium plating vats previously installed were checked: three additional exhausts were installed.

Ventilation systems have also been installed in many other premises. In newer dormitories, in a large worsted mill where natural ventilation was cut off by insulating to obviate noise which had disturbed the neighbourhood, in a large tooth-brush factory where cutting, grinding and polishing of bone result in dust which has to be removed at the source, in several seasoning powder plants for removal of acid fumes, in cloth teasing plants for removal of fluff, in brass rolling mills for removal of fumes, in paper mills for removal of dust in rag sorting and cutting rooms, in waste textile fibre operations, and in similar situations, satisfactory installations have been made under the supervision of qualified engineers. The washing and bottling department of a large aerated waters plant has been mechanically ventilated.

In the crowded conditions of the Settlement, industrial operations are often a neighbourhood nuisance, from noise, smoke, dust or fumes. Some progress has been made in insulating against noise. In three enterprises, namely nail making, weaving and paper bag factories, rooms have been entirely insulated. In other cases main transmission and other large gears have been covered with insulating materials, while pump rooms in two buildings have been soundproofed. In several plants gear drive has been replaced by V-belt drive, thereby lessening noise. Where no solution to bad noise situations was found, undertakings were obtained from occupiers that night work would cease. Elimination of grit from one chimney which was falling in the neighbourhood at the rate of 1.7 tons daily was achieved, and efforts to reduce grit nuisance from three others have been made. Serious smoke nuisances occasioned by improper firing of boilers with oil fuel have been checked. Ineffective dust exhaust systems in two cotton mills have been handled to reduce fluff in the neighbourhood: the installation of new filters and settling chambers achieved desired results.

*Safety measures.*—Steady progress in installation of machine guards was achieved, especially in the Eastern district. 1,688 machine guards in 527 factories were fitted upon instructions. Gear



guards, calender, hydraulic press, power press, abrasive wheel, band saw, circular saw, pendulum saw, shaft, shuttle, belt guards were among those installed.

Other safety measures included provision of proper piping and cocks on gas installations, improvement of electric installations, requirement of proper use of inflammable and explosive substances such as gasoline, amyl acetate, alcohol, etc., rails round openings in floors, rails on stairways, emergency exit provision, and provision of sanitary equipment.

*Industrial Accidents—the Index of Safety.*—Fewer industrial and occupational accidents were reported in 1940 than in 1939, as may be seen from Table II. The total was 1,487 as against 1,942 for the preceding year. These numbers, however, in either year do not represent the actual total of accidents, for despite repeated attempts, routine reporting by factories of accidents occurring has not been achieved. Reliance is placed on the reports of hospitals, ambulance service and police and those firms which report. These are sufficient to acquaint the Section with fatal and serious accidents, which are used to insist on measures to prevent repetition.

There were 79 fatalities in 1940 as against 110 in 1939. Ninety-six women were injured. The causes of 1,363 accidents are known with sufficient accuracy, and 453 have been the subject of detailed inspection and instruction in prevention.

Classified by causes, 516 accidents, with 15 fatalities, were associated with machinery moved by mechanical power: 104 with vehicles, with two fatalities: 36, with eight fatalities, with electrical apparatus: 27, three fatal, with explosions: 36, with seven fatalities, with fires: 16, two fatal, with gassing: 37, four fatal, with molten metal: 18 with lifting machinery and eight with hand tools. By far the largest categories are the 224 persons struck by falling bodies, ten fatally: and the 303 who fell, 28 with fatal results.

Classified by industries, 326 persons, ten fatally, were injured in the machinery and metal products trades: 283, 14 fatally, in textile trades, 221, 12 fatally, in transport operations. Ninety persons, eight fatally, were injured in building trades, 66, five fatally, in public utility enterprises: 53, nine fatally, in chemical trades: 38, four fatally, in clothing trades: 17, one fatally, in leather trades: 66, three fatally, in printing and paper trades, 69, without fatalities in tobacco and food trades, and 66, eight fatally, in other manufacturing industries.

*Age of workers injured.*—The approximate ages of 1,118 of the workers injured is known. Again as in 1938 and 1939, the largest number, 305, representing 27.28 per cent., were young workers between the ages of 15 and 19 years. The next highest number 261, representing 23.34 per cent. was in the next age category, 20 to 24 years.

*Time of accidents.*—Little can be deduced from the time of accidents. The highest incidence, 23.89 per cent. of the accidents, took place between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. while 22.34 per cent. took place between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m.

*Industrial Fires.*—Fires took a lesser toll in 1940 than in 1939: there were 193 fires in industrial premises as against 225 in the preceding year. Forty-five persons were injured, 17 fatally, as against 148 with 50 fatalities in 1939.

The greatest number of fires, 40, took place in textile operations: three persons were injured, none fatally: twenty-eight fires took place in chemical plants, with nine casualties, one of which was fatal. There were 22 outbreaks in machinery and metal products plants, with three persons injured. Twelve fires arose from the use of celluloid in some form, five persons being injured in them, three fatally. Another 15 fires, with six fatalities occurred among miscellaneous industries. In the two furniture factory fires seven persons lost their lives and seven were injured.

*Pressure Vessels.*—Steady progress continues in the control and supervision of pressure vessels. This is achieved by (a) control of manufacture, and (b) inspection of installed plant.

(a) *Control of manufacture.*—There are 34 boiler yards now registered with the Council, eleven of which registered in 1940. Each employs a Council approved boiler surveyor, without whose design and supervision pressure vessels may not be manufactured. Thirty-nine boilers were made locally in the year as against 56 in 1939. Surveyors must lodge with the Division photographs of certificates covering plates used. In this way the general use of attested plate has been achieved,

with the result that the market for this commodity has been active, despite a steep rise in its price of approximately 60 per cent. during the year. There was some export of these locally made vessels, though less than in 1939. As stated elsewhere, more modern types of boilers are now being built.

(b) *Inspection of plant.*—Application for identification numbers for 197 pressure vessels not previously registered was made. In all, 440 inspection certificates were lodged, of which 182 covered vessels inspected for the first time, and 258 represent annual re-inspection certificates. This number of re-inspections, though an improvement on 1939, represents only some 25 per cent. of registered operating vessels in respect of which annual certificates were due. Further efforts must be made to have owners realize the necessity for regular inspection. There are 1,167 effective registrations of pressure vessels, of which 969 are boilers. The Council's identification number has now been stamped on 613 of these whose initial inspections have been completed, of which 151 were stamped in 1940.

#### TECHNICAL TRAINING SECTION.

To the lack of facilities for technical training may be laid many of the existing faults in Shanghai industrial conditions. Men ignorant of the theory of mechanical principles operate machine tools, install and run complicated machinery, and embark on manufacturing processes for which in other countries long training is considered essential. As a result, there is loss and waste in operation, and heavy replacement and repair charges which, if these could be eliminated, would in many instances permit occupation of more suitable premises and the payment of better wages.

During the past three years the Division has attempted to convey some specific teaching on basic principles of operation to more significant groups of workers. It is well recognized that in from twenty-five to seventy hours of teaching only a little can be accomplished. But new ideas can be inculcated, new concepts of operation, new sense of responsibility for workers' safety and well-being. Workers admitted to classes are hand-picked, with a view to acting as spearheads in their own places of work. In 1940, moving further toward the betterment of working operations, the following courses of instruction have been provided :—

(a) *For Machinery Manufacturers.*—As indicated above increased cost of imported machinery has resulted in efforts being made locally to manufacture a wide range of machinery used in industrial enterprises. If safety through better design of machinery is to be accomplished, it is to owners and mechanics in machinery manufacturing shops that a knowledge of basic principles must be taken. Hence two classes were arranged, each of 17 weeks and 68 hours duration, for a total of 182 mechanics and fitters from some 100 machine shops. Teaching covered the following general lines—Materials of construction, simple workshop mathematical calculations, machine shop practice, welding, power transmission and machinery installation. A short course in machine drawing was included. The total number of mechanics, fitters and responsible men from machine shops and metal works who have been instructed is now 427.

(b) *For Power Press Operators.*—One of the most frequent causes of injuries to fingers and hands is in the use of power presses. Two courses of instruction for the owners of power presses and No. 1 fitters and diemakers were organized in 1940, which 112 men attended throughout. Each course extended over six weeks, involving 24 hours instruction. Teaching of machine shop practice, die making, heat treatment of steel, power press operation and measures to achieve safety in operation was included.

(c) *For Boiler Attendants.*—Two classes of six weeks duration, with 24 hours of instruction, were organized. One, which 68 men attended, was planned for the boiler attendants in factories in the Eastern district, and a second specially for the attendants of boilers in apartment houses, with the object of providing safe and economical operation of boilers. Forty-five men from the apartment houses of 13 landlords attended. There have now been instructed a total of 528 boiler attendants. Five meetings were held of an "S.M.C. Safety Club" to which former class members belong.

*Facilities for regular technical training.*—The opening in 1940 of a new institution under the name of the China Institute of Industrial Training, organized and financed by graduates of the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, offered new opportunities for regular technical education. In connection with the new Institute, which enrolls students for daytime instruction, classes in the evening are held under the name of the Shanghai Polytechnic Institution. A special class for selected fitters and mechanics recommended by the Industrial and Social Division commenced in October, 1940. The first year course includes instruction in materials of construction, in mathematics and physics.

*Other group instruction.*—As new aspects in the general safety programme are embarked upon the plan of giving group instruction to owners of plants is resorted to. There were five meetings, to which some 50 owners came, for instruction of owners of metal polishing shops in the necessity of and procedure in installation of dust exhaust. To tighten controls on registered boiler yards, a meeting attended by 26 owners was held for further explanation of procedures to comply with Council rules. A special demonstration in the safe use of power presses was given to 41 operators.

*Registration of Apprentices.*—Further progress toward the goal of better technical training was achieved in 1940 when the Council, at the request of the Engineering Society of China, published, on June 28, regulations governing the registration of apprentice tradesmen. Under these, any engineering establishment whose apprentice training corresponds in general with standards outlined by the Society and adopted by the Council may register its apprentices with the Division. At the end of the apprenticeship term, a certificate indicating a satisfactory completion of a period of training will be issued jointly to the apprentice by the Society and the Division.

To implement these regulations, 30 large foreign owned engineering enterprises were approached. The conditions of apprenticeship of one enterprise were found to be immediately suitable, and thirteen apprentices were registered. Two other undertakings indicated their intention of revising their regulations to make registration possible. Six others desired to be associated with the scheme. Some reported that they either had no regular apprenticeship system, or that such was in abeyance at present due to abnormal conditions. Several of these undertook, when times should improve, to re-institute training and to register apprentices.

Some preliminary efforts have been made to request Chinese owned engineering enterprises, whose conditions of training would qualify for the registration of apprentices, to participate in the plan.

#### STATISTICAL SECTION.

The monthly preparation and publication of index figures concerning Chinese and foreign cost of living, and the study of earnings of industrial workers by the Statistical Section, have proved useful instruments in the adjustment of earnings which the rapid rise in cost of living has necessitated. Several commercial firms and industrial undertakings have adopted scales which, after initial adjustment, move directly with the index. Many others use rice and commodity allowances based on weekly average retail prices distributed by the Division. Consultation with the Division on these questions has been frequently sought by and freely given to many enterprises. It can be therefore fairly claimed that an important social service has been rendered through this work.

#### LIVELIHOOD IN SHANGHAI IN 1940.

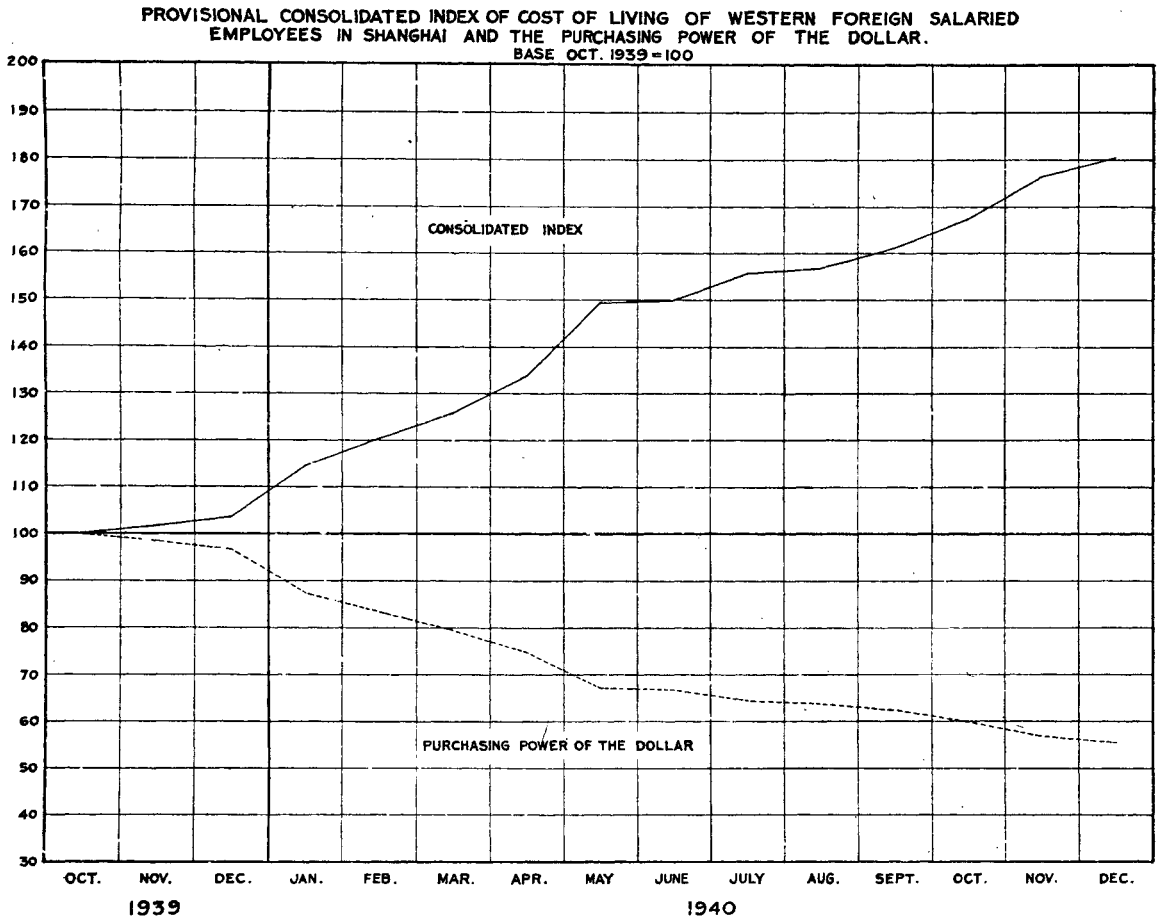
##### I. COSTS OF LIVING.

###### A. *Costs of Living of Foreign Salaried Employees.*

Following the suggestion of the "Special Committee to Investigate Municipal Staff Exchange Adjustments and Bonuses" in a report published on February 23, 1939, the Division was instructed to attempt the compilation of index figures to show movements in foreign costs of living. To answer the immediate needs of the Council and the public at large, a provisional index of cost of living of Western foreign salaried employees in Shanghai with weights based on average quantities of consumption per family, October-December, 1939, together with a brief statement of the methods of compilation, first appeared in an issue of the Municipal Gazette dated June 14, 1940. A detailed study of the standard of living and the formal index of cost of living based upon data for one complete year will be available upon the completion of the work.

1. *Index Numbers and Purchasing Power of the Dollar.*

(a) *Consolidated Index and Purchasing Power.*—With retail prices mounting from month to month, the provisional consolidated index of cost of living of foreign salaried employees in Shanghai followed an uninterrupted upward curve during the year. The index for 1940 stood at 149.15. It was still at 114.48 at the beginning of the year but went up steadily to 180.21 in December recording an increase of 65.73 points over January 1940 averaging 6.41 points per month. The purchasing power of the Chinese dollar had been reduced by 12.65 per cent. in January and was further reduced to 44.51 per cent. in December in comparison with its value at the base period, October 1939.



(b) *General Indices.*—The general indices of the four national groups composing the consolidated index registered continuous monthly increments. The following shows the status in 1940 together with a comparison of the situation in December over January, 1940.

Nationalities	1940	General Indices	
		January, 1940	December, 1940
American .....	144.68	112.51	171.92
British .....	147.18	113.60	176.38
Russian .....	150.22	114.85	182.46
Others .....	150.23	115.20	181.82

The American general index recorded an increase of 59.41 points; British, 62.78; Russian, 67.61; and others, 66.62 points in the course of twelve months, the increase being heaviest in the case of the Russian index.

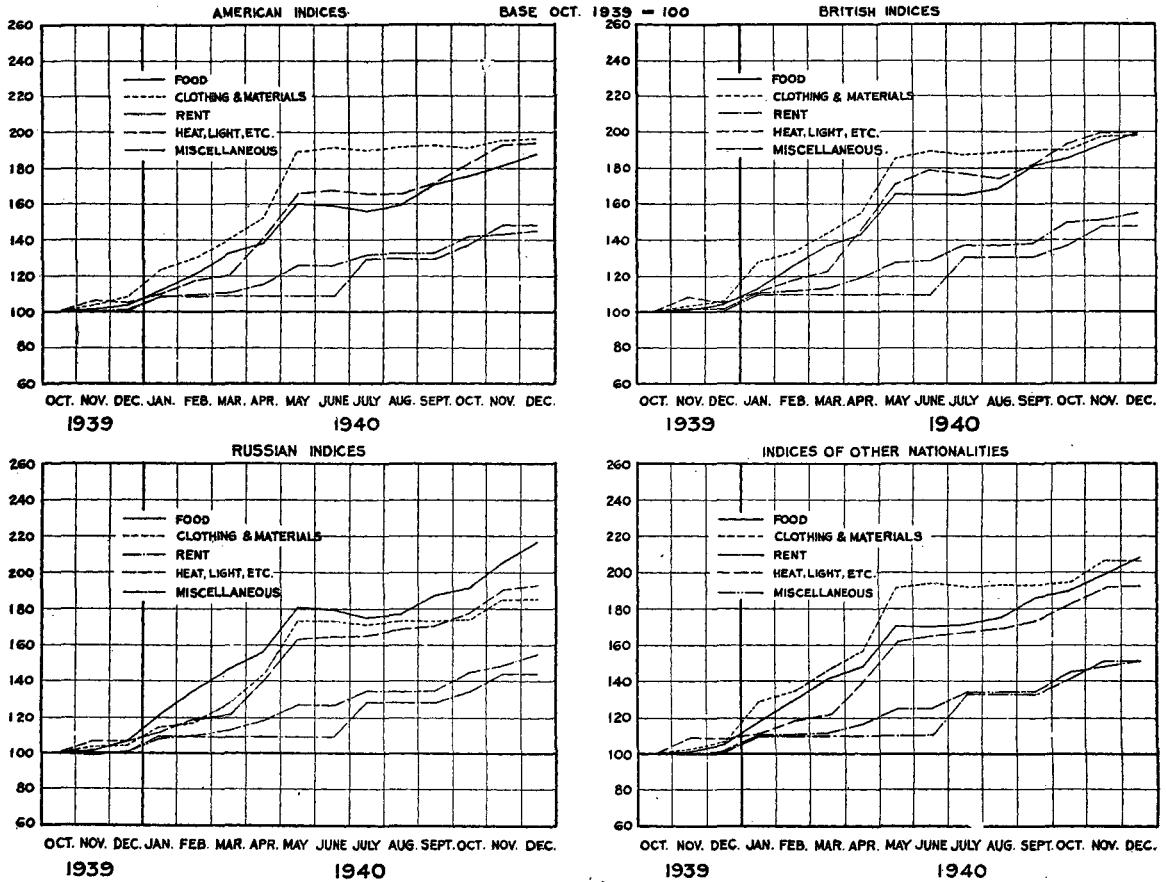
(c) *Group Indices.*—Each general index is made up of 5 group indices. The following shows the status in 1940 and that of December, as compared with January, 1940.

GROUP INDICES

Nationalities	Food		Clothing		Rent		Heat		Miscellaneous						
	1940	1940	1940	1940	1940	1940	1940	1940	1940	1940					
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.					
American	154	112	188	174	124	196	123	109	149	158	111	194	127	109	146
British	161	114	199	176	128	198	124	110	147	164	111	199	132	112	155
Russian	173	122	216	160	114	186	122	110	143	157	112	193	130	109	155
Others	168	118	208	178	129	207	125	110	152	160	112	192	129	110	152

A perusal of the monthly group indices\* reveals that there was a slight lowering of the food indices in June and July. This was mainly due to a more abundant supply of vegetables and the desire of retailers to dispose quickly of perishable foods during the hot season. Clothing indices were also low in July. Rent indices followed an upward trend. Indices of the heat, light, water and refrigeration group were slightly lower in July and August due to lower rates for electric light and power in the International Settlement and lower prices for coal. On the whole, no appreciable lowering was registered in the indices of the miscellaneous group of the different nationalities.

PROVISIONAL INDEX OF COST OF LIVING OF WESTERN FOREIGN SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN SHANGHAI - GROUP INDICES.



\* See Table III.

## 2. Retail Prices.

Increase in retail prices of most items, excepting those that are affected by seasonal variations, followed an upward curve from month to month. Percentage increases in average prices in December as compared with January 1940 of a few representative items of the total of 206 commodities and services are here presented to give a more specific idea of the extent of increases during the year :

Items	Percentage increase in retail prices in December over January 1940	Items	Percentage increase in retail prices in December over January 1940
<b>Food group :</b>		<b>Heat, light, and water group :</b>	
Bread—white.....	122.86%	Electric light :	
Beef—rump steak .....	130.59	Inter. Settlement .....	30.56%
Egg—hen .....	80.00	Fr. Concession .....	22.95
Fish—Mandarin .....	180.36	Gas : .....	43.33
Cabbage .....	41.67	Coal—Anthracite : .....	119.88
Apples .....	75.86	Water : Inter. Settlement ...	40.00
Butter .....	39.26	Fr. Concession .....	18.18
Milk—A grade .....	72.42	<b>Miscellaneous group :</b>	
<b>Clothing group :</b>		Bus : Inter. Settlement ...	66.21
Shirt—white poplin .....	43.64	Fr. Concession .....	75.00
Stockings—silk .....	33.06	Tram : Inter. Settlement ...	35.31
Laundry .....	150.00	Fr. Concession .....	27.50
<b>Rent group :</b>		Wages : Boy .....	38.73
Apartments .....	26.16	Amah .....	38.01
Terrace houses .....	22.70	Soap—washing : .....	33.33
<b>Municipal rates :</b>			
Inter. Settlement .....	50.00		
Fr. Concession .....	29.41		

In order to show more clearly the changes during the year of the average monthly retail prices of commodities and services, percentage changes in December over January, 1940, are tabulated according to groups and ranges of increase or decreases as follows :

Percentage changes in average retail prices, December vs. January 1940	Food group	Clothing group	Rent group	Heat group	Miscellaneous group	Total
<b>Increased by :</b>						
Over 200% .....	2	—	—	—	—	2
Over 150 to 200% .....	6	—	—	—	—	6
Over 100 to 150% .....	16	4	—	2	2	24
Over 50 to 100% .....	36	10	—	2	16	64
50% and below .....	48	20	7	7	27	109
<b>Decreased by :</b>						
50% and below .....	1	—	—	—	—	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>206</b>

All items have shown marked increases save one registering a drop of 45.72 per cent.

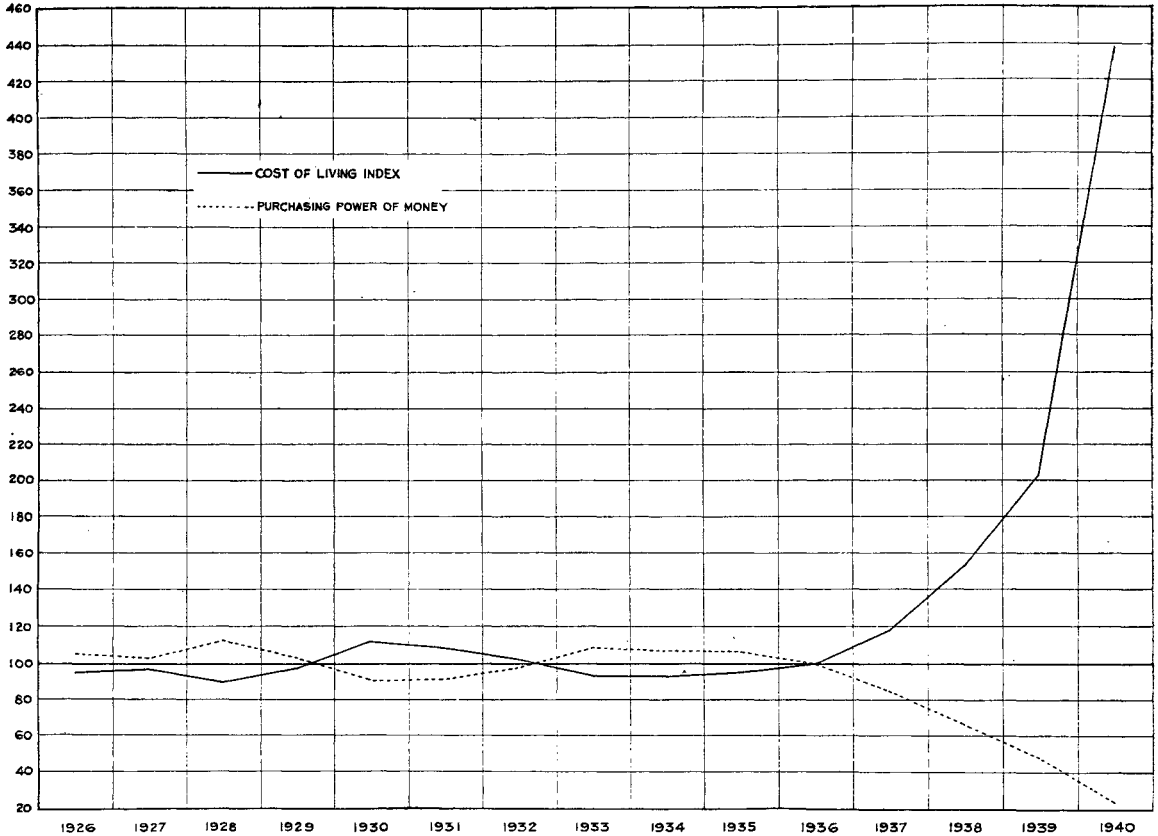
## B. Costs of Living of Chinese Workers.

## 1. Index Numbers and Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

(a) *General Index and Purchasing Power.*—The general index of the cost of living of workers rose from 203.25 in 1939 to 438.22 in 1940. The purchasing power of the dollar dropped 26.38 cents

from 49.20 in 1939 to 22.82 cents in 1940 of its 1936 value. During the year there was a fall in the general index in March, April and August. December general index of 579.70 registered an increase of 254.26 points over January 1940, averaging 23.11 points per month. In 1940 the purchasing power of the dollar was reduced from 30.73 cents in January to 17.25 cents in December.

GENERAL INDEX OF COST OF LIVING OF CHINESE WORKERS IN SHANGHAI AND THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR  
1936 = 100



(b) *Group Indices*.—The following is a comparison of the group indices for 1940 with those for 1939:

GROUP INDICES

Period	Food group	Rent group	Clothing group	Fuel group	Miscellaneous group
1939 .....	191.68	276.15	178.08	222.76	166.62
1940 .....	469.41	326.53	337.05	469.11	397.91
Percentage Increase .....	144.89	18.24	89.27	110.59	138.81

Situation at the end of 1940 is further compared with that at the beginning of the year as follows :

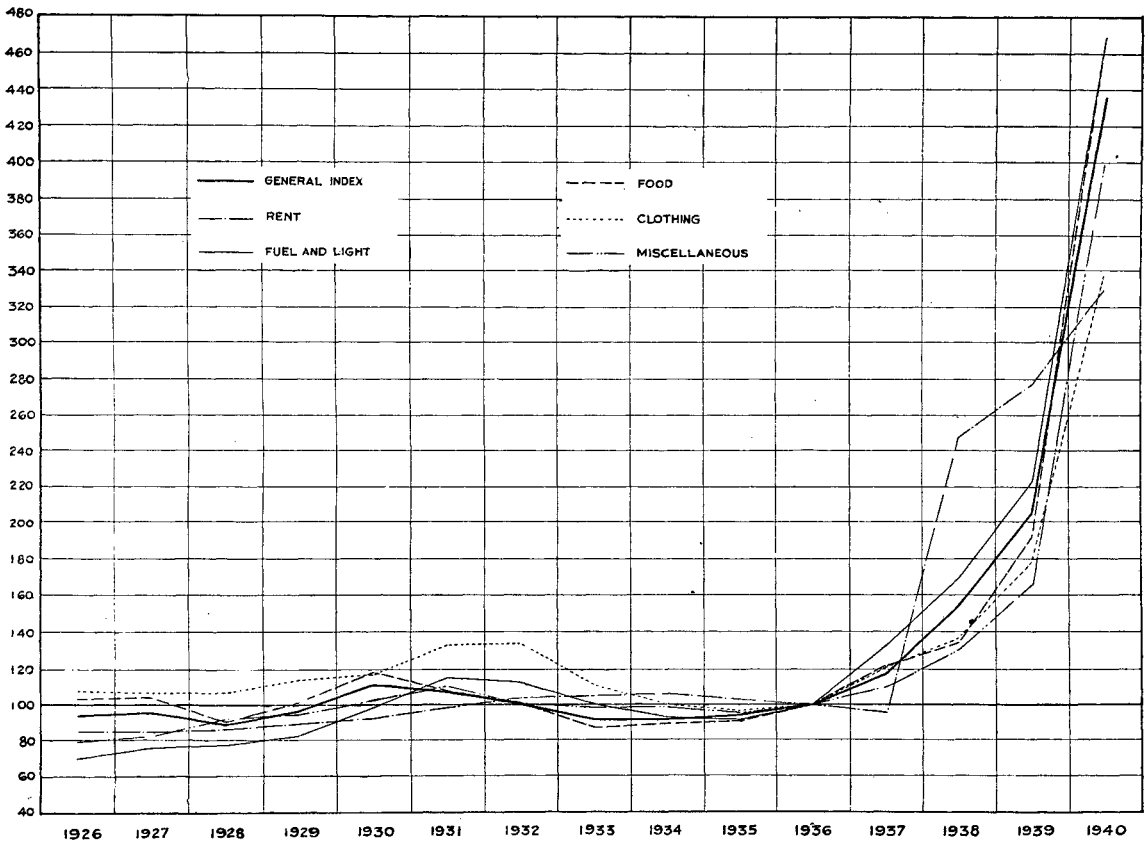
GROUP INDICES

1940	Food group	Rent group	Clothing group	Fuel group	Miscellaneous group
January .....	337.97	304.83	240.77	374.25	255.87
December.....	661.22	348.19	418.72	551.84	473.30
Percentage Increase .....	95.64	14.22	73.91	47.45	84.98

It is thus seen that during the year, the increase was heaviest in the case of the food group followed by the miscellaneous, clothing, fuel, and rent groups. The food index had surpassed the 650 mark ; fuel, the 550 mark ; and miscellaneous, the 450 mark at the close of the year.

COST OF LIVING INDEX OF CHINESE WORKERS IN SHANGHAI - GENERAL AND GROUP INDICES

1936 = 100



2. Retail Prices.

Of the various services and commodities consumed by workers, the weights in the index of rice, fuel and rent were relatively higher than the rest of the items ; and of these three, the weight of rice was the heaviest. The abnormal rises in price in general and of these items in particular during the year justify a brief review.



(a) *Rice*.—The following shows the changes in prices of rice per shih since the outbreak of hostilities :

Period	2nd grade non-glutinous rice	Percentage increase over the preceding period	Sien rice* 1st grade Average price per shih	Percentage increase over the preceding period
	Av. price per shih			
1937 .....	\$11.908	—	\$11.814	—
July .....	11.066	—	10.373	—
1938 .....	12.110	1.70	13.051	10.47
1939 .....	21.531	77.80	20.280	55.39
1940 .....	60.852	182.63	55.226	172.32
January .....	38.491	—	37.100	—
February .....	45.427	18.02	45.312*	22.13
March .....	42.396	-6.67	41.438	-8.55
April .....	42.339	-0.13	42.384	2.28
May .....	46.641	10.16	47.913	13.05
June .....	60.390	29.48	55.950	16.77
July .....	66.850	10.70	59.658	6.63
August .....	63.008	-5.75	55.526	-6.93
September .....	70.712	12.23	62.552	12.65
October .....	79.357	12.23	66.196	5.83
November .....	81.873	3.17	66.877	1.03
December .....	92.744	13.28	81.802	22.32

Prior to hostilities second grade non-glutinous rice was retailed as low as \$11.066 and first grade sien rice at \$10.373 per shih in July 1937. Continued rises brought the former up to \$45.427 in February, 1940, and the latter, which was then replaced by second grade Saigon rice, to \$45.312. There was a drop in 2nd grade Saigon rice in March, but prices went up again in April following scarcity of rainfall and drop in foreign exchange rates in May. A second drop during the year was observed in August. Since October it has continued to ascend, reaching \$81.802 per shih in December and recording an increase of 120.49 per cent. over January 1940 and of 688.61 per cent. over July 1937. Scarcity of native crop entering the city, drops in foreign exchange rates, high freight and insurance rates, some hoarding and possible manipulation, and the developments in French Indo-China, etc., have accelerated the price increase despite adequate stock maintained and efforts made by authorities concerned to alleviate the situation.

(b) *Coal Briquettes*.—Next in importance in so far as the livelihood of the workers is concerned is the consumption of coal briquettes. These were quoted at \$1.100 per 100 chin in July 1937. The average price for 1938 was \$1.947 and that for 1939, \$2.573. In 1940 it continued to rise from \$4.277 in January to \$8.150 in May, followed by a downward trend from June to September. Since October the price has risen again, reaching \$8.388 in December, registering an increase of 96.12 per cent. over January and of 662.55 per cent. over July 1937.

(c) *Rent*.—The third item in order of relative weights in the index is rent. In the case of workers' families, rentals include tap water and Municipal rates. The following compares the monthly rentals per chien or standard room of 32 cubic metres for different types of houses since July 1937 :

Period	Monthly rent of different types of houses		
	One- story house	2-story house with no courtyard	2-story house with courtyard
	Per chien	Per chien	Per chien
1937—July .....	\$2.023	\$2.457	\$2.975
1938 .....	5.329	6.342	7.238
1939 .....	6.040	7.050	7.894
1940 .....	6.782	8.644	9.409
January-June .....	6.450	7.987	8.712
July-December .....	7.113	9.301	10.105
Percentage increase—July-December, 1940 over 1939 .....	17.76	31.93	28.01
Percentage increase—July-December, 1940 over July 1937 .....	251.61	278.55	239.66

\*First grade Sien rice has not been on market since February, 1940. The average prices given are those of second grade Saigon rice.

Rentals for workers' families covering the period from July-December, 1940, have increased 17.76, 31.93, and 28.01 per cent. for one-story house, two-story house without courtyard, and two-story with courtyard over 1939, and 251.61, 278.55, and 239.66 per cent. over July 1937. The rise in rentals is in itself not so significant as some other aspects of workers' living, but accompanying congested and unsanitary conditions of housing are deplorable.

(d) *Other Commodities.*—Among other factors the rise in prices of rice, fuel and rent in turn has stimulated prices of all other commodities and services. Meat, fish, and eggs are now rare luxuries to the working class despite their importance from the viewpoint of nutrition. It is even difficult for the workers to live on vegetables as "hsueh-li-hung" is now sold at \$0.320 per chin, a price higher than that of pork immediately preceding the hostilities. Prices of bean oil are found to have nearly quadrupled when similarly compared. Grey sheetings, cheap and extensively used as a clothing material retailing at an average price of \$.108 per ch'ih in July 1937 is now available at \$.362, a former price good for fancy twills for middle class wear. Prices of other daily necessities, such as soap, toilet paper, hot water rose 228.07, 901.45, 488.24 per cent. in December 1940 as compared with July 1937.

The extent of rise during the year is shown by the percentage increases of retail prices in December over January 1940 among the five groups according to ranges of increases as given below. Of the 58 commodities and services in the index, one item showed an increase of 258.03 per cent.; 10 items from 100 to 200 per cent.; 30, over 50 per cent.; and 14, 50 per cent. and below. Only 3 items have registered falls of less than 50 per cent.

Percentage changes in average retail prices, December vs. January 1940	Number of items					Total
	Food group	Rent group	Clothing group	Fuel group	Miscellaneous group	
Increased by :						
Over 200% .....	—	—	—	—	1	} 55
Over 150 to 200% .....	2	—	—	—	—	
Over 100 to 150% .....	7	—	—	1	—	
Over 50 to 100% .....	12	—	10	4	4	
50% and below .....	7	3	1	1	2	
Decreased by :						
50% and below .....	3	—	—	—	—	3
Total.....	31	3	11	6	7	58

### C. Factors Affecting Cost of Living.

The year under review has demonstrated that, despite some months registering falls in wholesale prices and improvement in foreign exchange rates, no lowering of retail prices has been observed to ease the cost of living of Chinese and foreign residents.

#### 1. Economic Situation.

The economic situation in industrial enterprises has been dealt with earlier in this report. Till May, a period of expansion existed, followed by serious checks to industrial activity, with some improvement toward the end of the year. The causes of the earlier increased prosperity were increased population and abundance of surplus capital. Greater population increased demand for consumption goods and raised general price levels, thus stimulating production. Falls in foreign exchange rates further raised both wholesale and retail prices and hoarding became prevalent. The prosperity was due, not so much to actual consumption, then, as to over-stocking. Buying of huge stocks created a seeming purchasing power with the same undesirable results as in genuine over-production. Then, consequent upon political events in China and abroad, upon the reduced purchasing power of the public and the fall in stock values, the unloading of hoarded commodities broke the war "boom." Undertakings which had indulged in over expansion had to curtail business and employment. The year closed with a somewhat better outlook.

### 2. Wholesale Prices.

Despite lowered replacement costs, retail prices did not follow downward trends in wholesale prices in the middle of the year. Wholesale prices of basic commodities have in general risen continuously since hostilities began, but some months in 1940 showed falls. The following percentage increase or decrease over the preceding period shows the trend of wholesale prices since the beginning of the hostilities :

<i>Period</i>	<i>Percentage increase or decrease in wholesale prices over the preceding period</i>
1937 .....	+ 19.1%
1938 .....	+ 19.0
1939 .....	+ 59.8
1940 :	+ 111.9
January .....	+ 5.4
February .....	+ 16.5
March .....	+ 2.9
April .....	+ 3.8
May .....	+ 12.3
June .....	- 3.5
July .....	- 2.9
August .....	- 1.0
September .....	+ 5.2
October .....	+ 6.6
November .....	+ 2.6
December .....	+ 4.7

Thus wholesale prices rose sharply in the first five months, fell during June, July and August and rose again in later months. When wholesale prices advanced, retail prices followed immediately. On the other hand, retail prices remained high from June to August. The effect of this is obvious for the cost of living.

### 3. Foreign Exchange.

Recovery and relapse in the exchange market have produced a more undesirable effect on the cost of living than if the exchange rates had stayed at a steady low level. Prices rose sensitively when the rates dropped, each time moving upward from an enhanced base since no appreciable decrease in prices occurred when the rates improved. This fact was definitely established by studying, month by month, the correlation between fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and retail prices.

Most items in the foreign cost of living index and in 1940, those of the Chinese workers' index, were affected by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Chinese dollar in terms of U.S. currency and pound sterling has continued to depreciate during the year. The following records the major changes of the average rates since 1936 :

<i>Period</i>	<i>Average exchange rate of</i>	
	<i>U.S. \$ per \$100 Chinese currency</i>	<i>s.d. per \$1.00 Chinese currency</i>
1936 .....	29.7090	1/2.376
1937 .....	29.3070	1/2.308
1938 .....	21.1517	10.386
1939 .....	11.2933	6.012
1940		
January .....	7.3333	4.479
February .....	6.7699	4.108
March .....	6.2880	4.000
April .....	5.7933	4.000
May .....	4.7431	3.597
June .....	5.4948	3.734
July .....	5.8525	3.750
August .....	5.4329	3.638
September .....	5.0833	3.414
October .....	5.5240	3.611
November .....	5.9462	3.769
December .....	5.7838	3.661

In terms of the U.S. dollar the highest rate during 1940 was at 7.375 in January and the lowest at 4.3125 in May, and in terms of the pound sterling, the highest rate was at 4.500 and lowest at 3.000 occurring during the same months.

In general, a price increase means an elevated cost of living, which in turn reduces the purchasing power of the public. The decrease in purchasing power cuts short the demand and serves as a check of further price increases. This, however, did not apply in the year under review to most of the items of daily necessities, as the large population has created a potential demand for these basic commodities and services which retailers are unable completely to supply.

## II. WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.\*

### A. Money Wage Indices.

The index of earnings of workers employed in Chinese owned enterprises doubled in 1940 over 1939. It is significant to note the extent to which these factories adjusted to the rising cost of living, even though industry has not bridged the gap between earnings and living costs. Statistical data concerning wages up to now available have been derived only from Chinese-owned plants. In 1940 some progress was made toward laying the base upon which in future earnings of Chinese workers in foreign owned enterprises can be included, and a more complete wage picture presented. Until this has been accomplished the money-wage figures reported will inadequately represent the wage position. Foreign owned enterprises show heavier employment of men workers. Women workers preponderate in the Chinese plants studied, which contributes to the lowering of wage rates and earnings. A study in two large textile mills in 1940 showed that the majority of women workers were under 20 years of age, and while some were breadwinners in a family, the majority were not. They received the traditionally lower wages than men workers.

Incomes of workers should be considered from two angles: wage rates and earnings. The former refers to basic wages while the latter denotes regular wages plus allowances in cash and in kind, rewards or bonus, etc., with deductions for absences or fines, if any. On 1936 base, the index of wage rates stood at 127.27 in 1940 showing a rise of 16.67 per cent. over the 1939 index of 109.09, while the index of earnings reached 242.47 doubling the 1939 index of 119.09.

### B. Wage Rates and Earnings of Workers and Hours of Labour.

The following shows the wage rates and earnings for different types of workers and percentage increases in 1940 over 1939:

<i>Type of workers</i>	<i>Average hourly wage rates</i>		<i>Percentage increase in 1940 over 1939</i>
	<i>1939</i>	<i>1940</i>	
Male .....	\$.077	\$.093	20.78%
Female .....	.055	.063	14.55
Time .....	.056	.072	28.57
Piece .....	.064	.068	6.25
All workers .....	.060	.070	16.67

<i>Type of workers</i>	<i>Average monthly earnings</i>		<i>Percentage increase in 1940 over 1939</i>
	<i>1939</i>	<i>1940</i>	
Male time .....	\$22.352	\$43.607	95.09%
Male piece .....	26.551	51.884	95.41
Female time .....	12.648	23.024	82.04
Female piece .....	16.426	34.670	111.07
All workers .....	17.093	34.802	103.60

According to relative weights in the indices, the wage rate for all workers, male and female, time and piece, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled in the various industries averaged \$.070 per worker per hour in 1940 recording an increase of 16.67 per cent., and earnings averaged \$34.802 per month

\* These figures apply only to Chinese owned enterprises.

showing an increase of 103.71 per cent. over 1939. An average wage rate of \$.070 per hour and earnings of \$34.802 per month per worker were low as compared with those of public utility workers in Shanghai during the year. In cotton spinning mills approximately five-sixths of the number of workers are females and in the cotton spinning industry alone are found the majority of workers in Shanghai industries. Among the industries investigated, female workers out-number males in match making, silk reeling, silk weaving, cotton spinning, cotton weaving, wool weaving, hosiery, and tobacco industries. Hence the average wage rates and earnings were unbelievably low, but nevertheless represent the situation ruling.

By industries separately, the percentage increase or decrease in wage rates and earnings over 1939 is as follows :

<i>Industries</i>	<i>Percentage increase or decrease in 1940 as compared with 1939</i>	
	<i>Wage rates</i>	<i>Earnings</i>
Machinery . . . . .	+ 50.56	+ 81.75
Match making . . . . .	+27.91	+183.43
Enamelling . . . . .	+85.00	+ 98.73
Silk reeling . . . . .	+28.89	+ 64.44
Cotton spinning . . . . .	+ 1.82	+119.21
Silk weaving . . . . .	- 7.89	+ 43.80
Cotton weaving . . . . .	+12.31	+ 99.53
Wool weaving . . . . .	+71.64	+113.22
Underwear . . . . .	-11.11	+ 8.28
Hosiery . . . . .	+62.30	+163.94
Flour . . . . .	+11.29	+108.71
Oil pressing . . . . .	+17.54	+110.01
Tobacco . . . . .	+33.82	+102.87
Paper . . . . .	+22.73	+ 68.35
Printing . . . . .	+28.57	+ 80.35

Increases of earnings over 100 per cent. occurred in the match making, cotton spinning, wool weaving, hosiery, flour, oil pressing, and tobacco industries. Comparatively higher increases in wage rates of over 50 per cent. were shown in the machinery, enamelling, wool weaving, and hosiery industries. Wage rates for underwear and silk weaving industries were slightly lower due to lower pay in small establishments and the change to the use of more artificial silk than real silk in manufacturing, with a consequent lowering of rates of pay per piece in the latter industry.

Differentiated according to sex and system of work, the wage rates of male workers average \$.093 per hour, being 47.62 per cent. higher than the rate of \$.063 for females in 1940. Earnings of male time and piece workers per month averaged \$43.607 and \$51.884 while those of female time and piece workers averaged \$23.024 and \$34.670 per month. Male workers, being the principal wage earners in working class families, earned considerably more than women, nevertheless earnings of male workers in Chinese plants were much less than those in public utility works due primarily to lower basic pay. Compared with 1939, both higher wage rates were paid to males and time workers and higher earnings were received by male and female piece workers.

The number of hours actually worked per day varied from 11.70 in the silk reeling and oil pressing industries to 8.29 hours in the printing industry and the number of actual working days per month varied from 29.02 in the flour industry to 18.85 days in the silk reeling industry. On the whole the number of hours actually worked per day and the number of days actually worked per month in the various industries in 1940 were considerably longer than those in 1939, with the exception of slightly shorter hours in the enamelling, silk weaving, and printing industries and reduced number of working days in the enamelling, silk weaving, silk reeling and paper making industries. While long hours are deplored on general grounds, if time and piece work rates are too low, workers request long hours to earn a living.

Earnings and hours of labour of workers are affected by a number of factors, for example, price and markets, seasonal factors, supply of fuel and raw materials, political developments, etc., determining whether production is full time, overtime, or reduced. Each industry is affected by its own specific as well as general factors. Thus, when at the beginning of the year, coal prices continued to rise, large plants maintained production while a number of small ones delayed reopening

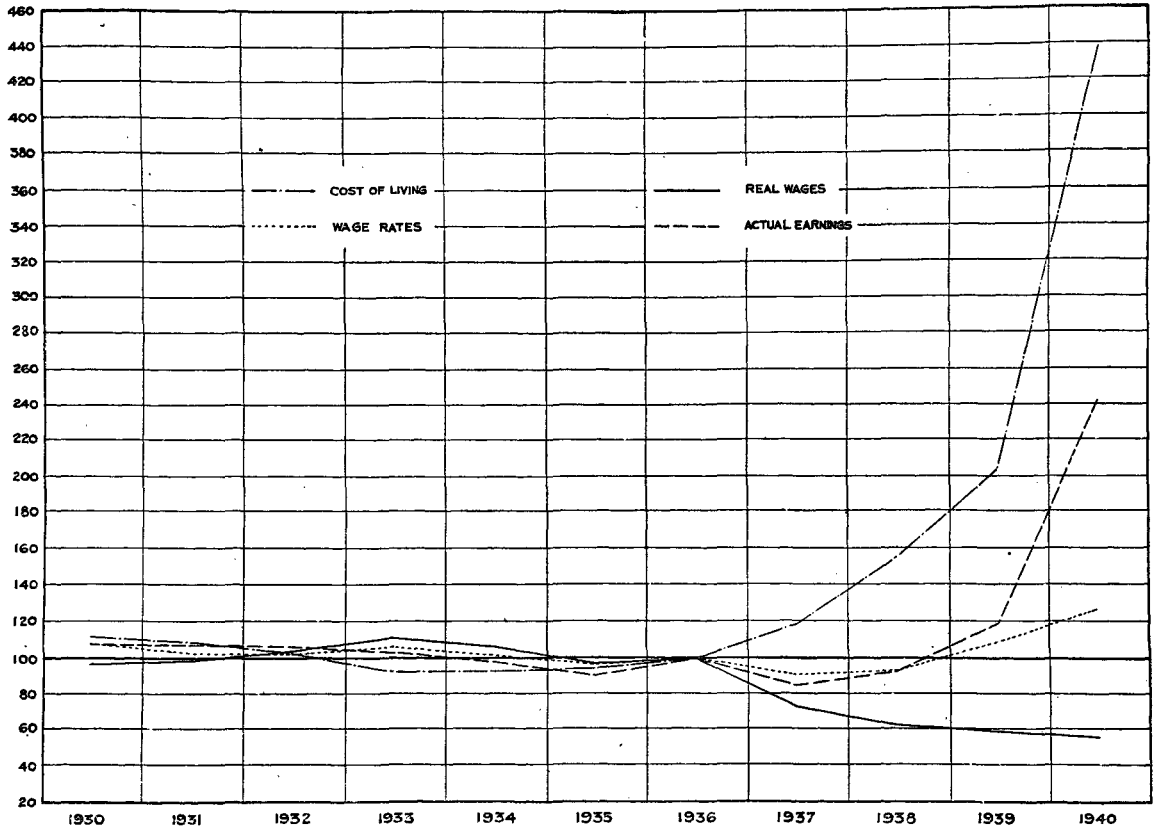
after the Chinese New Year. In as much as products of manufacturing enterprises found potential markets and commanded good prices while the business cycle was on the upswing, most of the plants worked to the fullest capacity during the first five months of the year. With the sudden drastic falls in foreign exchange, stock, and commodity markets in May, most mills curtailed output. Effective June 30, drastic reduction earlier referred to was decided upon. The depression affected working hours in almost every type of Shanghai industry. But with the period of prosperity and the period of recovery of the business cycle extending over the first five and last four months of the year, more hours have been worked and consequently greater earnings have accrued to workers than in 1939.

C. *Real Wage Index.*

Real wages in Chinese owned enterprises fell further in 1940. The 1940 real wage index was only 55.33 as compared with 58.59 in 1939 and on a base of 100 in 1936. By real wages is meant the purchasing power of earnings received in relation to prices of commodities and services. A real wage index is obtained by dividing the index of actual earnings by the index of cost of living. The following table indicates the trend of real wages since 1936 :

Year	Index of actual earnings	Index of cost of living	Real wage index
1936 .....	100.00	100.00	100.00
1937 .....	84.83	118.15	71.80
1938 .....	92.38	152.90	60.42
1939 .....	119.09	203.25	58.59
1940 .....	242.47	438.22	55.33

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING, WAGE RATES, ACTUAL EARNINGS, AND REAL WAGES OF CHINESE WORKERS IN SHANGHAI  
1936 = 100



The index of actual earnings rose from 119.09 in 1939 to 242.47 in 1940 recording an increase of 103.60 per cent. but the cost of living jumped from 203.25 to 438.22 showing an increase of 115.61 per cent. almost twice that of earnings. The index of real wages has therefore gone down 3.26 points in 1940, and has reached the low point of 55.33, showing that the workers have experienced still more difficult living during the current year than the previous one in spite of earning more money in cash.

D. *Amount of Earnings Necessary to Maintain the Living of Workers' Families.*

Study of the income of an average Shanghai working class family has shown that in the past the principal wage earner has not received sufficient for the needs of his family. This fact, realized clearly perhaps for the first time in 1940, has an added significance when living costs rise sharply. There is a wider spread in actual dollars between what he is able to earn and what his family requires. Many employers, recognizing this fact, have endeavoured to raise earnings, and hence to raise the proportionate contribution of workers to the family budget. The goal is of course for a principal wage earner to earn sufficiently for the minimum subsistence requirements of his family.

The study showed that in an average working class family of 4.62 persons, the principal wage earner earned 53.30 per cent. ; other family members, 34.00 per cent. ; and other family income amounted to 12.70 per cent. On this basis, it is possible to work out the amounts of earnings of the various family members necessary to maintain the living of workers' families in accordance with costs of living ruling. It is admitted that the standard of living of the workers' families has been greatly lowered since the outbreak of the hostilities. Calculations on three standards are shown below : (1) the pre-war standard, (2) an assumed lowered standard, and (3) an assumed minimum subsistence standard. The accompanying table shows what the earnings should be for the three standards in January and December 1940 in respect to cost of living obtaining :

<i>Standards</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>Earnings of the principal wage earner</i>	<i>Earnings of other family members</i>	<i>Other family income</i>	<i>Total family income</i>
		53.3%	34.0%	12.7%	100.0%
(P) Pre-war standard .....	January	\$42.226	\$26.936	\$10.061	\$79.223
	December	75.215	47.980	17.922	141.117
(A) Assumed lowered standard .....	January	34.625	22.088	8.250	64.963
	December	61.515	39.240	14.657	115.412
(B) Assumed minimum subsistence standard ..	January	29.093	18.558	6.932	54.583
	December	55.513	35.412	13.227	104.152

According to the costs of living in December 1940, the principal wage earner has to earn \$75.215 to keep up the pre-war standard ; \$61.515, the assumed lowered standard ; or \$55.513, the assumed minimum subsistence standard, provided other family members can earn and other family income can be obtained. These figures were considerably higher in December than in January, thus proving the rapid rise in living costs during the year. To conclude : in general the increase in the earnings of the Shanghai workers is incommensurate with the rise in costs of living and the standard of living of the workers' families has been lowered to the point of minimum subsistence in 1940.

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SECTION.

The aim of this Section is to serve in removing causes of dispute between factory authorities and their workers. The occasion of any dispute is used to examine the general conditions of work, and to achieve such improvement as is justified and can be reached. The Section's work is partly consultative, partly mediating. Many disputes are avoided as the result of the consultative process : many fail to reach open breach and strike or lockout because of initial mediation while work proceeds. Where a break occurs, experienced mediation is able to find a way out in the majority of cases. Mediation must of course fail if one side refuses to discuss. In the year under review, 111 cases of disputes were successfully mediated, 55 of which were strikes, and in 56 of which cessation of work

was avoided. Only in two cases where the Section began its mediation work did factory managements later refuse to carry on discussions, preferring to break the strike by insisting on return to work on their own terms. In all, 431 establishments were involved, and 34,540 workers were concerned. Table I classifies the disputes mediated by industries, by nationality of managements, by matters in dispute, by results, by duration of dispute, and by numbers of man-days lost. The figures refer only to cases mediated, and not to total disputes which have occurred in the Settlement.

With a rapid rise in living costs, and with political developments taking place in this part of the country, the causes of disputes were largely economic and in part political. The matters in dispute as follows :

<i>Matters in dispute</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	
	<i>Strikes</i>	<i>Unrest</i>
Wages.....	23	23
Allowances.....	17	11
Reduction of work .....	2	2
Suspension of work .....	—	7
Dismissal .....	5	10
Treatment .....	8	3
Total.....	55	56

74 cases or 66.67 per cent. out of a total of 111 cases were, therefore, centered on the question of wage increases and of living allowances. Six of the 11 cases of reduction and suspension of work occurred during the period of retrogression from June to September. Demands presented by workers were partially accepted by employers in 81 cases or 72.97 per cent. of the total ; in 15 cases or 13.51 per cent., entirely accepted ; and in 15 cases, rejected.

The 55 strikes involved 270 establishments and 25,608 workers. Larger numbers occurred in the textile industry and in machinery works ; there were 14 cases among the former and 12 the latter. The remaining cases involved a number of industries, with from one to four cases in each industry. 238 establishments were Chinese, 18 British, and 12 American. Nine cases were promptly settled in less than two days ; 32 lasted only from two to ten days ; and one case lasted 56 days. 33 cases involved a loss of from 20 to 1,000 man-days ; 21 from 1,001 to 50,000 man-days ; and one case suffered a loss of 56,000 man-days.

The 56 cases of unrest affected 161 establishments and 8,932 workers. Eleven cases took place in the textile industry ; 11 in machinery works ; seven in printing ; six in food and drink industry, etc. 134 establishments were Chinese, 19 British, four American, and three Swiss. 39 cases were settled in from two to ten days ; and 17 from 11 to 50 days.

Requests for the mediation in disputes reach the Division sometimes from employers, sometimes from workers, sometimes from the Shanghai Municipal Police. Disputes are promptly handled. An early visit to a factory, or a request to the parties to come to the office without delay conduces to settlements in most cases within a short time, though in some cases disputes may become prolonged. The object of early settlement is of course to lessen loss of wages and of production. No pressure is brought, however, to induce workers to resume before they are satisfied that they have obtained the best possible adjustment of their claims.

To have mediated in 111 disputes during 1940 is, from the point of view of the Division, to have had valued opportunities for adjustment of conditions of employment where these are not regarded as satisfactory. As elsewhere shown in this report, industry has not in the past paid adequate wages, many workers being employed at remuneration insufficient to meet the needs of a family. There is no effective legal instrument for enforcement of minimum wage standards. In 1940 the mediation procedure has frequently been useful in achieving earnings adjustment.

When a dispute occurs, a first step is to request from the management the wage sheet of the preceding month, together, if possible, with the wage sheet of the corresponding month in 1936. It is then possible to find actual earnings, and to compute real wage figures, in order that the spending power of earnings may become apparent. These earnings are further compared with the minimum subsistence costs which are regularly published monthly by the Division. By these two procedures the parties become aware of the actual wage situation, and efforts are made to have adjustments made so as to meet as nearly as possible the published figures.



An important instrument to further betterment of conditions is the signing of a collective agreement to which the factory management, workers' representatives, and the Division are parties. A written agreement is better than verbal promises. Moreover, being an agreement to which the parties have voluntarily agreed, it has the force of a contract.

In 1940, 26 collective agreements were drawn up and signed. The agreements covered a wide range of conditions of employment, including wage increases, allowances of various kinds, provision of annual bonus and profit sharing, provision of hospital and medical attention and payment of wages of those injured in the course of duty, limitation of hours of work, provision of holidays, provision of discharge allowances, agreement upon conditions of dismissal, provision for direct employment by the management and elimination of employment through contractors. Two clauses frequently inserted give to the Division continuing influence: provision for mediation by the Division in the event of dispute, workers not declaring a strike nor the management a lockout until mediation has been attempted; and provision that a report shall first be submitted to the Division in the event of necessity for suspension of work and dismissal of workers due to lack of raw materials, trade depression, etc.

The collective agreements signed during the year involved the following types of factories: furniture manufacture, one; machinery, seven; shipbuilding, one; silk and cotton weaving, 3; shoe making, 1; leather goods, 1; tobacco, 1; oil mill, 1; paper mill, 2; printing press, 2; musical instruments, 2; tailoring, 1; transportation services, 2; vacuum cleaning and storage, 1.

These enterprises belonged to American interests in 2 cases, to British interests in 9, and to Chinese in 15.

Individual factories have, as a rule, sets of rules for their employees governing the conditions of employment. To influence these is also a fundamental method of improving conditions of employment. During 1940, five enterprises submitted their rules to the Division for approval. These were 3 machine shops, 1 printing press and 1 tobacco factory.

*Organization of Labour.*—It cannot be said that labour is inarticulate, nor incapable of organizing itself for a particular purpose. The numbers of strikes and disputes proves that under a sense of grievance, or driven by economic pressure, workers unite and carry through a programme. Though organization has not been encouraged in the Settlement, there is no disposition to take the view that it is an offence to strike. Collective bargaining is recognized in practice, for workers formulate, present and press "demands," and negotiate settlements, all of which are regularly reported in the press. Organization, then, may not be formally recognized, but the fact of collective action is. There is nevertheless a disposition on the part of some employers to regard as "agitators" workers who may lead in requesting adjustment of conditions of work, and organize their fellow workers to this end. Dismissal of leaders is sometimes resorted to. Until workers may express themselves without fear of loss of employment, it cannot be said that full freedom of workers to act collectively exists.

*Compensation in Industrial Accident Cases.*—Payment of compensation in respect of death caused by injury in the course of duty is becoming more generally recognized. Arising from this growing understanding, and in conformity with rising costs, amounts paid in compensation have been materially greater in 1940. With a total of 79 recorded deaths from accident, compensation is known to have been paid in 35 cases, among which were 21 Chinese enterprises, nine Japanese, two each American and British, and one German. Amounts have ranged from \$500 to \$2,000. One enterprise has paid on its regular basis, namely five per cent. of monthly pay multiplied by the total number of months of service, together with \$15 per month to the family until the eldest son is 14 years of age. Another has agreed to pay \$30 per month during 12 years till the eldest son earns, and, in the event of liquidation, a lump sum of \$2,000 will be paid. Two building contractors under this arrangement paid \$710 and \$730 respectively. Funeral expenses from \$50 to \$500 have been allowed.

#### WELFARE SECTION.

There is a further range of matters affecting the well-being of workers which falls neither in the work of the Industrial Section, dealing with matters of industrial process, machine safety, and the like; nor in the Industrial Relations Section, which deals with questions of employment relations,

wages, hours of work, compensation, etc. In China particularly, where workers frequently live where they work, questions of workers' housing, food, hygiene, recreation, education, must have a place in a developing administrative organization aimed to promote workers' well-being. If precedent for this were needed, it is found in the re-organization which has taken place in England. The one-hundred years of association of the Factory Inspection service with the Home Office has been broken. There is now in the Ministry of Labour a Department of Factories and Welfare.

*Housing.*—The continued state of overcrowding in the Settlement postpones still further any attempt at reform aimed to achieve better standards of housing. Indeed, a situation where landlords are not receiving adequate returns on their investment in Chinese house properties is not one in which there is possibility of inducing betterment of housing standards. Concurrently with inadequate returns to owners, Council revenue suffers from the low rents paid by principal tenants to landlords. A possible 50,000 principal tenants, who are protected from payment of any greater increase over their pre-war rentals of more than a small percentage by Court ruling, reap handsome benefits from sub-letting to sub tenants who pay high rents.

With the collaboration of other Council officials, a study of actual sub-letting, and the situation so far as redress through the Court is concerned, was made in 1940.

Many industrial enterprises provide housing, either in the form of dwellings let to their employees, or of dormitories. The Division's view is that dormitories are not desirable, for workers housed in them are in the position of being virtually under the direction of employers both during their working and their leisure hours. Admittedly the physical housing conditions in some dormitories are better than those within the ability of low paid workers to obtain in the community; but the freedom which the right to leave factory premises at the close of the working day represents, may not be dearly bought by accepting less good housing outside. Employers at times take the view that they are conferring a benefit in the provision of housing at cheap rents; but such payment in kind is close to the old evil of "truck." Adequate wages for workers to obtain their own housing is desirable.

During 1940 several new dormitories came into being. Supervision of their physical arrangements has induced the installation of mechanical ventilation in one, the provision of a steam heated room for the drying of clothes in several, provision of bathroom and laundry facilities in others. The standards are rising.

But the happiness of workers is conditioned also by psychological factors. In an effort to enlist dormitory matrons in the campaign for better conditions of dormitory life, a course of discussions over six weeks was held. Thirty-six women from 26 factories came, and their interest increased as the course proceeded. Hygiene in the dormitory, food, provision of recreation and education, and some talks aimed to interest the matrons in achieving harmony and more ordered living were among the subjects covered. Individual visits were paid to the matrons, who were further encouraged to call in the Division office for consultation and refreshment in their task. Improvements in dormitory conditions have been noticeable, though further cultivation is needed.

*Food.*—In a year in which rising costs of living have definitely depressed the workers' standard of living, the question of workers' food is vital. Evidences of malnutrition are plainly to be seen in any visit to a factory. Where industrial enterprises provide dining rooms, either for the eating of food brought in by the workers, or for the taking of food provided by the management, some influence can be exerted aimed to reduce deficiency in diet.

Practical progress along this line has been achieved in several larger and medium sized enterprises. These have installed, upon recommendation, facilities for the cooking by steam, in the containers brought in by the workers, of their own uncooked rice. Previously workers brought already cooked rice, and merely heated it by washing it with hot water provided by factory management. Vital nutritive factors, already lost to an extent in washing before cooking and in cooking, are further sacrificed by this method. The rice steaming system is simple, inexpensive and effective.

Studies have been made of the food supplied by one large textile mill to workers living in a dormitory. Once again the thanks of the Division are due to the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, whose research workers have co-ordinated with a study of the food, the physical conditions of 500 women and 200 men workers in the mill. The study showed that there was a high correlation

in the prevalence of certain dietary deficiency diseases with the high temperatures of the summer months. Labour turnover and absenteeism because of ill-health were heavy. Recommendations were made and accepted by the management for better diet with a view to reduction in loss from the above causes, and for the installation of air conditioning, from which greater working efficiency may be hoped for. One of the largest textile mills has done very well in the provision of food, which is varied, sufficient, and appetising. This has been achieved in part by the skilful buying by educated assistants.

To the general habit of many factories and workshops of contracting with a "pao fan-ti" or supplier of food for a fixed price, one of the causes for deficiency in nutrition may be traced. Proprietors are reluctant to raise to any considerable extent the price paid per table of food, and the "pao fan-ti" in consequence supplies less and less food, and of a quality less and less able to meet workers' nutritional needs. Factory owners, and "pao fan-ti" themselves have been interviewed, and suggestions made for the best foods to be served in the circumstances.

The owner of one flashlight bulb factory has employed upon the recommendation of the Division, an industrial welfare worker, a graduate of one of the well-known colleges in China. She has been able to make suggestions which have proved of value in the factory production, as well as improved the working and living conditions of workers. One large foreign enterprise, desiring to know the social situation among its workers, has instituted a comprehensive study, and proposes to make earnings adjustments and possibly to provide a welfare worker as the result. Another large enterprise has conducted a study of the extent to which its women workers are the breadwinners in their families, to see whether their earnings are sufficient. These steps represent a considerable progress.

For general welfare matters, such as better dormitory and food provision, provision of medical service, elimination of child labour, etc., 56 factories have been under constant cultivation during the year. The number is growing. The method adopted is to find some person associated with the enterprise with whom progressive steps may be worked out. Regular conferences have been held throughout the year with such employees, in the positions of personnel managers, dormitory supervisors, housing compound supervisors, teachers of workers' schools, social workers attempting community programmes in workers' neighbourhoods, hospital social workers, etc.

#### CHILD PROTECTION SECTION.

This Section has been in existence two years. The year under review is the first in which a complete staff has been at work in the various fields of activity. There are four social workers, three regularly on the staff of the Division, the fourth, a specialist in the field of problem children and juvenile delinquency, is the gift of the Community Church of Shanghai. This gift is but one of the expressions of interest and readiness to help in the work of the Section displayed since its inception. In 1939 the Children's Aid Society opened a simple home for 100 beggar children, which has been placed at the disposal of the Section. In 1940 the Friends (Quakers) established a Receiving Home, where up to thirty young people may be placed temporarily during adjustment, and which has already contributed materially to their re-establishment after a critical moment in their lives. The first Public Hospital for Children was opened in 1940. Another institution in the service of children with premises in Nantao coming into being at the close of the year takes from hospitals those who, their cure completed, have no place to go. The voluntary services of a qualified American social worker were offered to the Section in the autumn of 1940. Gifts totalling \$2,500 to be used in the service of children were received and handed on to co-operating institutions for the furtherance of projects to improve their work. It is evident that the community will respond to the effort to evolve administrative instruments to safeguard as effectively as possible the well-being of young people. Despite the size of the problem some progress is being made.

The Section has as its aim the protection of children who are exploited, or in danger of so being. It is obvious that children who are not with their own parents, who are lost, abandoned, abducted, mortgaged, sold and without support and care fall into this category. In consequence one group with which the Section is concerned are those who come into the hands of the Police, victims of circumstances.

In 1940, the Section handled a total of 872 cases of victimized children. Of these, 676 arose for the first time in 1940, while 196 were re-opened from former years for needed re-adjustments. The following table classifies the new cases and indicates the range of social problems concerned.

1. Strayed .....	142
2. Prostitutes (of youthful age) .....	91
Girls found in brothels .....	19
3. Homeless .....	87
4. Beggars .....	78
5. Abandoned .....	76
Blind .....	3
Paralysis of legs .....	3
Mental disorder .....	4
Deaf and dumb .....	1
6. Ill-treated .....	64
" Mui tsai " (or slave girls) .....	29
Apprentices .....	5
7. Abducted .....	40
8. Adopted .....	26
9. Victims of trafficking in females .....	12
10. Girl guides .....	12
11. Ran away .....	9
12. Raped .....	8
13. Family adjustment .....	6
14. Disputed over guardianship .....	6
15. Stealing .....	6
16. Given up by parents .....	5
17. Dancing girls .....	3
18. Melancholic cases .....	2
19. Assaulted .....	1
20. For marriage .....	1
21. Others .....	1

676

The majority, 582, were referred to the Section by 14 Police stations, 53 were referred by other institutions, 27 by individuals, 12 by hospitals, and two made application themselves. Of this total 299 were boys, 363 single girls, and 14 young married women. Eighty-eight of them were under five years of age, 166 between five and ten, 266 between ten and fifteen, 146 between fifteen and twenty and ten over twenty.

In the majority of cases the only adjustment and the most fitting is placement in institutions. Considerable care is given to finding the best environment to fit the case under consideration. The largest number of children were handed to the National Child Welfare Association, whose " Child Welfare Camp " is the most suitable institution for young people lost, or abandoned. To this camp 160 were sent, while 12 were handed to its school in Rue Lafayette, and 7 to the Nursery. The Door of Hope received 106. The China Society for the Relief of Women and Children received 89, of whom 71 were placed in the institution for older girls, and 18 in that for younger girls and boys. The Street Children's Home took 34. The Jen Chi T'ang Orphanage and a second orphanage now disbanded took 12: Roman Catholic institutions took five. The institution for the Chinese Blind will care for two, and that for the Chinese Dumb and Deaf one. But fortunately it is found possible to trace the parents, relatives and friends of many. Altogether 160 were restored to friendly homes during the year. Twenty-one ran away, nine died. One was married.

Among the 196 cases opened for re-adjustment, 138 were re-placed, advice was given in 42 cases. Nine escaped, and seven died.

*Juvenile Delinquency.*—The second group of young people who come into the hands of the Police are those accused of breaking the law. In all, 981 young people under the age of 18 were before the Court during the year, 899 boys and 82 girls. Of these, 30 per cent. were seventeen years of age, 25 per cent. sixteen, 19 per cent. fifteen, and nine per cent. fourteen. Fifteen per cent. were below the age of 14. Seventy per cent. or 680 were unemployed. When to this is added that 87 per cent. or 863 were involved in thieving in one form or another it is obvious that many are driven to wrong doing by lack of means to maintain a livelihood.

The Court found 151 not guilty, and suspended sentence in 113 cases. Eighteen other cases were not entertained, or handed over to relatives or institutions. But 218 were detained, 199 sent to prison, and 166 sent to the Reformatory. Of the total of 981, 261 or 26 per cent. had had previous convictions. Six had as many as eight previous convictions, 28 had three, 62 had two, and 142 had one. It is obvious there is a field for preventive work.

*Prevention and Cure.*—Beginnings have been made in a programme aimed to prevent further lapses. From April, 1940, one weekly visit, and from October, two weekly visits have been paid by the specially qualified social worker to the Reformatory in the Shanghai Municipal Gaol. The aim is to interview young people, to understand causes of delinquency and to offer them help and friendly advice on their release. At first interviews were confined to those about to be released: but it was later found that it would be a more potent influence if, early after the order of their confinement, the psychologist could also talk with them of their misdeeds, of the opportunity which a reformatory period could represent, and promise to be interested in them when the time for their release came. In nine months, 334 young people have been interviewed, 293 boys in the Reformatory, 41 girls in the Women's Detention House, and five boys living in their homes. Of these 304 or 91 per cent. were guilty of thieving in some form. Fifty-two per cent. of them were either orphans or had but one parent: perhaps to this condition of the broken home can be attributed some of the delinquent tendencies.

In these months of contact with delinquents, months frankly experimental, some satisfying results have been obtained. Of 201 boys seen prior to their release from reformatory or prison, 53, or 21 per cent. have voluntarily responded to the offer of help and friendship held out by the social worker. Some of these, usually younger boys, in number 23, were placed in institutions. But many are boys whose only home has been the street, and for whom confinement in institutions is distasteful. Experience has shown that to insist upon it is not to achieve the psychological attitudes desired. If, however, some help is given toward attaining means of livelihood, however meagre, and however simple the task, it has been found that response can be achieved. A Community Church gift of \$50 per month is used to finance this work. Instead of a physical roof over the boys' heads, something in the nature of a spiritual shelter is built by the interest and help of the social worker. Boys have been helped to become hawkers, shoe menders, street barbers, newsboys, tailors. If they can make good in these humble tasks, placement in factories is later made. Perhaps there is no more rewarding aspect of this work than to observe the regular visiting of these boys to the office of the Section, reporting their progress, telling of their difficulties. They are given books to read, and encouraged to keep diaries. Visits are paid to them on the streets or in other places of employment. These techniques, based on recognized educational principles, supply the encouragement which aims to keep the boy on the new path. If early successes continue there will be a further demonstration of the influence of trained sensitive womanhood over the lives of young people.

*Adjustment to life: Juvenile Employment Placement.*—If young people are to become good citizens, they must be given the chance to lay the foundations of their future self-support during their adolescent years. Beginnings of a Juvenile Employment service have been made during 1940. This has the double purpose of relieving institutions of continuing charges in the support of young people old enough for employment, and making suitable placement to commence their training.

The year's experiments in this field show that there are many difficulties. Of 182 young people initially placed, 93 or approximately 50 per cent. remain in employment at the close of the year, having successfully made the adjustment to work. Many industrial enterprises now demand a minimum of primary school education before employment: and many young people in charitable institutions have either not been there long enough, or the institution has not been sufficiently seized of the present necessity for regular education. Former inmates of institutions have often come there from shocking experiences of neglect, cruelty, abduction, abandonment, the psychological results of which remain. An observable result of living in an institution has been that some young people have lost initiative. They cannot stand the difficulties met with in employment, and declare their intention of returning to the institution where they can be fed without working.

It is not easy to induce industrial enterprises to give opportunity for work to young people from institutions. There is in the first instance the habit of demanding a guarantee. No institutional

inmate is in a position to obtain a monetary guarantee sometimes amounting to a few hundred dollars. The difficulty from the new educational standard has been mentioned. And owners have had previous bad experiences with ill-disciplined young people from similar institutions and do not wish to repeat their difficulties. Hence of the 84 enterprises to which approach was made for employment, only 39 agreed to accept young people, and of these, only 27 are now successfully employing them. Nevertheless in view of the circumstances, this number is regarded as satisfactory.

Toward the end of the year, urged to this step by the frequently occurring failures in employment, it was decided to cease placement activities, and to concentrate on preparation for work of adolescent boys and girls within the institutions. A gift of \$500 was used to provide some teaching material and the services of a qualified educationalist for an experimental period of three months. The activities of 82 young people have been organized so that they have class work for half day, and in the remaining half, are engaged on tasks in the institution. From this experiment it is hoped to plan better for the future.

*Studies: Dancing hostesses.*—Young people who are transferred into the control of others not near relatives are in danger of exploitation. In consequence studies have been made during 1940 aimed to discover the extent to which girls engaged in work as dancing hostesses are in fact in the control of others. In all, 244 cases were interviewed, coming from 15 cabarets. The general conclusion which can be drawn is that the great majority are girls who live with their parents and relatives, and are entitled to their earnings in their own right. Only 13 cases of the 244 studied would seem to be in a situation where they were not completely free. Six were mortgaged to a mistress, and two reported themselves "sold," while five others indicated that they were "adopted."

It can thus be said that this is not a group in the community which requires the supervision of the Section. They are found to be girls of some education in the majority of cases, and their earnings are not small.

*Young prostitutes.*—The number of young girls taken from the streets and charged with soliciting for prostitution raised the question as to whether there were among those who desired to discontinue in their mode of life. An attempt was made at first to approach some of them by a social worker attending regularly at night in a police station. The majority of those brought in were, however, early bailed out, and hence little opportunity was presented for interview, and, moreover, the atmosphere of a police station was not found to be suitable psychologically. Later, permission for the social worker to enter the Women's Detention House of the First Special District Court was obtained. But only those for whom no bail has been paid find their way there, and of the totals arrested and charged in the Court, therefore, only a small percentage has been interviewed.

During the period September 21 to December 31, 1940, fourteen weeks, study was made of the numbers of cases accused of soliciting brought into the Court, together with the age of those charged. A total of 1,497 charges were brought against women, of whom 566 were under 20 years of age by Chinese reckoning, possibly 18 years by Western reckoning. Of these, comparatively few went to Court, preferring to forfeit bail than attend Court to be given a somewhat lesser fine. If these figures are typical, more than 2,200 girls under 18 would be charged in a year. The extent of the problem is apparent.

It has been possible to interview only 68 girls in the Detention House of whom 63 were single, and five were married. Their ages ranged from 15 to 20: 34 were under 18. Nineteen of this number reported themselves as "sold," or "mortgaged." None expressed a desire to leave their present occupation. It is obvious that brothel keepers have instilled a fear of any parties who might offer release. The girls hold the view that charitable institutions are prisons, and that other types of work are heavy and hard.

This question will be kept under consideration.

*The Year in Retrospect.*—The year has seen progress in several fields. The possession of accurate statistical instruments in a period of rising living costs has influenced more adequate payment of workers. Skilled mediation has contributed to a betterment of industrial conditions. Employers have been stimulated to better efforts in housing and in food provision. Beginnings of technical education for adult workers are being laid. Child protection is becoming a clearer concept, and some progress is observable. In relation to all these issues, the place of administration is becoming understood.

TABLE  
INDUSTRIAL  
MEDIATED BY INDUSTRIAL

Items	January		February		March		April		May	
	Strikes	Unrest	Strikes	Unrest	Strikes	Unrest	Strikes	Unrest	Strikes	Unrest
No. of cases .....	6	3	6	5	7	5	3	3	6	6
No. of establishments involved.....	7	3	6	5	7	8	3	102	7	6
No. of workers involved .....	4,300	1,270	5,745	524	1,423	1,590	1,426	466	650	812
Industries or services affected :										
Furniture manufacture.....						1				
Machinery .....	2		1	1					2	2
Shipbuilding .....		1			1					
Gas, water and electricity .....							1			
Chemicals .....			1						1	1
Textile industry .....	3		1	2	2		1		1	
Wearing apparel .....										1
Leather, rubber .....			1							
Foods and drinks .....				1	1	1	1	1		1
Paper and printing .....		2			1	2			2	
Musical instruments .....				1	1					1
Transport and communication .....			2			1				
General traders .....	1				1			1		
Domestic and personal service .....								1		
Nationality of managements :										
Chinese .....	1	2		2	4	4	1	101	5	3
British .....	3	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	3
American .....	3		3		1	1	1		1	
Russian .....			1							
Swiss .....					1					
German .....										
Matters in dispute :										
Wages .....	1		3	2	5	4	1	2	3	4
Allowances .....	4		2	1			1		2	1
Dismissal .....	1	1	1	1		1		1		1
Suspension of work .....				1						
Treatment .....					1				1	
Reduction of work .....					1		1			
Results—Workers' demands :										
Entirely accepted .....		1	2	2	1	1	1			1
Partially accepted .....	5	2	1	2	6	4	2	3	5	5
Rejected .....	1		3	1					1	
Duration of dispute :										
Less than 2 days .....			2						1	
2—10.....	5	1	3	2	5	2	2		4	5
11—50.....	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1
51 and above .....					1					
No. of man-days lost :										
20—1,000 .....	2		4		5				4	
1,001—50,000 .....	4		2		1		3		2	
50,001—1,000,000 .....					1					





TABLE II.

ANNUAL TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.\*

1940

Industries	Machinery Moved by Mechanical Power																				Transport									
	Causes unknown		Transmission Machinery				Lifts and Lifting Machinery				Machine Tools for Metal Works				Wood Working Machinery				Rollers or Calenders, Mixers, etc. ("Nip" accidents)	Others		Whether Moved by Power or not								
	N.	F.	Prime Movers, Steam, Gas and other Engines, Electric Motors (not electric shock)		Shafts		Belts, Ropes, Pulleys and Gearing		Lifts and Lifting Machinery		Milling Machines		Power Presses		Other Machines		Planing and Moulding Machines			Circular Saws (all types)		Others		Hand-drawn Vehicles		Other Vehicles.				
Woodworking	1	1																												
Furniture Manufacture	1	1																												
Metal Industry	1	1																												
Machinery and Metal Products	57	1																												
Vehicles for water, land and air..	1	1																												
Bricks, Earthenware, Glass	1	1																												
Roads, Buildings, Railways	1	1																												
Water, Gas, Electricity	1	1																												
Chemicals and Allied Products	3	3																												
Textiles—Cotton, Silk, Wool, Hemp	32	1																												
Clothing Industry	1	1																												
Leather, Skins and Rubber	2	2																												
Food, Drinks, Tobacco	1	1																												
Paper, Bookbinding, Printing, Photography	6	6																												
Scientific and Musical Instruments; Precious Metals and Stones	1	1																												
Other Manufacturing Industries	10	10																												
Transportation	1	1																												
Others	1	1																												
Occupation Unknown	3	3																												
Total ..	124	124			19	5	89	4	13	1			83		66	1			7				76	1	148	3	10		92	2
1939 Total ..	184	184			32	1	126	6	15	7	28		74		23		2		19				86	1	143	3	39	1	163	2

Industries	Others																													
	Electricity		Explosions (including boiler back-traights)		Fires		Gassing		Molten Metal; Other Hot or Corrosive Substances		Machinery not Moved by Mechanical Power		Use of Hand Tools		Struck by Falling or Hurling Body		Persons Falling		Stepping on or striking against Objects (not included in other Columns)		Handling Goods or Articles in Manufacturing, or Carrying Process (not included in other Columns)		Poison		Others		Total: all Accidents			
	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.	F.
Woodworking	1	1																												
Furniture Manufacture	1	1																												
Metal Industry	1	1																												
Machinery and Metal Products	7	2									10		5		15		17		3											
Vehicles for water, land and air..	1	1																												
Bricks, Earthenware, Glass	1	1																												
Roads, Buildings, Railways	1	1																												
Water, Gas, Electricity	5	2																												
Chemicals and Allied Products	1	1																												
Textiles—Cotton, Silk, Wool, Hemp	6	1																												
Clothing Industry	1	1																												
Leather, Skins and Rubber	1	1																												
Food, Drinks, Tobacco	1	1																												
Paper, Bookbinding, Printing, Photography	1	1																												
Scientific and Musical Instruments; Precious Metals and Stones	1	1																												
Other Manufacturing Industries	1	1																												
Transportation	3	3																												
Others	3	3																												
Occupation Unknown	1	1																												
Total ..	28	8	24	3	29	7	14	2	33	4	18				8		214	10	275	28	19						11		1,408	79
1939 Total ..	27	15	21	4	50	8	11		39	8		1	19		35		234	14	389	35	29	1	14		1		23	2	1,832	110

\* The individual is the unit.  
 1940 Total Accidents ..... 1,487  
 Fatal cases ..... 79  
 Non-fatal cases ..... 1,408  
 Male cases ..... 1,391  
 Female cases ..... 96  
 No. of cases with causes known ..... 1,363  
 No. of cases with causes unknown ..... 124  
 No. investigated as to causes ..... 453  
 No. of hospital reports ..... 467

TABLE III.—PROVISIONAL\* INDEX OF COST OF LIVING  
OF  
FOREIGN† SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN SHANGHAI

Base : Average of October, 1939=100

(1) AMERICAN INDEX

Indices	Average Oct., 1939	1939		1940												Average 1940	
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Group Indices :																	
Food .....	100.00	100.30	102.88	112.35	120.54	132.71	138.25	160.01	159.45	155.99	159.28	171.63	175.49	180.91	187.98	154.43	154.43
Clothing and Materials .	100.00	104.07	109.14	124.13	130.46	140.65	152.13	189.12	191.97	190.24	191.65	192.41	191.21	195.43	195.84	173.73	173.73
Rent .....	100.00	100.00	100.00	109.26	109.26	109.26	109.26	109.26	109.26	109.26	130.02	130.02	130.02	137.54	148.81	148.81	123.11
Heat, Light, Water, etc.	100.00	106.53	105.33	110.68	117.36	120.46	141.43	164.87	167.99	166.49	166.01	171.89	182.23	192.81	193.68	158.18	158.18
Miscellaneous .....	100.00	100.30	100.69	108.91	109.45	110.85	115.79	126.05	125.97	132.19	132.49	132.95	141.71	143.40	145.55	127.17	127.17
General Index .....	100.00	101.55	102.98	112.51	116.70	122.33	129.09	145.60	146.23	151.37	152.51	156.92	162.64	169.36	171.92	144.68	144.68

(2) BRITISH INDEX

Indices	Average Oct., 1939	1939		1940												Average 1940	
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Group Indices :																	
Food .....	100.00	100.33	104.05	113.76	125.66	136.72	143.23	165.24	165.08	165.04	169.13	181.02	185.74	192.33	199.41	161.22	161.22
Clothing and Materials .	100.00	103.54	106.38	128.11	132.95	142.88	154.80	185.78	189.82	187.55	188.34	189.82	189.99	196.83	198.09	175.53	175.53
Rent .....	100.00	100.00	100.00	110.32	110.32	110.32	110.32	110.32	110.32	110.32	130.77	130.77	130.77	136.81	147.47	147.47	123.61
Heat, Light, Water, etc..	100.00	108.12	105.49	110.94	117.75	121.94	145.03	171.36	178.41	176.57	174.14	181.72	193.63	199.08	199.15	164.42	164.42
Miscellaneous .....	100.00	100.92	101.36	111.54	112.30	113.76	118.92	127.53	128.62	137.27	137.29	137.96	149.16	151.31	154.72	131.76	131.76
General Index .....	100.00	101.71	102.85	113.60	118.66	123.81	130.97	145.83	147.34	154.26	155.23	160.01	166.68	173.55	176.38	147.18	147.18

(3) RUSSIAN INDEX

Indices	Average Oct., 1939	1939		1940												Average 1940	
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Group Indices :																	
Food .....	100.00	101.48	106.11	121.86	134.73	146.42	157.79	180.63	179.31	174.78	176.73	187.10	191.75	204.79	216.11	172.61	172.61
Clothing and Materials .	100.00	103.81	104.86	114.48	117.29	128.18	143.24	173.69	173.52	171.94	173.69	173.57	174.12	184.59	185.67	159.53	159.53
Rent .....	100.00	100.00	100.00	109.80	109.80	109.80	109.80	109.80	109.80	109.80	128.37	128.37	128.37	134.72	143.45	143.45	121.92
Heat, Light, Water, etc..	100.00	106.81	106.72	111.50	119.02	121.50	139.81	163.01	164.49	165.74	168.07	171.53	178.80	190.85	192.89	157.30	157.30
Miscellaneous .....	100.00	99.95	100.18	108.91	109.91	112.62	118.33	126.85	126.77	134.43	134.31	134.41	144.66	148.70	154.66	129.58	129.58
General Index .....	100.00	101.81	103.65	114.85	120.91	127.15	136.08	152.07	151.68	155.87	157.05	161.24	166.89	177.18	182.46	150.22	150.22

## (4) INDEX—OTHER NATIONALITIES

Indices	Average Oct., 1939	1939		1940												Average 1940	
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Group Indices :																	
Food .....	100.00	100.81	104.90	117.88	130.17	141.02	147.94	170.81	170.42	171.24	175.47	186.11	190.27	198.89	208.42	167.50	
Clothing and Materials .	100.00	102.08	106.18	129.03	135.74	145.72	158.24	191.70	193.97	192.06	192.95	192.53	194.21	206.03	206.91	178.49	
Rent .....	100.00	100.00	100.00	110.25	110.25	110.25	110.25	110.25	110.25	132.85	132.85	132.85	140.71	151.57	151.57	124.91	
Heat, Light, Water, etc..	100.00	108.64	107.19	111.87	118.14	121.26	140.28	161.96	165.79	167.34	168.91	172.88	181.91	190.99	191.94	159.68	
Miscellaneous .....	100.00	100.25	100.60	110.47	111.07	111.99	117.16	125.61	125.67	134.17	133.85	134.40	145.32	147.91	151.51	129.28	
General Index .....	100.00	101.55	103.30	115.20	120.97	126.31	133.18	148.74	149.31	156.83	158.49	162.62	169.19	177.74	181.82	150.23	

## CONSOLIDATED INDEX

Indices	Average Oct., 1939	1939		1940												Average 1940	
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
General Indices :																	
American .....	100.00	101.55	102.98	112.51	116.70	122.33	129.09	145.60	146.23	151.37	152.51	156.92	162.64	169.36	171.92	144.68	
British .....	100.00	101.71	102.85	113.60	118.66	123.81	130.97	145.83	147.34	154.26	155.23	160.01	166.68	173.55	176.38	147.18	
Russian .....	100.00	101.81	103.65	114.85	120.91	127.15	136.08	152.07	151.68	155.87	157.05	161.24	166.89	177.18	182.46	150.22	
Other Nationalities ....	100.00	101.55	103.30	115.20	120.97	126.31	133.18	148.74	149.31	156.83	158.49	162.62	169.19	177.74	181.82	150.23	
Consolidated Index ....	100.00	101.72	103.34	114.48	120.12	125.87	133.81	149.45	149.80	155.41	156.63	160.97	167.07	175.95	180.21	149.15	
Purchasing Power of the Dollar .....	100.00	98.31	96.77	87.35	83.25	79.45	74.73	66.91	66.76	64.35	63.84	62.12	59.86	56.83	55.49	67.05	

\*Weights used in the index : Average quantities of consumption per family, Oct.-Nov.-Dec., 1939.

†Denoting Western Non-Oriental residents.





TABLE IV.—RETAIL PRICES IN SHANGHAI.—Continued.

Commodities and Services	Unit	Size of Unit	Average Oct. 1939	1939				1940										Average 1940
				Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
II. CLOTHING GROUP:—Continued																		
118 Shirt { White poplin—Standard—No. 107 ..	pc.		5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	7.20	7.20	6.92	8.21	8.13	7.35	7.40	7.57	7.82	7.90	7.90	7.42
119 { White poplin—A.B.C. ..	pc.		4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.50	4.50	4.88	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.06
120 Union suit—Cotton—40" — A.B.C. ..	pc.		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.60	3.74	4.54	5.26	4.75	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.28
121 Under vest — Ladies' — Yun Yin Interlock ..	pc.		2.50	3.80	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	5.08	5.39	5.34	5.35	5.20	6.55	7.00	7.00	7.70	5.65
122 Slip—silk ..	pc.		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.75	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.65
123 Pyjama—silk ..	set		15.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.75	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	24.48
124 Shirt—Poplin—Boys'—9½" — 11" — A.B.C. ..	pc.		2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.50	3.00	3.18	3.68	4.20	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.46
125 Union suit—Cotton—Boys'—16" — 18" — A.B.C. ..	pc.		1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.50	1.65	2.20	2.60	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.00
126 Men's—Bata ..	pr.		26.90	28.90	28.90	28.90	28.90	30.90	42.90	54.90	54.90	54.90	54.90	54.90	54.90	54.90	54.90	47.57
127 Shoes { Ladies'—Bata ..	pr.		19.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	26.90	34.90	34.90	34.90	34.90	34.90	34.90	34.90	34.90	30.73
128 { Children's—Bata ..	pr.		8.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	10.90	14.90	19.90	19.90	19.90	19.90	16.90	16.90	16.90	15.90	15.73
129 { Kayser—No. 225 ..	pr.		13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.90	13.90	14.15	18.93	19.90	19.90	19.90	19.90	19.90	19.90	18.00	17.65
130 Silk stockings { Swallow ..	pr.		2.15	2.33	2.48	2.73	2.93	3.13	3.32	3.90	3.55	3.46	3.45	3.45	3.53	3.55	3.55	3.38
131 { Pagoda ..	pr.		5.50	5.50	5.50	6.20	6.20	6.50	6.73	7.28	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	8.25	8.25	7.41
132 Socks { Silk—Comfort ..	pr.		.83	.83	.90	1.10	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.42	1.39	1.28	1.29	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.26
133 { Wool—Jaeger ..	pr.		9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	10.50	— (8)	— (8)	— (8)	— (8)	12.00	12.10	12.10	10.43
134 Bed sheets—Cotton—Finlay—54" x 90" ..	pc.		15.00	19.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	27.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	26.67
135 Table cloth—Linen—Local made—66" x 66" ..	pc.		4.45	4.45	5.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	10.25	12.75	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	11.42
136 Napkin—Linen—Local made—18" x 18" ..	pc.		.45	.45	.50	.55	.55	.60	.90	1.03	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	.97
137 Knitting { Beehive—Fine—4 ply ..	lb.		22.80	22.80	22.80	22.80	26.80	26.80	28.00	30.70	32.00	31.69	30.25	29.58	33.28	32.60	29.71	29.71
138 wools { Hero—Fine—4 ply ..	lb.		12.50	12.50	12.50	15.80	18.80	18.80	19.63	23.00	24.00	23.85	23.76	20.60	19.65	20.00	20.00	20.66
139 Thread—J. P. Coats ..	reel		.40	.46	.48	.55	.60	.62	.60	.70	.75	.73	.70	.69	.70	.70	.70	.57
140 Laundry { Cotton—large ..	pc.		.13	.13	.13	.14	.14	.16	.18	.19	.19	.19	.19	.20	.25	.25	.25	.39
141 { Cotton—small ..	pc.		.05	.05	.05	.06	.05	.07	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.10	.15	.15	.15	.09
142 Dry cleaning { A Class ..	suit	3 pc.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00
143 { B Class ..	suit	3 pc.	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.20	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.43
III. RENT (2) GROUP :																		
144 Detached and semi-detached ..	std. rm. (3) sq. ft.	225	20.47	20.47	20.47	21.76	21.76	21.76	21.76	21.76	21.76	25.62	25.62	25.62	27.42	28.77	28.77	24.37
145 Apartment or flat ..	std. rm. sq. ft.	225	27.50	27.50	27.50	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50	33.46	33.46	33.46	34.52	38.48	38.48	32.91
146 Terrace house ..	std. rm. sq. ft.	225	18.77	18.77	18.77	19.65	19.65	19.65	19.65	19.65	19.65	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.83	24.11	24.11	21.66
147 Single room ..	std. rm. sq. ft.	225	39.85	39.85	39.85	42.62	42.62	42.62	42.62	42.62	42.62	44.37	44.37	44.37	48.07	48.07	48.07	44.42
148 Municipal rates { International Settlement ..	% per mon.		18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	22.50
149 { International Settlement ..	% per mon.		16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	20.00
150 { French Concession ..	% per mon.		15.00	15.00	15.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	19.50
IV. HEAT, LIGHT, WATER AND REFRIGERATION GROUP :																		
151 Light—Inter. Settlement. ..	K.W.H.		.370	.370	.337	.337	.337	.361	.401	.426	.472	.455	.426	.440	.472	.440	.440	.417
152 Eloc- { Power—Heating—Inter. Settlement ..	K.W.H.		.123	.123	.112	.112	.112	.120	.134	.191	.233	.196	.160	.213	.255	.191	.191	.176
153 tric { Light—French Concession ..	K.W.H.		.292	.292	.292	.292	.292	.292	.292	.292	.292	.292	.292	.292	.292	.346	.359	.302
154 { Power—Heating—French Concession ..	K.W.H.		.101	.101	.101	.101	.101	.101	.101	.101	.101	.101	.101	.101	.101	.108	.110	.102
155 Gas ..	10 cu. ft.		.0369	.054	.054	.054	.054	.054	.054	.054	.054	.054	.0657	.0774	.0774	.0774	.0774	.0647
156 Coal — Anthracite — Cobbles—Hongay ..	metric ton		108.00	108.00	108.00	120.00	135.00	140.00	183.75	230.00	228.20	219.34	216.00	224.63	241.60	264.04	263.85	205.53
157 Coal briquettes ..	100 shih chin(5)		3.75	3.39	3.96	4.28	5.93	6.00	6.88	8.25	7.50	7.43	6.84	6.82	7.07	7.49	8.39	6.91

REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.



TABLE V.—COST OF LIVING INDEX OF SHANGHAI WORKERS.

New Base : 1936=100.

Period	Group Indices					General Index	Purchasing Power of the Dollar	Percentage Inc. or Dec. as Compared with 1936
	Food	Rent	Clothing	Fuel and Light	Miscellaneous			
1926 .....	103.46	85.63	108.21	70.21	79.75	95.20	105.04	+ 5.04
1927 .....	104.20	83.90	106.92	76.57	81.53	96.24	103.91	+ 3.91
1928 .....	90.34	85.72	107.82	77.39	90.92	88.98	112.38	+12.38
1929 .....	100.94	88.88	114.74	82.57	93.93	97.08	103.01	+ 3.01
1930 .....	118.97	91.58	117.05	98.63	101.16	111.19	89.94	-10.06
1931 .....	107.70	97.99	133.72	115.58	110.36	108.36	92.28	- 7.72
1932 .....	100.24	100.33	134.36	112.99	101.97	102.87	97.21	- 2.79
1933 .....	86.36	105.77	111.28	100.00	98.57	92.51	108.10	+ 8.10
1934 .....	88.12	106.08	100.38	93.68	99.00	92.68	107.90	+ 7.90
1935 .....	91.84	103.22	96.67	91.84	96.10	93.99	106.39	+ 6.39
1936 .....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
1937 .....	121.52	96.38	121.41	133.63	109.93	118.15	84.64	-15.36
July .....	105.24	96.38	121.79	104.79	102.74	104.26	95.91	- 4.09
1938 .....	133.95	247.58	136.92	170.33	130.95	152.90	65.40	-34.60
1939 .....	191.68	276.15	178.08	222.76	166.62	203.25	49.20	-50.80
January .....	126.84	269.80	143.85	165.23	135.70	151.67	65.93	-34.07
February .....	128.86	269.80	148.33	168.56	134.51	153.30	65.23	-34.77
March .....	132.38	269.80	151.54	164.95	134.97	155.26	64.41	-35.59
April .....	133.21	269.80	157.05	162.40	140.34	156.25	64.00	-36.00
May .....	146.49	269.80	170.51	161.30	140.80	164.87	60.65	-39.35
June .....	162.51	269.80	163.33	167.46	149.27	176.15	56.77	-43.23
July .....	178.04	282.41	163.21	176.81	149.96	188.56	53.03	-46.97
August .....	221.95	282.41	184.10	307.77	186.98	234.17	42.70	-57.30
September .....	262.79	282.41	197.31	397.33	194.24	283.23	35.31	-64.69
October .....	239.20	282.41	217.44	310.79	205.14	248.22	40.29	-59.71
November .....	249.63	282.41	215.26	305.61	209.35	254.54	39.29	-60.71
December .....	318.08	282.41	223.08	351.96	226.85	304.06	32.89	-67.11
1940 .....	469.41	326.53	337.05	469.11	397.91	438.22	22.82	-77.18
January .....	337.97	304.83	240.77	374.25	255.87	325.44	30.73	-69.27
February .....	394.07	304.83	264.36	433.48	355.99	377.92	26.46	-73.54
March .....	365.15	304.83	289.10	474.61	384.54	368.08	27.17	-72.83
April .....	357.43	304.83	342.18	470.76	385.97	364.72	27.42	-72.58
May .....	383.24	304.83	403.85	464.21	393.89	382.91	26.12	-73.88
June .....	451.74	304.83	360.00	452.20	394.55	422.91	23.65	-76.35
July .....	485.80	348.19	326.79	444.62	404.79	449.18	22.26	-77.74
August .....	473.80	348.19	333.97	444.23	414.99	442.99	22.57	-77.43
September .....	532.37	348.19	337.44	459.73	419.82	481.66	20.76	-79.24
October .....	586.74	348.19	352.05	515.11	445.29	524.43	19.07	-80.93
November .....	604.97	348.19	377.69	540.74	458.00	540.62	18.50	-81.50
December .....	661.22	348.19	418.72	551.84	473.30	579.70	17.25	-82.75



TABLE VI.—RETAIL PRICES IN

Commodities	Unit	Average 1936	Average 1939	Average 1940	Average		
					January	February	March
<b>Food :</b>							
Non-glutinous Rice (2nd grade) . . .	Shih*	\$ 9.943	\$21.531	\$60.852	\$38.491	\$45.427	\$42.396
Sien Rice (1st. grade)† . . . . .	Shih	9.735	20.280	55.226	37.100	45.312	41.438
Glutinous Rice . . . . .	Shih	10.348	23.801	56.475	39.246	41.784	40.052
Wheat Flour (Bicycle) . . . . .	Parcel	3.448	5.680	15.505	10.091	13.436	14.279
Fresh Noodle . . . . .	Chin*	.074	.120	.301	.198	.233	.255
Bean Curd . . . . .	Piece	.0072	.0144	.0296	.025	.030	.030
Dried Bean Curd . . . . .	Piece	.0074	.0144	.0296	.025	.030	.030
Sheet Bean . . . . .	Sheet	.0051	.0083	.0206	.015	.020	.020
Fried Bean Curd . . . . .	Chin	.251	.404	1.097	.800	.960	.960
Sprouted Broad Bean . . . . .	Chin	.042	.071	.180	.132	.156	.180
Fresh Mung Bean Starch in Strips . .	Chin	.046	.085	.211	.161	.195	.200
Yellow Soy Bean Sprouts . . . . .	Chin	.033	.061	.155	.102	.150	.158
Hsueh-li-hung (salted) . . . . .	Chin	.055	.141	.200	.179	.195	.176
Chin-Ts'oi . . . . .	Chin	.035	.058	.104	.124	.119	.082
Turnips . . . . .	Chin	.034	.063	.102	.080	.090	.069
Sweet Potatoes . . . . .	Chin	.036	.096	.164	.140	.196	.170
Allium Odorum . . . . .	Chin	.060	.110	.206	.392	.463	.288
Spinach . . . . .	Chin	.042	.073	.152	.123	.124	.085
Fresh Pork . . . . .	Chin	.292	.488	1.203	.767	.917	.751
Fresh Beef . . . . .	Chin	.239	.409	1.056	.560	.694	.743
Salted Pork . . . . .	Chin	.301	.467	1.012	.607	.658	.614
Chicken . . . . .	Chin	.326	.809	1.520	1.110	1.425	1.388
Silver Carp . . . . .	Chin	.377	.677	1.216	.912	1.240	1.100
Fresh Fish . . . . .	Chin	.163	.280	.617	.516	.515	.515
Salted White Fish . . . . .	Chin	.144	.261	.546	.355	.366	.356
Fresh Duck Eggs . . . . .	Piece	.024	.055	.110	.084	.091	.089
Soy Bean Oil . . . . .	Chin	.241	.426	.878	.882	.933	.931
Lard . . . . .	Chin	.307	.488	1.206	.820	.936	.800
Soy Bean Sauce . . . . .	Chin	.099	.135	.256	.168	.224	.251
Salt . . . . .	Chin	.112	.136	.210	.172	.179	.181
White Sugar . . . . .	Chin	.205	.316	.610	.465	.492	.526
<b>Rent ‡ :</b>							
One-story House . . . . .	Chien*	2.149	6.040	6.782	6.450	6.450	6.450
Two-story House with no Courtyard .	Chien	2.495	7.050	8.644	7.987	7.987	7.987
Two-story House with Courtyard . .	Chien	3.110	7.894	9.409	8.712	8.712	8.712
<b>Clothing :</b>							
Grey Sheetings (13 lbs.) . . . . .	Ch'ih*	.085	.171	.331	.255	.271	.297
Grey Shirtings (12 lbs.) . . . . .	Ch'ih	.091	.179	.352	.249	.276	.302
Striped Cotton Shirtings . . . . .	Ch'ih	.060	.122	.219	.169	.183	.198
Printed Shirtings . . . . .	Ch'ih	.097	.151	.306	.194	.244	.277
White Shirtings . . . . .	Ch'ih	.128	.199	.405	.278	.318	.342
Native Sheetings . . . . .	Ch'ih	.046	.120	.203	.146	.166	.187
Fancy Twills . . . . .	Ch'ih	.146	.261	.437	.328	.352	.353
Cotton Flannel . . . . .	Ch'ih	.083	.143	.265	.186	.198	.203
Jeans and Drills . . . . .	Ch'ih	.090	.178	.349	.249	.273	.299
Raw Cotton . . . . .	Chin	.477	.686	1.489	1.000	1.000	1.219
Cotton Socks . . . . .	Pair	.272	.385	.746	.497	.538	.634
<b>Fuel and Light :</b>							
Coal Briquettes . . . . .	100 Chin	1.063	2.573	6.908	4.277	5.934	6.125
Kerosene . . . . .	Chin	.136	.307	.451	.429	.432	.436
Firewood . . . . .	Bundle	.042	.094	.282	.209	.271	.351
Useless Timber . . . . .	Chin	.014	.027	.062	.050	.056	.060
Matches . . . . .	Box	.0100	.0207	.0381	.0296	.0328	.0372
Charcoal (Wenchow) . . . . .	Basket	.929	3.430	7.348	6.440	6.907	6.329
<b>Miscellaneous :</b>							
Soap (Koo Pun) . . . . .	Piece	.051	.092	.177	.138	.149	.166
Toilet Paper . . . . .	90 Sheets	.067	.153	.387	.193	.243	.314
Cigarettes (Rat) . . . . .	Box	.047	.074	.141	.096	.121	.125
Shao-shing . . . . .	Chin	.094	.172	.290	.222	.249	.277
Kao-liang . . . . .	Chin	.152	.310	.654	.458	.552	.635
Tea . . . . .	Chin	.350	.519	1.573	1.280	1.600	1.600
Hot Water . . . . .	10 Ladles	.017	.024	.095	.050	.094	.100

†Sien rice was not on market since February 1940, quotations given are those of second grade Saigon rice.

‡Rent including tap water and Municipal rates.

\*1 Shih Shih (市石)=156 Shih Chin (市斤).

1 Shih Chin (市斤)=1.1023 English pounds (英磅).

! Chien (間)=32 cubic metres (立方公尺).

1 Shih Ch'ih (市尺)=1.0936 English feet (英尺).



TABLE VII.—INDICES OF ACTUAL EARNINGS, COST OF LIVING, AND REAL WAGES, 1930-1940.  
New Base : 1936=100.

Indices	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Actual Earnings ..	106.95	107.34	106.08	103.21	98.10	90.49	100.00	84.83	92.38	119.09	242.47
Cost of Living .....	111.19	108.36	102.87	92.51	92.68	93.99	100.00	118.15	152.90	203.25	438.22
Real Wages .....	96.19	99.06	103.12	111.57	105.85	96.28	100.00	71.80	60.42	58.59	55.33

TABLE VIII.—GENERAL INDICES OF WAGE RATES AND ACTUAL EARNINGS, 1930-1940.  
New Base : 1936=100.

General Indices	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Wage Rates .....	107.27	103.64	103.64	105.45	101.82	96.36	100.00	90.91	92.73	109.09	127.27
Actual Earnings ..	106.95	107.34	106.08	103.21	98.10	90.49	100.00	84.83	92.38	119.09	242.47

TABLE IX.—INDICES OF HOURLY RATES ACCORDING TO TYPE OF WORKERS, 1930-1940.  
New Base : 1936=100.

Type of Workers	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Male .....	101.19	102.38	102.38	103.57	98.81	101.19	100.00	73.81	78.57	91.67	110.71
Female .....	108.89	106.67	104.44	106.67	102.22	93.33	100.00	100.00	104.44	122.22	140.00
Time .....	107.55	107.55	96.23	100.00	94.34	90.57	100.00	96.23	84.91	105.66	135.85
Piece .....	105.26	101.75	107.02	105.26	103.51	100.00	100.00	87.72	98.25	112.28	119.30
All Workers .....	107.27	103.64	103.64	105.45	101.82	96.36	100.00	90.91	92.73	109.09	127.27

TABLE X.—AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF WORKERS, 1936-1940.

Type of Workers	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Male Time .....	\$23.316	\$16.349	\$17.678	\$22.352	\$43.607
Male Piece .....	27.187	22.844	24.606	26.551	51.884
Female Time .....	8.715	6.762	8.218	12.648	23.024
Female Piece .....	12.135	9.804	13.150	16.426	34.670
All Workers .....	14.353	12.176	13.259	17.093	34.802

TABLE XI.—AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES ACCORDING TO TYPE OF WORKERS, 1936-1940.

Type of Workers	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Male .....	\$ .084	\$ .062	\$ .066	\$ .077	\$ .093
Female .....	.045	.045	.047	.055	.063
Time .....	.053	.051	.045	.056	.072
Piece .....	.057	.050	.056	.064	.068
All Workers .....	.055	.050	.051	.060	.070

Figures refer to Chinese-owned plants only.

TABLE XII.—AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS.\*

Relative Position	1936		1939		1940	
	Industries	Earnings per Month	Industries	Earnings per Month	Industries	Earnings per Month
1st	Shipbuilding	\$40.925	Printing	\$36.289	Printing	\$65.446
2nd	Printing	36.167	Machinery	24.870	Flour	45.676
3rd	Machinery	26.078	Paper Making	23.352	Machinery	45.200
4th	Underwear Knitting	19.887	Silk Weaving	22.196	Cotton Weaving	42.530
5th	Enamelling	19.038	Flour	21.885	Wool Weaving	42.453
6th	Silk Weaving	18.660	Underwear Knitting	21.763	Oil Pressing	39.873
7th	Flour	16.588	Cotton Weaving	21.315	Paper Making	39.313
8th	Paper Making	16.178	Wool Weaving	19.910	Enamelling	38.580
9th	Wool Weaving	15.845	Enamelling	19.408	Cotton Spinning	37.083
10th	Oil Pressing	15.724	Oil Pressing	18.986	Hosiery Knitting	32.839
11th	Cotton Weaving	15.483	Cotton Spinning	16.917	Silk Weaving	31.918
12th	Tobacco	14.680	Hosiery Knitting	12.442	Underwear Knitting	23.565
13th	Hosiery Knitting	13.635	Tobacco	11.117	Tobacco	22.553
14th	Match Making	11.718	Silk Reeling	10.900	Match Making	22.491
15th	Cotton Spinning	10.054	Match Making	7.935	Silk Reeling	17.924
16th	Silk Reeling	8.253				

TABLE XIII.—AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE RATES.

Relative Position	1936		1939		1940	
	Industries	Average Hourly Rates	Industries	Average Hourly Rates	Industries	Average Hourly Rates
1st	Printing	\$ .141	Printing	\$ .147	Printing	\$ .189
2nd	Shipbuilding	.138	Machinery	.089	Machinery	.134
3rd	Machinery	.090	Underwear Knitting	.081	Wool Weaving	.115
4th	Underwear Knitting	.075	Silk Weaving	.076	Enamelling	.111
5th	Enamelling	.069	Tobacco	.068	Hosiery Knitting	.099
6th	Hosiery Knitting	.068	Wool Weaving	.067	Tobacco	.091
7th	Tobacco	.065	Paper Making	.066	Paper Making	.081
8th	Silk Weaving	.061	Cotton Weaving	.065	Cotton Weaving	.073
9th	Oil Pressing	.053	Flour	.062	Underwear Knitting	.072
10th	Paper Making	.052	Hosiery Knitting	.061	Silk Weaving	.070
11th	Match Making	.052	Enamelling	.060	Flour	.069
12th	Wool Weaving	.051	Oil Pressing	.057	Oil Pressing	.067
13th	Cotton Weaving	.050	Cotton Spinning	.055	Silk Reeling	.058
14th	Flour	.045	Silk Reeling	.045	Cotton Spinning	.056
15th	Cotton Spinning	.039	Match Making	.043	Match Making	.055
16th	Silk Reeling	.033				

\* For figures prior to 1939, see Annual Reports of the Council, 1938 and 1939.

TABLE XIV.—WORKING HOURS PER DAY.

Relative Position	1936		1939		1940	
	Industries	Hours Worked Per Day	Industries	Hours Worked Per Day	Industries	Hours Worked Per Day
1st	Cotton Spinning	11.50	Silk Reeling	11.67	Silk Reeling	11.70
2nd	Silk Weaving	11.50	Cotton Spinning	11.50	Oil Pressing	11.70
3rd	Flour	11.50	Flour	11.50	Hosiery Knitting	11.63
4th	Wool Weaving	11.26	Cotton Weaving	11.49	Cotton Spinning	11.50
5th	Cotton Weaving	11.15	Silk Weaving	11.20	Cotton Weaving	11.50
6th	Silk Reeling	10.89	Paper Making	11.14	Flour	11.50
7th	Underwear Knitting	10.60	Wool Weaving	10.80	Paper Making	11.33
8th	Paper Making	10.37	Oil Pressing	10.44	Wool Weaving	11.05
9th	Match Making	10.00	Enamelling	10.22	Silk Weaving	10.90
10th	Tobacco	9.80	Match Making	10.00	Underwear Knitting	10.53
11th	Oil Pressing	9.77	Underwear Knitting	10.00	Match Making	10.00
12th	Hosiery Knitting	9.36	Machinery	9.70	Enamelling	9.91
13th	Machinery	9.19	Hosiery Knitting	9.17	Machinery	9.40
14th	Enamelling	9.05	Printing	8.36	Tobacco	8.60
15th	Shipbuilding	8.62	Tobacco	6.98	Printing	8.29
16th	Printing	8.52				

TABLE XV.—ACTUAL WORKING DAYS PER MONTH

Relative Position	1936		1939		1940	
	Industries	Actual Working Days Per Month	Industries	Actual Working Days Per Month	Industries	Actual Working Days Per Month
1st	Flour	29.33	Paper Making	28.59	Flour	29.02
2nd	Oil Pressing	28.68	Oil Pressing	27.81	Paper Making	28.37
3rd	Underwear Knitting	26.68	Flour	27.22	Oil Pressing	27.85
4th	Wool Weaving	26.01	Enamelling	27.08	Hosiery Knitting	26.69
5th	Cotton Weaving	25.93	Silk Weaving	25.60	Machinery	26.12
6th	Silk Weaving	25.88	Cotton Weaving	25.42	Match Making	26.12
7th	Enamelling	25.40	Printing	25.32	Underwear Knitting	26.05
8th	Shipbuilding	25.28	Wool Weaving	25.07	Wool Weaving	26.01
9th	Paper Making	25.08	Underwear Knitting	25.07	Cotton Weaving	25.84
10th	Printing	24.69	Cotton Spinning	24.88	Printing	25.74
11th	Machinery	24.15	Machinery	24.74	Enamelling	25.67
12th	Match Making	23.26	Tobacco	22.74	Cotton Spinning	24.95
13th	Cotton Spinning	23.16	Hosiery Knitting	22.41	Silk Weaving	24.95
14th	Silk Reeling	22.68	Silk Reeling	19.23	Tobacco	23.31
15th	Tobacco	22.30	Match Making	15.36	Silk Reeling	18.85
16th	Hosiery Knitting	21.89				

TABLE XVI.—WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Industries	(1) Average Earnings Per Month			(2) Average Hourly Rates			(3) Average Hours Worked Per Day			(4) Average Actual Working Days Per Month		
	1936	1939	1940	1936	1939	1940	1936	1939	1940	1936	1939	1940
Machinery .....	\$26.078	\$24.870	\$45.200	\$.090	\$.089	\$.134	9.19	9.70	9.40	24.15	24.74	26.12
Shipbuilding .....	40.925	—	—	.138	—	—	8.62	—	—	25.28	—	—
Match Making .....	11.718	7.935	22.491	.052	.043	.055	10.00	10.00	10.00	23.26	15.36	26.12
Enamelling .....	19.038	19.408	38.580	.069	.060	.111	9.05	10.22	9.91	25.40	27.08	25.67
Silk Reeling .....	8.253	10.900	17.924	.033	.045	.058	10.89	11.67	11.70	22.68	19.23	18.85
Cotton Spinning .....	10.054	16.917	37.083	.039	.055	.056	11.50	11.50	11.50	23.16	24.88	24.95
Silk Weaving .....	18.660	22.196	31.918	.061	.076	.070	11.50	11.20	10.90	25.88	25.60	24.95
Cotton Weaving .....	15.483	21.315	42.530	.050	.065	.073	11.15	11.49	11.50	25.93	25.42	25.84
Wool Weaving .....	15.845	19.910	42.453	.051	.067	.115	11.26	10.80	11.05	26.01	25.07	26.01
Underwear Knitting .....	19.887	21.763	23.565	.075	.081	.072	10.60	10.00	10.53	26.68	25.07	26.05
Hosiery Knitting .....	13.635	12.442	32.839	.068	.061	.099	9.36	9.17	11.63	21.89	22.41	26.69
Flour .....	16.588	21.885	45.676	.045	.062	.069	11.50	11.50	11.50	29.33	27.22	29.02
Oil Pressing .....	15.724	18.986	39.873	.053	.057	.067	9.77	10.44	11.70	28.68	27.81	27.85
Tobacco .....	14.680	11.117	22.553	.065	.068	0.91	9.80	6.98	8.60	22.30	22.74	23.31
Paper Making .....	16.178	23.352	39.313	.052	.066	.081	10.37	11.14	11.33	25.08	28.59	28.37
Printing .....	36.167	36.289	65.446	.141	.147	.189	8.52	8.36	8.29	24.69	25.32	25.74
All Industries .....	14.353	17.093	34.802	.055	.060	.070	10.57	10.92	11.05	23.66	23.78	24.46

TABLE VIII.—AMOUNT OF EARNINGS TO MAINTAIN THE LIVING OF WORKERS' FAMILIES.

1940	(1) Pre-war Standard				(2) Lowered Standard				(3) Minimum Subsistence Standard			
	Earnings of principal wage earner 53.3%	Earnings of other family members 34.0%	Other family income 12.7%	Total family income 100.0%	Earnings of principal wage earner 53.3%	Earnings of other family members 34.0%	Other family income 12.7%	Total family income 100.0%	Earnings of principal wage earner 53.3%	Earnings of other family members 34.0%	Other family income 12.7%	Total family income 100.0%
January .....	\$42.226	\$26.936	\$10.061	\$79.223	\$34.625	\$22.088	\$8.250	\$64.963	\$29.093	\$18.558	\$6.932	\$54.583
February .....	49.035	31.279	11.684	91.998	40.794	26.022	9.720	76.536	34.891	22.257	8.314	65.462
March .....	47.758	30.464	11.379	89.601	39.034	24.900	9.301	73.235	33.600	21.433	8.006	63.039
April .....	47.322	30.187	11.276	88.785	39.624	25.276	9.442	74.342	33.798	21.559	8.053	63.410
May .....	49.681	31.692	11.838	93.211	42.926	27.382	10.228	80.536	37.055	23.637	8.829	69.521
June .....	54.871	35.002	13.075	102.948	46.204	29.473	11.009	86.686	40.550	25.866	9.662	76.078
July .....	58.280	37.177	13.886	109.343	48.523	30.953	11.562	91.038	43.347	27.651	10.328	81.326
August .....	57.477	36.665	13.695	107.837	46.754	29.824	11.140	87.718	41.640	26.562	9.922	78.124
September .....	62.494	39.865	14.891	117.250	51.270	32.710	12.220	96.199	45.550	29.050	10.850	85.452
October .....	68.044	43.406	16.213	127.663	54.580	34.810	13.000	102.397	49.310	31.460	11.750	92.518
November .....	70.145	44.745	16.714	131.604	55.690	35.520	13.270	104.478	50.690	32.330	12.080	95.097
December .....	75.215	47.980	17.922	141.117	61.515	39.240	14.657	115.412	55.513	35.412	13.227	104.152

REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

# PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES.

## CHINA GENERAL OMNIBUS CO., LTD.

*Fare Charges.*—The Company's fare charges were increased twice during the year, the first increase representing an average of 45 per cent. came into effect from April 15, and the second involving an average increase of approximately 35 per cent. from December 17. The continued low exchange value of Chinese currency coupled with increases in the cost of imported materials in terms of foreign currencies and in labour charges had, it was asserted by the Company, increased operation costs to a point at which it was not possible to maintain efficient services with existing fare charges.

Despite these increases the fare charges were within the maximum permitted the Company in its franchise.

*Routes.*—Route No. 17 from St. Georges to the junction of Ferry and Robison Roads via Jessfield, Avenue, Kiaochow, Singapore and Ferry Roads, which was originally instituted in June 1939 with the object of popularizing Kiaochow Park, was discontinued from October 31, as the revenue therefrom did not cover working expenses.

The omnibuses in operation over a portion of Route No. 14 from the Bund to the junction of Weihaiwei Road and Avenue Foch and vice versa, were designated as Route No. 4 from July 17.

## SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

*Fare Charges.*—Revision of the Company's fares involving increases in average per mile fare charges from 3.71 to 5.02 cents for 1st Class accommodation and from 2.54 to 3.43 cents for 3rd Class accommodation was approved in May and came into effect from June 17. The increase was necessitated to offset, in part, increased operating expenses due to the decline in the exchange value of Chinese currency and to the higher prime costs of imported stores. The Company drew attention to the fact that exchange was in the neighbourhood of 5½d. when the last application for increased fares was made in November 1939 and the application was made to afford the Company some measure of relief against the increase in operating expenditure on the basis of a dollar value of 4 1/8d.

The revised fares were within the maximum permitted the Company under its agreements with the Council.

## SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

*Tariff of Charges.*—The 80 per cent surcharge on the Company's tariff of charges sanctioned in November 1939, was reconsidered in April when it was decided that the surcharge was amply justified and should be continued in respect of accounts for consumption periods ending up to and including July 15.

Approval was accorded to the Company in June, to increase the surcharge from 80 per cent. to 158 per cent. on accounts in respect of consumption periods ending on and after July 16, in order to offset the large increases in expenditure due mainly to increased costs of fuel occasioned by higher freight and insurance charges and to increased pay for the staff necessitated by the higher cost of living. A further reason for the higher expenditure was the increase in the quantity of expensive Indian Coal and fuel oil required to meet demand during the resetting (repairing) of retorts which was commenced during the year.

## SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY.

*Tariff of Charges.*—In March the Company applied for permission to impose a surcharge in respect of the abnormally high cost of coal, in addition to the existing exchange surcharge, on four classes of service, namely, General Power, Heating, Cooking and Water Heating, in respect of which the price of fuel is a predominant cost factor. It was pointed out that the exchange surcharge was

designed to afford the Company relief only in respect of increased costs of operation and maintenance resultant from depreciation in the exchange value of Chinese currency and did not provide relief for other corporate requirements of the Company or for advances in commodity prices in terms of the currency of their origin. In view of the increase in the average cost of coal consumed from \$11.04 a ton for the period 1929 to 1936 inclusive to \$87.62 a ton for February, with estimated steady and continuous increases in average cost each month to \$133 a ton for December, the Company, whilst reluctant to add to the cost of service, was compelled to seek additional relief for coal costs not covered by the exchange surcharge formula.

After thorough investigation and study, the Company's application was approved and the fuel surcharge on the basic charges for the four classes of service in question was applied to accounts for consumption periods ending on and after May 7, 1940.

The effective surcharges during 1940 were as follows :—

	<i>Exchange Surcharges</i>	
	<i>Bulk Supply</i>	<i>Ordinary Consumers</i>
	%	%
January .....	29.51	100.62
February .....	29.51	100.62
March .....	33.64	114.68
April .....	40.62	138.48

	<i>Exchange Surcharges</i>		<i>Combined Exchange and Fuel Surcharges on General Power, Heating, Cooking and Water Heating.</i>
	<i>Bulk Supply</i>	<i>Lighting (other than street)</i>	
	%	%	%
May .....	44.98	153.35	240.80
June .....	53.08	180.97	316.12
July .....	50.13	170.93	250.43
August .....	44.98	153.35	185.15
September .....	47.44	161.76	281.01
October .....	53.08	180.97	355.87
November .....	50.13	170.93	306.08
December .....	47.44	161.76	241.26

#### SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY, Federal Inc., U.S.A.

*Tariff of Charges.*—Proposals submitted by the Company for adjustment of telephone tariffs were given exhaustive consideration extending over a long period and culminated in approval being accorded to the Company to introduce the following surcharge and increased charges with effect from December 7, 1940 :—

- (1) Reduction in the existing call allowances from 100 to 65 calls per month for residence subscribers and from 150 to 100 calls per month for business subscribers, and an increase in the charge for calls in excess of such reduced allowances from 3 to 7 cents per call. The existing basic rental charges to remain unaltered.
- (2) Application of a 30 per cent. surcharge on all bills for local telephone service (i.e. on rental charges and the increased charge for calls in excess of the reduced call allowances).
- (3) Increase in the service connection and removal charges by from 100 per cent. to 150 per cent.
- (4) Payment by new subscribers of a deposit equivalent to two years' rental for the service subscribed, calculated at the basic rate applicable thereto, such deposit to be refunded in full if the service is retained for two years and proportionately if retained for a lesser period.

#### SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LTD.

*Tariff of Charges.*—In May, approval was accorded to the Company's application for permission to increase the surcharge on the tariff of charges for water from 50 per cent. to 110 per cent. in order to meet increased costs of operation due to higher prices, particularly in respect of fuel and power, and increased dividend requirements caused by the fall in the exchange value of Chinese currency. This surcharge was imposed in respect of accounts for consumption periods ending on and after June 17.



In approving the increase in the surcharge, the Council directed that the Company be invited to enter into conversations with delegates appointed by the Council with a view to exploring means whereby consumers might be relieved to some extent of the burden of providing the maximum sterling dividends on issued share capital to which the Company is entitled under its franchise. The invitation was accepted and several conferences ensued, the result of which was that although the Company had not during the past two years paid the maximum sterling dividend rates authorised under its franchise, it was not prepared to commit itself as to the future by agreeing to any variation temporary or otherwise of the relative provisions of the franchise, but undertook not to apply for an increase in the surcharge of 110 per cent during the remainder of the year.

*Directorate.*—Under Clause 25 of the Company's Franchise Messrs. R. G. MacDonald and L. T. Yuan were re-nominated by the Council to serve on the Board of Directors of the Company for the Municipal Year 1940/41.

## COMPANIES' REPORTS.

On the invitation of the Council, the Public Utility Companies again supplied reports on their activities during the year, and these reports are appended.

### THE CHINA GENERAL OMNIBUS CO., LTD.

Disturbed political conditions and the continued depreciation in the value of the Chinese Dollar rendered the operation of efficient services most difficult. In order to meet steadily rising costs, revised fares providing for an average increase of 45 per cent. were brought into effect on April 16. By the end of the year running costs and rapidly increasing labour charges had again overtaken revenue and the Company was once more obliged to increase fares by an average of 35 per cent.

Eighteen Buses which were in process of construction at the end of the previous year were completed and placed in commission.

Services in the Western Area were subjected to constant interruption, particularly towards the end of the year.

Services were frequently diverted from their normal routes and from time to time it became necessary to shorten routes and to operate shuttle services within the Western Area.

A supplementary service to Route No. 14, designated Route No. 4, providing a new service of Buses between the junction of Weihaiwei Road/Avenue Foch and the Bund via Avenue Foch, Seymour Road, Weihaiwei Road, Mohawk Road, Bubbling Well Road and Nanking Road came into operation on July 17.

Service No. 17 which had operated between St. George's and the junction of Ferry and Robison Roads via Jessfield Road, Avenue Road, Kiaochow Road, Singapore Road, Haiphong Road and Ferry Road was withdrawn on October 31.

The Company was still unable to resume operation of the services North of Soochow Creek and East of Garden Bridge, suspended since August 1937.

The following figures give comparisons of the passengers carried and the miles operated for the years 1939 and 1940.

	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Passengers</i>
1939 .....	6,656,199	86,060,656
1940 .....	7,014,672	86,984,190

R. G. CURRIE,

*Secretary.*

## THE SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

The extension of Trolley Bus Route No. 20, from its old terminus at Bubbling Well, to The Bund, and which was opened for passenger traffic on December 1, 1939, has proven a success and has filled a long felt need of the community.

Although the war in Europe might have been expected to have delayed the export of materials to the Far East, very little delay has, to date, been experienced and in this respect the suppliers of our materials are to be commended. Construction of vehicles, consequently, continued as usual.

Again this year, at the instigation of the Traffic Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police, it was decided to organize a "Safety First Campaign," from November 18 to 24 along somewhat similar lines to the Campaign in June of the previous year. Prior to and during the Campaign, traffic employees received special lectures and instruction and each man received a circular from the Management stating that a "Safety First" week would take place, explaining what it meant and what was expected of him. Special posters were designed and these were displayed on all the Company's vehicles and at vantage points in the Company's properties. For many years past it has been the custom of the Company to issue a number of Special annual cash bonuses to men having the best records for accidents and good conduct. The inculcation of Safety First principles constitutes a regular feature of the Company's training schedule for all traffic employees and the inauguration of "Safety First" week merely means an intensification of these measures.

The exchange value of the local dollar continued to decline during the first half of 1940 and, in June, the Company was compelled to revise its fares charges in order to offset to some extent the continually mounting increase in operating costs.

The year under review saw the price of rice and other commodities soar to unprecedented heights bringing in its wake demands from labour for increased wages, strikes and other labour disputes too often having a political background.

Services were interrupted in the Western district from October 18 to November 10 and again from November 30 to December 14 by barricades being placed across the roadway.

The Company regrets to again record that it is still shut out from that part of its operation situated in the Eastern and Northern districts despite continued efforts by the Company throughout the year to solve this problem.

The following are some statistics for the year 1940 with corresponding figures for the year 1936 which was the last normal year:—

	<i>December 31, 1936</i> <i>(last normal year)</i>	<i>December 31, 1940</i>
<i>Tramways :</i>		
Route Mileage of Track .....	18,012	18,860
Track Mileage in terms of Single Track .....	34,706	36,266
Tramcars--Tractors .....	107	107
--Trailers .....	107	107
<i>Trolley Buses :</i>		
Route Mileage .....	19,028	23,457
Trolley Buses .....	109	132
<i>Operation :</i>		
Vehicle Miles run .....	10,720,602	10,605,479
Passengers carried .....	112,085,248	149,264,657

A. POLLOCK,  
*Secretary and Acting Manager.*

**SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.**

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

*Gas Sales.*—The domestic gas sales were 17.88 per cent. over the 1939 figure. The industrial gas sales were 12.91 per cent. over the 1939 figure. Both these increases are due to an increase in the number of domestic and industrial consumers.

*Increase in the Price of Gas.*—The use of increased proportions of Indian Coal and the rise in cost of raw materials and increasing freight charges and operating expenses necessitated further increases in the price of gas during the year as follows :—

Temporary surcharge of 80 per cent. on the basic selling price of gas from January 1 to July 15.  
Temporary surcharge of 158 per cent. on the basic selling price of gas from July 16 to December 31.

*Working Results during 1940.*

Gas sold for private domestic purposes .....	1,156,500,400 c.ft.
Gas sold for public lighting .....	1,666,112 ..
Gas used on works by Gas Company .....	11,386,900 ..
Total Gas accounted for .....	1,169,553,412 ..
Coal Gas made .....	798,929,000 ..
Water Gas made .....	422,972,000 ..
Total Gas made .....	1,221,901,000 ..
Gas not accounted for .....	51,616,588 ..
Gas not accounted for (percentage) .....	4.2%
Coal Carbonized .....	41,741.5 tons
Coal Gas made per ton of Coal Carbonized .....	19,140 c.ft.

J. K. SIMPSON,  
*Engineer-in-Chief.*

**SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY.**

Total sales of electricity were 782,647, 089 kilowatt hours in 1940, as against 799,968,531 in 1939—a decrease of 2.2 per cent.

The upward trend of sales which had characterized the year 1939 continued through the first six months of 1940, with the result that sales during the period January/June 1940 exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1939 by 7.3 per cent. The trend reversed itself at midyear, however. In the three months July/September 1940 sales were 6.1 per cent. below the figure for the same months of 1939 and in the final three months of 1940 sales declined to a level 17.5 per cent. below the total for the corresponding period of 1939.

The decline resulted from curtailment of activity in certain local industries, notably cotton mills. At the year's end, the downward trend appeared to have steadied itself. Further decline is not anticipated in 1941, providing local industries are able to maintain their activity at levels approximating those prevailing during the final weeks of 1940.

Curtailment of production by local industries was accomplished, in many instances, by the elimination of night shifts, with day shifts operating over the period of maximum demand upon the Company's power station. In consequence, peak load has remained at approximately 1939 levels, despite reduced volume of sales. Peak load was 160,770 kilowatts in December, 1940, as against 157,267 in 1939. Load factor has been adversely affected by these conditions, having declined from the normal level of about 83 per cent. to about 65 per cent. at the end of 1940.

The number of customers served by the Company and the total load connected to its lines continued to increase throughout 1940, as is evidenced by the figures which follow :—

	<i>Number of Customers</i>	<i>Connected Load</i>
December 31, 1939 .....	78,577	351,851 kw.
March 31, 1940 .....	80,785	361,433 ..
June 30, 1940 .....	82,972	369,418 ..
September 30, 1940 .....	84,242	372,223 ..
December 31, 1940 .....	85,569	378,981 ..

During 1940 the number of customers has overtaken the July 1937 pre-hostilities figure of 80,842.

More than half of the Company's requirements for coal was obtained from Calcutta during the year under review, the balance having been supplied by the Kailan Mining Administration. Despite increasing shortage of ocean tonnage, schedules of Indian coal deliveries have been maintained without serious interruptions. About 380,000 tons of Indian coal were delivered to the Company during the year, this large tonnage representing fifty-two full shiploads or one shipload per week. In addition to this long-haul tonnage, about 300,000 tons of Kailan coal were received from Chingwantao. Rising freight and insurance rates, accompanied by lower exchange rates, have resulted in greatly increased costs of both Indian and Kailan coal.

In March, 1940, the Company found it necessary to apply to the Council for permission to impose a surcharge in respect of the abnormally high cost of coal on four classes of service (general power, heating, cooking, and water heating), in respect of which the cost of coal is a predominant cost factor; this relief to be in addition to that afforded by the existing exchange surcharge. The application was approved and the so-called Fuel Surcharge became effective May 6, 1940.

The construction of the 15,000 KW. extension at the Riverside Power Station proceeded according to schedule. All major items of equipment, many of which were transported through war zones, have arrived safely in Shanghai. It is expected that the new unit will commence operation in September, 1941.

The following table gives the usual statistics for the year under review and compares them with those for the previous year :—

	<i>1940</i>	<i>1939</i>
Installed Capacity in KW (Name Plate Rating).....	183,500	183,500
Instantaneous Peak Generation (KW) .....	162,575	157,267
Maximum Hourly Peak Output (KWH) .....	148,530	143,443
Station Output (KWH) .....	837,298,634	865,713,700
Station Load Factor (based on Maximum Hour Output and Output) .....	64.2	68.9
Connected Load Kilowatts .....	378,881	351,850
Number of Customers .....	85,569	78,577
Number of Municipal Street Lights .....	5,743	5,735
Number of Private Street Lights.....	5,490	5,597
Miles of Transmission System (Underground) .....	252.3	246.1
Miles of Distribution System (Underground and Overhead) .	750.1	751.5

L. M. PHARIS,

*Vice-President and General Manager.*

## SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY.

FEDERAL INC. U.S.A.

### REPORT ON ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR 1940.

The abnormal demand for telephone service, which began in January 1938 following the hostilities, continued unabated during 1940. Throughout the greater part of the year the tariffs in operation were those approved in 1936 and it was natural, therefore, that telephone service should appear cheap when compared with prices currently charged in Shanghai for other services and for

commodities. It is thought that this factor, combined with unusual business activity and acknowledged overcrowding which may not be permanent, may have accounted for a substantial part of the demand for service. Moreover, analysis of the service applications indicated that a large number may have originated with individuals and businesses which did not subscribe to telephone service when charges bore a more normal relation to general price levels in this area. In view of the foregoing and the rising investment occasioned by the expansion of the system, the Company has deemed it necessary to continue to follow a policy of more than usual conservatism in preparing its expansion estimates. This policy, coupled with delayed deliveries of equipment resulting from the European war and the fact that abnormal demand for service continued to persist, did not make it possible to reduce the number of applicants who were waiting for service; consequently, a substantial number of orders still remained unfilled at the end of 1940.

Notwithstanding its policy of conservatism the Company added to the system as many as 9,206 telephones during the year 1940 or 12 per cent. of the total telephones in service at the beginning of the year—a percentage considerably higher than the normal annual rate of increase regularly experienced prior to the 1937 hostilities. At the close of 1940 there were 88,760 telephones in service or 28,371 more than the pre-hostilities level—representing an increase of 47 per cent. in a little over three years.

Developments in the European situation made it impossible for the manufacturers to effect delivery of all the equipment on order, hence the program of plant additions originally planned for 1940 had in part to be abandoned and a revised program, based on the utilization and reallocation of equipment received, had to be substituted. Notwithstanding these difficulties, automatic equipment in service was increased by 2,000 lines during 1940 and equipment for a further 1,800 lines was in process of installation at the end of the year.

The volume of traffic handled within the system of the Company also increased considerably, not only as a result of the added telephones but also due to subscribers generally making greater use of the system. The total number of telephone messages sent during 1940 was 246 million as against 198 million during the previous year.

Calls between the Company's subscribers and subscribers to the system in adjacent areas increased progressively throughout the year and the present volume of this traffic has now passed the high point reached just prior to the commencement of hostilities in 1937. The total number of these messages handled by the Company during 1940 was 11 million as compared with 6 million during the previous year. Traffic to more distant points also increased with the opening of new routes, but the volume of such traffic continues to remain small compared with that within Shanghai and adjacent areas. International service is still restricted to Japan and Korea.

The Company's plant continues to be maintained in accordance with the best technical standards although unusual difficulties have arisen from the cutting off of supplies, frequent thefts of plant, damage to plant brought about by congested housing and office conditions, and additional wear and tear due to the increased traffic handled.

Every endeavour has been made to render good and prompt service, but difficult traffic conditions have been encountered due to sudden and heavy demand for service upon occasions of local excitement brought about by political activities or exchange fluctuations. At such times, the switching equipment has been taxed to the limit of its capacity, making it impossible to maintain the usual grade of service during the peak demand.

Rising costs, and particularly the greatly increased price in Chinese dollars of imported equipment, created a situation where revenues were inadequate to cover the operation and capital charges. Furthermore, revenues did not even allow for an annual provision for depreciation sufficient to replace the property estimated to be used up during each year in rendering service; in fact, the provision for depreciation then being made was not sufficient to replace as much as 30 per cent. of the property estimated to be used up during the year. It became necessary, therefore, to revise the tariff of charges to the extent necessary to provide each month total revenues which would cover all charges, including real depreciation in plant, and provide at least the franchise return on invested capital as presently stated in Chinese dollars plus a reasonable recoupment against the deficiencies existing in the depreciation and tariff revision accounts. To accomplish this, it was necessary to increase gross revenues by approximately 70 per cent. and by agreement with the Shanghai and French Municipal Councils,

subject to certain conditions, the tariffs were amended to reduce the call allowances, increase the charge for additional messages, add a surcharge to all bills for local telephone service, raise service connection and removal charges and introduce a two year deposit requirement as regards new subscribers.

The new tariffs became effective as from December 7, 1940, but it is as yet too early to determine the effect of these new tariffs on the Company's results; it is necessary to point out, however, that the continuing increase in costs may produce a situation where the present surcharge is inadequate. It is hoped, however, that the reduction in the call allowances and the increase in the charge for calls will reduce the volume of calls handled by the system and thereby both improve the speed of service and enable the Company to connect at an early date a substantial number of additional telephones to existing switching equipment at relatively low capital cost. It is also hoped that the new tariffs will provide the Company with some surplus cash from operations to be available to finance a certain amount of plant extension. However, it is to be noted that the amended tariffs still do not give the Company a fair return on the capital representing the real property value of the telephone system.

Tuition to improve the ability and skill of the technical staff is still being provided in the Company's schools and 384 employees attended the day and evening classes during the year.

C. W. PORTER,

*Vice-President and General Manager*

## **THE SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LTD.**

### **WATER SUPPLY DURING 1940.**

The quantity of water pumped by the Company during the year was 19,139,000,000 gallons or 2.36 per cent. more than the quantity purified and pumped in 1939.

The quality of water has been in accordance with the standard agreed between the Council and the Company. In the course of the year 24,998 chemical and physical, and 4,201 bacteriological processes, and a further 1,412 samples drawn from points on the Distribution system were examined in the Company's laboratories. In addition 379 samples were independently examined by the Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Two Rapid Filters each 3,000,000 gallons output per 24 hours were equipped and put into use in the early part of the year, and an electrically driven pump with a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons per 24 hours was installed.

Only 0.16 miles of new mains were laid during the year, the total length of the Company's mains now being 197.07 miles as compared with 196.91 miles at the end of 1939.

W. P. RIAL, M.INST.C.E., F.I.C., M.I.CHEM.E.,

*Engineer-in-Chief.*

# SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## ANNUAL REPORT, 1940.

*Covering the period December 1, 1939 to November 30, 1940.*

- PART I.—Introduction.
- PART II.—Training and Operations.
- PART III.—Russian Detachment.
- PART IV.—Administration.
- PART V.—Conclusion.

### PART I.—Introduction.

*Arrangement of the Report.*—The report is arranged substantially in the same way as last year, except that Parts II and III have been merged in Part II. The remarks under this heading for 1939 apply equally for 1940.

*Local Situation.*—This was basically the same as in 1939 up to August 1940, in which month the British Forces were withdrawn. As from August 20, the S.V.C. took over the occupation of "B" Sector; that part of "D" Sector previously held by the British Forces was taken over by the Japanese Forces.

Due to many causes, both economic and political, the situation has deteriorated during the last few months, necessitating increased vigilance on the part of all those responsible for keeping peace and order within the Settlement.

The Armoured Cars which had been loaned to the Police for patrol work on the outside roads, were returned to the Corps in January.

*Emergency Days.*—As in the past, precautions were taken, in co-operation with the S.M.P. and Foreign Forces, on most of the important Chinese Anniversary Days.

The practice introduced last year of only calling up essential members to fill the necessary patrols, posts, etc. was followed this year and was further extended to the August emergency period (Anniversary of Outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities) thereby saving considerable expense and dislocation to business. All concerned deserve high praise for the successful way in which this system worked, producing an effective volunteer effort with, it is hoped, the minimum of inconvenience to business.

*The Summer Season.*—Summer training activities reached their peak this year, the Drill Hall having been in use practically every day throughout the summer for the training of recruits under Unit arrangements. This reflects the greatest credit on all concerned, and indicates the value placed on organized recruit training.

*Courses of Instruction, etc.*—Courses of instruction under Corps arrangements scheduled to take place during September, were cancelled owing to S.V.C. duties in "B" Sector.

After the conclusion of last training season, it was decided to adopt the new "threes" drill. To introduce this, a short course lasting one day only was held for Officers and N.C.Os at the Rifle Range Camp on Sunday, May 19, 1940. This drill has now become standard.

An Officers' Promotion Examination was held in March, 1940 as a result of which 11 Officers became eligible for promotion from 2nd/Lieutenant to Lieutenant.

The co-operation of the Municipal Police in arranging streets for practice in Mob Dispersal and Street Fighting, and the assistance in training received from the American and British Regular Forces, were greatly appreciated.

**PART II.—Training and Operations.**

(a) *General.*—The training season proper for 1939/40 ended on April 30 but the musketry season was extended to May 31 to enable personnel, who for various reasons had been unable to shoot their prescribed courses, to complete their range work before the Unit efficiency returns were compiled.

The efficiencies attained by all Units are summarized in *Table No. 3* appended to this report. They compare favourably with those of the previous season.

The training season begins officially on October 1 each year, but it is usually preceded by some instructional courses, refresher or otherwise, to prepare junior Officers and N.C.Os for the work ahead of them.

The occupation of "B" Sector, coupled with the heavy demands made on personnel for other than S.V.C. work, made it difficult to hold such courses under Corps arrangements. Extensive training was, however, carried out energetically under Unit arrangements.

As a guide for the preparation of Unit training programmes for the season 1940/41, the following schedule of essential subjects, showing the minimum time to be devoted to each, was issued, with explanatory memoranda, to all Units:—

"*Subjects to be Taught—Training Season 1940/41.*—The following covers 14 Training Parades, each of not less than 2 periods of 40 minutes, with a 5-minute break in between. These periods can be sub-divided to suit the requirements of the Unit Commanders.

Subject :	Total Time :	
	hrs.	mins.
Weapon Training .....	3	20
Bayonet Practice .....	—	40
Scouts and Patrols .....	4	—
Street Fighting .....	2	40
Mob Dispersal .....	1	—
Field Drill .....	—	40
Platoon in Attack .....	—	40
Platoon in Defence .....	—	40
Sandbagging .....	1	20
Wiring .....	1	20
Company Training .....	1	20
Spare .....	1	—

Total time for Season ..... 18 40 mins. = 14 Full Training Parades.

The above is primarily intended to apply to Infantry Units and the L.A. (A.D.) Coy, but other Units will adhere to it as closely as training for their other functions permit."

(b) *New Drill and Unit Reorganizations.*—After the conclusion of last training season, it was decided to adopt the new "threes" drill throughout the Corps, where applicable. To conform with the principles on which drill in three ranks is based, the infantry Units of the Corps were reorganized on a three-section-per-platoon basis. (This did not apply to the Russian Detachment, or to the Chinese Company where, in the latter case, an alteration from the four-section basis would have entailed a reduction in numbers.)

(c) *Mob Dispersal Drill.*—The reorganization of Units on a three-section basis, necessitated slight modifications to the form of Mob Dispersal Drill practised during last training season.

(d) *Sandbagging and Wiring.*—For the start of the season 1940/41 some Units have taken advantage of the facilities offered by the Field Company, S.V.C. to have their Officers and N.C.Os instructed in these subjects, using models. This has had satisfactory results, increasing real knowledge amongst the junior leaders, and taking a certain amount of work off the shoulders of the Russian Detachment, which has, in the past, usually been called upon to give demonstrations.

(e) *Range Shooting.*—The curtailed allotment of ammunition was reflected in a slight deterioration from the standard of previous years, the proportion of marksmen and first-class shots having decreased and that of the third-class shots increased. Furthermore, the number of volunteers shooting showed a marked decrease, due possibly to lessened interest on account of the reduced ammunition allotment.



The normal allotment of ammunition must be made in future, not only to keep up the standard of weapon training in all arms, but as some compensation to Volunteers who give up so much of their spare time for the benefit of the Settlement. Range shooting is always a great attraction.

(f) *Week-end Camps.*—In September 1940 the Japanese Naval Landing party withdrew their objections to Volunteers (except Chinese Units) sleeping in camp over the weekend. As a consequence, Units using the camp since October 1, 1940 have been able to carry through from midday Saturday to Sunday evening, without having to return to S.V.C. Headquarters to sleep on Saturday night. This has improved the amenities of the weekend camp and has saved much useful time and transport.

*Weapon Training.—Corps Tests for Recruits.*—As from June 1940, the Corps made arrangements under authority of S.V.C. Regulations Part I, Appendix VI, Section 2; Note (iii) to examine thereafter all recruits in tests of Elementary Weapon Training.

It was laid down that no recruit would be allowed to fire ball-ammunition prior to passing the Corps tests. This decision had two main objects in view: to ensure that recruits had been taught to handle their arms efficiently and safely, and to prevent wastage of costly ball-ammunition by personnel who had not already demonstrated their ability to use their arms correctly on the Miniature (.22) Range. The result of this method of dealing with recruits has shown that men who have been passed out by Corps Headquarters have almost invariably proved satisfactory on the 30 yds. range, using full ball-ammunition.

Since this order was put into force, the following recruits have passed through the hands of Corps Headquarters up to November 30 :—

Date :	Unit :	Number Tested		Remarks
		Passed :	Failed :	
5- 8-40	L. A. (A.D.) Coy. ....	5	1	L.G.
" "	Phil. Coy. ....	12	1	Rifle
9- 9-40	" C " (M.G.) Coy. ....	4	1	"
28-10-40	" A " Coy. ....	14	2	"
4-11-40	Lt. Horse. ....	25	4	"

Those recruits who failed to come up to Corps requirements, were put back for further weapon training.

The introduction of a series of standard tests has given a decided boost to keenness in weapon training, and many Units have taken advantage of the instruction offered by the Corps W/T. Officer by sending selected N.C.Os to study the subject under his guidance.

*Annual Inspection.*—The Corps Annual Inspection Parade was held on Sunday, April 14, 1940 at 3 p.m. As in previous years, the Corps paraded at the Race Club and marched along Bubbling Well Road past the saluting base at the Country Club, where the Chairman of the Council took the salute. The Commanders of the Regular Defence Forces in Shanghai supported the Chairman at the Saluting Base.

*Emergency Days.*—The general remarks applying to these will be found under this heading in Part I.

The Corps co-operated with the Police and Regular Forces to maintain order on the following occasions during 1940 :—

January	28—Anniversary of Sino-Japanese Incident, 1932.
February	8/10—Chinese New Year Holidays.
March	30—Inauguration of New Nanking Government.
July	7—Anniversary of Lukouchiao Incident, 1937.
August	9/14—Anniversary of Outbreak of Sino-Japanese Hostilities round Shanghai, 1937.
September	18—Anniversary of Manchurian Incident, 1931.
October	10—Double-Tenth Festival.
November	30—Chinese Police Strike.

The general principle followed was that :—

- (i) the Russian Detachment would be worked to the fullest reasonable extent before calling upon Volunteers.
- (ii) if the circumstances were such that Volunteers had to be employed, the Russian Detachment would, as far as possible, do the necessary duties during office hours, and the Volunteers out of office hours.
- (iii) if the warning were short, the Russian Detachment would first be called upon to fulfil the necessary duties until such time as Volunteers could be collected to take some of the weight off its shoulders.
- (iv) during the S.V.C. occupation of " B " Sector, the fullest use should be made of Units the personnel of which, for political reasons, could not reasonably be employed North of the Soochow Creek.

The application of these principles tended to divide the work more equitably between all the Units of the Corps, and to let those Units not partaking in the duties of " B " Sector North of the Creek feel that they still had a very useful and helpful role to play in the defence of the Settlement.

Prior to the withdrawal of the British Forces, the practice was for S.V.C. armoured car units to patrol " B " Sector and that part of " D " Sector occupied by the British Forces. Since the departure of the latter, the operation of the cars has been confined within Settlement limits, excluding " A " Sector, of course.

For operations in " C " Sector, if required, on Emergency Days it has been customary to attach a sub-section (2 cars), manned by S.V.C. Armoured Car personnel, to 4th U.S. Marine Headquarters for duty and rations. The Marines normally supply 1 armed lorry escort to accompany each armoured car to form a patrol unit, and 1 patrol unit is attached to each Bn. of the 4th Regiment.

The following is a brief summary of the duties carried out by the S.V.C. on the above emergency occasions :—

*January 28, 1940.*—The Corps was ordered to be prepared to go on " Precaution " from 0500 hrs.

Two armed lorry patrols operated in the Central District from 0500 to 0900 hrs., and four from 0900 hrs. to " Stand down."

From 0500 to " Stand down " one armoured car patrol covered " C " Sector and that part of " D " Sector occupied by British Forces.

During the whole period a Corps Reserve of 1 Officer and 29 Other Ranks was kept at S.V.C. Headquarters ready to move at 5 minutes' notice.

In addition to the Corps Reserve, the Russian Detachment kept an inlying picquet of one platoon, ready to move at 5 minutes' notice.

The Russian Detachment also maintained posts at 4 points on Avenue Edward VII and 3 foot patrols in the Central District.

*Chinese New Year, February 8/10.*—The Russian Detachment kept an inlying picquet of two platoons during the whole period, and maintained two armed lorry patrols in the Central District from 2000 hrs. February 7 to 0030 hrs. February 8.

*March 30.*—The Corps was ordered to be prepared to go on " Precaution " from 0500 hrs.

Two armed lorry patrols operated in the Central District from 0500 to " Stand down." Armoured car patrols functioned as for January 28, and the inlying picquet and posts on Avenue Edward VII were supplied by the Russian Detachment as for January 28. Two foot patrols were maintained, one along Avenue Edward VII and one along The Bund.

*July 7.*—The Corps was ordered to be prepared to go on " Precaution " from 0500 hrs.

Armed lorry patrols and armoured car patrols were operated as for March 30. A Corps Reserve was maintained as for January 28, except that the Chinese and Interpreter Coys furnished it during the whole period. An inlying picquet, sentry posts on Avenue Edward VII and foot patrols were provided as for March 30.

*August 9/14.*—Part of the Volunteer Corps was put on " Precaution " each day throughout this period, and all duties except those carried out by the Russian Detachment and Armoured Car Company, were supplied by the Duty Group detailed.

The Groups, which were detailed for a 24-hour tour of duty, were as follows and went on duty in the order shown:—

Group 1.	" A " Bn, less L. A. (A.D.) Coy. ....	August	9—0500 hrs.
Group 2.	Corps Cavalry, plus L. A. (A.D.) Coy. ....	"	10— " "
Group 3.	Chinese and Interpreter Coys and " C " (M.G.) Coy. ...	"	11— " "
Group 4.	" B " Battalion .....	"	12— " "
Group 1.	" A " Bn, less L.A. (A. D.) Coy. ....	"	13— " "
Group 2.	Corps Cavalry, plus L. A. (A.D.) Coy. ....	"	14— " "

Patrol units, consisting of an armoured car escorted by an armed lorry, were operated in " B " Sector and that part of " D " Sector occupied by British Forces, the armoured cars being manned by the Armoured Car Company and the lorries by Infantry or Cavalry personnel.

Two armoured cars, with armoured car company officer and crews, were attached to O.C. " C " Sector (4th U.S. Marines). These operated as patrol units similar to the cars in " B " and " D " Sectors, except that the escort lorries were furnished and manned by the U.S. Marine Corps.

Sentry posts were maintained at the intersection of Szechuen, Honan, Fokien and Chekiang Roads with Avenue Edward VII, continuously from 0500 on August 9 to " Stand down," and two armed lorry patrols were operated in " B " Sector from 0500 to 2200 hours daily throughout the whole period.

The Corps Reserve was furnished by the Duty Group. From 1400 hours August 10 this reserve (1 Officer and 29 O.Rs) was stationed at Corps Headquarters. During the whole period, the Armoured Car Company held 1 Officer and 2 Car crews at short call.

The Russian Detachment as usual maintained an Inlying Picquet during the whole period.

The S.V.C. Headquarters guard, normally supplied by the Russian Detachment, was taken over by the Chinese and Interpreter Companies from 1800 hours August 8 to 0800 hours August 15.

Guards were posted for the protection of five groups of Newspaper Offices and the Cable Offices, from 0500 hours on August 12 to " Stand down ". These guards, except at the Cable Offices, occupied strong sandbag posts erected by the Field Company, S.V.C.

*September 18.*—The Corps was put on " Precaution " from 0500 hours.

Six Sentry posts were maintained on Avenue Edward VII, including those previously held by the British Forces at The Bund and Yu Ya-Ching Road intersections.

Two armed lorry patrols were operated by the Chinese Company in the Central District, from 0500 hours onwards.

The Russian Detachment provided a Foot Patrol of 1 N.C.O. and 6 men in Nanking Road, and one of 1 N.C.O. and 3 men in Avenue Edward VII from 0500 hours onwards.

Double sentry posts were provided on Szechuen and Chapoo Road Bridges from 0500 hours.

The Chinese and Interpreter Coys took over the S.V.C. Headquarters guard from 1800 hours September 17 to 0800 hours September 19.

A Corps Reserve of 1 Officer and 29 Other Ranks at 45 minutes' call, was furnished by " A " Bn from 0500 to 1500 hours, and by Corps Cavalry from 1500 hours to " Stand down."

The Transport Company furnished 1 N.C.O. and 6 drivers from 0500 hours.

*October 10.*—The same measures were taken as for September 18.

*November 30.*—On this occasion no previous warning having been received, no time was available for the issue of written orders. The Russian Detachment was first ordered to " stand by " and later to send out 3 foot patrols and 2 armed lorry patrols.

A patrol of 1 N.C.O. and 6 men from the American M.G. Company was hastily assembled and put on The Bund, and " A " Bn furnished a Corps Reserve at Headquarters.

*General Note.*—It is considered that the functioning of the Corps during the emergency periods was thoroughly satisfactory. A great variety of duties was called for, and Units proved their flexibility and adaptability by carrying out all of them in a punctual and efficient manner.

In addition to the work of the Cavalry, Infantry and Armoured Car Company already mentioned, it must be recorded that excellent work was performed by the volunteer Staff Officers, the Field Company, the Signals Company and the Transport Company.

The closest co-operation and co-ordination was maintained throughout between Corps Headquarters, the Municipal Police and the Regular Forces, and the success of the joint plans can be judged by the fact that no serious incidents took place in the Settlement.

"B" Sector Duties.—As from August 20, "B" Sector North of the Creek was taken over by the S.V.C.

In the first case, the Corps occupied the Sector in the same manner as the Seaforth Highlanders, who manned 5 posts on the perimeter, operated a patrol from Sector Headquarters in the District Court Building, and provided a Headquarters guard there. This employed 2 Officers and approximately 51 Other Ranks.

*Medical Services.*—A Corps Medical Officer inspected billets daily while "B" Sector was fully manned, and reported on their condition.

This practice was discontinued when the garrison was cut down to its present size, but a Medical Officer is detailed each day for duty if required.

The policy of the Corps was to reduce this garrison gradually while still keeping an adequate grip on the Sector. This was accomplished in the following stages :—

- September 15 : Posts E and F. 2 were eliminated and the garrison of F. Post was reduced to 5 men. This effected a saving of 8 men.
- September 19 : Post A. was withdrawn, making a further reduction of 5 men.
- October 25 : Post C. was withdrawn, making a further reduction of 5 men.
- October 29 : Post F. was withdrawn, making a further reduction of 5 men.

With the elimination of the latter post, the Signals Company personnel were dispensed with. The total reduction effected was therefore 28 up to November 30, leaving a total garrison of 2 Officers and 24 Other Ranks.

The reason for the slight discrepancy between the result, as given above, and the difference between the garrison as first given and the final number indicated, is due to the fact that, whereas in the first case Russian drivers of the permanent staff were employed to operate the tender attached to Sector Headquarters, the practice latterly has been to employ two Volunteer drivers from the Transport Company, S.V.C. for this work.

The occupation of "B" Sector, small though the garrison now is, has entailed considerable sacrifice in convenience and leisure on the part of those Volunteers who have played their part.

The work has not been without value to the training of the Corps. Men who have never previously done more than parade-ground work have, during the occupation of the Sector, had useful experience in living together and carrying out patrolling, guard and sentry work, and general out-post routine under service conditions. In addition, the Officers have come to know who their most reliable men are.

Some notable alterations were made in connection with the barbed wiring on the perimeter, with the result that two areas within the Settlement boundary, but outside the wiring, were brought properly within the Council's jurisdiction. The first area in question is that bounded by North Chekiang Road, Haining Road (from North Chekiang Road to Kansuh Road), Lane from Gate No. 12 to North Boundary, thence along North Boundary to North Chekiang Road. This resulted in bringing a large block of occupied buildings, including a few shops, within the Sector. The other area was approximately that between the North kerb of North Thibet Road and the Western boundary of the Settlement, between the Soochow Creek and Kaifeng Road. In both cases the removal of the barbed wiring from the roads facilitated traffic in North Thibet and Haining Roads.

During the period of occupation of "B" Sector the Field Company, S.V.C. has put in much time and labour in maintaining the wiring round the perimeter and in carrying out new work where required.

*Communication.*—When the Sector was first taken over, the Signals Company, S.V.C. connected each of the five perimeter posts to a switchboard at "B" Sector Headquarters. By this means it was possible for posts to communicate with Headquarters and with each other. This necessitated a switchboard operator on continuous duty at Sector Headquarters, and also a linesman. To provide these duties, 1 N.C.O. and 4 men were required for each 24-hour relief. This work provided useful practice for the Signals Company personnel under service conditions, and was carried out most efficiently. As soon as the reduction in number of posts rendered the use of a switchboard unneces-

sary, the Signals Company was no longer required to provide operators, but the Unit has nevertheless been called upon to effect line repairs from time to time.

### PART III.—Russian Detachment.

*Accommodation.*—The Detachment was quartered in two rented premises, 6 The Bund and 31 Kiukiang Road until November 8, 1940. Both these buildings were very inconvenient from a military point of view, the living quarters were overcrowded, there was not sufficient space for training and games, and no parade ground at all.

On November 9 the Detachment was moved to the Race Club new stands (184 Mohawk Road) where Detachment Headquarters and all three companies were billeted together for the first time. This billet is more convenient and more suitable for military quarters, as there is a big gymnasium, a good place for indoor instruction and lectures, and a parade ground.

*Training.*—Due to the large number of men employed on daily duties and to the Detachment being considerably under strength, training was curtailed during the greater part of the year. In addition, the limited accommodation available made the training of men and recruits a difficult problem.

In spite of these inconveniences, the standard of drill and general turnout was good. Special attention was directed to street fighting and mob dispersal. In addition, the Detachment detailed special squads, totalling 35 men, from all companies, to undergo a Fire Course at Ichang Road Fire Station in June, July and August. This training proved to be very useful during the riot at the Internment Camp in September, when the Detachment's fire squads worked with the fire engines for several hours to quell the rioters.

*Internal Security Work.*—The Detachment spent 2,851 hours on street patrol work, which consisted of foot patrols, armed lorry patrols and escorts to armoured cars.

Street posts were furnished for 1,346 hours.

The Detachment was on "Precaution" and carried out special duties from August 8—15, and it has "Stood by" for 7 days during the year.

*Assistance to S.M.P.*—During the whole year the usual Picquet Platoons were kept standing by, night and day. Assistance was given to the Police on 15 separate occasions, each time 30 men having been sent. From January 1, 1940 the Detachment supported the Police on 14 search-posts on the Bund pontoons, requiring 41 men daily. In November the number was slightly reduced.

From January 1 to 23 the Detachment found drivers for the armoured cars lent to the Police. This duty was very heavy for the drivers, who worked from twelve to sixteen hours daily. Due to the limited number in the drivers' platoon, it was found necessary to take some men from companies to drive other S.V.C. transport.

From January 23 to August 5 the Detachment supplied 2 drivers for armoured cars to Bubbling Well Police Station.

*Guards of Honour.*—The Detachment found 9 full Guards of Honour for high naval and military officers calling on the Council.

*Guards and Duties.*—The following table shows the daily guards and duties carried out by the Detachment during the month of October, and is a fairly representative average of duties carried out during the year.

Serial	Nature of Guard or duty	Number Employed		Reliefs	Period of duty	Remarks
		Offrs	O.Rs.			
1	Singapore Road Internment Camp Guard .....	1	28	3	24 hrs.	—
2	Chinese Isolation Hospital Guard ..	—	6	3	24 hrs.	Guard over interned soldiers admitted to Hospitals.
3	Lester Hospital Guard .....	—	3	3	24 hrs.	—
4	Barracks Guard .....	—	4	2	24 hrs.	—
5	Company Orderly Corporals .....	—	6	2	24 hrs.	2 Orderly Cpls. per Coy, each for 24 hrs.
6	Guard at Garden Bridge .....	—	7	3	24 hrs.	—
7	Guard at S.V.C. Headquarters ....	—	7	3	24 hrs.	Guard for Arms, Ammunition, etc.
8	Pontoon Guards .....	1	41	2	16 hrs.	Supporting Police Searchposts.
9	Telephone Operator .....	—	1	1	15 hrs.	On duty out-of-office hours.
		<u>2</u>	<u>103</u>			

From the above table, it will be seen that 2 Officers and 103 men were employed daily on routine duties. To these numbers must be added 15—20 men employed on fatigues until 10 or 11 a.m., while another 56 men from the previous day's duties having had little sleep were not available during the morning. To this must be added another 8 N.C.Os attached to S.V.C. Headquarters as clerks and in the Quartermaster's Store, and the Battalion Orderly Room Corporals: also 22 men in the drivers' platoon, all of which were at the disposal of S.V.C. Headquarters and worked entirely under its orders. This shows the small balance available for training, and indicates the difficulties which were experienced in training the Detachment which, during the last few months, was below its authorised establishment of 324.

*Recruiting.*—The present year was nearly as bad as the previous one, from a recruiting point of view. Although permitted to recruit up to 10 over its establishment, the Detachment was more than 25 under establishment at one period. The reasons for this were as follows:—

- (i) The demand by business firms for the type of man required for the Russian Detachment increased during the year.
- (ii) The better pay received by men in the Russian Unit of the French Municipal Police (about \$20 for a single man, and \$60 for a married man, more than for men in the Russian Detachment, S.V.C.)

(Note: The pay of the Russian Detachment was increased from October 1, making it much the same as for the French Auxiliaries, but the latter were again granted increases from December 1).

All this had its effect on recruiting, a number of good men having joined the Russian Unit in the French Concession instead. Further, the duties of the Detachment were also increased, allowing little time for sport and recreation. Added to this, 22 men were transferred to the Police Reserve Unit, 1 man to the P.W.D., 1 man to the P.H.D., and 3 men to the Fire Brigade.

In February, on the departure of Major Graham, the appointment of Adviser to "C" Bn was abolished. The staff of the Detachment was, however, increased by 1 Officer appointed as Adjutant from March 1.

*Demonstrations, etc.*—Instruction in sandbagging and wiring was provided 6 times for volunteer units of the Corps, and demonstrations in Guard Duties and Mob Dispersal were given at the Russian Volunteer Company's weekend Camp.

*English Lessons.*—The regular English lessons for members of the Detachment were of great assistance in the general course of duty, and also opened up opportunities for transfer to other S.M.C. Departments for men who, without these lessons, would have had no chance of bettering themselves.

*Conditions of Service.*—It will be realized that conditions of service in the Russian Detachment are varied and difficult, and that an endeavour has to be made to fit the recruit to take an active part in the duty of the Detachment in the shortest possible time. During this preliminary stage he is put through essential elementary work, and as soon as possible he is detailed for duty. Thereafter he gradually acquires the knowledge necessary to make of him a fully trained soldier.

The functions of the Russian Detachment and present conditions in Shanghai demand from members of the Russian Detachment a rather broad and varied knowledge of military, as well as Police work, which requirements are rather difficult for a man of little education to absorb quickly.

If the inconvenience of the former barracks and the falling-off in numbers is taken into account, it will be readily appreciated that the Russian Detachment has been working under difficult and exacting conditions which permit of very little leisure time for sport and recreation generally. These conditions have considerably lessened the attractiveness of service in the Russian Detachment for recruits, especially for younger men who are fond of sport.

In spite of these handicaps, it is to the credit of the Detachment that the Unit took part in several league competitions and even succeeded in giving two excellent boxing shows, one on May 10 versus the S.M.P., and the other on May 21 versus the 4th U.S. Marines, with very good results for the Detachment in both cases.

*Rations.*—The scale of rations laid down by the Council on May 25, 1938, aiming at cheaper messing for the Detachment, was again modified in July in the interests of economy. This has not proved altogether palatable, but up to the present no deterioration in physical fitness has been noticed.

*Allowances.*—The allowances of the Detachment were increased twice during the course of the year, the second increase having had a most decided effect in stopping a lot of resignations. Experience has shown that a man prefers employment where he is paid in cash and not provided with clothing, food, etc. even though this may entail a lower standard of living. Time-off to act according to individual tastes, is what counts. Men who are expected to be on call more or less continually must be paid a fair standard of wages, and it is not considered that even now they are getting all they should.

*General Health.*—Good.

*Discipline.*—The standard of discipline was well maintained.

*Conclusion.*—The Russian Detachment have had another very difficult year. Their many and varied duties call for the exercise of extreme tact and patience. Many of their more or less routine duties do not bring them into the limelight, but they are there all the time, standing patiently and performing useful and essential work for the Community. No public servants get so little leisure to use as they please.

I can safely say that their work has been of a high standard and of the greatest benefit to the Community.

#### **PART IV.—Administration.**

*Strength.*—Table I gives the comparative strength return of the Corps on 31-12-39 and 31-12-40, and shows an increase of 88 during the year. This includes 31 Czechs attached to "A" Battalion, and a noticeable increase in the Shanghai Light Horse, Signals Company and "C" (M.G.) Company.

Table II shows the composition of the Corps by nationalities.

*Transport.*—The Corps fleet consists of 18 lorries, but three of these are "Karriers" which are very old but can still be used for certain services. The "Chevrolets" and "Ford" V-8s are in excellent running order.

The average monthly mileage of S.V.C. vehicles was 9111, an increase on last year's figure, chiefly due to the extra transport required to maintain the garrison in "B" Sector.

In view of the fact that the Russian Detachment drivers are to be transferred to the S.M.P. with the rest of the Detachment, the Transport Company now supplies drivers for vehicles taking Volunteers to the posts in "B" Sector, so that they get extra practice in driving.

When the Armoured Cars were returned by the Police, they passed through the P.W.D. workshops for necessary repairs and painting. In order to save expense, they were given a cheap paint wash instead of a proper painting. Due to the heavy running over bad roads while on the Police patrols, some of the solid rubber tyres are in bad condition and will have to be replaced by local products.

*Arms.*—Normal repairs and the "browning" of weapons have been carried out. The supply of components from the United Kingdom having ceased owing to the War in Europe, rigid economy in the Armoury is exercised in the replacement of spare parts to small arms and machine guns. The arms of the Corps are in a satisfactory condition.

*Ammunition.*—Mobilisation ammunition is up to the scale laid down. It is hoped that necessary supplies will be purchased in the near future to bring the Reserve Ammunition up to the required scale.

*Equipment.*—Unit Mobilisation equipment is in good order and up to scale. The arming of the Armoured Car Company with rifles and the large number of recruits joining this year, has entailed the issue of an unusually large amount of web equipment. However, it is proposed to issue leather equipment to the Russian Detachment before its transfer to the S.M.P. and then the return to store of the web equipment will replenish the depleted stock.

*Clothing.*—No uniform cloth can be purchased from abroad, but suitable local materials are being obtained. However, serviceable part-worn uniform is re-issued where possible to recruits, after it has been laundered or disinfected. Bedford cord breeches cannot now be issued, since it is not possible to obtain the material locally.

*Messing.*—Catering arrangements throughout the year have been very satisfactory, both on “emergency” days and in “B” Sector where meals have been sent to the blockhouses and posts since August 20.

The cost of messing has risen with the increased cost of foodstuffs. In June a Committee of the more experienced Messing N.C.Os of S.V.C. Units was formed to investigate what changes could be effected in the scale of rations so as to lessen the cost to the Council. It was decided to reduce the quantity but not the quality of the food, and a saving of \$1 per man per day in the cost resulted. The rate of messing is now \$7.80 per day.

*Accommodation.*—Since the Corps was not mobilized during the year, billets were not occupied. The S.M.C. Schools at 15 The Bund are no longer available as billets, so that on mobilization other accommodation will have to be found for “A” Battalion.

#### PART V.—Conclusion.

The foregoing report has emphasized the variety of duties and the additional responsibilities now undertaken by the Corps. The most exacting duties have been carried out with the greatest keenness. All Ranks have shown tactfulness in performance of duties which, if not carefully handled, might lead to serious consequences. They continue to prove themselves thoroughly adaptable.

By their work the Volunteers have contributed in a great measure towards the maintenance of law and order in the Settlement. There is no doubt that their occasional appearance only when necessity arises, does produce a feeling amongst the populace of additional security being always at call. The responsibilities now placed on them, necessitate a very close liaison with the Police and this should result in a better understanding of the S.M.P's very difficult task.

The recruiting question is a hardy annual, but it can be said that, in spite of the many conflicting claims on the man power of Shanghai, the strength of the Corps has been maintained. With the additional responsibilities now undertaken by the Corps, it must be the aim of every employer and every individual to get all able-bodied men into the Corps and, when there, to give them every facility for performing their turn of duty.

The Corps has had much loyal co-operation from the majority of employers, and it is hoped that the remainder will very shortly enable it to be said that every employer is helping in this important matter.

J. W. HORNBY, Colonel,  
*Commanding Shanghai Volunteer Corps.*



TABLE No. 1.

## COMPARATIVE STRENGTH RETURN 1939/40.

Unit	Establishment		Strength				Increase		Decrease	
			31-12-39		31-12-40					
	Offrs.	O.Rs.	Offrs.	O.Rs.	Offrs.	O.Rs.	Offrs.	O.Rs.	Offrs.	O.Rs.
HEADQUARTERS :—										
Executive .....	—	—	18	4	20	8	2	4	—	—
Medical Officers .....	—	—	15	—	17	—	2	—	—	—
Chaplains .....	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Reserve " A " .....	—	—	6	—	7	—	1	—	—	—
Reserve " B " .....	—	—	41	—	39	—	—	—	2	—
CORPS CAVALRY :—										
Headquarters .....	4	1	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	1
Shanghai Light Horse .....	5	111	4	72	3	97	—	25	1	—
American Troop .....	5	111	3	73	3	81	—	8	—	—
CORPS TROOPS :—										
Headquarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai Field Company .....	8	45	5	28	3	26	—	—	2	2
Signals Company .....	6	85	6	41	6	65	—	24	—	—
Armoured Car Company .....	8	170	8	101	6	99	—	—	2	2
" C " M.G. Company .....	4	61	1	33	4	51	3	18	—	—
Japanese Company .....	5	121	4	108	4	108	—	—	—	—
Chinese Company .....	6	158	5	144	5	132	—	—	—	12
Interpreter Company .....	4	121	4	85	3	97	—	12	1	—
Transport Company .....	6	108	5	97	5	110	—	13	—	—
" A " BATTALION :—										
Headquarters .....	5	2	5	2	6	33	1	31	—	—
" A " Company .....	5	121	5	72	5	86	—	14	—	—
" B " Company .....	5	121	4	93	3	83	—	—	1	10
Shanghai Scottish Company .....	5	121	4	62	3	61	—	—	1	1
Jewish Company .....	5	121	5	119	4	120	—	1	1	—
Light Automatic (A.D.) Coy .....	5	94	3	68	3	56	—	—	—	12
" B " BATTALION :—										
Headquarters .....	5	2	4	3	5	3	1	—	—	—
American Company .....	5	121	5	68	2	57	—	—	3	11
Portuguese Company .....	6	158	6	97	6	77	—	—	—	20
Philippine Company .....	5	121	3	73	3	83	—	10	—	—
American M.G. Company .....	4	61	3	52	3	50	—	—	—	2
" C " BATTALION :—										
No. 3 (Volunteer) Company .....	5	120	4	55	4	65	—	10	—	—
Total .....	—	—	183	1,551	179	1,648	10	170	14	73

	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Other Ranks</i>	
Strength of Corps 31-12-39 .....	195	1,862	
Strength of Corps 31-12-40 .....	192	1,953	
Officers      Decrease .....		3	
Other Ranks    Increase .....		91	
	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Other Ranks</i>	<i>Total</i>
The strength of the Russian Detachment on 31-12-39 .....	12	311	323
The strength of the Russian Detachment on 31-12-40 .....	13	305	318

TABLE No. 2.

## STRENGTH OF THE CORPS BY NATIONALITIES ON 31-12-40

British . . . . .	631	Polish . . . . .	14	Hungarian . . . . .	2
Russian . . . . .	274	Greek . . . . .	11	Lithuanian . . . . .	2
Chinese . . . . .	247	Latvian . . . . .	8	Syrian . . . . .	1
American . . . . .	123	Italian . . . . .	8	Georgian . . . . .	1
Japanese . . . . .	116	Iranian . . . . .	7	Esthonian . . . . .	1
Portuguese . . . . .	97	French . . . . .	6	Egyptian . . . . .	1
Filipino . . . . .	76	Swedish . . . . .	5	Chilean . . . . .	1
German . . . . .	58	Spanish . . . . .	3		
Danish . . . . .	43	Swiss . . . . .	3	Total . . . . .	1,827
Czecho-Slovakian . . . . .	34	Roumanian . . . . .	3	Add Russian Detachment . . . . .	318
Austrian . . . . .	16	Belgian . . . . .	2		
Netherlander . . . . .	15	Finnish . . . . .	2	Grand Total . . . . .	2,145
Norwegian . . . . .	14	Yugo-Slavian . . . . .	2		

TABLE No. 3.

## UNIT ANNUAL EFFICIENCY

Unit	Efficients		Non Efficients	Recruits	Absent
	1st	2nd			
CORPS HEADQUARTERS :	34	17	—	—	2
H. Q. CORPS CAVALRY :	3	1	—	—	—
Shanghai Light Horse . . . . .	41	22	5	5	12
American Troop . . . . .	28	19	30	9	1
CORPS TROOPS :					
Shanghai Field Company . . . . .	28	2	3	—	—
Signals Company . . . . .	51	8	—	7	1
Armoured Car Company . . . . .	40	29	12	1	2
" C " Machine Gun Company . . . . .	—	14	15	31	—
Chinese Company . . . . .	97	44	—	6	6
Interpreter Company . . . . .	88	23	—	4	4
Transport Company . . . . .	52	38	7	9	—
H. Q. " A " BATTALION :	7	—	—	—	—
" A " Company . . . . .	47	15	5	7	4
" B " Company . . . . .	50	30	11	4	—
Shanghai Scottish Company . . . . .	22	23	6	5	7
Jewish Company . . . . .	100	23	—	7	1
Light Automatic (A.D.) Coy. . . . .	34	7	7	7	3
H. Q. " B " BATTALION :	4	3	—	—	—
American Company . . . . .	28	17	13	5	3
Portuguese Company . . . . .	20	39	36	1	1
Philippine Company . . . . .	23	49	—	3	4
American Machine Gun Coy. . . . .	27	13	9	7	5
H. Q. " C " BATTALION :					
No. 3 (Vol.) Company . . . . .	14	23	21	6	—

# FIRE BRIGADE.

## CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT.

### FIRE BRIGADE AND AMBULANCE SERVICE.

#### PART I.—FIRES AND SPECIAL EMERGENCY CALLS.

*Number of Calls.*—The Brigade responded to 991 fires and special emergency calls during the year, a decrease of 122 calls on 1939.

*Fire Loss.*—At fires which the Brigade attended within the Settlement and the Special Rated Area the total loss was estimated at \$8,095,992—an increase of \$3,068,694 on 1939.

The low value of the Chinese dollar must be taken into account in considering this relatively heavy damage, for in practically every fire in which the loss was great the commodities involved were imported or otherwise affected by the relation of the Chinese dollar to Sterling or gold currency.

It is significant that two fires alone (godowns) caused damage estimated at \$4,500,000—nearly 56 per cent. of the total loss for the year.

#### ESTIMATED FIRE LOSS IN THE SETTLEMENT AND SPECIAL RATED AREA DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS.

Year	Estimated Loss		
	Inside Settlement	In Special Rated Area	Total
1931 .....	\$1,137,138	\$37,149	\$1,174,287
1932 .....	2,691,514	291,921	2,983,435
1933 .....	1,480,566	107,379	1,587,945
1934 .....	847,086	62,060	909,146
1935 .....	1,506,753	28,027	1,534,780
1936 .....	814,838	142,563	957,401
1937 .....	7,853,564	3,832,156	11,685,720
1938 .....	1,769,646	236,477	2,006,123
1939 .....	4,433,949	593,349	5,027,298
1940 .....	6,837,804	1,258,188	8,095,992

*Lives Lost and Injuries.*—The following is a summary of the fatalities and injuries amongst civilians and Brigade staff at fires and special emergency calls during the year :—

	Lives Lost Civilians	Injured	
		Civilians	Brigade Staff
At Fires .....	41	111	69
At Special Emergency Calls .....	6	94	7
Total .....	47	205	76

These figures compare favourably with 1939, for they show the following reductions :— Fatalities 36 : Injuries to civilians 104 : Injuries to Brigade staff 16.

*Hose.*—The hose used totalled 331,150 feet—nearly 63 miles—a decrease of approximately 13 miles on the quantity laid in 1939. The amount used in 1940 comprised 150,590 feet of 3½-in.; 130,355 feet of 2¾-in. and 2½-in.; 47,205 feet of 1½-in. and 3,000 feet of 1-in.

*Water.*—12,039,134 imp. gallons of water were used in the extinction of fires. This is a decrease of 259,461 gallons on the quantity used in 1939.

*Distribution of Calls.*—

There were	25	days on which	no call was received	.....	—
“ “	76	“ “	“ 1 “ “	“ “ “	76
“ “	81	“ “	“ 2 calls were	“ “ “	162
“ “	82	“ “	“ 3 “ “	“ “ “	246
“ “	47	“ “	“ 4 “ “	“ “ “	188
“ “	27	“ “	“ 5 “ “	“ “ “	135
“ “	16	“ “	“ 6 “ “	“ “ “	96
“ “	10	“ “	“ 7 “ “	“ “ “	70
“ “	2	“ “	“ 9 “ “	“ “ “	18
	<u>366</u>				<u>991</u>

*Outside Calls.*—Apart from calls to the Special Rated Area (that is, to property on, or in close proximity to, extra-Settlement Municipal Roads), the Brigade responded to 14 calls (13 fires and one special emergency call) outside the Settlement, rendering assistance at 5 fires and 1 special emergency call.

**IMPORTANT FIRES.**

*Extra-Settlement (West of Western) Areas.*—There was no perceptible improvement in conditions in the areas beyond the western boundary of the Settlement, where the Brigade still lacks control over buildings and industrial operations, for the indiscriminate erection of industrial premises, squatters' huts and other buildings of bamboo, light timber and similar combustible materials, without suitable fire stops or protective measures, continued, and the Brigade attended no less than 65 fires in this district during the year. The special precautions taken to cope with the serious fire hazard remained in force, with certain improvements and closer supervision, and it is undoubtedly due to the measures taken that the fires in these areas were on the whole less extensive than the majority in 1939. A brief description of the more important outbreaks follows:—

*January 5. Off Ferry Road.*—About 100 straw huts destroyed and one factory damaged. Two persons burnt to death.

*January 6. Jessfield Road.*—About 120 country houses and 2 dwellings destroyed and 3 dwellings damaged.

*January 11. Off Jessfield Road.*—12 small factories and 60 straw huts destroyed.

*January 12. Singapore Road.*—300 straw huts destroyed. One person burnt to death and 1 fireman injured.

*February 21. Off Great Western Road.*—20 small factories and nearly 100 straw huts destroyed, 3 other factories damaged. Two firemen injured.

*March 10. Off Great Western Road.*—One celluloid factory and one weaving mill destroyed. One celluloid factory and one leather trunk factory damaged.

*March 27. Fah Hwa Village.*—11 small factories destroyed and 4 factories damaged. One person burnt to death.

*April 9. Off Yu Yuen Road.*—A soap works and about 150 straw shacks destroyed. One fireman injured.

*April 20. Off Columbia Road.*—One celluloid factory and two weaving mills destroyed. One dwelling damaged.

*April 27. Off Columbia Road.*—2 celluloid factories involved—1 destroyed and 1 damaged.

*June 4. Off Jessfield Road.*—2 factories, 2 weaving mills and 8 dwellings destroyed, and 7 dwellings damaged.

*June 9. Great Western and Edinburgh Roads.*—2 factories, 22 shops and dwellings destroyed ; 1 lumber yard, 1 bamboo yard and 1 godown damaged.

17 members of the Brigade staff suffered burns and a fire engine and equipment were damaged at this outbreak. The engine was coupled to a hydrant immediately in front of a paint shop to which the fire spread with such extraordinary rapidity, through combustible property at the rear and flanks, that the flames enveloped the machine and prevented it from being uncoupled and moved away. The fire spread so quickly that firemen working at nozzles had to abandon their positions and some, like others who tried to move the fire engine to safety, sustained burns, several of a serious nature.

*June 18. Off Amherst Avenue.*—2 factories and 30 shacks destroyed, 2 civilians and 1 fireman injured.

*August 11. Off Edinburgh Road.*—2 factories, 1 weaving mill and 3 shops destroyed. One factory and 3 dwellings damaged.

*August 27. Off Penang Road.*—1 celluloid factory destroyed and 2 other factories damaged.

*October 14. Off Rockhill Avenue.*—80 shops and dwellings destroyed and 30 others damaged.

#### OTHER NOTEWORTHY FIRES.

*January 30. North Woosieh Road. Dwelling.*—A Chinese dwelling was well alight on both floors, with the upper rear portions of two adjoining premises also in flames, when detachments from Central Division arrived. Although the congestion and inflammable construction of the affected and threatened properties made the task of fighting the fire difficult, the Division succeeded in bringing it under control after about half an hour's work.

The outbreak spread so rapidly that four persons were trapped. Two of these, a woman and a child, jumped from the first floor before the arrival of the Brigade and escaped with injuries, but the other two, an aged man and woman, were burnt to death ; the body of the latter was removed from the premises in which the outbreak originated when entry was made under the cover of jets following a report that certain of the occupants were missing and the body of the man was found later underneath the debris.

*February 16. 110 Avenue Edward VII.*—By the time the first machines arrived, the fire had made considerable headway and the first and second floors of the west wing of a large 3-storeyed building of very old construction, which had been divided into innumerable small compartments to accommodate hundreds of tenants and numerous small factories and miscellaneous trades, were well alight. The majority of the occupants had succeeded in escaping from the building, but some were less fortunate and had to be assisted to safety by means of escapes and ladders.

There was grave danger of the fire reaching serious dimensions and involving not only the remainder of the affected building but also adjacent blocks used as offices, printing and publishing works, etc., for the task of checking its spread proved a very difficult one through the inflammability of the interior wooden construction, the absence of fire-stops and the handicap caused by the network of wood and lath and plaster partitions built for the purpose of dividing the floors into small sections.

Central, Hongkew and Sinza Divisions brought the outbreak under control after about one hour's work and, despite the difficulties encountered, confined it to the west wing of the building in which it originated. Considering the construction of the premises, the extraordinarily large number of occupants and the congestion prevailing, it is remarkable that there were no fatalities or injuries.

*February 21. 123 Burkill Road. Shop and Dwelling.*—This fire caused the death of 7 persons (4 adults and 3 children) and injury to 7 others.

The premises, a sofa and cushion shop and dwelling combined, were found well alight, with the shop on each side already involved. Numerous lofts had been built and the upper rooms subdivided to provide extra living accommodation and the large number of occupants apparently awoke to find the fire well-established and their escape blocked through the staircase being in flames. 7 persons jumped from first floor windows prior to the arrival of the Brigade, but 7 others were trapped and the firemen, entering the ground and first floors under the cover of strong jets as protection

against the flames and smoke, found their bodies underneath bedsteads amongst the debris on the first floor.

*March 27. 796 North Soochow Road. Godown.*—This was a serious fire. When the first machines arrived smoke was issuing from around upper floor window shutters and underneath the eaves of the roof of a 3-storeyed godown of very old construction. All front windows were fitted with iron bars and sheet metal shutters, which were closed, and the window spaces at the rear had been bricked-up. There was only one staircase and efforts to reach the top floor and attack the fire at close range proved futile on account of the intense heat and smoke, even with the use of oxygen breathing sets by the Rescue Squad, but, watertower jets from turntables, escapes and adjacent roof tops were directed into the outbreak and used to protect adjoining dwelling, a lumber yard and other threatened property.

A section of the roof collapsed within a very short time after the arrival of the first machines and soon after this the fire burnt through the wooden flooring and spread so rapidly that the firemen working inside were forced to withdraw. In the comparatively early stage a large section of the rear wall and second floor collapsed and buried hose lines, but a number of firemen miraculously escaped injury.

With 5 pumps at work, the combined Divisions succeeded in checking the outbreak and, although the upper section of the building and its contents were very severely damaged, the ground floor, in which there was considerable cargo, suffered water damage only, and a considerable portion of the first floor contents was saved from severe damage.

One officer and 2 firemen were injured during operations.

*April 4. 271/3 Kiukiang Road. Restaurant and Dwelling.*—Although the fire was in close proximity to Central Fire Station, the premises were well alight on both floors by the time the first machines arrived.

Seven persons had jumped from upper floors and were conveyed to hospital suffering from various injuries, but three of the occupants were trapped by the flames and their bodies were recovered from the debris.

The fire quickly spread to adjoining dwellings and to the roofs of two godowns at the rear, which were stacked with matches and paper, but in spite of the strong hold it had thus gained, the congestion, and the old, inflammable construction of the affected and threatened buildings, the Division brought it under control before any serious damage had been done to premises other than those in which it originated.

*April 11. L.1086 Chengtu Road. Cotton Godowns.*—This was a very late call, the first report being received through Sinza station watchtower, and it is evident that the mill employees had attempted to extinguish the outbreak with their own appliances instead of notifying the Brigade. Consequently the fire made considerable headway and by the time the first machines arrived two large cotton godowns and an intersecting alleyway, which had been covered in and converted into storage space, were burning furiously. The premises involved were old and constructed of brick, with interiors of timber throughout and roof of corrugated iron on wood supports. The fire quickly burned through the flooring and roofs of the godowns and in a very short time the whole godown-block, approximately 150-ft. square, was a mass of flames, and the surrounding buildings, which included a cotton mill, a large paper mill and dwellings, were seriously threatened.

Additional pumps were called out and jets got to work on all sides and, despite the fact that the fire was so fierce that nozzle-men were repeatedly driven from their positions at the doors and windows of the godowns and on adjacent property, the outbreak was confined to the two godowns, although these and their contents were practically destroyed.

*April 21. 390 Hankow Road. Medicine Shop.*—Four lives were lost and one man injured at this outbreak. The entire premises were found well alight, with flames shooting high into the air through the roof and sweeping across the full breadth of Hankow Road, the intensity of the fire being attributed to the inflammability of the contents of the shop, which were mainly medicines, drugs and spirits.

The medicine shop in which the fire originated was gutted and an adjoining medicine shop seriously damaged on the first floor, but no other property was seriously affected.

The bodies of four Chinese males, who were evidently sleeping on the first floor when the outbreak occurred, were recovered from the debris.

*June 10. 230/232 North Honan Road. Medicine Shop.*—Fourteen people were sleeping on the first floor over a double-fronted Chinese shop when a fire broke out and spread so rapidly that nearly all were trapped, eight persons, including three children, losing their lives and two others being injured.

By the time the first machines arrived the upper portion of the premises was well alight, with the flames already through the roof and spreading to the roofs and top floors of buildings on each flank and at the rear.

Acting on a report that several of the occupants were believed to be trapped on the first floor, three 2½-in. jets were got to work on the heart of the outbreak and as soon as the flames had been sufficiently subdued firemen, under the cover of these jets, forced their way into the room in which the fire had originated. There they found several bodies amongst the debris, life in every case being extinct.

The medicine shop was gutted and the roof and the first floor of the building on each flank badly damaged.

#### CELLULOID FIRES.

There was a decline in the number and seriousness of fires in establishments manufacturing celluloid articles during the year, for whereas in 1939 there were 20 such fires, which resulted in the death of 23 persons and injury to 40 others, in 1940 the Brigade attended only 12 and the casualties were 3 dead and 2 injured. It is to be concluded that measures adopted by this Department, in collaboration with the Industrial Section and Public Works Department, for the control of the storage and manufacture of celluloid, and the safety of workers engaged in this hazardous trade, were largely responsible for the improvement. This is dealt with in Part IV under Fire Prevention.

Apart from the celluloid fires in the extra-Settlement area (described above), a serious outbreak occurred on November 28 in a building of wood construction used for the manufacture of spectacle frames in Lane 972, Ferry Road. The fire spread very rapidly and by the time the first machine arrived a block of about 200 square yards of flimsy, inflammable structures, including a large weaving mill, was a mass of flames. The charred bodies of a Chinese woman and a child were found underneath the debris, and another woman and child were severely burned.

#### SPECIAL EMERGENCY CALLS.

The Brigade responded to 106 special emergency calls—a decrease of 24 on 1939. These were classified as:—

Collapse of buildings, portions of buildings, walls, fences, staircases, chimneys, etc. . . . .	51	Collapse of tree . . . . .	1
Cleaning of acid, blood, etc. from roadway . . . . .	12	Electrical accident . . . . .	1
Assistance rendered to Police . . . . .	11	Escape of steam from boiler . . . . .	1
Escaping of chemical fumes or gases . . . . .	8	Explosion of gasoline tank . . . . .	1
Leakage of refrigerating gases . . . . .	7	Explosion of oxy-acetylene welding apparatus . . . . .	1
Removal of walls, beams, signboards, etc. liable to collapse or otherwise endangering life . . . . .	4	Precautionary measures taken in connection with dangerous live wire . . . . .	1
Explosion of gases . . . . .	2	Truck crashing into house . . . . .	1
Call for oxygen resuscitating apparatus . . . . .	1	Workman caught in machinery . . . . .	1
Collapse of coal dump. . . . .	1		
Collapse of stack of timber . . . . .	1	Total . . . . .	106

#### PART II.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The total calls received during the year by the Emergency and Hospital Removal Branches of the Ambulance Service are shown hereunder:—

Emergency Branch . . . . .	8,577 calls
Hospital Branch:	
For Ordinary Removals . . . . .	3,392
For Infectious Cases . . . . .	1,254
	<hr/>
	4,646 ,,
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 13,223 calls <hr/>

**EMERGENCY BRANCH.***(For Accidents and Emergency Sickness)*

Although the number of calls handled by this branch of the Ambulance Service increased at an extraordinary rate during the 9 years which followed its inception in 1931, (as the following table shows), there was a decrease in 1940, 8,577 calls being received in comparison with 9,491 in 1939. No explanation for this decrease is apparent.

Year	No. of Calls Received	Comparison with Preceding Year
1931	870	
1932	1,555	Increase of 685 calls or 78.7%
1933	2,621	" " 1,066 " " 68.6%
1934	4,085	" " 1,464 " " 55.9%
1935	5,145	" " 1,060 " " 25.9%
1936	5,955	" " 810 " " 15.7%
1937	6,888	" " 933 " " 15.7%
1938	8,876	" " 1,988 " " 28.9%
1939	9,491	" " 615 " " 6.9%
1940	8,577	Decrease of 914 " " 9.6%

*Nationality of Patients.*—The Emergency Ambulances handled 8,771 patients. Of this number 8,230 were Chinese, 528 foreign and 13 of unknown nationality.

*Disinfection.*—The procedure whereby the disinfection of ambulances, bedding, equipment and uniform, after contact with infectious cases, was carried out at Public Health Department centres caused delay and proved uneconomical. Consequently disinfecting equipment was installed to enable disinfection to be undertaken in the District Fire Stations, an arrangement which considerably improved the efficiency of the service.

**HOSPITAL BRANCH.**

In comparison with 1939, the total number of calls handled by this Branch shows a decrease of 940. Ordinary removals increased by 166 calls, the decrease being in Infectious Cases which declined by 1,106 calls.

### **PART III.—PERSONNEL, VOLUNTEER RESERVE, WORKSHOPS AND HYDRANTS.**

*Personnel.*—Changes in staff during the year included the following :—

	Officers	Cadets (Chinese)	Chinese Staff
Appointed	3	7	100
Resigned	4	—	42
Absconded or Dismissed	—	—	66
Invalided	1	—	7
Died	1	—	2

*Deaths.*—It is with regret that I have to record the death of Assistant Workshops Officer S. C. Pemberton, who died suddenly on November 20, after 12½ years' service in the Brigade, and of two members of the Chinese staff—Motorman Instructor No. 74—Ming Hai Yung, (25 years' service), and Ldg. Electrician No. 310—Liang Zung Kong (17 years' service).



*Volunteer Reserve.*—The Volunteer Reserve had the most active year of training since its formation in 1927. A long course of practical drill, attendances at which were exceptionally good, culminated, on November 23, in the first annual competition for the "Smith Team Drill Shield," kindly presented by Capt. S. C. Smith, a member of the unit. The event was very successful, and the manner in which the drills were performed was a credit to the participants, reflecting their keenness and demonstrating that the unit had become established as an efficient and valuable auxiliary of the Brigade.

Long Service Medals (12 years) were awarded to Messrs. T. Hutchison and G. A. Johnston during the course of the year.

### WORKSHOPS.

A high standard of efficiency was maintained on all machines, cars, ambulances and equipment throughout the year, and the workshops were responsible for a considerable saving in the cost of operating the Department through the construction and fitting of machine bodies and the making of the greater part of the Brigade's equipment and appliances.

The most important work carried out during the year was the building and fitting out of a Floodlight Tender and the construction of an ambulance. The Floodlight Tender is a valuable addition to the equipment of the Brigade, its usefulness having been proven at several major night fires. It delivers current at 110 volts D.C. from a 5-kilowatt generator, which supplies 7 portable floodlights in addition to 2 searchlights fitted to the roof of the vehicle. It is equipped with an electric combination hammer and drill for drilling openings in walls, floors, roofs, etc. at fires.

Other work in the Workshops included the following :—

Complete engine and chassis overhaul .....	3 machines
Complete engine overhaul .....	4 "
Light engine overhaul .....	7 "
Transmission overhaul .....	14 "
Dynamo or dynamotor overhaul .....	15 "
Starter Motor overhaul .....	28 "
Duco, painting and/or varnishing .....	7 "
The overhaul and repair of electrical apparatus, such as motors, heaters, fans, switches, tools, alarms, battery charging-sets and miscellaneous appliances.	
The making of motor spares, tools, fire appliances and miscellaneous items of equipment and furniture.	
Repairs to 1,389 lengths of delivery hose, 49 lengths of suction hose.	
Ordinary running repairs to fire engines, ambulances and other vehicles and the maintenance of plant and equipment.	

### HYDRANTS.

The regular inspection of street hydrants has been maintained throughout the year, a total of 26,053 hydrants having been inspected. All defects noted were promptly repaired by the Shanghai Waterworks Company upon notification.

An improvement was effected in the type of hydrant in the Jessfield Road—Great Western Road—Avenue Haig areas, where a number of old-pattern hydrants were replaced by modern ones with a larger water-way.

The high price of scrap metal resulted in extensive thefts, (obviously by organized gangs) of blank caps, domes and essential working parts from hydrants in all districts, and so many were rendered useless that measures had to be put into effect to make the hydrants less vulnerable, as this was the only apparent means of reducing losses. Concrete tops were used to replace stolen metal domes, thereby preventing easy access by thieves to the internal working parts, and in certain exceptional cases recourse was even made to the fitting of underground valves. Despite the introduction of these and other measures, the assistance of the Police and the close co-operation of the Shanghai Waterworks Company in promptly re-fitting hydrants which had been tampered with, the position remains extremely serious.

## PART IV.—INSPECTIONS AND FIRE PREVENTION.

During the year 9,460 inspections were carried out in buildings of various classes and occupancies, and 1,910 letters were written on matters relating to their fire protection. This represents an increase of 40 inspections and 71 letters on 1939, which indicates that the same intensity of inspection work has been maintained.

Details of the inspections, etc. are contained in an appended Table.

In view of the numerous serious fires connected with celluloid and cellulose spray-painting in 1939, followed by a number of similar outbreaks at the beginning of 1940, the possibility of licensing establishments manufacturing celluloid articles and using cellulose spray-paint was investigated by the Brigade and, with the collaboration of the Industrial Section and the Public Works Department, appropriate Licence Conditions were drafted. The Council approved these and decreed that such premises would be licensed from July 1. An intensive campaign was then launched by the Inspection Branch against all premises wherein celluloid was either processed or stored, with a view to enforcing the Licence Conditions, and the result was that the great majority of establishments, which were unable to comply with the new requirements, ceased operations in the Settlement. The fire hazard, created by this dangerous trade and the unsatisfactory manner in which it was being conducted, was thus greatly reduced and the measures taken to control the trade were undoubtedly responsible for the remarkable decline in the number of celluloid fires and casualties resulting therefrom.

The enormous increase in the cost of imported fire-resisting building materials and fire appliances encouraged local firms to manufacture substitutes and the Inspection Branch was called upon to test numerous products for their fire-resistive qualities, the results of which were communicated to the Building Surveyor for his information. Fire-resisting solutions and paints were also manufactured locally and tested by the Brigade. One of the greatest strides made was the local manufacture of a standard sprinkler-head, which stood up to the tests so satisfactorily that samples were forwarded to England by the manufacturer with a view to securing official recognition of the product.

Complaints regarding fire hazards have again caused a considerable amount of work, the number of inspections arising therefrom having increased from 235 in 1939 to 318 in 1940. Each complaint was investigated and suitable action taken, and thus many fire and potential life hazards were removed.

Licensed premises were regularly inspected while they were open to the public, and the attention of licensees was drawn to breaches of the License Conditions. The principal contravention was overcrowding, a fact which justifies the close supervision given to all places of public assembly by the Brigade.

Monthly inspections of stationary fire pumps in buildings were continued as far as possible, and in each case a test of the equipment was witnessed by a Brigade representative. Seventeen defects were found during these tests and these were promptly repaired upon being brought to the notice of the building owners concerned.

*Fire Installations.*—There are 1,592 buildings in the Settlement with fire installations. A table classifying these buildings and shewing their fire equipment is appended to this Report.

The following fire installations were completed during the year or were in course of being installed at the end of the year :—

New fire installations completed and put into service .....	32
Additions to existing installations .....	26
Fire installations partially completed .....	59

There was a reduction in the number of new fire installations completed during the year, which was mainly attributable to a temporary ruling to permit the provision of fire extinguishers to cover risks in small factories. This ruling was introduced in view of the high cost of, and the difficulty of obtaining, equipment necessary for approved installations and it was applied somewhat extensively on account of the fact that the bulk of new buildings erected during the year came within the small factory category.

*Prosecutions.*—There were two prosecutions for the enforced sale of fire extinguishers, resulting in the defendant being fined \$30.00 in each case. In a prosecution for the unlicensed storage of Calcium Carbide the defendant was fined \$100.00.

There were two prosecutions connected with fires. In one case a man was sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment on a charge of endangering property and life by manufacturing fire crackers, and another was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment for causing an outbreak by heating gasoline over an open fire.

## PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Traffic and Accidents.*—Traffic congestion is still acute on certain roads, particularly in the downtown districts during the busier hours, and the progress of fire engines and ambulances is often retarded. The Police, however, continue to render all possible service and the drivers of other vehicles on the whole show consideration and do their utmost to prevent obstructions, with the result that there is remarkably little cause for complaint considering the conditions prevailing.

*Arson and Incendiarism.*—There were very few fires in which arson or incendiarism was suspected, and in no case was there sufficient evidence for charges to be preferred.

*Rescue Squad.*—The efficiency of this important unit was maintained, all Chinese members of the Rescue Squad being given revision courses during the year.

The Rescue Squad responded to 15 calls, such as gas leaks, electrical accidents, etc., and rendered valuable service at several fires at which smoke was so dense as to necessitate the use of oxygen breathing sets.

*Salvage Section.*—This Section again proved its usefulness and was particularly effective on account of the congestion caused through ordinary dwellings and other premises equally unsuited for use as warehouses being used for storing huge quantities of merchandise of all kinds, which greatly increased the risk of water damage. The Section was brought into action without delay at all outbreaks affecting such premises and, by prompt sheeting-up and other salvage measures, it undoubtedly effected an enormous saving.

*Special Training.*—As a precautionary measure, with a view to using jets for the quelling of disturbances, members of the Russian Detachment of the S.V.C. were trained by the Brigade in the laying of hose and the operation of pumps.

Mr. J. Mustoo of the Tientsin British Municipal Council was attached to the Brigade for an intensive course of fire drill, fire-fighting methods and Brigade organization prior to his taking over command of the Tientsin Fire Brigade.

*Neighbouring Brigades.*—The relations between this Brigade and those in neighbouring territories were very satisfactory. This Brigade came into contact with these Brigades at fires near the Settlement boundaries, and there was the fullest co-operation between the various detachments.

*Appreciation of Assistance Given.*—The thanks of the Department are due to the members of the Volunteer Reserve, the staff of the Shanghai Waterworks, Power, Gas and Telephone Companies, the local Press, the Police, Public Health, Public Works, Industrial Section and other Departments of the Council for their assistance, and to the personnel of the various hospitals, whose co-operation was largely responsible for the efficient running of the Ambulance Service.

*Tribute to the Brigade Personnel.*—In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the praiseworthy manner in which officers and men have performed their duties during the past year.

Tables relative to the various sections of this Report are appended.

H. G. REED,  
Chief Officer.

**FIRES AND SPECIAL EMERGENCY CALLS.**

1939 AND 1940 STATISTICS COMPARED.

Classification	1939				1940				Comparisons 1940-1939	
	Inside Settle- ment	Special Rated Area	Outside Limits	Total	Inside Settle- ment	Special Rated Area	Outside Limits	Total	In- crease	De- crease
<b>Calls : Total Number ..</b>	895	185	33	1,113	801	176	14	991	—	122
Genuine Fires ..	671	136	22	829	610	139	13	762	—	67
Burning Rubbish and Simi- lar Fires ..	5	5	9	19	10	1	—	11	—	8
False Alarms (Good Intent) (Malicious) ..	82	26	—	108	53	17	—	70	—	38
Chimney Fires ..	12	1	—	13	28	3	—	31	18	—
Special Emergency Calls ..	13	1	—	14	7	4	—	11	—	3
<b>Total ..</b>	112	16	2	130	93	12	1	106	—	24
<b>Total ..</b>	895	185	33	1,113	801	176	14	991	—	122
<b>Received by :</b>										
Telephone ..	600	102	7	709	559	121	4	684	—	25
Police ..	170	14	2	186	140	6	1	147	—	39
Watch-towers ..	67	53	24	144	45	39	9	93	—	51
Staff and Messengers ..	58	16	—	74	56	9	—	65	—	9
Fire Alarm ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—
<b>Total ..</b>	895	185	33	1,113	801	176	14	991	—	122
<b>Loss of Life (Civilians):</b>										
At Fires ..	60	8	—	68	34	7	—	41	—	27
At Special Emergency Calls ..	10	5	—	15	6	—	—	6	—	9
<b>Total ..</b>	70	13	—	83	40	7	—	47	—	36
<b>Injuries (Civilians):</b>										
At Fires ..	153	21	—	174	92	19	—	111	—	63
At Special Emergency Calls ..	116	19	—	135	75	19	—	94	—	41
<b>Total ..</b>	269	40	—	309	167	38	—	205	—	104
<b>Injuries (Brigade Staff):</b>										
At Fires ..	60	29	—	89	43	26	—	69	—	20
At Special Emergency Calls ..	3	—	—	3	7	—	—	7	4	—
<b>Total ..</b>	63	29	—	92	50	26	—	76	—	16
<b>Mileage ..</b>	4,121	1,528	298	5,947	3,535	1,670	166	5,371	—	576
<b>Time Occupied .. Hours</b>	1,335	226	28	1,589	1,649	216	11	1,876	287	—

**FIRES AND SPECIAL EMERGENCY CALLS.**

NUMBER OF CALLS TO FIRES, SUPPOSED FIRES AND SPECIAL EMERGENCY CALLS FROM 1935 TO 1940.

Month	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
January .....	65	81	60	83	93	110
February .....	72	69	56	89	70	65
March .....	74	85	37	81	83	91
April .....	54	59	57	106	114	120
May .....	106	60	68	82	121	91
June .....	70	43	56	78	112	99
July .....	70	56	71	82	100	77
August .....	35	45	160	80	82	61
September .....	52	59	99	78	84	54
October .....	74	80	119	80	84	59
November .....	50	81	65	103	67	77
December .....	69	68	58	114	98	87
<b>Total .....</b>	791	786	906	1,056	1,113	991

CLASSIFIED LIST OF COMPLETED PREMISES WITH FIRE INSTALLATIONS, 1940.

Classification of Buildings	Installations Consisting of:—												Totals	
	Hydrants only	Pumping Connection and Hydrants	Fire Pump and Hydrants	Fire Pump, Pumping Conn. and Hydrants	Sprinklers only	Hydrants and Sprinklers	Pumping Conn. and Hydrants and Sprinklers	Fire Pump, Pumping Conn., Hyds. and Sprinklers	Hydrants and External Drenchers	Pumping Conn., Hyds. and External Drenchers	Pumping Conn., Hyds., Sprinklers and External Drenchers	Fire Pump, Pumping Conn., Hyds. External and Drenchers		Fire Pump, Pumping Conn., Hyds., Sprinklers and External Drenchers
Apartment Houses	1	27	—	6	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	48
Banks and Exchanges	26	33	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
Bath Houses	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Houses (Blocks of), Foreign and Chinese	16	267	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	285
Churches	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Clubs	6	10	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Cold Storages	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	13
Consulates	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cotton Mills	6	14	1	—	—	7	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	48
Cotton Mill Staff Quarters	4	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Factories	111	177	—	2	—	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	298
Flour Mills	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
Foundries and Workshops	26	19	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Garages and Repair Shops	86	5	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	94
Godowns and Wharves	17	56	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	83
Hospitals	1	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Hotels	19	19	—	1	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	46
Lodging Houses (Chinese)	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Miscellaneous	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Offices (Blocks of)	21	62	—	30	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	120
Printing Works	8	17	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Private Residences	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Restaurants	36	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Retail Stores	26	16	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Schools	17	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Silk Filatures	11	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	13	21	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
*Combined Occupancies	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	11
MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES														
Police Stations, Quarters and Gaol	6	9	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	22
Schools (Public)	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Health (Markets, Hospitals, etc.)	7	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Public Works (Offices and Depots)	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
S.V.C. Rifle Range	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fire Stations	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Totals..	535	874	3	74	1	10	55	29	1	2	1	4	3	1,592

\* This applies to buildings wherein there are multiple occupancies, e.g. a combination of any of the following:—Retail Stores, Hotels, Theatres and Places of Entertainment, Offices, Apartment Houses, Garages.

**INSPECTIONS AND/OR TESTS OF FIRE INSTALLATIONS, BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC STREET HYDRANTS.**

Classification	Yearly Totals									
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
1. Licences.										
(a) Premises of Applicants for Licences .....	864	761	769	699	701	795	1,020	1,066	2,167	1,577
(b) Re-inspections of above ....	797	2,391	1,481	2,202	1,735	1,712	1,475	1,212	889	748
2. Licensed Premises.										
(a) Places of Entertainment ....	8,795	5,870	8,553	8,739	7,890	5,524	3,019	2,807	3,063	3,754
(b) Public Garages .....	322	484	195	205	242	105	27	8	16	41
(c) Hotels, Boarding and Lodging Houses and Bath Houses..	341	75	67	88	117	91	38	31	7	2
(d) Restaurants, Tea Shops, Taverns and Food Stalls ..	19	197	16	29	81	17	9	5	124	2
(e) Storage of Explosives and Dangerous Materials .....	310	28	18	20	43	56	19	—	13	37
(f) Licensed Manufacturers .....	—	3	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
3. Buildings Under Construction ..	6,413	4,695	4,313	4,513	3,448	2,626	1,337	1,066	1,865	1,795
4. Unlicensed Premises.										
(a) Banks, Exchanges and Office Buildings .....	282	59	131	68	96	58	9	10	16	12
(b) Retail and Department Stores	76	4	31	19	16	18	6	5	—	6
(c) Godowns and Wharves .....	182	29	44	130	51	42	11	—	4	2
(d) Apartment Houses, Blocks of Houses and Residences ..	314	80	304	428	394	261	66	—	2	18
(e) Miscellaneous .....	41	38	42	9	33	20	80	238	720	823
(f) Inspections as the Result of Complaints .....	193	105	99	13	10	192	93	95	183	318
5. Public Buildings :										
Consulates, Churches, Guilds, Clubs, Hospitals, Schools and Municipal Properties .	335	201	288	240	242	319	282	193	328	248
6. Factories, Filatures, Mills, etc. .	571	212	1,570	591	389	218	63	8	15	22
7. Unlicensed Storage of Dangerous Materials.....	—	29	78	47	29	10	6	6	5	47
8. Proposed Sites for Gasoline Pumps.....	—	35	43	35	39	40	17	12	3	8
Totals .....	19,855	15,296	18,044	18,078	15,556	12,105	7,577	6,762	9,420	9,460
9. Private Fire Pumps.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	762	530
10. S.W.W. Street Hydrants .....	24,991	22,931	29,637	48,501	36,454	33,167	25,603	23,208	22,632	26,053
11. Letters Written in connection with Inspections and Tests.	3,540	2,257	2,595	3,240	2,628	2,175	1,203	1,514	1,839	1,910
12. Hazardous and Dangerous Goods Permits issued.										
(a) Landing and/or Storage ....	871	590	766	817	946	974	704	430	1,078	770
(b) Transportation (within Settlement Limits) .....	840	405	356	317	341	346	249	36	285	274

# POLICE FORCE.

## REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

*Officers.*—Messrs. H. D. M. Robertson and R. W. Yorke, Assistant Commissioners, were promoted Deputy Commissioners on March 1.

Mr. I. Kakegawa, Acting Deputy Commissioner, was promoted Deputy Commissioner on December 16.

Mr. E. C. Baker, Assistant Commissioner, was promoted Acting Deputy Commissioner on November 11.

Superintendents V. Sharman, H. R. Grubb and G. J. Bennett were promoted Assistant Commissioners on January 25, March 1 and November 11, respectively.

Mr. G. W. Gilbert, Deputy Commissioner, retired from the service on January 23.

Mr. W. E. Fairbairn, Assistant Commissioner, retired from the service on February 27.

Mr. S. Uyehara, m.sc., Deputy Commissioner, resigned on May 16.

Mr. R. W. Yorke, Deputy Commissioner, retired from the service on October 14.

*Retirements.*—The following men retired during the year :—

Superintendent	F. C. Stubbings	on	Feb.	24
„	S. Iwashita	„	Oct.	20
„	K. Nanafuji	„	Dec.	20
„	C. J. Bull	„	Dec.	26
Sergeant	S. Fukui	„	Aug.	31
„	A. M. Hrushchoff	„	Oct.	31

I regret to record the death of the following :—

Probationary Sergeant	I. Ohyoshi	on	Mar.	19
Chief Inspector	F. E. Dudley	„	June	18
Sub-Inspector	N. Nakamura	„	July	13
Sergeant	G. E. Snuggs	„	Dec.	25

*Roll of Honour.*—

Superintendent	Tan Shao Liang	(譚紹良)
„	Lieu Yung Kuei	(劉榮貴)
Det. Inspector	Loh Kung Sung	(陸根生)
Probationary Sergeant	D. E. Crank	
S.P.C.	191 Indar Singh	
C.P.C.	2556 Chang Chung Huai	(張宗淮)
C.D.C.	136 Chin Te Shun	(金德順)
C.P.C.	3349 Chang Ai Fah	(張愛發)
C.D.C.	329 Huh Shang Ching	(郝尙勤)

*Awards of Distinguished Conduct and Long Service Medals :—**Distinguished Conduct Medals, Class I :*

C.D.S. 157 P'eng Ching Sheng (彭錦生)  
 Late C.P.C. 3349 Chang Ai Fah (張愛發)

*Distinguished Conduct Medals, Class II :**Foreign Branch, Section I :—*

Inspector T. Hill  
 " R. M. Moir  
 " J. A. McCahey  
 Sub-Inspector H. Bretherton (also a Bar to D.C. Medal)  
 " " I. James  
 " " J. W. Sanbrook  
 " " A. E. Taylor  
 Sergeant J. Beresovsky  
 " R. Eynstone  
 " D. G. Jones  
 " A. E. Cornwell  
 " C. E. A. Cooke  
 " P. B. Duffy  
 " W. A. Nicoll  
 " R. J. W. Crouch  
 " E. J. Quigley  
 Prob. Sergeant N. C. Webb  
 " " G. I. Schaie  
 " " R. J. Bulpin

*Foreign Branch, Section II :—*

Sergeant 791 S. Okura  
 Prob. Sergeant 778 M. Kasukawa  
 " " 622 S. Arai

*Sikh Branch :—*

S.P.C. 671 Sadhu Singh

*Chinese Branch :—*

Sub-Inspector Li Shu Fa (李樹發)  
 C.D.S. 225 Hsu Kuei Yung (徐桂榮)  
 " 208 Chu Wan Chun (朱萬鈞)  
 C.P.S. 394 Hsiung Te Chien (熊德謙)  
 " 565 Fan Kuang Hung (范廣洪)  
 " 920 Chang Jui Sheng (張瑞生)  
 " 1608 Jen Chiu Hsiang (任九湘)  
 " 1649 Chang Tzu Ling (張子麟)  
 A/C.P.S. 1014 Yu Ya Ling (余遐齡)  
 " 1443 Hwa Ming Shan (華銘喜)  
 " 1667 Teng Tsen Piao (鄧正標)  
 " 2236 Shen Chia Tseng (沈佳增)  
 " 2359 Kuo Ch'i Yung (郭啓榮)  
 " 2373 Mang Kuang Liang (孟廣亮)  
 " 2950 Ma Cheng Yung (馬成雲)  
 " 3208 Chao Ch'ing Soong (趙清松)  
 C.D.C. 101 Chang Pao Hsin (張寶興)  
 " 213 Chang Pei Lan (張培蘭)  
 " 308 Wang Chun Fee (王震菲)  
 C.P.C. 1025 Wang Yueh Heng (王毓恒)  
 " 1235 Chi Hsiu Hung (季秀宏)  
 " 2041 Li Kung Yung (李公榮)  
 Late " 2556 Chang Chung Huai (張宗淮)  
 " 2768 Huang Jen Sheng (黃潤身)  
 " 2926 Ku K'o Ming (顧克明)  
 " 3051 Hu Ting Yin (胡廷印)  
 " 3125 Huang Kan Chen (黃幹臣)  
 " 3300 F'eng En Yoong (馮恩榮)  
 " 3332 Li Te Chong (李德昌)

*Award of Bronze Municipal Medals by Municipalite Francaise.—*

Late C.P.C. 3349 Chang Ai Fah (張愛發)  
 C.P.C. 553 Liu Sheng Shan (劉勝山)

*Long Service Medals were awarded during the year, and distributed as follows :—*

Specials .....	4
Foreign (Section I) .....	1
Foreign (Section II) .....	4
Sikhs .....	25
Chinese .....	20

*Encounters with armed persons.*—During the year the Police took part in 102 encounters with armed persons in which shots were exchanged. The casualties in the Police Force were 9 killed and 9 wounded. Of the 9 killed 4 died from wounds received at the hands of armed criminals in encounters, 3 were assassinated, while 2 others met their deaths accidentally.

962 shots were fired by the Police and 209 by armed criminals. 27 criminals were shot dead and 46 wounded.



The following table shows Police casualties during the last five years :—

	1936		1937		1938		1939		1940	
	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded
Foreign Branch (Section I) ..	1	1	—	6	—	3	—	1	1	3
Foreign Branch (Section II) ..	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikhs .....	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	1	1	2
Chinese .....	—	4	8	20	1	3	6	12	7	4
Total .....	2	5	9	44	1	6	6	14	9	9

*Widows and Orphans Fund.*—The balance of the Fund including investments at the close of the year was \$57,682.40 as compared with \$57,318.65 at the end of 1939.

A total of \$2,820.73 was expended during the year affording relief to widows and orphans.

*Strength.*—The strength on December 31, 1940, is shown in Appendix IA. There were the following vacancies at the end of the year.

	<i>Under Authorised Strength</i>	<i>Under Strength allowed in 1940 Budget</i>
Foreign Branch (Section I) .....	63	29
Foreign Branch (Section II) .....	34	18
Sikhs .....	142	79
Chinese .....	73	73

The number of men enlisted during the year and the number of men who left the service for various reasons is shown in Appendix 1c.

*Police Watchmen.*—At the close of the year the number on the register of watchmen under Police supervision was as follows :—

Russians .....	185
Indians .....	363
Chinese .....	3,773

*Distribution.*—The distribution of the strength at the close of the year is shown in Appendix II. The number of men shown under Crime and Special Branches (Headquarters) includes only those employed on the Headquarters Staff. The detective officers attached to Police Districts are included in the figure of each of the four divisions.

*Recruiting.*—No difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable recruits, and the general standard of recruit has been fully maintained. The Foreign Branch is under strength and vacancies will be filled by local recruitment.

*Training.*—217 recruits were trained and posted for duty during the year. They comprised 29 Foreigners Section I, 18 Section II, 48 Sikhs and 122 Chinese. 30 Foreigners Section I, 14 Section II, 25 Sikhs and 118 Chinese remained under training at the end of the year. All the Foreigners joining Section I of the Force were recruited locally. Refresher courses for Chinese Constables in traffic control, police duties and drill were carried out continuously throughout the year.

During the year, the staff and recruits of the Training Depot have been called upon to stand by during 20 periods of emergency and on 43 occasions left the Depot to supplement the staffs of various Police Stations.

*Discipline.*—Appendix 1d shows the number of men awarded for outstanding good work and the number of men departmentally punished, minor punishments for petty defaults excluded.

*Health.*—The health of the majority of the Force is satisfactory. The average numbers of members of the Force rendered daily unfit for duty on account of sickness were :—

	1940	1939	1938
Foreign Branch (Section I) .....	15.11 (3.62%)	11.47 (2.92%)	13.09 (3.41%)
Foreign Branch (Section II) .....	15.30 (5.88%)	20.97 (8.23%)	17.17 (7.15%)
Sikhs .....	14.90 (2.91%)	10.77 (2.31%)	11.32 (2.54%)
Chinese .....	76.69 (2.11%)	64.34 (1.77%)	59.20 (1.72%)

The number of men who died during the past three years is as follows :—

	1940	1939	1938
Foreign Branch (Section I) .....	2	1	1
Foreign Branch (Section II) .....	2	2	1
Sikhs .....	6	1	3
Chinese .....	32	20	19

The number of men invalided during the past three years is as follows :—

	1940	1939	1938
Foreign Branch (Section I) .....	3	2	3
Foreign Branch (Section II) .....	12	7	10
Sikhs .....	10	7	—
Chinese .....	21	15	31

*Armament.*—The armament of the Force is shown in Appendix 1B.

During the year a total of 4,005 Police weapons were overhauled in the Police Armoury at little cost and all weapons are in effective condition.

258 Police weapons were used in shooting affrays during the year.

Of the 354 bullet proof vests on charge, 234 were overhauled.

Of the 88 bullet proof shields on charge, 78 were overhauled and 6 reconstructed.

*Musketry.*—During the year 79 Foreigners, Section I were trained in the use of the Thompson Sub-Machine-gun, 316 Police and Warder Recruits and 274 Police Watchmen were trained in the use of the Automatic Pistol ; Revolver or Carbine.

The total number of practices fired by the various Branches of the Force, including Police Watchmen, was 11,510 during which 164,146 rounds of ammunition of various calibres were expended. The usual high standard of marksmanship has been maintained throughout the year.

*Reserve Unit.*—The Reserve Unit turned out to the scenes of 16 armed robberies, 10 shooting affrays, 1 bomb throwing, 19 labour troubles, 1 flour riot, and on 1 occasion to assist district police in dealing with trouble at the Internment Camp.

In addition the Unit "stood by" on 17 occasions, carried out 1,302 "Fixed Post" searches, 64 "Tip and Run" searches, 7 bridge searches, 69 mobile patrols, 58 hotel and lodging house searches and 10 searches inside a cordon formed by members of the Russian Regiment, S.V.C. ; supplied 1,113 guards to Courts and assistance was rendered to various police districts on 85 occasions. The high standard of efficiency of the Unit has been fully maintained.

*Mounted Police.*—As a measure of economy the Mounted Branch which was formed many years ago was disbanded on September 23 and the ponies disposed of in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

*Specials.*—The strength at the close of the year was 501. 57 men were enlisted and 31 men resigned during the year.

Two pistol shoots for all ranks were held during the year with good results.

The Specials were on duty for all Anniversary and Emergency Duties throughout the year. A high standard of efficiency has been maintained. Long Service Medals were awarded to 3 men.

*Communications.*—The Teleprinter service continued to be the most efficient method of communicating instructions and information to and from Stations, Reserve Unit and the Police of the French Concession. 25,262 messages were passed over this system throughout the year.

*Street Telephone Box System.*—This system continued to prove an important link in the chain of Police communications.

*Wireless.*—Constant contact was maintained with the Reserve Units when out on duty by means of remote control from the Reserve Unit Guardroom, a system that has proved to be a very efficient means of communication.

*Sing Song Houses.*—A total of 5,301 Sing Song House Licences were issued during the year. 41 raids were made on unlicensed premises. 61 Keepers, 47 Assistants and 249 Entertainers were arrested.

*Brothels and Street Solicitations.*—220 raids were made on brothels resulting in the arrest of 111 Keepers, 50 Chief Tenants and 2,032 persons for Aiding and Abetting, all of whom were charged in Court.

7,157 arrests were made for street soliciting.

*Prostitution, Slaves and Cruelty Cases.*—57 cases of Criminal Offences relating to Prostitution and Cruelty were investigated, resulting in 157 arrests and the rescue of 132 victims.

*Registration of Missing Children.*—The registration of missing children and adolescents up to the age of 21 years has proved satisfactory for the year 1940.

1,419 children were reported missing, 895 of whom were recovered.

28 persons were arrested in connection with these cases.

*Beggar Situation.*—There was little change in the beggar situation in the Settlement during the year but it is hoped that considerable improvement will be effected by the opening of the new camp for beggars under the direction of the Salvation Army.

*"Look See" Car Touts.*—690 were arrested in the Settlement and dealt with by the Court during the year.

*Stray and Abandoned Children.*—The situation in and around Shanghai showed little improvement in regard to stray and abandoned children. This year the Police instituted a Central Depot located at Louza Station where all stray and abandoned children were sent from all parts of the Settlement. This innovation has been the means of facilitating the return to their parents of numerous children reported missing.

A total of 315 such children were placed in Homes during the year.

*Weights and Measures.*—With the object of checking weights and measures in use in the Settlement, a Section was formed in September 1940 and the following results were obtained for the period ending December 31, 1940 :—

188 shops, which operated 318 scales were visited. Of the 318 scales tested 128 were found to be incorrect.

22 scales and 14 weights were confiscated.

4 criminal and 32 Bye-Law Summonses were applied for against proprietors for being in possession of incorrect scales, all of whom were fined by the Court, and the remaining scales were sealed until repaired. Printed notices were pasted on the scales warning the Public that the scales were out of order.

#### TRAFFIC.

Due to abnormal conditions heavy congestion in the Central and Western Areas continued.

Severe floods were experienced during the first week of October when many roads became unserviceable for general traffic.

Traffic was restricted in the Western Areas West of Avenue Haig for Japanese Military reasons over two periods during November and December respectively. Several of the main roads in the area were entirely closed to traffic at various times on each occasion.

The total number of vehicles of all types showed a small increase over the previous year.

Accidents and Injuries showed a decrease over the preceding year, again reflecting improved traffic control and the good effect of the Safety First Campaign. Tabulated details are shown later in this report.

*Safety First Campaign.*—A Safety First Campaign conducted in co-operation with the French Police, after postponement from May, was held from November 18 to 24. Japanese Military, Naval and Consular Authorities co-operated in the Campaign with the Police in the areas North of the

Soochow Creek. The Campaign was conducted on similar lines to that held during the previous year. Road users were educated on Safety First by means of the Press, by letters, pamphlets, posters, street banners, lectures in Schools, Garages and over the Radio. Pedestrians were assisted and advised on the streets by school students. A new Safety First Film was produced and exhibited in Cinemas, large industrial premises and on the streets. The effect of the Campaign is reflected in the number of Accidents, which showed a reduction of more than 12 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

*Court Proceedings.*—An increase was shown both in the number of Traffic Offence Reports and Prosecutions.

A summary of reports and prosecutions for the past five years follows :—

	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Reports .....	26,172	21,109	17,632	32,831	26,686
Chinese Prosecutions .....	5,708	4,462	3,615	6,088	7,738
Foreign Prosecutions .....	1,060	783	855	861	993
Total.....	<u>6,768</u>	<u>5,245</u>	<u>4,470</u>	<u>6,949</u>	<u>8,731</u>

*Prevalent Offences :—*

Parking Offences .....	5,491 cases
Disregarding Police Signals or Instructions .....	5,187 "
Overloading—Motor Trucks .....	2,313 "
Causing Obstruction .....	1,757 "
Lighting Offences .....	1,606 "
Excessive or Unnecessary Use of Horn .....	1,357 "
Stopping Vehicle with Right Side to Kerb .....	1,212 "
Failing to draw close to Kerb .....	1,152 "
Dangerous or Negligent Driving .....	965 "
Passing in Prohibited Area .....	945 "
Failing to stop or report to Police after Accident .....	730 "

*Traffic Signal Lights.*—The lights and crow's nest at Bubbling Well and Hart Roads crossing were removed during April following an accident in which a motor-car collided with and seriously damaged the light standard and crow's nest. The crossing has since been regulated by manual control.

The operation of lights at the following points was resumed in March :—Broadway-Seward Road ; N. Szechuen-Range Roads ; N. Szechuen-N. Soochow Roads ; N. Szechuen-Boone Roads ; N. Szechuen-Haining Roads ; N. Soochow-Chapoo Roads.

*Traffic Education.*—Lectures on "Safety First" were delivered to approximately 96,595 persons at various Schools, Teashops, Mills and Refugee Camps during the year.

*Driving Licences.*—Full driving licences were issued to 477 Owners and 1,601 Chauffeurs. 133 Chauffeurs' licences were suspended and 170 cancelled.

The number of Chauffeurs registered in the Settlement totalled 26,957, an increase of 1,468 over 1939.

*Driving Tests.*—4,406 applicants for driving licences were tested. 2,050 passed at the first attempt, 1,753 passed on retest and 603 failed to pass the required standard.

*Processions.*—Permits were issued to a total of 23,724 processions, comprising 544 Marriage Processions attended by a total of 16,635 persons, and 23,180 Funeral Processions attended by a total of 411,605 persons.

*Private Motor-cars used for Public Hire.*—During the year 25 private motor-cars were reported for touting for public hire. Court proceedings were instituted in each case and Chauffeurs' driving licences were suspended following conviction.

*Tram Service.*—The rolling stock of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. comprised 107 Motors, 107 Trailers and 132 Trolley Buses, showing a decrease of 3 as compared with 1939.

Services continued throughout the year to operate in the Central, Western and West Hongkew Areas only.

Due to a strike of the Chinese employees, services were not in operation over a nine-day period during September.

The number of passengers carried was 149,264,657 as against 137,764,006 in 1939.

*Omnibus Service.*—The China General Omnibus Co., Ltd. increased their fleet from 186 to 204 during the year, i.e. 146 Single-Deck and 58 Double-Deck Buses.

Services continued throughout the year to operate in the Central, Western and West Hongkew Areas only.

Due to a strike of drivers, conductors and mechanics, services were not in operation over a four-day period during September.

Route 17 was extended from Kiaochow-Singapore Roads to Ferry-Robison Roads during January, but the service was discontinued from October.

A supplementary service to Route No. 14 designated Route No. 4 between The Bund and the junction of Weihaiwei Road and Avenue Foch came into operation in July.

The number of passengers carried was 86,984,190 as compared with 86,060,656 during 1939.

*Motor Freight Vehicles.*—A slight increase was shown, 3,115 being licensed as against 2,992 in 1939.

The total number was classified under the following headings:—

Private Trucks including Private Omnibuses, Charabancs, Hearses, etc. 1,625.

Public Trucks including Trailers, etc. 1,490.

A total of 4,881 vehicles were inspected during the year, of which 1,751 were suspended until mechanical defects had been remedied.

The number of vehicles fitted with Charcoal Gas Burners decreased from 3 in 1939 to 2 during 1940, and vehicles equipped with Solid Tyres showed a further decrease, there being 53 on the roads at the end of the year as against 68 in 1939.

Out of 111 calls received from Stations to examine trucks concerned in accidents, 42 were found to be defective.

1,625 owners (131 Foreign and 1,494 Chinese) were prosecuted and convicted for overloading during the year.

*Hire Cars.*—The number of garages was 27, showing a decrease of 1 as compared with the preceding year.

An increase of 172 hire car licences was recorded, there being 753 licences at the end of 1940, comprising 51 licensed for operation North of the Creek only, as against 581 in 1939.

24 licences were suspended on account of mechanical defects, and of 33 vehicles examined as a result of accidents, 7 were found to be defective.

*Livery Stables.*—The number of public livery stables decreased from 6 to 4.

*Public and Private Carriages.*—These decreased from 13 to 6, and 10 to 6 respectively during the year.

*Bicycles.*—These were increased by 10,282, 54,757 being licensed as compared with 44,475 during 1939.

*Cyclists.*—A total of 11,919 riders of Bicycles were arrested during the year, of which 5,063 were charged with failing to obey police signals, 4,907 with carrying passengers or bulky parcels to the common danger and 335 with trick or dangerous riding. Fines varied from 30 cents to \$10.00.

*Wheelbarrows.*—The average monthly licensing showed a further decrease, 1,455 being licensed as against 2,376 in 1939.

*Carts.*—These again showed an increase, the average quarterly licensing being 24,137 as compared with 20,115 during the previous year.

The number of Carts equipped with pneumatic tyres was increased by 1,124, there being 2,178 in 1940 as against 1,054 in 1939.

*Public Ricshas.*—9,497 vehicles were licensed on January 1. One licence was permanently withdrawn in August for overcharging rental. The remaining 9,496 vehicles were licensed monthly for the remainder of the year.

*New Model Ricshas.*—75 new model public ricshas were licensed during the year and the total number of new model vehicles was 9,496 at the end of the year. No old type vehicles now remain.

*Inspections.*—In the course of bi-monthly Depot and Street Inspections, 44,084 licences were removed owing to various defects. 7,889 licences were suspended for various defects and the remainder were reissued after minor defects had been remedied.

*Licensing of Public Pullers.*—On January 1, 37,750 pullers were registered. Renewal of licences commenced on January 22 when only 27,591 licences were renewed. 5,659 new licences were issued. Of this total number of registered pullers, 1,612 pullers were replaced by other fillers making a total at the end of the year of 33,250 pullers.

3,735 substitute licences valid for three months only for pullers temporarily replacing regular pullers were issued.

*Overcharging in Rental.*—6 owners were summoned for overcharging in rental during the year and fines ranging from \$20.00 to \$30.00 were imposed. In one of these cases, one ricsha licence was permanently withdrawn.

*Carrying Dirty Loads.*—The licences of 23 public pullers were suspended for carrying unauthorized loads likely to soil or damage the ricshas.

*Dilapidated and Dirty Ricshas.*—During the year one owner was summoned and fined \$10.00 for this offence.

*Failing to keep Register in a proper manner and Letting out Ricshas to Unlicensed Pullers.*—67 owners were summoned during the year under this heading and fines ranging from \$4.00 to \$30.00 were imposed.

*Public Ricsha Offences.*—8,639 public ricsha pullers were charged in Central and Louza Districts during the year for various breaches of Traffic Regulations.

*Private Ricshas.*—During the first half-year, 8,845 licences were issued and 9,070 during the second half-year, as against 7,623 and 8,325 for the first and second half-years in 1939.

*Tramp Ricshas.*—Police action against “Tramp” Private Ricshas resulted in 80 pullers being arrested and 23 ricsha licences being withdrawn.

*Licensing of Private Pullers.*—The renewal of Private Pullers’ licences for 1940 commenced on October 1, 1939 and 6,450 renewals were effected. 6,085 new licences were also issued bringing the total number of private pullers with 1940 licences to 12,535.

*Motor Vehicle Licences.*—Here follows a comparative table showing the number of motor vehicles licensed during the last five years :—

	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Private Motor-cars .....	6,695	6,477	6,173	6,362	6,534
Public “ “ .....	1,022	806	591	736	834
Trucks, Trailers, Vans, etc. ....	3,115	2,992	2,231	1,831	1,701
Omnibuses .....	248	188	168	185	185
Motor Cycles .....	585	502	472	539	622
Trade Licences .....	64	59	46	59	54
Totals .....	11,729	11,024	9,681	9,712	9,930

(The above figures do not include licences issued to the Naval and Military Authorities or those issued in respect of the Council’s departmental vehicles).

*Accidents.*—The following table gives the number of accidents coming under or brought to the notice of the Police during the past five years :—

	<i>Accidents</i>	<i>Injured</i>	<i>Killed</i>
1940 .....	8,049	3,424	186
1939 .....	9,159	3,446	182
1938 .....	8,729	3,398	165
1937 .....	6,601	2,572	85
1936 .....	9,520	3,634	84

118 fatalities occurred in the Central and Western Districts, the remaining 68 occurring in the Northern and Eastern Districts.

The total number of accidents involving injury to person and/or damage to property was 8,049, classified as follows :—

1. Accidents involving injury and damage (including 23 fatal) .....	717
2. Accidents involving damage only .....	4,725
3. Accidents involving injury only (including 163 fatal) .....	2,607
Total .....	<u>8,049</u>

*Crime.*—Below is given a general analysis of the figures of crime as shown in statistical form in the Appendices. An increase of 3,133 over the 1939 figures is shown in the total number of cases registered, and the number of persons arrested also shows an increase of 2,495. In Class I (Serious Offences against the Person) true cases of murder and armed kidnapping, particularly the latter, show high increases, due to a material degree to the unsettled political situation. In Class II armed robbery cases show an increase of 757 as compared to 1939, whilst a considerable increase is shown in the offences of embezzlement, fraud or false pretences, burglary and housebreaking. In Class IV snatching and larceny cases also show high increases.

The percentage of convictions to persons sent for trial is 90.9 which shows that the high standard of efficiency in the preparation of cases has been maintained. The total value of property stolen shows an increase of 144.41 per cent. The actual loss covered by armed robberies is only 20.69 per cent. of the total figure, while the loss due to embezzlement, misappropriation and fraud accounts for 34.70 per cent. of the total. Burglary, snatching, pocketpicking and theft amount to 44.61 per cent.

The year under review saw gambling establishments and narcotic dens continue to flourish in areas in the Western District abutting extra-Settlement Roads but outside Municipal Police jurisdiction. This state of affairs coupled with the existence in the same area of quasi political and other organizations functioning under various guises gave considerable encouragement to the criminal fraternity with the inevitable result that crime ranging from murder to petty extortion increased in the Settlement with the outside areas as a base or asylum from which the gangsters operated. Records show that the lure of these gambling dens was a decided incentive to crime, particularly robbery, misappropriation, embezzlement and fraud, the proceeds of which were invariably squandered at the tables. Another factor which aggravated matters was the economic distress which existed among the lower and middle classes of the Chinese community, due in a measure to the abnormal conditions prevailing in the Yangtze valley.

Statistics for the year under review show a total of 30,980 cases registered as against 27,847 cases in 1939, 19,064 cases in 1938, 19,558 cases in 1937 and 20,473 cases in 1936. Investigation was refused in 644 cases for various reasons, leaving, with 411 cases pending from 1939, a total of 30,747 cases for investigation. Of these cases 2,838 were found on investigation to be false or due to mistake of fact. 28,144 cases of true crime were therefore dealt with as compared with 23,856 in 1939. This figure does not include 409 cases which were pending at the end of the year. Convictions were obtained in 13,697 cases, a percentage of 48.66 as against a percentage of 52.87 in 1939, 56.44 in 1938, 55.09 in 1937 and 57.14 in 1936. The number of cases remaining undetected at the end of the year was 13,530 showing a percentage of 48.07 as against a percentage of 42.38 in 1939, 36.76 in 1938, 38.49 in 1937 and 37.99 in 1936.

*Class I.—Serious Offences against the Person.*—In this class 484 cases were reported as against 504 cases in 1939, 396 in 1938, 279 in 1937 and 384 in 1936. Convictions were obtained in 154 cases against 182 cases in 1939, 141 cases in 1938, 125 cases in 1937 and 163 cases in 1936.

There were 75 true cases of murder as against 63 true cases in 1939, 42 true cases in 1938, 22 true cases in 1937 and 25 true cases in 1936. The victims included among others two Chinese Superintendents and one Chinese Detective Inspector shot by armed assassins, one Chinese Detective Constable shot by an armed suspect, one foreigner, one Chinese Police Constable and one Chinese bodyguard shot by armed assassins whilst attempting to intercept them, one Japanese soldier shot by an armed assassin, one Russian and 28 Chinese including three Reformed Government officials assassinated for political reasons, four male Chinese killed for the purpose of revenge and two male Chinese and three female Chinese murdered on account of jealousy, and one Japanese civilian, one Sikh Police Constable, one Chinese Police Constable, one Chinese Police Watchman, one Chinese bodyguard and 5 Chinese civilians were killed or died of wounds as the result of shots fired by armed robbers.

There were 64 true cases of armed abduction and 16 attempts as against 4 true cases and 3 attempts in 1939, 5 true cases and no attempt in 1938, 5 true cases and no attempt in 1937 and 1 true case and 2 attempts in 1936. One case and one attempt were accompanied by attempted murder. In 30 of the cases the victims were released either through the efforts of the police or after the payment of a ransom whilst in 7 of the cases the victims escaped from the hands of their captors. The fate of the remainder of the victims is not yet known. Those attempts were frustrated by (1) complainants breaking away from the kidnappers, (2) the chauffeur of a motor car running away before the kidnappers could make use of him and his car, (3) interception by a police search party, (4) the arrival of a police party on the scene, (5) victims offering resistance, (6) an alarm being raised, (7) the chauffeur of the victim switching off the engine of the m/car and running away with the ignition key, (8) victim's car going out of order, (9) victim's car colliding with other vehicles and (10) a telephone message being sent to the Police.

A detailed summary of kidnappings that occurred during the year is given in Appendix V. In almost every case the victims were believed to have been held in Chinese controlled territory, and motor-cars were used by the kidnappers. Six cases occurred during the hours of darkness and 76 in daylight.

137 reports of receipts of threatening letters are recorded as against 159 recorded in 1939, 148 recorded in 1938, 82 recorded in 1937 and 120 recorded in 1936. The majority of the letters contained demands for money by threats of violence and the writers invariably claimed political affiliations.

80 persons were arrested for these offences, of whom 45 were convicted, 4 being on remand at the end of the year.

During the year under review 9 reports were received of the depositing or throwing of bombs or other explosive missiles at persons, dwelling-houses, shops, and other premises with the object of intimidation and for purposes of extortion. In three cases one person was killed and 35 persons injured. Slight damage only was done to property.

*Class II.—Serious Offences against Property.*—In this class, 5,931 cases were recorded as against 4,216 cases in 1939, 2,635 in 1938, 2,647 in 1937 and 2,685 in 1936. Convictions were obtained in 2,304 cases as against 1,712 cases in 1939, 1,268 in 1938, 1,132 in 1937 and 1,297 in 1936.

There were 1,749 cases of armed robbery and attempted armed robbery as against 992 cases in 1939, 605 in 1938, 467 in 1937 and 379 in 1936. 440 cases of this nature were reported in "A" Division, 801 in "B" Division, 215 in "C" Division and 293 in "D" Division. 62 cases were attended by murder or attempted murder. 1,172 cases occurred in shops, dwelling-houses and other premises, and the remainder on the highway. In connection with these cases one Japanese civilian, one Sikh Police Constable, one Chinese Police Constable, one Chinese Police Watchman, one Chinese bodyguard and 5 Chinese civilians were killed or died of wounds as the result of shots fired by armed robbers, whilst 3 foreign police officers, one Sikh Police Constable, one Chinese Police Constable, 3 Japanese employees of the Maritime Customs, one foreign male and one foreign female civilian and 17 Chinese civilians were wounded.

There were 526 cases of robbery and attempted robbery in which arms were not used as against 241 in 1939, 79 in 1938, 74 in 1937 and 103 in 1936. 129 cases occurred in dwelling-houses and 397 cases on the highway.



There were 569 cases of burglary and 1,038 cases of house-breaking as against 483 cases of burglary and 730 cases of house-breaking in 1939, 328 cases of burglary and 485 cases of house-breaking in 1938, 516 cases of burglary and 563 cases of house-breaking in 1937 and 518 cases of burglary and 586 cases of house-breaking in 1936.

Table showing average number of offences per 100,000 inhabitants.

Average No. of Police employes per 1,000 inhabitants	Murder and Manslaughter	Robbery	Assault	Burglary and Breaking	Larceny
2	5.72	76.52	65	64.60	659.08

The population of the International Settlement is estimated at 2,500,000.

*Stolen Property.*—The total value of property stolen amounted to \$9,306,296.09 as against \$3,807,583.80 in 1939, \$2,106,924.78 in 1938, \$1,657,335.31 in 1937 and \$1,329,860.67 in 1936. The total value of property recovered amounted to \$2,787,678.83, which gives a recovery percentage of 29.95 as against a percentage of 25.69 in 1939, 31.22 in 1938, 33.20 in 1937 and 28.12 in 1936. Appendix VI shows the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified. The amount of property recorded as stolen in cases of embezzlement and fraud, and which may be termed non-preventable crime from the police point of view, totalled \$3,229,624.07 or 34.70 per cent. of the value of property stolen during the year. In addition to the above figures, property to the value of \$78,777.18 was recovered in connection with cases reported in the previous years.

*Opium Prevention.*—The Narcotic Section and Staffs at Headquarters and Police Stations dealt with 741 cases during the year as against 919 in 1939, 557 in 1938, 898 in 1937 and 1,180 in 1936, and arrested 2,546 persons in addition to 46 in custody on remand from 1939. Of the total 1,646 were convicted, 854 discharged, 23 released, one died in custody and 68 on remand at the end of the year. 432 of the persons arrested during the year were prosecuted for selling or manufacturing opium and opium substitutes, 1,808 persons for conducting opium, pill or heroin-smoking dens and smoking opium or opium substitutes, and 306 persons for being illegally in possession of narcotic drugs or smoking paraphernalia. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was \$13,840 and Yen 5,370. The seizures effected by the Municipal Police included raw opium 3,054 ozs., prepared opium 259 ozs., heroin 315 ozs. and narcotic drug pills 368 ozs., 9 hypodermic syringes and 679 opium, pill and heroin pipes, together with the usual paraphernalia, were also seized and confiscated. It is noteworthy that no less than 627 of the persons arrested had criminal records, the majority of them having been convicted for armed robbery, burglary and larceny.

*Finger Print Bureau.*—During the year under review the Finger Print Bureau received the finger-prints of 44,989 persons, and identified 15,488 as having previous convictions recorded against them.

A comparison of the total records received with the average for the preceding five years shows an increase of 11,390 and an increase of 1,347 in the number identified.

A comparison with 1939 shows an increase of 2,941 in the records received and an increase of 174 in the number identified.

*Battley Single Finger Print collection.*—Under the Battley Single Finger Print collection there are now on file 7,885 persons making a total of 78,850 single prints in the collection. Of the prints so filed 27,840 are those of armed criminals and 51,010 of persons who specialize in breaking into premises. This number is continually being added to as prisoners falling within these types of criminals are released from Gaol.

The finger-printing and photographing of dead bodies by the Police continue to show good results. During the year 344 bodies were finger-printed and/or photographed with the result that identification was effected in 93 cases.

During the year the Crime Branch Studio took 3,577 photographs and printed 9,449 copies. Owing to the high cost of materials and difficulty in obtaining delivery work in the Section was reduced to a minimum.

*Criminal Records Office.*—During the year 735 dossiers have been added to the Chinese Section and 215 dossiers added to the Foreign Section. On December 31, 1940, in the Chinese Section there were 14,251 dossiers, 13,265 being of males and 986 of females, while there are now indexed 565 surnames and 34,647 personal names or nick-names. In the Foreign Section on the same date there were 3,579 dossiers.

*Arms Identification Section.*—The Arms Identification Section during the year examined 374 fired cartridge cases, 184 fired bullets and 78 unfired rounds of ammunition, representing 213 crimes, of which 84 were connected with other crimes. Comparisons shew that these cartridge cases and bullets were fired from a total of 157 weapons, of which 124 were fired once, 22 twice, 4 three times, 2 four times, 4 five times and 1 six times.

In the same period 337 firearms seized by the Police were examined and tested for records, resulting in 79 being identified with 114 previous crimes as having fired 215 cartridge cases and 95 bullets and ejected 8 unfired rounds.

The records show that the arms used during the year consisted of 132 automatics and 25 revolvers, varying from .25 to .45 calibre with a majority of .32 calibre. The following table shows percentage of arms seized in order of countries of origin:—Spanish 28.20 per cent., German 25.22 per cent., American 16.32 per cent., Belgian 10.67 per cent., Chinese 6.80 per cent., French 3.20 per cent., Japanese 2.30 per cent., Russian 1.48 per cent., Italian 0.90 per cent., Austrian 0.60 per cent., British 0.32 per cent., Obscure 3.99 per cent.

During the year 478 firearms other than seizures were tested and registered, the total of registered arms now being 8,336 including 6,273 issued through the Arms Licensing Section.

The total indexed history records of all arms known to this Section is now 14,330 weapons, and the total ammunition on file in connection with crime, seized arms tests and registration is over 40,000 cartridge cases and bullets.

*Arms Licensing Section.*—From January 1 to December 31, 1940, 416 pistols not previously registered passed through this Section. Since inauguration in 1927, 7,471 pistols have passed through this Section, of which 2,830 are at present licensed, the remainder having been surrendered for destruction or safe-keeping or taken away by persons who have left Shanghai. 487 new licences were issued during the year, the total in force now being 2,851. 207 licences of all classes were cancelled during the year for various reasons.

*Situation in the Extra-Settlement Roads Area in the Western District.*—The situation in the extra-Settlement roads area in the Western District showed no improvement both in regard to illegal enterprises and serious crime.

At the end of the year, ten gambling dens, forty-two opium hongs and about 100 Hwo Wei lottery dens were operating in this area.

*Refugees.*—The number of refugees and that of the refugee camps in the Settlement were gradually reduced during 1940. In January there were 29 camps housing a total of 32,241 refugees but these were reduced at the end of the year to 11 camps and 13,570 refugees.

*Strikes and Labour Matters.*—There were 232 strikes in the Settlement in 1940 as against 96 in 1939. The number of hands affected and number of working days lost were 69,348 and 297,886 respectively as compared with 24,628 and 100,840 in 1939.

The concerns affected are classified as follows:—

Textile .....	32	Printing .....	6
Silk .....	28	Daily necessities .....	5
Engineering and iron works .....	23	Food and drinks .....	11
Public Utilities .....	14	Rubber .....	1
Tobacco .....	10	Miscellaneous .....	92
Coolies .....	10		

96 strikes were declared in connection with the problem of wages and/or rice allowance, 20 with the engagement or dismissal of workers, 86 with demands for better treatment, 7 with changes in the system of working and 23 for miscellaneous reasons.

Statistics of strikes for 1940 in Shanghai are as follows :—

	<i>No. of strikes</i>	<i>No. of hands</i>	<i>No. of working days lost</i>
Inter. Settlement .....	201	58,363	205,676
French Concession .....	30	9,283	64,699
Chinese Territory O.O.L. ....	27	24,164	196,069
Two areas (Settlement and French Concession) ..	25	15,920	89,140
All three areas .....	6	6,500	102,900
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>289</b>	<b>114,230</b>	<b>658,484</b>
<b>Total for 1939</b> .....	<b>112</b>	<b>33,314</b>	<b>607,357</b>

A sudden wave of general labour unrest manifested itself in 1940 in consequence of the continuous increase in the cost of living. Outstanding labour disputes during the year occurred in the following concerns :—

Shanghai Dockyards, Shanghai Gas Company, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., French Tramway Company, China General Omnibus Co., P.W.D. coolies and a Chinese medicine shop.

During the strikes in the public transportation companies in the latter part of September, both the tram and bus services were suspended.

During 1940, 145 persons were arrested for offences connected with strikes and other labour agitation.

*Rice Situation.*—During the year the supply of domestic rice from the interior was greatly reduced owing to the strict control enforced by the Japanese authorities in the producing areas. The local consumption therefore depended almost entirely on foreign rice from abroad. It is estimated that 325,000 zars of domestic rice and 3,400,000 zars of foreign rice arrived in Shanghai in 1940. The price of rice was on a continual upward trend during the year, this being attributable to various factors including a decrease in the value of the Chinese dollar in terms of foreign currency and an increase in the buying price of foreign rice and the increase in freight and insurance charges in consequence of the political situation.

An increase ranging from \$54.50 to \$62.00 was registered in the price of Kan Mee and from \$44.50 to \$49.50 in that of Saigon rice. The average prices of rice for the year are as follows :—

Kan Mee .....	\$64.57 to \$69.06 per zar
Nui Mee .....	\$55.26 to \$56.90 „ „
Saigon Rice .....	\$54.55 to \$57.62 „ „

A Rice Price Adjustment Committee was formed and price limits were fixed but these efforts produced little effect as the prices continued to rise until the end of the year when the price of Kan Mee was well over \$100 per zar whilst the No. 1 Saigon rice could not be obtained at \$87.00 per zar although this was the prevailing price limit.

Eleven rice dealers and rice shop representatives were arrested by the Municipal Police for transacting in rice above the price limits and sentenced to 15 days' detention each, one being sentenced in addition to 5 months imprisonment for attempted bribery. Three rice shops were fined \$100 each by the Bean and Rice Hong Owners Guild for transacting business in an improper manner and the fines were handed over to charity.

In order to relieve the poorer classes, cheap sales of rice were carried out on seven occasions during the year under the auspices of the Shanghai Cheap Rice Sales Committee.

The price of flour also increased owing to supplies of domestic wheat being unavailable and the flour mills being compelled to depend upon imported wheat. The price showed an increase ranging from \$10.40 to \$12.00 per bag.

In connection with efforts made by the S.M.C. to control the prices of basic commodities, 18 provision stores and 6 coal shops in the Settlement were prosecuted by the Police for failing to exhibit price tags on basic commodities and were fined sums ranging from \$8.00 to \$15.00 by the Shanghai First Special Area District Court.

*Newspapers and Publications.*—518 different publications comprising Chinese newspapers, periodicals, magazines, mosquito papers, pictorials, etc. and English, French, German, Russian and Japanese newspapers and periodicals were regularly perused during 1940, and translations of articles of interest to the Police were made daily.

Commencing from August 6, 1940, and continuing until the end of the year, the Municipal Police instituted a censorship of all leading Chinese dailies and evening papers prior to their publication.

The editors of 40 publications were cautioned by the Municipal Police for publishing objectionable matter whilst 13 publications were either permanently suppressed or temporarily suspended from publication for offences of a more serious nature.

16 persons were prosecuted and sentenced by the Shanghai First Special Area District Court to fines ranging from \$10 to \$80, and one was fined U.S. \$10 at the U. S. Court for China, for publishing or printing indecent articles in newspapers, etc.

During the year five persons connected with Chinese newspapers were assassinated, an attempt was made on the life of another journalist whilst three others were abducted but subsequently regained liberty.

On several occasions bombs or hand-grenades were either discovered or hurled at the offices of newspapers as a means of intimidation by opposing factions. Explosions in three instances caused injuries to some 30 persons.

31 foreign and 169 Chinese publications were registered with the Municipal Police during 1940.

*Film Censorship.*—During the year the police censored a total of 1,448 pictures comprising 420 feature films, 859 short introductory films and 169 newsreels representing approximately 4,369,644 feet of film as compared with 1,275 pictures comprising 386 feature films, 709 short films and 180 newsreels representing 3,856,493 feet of film in 1939.

Of the films censored, 244 were approved after objectionable parts had been deleted, 45 were not approved, 12 were withdrawn from censorship at the request of film distributors and one was pending at the end of the year.

The Police censors also examined and passed film press books and advertising matter.

The countries of origin of the above films are as follows :—

U.S.A. 1,187 ; China 137 ; Great Britain 71 ; U.S.S.R. 31 ; Germany 14 ; Australia 5 and France 3.

There were at the end of 1940, 31 cinemas in the International Settlement and 13 in the French Concession.

*Central European Refugees.*—The number of Central European refugees at the end of the year domiciled in Shanghai is approximately 18,000. The early part of 1940 witnessed the arrival of a large number of immigrants but since June this number has been gradually decreasing until in December only 18 persons in possession of Settlement certificates arrived in this port. Actually 1,868 persons arrived in Shanghai during 1940 but the majority were in possession of Japanese or French Concession permits, only 518 Settlement permits being affected.

Deaths and departures to other countries have more than offset the number of arrivals and the number of refugees at present in Shanghai can be considered as being less than the number here a year ago.

A sum of \$39,457.00 was collected in 1940 as fees for the issue of immigration certificates and endorsements and handed over to the Revenue Office of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

K. M. BOURNE,  
*Commissioner of Police.*

## APPENDIX I.

## A.

## ACTUAL STRENGTH ON DECEMBER 31, 1940.

	Foreign Branch (Section I)	Foreign Branch (Section II)	Sikh Branch	Chinese Branch
Commissioner.....	1			
Special Deputy Commissioner.....	—	1		
Deputy Commissioners.....	4	1	—	1
Assistant Commissioners.....	5	—	—	1
Superintendents.....	9	3	—	7
Chief Inspectors.....	9	2	—	3
Detective Chief Inspectors.....	3	1	—	3
Inspectors.....	33	5	4	13
Detective Inspectors.....	12	2	1	8
Sub-Inspectors.....	57	10	4	31
Detective Sub-Inspectors.....	41	2	—	28
Sergeants.....	102	72	76	215
Detective Sergeants.....	42	21	1	144
Probationary Sergeants.....	100	140	—	—
Detective Probationary Sergeants.....	4	18	—	—
Constables.....	—	—	435	2,976
Detective Constables.....	—	—	3	199
Reserve Constables.....	48	—	—	—
Total	470	278	524	3,629
Civil Staff	33	3	33	914

## B.

## ARMAMENT.

Thomson Guns	Carbines	Revolvers	Pistols
35	522	676	4,660

## C.

## STAFF CHANGES.

	Foreign Branch (Section I)	Foreign Branch (Section II)	Sikh Branch	Chinese Branch
Enlisted.....	51	31	61	119
Retired.....	6	3	16	—
Resigned.....	40	10	30	39
Service terminated.....	6	—	—	1
Died.....	2	2	6	32
Killed.....	1	—	1	7
Invalidated.....	3	12	10	21
Dismissed.....	3	1	2	26
Absconded.....	—	—	—	8
Transferred from other duties.....	3	—	—	6
Transferred to other duties.....	2	—	—	—
Appointment cancelled.....	—	—	3	8

## D.

## DISCIPLINE.

	Foreign Branch (Section I)	Foreign Branch (Section II)	Sikh Branch	Chinese Branch
(1) Awarded Distinguished Conduct Medals.....	20	3	1	33
(2) Awarded Long Service Medals.....	1	4	23	46
(3) Departmentally Awarded.....	228	84	198	3,344
(4) Major Punishments.....	13	8	8	39

Area of Jurisdiction : 8.72 square miles and 48 miles of Outside Roads.

**APPENDIX II.**

**STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.**

Rank	Admini-stration				Crime and Special Branches (Head-quarters)				Divisions																				Armed Reserve											
	Central Office		Division A		Division B		Division C		Division D		Central Office				Reserve Unit				Training Depot																					
	F <sup>1</sup>	F <sup>2</sup>	S	C	F <sup>1</sup>	F <sup>2</sup>	S	C	F <sup>1</sup>	F <sup>2</sup>	S	C	F <sup>1</sup>	F <sup>2</sup>	S	C	F <sup>1</sup>	F <sup>2</sup>	S	C	F <sup>1</sup>	F <sup>2</sup>	S	C	F <sup>1</sup>	F <sup>2</sup>	S	C	F <sup>1</sup>	F <sup>2</sup>	S	C								
Commissioner ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Special Deputy Commissioner	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Deputy Commissioners	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Assistant Commissioners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Superintendents	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	4	3	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Chief Inspectors	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	3	1	-	2	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				
Inspectors	1	-	-	5	1	1	2	-	1	4	-	11	-	7	6	1	-	8	3	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-				
Sub-Inspectors	1	-	-	13	1	-	3	-	-	4	-	30	2	-	17	21	3	-	-	-	18	12	2	-	9	7	2	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	1				
Sergeant-Majors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Sergeants	2	-	-	2	13	7	1	15	1	1	1	2	26	5	17	137	31	17	17	118	25	22	16	43	23	26	12	25	-	-	-	-	8	1	6	10				
Probationary Sergeants	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	24	20	-	-	-	29	38	-	-	12	45	-	6	29	-	-	-	3	-	-	*30	*15	-	-				
Naiks and Acting Sergeants	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	-	7	-	7	-	-	8	3	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-				
Constables	-	-	-	51	-	-	3	33	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	101	1,105	-	-	64	1,187	-	-	76	357	-	-	64	92	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	*28
Reserve Unit Constables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Civil Staff	7	1	-	55	5	-	-	95	-	2	-	40	1	-	6	170	-	-	6	130	-	-	7	99	-	-	-	-	6	118	-	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	5	19

F1 = Foreign Branch (Section 1)  
 F2 = Foreign Branch (Section 2)  
 S = Sikh Branch  
 C = Chinese Branch

**DIVISION A**  
 Police Stations Louza Central Chengtu Road

**B**  
 Police Stations Sinza Bubbling Well Gordon Road Pootoo Road

**C**  
 Police Stations Hongkew West Hongkew Dixwell Road Kashing Road

**D**  
 Police Stations Yangtzeppoo Wayside Yulin Road

Training Depot  
 \*Include recruits as follows :-  
 30 14 25 118

Including Police Station Detective Staff and Traffic Staff.

POLICE FORCE.

Rank	Traffic Office				Court and Prosecution				Store and Transport				Specials Office				Long Leave				Total			
	F <sup>1</sup>	F <sup>2</sup>	S	C	F <sup>1</sup>	F <sup>2</sup>	S	C	F <sup>1</sup>	F <sup>2</sup>	S	C	F <sup>1</sup>	F <sup>2</sup>	S	C	F <sup>1</sup>	F <sup>2</sup>	S	C	F <sup>1</sup>	F <sup>2</sup>	S	C
Commissioner ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Special Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Deputy Commissioners	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
Assistant Commissioners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Superintendents	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	-	-
Chief Inspectors	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	-	-
Inspectors	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	7	5	-
Sub-Inspectors	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	12	4	-
Sergeant-Majors	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Sergeants	7	4	-	3	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	144	92	71	357
Probationary Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	159	-	-
Naiks and Acting Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-
Constables	-	-	-	1	21	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	405	*3,143
Reserve Unit Constables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-
Civil Staff	6	-	-	43	-	-	1	26	9	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	33	3	33	914
<b>Grand Total</b>																					503	281	557	4,543

\* Including Cadet Constables 33

## APPENDIX III.

## PART I.—A.

Offence	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number reported during the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistake of fact	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Remarks
								Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases	
<i>Class I.—Serious Offences against persons.</i>												
1. Murder .....	7	76	—	83	—	1	10	18	—	54	72	
2. Attempted Murder ..	5	40	—	45	—	2	6	11	2	24	37	
3. Culpable Homicide ..	2	27	—	29	—	—	—	20	1	8	29	
4. Rape .....	1	32	2	31	4	11	1	12	2	1	17	
5. Unnatural Offence ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Abortion .....	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	
7. Grievous Bodily Harm	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	
8. Administering Drugs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Armed Kidnapping and Murder or Attempted Murder ..	—	4	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	
10. Armed Kidnapping ..	4	78	—	82	—	2	8	20	—	52	72	
11. Abduction .....	5	62	1	66	—	—	—	35	2	15	51	
12. Trafficking in Females	—	14	—	14	—	1	—	10	3	—	13	
13. Threatening Letters..	3	143	1	145	—	6	4	23	—	112	136	
Total....	27	484	4	507	4	39	30	154	12	268	438	
<i>Class II.—Serious Offences against persons and property or against property only.</i>												
14. Armed Robbery and Murder or Attempted Murder .....	3	37	—	40	—	—	1	23	—	16	39	
15. Armed Robbery ....	21	1,141	1	1,161	4	2	55	340	5	755	1,101	
16. Armed Highway Robbery and Murder or Attempted Murder	2	25	—	27	—	—	2	11	—	14	25	
17. Armed Highway Robbery	7	577	1	583	19	6	18	206	—	334	541	
18. Robbery (Unarmed) ..	1	133	—	134	1	3	9	39	—	82	121	
19. Highway Robbery (Unarmed) .....	5	415	1	419	10	8	14	180	7	200	388	
20. Member of Criminal Gang .....	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	
21. Riots .....	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
22. Arson .....	—	5	—	5	1	—	—	2	—	2	4	
23. Embezzlement .....	33	1,030	36	1,027	—	197	22	358	17	433	844	
24. Forgery .....	1	45	2	44	—	3	1	26	—	14	42	
25. Fraud or False Pretences .....	18	871	18	871	1	87	26	407	18	332	775	
26. Burglary .....	11	572	5	578	—	3	10	238	3	324	570	
27. House Breaking, etc.	29	1,043	13	1,059	1	4	23	447	1	583	1,044	
28. Infringement of Trade-mark	1	33	—	34	—	5	1	24	2	2	28	
Total....	132	5,931	77	5,986	37	318	183	2,304	53	3,091	5,525	
<i>Class III.—Minor Offences against persons.</i>												
29. Unlawful Detention..	—	6	—	6	—	4	—	2	—	—	2	
30. Extortion .....	3	250	8	245	2	31	13	159	10	30	207	
31. Cruelty to Children ..	—	28	—	28	—	2	—	23	3	—	26	
32. Malicious Accusation ..	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	9	7	—	16	
33. Intimidation .....	1	89	—	90	1	13	2	53	4	17	74	
34. Bribery .....	2	13	—	15	—	3	—	6	6	—	12	
35. Adultery .....	1	32	5	28	—	15	3	7	1	2	15	
36. Assault .....	17	1,625	122	1,528	3	1,158	11	225	30	93	470	
37. Assault on Police ..	1	71	2	70	—	16	3	48	3	—	53	
38. Negligence Causing Bodily Harm ....	1	23	1	23	—	6	2	14	—	1	16	
Total....	26	2,153	138	2,041	6	1,248	34	546	64	143	891	

APPENDIX III.—Continued.

PART I.—A.—Continued.

Offence	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number reported during the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistake of fact	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Remarks
								Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases	
<i>Class IV.—Minor Offences against property.</i>												
39. Snatching .....	11	1,919	19	1,911	8	42	11	1,455	9	386	1,869	
40. Larceny .....	155	16,477	355	16,277	28	863	85	6,212	60	9,029	15,656	
41. Receiving Stolen Property .....	5	493	—	498	—	4	8	453	28	5	486	
42. Malicious Damage ..	1	142	6	137	1	67	—	43	1	25	75	
43. Loitering with intent	—	87	1	86	—	2	—	79	5	—	85	
44. Found on Enclosed Premises .....	2	77	1	78	—	9	—	68	1	—	70	
45. Pocket-picking .....	8	1,714	38	1,684	5	115	3	975	15	571	1,599	
Total....	182	20,909	420	20,671	42	1,102	107	9,285	119	10,016	19,840	
<i>Class V.—Miscellaneous.</i>												
46. Counterfeit Coins (manufacturing) ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
47. Counterfeit Coins (uttering) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
48. Counterfeit Notes (manufacturing) ..	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	
49. Counterfeit Notes (uttering) .....	—	57	—	58	—	6	—	49	1	2	52	
50. Illegal Functioning ..	1	8	—	8	—	—	1	5	1	1	7	
51. Indecent Publications	—	29	—	29	—	—	2	26	—	1	27	
52. Inflammatory Literature .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
53. Gambling .....	—	212	—	212	—	1	—	209	—	—	209	
54. Possession of Opium, etc. ....	30	741	2	769	—	12	42	702	13	—	717	
55. Arms .....	2	42	—	44	—	—	2	42	—	—	42	
56. Inciting to Strike ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
57. Hwo Wei Lottery ..	—	166	1	165	—	5	2	158	—	—	159	
58. Salt Smuggling .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
59. Escaping from Custody	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
60. Inciting to Commit Breach of Peace ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
61. Offences not classified	10	243	2	251	—	18	3	212	10	8	232	
Total....	44	1,503	5	1,542	—	42	55	1,408	25	12	1,450	
Grand Total ..	411	30,980	644	30,747	89	2,749	409	13,697	273	13,530	28,144	

PART I.—B.

Offence	Number of cases pending from previous year	Number of cases dealt with during year	Number of cases pending at end of year	Number of cases in which bail forfeited	Number of cases convicted	Number of cases ending in discharge	Remarks
<i>Class VI.</i>							
1. Breach of Municipal Bye-Laws and Regulations .....	49	84,891	30	61,413	23,314	164	
<i>Class VII.</i>							
2. Breach of Licensing Bye-Laws or of Licence Conditions .....	12	22,812	15	14,974	7,686	152	



## APPENDIX IV.

## PART II.—A.

Offence	Number of persons on remand from previous year	Number of persons arrested by Police during the year	Number of persons released or charges withdrawn by Police and not tried	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons discharged	Number of persons on remand at end of year	Remarks
<i>Class I.—Serious Offences against persons.</i>								
1. Murder .....	12	57	6	47	42	5	13	3 shot dead
2. Attempted Murder .....	4	31	3	26	22	4	5	1 shot dead
3. Culpable Homicide .....	4	34	—	38	28	10	—	
4. Rape .....	5	21	3	22	15	7	1	
5. Unnatural Offence .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Abortion .....	—	5	—	4	3	1	1	1 died
7. Grievous Bodily Harm .....	—	6	—	6	4	2	—	
8. Administering Drugs .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Armed Kidnapping and Murder or Attempted Murder .....	—	6	—	3	3	—	3	
10. Armed Kidnapping .....	—	74	3	53	43	10	18	
11. Abduction .....	6	78	5	79	66	13	—	
12. Trafficking in Females .....	—	64	6	58	22	36	—	
13. Threatening Letters .....	2	80	24	54	45	9	4	
Total .....	33	456	50	390	293	97	44	4 shot dead 1 died
<i>Class II.—Serious Offences against persons and property or against property only.</i>								
14. Armed Robbery and Murder or Attempted Murder .....	1	85	1	73	63	10	1	10 shot dead, 1 died
15. Armed Robbery .....	5	1,129	12	993	930	63	113	15 shot dead, 1 in custody of J.N.L. P.
16. Armed Highway Robbery and Murder or Attempted Murder .....	3	19	—	18	17	1	2	2 shot dead.
17. Armed Highway Robbery .....	4	487	3	466	451	15	18	4 shot dead.
18. Robbery (Unarmed) .....	1	134	4	119	108	11	12	
19. Highway Robbery (Unarmed) .....	5	403	2	384	360	24	22	
20. Member of Criminal Gang .....	—	9	—	2	2	—	7	
21. Riots .....	—	7	—	6	5	1	—	1 shot dead.
22. Arson .....	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	
23. Embezzlement .....	16	543	33	509	446	63	17	
24. Forgery .....	1	43	2	42	39	3	—	
25. Fraud or False Pretences .....	9	647	19	625	568	57	12	
26. Burglary .....	6	404	4	394	382	12	12	
27. House Breaking, etc. ....	35	1,052	28	1,028	955	73	31	
28. Infringement of Trade-mark .....	2	101	2	100	78	22	1	
Total .....	88	5,065	110	4,761	4,406	355	248	32 shot dead, 1 died. 1 in custody of J.N.L. Party
<i>Class III.—Minor Offences against persons.</i>								
29. Unlawful Detention .....	—	6	1	5	5	—	—	
30. Extortion .....	—	384	36	328	285	43	20	
31. Cruelty to Children .....	—	28	—	28	25	3	—	
32. Malicious Accusation .....	—	22	—	22	9	13	—	
33. Intimidation .....	1	247	2	244	208	36	2	
34. Bribery .....	2	13	3	12	6	6	—	
35. Adultery .....	2	30	8	20	14	6	4	
36. Assault .....	15	690	148	541	316	225	16	
37. Assault on Police .....	3	94	4	88	75	13	5	
38. Negligence Causing Bodily Harm .....	1	20	—	20	15	5	1	
Total .....	24	1,534	202	1,308	958	350	48	

APPENDIX IV.—Continued

PART II.—A.—Continued.

Offence	Number of persons on remand from previous year	Number of persons arrested by Police during the year	Number of persons released or charges withdrawn by Police and not tried	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons discharged	Number of persons on remand at end of year	Remarks
<i>Class IV.—Minor Offences against property.</i>								
39. Snatching .....	4	1,762	19	1,737	1,664	73	10	1 escaped. 1 died.
40. Larceny .....	85	9,443	297	9,165	8,792	373	64	
41. Receiving Stolen Property ..	5	776	—	769	652	117	12	
42. Malicious Damage .....	—	136	17	109	88	31	—	
43. Loitering with intent .....	—	953	2	961	939	12	—	
44. Found on Enclosed Premises	2	76	3	75	70	5	—	
45. Pocketpicking .....	4	1,180	17	1,165	1,112	53	2	
Total....	100	14,326	355	13,981	13,317	664	88	1 escaped. 1 died.
<i>Class V.—Miscellaneous.</i>								
46. Counterfeit Coins (manu- facturing) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 died. 1 escaped from Japanese Consular Court.
47. Counterfeit Coins (uttering) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
48. Counterfeit Notes (manu- facturing) .....	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	
49. Counterfeit Notes (uttering) ..	1	91	5	87	75	12	—	
50. Illegal Functioning .....	—	11	—	11	7	4	—	
51. Indecent Publications .....	—	36	—	33	33	—	3	
52. Inflammatory Literature ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
53. Gambling .....	3	2,907	2	2,881	2,876	5	27	
54. Possession of Opium, etc. ..	46	2,546	22	2,500	1,646	854	68	
55. Arms .....	2	85	—	85	72	13	2	
56. Inciting to Strike .....	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	
57. Hwo Wei Lottery .....	—	392	9	372	360	12	11	
58. Salt Smuggling .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
59. Escaping from Custody .....	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	
60. Inciting to Commit Breach of Peace .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
61. Offences not classified .....	28	420	12	425	360	65	11	
Total....	81	6,495	50	6,402	5,437	965	122	1 died. 1 escaped from Japanese Consular Court.
Grand Total ..	326	27,876	767	26,842	24,411	2,431	550	4 died. 36 shot dead. 2 escaped. 1 in custody of J.N.L. Party.

PART II.—B.

Offence	Number of persons pending trial from previous year	Number of persons dealt with during year	Number of persons pending trial at end of year	Number of persons who forfeited bail	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons discharged	Remarks
<i>Class VI.</i>							
1. Breach of Municipal Bye-Laws and Regulations .....	53	92,166	53	65,275	26,691	200	
<i>Class VII.</i>							
2. Breach of Licensing Bye-Laws or of Licence Conditions .....	12	24,529	17	16,926	7,445	158	

## APPENDIX V.

Serial No.	Date and time	No. of kidnappers and pistols	Place where kidnapped and how taken away	Place where car was found abandoned	Place where held	Result of case
S. 450	9. a.m. 6.1.40	8 men 2 armed	259 Park Road		In Pootung	Complainant enticed to Pootung where he was held for ransom. 2 arrested and sentenced: 1 to 7 yrs. impt. 1 ,, a fine of \$100
B.W. 81	6.45 a.m. 11.1.40	4 men 2 armed	L. 249/10 Seymour Road Forced into kidnappers' car.			
G.R. 101	10.15 a.m. 11.1.40	3 men 1 armed	Connaught Road.			Attempt frustrated by complt. breaking away from the kidnappers. 3 suspects arrested and released.
W.H. 218	About 7.35 a.m. 29.1.40	5 men 3 armed	5-7 North Shanse Road.	Driven to Hongkew Station.	Ping Woo Village, O.O.L.	Victim released and 1 arrest by J.N.L.P. 6 arrests by S.M.P. and released.
C. 592	About 5.20 p.m. 22.2.40	3 men all armed	Shanse Road.			Attempt frustrated by the chauffeur of a motor car who ran away before the kidnappers could make use of him and his car.
S. 748	7.30 a.m. 22.2.40	4 men 2 armed	Burkill Road.		In Chapel.	Victim released.
B.W. 583	8.15 p.m. 4.3.40	3 men all armed.	1225 B'Well Road Forced into a hired car.	Singapore Road		Victim released.
B.W. 766	5.00 p.m. 21.3.40	4 men, 1 armed	Keswick Road near Brenan Road Taken away in a ricscha.			Victim released.
B.W. 839	9.30 p.m. 29.3.40	3 men	Nanyang Road near Hardoon Road Forced into kidnappers' car.			
G.R. 837	10.30 p.m. 8.4.40	3 men, 2 armed	Connaught Road Driven away in victim's car.	Lane 899, Avenue Joffre.		
C.Rd. 495	4.30 p.m. 11.4.40	3 men, 1 armed	Wei Hai Wei Road near Chungking Road. Forced to go to a lodging house.		Tong Saung Lodging House, Avenue Road.	1 suspect arrested and sentenced to 1 yr's impt. for extortion.
L. 1764	3.40 p.m. 7.4.40	4 men, 3 armed	Loong Yuen Teashop, 180 Yu Ya Ching Road. Forcibly removed by the gang.			Victim released.

## APPENDIX V.—Continued.

Serial No.	Date and time	No. of kidnappers and pistols	Place where kidnapped and how taken away	Place where car was found abandoned	Place where held	Result of case
B.W. 1106	8.30 a.m. 2.5.40	3 men, all armed	Lane 1081, B'Well Road. Driven away in victim's car.	Ward Road.		Victim released.
B.W. 1105	2.05 p.m. 2.5.40	7 men, 4 armed	Outside 433 Yu Yuen Road. Forced into and driven away in a hire car.	Gt. Western Road.		Victim released.
L. 1987	6.10 p.m. 2.5.40	3 men, 2 armed	Sien Ching Chu 洗清池 Bath House, 556 Kiukiang Road. Driven away in a waiting hire car.	Keswick Road.		
S. 1503	About 12.40 p.m. 3.5.40	5 men, believed to be armed.	Outside Lane 542, Burkill Road. Forced into and driven away in a hire car.	Car driven to D. Road Station by the Chauffeur.		Victim escaped.
L. 2033	12.20 p.m. 6.5.40	3 men, 2 armed	Lane 80/11 Kwangse Road. Driven away in a hire car.	Car was driven back to the garage.	House 65, West End Gardens, Yu Yuen Road.	Both victims released.
B.W. 1161	9.12 a.m. 9.5.40	3 men, all armed	Lane 749, Yu Yuen Road. Forced into kidnappers' car.			Victim released on the payment of a ransom.
B.W. 1191	4.45 p.m. to 5 p.m. 13.5.40	4 men, 1 armed.	Vicinity of Gt. Western Road. Taken away in a hired car.	Keswick Road.	Western District, O.O.L.	Victim released.
C. 1745 L. 2394	6.30 a.m. 21.5.40	3 men, unarmed	Hankow Road. Driven away in kidnappers' car.		East Yuhang Road.	Victim escaped. 3 arrests.
G.R. 1125	7.20 a.m. 22.5.40	6 men, 3 armed.	Changping Road. Forced into a stolen hire car.	Railway Road.	In Chapei.	Victim rescued. 6 arrests by Chapei Police.
L. 2254	8.10 a.m. 25.5.40	3 men, 1 armed.	Grand Hotel, 120 Yu Ya Ching Road. Driven away in kidnappers' car.			
S. 1816	About 8.30 a.m. 6.6.40	5 men, 2 armed.	Tsang Ka Zah Road near Avenue Road Driven away in a hire car.	Tunsin Road.	In Chapei.	Victim rescued. 4 arrests by Chapei Police.
G.R. 1203	7.40 a.m. 8.6.40	3 men, 2 armed.	Kiaochow Road near Connaught Road. Driven away in a hire car commandeered for the purpose.	Kinnear Road.	Zau Ka Doo	Victim escaped.

## APPENDIX V.—Continued.

Serial No.	Date and time	No. of kidnappers and pistols	Place where kidnapped and how taken away	Place where car was found abandoned	Place where held	Result of case
L. 2610	9.55 a.m. 25.6.40	3 men, 2 armed.	Sun Sun Hotel, Kweichow Road. In a hire car.			Car carrying the gang and victim intercepted by a Police Search Party on Yu Yuen Road. Victim released. 3 arrests. 2 convicted and sentenced to 5 yrs' impt. each.
G.R. 1289	About 9.15 a.m. 2.7.40	4 men	Hart Road. Forced into and driven away in a commandeered hire car.	Car released on Yenping Road.		
C. Rd. 857	2.30 p.m. 9.7.40	3 men, 2 armed	Outside 104 Taku Road. In complt's car.	Avenue Edward VII		Complainant released.
C.Rd. 879	11.50 a.m. 16.7.40	3 men, 2 armed.	301 Yates Road. In a hire car.	Jessfield Road.	Jessfield Road.	Complainant escaped. 2 arrests. O.O.L. 1 arrest by Settlement Police and sentenced to 9 yrs' impt.
G.R. 1395	5.50 p.m. 24.7.40	4 men, 3 armed.	Lane 337, Ferry Road. Driven away in complt's car.	Off Kinneer Road.		Victim released.
G.R. 1399	10.50 a.m. 25.7.40	6 men, 3 armed.	Outside residence at Singapore Road. Carried away in kidnappers' car.			
L. 3009	About 8 p.m. 26.7.40	4 men, 2 armed.	Hankow Road. Driven away in kidnappers' car.		Brenan Road.	Victim released.
G.R. 1406	10.43 a.m. 27.7.40	3. men, all armed.	Outside 200 Penang Road. Driven away in complt's car.	Yu Yuen Road.		
C.Rd. 961	12.05 p.m. 31.7.40	5 men, 2 armed.	Lane 214, Yates Road. Carried away in kidnappers' cars.		The two cars were released.	Victim released. 3 arrests by Japanese Gendarmerie.
S. 2267	8.50 a.m. 2.8.40	4 men, 2 armed.	Wenchow Road near Avenue Road. Driven away in complainant's car.	Avenue Edward VII.		
C. 2425	About 12 Noon 6.8.40	4 men, all armed.	Shanse Road near Tientsin Road. Driven away in victim's car.	Minghong		
L. 3111	6.10 a.m. 8.8.40	3 men, 2 armed.	An Tung Lodging House, Hoopoh Road. Driven away in a hire car	Car was released.	65 West End Gardens.	

## APPENDIX V.—Continued.

Serial No.	Date and time	No. of kidnappers and pistols	Place where kidnapped and how taken away	Place where car was found abandoned	Place where held	Result of case
B.W. 1776	7.45 a.m. 8.8.40	3 men, 1 armed.	Yu Yuen Road. Victims driven away in their own car.	Kiangwan.		
G.R. 1458	About 8.20 a.m. 8.8.40	5 men, 2 armed.	Jingwo Road. Driven away in a hire car.	Brenan Road.		4 arrested by Japanese Gendarmerie. 2 arrested by S.M.P. and released.
G.R. 1471	8.40 a.m. 9.8.40	4 men, all armed.	Singapore Road. Driven away in victim's car.	Tunsin Road.		
L. 3254	5.40 a.m. 15.8.40	5 men, 1 armed.	Oriental Hotel, Nanking Road.			Attempt frustrated 5 arrested :— 2 handed over to Japanese Authorities ; 3 charges withdrawn.
L. 3237	11.30 a.m. 18.8.40	5 men, 3 armed.	L. 398/9 Hankow Road.			Attempt frustrated. Victim wounded. 3 accused shot, wounded and arrested by the Police.
G.R. 1526	10 a.m. 19.8.40	5 men, 2 armed.	Gordon Road (Planning to kidnap)			2 arrested and sentenced :— 1 to 3 yrs. impt. 1 to 8 mths. impt. suspended for 2 years.
C.Rd. 1036	8.50 a.m. 21.8.40	4 men, Unarmed	Moulmein Road			Attempt frustrated by complt's offering resistance and an alarm raised by his private ricscha coolie. 5 arrested in a 2nd attempt, vide F.I.R. Ch. Rd. 1373.
B.W. 1896	10.15 a.m. 24.8.40	4 men, 2 armed.	Columbia Road. Carried away in complt's car.	Brenan Road.		
B.W. 1908	9 a.m. 26.8.40	4 men, 1 armed.	Hart Road.			Attempt frustrated by an alarm raised. 1 arrested and sentenced to 7 yrs' impt.
B.W. 1949	10 a.m. 28.8.40	5 men, 3 armed.	Yu Yuen Road. Kidnappers stopped complainant's car and drove away.	Route Culty		
S. 2501	1.20 p.m. 31.8.40	4 men, 3 armed.	B'Well Road. Carried away in kidnappers' car.	Half a mile beyond the Hungjao aerodrome.		Victim released. 9 suspects arrested by S.M.P.

## APPENDIX V.—Continued.

Serial No.	Date and time	No. of kidnapers and pistols	Place where kidnapped and how taken away	Place where car was found abandoned	Place where held	Result of case
B.W. 1979	10 a.m. 2.9.40	5 men, 3 armed.	Brenan Road. Carried away in a commandeered hire car.	Brenan Road.	In a village off Connaught Road.	Four arrested by S.C.G. Police and complt. released.
C.Rd. 1116	9.35 a.m. 5.9.40	4 men, 2 armed.	Avenue Foch. Carried away in kidnapers' car.		Jessfield Village.	Complt. escaped with a guard. One arrested and sentenced to 4 yrs. impt.
G.R. 1570	8.15 a.m. 9.9.40	4 men, 3 armed.	Ferry Road.			Attempt frustrated by the chauffeur of the would-be victim switching off the engine of the motor car and running away with the ignition key.
H. 2100	9 a.m. 12.9.40	4 men, 2 armed.	Dixwell Road. Carried away by the kidnapers, victim being an infant.			Victim released.
P.Rd. 877	8.30 a.m. 12.9.40	4 men, all armed.	Mokartshan Road. Driven away in victim's car.	Yu Yuen Road.	Jessfield Village.	Victim released.
G.R. 1632	12 Noon 12.9.40	10 men	Ferry Road.			Two arrested. One admitted planning to kidnap their would-be victim and sentenced to 10 months' impt.
C.Rd. 1194	10.15 a.m. 24.9.40	3 men, 2 armed.	Chinhai Road.			Attempt frustrated by victim's car going out of order.
G.R. 1651	9.45 a.m. 26.9.40	3 men, 2 armed.	Inside a lane off Ferry Road. Driven away in victim's car.	Jessfield Road.		
B.W. 2185	About 3.45 p.m. 26.9.40	5 men, all armed.	Edinburgh Road. Forced into and carried away in a commandeered hire car.	Robison Road.		
P.Rd. 919	1.35 p.m. 29.9.40	5 men, 3 armed.	Ferry Road. Carried away in a commandeered hire car.	Yenping Road.		Victim escaped.
B.W. 2221	7.45 a.m. 30.9.40	4 men, 3 armed.	Ferry Road. Carried away in kidnapers' car.			
C.Rd. 1231	1.30 p.m. 7.10.40	4 men, 3 armed.	Love Lane. Driven away in complt's car.	Jessfield Road.	Jessfield Village.	Complainant escaped.
B.W. 2326	12.45 a.m. 12.10.40	4 men, all armed.	Hart Road. Driven away in complt's car.	Avenue Haig.		Victim released on payment of a ransom.

## APPENDIX V.—Continued.

Serial No.	Date and time	No. of kindappers and pistols	Place where kidnapped and how taken away	Place where car was found abandoned	Place where held	Result of case
B.W. 2350	10.50 a.m. 15.10.40	4 men, 2 armed.	Avenue Road. Carried away in a commandeered hire car.	West End Gardens.	Wong Ka Loong off Great Western Road.	Victim liberated and 3 arrests made by Japanese Gendarmerie.
B.W. 2389	8.45 a.m. 18.10.40	4 men, 2 armed.	Yu Yuen Road.	Amherst Avenue	Fah Hwa Village.	Victim released by Japanese Gendarmerie. 6 arrests by J.G. 2 " " S.M.P. Sentences :— 1 to 8 yrs. impt. 3 " 7 " each 4 " 4 " "
G.R. 1748	6.05 p.m. 18.10.40	4 men, 2 armed.	Wuting Road.			Attempt frustrated when complt's car driven by one of the gang collided with ordure carts.
L. 4067	About 7 a.m. 20.10.40	4 men	Chihli Road.			Attempt frustrated by complt's raising an alarm. 2 arrested and sentenced to 3 yrs. and 6 mths. each
W. 2153	About 6.30 p.m. 29.10.40	5 men, 2 armed.	Lane 1143, East Yuhang Road. Forced into a waiting motor car and driven away.			
L. 4254	8.45 a.m. 31.10.40	4 men, 2 armed.	Wei Tsoong Hotel, 515 Hankow Road. Forced into a waiting motor car.	Jessfield Road.		
S. 3076	7.10 a.m. 2.11.40	3 men, 2 armed.	Grain shop at Shunteh Road. Forced into a hire car.	Jessfield Road.	Jessfield.	Victim released on payment of a ransom.
P.R. 1028	7.45 a.m. 3.11.40	4 men, 3 armed.	Ming Yoeh Leu Teashop, Mapai Road. Forced into a hire car.	Penang Road.	Jessfield Road.	Victim escaped.
C.Rd. 1365	9.50 a.m. 7.11.40	3 men, 2 armed.	Race Course Road. Carried away in victim's car.	Tonquin Road.		
C.Rd. 1373	About 9 a.m. 9.11.40	7 men, 2 armed.	Yates Road and Wei Hai Wei Road corner.			6 arrests including one shot dead by S.M.P. whilst on their way to carry out a kidnapping. 5 acc. sentenced :— 1 to 7 yrs. impt. 1 " 4 " " 1 " 3 " " 1 " 3 " " 1 " 2 " "



## APPENDIX V.—Continued.

Serial No.	Date and time	No. of kidnappers and pistols	Place where kidnapped and how taken away	Place where car was found abandoned	Place where held	Result of case
B.W. 2611	8.05 a.m. 18.11.40	4 men, 1 armed.	Kinnear Road. Carried away in a commandeered car.	Robison Road.		Victim released on payment of a ransom. 13 arrests.
C. 3751	Between 9.11.40 and 18.11.40	6 men, 2 armed.	Wei Hai Wei Road.			6 arrests by S.M.P. (Preparing to kidnap.)
C. 3604	9.30 a.m. 23.11.40	4 men, 2 armed.	Szechuen Road. Carried away in kidnappers' car.			Victim released.
C.Rd. 1475	7.10 a.m. 27.11.40	5 men, 1 armed.	Race Course Road.			Attempt frustrated by complt's raising an alarm resulting in the arrest of one of the kidnappers by a pedestrian. 2 arrests including the above Sentences:— 1 to 7 yrs. impt. 1 „ 4 „ „
B.W. 2685	8.20 a.m. 27.11.40	6 men, 3 armed.	Tunsin Road. Carried away in a commandeered car.	Keswick Road.		
B.W. 2594	About 8 a.m. 25.10.40	6 men, 2 armed.	Ferry Road. Carried away in a commandeered light truck.		Jessfield Road.	Victim released. 3 arrested and sentenced to 8 yrs. impt. each.
B.W. 2692	About 7.30 a.m. 28.11.40	4 men, 1 armed.	Avenue Haig. Carried away in a commandeered car.	Yu Yuen Road.	Zau Ka Doo.	Victim liberated and 5 arrested (2 being wounded) by Japanese Gendarmerie.
G.R. 2079	10.40 a.m. 14.12.40	4 men, all armed	Singapore Road. O.O.L. Carried away in the car in which the victim was travelling.	Great Western Road.		Occurred in outside territory.
B.W. 2858	10 a.m. 24.12.40	2 men, both armed.	Yu Yuen Road.			Attempt frustrated by complainant running away.
G.Rd. 2162	8.30 a.m. 26.12.40	8 men, 4 armed.	Hart Road	Avenue Foch		Attempt frustrated by a telephone message being sent to the Police.
Y.Rd. 2072	About 8.05 a.m. 28.12.40	3 men, 1 armed.	Baikal Road. Carried away in kidnappers' car.		Chungshan Road.	Victim liberated. 6 arrests by S.C.G. Police.
B.W. 2895	About 5.45 a.m. 29.12.40	5 men, 2 armed.	B'Well Road. Driven away in a hire car.	Great Western Road.		

## APPENDIX VI.—TOTAL AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Armed robbery and robbery	2,086	416	19.94%	1,925,970.43	155,122.63	8.05%
2. Burglary and all cases of breaking in	1,440	489	33.96%	958,942.33	236,312.91	24.64%
3. Snatching, pocketpicking and theft	18,555	7,529	41.65%	3,191,759.26	1,102,436.54	34.85%
4. Embezzlement, misappropriation, false pretences and fraud	1,517	438	28.87%	3,229,624.07	1,293,806.75	40.06%
5. Total	23,598	8,872	37.59%	9,306,296.09	2,787,678.83	29.95%

NOTE.—In addition to the above figures, property to the value of \$78,777.18 was recovered in connection with cases reported in previous years.

## APPENDIX VII.

## DOGS.

Dogs at Kennels on December 31, 1939 .....	14
„ seized by Police .....	1,193
„ handed over to Police .....	314
„ handed over to Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research .....	60
„ handed over to Public Health Department .....	10
„ restored to owners on payment of redemption fee .....	166
„ restored to owners without payment .....	311
„ destroyed at Police Kennels .....	789
„ sent to Observation Kennels by Police .....	151
„ remaining at Kennels on December 31, 1940 .....	34
„ shot by Police .....	269
„ killed by Police and afterwards certified to be rabid .....	Nil

## GAOL BRANCH.

The Governor, Mr. W. C. Grant, was on duty throughout the year assisted by Mr. V. G. Westwood, Deputy Governor, and Mr. C. Y. Yen, Assistant Governor.

*Award of Long Service Medals.*—Long Service Medals were awarded during the year as follows:—

Foreign Branch .....	2
Indian Branch .....	6
Chinese Branch .....	Nil

*Strength of Staff.*—The strength on December 31, 1940, is shown at the end of this report, the following vacancies existing at the end of the year.

	Under Authorised Strength
Foreign Branch .....	8
Indian Branch .....	6
Chinese Branch .....	47

*Recruiting.*—Recruiting for the Foreign Branch was held in abeyance during the year due to the suspension of long leave as a result of the European War.

It was found to be impossible to obtain suitable Indian recruits during the year with the result that 24 of the existing vacancies were transferred to the Chinese Branch. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining Chinese recruits.

*Discipline.*—The standard of discipline in regard to the Foreign and Indian Branches during the year was satisfactory but dismissals amongst the Chinese Branch numbered 21. The majority of these dismissals were the result of trafficking with prisoners.

*Health.*—The health of the staff was on the whole good. There was an epidemic of Dengue Fever during the summer months which affected quite a number of the Foreign staff but it was not of a serious nature.

There were three deaths recorded amongst the Chinese staff whilst 8 others were invalided in addition to 3 Indians.

*General.*—The total number of prisoners continued to rise during the early part of the year but a gradual decline set in during the summer months. This however has not been maintained as the total has been on the increase once again since the month of September.

The grand total for all three sections on January 1 was 8,530 which figure is the highest in the existence of the Gaol.

Due to the conditions prevailing little or no improvement can be expected during 1941 unless some unforeseen changes occur.

Armed crime is still very prevalent and at the end of the year there were a total of 3,137 prisoners detained under the heading of Robbery and Snatching.

*Chinese Section.*—On January 1 there were 8,077 prisoners in this section which figure rose to 8,241 on January 31. This figure was the highest recorded during the year and since the Gaol was established. The lowest figure was 7,107 on September 22.

A total of 12,597 prisoners were admitted during the year and a total of 12,701 prisoners were released.

The daily average for this section for the year was 7,596.

*Amnesty Releases.*—Only 14 prisoners were released under the Amnesty Law, promulgated on June 24, 1932, during the year.

This makes a total of 3,038 prisoners released under this law of which figure 1,366 or 44.9 per cent. have been rearrested for further crimes.

*Conditional Release.*—Releases under these regulations continued throughout the year but only on a restricted scale. The difficulty experienced was the result of the long delay between the time of recommending a prisoner and the receipt of the despatch authorising his release.

A total of 1,167 cases were examined during the year by the authorized board of which only 112 prisoners were recommended for release and of which 17 were finally released.

The number of prisoners released under these regulations since same were promulgated now total 601; this excludes those prisoners released under Special Release during 1938.

Of the total number released under these regulations 107 have been re-arrested and sentenced to further terms of imprisonment.

*Release on Bail for Employment.*—These regulations were again extended from December 31, 1939 to June 30, 1940 and again for a further period of six months to the end of the current year.

The cases of 442 prisoners were considered during the year of which a total of 167 were recommended for release and 96 prisoners were actually released.

The higher number of releases under these regulations in comparison to Conditional Release is due mainly to the fact that the majority of cases considered are prisoners with short sentences and their crimes are not of a serious nature. Further, the authority for the release of prisoners under these regulations is obtained from the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court in Shanghai, which eliminates the delay experienced in regard to Conditional Release.

Since December 19, 1936, the cases of 1,364 prisoners have been considered for release of which a total of 374 prisoners were finally released.

*Death Rate.*—The deaths of 414 prisoners were recorded during the year, an increase of 156 over the 1939 total. Out of a total of 414 deaths 142 prisoners contracted the fatal disease prior to their admission to the Gaol.

With a daily average population for the year of 7,596 prisoners the crude death rate is 54.50 per mille and the corrected death rate is 35.81 per mille in comparison to 26.727 for 1939.

The increase is attributed to the large number of prisoners who were admitted to the Gaol suffering from malnutrition and other sickness.

*Statistics.*—The following table shows the daily average number of prisoners in this section during the past ten years:—

1931 .....	5,067	1936 .....	5,542
1932 .....	6,300	1937 .....	5,600
1933 .....	6,563	1938 .....	6,055
1934 .....	6,166	1939 .....	7,034
1935 .....	5,923	1940 .....	7,596

The following table shows the variations in the number of prisoners according to sentences:—

	January 1	December 31		January 1	December 31
Life Imprisonment .....	78	80	6 months and over .....	1,601	1,178
15 years and over .....	204	194	3 " " " .....	1,129	1,044
10 " " " .....	593	579	2 " " " .....	123	75
7 " " " .....	914	908	1 " " " .....	223	139
5 " " " .....	834	1,020	2 days and over .....	111	67
3 " " " .....	665	723	Sentenced to death .....	26	29
2 " " " .....	555	605	On Remand .....	2	6
1 " " " .....	1,019	788			

*Reformatory.*—The total in this section on January 1 was 170 which figure rose to 175 on April 12; this figure being the highest recorded during the year. The lowest was 118 on September 22.

The daily average for the year was 149 and a total of 237 boys were admitted during the year whilst 256 were released.

During the year the cases of 123 boys who had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment in addition to their reformatory sentence were considered and 10 were recommended for release. Since the inauguration of this system in 1936 a total of 415 boys have had their cases considered and 91 boys have had their prison terms remitted and released.

The conduct and health of the boys has been excellent; one death being recorded during the year. Death resulted from Cerebral Embolism.

The usual education work and monthly examinations have been carried on throughout the year, under the supervision of Mr. C. Y. Yen, Assistant Governor, with very good results.

In addition a lady Social Worker from the Child Protection Section of the Council's Industrial Section has visited the Reformatory once a week and interviewed all boys due for release. Through her good offices many of the boys have been placed in employment after their release.

The Salvation Army and the Bible Society held divine service every Sunday morning in the Reformatory and thanks are due to the latter for their numerous gifts of bibles and testaments.

*Foreign Section.*—With the exception of three British Consular prisoners sentenced to death and later reprieved there is nothing outstanding to report in this section during the year.

The conduct of the prisoners was good and their health satisfactory.

There were two deaths during the year resulting from Chronic Myocarditis and Drug Habit in one case and the other, which occurred in the Municipal Isolation Hospital, from Typhus Fever.

The following table shows the number of prisoners admitted and released during the year:—

	Admitted	Released
Consular Prisoners (Males) .....	28	30
District Court Prisoners (Males) .....	284	296
" " " (Females) .....	22	24

The daily average for the year was 106 whilst the highest number of prisoners detained was 129 on January 1 and the lowest 86 on August 6.

*Convict Labour Department.*—This department has been exceptionally busy throughout the year, particularly the printing department due to increased work from the various Municipal Departments and the need for economy in such work.

One additional printing press was installed during the year and a further one has been ordered for 1941 to replace existing worn out machinery.

The usual minor repair work within the Gaol precincts was carried out for the Public Works Department in addition to general work for the Police Department, etc.

The daily average number of workmen employed during the year was 2,148.

The strength of the staff on December 31 was as follows :—

FOREIGN	
1 Governor	17 Senior Warders
1 Deputy Governor	27 Warders
1 Head Gaoler	19 Assistant Warders
2 Gaolers	1 Matron
3 Assistant Gaolers	2 Wardresses
1 Printer	
INDIAN	
2 Assistant Gaolers	10 Naik Warders
2 Head Warders	122 Warders
24 Havildar Warders	5 Cooks
CHINESE	
1 Assistant Governor	248 Warders
1 Inspector Warder	2 Chief Supervisors
1 Sub-Inspector Warder	15 Supervisors
10 Sergeant Warders	31 Clerical Staff
11 Act/Sergeant Warders	40 Supernumary Staff

The following table shows the variations in the strength of the staff during the course of the year :—

	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>Chinese</i>
Recruited during the year .....	Nil	Nil	42
Resigned .....	3	15	11
Services terminated .....	Nil	3	3
Dismissed .....	Nil	2	21
Invalided .....	Nil	3	8
Retired .....	Nil	Nil	Nil
Died .....	Nil	Nil	3
Transferred to Police .....	3	Nil	Nil
Transferred from Police .....	Nil	Nil	Nil

W. C. GRANT,  
*Governor of S. M. Gaol.*

Countersigned :

K. M. BOURNE,  
*Commissioner of Police.*

## MUNICIPAL ADVOCATE'S REPORT.

*Number of Cases.*—A total number of 126,272 cases were prosecuted in the Shanghai First Special Area District Court and the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch, during the year 1940, as compared with 118,779 cases in 1939. Out of the total number of cases prosecuted during 1940, 104,213 were Administrative Cases, and 22,059 were Criminal Cases. Out of the total number of Administrative Cases brought to trial, 63,323 persons failed to appear and their bail was confiscated, and 227 were withdrawn, as compared with 61,982 cases in which bail was confiscated and 199 cases withdrawn in 1939. 40,663 Administrative Cases were prosecuted to completion, out of which number 40,656 persons were convicted and 7 acquitted. 1,305 Criminal Cases were withdrawn and 20,754 were prosecuted to completion, out of which number 18,787 persons were convicted and 1,967 acquitted. The total number of Administrative and Criminal Cases, prosecuted to completion, was 61,417 as compared with 55,568 cases in 1939. 59,443 persons were convicted and 1,974 persons were acquitted, as compared with 53,921 persons convicted and 1,647 persons acquitted during 1939.

In addition, there were 1,150 Private Criminal Prosecutions, as compared with 1,550 in 1939. 3,716 prosecutions were instituted by the Public Health and Works Departments, as compared with 2,752 in 1939. 5,296 prosecutions were instituted by the Traffic Department, as compared with 2,517 in 1939.

A detailed list of the number and character of the cases prosecuted during the year 1940, is attached hereto, made a part hereof, and marked "Appendix A."

*Cases by Courts.*—The number of cases tried by the respective branches of the Shanghai First Special Area District Court is as follows :

*Police Court.*—93,571 cases were tried in 1940, as compared with 95,792 cases in 1939.

*Summary Court.*—6,217 cases were tried in "A Division" and 5,837 cases were tried in "B Division," as compared with 5,609 in "A Division," and 5,873 in "B Division" in 1939.

*District Court.*—3,451 cases were tried in No. 1 Division, 3,009 in No. 2 Division, and 3,533 in No. 3 Division, as compared with 2,844 in No. 1 Division, 2,704 in No. 2 Division and 2,680 in No. 3 Division in 1939.

*Percentage of Convictions.*—90.5 per cent. of the persons charged in Criminal Cases and 99.9 per cent. of the persons charged in Administrative Cases were convicted, making an average percentage of convictions for the year 1940, of 95.1 per cent., as compared with 93.1 per cent. in 1930, 91.4 per cent. in 1931, 92.5 per cent. in 1932, 92.5 per cent. in 1933, 93.9 per cent. in 1934, 95 per cent. in 1935, 96.6 per cent. in 1936, 93.3 per cent. in 1937, 89.3 per cent. in 1938, and 95.8 per cent. in 1939. The percentage of convictions from April 1, 1930, upon which date the Shanghai First Special Area District Court and the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch, commenced to operate, is 93.5 per cent. This percentage of convictions compares favourably with the records of other prosecuting offices.

*Appeals (a) by the Council.*—During the year 1940, the Council appealed in 10 cases, and 4 cases on appeal were pending at the end of 1939, making a total of 14 cases. Eleven appeals were heard and concluded during the year and dealt with as follows :

Appeals withdrawn .....	3
Appeals dismissed .....	2
Sentences increased .....	6
	11

There were 3 appeals filed by the Council pending on December 31, 1940, as follows :

In the Supreme Court .....	3
In the High Court .....	0
	3

(b) *By Defendants.*—During the year 1940 defendants appealed in 1,317 cases, and 288 cases on appeal were pending at the end of 1939, making a total of 1,605 cases. 1,307 appeals were heard and concluded during the year, being dealt with as follows :—

Exempted from punishment .....	1
Cases not entertained .....	3
Accused found not guilty .....	67
Appeals dismissed .....	864
Appeals withdrawn .....	190
Cases sent back for retrial .....	9
Sentences increased .....	7
Sentences reduced .....	166
	<hr/>
	1,307
	<hr/> <hr/>

There were 298 appeals filed by defendants pending on December 31, 1940, as follows :

In the Supreme Court .....	65
In the High Court .....	233
	<hr/>
	298
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*Court of Consuls.*—One civil action instituted against the Shanghai Municipal Council in 1939 was successfully concluded, the plaintiff's petition being dismissed by the Court. Two new civil actions were instituted against the Shanghai Municipal Council during the year and were awaiting trial on December 31, 1940.

*Extradition Cases.*—No applications for handing over were made by the extra-Settlement authorities during the year 1940.

*Stamp Tax Cases.*—In connection with Stamp Tax cases, the following return of cases dealt with during 1940 will be of interest.

Summonses applied for .....	12
Cases prosecuted .....	12
Cases in which convictions were obtained .....	12

Fines were imposed which aggregated \$61.00.

*Legal Opinions and Communications.*—There were 56 legal opinions rendered and 95 communications sent out during the year.

*Cases Pending.*—On December 31, 1940, there were pending in the High Court and District Court, 70 cases, which together with 301 cases on appeal, make a total of 371 cases pending. In addition to the above, there were 40 cases pending in which the accused were detained on writs of detention.

*Suspended Sentences.*—1,619 sentences of imprisonment were suspended during the year in new cases, and 47 sentences were suspended on appeal.

*Criminal Processes.*—82,298 criminal processes were forwarded to the Shanghai Municipal Police for service. 7,342 criminal processes were dealt with by the Judicial Police.

*Civil Processes.*—80,064 civil processes were dealt with by the Process Servers.

*Translations of Chinese Laws.*—During the year 1940, 6 translations were made. A detailed list of these translations is attached hereto, made a part hereof and marked "Appendix B."

R. T. BRYAN, JR.,  
*Municipal Advocate.*

APPENDIX A.

RETURN OF PERSONS CHARGED BEFORE THE CHINESE COURTS IN THE SETTLEMENT DURING 1940.

	For- eigners	Chi- nese	Total	Private Crim- inal Prose- cutions		For- eigners	Chi- nese	Total	Private Crim- inal Prose- cutions
1.—Persons Charged under the Criminal Code of the Republic of China.									
Public Officer demanding or accepting bribes or rewards	—	1	1	1	Reducing the weight of current coins with intent to put same in circulation . . .	—	14	14	—
Offering bribes or rewards to a public officer . . . . .	—	9	9	—	Counterfeiting, or fraudulently altering any public bond, company share certificate or valuable security with intent to put same into circulation . . . . .	—	14	14	—
Committing violence against a public officer . . . . .	1	5	6	—	Putting into circulation, collecting or delivering to another such counterfeited valuable securities . . . . .	—	1	1	—
Violence or threats by three or more persons . . . . .	—	8	8	—	Counterfeiting or fraudulently altering postage or revenue stamps with intent to putting same into circulation . . . . .	—	3	3	—
Inciting others to commit an offence by writings . . . . .	—	4	4	1	Making or altering weights or measures not in conformity with legal standard . . . . .	—	1	1	—
Pretending to be a public officer . . . . .	—	16	16	—	Selling weights or measures not in conformity with legal standard . . . . .	—	2	2	—
Releasing any person in lawful custody . . . . .	—	2	2	—	Counterfeiting or fraudulently altering any private document . . . . .	2	78	80	24
Forging or destroying evidence or making use of such forged or altered evidence	—	2	2	1	Counterfeiting or fraudulently altering any public document . . . . .	—	1	1	1
Making of false statement by witness . . . . .	—	8	8	8	Counterfeiting or fraudulently altering any passport, permit, licence, letter of introduction, certificate, concerning character, capacity, service or other qualifications . . . . .	—	6	6	—
Laying before a competent officer any false complaint	1	52	53	22	Counterfeiting, or using without authority, seals or the impression of seals, or forging any signature . . . . .	2	6	8	—
Laying a false complaint or forging evidence before a competent officer without specifying the offender . . .	—	2	2	—	Committing rape, or having carnal knowledge with a girl under 14 years of age . . . . .	2	10	12	—
Setting fire to occupied dwellinghouse, mine, vehicle, or other structure . . . . .	—	1	1	1	Committing lascivious acts by using threats, violence, etc. . . . .	—	4	4	3
Setting fire to property through negligence . . . . .	—	7	7	—	Having carnal knowledge with a girl who has completed the 14th year of her age, but not her 16th year . . . . .	—	7	7	—
Being in possession of or manufacturing firearms, or dynamite without proper permission . . . . .	3	25	28	—	Having lascivious acts with a person who has completed the 14th year of her age, but not her 16th year . . . . .	—	1	1	—
Being, for criminal purposes, in possession of or manufacturing firearms, or dynamite . . . . .	—	52	52	—	Having carnal knowledge of a female by fraudulently inducing the belief that he is her husband . . . . .	—	2	2	2
Manufacturing or displaying with intent to sell, any article harmful to health . .	—	10	10	1					
Counterfeiting or fraudulently altering any current coin, paper money or bank-note	—	15	15	—					
Putting into circulation, collecting or delivering to another any counterfeited or fraudulently altered current coin, paper money, or bank-note . . . . .	4	70	74	—					
Putting into circulation, collecting or delivering to another any current coin, paper money, or bank-note not known to be counterfeit until after same is received	1	4	5	—					



RETURN OF PERSONS CHARGED BEFORE THE CHINESE COURTS IN THE  
SETTLEMENT DURING 1940—*continued.*

	For-	Chi-	Total	Private Crim- inal Prose- cutions		For-	Chi-	Total	Private Crim- inal Prose- cutions
	eigners	nese				eigners	nese		
For the purpose of gain inciting a female of respectable character to, or allowing such person to stay and submit to carnal knowledge by a third party....	—	84	84	7	Intimidation .....	1	287	288	4
Distributing, selling, or publicly exposing lascivious writings, drawings, pictures or other articles .....	—	28	28	—	Trespass .....	6	57	63	2
Bigamy .....	—	8	8	4	Public insult .....	1	20	21	11
A married person having carnal knowledge with another .....	—	34	34	9	Public insult with violence..	—	11	11	4
Abduction of a person under 20 years of age .....	—	86	86	19	Circulating defamatory statements, drawings or pictures	—	19	19	15
Publicly insulting a shrine, temple, church, grave, or tomb or public memorial..	—	14	14	1	Simple larceny .....	146	7,113	7,259	8
Counterfeiting or imitating a registered trademark .....	2	125	127	9	Larceny by 3 or more than 3 persons .....	7	81	88	—
Selling any commodity bearing a counterfeited or imitation trademark or firm name ..	—	15	15	7	Larceny by night .....	24	938	962	—
Putting false marks with regard to country or origin on commodities with intent to defraud .....	—	1	1	—	Larceny by carrying dangerous weapons .....	—	10	10	—
Supplying place for gambling for gain .....	—	198	198	—	Larceny by breaking or scaling door, window, wall, etc.	6	277	283	—
Gambling for money .....	—	2,800	2,800	—	Larceny at time of flood, fire, or other calamity .....	—	4	4	—
Making gambling a business..	—	218	218	—	Larceny at wharf or station..	—	120	120	—
Homicide .....	—	61	61	—	Making larceny a business ..	3	21	24	—
Causing death of another through negligence .....	1	41	42	16	Snatching .....	9	1,484	1,493	14
Injuring the body or health of another .....	35	1,153	1,188	509	Robbery .....	4	1,258	1,263	—
Death resulting from injury so inflicted .....	—	61	61	2	Death resulting from robbery	—	6	6	—
Causing grievous bodily harm	1	29	30	1	Misappropriation .....	26	255	281	52
Injuring the body or health of lineal blood ascendants ..	—	2	2	—	Misappropriation of property having same in custody by reason of occupation.....	7	302	309	26
Causing bodily harm to another through negligence .	1	54	55	42	Larceny by finding .....	2	36	38	—
Maltreating a person under the age of sixteen .....	—	29	29	1	Fraud .....	40	547	587	68
Causing abortion by drugs or other means .....	—	6	6	—	Making fraud a business .....	—	2	2	—
Causing abortion for gain ...	—	4	4	—	Breach of confidence .....	—	48	48	30
Offence of Abandonment ...	—	12	12	12	Extortion .....	1	294	295	—
Causing another to be a slave	—	3	3	3	Kidnapping .....	—	65	65	—
Abducting a female for the purpose of marriage, or for gain .....	—	67	67	8	Death resulting from kidnapping .....	—	7	7	—
Illegal detention .....	—	7	7	1	Receiving or removing stolen property .....	11	1,347	1,358	2
With violence causing or preventing another from doing what he has not, or has the right to do .....	6	96	102	50	Making receiving stolen property a business .....	—	1	1	—
					Damaging document of another .....	—	1	1	1
					Damaging structure, mine, or ship of another .....	—	3	3	3
					Damaging any other article..	9	185	194	7
					Debtor with intent to impair the rights of creditors, concealing, damaging or disposing of his own property	—	1	1	1
					2.—Persons Charged under Special Criminal Laws of the Republic of China.				
					Manufacturing narcotics ...	—	4	4	—
					Transporting narcotics .....	—	3	3	—
					Conducting narcotic dens and/or selling narcotics ...	1	85	86	—
					Smoking narcotics.....	17	526	543	—
					Possession of narcotics and/or paraphernalia for smoking narcotics .....	1	99	100	—
					Transporting opium .....	—	9	9	—

RETURN OF PERSONS CHARGED BEFORE THE CHINESE COURTS IN THE  
SETTLEMENT DURING 1940—continued.

	For- eigners	Chi- nese	Total	Private Crim- inal Prose- cutions		For- eigners	Chi- nese	Total	Private Crim- inal Prose- cutions
Conducting opium dens and/or selling opium.....	—	221	221	—	Wines and Spirits .....	1	25	26	—
Smoking opium .....	—	1,014	1,014	—	Brothels .....	—	149	149	—
Possession of opium and/or paraphernalia for smoking opium .....	—	249	249	—	Buildings .....	—	12	12	—
<b>3.—Law Governing Penalties for Police Offences.</b>					Disorderly conduct .....	32	375	407	—
Breach of the Peace .....	1	3	4	—	Fireworks .....	—	35	35	—
Breach of tranquility .....	—	46	46	—	House refuse .....	—	1,213	1,213	—
Interference with lawful dis- charge of Public functions .....	—	2	2	—	Jetties, municipal .....	—	2	2	—
Breach of Health Regulations .....	—	60	60	—	Nuisances .....	2	1,872	1,874	—
<b>4.—Persons Charged under Land Regulations and Bye-Laws.</b>					Obstructions .....	1	6,661	6,662	—
Bakeries .....	4	2	6	—	Prostitutes .....	5	7,005	7,010	—
Bicycles .....	4	10,371	10,375	—	Sunshades .....	—	122	122	—
Butcheries .....	1	1	2	—	Vagrancy .....	13	79	92	—
Carriages.....	—	11	11	—	<b>5.—Persons Charged under Administrative Laws.</b>				
Carts .....	—	2,618	2,618	—	Without stamp .....	—	5	5	—
Dairies .....	1	38	39	—	Insufficient stamp .....	—	7	7	—
Dangerous materials .....	—	6	6	—	Issuing a cheque knowing that there is insufficient funds in the bank .....	—	140	140	133
Dogs .....	92	15	107	—	Publications having articles attacking the Kuomintang or the Three People's prin- ciples attempting to subvert the Government, endangering the peace and order and/or prejudicial to good morals .....	—	2	2	—
Entertainment .....	7	375	382	—	Reprinting or infringing an- other's copyright .....	—	1	1	—
Exchange shops.....	—	6	6	—	A bankrupt refusing to hand over the accounts of his credits and debts, or mak- ing omissions in accounts..	1	—	1	1
Food Shops .....	12	1,057	1,069	—	Refusing to explain matters as required by law .....	—	1	1	1
Garages .....	—	46	46	—	Squandering, gambling, etc. so that the Property is im- paired and heavy debts are thereby incurred .....	—	1	1	1
Hawkers .....	—	39,436	39,436	—	Loitering.....	22	1,451	1,473	—
Hotels (Restaurants & Board- ing houses) .....	12	16	28	—	Stray children, victims, etc....	—	135	135	—
Ice and Ice-cream .....	1	24	25	—	Insane .....	2	33	35	—
Laundries .....	—	103	103	—	Breach of Municipal Notifica- tion .....	2	16	18	—
Livery stables .....	—	5	5	—					
Lodging houses .....	1	19	20	—					
Markets .....	—	509	509	—					
Motor vehicles .....	394	5,521	5,915	—					
Pawnshops .....	—	11	11	—					
Rieshas .....	—	23,691	23,691	—					
Shops, Various .....	7	366	373	—					
Slaughter houses .....	—	3	3	—					
Taverns .....	3	—	3	—					
Tea shops .....	—	13	13	—					
Wheelbarrows .....	—	12	12	—					

## SENTENCES AND DECISIONS.

	For- eigners	Chi- nese	Total	Private Crim- inal Prose- cutions		For- eigners	Chi- nese	Total	Private Crim- inal Prose- cutions
Bail Forfeited .....	156	61,223	61,379	—	Sent to French Police.....	4	11	15	—
Cases Withdrawn .....	49	1,821	1,870	338	Sent to Anti-Kidnapping Society .....	—	30	30	—
Cautioned .....	37	746	783	—	Sent to Door of Hope.....	—	70	70	—
Dismissed .....	42	2,363	2,405	431	Sent to Local Guilds.....	—	8	8	—
Fined.....	405	44,257	44,662	290	Sent to Mental Institutions	2	33	35	—
Handed to Parents and Guardians .....	—	20	20	—	Not Entertained .....	8	386	394	47
Imprisonment .....	302	15,309	15,611	44					
Imprisonment and Fined .	—	109	109	—					
Death .....	—	8	8	—					
Reformatory .....	—	23	23	—					
					Totals .....	1,005	126,417	127,422	1,150

## SUMMARY.—ADMINISTRATIVE CASES.

Total number of Administrative Cases .....	104,213
Number of Administrative Cases in which bail was forfeited .....	63,323
Cases Withdrawn .....	227
Number of Administrative Cases prosecuted to completion .....	40,663
Number of Administrative Cases dismissed .....	7
Number and percentage of convictions in Administrative Cases ....	40,656 = 99.9%

## CRIMINAL CASES.

Total number of Criminal Cases .....	22,059
Private Criminal Prosecution Cases .....	1,150
Cases withdrawn .....	1,305
Number of Criminal Cases prosecuted to completion .....	20,754
Number of Criminal Cases dismissed .....	1,967
Number and percentage of convictions in Criminal Cases .....	18,787 = 90.5%
Percentage of convictions in Administrative and Criminal Cases ....	95.2%

## APPENDIX B.

## LIST OF CHINESE LAWS TRANSLATED DURING 1940.

<i>Name of the Law</i>	<i>Date of Promulgation</i>	<i>Name of the Law</i>	<i>Date of Promulgation</i>
1. Regulations Governing Agriculture, Mining, Industry and Commerce During the Period of Emergency .....	Oct. 6, 1938	3. Revised Regulations Governing Prevention of Infectious Diseases	Sept. 18, 1930
2. Measures Relating to Regulation of Commodity Prices and Repressing of Speculation and Manipulation During the Period of Emergency..	Feb. 30, 1939	4. Business Tax Law .....	June 13, 1931
		5. Provisional Measures Relating to the Lease of Houses in the Municipality of Chungking During the Period of Emergency .....	Feb. 17, 1940
		6. Revised Trademark Law .....	Oct. 19, 1940

# REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

## INTRODUCTION.

It is unfortunate that again mortality rates yield little of value to the student of diseases in this town. The foreign rate of 13.69 is considerably higher than last year, but on the other hand the composition of the population has also changed considerably, hence to attempt to draw deductions from the increase is impossible.

The density of the Chinese population was considerably lowered during the year owing partly to the further opening of Yangtzepoo and Hongkew Districts, and the departure of many persons to the country.

Again, since a census is impossible, it is not feasible to do more than estimate the number that have left, but it is assumed that the Chinese population is still up to the two million mark and is perhaps much higher.

From all information available, recorded Chinese deaths were 37,440, but it is probable there were a number of non-recorded deaths.

As far as communicable diseases are concerned, the year was on the whole a fortunate one as no grave epidemics occurred.

Typhoid was again present but not to such an extent as last year, and Tuberculosis still took a heavy toll of the population.

### *Typhus Fever.*

During the early part of the year Typhus Fever became moderately epidemic but subsided in July.

The closure of a number of refugee camps and the consequent scattering of their population into the city, rendered the prevention of Typhus more difficult since delousing measures are obviously more effective in camps than in scattered dwellings.

A feature of the epidemic was that a number of foreign cases contracted the disease, and, in spite of careful investigation, it was not possible to ascertain the exact method of infection, though it was probably the result of the overcrowding of public vehicles and streets of the town.

### *Smallpox :*

There was a comparative absence of Smallpox during the year.

### *Cholera :*

An imported epidemic of Cholera took place between May and October.

The interesting feature of this epidemic was its small incidence and the prolonged period over which cases occurred.

Of the first ten cases admitted to hospital in May, five were imported from the Shaoshing or Pinghu areas, 3 others resided outside Settlement limits, one had no fixed abode and only one was a genuine resident. During this period numerous proven cases were reported in districts surrounding Shanghai. There would seem to be no reasonable doubt that Cholera was imported overland this year from a nearby focus or foci, and not by sea as appeared to be the case in 1937.

### *Dengue Fever :*

A short sharp epidemic occurred in this disease which had been absent from Shanghai for many years. As is the case with all new diseases, very exaggerated reports and rumours were spread, both

in regard to its severity and to the number of persons attacked by the disease. The total number was actually 500 which is not excessive in a town of the size of Shanghai, and the disease, though very distressing to the patient, was not attended by any appreciable mortality.

#### *Disposal of Coffins and Corpses :*

This work has become a routine duty of the Department and during the year assistance, almost amounting to organization of the traffic, was given to the Guilds desirous of transporting coffins up-country for burial.

During the year a total of 54,866 encoffined and other corpses were dealt with, of which 13,727 coffins were sent up-country, while 20,292 bodies were cremated.

#### *Food and Veterinary Division :*

Difficulty was experienced by these branches of the Department owing to the high cost of foodstuffs and the comparative scarcity of certain articles of diet.

In addition to performing the usual routine duties, which will be found in the body of the report, a Price Investigation Office was established in June, under the direction of the Veterinary Surgeon, for the purpose of investigating prices of basic commodities. The staff of this office consisted of two members of the Inspectorial staff and one Inspector seconded from the Municipal Police. The investigation was completed and findings incorporated in a comprehensive report at the end of the year.

#### *Acknowledgments :*

Acknowledgment must be made to the French Municipal Health Department for its continued close co-operation in all matters relating to public health, and to The Shanghai Waterworks Company for continuing their valuable services in supplying free water. It is unfortunate that owing to the European War it has not been possible to make any calls on the generosity of the American Red Cross and the British Fund for Relief in China, thus part of the medical relief previously afforded by these two funds for refugee non-residents, has now to be met by the Council.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

SITUATION : Latitude 31° 15' N. ; Longitude 121° 29' E.

ELEVATION : Approximately sea-level.

AREA WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS : 5,723 acres, or 8.94 sq. miles.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (September quarter) :

*Foreign .....	11,726
*Chinese .....	69,535

\*Excluding premises in the Northern and Eastern Extra-Settlement areas which at present remain unrated.

POPULATION—International Settlement (Estimated) :

*MEAN 1940	{ Foreign : 59,970 Including outlying roads.
	{ Chinese : Unknown.

DEATH RATE : Foreign : 13.69 per mille.

\*Due to the abnormal conditions prevailing it was not found possible to take the census of the population, which under ordinary circumstances would have taken place this year.

Thanks are due to the various Consulates, Refugee Organizations, etc., who co-operated in obtaining a fairly reliable estimate of the Foreign population, due allowance being made of the fact that registration is not compulsory in certain countries.

In view of the continual fluctuation of the Chinese population especially between the two foreign areas, and the abnormal conditions prevailing as a result of the hostilities, it was impossible to estimate the population with any degree of accuracy. It would appear that the population of the International Settlement is still between two and two-and-a-half million.

AVERAGE RAINFALL : 44.66 inches per annum.

## METEOROLOGY OF SHANGHAI—1940.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year 1940
BAROMETER	MEAN INCHES	30.270	30.312	30.144	30.019	29.891	29.761	29.683	29.778	29.884	30.087	30.237	30.280	30.029
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-0.062	+0.039	-0.023	+0.017	+0.020	+0.033	-0.001	-0.067	-0.019	-0.020	-0.003	-0.031	+0.001
TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	40.17	40.57	46.85	58.35	67.62	75.16	83.21	81.93	73.29	65.26	54.73	46.74	61.16
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+2.45	+1.10	+0.45	+1.94	+1.78	+1.67	+2.48	+1.24	+0.18	+1.76	+2.39	+4.35	+1.82
DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	15.73	15.62	16.40	23.83	19.26	17.51	16.43	17.64	15.84	17.64	16.99	18.65	17.63
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+1.42	+1.53	+0.49	+6.66	+1.28	+1.89	+1.04	+1.69	-0.09	-0.40	-0.56	+2.56	+1.46
DEGREE OF HUMIDITY	MEAN (SATURATION=100)	77.8	83.0	77.0	74.4	77.8	81.1	80.3	81.8	83.0	82.7	78.5	77.2	79.5
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-0.5	+4.3	-1.3	-4.9	-1.7	-3.1	-3.7	-2.2	0.0	+3.5	+0.6	+0.6	-0.7
RAINFALL	AMOUNT IN INCHES	2.21	4.23	3.13	1.35	3.66	3.68	1.45	4.91	5.55	12.22	0.30	1.41	44.10
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+0.25	+1.89	-0.17	-2.28	0.00	-3.49	-4.29	-0.67	+0.61	+9.37	-1.75	-0.03	-0.56

The above figures have been kindly furnished for this Report by Fr. E. Gherzi, s.j., Director, Siccawei Meteorological Observatory.

## PART I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

### BIRTHS.

The system of birth registration is working satisfactorily as far as foreign residents are concerned, and births of 21 different nationalities were recorded. An arrangement exists whereby certified copies of medical certificates of birth are forwarded to the Consulates concerned, the Consulates notifying the Department of births not covered by such certificates.

A total of 1,379 births among foreign residents, 688 males and 691 females, was registered. This number represents a rate of 22.99 per 1,000 of the population as against 14.61 in 1939.

Among the Chinese community, the figure quoted is considerably less than the actual number owing to the fact that only a small proportion of confinements receive qualified attention. In order to encourage the registration of births, an attractive acknowledgement form is supplied by the Department. This form is gaining favour and is used by many in lieu of birth certificates.

17,730 births among the Chinese residents were recorded—9,042 males and 8,688 females.

Nationality	American	American (Filipino)	Arabian	Austrian	Belgian	British	British (Indian)	Danish	German	Greek	Hungarian	Italian	Japanese	Lithuanian	Netherlands	Persian	Polish	Portuguese	Russian	Spanish	Swiss	Foreign Total	Chinese Total	Grand Total	
Males.....	23	12	1	2		51	30	1	19	1	1		527				2	5	9	1	2	688	9,042	9,730	
Females ...	25	8		2	1	46	22	1	29	1		1	528	1	2		1	1	7	14	1		691	8,688	9,379
TOTAL ..	48	20	1	4	1	97	52	2	48	2	1	2	1,055	1	2	1	3	12	23	2	2	1,379	17,730	19,109	

### DEATHS—FOREIGN.

Deaths among foreigners totalled 1,056 of which 821 were residents. The death-rate among residents was 13.69 per mille, compared with 10.20 per mille in 1939. 54.32 per cent. of the resident deaths were among the Eastern races (other than Chinese), who form 52.35 per cent. of the total foreign population.

The mean age at death was 34.31 years compared with 35.42 in 1939, and the mean age of adults at death (i.e. persons over 15 years of age) was 44.27 compared with 47.23 in 1939.

The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age was 9.57 per cent. of the total, the chief causes of death being congenital debility, pneumonia, gastroenteritis and diarrhoea.

### DEATHS—CHINESE.

A total of 37,440 Chinese resident deaths was recorded as follows :—

Causes of death specified .....	15,053
Causes of death unspecified .....	22,387
Total .....	<u>37,440</u>

The chief causes of death were tuberculosis, typhoid fever, pneumonia, bronchitis and cerebral haemorrhage.

19,993 deaths included under the heading "unspecified" were in respect of exposed corpses. These are dumped in alleyways, on the roadside, also on vacant plots of land and are collected for disposal by the Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery. Although these deaths form 53.40 per cent. of the total number of deaths recorded, it is impossible to give any analysis of the causes of death. Many of the bodies are those of beggars, indigents, female infants and stillborn children.

SPECIFIC DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Chinese</i>		<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Chinese</i>
Typhoid Fever .....	.367	Unknown	Dysentery .....	.767	Unknown
Paratyphoid Fever .....	—	„	Relapsing Fever .....	—	„
Typhus Fever .....	.267	„	Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis .....	.060	„
Smallpox .....	—	„	Anthrax .....	—	„
Measles .....	.117	„	Rabies .....	.030	„
Scarlet Fever .....	—	„	Schistosomiasis .....	—	„
Diphtheria .....	—	„	Beri-beri .....	.133	„
Influenza .....	.083	„	Encephalitis Lethargica .....	—	„
Plague .....	—	„	Choleraic Diarrhoea .....	—	„
Tuberculosis .....	1.551	„	Exposed Corpses .....	—	„
Malaria .....	—	„	Other Causes .....	10.308	„
Cholera .....	—	„			



**DEATHS AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY—NATIONALITIES, 1940.**

Cause of Death	American	do. Filipino	Belgian	British	do. Indian	Danish	Estonian	Finnish	French	Georgian	German	Greek	Hungarian	Iraqnian	Italian	Japanese	Latvian	Norwegian	Persian	Polish	Portuguese	Roumanian	Russian	Serbian	Spanish	Swiss	Turkish	Yugoslavian	Stateless	Total	
	<b>SECTION I. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.</b>																														
1. Typhoid Fever	1			2	1						3		1		11			1								1		1	22		
2. Paratyphoid Fever																								4					16		
3. Typhus Fever				4		1					7																		7		
4. Smallpox																5													5		
5. Measles																													5		
6. Scarlet Fever																5													5		
7. Whooping Cough																													5		
8. Diphtheria				1					1		1				1						1								5		
9. Influenza																													5		
10. Plague																													5		
11. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System				9	5			1	1		3		1		27	1		1	1	6		9	1	1	1	5		72			
12. Tuberculosis—other forms				1	1				1		1				18								1					21			
13. Syphilis					1						1																	3			
14. Malaria																													3		
15. Cholera																													3		
16. Dysentery (a) Amoebic											16																		16		
(b) Bacillary	1	1		1							1					20							4					27			
(c) Unspecified	1										1				1													3			
17. Relapsing Fever																													3		
18. Undulant Fever																													3		
19. Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1															3													4		
20. Anthrax																													4		
21. Rabies				1												1													5		
22. Purulent Infection, Septicaemia					2											3													5		
23. Schistosomiasis																													5		
24. Other infectious and parasitic diseases					1										2														3		
<b>SECTION II. Cancers and Other Tumours.</b>																															
25. Cancers and other Malignant Tumours	3		6								9	1			8	1					1	1	7					3	40		
26. Non-malignant Tumours																													1		
<b>SECTION III. Rheumatic Diseases, Nutritional Diseases, Diseases of the Endocrine Glands and other General Diseases.</b>																															
27. Rheumatic Conditions													1																1		
28. Diabetes Mellitus											2		2																4		
29. Beri-beri	1	1													6														8		
30. Other General Diseases																						2							2		
<b>SECTION IV. Diseases of the Blood-forming Organs.</b>																															
31. Diseases of the Blood etc.	2										4				1							1							8		
<b>SECTION V. Chronic Poisonings and Intoxications.</b>																															
32. Alcoholism				1															2				3						6		
33. Opium Poisoning	1			1																									2		
34. Other Poisonings																													2		
<b>SECTION VI. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.</b>																															
35. Cerebral hæmorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis	1		7	1							10				22					1		6					1		49		
36. Progressive locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of insane																							2						2		
37. Other diseases of the nervous system				2	1						5				4								1						13		
<b>SECTION VII. Diseases of the Circulatory System.</b>																															
38. Diseases of the heart	1		6	2		1					12			18	1			1			1	1	7					49			
39. Other diseases of circulatory system	1		2								2			2							1	1	1					9			
<b>SECTION VIII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.</b>																															
40. Bronchitis											4				5														9		
41. Pneumonia	1		4	4			1				10	1		1	64		1				2	4						92			
42. Other diseases of the respiratory system			2								2		1		13							2	2						20		
<b>SECTION IX. Diseases of the Digestive System.</b>																															
43. Diarrhoea and enteritis:																															
(a) Choleraic diarrhoea																4													8		
(b) Gastro-enteritis	1	1		1							2				29						1	1						34			
(c) Other diarrhoea and enteritis	1						1				2				3													6			
44. Appendicitis											2			1															6		
45. Diseases of the Liver and Biliary passages											3				6						1	1							12		
46. Other diseases of digestive system	2		1	3							3	1			32														42		
<b>SECTION X. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System.</b>																															
47. Nephritis				3	2						2				15						1	4				1			28		
48. Other diseases of the Genito-urinary system	2			1							1				7							2							13		
<b>SECTION XI. Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperal State.</b>																															
49. Puerperal septicaemia and infection															2														2		
50. Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, puerperium etc.				1											2							2							5		
<b>SECTION XII. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue.</b>																															
<b>SECTION XIII. Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion.</b>																															
51. Diseases of skin, bones, etc.															2														2		
<b>SECTION XIV. Congenital Malformations.</b>																															
<b>SECTION XV. Diseases of Early Infancy.</b>																															
52. Congenital debility, etc.	1		4	8							4				13														30		
<b>SECTION XVI. Senility.</b>																															
53. Senility				2							1				3						1								7		
<b>SECTION XVII. Violent and Accidental Deaths.</b>																															
54. Suicide				3							3				11							7							24		
55. Homicide				1											5							1							7		
56. Violent or accidental death (except Suicide, Homicide, and Opium poisoning)				3	3						5				18					1		1							31		
57. Opium poisoning																													7		
<b>SECTION XVIII. Ill-Defined Causes.</b>																															
58. Causes of death not specified or ill-defined	1			2	1				1		8				10	1			1	1	1	16		1		2	2	6	44		
<b>Total</b>	18	5	17	70	38	2	2	2	2	1	131	1	6	3	403	3	5	1	4	16	3	89	1	2	2	2	6	4	821		

DEATHS AMONG THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY, 1940

Section I. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases

(1-24)

Section II. Cancers and other tumours (25-26)

Section III. Rheumatic diseases, nutritional diseases, diseases of the endocrine glands and other general diseases (27-30)

Table with 30 columns representing various diseases and conditions, and rows for Residents, Total, Total by Sexes, and Total by Months.

Section IV. Dis. of blood-form organs (31)

Section V. Chronic poisoning and intoxications (32-34)

Section VI. Dis. of the nervous sys. and of the organs of special sense (35-37)

Section VII. Dis. of the circulatory system (38-39)

Section VIII. Dis. of the respiratory system (40-42)

Section IX. Dis. of the digestive system (43A-46)

Section X. Dis. of the genito-urinary system (47-48)

Section XI. Dis. of preg., child. and puer. state (49-50)

Section XII and XIII. Dis. of skin, bones, etc. (51)

Section XIV and XV. Congenital malformations, etc. (52)

Section XVI. Senility (53)

Section XVII. Violent and Accidental Deaths (54-57)

Section XVIII. Ill-Defined Causes (58)

Table with 58 columns representing various causes of death, and rows for Residents, Total, Total by Sexes, and Total by Months.

R = Residents. A = Non-residents. M = Male. F = Female.

DEATHS AMONG THE CHINESE COMMUNITY, 1940

Section I. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (1-24)

Section II. Cancers and other tumours (25-26) Section III. Rheumatic diseases, nutritional diseases, diseases of the endocrine glands and other general diseases (27-30)

Table with 30 columns representing different diseases and categories. Rows include 'Residents', 'Total, All Ages', 'Total by Sexes', and 'Total by Months' with sub-rows for M and F.

Section IV. Dis. of blood-form organs (31)

Section V. Chronic poisoning and intoxications (32-34)

Section VI. Dis. of the nervous sys. and of the organs of special sense (35-37)

Section VII. Dis. of the circulatory system (38-39)

Section VIII. Dis. of the respiratory system (40-42)

Section IX. Dis. of the digestive system (43-46)

Section X. Dis. of the genitourinary system (47-48)

Section XI. Dis. of preg., child, and puer. stats (49-50)

Section XII. Dis. of skin, bones, etc. (51)

Section XIII. Congenital malformations, etc. (52)

Section XIV. Senility (53)

Section XV. Suicide (54)

Section XVI. Homicide (55)

Section XVII. Violent and Accidental Deaths (56-57)

Section XVIII. Ill-Defined Causes (58)

Table with 28 columns representing various causes of death. Rows include 'Residents', 'Total, All Ages', 'Total by Sexes', and 'Total by Months' with sub-rows for M and F.

M = Male F = Female

R = Resident (including unlocated addresses i.e. indigents, beggars of no fixed abode, etc.)

A = Non-resident

DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AMONG THE  
RESIDENT POPULATION FROM 1890.

Year	Smallpox		Cholera		Typhoid		Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever		Tuberculosis (All forms)		Influenza		Cerebro-spinal Fever	
	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese	Non-Chinese	Chinese
1890	4	79	32		4		0		0		8					
1891	3	223	23		7		3		0		11					
1892	5	78	0		7		2		0		18					
1893	11	184	0		2		2		0		6					
1894	9	125	0		5		3		0		7					
1895	7	138	20		0		5		0		4					
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	1,307	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	350	17		4	75	5	144	56	1,051				
1915	15	106	0	0	11		1	54	1	147	59	1,024				
1916	0	3	0	100	10		1	39	9	234	61	1,034				
1917	18	188	0	0	19		0	64	38	595	85	1,111				
1918	4	107	0	0	12		0	36	7	142	60	1,237	9	418	1	0
1919	1	0	32	648	23		1	25	1	86	60	1,063	28	483	4	11
1920	0	0	2	142	30		1	61	0	103	28	1,070	8	160	8	68
1921	23	204	3	119	19		5	62	3	149	34	879	3	76	4	25
1922	10	230	1	100	30		1	53	3	149	38	870	2	98	4	8
1923	6	51	3	91	20	264	0	29	0	71	57	822	8	38	2	3
1924	6	92	0	0	10	283	4	25	3	75	59	867	8	35	1	6
1925	7	59	6	93	18	310	0	23	4	80	62	871	9	37	4	2
1926	12	169	7	366	27	397	2	105	22	576	63	1,127	9	48	2	6
1927	0	7	4	94	15	457	0	33	0	45	56	975	6	29	0	1
1928	20	139	0	6	16	446	2	39	1	70	75	871	2	49	3	17
1929	12	165	6	129	26	512	3	32	2	55	71	966	6	35	39	364
1930	4	4	1	3	43	474	1	49	4	59	90	855	2	13	29	172
1931	19	122	3	18	28	371	2	56	3	67	92	956	8	49	12	162
1932	21	189	13	149	11	283	2	73	5	64	70	746	1	69	2	57
1933	8	67	0	0	19	495	1	50	2	20	65	873	2	69	2	71
1934	11	160	0	0	22	576	1	83	0	36	85	987	4	94	2	49
1935	0	9	0	0	20	441	3	46	1	13	98	903	4	97	3	29
1936	8	63	0	0	24	503	3	61	4	21	88	866	1	53	0	38
1937	9	122	2	387	11	559	3	219	2	39	62	925	1	43	3	72
1938	15	441	5	1,722	47	1,376	4	256	2	56	59	1,479	2	57	5	218
1939	7	319	1	56	32	1,123	3	139	4	24	90	1,705	1	16	3	116
1940	0	4	0	45	22	1,499	0	121	0	8	93	2,424	5	107	4	31

## DEATH-RATE FROM 1880.

Year	Foreigners					Chinese		
	Deaths			Estimated population	Death-rate	Death-rate	Estimated population	Total Deaths
	Adults	Children	Total					
1880.....	48	7	55	2,195	25.0			
1881.....	47	13	60	2,492	24.0			
1882.....	36	23	59	2,789	21.2			
1883.....	56	17	73	3,082	23.7			
1884.....	27	22	49	3,377	14.5			
1885.....	51	20	71	3,673	19.3			
1886.....	51	18	69	3,702	18.6			
1887.....	64	20	84	3,731	22.5			
1888.....	52	23	75	3,760	19.9			
1889.....	39	28	67	3,789	17.7			
1890.....	60	31	91	3,821	23.8			
1891.....	61	38	99	3,980	24.6			
1892.....	52	18	70	4,140	16.9			
1893.....	45	21	66	4,310	15.3			
1894.....	47	40	87	4,500	19.3			
1895.....	45	35	80	4,684	17.1			
1896.....	59	29	88	4,834	18.2			
1897.....	42	27	69	4,909	14.5			
1898.....	61	24	85	5,240	16.2			
1899.....	75	29	104	5,510	18.9			
1900.....	81	16	97	6,774	14.3			
1901.....	91	37	128	7,000	18.3			
1902.....	81	57	138	7,600	18.1	30.9	350,000	10,801
1903.....	86	46	132	8,300	15.9	21.2	375,000	7,956
1904.....	76	40	116	9,000	12.9	19.2	385,000	7,380
1905.....	96	33	129	11,497	11.2	14.2	452,716	6,443
1906.....	109	37	146	12,000	12.1	11.9	475,000	5,689
1907.....	153	92	245	13,700	17.9	20.0	510,000	10,217
1908.....	159	72	231	14,500	15.9	15.4	530,000	8,156
1909.....	149	102	251	15,000	16.7	15.1	550,000	8,329
1910.....	189	85	274	13,536	20.2	17.5	488,005	8,524
1911.....	158	73	231	13,770	16.8	13.8	492,000	6,799
1912.....	192	102	294	14,000	21.0	19.3	500,000	9,663
1913.....	204	103	307	14,250	21.5	15.8	510,000	8,062
1914.....	205	110	316	14,300	22.0	16.2	520,000	8,453
1915.....	199	86	285	18,519	15.4	13.2	620,401	8,173
1916.....	203	63	266	19,050	14.0	13.0	630,510	8,198
1917.....	241	169	410	19,750	20.7	14.9	644,580	9,612
1918.....	219	129	348	21,000	16.5	12.8	659,000	8,441
1919.....	322	131	453	22,000	20.6	14.3	673,000	9,646
1920.....	243	113	356	23,307	15.2	11.2	759,839	8,546
1921.....	283	154	437	24,000	18.2	11.0	780,000	8,610
1922.....	235	165	400	20,750*	19.3	11.7	814,000	9,517
1923.....	235	125	360	21,400	16.8	10.3	830,000	8,436
1924.....	209	161	370	22,000	16.8	11.2	835,000	9,259
1925.....	326	154	480	22,673	21.2	11.2	798,810	8,936
1926.....	356	259	615	30,565	20.1	15.3	802,700	12,326
1927.....	332	140	472	31,610	14.9	12.3	812,075	9,966
1928.....	321	198	519	32,330	16.1	13.2	821,400	10,868
1929.....	414	210	624	32,885	18.9	16.4	830,760	13,642
1930.....	425	237	662	36,471	18.1	16.4	971,397	15,959
1931.....	431	212	643	37,834	17.0	16.7	987,397	16,505
1932.....	401	166	567	44,240	12.8	17.6	1,030,554	18,189
1933.....	361	163	524	46,392	11.3	12.8	1,065,554	13,665
1934.....	376	172	548	48,325	11.3	14.2	1,100,496	15,688
1935.....	350	138	488	38,915	12.5	12.0	1,120,860	13,429
1936.....	394	166	560	39,242	14.3	15.4	1,141,727	17,594
1937.....	361	101	462	39,750	11.6	29.8	1,178,880	35,171
1938.....	418	99	517	39,750	13.0	†....	†....	55,609
1939.....	568	166	734	71,915	10.20	†....	†....	34,959
1940.....	626	195	821	59,970	13.69	†....	†....	37,440

\*Decrease due to re-classification of population.

†Population Unknown.

**PART II.—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.**

*Notifications.*—In the absence of compulsory registration of medical practitioners, this work is considerably handicapped, and the only sources of information are the death returns and voluntary notifications from hospitals, naval and military authorities, the Japanese Consulate-General, and registered medical practitioners.

The sum of \$1.00 is paid for each notification of communicable disease occurring in the International Settlement (including outlying Municipal Roads).

*Notifiable Diseases.*—This list at present includes : Typhoid Fever, Paratyphoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Influenza, Plague, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Cholera, Dysentery, Relapsing Fever, Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis, Anthrax, Rabies, Schistosomiasis, Beri-beri, Encephalitis Lethargica, Choleraic Diarrhoea and Leprosy.

Information received by this Department regarding communicable diseases amongst non-residents, treated in the hospitals situated in the International Settlement or otherwise, is, as a routine measure, forwarded to the authorities of neighbouring Municipalities.

**HEALTH SECTION—LEAGUE OF NATIONS.**

The weekly broadcast of infectious diseases from the League of Nations, at Singapore, received by the French Radio Station, is decoded and sent by this Department to the various interested local authorities.

The Public Health Department also exchanges information regarding communicable diseases with the neighbouring Health Administrations, the Far Eastern Bureau of the League of Nations, at Singapore, and the Health Section, League of Nations, at Geneva.

**INCIDENCE OF, AND MORTALITY FROM, COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.**

*Note.*—Epidemicity is defined, conventionally, in the Sanitary Regulations of the Port of Shanghai as the occurrence of an average daily number of three new cases for one week.

The following summary relates to the incidence of communicable diseases among the resident population only.

*Typhoid-Paratyphoid Group.*—This disease was epidemic between the end of February and the middle of December : at other times it was endemic.

Among the foreign community, 164 cases of typhoid fever with 22 deaths, and 52 cases of paratyphoid fever with no deaths were notified.

	<i>Typhoid Fever</i>		<i>Paratyphoid Fever</i>	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
American .....	2	1	—	—
„ (Filipino) .....	1	—	—	—
British .....	13	2	7	—
„ (Indian) .....	2	1	—	—
Japanese .....	102	11	33	—
German Jewish Refugees .....	29	3	8	—
Russian .....	4	—	—	—
Others .....	11	4	4	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	164	22	52	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Prophylactic Inoculation History.*—

	<i>Typhoid Fever</i>		<i>Paratyphoid Fever</i>	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Never inoculated .....	34	9	9	—
Unknown .....	67	11	23	—
Within two years .....	63	2	20	—
Indefinite period .....	—	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	164	22	52	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

63.88 per cent. of the total cases of the two diseases occurred among Eastern races other than Chinese.

Among the Chinese 1,732 cases of typhoid with 1,499 deaths were reported, also 56 cases of paratyphoid with 30 deaths.

*Typhus Fever.*—This disease was sporadic at the beginning of the year but became epidemic at the end of March and continued so until about the middle of July when it gradually subsided. 129 foreign cases were notified, including 63 German Jewish Refugees, 16 deaths occurred. 683 Chinese cases were notified with 137 deaths.

*Smallpox.*—A few sporadic cases occurred during the first half of the year, thereafter and until the end of the year, the disease was entirely absent.

One foreign case (Japanese) was notified, who survived.

Among Chinese, there were 16 cases notified, of whom 3 had been vaccinated within two years, 5 during infancy and 8 had never been vaccinated. 4 cases proved fatal.

*Measles.*—This disease was present throughout the year, but never attained epidemic proportions.

Among foreigners, 88 cases were notified with 7 deaths, while among Chinese there were 184 cases with 86 deaths.

*Scarlet Fever.*—Scarlet fever was also present throughout the year in a mild form: 47 cases with no deaths were notified amongst foreigners, while among Chinese 124 cases with 8 deaths were notified.

*Diphtheria.*—145 cases with no deaths were recorded among foreigners, and among the Chinese 623 cases with 121 deaths were notified.

*Influenza.*—Influenza was endemic throughout the year with the exception of the first two weeks in October when it reached epidemic proportions. 267 cases, 5 of which proved fatal, were notified among foreigners. Among Chinese 189 cases were notified, with 107 deaths.

*Plague.*—No cases occurred among either human beings or rats.

*Tuberculosis.*—This disease again showed the highest mortality among the notifiable diseases. The specific death rate is 1.551 per mille for foreigners, compared with 1.252 per mille in 1939 and 1.484 per mille in 1938.

234 foreign cases were notified of which 213 were of the respiratory type, causing 72 out of 93 deaths.

Among Chinese, 3,028 cases were notified, of which 2,685 were of the respiratory type, responsible for 2,090 out of 2,424 deaths.

*Malaria.*—This disease showed an increase among foreigners and a decrease among Chinese as compared with 1939. 168 foreign cases with no deaths were notified as against 159 cases with no deaths in 1939; 500 Chinese cases with 28 deaths were notified as against 623 cases with 51 deaths in 1939.

*Cholera.*—Cholera again appeared in epidemic form and resulted in 45 Chinese deaths; no foreign deaths occurred. The disease was apparently imported, as the first case notified was that of a female Chinese, age 41 who had recently arrived from Shaoshing. This case was bacteriologically confirmed in the Pathological Laboratory of the Shanghai Municipal Council to be true Cholera on May 27th. The first resident case notified was that of a beggar, of no fixed abode, who was admitted to the Chinese Isolation Hospital, Pakhoi Road on June 22nd. This case was confirmed as true Cholera on the same date. 3 foreign cases occurred, 2 Japanese and 1 Indian (all males). All were confirmed as true Cholera.

The disease became endemic at the end of June and rose to epidemic proportions reaching its peak during the week ending 31st August when 58 new cases, including 18 residents, were admitted to hospitals situated within the International Settlement.

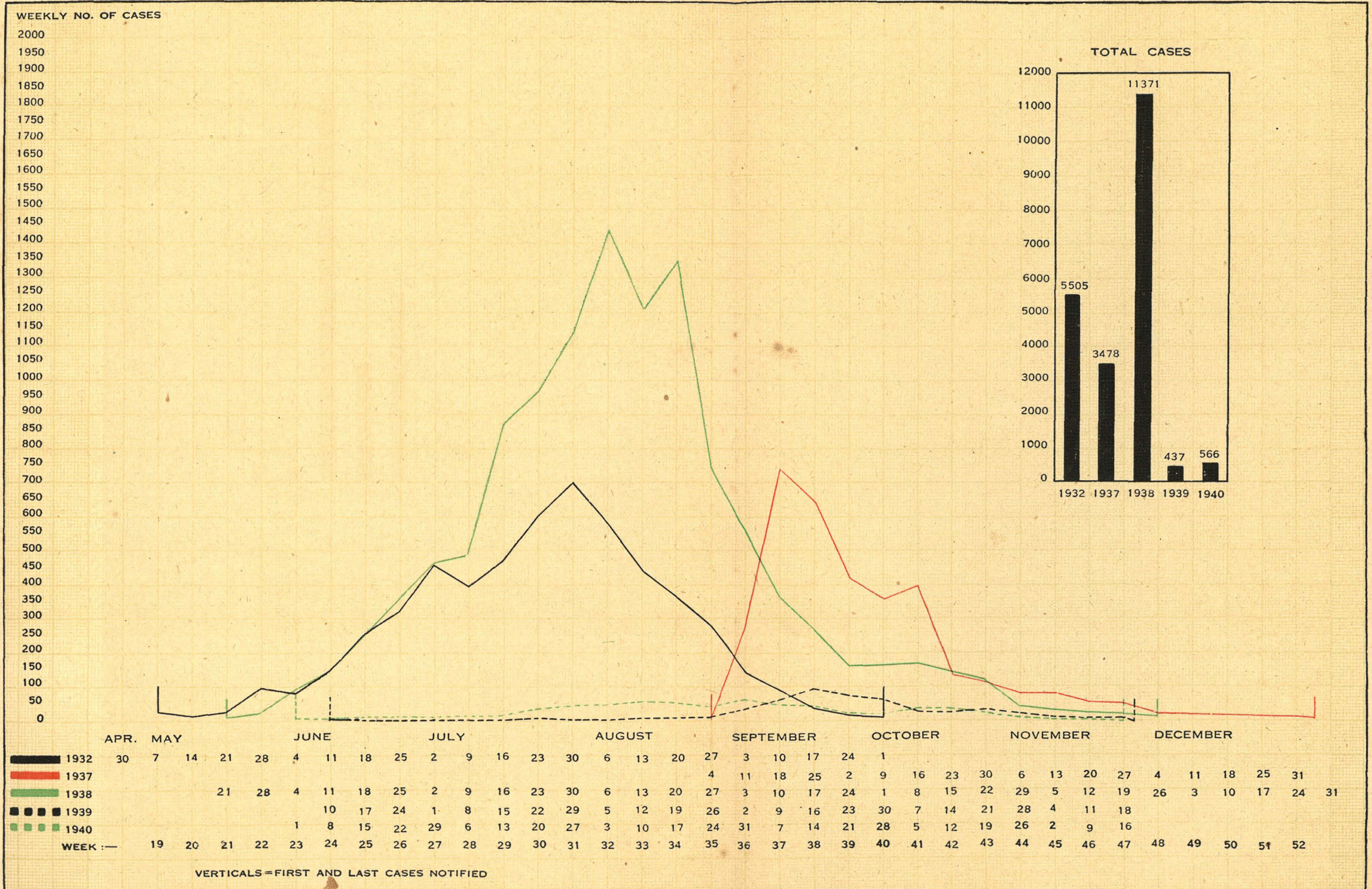
Four foreign cases, three of which were residents, were notified—no deaths occurred. 221 resident Chinese cases with 45 deaths were recorded.

All cases, except 7 which were notified and confirmed by other sources, were confirmed in the Municipal Laboratory.

CASES OF CHOLERA NOTIFIED WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

1932, 1937—1940

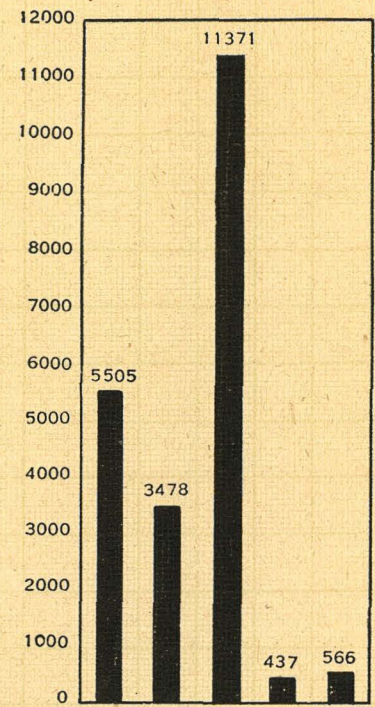
(INCLUDING RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS)



WEEKLY NO. OF CASES

2000  
1950  
1900  
1850  
1800  
1750  
1700  
1650  
1600  
1550  
1500  
1450  
1400  
1350  
1300  
1250  
1200  
1150  
1100  
1050  
1000  
950  
900  
850  
800  
750  
700  
650  
600  
550  
500  
450  
400  
350  
300  
250  
200  
150  
100  
50  
0

TOTAL CASES



1932 1937 1938 1939 1940

APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER

1932	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1														
1937																	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	31			
1938					21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
1939									10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	4	11	18					
1940					1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16								
WEEK:—	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52			

VERTICALS=FIRST AND LAST CASES NOTIFIED



## STATISTICS OF CHOLERA CASES TREATED WITHIN THE SETTLEMENT.

	Notifications	Confirmations	Deaths
<i>Foreign :</i>			
International Settlement .....	3	3	—
Chinese Territory .....	1	1	—
	4	4	—
<i>Chinese :</i>			
International Settlement .....	199	199	40
French Concession .....	64	64	8
Surrounding Chinese Districts .....	277	277	42
*Unknown (unlocated addresses, i.e. indigents, etc., with no fixed abode) .....	22	22	5
*Regarded as Residents.	562	562	95

## Confirmations in Municipal Laboratory :—

First—Chinese, May 27.

Final—Chinese, November 14.

*Dysenteries.*—Dysentery was present throughout the year, and assumed epidemic proportions from July 13 to November 30. Bacillary dysentery was prevalent amongst the Japanese.

687 foreign cases were notified, of which 401 were amoebic, with 16 deaths, and 286 were bacillary with 27 deaths.

Among Chinese, 1,056 cases with 538 deaths were recorded.

*Relapsing Fever.*—Thirteen foreign cases were notified—no deaths occurred. At one period—between the 15th May and 5th July the disease attained epidemic proportions. 527 cases with 76 deaths were notified amongst the Chinese.

*Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.*—9 cases occurred amongst foreigners, 4 proved fatal; and among Chinese there were 109 cases with 31 deaths.

*Anthrax.*—No case or death was reported among either the foreign or Chinese community.

*Rabies.*—2 foreign and 2 Chinese residents died from this disease. One of the foreign cases contracted the disease in Weihaiwei and succumbed upon returning to Shanghai. Of the 2 Chinese cases 1 had received treatment.

*Schistosomiasis.*—1 case occurred amongst the foreign community—no death was recorded. 3 cases were recorded among Chinese residents, all of whom succumbed.

In addition there were 33 cases with 9 deaths among non-resident Chinese who were treated in Settlement hospitals.

*Beri-beri.*—18 cases with 8 deaths were notified among the foreign resident community. Of these, 15 cases were Japanese, 6 of whom died. 400 cases with 228 deaths were reported among the Chinese.

*Encephalitis Lethargica.*—No cases or deaths occurred amongst foreigners. 3 cases were notified among Chinese, 2 of whom succumbed.

*Choleraic Diarrhoea.*—No foreign cases or deaths occurred. 127 Chinese cases were notified, 49 of which died.

*Leprosy.*—17 Chinese cases were notified; 1 death occurred.

*Dengue Fever.*—There was an outbreak of this disease during the months of September and October 1940, which assumed the nature of a mild epidemic. It was evidently imported, as Dengue Fever had been absent from Shanghai for a number of years. A total of 487 cases were notified from the various hospitals in the Settlement and by private doctors, etc. In 219 of these cases the characteristic rash of Dengue fever was present.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY, 1940.

Disease	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals.		
	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	
Typhoid Fever	7	3	5	2	5	2	2	1	6	5	17	15	24	9	16	4	28	9	21	10	26	13	7	8	164	81	
Paratyphoid Fevers	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	4	6	8	4	8	5	7	4	6	1	6	1	1	1	52	28	
Typhus Fever	12	4	9	3	3	1	11	7	14	3	8	1	4	2	9	4	19	3	9	3	11	1	20	7	129	39	
Smallpox							1																		1		
Measles	4		19		10	2	14		16	5	7	3	5	1	9		1		2		1		1		88	11	
Scarlet Fever	3		7		7	4	10		2	2	1				2		5		2		1		1		47	13	
Diphtheria	25	2	25	3	12	2	11	1	13	1	9	2	4		3	1	11	4	7	4	8	8	17	4	145	32	
Influenza	20		24		16		18		14		6		12		5		43		74		2		9		267	7	
Plague																											
Tuberculosis (all forms)	17	1	15	2	17	3	24	2	20	3	19	4	15	5	24	7	22	3	17	7	19	4	25	6	234	47	
Malaria	3		1		3		13	1	10		14	3	34	9	26	4	43	4	16	3	3	3	2	1	168	30	
Cholera													1		2	1										3	1
Amoebic Dysentery	5		8		7		16		6		15	1	49	5	78	6	106	3	54	2	39	4	18	1	401	24	
Bacillary Dysentery	2		3		2		8		3		5	4	10	4	51	76	62	36	76	35	38	19	25	7	286	194	
Dysentery (unspecified)			1		2						1		18	1	25	9	10	1	2		1		1		64	14	
Relapsing Fever			1		1		2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2		1		1		4	1	2		13	3	
Cerebrospinal Fever					2		1		1		1		1		1		1		1				1		9	2	
Anthrax																											
Rabies										1			1				1								2	2	
Schistosomiasis																1						1				1	2
Beri-beri	3		4		2		1		2				1				2	4					1		18	2	
Encephalitis Lethargica																											
Leprosy																											
Choleraic Diarrhoea										1						1											2
Totals	105	13	124	17	90	17	133	19	116	33	112	40	232	117	284	80	378	68	251	53	153	43	114	32	2,092	532	

R = Residents.

A = Non-Residents.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE CHINESE COMMUNITY, 1940.

Disease	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Totals.			
	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A		
Typhoid Fever	72	13	99	12	125	29	129	26	220	22	240	33	242	32	170	28	136	22	126	13	99	18	74	10	1,732	258		
Paratyphoid Fevers			1		1		4	1	5		10	4	11	2	8		7	2	3	1	5		1		56	13		
Typhus Fever	8		10	11	49	59	157	177	200	174	153	75	67	74	17		10	1	2	1	5		5	1	683	582		
Smallpox	2		3		1		4		3		3		2													16	7	
Measles	3	12	21	13	11	4	18	6	34	5	30	6	31	7	16	3	4	1	1		3		12	2	184	59		
Scarlet Fever	9	2	11		18	1	23	2	18	6	15	5	17	5	4		6		5	1	6	1	2	1	124	26		
Diphtheria	70	20	65	18	61	12	57	12	43	13	27	4	17	5	28	4	52	7	69	19	61	21	73	16	632	151		
Influenza	9		13	2	23	39	17	9	17	4	7		12	2	29	5	29	10	17	1	7	1	9	1	189	74		
Plague																												
Tuberculosis (all forms)	228	50	268	71	287	88	287	72	261	66	223	55	269	57	293	69	181	45	251	64	231	40	249	45	3,028	722		
Malaria	15	10	5	2	5	9	12	8	23	5	23	8	97	26	124	23	96	27	83	22	11	18	6	7	500	165		
Cholera									2		2		39	63	89	134	50	87	39	44	2	5			221	341		
Dysentery	37	9	29	13	31	16	17	4	20	5	33	10	119	50	332	112	193	78	124	28	83	11	38	21	1,056	357		
Relapsing Fever	9	2	17	7	41	10	77	10	132	59	127	50	98	32	14	3	3		1		3	1	5	1	527	176		
Cerebrospinal Fever	13	3	22	1	17	4	20	13	15	4	1		2		5		2	1	3		3		5		109	30		
Anthrax																											1	
Rabies											1		1		1		1		1		1					2	5	
Schistosomiasis				2	1				4						1		1		1		2		4		3	33	33	
Beri-beri	18	1	26	36	26	54	27	18	23	16	26	15	42	25	71	30	52	20	48	15	20	4	21	19	400	253		
Encephalitis Lethargica			1				12		1				2				3									3	3	
Leprosy					1								2						2			1				17	3	
Choleraic Diarrhoea	4		1		1		12				6	3	15	9	38	50	41	68	21	12	1	4			127	146		
Totals	497	124	592	190	698	327	861	358	1,014	386	926	277	1,072	393	1,239	487	865	381	795	225	541	128	500	129	9,600	3,405		

R = Residents.

A = Non-Residents.

**PART III.—PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.**

This report deals with the activities of the Central and Shanghai General Hospital Laboratories from December 1, 1939, to November 30, 1940 and of the anti-rabies service from October 1, 1939 to September 30, 1940.

A total of 47,586 specimens were received, involving 65,296 separate examinations. The decrease on 1939 figures is more than accounted for by the lower incidence of diphtheria.

**LABORATORY DIAGNOSES.**

Specimens	Central Laboratory and General Hospital		Specimens	Central Laboratory and General Hospital	
	Examinations	Positive Results		Examinations	Positive Results
Enteric Fever:			Malaria . . . . .	929	
Agglutinations . . . . .	2,778		P. vivax . . . . .		132
Cultures:			P. falciparum . . . . .		10
Blood . . . . .	3,078	181	P. malariae . . . . .		
Fæces . . . . .	932	30	Kala Azar . . . . .	5	3
Urine . . . . .	45	4	Plague . . . . .		
Dysentery . . . . .	10,317		Undulant Fever: Agglutinations . .	31	1
E. histolytica, free forms and cysts . . . . .		165	Leprosy . . . . .	4	—
Bact. flexneri . . . . .		712	Tuberculosis:		
Bact. shigae . . . . .		185	Sputa . . . . .	2,095	583
Cholera . . . . .	2,099	562	Urine . . . . .	53	6
Ova of Helminths . . . . .	5,113		Fæces . . . . .	22	2
Ascaris lumbricoides . . . . .		596	Treponema pallidum . . . . .	1,306	341
Ankylostoma duodenale . . . . .		232	Gonorrhœa:		
Trichuris trichiura . . . . .		562	Smears . . . . .	1,084	497
Clonorchis sinensis . . . . .		21	Urines . . . . .	416	45
Schistosoma japonicum . . . . .		4	Sections Cut:		
Other ova . . . . .		27	Simple Tumours . . . . .	40	
Diphtheria:			Malignant Tumours . . . . .	62	
Swabs . . . . .	12,142	2,528	Miscellaneous . . . . .	170	
Virulence Tests . . . . .	437	269	Autogenous Vaccines . . . . .	33	
Cerebrospinal Fluids . . . . .	715		Blood Counts . . . . .	1,129	
N. meningitidis . . . . .		118	Wassermann Tests . . . . .	3,909	821
Str. pneumoniae . . . . .		54	Kahn Tests . . . . .	3,816	859
Myco. tuberculosis . . . . .		7	Anthrax (Human) . . . . .		
Streptococcus, Staphylococcus, etc. . . . .		16	Other Examinations . . . . .	2,472	183
Typhus . . . . .	2,713	1,620	Blood culture (Meningitis) . . . . .	127	—
Relapsing Fever . . . . .	67	33	N. meningitidis . . . . .		5
			Str. pneumonia . . . . .		23
			Total of General Pathological Examinations . . . . .	58,169	11,437

Specimens	Examinations	Positives	Public Health Examinations	Samples	Below Standard
Rabies:			Waters:		
Total Brains Examined . . . . .	64		S.W.W. Water . . . . .	388	5
Total Rabid — Microscopically and by animal inoculation . . . . .		39	Well Waters . . . . .	264	74
Plague in rats . . . . .	4,101		Aerated and Table Waters . . . . .	181	20
Milks:			Ice . . . . .	373	92
Animal Inoculation for Myco-tuberculosis . . . . .	43	6	Swimming Baths:		
Brucella Infection: Agglutinations			Open Air Pool (Municipal) . . . . .	22	5
Cows . . . . .	93	15	Other Baths . . . . .	797	209
Goats . . . . .			Milks . . . . .	541	150
Anthrax:			Ice Creams . . . . .	2	—
Dairies . . . . .			Tinned Foods . . . . .		
Slaughterhouses . . . . .					
Other sources . . . . .					
Mosquito Larvæ (for presence of Anophelines) . . . . .	258	175			
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>4,559</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>555</b>
			<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>	<b>65,296</b>	

## SECTION A.—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

## 1. INTESTINAL GROUP.

(a) *Cholera* was present for the fourth successive year in epidemic form. The first bacteriologically proven case occurred on May 27, the last on November 14.

Alkaline agar was used as a routine medium for the isolation of *Vib. cholerae* with the following results: specimens examined 2,099, positive cultures 562. Many specimens were submitted, in compliance with local quarantine regulations regarding travellers, from persons who showed no clinical evidence of intestinal disease.

(b) *Enteric Infections*.—The clots from all sera submitted for the Widal Test were cultured as formerly in bile salt broth; since many of these were from typhus cases the percentage of positive cultures is lower than heretofore. The results are shown in the following tables.

	No. of blood cultures	No. of positives	Per-centage positive	Type of organisms isolated			
				Bact. typhosum	Bact. para A	Bact. para B	All other organisms of Salmonella Group
1936.....	1,232	133	10.80%	127	1	1	4
1937.....	1,242	140	11.27%	136	4	—	—
1938.....	4,281	417	9.74%	385	3	4	25
1939.....	3,030	413	13.60%	365	25	5	18
1940.....	3,102	189	6.09%	146	12	12	19
Total .....	12,887	1,292	10.03%	1,159	45	22	66

## MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF POSITIVE BLOOD CULTURES.

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1935-6 .....	9	2	2	2	1	7	12	29	16	28	13	12
1936-7 .....	8	3	1	1	1	4	14	7	7	18	16	60
1937-8 .....	23	15	9	8	6	54	74	67	65	46	39	11
1938-9 .....	8	10	7	2	4	39	71	75	78	51	40	28
1939-40 .....	21	4	5	7	9	15	28	23	16	18	25	18

It will be noted that enteric infections are less than half as numerous as in 1939; that the seasonal fluctuation in incidence has been maintained and that the relative frequency of typhoid and paratyphoid infections has remained fairly constant. Experiments on the agglutination of *Bact. typhi* Vi I. (Bhatnagar) by routine sera from suspect cases, controlled by blood cultures on the same specimens, have not proved as encouraging as was expected.

(c) *The Dysenteries*.—The dysenteries are an ever increasing menace. Last year they were 15 per cent. in excess of 1938 and this year they show a further rise of 18 per cent. The increase is chiefly due to bacillary infections of which *Bact. shigae* now accounts for more than 17 per cent. as compared with 5.7 per cent. in 1937.

2. VENEREAL DISEASES.

The number of sera on which both the Kahn or Wassermann Test was performed and the results obtained are set out in the tables below. Locally prepared Kahn antigen is now used.

	Results				Total	Percentage
	W. & K=Pos.	W. & K=Doubt.	W. & K=Neg.			
Complete Agreement	741	111	2,498		3,350	87.79%
Complete Disagreement	W.=Pos. K=Neg. 15	W.=Neg. K=Pos. 51			66	1.73%
Partial Disagreement	W.=Pos. K=Doubt. 51	W.=Doubt. K=Pos. 67	W.=Doubt. K=Neg. 73	W.=Neg. K=Doubt. 209	400	10.48%
Positive Reactions	W. 807	K 859	W. & K 925			
Percentage of Total	21.15%	22.51%	24.24%			

W.=Wassermann Reaction

K=Kahn Reaction

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Total number of specimens examined by both Kahn and Wassermann Tests.	2,750	3,261	3,122	3,104	3,584	2,871	3,816
Complete Agreement .....	91.96%	89.25%	88.08%	88.34%	88.34%	85.02%	87.79%
Complete Disagreement .....	2.33%	2.61%	2.59%	2.90%	1.87%	2.40%	1.73%
Partial Disagreement .....	5.71%	8.14%	9.32%	8.76%	9.79%	12.58%	10.48%

3. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) *Typhus* prior to 1938 occurred only sporadically. In that year there was an epidemic with 1,268 cases. In 1939 only 317 cases were recorded, this year the figure rose to 1,620 with a maximum in April and May when 443 and 435 positive diagnoses were made.

(b) *Malaria*.—929 blood films were examined of which 132 showed benign tertian and 10 malignant tertian parasites. No quartan infections were detected. Anopheline larvæ were found regularly in dippings from April to October inclusive.

**SECTION B.—PUBLIC HEALTH EXAMINATIONS.****1. WATERS.**

Shanghai Waterworks Water (both tap and hydrant samples), well waters, aerated and other table waters, ice, and water from public swimming baths were tested for compliance with local bacteriological standards. The results are set out in the annexed tables.

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
S.W.W. Tap samples .....	30	24	18	27	25	29	25	33	31	26	25	30	323
Below Standard .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	5
S.W.W. Hydrant samples .....	5	4	7	5	4	7	6	5	6	6	5	5	65
Below Standard .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep Well samples .....	21	33	24	25	21	25	19	25	21	21	15	14	264
Below Standard .....	6	9	5	4	7	4	10	10	12	6	—	1	74
Table Water samples .....	10	10	7	15	11	27	16	23	25	16	11	10	181
Below Standard .....	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	8	—	—	1	21
Ice samples .....	33	29	23	31	30	36	28	36	34	36	25	32	373
Below Standard .....	9	11	8	10	11	4	7	6	5	11	4	6	92
Swimming Bath samples .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	6	2	—	—	22
Below Standard .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	5

**2. MILK AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.**

797 samples of milk and cream, 541 of ice cream and water ices were examined. The results are tabulated below.

	MILK AND CREAM							Unlicensed	Total
	Pasteurized Milk			Raw Milk					
	Grade A T.T.	Grade A	Grade B	Grade A T.T.	Grade A	Grade B			
Samples .....	170	313	221	10	10	10	63	797	
Below Standard....	28	58	65	5	6	3	45	209	

**ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.**

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Samples .....	17	23	21	21	37	66	68	88	79	65	31	25	541
Below Standard....	—	2	1	1	5	18	24	40	30	23	5	1	150

**SECTION C.—ANTI-RABIES SERVICE.**

738 persons attended for advice and/or treatment, 597 from the International Settlement, 9 from the French Concession and 132 from Shanghai environs and outports. In 733 cases treatment was advised, of which 156 either refused or failed to complete the course of treatment advised.

One foreign and three Chinese deaths from rabies occurred among the patients treated. In 3 cases treatment was commenced only after a delay varying from 3 to 8 days, cauterization with

either nitric or carbolic acid being in each instance omitted. The fourth case was cauterized within one hour and treatment commenced immediately. The patient had, however, received multiple bites on the head, face, arm and leg, and died on the 21st day. Two other persons bitten by the same dog were also treated, apparently successfully, no report of their death having been received during a period exceeding five months from the completion of treatment.

**RESULTS OF ANTI-RABIES TREATMENT.**

	No. of Cases		Percentage of Total		No. of Fatal Cases		Percentage Mortality	
	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A
1. Statistics for all patients .....	577				4		0.69	
2. Classification according to races :—								
Europeans .....	141		24.44		1		0.71	
Non-Europeans .....		436		75.56		3		0.69
3. Classification according to variety of biting animal :—								
Dog .....	123	409	21.32	70.88	1	3	0.81	0.73
Cat .....	17	17	2.95	2.95				
Human saliva .....	—	9	—	1.56				
Other animals .....	1	1	0.17	0.17				
4. Evidence of rabies in biting animal :—								
Category A .....	12	32	2.08	5.55		2		6.25
" B .....	—	3	—	52				
" C .....	1	68	17	11.79				
" D .....	12	75	2.08	13.00	1	1	8.33	1.33
" N.R. ....	116	258	20.10	44.71				
5. Depth of lesion :—								
Deep .....	32	72	5.55	12.48	1	1	3.12	1.39
Superficial .....	70	337	12.13	58.40		2		0.59
No visible lesion .....	39	27	6.76	4.68				
6. Interposition of clothing :—								
On bare skin .....	100	176	17.33	30.50	1	3	1.00	1.70
Through clothing .....	41	260	7.11	45.06				
7. Position of bite :—								
Head .....	8	23	1.39	3.99		2		8.70
Arm .....	88	127	15.25	22.01		1		0.79
Trunk .....	4	43	69	7.45				
Leg .....	41	243	7.11	42.11	1		2.44	
8. Number of days after bite when treatment was begun :—								
0 — 4 .....	119	365	20.62	63.25		2		0.55
5 — 7 .....	11	28	1.91	4.85	1		9.09	
8 — 14 .....	5	23	0.87	3.99		1		4.35
15 — 21 .....	3	11	0.52	1.91				
Over 21 days .....	3	9	0.52	1.56				

A = Proved Rabid  
 B = Diagnosed Rabid by Veterinary Surgeon  
 C = Suspicious of Rabies  
 D = Unknown

N.R. = Non-Rabid  
 E = Europeans  
 A = Non-Europeans

**SECTION D.—VACCINES, SERA, MEDIA AND REAGENTS, ETC.**

The subjoined table shows the yearly issue of smallpox, cholera, T.A.B., and Semple (anti-rabies) vaccines for the period 1936-40. Sufficient vaccine is at present in stock or in the course of preparation to meet at least equally large demands during 1941.

Special vaccines made include 4,354 c.c. Typhoid endotoxoid (detoxicated vaccine) containing the equivalent of 8,000 million organisms per c.c. This product has given higher agglutinin titres and less severe reactions than the standard vaccine.

Vaccine Issued	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Smallpox .....	493,885 doses	652,595 doses	1,049,330 doses	1,124,045 doses	946,040 doses
Cholera .....	220,970 c.c.	414,497 c.c.	965,677 c.c.	874,139 c.c.	616,067 c.c.
Typhoid .....	5,580 c.c.	4,077 c.c.	24,162 c.c.	20,152 c.c.	9,548 c.c.
Semple .....	71,252 c.c.	33,880 c.c.	26,785 c.c.	32,710 c.c.	41,240 c.c.

Media, diagnostic sera, agglutinable suspensions and similar reagents have been prepared as required.



**CHEMICAL LABORATORY.**

The total number of analyses and tests carried out in the laboratory during the year was 4,666. Although the number of samples examined is 410 less than the previous year, there has been a considerable increase in those samples which require extended examination. This additional work is reflected in the fees recovered which have increased almost 100 per cent. No charge is made for analyses performed on behalf of various divisions of the Department.

**MILK.**

753 samples were tested for purity, 44 of these being certified as adulterated. 11 of the 681 samples taken from licensed dairies were adulterated by the addition of extraneous water, 16 samples were deficient in fat and one sample gave unsatisfactory results with filtration tests for dirt. 91 samples were "Below Standard" as regards non-fatty-solids.

71 samples were taken from unlicensed dairies. Of these samples 33 were adulterated by the addition of extraneous water, 2 were deficient in fat and 5 were deficient in non-fatty-solids.

The percentage of adulterated samples in milks from licensed dairies has increased from 0.26 per cent in 1939 to 1.62 per cent. in 1940.

One public sample was tested and found to be genuine.

Fifteen samples of cream were tested and reported genuine.

**EXTENT OF ADULTERATION.**

24 specimens contained	1% to 10% of added water.
10 " "	10.1% " 20% " " "
6 " "	20.1% " 30% " " "
2 " "	30.1% " 40% " " "
2 " "	40.1% " 50% " " "

**CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLES**

	Number of Samples	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
A. Formal samples from licensed dairies	681	11	1.62
B. Formal samples from unlicensed dairies	71	33	46.48
C. Samples sent in by the public	1	0	0
Total	753	44	5.84

Vendors of adulterated milk have been successfully prosecuted.

The Phosphatase test was conducted on 71 samples from licensed dairies, 58 were satisfactorily pasteurised, 6 showed evidence of small technical errors in pasteurisation and 7 were either grossly unheated or raw. 45 samples from unlicensed sources were also tested, 18 of which were found to be satisfactory.

Of 6 samples of cream examined, 3 were unsatisfactorily pasteurised and one was raw.

**PHOSPHATASE TEST**

	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory	Number raw or grossly unheated
A. Formal samples from licensed dairies	71	58	6	7
B. Formal samples from unlicensed dairies	45	18	7	20
Total	116	76	13	27

## WATER.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SHANGHAI WATERWORKS WATER.

Parts per 100,000.

	Total Solids	Hardness	Chlorine in Chlorides	Nitrates	Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 1 Hour at 37°C.	Bacteriological Report (No. of Samples Below Standard)
December (1939)	18.0	9.0	4.8	0.0400	0.0094	0.0118	0.0752	—
January (1940)	19.0	10.5	4.9	0.0700	0.0214	0.0162	0.0640	—
February	34.0	15.0	10.8	0.0683	0.0044	0.0080	0.0592	—
March	21.0	11.5	6.0	0.0620	0.0154	0.0170	0.0804	—
April	23.0	9.5	8.0	0.0601	0.0800	0.0174	0.0774	—
May	22.0	11.5	4.6	0.0635	0.0480	0.0146	0.1360	—
June	16.0	10.0	1.5	0.1030	0.0274	0.0088	0.0496	1
July	16.0	10.0	1.3	0.0760	0.0044	0.0096	0.0434	—
August	18.0	9.5	1.4	0.0807	0.0010	0.0100	0.0432	3
September	22.0	12.0	2.1	0.1600	0.0010	0.0018	0.0321	—
October	15.0	9.0	4.1	0.1560	0.0022	0.0104	0.0750	—
November	21.0	8.5	5.8	0.1130	0.0054	0.0086	0.0980	1

Daily observations were made on the clarity of the water, temperature and the content of chloride, free chlorine and saline ammonia and the presence or absence of nitrites. Free chlorine determinations were also made on samples taken at the same times and places as the samples taken for bacteriological tests.

The variations in the chemical composition of the water were within the usual seasonal limits. The chlorine in chlorides figure increased in February; the increase was not marked, the highest point reached was 11.6 parts per 100,000, being equivalent to 13.4 grains of salt (sodium chloride) per gallon.

Free chlorine figures have generally varied from 0.02 to 0.2 parts per million with some few occasions when free chlorine has been absent. The minimum temperature noted in the water from the laboratory taps was 4.0°C. (39.2° F.) at the beginning of February and the maximum 31.0°C. (87.8° F.) in the middle of July and again in the middle of August.

*Deep Well Waters, etc.*—Deep well waters examined as to their suitability for domestic, drinking and trade purposes have included 37 samples from Shanghai and one from an outport. The samples from the Shanghai area included new borings and repeat examinations of old wells. Usually repeat examinations of well waters reveal little change in composition.

Twelve waters were tested for hardness and magnesium content only.

*Open Air Swimming Pools.*—The Municipal Swimming Pool was again leased to a private enterprise. The water from a large public pool in the Settlement was tested regularly and found to be satisfactory on most days. A highly efficient filtration system is necessary to maintain a clear water when the bathing load is heavy.

## TOXICOLOGICAL AND FORENSIC INVESTIGATIONS.

Four viscera were examined for the presence of poisons. In one case, hydrocyanic acid equivalent to 2.82 grains of sodium cyanide was isolated from the stomach and contents. Specimens submitted in connection with this case included a bottle containing one-third of an ounce of sodium cyanide and a tumbler containing three ounces of a dilute tea infusion in which was dissolved one-third of an ounce of sodium cyanide.

In another instance no poison was detected but Bismuth equivalent to a medicinal dose of a Bismuth salt was found. It was subsequently learned that the deceased had been taking a medicine containing Bismuth.

The remaining cases were negative.

Cresol was isolated in one case from vomitus, and from the stomach contents of another.

The urine of three suspected narcotic addicts was examined for the presence of morphine and its derivatives with negative results.

A sample of "bug powder" said to have caused the death of a Chinese child was found to be sodium cyanide. The sample had been supplied by an advertising agency in a small jar bearing no indication of the poisonous properties of the contents.

Dealers in poisonous substances are now compelled to supply certain common poisons in suitable containers correctly labelled. Offenders have been prosecuted for failure to comply with the order.

In a case of arson, yellow phosphorus was the incendiary material. In another case traces of kerosene were found on a piece of silk and a bed cover.

Forty-eight tear gas grenades were prepared for the Riot Squad.

#### NARCOTICS (OPIUM, MORPHINE, ETC.)

95 samples of proprietary medicines were examined and found to be free from narcotics. The number of locally manufactured proprietary medicines is increasing rapidly. The increase in the number of hormone and vitamin preparations is most marked.

The Police Department submitted 53 samples of substances suspected to contain narcotics. Six samples of alleged opium were each found to contain a small amount of morphine and consisted of "Pi Yeu" (a Chinese adulterant for opium) admixed with a small amount of opium.

Out of 43 powders tested, 24 consisted of heroin and other drugs in admixture. In the other 19 samples examined, drugs encountered, either alone or in mixture, were aspirin, caffeine, quinine, phenacetin, phenazone, cinchonine and veronal. Four samples of pills were found to contain no narcotics.

#### FUME NUISANCES AND FIRE HAZARDS.

Cases of fume nuisance were investigated during the year and remedial measures suggested. Process flow sheets of new works engaged in the manufacture of chemicals were inspected before erection of the plant was permitted. The Fire Brigade have on numerous occasions consulted the Department on fire hazards and the best methods of storing inflammable goods.

#### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Observations on the extent of atmospheric pollution in the Settlement were continued. Below are tabulated the monthly determinations and totals for the year ending December 31, 1940.

Month	Tons per Square Mile		
	Insoluble Dirt	Soluble Dirt	Total Dirt
January .....	8.807	1.425	10.232
February .....	9.163	1.778	10.941
March .....	6.860	0.610	7.470
April .....	5.060	1.290	6.350
May .....	3.200	1.520	4.720
June .....	4.600	1.700	6.300
July .....	3.435	2.205	5.640
August .....	2.705	2.943	5.648
September .....	1.990	1.050	3.040
October .....	2.420	2.410	4.830
November .....	6.470	1.240	7.710
December .....	6.080	1.102	7.182
Total .....	60.790	19.273	80.063

### FOODS, LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES.

Samples examined have included butter, margarine, lard, condensed milk, milk powder, jam, miscellaneous tinned goods, vinegar, sausages, cereals, coloured sweetmeats, sugar, bread, gourmet powders, condiments, coffee, soybean compound powder, meat juice, aerated waters, spirits and beer.

Of 27 butters tested, two contained an excessive amount of water, six had been adulterated by the addition of margarine fat, and nineteen were reported genuine. The present high cost of this food-stuff is probably responsible for the high percentage of adulterated samples. 13 margarines were examined and found genuine.

4 milk powders, stated to be " Full Cream " dried milk, were examined and contained respectively 23.7, 21.5, 24.3 and 16.2 per cent. of fat. A full cream powder should contain at least 26 per cent. of fat.

From January 1, 1940 canned peas found to contain more than the equivalent of one grain of crystallised copper sulphate per pound were liable to be seized and destroyed. 49 samples were examined, and of these, only 5 were found to contain not more than the permitted amount. Copper, expressed as crystallised copper sulphate, varied from 0.7 to 12.6 grains per pound. Canned peas packed in outports invariably contained a large amount of copper. Most of this stock has either been seized or withdrawn from sale.

Seven samples of tinned goods were tested for the presence of tin. The tin content was satisfactory in all cases except one when soluble tin exceeded the recognized limit of 2 grains per pound. Numerous locally manufactured canned goods have been examined and on the whole the products have been of fairly good quality. Many products are packed in inferior cans. Cans that are to contain food should be made of tin plate of uniform coating. If the tin plate is too thin the can is liable to " blow " due to the liberation of hydrogen by acidic juices.

All the " Vinegars " examined consisted of dilute acetic acid, some coloured with caramel.

15 samples of cornflour were examined, one consisting entirely of potato starch.

16 samples of sausages were examined for preservatives with negative results.

Of 8 samples of pepper examined, six were reported genuine. Two were grossly adulterated with wheat starch.

None of the four mustards examined would pass foreign standards. Pea meal, excessive amounts of wheat starch, and in one case pepper, were the adulterants encountered.

13 samples of whisky were examined. The analytical characters of one sample indicated that it was a mixture of alcohol and water coloured with burnt sugar and flavoured by the addition of a fruit essence. The remaining samples had the characteristics of genuine whisky.

128 consignments of lard were tested and found genuine. All lard factories in the Settlement are under the supervision of the Department. A much better product could be obtained if manufacturers would take more care to avoid over-heating and unnecessary exposure of the product to light.

640 sweetmeats were examined and 34 contained litharge, ultramarine or a combination of both pigments. Although there has been an improvement in the type of colouring matter used during recent years there are still a number of manufacturers who persist in using metallic colouring matters. Harmless dyestuffs are readily obtainable in Shanghai.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Specimens examined for medical and diagnostic purposes include :—

Urine .....	205
Urinary Calculi .....	3
Cerebrospinal fluid .....	50
Duodenal fluid .....	6
Blood (sugar, urea, uric acid, chloride, non-protein-nitrogen, Van den Bergh test, calcium, fatty acids, lipid phosphorus, etc.) .....	155
Sugar Tolerance Test .....	5
Fæces (for occult blood, differential fat determination, etc.) .....	75
Gastric Contents .....	47
Human Milk .....	3

Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) has been estimated in numerous samples of urine using Tillman's reduction indicator.

Drugs and galenicals tested for the Municipal Dispensary have included Calcium Gluconate, Novocain, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Hydrogen Peroxide, Acetic Acid, Sulphanilamide and Ascorbic Acid.

Metal cooking pots were examined for the S.V.C. and found to be unsuitable for cooking purposes owing to the presence of a large amount of lead in the solder.

Fertilizers and other compounds prepared by the Disposal Plant have been examined and have included bone meal, liver meal, dried-blood and tankage.

28 Peppermint Oils have been tested for free and combined menthol content and 22 samples of menthol examined.

General analyses have included coal, fuel oils, pitch, metals, alloys, sodium sulphide, manganese dioxide, brine solution, lactic acid, citronellol and brewers grains.

Three samples of wood oil were examined one of which had been adulterated by the addition of sesame oil.

One sample of Halibut Liver Oil was tested for Vitamin A content.

The analysis of samples submitted by dealers in drugs and pharmaceutical preparations has revealed several instances of gross adulteration and misrepresentation. Bismuth carbonate and subnitrate have been adulterated with calcium carbonate. A mixture of castor and arachis (Pea-nut) oils has been supplied as castor oil. Solution of cresol with soap containing only 30 per cent. v/v of cresol was offered to a hospital when the contract demanded 50 per cent. Sodium chloride stated to be of pharmacopoeial quality contained an excessive amount of arsenic. Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide contained only 0.06 per cent. instead of 3.0 per cent. Gross deficiencies in quinine content in samples of quinine tablets were reported. One sample contained a small amount of cinchonine but no quinine, and another, stated to contain 2.5 grains of quinine bisulphate was found to contain only 0.626 grains. Another sample contained no alkaloid whatsoever.

A preparation made from wood oil has been sold as Ichthyol.

The present high cost of imported drugs is no doubt partially responsible for this state of affairs.

Numerous foodstuffs have been submitted for weighing tests. Although the amount of short-weighted goods is considerable, successful prosecution of offenders is gradually reducing the number of these offences.

## PART IV.—MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

The activities of the Hospitals' Division are grouped under the following headings :—

*Public Health Services :—*

Isolation Hospital for Foreigners  
Isolation Hospital for Chinese  
Tuberculosis Sanatorium  
Tuberculosis Free Clinic  
District Nursing  
Venereal Diseases Free Clinic  
Supervision of Free Public Vaccination and  
Anti-Cholera Inoculation

*Municipal Medical Services :—*

Municipal Police Hospital for Indians and Chinese  
Ward Road Gaol Hospital  
Police and Gaol Clinics  
Foreign and Chinese Gaols  
Ward Road Gaol Reformatory  
Gordon Road Police Depot  
Remanded Prisoners

*Miscellaneous :—*

Lectures on First Aid and Forensic Medicine to  
Police Force and Fire Brigade  
Courses for Probationer Nurses  
Examination of Candidates for Municipal Employment  
Mokanshan Sanatorium

The Police Hospital moved back to its old quarters on Ward Road on June 26. The Sinza Road Branch of the Chinese Isolation Hospital was closed on February 22 because the number of admissions had decreased considerably. The Isolation Hospital for Foreigners, the Isolation Hospital for Chinese and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium remained in the same temporary premises in which they were in 1939.

The incidence of infectious diseases was lower than in 1939 with the exception of Typhus, Relapsing Fever and Dengue Fever ; Cholera, Smallpox and Meningitis were considerably less prevalent.

A course for Probationer Nurses was instituted, lectures being given by doctors, while the Sister Tutor also gave lectures in addition to practical instruction. The results have been very encouraging.

### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Free	Total Beds
Isolation Hospital—Brenan Road .....	1	0	45	46
Isolation Hospital for Chinese—Pakhoi Road .....	0	0	500	500
Tuberculosis Sanatorium—General Hospital .....	0	4	28	32
Police Hospital—Indian .....	0	2	34	36
—Chinese .....	0	8	122	130
Gaol Hospital .....				400

### ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR FOREIGNERS.

There were 255 admissions against 213 in 1939. The figure includes 9 Chinese soldiers, transferred from the Police Hospital, some of whom were later on moved to Pakhoi Road, and a certain number of British soldiers who were admitted after the British Military Hospital had been closed. There were no cases of Smallpox and only 1 case of Cholera, which recovered. Among the admissions were 31 cases of Diphtheria, 22 of Tonsillitis, 22 of Scarlet Fever, 14 of Measles, 2 of German Measles, 5 of Typhus, 2 of Enteric Fever, 16 of Enteritis, 4 of Malaria, 14 of Bacillary Dysentery and 3 of Amoebic Dysentery, 1 of Dengue Fever, 1 of Pneumococcal Meningitis, 5 of Infantile Paralysis and 2 cases of Rabies, one of which apparently had been accelerated by Meningitis.

Scarlet Fever was treated with serum and Streptocide while Diphtheria was treated with serum and Sulpha-pyridine. 1 Intubation and 1 Tonsillectomy were performed. Such Diphtheria cases as remained persistently positive, were treated with Autogenous vaccine. Out of 7 cases the result was satisfactory in 4 ; unsatisfactory in 1 ; while 2 are still under observation.

Cases of Infantile Paralysis were treated by repeated injections of half normal saline followed by withdrawals of spinal fluid, but the numbers treated by this method were not sufficient for any conclusions to be reached. An Iron Lung was kindly lent by Sir Victor Sassoon for treatment of such cases.

There were 13 deaths of which 2 were due to Typhus, 1 to Laryngeal Diphtheria complicated with Pneumonia, 1 to Kala Azar, 4 to Bacillary Dysentery, 1 to Broncho-Pneumonia followed by Infantile Paralysis, 1 to Pneumococcic Meningitis and 2 to Rabies.

#### ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.

2,608 persons were admitted against 4,854 admitted in 1939. This drop is mainly due to the absence of major epidemics, and to the reduction in the number of refugees; but is undoubtedly also influenced by the fact that a part of the Chinese population of the Western District does not make as much use of the Pakhoi Road Hospital as it did of the former Sinza Road Branch which was closed on February 22.

*Typhus*.—578 cases were admitted. The epidemic started in February, reached its peak in May and ended in August.

*Relapsing Fever*.—Prevailed in June and July with a total of 154 admissions. 50 per cent. of the cases of both Typhus and Relapsing Fever came from Refugee Camps.

*Diphtheria*.—There were 546 admissions and 118 deaths. The connexion between high mortality rate (21.6% for 1940) and delayed hospitalisation is clearly shown in the following table:—

<i>Days of duration before admission</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Mortality Rate</i>
1	24	2	8.3%
2	61	5	8.2%
3	72	13	18.0%
4	81	18	22.2%
5	58	20	34.4%
6	25	10	40.0%
7	41	13	31.7%
More than 7 days	35	13	37.1%
Duration not known	37	11	29.7%

Number of Diphtheria carriers without clinical symptoms: 24.

*Meningitis*.—73 cases of Meningococcal Meningitis were admitted against 220 in 1939 and 333 in 1938. 21 patients died giving a total mortality rate of 28.7 per cent. which shows a further reduction against 37.7 per cent. in 1939 and 46.2 per cent. in 1938. The treatment with M & B 693 was continued. M & B together with serum intraspinally was given in 40 cases; 10 patients died giving a mortality rate for this group of 25 per cent. The other group comprising 28 cases received M & B and antitoxin intravenously or intramuscularly resulting in 21 cures and 7 deaths; the mortality rate was also 25 per cent. 4 cases died shortly after admission without receiving treatment. One small baby received only M & B orally and was discharged cured.

*Cholera*.—There were only 89 admissions with 28 deaths.

*Smallpox*.—20 admissions and 4 deaths.

*Measles*.—133 admissions with 40 deaths, against 281 cases and 113 deaths in 1939.

*Scarlet Fever*.—128 admissions, 1 death.

*Malaria*.—15 admissions, 1 death.

*Enteric Fever*.—49 admissions, among them 42 cases of typhoid. There were 18 deaths.

*Dysentery*.—137 admissions, including 3 Amoebic and 47 Bacillary infections.

*Rabies*.—8 admissions (2 from outports) with 7 deaths. One patient, an old woman, was taken home again.

#### MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Mental cases were admitted to the newly opened Country Sanatorium of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity Hospital.

**TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.**

The Sanatorium in Hungjao was not reopened, but a new ward with an accommodation of 8 beds was added to the T.B. Ward at the General Hospital, thereby increasing the Number of male beds to 18 and the total accommodation to 32 beds. This measure became necessary as the number of indigent male patients had increased considerably. 53 male and 42 female patients were admitted. There were 29 deaths.

**TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.**

There were 167 new registrations and a total of 1,700 attendances against 165 and 1,290 respectively in 1939. With a few exceptions only Settlement cases were admitted. Patients were regularly visited in their homes by the district nurse.

**DISTRICT NURSING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING SERVICE.**

The work proceeded along the same lines as last year, and is summarized hereunder :—

Visits to K.D.S. Office .....	298
Visits received at K.D.S. Office .....	2,186
Hospital Tickets issued .....	735
Visits Paid to Convalescent Home .....	50
Admissions to Convalescent Home .....	191
Visits to Homes (T.B.'s Included) .....	3,265
Vaccinations done .....	22
Inoculations done .....	38
Ambulances Used .....	54
Visits to Vaccination Vans .....	12

**MUNICIPAL POLICE HOSPITAL.**

This hospital was moved back to its old premises in Ward Road on June 26.

There were 2,545 admissions including 440 Indians, and 255 prisoners. There were 29,087 attendances at the Out-Patient Department against 20,871 last year. 32 major and 102 minor operations were performed. There were 49 deaths.

*Dysentery.*—175 cases were admitted, of which 1 was Amoebic, 66 Bacillary and 108 unspecified. There were no deaths.

*Enteric Fever.*—There were 4 admissions and 1 death.

*Typhus Fever.*—There were 25 cases as compared with 9 last year. There were no deaths.

*Malaria.*—There were 32 cases.

*Relapsing Fever.*—There were 41 cases, 23 of which were prisoners.

*Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*—There were 18 cases among the Chinese employees, 1 among the prisoners and 3 among the Indians. 19 of these were invalided and 2 died.

*Veneral Diseases.*—137 cases were admitted for treatment as compared with 148 of last year.

*Beri-beri.*—4 cases were admitted during the year as compared with 18 last year. There were no deaths.

*Dengue Fever.*—There were 74 cases admitted, 14 of which had a typical rash.

*Gordon Road Clinic.*—There were 11,647 attendances against 9,370 last year.

*Eastern Clinic.*—This was closed on June 27, as the Hospital was moved back to Ward Road.

*Sick Leave.*—The following figures show the average number of days off duty for Chinese and Indian Policemen during the last 6 years.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Chinese .....	6.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1
Indian .....	11.6	12.0	9.0	7.7	7.8	8.0

*Internment Camp, Singapore Road.*—131 attendances were registered. 5 soldiers were transferred to this Hospital for treatment.



*Supervision of Remanded Prisoners.*—8,094 prisoners were examined in the various stations.

*Examination for Employment.*—645 candidates were examined of which 594 were found fit, 27 unfit and 24 recommended for re-examination.

*Vaccinations and Inoculations.*—9,403 T.A.B. Inoculations and 594 Smallpox Vaccinations were performed.

#### GAOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

*Foreign Section.*—There were 356 new committals including 75 females. 92 convicts were admitted to the Sick Bay. 60 operations were performed. There were 2 deaths due to Typhus and Myocarditis. Communicable Diseases included 1 case of Bacillary Dysentery, 2 of Typhus and 4 of Malaria.

*Chinese Section.*—13,524 convicts were committed, including 238 reformatory boys. All of them were medically examined and vaccinated. The daily average population in the Chinese Section for the year 1940 numbered 7,814. 2,916 convicts were admitted to hospital and 4,850 to the R. S. Blocks. There were 419 deaths. Of these 145 were found to have contracted their fatal disease before admission into the Gaol, the crude and corrected death rates being 53.62 per mille and 35.07 per mille respectively, considerably lower than in 1938.

Communicable Diseases included 29 cases of Typhus, 52 of Relapsing Fever, 1 of Cholera, 3 of Amoebic Dysentery, 48 of Bacillary Dysentery, 158 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 83 of other tuberculous diseases, 11 cases of Malaria, 1 of Dengue Fever and 1 of Kala Azar. 221 deaths were due to proven Tuberculosis and 126 were attributable to Bronchitis, the great majority of which were most probably also Tuberculosis.

There was a substantial decrease in the number of cases of drug habit, the admissions being 1,910 against 2,502 last year. 736 operations were performed. There were 76,014 attendances at the Out-Patient Department as compared with 55,921 last year. 691 cases of Venereal Disease were admitted. 19 cases were X-Rayed. 1,531 cases were examined at the T. B. Clinic and 562 cases were treated in the Eyes, Ears, Nose and Throat Clinic.

The kitchens, workshops and laundries were inspected weekly.

During the course of the year it was decided to effect a slight reduction in the diet of the prisoners. It would be at least premature to say that the increased death-rate was due to this measure because the death-rate was quite low during the first few months after the reduction had been instituted. Only the figures of admissions and deaths for the winter months will enable us to draw some conclusions on the subject. It is a matter of interest that several cases of Keratomalacia were successfully treated with Red Palm Oil instead of Cod Liver Oil.

The following table shows the various death-rates for the years 1936-1940 :—

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Actual Deaths .....	190	253	362	243	419
Excluded Deaths .....	63	73	85	66	145
Corrected Deaths .....	127	180	277	177	274
Daily Average Population .....	5,687	5,633	5,490	7,309	7,814
Crude Death-rate (per 53.62 mille) .....	32.88	33.40	44.91	60.94	34.52
Corrected Death-rate 35.07 (per mille) .....	20.29	22.33	31.95	46.63	25.13

#### SURGICAL WORK.

The following operations were performed in the Police and Gaol Hospitals, and T. B. Ward. All post-operative deaths are recorded.

Amputation of Limbs 4—Deaths 1 ; Appendectomy 37 ; Cholecystectomy 2—deaths 1 ; Cholecystectomy and Choledocolithotomy 1 ; Choledocotomy and removal of Ascaris 1 ; Colostomy 1 ; Enterectomy 1—Deaths 1 ; Epidydimectomy 1 ; Gastroenterostomy 2 ; Herniotomy 66 ; Incision of Abdominal Abscess 4 ; Exploratory Laparotomy 9 ; Laparotomy and drainage 2— Deaths 1 ; Laparotomy and separation of adhesions with obstruction 1 ; without obstruction 2 ; Laparotomy and

repair of bullet wounds 12—Deaths 11 ; Legation of Splenic Artery 1 ; Mastoidectomy 4 ; Orchidectomy 1 ; Orchidopexy 1 ; Phrenicectomy 2 ; Plastic of cleft palate 1 ; of abdominal hernia 1 ; Pyelolithotomy 1 ; Resection of ribs 1 ; Splenectomy for ruptured spleen 2—Deaths 1 ; Wiring of patella 1.

Minor operations totalled 431 with 1 death following amputation of toes in a case of gangrene whose general condition was already hopeless. Spinal anaesthesia with percaine or novocaine was used in 275 cases without any ill-effects. In addition to the above cases of bullet wounds of the abdomen there were 5 cases of bullet wounds of the chest with 2 deaths, none of which was operated upon, and 42 other cases of bullet-wounds, 16 of which were with fractures.

It is noteworthy, that out of 4 cases of obstruction of the common duct seen during the last 3 years, only 2 were due to stones and 2 to a dead ascaris. Most exploratory laparotomies were done for T. B. with fairly good results. No recurrences after herniotomy have been seen.

The mortality of bullet wounds of the abdomen is very high, 11 out of 12. However, most of them had multiple bullet wounds involving other parts of the body and were in very poor condition. An analysis of all surgical deaths is being made for future reference.

#### **RADIOLOGY.**

The following X-Ray diagnoses were made during the year :—

Active T.B. of lungs 85 ; Chest negative for active disease 341 ; Doubtful chest 46 ; Secondary neoplasm of lung 1 ; Pleural effusion 5 ; Atelectasis 3 ; Mediastinal mass 1 ; Fibrosis of lungs 1 ; Heart disease 1 ; Gastric or duodenal ulcers 5 ; probable ulcers 1 ; doubtful ulcers 4 ; periapical adhesions 3 ; Ileo-caecal mass 1 ; cancer of sigmoid 1 ; normal gastro-intestinal tract 8 ; normal cholangiogram 1 ; doubtful gall-stones 2 ; normal gall-bladders 2 ; intestinal obstructions 3 ; Kidney-stone 1 ; T.B. of bones 7, of which 1 was doubtful ; Typhoid spine 1 ; Foreign bodies 3 ; Osteomyelitis 1 ; Mastoiditis 2 ; negative bones 43 ; fractures 67 ; doubtful fractures 1 ; dislocations 1 ; dental caries 1.

The majority of these cases and all the gastro-intestinal ones were accurately followed up in order to check the X-Ray findings.

*Hydro-Therapy Department.*—51 patients were treated with diathermy, 38 with sun light and 24 with faradic and galvanic current.

#### **VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC.**

There were 44,005 attendances as compared with 24,835 during last year. The following new cases totalling 1,620 were treated :—

Syphilis 64 ; Syphilis and Gonorrhoea 455 ; Chancroid 52 ; Chancroid and Gonorrhoea 326 ; Gonorrhoea 423 ; Observation 300.

Among the above, 562 were Japanese, 373 Russian, 222 Indians and 131 Koreans.

#### **CENTRAL LAUNDRY.**

The Laundry functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. Since it was found that oil fuel was more economical to burn than coal or coke, the coal furnace was used only when the oil furnace was being overhauled.

During the year the total number of pieces washed was 389,512. This represents only 70 per cent. of the maximum capacity with the present staff. It is observed, however, that during the year 1940 there was no major epidemic, which fact accounts for the comparatively low number of pieces washed.

#### **MOKANSHAN SANATORIUM.**

This Sanatorium remained closed throughout the year.

#### **VICTORIA NURSES' HOME.**

The daily average number of residents catered for has been 117—40 S.M.C. Staff (28 Foreign and 12 Chinese) and 77 belonging to the Country Hospital (42 Foreign and 35 Chinese).

The health of the residents has been excellent—only two cases of Typhus and one case of paratyphoid were reported.

The boiler-room sustained considerable damage in October owing to floods, which caused the furnaces to stop functioning and hot water was unavailable for a week.

**PART V.—SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.**

During 1940 the School Medical Service continued to carry out its usual activities in Municipal Schools, and in those Chinese Private Schools which appear on the Council's current Grant-in-Aid list.

*Municipal Schools.*—The usual comprehensive programme of preventive medicine was carried out in the Municipal Primary Schools for Chinese during the year.

Activities in the Foreign schools and the Secondary Schools for Chinese were still restricted to a limited degree of co-operation with the school authorities concerning sanitation and hygiene. It has been recommended, however, that the services of the Mobile Medical Unit should be extended to the Secondary Schools for Chinese, and it is hoped that this project may be undertaken during 1941.

**MUNICIPAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE.**

(a) *Individual Medical Inspection of Pupils.*—The numbers of pupils examined during 1940 were as follows :—

Schools	Girls	Boys	Total
Primary School at 883 Connaught Road .....	45	54	99
Primary School at 301 Yenping Road .....	175	381	556
Primary School at 199 Cunningham Road .....	116	174	290
Primary School at 375 Seymour Road .....	83	62	145
Primary School at L.660/21 Seymour Road .....	30	35	65
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>1,155</b>

A summary of the defects detected at School Medical Inspection is as follows :—

Defects	Girls	Boys	Defects	Girls	Boys
<b>1. Infectious Eye Diseases :</b> (860 Cases)			<b>5. Tonsil Defects :</b> (1,086 Cases)		
(a) Conjunctivitis .....	—	7	(a) Enlarged and unhealthy .....	92	155
(b) Trachoma .....	206	354	(b) Enlarged only .....	16	49
(c) Pre-trachomatous conditions .....	101	192	(c) Slightly Enlarged .....	274	463
<b>2. Infectious Skin Diseases :</b> (194 Cases)			(d) Adenoids.....	13	24
(a) Eczema .....	1	6	<b>6. Defects of Vision :</b> (71 Cases)		
(b) Hongkong foot.....	38	123	Visual Acuity $\frac{5}{10}$ and under		
(c) Pityriasis .....	4	7	(a) Both eyes = 0 .....	—	1
(d) Tinea .....	2	7	(b) " " 1/10 and less .....	1	3
(e) Pediculosis .....	2	3	(c) " " 2/10 " .....	2	9
(f) Scabies .....	1	—	(d) " " 3/10 " .....	2	9
<b>3. Cardiac Defects :</b> (513 Cases)			(e) " " 4/10 " .....	1	7
(a) Enlargement only .....	16	32	(f) " " 5/10 " .....	4	13
(b) Enlargement and other defects ..	14	39	(g) " " 6/10 " .....	5	14
(c) Valvular disease of the heart .....	1	3	<b>7. Miscellaneous :</b> (27 Cases)		
(d) Other Defects No enlargement ...	75	158	(a) T.B. Adenitis-neck .....	1	2
(e) Defects of Rhythm .....	91	84	(b) T.B. Spine and (?) T.B. Abscess	—	1
<b>4. Lung Defects :</b> (383 Cases)			(c) Otorrhea .....	—	5
(a) Respiratory Catarrh .....	93	206	(d) Incipient Inguinal and Inguinal		
(b) Bronchitis .....	33	48	Hernia.....	—	11
(c) ? Pre-Tuberculosis for supervision.	—	3	(e) Unvaccinated against Smallpox	4	3

In each case a written report was dispatched to the parents concerned clearly setting forth the defects found (if any), and outlining the appropriate method of treatment required.

(b) *School Clinics.*—During 1940 School Clinics were held daily during Term-time in each Primary School for Chinese. Details of attendances are as follows :—

Schools	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
883 Connaught Road . . . . .	10	19	92	47	28	38	—	21	20	70	61	406
301 Yenping Road . . . . .	18	110	214	142	224	90	—	109	83	81	76	1,147
199 Cunningham Road . . . . .	33	120	188	164	265	121	—	157	266	169	171	1,654
1461 Sinza Road . . . . .	45	72	110	103	129	145	29	163	249	182	149	1,376
375 Seymour Road . . . . .	48	119	122	100	118	67	—	96	158	136	123	1,087
L.660/21 Seymour Road . . . . .	51	54	82	115	133	85	—	70	123	69	106	888
70 Edinburgh Road . . . . .	16	79	65	66	75	80	—	79	124	77	42	703
11 Singapore Road . . . . .	51	54	84	42	86	47	—	150	99	113	140	866
29 Singapore Road . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	105	113	75	325
Totals . . . . .	272	627	957	779	1,058	673	29	877	1,227	1,010	943	8,452

During these Clinics 1,466 pupils were excluded from Schools for the following reasons :—

(A) Cases suffering from Communicable Diseases and Infections.

Disability	Acute Cases	Contact	Suspect	Disability	Acute Cases	Contact	Suspect
Measles . . . . .	17	3	—	Brought Forward . . . . .	228	255	1
Typhus fever . . . . .	1	1	—	Bacillary Dysentery . . . . .	6	—	2
Diphtheria . . . . .	53	187	—	Unspecified Dysentery . . . . .	1	—	—
Scarlet fever . . . . .	8	6	—	Pulmonary Tuberculosis . . . . .	—	—	1
Chicken pox . . . . .	83	38	—	Hilum Tuberculosis . . . . .	3	—	—
Meningitis and Chicken pox . . . . .	1	1	—	Dengue fever . . . . .	11	—	—
German Measles . . . . .	10	2	—	Acute Conjunctivitis . . . . .	280	—	—
Influenza . . . . .	12	2	—	Impetigo . . . . .	11	—	—
Malaria . . . . .	3	—	—	Eczema . . . . .	10	—	—
Mumps . . . . .	14	8	—	Scabies . . . . .	78	—	—
Whooping cough . . . . .	12	4	—	Tinea . . . . .	3	—	—
Typhoid fever . . . . .	12	3	1	Pediculosis . . . . .	10	—	—
Paratyphoid fever . . . . .	2	—	—	Furunculosis . . . . .	2	—	—
Carried Forward . . . . .	228	255	1	Totals . . . . .	643	255	4

(B) Other defects limited to pupils concerned.

Disability	Cases	Disability	Cases
Respiratory diseases . . . . .	145	Brought Forward . . . . .	3.2
Diseases of the Throat . . . . .	154	Diseases of the ear . . . . .	4
Gastro-intestinal Diseases and Infections . . . . .	29	Accidental Injuries . . . . .	17
Acute Dental Conditions . . . . .	14	Operation cases . . . . .	1
Skin Diseases and Infections . . . . .	50	Pyrexia (Unknown origin) . . . . .	137
Carried Forward . . . . .	392	Miscellaneous . . . . .	13
		Total . . . . .	564

The appended table shows a summary of the cases dealt with in the School Clinics during 1940 :—

Disability	No. of Cases	Disability	No. of Cases
Communicable disease .....	957	Brought Forward .....	2,870
Communicable disease (contacts) .....	263	Acute Dental infections .....	110
Communicable disease (suspects) .....	5	Diseases of the Ear .....	24
Diseases of the Eye .....	16	Gastro-intestinal diseases and infections ....	382
Skin diseases and infections .....	270	Adenitis (various) .....	12
Diseases of the Throat .....	231	Operation cases .....	15
Respiratory diseases .....	928	Pyrexia (U.O.) .....	1,105
Accidental injuries .....	200	Miscellaneous .....	994
Carried Forward .....	2,870	Total .....	5,512

(c) *Trachoma Clinics.*—Regular Trachoma Clinics were held in the Municipal Primary Schools for Chinese throughout the year, but these Clinics are still unavoidably restricted both in numbers and in frequency due to shortage of staff.

The monthly attendance rates at the Trachoma Clinics were as follows :—

School	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
883 Connaught Rd.	604	532	335	354	821	546	195	203	241	287	230	492	4,840
301 Yenping ..	291	512	536	436	749	514	713	436	881	1,123	735	1,327	8,253
199 Cunningham ..	775	844	904	1,162	1,059	783	554	584	298	105	207	122	7,397
1461 Sinza ..	363	649	533	533	626	476	97	276	361	210	176	312	4,612
375 Seymour ..	312	627	585	588	687	605	497	364	753	798	858	771	7,445
L.660/21Seymour, ..	352	604	485	397	561	281	273	123	448	542	544	546	5,156
70 Edinburgh ..	434	640	630	684	723	515	145	226	546	515	354	177	5,589
11 Singapore ..	687	561	641	583	649	620	243	149	480	473	441	417	5,944
29 Singapore ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	492	722
Totals .....	3,818	4,969	4,649	4,737	5,875	4,340	2,717	2,361	4,008	4,053	3,775	4,656	49,958

The distribution of severity was as follows :—

Mild .....	928
Moderate .....	504
Severe .....	252
	<u>1,684</u>

Progress—During the year 88 pupils were temporarily discharged. Of the 120 temporarily discharged cases re-inspected during the year, 99 were found to be making satisfactory progress whilst 21 showed symptoms of relapse or re-infection, and were readmitted for treatment. 22 pupils, having completed 12 months' supervision without signs of recurrence, were discharged as cured.

(d) *Inoculation and Vaccination.*—The following tables show the returns for 1940 :—

School	Anti-Typhoid and Para-Typhoid A and B Inoculation			Anti-Cholera Inoculation			Anti-Smallpox Vaccination		
		Teachers, etc.	Pupils		Teachers, etc.	Pupils		Teachers, etc.	Pupils
883 Connaught Road	Full course	4	27	Full course	11	66	Vaccination	21	103
	Partial „	—	12	Partial „	2	8			
301 Yenping Road	Full course	2	122	Full course	16	450	Vaccination	9	442
	Partial „	2	62	Partial „	3	28			
199 Cunningham Road	Full course	—	51	Full course	4	221	Vaccination	11	582
	Partial „	—	29	Partial „	1	8			
1461 Sinza Road	Full course	1	47	Full course	6	129	Vaccination	11	520
	Partial „	—	24	Partial „	10	27			
375 Seymour Road	Full course	3	98	Full course	16	301	Vaccination	22	758
	Partial „	—	50	Partial „	13	88			
L.660/21 Seymour Road	Full course	8	131	Full course	11	202	Vaccination	19	435
	Partial „	2	57	Partial „	2	131			
70 Edinburgh Road	Full course	—	26	Full course	5	144	Vaccination	11	386
	Partial „	1	30	Partial „	3	14			
11 Singapore Road	Full course	8	28	Full course	10	90	Vaccination	5	317
	Partial „	4	26	Partial „	—	87			
29 Singapore Road	Full course	4	86	Full course	5	141	Vaccination	11	324
	Partial „	2	48	Partial „	2	11			

#### NIGHT SCHOOLS

##### *Anti-Typhoid and Paratyphoid A and B Inoculation.*

<i>School</i>		<i>Pupils</i>
1461 Sinza Road	Full course .....	6
	Partial course .....	9
375 Seymour Road	Full course .....	17
	Partial course .....	7
L.660/21 Seymour Road	Full course .....	1
	Partial course .....	—

(e) *“ Follow-up ” of Medical Cases (School Nursing Service).*—Cases under this category include pupils found suffering from any disability which would warrant their exclusion from schools, or pupils suffering from various defects requiring home care.

A summary of results following notification of defects to parents is as follows :—

No. of pupils “ followed-up ” during 1940 .....	= 1,346
No. of defects suffered by above pupils .....	= 2,646
No. of defects in which action was taken by parents .....	= 1,825
No. of defects in which (for various reasons) no action was taken by parents ..	= 661
Notification forms to Parents reported lost. Duplicates issued .....	= 160

(f) *Home Visiting of Pupils absent from school (School Nursing Service).*—Details of “ Follow-up ” visits under this heading in 1940 are as follows :—

Follow-up of Pupils absent from school = 2,866.

	<i>Cases</i>
Communicable Diseases (including “ Contacts ” and “ Suspects ”) .....	= 166
Diseases of the Eye .....	= 154
Skin Diseases .....	= 94
Diseases of the Throat .....	= 70
Respiratory Diseases .....	= 437
Accidental Injuries .....	= 60
Gastro-intestinal Diseases .....	= 125
Pyrexia of unknown origin .....	= 542
Minor ailments .....	= 341
Miscellaneous .....	= 877

The " Home Visiting Service " continues to be a very important factor in the attempted control of infectious diseases in Schools.

By the discovery of infected cases in the homes, it is possible to debar such cases from returning to school within the quarantine period, and thus prevent the indiscriminate spread of infection throughout the various classes. Unfortunately, owing to territorial difficulties some cases can still evade supervision, but it would seem that these numbers were definitely diminishing.

*Grant-Aided Chinese Private Schools.*—Constant Supervision of this group of schools was maintained during 1940 by the School Inspection Branch consisting of one Foreign and one Chinese Health Inspector.

There were officially 139 Chinese Private schools on the Grant-in-Aid List as compared with 147 in the previous year, but as some of these schools operated in separate sections in different localities 142 school units had actually to be inspected. These schools were as follows:—

	<i>Original Units</i>	<i>Subsidiary Units</i>
Primary Schools, (Including Kindergarten) .....	80	1
Middle Schools .....	41	1
Supplementary Schools .....	18	1
Total.....	<u>139</u>	<u>3</u>

Grand Total=142 Units

During the year 28 new schools were included and 12 old schools, for various reasons, removed from the Grant-in-Aid List.

*Locations.*—

	<i>School Units</i>
Northern District .....	11
Central       " .....	28
Western      " .....	99
Eastern      " .....	4
Total.....	<u>142</u>

*Inspections.*—2,438 inspections of Chinese Grant-Aided schools were carried out by the Inspectorial Staff. Details of the inspections are as follows:—

Grant-Aided Chinese schools .....	2,316
Surveys of proposed new premises .....	5
New Applicant schools .....	117
Total.....	<u>2,438</u>

As a result of these inspections 111 Intimations dealing with " Overcrowding " and/or " Deficient Upkeep " were served and 387 Public Health Department Notices, containing requirements to remedy various defects of lesser nature, were sent to schools.

A new system of checking overcrowding, so prevalent in previous years, was introduced and resulted in a decrease of approximately 45 per cent. in the incidence of this particular offence.

The average aggregate of pupils, both children and adults, enrolled for the same Term at all Chinese Grant-Aided schools is 48,233.

## PART VI.—VETERINARY DIVISION.

### MILK SUPPLY.

*Licensed Dairies.*—The fresh milk and cream produced in licensed dairies is obtained from approximately 2,658 milch animals (including 46 buffaloes). These are located in 25 dairies, five of which operate as Grade "A" (T.T.), eleven Grade "A" and nine Grade "B" dairies.

The average daily milk production was 35,026 lbs., an increase of 8.77 per cent. over last year's figures; of this amount 87 per cent. was produced at Grade "A" dairies.

The average daily cream production was 285 lbs., as compared with 277 lbs. in 1939.

*General Remarks.*—The year was a very difficult one for the dairy industry, fodder was scarce and expensive and the cost of imported cows about 500 per cent. above pre-war prices.

As a result the average retail price of milk increased about 90 per cent. over last year's prices. The shortage of supplies and the higher cost of all commodities resulted in certain dairies failing to supply the requisite nutriment to their herds necessary to the production of high quality milk. The higher cost of coal also resulted in certain dairies economising in this commodity with the result that steam was not always sufficient for effective sterilisation purposes.

In several dairies, cowsheds and milk rooms were flooded for many days and work was carried on with difficulty.

One evacuated dairy, in temporary quarters since the outbreak of hostilities, re-occupied its old re-built premises. One Dairy (Grade "A" (T.T.)) was de-graded to "B" grade for repeated breaches of regulations; 15 prosecutions for offences against licence conditions were undertaken; (3 Grade "A" and 12 Grade "B") and fines totalling \$505 were imposed.

Unsatisfactory bacteriological samples showed a slight increase over last year, although many more samples were examined. Chemically, the results were very unsatisfactory mainly due to the deficiency in the solids-not-fat content of the milk produced, which in turn was a result of inferior fodder given to the animals.

The number of samples adulterated with water was 10 as compared with 2 in 1939. The phosphatase test continued to be of great assistance and was responsible for the discovery of minor faults in some pasteurization plants; it proved of value in Court proceedings.

Routine testing of milk for the presence of Tuberculosis was carried out, seventeen raw samples being examined, of which 2 were reported as positive. 1,031 lbs. of unsound dairy produce was seized.

*Unlicensed Milk Traffic.*—Smugglers of unlicensed milk were very active at the beginning of the year, the major portion of the milk being sold in that part of the Settlement now under Japanese military control. Later it was possible to adopt more rigorous measures with the result that the traffic was practically eliminated.

Special attention was given to the unlicensed Indian milk vendors who persist in carrying on this trade, and 17 prosecutions were instituted, 8 of the offenders were convicted and fined, 8 were cautioned and 1 case was dismissed as the actual sale of the milk in this instance took place outside the Settlement.

A total of 52 prosecutions were instituted and fines totalling \$1,487 and £5.0.0 were imposed. One Grade "B" Dairy was fined for obtaining milk from unlicensed sources.

Of 71 samples analysed, 40 or 56.34 per cent. were unsatisfactory. Of this number 33 were found to be adulterated with from 2.83 per cent. to 39.6 per cent. of water. Phosphatase tests made on 45 of the samples showed that 27 or 60 per cent. were either raw or had not been properly pasteurized. Of the 61 bacteriological samples examined, 52 or 85.25 per cent. were unsatisfactory.



LICENSED DAIRIES—SUMMARY, 1940.

Dairy	Number of Dairies	Number of Milch Animals at end of year	Average Daily Milk Production	Routine Samples of Milk and Cream				Prosecutions	Intimations Issued		
				Chemical		Bacteriological					
				Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory				
										R	P
Grade "A" T.T.	5	554	8,010	117	46	2	126	5	25	2	51
				163		158					
						128	30				
Grade "A"	11	1,647	22,509	225	58	5	239	4	53	1	114
				283		301					
						244	57				
Grade "B"	9	457	4,507	170	14	6	144	3	63	12	84
				184		216					
						150	66				
Total 1940	25	2,658	35,026	512	118	13	509	2	141	15	249
				630		675					
						522	153				
Total 1939	23	2,335	32,202	769	10	2	616	1	163	6	194
				779		782					
						618	164				
Total 1938	24	2,140	24,848	725	43	5	565	4	173	7	223
				768		747					
						570	177				

R=Raw

P=Pasteurized

*Veterinary Examination of Dairy Animals.*—In accordance with the Milk and Dairies Regulation nearly 9,100 routine examinations were made, compared with approximately 8,400 during 1939. Conditions were, on the whole, satisfactory.

The number of animals suspected of having open tuberculosis was five, of which two were confirmed and compulsorily killed.

*Tuberculin Testing.*—There were eight herds in which bi-annual testings were carried out during the year, comprising six Grade "A" (T.T.) with a total of 554 animals, or 20.84 per cent. of all animals in licensed dairies, and two aspiring to this grade.

A total of 1,731 tests were performed, including imported animals with a total of about 5 per cent. positive reactors.

*Contagious Abortion Testing.*—Free testing was carried out in “clean” herds and of imported animals at the owner’s requests. Of 83 animals tested, 63 or 75.90 per cent. were free from the disease.

*Other Bovine Communicable Diseases—Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia*, which made its appearance in May 1938, was, fortunately, restricted to three dairies; the total number of deaths was 11 as compared with 63 in 1939 and 12 in 1938.

*Rinderpest and Foot and Mouth Disease* were absent for the third consecutive year, due probably to the limited importation of dairy animals.

*Anthrax* appeared sporadically throughout the year and caused the death of twenty-seven animals as compared with 10 in 1939 and 28 in 1938. One dairy lost 11 animals from this disease within five days.

*Tuberculosis.*—A total of 8 animals succumbed to this disease as compared with 25 in 1939 and 12 in 1938.

#### MEAT SUPPLY.

*Municipal Abattoir.*—The return to normal conditions was retarded due to the control exercised by authorities in the surrounding areas over the transportation and slaughtering of animals. One result of this was the increasing amount of fresh meat (most buffalo) imported into Shanghai; over 200,000 lbs. of such meat were inspected and passed during the year.

Export of pork which began in September 1939, ended in February 1940, owing to the war in Europe.

A total of 78,023 animals were slaughtered and inspected, comprising 21,755 oxen, 1,226 calves, 36,963 pigs, 17,987 buffaloes, 8 goats and 84 horses, of which 4,884 oxen, 17,534 pigs, 4 calves and 2 buffaloes were for the Japanese Military.

With the exception of horses and a few incapacitated animals, all animals were stunned by electricity as a routine prior to slaughter.

Two buffaloes died of Anthrax in the lairage.

About 74 per cent. of rejections comprised injured and/or extremely debilitated pigs which were subjected to emergency slaughter at the Jetty or the Livestock Market. Of special interest was the condemning, on account of generalized *Cysticercus Cellulosae*, of fifteen pigs which arrived from the Pengpu district. The last known case of this disease occurred in 1938 and from the same source. Apart from this there was no untoward incidence of disease.

Details are given in tabular form.

*Municipal Meat Market.*—Mixed carcasses admitted for halving, quartering, boning, trimming and packing numbered 58,320 as compared with 47,844 last year.

Meat received for chilling amounted to 3,562,039 lbs. as compared with 4,093,425 lbs. for 1939.

*Municipal Cold Storage.*—Meat received for freezing and storage amounted to 4,102,157 lbs. as compared with 4,015,481 lbs. last year.

*Pig Slaughterhouses.*—A total of 380,840 pigs were killed and inspected in the two private pig slaughterhouses situated south of the Soochow Creek, giving an average daily kill of 1,043. Rejections totalled 82 or 0.022 per cent. of the total kill. Causes of rejections were:—Moribund 37, Swine Fever 33, and other causes 12.

The equipment and capacity of both slaughterhouses continued to be overtaxed during the year. Two prosecutions of licensees and butchers, for non-compliance with required sanitary observances, were undertaken.

**SUMMARY OF REJECTIONS—MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.**

Causes	Oxen	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Buff's	Goats	Horses
Anthrax .....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bruising .....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cysticercus Cellulosæ .....	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Dead .....	62	12	0	14	95	0	0
Decomposition .....	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
Emaciation .....	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
Fever .....	0	0	0	117	0	0	0
Hydræmia .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Icterus .....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Moribund.....	1	0	0	442	1	0	0
Pneumonia, Gangrenous .....	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Sarcocysts, generalized .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Septic Wounds .....	0	0	0	157	0	0	0
Septicæmia .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swine Erysipelas .....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Swine Fever .....	0	0	0	32	0	0	0
Tuberculosis.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total .....	66	12	0	816	100	0	0

Remarks:—Swine Fever .. .. Pigs 3.92%

**SUMMARY OF REJECTIONS—PRIVATE PIG SLAUGHTERHOUSES.**

Month	Number of Carcasses			Causes (Carcasses only)						
	Inspected	Passed	Rejected	Tuberculosis	Swine Fever	Pyæmia or Septicæmia	Fever (Undefined)	Dead	Moribund or Ill-Bled	Others
December 1939 ..	39,876	39,869	7	—	2	—	—	—	3	2
January 1940 ..	41,239	41,220½	18½	—	17	—	—	—	—	1½
February .....	32,138	32,135	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
March .....	35,387	35,383	4	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
April .....	32,531	32,530	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
May .....	25,282	25,280	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
June .....	25,335	25,328	7	1	2	—	—	—	3	1
July .....	26,613	26,608	5	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
August .....	30,753	30,749	4	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
September .....	33,480	33,470	10	—	1	—	—	—	8	1
October .....	31,169	31,158	11	—	4	—	—	—	6	1
November.....	27,037	27,027½	9½	2	2	—	—	—	4	1½
Total ....	380,840	380,758	82	3	33	1	—	—	37	8

PRIVATE PIG SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—*continued.*

Month	Causes (Organs and/or Parts)									
	Tuberculosis	Cysticercus Tenicollis	Pneumonia	Sub Maxillary Abscesses	Cirrhosis	Nephritis	Ill-Bled	Bruising	Fractures	Others
December 1939 ..	86	30	975	42	26	66	1,183	641	101	189
January 1940 ..	97	33	1,136	56	39	106	1,518	706	125	337
February .....	52	12	818	27	10	54	1,062	397	50	206
March .....	90	11	912	24	14	28	1,241	382	89	133
April .....	56	—	709	25	9	30	760	206	64	71
May .....	92	3	737	39	13	20	794	212	59	137
June .....	95	—	930	33	21	31	985	124	48	236
July .....	68	4	1,055	9	14	37	1,309	245	52	211
August .....	59	17	930	15	8	42	1,496	569	104	300
September .....	78	7	1,093	25	—	26	1,282	327	85	244
October .....	74	16	918	20	16	31	1,195	301	31	187
November .....	92	1	776	21	8	63	1,077	240	—	253
Total .....	939	134	10,989	336	178	534	13,902	4,350	808	2,504

## MEAT SUPPLY—SUMMARY.

	Number of Animals Killed							Total Kill	Total Receipts
	Oxen	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Buff's	Goats	Horses		
Municipal Abattoir ..	21,755	1,226	—	36,963	17,987	8	84	78,023	\$120,012.91*
Private Pig Slaughter- houses .....	—	—	—	380,840	—	—	—	380,840	47,854.48†
Municipal Pig Slaughterhouse .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	21,755	1,226	—	417,803	17,987	8	84	458,863	\$167,867.39
1939 .....	15,295	946	—	441,905	12,215	1	136	470,498	\$109,937.52
1938 .....	4,244	17	100	383,749	320	2,575	462	391,467	\$ 54,165.36

\* Receipts represent Consolidated Fees for Slaughter, Inspection, Lairage and Meat Market.

† Receipts represent Inspection Fees.

## DISPOSAL PLANT.

*General.*—Conditions were normal, with a considerable drop in the quantities of material received for disposal as compared with last year.

Disposal of condemned meat from the French Abattoir which began early in 1938 continued satisfactorily.

The marketing of by-products was satisfactory, with a certain quantity being exported.

*Materials Received for Disposal.*—514,391 lbs. of material were received for disposal as against 1,990,568 lbs. during last year, and 1,163,705 lbs. in 1938. Included in materials received were 2 elephants, 1 deer, 1 bear, 1 lion and 1 crocodile.

Materials received from the French Abattoir amounted to 93,765 lbs. or 18.2 per cent. of the total.

Forty-three carcasses were received for destruction, and were rendered in the Wet Digester. Compensation paid for rejected carcasses amounted to \$11,625.74.

*By-Products—Recovery and Sales.*—All by-products were sold either in the open market or through monthly or by-monthly contracts, resulting in better prices than sale under annual contract. There was always a good demand for these products.

#### EXPORT INSPECTION—FOODS.

Export Inspection and Certification of foodstuffs and by-products of animal origin, inaugurated in 1937, showed a considerable decrease in shipments to Europe due to the war. On the other hand, certificates issued for shipments to Oriental ports greatly increased.

The number of licensed premises under the supervision of this Branch was 102 as compared with 56 at the end of last year.

Routine inspection of premises, sampling and examination of products were carried out and 334 certificates, covering 3,437,648 kgs. of various materials, were issued.

Prosecutions for breach of licence conditions were undertaken in three cases.

#### IMPORT INSPECTION—FOODS.

This branch, now concluding its third year, experienced one of its quietest periods since its inception. Due to control of all imports to Shanghai, the landing of livestock on the Bund steadily decreased and ceased entirely after August 2. On August 18 the landing of livestock was transferred from the Ewo Road Jetty to the Jukong Wharf, situated outside the Settlement.

*Shanghai Livestock Market* which was opened in August 1939 and is located in Chapei, just off the Settlement, continued to control the wholesale business in livestock.

#### LABORATORY ANIMALS.

Conditions, as a whole, were satisfactory with no shortage of stock. A few animals, mostly rabbits bought locally, were used to improve the existing breeding animals, which, on account of inbreeding, tended to be less prolific and vigorous. Feeds continually increased in price.

As a preventive measure, all animals were inoculated with *Pasteurella* vaccine during the months of December 1939 and October 1940, and no outbreak of haemorrhagic septicaemia occurred during the year.

The number of rabbits used by the Laboratory was 247, compared with 333 in 1939, and the number of guinea pigs used was 468—about the same as 1939.

#### OBSERVATION KENNELS.

All animals received for observation were kept in the Municipal Observation Kennels at 10 Sawgin Road for a minimum period of 10 days from the date of having bitten a person or having shown symptoms of rabies. The number of animals admitted was 411 as compared with 315 in 1939, whereas the number of animals which proved rabid was lower, being four cases as compared with eight in 1939.

## DISPOSAL PLANT.

WORKING ACCOUNT FROM DECEMBER 1, 1939 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1940.

## RECEIVED FOR DISPOSAL

Animals	No.	Carcases lbs.	Parts lbs.	Organs lbs.	Total Weight of Meat Rendered lbs.	Hides and Skins lbs.	Total Weight of Material lbs.
Pigs .....	1,621	164,589	43,186	47,966	255,741	6,473	262,214
Oxen .....	90	30,025	3,066	34,295	67,386	746	68,132
Calves .....	26	1,631	29	475	2,135	—	2,135
Dairy Cows .....	63	26,560	—	10,873	37,433	3,114	40,547
" Bulls .....	2	968	—	307	1,275	119	1,394
" Heifer .....	1	93	—	42	135	15	150
" Calves .....	65	3,371	—	1,068	4,439	574	5,013
" Fetus .....	4	210	—	10	220	35	255
Sheep .....	65	2,511	543	593	3,647	41	3,688
Goats .....	2	37	54	9	100	4	104
Buffaloes .....	95	44,872	2,172	18,984	66,028	—	66,028
Horses .....	97	21,086	377	6,678	28,141	3,417	31,558
Mule .....	1	384	—	150	534	57	591
Elephants .....	2	639	—	293	932	192	1,124
Deer .....	1	48	—	12	60	8	68
Bear .....	1	57	—	10	67	—	67
Lion .....	1	121	—	17	138	—	138
Dogs .....	1,589	22,552	—	3,662	26,214	4,808	31,022
Crocodile .....	1	115	—	15	130	—	130
Miscellaneous .....	—	—	33	—	33	—	33
Totals .....	3,727	319,869	49,460	125,459	494,788	19,603	514,391
1939 .....	14,296	1,471,919	42,191	318,911	1,833,021	157,547	1,990,568
1938 .....	11,982	829,758	26,650	188,617	1,045,025	118,680	1,163,705
1937 .....	3,631	172,399	22,050	94,221	288,670	19,726	308,396
1936 .....	4,601	237,987	53,029	131,260	422,276	28,634	450,910

## MATERIALS RECOVERED

	Fat		Tankage		Horns & Hoofs lbs.	Bone Meal lbs.	Liver Meal lbs.	Hides & Skins lbs.	Total Recovery	
	lbs.	%	lbs.	%					lbs.	%
1940 .....	187,439	17.67	107,579	21.64	—	9,016	6,141	19,411	229,586	44.63
1939 .....	502,298	27.40	278,252	14.63	1,594	5,618	6,523	157,547	951,832	47.82
1938 .....	326,191	31.21	242,766	23.23	—	7,176	1,200	118,680	696,013	59.81
1937 .....	33,239	11.51	64,046	22.19	—	4,300	6,333	19,746	127,664	41.39
1936 .....	46,263	10.95	112,355	26.60	—	3,588	—	28,634	190,840	42.32

## REMARKS

RECEIVED FOR DESTRUCTION  
(Wet Rendered)

REMARKS	RECEIVED FOR DESTRUCTION (Wet Rendered)	
	Materials	No.
† Fat produced by A. Corrit & Co. from belly and skin fats (accumulated in Cold Storage), not included .....	3,702 lbs.	
Lard Oil produced (included in fat) .....	3,093 "	
Elephant hides rendered .....	2 pcs.	
Dog pelt decomposed .....	1 "	
Dog pelts being too small, unfit for sale .....	6 "	
Lion hide returned to the owner .....	1 "	
Deer hide decomposed .....	1 "	
Crocodile hide returned to the owner .....	1 "	
Bear hide decomposed, unskinned .....	1 "	
* Horse cremated in compliance with the request of its owner .....	1 "	
* RECEIVED FOR DISPOSAL includes Materials from French Abattoir.		
Materials returned to French Abattoir:		
Pig skins .....	511 pcs.	5,697 lbs.
Ox hides .....	11 "	746 "
Sheep skins .....	4 "	41 "
Goat skin .....	1 "	4 "
Rendered fat .....		10,220 "
	Total .....	43

## PART VII.—MARKETS AND BAKERIES.

Of the seventeen Municipal markets, fifteen are functioning, the East Hongkew and Yang-tszepoo markets being still closed. An attempt to re-open the East Hongkew Market, met with no success as the surrounding area is sparsely populated. The Tsitsihar market did very little business for the same reason. All other markets, Municipal and private, have been doing good business throughout the year, with an increase in the quantity and quality of market produce as compared with the previous year. Prices of food-stuffs showed a gradual increase each month. Municipal Notification No. 5233 (requiring all market stall-holders and shopkeepers to display in a prominent position a price list of the basic commodities sold from their stalls or shops,) was rigidly enforced, many recalcitrant licensees had to be prosecuted before they would obey this notification.

Routine early morning inspections and sampling of food-stuffs in the course of delivery, take place daily. Evening inspections, especially during the summer months, to check unlicensed dealers in ice cream, ice suckers and cold drinks of all descriptions are carried out at frequent intervals and generally result in prosecution of the vendors and destruction of the materials offered for sale.

Special attention was given to the fly-proofing and general cleanliness of all aerated water factories and on the whole these places were kept at a fairly high standard. Regular sampling of their products was carried out and it was found necessary in two factories to destroy 11,700 bottles of lemonade as the bacteriological content was exceedingly high. In an orange squash factory the whole stock was destroyed on the spot as it was found on chemical analysis to contain a high percentage of lead contamination. Large quantities of canned green peas imported mostly from Swatow were found on examination to contain an excessive amount of copper far beyond the amount permitted by the regulations. From one store alone no less than 86 cases of these green peas were seized and destroyed under foreign supervision.

59 bakeries and 63 confectioneries received constant supervision. Bread samples were taken during delivery, and several bakeries were prosecuted for delivering bread which was short weighed.

### RETAIL PRICES OF SOME OF THE MOST COMMON DOMESTIC ARTICLES. AVERAGE PRICES FOR 1940 COMPARED WITH 1939 AND 1930.

Article	Quantity	1940	1939	1930	Increase or Decrease Decennial Period	
					In Cents	Percentage
Beef .....	per lb.	\$1.38	\$0.48	\$0.30	+ 108	+360.00
Mutton (leg) .....	"	1.75	64	30	+ 145	+483.33
Pork (chop) .....	"	1.48	65	40	+ 108	+270.00
Cod fish .....	"	66	34	24	+ 42	+175.00
Mandarin fish .....	"	1.11	57	46	+ 65	+141.30
Samli fish .....	"	1.41	82	69	+ 72	+104.35
Pheasant .....	each	2.44	1.87	96	+ 148	+154.17
Wild duck .....	"	2.47	1.04	58	+ 189	+325.86
Quail .....	"	78	60	28	+ 50	+178.57
Snipe .....	"	44	24	19	+ 25	+131.58
Hare .....	"	1.12	93	47	+ 65	+138.30
Eggs .....	per doz.	1.36	77	41	+ 95	+231.71
Fowl .....	per lb.	1.28	71	39	+ 89	+228.21
Duck .....	each	3.20	2.05	1.34	+ 186	+138.81
Apples .....	per lb.	35	26	22	+ 13	+ 59.09
Bananas .....	"	30	17	12	+ 18	+150.00
Oranges .....	"	52	16	22	+ 30	+136.36
Pumeloos .....	each	60	40	26	+ 34	+130.77
Peaches .....	per lb.	44	21	16	+ 28	+175.00
Potatoes .....	per picul	14.37	11.05	3.67	+ 1070	+291.55
Onions .....	per lb.	18	11	06	+ 12	+200.00
French Beans .....	"	53	26	18	+ 35	+194.44
Green Peas .....	"	56	24	12	+ 44	+366.67
Tomatoes .....	"	61	31	16	+ 45	+281.25
Cabbages .....	each	20	12	08	+ 12	+150.00
Bread (white loaf) .....	per lb.	48	30	19	+ 29	+152.63
Flour (American) .....	per 50 lb.	20.62	10.65	6.16	+ 1446	+234.74
Flour (Chinese) .....	"	13.69	5.32	3.55	+ 1014	+285.63
Rice (No. 1 quality) .....	per 200 lb.	63.80	23.02	18.77	+ 4503	+239.90
Coal (best house) .....	per ton	212.20	60.12	22.00	+19020	+864.55
Coal (stove) .....	"	197.24	75.29	34.00	+16324	+480.12
Barley .....	per 114 lb.	23.40	7.75	5.53	+ 1787	+323.15
Bran .....	"	14.49	4.54	4.30	+ 1019	+236.98
Exchange (on demand) .....	"	\$=3½d.	\$=6½d.	Tls.=1/8½d.		

## PART VIII.—SANITATION.

*Disinfection Station.*—Communicable disease enquiries and disinfections after communicable disease were centralised in the Disinfection Station as from May 1. This work was satisfactorily accomplished by three Cadets. The disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc. after communicable disease was done very efficiently by the two steam disinfectors throughout the year, no complaints being received from the public.

The larvicide mixing machine operated normally, the supply of larvicides being fully maintained.

The Department's carpentry shop was kept fully occupied in repairing hospital and office furniture.

All departmental motor vehicles attended the motorcar repair shop when necessary for oiling, greasing, adjustment of engines, and minor repairs.

*Verification and Registration of Chinese Deaths.*—Death registration was dealt with as described in previous reports. Information in this connection has been augmented by the verification of data furnished by Chinese Funeral Homes and Coffin Repositories. Additional information of value has been obtained through the interest shown by the general public in the removal of corpses and coffins from the streets of the Settlement and the "Outside Roads" areas. These additional sources of information, together with the difficulty of removing coffins without official permission have probably resulted in a more accurate estimate of the number of deaths than in former years.

*Vaccination against Smallpox.*—684,976 persons were vaccinated during the 1940 season (October 1939 to September 1940 inclusive) as compared with 678,013 during the 1939 season, an increase which exceeds by 6,963 the record that was set last year for the International Settlement. Of the total, infants and primary vaccinations numbered 56,716, children 272,850, adults 355,410, and the figures include 26,163 Chinese refugees in camps.

In addition to the above and not included in the total are 14,445 vaccinations performed at the Municipal Gaol.

On the "Birthday of All Flowers," a day well known in Chinese folklore as being propitious for vaccination, 36,559 persons were vaccinated. This may be considered a very satisfactory figure, being 19,036 more than the total for the corresponding day of the previous year.

As in former years the Mobile Unit performed vaccinations at factories, large business establishments, schools, refugee camps and squatter hut centres throughout the season.

*Anti-Cholera Inoculation.*—526,522 persons were inoculated during the season (December 1939 to November 1940 inclusive), which is 176,143 less than the number for last year. This decrease may in part be accounted for by the fact that Cholera, although epidemic, did not show signs of reaching alarming proportions.

62,500 certificates proving Cholera inoculation and Smallpox vaccination were issued to travellers for other ports, and 96,300 to persons for local use.

Practically all the inmates of refugee camps were inoculated, also a large number of squatters.

The water of shallow wells was chlorinated weekly as a routine measure.

Free water, as a preventive measure against Cholera, was again donated by the Shanghai Waterworks Company to the poorer inhabitants of the Settlement and the "Outside Roads" areas. This supply was supplemented by a quantity paid for by the Council.

*Fly Reduction.*—Fly reduction measures were greatly hampered by the shortage of staff due to the need for economy.

The Eastern and Western Districts suffered badly from flies coming in from adjacent districts over which we have no control. Refuse dumps in these areas were a source of fly-breeding, as no preventive measures were undertaken and refuse removal from property left much to be desired. Owners of pigsties, bone, bristle and cocoon yards located outside Western Settlement limits, where fly-breeding was prolific, were obstructive in their attitude and refused to undertake measures which would lessen the fly-breeding.



Preventive measures used aimed at the destruction of adult flies, larvae and eggs ; also the abolition and treatment of breeding places.

Naphtha-creosote mixture used as a spray was found effective against the eggs, larvae and the adult fly on refuse dumps ; also in ordure kaungs, bone, bristle and cocoon yards.

Sweetened Fluorsilicate solution as a poison was tried. Many hundreds of tins were placed in suitable places, but results could not easily be confirmed as the poisoned fly dies elsewhere.

Vegetable refuse placed in kaungs as egg and larvae traps gave excellent results, the bait being renewed frequently.

In few cases it was found necessary to prosecute owners of foodshops to enforce the use of bottle traps, the large majority having complied on request.

#### MALARIA PREVENTION UNIT.

The scope of the activities of the Unit covered a wide field, correct mosquito control procedure varying almost from yard to yard, included the abolition of temporary breeding places in the form of gardeners' kaungs, fire-buckets, broken crockery and other articles capable of holding water ; larvicidal treatment of swamps, ponds, basement waters and other places that could not be abolished by filling, levelling or drainage ; stocking of rice-fields, ornamental ponds and creeks with mosquito fish ; investigation of public complaints ; enquiry into notified cases of Malaria ; adult mosquito extermination measures, with special attention to the homes of malaria cases and surroundings ; larvicidal treatment of anopheline breeding areas west of the Railway Line and north of the Eastern District extremity ; surveys of areas where malaria and dengue fever seemed more than usually prevalent ; distribution of handbills and display of posters ; mapping and spotting of breeding places, location of malaria cases, ditching, filling and levelling work ; instruction of Staff in correct use of larvicides, insecticides, care of equipment and general malaria prevention methods ; winter extermination of hibernating mosquitoes in cattle sheds, stables, outhouses, basements and cellars, etc. ; experimental research work with new forms of larvicides, mosquitocides, oils and adjuvants ; general repair, upkeep and improvement of equipment ; investigation and observation of the habits of the anopheline and aedes group of mosquitoes and their breeding places ; correspondence and exchange of information and literature with anti-malarial organizations in other parts of the world ; supervision of mosquito fish hatcheries ; serving of Notices and Intimations and prosecutions for failure to comply ; purchase of materials, etc. An added feature of this year's work was the organization of a special squad to search for and abolish the breeding places of the *armigeres obturbans* and *aedes albopictus* species of mosquito, the vectors of the outbreak of dengue fever which occurred in the autumn, introducing new problems into local mosquito control that can only be solved with the aid of house holders.

*Filling-in and Drainage Operations.*—Drainage should rightly hold first place among mosquito control measures, and it might be thought, as the Settlement is interplaced with creeks, that drainage of swamps, rice-fields and other sources of stagnant water would present no problem locally. Such is not the case, however. There are many stagnant water areas within the Settlement which are below creek level. Moreover, it has not been possible, within the last three years, to dredge effectively the numerous creeks both within and outside the Settlement. Many creeks have silted to the extent that during high tides and rainfall they overflow, creating sources of mosquito breeding difficult to abolish. The raising of low-lying land with refuse is a problem that needs prior consideration as it may happen that the raising of a certain area would cause the flooding of adjacent residential areas and gardens thus actually aggravating the situation. Despite difficulties, considerable filling, levelling and drainage work has been accomplished, particularly in the Eastern District, where rice-fields and swamps are prolific sources of anopheline mosquito breeding. The assistance of the Public Works Department was given in the filling of low-lying land, house refuse being used for this wherever possible and cinders where this might be objectionable by reason of possible fly breeding and smell nuisance. In an endeavour to reduce the necessity of spraying with the increasingly costly larvicides, it is planned to conduct extensive drainage operations, particularly in the Eastern District, during the early part of next season, and to maintain a ditching squad or squads throughout the year, in addition to filling-in and levelling, where such is possible.

*Malaria Case Investigation.*—Over 750 cases of malaria were investigated by the Adult Mosquito Extermination Squad. As in previous years it was revealed that many of the infected cases had resided during the normal incubation period of the disease in areas outside the Settlement. The control of infected cases travelling between the Settlement and outlying malarial areas is a problem beyond the scope of this Department, although with the distribution of health literature, endeavours have been made, despite limited authority, to prevent actual cases from becoming sources of further infection by advising use of mosquito nets, frequent use of insecticidal sprays, screening of houses, frequent inspection of house surroundings for mosquito breeding, the seeking of medical attention and treatment, etc.

*Mosquito Fish.*—Some 65,000 *Gambusia affinis* were taken from the well maintained stocks in the Department's hatcheries and distributed amongst 142 ornamental ponds. In addition, large numbers of these fish were transferred from overstocked ponds to creeks and ponds in the Hungjao area, also rice-fields and ponds in the Eastern District. There are several indigenous varieties of small fish which are claimed to be useful destroyers of mosquito larvae, such as the Paradise fish, "Henli" minnow, local minnow or "Bright eyes," but the *Gambusia affinis*, since their acclimatisation, have proved to possess all the qualities required for anti-mosquito work, and are probably more suitable for this purpose than any other species. Attempts to introduce Barbadoes Millions (*Lebistes reticulatus*) some years ago, proved unsuccessful. Effective larval control by mosquito fish depends largely on clearance of excessive aquatic growth and marginal vegetation, removal of larger species which may prey on them and provision of pond inlet and outlet screens to prevent escape.

*Larvicides, Insecticides and Spraying Equipment.*—The mosquito larvicide in general use during the season was an emulsified mixture of Kerosene, diesel oil, pyrethrum extract, soap and water. 12,820 gallons of this concentrated larvicide were used during the season April-November, representing 145,000 gallons of actual spraying fluid. Kerosene and pyrethrum extract mixtures containing adjuvants and other substances to increase vapour pressure, were employed in adult mosquito and other insect control. Petrol motor pumps, hand-power pumps, electric and hand insecticide vaporizers were operated by a carefully trained and supervised staff. Adequate reserve pumps and spare parts were maintained in the Unit repair shop; loss of time by break-down, missing and broken parts, being reduced to a minimum. The gradual replacement of rubber hose by the more lasting and economical flexible steel hose was completed.

*Experimental Work.*—Much valuable information continued to be gained from the considerable activity maintained in investigating the possibilities and value of new larvicidal and insecticidal substances. Some 32 chemical substances and compounds were tested, including tetralin (tetrahydronaphthalene), dichlorethyl ether and paradichlorobenzene, which were shown to be useful substitutes for the scarce and expensive pyrethrum extracts. It was found that a 2 per cent. emulsion of sodium fluorsilicate was a more effective fly poison than sodium salicylate. Although phenothiazine was found a valuable mosquito and fly larvicide, it has not yet been possible, owing to the nature of the substance, to determine an economical and suitable means of application locally. Synthetic terpene ethers, particularly Ethylene glycol ether of Pinene, and other Pine oils and derivatives, were found to be useful adjuvants to pyrethrum insecticides. Experiments with sprayer nozzles and insecticide atomizers resulted in a more effective and economical use of spraying fluids. The use of a Jet Agitator in the Knapsack Sprayers served to keep the liquid thoroughly mixed.

#### SQUATTER HUTS.

Squatter Huts have continued to increase and in spite of demolition by the Public Works Department the situation has deteriorated rather than improved.

Records for 1939 show approximately 11,400 huts with a population of 110,000 distributed over the whole of the Western District mainly outside Settlement limits, and it is estimated that a 25 per cent. increase in the squatter huts and squatters has occurred. Particularly noticeable in this connection are the insanitary unauthorised structures and buildings that appear almost overnight—causing serious obstruction to alleyways, and constituting at all times a most serious fire risk.

Fires have occurred, on several occasions with fatal consequences, entirely demolishing squatter villages, but within a few hours the huts have again been re-erected.

Free water supplies, ordure and refuse removal and other sanitary measures have continued with the co-operation of the Public Works Department, Shanghai Waterworks Co., also the Squatters themselves.

The reduction in refugee camps has had a noticeable effect in causing further overcrowding and erection of squatter huts.

#### LICENSED PREMISES.

There were 6,744 licensed premises under the supervision of the Sanitation Division at the close of the year as compared with 5,811 last year. The increase is probably accounted for by a moderate percentage of the unlicensed premises being improved and granted licenses.

*Eating Houses—Classes 3 and 4.*—Total 805, an increase of 33 as compared with 1939 figures. More attention has been given this year to Eating Houses, the larger premises show general improvement. The smaller are a problem, owing to the habits of the patrons and the cramped service rooms. Bi-annual cleansing and limewashing was enforced. Frequent inspections were carried out to ensure that no natural ice was used.

*Chinese Foodshops—Off Licence.*—3,749 compared with 3,093 existing in 1939. Cleansing and limewashing are required when considered necessary. Pork shops come under this class and receive attention to ensure that all meat sold has passed inspection at licensed slaughterhouses. Samples are regularly taken of sweets and tinned foods.

*Cinemas and Theatres.*—Total 52 as compared with 47 last year. The Typhus outbreak led to complaints of vermin but extensive searches failed to reveal any in these premises. The sanitary condition of the Chinese Theatres, however, due mainly to the habits of the patrons, was far from satisfactory. Measures were taken and with one exception improvement resulted. One licensee was prosecuted.

*Foreign Boarding and Lodging Houses.*—Total 316 as compared with 259 in 1939. The large majority are owned by Chinese and have a Foreign Manageress. Only the better class supply food to guests.

*Foodstalls.*—Total 628. These give trouble owing to the habits of the owners, who collect all sorts of household goods about the stalls and usually sleep on them at night. Additions to the size of the stalls lead to frequent complaints of obstruction. Generally speaking they are maintained in a fair condition.

*Fruit Shops and Stalls.*—Total 226 as compared with 216 in 1939. Frequent night inspections are necessary in the summer season to stop the sale of unsound food and drinks. Fly traps are required to be used by all owners. Fruit stall owners frequently enlarge their stalls by encroaching on the pavements or by choking the lanes with baskets and other gear. On the whole the sanitary condition of this class of premises is good.

*Laundries.*—Total 222 as compared with 215 last year. The large majority of this class of premises comprise those doing so called "Dry Cleaning," and the shops are maintained in a fairly good condition. It has been noted that few of the proper laundries can afford to use their boilers owing to the excessive price of coal. Frequent inspections are made by our staff to ensure that the premises and working tables are kept free from vermin and that employees are healthy.

*Chinese Lodging Houses (Common).*—Total 49 compared with 40 in existence last year. Regular inspection ensures that they are kept in a satisfactory condition. Owners sometimes add additional sleeping accommodation at night so that special attention has to be paid to ventilation.

*Livery Stables.*—Total 5 being no alteration in number. They are mainly located in very poor old style premises. Frequent inspections are necessary during the summer season to ensure that no fly breeding takes place in the manure containers.

*Tailor Shops.*—Total 489 compared with 410 existing in 1939. Most workrooms are overcrowded and in spite of numerous prosecutions, sleeping in the workrooms on the tables is general. Vermin infestation is common while the workers' habits of spitting on the floors and keeping bedding under the tables give much work to our staff. Limewashing and painting of the premises is called for twice yearly, and vaccination against smallpox insisted upon. Observations point to a general improvement in this class of premises, especially in those shops which cater for foreigners.

#### NUISANCES AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Nuisances from smoke, offensive smells, fumes, dust, noise, vermin infestation, promiscuous urinating and defecating, stagnant water, deposits of refuse, insanitary latrines, choked drains, squatters, beggars, polluted creeks, fly and mosquito breeding places give rise to frequent complaints.

Off Outside Roads in the Western District, the establishment of industrial plants in flimsy and undrained structures causes creek pollution, excessive smoke, fumes and noise. In this area fairly successful efforts have been made to combat flybreeding by the regular treatment of pigsties, manure dumps, bone, bristle and cocoon yards, but the attitude of the owners has been obstructive and in no way helpful, requests for sanitary improvement having been ignored.

Settlement residents frequently complain of nuisances arising from workshops conducted within residential premises converted for industrial uses; we are usually successful in dealing with them.

Creeks off the Outside Roads are badly polluted with discharges from tanneries, dyeworks and chemical plants; promiscuous defecating and the indiscriminate dumping of refuse into them make the creeks very offensive in the Summer Season.

#### SMOKE NUISANCES (Industrial).

10 complaints of industrial smoke and grit nuisances have been reported by the public and 19 registered by the Department during the year. All of them have been duly investigated and dealt with.

A considerable drop in the number of nuisances registered during the year under review, as compared with last year, is due to the closure of a good number of factories, as a direct result of the political disturbances, and to the excessively high cost and inadequate supply of fuel.

In many factories responsible for the production of smoke nuisances last year, no nuisance at all has been observed this year. Enquiries have verified the beneficial effects of the remedies applied by the management on our advice last year.

The question of proper and adequate supply of fuel in Shanghai still remains very acute, and under existing conditions the prevention and remedy of smoke nuisances is an extremely difficult task.

#### PLAGUE PREVENTION WORK.

43,303 rats were trapped by a staff specially trained in this work. This figure represents a good normal year's work, being just 725 short of the number for last year.

4,701 dead rats were found and sent to the laboratory for examination.

No plague-infected rat or case amongst human beings was notified during the year. This is the fourteenth consecutive year of freedom from Plague in Shanghai.

Plague was reported to have broken out in Ningpo with 20 cases in November. On the 18th of that month the Harbour Master issued the Bubonic Plague Declaration of Infection against the ports of the Chekiang Province. This calls for strict quarantine and other plague prevention measures relative to ships discharging cargo, etc. The plague prevention work of our staff was intensified on account of this outbreak.

Numerous requests from the public for advice and assistance at rat infested premises were dealt with.

#### PUBLICITY.

Owing to the need for economy, publicity was curtailed to a certain extent, especially where poster work is concerned, many of the large silk-screen posters being allowed to go out of print.

Posters, pamphlets and booklets were supplied on request to various factories and benevolent institutions. Requests for posters, etc. have also been received from Public Health Authorities in other countries.

Owing to the scarcity of suitable films, very little has been done in the way of cinema lectures.

### PUBLIC OPEN AIR SWIMMING POOLS.

The Municipal Open Air Swimming Pool on Kiangwan Road was leased to Japanese interests for the season May-September. Only one open air pool catering to the public was opened in the Western District. Numerous samples of pool water were taken from it at frequent and irregular intervals, and this pool had to be closed on one occasion owing to bacterial contamination of the water.

### GENERAL SANITATION WORK.

	1940	1939
Inoculations against Cholera .....	526,522	702,665
Vaccinations against Smallpox .....	684,976	678,013
Primary Lymph taken (tubes) .....	3	—
Foreign communicable disease enquiries .....	1,651	1,050
Chinese communicable disease enquiries .....	5,891	6,669
Chinese births recorded .....	13,880	10,641
Chinese death enquiries .....	11,685	8,935
Disinfections after communicable disease .....	6,407	7,052
Routine Disinfections carried out (Police Stations, Common Lodging Houses, etc.) .....	538	379
Articles removed and disinfected at Disinfection Station .....	30,986	22,639
Houses cleansed and linewashed .....	6,227	4,981
Exposed corpses removed and buried .....	9,977	9,099
Smoke nuisances investigated .....	52	75
Offensive trade processes investigated .....	308	127
Beggar boats removed .....	—	—
Squatter huts removed .....	11	926
Complaints from public received and investigated .....	1,117	1,319
Insanitary conditions reported .....	48,708	30,872
Intimations and notices issued .....	4,361	3,034
Inspections of licensed and other premises .....	104,302	62,709
Licence applications received .....	4,918	5,548
Prosecutions (including 501 Hawkers) .....	1,844	1,056
Samples taken for examination (excluding Ice-cream) .....	3,659	3,626
Ice-cream samples taken for examination .....	541	516
Ice-cream samples found below standard .....	140	138
Unsound food destroyed (lbs.) .....	100,405	55,687
Wells chlorinated .....	32,058	23,224
Insanitary wells abolished .....	17	38
Proper water supply provided .....	—	3
Coffin permits issued .....	82	102
Plague Prevention : Rats trapped .....	43,303	44,028
Plague Prevention : Rats found dead and sent to Laboratory .....	4,701	4,105

### SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

	Adults	Children	Total
Schools .....	22,397	103,351	125,748
Industrial Workers .....	104,565	6,415	110,980
Branch Health Offices .....	119,749	154,922	274,671
Ricsha Licensing Stations .....	57,777	—	57,777
Pedestrians .....	15,546	33,946	49,492
Refugee Camps .....	14,267	11,896	26,163
Other Institutions .....	21,109	19,036	40,145
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>355,410</b>	<b>329,566</b>	<b>684,976</b>

In addition to the above, 14,445 vaccinations were performed at the Gaol Hospital.

**CHOLERA INOCULATION.**

	Adults	Children	Total
Schools .....	20,284	47,301	67,585
Industrial Workers .....	123,933	3,980	127,913
Branch Health Offices .....	136,192	36,645	172,837
Rickshaw Licensing Stations .....	—	—	—
Pedestrians .....	61,138	32,654	93,792
Refugee Camps .....	8,134	8,601	16,735
Other Institutions .....	34,876	12,784	47,660
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>384,557</b>	<b>141,965</b>	<b>526,522</b>

**REFUGEE CAMPS.**

For the first four months of the year the Settlement refugee population was stationary. Repatriation of refugees on a large scale commenced in May, when organizations concerned made cash allowances to refugees who were then evacuated. The aim to repatriate refugees to their native homes was not realised on a large scale and, as anticipated, the ranks of destitutes, beggars and squatter hut dwellers were noticeably increased.

In all, a reduction of 57 per cent. of the refugees and 48 per cent. of the camps has taken place, with the result that by November there were 15,140 refugees distributed among 13 camps.

The two largest camps house 8,000 and 2,500 refugees respectively; one in the Northern District and the other in the West outside Settlement limits. Among the other Settlement Camps the smallest has accommodation for 156 persons.

*Communicable Diseases.*—Tuberculosis headed the list and only 12 cases of Cholera were notified. The prevalence of the former disease could not be prevented due to the very overcrowded condition of camps.

The incidence of Typhoid Fevers and Dysenteries was high and might be accounted for by insanitary conditions surrounding camps, particularly those outside Settlement limits.

Lack of nutrition and vitamin in general refugee diet accounted for a high incidence of Beri-Beri.

On the whole, the year under review as regards refugees has been very healthy.

*Typhus Fever.*—Commenced in March and reached epidemic proportion in April when 157 cases were reported in that month. Typhus delousing work was commenced upon the outbreak and hereunder are particulars of work done :—

<i>Baths</i>	<i>Articles Steam</i>	<i>Rooms</i>
<i>Given</i>	<i>Disinfected</i>	<i>Disinfected</i>
46,202	125,295	625

The disease disappeared in August. The same routine was followed as in the previous year, i.e. to bathe each refugee in hot water containing disinfectant solution, steam disinfection of all bedding and other articles, also thorough spraying of premises with cresylic-ammonia solution which proved to be efficacious in the destruction of vermin,

*Sanitary Conditions.*—Efficient management is the main factor governing the state of camp cleanliness. Poor management in dirty camps necessitates our particular attention; with constant pressure it was possible to close nearly all unsatisfactory camps, but overcrowding was in no way abated and was the main reason for the widely spread respiratory and skin diseases amongst the refugees. Serious flooding badly affected camps situated on low-lying sites, but in no case was any fatality recorded and damage was quickly repaired. The closure of refugee camps and repatriation of refugees had reduced refugee camps considerably. The staff necessary to maintain healthy conditions is now very small and the refugee problem which commenced in 1937 with the hostilities is now of very minor importance and one which it is hoped in the near future will cease to exist.

**JEWISH REFUGEES—EASTERN DISTRICT.**

*General Information and Statistical Data.*—No further influx of refugees has occurred since the ban during August 1939 was enforced.

During the year one camp located at the Kinchow Road School (Municipal property) was closed, the premises being required for Municipal purposes. The occupants were housed in other camps.

There are 5 camps and 2 hospitals operating as against 6 camps and 2 hospitals for the preceding year.

The total refugee population in camps is 2,115 as against 2,332 recorded for the previous year. A large percentage are self-supporting entirely, whilst others are rationed from the camps; 60 per cent. of the present camp population are housed in Council property. Of the 2,115 persons in camps 66 per cent. are males, 24 per cent. females and 10 per cent. children.

*Sanitary Conditions.*—In all camps have been maintained satisfactorily in all respects.

*Hospital Accommodation.*—Has been adequate for all requirements and entirely controlled by the camp medical staff. The Whashing Road General Hospital was closed and was re-opened in a section of the Ward Road Camp, during June, having accommodation for 120 patients.

For economic reasons the S.M.C. ambulance service for the general hospital cases was withdrawn, and communicable disease cases continued to have Municipal transportation to the Chaoufoong Road Jewish Isolation Hospital.

*Clinics.*—Have been successfully run at all camps by the refugees, whilst X-ray, Dental, Optical and Maternity sections have been organized at the Ward Road General Hospital, thus making the organisation practically self-supporting.

*Communicable Diseases.*—Dysenteries, Influenza and Malaria showed the highest incidence. Measles and Diphtheria were in evidence, whilst there were sporadic cases of Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, Typhus and Tuberculosis, but in no case did any of these sicknesses reach epidemic proportions.

*Departmental Supervision.*—Regular inspections of camps continued while all kitchens, lavatories, latrines and sleeping rooms were well maintained in all respects.

Disinfections against communicable disease as well as pulicidal disinfestations were carried out as a routine measure. Limited supplies of disinfectants, vaccines, etc. were supplied for the use of doctors controlling camp clinics and hospitals. All vaccinations, inoculations against Smallpox, Cholera and Typhoid Fever have been carried out by camp personnel upon requisition for supplies from this Department.

**DISPOSAL OF EXPOSED CORPSES AND UNCLAIMED COFFINS,  
COFFIN REPOSITORIES, ETC.**

With the exception of occasional minor stoppages, the work of collecting and disposing of exposed corpses and flimsy unclaimed or unregistered coffins has proceeded quite well with the close co-operation of the Shanghai Benevolent Society and assistance given by the Japanese Authorities. The dumping of corpses on roadways, in alleyways and on vacant ground is still prevalent and any assistance given by the public in notifying this Department by telephone of the location of any dead bodies is very welcome.

During the period under review 20,292 corpses were cremated, this being a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year.

Coffins of solid construction are sent to the burial ground off Hungjao Road and are buried at a depth of four feet. This ground is kept well drained and is under the constant supervision of the Department.

A total of 13,728 coffins was sent up country by boat, all being checked through the Penang Road Repository. This is a decided increase as compared with the previous year and is one of the most satisfactory methods of getting coffins away from the Settlement. The figure would have been

much larger if the traffic had not been hindered by regulations issued by other authorities from time to time. It is hoped that gradual restoration to normal conditions in the country will facilitate the traffic.

At present there are 15 funeral homes, 21 coffin repositories and 10 guild repositories. The total number of coffins stored in these premises at the end of the year was 40,897, an increase of 11,602 coffins as compared with the previous year.

All repositories are regularly inspected and strict supervision is maintained to ensure that all work is carried out along approved sanitary lines.

A special system of notification of deaths by funeral homes and repositories was brought into operation in May. By this means more accurate information on Chinese deaths is obtained for record purposes. No less than 9,036 notifications were sent to the various Branch Health Offices for verification.

	1940	1939	1938
Total number of cremations carried out by the Public Health Department during the year .....	20,292	37,316	58,511
Total number of coffins sent up country by boats during the year .....	13,728	10,330	5,511
Total increase of coffins stored in repositories under Departmental supervision during the year .....	11,602	16,112	13,183
Total number of coffins buried by the Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery .....	9,244	9,099	22,770



**PART IX.—LICENSING.**

4,918 applications for licences have been dealt with during the year, as against 5,866 registered in the preceding year. The decrease is mainly due to more settled conditions and business activities in the Eastern and Northern Districts, and also to the abrupt termination of the influx of European refugees, who were responsible for a very high number of applications last year.

Owing to various anomalies in the Eastern and Northern Districts, the enormous number of ruined and damaged houses, lack of proper water supply, very high cost of building materials and lack of necessary funds, licensing requirements have consequently been modified. All premises not having their businesses arranged strictly in accordance with the standing licensing requirements are allowed to operate under "Provisional Licences" until conditions in these Districts return to normal.

With the gradual re-population and consequent revival of business in the area to the north of the Soochow Creek, a corresponding decrease in the licensing activities in the area to the south of the Soochow Creek has been observed.

**S U M M A R Y .**

No. of licence applications on hand from last year : .....	476	
No. of licence applications received : .....	4,918	
	<hr/>	5,394
No. of licence applications recommended : .....	2,765	
No. of licence applications not recommended : .....	2,266	
No. of licence applications in suspense or not visited at the end of the year : .....	363	
	<hr/>	5,394
Total number of licence applications dealt with : .....		5,031

## PART X.—CEMETERIES.

*Hungjao Road Cemetery.*—The total number of burials for the year was 374,—227 in the first class, 75 second class, and 72 in the pauper section. 197 Christian Chinese burials took place, compared with 153 for last year, 92 in 1938, and 22 in 1937.

The cemetery was enlarged to provide for an additional 570 first class spaces to be known as "F" section, and 380 pauper class spaces to be known as "BB" section.

*Bubbling Well Cemetery.*—The total number of burials for the year was 88,—87 in the first class and 1 in the stillborn infant plot. 195 additional burial spaces were provided by reducing the width of several extra wide pathways and shrubberies.

*Crematorium.*—91 cremations were carried out, compared with 113 for 1939, 106 for 1938, and 90 for 1937. 29 of the cremations were British-Indians, and 7 Chinese.

*Pahsienjao Cemetery.*—17 burials were made in the first class. 29 full size and 9 half size additional burial spaces were provided by minor alterations to two pathways.

*Shantung Road Cemetery.*—Due care has been given to this cemetery where many of the earliest residents of the International Settlement are interred.

The gradual replacement of worn out trees by Ailanthus, Ginkgo, and Willow Saplings is taking place.

*Pootung Cemetery.*—During the year, staff quarters were repaired; re-turfing was almost completed; and 4,000 box hedge cuttings were planted.

### STATISTICS.

Cemetery	Year Opened	Year Closed	Total Burials	Burial 1940	Spaces Available				Pauper Section
					Reserved Class		Unreserved Class		
					1st	2nd	1st	2nd	
Pootung .....	1859	1904	1,783	Closed					
Shantung Road .....	1841	1871	469	Closed					
Pahsienjao .....	1869		3,916	17	385		37		
Bubbling Well .....	1898		5,505 & 1,354 Cremations	88 & 91 Cremations	532		186		
Hungjao Road .....	1926		3,043	374	274	11	754	292	348

## APPENDIX.

## SHANGHAI MEDICAL BOARD.

This Board was constituted by the Council on April 1, 1931, for the purpose of registering and controlling, to a certain extent, medical practitioners, dentists and veterinary surgeons. During 1940, eight meetings were held, including three Chinese medical practitioners' and two dentists' sub-Committees. One special report by the Registrar was also prepared for the Dentists' Sub-Committee in connection with applications for registration.

Applications from 204 medical practitioners, 5 dentists, and 5 veterinary surgeons were approved. These figures represent an enormous increase in practitioners registered since 1937 as, due to political upheavals in that year, only 84 applications were received.

The following table shows the number of names removed from the Register during 1940 for the reasons indicated:—

(a) Death .....	3
(b) Left Shanghai .....	4

The name of 1 doctor was added to the Register upon return to Shanghai.

The members of the Board are as follows:—

*Chairman* : The Commissioner of Public Health.

*Board Members*

W. E. O'Hara, F.R.C.S. (Edin).  
H. Couper Patrick, M.D., C.M.  
J. R. B. Branch, M.D., F.A.C.S.  
W. S. Fu, M.D.  
E. Birt, M.D.  
G. Komaya, M.D.  
A. Tarle, M.D.  
H. N. Zee, M.D., M.M.Sc.  
K. E. Mosse, M.D.

*Representing :*

The Shanghai Municipal Council  
The Shanghai Medical Society  
The China Medical Association  
The National Medical Association of China  
The German Medical Society  
The Japanese Medical Society  
The Russian Medical Society  
The Medical Practitioners' Association of Shanghai  
The Society of German-speaking Physicians

*Sub-Committee Members :*

W. S. Fu, M.D.	} Chinese Medical Practitioners' Registration Sub-Committee.
H. N. Zee, M.D., M.M.Sc.	
H. C. Chang, D.D.S.	} Dentists' Registration Sub-Committee.
W. Rector Smith, D.D.S.	

*Secretary and Registrar* : C. N. Brown

Dr. Carl de Beauclair continued to assist the Dentists' Registration Sub-Committee in scrutinizing the credentials of German applicants.

The title of Osteopathic Physician was approved for listing under a special classification in the Register.

The fee for Medical Registration was increased from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per person with effect from April 1, 1940.

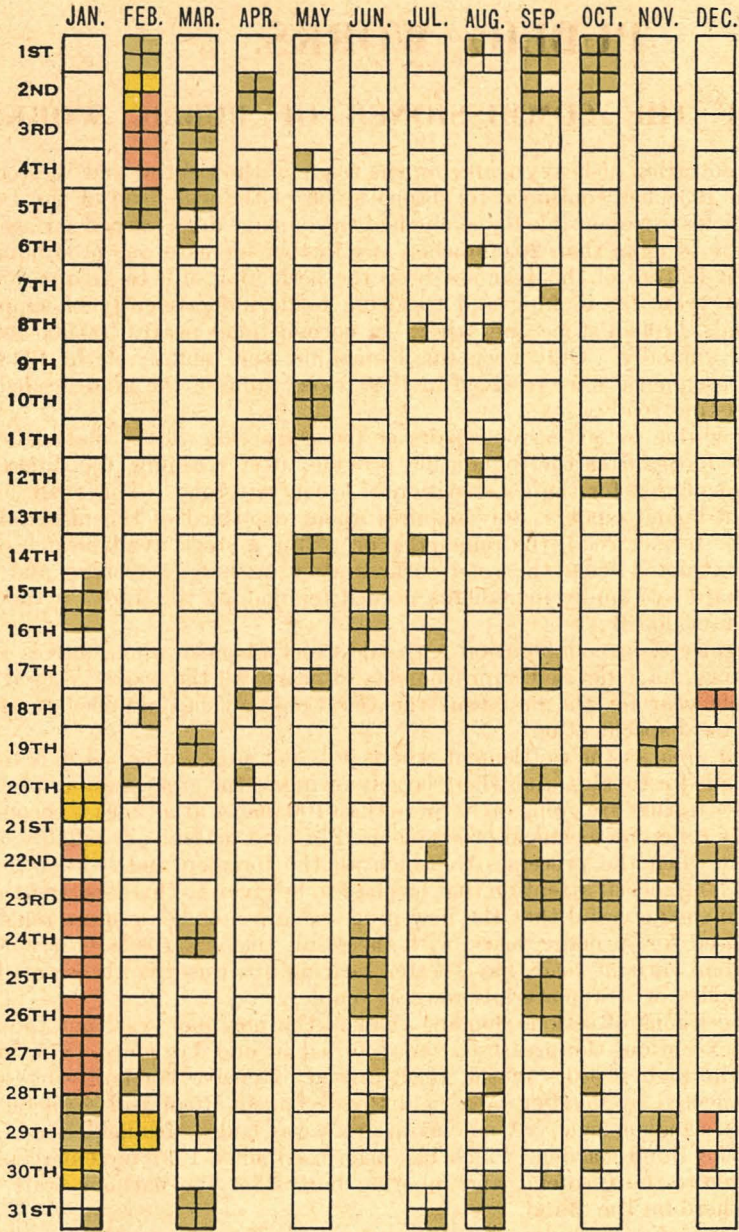
The question of direct sale of patent medicines by doctors to patients was brought up by a number of local retail pharmacies. The Board found that the matter was beyond their scope to deal with.

The Register of approved Medical Practitioners, Dentists and Veterinary Surgeons, printed in English and Chinese, is published in seven sections, viz. (I) Medical Practitioners, (II) Chinese-style Practitioners, (III) Hakims, (IV) Dentists, (V) Veterinary Surgeons, (VI) Osteopathic Physicians, (VII) Absentees. The Register may be purchased at \$5.00 per copy from the Registrar, Room 17, Administration Building, 223 Hankow Road.

The Medical Register now contains the names of 2,108 medical practitioners, 270 dentists and 32 veterinary surgeons, including 443 Chinese-style doctors possessing the licences of various Chinese City Governments, 3 Hakims possessing the licence of the Government of India, and 1 Osteopathic Physician. The nationalities are grouped as follows:—

	<i>Medical Practitioners</i>	<i>Dentists</i>	<i>Veterinary Surgeons</i>
American .....	55	13	—
Armenian .....	1	—	—
Austrian .....	14	3	—
Brazilian .....	1	—	—
British .....	33	4	3
Chinese .....	1,566	110	11
Czechoslovakian .....	11	2	—
Danish .....	—	1	1
Danzig .....	1	—	—
Estonian .....	—	1	—
Filipino .....	2	2	—
French .....	7	1	—
German .....	220	64	5
Greek .....	1	—	—
Hungarian .....	23	2	—
Indian .....	3	—	—
Italian .....	6	1	—
Japanese .....	71	10	4
Lithuanian .....	3	—	—
Mexican .....	1	—	—
Netherlands .....	1	—	—
Norwegian .....	1	—	1
Polish .....	11	4	—
Portuguese .....	3	—	—
Roumanian .....	4	1	—
Russian .....	58	50	7
Spanish .....	1	—	—
Swiss .....	1	—	—
Turkish .....	1	—	—
Yugoslavian .....	—	1	—
Stateless .....	8	—	—
	<u>2,108</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>32</u>

# WEATHER DIAGRAM 1940



**KEY**

6 A.M. TO 9 A.M.	9 A.M. TO 12 NOON
12 NOON TO 3 P.M.	3 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

	DRY
	RAIN
	FROST
	SNOW

PREPARED FROM RECORDS  
KEPT BY THE PUBLIC WORKS  
DEPARTMENT DURING 1940  
(FOR THE INFORMATION OF BUILDING  
CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS)

# **PUBLIC WORKS.**

## **REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.**

The excessive concentration of heavy traffic on the roads of the Central and Western Districts which began to be felt in 1938 has continued to absorb much of the attention of the Department. The iron-tyred trolleys which are responsible for so much of the damage done to road surfaces increased in numbers during the year to more than 20,000 when any further increase was prohibited.

The most important feature of the year has been the perfecting of a technique developed by the Department in recent years for making and repairing roads independently of supplies of the basic road-making materials, broken stone and sand. In normal times nearly 100,000 tons of these materials were purchased annually. Only very small amounts were obtainable in 1938 and 1939 and no supplies of any consequence were received in 1940, everything of the kind needed having to be extracted from the existing roads.

Where a road is now due for extensive repairs or reconstruction all the materials forming it are removed. The granite blocks from the foundation provide, after crushing, the different sizes of broken stone and the sand needed for the construction of a concrete road. This road, as it is now made on a base of cement-bound cinders, only requires about one-third of the materials obtained from the foundation of the former road, the remainder providing a stock available for other work. Similarly, the materials extracted from the road surface after washing, screening and sometimes crushing provide all the hard and bulky ingredients needed for making the dozen or more different types of wearing surface used locally.

The Highways Engineers, in collaboration with the Chief Chemist who controls the asphalt mixing plants and laboratory, have devised improvements in nearly all the processes used in modern road construction, and this year for the first time the Gas Company has supplied tar meeting all the requirements of a standard specification.

In such a congested area as the Settlement where it is not practicable, as it is in other big cities, to close the main roads for repairs, and where largely owing to the great number of excavations made by the Public Utilities repairs are going on at more than 100 places at a time, it becomes difficult to ensure that all the many different technical processes used in road-making are reliably carried out. This difficulty is increased when the processes to which all the foremen and workers have grown accustomed are changed. The special attention that has had to be given to this aspect of the practical work on the road has been so successful that the new processes are now being more reliably carried out than those regularly used for so many years, with the result that the roads as now constructed with materials salvaged from wornout roads have better wearing qualities than those made in easier times when unlimited supplies of new materials were available.

There were fewer occasions of serious flooding than in the previous year, but the rainfall on October 2 was, with one exception, the greatest ever recorded in one day since 1875, and this, in conjunction with one of the highest tides of the year, caused extensive floods lasting seven days. Some of the roads most affected by flooding—Jessfield Road, Tunsin Road and Amherst Avenue—have been reconstructed at a higher level. A new main drain was laid in Jessfield Road.

The river-front of the Bund Gardens which has been used since 1937 for emergency landing accommodation was restored to the Gardens, and mooring berths for the harbour craft using that front were provided elsewhere on the Bund.

The quantity of house refuse including road detritus and gully deposit collected and disposed of remained approximately the same as in the previous year and was 59 per cent. higher than in 1936. The grand daily average was 1,677 tons, the highest daily average for one month being 1,751 tons and the lowest 1,605 tons. In the absence of the customary dredging of the Soochow Creek, the Departmental dredger was used to keep the approaches to refuse loading stations accessible.

A locally built low-loading refuse bin motor truck was purchased and put into use.

The washing of streets by labour gangs using small hand-operated water-carts was employed in place of the more costly and less effective mechanical water wagons.

Five two-wheel trailers were built for the more economical handling of gully deposit and drain detritus. These vehicles were also found economical in patching tar-surfaced macadam roads.

Building work during the year has proceeded steadily at a rate comparable with the last six months of 1939, despite the further increase in building costs which appeared to reach a peak during the early months of 1940. There has since been a decrease in cost of some materials, but others, notably cement, have increased. This high cost of building materials has resulted in a lower general standard of construction.

There has been a decrease in the number of factory buildings erected during the year, although the number is in excess of the years 1936 and 1937. The total number of buildings erected during the year under review is considerably less than the previous year, although the total costs are higher, owing to the high cost of building materials.

3,169 applications for permits for new buildings were received (compared with 4,554 in 1939), of which 1,821 were approved. The total estimated value of buildings for which permits have been issued was \$2,951,900 in Central District, \$2,058,890 in Northern District, \$8,206,960 in Eastern District and \$16,342,300 in Western District, making a total of \$29,560,050, compared with \$21,837,190 in 1939, an increase of \$7,722,860. The estimated value of minor building operations for which 5,497 General Permits were issued is \$1,088,000, compared with \$1,646,360 in 1939.

The buildings for which permits were issued included 929 Chinese houses and shops (compared with 1,873 in 1939), 96 Foreign-styled residences (compared with 90 in 1939), 1 Hotel building, 3 Apartment buildings, 4 Office buildings, 1 Bank building, 31 Foreign-styled stores (compared with 24 in 1939), 2 Theatres, 7 Schools, 45 Factories, 138 other industrial buildings, 63 Godowns, 4 Garages and 1,231 other structures, making a total of 2,555 (compared with 3,901 in 1939). The number of sanitary installations for which permits were issued amounted to 184 (compared with 255 in 1939), comprising 1,871 basins. The demolition of old buildings comprised 141 Chinese houses (compared with 243 in 1939) and 11 Foreign buildings (compared with 40 in 1939). The net increase in Chinese houses is 788 (compared with 1,630 in 1939).

1,708 valuations of buildings for assessment purposes were made (compared with 2,184 in 1939) and 84,968 visits to buildings in course of construction (compared with 92,095 in 1939) were made by the Inspectors of this Department, while 1,354 applications for licences (compared with 2,529 in 1939) were received, involving 3,277 inspections.

During the year regular inspections were carried out and reports made in connection with 90 grant-in-aid schools, compared with 115 in 1939.

2,420 notices (compared with 2,711 in 1939) were served in respect to infringement of Municipal Regulations and Building Rules, while a further 2,733 notices (compared with 3,871 in 1939) were served where work was being done without a permit. During the year 606 unauthorized structures were removed by owners, 475 were demolished by this Department and 844 were authorized by the issue of permits and altered, where necessary, to comply with the Building Rules.

On account of the continued financial stringency, negotiations for the surrender of land for road improvements were restricted to a few cases where they were considered unavoidable. Such negotiations involved 20 transactions covering 5,605 mow which were acquired at a cost of \$192,090. The sums derived from the sales of Municipal land totalled \$1,800,000.

The principal improvement effected was the widening at the junction of Szechuen Road and Avenue Edward VII in the Central District.

No cases were referred to the Land Commission during the year.

In pursuance of the Council's decision to levy Municipal Land Tax on developed land, not registered in a foreign Consulate, 520 separate properties having an area of 394 mow and a total assessed value of \$6,825,065 were placed under taxation.

The 312 cases of records including all documents relating to land in the Foreign Settlement, the French Concession and all areas under the administration of the Shanghai City Government in 1937, which documents were entrusted to this office for safe-keeping in December 1937, were by special arrangement, transferred in July 1940 to the Japanese Consulate-General for subsequent handing over to the Bureau of Land, Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

**BRIDGES.**

The number of bridges controlled by the Department is 49, classified as follows :—

Steel .....	7
Concrete .....	21
Timber .....	21

The following timber bridges were replaced by culverts :—

Bridge No. 20, Lincoln Avenue.  
Bridge No. 9, Lincoln Avenue.

**CADASTRAL OFFICE AND SURVEY WORK.**

A total area of 5.605 mow was acquired during the year for road widenings and extensions at a cost of \$192,090.

The following Municipal properties were disposed of during the year :—

	<i>Mow</i>	\$
1. Pahsienjao Cemetery : Portion 1.775 mow sold by public tender. Portion 0.375 mow sold later to purchaser of above portion .....	2.150	130,290
2. Antung Road Depot and Surplus Land—Yangtzepoo Public Wharf— Cad. Lot 2530 : .....	13.580	500,000
The total area sold consisted of 7.760 mow, formerly portion of the Depot, and 5.820 mow, formerly portion of the surplus land.		
3. Louza Police Station—Cad. Lot 621 : .....	0.441	172,600
This area, prior to 1925, served as access from Nanking Road to the Louza Police Station.		
4. Surplus Land—Point Road—Cad. Lot 6505 : .....	2.665	24,600
This area is made up of 1.680 mow of Surplus Land and 0.985 mow of Surplus Road Land fronting same.		
5. Surplus Land—Changping and Yenping Roads—Cad. Lot 6092 .....	1.739	34,780
6. Surplus Land—Great Western and Bubbling Well Roads (Island Site).	25.181	900,000
7. Surplus Land—Seymour Road—Cad. Lot 5241 .....	0.270	5,000
8. Surplus Land—Tonquin Road—Cad. Lot 4231 .....	0.082	2,500
9. Surplus Land—Rockhill Avenue, 1,070 feet west of Columbia Road...	0.087	1,050
10. Surplus Land—West of Jessfield Park—I.C. Lot 217.....	1.212	6,060
	47.407	1,776,880

In addition to the above sales, the Council disposed of two gasoline filling station sites for the sum of U.S. \$1,766.40. These sites were located on Great Western and Yu Yuen Roads measuring 0.196 mow and 0.376 mow respectively.

The resurvey of the Settlement was completed in May 1940, the entire area was plotted to a scale of 50 feet to an inch, and the Resurvey Section was disbanded at the end of May.

The following tables give particulars of the work carried out during 1940 as compared with the five preceding years :—

## I.

Description of Work	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Official measurements attended .....	—	—	—	74	188	199
Official plans of lots outside Settlement forwarded by Consulates and copied .....	—	—	—	31	54	77



## II. Official plans prepared :—

Consulate	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
British.....	23	—	—	32	69	102
American.....	—	—	—	13	21	20
Japanese.....	—	—	—	10	17	14
Italian.....	—	—	—	1	2	1
Belgian.....	30	—	—	1	4	—
French.....	—	—	—	8	5	6
Swiss.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
German.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	53	—	—	65	118	143

## III. Certificates issued with regard to the erection of boundary stones defining Consular lots (Land Regulation VII) :—

Consulate	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
British.....	3	—	16	34	60	120
American.....	—	—	—	24	56	46
Japanese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
French.....	—	—	—	5	3	15
Swiss.....	—	—	—	—	2	3
German.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian.....	—	—	—	2	2	2
Danish.....	—	—	—	—	1	—
Italian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	3	—	16	65	124	186

## IV. The number of new lots (including revisions and additions to old lots) placed under taxation :—

District	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Central.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern.....	—	—	—	1	1	—
Eastern.....	7	3	1	15	40	30
Western.....	3	9	3	7	9	7
Totals.....	10	12	4	23	50	37

## V. Assessed value of additional Consular registered land placed under taxation (Land Regulation IX) :—

District	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Central.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Northern.....	—	—	—	2,291	3,622	—
Eastern.....	41,404	11,522	17,530	230,747	448,930	450,312
Western.....	38,656	31,977	130,558	79,126	156,969	200,818
Totals.....	80,060	43,499	148,088	312,164	609,521	651,130

## VI. Assessed value of Chinese Land Certificate and fangtan land placed under taxation (additional to paragraph V above) :—

District	1940	1939	1938	1937
Central.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 897,949	\$ 1,162,675
Northern.....	460,736	336,244	4,511,081	1,423,117
Eastern.....	1,635,331	332,263	282,927	3,799,007
Western.....	4,728,998	6,476,833	13,712,644	5,779,712
Totals.....	6,825,065	7,145,340	19,404,601	12,164,511

## VII. The number of old lots surveyed for revision of area :—

Year	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Totals .....	6	13	18	25	43	36

## VIII. Surveys or investigations made in connection with road improvements :—

District	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
	Widening and Ext.	Widening and Ext.	Widening and Ext.	Widening and Ext.	Widening and Ext.	Widening and Ext.
Central .....	65	88	83	103	109	92
Northern .....	73	62	49	92	98	85
Eastern .....	436	144	55	256	289	268
Western .....	642	1,387	1,114	265	279	338
Totals .....	1,216	1,681	1,301	716	775	783

## IX. The area and cost of land acquired for road widenings and extensions :—

Year	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Area in Mow .....	5,605	10,369	10,291	30,275	51,317	52,261
Cost in Dollars .....	192,090	357,561	442,277	939,119	1,209,578	1,454,213

732 sets of plans of all descriptions have been prepared, compared with 782 during 1939.

181 M.C.R. stones have been erected to define Municipal roads, compared with 287 erected during 1939.

1,567 Building and General Permits have been dealt with in connection with road extensions and/or widenings, compared with 2,208 during 1939.

**BUILDINGS.**

The building work completed during the year included :—

*Administration Building.*—The Garages in the Central Block were converted into offices for the Revenue Department, and minor alterations and improvements to the lighting system were carried out in the Secretariat and the Industrial Section.

Floors were relaid and walls repainted in the Revenue Office and the S. V. C. Warrant Officers' Quarters were repainted.

*Volunteer Corps.—Rifle Range :* Two timber huts were renovated and altered for use as Lecture and Store Rooms and were removed and re-erected when a portion of the site was sold.

*Russian Regiment Billets.*—The billets at No. 6 the Bund and 31 Kiukiang Road were vacated and new billets were fitted up in the Race Club Public Stand.

*Internment Camp.*—The kitchen was reconstructed and minor improvements were carried out, including the installation of improved electric lighting.

*Fire Brigade.—Ichang Road Station.*—The hose drying tower was enclosed and new doors provided.

*Sinza Station.*—The Boiler Room was waterproofed and a new chimney stack was erected.

*Yangtzepoo Station.*—The Married Quarters for the Chinese Cadets were converted into Single Men's Quarters.

*Wayside Sub-station.*—This building, which was badly damaged during the hostilities, was demolished.

*Police Department.—Central Station :* A rectifier for the automatic telephone exchange was installed. The offices on the fourth floor were extended into the Sikhs' Quarters block and a bridge was erected connecting the two buildings. The roof of the Indian and Chinese Quarters block was waterproofed.

*Bubbling Well Station.*—A hut was removed from the Rifle Range and erected for use as a Canteen, and a Beggars' Cell was erected in the compound.

*Gordon Road Station.*—A portion of the old Store Block was converted into a Canteen, and Stationery Store and various floors were reconstructed.

*Sinza Station.*—A Dining and Recreation Hut and Kitchen were erected for the Chinese Police. A new Beggars' Cell was erected in the compound. The Boiler Room to the Sikhs' and Chinese Quarters was waterproofed.

*Louza Station.*—The office block was extended to provide additional accommodation for Detectives.

*Chengtzu Road Station.*—A gasoline tank and pump was removed from the Central Police Station and re-installed in the compound.

*Hongkew Station.*—The Japanese Quarters block was repainted throughout and a gasoline pump installed in the compound.

*Yangtzepoo Station.*—Minor alterations to the doors and mosquito screening in the Japanese Quarters were carried out.

*Yulin Road Station.*—A portion of the Single Men's Quarters was converted into two flats for the married staff.

*Carter Road Quarters.*—A portion of the roof and walls of this building were waterproofed.

*Municipal Gaol.*—Patent fire grates were installed in two of the boilers in the Kitchen and Laundry block. The roof of P.Q. Cell Block was waterproofed.

*Specials' Headquarters.*—Minor alterations were carried out to the windows in the offices and additional heating stoves were installed.

*Public Health Department.—Isolation Hospital for Chinese :* The boiler room of the Polytechnic School for Chinese (temporarily in use as an Isolation Hospital for Chinese) was waterproofed.

*Police Hospital.*—Reinstatement work was carried out and the Hospital was transferred from its temporary premises in Shanhaikwan Road to the permanent building in July.

*Victoria Nurses' Home.*—The waterproofing of the wall of the south-east wing was carried out.

*Abattoir and Meat Market.*—The tiling of the Slaughter Halls on the second floor was completed and new plug doors were provided in the cold storage block.

*Disposal Plant.*—A blood drier agitator was installed on the first floor.

*Markets : Hongkew.*—Six specially designed tanks were installed in lieu of lift ball hydrants.

*Mohawk.*—A standard concrete metal lined chute was installed to serve the first floor.

*Branch Health Office.*—The roof of the Foochow Road Branch Health Office was waterproofed.

*Bubbling Well Cemetery.*—A large section of defective flooring in the Chapel which was damaged by termites was reconstructed.

The pathways in "J" Section were altered to provide additional grave spaces.

*Hungjao Cemetery.*—Drainage and pathways were laid to section "F."

*Pahsienjao Cemetery.*—A portion of the boundary wall on the south-east of the site was set back to provide access to the adjoining site.

*Public Works Department.*—*Jessfield Park*: A new centre bay was added to the existing greenhouse and the greenhouse in Kiaochow Park was removed and re-erected in Jessfield Park.

*Zoological Garden.*—Various small animal cages and aviaries were replaced or renovated.

*Public Latrines.*—The following latrines were erected :—

Amoy Road, Cad. Lot 16, Central.  
Hart Road, Cad. Lot 32, Western.  
Hart Road, Cad. Lot 35, Western.  
Penang Road, Cad. Lot 33, Western.  
Ichang Road (P.W.D. Depot), Cad. Lot 34, Western.  
Ichang Road (Ordure Station), Cad. Lot 36, Western.

A flush sanitary system was installed in the Boone Road latrine, Cad. Lot 420, Northern.

*Carter Road Depot.*—The Store Shed was enclosed and a temporary Testing Laboratory was erected.

*Amoy Road Depot.*—Minor alterations were carried out to provide additional storage space.

*Yenping Road Depot.*—A Store Shed was erected at this Depot.

*Vacant Buildings.*—The roof of the Workshop block at No. 630 Muirhead Road, which was demolished during the hostilities, was re-erected and minor alterations were carried out in the Office block and the buildings leased to a private concern.

*Municipal Orchestra and Band Offices.*—Minor alterations were carried out to the windows to these offices to improve the insulation.

*Education Department.*—*Primary School for Chinese.*—Buildings to house 300 pupils together with accommodation for Office and Teachers' room, Handiwork and Music Rooms were erected on the corner of Singapore and Kiaochow Roads on a portion of Cad. Lot 6101, Western.

*Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.*—This building which was temporarily used as a Police Hospital was reinstated and re-occupied by the School for the autumn term.

*Western District Public School for Boys.*—The boiler room was waterproofed and the buildings were removed from Tifeng Road Camp to Ash Camp to provide an extension to the playing field.

*Public School for Girls.*—A flood gangway was provided between the main building and the drive.

*Primary School for Chinese, Cunningham Road.*—A portion of the site was used for the erection of a Reading Room for the use of grant-in-aid schools.

*Polytechnic Public School for Chinese, Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.*—These Schools were transferred in November from the leased premises at No. 15 the Bund to 63 Great Western Road.

*Finance Department.*—*Branch Revenue Offices*: The Branch Revenue Office on the Bund was extended by the addition of one bay.

A Branch Revenue Office was erected on the northwest corner of the Sinza Road Primary School site.

The old Ambulance Garage, Haining Road, was converted into a Branch Revenue Office.

A Garage in the Chengtu Road Police Station was converted to provide accommodation for a Branch Revenue Office.

The Ricscha Licensing Office at Gordon Road Police Station was extended to accommodate additional staff for a Branch Revenue Office.

*Camps.*—Upon the withdrawal of the British Forces, the following camps were taken over and used for municipal purposes :—

Jessfield Park Camp.  
Ash Camp, 57a, Great Western Road.  
Great Western Road Camp (No. 63).  
Tifeng Road Camp.

A temporary Guard Room which had been erected at No. 100 Great Western Road was removed.

The following works, included in the 1940 Budget, were not carried out, owing to a revision of Departmental requirements :—

Special Branch Headquarters—Alterations.  
Victoria Nurses' Home—Installation of spring taps.  
Mortuary, Yenping Road—Reconstruction of roof.

*Leased Premises.*—Premises leased for the Police Department total two hundred and sixty-seven as compared with two hundred and eighty-seven for 1939. They comprise three Police Stations, one hundred and fifty-three Flats, one hundred and ten Houses and one block of Quarters for married and single men. Two houses are leased as Branch Health Offices and one as a Foreign Isolation Hospital. Eight buildings are leased for the Education Department as temporary Schools and one as a Hostel. In addition, three premises are leased for other purposes, viz., Public Library, Offices for the Director of Chinese Studies and one temporary Billet for the Russian Detachment. During the course of the year fifty-five existing leases were renewed.

Structural alterations were carried out in the Primary School for Chinese, Yenping Road, and the T. B. Ward in the General Hospital was repainted.

## ROADS.

### WORK COMPLETED ON EXISTING ROADS AND ROAD EXTENSIONS.

*Central District.*—On the Bund, between Avenue Edward VII and Foochow Road, the double tram track was relaid and the wood blocks between tram tracks replaced by sheet asphalt on cement concrete for a length of 930 feet at the expense of the Tramway Company.

The following roads were reconstructed with cement concrete :—

Nanking Road, East of Kiangse Road ('bus stop); fronting Sincere Company ('bus stop); East of Yu Ya Ching Road ('bus stop), and fronting Palace Hotel ('bus stop).

Yu Ya Ching Road, West freight road, North of Burkill Road, for a length of 150 feet and a width of 13 feet; and East freight road, between Kiukiang

Road and Avenue Edward VII, for a combined length of 1,385 feet and an average width of 16 feet.

Peking Road, East of Chekiang Road (South side), for a length of 76 feet and a width of 13 ft. 6 in.; West of Szechuen Road, for a length of 200 feet and a width of 30 feet; and East of Honan Road, for a length of 112 feet and a width of 32 feet.

The following are the more important road widenings which have been effected :—

Peking Road, fronting Cad. Lot 472b, for a length of 110 feet.

Kiukiang Road, fronting Cad. Lot 88, for a length of 230 feet.

Szechuen Road and Avenue Edward VII, fronting Cad. Lot 119, for a length of 280 feet.

*Eastern District.*—The following roads were reconstructed with cement concrete :—

Poyang Road, approach to Tinghai Road Bridge, for a length of 105 feet and a width of 29 feet.

The following cinder roads were stabilized with calcium chloride :—

Meichow Road, between Yangtsepoo Road and Hochien Road, for a length of 3,500 feet.

Poyang Road, between Glen Road and Tinghai Road, for a length of 2,200 feet.

The following cinder road was reconstructed with screenings, tar-surfaced :—

Poyang Road, between Tengyueh Road and Kueiyang Road, for a length of 1,000 feet.

The following are the more important road widenings which have been effected :—

Tongshan Road, fronting Cad. Lot 1158, for a length of 180 feet.

Tongshan Road, fronting Cad. Lot 1150, for a length of 140 feet.

*Western District.*—In Great Western Road, between Columbia Road and Keswick Road, cement concrete was laid on sections of both footpaths.

In Columbia Road, between Great Western Road and Amherst Avenue, sections of both footpaths were raised to avoid flooding during heavy rainfalls.

Park Road, between Bubbling Well Road and Burkill Road, was reconstructed with reclaimed asphalt concrete for a length of 234 feet.

The following roads were reconstructed with cement concrete :—

Avenue Road, between Carter Road and Hardoon Road, extensive patches, for a combined length of 768 feet and an average width of 9 feet.

Chengtou Road, between Weihaiwei Road and Burkill Road, for a length of 1,819 feet and a width of 32 ft. 6 in.

Connaught Road, between Ferry Road and Kiaochow Road, extensive patches, for a combined length of 770 feet and an average width of 26 feet.

Tatung Road, between Avenue Road and Burkill Road, for a length of 503 feet and a width of 30 ft. 8 in.

Weihaiwei Road, between Seymour Road and Avenue Foch, for a length of 870 feet and a width of 34 ft. 6 in.

Bubbling Well Road, east of Mohawk Road, for a length of 85 feet and a width of 15 feet; and between Hart Road and Park Road (nine 'bus stops).

The following roads were reconstructed and raised to alleviate flooding during heavy rainfalls :—

Jessfield Road, south of Connaught Road, full width (including footpaths), for a length of 1,500 feet. Reconstructed in tar macadam.

Tunsin Road, west of Great Western Road, full width (excluding footpaths), for a length of 900 feet.

Reconstructed in tar macadam.

Amherst Avenue, west of Columbia Road, full width (including footpaths), for a length of 1,700 feet. Reconstructed in waterbound macadam, surfaced with tar.

The following cinder roads were reconstructed with screenings, tar-surfaced :—

Rockhill Avenue, east of Keswick Road, for a length of 310 feet.

Fraser Road, north of Hungjao Road, for a length of 750 feet.

The following cinder roads were stabilized with calcium chloride :—

Fraser Road, between Great Western Road and Hungjao Road, for a length of 1,367 feet.

Columbia Road, south of Rockhill Avenue, for a length of 700 feet.

The following mud roads were ashed :—

Seymour Road, north of Penang Road, for a length of 235 feet; south of Macao Road, for a length of 308 feet; and south of Ichang Road, for a length of 300 feet.

Haiphong Road, east of Gordon Road, for a length of 280 feet.

Kiaochow Road, between Robison Road and Penang Road, haunch on west side, for a length of 737 feet.

The following are the more important road widenings which have been effected :—

Shanhaikwan Road, fronting Cad. Lot 558, for a length of 264 feet.

Haiphong Road, fronting and east and west of Cad. Lot 4490, for a length of 110 feet.

Weihaiwei Road, fronting Cad. Lots 2220, 2209, 2178, 2165 and 2166, for a length of 550 feet.

Wuting Road, west of Cad. Lot 3427, for a length of 50 feet.

Weihaiwei Road, fronting Cad. Lot 2295, for a length of 130 feet.

Wuting Road Extension, fronting Cad. Lot 6185, for a length of 130 feet.

The length of roads under the control of the Council is 185.213 miles, classified as follows :—

Description	Districts				Total
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
Water-bound and Asphalt Macadam . . . . .	<i>Miles</i> 2.891	<i>Miles</i> 7.336	<i>Miles</i> 21.479	<i>Miles</i> 30.568	<i>Miles</i> 62.274
Cement Concrete . . . . .	0.742	0.514	1.479	2.051	4.786
Bituminous Concrete . . . . .	13.779	11.518	12.858	22.140	60.295
Sett Paved . . . . .	4.692	5.544	2.042	0.994	13.272
Wood Block . . . . .	0.527	—	—	—	0.527
Unmetalled . . . . .	0.084	0.476	16.605	26.894	44.059
Totals . . . . .	22.715	25.388	54.463	82.647	185.213

**DRAINAGE.**

A total length of 1.28 miles of surface water drains and culverts, varying in size from 6-in. to 3-ft., was laid this year. In addition, property connections of a total length of 0.69 miles, varying in size from 6-in. to 18 in. diameter, were laid.

Drains were laid as follows :—

**CENTRAL DISTRICT.**

<i>Road</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Size Diameter</i>	<i>Length</i>
Kiukiang Road	Junction with Kiangse Road	9-in.	170-ft.

**NORTHERN DISTRICT.**

<i>Road</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Size Diameter</i>	<i>Length</i>
Darroch Road	South of North Szechuen Road	9-in.	130-ft.

**EASTERN DISTRICT.**

<i>Road</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Size Diameter</i>	<i>Length</i>
Hangchow Road	East of Glen Road	15-in.	40-ft.
Alcock Road	Cad. Lot 1469	6-in.	142-ft.

**WESTERN DISTRICT.**

<i>Road</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Size Diameter</i>	<i>Length</i>
Off Avenue Haig	Bubbling Well Road and Yuyuen Road	24-in.	333-ft.
Changping Road	West of Gordon Road	15-in.	194 "
do.	do.	9-in.	11 "
do.	East of Ferry Road	15-in.	215 "
do.	West of Seymour Road	12-in.	118 "
do.	Junction with Yenping Road	12-in.	114 "
do.	Public Alleyway No. 374	9-in.	302 "
do.	East of Cad. Lot 6133	6-in.	56 "
do.	Cad. Lot 6158	12-in.	80 "
do.	East of Ferry Road	18-in.	60 "
Sinza Road	West of Kiaochow Road	3-ft.	210 "
Ferry Road	South of Cad. Lot 6309	6-in.	30 "
Off Ferry Road	East of Cad. Lot 5791	24-in.	34 "
Seymour Road	Cad. Lot 5249	15-in.	100 "
Off Seymour Road	North of Cad. Lot 5681	6-in.	22 "
Pootoo Road	Cad. Lot 5460	24-in.	63 "
do.	East of Seymour Road	18-in.	160 "
Off Pootoo Road	South of Cad. Lot 5316	24-in.	84 "
Medhurst Road	North of Sinza Road	9-in.	214 "
Off Chengtu Road	South of Taku Road	9-in.	34 "
Great Western Road	Tunsin Road and Columbia Road	24-in.	1032 "
do.	West of Columbia Road	3-ft.	249 "
Myburgh Road	Junction with West Soochow Road	12-in.	6 "
Penang Road	West of Kiaochow Road	3-ft.	122 "
do.	Fronting Houses Nos. 220 and 222	3-ft.	213 "
Yenping Road	South of Connaught Road	18-in.	723 "
Moji Road	Cad. Lot 4391 and east thereof	6-in.	114 "
Robison Road	South of Penang Road	3-ft.	109 "
do.	East of Jessfield Road	24-in.	204 "
Taku Road	West of Cad. Lot 1601	9-in.	16 "
Jessfield Road	Connaught and Robison Roads	24-in.	1066 "

**FLOOD PREVENTION.**

*Central and Northern District.*—The Central District flood prevention system has functioned on 117 occasions during the year, on only 10 of which were any parts of the Nanking Road/Chekiang Road area flooded, while The Bund area was flooded on only 4 occasions.

An additional pump at "N" Station, Yu Ya Ching Road was brought into operation for flood prevention purposes.

On Nanking Road, fronting Sincere Co.'s building, and at the junction of Hoopoh Road and Foochow Road, intakes to the sewers were constructed, flood water being thus taken to "N" Station and pumped into the main outfall.

On Seward Road, between Boone Road and Nanzing Road, 8 ball gullies were installed to prevent tidal flooding in this area.

The highest tide for the year, recorded on October 1, was 15.5 feet above Conservancy Datum, and the rainfall during the exceptional storm on October 1 and 2 was 180 millimeters at Siccawei. This was only 20 millimeter less than the highest 24 hour rainfall ever recorded, viz., 200 millimeter (7.87 inches) in 1875.

*Western District.*—To isolate the low-lying portions of Yuyuen Road and Tifeng Road, ball gullies and non-return valves in the drains were installed. The intake (into the main sewer) of the flood water collected in this isolated area is controlled by a newly installed valve between the main drain and the main sewer and the water is pumped via "T," "U" and "V" Stations into the Soochow Creek. This scheme operated successfully on 11 occasions, but on 2 other occasions it was unable to cope with the flood waters which were the result of excessive and continuous rainfall.

A 24-in. diameter drain was laid in Jessfield Road between Connaught Road and Robison Road to assist in the discharge of heavy rainfall from that area.

#### SEWERAGE.

A total length of 0.47 miles of main sewer was laid during the year, varying in size from 4-in. diameter to 18-in. diameter. Sewer connections, having a total length of 0.41 miles and varying in size from 6-in. diameter to 12-in. diameter, were also laid.

These connections totalled for the year 87 and provided for 2,180 water-closets.

The total number of connections in existence at the end of the year was 2,293, providing for 47,986 water-closets.

7 cesspools were abolished during the year, making a total of 593 cesspools abolished since the Sewerage Scheme has been in operation.

2 new cesspools and 26 septic tanks were constructed during the year, and the total number of cesspools now emptied by the Department is 140. 25 cesspools are temporarily out of use.

A new air lift pumping Station "H" was constructed and put into use at the junction of Boone and Cunningham Roads.

New sewers were laid as follows :—

#### NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Road	Section	Size Diameter	Length
Cunningham Road	Cad. Lot 298	12-in.	68-ft.
North Fokien Road	West of Cad. Lot 412	12-in.	42 "
Tao Yuen Lee	Cad. Lot 411	12-in.	52 "

#### EASTERN DISTRICT.

Road	Section	Size Diameter	Length
Wetmore Road	Cad. Lot 2510	9-in.	565-ft.

#### WESTERN DISTRICT.

Road	Section	Size Diameter	Length
Changping Road	West of Gordon Road	9-in.	268-ft.
do.	do.	6-in.	41 "
do.	West of Cad. Lot 3960	12-in.	106 "
do.	do.	6-in.	56 "
Wuting Road	East of Ferry Road	9-in.	462 "
Gordon Road	South of Robison Road	18-in.	150 "
Chengtuo Road	North of Shanhaikwan Road	9-in.	272 "
Seymour Road Ext.	South of Connaught Road	9-in.	128 "
Tszepang Road	Cad. Lot 939	12-in.	64 "
Zau Ka Jau	East of Cad. Lot 2657	4-in.	84 "
Love Lane	Cad. Lot 2068	9-in.	112 "



**ORDURE COLLECTION.**

The collection and disposal of ordure during the year was carried out satisfactorily under contract.

*Vacuum Tank Wagons.*—Two Vacuum Tank Wagons worked daily throughout the year, attending to a total of 68 cesspools and removing 9,677,124 gallons of sewage.

The Vacuum Tank Wagons collected a daily average of 26,640 gallons from 63 cesspools and 5 emergency latrines.

The Ordure Contractor pumped a further 72 cesspools.

**ROLLING STOCK.**

The available rolling stock on December 31, 1940, was as follows :—

Motor trucks .....	51*	Motor vacuum tank wagons .....	3
Motor cars .....	20	Motor crane .....	1
Motor gully tanks .....	3	Motor road rollers .....	2
Motor box cars .....	19	Steam rollers .....	22
Motor water wagons .....	3	Gully tank trailers .....	5
Motor road sweeper .....	1		

\*Includes 6 Refuse Freighters.

The following additions and deductions were made :—

Added :	1 Refuse Freighter	Deducted :	6-2 Ton Trucks (Sold)
	1 Car (Second hand)		2 Refuse Freighters (scrapped)
	5 Gully Tank Trailers		1 Car (stolen).

**CLEANSING.**

A grand total of 614,069 tons of waste material was collected by hand carts and motor trucks and disposed of throughout the year as shown in the table below :—

	<i>Tons</i>
House refuse brought to loading stations and removed by motor trucks for raising low-lying ground .....	56,091
Collected by hand carts and motor trucks from the outlying districts and used for filling low-lying ground .....	155,237
House refuse brought to chutes and barged away by the Contractor .....	374,995
Total house refuse .....	586,323
Road sweepings collected by motor trucks, tanks and hand carts and disposed of for filling low-lying ground .....	23,006
Gully Deposit do. do. ....	4,740
Grand total .....	<u>614,069</u>

**WATER SUPPLY.**

The following is the annual return furnished by courtesy of the Secretary and Assistant Manager of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. :—

**MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY FOR WATERING ROADS AND FOR ALL OTHER PURPOSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1940.**

<i>Watering Roads</i>		<i>Testing and Flushing Sewers</i>	<i>Police Stations, Markets and All Other Purposes</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Handcart Loads</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>	<i>Gallons</i>
17,888	1,341,600	138,678	364,884,722	366,365,000
				<i>Gallons</i>
Watering Roads .....				1,341,600
Testing and Flushing Sewers .....				138,678
Making Roads and Footpaths .....				4,501,000
Steam Rollers .....				397,100
Fires .....				7,989,346
Hydrant and Standpipe Supplies .....				1,270,100
Police Stations, Abattoirs, Markets, etc. ....				350,727,176
Total .....				366,365,000
Daily Average Consumption .....				1,000,997
Monthly Average Consumption .....				30,530,416

**EASEMENTS.**

The following easements were granted during the year on the usual conditions :—

Gasoline tanks and pumps .....	7	Jetty signboard sections .....	20
Kiosks on roads .....	7	Use of Council's land .....	1
Signboard posts on roads .....	1		

**LABOUR.**

The following table shows the average number of men employed daily upon Public Works, exclusive of those employed by contractors :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Coolies .....	4,746	4,406	4,645	4,795	4,608	4,596	4,319	4,228	4,177	4,047	4,196	4,070
Artisans .....	492	436	487	544	545	536	539	469	470	447	419	419
Foremen .....	254	249	244	258	254	248	247	242	240	206	200	206
Totals .....	5,492	5,091	5,376	5,597	5,407	5,380	5,105	4,939	4,887	4,700	4,815	4,695
Totals for 1939 .....	4,990	5,357	5,684	5,631	5,984	5,696	5,641	5,877	5,533	5,557	5,498	5,512

**CREEKS AND RIVER.****Dredging.**

The only dredging of major creeks carried out during the year was in the vicinity of refuse chutes in the Sochow Creek, by the Departmental Dredger.

**Bundings.**

Repairs, with timber reclaimed from demolished bridges, were effected to the timber bunding in the Sochow Creek at West Sochow Road, east of Ferry Road.

**PUBLIC LIGHTING.**

The following table shows the number of street lamps in lighting on December 31, 1940 :—

		<b>Electricity.</b>	
<b>Metallic Filament :</b>			
50 c.p.	.....		—
60 "	.....		1,808
100 "	.....		2,214
250 "	.....		2,261
400 "	.....		5
600 "	.....		10
800 "	.....		—
1,000 "	.....		8
Total.....			6,306

Fines imposed for defective or unlit lamps during the year amounted to \$1,849.

Core shaped shades to avoid glare were installed on Hart Road, Sinza Road, Jessfield Road, Chungtu Road, Avenue Road, Yu Yuen Road and Avenue Foch.

**NEW BUILDINGS.**

The more important buildings erected and in progress during the year were :—

*Central District* :—59 Chinese houses, 9 Foreign stores, 1 Hotel building, 4 Office buildings and 1 Godown.

*Northern District* :—16 Chinese houses and 1 Godown.

*Eastern District* :—438 Chinese houses, 2 School buildings, 1 Apartment building, 6 Foreign residences, 20 Factories and 27 Godowns.

*Western District* :—416 Chinese houses, 22 Foreign stores, 1 Bank building, 5 School buildings, 2 Theatres, 2 Apartment buildings, 90 Foreign residences, 25 Factories and 34 Godowns.

**PERMITS.**

New buildings for which permits were issued during the year compared with the four preceding years, may be classified as follows :—

Description	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Chinese houses .....	929	1,873	1,799	560	726
Foreign residences.....	96	90	50	4	84
Hotels .....	1	—	—	1	—
Apartment buildings .....	3	—	—	—	5
Office buildings .....	4	2	1	5	9
Bank buildings .....	1	—	—	2	7
Foreign stores .....	31	24	56	5	24
Theatres .....	2	—	1	—	—
Schools .....	7	9	6	7	4
Cotton mills .....	—	1	8	6	2
Flour mills .....	—	—	—	—	—
Factories.....	45	105	113	32	28
Other industrial buildings .....	138	120	270	50	28
Godowns .....	63	61	27	21	8
Garages .....	4	16	3	6	20
Miscellaneous .....	1,231	1,600	848	328	448
W.C. installations .....	184	255	109	99	120
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>4,156</b>	<b>3,291</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,513</b>
Estimated values in dollars ....	29,560,050	21,837,190	11,500,060	10,771,680	11,509,990

Plans submitted for approval 3,169 { by Foreigners..... 821  
by Chinese..... 2,348

## PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

*Jessfield Park.*—The main development in this Park was the inclusion of the former miniature rifle range and the ground occupied by the Y.M.C.A. hut in the Park area.

The excavation of a small pond fronting the Eastern hill and the alteration to the South bank of the Central pond improved the character of these parts.

The Chinese Rest House was redecorated and put into use for the serving of refreshments, proving a great attraction for Chinese visitors.

Other noteworthy works were the extension to the forcing greenhouse and the re-erection of the Kiaochow Park greenhouse.

*Zoological Garden.*—Improvements and repairs to cages were carried out. Some animals and birds were donated and loaned to the Zoo. A loss was experienced in the death of the Malayan bear, "Sister."

The attendance at Jessfield Park during the year was 1,648,796 or 183,122 less than in 1939. But for traffic restrictions in the Western area during the latter part of the year the attendance would have been far in excess of the 1939 record, which is indicated by monthly attendance figures during the Spring and Summer.

*Kiaochow Park.*—This Park more than ever represented the recreation centre amongst the Municipal Parks, its grounds being used by 32 tennis clubs during the Summer season, and 21 hockey and football clubs during the Winter season. Its grounds were also used by the U. S. Marines for sports and parades.

The number of participants in sports during the year at this Park was as follows:—

Football .....	4,422
Hockey.....	1,936
Baseball .....	689
Lawn tennis .....	9,307

There were 290,514 visitors to this Park during the year, representing an increase over 1939 by 41,967.

*The Bund Garden.*—Abolition of the emergency landing accommodation in the latter part of the year brought the Garden back to normal. This Garden again represents the main recreation centre in the downtown area. The number of visitors was 612,560, representing an increase over 1938 by 170,169 and 1939 by 234,055.

*Hongkew Park.*—A considerable amount of reinstatement work was carried out, the sports ground having received particular attention. 5 bowling greens, 50 lawn tennis courts and 8 hard tennis courts were allocated to 35 Clubs.

Considerable use was made of this Park by the schools and the community North of the Creek.

*Wayside Park.*—In this Park the sports areas were again extended. 2 bowling greens and 7 lawn tennis courts were allocated to 5 Clubs.

One Summer house was erected in the children's garden.

*Studley Park, Soochow Road and Nanyang Road Children's Gardens.*—These areas retained their usual popularity with the younger generation of the city.

The usual maintenance work was carried out.

*Quinsan Square.*—Reinstatement work in this Park was commenced in December and it will be open early in 1941 as a needed children's garden in this area.

*Municipal Nurseries.*—Small alterations were made to the Hungjao Road Nursery.

Columbia Road Nurseries were greatly reduced in area, a portion of the land having been used for the extension of cemeteries.

Municipal Nurseries supplied 177,829 annuals, 322 trees, 1,288 shrubs and 9,164 chrysanthemums during the year.

Great damage was done by the excessive flood in October, from which the chrysanthemums suffered most.

*Weather.*—The total rainfall registered at Kiaochow Park was 43.16 inches, the highest monthly total being 12.28 inches in October and the lowest, 0.35 inches in November.

The heaviest fall of rain occurred on October 2 when 6.44 inches were registered in 24 hours.

The highest shade temperature recorded was 98° F. on June 19 and the lowest, 15.5° F. on February 3.

*Open Air Concerts.*—9 Orchestral and 24 Brass Band concerts were held during the season in public parks.

*Park Visitors.*—The maximum daily attendances at parks south of the Creek were as follows :—

Jessfield Park .....	55,748 on April 7
Kiaochow Park .....	3,716 „ January 7
Bund Public Garden .....	6,928 „ July 7

449 free permits covering the entry of 44,843 children were issued during the year.

*Jessfield Park and Zoological Garden :—*

By admission tickets sold .....	361,144	
By season tickets (including children) .....	1,287,652	
		1,648,796

*Bund Public Garden :—*

By admission tickets sold .....	30,734	
By season tickets (including children) .....	581,826	
		612,560

*Kiaochow Park :—*

By admission tickets sold .....	6,126	
By season tickets (including children) .....	284,388	
		290,514

*Soochow and Nanyang Children's Gardens :—*

Adults .....	78,644	
Children .....	146,949	
		225,593

Total visitors.....		<u>2,777,463</u>
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#### PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

The working of the Quarry remained suspended throughout the year and no broken stone was delivered to the Department.

#### MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SECTION (WORKSHOPS)

*Depots.*—In April the two adjoining depots designated “Soochow Road Depot” and “Amoy Road Depot” were amalgamated in order to operate with reduced staff.

The motor vehicle servicing and minor repair work at Carter Road Depot have been taken over by the Transport Office.

*Municipal Steam Boilers.*—Forty steam boilers of which twenty-two serve steam rollers were inspected by an external Approved Engineer and maintained in working order.

*Stone Crusher.*—The large Baxter Stone Crusher returned from the Quarry as wornout after being in service since 1908 was reconditioned and put into use and has been working very satisfactorily.

*Screens.*—Two portable electrically driven Screens and one hand operated screen have been made for operation in conjunction with Stone Breakers.

*Assistance to Industrial Section.*—*Steam Plant Installations and Other Systems under Pressure* :—  
Twenty-one applications for registration as Approved Engineer were received, submitted to and approved by the Boiler Selection Board.

Sixty-four permits were issued for installing boilers and 236 existing installations were registered. Twenty Boiler Houses were inspected.

*Registration of Boiler Makers.*—Thirteen Boiler Makers were registered with the Council.

#### CONCRETEWARE.

The total output of concreteware during the year was 68,650 pieces, of which 26,530 were bricks to meet emergency requirements, as compared with 109,613 pieces made in 1939.

The following is a list of the articles made :—

	<i>Pieces.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>
6-in. by 2-ft. pipes .....	5,093	M. C. R. Stones .....	80
9-in. by 2-ft. pipes .....	2,555	Pavement slabs A. B. & C. ....	3,598
12-in. by 2-ft. pipes .....	320	Pavement tubes and sockets .....	202
15-in. by 2-ft. 9½-in. pipes .....	115	Pipe bends .....	38
18-in. by 3-ft. 4-in. pipes .....	238	7-in. by 2-ft. by 21-ft. sheet piles .....	1
21-in. by 3ft. 4-in. pipes .....	—	12-in. by 12-in. by 10-ft. anchor piles.....	—
24-in. by 3-ft. 4-in. pipes .....	304	Traffic posts and islands .....	453
3-ft. by 3-ft. circular tubes .....	283	Ducts .....	942
M.H. slabs, frames, covers and precast sewer manholes .....	13,046	Bricks .....	26,530
Kerb stones (long and short) .....	361	Miscellaneous .....	2,649
Channels (long and short) .....	20		
Gullies, gully covers, gully kerbs and channels	11,822	Total .....	<u>68,650</u>

#### STAFF.

The strength of the staff serving under Letters of Appointment was reduced from 88 to 78 and the indoor staff serving on monthly terms from 443 to 381.

A. F. GIMSON,  
*Commissioner of Public Works.*

# SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF CHEMIST.

*Western Works.*—1,104,600,000 imperial gallons were treated during a year's continuous operation.

The sewage is treated by a biochemical process known as the activated sludge process which must normally be operated to give a high degree of purification. Unfortunately, the great increases in the volume and strength of the raw sewage in the past three years have resulted in overloading of the aeration tanks. The present load presented in the former manner would merely kill the sludge. It has, therefore, been necessary to devise new operating cycles which would permit of continuous operation with a lower degree of purification. It is possible to believe, as the result of much experimenting, that the new arrangements give the maximum amount of purification with the existing aeration tank capacity.

Modifications of the older methods of handling the sludge produced in the course of treatment have been developed and exploited, so that it has never been necessary to use the Oliver filter or the centrifuge. The resulting saving has been great. Indeed it can be stated that the Works have never been so economically run, although increasing costs tend to disguise the fact. At present power charges are responsible for about 80 per cent. of the running costs. However, the reduction in polluting matter per kilowatt hour compares very well with the values reported elsewhere, so that any saving in power consumption is unlikely.

The plant was under laboratory control throughout the year. 834 representative samples of sewage and effluent were analyzed as well as a large number of sludge and special samples.

*Eastern Works.*—The primary settlement tanks were operated continuously, 667,000,000 imperial gallons being treated. The detention period averaged 4.7 hours and the average reduction in the suspended matter was 56 per cent.

The activated sludge plant has not been used since August 1937. No evidence has been produced to indicate that the lower degree of purification is anything but satisfactory. The dilution of the effluents with comparatively clean water as the result of the tidal movements and run-off of the Whangpoo has been demonstrated to be much greater than was believed possible when the activated sludge plant was installed.

Large quantities of gas with a higher calorific value than town gas can be produced from sewage sludge. Experiments have been carried out to determine whether the gas can be obtained sufficiently rapidly to warrant exploitation at this Works. Some of the idle plant has already been adapted for this purpose.

*Stream Pollution Studies.*—Construction and operation of sewage treatment equipment involves expenditure more or less in proportion to the quantity of polluting matter and the degree of purification. It has consequently come to be recognized in principle that a community should not undertake more than the circumstances warrant. This can be achieved by observations on the body of water in question. The precise interpretation of the findings may, of course, be disputed by different interests and the actual work attempted is often the result of a compromise.

A very large number of samples have been taken from the local waterways during the past twenty years with the object of preventing unnecessary expense. The study has once more been concentrated on the Soochow Creek, since it is very dirty at low water and also receives the Western Works' effluents near Rubicon Road. The composition at any point fluctuates with the rainfall in the area and the tidal conditions, so that the results have to be analyzed statistically. It can, however, be stated that it would be impossible to interpret the findings so as to blame the Western Works for the state of the creek.

451 samples from the Soochow Creek were analyzed during 1940.

W. E. ABBOTT,  
*Chief Chemist.*

Countersigned :—

A. F. CIMSON,  
*Commissioner of Public Works.*

## MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
<b>ADMINISTRATION BUILDING</b>	T 1932	*168 C	*57, 59	19.916
<b>VOLUNTEER CORPS</b>			{ Pao. *57, *132, 138, *295, *309, *336, *337, *376, *381, 446, 532, 651, 663, *672, 675, *688, *694, 695, *696, *697, 712, *743, 751, *757, *762, *772, *774, 775, 786. }	
Rifle Range .....	T 4581, 5027, 5179, 5294, 5663	N	{ U.S. 3887, 3891, 3893, 4008, 4062, and Unregd. Land. }	200.240
Barracks, Alcock Road .....	T 4547, 4958	*1641 E	*13887, F.C. *210, *245	2.500
Magazine—Eastern .....	{ T 2869, 3048, 3210, 3298, 3582, 4066, 4274, 4925, 5394 }	*6510 E	*10982, etc.	0.072
Mobilization Store .....	T 3912	*3948 W	*7553	0.231
Commandant's Quarters .....	T 3206	W	5662, U.S. 2558	2.949
<b>FIRE BRIGADE</b>				
Central Station .....	T 1932	*168 C	*57	3.681
Woosung Sub-Station .....	T 2155	*985 N	*2765	2.212
Hongkew Station .....	T 1623, 2063	1151 N	8339, 13895	4.211
Point Sub-Station .....	T 2817, 4275, 5403	*6510 E	*7367, U.S. 1798	5.476
Wayside Sub-Station .....	T 4405, 4334	*1923 E	*5785, *5597	3.000
Yangtsepoo Station and Quarters	T 203, 2241, 4650	5027 E	973, 3759, U.S. 2583	13.187
Avenue Road Quarters .....	T 5674	442 W	7426	1.114
Bubbling Well Station .....	T 3690	W	*3887, *6297, 9723	4.927
Ichang Road Station .....	T 929, 4259	4931 W	*4563, 7642	2.720
Sinza Station .....	T 1276	*420 W	*4205	1.706
<b>POLICE FORCE</b>				
Central Station .....	T 4874, 5357	174 C	J.C. 596-7	3.991
Louza Station .....	T 5703	621 C	1722	7.038
Hongkew Station .....	T 71	1068 N	1157	6.653
Ricsha Licensing Depôt, Fearon Road .....	T 1623	*1153 N	*13894	1.707
Sikh Crematorium, Kiangwan Road	T 4581	N	Pao { *132, *688, *772 }	1.995
Sikh Gurdwara .....	T 1917	N	Pao. 525	2.323
West Hongkew Station .....	T 1911, 5122	545 N	2345, 6186, 14227	4.856
Ward Road Gaol and Police Hospital	{ T 1438, 2404, 2761, 3025, 3064, 3081, 3100, 3164, 3322, 3547, 3612, 3864, 3923, 4298, 4697. }	1970 E	{ 1953, 2284, 2892, 2895, 3932, 7393, 7396, 7559, 9210, 9968, 11690, 12068-9, 12070, 12546, 12769, 12780, 12839, 13228, 13237 }	62.708
Gaol Quarters—Foreign .....	T 4547, 4958	*1641 E	*13887, F.C. *210, *245	2.644
Kashing Road Station .....		*479 E	*3649	2.617
Yangtsepoo Station, Barracks and Dog Kennels .....	{ T 2869, 3048, 3210, 3298, 3582, 4066, 4274, 4925, 5394 }	*6510 E	{ *10982, *11452, *11503, *11826, *12188, 12380, 12514, J.C. 678, *703 }	11.828
Quarters for Indians and Chinese, Wayside Police Station .....	T 3105	1999 E	1954, 2078, 10210	1.774
Ricsha Licensing and Inspection Depôt, Point Road .....	T 4981	1420 E	2285, 2334	2.649
Wayside Station .....	T 1450	2000 E	2261	2.813
Wayside Barracks, Paoting Road ..	T 4405, 4334	*1923 E	2893, *5597, *5785	3.516

\*Denotes portion of lot.



Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
<b>POLICE FORCE—cont.</b>				
Yulin Road Station Reserve Unit and Quarters .....	T 3619, 3750, 5522	3929 E	12525, 12823, U.S. 3194	7.030
Stables and Mafoos' Quarters, Chemulpo Road .....	T 5521	5442 E	12826	0.756
Bubbling Well Station .....	M 120A	W		6.744
Carter Road Quarters .....	T 408	1180 W	1672	1.369
Chengtuo Road Station and Quarters .....	T 5084	1965 W	U.S. 339	3.366
Chengtuo Road Barracks .....	T 4980, 5083	1995 W	13548, U.S. 4060	3.645
Gordon Road Station Training Depot and Dog Kennels .....	T 3082, 3302, 3459, 3775, 4273, 4330, 5353	3840 W	3785, 4706, 5755, 10596, 12073, 13266, 13882, 14082 }	28.240
Pootoo Road Station .....	T 4447	5431 W	13369	3.798
Sinza Station .....	T 1276	*420 W	*4205	6.624
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT</b>				
<b>Branch Office</b> Foochow Road ..	T 2051, 4489	670 C	8290, 13177	0.193
„ „ Hankow Road ..	T 24	254 C	*74	0.311
„ „ N. Szechuen Road ..	T 4503	N	Pao. *530	0.338
„ „ Tsepo Road ....	T 4798	402 N	13346	0.315
„ „ Sungpan Road ...	T 4732	*6858 E	*2664	0.260
„ „ Tungchow Road ..	T 5373	853 E	*2195	0.367
„ „ Whashing Road ..	T 4599	*3973 E	*2306	0.795
„ „ Ferry Road .....	T 3762, 4222	5813 W	11998, 12142	0.662
„ „ Markham Road...	T 630	*3522 W	*1020	1.020
<b>Hospitals</b>				
Country Hospital (Held in Trust).	T 3734, 3892, 4044, 4067	W	{ 2487, 11326, 12651, 12681, } Swiss 24	29.340
Country Hospital .....	T 4744	W	13591	0.751
Isolation Hospital for Foreigners.	T 1623, 3751	*1150 N	*4287	36.329
Isolation Hospital for Chinese ...	T 1623	*1150 N	*4287	7.809
Mental Hospital .....	T 2155	*985 N	*2765	3.662
Mokanshan Sanatorium .....	T 1696, 2652, 3124			41.652
Nurses' Quarters, Hannen Road	T 2155	*985 N	*2765	7.448
Nurses' Quarters, Woosung Road	T 1623, 3751	*1150 N	*4287	1.002
Tuberculosis Sanatorium, McLeod Road .....	T 4849	W	Unregd.	21.281
Victoria Nurses' Home.....	T 4052, 4460	W	5866, 13463	7.967
Western Fever Hospital (Site)..	T 5024, 5028, 5039, 5043	*6101 W	{ 10701, 12260 *13508, } 13533, 13534, 13535, *13536, 14224, U.S. 3860, *3862, *3863, 3878, Belg. 121 F.C. 2178	27.144
Mental Hospital (Site) ..	T 5024, 5025, 5039, 5043	*6101 W	*13536, *13537, U.S. *3862	9.103
<b>Markets</b>				
Foochow .....	T 4202	538 C	234	3.408
Peking.....	T 4387	298 C	318	2.535
Elgin .....	T 3776	534 N	3948	3.171
Hongkew .....	T 1850	1070 N	1525, 1967	9.836
North Fokien.....	T 3562	386 N	11574	2.277
Purdon .....	T 2220	676 N	8648	1.435
East Hongkew .....	T 5373	*845 E	*2195	2.199
Liaoyang .....	T 4690	3617 E	13546	2.305
Pingliang .....	T 4406	3195 E	*12071	2.400
Sungpan .....	T 4732	*6858 E	*2664	2.462
Tsitsihar .....	T 6099	5782 E	11657	2.332
Wayside .....	T 5174	1974 E	3427	3.370
Wuchow .....	T 2153	371 E	8448	1.150

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Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT—cont.</b>				
<b>Markets—cont.</b>				
Yangtzeipoos .....	T 1925	2757 E	7222, 7554	0.833
Ferry .....	T 4806, 4827	5730 W	13719, J.C. 1156	2.626
Mohawk .....	T 2432	1620 W	5195	1.947
Sinza .....	T 5130	1058 W	13260	5.792
MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR.....	T 3628, 5163	330 E	*4944, *5432	12.878
ABATTOIR DISPOSAL PLANT AND VACCINE INSTITUTE (SITE) .....	T 5163	319 E	*4944	3.285
MEAT MARKET AND COLD STORAGE PIG SLAUGHTER HOUSE, WHASHING ROAD .....	T 3628, 5163 T 4599	332 E *3973 E	*4944, *5432 *2306	3.905 0.934
<b>Cemeteries</b>				
Shantung Road .....	T 24	251 C	*74	8.414
Bubbling Well .....	T 1449	2580 W	2179	58.960
Hungjao .....	{ T 2988, 3108, 3736, 3845, 3914, 4070, 4095, 4181, 4797, 4839, 4892, 5230, 5296, 5324, 5364, 5377 }	W	{ 8432, 8792, 11301, 11999, 12325, 12476, 12477, 12478, 12479, 12508, 12536, 12586, 13992, 13993, 14076, 14100, 14161, U.S. 3269, F.C. 2832, 3328, 3608 J.C. *837, *839, *850, Unred. Land }	133.221
Mortuary, Hart Road .....	T 4818, 5402	*5969 W	{ J.C. *837, *839, *850, Unred. Land }	0.812
Mohammedan Cemetery .....	T 5705	Fr. Sett.	*813	2.787
Pahsienjao .....	T 5705	"	*813	44.944
Pootung .....	T 4179	"	181	16.226
CENTRAL LAUNDRY .....	T 1623, 3751	*1150 N	*586, *4287	1.779
<b>PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT</b>				
EWO ROAD DEPÔT AND WAYSIDE PUBLIC WHARF .....	T 1836	2372 E	4507	15.460
YANGTSZEPOO PUBLIC WHARF .....	T 4437		J.C. *237	18.758
<b>Depôts</b>				
Soochow Road .....	T 3360	*572 C	*555	9.279
North Honan Road .....	T 919	691 N	4444	3.197
Fearon Road .....	T 1623	*1153 N	*13894	2.586
Antung Road .....	T 5689	*2530 E	J.C. *237	4.240
Balkal Road .....	T 4386	*2680 E	*6034	0.220
Concreteware Yard .....	T 4002, 4168	7385 E	12080, U.S. 3390	7.413
Dixwell Road .....	T 5163	320 E	*4944	2.930
Eastern Incinerator .....	T 4388, 4878, 4913	1405 E	2337, 13608, 13760	5.136
Sawgin and Wuchow Roads .....	T 2290	431 E	2294	6.272
Yangchow Road .....	T 4106, 4457	*5421 E	9235, 13467	2.558
Brenan Road .....	T 2872	W	8943	1.795
Gordon Road .....	T 3912	4335 W	*7553	0.819
" .....	T 3912	*3948 W	*7553	3.039
Markham Road .....	T 630	*3522 W	*1020	1.393
Park Road House Refuse Depôt..	T 4517	665/6 W	3050 and U.S. 661	1.493
Penang Road .....	T 4005, 1994, 4329	4431 W	{ *2273, 2638, 3692, *7550, 13224 }	3.097
Western Incinerator.....	T 1994, 4005, 4682, 5264	4432 W	{ *2273, 4620, 5513, *7550, 7551, 12784, *13602 }	6.156
Carter Road .....	T 2373, 4988	862 W	9349, J.C. 259, and Unregd.	19.614
Soochow Creek .....	T 929	4932 W	*4563	1.390
Warren Road .....	T 4492	W	*8416	2.584
P. W. D. WORKSHOPS .....	T 3497	1318 E	4238	12.445
P.W.D. GARAGE, TUNGCHOW ROAD.	T 5373	848 E	*2195	3.061

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Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.—cont.</b>				
<b>Parks and Open Spaces</b>				
Bund Foreshore.....		C		
Chinese Garden .....	T 229	C		5.627
Public Garden .....		C		29.064
Soochow Children's Garden.....		C		4.170
Soochow Creek Foreshore .....		C		
Hongkew Park (Includes Shinto Shrine) .....	T 5664	N	Pao. *58	288.443
Quinsan Square Children's Garden	T 1138	898 N	2220	9.424
Jordan Park .....	{ T 3527, 3574, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3686, 3876, 4161, 4413, 4414, 4736, 5023, 5191, 5200, 5323, 5375, 5421, 5445, 5461, 5511 }	6399 E	{ 12190, 12231, 12232, 12234, 12254, 12255, 12288, 12290, 12361, 12362, 12365, 12366, 14019, 14020, 14022, 14065, 14120, 14168, 14174, 14191, F.C. 1734, 1810, 2488, 3474, 3516, J.C. 614 }	35.564
Studley Park .....	T 2315	2330 E	9245	5.469
Wayside Park .....	T 3496, 5391	3700 E	*3136	36.608
Nanyang Children's Garden .....	T 2724	2803 W	3034	5.610
Kiaochow Park .....	{ T 4620, 4622, 4635, 4657, 4773, 4779, 4789, 4917, 4964, 4986, 5059, 5197, 5287, 5328, 5352, 5366, 5466, 5690 }	6114 W	{ 7369, 11307, 13149, *13508, *13536, 13727, 13763, 13786, 13787, 13851, 13896, 13944, 14062, 14078, 14107, U.S. 3861, 3863 }	46.550
Jessfield Park .....	{ T 2130, 2301, 3475, 3920, 3980, 4003, 4028, 4132, 4231, 4296, 5079 }	W	{ F.C. 2321, J.C. 929, 935, 938, *985, 1018, 1138, 1154 and Unregd. Land 4020, 4878/9, 7508, 12657, 12668, 12358, 12363/4 }	293.400
<b>NURSERIES</b>				
Hungjao Road .....	T 4849	W	Unregd.	14.027
" " .....	T 4849	W	Unregd.	70.820
PINGCHIAO QUARRY .....	M 368			155.000
<b>SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS</b>				
Central .....	T 4581	N	Pao. *57	13.466
Eastern .....	T 2806, 3046, 4339	*6565 E	{ 11087, 11562, F.C. 3233, 3234, 3235 and 3248 }	55.511
Pumping Station Eastern .....	T 3094	*5421 E	11696	0.461
Pumping Station Eastern (Baikal Road) .....	T 4386	*2680 E	*6034	0.200
Pumping Station Eastern (Dent Road) .....	T 4004	872 E	*11788	0.307
Pumping Station Site, Western ..	T 3127	W	11480	1.318
Western .....	T 2704, 3513, 4436	W	11899 and Unregd.	46.885
<b>Latrines and Urinals</b>				
Buntongloong .....	T 1221	368A C	5754	0.128
Fokien Road .....	T 1749	452J C	7361	0.063
Foochow and Honan Roads .....	T 1932	*168 C	*57	0.056
Boone Road .....	T 466	420 N	Unregd.	0.044
Durpoe Road .....	T 312	814 N	U.S. 649	0.273
Haining Road .....		725 N	Unregd.	0.089
Jehol Road (Site) .....	T 4195	88 N	11080 and Unregd.	0.161
Kansuh Road .....	T 437A	120 N	Unregd.	0.016
North Chekiang Road .....	T 3548	150 N	3328	0.099
North Kiangse Road .....	T 4062	645 N	7759	0.120
North Shanse Road .....	T 2065	568 N	8360	0.079
" " .....	T 4491	372 N	10163	0.109
North Yangtze Road .....		1008 N	Unregd.	0.066

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Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.—cont.</b>				
<b>Latrines and Urinals—cont.</b>				
Seward Road .....		1063 N	Unregd.	0.045
Tiendong Road .....	T 4951	261 N	13856	0.035
Baikal Road .....	T 4386	*2680 E	*6034	0.082
Broadway East .....	T 383	631 E	2093	0.209
Chaoufoong Road .....	T 2062	1212 E	8326	0.072
Chemulpo Road .....	T 2471	5679 E	U.S. *1629	0.041
" " .....	T 2655	5422 E	*9602	0.065
Dalny Road .....	T 2611	*1545 E	*10014	0.028
Dent Road .....	T 4004	876 E	*11788	0.083
Dixwell Road .....	T 3628	335 E	*5432	0.102
East Seward Road .....		100 E	Unregd.	0.030
East Yuhang Road (Site) .....	T 4031	*212 E	*12568	0.070
" " .....	T 2374	1417 E	9371	0.099
Glen Road (Site) .....	T 4469	6448 E	9572	0.167
Hwakee Road .....	T 320	574 E	2006	0.176
Jansen Road .....	T 2259	2733 E	9046	0.270
Kwenming Road .....		1148 E	Unregd.	0.072
Lay Road .....	T 1712	5050 E	7176	0.155
Mukden Road .....	M 1053	*487 E	*2318	0.111
Pingliang Road .....	T 2088	2769 E	8299	0.102
Point Road .....	T 3738	196 E	12482	0.221
Rangoon Road .....	T 1615	4080 E	7039	0.044
Thorburn Road .....	T 1230	3183 E	5864	0.156
Tongshan Road .....	T 5369	696 E	14033	0.110
Tungchow Road .....	T 5373	842 E	*2195	0.132
Wayside Road .....	T 4286	2044 E	*5346	0.075
Wayside Piece .....		2363 E	Unregd.	0.136
Weinan Road .....	T 4857	7379 E	11580	0.083
Wetmore Road .....	M 684	4220 E	*5151, *5374	0.082
Whashing Road .....	T 4701	2987 E	2405	0.073
Wuchow Road .....	T 1731	437 E	7257	0.257
Yalu Road .....	T 1828	218 E	7585	0.028
Yangtsepoo Road .....	T 2998	7681 E	U.S. 1589	0.200
" " .....		6436 E	Unregd.	0.158
Yochow Road (Site) .....	T 3843	914 E	12529	0.206
Avenue Road .....	T 4490	114 W	2667	0.050
Avenue Haig .....	T 2608	2596 W	10132 and Unregd.	0.064
Carter Road .....	T 1716	3023 W	7250	0.133
Changping Road .....	T 4199	4298 W	11922	0.192
Chengtou Road .....	T 644	547 W	3751	0.123
Ferry Road .....	T 4532	3350 W	3093	0.074
Gorden Road .....	T 4083	4462 W	*12328	0.087
" " .....		2911 W	Unregd.	0.016
Hart Road .....	T 1717	2731 W	3262	0.125
" " .....	T 3794	2471 W	5868	0.054
Markham Road .....	T 3912	4338 W	*7553	0.068
Myburgh Road .....	T 605	298 W	3531	0.050
Park Road .....	T 643, 753	392 W	3750	0.175
Penang Road .....	T 4682	4434 W	*13602	0.087
Sinza Road .....	T 683	599 W	3793	0.142
Tsze Pang Road .....	T 4882	994 W	13725	0.088
Tsze Pang Road Latrine Site .....	T 5498	938 W	7741	0.199
Weihaiwei Road .....	T 4493	2283 W	10359	0.056
<b>EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS</b>				
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese .....	T 2164	687 C	931	9.782
Primary School for Chinese, Cuningham Road .....	T 839	503 N	3031	12.592

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Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
<b>EDUCATIONAL ESTAB.—cont.</b>				
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls .....	T 2155	979 N	*2765	10.357
Primary School for Chinese, Boone Road .....	T 216	1045 N	1526	3.506
Primary School for Chinese, Kinchow Road .....	T 3976	*2231 E	*4539, *8017, *8988	12.685
Primary School for Chinese, Wayside Road .....	T 4459	2328 E	7596, 8018	6.382
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese .....	T 3976	*2231 E	*4539, *8017, 8098, *8988	12.685
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese .....	T 1852	924 W	7555, 7617	9.506
Public School for Girls, Western District .....	T 3690	W	*6297	20.935
Western District Public School .....	T 3690	W	*6297, *11936	10.714
Primary School for Chinese, Sinza Road .....	T 4327	3276 W	2588	9.382
Secondary School for Chinese Girls, Singapore Road .....	T 4818, 4935, 5475	5970 W	J.C. *702, *839	9.129
Primary School for Chinese, 29 Singapore Road .....	T 5024, 5028, 5039, 5043	*6101 W	13536, *13537, U.S. *3862	7.274
Polytechnic School for Chinese .....	T 2700, etc.	W	8982, 9414, etc.	15.320
<b>SURPLUS LAND</b>				
Amoy Road .....	T 3360	*572 C	*555	14.937
Shanse Road .....	T 4468	267 C	409	0.190
831 Mingkok Road (Formerly Soldiers' Cemetery) .....				4.443
Boone and Chapoo Roads .....	T 1159	899 N	2007	9.995
Kiangwan Road .....	T 5156	N	Pao *58	1.364
Old Kiangwan Road .....	T 4581	N	Pao 688 and Unregd.	0.334
North Chekiang Road .....	T 3218	244 N	5828	0.010
Tiendong Road .....	T 4931	376 N	13704	0.256
" " .....	T 5305	222 N	1803	0.053
Tsepoo Road .....	T 4195	88B N	12545	0.038
Woosung Road .....	T 1623, 3751	*1150 N	586, *4287	3.664
Baikal Road .....	T 4386	*2680 E	*6034	0.157
Chemulpo Road .....	T 2471	5680 E	U.S. *1629	0.453
" " .....	T 4872	4001 E	10454	0.002
Chinchow Road .....	T 3790	6533 E	Unregd.	0.024
Dalny Road .....	T 5120	1714 E	13998	0.194
Dixwell Road .....	T 5201	150 E	14030	0.191
East Yuhang Road .....	T 4031	*212 E	*12568	0.133
Fenchow Road .....	T 4406	3194 E	*12071	0.085
Hangchow Road .....	T 3563	6495 E	U.S. *3131	0.036
Jansen Road .....	T 3428	2789 E	1519	0.011
Jukao Road .....	T 4354	346 E	13072	0.189
Kinchow Road .....	T 4353	1851 E	9636	0.065
Liangshan Road .....	T 5203	6672 E	U.S. 1494	1.995
" " .....	T 5359	6766 E	14084	0.478
" " .....	T 4698	7080 E	11481	0.178
Liangchow Road .....	T 3163	6420 E	11798	2.153
" " .....	T 5426	1736 E	14165	0.083
Liaoyang Road .....	T 5426	1743 E	14164	0.051
" " .....	T 5426	1749 E	14163	0.045
Meichow Road .....	T 3735	7173 E	11877	0.007
Muirhead Road .....	T 4440	1602 E	13267	0.067
Ningwu Road .....	T 3865	6531 E	12562	0.360
Ningkuo and Point Roads .....	T 4314	7148 E	U.S. 3525	2.116
Pingliang Road .....	T 4924	6513 E	11000	3.279

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Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
<b>SURPLUS LAND—cont.</b>				
Pingliang Road .....	T 4355	3945 E	13193	0.165
Pingliang Road Island Site.....	{ T 2655, 3820, 4105, 4107, 4508, 4838, 5105, 5358, }	*5421 E	{ 9223, 9601, 9602, 12624, 12951, 13970, 14103, U.S. 4037 }	10.868
Pingliang and Wetmore Roads ..	T 4601	3986 E	Unregd.	0.002
Point Road.....	T 4032	209 E	12732 and Unregd.	0.133
" " .....	T 2611	*1545 E	*10014	0.388
" " .....	T 3937	1547 E	U.S. 1204, 1205	0.180
" " .....	T 3209	3770 E	11428	0.414
" " .....	T 3209	3771 E	11460	0.013
" " .....	T 2909	3773 E	11294	0.230
" " .....	T 3047	2775 E	11604	0.340
" " .....	T 5428	3768 E	14117	0.125
" " .....	T 3715	5980 E	11608	0.085
" " .....	T 3716	5981 E	11609	0.018
" " .....	T 3372	6604 E	11947	0.534
" " .....	T 3253	{ 7163 E 7168 E }	{ 9119 9417 }	{ 0.657 0.887 }
" " .....	T 3253	7171 E		
" " .....	{ T 3374, 3600, 3908, 3922, 4138, 4139 }	6321 E	{ 12074, 12208, 12384, 12385, Swiss 85, 86 and Unregd. }	7.355
" " .....	T 3571	6087 E	12156	2.487
" " .....	T 3572	6089 E	12185	0.064
" " .....	T 3585	6096 E	12207	0.860
" " .....	T 3598	6094 E	12204	0.402
" " .....	T 3584, 3878	6103 E	12205, 12298	2.072
" " .....	T 3830	6110 E	12297	0.068
" " .....	{ T 2817, 2869, 3005, 3015, 3210, 3263, 3264, 3525, 3570, 3582, 3589, 3596, 3648, 3649, 5403, 5415, 5510 }	*6510 E	{ *7367, 10338, *10982, 11377, 11379, *11452, 11521, 11536, *11826, *11827, 11945, 11946, *12049, 12050, 12084, 12187, *12188, 12199, U.S. *1599, 1798, 2643, 2743 }	69.880
" " .....	T 3844	7145 E	12592	0.766
" " .....	T 4047	7146 E	12872	0.920
" " .....	T 4048	7147 E	12873	0.388
Point and Hsian Roads.....	T 4745	189 E	13693	0.117
" " .....	T 4746	197 E	13694	0.017
Point and Kueiyang Roads .....	T 3583, 3599, 4720	6304 E	12203, 12206, 12314	1.473
Point and Liangchow Roads .....	T 3587, 3601, 3611	6095 E	11988, 12218, 12221	2.469
Point and Nanpu Roads .....	T 3586, 3840	6104 E	12219, 12299	0.596
Point and Pingliang Roads .....	T 3602, 4721	6305 E	12220, 12315	0.254
" " .....	T 3842	6302 E	12352	0.318
Poyang Road .....	T 3573	6425 E	12189	0.783
" " .....	T 3686	6421 E	12360	0.697
Poyang and Kueiyang Roads .....	T 3654, 4160	6435 E	12230, 12289	1.087
Sansing Road.....	T 5341	6808 E	14021	0.345
Seoul Road.....	T 5370	7174 E	14070	0.270
Sungfow Road .....	T 3833	6472 E	12689	1.342
" " .....	T 4853	6550 E	12829	0.648
" " .....	T 3563	6494 E	U.S. *3131	3.021
Tengyueh Road .....	T 3527	6412 E	12256, 12257 and Unregd.	0.706
" " .....	T 3719	6353 E	12229	0.011
" " .....	T 4158	6465 E	12228	0.320
" " .....	T 3867	6409 E	12291	0.036
Tsitsihar Road .....	T 4719	5738 E	9388	0.278
Wayside Road .....	T 1251	3610 E	3039	1.288
" " .....	T 5391	3575 E	*3136	3.181
" " .....	T 4286	2045 E	*5346	0.134

\*Denotes portion of lot.

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
<b>SURPLUS LAND.—cont.</b>				
Weinan Road.....	T 3961	7172 E	12590	0.609
" ".....	T 5131	7504 E	14017	0.563
" ".....	T 5414	7545 E	11768	0.563
Wuchow Road.....		258 E	Unregd.	0.028
Yangtsepoo Road.....	T 4284	6067 E	4059	5.160
Yangtsepoo Public Wharf.....	T 5689	2520 E	J.C. *237	31.250
Yulin Road.....	T 3828	3918 E	12273	0.067
Avenue Road.....	T 4134	174 W	1685	0.010
" ".....	T 4716	3090 W	13645	0.003
Brenan Road (Formerly Quarters)	T 2701	W	Unregd.	4.581
Changping Road.....	T 5030	3961 W	13123	0.054
Changsha Road.....	T 5617	146 W	12505	0.054
Columbia Road.....	T 5223	W		0.076
Gordon Road.....	T 3106, 4083	4461 W	3664, *12328	0.152
Gordon and Macao Roads.....	T 4600	4765 W	5582	0.103
Great Western Road.....	T 4292	W	7192, 12318/9, 12320, 12845	18.661
Great Western Road No. 63.....	{ T 2700, 2711, 2752, 2836, } { 2917, 3101, 4131, 5061 }	W	{ 8982, 9414, 9415, 9501, 9536, 9682, 9687, 9726, 9731, 9796, 9829, 10979, 11137, 11665, 12975, U.S. 2794 and Unregd. Land }	{ 49.067 }
Gt. Western Road at Warren Rd.	T 3000	W		0.019
Hart Road.....	T 4191	3316 W	12153	0.030
" ".....	T 4965	6026 W	12682	0.179
" ".....	T 3761	6027 W	12327	0.067
" ".....	T 5470	6031 W	Unregd.	0.007
" ".....	T 4818, 5402	*5969 W	{ J.C. 583, *702, *837, *839, *850, 1161 and Unregd. Land }	{ 14.968 }
Hungjao Road.....	T 3538	W		0.071
Jernigan Road.....	T 5233	W		0.411
Jessfield Road.....	T 3168	W	U.S. 764	0.002
Rockhill Avenue.....	T 5208	W		0.205
" ".....	T 5209	W		0.160
" ".....	T 3906	W	U.S. 3267	0.909
" ".....	T 5385	W	Unregd.	0.948
" ".....	T 5239	W		0.042
" ".....	T 5241	W		0.143
" ".....	T 5242	W		0.047
Keswick Road.....	T 5243	W		0.005
" ".....	T 5245	W		0.247
" ".....	T 5247	W		0.178
Laipo Road.....	T 2727	6019 W	10670	0.424
" ".....	T 5147	6018 W	7360	0.179
Lincoln Avenue.....	T 3513	W	Unregd. Land	0.915
" ".....		W	Unregd. Land	0.005
Macleod Road.....	T 5229	W		0.465
" ".....	T 5228	W		0.057
Moji Road.....	T 1745	4386 W	7291	0.070
Seymour Road.....	T 4712, 4844	5240 W	9684, 13790	1.556
" ".....	T 4877	4178 W	13824	0.740
" ".....	T 4876	4179 W	13655	0.205
" ".....	T 5420	2702 W	3178	0.019
Sinza Road.....	T 3084	695 W	4533	0.016
Stone Bridge Road.....	T 3690	W	3887, *6297, *11936	24.075
Tifeng Road.....	T 5680	3434 W	12555	0.208
Tonquin Road.....	T 4860	3564 W	13718	0.177
" ".....	T 2129	W	8144	0.188
Warren Road.....	T 4492	W	*8416	2.165
West Soochow Road.....	T 1849	4724 W	3285	0.500

\*Denotes portion of lot.

# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

**Education Board.**—The Education Board at the beginning of the year consisted of Mr. L. T. Yuan (Chairman), Mrs Lancelot Giles, Messrs. Victor Hanson, W. J. Hawkings, Yulin Hsi, K. Kuroda, K. H. Ling, R. G. MacDonald and Dr. Shelley Sun.

Resignations were received from Dr. Shelley Sun, Messrs. K. Kuroda and K. H. Ling, and invitations to fill the vacancies thus created were accepted by Messrs. K. I. Loh, Y. Hanawa and King Tung-ying.

Eight meetings of the Board were held during 1940.

The following persons served on Sub-Committees appointed to examine applications for educational grants :

*Grants-in-Aid—Foreign Schools* :—Mr. R. G. MacDonald (*Chairman*), Mrs. Lancelot Giles, Messrs. Victor Hanson, W. J. Hawkings, and K. Kuroda.

*Grants-in-Aid—Chinese Schools* :—Mr. K. H. Ling (*Chairman*), Messrs. L. T. Yuan, E. V. An, Yulin Hsi, Z. K. Ma, Mrs. J. H. Sun, Dr. Shelley Sun, Mr. K. S. Tong and Dr. S. K. Wei.

**Special Education Committee.**—On the recommendation of the Economy Committee a special committee was appointed to study the Council's educational organization and policy. The constitution of this committee was :—Mr. Victor Hanson (*Chairman*), Dr. K. Bartelt, Dr. G. Costantini, Mr. A. V. T. Dean, Mrs. Lancelot Giles, Mr. L. T. Yuan, Mr. R. Toyokawa, Dr. Sidney K. Wei and Mr. T. L. Shen.

The terms of reference were as follows :—

- (a) To examine the organization of the Education Department and the Council's schools in order to ascertain whether there is practicable any economy or increase in efficiency ; and to investigate and report on the working of the grant-in-aid system.
- (b) To consider and advise the Council whether any change should be made in the Council's educational policy, taking into account but not being in any way bound by the recommendation made in April, 1937, by the Special Education Committee on policy in regard to foreign schools, that the Council's policy should be directed towards an extension of the grant-in-aid system and increase in the number of national schools and the strict limitation of direct provision of education from Municipal funds.

The deliberations of this Committee had not been completed at the end of the year.

**Grant-Aided Schools.**—Applications for a grant-in-aid were received from 161 Chinese schools. One hundred and forty-four schools with a total enrolment of 53,821 pupils were approved and a sum of \$315,000 sanctioned for distribution among them. Of this amount \$20,000 was set aside to establish a children's playground and reading room. During the course of the year 16 schools were removed from the grant list for various reasons.

An appropriation of \$310,000 was made to foreign schools, \$250,000 being assigned to the nine schools operated by the Japanese Residents' Corporation, while the balance of \$60,000 was allotted to eight other schools for foreign children.

## CASH GRANTS 1931—1940.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Chinese .....	—	115,384	138,811	188,950	208,760	227,760	227,760	160,000	220,000	315,000
Foreign .....	107,692	107,692	141,608	153,850	169,000	180,000	190,000	143,000	190,000	310,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>107,692</b>	<b>223,076</b>	<b>280,419</b>	<b>342,800</b>	<b>377,760</b>	<b>407,760</b>	<b>417,760</b>	<b>303,000</b>	<b>410,000</b>	<b>625,000</b>



**School Premises.**—In last year's report reference was made to the disabilities suffered by certain Council schools that were excluded from their own premises following the upheaval of 1937. Two of these buildings—the Ellis Kadoorie Public School and the Sinza Road Primary School—have since been reoccupied, leaving ten schools still housed in temporary quarters. Several schools changed premises during the year, and there were two additions, as under :—

- (a) Ward Road School from 1107 Connaught Road to 301 Yenping Road.
- (b) Polytechnic Public School for Chinese from the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building in Szechuen Road to 15 The Bund ; later to the army camp at Great Western Road.
- (c) Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese from 15 The Bund to the army camp, Great Western Road.
- (d) Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Girls from 6 Tifeng Road to 48 Great Western Road.
- (e) Boone Road School from 11 Singapore Road to 29 Singapore Road, following the occupation of this building and the adjoining land by the Beggars' Camp.
- (f) Singapore Road Primary School. New Chinese Primary school established in temporary huts specially erected for this purpose on Council land at 29 Singapore Road.
- (g) Reading Room. Building completed in the grounds of the Cunningham Road Primary School for the use of Chinese children attending grant-in-aid schools. The premises will be equipped and put into use at the beginning of the forthcoming year.

**School Fees and Scholarships.**—Consideration was given in June to the question of raising tuition fees in view of the rapidly increasing cost of maintaining the schools. It was noted that surcharges had been introduced a few months earlier, but educational expenditure had continued to grow and it was felt only reasonable that the parents of children attending the schools should be required to bear their part of the additional cost. The fees were accordingly increased by varying amounts as from the beginning of September.

In December the subject was again reviewed. It was pointed out that it had been the Council's policy for a number of years to obtain from fees an income of approximately one-third of the operating expenditure of the schools, and the estimates for 1941 revealed that a further increase would have to be made if this policy was to be maintained. The Council decided, therefore, to raise the fees in all schools as from February 1 of the ensuing year. The revised scale is shown in Table B at the end of this report.

Ten internal scholarships were granted necessitous and worthy pupils in the Secondary Schools for Chinese during the year, while fifteen entrance scholarships to these institutions were awarded on the results of an examination held in June. Thirty-nine similar scholarships were renewed for a further period of one year. Altogether 64 pupils attending the secondary schools benefitted under the provisions of the scholarship scheme.

Bursaries in the form of full or partial remission of school fees were awarded to certain children in the four foreign schools, following consideration of the merits of the pupils and the financial circumstances of the parents.

**Schools for Chinese Children. (a) Public School for Chinese.**—Headmaster: Mr. H. B. Lobb, B.Sc.—Since March 1938 the school has been occupying temporary premises near Gordon Road where, term by term, it has been steadily increasing in numbers. The enrolment for the Autumn Term was 611 pupils, the largest since the outbreak of hostilities in 1937. There are now 18 classes and it is probable that the maximum capacity of the building has been reached.

During the year a high average monthly attendance has been maintained, indicating that the health of the pupils has been good.

Lessons have proceeded uninterruptedly throughout the year, a potent factor affecting the quality of the work done. Another factor of great value was the acquisition of enough material to provide a demonstration course in Chemistry ; an increasing grasp of this subject is reflected in the distinctions gained by candidates in the School Leaving Examination. It has also been possible to conduct simple experiments in Physics, despite the scarcity of apparatus.

It is the school's aim to furnish a liberal education in Chinese and English which shall be a prelude to work or further study in Shanghai. There is a steady flow of graduates to places of higher learning and due regard is given to the requirements of these institutions when the curriculum of the Senior Middle classes is being arranged.

Two leaving classes totalling 35 pupils were entered for the Council's School Leaving Certificate Examination in 1940. Of the 31 candidates who obtained the Certificate, 12 were placed in Division I and 19 in Division II.

The somewhat restricted area surrounding the school building does not permit of many organized games, but pupils were again able to participate in the Inter-Schools Athletic Meeting and their performances compared very favourably with those of other competitors.

(b) **Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.**—Headmaster : Mr. A. F. T. Holland.—The year opened with the school still in temporary premises, and an additional classroom was made available in the early spring. This made possible the division of the pupils into 15 classes and an immediate increase of about 40 in the total enrolment. The number enrolled for the Autumn term was 545, which was the highest in the school's history. An unusually large number of boys in the senior division, over 50, left at the half-year without completing the school course ; this is believed to have been due to economic stress.

The return of the school to its own premises in the Autumn term had a markedly stimulating effect upon teachers and pupils, the latter showing an earnestness and a high standard of general conduct that are worthy of commendation. Twenty-six pupils graduated in June, all of whom passed the School Leaving Certificate Examination ; this number was a record for the school.

No noteworthy change was made in the curriculum or in the time-tables of lessons, but re-access to the school libraries, the laboratories, demonstration room and art-room have greatly widened the scope and increased the efficiency of the teaching work. In Chinese language and literary subjects it has thus been possible to develop extra-curricular reading very considerably. In this department also Dictation has been newly introduced into the time-table, and is believed to improve the pupils' ability to take rapid notes in Chinese. Judging from distinctions obtained in the Council's Leaving Certificate Examination, the standards in Chinese subjects are very satisfactory. In the teaching of English, benefit is anticipated from the intensified use of the library in all Senior and the Junior Third grades.

The teaching of Mathematics has proceeded as usual. In Physics and Biology the laboratories were rapidly put into order during the summer vacation, and practical work for the senior forms began in the opening Autumn term. Experimental courses in Physics, including a new series of optical experiments, are now in operation in all senior grades. The lack of space for large classes, and insufficiency of apparatus and specimens, limits the scope of practical work in Biology. Theoretical Chemistry continues to be taught, but no facilities exist for individual practical work in this subject.

In the teaching of Art and of Geography gratifying progress is to be recorded since the equipment and facilities of the school became available.

Organized games and athletics, which were impossible during the school's three-years stay in improvised quarters, were organized in a comprehensive manner in the Autumn term.

(c) **Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.**—Co-Headmasters : Mr. G. L. Aitchison and Mr. Hwang Chung-su, B.A.—During the Spring Term school work proceeded normally in temporary premises at No. 15, The Bund. The enrolment of 470 pupils filled the school to its utmost capacity ; a drop to 442 in the numbers for the Autumn Term was partly due to the exceptionally large number of boys leaving school and partly to the unusual number of new pupils who registered but failed to attend on the re-opening of school in September.

In February classes were resumed in Science in the permanent school premises, Kinchow Road, each of the five upper forms attending for practical work one afternoon per week. These classes were abandoned in November on the removal of the school to Great Western Road. For a short period in November the school was closed owing to the barricading of the Western district. Temporary classes were however conducted in the Science laboratories at the Kinchow Road premises in an effort to preserve the continuity of school work.

A comprehensive eye-sight test carried out during May revealed that 31 per cent. of pupils in the school suffered from defective vision, and only 10 per cent. wore correct glasses. The remaining 21 per cent. had either no glasses at all or used incorrect lenses. Efforts to rectify this state of affairs were only partially successful.

The year 1940 witnessed a great revival in sports activities in the school. Senior and Junior football teams participated in the Inter-School Leagues with fair success, and the standard of school football improved considerably. An Inter-Class Volley Ball Competition was also successfully completed. Physical Training was also resumed on a general scale, with obvious benefit to the physique of the boys and the general tone of the school.

(d) **Polytechnic Public School for Chinese.**—Headmaster : Mr. T. G. Baillie, B.Sc.—During 1940 the school continued to function in temporary premises. In September pupils were again combined under one roof on the transfer of the two sections of the school to premises on the Bund. Later however it became necessary to make a further change and the school was accommodated in huts on Great Western Road. Unfortunately these premises were situated in the barricaded area and the school was temporarily closed pending a return to normal conditions.

The enrolment for the Spring and Autumn terms was 472 and 517 respectively. The usual high standard of attendance was maintained and parents co-operated with the school authorities in reducing absence for trivial reasons.

In spite of the disadvantages under which the school suffered a satisfactory standard of work and discipline was maintained, the pupils adapting themselves extraordinarily well to the changed conditions. As was to be expected Science and Handicraft, subjects on which the school places special emphasis, again suffered adversely. Instruction in Science was of necessity merely theoretical while Handicraft appeared on the time-table as Mechanical Drawing.

Fourteen boys entered for the School Leaving Certificate Examination in June and only one failed. Of the successful candidates, seven passed in Division I and six in Division II. It is very gratifying to be able to record that not one of these thirteen boys failed in a single subject. There were eleven entrants for the December Examination, eight being successful in obtaining the Certificate. This graduating class was very uneven in scholastic ability, being, on the whole, below the usual standard, owing to its chequered career.

Positions have been obtained for graduates; it is pleasing to record that, as far as can be ascertained, no ex-pupil of this school is unemployed.

(e) **Secondary School for Chinese Girls.**—Headmistress : Mrs. Miriam L. Young, M.A.—The enrolment for the Spring and Autumn terms was 546 and 560 respectively. Of 443 applicants for admission 180 were accepted mainly into the junior section of the school. Health was on the whole satisfactory except for an unusual number of minor ailments such as colds and dengue fever, which accounted for absences during the Autumn Term.

Very few changes were made in the curriculum. More time was allocated to Geography and History, the number of periods being increased from two to five a week in Junior I and Junior II. Special attention was also devoted to Mathematics. This subject is considered of vital importance in the school and special classes were conducted outside school hours. Individual practice in Singing and Voice Production was given to students in the senior forms.

Twenty pupils were awarded diplomas on leaving school; all are now continuing their studies at various universities.

Interest was maintained in the school library and 33 Chinese and 17 English books were added during the year. At the annual Sports held in May an enthusiastic gathering of parents and friends was present. Pupils also took part in the competitions organized by the Shanghai Wheelers Club and were successful in several events.

The ninth Commencement Exercises took place in June, the Superintendent of Education presenting the prizes and diplomas to the graduating class.

(f) **Primary Schools.**—Assistant Chinese Education Officer : Dr. H. S. Chen.—During the Spring term all six primary schools, with the exception of Cunningham Road, continued to function in temporary premises. Classes were arranged on a half-time basis, one group of pupils attending in the morning and another in the afternoon. A new primary school was opened in April with premises in Singapore Road.

By the end of the year three of the seven primary schools were operating in their permanent premises, and full-time instruction had been resumed in two schools.

The total enrolment in the primary schools for the Spring and Autumn terms was 4,107 and 4,343 respectively. As usual the demand for admission was very heavy, especially at the Sinza Road Primary School.

Graduation examinations were held in January and June, 422 pupils being awarded certificates. Fifteen entrance scholarships to the Secondary Schools for Chinese were awarded on the result of an examination held in June. Altogether 111 boys and 58 girls took the examination, 50 from Municipal and 119 from private schools.

The Joint Graduation Exercises were held in June at the Sinza Road Primary school. Mr L. T. Yuan, Chairman of the Education Board, addressed the pupils.

**Night Schools.**—The Council maintains four night schools, three for boys and one for girls housed in the premises of the Council's primary schools. The total enrolment in the Spring and Autumn terms was 1,416 and 1,461 respectively. Seventy two pupils were awarded certificates on completion of the school course.

**Schools for Foreign Children. (a) Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys**—Headmaster : Mr. P. Crow, M.A.—The year opened inauspiciously in that several cases of mumps developed in the Hostel, necessitating three weeks quarantine for most of the boarders. The work was also hampered during the early months of the year by the non-arrival of books from England. Once these initial difficulties were over the work of the school proceeded smoothly and considerable progress was made during the ensuing months.

The school provides both an Elementary and a Secondary education and takes boys from seven years of age upwards ; it does not contain a Kindergarten. Till boys reach the age of about 12 instruction in the classroom is confined to Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Subjects, Drawing and Handwork. At the age of 12 boys pass into the ' Middle School ' and the curriculum is gradually widened to include Algebra, Geometry, French and Physics. Practically every boy who completes the full school course, which he should do at the age of 16-17, sits for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

Eleven successes were recorded in the Cambridge School Certificate Examination and seven in the Junior Examination. In addition seventeen pupils passed an examination for proficiency in Chinese.

There are no playing fields on the school premises, which are temporarily situated at 282 Kinnear Road, but regular games have been arranged on the Recreation Ground and every boy has had an opportunity to take part in football, cricket, soft-ball, tennis, and to learn to swim, with the result that the school has maintained the leading position it has long held in the field of sport.

The difficulties of the winter term were enhanced by a flood which completely cut the school off from communication with the outer world for a number of days ; a transport strike ; and a period during which all those coming by bus were considerably delayed at St. George's by the action of search parties. In spite of these difficulties attendance has been commendably regular.

**(b) Western District Public School.**—Headmaster : Mr. P. W. Bennett, B.A.—The year under review was on the whole the most successful in the history of the school. In the Cambridge School Certificate Examination of December, 1939, sixteen of the seventeen candidates passed ; nine in the first grade, and thirteen with exemption from London Matriculation. Some pupils have profited from the exemption to enter on a course of engineering at the Henry Lester Institute.

For the third year in succession all candidates (77) gained Honours from the Royal Drawing Society ; two were awarded prizes and three achieved the full certificate. The first place for the St. George's Scholarships was another noteworthy award. Three pupils obtained certificates from the British Chamber of Commerce for proficiency in Chinese. One pupil gained a Henry Lester Scholarship, being placed at the head of over thirty entrants ; two others gained Honourable Mention as third and fourth respectively.

The curriculum embraces a four year junior course and a five year secondary course. Entering at the age of seven, a pupil has nine years in which to reach the standard of a good secondary education. This is done by means of syllabuses duly graded for age and including subjects and interests as varied as circumstances will permit. The usual primary subjects are taught in the junior school ; in the secondary school, Mathematics, Science, Languages, Woodwork are added.

Physical Training flourished in the gymnasium, while every effort was made to instruct the older pupils in athletics, and many competitive meetings were held.

The enrolment of 308 in November was the highest since 1937, and most of the classes were very full. Owing to the high cost of text-books and the difficulty of obtaining supplies from abroad the use of second-hand copies was greatly extended.

(c) **Public School for Girls.**—Yu Yuen Road—Headmistress: Miss A. S. M. Alexander, B.Sc.—This year, one of trouble and turbulence throughout the world, has provided the school with new and difficult problems. It is gratifying, however, to record that in spite of all drawbacks, work has proceeded as usual. Two important interruptions occurred during the Autumn term; the most serious floods yet experienced in Shanghai rendered the building inaccessible, and the blockade of the Western district caused temporary alterations to be made in the school hours. In spite of abnormal conditions attendance was exceedingly good.

The curriculum has been unaltered in 1940 except for a still further curtailment in Handwork. Writing and Drawing are still part of the hand training programme; the number of hours devoted to Needlework, however, an expensive subject, has been reduced. One difficulty of major importance is that of obtaining the necessary text-books, in particular those prescribed for Cambridge Examinations. Great efforts have been made to conserve supplies and children are encouraged to exercise great care in handling their books and to sell them to the school when no longer required.

Cambridge Examination results arrived late but were exceptionally good, 21 of 23 candidates passing and nine were awarded Matriculation exemption. For the 1940 examinations a record number of candidates have been presented. It is unfortunate that the date of the blockade should synchronise with the date of the examinations. Other scholastic successes included a Henry Lester Scholarship, a pupil from the school gaining second place out of 40 candidates.

Extra curricular activities included tennis, soft-ball and teni-quoits. A successful Sports Meeting was held in October. Three concerts were given at the school by the Municipal Orchestra during the year. These were greatly appreciated by the pupils, who frequently chose the items for the programme.

(d) **Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls.**—Headmistress: Miss D. Hodgson.—The number of pupils kept steadily above 300 with an average monthly attendance of 91 per cent; there was a waiting list for the Kindergarten. The health of the school was on the whole satisfactory, no serious sickness of an epidemic nature occurring during the year.

The curriculum remained unchanged, work in Science and Art being still very restricted. In the matter of Physical Education little could be done owing to the lack of indoor space. A programme of outdoor exercises was carried out whenever possible, while games were organized in Kiaochow Park for the senior forms.

Five pupils were successful in the Cambridge School Certificate Examination held in December 1939, two with Matriculation exemption, while seven candidates were awarded Junior Certificates. Of the 29 entrants for the Royal Drawing Society Examination 27 passed, 23 with Honours; of these, 5 pupils gained full certificates and one a special prize. Nine candidates were entered for the British Chamber of Commerce Examination in Shorthand (elementary); all passed, 7 with Distinction, and 1 out of 3 entrants passed in Book-keeping.

In August the Hostel moved to a pleasant house in Great Western Road. This is proving very satisfactory and provides adequate accommodation besides being within easy reach of the school.

The Annual Prize Giving took place on December 18 when Mrs. G. E. Marden presented Prizes and Certificates to successful students.

TABLE A.

LOCATION OF COUNCIL SCHOOLS.

School	Present Premises
<b>FOREIGN SCHOOLS :</b>	
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys .....	282 Kinnear Road
*Western District Public School .....	10 Tifeng Road
*Public School for Girls .....	404 Yu Yuen Road
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls .....	} 2 Jessfield Road
Public School for Junior Girls .....	
<b>CHINESE SECONDARY SCHOOLS :</b>	
Public School for Chinese .....	25 Mapai Road
*Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese .....	445 Shanhaikwan Road
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese .....	65 Great Western Road
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese .....	65 Great Western Road
*Secondary School for Chinese Girls .....	9 Singapore Road
<b>CHINESE PRIMARY SCHOOLS :</b>	
Wayside Road School .....	Lane 660, 21-23 Seymour Road
*Cunningham Road School .....	199 Cunningham Road
*Sinza Road School .....	1461 Sinza Road
Ward Road School .....	} 301 Yenping Road
Kinchow Road School .....	} 70 Edinburgh Road
Boone Road School .....	375 Seymour Road
*Singapore Road School .....	29 Singapore Road

\*Permanent Premises.

TABLE B.

## TUITION FEES IN COUNCIL SCHOOLS.

School	Form	Basic Fee	Revised Fee effective September 1, 1940	Revised Fee effective February 1, 1941
<b>FOREIGN SCHOOLS :</b>				
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys . . . . . Western District Public School . . . . .	Preparatory	\$16.00 per mensem	\$28.00 per mensem	\$40.00 per mensem
	Form I	\$18.00 " " "	\$31.50 " " "	\$45.00 " " "
	Above Form I	\$23.00 " " "	\$40.25 " " "	\$57.50 " " "
Public School for Girls . . . . .	Kindergarten	\$13.00 per mensem	\$22.75 per mensem	\$32.50 per mensem
	Transition	\$16.00 " " "	\$28.00 " " "	\$40.00 " " "
	Form I Above Form I	\$18.00 " " " \$23.00 " " "	\$31.50 " " " \$40.25 " " "	\$45.00 " " " \$57.50 " " "
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls . . . . .	Kindergarten	\$10.00 per mensem	\$17.50 per mensem	\$25.00 per mensem
	Transition and Form I	\$12.00 " " "	\$21.00 " " "	\$30.00 " " "
	Form II	\$15.00 " " "	\$26.25 " " "	\$37.50 " " "
	Above Form II	\$18.00 " " "	\$31.50 " " "	\$45.00 " " "
<b>CHINESE SECONDARY SCHOOLS :</b>				
Public School for Chinese . . . . . Ellis Kadoorie Public School . . . . . Polytechnic Public School . . . . . Secondary School for Girls . . . . . Nieh Chih Kuei Public School . . . . .		\$48.00 per term	\$65.00 per term	\$82.00 per term
		\$40.00 per term	\$55.00 per term	\$70.00 per term
<b>CHINESE PRIMARY SCHOOLS :</b>				
Sinza Road School . . . . .		\$9.00 per term	\$18.00 per term	\$36.00 per term
Cunningham Road School . . . . .		\$8.00 " " "	\$16.00 " " "	\$24.00 " " "
Kinchow Road School . . . . .		\$9.00 " " "	\$14.00 " " "	\$21.00 " " "
Wayside Road School . . . . .		\$9.00 " " "	\$14.00 " " "	\$21.00 " " "
Ward Road School . . . . .		\$9.00 " " "	\$14.00 " " "	\$21.00 " " "
Singapore Road School . . . . .		\$9.00 " " "	\$14.00 " " "	\$21.00 " " "
Boone Road School . . . . .		\$3.00 " " "	\$ 5.00 " " "	\$ 7.50 " " "
<b>CHINESE NIGHT SCHOOLS :</b>				
Kinchow Road School . . . . . Wayside Road School . . . . . Cunningham Road School . . . . . Sinza Road School . . . . .		\$0.50 per term	\$1.00 per term	\$2.00 per term

**FOREIGN SCHOOLS :**(a) *Discounts :*

2 children from one family . . . . .	15%
3 " " " " " " . . . . .	20%
4 or more " " " " " " . . . . .	25%

(b) *Non-Resident Charge :*

In cases where the children of parents who do not reside in the Settlement or on Municipal roads beyond Settlement limits are admitted to Council schools, an additional charge of 25 per cent. will be made unless the parent is a Settlement ratepayer, or a member of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, the Shanghai Municipal Police (Specials) or the Volunteer Reserve of the Fire Brigade, subject in each case to the applicant having one year's service and being certified efficient.

TABLE C.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ENROLMENT IN COUNCIL SCHOOLS 1931—1940.

School	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
<b>FOREIGN SCHOOLS :</b>										
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys .....	414	386	379	362	369	339	302	256	269	261
Western District Public School .....	172	185	189	236	268	286	287	269	284	299
Public School for Girls—Yu Yuen Road .....	438	449	456	448	464	473	429	385	404	422
Public School for Girls—Boone Road ..	239	217	219	221	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls ..	233	247	260	246	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls .....	—	—	—	—	422	429	397	322	327	305
Public School for Junior Girls .....	87	92	83	60	75	74	54	—	—	—
	1,583	1,576	1,586	1,573	1,598	1,601	1,469	1,232	1,284	1,287
<b>CHINESE SECONDARY SCHOOLS :</b>										
Public School for Chinese .....	648	699	740	744	729	731	726	569	578	611
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese .....	462	471	501	493	503	488	505	502	473	545
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese .....	472	506	542	550	546	553	556	462	457	442
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese ..	508	526	531	525	511	523	522	543	502	517
Secondary School for Chinese Girls ...	124	303	314	339	405	458	471	491	558	560
	2,214	2,505	2,628	2,651	2,694	2,753	2,780	2,567	2,568	2,675
<b>CHINESE PRIMARY SCHOOLS :</b>										
Wayside Road School .....	455	448	356	400	405	434	431	532	560	538
Cunningham Road School .....	478	504	555	608	589	606	593	781	698	720
Sinza Road School .....	376	564	678	724	731	743	740	432	437	702
Ward Road School .....	—	608	683	731	817	852	832	781	795	654
Kinchow Road School .....	—	—	619	701	707	704	682	697	714	709
Boone Road School .....	—	—	—	—	—	1,138	1,231	599	551	559
Singapore Road School .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	461
	1,309	2,124	2,891	3,164	3,249	4,477	4,509	3,822	3,755	4,343
<b>CHINESE NIGHT SCHOOLS :</b>										
Kinchow Road School .....	—	—	—	264	440	555	535	385	417	385
Wayside Road School .....	—	—	—	—	—	421	425	460	328	411
Cunningham Road School .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	378	346	325	341
Sinza Road School .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	324
	—	—	—	264	440	976	1,338	1,191	1,323	1,461
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>6,205</b>	<b>7,105</b>	<b>7,652</b>	<b>7,981</b>	<b>9,807</b>	<b>10,096</b>	<b>8,812</b>	<b>8,930</b>	<b>9,766</b>



TABLE D.

## NATIONALITY OF PUPILS IN COUNCIL SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.

The nationality of pupils in the foreign schools is shown in the following table. In an enrolment of 1,287 children, 43 per cent. of the total are of British parentage, 19 per cent. Russian, 6 per cent. American, while 32 per cent. belong to 28 other nationalities.

	Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	Western District Public School	Public School for Girls	Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	Total
British . . . . .	90	150	218	101	559
Russian . . . . .	74	43	80	52	249
American . . . . .	11	21	20	25	77
German . . . . .	11	13	17	11	52
Portuguese . . . . .	10	8	6	26	50
Chinese . . . . .	14	—	3	24	41
Danish . . . . .	4	5	11	4	24
Iraqian . . . . .	1	6	14	3	24
Filipino . . . . .	4	2	—	17	23
French . . . . .	5	—	8	5	18
Greek . . . . .	7	3	2	5	17
Netherlands . . . . .	3	5	7	—	15
Austrian . . . . .	4	2	6	2	14
Polish . . . . .	2	6	4	1	13
Swiss . . . . .	—	7	5	—	12
Japanese . . . . .	2	3	2	4	11
Spanish . . . . .	3	3	3	1	10
Norwegian . . . . .	2	1	3	4	10
Czecho-Slovak . . . . .	2	4	2	1	9
Korean . . . . .	1	3	—	5	9
Latvian . . . . .	3	1	3	2	9
Lithuanian . . . . .	3	2	1	2	8
Swedish . . . . .	2	1	1	3	7
Indian . . . . .	2	—	—	3	5
Italian . . . . .	—	3	2	—	5
Egyptian . . . . .	—	3	1	—	4
Armenian . . . . .	—	3	—	—	3
Roumanian . . . . .	—	—	2	1	3
Hungarian . . . . .	—	1	1	—	2
Turkish . . . . .	1	—	—	1	2
Yugoslavian . . . . .	—	—	—	2	2
Total . . . . .	261	299	422	305	1,287

TABLE E.

**STRENGTH OF PERMANENT TEACHING STAFF OF COUNCIL SCHOOLS  
AS IN DECEMBER**

	Chinese		Foreign		Total	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
<i>Foreign Schools :</i>						
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.....	1	—	12	1	13	1
Western District Public School .....	—	1	14	1	14	2
Public School for Girls—Yu Yuen Road .....	—	—	20	3	20	3
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls .....	—	—	17	1	17	1
<i>Chinese Secondary Schools :</i>						
Public School for Chinese .....	23	—	2	—	25	—
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese .....	21	—	2	—	23	—
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese .....	20	—	1	—	21	—
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese .....	21	—	2	—	23	—
Secondary School for Chinese Girls .....	20	3	—	—	20	3
<i>Chinese Primary Schools :</i>						
Wayside Road School .....	20	—	—	—	20	—
Cunningham Road School .....	22	—	—	—	22	—
Sinza Road School .....	20	—	—	—	20	—
Ward Road School .....	21	—	—	—	21	—
Kinchow Road School .....	26	—	—	—	26	—
Singapore Road School .....	14	—	—	—	14	—
Boone Road School .....	16	—	—	—	16	—
<i>Chinese Night Schools :</i>						
Kinchow Road School .....	1	3	—	—	1	3
Wayside Road School .....	1	2	—	—	1	2
Cunningham Road School .....	1	2	—	—	1	2
Sinza Road School .....	1	2	—	—	1	2
	249	13	70	6	319	19

L. C. HEALEY,  
*Superintendent of Education.*

# ORCHESTRA AND BAND.

## REPORT OF THE CONDUCTOR.

The year 1940 may be considered as one of the most successful in the history of the Municipal Orchestra. Of the 32 regular Symphony Concerts performed during the Winter Season (January to end of May and October to December 31, 1940), 20 were performed before full houses while the attendance at the remaining 12 was over two-thirds of the Lyceum Theatre's capacity.

A Special Programme was arranged for Easter Sunday with the collaboration of Mrs. R. Fullam (Soprano), Mrs. M. Stewart (Alto), Mr. A. Slobodsky (Tenor), Mr. V. Shushlin (Bass), and groups of the Shanghai Choral Society, Shanghai Songsters and Russian Choir. Fragments from "Parsifal" were performed as well as Beethoven's 9th Symphony. The house was sold out so much in advance that it was not necessary to advertise the Concert and some 200 people had to be refused admission:

The Season, 1939-1940, closed towards the end of May with the presentation of the Tchaikovsky Festival, organized to celebrate the 100th anniversary of that Composer's birth. It consisted of three evenings dedicated to Tchaikovsky's music. A Chamber music Programme on the 21st May (Tuesday) presenting the Quartet in D major, performed by The Municipal Orchestra String-Quartet; Piano-Solo on Variations in F major by V. Havsky; group of Songs by V. Shushlin and Trio in A minor by Prof. B. S. Zakharoff, Prof. A. Foa and Mr. J. Ullstein; the Ballet "The Swan Lake" on the 24th May (Friday) in collaboration with the Ballet Russe and finally on the 26th May (Sunday) "Symphony and Concertos" with Violin Concerto in D major played by Prof. A. Foa, the Piano Concerto in B flat minor played by V. Havsky and the 6th Symphony "The Pathetic" played by the Municipal Orchestra augmented for the occasion under the conductorship of Maestro Mario Paci. Despite the noticeable increase in the price of admission the theatre was completely sold out for each evening. In fact the Tchaikovsky Festival should be recorded as one of the greatest artistic and financial successes of the Orchestra.

Fair weather throughout the summer months contributed to render ever more popular the Brass Band Concerts in the Park and Public Garden and the Orchestral Concerts at Jessfield Park on Saturday nights during the months of July and August, the average attendance at these being some 1,250 people.

The Winter Symphony Season opened again in October 1940. Notwithstanding an increase of 100 per cent. in the prices of admission, the attendance has been very satisfactory, 6 full houses having to be recorded out of 12 Concerts given from the 13th October to the end of December 1940.

Although not strictly part of this report, it may be recorded here that arrangements have now been made by which the Municipal Orchestra will in future co-operate regularly with the Ballet Russe, thereby contributing to enhance the artistic success of the ballets and gaining a new source of revenue.

The personnel of the Orchestra has been maintained as in 1940, that is to say it was reinforced by five extra musicians of Chinese nationality, whose salaries are paid out of the grant from the Italian Government towards the upkeep of the Orchestra and Band.

The activities of the Orchestra from January 1 to May 31, 1940, were:—

*Sunday Symphony Concerts at the Lyceum Theatre* (continuation of Winter Symphony Concert Season, October 1939-May 1940).

20 Concerts at usual prices (\$2.45, \$1.90, \$1.40 and 90 cts.). Average attendance: 604 persons.

*Special Concerts:—*

- 1 Performance of Sacred Music on March 24, (Easter-Week) at increased entrance-prices (\$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.45, \$2.00 and \$1.40). Attendance: 715 persons.
- 3 Performances—Tchaikovsky Festival—on May 21, 24 and 26, at increased entrance-prices (\$8.00, \$7.00, \$6.00, \$5.00 and \$4.00). Attendance: 2,148 persons.

*Private Services.*—The Full Orchestra with and without the services of the Conductor was engaged 5 times during 1940, by Professional Artists who gave concerts at the Lyceum.

*Open Air Summer Concert Season* (June 29-September 1, 1940).

*Orchestral Concerts :—*

- 4 Concerts at admission charges of \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50 cents.
- 5 Special Concerts with Soloists, at increased admission charges of \$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50 cents.

*Brass-Band Performances* were given on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays, in the afternoon in the Public Garden and Jessfield Park. (No admission charges—chairs on hire at 40 cents).

- 9 in Jessfield Park.
- 15 in the Public Garden.

From September 2, the Staff of the Orchestra and Band was granted the usual three weeks' vacation.

The XXII Winter Symphony Concert Season, October 1940-May 1941, opened on October 1.

*Sunday Symphony Concerts at the Lyceum Theatre* in the afternoon from 5.15 to 7.15 p.m.

- 12 Concerts were held at the new entrance-prices of \$5.00, \$4.00, \$2.50, \$1.50, \$1.25, and \$1.00.
- Average attendance : 673.

*School Concerts*, from January 1 to April 30 and from November 1 to December 31 :—

- 2 in the Cathedral School for Girls
- 4 in the Yu Yuen Road Municipal School for Girls
- 3 in the Municipal Secondary School for Girls

Approximately 3,120 pupils attended these Concerts.

*Instrumental Soloists during 1940.*—The Conductor desires to express to the following soloists his appreciation of services rendered to the Orchestra during the year :—

*Mmes :—*Mary Chen (Pianist), E. Ferrajolo (Soprano), Ruth Fullam (Soprano), Olga Hajek (Soprano), B. Gilmour Lee (Soprano), Ada Lvoff (Pianist), Ilse Marcuse (Soprano), Leyda Pezzini (Pianist), M. Van Ruynen (Pianist), Rosa Schiffmann (Pianist), Mary Stewart (Alto), Wincia Tomazewska (Pianist), L. Valesby (Violinist), Lois Woo (Pianist), Doris Yanoyer (Dancer).

*Messrs :—*A. Avshalomoff (Conductor and Composer), A. Foa (Violinist), V. Havsky (Pianist), R. Kohner (Pianist), G. Koudinoff (Baritone), M. Livshitz (Violinist), M. Paci (Pianist), J. Podushka (Viola), V. Shushlin (Bass), G. Singer (Pianist and Composer), A. Slobodsky (Tenor), Dr. E. Tomassich (Violinist from Tokyo), E. Winkler (Cellist).

The Shanghai Choral Society  
The Shanghai Songsters  
The Russian Choir

The repertoire of the Orchestra, already very extensive, was further enlarged during 1940, its library being again enriched with new works. In addition to the most celebrated Symphonies, Poems, Suites, Concertos, Opera-Excerpts and other Pieces by Composers, Classic and modern, of varied schools and nationalities, the following works were performed for the first time locally :—

<i>Composers.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>
AVSHALOMOFF	First Symphony in " C " Minor
BACH	Overture in " D," No. 4
DELIUS	Symphonic Impressions " A Song of Summer "
MALIPIERO	Second Symphony " Elegiac "
MARCELLO	Introduzione-Aria-Presto
MARCELLO	Recitatif and Scena from Cantata " DIDONE "
PERGOLESI	Intermezzo from Cantata " ORFEO "
PORPORA	Sonata a tre Instrumenti
VAUGHAN-WILLIAMS	" Pastoral " Symphony
VINCENT D'INDY	Symphony for Piano and Orchestra " sur un Chant Montagnard "
VIVALDI	The Four Seasons

M. PACI,  
*Conductor.*

## CHINESE STUDIES AND TRANSLATION OFFICE.

*Chinese Studies.*—The half-yearly Examinations conducted in June and December 1940, again showed very creditable results. The Chinese Studies section, as now constituted, operates from a centre in the Administration Building; it has two offices, a large class-room, where examinations are held, and four study-rooms for employes located in the Central district. The dialects taught are the Shanghai spoken language and Peking mandarin, though examinations are sometimes conducted in other dialects, as in the case of new employes possessing knowledge of Cantonese or other provincial Chinese. The Regulations require that such new employes shall be immediately examined upon engagement for purposes of classification and record; they then take up the study of the local language. The teaching staff functions at some fourteen different stations dispersed over the various districts of the city; that is to say at each of the district Police Stations, sub-offices of the Public Works and Public Health Departments, the Fire Stations, the Revenue Offices, and Gaol; teachers also visit certain hospitals to teach Nurses. At each station the study-room is open throughout the entire day during regular business hours. There are, however, occasions when it is desirable that students should have a change of teachers, or *vice versa*; when this happens the best possible arrangement is made to meet the case. There has never been any need in the past ten years for a reshuffle in the allocation of teachers because, as a general rule, the periodical departmental shiftings of employes from one district to another have been sufficient to effect changes. Long experience has shown that the best results are attained if students are given a change of teachers at least once in the three years' course. The system now in force has enabled the majority of students to pass the highest standard Examination well within the specified time limit. Monthly bonuses were abolished on December 31.

*Translation Office.*—The Translation Office deals, as a matter of routine, with a flood of Chinese correspondence which flows in daily from all sides. To function efficiently, the personnel of the Office must possess special qualifications; every translator must be reliable, punctiliously exact in his work, and absolutely silent as regards information that comes to his knowledge. An expert translator is a trained specialist; what he puts down in writing must be precisely what the text before him says, no more and no less; and to merit his title he must be fairly familiar with the language peculiar to every technical field, be it legal, medical, engineering, architectural, industrial, military, scientific or otherwise. The expert has to plod and learn for years, and pay for his experience; he does not spring into existence overnight. There are many forms of translations; we recognize no less than ten, ranging from a brief précis such as required for index and docket work, to literal word for word renderings needed in formal and legal documents. The efficiency and usefulness of a Translation Office depend on two important essentials, viz: "strict accuracy" and "prompt delivery." These two essentials are indispensable, since inaccuracy may lead to endless trouble, and tardiness may have equally embarrassing results. In carrying out its functions the Office has never lost sight of the main point of the Reorganization Scheme of the office of 1929, and that is the attainment of maximum efficiency at minimum expenditure of time and money. The present Staff of the Translation Office, reduced to the lowest minimum, consists of the following: Official Translator, Secretary stenotypist, 2 Chinese Assistants, 1 Chinese Writer, 3 Senior Translators, 2 First Class Translators, 1 Second Class Translator, 2 Proof-readers and 3 Messengers; in all sixteen persons.

CHAS. KLIENE,

*Director of Chinese Studies and Official Translator.*

## PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The year just closed showed a marked increase in the activities of the Library which, in a briefest form, may be set forth as follows :

The number of subscribers at the end of the year was :

Chinese .....	283
Foreign .....	702
Students, Chinese .....	278
Students, Foreign .....	68
Total .....	1,331

The above shows an increase in number of Subscribers of 494 as compared with 1939.

The number of readers and visitors recorded was 75,005, as against 62,890 during the previous year, being an increase of over 16%.

In the Circulation Department, the number of books issued for home use was 178,288 volumes, of which there were :

Fiction .....	111,901
Non-Fiction .....	48,866
Children's Books .....	5,082
Chinese Books .....	7,394
Magazines .....	5,045

As compared with 91,216 issued in 1939—an increase of 87,072 volumes.

The appropriation for new books for the year was \$20,000, of which 20% was allocated in the Budget for the purchase of Chinese and English books of reference suitable for students.

Purchases numbered 6,293 volumes :

English .....	762
Chinese .....	5,531

Among the noteworthy additions are several up-to-date books on technology, science and arts for which a demand is steadily increasing. Several valuable sets of Chinese classics have been added to the stock.

The Council gratefully accepted the generous offer of Mr. Eric G. Clarke to leave with the Library his collection of music. The collection consists of catalogued envelopes of Part-songs, vocal scores of Oratorios, Operas, Musical Comedies as well as a big quantity of Songs ; also a supply of piano works, violin and other instrumental works, etc., etc., and about 20 years' issues of the "Musical Times."

With these as a nucleus, a Music Section is being established for the benefit of the community.

A. AVSHALOMOFF,

*Librarian.*

**Shanghai Municipal Council**

**REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR 1940**

**AND**

**BUDGET**

**FOR THE YEAR 1941**

**PART II**

**FINANCE MATTERS**

SHANGHAI :  
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.  
1941

14257

**FINANCE MATTERS**



**FINANCE MATTERS.****TREASURER'S REPORT.****FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**

The financial transactions of the year are summarized below :—

*Ordinary Budget—General.*

	\$
Expenditure .. .. .	50,530,937
Income (less deficit of \$1,343,611 brought forward from 1939) .. .. .	42,138,037
	<hr/>
Deficit transferred to Extraordinary Income and Expenditure Account .. .. .	8,392,900
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Ordinary Budget—Education.*

	\$
Expenditure .. .. .	3,614,712
Income .. .. .	2,923,592
	<hr/>
Deficit transferred to Extraordinary Income and Expenditure Account .. .. .	691,120
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Extraordinary Budget—General.*

	\$
Expenditure (including deficit of \$2,970,533 brought forward from 1939) .. .. .	19,398,608
Income .. .. .	17,563,064
	<hr/>
Deficit carried forward to 1941 .. .. .	1,835,544
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Extraordinary Budget—Education.*

	\$
Expenditure .. .. .	166,658
Income .. .. .	166,658
	<hr/> <hr/>

The deficit on the Ordinary Budget—General of \$8,392,900 against an estimated deficit of \$5,063,690 is accounted for as follows:—

	Expended.	
	Over.	Under.
	\$	\$
Volunteer Corps .. .. .	123,659	
Fire Brigade .. .. .	399,190	
Police Force.		
General .. .. .	2,817,143	
Gaol and Reformatory .. .. .	172,453	
Specials .. .. .	23	
Public Health.		
Health Department .. .. .	137,766	
Contributions and Grants in Aid .. .. .	51,112	
Public Works Department .. .. .	1,569,250	
Municipal Orchestra and Band .. .. .	45,443	
Public Library .. .. .		2,799
Finance Department .. .. .	368,245	
Secretariat .. .. .	99,746	
Industrial Section .. .. .	4,153	
Legal Department .. .. .	76,650	
Chinese Studies and Translation Office .. .. .	27,216	
General Charges .. .. .	1,653,799	
Interest, Brokerage, etc. .. .. .		48,359
Redemption of Debentures .. .. .	266,671	
Stock and Stores .. .. .		100,814
Surplus on Ordinary Income .. .. .		4,331,337
Balance being the difference between the actual and estimated deficit on the Ordinary Budget .. .. .		3,329,210
	7,812,519	7,812,519

**ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.**

The higher cost of living allowances that it was necessary to grant the staff and the steady rise in the local price level which adversely affected the cost of commodities and services are the predominant causes for the substantial over-expenditure that occurred throughout municipal departments. Efforts were made to cope in some degree with higher costs by restricting the consumption of materials wherever possible, by certain measures of reorganization and by the adoption of more economical methods of carrying out certain municipal functions. I set forth below details of the more important differences from Budget appropriations in the major spending departments.

	Losses.	Gains.
	\$	\$
<i>Fire Brigade—Overspent \$399,190.</i>		
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	203,131	
Rice Allowance .. .. .	67,728	
Uniform .. .. .		23,350
Hose Renewals .. .. .	61,573	
Fire Hydrants, Maintenance, Depreciation, etc. .. .. .	40,374	
<i>Police Force, General—Overspent \$2,817,143.</i>		
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	1,968,309	
Special Duty Allowance .. .. .	234,472	
Rice Allowance .. .. .	481,694	
Uniform and Equipment .. .. .		229,516
Fuel .. .. .	146,694	
Passages .. .. .	124,409	
Musketry Course .. .. .		76,189
Receipts from Special Services .. .. .		165,395
<i>Police Force, Gaol and Reformatory—Overspent \$172,453.</i>		
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	198,625	
Special Duty and Rent Allowances .. .. .	48,895	
Prisoners' Food .. .. .		116,798
<i>Public Health, Health Department—Overspent \$137,766.</i>		
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	417,499	
Rice Allowance .. .. .	71,086	
Messing .. .. .	94,900	
Fees received .. .. .		392,846
<i>Public Works Department—Overspent \$1,569,250.</i>		
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	419,271	
Rice Allowance .. .. .	164,335	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	139,541	
Chinese Labour .. .. .	547,198	
Drainage, Maintenance of Drains .. .. .	133,188	
Sewerage, Treatment Works and Pumping Chambers, Power and Light .. .. .	157,148	
Fees received .. .. .		198,573
<i>General Charges—Overspent \$1,653,799.</i>		
Rice Allowance (debited to Departments instead of General Charges as provided in the Budget) .. .. .		900,000
Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits.		
Exchange Compensation on Proportionate Long Leave Pay and Superannuation Withdrawals .. .. .	2,266,011	
This is due to the unprecedented number of unanticipated foreign staff resignations during the year.		
Rent of Leased Premises .. .. .	78,716	
Rates Re-Assessment Sub-Committee .. .. .	89,722	

**ORDINARY INCOME.**

The surplus in revenue of \$4,331,337 over that estimated is accounted for as follows :—

	Over. \$	Under. \$
Land Tax .. .. .	51,238	
General Municipal and Special Rate.		
Foreign.. .. .	1,156,734	
Chinese .. .. .	721,327	
Special Advertisement Rate .. .. .	18,858	
Wharfage Dues .. .. .	296,930	
Licence Fees .. .. .	516,753	
Rent of Municipal Properties .. .. .	213,890	
Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings .. .. .	1,455,913	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	78,451	
Increase in transfer to Education Department .. .. .		178,757
Surplus referred to above .. .. .		4,331,337
	4,510,094	4,510,094

Reference to the circumstances responsible for the increased receipts is contained in the Revenue Section of this Report.

**STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.**

Statement "A" (page 324) compares Income and Expenditure for the years 1936 to 1940. Statement "B" gives percentages calculated on Income figures contained in "A." Statement "C" (page 325) gives details of Loans outstanding at the end of the year.

The following figures compare the totals of Ordinary Income and Expenditure, including those relating to the Education Department, for the years 1936 to 1940. In each case surpluses or deficits brought forward have been excluded from these totals.

	1936 \$	1937 \$	1938 \$	1939 \$	1940 \$
Income .. .. .	23,664,775	21,705,206	24,742,403	30,533,739	46,405,240
Transfer from General Reserve .. .. .	2,000,000	1,850,000	—	—	—
	25,664,775	23,555,206	24,742,403	30,533,739	46,405,240
Expenditure .. .. .	26,728,764	25,159,415	26,602,647	35,920,079	54,145,649
Deficit .. .. .	1,063,989	1,604,209	1,860,244	5,386,340	7,740,409

The largely increased deficits shown in 1939 and 1940 are directly attributable to the lower levels of exchange experienced in those years coupled with the steady increase in the cost of local commodities and services and to the unavoidable lag between the time when higher expenditure began to be incurred and that when the necessary increased taxation was brought into operation.

Deficits incurred up to and including 1938 were carried to Extraordinary Income and Expenditure Account and financed by means of transfers from Loan Suspense Account. The amount remaining in this Account was insufficient by \$1,343,611 to finance the whole of the 1939 deficit and this sum was carried forward to 1940. There was then a total sum of \$9,084,020 to be dealt with in 1940 and this was carried to Extraordinary Income and Expenditure Account. Provision was contained in this Account for a deficit of \$5,573,280 and the financing of this part of the total deficit is covered by the redemption procedure applicable to the Loan of 1940. The balance of \$3,510,740 remains as a debit in Extraordinary Account and will, in effect, become a charge on Ordinary Revenue by means of the redemption of future loans.

**EXTRAORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.**

Extraordinary Expenditure during the year amounted to \$19,398,608. It is worthy of note that only a small portion of this related to capital outlay on land, buildings, etc., and that more than half the total sum involved was required to finance deficits. The expenditure incurred may be summarized as follows :—

	\$
Deficit on Extraordinary Account brought forward from 1939 .. .. .	2,970,533
Outlay on public works of a capital nature .. .. .	1,352,035
Emergency Measures .. .. .	513,132
Deficit on Ordinary Account for 1940 .. .. .	9,084,020
Pension Fund .. .. .	858,760
Discount on 1940 Loan .. .. .	800,000
Loan Redemption .. .. .	3,820,128
	<u>19,398,608</u>

This total of \$19,398,608 exceeded by \$2,538,975 the figure provided in the Budget. This is accounted for as follows :—

	Over. \$	Under. \$
Bundings .. .. .		5,986
Drainage .. .. .	40,533	
Sewerage .. .. .	3,275	
Landing Stages .. .. .		100
Land .. .. .		5,807
Buildings .. .. .	52,747	
Roads .. .. .	31,152	
Plant and Equipment .. .. .	4,721	
Emergency Measures .. .. .		136,868
Pension Fund .. .. .		91,240
Discount on Loan of 1940 .. .. .	800,000	
Loan Redemption .. .. .		1,664,192
	<u>932,428</u>	<u>1,904,193</u>
Ordinary Income and Expenditure Deficit for 1940.		
Increase in amount estimated .. .. .	3,510,740	
Difference referred to above .. .. .		2,538,975
	<u>4,443,168</u>	<u>4,443,168</u>

The price of issue of the Loan of 1940 was fixed at 95 and the resulting discount of \$800,000 was charged to Extraordinary Expenditure in accordance with approved procedure. The saving on Loan Redemption of \$1,664,192 relates to Fixed Deposits: renewals amounted to \$812,040 and new deposits totalling \$852,152 were received. In addition to making the payment anticipated in respect to the partial redemption of the Temporary Loan in U.S. dollars arrangements were made for the balance of this loan to be converted into local currency and to remain as a short term liability pending conversion into the Loan of 1941.

In regard to Extraordinary Income, Sales of Surplus Land yielded \$1,672,080 as compared with an estimate of \$950,000. The two most important areas disposed of were the property known as "The Island Site" in the Western External district and part of the Yangtszepoo Public Wharf.

The raising of the 1940 Loan of \$16,000,000 was a major financial transaction. It was apparent at the beginning of the year that the Council's financial position was unsatisfactory; a special Finance Sub-Committee had been constituted in the latter part of 1939 and this body gave full consideration to the various means by which the necessary funds could be provided, until such time as taxation could be placed on such a level as to enable the Council to present a balanced budget. It was recommended that a 6% 10 year loan should be issued at a discount of 5% and that the loan should be redeemed by semi-annual drawings. The loan was issued on these terms being underwritten by the Council's Bankers who also agreed to act as Trustees. It was necessary for there to be a specific security for the loan and it was agreed that this should take the form of the allocation of that part of the royalties received by the Council from the Shanghai Power Company, the Western District Power Company and the Shanghai Gas Company as related to the surcharges levied by these companies with the consent of the Council. In addition to this specific charge the security for the loan comprised a floating charge on the general property of the Council. The flotation of a loan on these conditions required the consent of the Trustees for the 1926 Loan which has a prior charge on the municipal assets. This consent was granted on the Council hypothecating to the Trustees for the 1926 Loan a part of its holding in shares of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

#### EDUCATION.

The transfer from General Funds was limited to the equivalent of a 2% General Municipal Rate plus correlative Land Tax. It was anticipated that this would be insufficient to meet educational expenditure by \$509,590 but, owing to circumstances which adversely affected the Budget as a whole, the deficit was raised to \$691,120.

#### MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK.

The receipt of moneys on fixed deposit continued to be the most important function of the Bank. During the year 183 deposits were received amounting to \$852,152 and 413 totalling \$811,753 were refunded. The holders of 96 deposits with a total sum of \$710,527 exercised their option of converting their holdings into the 1940 Loan. At the end of the year the sum remaining on fixed deposit amounted to \$1,664,195.

Depositors in the periodical investment section of the Bank were allotted debentures to the value of \$62,700 in the 1940 Loan. The balance remaining to the credit of depositors' accounts at the close of the year was \$39,686.

#### VOLUNTARY ENTERTAINMENT LEVY.

Receipts for the year amounted to \$627,340 which, together with the balance brought forward from 1939 of \$38,212, made a total sum of \$665,552 available for distribution by the Special Committee appointed by the Council for this purpose. Disbursements amounted to \$637,185 made up as follows:

Grants to Refugee and Beggar Relief Organizations .. .. .	\$481,000
Proportion of Hospital expenditure directly attributable to refugees .. ..	84,112
Proportion of expenses of Smallpox and Cholera campaigns directly attributable to refugees .. .. .	12,028
Cost of drugs, medicines, etc., supplied .. .. .	256
Cost of additional staff engaged on refugee work and labour for cleansing camps	44,301
Remission of Rates in respect to Emergency Hospitals and Refugee Camps during 1940 .. .. .	15,488
	<hr/>
	<u>\$637,185</u>

The balance in hand at December 31 was \$28,367.

It is regrettable to have to record that a large number of Chinese Cinemas ceased to contribute to this fund as from September. The loss is estimated at some \$26,000 per mensem.

**REVENUE MATTERS.**

The Ordinary Income for the year exceeded the estimates by \$4,510,095.

Favourable returns were registered under all headings, particularly satisfactory results being recorded in the case of General Municipal Rate, Special Rate and Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings.

Collections on the whole proceeded smoothly, and ratepayers and licensees quickly adjusted themselves to the surcharges imposed from July 1.

A comparative summary showing the details of actual and estimated receipts under each heading for 1940 and the actual receipts for 1939 is set out hereunder followed by explanatory notes concerning each source.

Source.	1939 Actual.	1940.	
		Estimated.	Actual.
Land Tax .. .. .	\$ 8,403,032	†11,488,750	†11,539,988
General Municipal Rate—Foreign .. .	7,265,225	†10,846,250	†11,426,920
General Municipal Rate—Chinese .. .	4,716,943	†6,875,000	†7,519,091
Special Rate—Foreign .. .	984,569	†1,025,000	†1,601,064
Special Rate—Chinese .. .	152,343	†125,000	†202,236
Special Advertisement Rate .. .	26,652	†31,250	†50,108
Wharfage Dues .. .	459,970	400,000	696,930
Licence Fees .. .	*3,937,431	††4,603,700	††5,120,453
Rent of Municipal Properties .. .	886,128	\$936,300	\$1,150,190
Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings .. .	3,435,826	5,470,500	6,926,413
Miscellaneous .. .	222,780	60,000	138,452
	\$30,490,899	\$41,861,750	\$46,371,845

\* Including 10% (\$340,946) Surcharge for the whole year.

† Including Special Surcharge of 50% from July 1, 1940.

†† Including Special Surcharge of 10% to June 30, 1940.

§ Including Special Surcharge on Market Fees { To June 30, 1940—10%  
From July 1, 1940—50%

*Land Tax.*—The receipts exceeded the estimates by \$51,238.

During the course of the year further progress was made in bringing developed unregistered land under taxation, and the excess over the estimates mentioned above derived mainly from this source.

The total assessed value of developed unregistered land under taxation as on December 31, 1940 was \$41,217,000. Owners of such land with very few exceptions are paying this tax willingly and on the whole appear to appreciate that developed unregistered land should in fairness bear its proper share of land tax.

Comparative figures of total land tax revenue by districts for the present and preceding year are shown in the table below :—

**LAND TAX.**

District	1939	1940
	Rate : { 9 months @ 8 per mille 3 months @ 9 per mille	Rate : { 6 months @ 9 per mille 6 months @ 13½ per mille
Central .. .	\$ 3,179,741	\$ 4,330,168
Western .. .	2,440,423	3,396,492
Northern .. .	1,049,044	1,424,958
Eastern .. .	1,733,824	2,388,370
	\$8,403,032	\$11,539,988

*General Municipal Rate.*—The receipts from this source exceeded the estimates by the substantial sum of \$1,224,761.

The upward movement in rentals recorded last year was maintained throughout 1940, and this factor together with a fair measure of building activity is responsible for the satisfactory returns. But for restrictions on rental increases imposed by certain courts, collections would have been much higher.

These restrictions have had a most disturbing effect on rateable values and have created a privileged class of ratepayers who, being protected by their courts against rental increases, benefit not only by low rentals but also by correspondingly low taxation.

Various schemes have been studied during the course of the year in an endeavour to remedy this state of affairs and to restore equality in taxation. No satisfactory solution to the problem has yet been found, the matter being still under consideration at the close of the year.

In June, a Committee composed of qualified valuers was appointed to undertake the re-assessment of owner-occupied industrial and commercial premises. By the end of the year this Committee had dealt with 161 cases involving increases in rateable value amounting in the aggregate to \$4,642,097. The work will be carried on during 1941 until completed.

The Revenue Office Rating Surveyors, working independently of the Committee, proceeded concurrently with the re-assessment of owner-occupied residential premises, and had up to the end of the year revised the assessments of 131 premises, producing a total increase in rateable value of \$186,634. A large number of premises still remain to be dealt with in 1941.

Throughout the year empty premises with vacant possession were at a premium in all districts, but there were signs towards the end that the situation was easing somewhat. The total number of empty premises as at the end of 1940 was only 2,050 as against 7,069 at the end of 1939.

For the convenience of ratepayers in the Northern and Eastern districts, a Rate Receiving Office was opened at 130 Haining Road on January 3, 1941. Other sub-offices were opened at the following addresses to facilitate rate collections, but for the time being these offices are not receiving centres.

133 Chusan Road,	557 Gordon Road,
707 Yulin Road,	260 Chengtu Road,
270 North Fukien Road,	435 Robison Road,
1461 Sinza Road.	

During the year 315 new foreign-style buildings in the Settlement were brought under taxation with an aggregate assessment of \$2,013,526, whilst 56 buildings representing an assessment of \$182,836 were demolished and 13 buildings with an assessment of \$41,522 were transferred from the Chinese Rate to the Foreign Rate register.

Newly constructed Chinese-style buildings in the Settlement to the number of 2,002 with a total assessment of \$1,383,556 were brought under taxation during the same period, whilst 834 Chinese-style buildings assessed at \$205,868 were demolished.

Details of the assessments as on December 31, 1940 and income are set out in the following statement.

	Foreign G.M.R.		Chinese G.M.R.	
	Number of separately rateable premises		Number of separately rateable premises	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Occupied . . . . .	14,945	15,881	65,667	71,622
Unoccupied . . . . .	470	249	6,599	1,801
Total . . . . .	15,415	16,130	72,266	73,423
Number of Buildings . . . . .	10,180	10,450	72,266	73,423
Assessment . . . . .	\$52,869,610	\$59,933,830	\$33,576,092	\$35,715,836
Income . . . . .	\$7,265,225	\$11,426,920	\$4,716,943	\$7,519,091
Rate of Taxation . . . . .	{ 16% to Sept. 30 18% to June 30 18% thereafter 27% thereafter		{ 16% to Sept. 30 18% to June 30 18% thereafter 27% thereafter	



*Special Rate.*—Collections for the year were highly satisfactory. The receipts exceeded the estimates by \$653,300. This excess is mainly due to conservatism in framing the estimates.

Details shewing the collections for the year and the number of buildings are given below with comparative figures for 1939.

## SPECIAL RATE

	Foreign		Chinese	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
	NORTHERN AREA			
Buildings—Occupied .. .. .	Normal collections not yet resumed.		Normal collections not yet resumed.	
„ —Unoccupied .. .. .				
Total .. *	—		—	
Assessment .. .. . *	\$100,054	\$100,054	\$ 1,022	\$ 1,022
Income .. .. .	\$ 14,485	\$ 20,011	\$ 148	\$ 204
	WESTERN AREA			
Buildings—Occupied .. .. .	4,013	4,156	6,263	6,441
„ —Unoccupied .. .. .	206	222	143	128
Total .. *	4,219	4,378	6,406	6,569
Assessment .. .. . *	\$7,916,474	\$9,699,406	\$1,430,546	\$1,525,586
Income .. .. .	\$ 970,084	\$1,581,053	\$ 152,195	\$ 202,032
Rate of Taxation .. .. .	14% to Sept. 30 16% thereafter	16% to June 30 24% thereafter	14% to Sept. 30 16% thereafter	16% to June 30 24% thereafter

\* As on December 31, 1940.

*Special Advertisement Rate.*—This item exceeded the estimate by \$18,858.

*Wharfage Dues.*—The receipts exceeded the estimate by nearly \$300,000 and were approximately \$236,000 above the actual dues for 1939.

The total amounts received for each quarter for the year with comparative figures for the previous four years are given below :—

## WHARFAGE DUES

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
March Quarter .. .. .	129,715	210,095	7,831	110,934	160,105
June „ .. .. .	129,015	252,869	25,335	143,063	231,588
September „ .. .. .	128,493	83,506	46,613	133,130	184,840
December „ .. .. .	167,898	—	62,962	72,843	120,397
	\$555,121	\$546,470	\$142,741	\$459,970	\$696,930

*Licence Fees.*—The total receipts including surcharge exceeded the estimates by \$516,753. Practically all licence headings contributed to this excess.

In the Premises Group—Chinese Lodging House, Hotel, Tavern, showed the highest excess over the estimates, whilst Pawnshop and Entertainment Licences contributed substantially.

In the Vehicles Group—Bicycles, Carts, Motor Vehicle and Private Rickshas showed heavy increases over the estimates, whilst amongst the Sundries, Food Hawkers furnished the most satisfactory returns.

It will be observed from the table below that all the main classes of Motor Vehicles increased substantially in number over the 1939 figures.

Wheelbarrow Licences continued to decline and receipts were below the estimate.

The other items below the estimate fell short by such insignificant amounts as to have no material effect on the receipts.

The temporary surcharge which was 10% up to June 30 and 50% thereafter produced \$118,556 over the estimate.

Details of revenue from each item are given in comparative form hereunder and shew the amounts by which the receipts differed from the estimates.

## LICENCE FEES.

	1939 Actual	1940			
		Estimated.	Actual.	Over.	Under.
<i>Premises :—</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Billiard or Bowling Saloon .....	1,849	1,900	1,977	77	—
Chinese Lodging House .....	34,162	34,000	62,129	28,129	—
Chinese Club .....	4,133	3,600	3,999	399	—
Eating House, etc. ....	121,900	116,000	126,010	10,010	—
Entertainments not otherwise specified .....	48,386	48,000	57,563	9,563	—
Exchange Shop .....	11,106	10,000	11,418	1,418	—
Food Shop, Foreign .....	2,083	1,800	3,151	1,351	—
Fruit Shop or Fruit Stall .....	7,817	7,600	7,708	108	—
Goldsmith's and Silversmith's Shop .....	3,164	3,000	4,011	1,011	—
Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar .....	130,645	122,000	160,493	38,493	—
Liquor, Foreign—Sale of .....	45,379	44,000	50,668	6,668	—
Liquor, Malt .....	18,400	19,000	17,743	—	1,257
Lodging House, Foreign .....	3,347	3,400	5,110	1,710	—
Pawn Shop .....	43,309	53,200	67,213	14,013	—
Sing Song House .....	68,865	68,000	77,092	9,092	—
Sing Song and Storyteller .....	23,696	21,600	24,977	3,377	—
Tea Shop .....	17,991	17,600	17,351	—	249
Theatre and Music Hall and Cinematograph .....	55,616	56,400	70,289	13,889	—
Tobacco Shop .....	24,648	23,600	26,095	2,495	—
Wine Shop, Chinese .....	82,110	80,000	86,958	6,958	—
Miscellaneous .....	41,153	42,770	60,071	17,301	—
<i>Vehicles :—</i>					
Bicycle .....	172,880	174,000	213,418	39,418	—
Carriage, Private .....	547	500	360	—	140
Carriage, Public and Livery Stable .....	883	700	468	—	232
Cart .....	260,393	276,000	306,153	30,153	—
Delivery Tricycle or Trailer .....	23,924	28,000	35,054	7,054	—
Motor Garage, Public .....					
Motor Vehicle and Freight Trailer .....	1,435,162	1,450,700	1,531,738	81,038	—
Motor Vehicle Registration Fee .....					
Puller, Private Ricscha .....	8,354	8,500	9,584	1,084	—
Puller, Public Ricscha .....	13,208	12,700	13,339	639	—
Ricscha, Private .....					
Ricscha, Private—Registration Fee .....	241,081	252,000	275,323	23,323	—
Ricscha, Public .....	394,166	399,000	398,860	—	140
Wheelbarrow .....	19,958	14,400	12,228	—	2,172
<i>Boats :—</i>					
Cargo Boat .....	16,666	16,200	14,129	—	2,071
Chinese Boat .....	8,863	8,700	9,059	359	—
Ferry and Passenger Boat .....	4,978	4,320	5,228	908	—
Launch .....	9,932	10,000	10,543	543	—
Sampan .....	2,636	2,550	2,259	—	291
<i>Sundries :—</i>					
Dog .....	11,785	12,000	14,820	2,820	—
Firearm .....	27,987	28,000	34,577	6,577	—
Food Hawker .....	153,323	144,000	188,771	44,771	—
	\$3,596,485	\$3,619,740	\$4,017,937	\$404,749	\$6,552
Special surcharge of 10% .....	340,946				
Special surcharge on Licence Fees.					
To June 30 — 10 per cent .....		185,100	204,375	19,275	—
From July 1 — 50 per cent .....		798,860	898,141	99,281	—
	\$3,937,431	\$4,603,700	\$5,120,453	\$523,305	\$6,552

The following table gives the average number of licences issued per licensing term with comparative figures for five years :—

Source.	Number of Licences.				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
<i>Premises.</i>					
Billiard or Bowling Saloon .. .. (c)	20	20	24	28	26
Chinese Lodging House .. .. (c)	227	197	168	175	189
Club, Chinese .. .. (c)	46	40	26	31	31
Eating House, etc. .. .. (c)	3,914	3,537	3,365	4,250	4,741
Entertainments not otherwise specified (a)	48	47	54	65	81
Exchange Shop .. .. (c)	1,490	1,166	813	825	788
Food Shop, Foreign .. .. (d)	202	43	19	52	82
Fruit Shop or Fruit Stall .. .. (c)	242	217	161	186	194
Goldsmith's and Silversmith's Shop.. (c)	66	59	61	82	112
Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar .. (c)	168	161	114	173	217
Liquor, Foreign .. .. (c)	69	58	44	53	59
Liquor, Malt .. .. (c)	74	49	47	117	123
Lodging House, Foreign .. .. (d)	195	153	99	209	219
Pawn Shop .. .. (c)	344	315	209	276	314
Sing Song House .. .. (c)	697	558	583	1,155	1,325
Sing Song and Storyteller .. .. (a)	59	50	53	60	63
Tea Shop .. .. (c)	522	410	299	302	322
Theatre and Music Hall and Cinematograph.. .. (a)	33	29	28	33	37
Tobacco Shop .. .. (c)	2,444	1,981	1,599	1,992	2,285
Wine Shop, Chinese .. .. (c)	1,837	1,528	1,198	1,543	1,729
Miscellaneous .. .. (c)	52	40	48	72	125
	(d) 1,275	1,389	1,272	1,805	2,156
	(a) 829	767	813	916	887
	(e) —	31	47	55	66
<i>Vehicles.</i>					
Bicycle .. .. (e)	39,550	40,444	37,981	44,475	54,757
Carriage—Private { Pony .. .. (c)	27	21	15	13	7
	Carriage .. .. (c)	24	18	10	7
	Pony .. .. (c)	54	37	20	13
Carriage—Public { Carriage .. .. (c)	52	37	20	13	7
	Stable .. .. (e)	15	10	7	6
	Pony Cart .. .. (c)	9	6	2	2
Cart { Hand Cart .. .. (c)	2,110	2,446	1,396	2,453	2,920
	Trolley .. .. (c)	13,352	13,214	12,362	17,662
Delivery Tricycle or Trailer .. .. (e)	—	—	(f) 1,699	3,041	4,218
	Garage .. .. (c)	104	91	69	79
Motor { Vehicle .. .. (c)	9,129	8,999	{ (d) 6,220	6,530	6,760
	Driver .. .. (e)	26,140	25,082	{ (c) 2,823	3,812
			30,572	38,746	44,410
Motor Bicycle .. .. (e)	622	539	472	502	585
Motor Vehicle Registration Fee .. ..	4,322	4,476	7,668	6,493	6,566
Puller, Private Ricscha .. .. (e)	—	2,538	8,805	10,705	12,535
Puller, Public Ricscha .. .. (e)	—	41,995	52,408	44,795	40,814
Ricscha—Private .. .. (c)	10,005	(d) 9,346	6,543	7,974	8,957
Ricscha—Private Registration Fee .. ..	5,675	2,352	4,361	4,146	4,732
Ricscha—Public .. .. (a)	9,996	9,609	9,497	9,498	9,497
Wheelbarrow .. .. (a)	5,779	4,297	2,826	2,376	1,456
<i>Boats.</i>					
Cargo Boat, Chinese .. .. (a)	799	548	711	(b) 1,576	1,215
Cargo Boat, Foreign .. .. (a)	91	76	142	151	146
Chinese Boat .. .. (a)	705	431	922	1,236	1,258
Ferry and Passenger Boat .. .. (a)	71	39	163	207	218
Launch .. .. (a)	172	128	137	(c) 538	563
Sampan .. .. (b)	131	118	302	439	377
<i>Sundries.</i>					
Dog .. .. (e)	3,034	2,689	2,349	2,357	2,964
Firearm .. .. (e)	2,285	2,226	2,225	2,150	2,609
Food Hawker .. .. (a)	3,769	4,050	6,999	6,397	7,870

(a) Issued monthly.  
(b) Issued bi-monthly.

(c) Issued quarterly.  
(d) Issued half-yearly.

(e) Issued annually.  
(f) Previous years licensed as carts.

*Vehicle Licences.*—The following table gives the number of each class of motor vehicle on the licence register on December 31, 1940 compared with the corresponding date in 1939 :—

## MOTOR VEHICLE.

Description	1939	1940
Cars—Private .. .. .	5,852	6,184
„ —Public .. .. .	849	1,045
„ —Trade .. .. .	63	66
Freight Vehicles .. .. .	3,080	3,126
Cycles .. .. .	445	566
Omnibuses .. .. .	261	340
Charabancs .. .. .	22	28
Ambulances .. .. .	33	32
	10,605	11,387

*Market Fees.*—The total market fees for the year including surcharges produced \$335,951, being \$18,651 above the estimate.

A table shewing the actual receipts from each market for 1939 and 1940 follows :—

## MARKET FEES.

	1939	1940
	\$	\$
East Hongkew .. .. .	—	111
Elgin .. .. .	7,214	6,566
Ferry .. .. .	15,676	13,293
Foochow .. .. .	51,997	50,071
Hongkew .. .. .	78,766	82,849
Liaoyang .. .. .	1,973	2,694
Mohawk .. .. .	6,786	6,120
New Sinza .. .. .	34,451	30,702
North Fokien .. .. .	7,462	6,620
Peking .. .. .	37,234	35,403
Pingliang .. .. .	8,601	6,804
Purdon .. .. .	9,328	8,362
Sungpan .. .. .	4,227	3,207
Tsitsihar .. .. .	587	586
Wayside .. .. .	2,537	9,733
Wuchow .. .. .	761	1,750
Yangtzepoo .. .. .	—	—
	\$267,600	\$264,871
Special Surcharges :—		
To June 30—10% .. .. .	—	11,352
From July 1—50% .. .. .	—	59,728
	\$267,600*	\$335,951

\* Includes Special Surcharge of 10%

*Civil Proceedings.*—Prosecutions were instituted against 166 debtors during the year, mainly for the recovery of rates. The sums thus recovered amounted to \$35,003.07. Details of legal processes arising out of these cases follow :—

Appeals lodged by defendants 9, all unsuccessful.  
 Warrants obtained 24.  
 Warrants executed 7.  
 Sealing Orders obtained 102.  
 Sealing Orders executed 44.  
 Provisional Attachments obtained and executed 2.

*Slaughter House Fees.*—The fees collected amounted to \$154,656 against \$111,672 in 1939.

*Band Concerts.*—The entrance fees dealt with by the staff of the Revenue Office amounted to \$55,845 against \$33,813 in 1939.

This was made up as follows :—

Symphony Concerts (Lyceum Theatre)	.. .. .	\$46,467
Open Air Concerts (Jessfield Park)	.. .. .	\$ 9,378

*Park Tickets.*—The number of season tickets of admission to the public parks issued during the year was 43,850 against 33,513 in 1939.

With effect from June 1, 1940, the revised prices, inclusive of surcharge, were as follows :—

Admission to all parks	.. .. .	\$4.50
Admission to all parks excluding Jessfield	.. .. .	\$1.50

*Departmental Accounts.*—During the year 15,092 departmental accounts were collected by the Revenue Office amounting to \$1,493,236.28.

*School Fees.*—The following is a statement of the fees collected by the Revenue Office for the Spring and Autumn Terms 1940 :—

Spring Term	Number	Fees paid	
			\$
Public School for Chinese	509		23,007
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese	306		13,831
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	410		18,532
Secondary School for Chinese Girls	472		21,334
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	395		14,220
	<u>2,092</u>		<u>\$90,924</u>

Autumn Term	Number	Fees paid	
			\$
Public School for Chinese	510		28,050
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese	398		21,890
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	461		25,355
Secondary School for Chinese Girls	525		28,875
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	376		16,920
	<u>2,270</u>		<u>\$121,090</u>

*Shipping.*—31 shipments covering 34,423 packages of cargo for the various departments of the Council were passed through the Customs and delivered.

*Bund Landing Accommodation Scheme.*—The receipts totalled \$409,666.56 excluding provision for expenditure and were \$40,333.44 below the estimate.

132,213 visits were made to the pontoons by various types of craft.

The decrease in revenue is attributable to the shorter period of stay of vessels at the pontoons due to lack of cargo.

*Honan-Foochow Road Car Park.*—Receipts from July 1, the date on which the Council undertook the operation of this Car Park, to the end of the year totalled \$6,783.

*Inspections.*—The following list shows the activities of the inspection staff in connection with rateable buildings, licensed premises and advertisement locations.

	<i>Number of Inspections</i>
Foreign buildings in course of construction .. .. .	302
Foreign buildings completed .. . . .	1,166
Foreign buildings—Alterations in assessment .. . . .	4,178
Extensions and alterations to foreign building .. . . .	590
Foreign buildings demolished .. . . .	124
Chinese buildings in course of construction .. . . .	404
Chinese buildings completed .. . . .	5,376
Chinese buildings—Alterations in assessment .. . . .	26,190
Extensions and alterations to Chinese buildings .. . . .	1,891
Chinese buildings demolished .. . . .	1,816
Premises of applicants for licences .. . . .	7,434
Licensed premises reported closed .. . . .	1,718
Premises detected conducting business without licence .. . . .	2,349
Advertisement boards and bill-posters .. . . .	2,821

A comparative statement of Ordinary Revenue from 1931 to 1940 is appended to this report.

#### STAFF.

Numerous changes took place during the year ; those affecting executive positions were the retirement of Mr. H. E. Middleton, Assistant Treasurer, on completion of a total service of 25 years, the regrading of Mr. A. G. P. Dewing as Assistant Treasurer and Chief Accountant and the promotion of Mr. E. Beeching to Assistant Treasurer.

J. W. MORCHER,

*Treasurer.*

**. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ORDINARY REVENUE FROM 1931 TO 1940.**

Year	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Rate of Taxation, General Municipal Rate	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	16%	To 30/9, 16% From 1/10, 18%	18%
Source.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Tax .. .. .	5,423,562	5,411,064	6,044,485	6,914,750	6,914,976	6,914,537	6,979,441	8,012,407	8,403,032	†11,539,988
Municipal Rate { General	8,219,013	8,952,361	9,579,571	10,255,125	10,284,424	9,633,402	8,717,064	10,061,119	11,982,168	†18,946,011
{ Special	485,221	521,136	631,710	741,437	787,488	706,274	623,965	894,862	1,136,912	‡ 1,803,300
Special Advertisement Rate	31,836	27,393	33,323	34,819	32,620	32,659	25,379	20,714	26,652	‡ 50,108
Wharfage Dues .. .. .	902,781	365,192	483,228	491,762	470,217	555,121	546,470	142,741	459,970	696,930
Licence Fees .. .. .	2,619,548	2,729,324	2,919,233	3,090,686	3,070,048	2,941,278	2,802,913	*3,003,761	‡3,937,431	‡‡ § 5,120,453
Rent of Municipal Properties	384,744	373,733	378,013	391,054	391,025	378,738	299,864	649,469	886,128	¶ 1,150,190
Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings	1,979,779	1,781,246	1,960,161	1,980,170	1,891,103	1,905,346	1,667,121	1,848,779	3,435,826	6,926,413
Miscellaneous .. .. .	645,877	1,054,709	81,936	17,576	72,557	584,356	37,324	57,835	224,276	138,452
<b>Total Ordinary Income \$</b>	<b>20,692,361</b>	<b>21,216,158</b>	<b>22,111,660</b>	<b>23,917,379</b>	<b>23,914,458</b>	<b>23,651,711</b>	<b>21,699,541</b>	<b>24,691,687</b>	<b>30,492,395</b>	<b>46,371,845</b>

\* Including 10% Surcharge (\$138,639) from July 1, 1938.      † Including 10% Surcharge (\$340,946) for the whole year.

‡ Including Special Surcharge of 50% from July 1, 1940.

§ Including Special Surcharge of 10% to June 30, 1940.

¶ Including Special Surcharge on Market Fees { To June 30, 1940—10%  
From July 1, 1940—50%

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT**  
**GENERAL**



# FINANCIAL STATEMENT—GENERAL.

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1940.

ORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>LAND TAX.</b>				
At 9/10ths of 1 per cent. on assessed value of property as follows:—				
Central District .. .. .	3,464,118		3,464,122.04	
Western District .. .. .	2,693,453		2,714,808.80	
Northern District .. .. .	1,139,975		1,139,968.11	
Eastern District .. .. .	1,893,454		1,909,578.90	
	9,191,000		9,228,477.85	
Special surcharge of 50 per cent. from July 1 .. .. .	2,297,750		2,311,510.13	
		11,488,750		11,539,987.98
<b>GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.</b>				
Foreign.				
At 18 per cent. on assessed rental of rateable Foreign houses..	8,677,000		9,099,912.78	
Special surcharge of 50 per cent. from July 1 .. .. .	2,169,250		2,327,006.80	
		10,846,250		11,426,919.58
Chinese.				
At 18 per cent. on assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses..	5,500,000		5,996,706.32	
Special surcharge of 50 per cent. from July 1 .. .. .	1,375,000		1,522,384.88	
		6,875,000		7,519,091.20
<b>SPECIAL RATE.</b>				
Foreign.				
At 16 per cent. on the same, beyond Settlement Limits, under provision of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.'s agreement 1928, the Shanghai Telephone Co.'s agreement 1930 and under arrangement with the Shanghai Power Co.	820,000		1,275,399.91	
Special surcharge of 50 per cent. from July 1 .. .. .	205,000		325,664.35	
		1,025,000		1,601,064.26
Chinese.				
At 16 per cent. on the same, beyond Settlement Limits, as above .. .. .	100,000		160,628.69	
Special surcharge of 50 per cent. from July 1 .. .. .	25,000		41,607.69	
		125,000		202,236.38
<b>SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT RATE</b>				
	25,000		38,981.44	
Special surcharge of 50 per cent. from July 1 .. .. .	6,250		11,126.69	
		31,250		50,108.13
<b>WHARFAGE DUES.</b>				
Council's share of dues on goods passed through the Custom House ..		400,000		696,929.73
<b>LICENCE FEES.</b>				
Premises.				
Billiard or Bowling Saloon .. .. .	1,900		1,976.67	
Chinese Lodging House .. .. .	34,000		62,129.17	
Club, Chinese .. .. .	3,600		3,998.69	
Eating House, etc. .. .. .	116,000		126,010.05	
Entertainment (not otherwise specified) .. .. .	48,000		57,562.73	
Exchange Shop .. .. .	10,000		11,418.22	
Foodshop, Foreign .. .. .	1,800		3,150.71	
Fruit Shop or Fruit Stall .. .. .	7,600		7,708.35	
Goldsmith's and Silversmith's Shop .. .. .	3,000		4,011.02	
Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar .. .. .	122,000		160,492.89	
Liquor, Foreign .. .. .	44,000		50,668.36	
Liquor, Malt .. .. .	19,000		17,743.20	
Lodging House, Foreign .. .. .	3,400		5,109.59	
Pawn Shop .. .. .	53,200		67,213.21	
Sing Song House .. .. .	68,000		77,092.50	
Sing Song and Storyteller .. .. .	21,600		24,977.03	
Tea Shop .. .. .	17,600		17,351.36	
Theatre, Music Hall and Cinematograph .. .. .	56,400		70,289.01	
Tobacco Shop .. .. .	23,600		26,094.54	
Wine Shop, Chinese .. .. .	80,000		86,957.69	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	42,770		60,070.90	
Vehicles.				
Bicycle .. .. .	174,000		213,418.00	
Carriage, Private .. .. .	500		360.00	
Carriage, Public and Livery Stable .. .. .	700		468.00	
Cart .. .. .	276,000		306,152.73	
Delivery Tricycle or Trailer .. .. .	28,000		35,053.88	
Motor Vehicle, Public Garage, etc. .. .. .	1,450,700		1,531,737.57	
Pullers, Private Ricsha .. .. .	8,500		9,584.00	
Pullers, Public Ricsha .. .. .	12,700		13,339.50	
Ricsha, Private .. .. .	252,000		275,322.96	
Ricsha, Public .. .. .	399,000		398,860.00	
Wheelbarrow .. .. .	14,400		12,228.30	
Boats.				
Cargo Boat .. .. .	16,200		14,129.50	
Chinese Boat .. .. .	8,700		9,058.80	
Ferry and Passenger Boat .. .. .	4,320		5,228.00	
Launch .. .. .	10,000		10,543.00	
Sampan .. .. .	2,550		2,259.00	
Sundries.				
Dog .. .. .	12,000		14,820.00	
Firearm .. .. .	28,000		34,577.00	
Food Hawker .. .. .	144,000		188,771.20	
	3,619,740		4,017,937.33	
Special surcharge on Licence Fees.				
To June 30—10 per cent. .. .. .	185,100		204,374.49	
From July 1—50 per cent. .. .. .	798,860		898,140.76	
		4,603,700		5,120,452.58
<i>Carried forward</i>		35,394,950		38,156,789.84

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>		35,394,950		38,156,789.84
<b>RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.</b>				
<b>Markets.</b>				
Hongkew .. .. .	73,800		82,849.00	
Elgin .. .. .	6,900		6,566.00	
North Fokien .. .. .	6,600		6,620.00	
Purdon .. .. .	8,400		8,362.00	
East Hongkew .. .. .			111.00	
Sinza .. .. .	31,200		30,702.00	
Mohawk .. .. .	6,000		6,120.00	
Sungpan .. .. .	3,900		3,207.00	
Tsitsihar .. .. .	600		586.00	
Wayside .. .. .	5,400		9,733.00	
Wichow .. .. .	600		1,750.00	
Pingliang .. .. .	8,400		6,804.00	
Foochow .. .. .	48,000		50,071.00	
Peking .. .. .	35,000		35,403.00	
Liaoyang .. .. .	2,400		2,694.00	
Ferry .. .. .	13,800		13,293.00	
	251,000		264,871.00	
Special surcharge on Market Fees.				
To June 30—10 per cent. .. .. .	11,050		11,351.80	
From July 1—50 per cent. .. .. .	55,250		59,728.00	
		317,300		335,950.80
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Offices and Quarters .. .. .		9,000		13,607.43
Bund Foreshore .. .. .		450,000		409,666.56
Miscellaneous .. .. .		160,000		390,965.48
<b>REVENUE FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.</b>				
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd., Car mileage fee .. .. .	185,000		178,794.28	
Cie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai, Car mileage fee .. .. .	10,500		10,053.50	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.				
Royalty of 5 per cent. on gross receipts from Tramway Service ..	200,000		279,062.10	
Railless Car mileage fee .. .. .	100,000		103,474.39	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Royalty .. .. .	165,000		*235,204.55	
Shanghai Power Co.				
Royalty of 5 per cent. on gross receipts from sales of Electricity	3,650,000		*4,665,340.02	
Western District Power Co., Fed. Inc.				
Royalty of 5 per cent. on gross receipts from sales of Electricity	765,000		*1,021,588.17	
Shanghai Telephone Co., Royalty .. .. .	260,900		286,170.31	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.				
Final dividend for 1939 and Interim dividend for 1940 on 975 "A" shares .. .. .	70,000		81,725.74	
Contributions to General Funds.				
Convict Labour .. .. .	45,000		45,000.00	
Concreteware Manufactory .. .. .	20,000		20,000.00	
		5,470,500		6,926,413.06
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Trust Funds, etc., written back .. .. .	20,000		15,664.27	
Sales of Stores, etc. .. .. .	40,000		122,787.37	
		60,000		138,451.64
		41,861,750		46,371,844.81
Less—Amount allocated to Education Budget representing the equivalent of the amount estimated to be derived from a 2 per cent. General Municipal Rate together with the correlative proportion of Land Tax .. .. .		2,711,440		2,890,196.63
		39,150,310		43,481,648.18
		1,343,610		1,343,611.57
<b>Deficit from 1939 .. .. .</b>		<b>37,806,700</b>		<b>42,138,036.61</b>
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .				

\* NOTE.—From the Royalties in excess of those relating to basic charges obtaining in 1938 a sum sufficient to service the 6% Loan of 1940 is being hypothecated under a Deed of Assignment dated April 26, 1940.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>VOLUNTEER CORPS.</b>				
<b>VOLUNTEER UNITS.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	86,430		89,315.75	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	39,440		41,632.73	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	22,900		48,488.77	
Chinese .. .. .	18,870		17,127.82	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	3,800		11,731.65	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			2,960.46	
		171,440		211,257.18
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		5,570		5,490.37
<i>Pension Contributions</i> .. .. .		8,900		11,227.28
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .				13,945.03
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		3,390		5,292.66
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		36,320		28,973.85
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		20,400		19,828.58
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		10,000		16,068.06
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		4,200		5,354.11
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		6,620		6,753.94
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .		1,200		3,007.95
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		2,200		2,173.77
<i>Postage</i> .. .. .		400		401.42
<i>Uniform</i> .. .. .		28,500		26,857.30
<i>Allowance to Units</i> .. .. .		9,650		8,415.00
<i>Armoured Car Company</i> .. .. .		5,660		2,527.06
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements</i> .. .. .		7,740		1,250.64
<i>Ammunition</i> .. .. .		4,580		12,547.24
<i>Camps of Exercise</i> .. .. .		14,250		13,621.66
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i> .. .. .		630		623.29
<i>Maintenance of Range</i> .. .. .		18,140		24,532.14
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i> .. .. .		470		470.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		5,620		6,968.06
		365,880		427,586.59
Less—Sale of Cartridge Cases, etc. .. .. .		5,000		8,622.27
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		360,880		418,964.32
<b>RUSSIAN DETACHMENT.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	246,220		244,575.08	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	92,030		116,117.85	
Special Bonus .. .. .	58,300		61,638.39	
Good Service Bonus .. .. .	23,010		22,347.71	
Chinese .. .. .	2,550		3,179.16	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	650		2,905.13	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			1,312.64	
		422,760		452,076.86
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		17,470		31,214.08
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		1,200		1,045.62
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		36,100		39,826.93
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		9,810		10,701.26
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		5,000		6,376.18
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		620		1,572.71
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .		20		13.25
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		600		677.64
<i>Messing</i> .. .. .		330,340		357,905.21
<i>Uniform</i> .. .. .		33,400		24,528.30
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		4,380		2,124.20
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements</i> .. .. .		1,220		2,112.10
<i>Ammunition</i> .. .. .		9,110		6,125.98
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		8,950		10,258.52
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		880,980		946,554.84
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> .. .. .		860		708.78
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		860		708.78

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>FIRE BRIGADE.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	251,340		250,894.93	
Language Bonus .. .. .	4,750		2,661.36	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	20,810		38,408.55	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	92,040		170,015.98	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	19,960		31,063.39	
Chinese .. .. .	356,430		334,835.46	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	105,020		230,174.82	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			67,727.54	
Rent Allowance .. .. .			19,484.49	
		850,350		1,145,266.52
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		48,650		45,108.07
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .		700		7,532.91
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i> .. .. .		25,300		1,323.00
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		88,300		33,947.89
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		108,000		74,640.84
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		30,000		136,976.36
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		20,000		29,202.42
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		5,700		25,459.74
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		6,450		7,884.47
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .		62,000		9,109.82
<i>Uniform</i> .. .. .		55,000		38,649.60
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i> .. .. .		65,000		40,067.82
<i>Hose Renewals</i> .. .. .		60,000		126,573.06
<i>Fire Hydrants, maintenance, depreciation, etc.</i> .. .. .		10,500		100,373.72
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		900		9,600.18
<i>Contribution to Recreation Fund</i> .. .. .		4,000		900.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .				7,905.20
		1,440,850		1,840,521.62
Less—Receipts for Services of Fire Float, etc. .. .. .	500			
Receipts for Watching and Salvage Services .. .. .	20,000		24,464.75	
Subordinate Staff pay and expenses allocated to sundry headings .. .. .	6,610		10,005.05	
		27,110		34,469.80
		1,413,740		1,806,051.82
<b>AMBULANCE SERVICES.</b>				
<b>EMERGENCY BRANCH.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	14,870		14,560.64	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	4,280		9,929.06	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			2,760.61	
Rent Allowance .. .. .			1,180.00	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .	470		467.00	
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .	320		320.00	
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .	15,000		13,149.63	
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .	200		767.08	
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i> .. .. .	11,000		12,344.96	
<i>Uniform</i> .. .. .	2,600		2,600.00	
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .	320		320.70	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .	770		953.00	
<i>Medical Stores, Bedding, etc.</i> .. .. .	400		488.00	
		50,230		59,840.68
<b>HOSPITAL BRANCH.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	8,160		7,610.63	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	2,350		5,196.33	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			1,435.94	
Rent Allowance .. .. .			616.00	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .	470		337.60	
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .	130		130.00	
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .	13,000		11,483.32	
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .	180		505.00	
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i> .. .. .	6,000		5,348.35	
<i>Uniform</i> .. .. .	1,130		1,130.00	
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .	320		320.70	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .	250		245.00	
<i>Washing</i> .. .. .	360		752.74	
<i>Medical Stores, Bedding, etc.</i> .. .. .	500		375.25	
	32,850		35,486.86	
Less—Fees .. .. .	15,000		20,369.30	
		17,850		15,117.56
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		1,481,820		1,881,010.06
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>				
<i>Rescue and Reviving Apparatus</i> .. .. .		4,500		4,602.38
<i>Hydrant Indicator Plates</i> .. .. .		100		200.68
<i>Appliances and Tools</i> .. .. .		6,600		6,193.78
<i>Workshop Equipment</i> .. .. .		1,770		1,905.40
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> .. .. .		3,500		3,211.58
<i>Motor Ambulance</i> .. .. .		17,440		21,048.87
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		33,910		37,162.69

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>POLICE FORCE.</b>				
<b>GENERAL.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign—Section I .. .. .	2,268,900		2,283,511.69	
Language Bonus .. .. .	72,800		83,962.83	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	118,300		166,970.54	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	848,800		1,639,214.63	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	51,360		118,562.86	
Allowances.				
District .. .. .	10,590		10,584.00	
Shanghai Special District Court .. .. .	3,700		3,346.00	
Special Duty .. .. .	2,940		2,105.87	
Chinese Tuition .. .. .	15,000		33,099.60	
Drill .. .. .	1,260		1,515.50	
		3,393,650		4,342,873.52
Foreign—Section II .. .. .	750,740		750,108.91	
Language Bonus .. .. .	64,100		55,651.00	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	32,550		44,414.81	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	285,540		516,403.62	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	101,950		76,270.26	
Allowances.				
Rent .. .. .	33,550		22,331.69	
Special Duty .. .. .	1,800		790.47	
Drill .. .. .	360		488.84	
		1,270,590		1,466,459.60
Indians .. .. .	295,430		270,603.81	
Language Bonus .. .. .	47,830		41,949.94	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	118,160		182,206.86	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	52,850		83,448.51	
Allowances.				
Rations .. .. .	191,140		242,961.70	
Rent .. .. .	13,130		162.10	
Traffic .. .. .	5,280		3,717.55	
Special Duty .. .. .	2,020		33,904.30	
		725,840		858,954.77
Chinese .. .. .	2,338,840		2,299,256.19	
Language Bonus .. .. .	5,990		4,437.05	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	639,050		1,522,033.49	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			481,694.44	
Allowances.				
Traffic .. .. .	11,300		8,926.67	
Drill and Gatemen .. .. .	310		265.39	
Rent .. .. .	449,360		531,371.48	
Special Duty .. .. .	4,510		207,097.72	
		3,449,360		5,055,282.43
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		430,590		406,213.57
<i>Deferred Pay</i> .. .. .		28,280		29,235.59
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .		245,600		370,008.68
<i>Recruiting Expenses</i> .. .. .		7,000		11,552.97
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i> .. .. .		728,000		493,484.03
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		705,500		663,207.18
<i>Medical Aid.</i>				
Medicines .. .. .	1,000		2,622.15	
Hospital Charges, Operations, etc. .. .. .	200,690		277,395.89	
Surgeons' Fees .. .. .	97,500		115,154.25	
		299,190		395,172.29
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>				
Pay of Mafoos .. .. .	9,950		10,273.60	
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc. .. .. .	15,450		20,478.01	
Repairs to Saddlery .. .. .	1,250		310.50	
		26,650		31,062.11
<i>Carried forward</i>		11,310,250		14,128,506.74

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>		11,310,250		14,128,506.74
<b>POLICE FORCE--continued.</b>				
<b>GENERAL--continued.</b>				
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		820,000		966,693.68
<i>Light.</i>				
General .. .. .	250,000		312,642.08	
Traffic .. .. .	95,000		109,859.86	
Police Lamps .. .. .	2,600		4,418.70	
		347,600		426,920.64
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		105,000		134,830.72
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		150,000		174,504.30
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .		3,000		8,461.88
<i>Communications.</i>				
Telephone Service .. .. .	40,730		40,574.54	
Street Telephones .. .. .	38,500		37,670.68	
Teleprinters .. .. .	23,900		23,510.45	
Wireless .. .. .	8,910		6,872.69	
		112,040		108,627.76
<i>Funeral Expenses</i> .. .. .		2,150		2,850.45
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>				
Food .. .. .	32,000		60,052.99	
Photographs .. .. .	6,500		6,214.39	
Medical Treatment for Remanded Prisoners .. .. .	7,060		13,040.22	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,800		2,413.84	
		47,360		81,721.44
<i>Expenses of Catching Stray Dogs</i> .. .. .		17,960		14,547.36
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>				
Furniture .. .. .	80,000		82,609.05	
Arms .. .. .	18,000		2,025.71	
Traffic Signals, etc. .. .. .	27,000		19,979.04	
		125,000		104,613.80
<i>Rewards</i> .. .. .		5,000		6,476.00
<i>Musketry Course</i> .. .. .		104,400		28,211.31
<i>Contribution to Recreation Fund</i> .. .. .		8,560		9,571.70
<i>Publicity</i> .. .. .		3,000		1,688.13
<i>First Aid Lectures</i> .. .. .		1,180		3,055.07
<i>Ricsha Pullers' Badges</i> .. .. .		7,350		9,151.84
<i>Licence Photographs</i> .. .. .		2,820		3,212.41
<i>Vehicle Licence Plates</i> .. .. .		3,300		816.54
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		33,080		73,069.20
		13,209,050		16,287,530.97
<i>Less—Shanghai District Court, contribution towards pay and expenses of personnel seconded</i> .. .. .	17,130		27,159.60	
<i>Subordinate Staff, pay and expenses allocated to sundry headings</i> .. .. .	137,580		222,570.56	
<i>Receipts for Special Services</i> .. .. .	160,000		325,395.28	
<i>Ricsha Licencing Fees</i> .. .. .	6,000		4,224.20	
<i>Fines for lost and damaged Licence Plates</i> .. .. .	2,000		175.70	
<i>Proceeds from Sale of Unclaimed Property</i> .. .. .	4,000		7,562.96	
<i>Dog Redemption Fees</i> .. .. .	680		1,640.00	
		327,390		588,728.30
<b>Totals carried to Summary</b> .. .. .		<b>12,881,660</b>		<b>15,698,802.67</b>
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>				
<i>3 Motor Vans</i> .. .. .		40,940		
<i>4 Motor Cycles</i> .. .. .		30,800		
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> .. .. .		29,130		14,003.11
<b>Totals carried to Summary</b> .. .. .		<b>100,870</b>		<b>14,003.11</b>

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>POLICE FORCE—continued.</b>				
<b>GAOL AND REFORMATORY.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	337,030		328,030.07	
Language Bonus .. .. .	15,420		14,368.78	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	16,830		23,241.88	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	127,110		242,697.00	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	27,490		17,887.19	
		523,880		626,224.92
Indians .. .. .	90,160		84,136.60	
Language Bonus .. .. .	12,600		12,840.06	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	35,990		58,213.49	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	830		13,231.48	
Allowances.				
Rations .. .. .	72,630		79,984.38	
Rent .. .. .	4,000		5,776.38	
Special Duty .. .. .			9,960.00	
Gaol Posts .. .. .	160		222.00	
		216,370		264,364.39
Chinese .. .. .	170,150		159,743.05	
Language Bonus .. .. .	250		284.40	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	48,640		109,455.04	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			37,725.41	
Allowances.				
Plain Clothes .. .. .	720		773.90	
Rent .. .. .	17,000		39,523.07	
Special Duty .. .. .			14,635.65	
		236,760		362,140.52
Superannuation .. .. .		37,370		37,634.61
Deferred Pay .. .. .		7,800		8,123.30
Passages .. .. .		17,330		11,752.12
Recruiting Expenses .. .. .		600		486.00
Uniform and Equipment .. .. .		70,860		86,320.55
Locomotion .. .. .		860		536.04
Medical Aid.				
Hospital Charges, Operations, etc. .. .. .	27,000		32,897.80	
Surgeon's Fees .. .. .	9,940		10,462.50	
		36,940		43,360.30
Fuel .. .. .		270,200		280,933.32
Light .. .. .		35,000		48,441.09
Water .. .. .		45,780		56,803.89
Printing, Stationery, etc. .. .. .		15,130		11,468.77
Insurance .. .. .		300		
Telephone Service .. .. .		2,860		3,040.12
Funeral Expenses .. .. .		380		
Expenses of Prisoners.				
Food .. .. .	1,548,860		1,432,062.25	
Clothing .. .. .	100,000		86,548.09	
Hospital .. .. .	84,010		98,242.89	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	53,600		55,077.22	
		1,786,470		1,671,930.45
<i>Carried forward</i>		3,304,890		3,513,560.39

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>		3,304,890		3,513,560.39
POLICE FORCE— <i>continued.</i>				
GAOL AND REFORMATORY— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		79,050		64,861.03
<i>Payment of Employed Convicts</i> .. .. .		3,800		2,448.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		1,510		1,566.20
		3,389,250		3,582,435.62
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i> .. .. .	25,600		32,560.87	
Subordinate Staff, pay and expenses transferred .. .. .	6,400		8,607.26	
Receipts for Consular Prisoners .. .. .	10,000		21,564.67	
		42,000		62,732.80
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		3,347,250		3,519,702.82
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> .. .. .		10,980		5,307.54
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		10,980		5,307.54
SPECIALS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	5,570		5,568.00	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	2,230		4,370.88	
Chinese .. .. .	3,160		3,157.75	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	910		2,191.50	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			863.56	
Allowances .. .. .				
Special Duty .. .. .			60.00	
Rent .. .. .	100		163.00	
		11,970		16,374.69
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		360		360.00
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i> .. .. .		30,000		27,661.00
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		500		455.60
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		200		1,973.72
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		3,840		3,997.34
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		2,840		3,415.21
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		450		736.68
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		1,000		1,265.08
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		1,000		914.47
<i>Musketry Course</i> .. .. .		4,000		1,171.75
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		420		105.75
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		5,060		3,228.43
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		61,640		61,662.72
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> .. .. .		500		
Total carried to Summary .. .. .		500		



FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH.</b>				
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT.</b>				
<b>GENERAL.</b>				
<b>ADMINISTRATION.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	126,500		124,531.91	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment	36,990		51,060.36	
Temporary Bonus	37,800		71,769.00	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	5,890		8,170.62	
Chinese	27,580		27,005.29	
Temporary Bonus	8,380		18,848.35	
Rice Allowance			3,141.31	
		243,140		304,526.84
<i>Superannuation</i>		13,830		13,555.86
<i>Passages</i>		500		
<i>Medical Aid</i>		2,700		3,377.26
<i>Locomotion</i>		3,260		5,116.19
<i>Fuel</i>		3,230		3,449.14
<i>Light</i>		2,480		1,812.53
<i>Water</i>		460		635.37
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		6,760		6,694.11
<i>Insurance</i>		70		70.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>		1,300		1,348.78
<i>Notification of Communicable Disease</i>		4,000		3,128.00
<i>Medical Registration</i>		2,750		2,450.90
<i>Medical Library</i>		5,700		3,115.18
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		800		700.66
<i>Publicity</i>		7,000		7,610.03
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		5,700		2,906.60
		303,680		360,497.45
<i>Less—Receipts from issue of Official Certificates</i>	104,000		153,398.30	
<i>Receipts from issue of Coffin Permits</i>	700		582.50	
<i>Medical Registration Fees</i>	2,350		1,909.00	
		107,050		155,889.80
Totals carried to Summary		196,630		204,607.65
<b>PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	80,060		78,966.07	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment	25,490		35,381.74	
Temporary Bonus	24,720		44,867.53	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation			6,402.05	
Chinese	40,810		41,245.89	
Temporary Bonus	14,440		30,915.03	
Rice Allowance			2,915.57	
		185,520		240,693.88
<i>Superannuation</i>		11,070		11,109.85
<i>Passages</i>				14,139.67
<i>Medical Aid</i>		2,000		3,493.15
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>		72,620		43,990.26
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,970		1,222.15
<i>Fuel</i>		11,000		17,041.43
<i>Light</i>		3,000		2,727.01
<i>Water</i>		480		630.97
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		6,470		6,155.27
<i>Telephone Service</i>		1,010		1,085.28
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		2,490		1,818.30
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		150		154.07
		297,780		344,561.29
<i>Less—Receipts</i>		190,000		210,402.11
Totals carried to Summary		107,780		134,159.18

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	Estimated		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<b>GENERAL—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<b>CHEMICAL LABORATORY.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	19,980		19,618.74	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	8,570		11,327.78	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	5,540		9,199.21	
Chinese .. .. .	8,600		10,232.83	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	2,890		7,948.63	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			649.75	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		45,580		58,976.94
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .		2,610		2,689.70
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i> .. .. .		17,640		6,558.84
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		80		179.00
<i>Laboratory Apparatus and Chemicals</i> .. .. .		650		1,512.41
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		9,600		9,568.13
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		2,160		2,172.99
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		770		676.18
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		140		186.25
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		380		517.13
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		290		181.98
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		400		281.43
		50		37.54
			80,350	83,538.52
Less—Receipts .. .. .			13,400	26,271.50
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		66,950		57,267.02
<b>DISPENSARY.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	10,340		11,700.00	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	4,810		6,431.03	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	2,760		6,301.83	
Chinese .. .. .	6,940		4,391.07	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	2,020		2,821.18	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			572.01	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		26,870		32,217.12
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .		1,470		1,325.68
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i> .. .. .		17,640		8,040.53
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		70		55.00
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		250		308.00
<i>Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments</i> .. .. .		430		
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		166,600		132,352.52
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		2,800		3,700.27
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		600		695.22
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		110		140.82
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		420		295.43
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		270		180.95
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		200		367.36
		20		27.95
			217,750	179,706.85
Less—Receipts .. .. .			140,000	150,979.83
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		77,750		28,727.02
<b>SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	14,400		14,395.16	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	6,710		9,333.28	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	3,840		7,515.50	
Chinese .. .. .	31,840		31,328.02	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	11,000		22,259.47	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			599.88	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		67,790		85,431.31
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		4,120		4,000.28
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		500		958.40
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		6,620		5,189.69
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		430		442.45
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		370		325.28
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		70		91.80
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .		1,580		917.85
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		70		45.50
<i>Pathological Examinations</i> .. .. .		190		165.98
<i>Drugs, Instruments, etc.</i> .. .. .		1,550		1,550.00
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		750		1,310.85
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		1,050		787.42
		30		22.46
			85,120	101,239.27
Less—Amount recoverable from Education Budget .. .. .			42,560	50,619.63
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		42,560		50,619.64

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.</b>				
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>				
<b>GENERAL—continued.</b>				
<b>SANITATION.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	166,550		143,518.69	
Language Bonus .. .. .	3,350		3,082.33	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	64,590		102,073.55	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	13,480		17,425.39	
Chinese .. .. .	125,710		110,194.51	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	38,840		85,317.42	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			21,111.55	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		412,520		482,723.44
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .		17,840		16,733.53
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i> .. .. .		12,480		4,238.82
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		450		592.00
		11,000		7,592.99
<i>Less—Proportion of Pay and Sundry Expenses included hereunder</i> .. .. .		454,290		511,880.78
		259,800		271,481.05
		194,490		240,399.73
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses.</i>				
Disinfection .. .. .		67,980		58,384.77
Plague Prevention .. .. .		15,780		30,403.55
Mosquito Reduction .. .. .		130,990		121,212.73
Fly Reduction .. .. .		47,470		31,340.20
Smallpox and Cholera Prevention .. .. .		153,450		182,184.84
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		14,020		10,987.93
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		5,100		8,175.15
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		2,320		2,253.77
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		1,300		1,306.14
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		3,490		5,555.41
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .		180		52.00
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		2,700		2,415.25
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		2,500		2,599.39
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		6,870		9,009.41
<i>Less—Amount recoverable from Education Budget</i> .. .. .		648,640		706,280.27
		21,070		21,608.37
<b>Totals carried to Summary</b> .. .. .		<b>627,570</b>		<b>684,671.90</b>
<b>FOOD, DAIRIES AND MARKETS.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	177,320		178,240.13	
Language Bonus .. .. .	4,720		5,551.22	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	13,890		19,199.79	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	65,490		125,373.43	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	7,090		1,235.21	
Chinese .. .. .	108,870		97,754.52	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	33,610		66,842.28	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			18,897.70	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		410,990		513,094.28
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .		19,960		19,595.82
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i> .. .. .		1,400		
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		220		50.00
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses.</i>				
Disposal Plant .. .. .		65,380		60,876.87
Observation Kennels .. .. .		1,370		2,084.13
Laboratory Animals .. .. .		8,090		8,150.80
Meat Market .. .. .		15,500		24,516.16
Cold Storage .. .. .		30,010		42,574.04
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		27,860		31,103.31
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		23,300		23,836.58
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		9,030		13,142.02
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		44,540		57,208.29
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		4,220		4,567.40
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .		620		561.21
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		2,410		2,235.53
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		16,190		16,372.89
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		26,340		36,713.72
<i>Less—Fees from Abattoir and Meat Market</i> .. .. .	152,000	714,930	131,006.36	866,156.39
Fees from Pig Slaughterhouses .. .. .	63,000		47,404.12	
Sale of Products from Disposal Plant .. .. .	25,000		80,073.35	
Fees from Cold Storage .. .. .	45,000		53,337.89	
Fees from Import and Export Inspection .. .. .	6,000		18,710.10	
Recoverable from Pathological Laboratory .. .. .	9,350		10,234.93	
Coffin Inspection Fees .. .. .			51,851.08	
		300,350		392,617.83
<b>Totals carried to Summary</b> .. .. .		<b>414,580</b>		<b>473,538.56</b>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH—<i>continued</i></b>				
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<b>GENERAL—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<b>CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	8,500		8,675.23	
Language Bonus .. .. .	440		436.77	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	3,400		6,654.56	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .			362.19	
Chinese .. .. .	22,120		22,094.13	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	5,670		16,021.25	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			6,801.90	
		40,130		61,046.03
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		970		1,005.66
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .				792.98
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		280		581.17
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		1,550		2,180.14
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i> .. .. .		13,380		33,584.98
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		2,000		1,830.02
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		560		467.28
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		730		960.77
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		140		215.91
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .		60		60.00
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		480		398.72
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		4,780		1,839.43
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		150		156.34
		65,210		105,119.43
<i>Less—Fees.</i>				
Cremation .. .. .	7,000		7,575.00	
Grave Making .. .. .	27,600		51,742.00	
Grave Spaces .. .. .	25,000		46,835.50	
Use of Niche in Columbarium .. .. .	1,500		1,944.00	
Reservation .. .. .	2,000		11,355.00	
Permits .. .. .	1,900		4,517.50	
		65,000		123,975.00
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		210		Cr. 18,855.57

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC HEALTH-- <i>continued.</i>				
HEALTH DEPARTMENT-- <i>continued.</i>				
MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.				
ADMINISTRATION.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	23,470		16,765.90	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	10,090		9,099.31	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	5,780		7,295.63	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	11,710		2,008.30	
Chinese .. .. .	12,490		12,494.54	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	4,930		9,594.08	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			320.72	
		68,470		57,578.48
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		2,980		2,277.45
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		400		632.58
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		3,980		6,668.03
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		600		489.83
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		440		304.16
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		80		82.96
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		310		247.34
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .		130		92.59
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		440		402.97
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		50		105.30
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		1,030		897.30
		78,910		69,778.90
<i>Less—Medical Examination Fees</i> .. .. .		1,000		979.00
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		77,910		68,799.90
RADIOLOGY.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	8,450		9,343.55	
Pay and Sundry Expenses of X-Ray Nurse (part time) .. .. .	3,750		4,804.01	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	3,100		4,868.32	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	1,770		3,887.64	
		17,070		22,903.52
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		330		377.24
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		100		196.62
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		1,670		2,252.92
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		30		31.20
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		30		
		19,230		25,761.50
<i>Less—Amount recoverable from General Hospital</i> .. .. .		19,230		25,761.50
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i> .. .. .	103,490		103,299.27	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i> .. .. .	27,710		21,327.57	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	8,830		15,472.74	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			2,808.96	
		140,030		142,908.54
<i>Superannuation, Chinese</i> .. .. .		1,560		1,333.76
<i>Medical Aid, Chinese</i> .. .. .		500		392.50
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		1,960		2,432.26
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		13,700		21,140.90
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		3,400		4,031.52
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		1,500		1,940.98
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		480		636.51
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .				29.50
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		250		325.85
<i>Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments</i> .. .. .		6,400		5,398.54
<i>Messing</i> .. .. .		15,000		30,653.58
<i>Washing</i> .. .. .		4,280		5,929.55
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		7,000		6,867.19
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		750		1,238.95
		196,810		225,260.13
<i>Less—Receipts from Patients</i> .. .. .		12,500		5,318.60
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		184,310		219,941.53

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.				
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS—continued.				
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff .. .. .	67,010		53,460.74	
Pay of Chinese Staff .. .. .	76,560		68,884.12	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	24,800		49,364.31	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			2,386.62	
		168,370		174,095.79
Superannuation, Chinese .. .. .		4,610		4,987.12
Medical Aid, Chinese .. .. .		2,000		547.25
Locomotion .. .. .		5,200		7,754.61
Fuel .. .. .		41,360		40,921.24
Light .. .. .		7,790		6,307.89
Water .. .. .		5,000		4,337.48
Printing, Stationery, etc. .. .. .		1,600		451.08
Insurance .. .. .				103.25
Telephone Service .. .. .		590		346.92
Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments .. .. .		67,500		17,373.46
Messing .. .. .		26,000		32,459.11
Washing .. .. .		21,600		14,968.60
Maintenance and Repairs .. .. .		25,000		5,597.87
Miscellaneous .. .. .		2,940		1,478.86
Less—Receipts from Patients .. .. .	3,000	379,560	2,646.00	312,230.53
Amount transferred from Voluntary Entertainment Levy .. .. .	75,000		75,000.00	
		78,000		77,646.00
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		301,560		234,584.53
TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff .. .. .	59,630		42,863.91	
Pay of Chinese Staff .. .. .	5,760		4,897.24	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	1,460		3,380.36	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			467.75	
		66,850		51,609.26
Superannuation, Chinese .. .. .				94.80
Medical Aid, Chinese .. .. .		100		136.05
Locomotion .. .. .		50		24.50
Fuel .. .. .		50		170.18
Light .. .. .				24.53
Water .. .. .		90		166.73
Printing, Stationery, etc. .. .. .		230		111.98
Insurance .. .. .		20		
Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments .. .. .		5,100		5,096.70
Messing .. .. .		4,500		14,116.85
Washing .. .. .		120		4,062.20
Maintenance and Repairs .. .. .		1,000		2,714.24
Miscellaneous .. .. .		20		36.00
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		78,130		78,364.02
VICTORIA NURSES' HOME.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Home Sister and Housekeeper .. .. .	12,630		17,115.63	
Pay of Chinese Staff .. .. .	12,830		12,670.83	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	3,700		9,074.59	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			3,975.90	
		29,160		42,836.95
Superannuation, Chinese .. .. .		30		76.70
Medical Aid, Chinese .. .. .		150		129.75
Locomotion .. .. .		70		82.00
Fuel .. .. .		33,930		43,085.58
Light .. .. .		2,870		3,368.57
Water .. .. .		4,410		3,948.39
Printing, Stationery, etc. .. .. .		590		763.12
Telephone Service .. .. .		1,750		2,215.57
Messing .. .. .		33,000		75,581.31
Washing .. .. .		3,850		7,707.17
Maintenance and Repairs .. .. .		8,000		14,071.56
Miscellaneous .. .. .		3,380		4,376.94
Less—Receipts from Special Nurses .. .. .		121,190		198,843.61
		5,000		13,024.85
		116,190		185,818.76
Less—Amount recoverable from Country Hospital .. .. .		116,190		185,818.76

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC HEALTH—continued.				
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE MEDICAL SERVICES.				
POLICE HOSPITAL, INDIAN AND CHINESE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	4,250		3,267.60	
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i> .. .. .	43,220		45,635.10	
Chinese .. .. .	49,160		55,844.69	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	14,990		38,030.13	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			3,754.08	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	6,800		3,397.40	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		118,420		149,929.00
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		3,450		4,178.60
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		1,400		1,831.55
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		1,320		12,291.92
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		30,990		41,645.04
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		8,240		4,752.02
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		4,030		6,172.23
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .		1,490		1,168.71
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		60		108.82
<i>Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments</i> .. .. .		1,560		2,363.69
<i>X-Ray</i> .. .. .		23,700		39,968.04
<i>Messing</i> .. .. .		3,500		13,421.08
<i>Washing</i> .. .. .		18,000		38,588.78
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		7,460		13,423.40
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		10,000		12,020.07
		1,090		4,311.83
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i> .. .. .	92,500	234,210	114,616.20	346,174.78
<i>Fees from X-Ray Examinations and Treatment</i> .. .. .	7,000		30,168.12	
<i>Medical Examination Fees</i> .. .. .	4,000		3,965.00	
		103,500		148,749.32
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		130,710		197,425.46
WARD ROAD GAOL HOSPITAL.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	4,640		4,479.96	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	1,790		3,516.75	
Chinese .. .. .	53,570		41,804.41	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	18,030		28,258.83	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			195.23	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		78,030		78,255.18
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		4,780		3,564.94
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		1,200		1,443.70
<i>Water</i> .. .. .				11,635.60
				1,976.77
<i>Less—Amount recoverable from Police Force</i> .. .. .		84,010		96,876.19
		84,010		96,876.19
FIRST AID LECTURES TO CHINESE POLICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	770		774.00	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	310		600.33	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		1,080		1,374.33
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		70		77.40
		30		19.95
<i>Less—Amount recoverable from Police Force</i> .. .. .		1,180		1,471.68
		1,180		1,471.68
MEDICAL TREATMENT OF REMANDED PRISONERS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	4,790		5,146.75	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	1,750		3,622.71	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		6,540		8,769.46
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		420		476.50
		100		99.75
<i>Less—Amount recoverable from Police Force</i> .. .. .		7,060		9,345.71
		7,060		9,345.71

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC HEALTH— <i>continued</i>				
HEALTH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued</i>				
MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS— <i>continued</i>				
CENTRAL LAUNDRY.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	2,400		2,266.60	
Language Bonus .. .. .	50			
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	960		1,616.36	
Chinese .. .. .	6,970		6,045.65	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	2,220		5,589.37	
Rice Allowance .. .. .		12,600	2,486.43	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		130		18,004.41
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		250		173.00
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		4,580		436.30
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		13,420		4,774.04
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		420		16,491.54
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		1,500		359.78
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		60		1,411.28
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .		80		75.00
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		120		96.05
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		5,500		7,234.25
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		1,100		2,206.82
		39,760		51,276.04
Less—Amount recoverable from Hospitals .. .. .		39,760		51,276.04
SPECIAL NURSING SERVICES.				
DISTRICT NURSING.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i> .. .. .		5,020		6,746.03
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		400		456.00
<i>Drugs</i> .. .. .		700		786.00
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		6,120		7,988.03
KING'S DAUGHTERS' CONVALESCENT HOME.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i> .. .. .		8,160		8,497.34
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		8,160		8,497.34
FREE CLINICS.				
VENEREAL DISEASES.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	11,210		10,068.88	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	4,470		8,294.54	
Chinese .. .. .	780		774.00	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	310		600.33	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		16,770		19,737.75
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		1,080		973.56
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		400		305.85
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		120		
<i>Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments</i> .. .. .		60		30.08
<i>Treatment of Patients</i> .. .. .		17,300		38,882.20
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		4,500		5,685.35
		160		547.26
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		40,390		66,162.05
TUBERCULOSIS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	210		210.25	
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i> .. .. .	5,000		6,746.03	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	60		145.21	
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		5,270		7,101.49
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		20		
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		310		344.00
<i>Drugs, Dressings and Surgical Instruments</i> .. .. .		80		32.02
<i>Treatment of Patients</i> .. .. .		3,120		3,888.30
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		4,500		4,542.00
		20		30
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		13,320		15,908.11



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>				
<b>MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS—continued.</b>				
<b>DETAILS OF PAY AND SUNDRY EXPENSES OF NURSING STAFF.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
4 Matrons and 5 Assistant Matrons .. .. .	35,440		35,365.51	
Home Sister .. .. .	5,220		4,939.47	
26 Nurses .. .. .	79,830		57,709.84	
13 Assistant and Probationer Nurses .. .. .	11,090		8,308.14	
Housekeeper .. .. .	2,750		2,567.92	
Custodian .. .. .	6,320		7,398.00	
		140,650		116,288.88
Language Bonus .. .. .		2,010		1,855.13
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .		47,110		51,855.91
Temporary Bonus .. .. .		38,320		63,897.53
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .		11,870		13,191.57
		239,960		247,089.02
<i>Sundry Expenses.</i>				
Superannuation .. .. .	13,070		11,776.95	
Passages .. .. .	40,280		18,946.53	
Medical Aid .. .. .	8,200		8,961.26	
Uniform .. .. .	3,390		1,921.60	
Expenses of Engaging Staff .. .. .	3,010		472.70	
		67,950		42,079.04
		307,910		289,168.06
<i>Allocated to the various Hospitals as under :—</i>				
Radiology .. .. .	3,750		4,804.01	
Isolation Hospital .. .. .	103,490		103,299.27	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese .. .. .	67,010		53,460.74	
Tuberculosis Sanatorium .. .. .	59,630		42,863.91	
Victoria Nurses' Home .. .. .	12,630		17,115.63	
Police Hospital, Indian and Chinese .. .. .	43,220		45,635.10	
District Nursing .. .. .	5,020		6,746.03	
King's Daughters' Convalescent Home .. .. .	8,160		8,497.34	
Tuberculosis Clinic .. .. .	5,000		6,746.03	
		307,910		289,168.06
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>				
<i>Hospital Fittings, Furniture and Apparatus .. .. .</i>		9,840		7,135.00
<i>Pathological Laboratory Fittings, Furniture and Apparatus .. .. .</i>		12,300		5,169.65
<i>Dispensary Fittings and Apparatus .. .. .</i>		500		
<i>2 Motor Cars .. .. .</i>		10,000		10,236.84
<i>Office Furniture and Sundries .. .. .</i>		15,980		9,861.32
		48,620		32,402.81
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS AND GRANTS IN AID.</b>				
<i>Country Hospital, deficit for the year ended December 31, 1939 .. .. .</i>	244,640		244,639.55	
<i>General Hospital, deficit, etc., for the year ended December 31, 1939 .. .. .</i>	119,510		123,151.46	
		364,150		367,791.01
<i>Hospitalisation of Indigent Mental and other Cases.</i>				
Mercy Hospital .. .. .	18,000		38,423.00	
Hospital of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity .. .. .	43,000		56,333.85	
No. 1 Refugee Hospital, The Red Cross Society of China .. .. .	1,700		1,933.20	
Patients cared for in Municipal Hospitals .. .. .	40,800		52,984.06	
		103,500		149,674.11
<i>Grants in Aid to Non-Municipal Hospitals.</i>				
Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital .. .. .	3,000		3,000.00	
First Hospital of the Red Cross Society of China .. .. .	7,000		10,000.00	
Foo Ming Hospital .. .. .	500		500.00	
Japanese Residents' Corporation Hospital .. .. .	8,000		12,000.00	
Lester Chinese Hospital .. .. .	28,000		28,000.00	
National Leprosarium of Shanghai .. .. .	5,000		7,683.00	
Paulun Hospital .. .. .	10,000		20,000.00	
St. Elizabeth's Hospital .. .. .	7,000		7,000.00	
St. Luke's Hospital .. .. .	28,000		28,000.00	
Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association's Hospital and Clinic .. .. .	2,000		2,000.00	
Shanghai Labourers' Hospital .. .. .	1,400		1,400.00	
Shanghai Sanitarium Clinic .. .. .	2,500		5,000.00	
Reserve for Contingencies .. .. .	36,000		5,000.00	
Remission of Taxation—Hospitals.				
Foreign Beneficiaries .. .. .	94,760		99,024.59	
Chinese Beneficiaries .. .. .	67,050		72,899.58	
		300,210		301,507.17
<b>Totals carried to Summary .. .. .</b>		<b>767,860</b>		<b>818,972.29</b>

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.				
GENERAL.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	777,490		812,027.27	
Language Bonus .. .. .	5,880		5,130.68	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	178,410		222,390.77	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	250,970		443,776.66	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	40,760		180,301.57	
Chinese .. .. .	480,130		460,394.94	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	119,980		346,444.08	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			37,967.79	
		1,853,620		2,508,433.76
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		106,990		102,925.19
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .		101,000		122,354.36
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i> .. .. .		300		511.00
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		22,570		32,228.71
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		116,470		113,656.83
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		17,580		16,812.51
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		12,930		16,878.91
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		3,520		4,999.17
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		70,000		72,851.75
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		10,040		8,612.09
<i>Drawing Materials and Instruments</i> .. .. .		15,240		13,533.36
<i>Testing Materials, etc.</i> .. .. .		1,500		1,257.89
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		2,300		2,931.16
		2,334,060		3,017,986.69
<i>Less—Plan Examination Fees</i> .. .. .	78,000		72,455.19	
Private Works Supervision Fees .. .. .	40,000		65,276.91	
Miscellaneous Permit Fees, etc. .. .. .	30,000		78,419.12	
Sales of Plans and Tracings .. .. .	3,000		7,696.00	
Pay and Sundry Expenses transferred to Industrial Undertakings .. .. .	12,670		12,670.00	
Pay and Sundry Expenses charged to Extraordinary Expenditure .. .. .	140,000		140,000.00	
		303,670		376,517.22
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		2,030,390		2,641,469.47
BUILDINGS.				
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds.</i>				
Administration Building .. .. .		44,700		77,424.59
Volunteer Corps .. .. .		5,150		5,239.29
Fire Brigade .. .. .		19,600		20,207.05
Police Force .. .. .		91,100		119,719.22
Health Department .. .. .		45,600		58,867.89
Public Works Department .. .. .		25,000		40,734.31
Public Library .. .. .		150		24.14
Chinese Studies and Translation Office .. .. .		150		8.01
Municipal Orchestra and Band Offices .. .. .		750		206.28
Finance Department .. .. .		150		216.22
		232,350		322,697.00
<i>Less—Value of Materials Recovered</i> .. .. .				12,318.32
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		232,350		310,378.68

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.				
CREEKS AND RIVER.				
<i>Repairs and Renewals.</i>				
Bridges .. .. .	10,000		14,975.41	
Bundings .. .. .	10,000		4,111.24	
Jetties and pontoons .. .. .	20,000		3,736.55	
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i> .. .. .		40,000		22,823.20
		30,000		56,648.65
		70,000		79,471.85
<i>Less—Value of Materials Recovered</i> .. .. .			6,234.36	
<i>Receipts for hire of Crane</i> .. .. .			2,747.09	
				8,981.45
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		70,000		70,490.40
DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.				
<i>Drainage.</i>				
Maintenance of Drains .. .. .		60,000		193,188.45
<i>Sewerage.</i>				
<i>Disposal of Cesspool Contents.</i>				
Working Expenses of Vacuum Tank Wagons .. .. .	35,000		36,867.31	
Working Expenses of Contractor .. .. .	3,000		20,232.50	
Maintenance of Latrines .. .. .		38,000		57,099.81
		75,000		76,933.75
<i>Treatment Works.</i>				
Chinese Labour .. .. .	14,000		9,516.59	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .			5,634.46	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			1,804.06	
Power and Light .. .. .	85,000		135,660.70	
Maintenance of Plant .. .. .	25,000		23,699.83	
Sludge Disposal .. .. .	38,000		11,395.73	
Laboratory Expenses .. .. .	6,000		6,377.64	
Maintenance of Sewers .. .. .		168,000		194,089.01
Pumping Chambers .. .. .		15,000		27,070.52
Chinese Labour .. .. .	18,000		14,766.54	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .			8,291.21	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			2,503.25	
Power and Light .. .. .	200,000		306,486.54	
Maintenance of Plant .. .. .	8,000		9,299.39	
		226,000		341,347.43
<i>Less—Receipts from sale of Ordure and Toilet Paper</i> .. .. .	488,000		484,484.00	
<i>Value of Materials Recovered</i> .. .. .			11,377.80	
				889,728.97
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		488,000		495,861.80
		94,000		393,867.17
CLEANSING.				
Chinese Labour .. .. .	440,000		534,387.99	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .			116,324.78	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			78,575.15	
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		440,000		729,287.92
<i>Uniform</i> .. .. .		1,000		1,178.15
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		6,000		4,220.98
<i>Materials</i> .. .. .		24,000		18,779.70
<i>Tools</i> .. .. .		44,000		45,277.72
<i>Haulage</i> .. .. .		42,000		30,933.45
<i>Working Expenses of Motor Plant</i> .. .. .		515,000		591,347.57
<i>Sanitary Measures</i> .. .. .		11,000		1,746.47
<i>Maintenance of Chutes</i> .. .. .		2,000		1,370.40
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		6,000		2,383.76
		500		1,171.67
<i>Less—Receipts from Householders</i> .. .. .	40,000		55,492.37	
<i>Contribution from Tramway Company</i> .. .. .	5,000		9,078.84	
<i>Value of Materials Recovered</i> .. .. .			803.67	
		45,000		65,374.88
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		1,091,500		1,427,697.79
		1,046,500		1,362,322.91

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<b>ROADS.</b>				
<b>MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND PARKS.</b>				
<i>Chinese Labour</i> .. .. .	260,000		532,954.26	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .			57,322.04	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			43,485.39	
		260,000		633,761.69
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		1,550		1,018.80
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		48,000		51,836.06
<b>Materials.</b>				
General .. .. .	180,000		283,410.60	
Ready Mixed Asphalt Paving .. .. .	455,000		216,898.27	
Ready Mixed Concrete .. .. .	70,000		208,937.16	
		705,000		709,246.03
<i>Haulage</i> .. .. .		112,000		117,068.38
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i> .. .. .		37,000		39,867.38
<i>Boundary Stones</i> .. .. .		300		61.51
<i>Street Name-plates</i> .. .. .		3,000		1,788.37
<i>Working Expenses of Steam Rollers</i> .. .. .		57,000		119,658.67
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i> .. .. .		1,780		1,780.00
<i>Moving Hydrants, Tramway and Electricity Standards</i> .. .. .		1,000		30.72
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		3,000		2,546.24
		1,229,630		1,678,663.85
<i>Less—Contribution from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface</i> .. .. .	20,000		20,000.00	
<i>Sale of Materials, etc.</i> .. .. .	80,000		86,321.45	
<i>Receipts for Admission to Parks</i> .. .. .	150,000		201,931.90	
<i>Transferred to Extraordinary Expenditure—Roads</i> .. .. .	150,000		189,236.10	
		400,000		497,489.45
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		829,630		1,181,174.40
<b>LIGHTING.</b>				
<i>Electricity</i> .. .. .		751,000		689,417.04
<i>Extensions and Improvements</i> .. .. .		26,000		
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		777,000		689,417.04
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>				
<i>Calculating Machine</i> .. .. .		850		850.00
<i>3 Typewriters</i> .. .. .		3,220		2,747.20
<i>3 Steel Filing Cabinets</i> .. .. .		950		640.00
<i>12 Bicycles</i> .. .. .		780		1,820.00
<i>Carrier Tricycle</i> .. .. .				525.00
<i>Furniture</i> .. .. .		1,600		421.67
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		7,400		7,003.87

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA AND BAND.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	177,510		176,788.90	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	66,970		123,301.25	
Chinese .. .. .	7,490		7,516.66	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	2,690		5,059.50	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			542.70	
		254,660		313,209.01
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		140		25.00
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		3,500		3,605.13
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		2,800		3,119.12
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		2,200		2,807.97
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		1,200		1,441.03
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		300		405.07
<i>Advertising</i> .. .. .		6,100		5,878.46
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		2,100		1,982.84
<i>New Music</i> .. .. .		2,500		2,661.11
<i>Repairs to Instruments</i> .. .. .		4,500		4,505.00
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		950		909.60
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		280		331.00
<i>Open Air Concerts</i> .. .. .		3,300		1,290.13
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		900		670.43
		285,430		342,840.90
<i>Less</i> —Contribution from French Municipal Council .. .. .	2,100		2,100.00	
Contribution from French Authorities .. .. .	20,000		20,000.00	
Contribution from Italian Government .. .. .	20,690		20,691.53	
Receipts from Private Services .. .. .	520		1,167.60	
Receipts from Symphony Concerts, Open Air Concerts, etc.	21,700		33,261.01	
Balance of Reserve Fund Transferred .. .. .	24,000		23,757.31	
		89,010		100,977.45
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		196,420		241,863.45
<b>PUBLIC LIBRARY.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	9,010		9,038.65	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	2,890		6,994.17	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	5,040			
Chinese .. .. .	6,220		6,209.14	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	1,820		4,306.70	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			822.66	
		24,980		27,371.32
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		1,260		1,259.80
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .		1,000		
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		300		258.75
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		1,250		1,460.23
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .		50		50.00
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		250		235.17
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,700		1,684.09
<i>Books</i> .. .. .		20,000		20,322.33
<i>Binding</i> .. .. .		900		1,130.36
<i>Papers and Magazines</i> .. .. .		5,200		4,693.41
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		600		690.18
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		600		564.91
		58,090		59,720.55
<i>Less</i> —Subscriptions, etc. .. .. .	8,700		8,700.00	13,129.30
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		49,390		46,591.25
<b>STOCK AND STORES</b>				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> .. .. .		650		745.65
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		650		745.65

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>FINANCE DEPARTMENT.</b>				
<b>FINANCE OFFICE.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	179,990		182,233.48	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	49,560		70,960.91	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	57,810		111,746.94	
Chinese .. .. .	102,580		99,785.88	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	31,560		67,637.99	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			5,036.00	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		421,500		537,401.20
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .		25,740		25,716.48
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		8,640		
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		5,000		15,542.38
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		2,200		885.93
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		3,300		4,611.33
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		2,200		3,140.39
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .		750		886.57
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		60		21.37
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		8,500		11,713.76
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		1,300		1,640.95
		1,500		1,909.16
		480,690		603,469.52
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i> .. .. .	6,720		5,600.00	
<i>Charged to Education Budget</i> .. .. .	20,000		20,000.00	
		26,720		25,600.00
<b>Totals carried to Summary</b> .. .. .		<b>453,970</b>		<b>577,869.52</b>
<b>REVENUE OFFICE.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	322,430		301,446.20	
Language Bonus .. .. .	5,130		4,404.82	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	21,450		33,029.84	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	118,170		212,799.00	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	37,330		32,635.05	
Chinese .. .. .	212,190		217,411.69	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	62,070		147,392.51	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			30,586.91	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		778,770		979,706.02
<i>Deferred Pay</i> .. .. .		41,780		40,621.07
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .		120		120.00
<i>Uniform</i> .. .. .		13,380		27,688.61
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		7,040		8,979.28
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		16,000		18,345.08
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		79,840		72,219.49
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		3,300		4,513.07
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		2,200		3,292.80
<i>Insurance</i> .. .. .		700		834.83
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		55,000		63,529.67
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		1,400		1,887.60
<i>House Number and Licence Plates</i> .. .. .		420		369.48
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		36,000		57,432.63
		2,500		6,132.51
		1,038,450		1,285,672.14
<i>Less—Receipts from sale of Licence Plates, etc.</i> .. .. .	36,000		59,230.55	
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses transferred</i> .. .. .	22,530		28,708.97	
		58,530		87,939.52
<b>Totals carried to Summary</b> .. .. .		<b>979,920</b>		<b>1,197,732.62</b>
<b>COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .				
Compradore, Shroffs, etc. .. .. .	61,910		61,910.47	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	15,870		36,821.28	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			4,385.81	
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		77,780		103,117.56
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		4,840		4,839.10
		4,100		5,295.82
<b>Totals carried to Summary</b> .. .. .		<b>86,720</b>		<b>113,252.48</b>
<b>STOCK AND STORES</b>				
<i>Furniture and Sundries.</i>				
Finance Office .. .. .		1,000		244.45
Revenue Office .. .. .		650		8,894.50
<b>Totals carried to Summary</b> .. .. .		<b>1,650</b>		<b>9,138.95</b>

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>SECRETARIAT.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	353,120		344,037.49	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment	60,310		78,512.25	
Temporary Bonus	63,990		115,183.77	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation			8,729.17	
Chinese	75,640		69,332.86	
Temporary Bonus	25,520		49,472.61	
Rice Allowance			4,261.53	
<i>Superannuation</i>		578,580		669,529.68
<i>Passages</i>		40,850		39,383.58
<i>Medical Aid</i>		9,780		4,476.50
<i>Locomotion</i>		5,820		9,214.77
<i>Fuel</i>		3,080		5,620.13
<i>Light</i>		4,000		4,243.83
<i>Water</i>		2,300		3,008.68
<i>Telephone Service</i>		750		849.97
<i>Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.</i>		2,430		2,748.91
<i>Printing Annual Report and Budget</i>		12,020		12,044.31
<i>Printing Municipal Gazette</i>		26,900		25,545.05
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		20,000		28,691.36
		2,000		2,759.64
		708,510		808,116.41
Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings		1,140		1,000.00
Totals carried to Summary		707,370		807,116.41
<b>STOCK AND STORES</b>				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		2,530		1,660.35
Totals carried to Summary		2,530		1,660.35
<b>INDUSTRIAL SECTION.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	36,190		35,926.65	
Language Bonus			200.00	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment	7,950		10,978.84	
Temporary Bonus	11,250		23,896.27	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	7,860			
Chinese	15,260		14,936.04	
Temporary Bonus	5,570		11,157.85	
Rice Allowance			388.50	
<i>Superannuation</i>		84,080		97,484.15
<i>Passages</i>		4,300		4,288.80
<i>Medical Aid</i>		11,760		
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,600		2,686.53
<i>Fuel</i>		11,390		10,625.85
<i>Light</i>		600		588.45
<i>Water</i>		350		418.85
<i>Insurance</i>		90		118.47
<i>Printing, Stationery, Subscriptions, etc.</i>		180		190.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>		5,180		3,643.03
<i>Demonstrations and Publications</i>		470		549.41
<i>Expert Advisory Services</i>		970		202.98
<i>Child Protection Services, Pay and Sundry Expenses</i>		2,640		2,882.60
<i>Statistical Services</i>		9,370		12,077.75
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		14,560		16,147.07
		500		288.73
Totals carried to Summary		148,040		152,192.67
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		6,630		6,007.30
Totals carried to Summary		6,630		6,007.30

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>LEGAL DEPARTMENT.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	40,950		93,653.47	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	17,300		8,032.26	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	11,430		7,887.75	
Chinese .. .. .	88,570		87,577.91	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	34,280		65,732.44	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			507.56	
		192,530		263,391.39
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		12,240		17,457.15
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		1,900		2,581.08
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		1,500		974.55
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		1,200		1,658.05
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		1,000		907.10
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		300		256.49
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		700		650.10
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		500		498.84
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		100		24.23
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		600		821.08
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		212,570		289,220.06
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> .. .. .		100		45.00
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		100		45.00
<b>CHINESE STUDIES AND TRANSLATION OFFICE.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	43,850		41,323.21	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	10,040		13,865.84	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	13,270		22,591.08	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	9,080		7,949.33	
Chinese .. .. .	76,300		73,248.36	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	24,010		49,570.33	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			3,830.49	
		176,550		212,378.64
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		9,870		9,400.06
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .		500		500.00
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		900		2,202.72
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		1,520		1,861.51
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		1,000		1,468.17
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		550		716.71
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		90		96.13
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		900		1,174.53
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		280		247.08
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		300		503.42
		192,460		230,548.97
Less—Pay, Superannuation, etc., transferred .. .. .		42,390		53,262.56
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		150,070		177,286.41
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> .. .. .		300		
Total carried to Summary .. .. .		300		



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>GENERAL CHARGES.</b>				
<i>Extra-Departmental Expenses.</i>				
Audit Fees .. .. .	21,780		22,786.53	
Council's Entertainment Expenses .. .. .	2,500		2,943.94	
Election of Councillors and Ratepayers' Meeting, sundry expenses	5,500		29,728.12	
Expenses for Census .. .. .	8,000		118.65	
Land Commission, sundry expenses .. .. .	840		839.79	
Legal Opinions .. .. .	8,000		17,445.50	
London Agents, retaining fee .. .. .	102,000		109,225.65	
New York Agents, retaining fee .. .. .	7,140		9,325.05	
Rates Assessment Fees .. .. .	5,000			
Rates Re-assessment Sub-Committee, sundry expenses .. .. .			89,722.33	
Rice Allowance to Chinese Staff .. .. .	900,000			
Semaphore Service, half annual cost .. .. .	54,540		66,192.21	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	22,000		59,209.37	
		1,137,300		407,537.14
<i>Pension and other Retirement Benefits.</i>				
<i>Foreign Staff.</i>				
Pensions as per Schedule " D " (pages 326-329) .. .. .	614,430		604,264.33	
Exchange Compensation .. .. .	2,598,210		2,693,106.09	
	3,212,640		3,297,370.42	
Less—Income from Pension Fund Investments .. .. .	552,540		571,055.58	
	2,660,100		2,726,314.84	
Proportionate Long Leave Pay, Exchange Compensation, etc.	265,680		611,323.06	
Superannuation Exchange Compensation .. .. .	2,900,000		4,820,367.66	
Deferred Pay Exchange Compensation (Indians) .. .. .	85,000		149,110.71	
<i>Chinese Staff.</i>				
Death, Invaliding and Retirement Gratuities .. .. .	200,000		117,870.18	
	6,110,780		8,424,986.45	
Less—Charged to Education (Pensions).. .. .	300,640		317,454.98	
		5,810,140		8,107,531.47
<i>Grants in Aid and Remission of Taxation.</i>				
<i>Grants in Aid.</i>				
Anti-Venereal League of China .. .. .	500		500.00	
Boy Scouts' Association .. .. .	300			
China Association for Relief of Women and Children .. .. .	10,000		10,000.00	
Convalescent Home for Russian Tuberculars .. .. .	1,000		1,000.00	
Door of Hope and Children's Refuge .. .. .	1,000		1,000.00	
The Alexandra Hostel .. .. .	3,500			
King's Daughters' Society, Charity Organization .. .. .	13,000		14,700.00	
King's Daughters' Society, Convalescent Home .. .. .	3,000		3,000.00	
Municipal Service Club (Chinese) .. .. .	3,600		3,600.00	
National Child Welfare Association of China .. .. .	5,000		5,000.00	
Pullers' Mutual Aid Association .. .. .	170,950		199,429.00	
Royal Asiatic Society, North-China Branch .. .. .	7,000		7,000.00	
Salvation Army, Prisoners' Aid Department .. .. .	3,500		3,500.00	
Salvation Army, Work Shelters .. .. .	5,000		4,999.92	
Shanghai Horticultural Society .. .. .	400		400.00	
Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery .. .. .	15,000		12,500.00	
Reserve for Contingencies .. .. .	20,260			
The Institution for the Chinese Blind .. .. .			500.00	
	263,010		267,128.92	
<i>Remission of Taxation.</i>				
<i>Churches, Temples, Prayer Halls, etc.</i>				
Foreign Beneficiaries .. .. .	132,330		135,933.08	
Chinese Beneficiaries .. .. .	51,890		53,279.36	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Foreign Beneficiaries .. .. .	12,870		12,089.06	
Chinese Beneficiaries .. .. .	34,090		33,213.44	
		494,190		501,643.86
<i>Rent of Leased Premises.</i>				
<i>Volunteer Corps.</i>				
Quarters, etc. .. .. .	4,290		4,246.56	
<i>Fire Brigade.</i>				
Quarters, etc. .. .. .	1,680		1,680.00	
<i>Police Force.</i>				
Stations .. .. .	10,790		20,101.88	
Quarters, etc. .. .. .	500,900		567,447.73	
<i>Health Department.</i>				
Branch Offices, Quarters, etc. .. .. .	2,450		2,581.80	
<i>Public Works Department.</i>				
Road Widening, etc. .. .. .	10,380		10,636.43	
Municipal Orchestra and Band .. .. .	15,230		15,337.75	
Public Library .. .. .	10,800		13,200.00	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,420		2,424.00	
		558,940		637,656.15
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		8,000,570		9,654,368.62

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
INTEREST, BROKERAGE, ETC.				
Municipal Loans .. .. .	3,456,540		3,628,294.58	
Superannuation Fund .. .. .	920,350		897,106.81	
General Funds .. .. .	34,490		27,748.02	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	191,420		52,722.55	
		4,602,800		4,605,871.96
<i>Less</i> —Superannuation Fund Investments .. .. .	892,650		883,277.99	
General Funds Investments .. .. .	559,250		570,132.36	
Industrial Accounts .. .. .	29,000		42,779.33	
Education .. .. .	134,540		170,681.71	
		1,615,440		1,666,871.39
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		2,987,360		2,939,000.57
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.				
Sinking Fund Instalments.				
Tael Loan.				
6 per cent. Loan of 1926 .. .. .	101,040		101,044.63	
Local Currency Loans.				
5 per cent. Loan of 1934 .. .. .	156,610		156,605.72	
5 per cent. Loan of 1937 .. .. .	135,460		135,462.96	
		393,110		393,113.31
Sterling Loan.				
Exchange Contingencies .. .. .	253,280		253,280.75	
		646,390		646,394.06
Redemption Instalment.				
Local Currency Loan.				
6 per cent. Loan of 1940 .. .. .		800,000		1,066,666.67
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		1,446,390		1,713,060.73



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>Deficit from 1939</b> .. .. .		2,970,530		2,970,533.36
<i>Bundings.</i>				
New concrete bundings .. .. .		10,000		4,013.72
<i>Drainage.</i>	100,000			
Construction new drains and flood prevention measures .. .. .	5,000		250,517.81	
Less—Contributions .. .. .			114,985.00	
<i>Sewerage.</i>		95,000		135,532.81
New sewers .. .. .	30,000		76,681.70	
Less—Contributions .. .. .	10,000		53,406.50	
<i>Landing Stages.</i>		20,000		23,275.20
Whangpoo River .. .. .		100		
<i>Land.</i>				
Public Works Department.				
Latrine Sites .. .. .		10,000		4,192.97
Surplus Land, General .. .. .				
<i>Buildings.</i>				
Administration Building.				
Minor alterations and automatic telephone extension .. .. .	14,500		18,385.63	
Revenue Office, Central Block .. .. .			11,007.62	
Industrial Section, improving lighting .. .. .			241.77	
Volunteer Corps.				
Rifle Range, hutted camp.. .. .			3,539.61	
Fire Brigade.				
Ichang Road Station, enclosing hose drying shafts .. .. .	1,400		989.11	
Sinza Station, rebuilding boiler room chimney stack .. .. .	1,400		750.82	
Yangtzepoo Station, Chinese Cadets' Quarters, extension to hot-water system .. .. .	1,400		1,346.13	
Yangtzepoo Station, Cadets' Quarters .. .. .			897.23	
Yangtzepoo Station, Engine Rooms, hose saddles and racks.. .. .	1,000		485.07	
Various buildings, minor alterations .. .. .	7,800		6,292.75	
Police Force.				
Headquarters and Central Station.				
Rectifier for automatic telephone exchange .. .. .	2,100		2,576.11	
Indian and Chinese Quarters, re-roofing .. .. .	2,000		2,340.30	
Central Registry and Sikh's Quarters, bridge connection and erection of partition .. .. .	1,300		1,937.45	
Special Branch Headquarters, alterations .. .. .	1,000			
Gasoline Pump, removal to Chengtu Road Station .. .. .	1,000		733.42	
Bubbling Well Station, alterations and additions .. .. .	7,400		7,263.96	
Gordon Road Station, Gymnasium, conversion to ration store.. .. .	1,500		2,931.64	
Gordon Road Station, Store Block, additional floor, balance of cost .. .. .	1,000		136.40	
Gordon Road Station, Reserve Unit, reconstruction of floors.. .. .	4,000		3,462.72	
Gordon Road Station, Old Store Block, reconstruction of floors .. .. .	1,500		1,005.43	
Sinza Station, Chinese Dining Room, erection of kitchen .. .. .	2,500		3,224.90	
Sinza Station, erection of beggars' shelter .. .. .	2,500		2,735.67	
Sinza Station, Sikh's and Chinese Quarters, waterproofing .. .. .	1,200		1,463.60	
Louza Station, Detective Offices, extension .. .. .	20,000		13,453.39	
Yulin Road Station, Married Quarters .. .. .			4,709.09	
Carter Road Police Quarters, built-up roofing .. .. .	2,100		1,769.02	
Yangtzepoo Station, Japanese Quarters, flyproofing, etc. .. .. .			1,785.26	
Specials' Headquarters, installation of stoves and minor alterations .. .. .	4,000		2,597.23	
Gaol.				
Kitchen and Laundry Block, installation of patent fire grate .. .. .	2,300		856.28	
Cell Block P. Q. waterproofing .. .. .	3,000		3,891.91	
Various buildings, minor alterations .. .. .	4,700		2,777.82	
Health Department.				
Victoria Nurses' Home, installation of spring taps .. .. .	1,500			
Abattoir, Slaughter Halls, tiling, balance of cost .. .. .	8,100			
Disposal Plant, blood dryer agitator .. .. .	1,200		1,106.56	
Markets.				
Hongkew, installation of lift-ball hydrants .. .. .	3,600		1,123.65	
Mohawk, installation of metal chute door and lining .. .. .	1,800		1,221.05	
Meat Market and Cold Storage Block, installing two plug door .. .. .			608.91	
Cemeteries.				
Hungjao, drainage and pathways .. .. .	5,000		3,242.22	
Bubbling Well, drainage and pathways .. .. .	2,000		1,892.55	
Bubbling Well, Chapel, repairing floor .. .. .			3,417.01	
<i>Carried forward</i>	115,800	3,105,630	118,199.29	3,137,548.06

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	115,800	3,105,630	118,199.29	3,137,548.06
<i>Buildings—continued.</i>				
Health Department— <i>continued.</i>				
Mortuary, Hart Road, erection of mortuary .. .. .			24,616.65	
Temporary Buildings.				
Isolation Hospital for Chinese, boiler-room waterproofing ..	1,100		1,085.55	
Mortuary, Yenping Road, reconstruction of roof .. .. .	500			
Police Hospital, Ward Road, iron grilles to windows .. .. .			419.60	
Various buildings, minor alterations .. .. .	3,400		1,362.35	
Public Works Department.				
Highways Depots, Shunteh Road laboratory and additional plant .. .. .			768.25	
Jessfield Park, Greenhouses, additional centre bay .. .. .	1,000		2,747.55	
Zoo, replacement of monkey cages and aviaries .. .. .	3,000		5,724.12	
Latrines .. .. .	48,800		57,125.07	
Various buildings, minor alterations .. .. .	1,500		997.01	
Municipal Orchestra and Band Offices.				
Installation of stoves and minor alterations .. .. .	4,000		1,604.85	
Finance Department.				
Revenue Office, conversion of portions of existing buildings on charge of various departments for use as Revenue Branch Offices .. .. .			17,196.28	
		179,100		231,846.57
<i>Roads.</i>				
Acquiring Land for new roads and extension of existing roads .. }	400,000		21,827.32	
Acquiring Land for widening existing roads .. .. .			191,502.20	
Making up and metalling the above .. .. .	300,000		510,622.21	
Land transferred from Municipal Properties .. .. .			7,200.00	
		700,000		731,151.73
<i>Plant and Equipment.</i>				
Volunteer Corps.				
Mobilization Equipment .. .. .	1,600			
Emergency Equipment .. .. .	17,000		11,074.41	
Fire Brigade.				
High Powered Chassis .. .. .	53,210		51,596.16	
2 Motor Trucks .. .. .	25,680		32,899.45	
Police Force.				
Traffic Control Gear .. .. .	18,810		796.55	
Petrol Pump .. .. .			3,445.25	
Public Works Department.				
9 Motor Trucks, balance of cost .. .. .	45,000		44,880.93	
House Refuse Collection Truck .. .. .	15,000		20,342.80	
3 Gully Tank Trailers .. .. .	6,000		5,163.05	
Motor Repair Equipment .. .. .	4,000		222.08	
Conversion of Trucks for heavy duty .. .. .	10,000		836.15	
3 Sets Tipping Gear .. .. .	6,000		3,884.24	
6 Handcarts with pneumatic tyres .. .. .	3,000		2,510.48	
Stone Crusher .. .. .	12,000		11,382.93	
Industrial Undertakings Capital Extensions.				
Convict Labour, Plant and Machinery .. .. .			27,384.41	
Concreteware, Plant and Machinery .. .. .			5,602.60	
		217,300		222,021.49
<i>Emergency Measures</i> .. .. .		650,000		513,132.20
<i>Ordinary Income and Expenditure.</i>				
Deficit for 1940.				
General .. .. .	5,063,690		8,392,900.39	
Education .. .. .	509,590		691,120.33	
		5,573,280		9,084,020.72
<i>Pension Fund.</i>				
Balance of Capitalization .. .. .		950,000		858,760.00
<i>Discount on the 6% Loan of 1940</i> .. .. .				800,000.00
<i>Loan Redemption.</i>				
Temporary Loan—U.S. Currency .. .. .	3,150,000		6,269,565.22	
Less—Partial conversion into Local Currency Temporary Loan ..			3,119,565.22	
				3,150,000.00
Fixed Deposits .. .. .	2,334,320		1,522,279.75	
Less—New deposits .. .. .			852,152.04	
		5,484,320		670,127.71
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		16,859,630		19,398,608.48

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

## SUMMARY.

Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	Expenditure.		Income.	Expenditure.		Income.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>Ordinary Income</b>			40,518,140			45,028,233.24
Less—Amount allocated to Education Budget .. .. .			2,711,440			2,890,196.63
			37,806,700			42,138,036.61
<b>Ordinary Expenditure.</b>						
Volunteer Corps.						
Volunteer Units .. .. .	360,880			418,964.32		
Russian Detachment .. .. .	880,980			946,554.84		
		1,241,860			1,365,519.16	
Fire Brigade .. .. .		1,481,820			1,881,010.06	
Police Force.						
General .. .. .	12,881,660			15,698,802.67		
Gaol and Reformatory .. .. .	3,347,250			3,519,703.32		
Specials .. .. .	61,640			61,662.72		
		16,290,550			19,280,168.21	
Public Health.						
Health Department.						
General.						
Administration .. .. .	196,630			204,607.65		
Pathological Laboratory .. .. .	107,780			134,159.18		
Chemical Laboratory .. .. .	66,950			57,267.02		
Dispensary .. .. .	77,756			28,727.02		
School Medical Service .. .. .	42,560			50,619.64		
Sanitation .. .. .	627,570			684,671.90		
Food, Dairies and Markets .. .. .	414,530			473,538.56		
Cemeteries, Crematorium and Public Mortuary .. .. .	210			Cr. 18,855.57		
Municipal Hospitals.						
Administration .. .. .	77,910			68,799.90		
Isolation Hospital .. .. .	184,310			219,941.53		
Isolation Hospital for Chinese .. .. .	301,560			234,584.53		
Tuberculosis Sanatorium .. .. .	78,130			78,364.02		
Police Medical Services.						
Police Hospital, Indian and Chinese .. .. .	130,710			197,425.46		
Special Nursing Services.						
District Nursing .. .. .	6,120			7,988.03		
King's Daughters' Convalescent Home .. .. .	8,160			8,497.34		
Free Clinics.						
Venereal Diseases .. .. .	40,390			66,162.05		
Tuberculosis .. .. .	13,320			15,908.11		
	2,374,640			2,512,406.37		
Contributions and Grants in Aid to Non-Municipal Hospitals .. .. .	767,860			818,972.29		3,331,378.66
		3,142,500				
Public Works Department.						
General .. .. .	2,030,390			2,641,469.47		
Buildings .. .. .	232,350			310,378.68		
Creeks and River .. .. .	70,000			70,490.40		
Drainage and Sewerage .. .. .	94,000			393,867.17		
Cleansing .. .. .	1,046,500			1,362,322.91		
Maintenance of Roads and Parks .. .. .	829,630			1,181,174.40		
Lighting .. .. .	777,000			689,417.04		
		5,079,870			6,649,120.07	
<i>Carried forward</i>		27,236,600	37,806,700		32,507,196.16	42,138,036.61

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—GENERAL—continued.

## SUMMARY—continued.

Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	Expenditure.		Income.	Expenditure.		Income.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>		27,236,600	37,806,700		32,507,196.16	42,138,036.61
Municipal Orchestra and Band ..		196,420			241,863.45	
Public Library .. .. .		49,390			46,591.25	
Finance Department.						
Finance Office .. .. .	453,970			577,869.52		
Revenue Office .. .. .	979,920			1,197,732.62		
Compradore's Office .. .. .	86,720			113,252.48		
		1,520,610			1,888,854.62	
Secretariat .. .. .		707,370			807,116.41	
Industrial Section .. .. .		148,040			152,192.67	
Legal Department .. .. .		212,570			289,220.06	
Chinese Studies and Translation Office.		150,070			177,286.41	
General Charges.						
Extra Departmental Expenses ..	1,137,300			407,537.14		
Pension and other Retirement Benefits .. .. .	5,810,140			8,107,531.47		
Grants in Aid and Remission of Taxation .. .. .	494,190			501,643.86		
Rent of Leased Premises .. .. .	558,940			637,656.15		
		8,000,570			9,654,368.62	
Interest, Brokerage, etc. .. .. .		2,987,360			2,939,000.57	
Redemption of Debentures .. .. .		1,446,390			1,713,060.73	
Stock and Stores.						
Volunteer Corps .. .. .	860			708.78		
Fire Brigade .. .. .	33,910			37,162.69		
Police Force.						
General .. .. .	100,870			14,003.11		
Gaol and Reformatory .. .. .	10,980			5,307.54		
Specials .. .. .	500					
Public Health.						
Health Department .. .. .	48,620			32,402.81		
Public Works Department .. .. .	7,400			7,003.87		
Public Library .. .. .	650			745.65		
Finance Department.						
Finance Office .. .. .	1,000			244.45		
Revenue Office .. .. .	650			8,894.50		
Secretariat .. .. .	2,530			1,660.35		
Industrial Section .. .. .	6,639			6,007.30		
Legal Department .. .. .	100			45.00		
Chinese Studies and Translation Office .. .. .	300					
		215,000			114,186.05	
<b>Deficit on Ordinary Budget, transferred to Extraordinary Income and Expenditure Account (page 295)</b>			5,063,690			8,392,900.39
		42,870,390	42,870,390		50,530,937.00	50,530,937.00
<b>Extraordinary Income .. .. .</b>			16,890,400			17,563,063.91
<b>Extraordinary Expenditure.. .. .</b>		16,859,630			19,398,608.48	
<b>Surplus or Deficit on Extraordinary Budget .. .. .</b>		30,770				1,835,544.57
		16,890,400	16,890,400		19,398,608.48	19,398,608.48

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940**  
**EDUCATION**



# FINANCIAL STATEMENT—EDUCATION

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1940.

ORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Allocation of Revenue from Ordinary Budget—General.</i>				
Representing the equivalent of the amount estimated to be derived from a 2 per cent. General Municipal Rate together with the correlative proportion of Land Tax ..		2,711,440		2,890,196.63
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		41,940		33,395.29
Totals carried to Summary .. ..		2,753,380		2,923,591.92

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
ADMINISTRATION.				
EDUCATION OFFICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	46,870		46,870.44	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	18,890		26,080.95	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	12,680		23,198.80	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	7,800		8,814.16	
Chinese .. .. .	5,800		5,746.24	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	1,600		3,813.08	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			605.58	
		93,640		115,129.25
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		5,060		5,063.77
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .		4,540		4,335.17
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		1,000		845.10
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		540		539.52
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		450		694.04
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		400		496.71
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		150		138.30
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		1,000		1,214.75
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		320		331.73
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		250		268.58
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		107,350		129,056.92
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> .. .. .		50		48.00
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		50		48.00
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.				
PUBLIC AND THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	124,180		121,654.67	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	45,160		60,237.32	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	36,820		70,186.36	
Chinese .. .. .	11,200		11,219.70	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	3,230		7,586.28	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			1,459.68	
		220,590		272,344.21
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		11,280		10,986.98
<i>Passages</i> .. .. .				10,119.31
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		4,000		5,328.60
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		1,480		1,776.35
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		550		573.37
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		270		260.27
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i> .. .. .		4,500		6,203.55
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		200		192.78
<i>Laboratory</i> .. .. .		400		12.00
<i>Text Books</i> .. .. .		3,980		3,472.52
<i>Hand Work</i> .. .. .		100		63.06
<i>Form Prizes</i> .. .. .		500		497.49
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		700		602.93
<i>Library Grant</i> .. .. .		300		302.66
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		770		1,284.40
		249,620		314,020.48
<i>Less—School Fees</i> .. .. .	70,070		79,818.80	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i> .. .. .	8,480		9,630.80	
		78,550		89,449.60
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		171,070		224,570.88

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE— <i>continued.</i>	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN— <i>continued.</i>				
THOMAS HANBURY HOSTEL FOR BOYS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	5,730		6,061.92	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	1,130		2,239.04	
Chinese .. .. .	3,800		3,791.65	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	1,100		2,581.50	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			791.22	
		11,760		15,465.33
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		110		114.00
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		870		810.77
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		2,220		2,796.68
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		550		542.53
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		270		260.24
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		70		110.00
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		110		122.77
<i>Messing</i> .. .. .		10,100		12,275.22
<i>Clothing, etc.</i> .. .. .		250		315.70
<i>Washing</i> .. .. .		640		608.61
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		520		402.81
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		250		229.42
		27,720		34,054.08
Less—Boarding Fees .. .. .	2,160		2,189.10	
Miscellaneous Receipts .. .. .	3,000		2,896.07	
		5,160		5,085.17
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		22,560		28,968.91
WESTERN DISTRICT PUBLIC SCHOOL.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	133,150		134,011.22	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	45,650		62,798.34	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	39,530		77,957.91	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation .. .. .	1,940		1,937.73	
Chinese .. .. .	8,300		8,316.98	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	2,390		5,658.41	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			1,504.84	
		230,960		292,185.43
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		12,330		12,186.90
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		2,500		5,003.42
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		5,760		5,517.16
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		930		859.73
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		350		389.40
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i> .. .. .		5,000		7,393.81
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		300		291.17
<i>Laboratory</i> .. .. .		250		243.39
<i>Text Books</i> .. .. .		7,540		7,650.88
<i>Form Prizes</i> .. .. .		500		485.77
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		450		678.91
<i>Manual Training</i> .. .. .		50		54.32
<i>Library Grant</i> .. .. .		480		484.62
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		800		983.61
		268,200		334,408.52
Less—School Fees .. .. .	71,300		84,760.65	
Sales of Text Books, etc. .. .. .	7,700		7,713.25	
		79,000		92,473.90
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		189,200		241,934.62

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN— <i>continued.</i>				
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	169,720		166,989.17	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment	38,810		56,208.08	
Temporary Bonus	51,020		98,384.68	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	8,770		4,993.29	
Chinese	9,250		9,271.23	
Temporary Bonus	2,650		6,286.92	
Rice Allowance			1,428.24	
		280,220		343,561.61
<i>Superannuation</i>		14,720		14,698.40
<i>Passages</i>		12,800		12,262.13
<i>Medical Aid</i>		2,200		2,284.45
<i>Fuel</i>		7,630		8,146.95
<i>Light</i>		820		758.73
<i>Water</i>		630		669.37
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		7,200		8,781.14
<i>Telephone Service</i>		290		261.98
<i>Domestic Science</i>		1,070		228.87
<i>Laboratory</i>		600		550.91
<i>Text Books</i>		5,000		3,242.29
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>		500		225.16
<i>Form Prizes</i>		600		663.84
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		450		660.94
<i>Library Grant</i>		400		295.24
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		950		1,289.00
		336,080		398,581.01
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	95,530		112,524.25	
<i>Sales of Text Books, etc.</i>	9,400		8,534.20	
		104,930		121,058.45
Totals carried to Summary		231,150		277,522.56
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		150		255.57
Totals carried to Summary		150		255.57
PUBLIC AND THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	117,950		117,083.06	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment	17,370		24,253.76	
Temporary Bonus	41,710		80,882.35	
Long Leave Exchange Compensation	1,590		1,593.84	
Chinese	7,500		7,431.19	
Temporary Bonus	2,140		4,969.72	
Rice Allowance			1,490.80	
		188,260		237,704.72
<i>Superannuation</i>		8,410		8,358.00
<i>Medical Aid</i>		2,200		2,234.25
<i>Fuel</i>		2,320		1,728.67
<i>Light</i>		400		312.03
<i>Water</i>		300		278.55
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		4,270		5,235.26
<i>Telephone Service</i>		200		195.67
<i>Laboratory</i>		50		57.69
<i>Text Books</i>		2,300		2,000.67
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>		700		540.67
<i>Form Prizes</i>		350		343.36
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		400		428.09
<i>Library Grant</i>		300		261.66
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		800		1,088.08
		211,260		260,767.37
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	52,550		57,784.60	
<i>Hire of Text Books, etc.</i>	5,330		5,485.50	
		57,880		63,270.10
Totals carried to Summary		153,380		197,497.27



FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<b>BUILDINGS.</b>				
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds.</i>				
Western District Public School .. .. .		1,850		1,914.49
Public School for Girls .. .. .		2,450		3,813.22
<i>Temporary Leased Premises.</i>				
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys and Hostel, 282 Kinnear Road .. .. .	1,220		1,339.39	
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, 2/3 Jessfield Road .. .. .	650		1,242.97	
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Girls, 6 Tifeng Road and 48 Great Western Road .. .. .	550		5,198.76	
		2,420		7,781.12
		6,720		13,508.83
				93.94
<i>Less—Value of Materials recovered .. .. .</i>				
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		6,720		13,414.89
<b>GENERAL CHARGES.</b>				
<i>Extra-Departmental Expenses.</i>				
School Fees, etc., of free and reduced-fees pupils .. .. .	21,000		23,734.35	
Accountancy Charges .. .. .	10,000		10,000.00	
<i>Grants in Aid, especially approved.</i>				
Institution of the Holy Family .. .. .	2,000		2,000.00	
Institution of St. Joseph .. .. .	4,200		4,200.00	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,500		1,640.29	
		38,700		41,574.64
<i>Pension and other Retirement Benefits.</i>				
<i>Foreign Staff:</i>				
Pensions as per Schedule "D" (page 328) .. .. .	36,000		35,980.64	
Exchange Compensation .. .. .	156,330		167,235.02	
	192,330		203,215.66	
Gratuities, etc... .. .	15,000		23,688.77	
<i>Chinese Staff.</i>				
Death, Invaliding and Retirement Gratuities .. .. .	1,000		142.80	
Superannuation Exchange Compensation .. .. .	191,200		121,737.95	
		399,530		348,785.18
<i>Rent of Leased Premises .. .. .</i>		36,410		34,476.11
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		474,640		424,835.93
<b>INTEREST.</b>				
<i>Interest on Land, Buildings, etc. .. .. .</i>		63,830		64,747.18
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		63,830		64,747.18
<b>GRANTS IN AID.</b>				
<i>Grants to Schools for Foreign Children.</i>				
As per Schedule "A" (page 314) .. .. .		310,000		285,000.00
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		310,000		285,000.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN.</b>				
<b>PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	30,430		30,433.92	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	14,170		19,564.72	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	8,120		15,581.71	
Chinese .. .. .	63,800		62,793.56	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	19,160		42,620.67	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			2,637.02	
		135,680		173,631.60
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		8,630		8,515.00
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		750		883.50
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		1,300		1,286.68
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		880		578.11
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		800		325.31
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		1,800		2,386.39
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		200		225.27
<i>Laboratory</i> .. .. .		100		20.99
<i>Text Books</i> .. .. .		250		125.26
<i>Form Prizes</i> .. .. .		250		80.00
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		350		422.80
<i>Library Grant</i> .. .. .		350		289.16
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		600		459.37
		151,940		189,729.44
Less—School Fees .. .. .		61,500		72,724.60
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		90,440		117,004.84
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>				
<i>Laboratory Apparatus</i> .. .. .		300		
Total carried to Summary .. .. .		300		
<b>ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign .. .. .	31,930		31,928.33	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment .. .. .	14,870		20,589.87	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	8,510		16,418.85	
Chinese .. .. .	57,280		57,808.07	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	17,230		39,459.24	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			2,661.62	
		129,820		168,865.98
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		8,030		8,051.81
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		800		1,072.30
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		3,060		3,467.12
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		2,640		2,117.84
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		200		420.51
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		1,500		1,452.77
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		220		234.65
<i>Laboratory</i> .. .. .		100		257.92
<i>Text Books</i> .. .. .		250		57.23
<i>Form Prizes</i> .. .. .		250		80.00
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> .. .. .		450		852.46
<i>Library Grant</i> .. .. .		250		210.51
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		600		629.02
		148,170		187,770.12
Less—School Fees .. .. .		54,100		64,505.60
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		94,070		123,264.52
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> .. .. .		700		
Total carried to Summary .. .. .		700		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<b>NIEH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	14,710		14,713.92	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment	6,850		9,458.92	
Temporary Bonus	3,920		7,541.54	
Chinese	59,040		57,307.38	
Temporary Bonus	17,840		39,059.10	
Rice Allowance			2,603.17	
		102,360		130,684.03
<i>Superannuation</i>		6,600		6,313.39
<i>Medical Aid</i>		600		506.50
<i>Fuel</i>		3,060		2,801.90
<i>Light</i>		2,640		2,750.69
<i>Water</i>		200		213.84
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,400		1,343.32
<i>Telephone Service</i>		220		216.63
<i>Laboratory</i>		100		25.28
<i>Text Books</i>		250		91.86
<i>Form Prizes</i>		250		88.32
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		300		357.79
<i>Manual Training</i>		100		25.60
<i>Library Grant</i>		250		221.48
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500		407.14
		118,830		146,047.77
Less—School Fees		42,320		45,930.00
Totals carried to Summary		76,510		100,117.77
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		100		55.00
Totals carried to Summary		100		55.00
<b>POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreign	30,440		30,433.92	
Repatriation Exchange Adjustment	14,170		19,564.72	
Temporary Bonus	8,120		15,581.71	
Chinese	61,900		60,684.10	
Temporary Bonus	18,580		41,131.28	
Rice Allowance			2,492.73	
		133,210		169,888.46
<i>Superannuation</i>		8,300		8,261.30
<i>Medical Aid</i>		800		1,073.80
<i>Fuel</i>		1,200		1,475.35
<i>Light</i>		550		1,572.41
<i>Water</i>		150		178.58
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,700		1,964.07
<i>Telephone Service</i>		190		180.92
<i>Text Books</i>		200		44.10
<i>Form Prizes</i>		250		80.00
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		300		442.52
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		350		226.49
		147,200		185,388.00
Less—School Fees		56,300		59,659.40
Totals carried to Summary		90,900		125,728.60
<b>STOCK AND STORES.</b>				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		50		
Total carried to Summary		50		



FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN— <i>continued.</i>				
SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	69,330		68,664.16	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	20,900		47,170.53	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			2,947.58	
		90,230		118,782.27
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		5,430		5,240.97
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		100		60.05
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		5,500		4,906.43
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		450		447.21
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		360		356.65
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,400		1,408.15
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		200		174.85
<i>Laboratory</i> .. .. .		300		242.28
<i>Domestic Science</i> .. .. .		580		610.46
<i>Text Books</i> .. .. .		250		181.91
<i>Form Prizes</i> .. .. .		150		55.35
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,050		883.41
<i>Library Grant</i> .. .. .		250		200.41
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		500		471.89
		106,750		134,022.29
Less—School Fees .. .. .		60,720		66,539.20
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		46,030		67,483.09
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				
CHINESE EDUCATION OFFICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	23,600		18,236.27	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	8,470		11,371.35	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			515.96	
		32,070		30,123.58
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		2,380		1,703.50
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		400		361.27
<i>Locomotion</i> .. .. .		600		41.81
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		200		333.52
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		190		237.09
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		80		66.91
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		700		758.77
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		300		224.99
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		150		118.81
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		37,070		33,970.25

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<b>PRIMARY SCHOOLS—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<b>BOONE ROAD.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	32,420		30,120.90	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	9,320		19,805.57	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			2,538.98	
		41,740		52,465.45
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		2,600		2,336.78
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		70		142.70
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		530		1,012.93
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		500		482.41
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		290		363.25
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		2,750		3,283.71
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		150		201.55
<i>Laboratory</i> .. .. .		200		42.86
<i>Text Books</i> .. .. .		1,250		1,193.49
<i>Form Prizes</i> .. .. .		100		87.22
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		500		390.01
<i>Manual Training</i> .. .. .		330		291.06
<i>Library Grant</i> .. .. .		250		144.01
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		400		320.32
		51,660		62,757.75
Less—School Fees .. .. .		3,930		4,707.35
		47,730		58,050.40
<b>Totals carried to Summary .. .. .</b>				
<b>CUNNINGHAM ROAD.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	36,700		34,893.46	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	10,570		23,752.71	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			2,678.23	
		47,270		61,324.40
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		3,170		2,843.95
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		50		68.30
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		480		343.25
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		450		497.56
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		220		368.26
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		750		671.81
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		110		89.97
<i>Laboratory</i> .. .. .		200		223.52
<i>Text Books</i> .. .. .		300		87.88
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>		100		100.96
<i>Form Prizes</i> .. .. .		60		64.29
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		500		824.96
<i>Library Grant</i> .. .. .		200		198.72
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		450		435.16
		54,310		68,142.99
Less—School Fees .. .. .		13,800		18,337.20
		40,510		49,805.79
<b>Totals carried to Summary .. .. .</b>				
<b>KINCHOW ROAD.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	45,860		45,305.54	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	13,220		30,510.67	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			3,479.54	
		59,080		79,295.75
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		3,940		3,858.54
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		70		30.65
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		660		716.96
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		450		375.85
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		230		344.68
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		900		858.97
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		160		142.25
<i>Laboratory</i> .. .. .		200		94.20
<i>Text Books</i> .. .. .		300		126.12
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>		100		45.47
<i>Form Prizes</i> .. .. .		60		64.40
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		450		298.51
<i>Library Grant</i> .. .. .		200		179.29
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		400		307.43
		67,200		86,746.07
Less—School Fees .. .. .		13,870		16,346.90
		53,330		70,399.17
<b>Totals carried to Summary .. .. .</b>				

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.</b>				
<b>PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.</b>				
<b>SINGAPORE ROAD.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	13,470		11,601.22	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	4,040		10,909.27	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			1,772.40	
		17,510		24,282.89
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		600		724.30
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		50		206.45
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		250		120.57
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		150		150.50
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		100		272.33
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		500		722.16
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		100		54.87
<i>Laboratory</i> .. .. .		250		191.96
<i>Text Books</i> .. .. .		250		192.51
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>		150		155.54
<i>Form Prizes</i> .. .. .				18.03
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		350		295.03
<i>Library Grant</i> .. .. .		200		213.05
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		400		575.49
		20,860		28,175.68
<i>Less—School Fees</i> .. .. .		10,000		7,721.00
<b>Totals carried to Summary</b> .. .. .		10,860		20,454.68
<b>SINZA ROAD.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	28,470		31,053.68	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	8,200		22,386.40	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			2,395.10	
		36,670		55,835.18
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		2,450		2,682.71
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		70		16.95
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		500		1,211.05
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		250		385.75
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		280		395.05
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		450		598.41
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		110		117.07
<i>Laboratory</i> .. .. .		150		152.49
<i>Text Books</i> .. .. .		250		98.33
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>		100		97.55
<i>Form Prizes</i> .. .. .		60		54.65
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		350		673.43
<i>Library Grant</i> .. .. .		200		125.84
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		300		316.78
		42,190		62,761.24
<i>Less—School Fees</i> .. .. .		8,900		16,977.25
<b>Totals carried to Summary</b> .. .. .		33,290		45,783.99
<b>WARD ROAD.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	42,550		39,783.68	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	12,240		25,992.64	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			2,929.98	
		54,790		68,706.30
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		3,650		3,323.86
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		50		71.00
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		630		582.43
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		560		315.43
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		330		456.10
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		750		737.10
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		230		252.35
<i>Laboratory</i> .. .. .		200		127.26
<i>Text Books</i> .. .. .		300		65.13
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>		80		41.30
<i>Form Prizes</i> .. .. .		60		76.98
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		500		580.54
<i>Library Grant</i> .. .. .		200		74.85
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		400		429.47
		62,730		75,840.10
<i>Less—School Fees</i> .. .. .		15,270		16,735.65
<b>Totals carried to Summary</b> .. .. .		47,460		59,104.45

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN— <i>continued.</i>				
PRIMARY SCHOOLS— <i>continued.</i>				
WAYSIDE ROAD.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	34,670		33,603.99	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	9,990		22,333.91	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			2,332.50	
		44,660		58,270.40
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		2,970		2,815.81
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		70		30.50
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		450		528.17
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		400		385.95
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		300		417.08
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		600		563.91
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		100		76.70
<i>Laboratory</i> .. .. .		150		71.29
<i>Text Books</i> .. .. .		250		274.08
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>		90		86.45
<i>Form Prizes</i> .. .. .		50		55.53
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		350		499.04
<i>Library Grant</i> .. .. .		200		170.85
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		350		281.08
		50,990		64,526.84
Less—School Fees .. .. .		11,250		12,448.70
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		39,740		52,078.14
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries.</i>				
Boone Road .. .. .		120		
Kinchow Road .. .. .		80		
Singapore Road .. .. .		1,330		938.06
Sinza Road .. .. .		90		53.50
Ward Road .. .. .		100		
Wayside Road .. .. .		170		105.30
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		1,890		1,096.86
NIGHT SCHOOLS.				
CUNNINGHAM ROAD.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	2,880		2,871.11	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	870		2,028.31	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			394.95	
		3,750		5,294.37
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		60		61.28
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		30		5.55
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		180		129.87
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		220		260.31
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		110		167.27
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		440		439.12
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		30		29.64
<i>Text Books</i> .. .. .		340		304.29
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		220		18.06
		5,380		6,709.76
Less—School Fees .. .. .		430		550.07
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		4,950		6,159.69

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.</b>				
<b>NIGHT SCHOOLS--continued.</b>				
<b>GREAT WESTERN ROAD.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	2,980		3,029.79	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	900		2,170.70	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			544.79	
		3,880		5,745.28
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		60		57.89
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		30		8.30
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		200		599.00
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		120		186.13
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		140		190.99
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		390		422.63
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		30		28.91
<i>Text Books</i> .. .. .		290		300.25
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		220		126.64
		5,360		7,666.02
Less—School Fees .. .. .		350		488.16
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		5,010		7,177.86
<b>KINCHOW ROAD.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	4,800		4,734.24	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	1,400		3,233.21	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			600.81	
		6,200		8,568.26
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		190		188.16
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		30		
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		150		202.56
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		200		193.24
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		150		208.58
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		470		451.88
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		30		25.57
<i>Text Books</i> .. .. .		370		314.72
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		220		92.55
		8,010		10,245.52
Less—School Fees .. .. .		460		603.88
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		7,550		9,641.64
<b>WAYSIDE ROAD.</b>				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese .. .. .	3,320		3,252.07	
Temporary Bonus .. .. .	980		2,256.74	
Rice Allowance .. .. .			544.79	
		4,300		6,053.60
<i>Superannuation</i> .. .. .		120		119.34
<i>Medical Aid</i> .. .. .		30		
<i>Fuel</i> .. .. .		150		170.57
<i>Light</i> .. .. .		140		144.80
<i>Water</i> .. .. .		70		87.10
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> .. .. .		490		482.61
<i>Telephone Service</i> .. .. .		30		19.48
<i>Text Books</i> .. .. .		390		359.22
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .. .. .		220		93.36
		5,940		7,530.08
Less—School Fees .. .. .		480		641.85
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		5,460		6,888.23

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—continued.</b>				
<b>BUILDINGS.</b>				
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds.</i>				
Ellis Kadoorie Public School .. .. .				908.75
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School .. .. .		200		60.68
Secondary School for Girls .. .. .		2,400		2,642.70
Primary Schools .. .. .		3,150		4,091.82
Temporary Leased Premises.				
Ellis Kadoorie Public School, 15 The Bund .. .. .	900		195.22	
Polytechnic Public School, 599 Szechuen Road .. .. .	100		195.81	
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School, 15 The Bund .. .. .	250		419.37	
Public School for Chinese, 1059 Gordon Road .. .. .	100		697.77	
Primary Schools .. .. .	2,950		4,805.92	
		4,300		6,314.09
<i>Less—Value of Materials recovered</i> .. .. .		10,050		14,018.04
				842.60
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		10,050		13,175.44
<b>GENERAL CHARGES.</b>				
<i>Extra-Departmental Expenses.</i>				
Inspection of Schools applying for Grants in Aid .. .. .	22,640		22,647.85	
Medical Inspection of Primary Schools .. .. .	42,560		50,619.63	
School Fees, etc., of free and reduced fees pupils, Scholarships, Temporary Remission of Taxation, etc. .. .. .	56,240		62,140.99	
Accountancy Charges .. .. .	10,000		10,000.00	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,700		1,727.59	
		133,140		147,136.06
<i>Pension and other Retirement Benefits.</i>				
<b>Foreign Staff.</b>				
Pensions as per Schedule "D" (page 328) .. .. .	20,350		20,335.08	
Exchange Compensation .. .. .	87,960		93,904.24	
Gratuities, etc. . . . .	5,000			
<b>Chinese Staff.</b>				
Death, Invaliding and Retirement Gratuities .. .. .	1,000		1,442.02	
Superannuation Exchange Compensation .. .. .	50,000			
		164,310		115,681.34
<i>Rent of Leased Premises</i> .. .. .		75,410		75,044.32
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		372,860		337,861.72
<b>INTEREST.</b>				
<i>Interest on Land, Buildings, etc.</i> .. .. .		70,880		106,100.85
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		70,880		106,100.85
<b>GRANTS IN AID.</b>				
<i>Grants to Schools for Chinese Children.</i>				
As per Schedule "B" (pages 314-316) .. .. .		315,000		275,900.00
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		315,000		275,900.00

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SCHEDULES OF GRANTS IN AID.				
SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.				
<i>Schedule A.</i>				
Cathedral School Henry Lester Endowment .. .. .	6,000		6,000	
First Russian A.S. Pushkin School .. .. .	7,000		7,000	
Japanese Schools .. .. .	250,000		225,000	
Kaiser Wilhelm Schule .. .. .	10,500		10,500	
Loretto School .. .. .	3,000		3,000	
Shanghai Jewish School .. .. .	7,000		7,000	
St. Francis Xavier's College and Orphanage .. .. .	10,000		10,000	
Shanghai American School—Special Grant .. .. .	8,500		8,500	
Cathedral Girls' School (British)—Special Grant .. .. .	8,000		8,000	
		310,000		285,000.00
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN.				
<i>Schedule B.</i>				
Y.M.C.A. Middle School .. .. .	8,800		8,800	
Y.M.C.A. Vocational Supplementary School .. .. .	1,600		1,600	
Besant Middle School for Girls .. .. .	3,000		3,000	
Besant Primary School for Girls .. .. .	1,800		1,800	
Medhurst College .. .. .	4,200		4,200	
Bubbling Well Primary School .. .. .	4,500		4,500	
Yangtzepoo Social Centre Middle School .. .. .	1,900		1,900	
Yangtzepoo Social Centre Primary School .. .. .	2,000		2,000	
Yangtzepoo Social Centre School for Workers (Section I) .. .. .	600		600	
Yangtzepoo Social Centre School for Workers (Section II) .. .. .	600		600	
Yangtzepoo Kindergarten .. .. .	500		500	
Benevolent Industrial Institution Middle School .. .. .	2,600		2,600	
Benevolent Industrial Institution Primary School .. .. .	1,500		1,500	
Ming Kuo Middle School .. .. .	1,000		1,000	
Ming Kuo Primary School .. .. .	2,200		2,200	
Hui Chun Middle School for Girls .. .. .	1,000		1,000	
Hui Chun Primary School for Girls .. .. .	900		900	
Shanghai Primary School .. .. .	3,000			
Kun Fan Middle School for Girls .. .. .	2,700		2,025	
Kun Fan Primary School for Girls .. .. .	2,600		1,950	
World Students Federation Primary School .. .. .	1,500		1,500	
Soochow Guild Primary School .. .. .	2,300		2,300	
Young China Academy .. .. .	1,800		1,800	
Young China Primary School .. .. .	2,800		2,800	
Tzu Chiang Primary School .. .. .	2,400		2,400	
Tai Hua Primary School .. .. .	2,600		2,600	
Tung Shan Primary School .. .. .	1,900		1,900	
Chen Hsin Primary School .. .. .	1,600		1,600	
Chih I Primary School .. .. .	1,700		1,700	
Wen Wei Primary School .. .. .	1,200		1,200	
Pei Jen Primary School .. .. .	1,200		1,200	
Y.W.C.A. 2nd School for Women Workers .. .. .	600		600	
Y.W.C.A. 1st School for Women Workers .. .. .	600		600	
Yu Te Primary School .. .. .	1,000		1,000	
Tao Chung Middle School for Girls .. .. .	3,000		3,000	
Tao Chung Primary School for Girls .. .. .	2,400		2,400	
Jen Ho Primary School .. .. .	1,400		1,400	
Moore Memorial Church School .. .. .	4,800		4,800	
Fuh Tan Experimental Middle School .. .. .	4,000		3,000	
Kuang Hsia Middle School .. .. .	4,400		4,400	
Kuang Hsia Primary School .. .. .	2,400		2,400	
Ta Chung Middle School .. .. .	3,300			
Kuo Hua Middle School .. .. .	1,100		1,100	
Mei Hua Primary School for Girls .. .. .	1,800		1,800	
Kuang Shao 2nd Primary School .. .. .	2,000		1,000	
Chih Hsing Primary School .. .. .	700		700	
Ai Kuo 2nd Primary School .. .. .	2,800		2,800	
Chen Huan Primary School .. .. .	1,100		1,100	
Ai Hua Primary School .. .. .	1,100		1,100	
<i>Carried forward</i>	106,500	310,000	96,875	285,000.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	106,500	310,000	96,875	285,000.00
 <b>SCHEDULES OF GRANTS IN AID—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<b>SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<i>Schedule B—continued.</i>				
San Ming Primary School .. .. .	800		800	
Northern District Kindergarten .. .	200		200	
Wuchow Guild Middle School .. .	1,200		600	
Wuchow Guild Primary School .. .	2,600			
Ching Hsiung Primary School .. .	1,400			
Hu Hai Primary School .. .	1,400		1,400	
Chung Huan Primary School .. .	800		800	
Hsi Hsia Primary School .. .	1,300		1,300	
Hai Tao Primary School .. .	900		900	
Shih Hsueh Primary School .. .	900		900	
Yu Tsung Primary School .. .	800		800	
Bei Chu Primary School .. .	1,100		1,100	
Chin Wei Primary School .. .	900		900	
Tung Hua Primary School .. .	800		800	
Shang Tsung Primary School .. .	1,600		1,600	
Second Chung Hua Vocational Supplementary School ..	2,100		2,100	
Chen Te Middle School .. .	800		800	
Chen Te Primary School .. .	2,200		2,200	
Gonzaga College .. .	3,300		2,475	
Gonzaga Primary School .. .	3,200		2,400	
Kuang Ming Primary School .. .	2,100		1,575	
Han Ying Primary School .. .	900		900	
Chung Hua Middle School .. .	1,300		1,300	
Chung Hua Primary School .. .	2,700		1,350	
Pei Yu Primary School .. .	800		600	
Sheng Huo Primary School .. .	2,600		2,600	
Chien Te Primary School .. .	1,100		1,100	
Kuang Ho Primary School .. .	800		800	
Ta Jen Primary School .. .	2,800		1,400	
Ping Ming Primary School .. .	1,500		1,500	
Don Bosco Salesian Institution .. .	3,400		3,400	
Chiu Te Middle School for Girls .. .	1,500		1,500	
Chiu Te Primary School for Girls .. .	3,800		3,800	
Chih Chung Middle School for Girls .. .	2,100		1,575	
Seymour Primary School .. .	800		600	
Kuo Kuang Middle School .. .	3,600		1,800	
Kuo Kuang Primary School .. .	1,200		600	
Hsin Huan Vocational Middle School .. .	4,300		3,225	
Hsin Huan 2nd Primary School .. .	3,500		2,625	
Kung An Primary School .. .	800		800	
Kung I Primary School .. .	800		800	
Chiang Cheng Primary School .. .	900		900	
I Sheng Primary School .. .	1,600		1,600	
Chen Chih Primary School .. .	700		175	
Yu Ying Primary School .. .	800		600	
Husi School for Workers .. .	700		700	
Peng Fei Primary School .. .	900		225	
Ching Te Primary School .. .	3,000		3,000	
Ai Kuang Primary School .. .	1,500		1,500	
The Fourth Chung Hua Vocational Supplementary School ..	4,000		4,000	
Ai Kuo Senior Middle School for Girls .. .	2,200		2,200	
Ai Kuo Junior Middle School for Girls .. .	2,600		2,600	
China Vocational Supplementary School .. .	1,100		1,100	
Shanghai Middle School (Section I) .. .	8,800			
Shanghai Middle School (Section II) .. .	1,600			
Attached Middle School for Soochow University (Section I) ..	4,500		4,500	
Attached Middle School for Soochow University (Section II) ..	2,600		2,600	
Shanghai Middle School for Girls .. .	3,500		3,500	
Shanghai Primary School for Girls .. .	2,800		2,100	
Hu Kuang Middle School .. .	3,500		3,500	
San Loh Primary School .. .	1,400		1,400	
Hu Hsi Primary School .. .	1,200		1,200	
Second Chung Kuo Vocational Supplementary School .. .	1,100		1,100	
Fifth Chung Hua Vocational Supplementary School .. .	1,500		1,500	
<i>Carried forward</i>	229,700	310,000	192,800	285,000.00



FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	229,700	310,000	192,800	285,000.00
SCHEDULES OF GRANTS IN AID— <i>continued.</i>				
SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN— <i>continued.</i>				
NEW SCHOOLS				
<i>Schedule B—continued.</i>				
Han Te Primary School .. .. .	2,300		575	
Chun Te Primary School .. .. .	2,200		2,200	
Nan Fang Middle School .. .. .	5,000		1,250	
China Spinning-Dyeing Industrial Supplementary School .. .. .	900		450	
Tungchow Middle School .. .. .	3,600		900	
Hua Tung United Middle School .. .. .	5,000		5,000	
Chin Sheu Supplementary School .. .. .	2,600		1,300	
Chin Hua Primary School .. .. .	2,700		2,700	
Hu Kiang English Supplementary School .. .. .	800		200	
Wusih Guild Primary School .. .. .	2,700		675	
Wusih Middle School .. .. .	2,000		2,000	
Tung Nan Junior Middle School for Girls .. .. .	1,200		1,200	
Kiangse Middle School .. .. .	1,300		325	
Well Cultural English Institute .. .. .	500		500	
Chen Chung Middle School .. .. .	3,200		3,200	
Chen Chung Primary School (Section I) .. .. .	1,400		1,400	
Chen Chung Primary School (Section II) .. .. .	1,400		1,400	
Chi Ling Primary School .. .. .	1,800		450	
Cheng Chun Middle School .. .. .	2,800		700	
Cheng Chun Primary School .. .. .	1,700		425	
Fu Jen Middle School .. .. .	3,100		3,100	
China Primary School .. .. .	1,600		1,600	
Ai Kuo 1st Primary School .. .. .	600		600	
Hua Kuang Middle School (Section I) .. .. .	1,100		1,100	
Hua Kuang Middle School (Section II) .. .. .	1,000		1,000	
Yue Yin Middle School .. .. .	3,500		875	
Chi Ming Primary School .. .. .	1,900		475	
Don Bosco Middle School .. .. .	1,000		1,000	
Kuang Cheng Vocational School of Pharmacy .. .. .	2,200		550	
Kuan Chun Supplementary School .. .. .	2,000		2,000	
Sixth Chung Hua Vocational Supplementary School .. .. .	2,200		550	
		295,000		232,500.00
Amount allocated towards Playgrounds and Libraries .. .. .	20,000			
Expended .. .. .			904.09	
Placed in Suspense .. .. .			19,095.91	
		20,000		20,000.00
Amounts placed in Suspense pending compliance with conditions relating to Grants in Aid.				
Kun Fan Primary School for Girls .. .. .			650	
Fuh Tan Experimental Middle School .. .. .			1,000	
Wuchow Guild Middle School .. .. .			600	
Wuchow Guild Primary School .. .. .			2,600	
Gonzaga College .. .. .			825	
Gonzaga Primary School .. .. .			800	
Kuang Ming Primary School .. .. .			525	
Chung Hua Primary School .. .. .			1,350	
Pei Yu Primary School .. .. .			200	
Ta Jen Primary School .. .. .			1,400	
Chih Chung Middle School for Girls .. .. .			525	
Hsin Huan Vocational Middle School .. .. .			1,075	
Hsin Huan 2nd Primary School .. .. .			875	
Yu Ying Primary School .. .. .			200	
Shanghai Primary School .. .. .			700	
China Spinning-Dyeing Industrial Supplementary School .. .. .			450	
Chin Sheu Supplementary School .. .. .			1,300	
Hu Kiang English Supplementary School .. .. .			600	
Wusih Guild Primary School .. .. .			2,025	
Yu Yin Middle School .. .. .			2,025	
Chi Ming Primary School .. .. .			1,425	
Kuang Cheng Vocational School of Pharmacy .. .. .			1,650	
				23,400.00
	625,000			560,900.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Allocation of Funds from Extraordinary Budget—General.. ..		89,600		166,657.93
<b>Totals carried to Summary .. ..</b>		<b>89,600</b>		<b>166,657.93</b>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Buildings.</i>				
Western District Public School, boiler room—waterproofing ..	1,200		1,847.90	
Public School for Girls, flood gangway .. .. .	300		223.21	
Singapore Road Primary School .. .. .	40,000		45,368.20	
Singapore Road Primary School, Extension .. .. .			18,532.62	
Reading Room for Chinese School Children .. .. .	20,000		16,849.79	
Various buildings, minor alterations .. .. .	3,100		851.83	
		64,600		83,673.55
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Western District Public School, extension of playground, sundry expenses .. .. .		25,000		31,300.27
<i>Emergency Measures</i> .. .. .				51,684.11
Totals carried to Summary .. .. .		89,600		166,657.93

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1940—EDUCATION—continued.

## SUMMARY.

Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	Expenditure.		Income.	Expenditure.		Income.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>Ordinary Income</b> .. .. .			2,753,380			2,923,591.92
<b>Ordinary Expenditure</b>						
<b>ADMINISTRATION.</b>						
Education Office .. .. .	107,350			129,056.92		
Stock and Stores.						
Education Office .. .. .	50			48.00		
		107,400			129,104.92	
<b>SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.</b>						
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys .. .. .	171,070			224,570.88		
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Boys .. .. .	22,560			28,968.91		
Western District Public School .. .. .	189,200			241,934.62		
Public School for Girls .. .. .	231,150			277,522.56		
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls .. .. .	153,380			197,497.27		
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Girls .. .. .	30,130			39,556.54		
Stock and Stores.						
Public School for Girls .. .. .	150			255.57		
Buildings .. .. .	6,720			13,414.89		
General Charges .. .. .						
Extra-Departmental Expenses .. .. .	38,700			41,574.64		
Pension and other Retirement Benefits .. .. .	399,530			318,785.18		
Rent of Leased Premises .. .. .	36,410			34,476.11		
Interest .. .. .	63,830			64,747.18		
		1,342,830			1,513,304.35	
Grants in Aid .. .. .		310,000			285,000.00	
<b>SCHOOLS FOR CHINESE CHILDREN.</b>						
Public School for Chinese .. .. .	90,440			117,004.84		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School .. .. .	94,070			123,264.52		
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School .. .. .	76,510			100,117.77		
Polytechnic Public School .. .. .	90,900			125,728.60		
Secondary School for Girls .. .. .	46,030			67,483.09		
Chinese Education Office .. .. .	37,070			33,970.25		
Boone Road Primary School .. .. .	17,730			58,050.40		
Cunningham Road Primary School .. .. .	40,510			49,805.79		
Kinchow Road Primary School .. .. .	53,330			70,399.17		
Singapore Road Primary School .. .. .	10,860			20,454.68		
Sinza Road Primary School .. .. .	33,290			45,783.99		
Ward Road Primary School .. .. .	47,460			59,104.45		
Wayside Road Primary School .. .. .	39,740			52,078.14		
Cunningham Road Night School .. .. .	4,950			6,159.69		
Great Western Road Night School .. .. .	5,010			7,177.86		
Kinchow Road Night School .. .. .	7,550			9,641.61		
Wayside Road Night School .. .. .	5,460			6,888.23		
Stock and Stores.						
Public School for Chinese .. .. .	300					
Ellis Kadoorie Public School .. .. .	700					
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School .. .. .	100			55.00		
Polytechnic Public School .. .. .	50					
Primary Schools .. .. .	1,890			1,096.86		
Buildings .. .. .	10,050			13,175.44		
General Charges .. .. .						
Extra-Departmental Expenses .. .. .	133,140			147,136.06		
Pension and other Retirement Benefits .. .. .	164,310			115,681.34		
Rent of Leased Premises .. .. .	75,410			75,044.32		
Interest .. .. .	70,880			106,100.85		
		1,187,710			1,411,402.98	
Grants in Aid .. .. .		315,000			275,900.00	
<b>Deficit on Ordinary Budget, transferred to Extraordinary Income and Expenditure Account—General (page 295)</b> .. .. .			509,590			691,120.33
		3,262,970	3,262,970	3,614,712.25	3,614,712.25	
<b>Extraordinary Income</b> .. .. .			89,600			166,657.93
<b>Extraordinary Expenditure</b> .. .. .		89,600		166,657.93		
		89,600	89,600	166,657.93	166,657.93	

## BALANCE SHEET.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
<b>MUNICIPAL LOANS:—</b>			
Loan of 1926 at 6 per cent...		6,713,286.71	
Do. 1934 „ 5 „ .. .. .		10,404,700.00	
Do. 1936 „ 5½ „ .. .. .		7,577,400.00	
Do. 1937 „ 5 „ .. .. .		9,000,000.00	
Do. 1940 „ 6 „ .. .. .		16,000,000.00	
Sterling Loan of 1939 at 3½ per cent.—£435,000 .. .. .		29,828,571.43	79,523,958.14
<b>TEMPORARY LOANS:—</b>			
Local Currency .. .. .		3,122,901.39	
Fixed Deposits .. .. .		1,664,195.79	4,787,097.18
<b>TRUST FUNDS:—</b>			
<b>Superannuation Fund—</b>			
Local Currency .. .. .	15,290,733.84		
Sterling, £17,351. 4. 4. .. .. .	1,189,797.71		
U.S. Dollar, U.S.\$661.85 .. .. .	12,033.64		
Yen, Y.117,024.13 .. .. .	506,050.29		
		16,998,615.48	
Pension Fund .. .. .		10,427,733.50	27,426,348.98
<b>General—</b>			
Indian Deferred Pay .. .. .		81,469.35	
Police Deferred Pay .. .. .		35,861.59	
Russian Deferred Pay .. .. .		19,315.34	
Russian Good Service Bonus .. .. .		122,218.55	
Miscellaneous .. .. .		3,008.36	
Fire Insurance Fund .. .. .		492,303.86	754,177.05
<b>DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:—</b>			
Municipal Savings Bank .. .. .		199,958.59	
Municipal Investment Bank .. .. .		39,685.78	
Sundry Contractors .. .. .		343,624.53	
Licences, etc. .. .. .		586,741.00	1,170,009.90
			113,661,591.25
	<i>Carried forward</i>		

DECEMBER 31, 1940.

ASSETS.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT :—</b>			
Expenditure incurred on existing Bridges, Bundings, etc., and the acquisition of Land for Road purposes .. .. .			65,018,527.75
LAND—As per Schedule (pages 330-331) .. .. .			44,228,132.52
BUILDINGS—As per Schedule (pages 332-333) .. .. .		63,466,530.36	
Less—Depreciation .. .. .		888,203.14	62,578,327.22
STOCK AND STORES, PLANT, ETC.—As per Schedule (pages 334-336) .. .. .		4,189,644.79	
Less—Depreciation .. .. .		488,130.96	
Consumable Stores .. .. .		3,701,513.83	4,966,311.63
		1,264,797.80	
<b>SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LTD. :—</b>			
975 " A " Shares £20 each at \$900 .. .. .			877,500.00
Issued to the Council under provision of the Agreement of July 1, 1905, and not transferable without the consent of the Company.			
<b>TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENTS :—</b>			
<b>Superannuation Fund Investments—</b>			
<i>Debentures at par—</i>			
Shanghai Municipal Council .. .. .	1,701,169.23		
French Municipal Council .. .. .	1,256,576.22		
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. .. .. .	2,031,107.70		
Shanghai Power Company .. .. .	7,285,800.00		
Shanghai Telephone Company .. .. .	2,079,909.09		
Central Properties, Ltd. .. .. .	800,000.00		
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. .. .. .	14,685.31		
		15,169,247.55	
<i>Other Securities—</i>			
British War Loan 3½ per cent. £21,550 at cost £22,487.19.4 .. .. .	1,542,032.00		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Fixed Deposit Yen 123,058.75 .. .. .	532,145.95		
		2,074,177.95	
<b>Pension Fund Investments—</b>			
<i>Debentures at par—</i>			
Shanghai Municipal Council .. .. .	3,226,358.04		
French Municipal Council .. .. .	1,819,720.28		
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. .. .. .	1,240,847.56		
Shanghai Power Company .. .. .	2,329,500.00		
Shanghai Telephone Company .. .. .	952,765.73		
Central Properties, Ltd. .. .. .	460,000.00		
		10,529,191.61	27,772,617.11
<b>GENERAL INVESTMENTS :—</b>			
<i>Debentures at par—</i>			
Shanghai Municipal Council .. .. .	782,873.42		
Country Club .. .. .	699.30		
		783,572.72	
<i>Other Securities—</i>			
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.			
3,208 " A " shares £20 each at \$900 .. .. .	2,887,200.00		
15,660 " B " shares £1 each at \$36 .. .. .	563,760.00		
50,000 " C " shares £1 each at \$35 .. .. .	1,750,000.00		
(Hypothecated temporarily to the Trustee for the Debenture Holders of the 6% Loan of 1926) .. .. .		5,200,960.00	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.			
6 shares £10 each (£6 paid) .. .. .	10,267.38		
French War Loan 4½ per cent. Frs. 320,000 at cost .. .. .	109,688.07		
Less—Reserve (nominal) .. .. .	50,000.00		
	59,688.07	5,270,915.45	6,054,488.17
<i>Carried forward</i>			211,495,904.40

## BALANCE SHEET.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>			113,661,591.25
<i>LIABILITIES—continued.</i>			
<b>SINKING FUNDS:—</b>			
<b>Municipal Loans.</b>			
Balance at December 31, 1939 .. .. .		2,932,846.30	
<i>Add</i> —Instalments for year in respect of the Loans of 1926, 1934 and 1937 .. .. .		393,113.31	
Sterling Loan, Exchange Contingencies .. .. .		253,280.75	
Interest .. .. .		146,642.30	
			3,725,882.66
REDEMPTION RESERVE—LOAN OF 1940 .. .. .			1,066,666.67
INVESTMENT AND EXCHANGE RESERVES .. .. .			5,177,113.18
GENERAL RESERVE .. .. .			2,879,933.61
LOAN SUSPENSE ACCOUNT .. .. .			1,095,098.41
SUNDRY CREDITORS .. .. .			4,748,493.16
GENERAL BALANCE .. .. .			92,898,960.33
			225,253,739.77

We have examined the foregoing Accounts with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

THOMSON & CO., Chartered Accountants,  
 SHU-LUN PAN & CO., Chinese Chartered Accountants, } *Auditors.*

DECEMBER 31, 1940.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>			211,495,904.40
<i>ASSETS—continued.</i>			
<b>SINKING FUND INVESTMENTS:—</b>			
<i>Debentures at par—</i>			
Shanghai Municipal Council .. .. .		2,596,272.03	
<i>Land</i> —Title deed covering Cadastral Lot No. 572 C. .. .. .		1,338,741.26	3,935,013.29
<b>INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS:—</b>			
Convict Labour .. .. .		170,112.24	
Concreteware Manufactory .. .. .		160,404.62	330,516.86
<b>INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—Adjustment Account</b> .. .. .			527,888.01
<b>SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE</b> .. .. .			7,413,321.24
<b>CASH:—</b>			
<i>Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—</i>			
Local Sterling Current Account, £46,446.29 .. .. .	3,184,878.00		
London Sterling Current Account, £1,233.17.7 .. .. .	84,608.82		
	3,269,486.82		
Local Currency—Loan of 1940 Service Account .. .. .	277,331.94		
	3,546,818.76		
<i>Less—Overdraft Dollar Current Account</i> .. .. .	2,252,989.41	1,293,829.35	
Compradore .. .. .		257,266.62	1,551,095.97
			<u>225,253,739.77</u>

J. W. MORCHER, F.I.M.T.A., F.S.S.,

*Treasurer.*



## COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS

A.

B.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	A.					B.				
	1936 \$	1937 \$	1938 \$	1939 \$	1940 \$	1936 %	1937 %	1938 %	1939 %	1940 %
Volunteer Corps Stock and Stores	670,517.00 <i>Cr.36,299.68</i>	653,438.35 <i>Cr.26,396.84</i>	845,959.14 <i>Cr.14,673.53</i>	953,340.97 6,487.04	1,365,519.16 708.78					
	634,217.32	627,041.51	831,285.61	959,828.01	1,366,227.94	2.45	2.75	3.37	3.15	3.03
Fire Brigade Stock and Stores	1,037,651.51 9,017.05	898,067.30 20,921.34	1,015,298.72 15,057.96	1,267,067.89 40,733.96	1,881,010.06 37,162.69					
	1,046,668.56	918,988.64	1,030,356.68	1,307,801.85	1,918,172.75	4.04	4.03	4.17	4.29	4.26
Police Force Stock and Stores	9,925,749.53 <i>Cr.14,700.24</i>	9,594,860.30 <i>Cr.42,119.42</i>	10,178,176.13 28,858.25	13,311,502.71 91,589.58	19,280,168.21 19,310.65					
	9,911,049.29	9,552,740.88	10,207,034.38	13,403,092.29	19,299,478.86	38.23	41.88	41.34	43.96	42.86
Health Department Stock and Stores	2,045,312.75 19,476.62	2,120,535.78 23,365.49	2,124,341.60 24,553.83	2,325,891.35 33,860.28	3,331,378.66 32,402.81					
	2,064,789.37	2,143,901.27	2,148,895.43	2,359,751.63	3,363,781.47	7.97	9.40	8.70	7.74	7.47
Public Works Department Stock and Stores	4,996,423.74 <i>Cr.14,077.52</i>	4,090,097.34 18,872.80	3,453,061.67 116,365.94	4,885,827.27 15,959.74	6,649,120.07 7,003.87					
	4,982,346.22	4,108,970.14	3,569,427.61	4,901,787.01	6,656,123.94	19.22	18.01	14.46	16.08	14.78
Municipal Orchestra and Band Stock and Stores	230,112.18 161.00	183,195.25 175.00	170,158.20	199,135.41	241,863.45					
	230,273.18	183,370.25	170,158.20	199,135.41	241,863.45	.89	.81	.69	.65	.54
Public Library Stock and Stores	16,151.42 596.87	16,490.87	16,504.56 346.50	23,488.48 152.00	46,591.25 745.65					
	16,748.29	16,490.87	16,851.06	23,640.48	47,336.90	.06	.07	.07	.08	.11
Education Stock and Stores	2,308,188.00	2,170,181.88	1,952,165.28	2,597,364.46	3,581,316.96					
	2,308,188.00	2,170,181.88	1,952,165.28	2,597,364.46	3,581,316.96	8.90	9.51	7.91	8.52	7.95
Finance Department Stock and Stores	1,096,638.31 3,327.53	1,102,555.50 6,744.74	1,131,370.28 1,370.05	1,390,784.06 2,130.92	1,888,854.62 9,138.95					
	1,099,965.84	1,109,300.24	1,132,740.33	1,392,914.98	1,897,993.57	4.24	4.86	4.59	4.57	4.22
Secretariat Stock and Stores	485,706.44 2,712.36	467,200.40 713.64	467,633.70 4,475.36	624,667.72 1,919.52	807,116.41 1,660.35					
	488,418.80	467,914.04	472,109.06	626,587.24	808,776.76	1.88	2.05	1.91	2.05	1.80
Legal Department Stock and Stores	143,728.11 111.00	148,559.99 105.91	161,712.19 75.00	195,512.52 687.50	289,220.06 45.00					
	143,839.11	148,665.90	161,787.19	196,200.02	289,265.06	.56	.65	.65	.64	.64
Chinese Studies and Translation Office Stock and Stores	103,355.66	98,667.71	103,182.42	123,806.26 28.00	177,286.41					
	103,355.66	98,667.71	103,182.42	123,834.26	177,286.41	.40	.43	.42	.41	.39
Press Information Office Stock and Stores	68,622.38									
	68,622.38					.26				
Industrial Section Stock and Stores	55,924.92 463.20	58,605.91 602.60	58,110.32	99,810.67 6,217.00	152,192.67 6,007.30					
	56,388.12	59,208.51	58,110.32	106,027.67	158,199.97	.22	.26	.23	.34	.35
Riesha Board General Charges Interest, Brokerage, etc. Redemption of Debentures	43,006.41 2,051,923.78 1,253,774.52 156,605.72	1,686,463.38 1,537,071.80 156,605.72	2,770,418.18 1,635,340.99 292,068.68	5,034,703.77 2,251,457.31 393,113.31	9,654,368.62 2,939,000.57 1,713,060.73	.17 7.92 4.84 .60	7.39 6.74 .69	11.22 6.62 1.18	16.51 7.38 1.29	21.44 6.53 3.80
<b>Total Ordinary Expenditure*</b>	<b>26,660,180.57</b>	<b>24,985,582.74</b>	<b>26,551,931.42</b>	<b>35,877,239.70</b>	<b>54,112,253.96</b>	<b>102.85</b>	<b>109.53</b>	<b>107.53</b>	<b>117.66</b>	<b>120.17</b>
<b>Deficit</b>	<b>738,727.05</b>	<b>2,174,768.65</b>	<b>1,860,244.60</b>	<b>5,386,340.38</b>	<b>9,084,020.72</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>9.53</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>17.66</b>	<b>20.17</b>
<b>Total Ordinary Income</b>	<b>25,921,453.52</b>	<b>22,810,814.09</b>	<b>24,691,686.82</b>	<b>30,490,899.32</b>	<b>45,028,233.24</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\*Including amount allocated to Education Budget.

**LOANS OUTSTANDING AT DECEMBER 31, 1940.**

Year of Issue.	Amount Authorized.	Face Value of Debentures Issued.	Outstanding December 31, 1940.	Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Average Price of Issue.	Term in Years.	Repayment at option of Council on or after	Maturity.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.					
1926	5,000,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	6	99.000	10-30	Dec. 31, 1936	Dec. 31, 1956
	\$	\$	\$					
1934	15,500,000	10,404,700	10,404,700	5	101.682	10-30	Dec. 31, 1944	Dec. 31, 1964
1936	12,000,000	7,577,400	7,577,400	5½	100.670	10	—	Dec. 31, 1946
1937	12,500,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	5	99.000	10-30	Dec. 31, 1947	Dec. 31, 1967
1940	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	6	95.000	1-10	Redeemable by semi-annual drawings on June 30 and December 31 of each year.	Dec. 31, 1950
		\$42,982,100	\$42,982,100					
		£	£					
1939		435,000	435,000	3½	par	10	Six months' notice	Sept. 30, 1949

**C.  
STATEMENT**

## SCHEDULE D.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
GENERAL CHARGES.				
SCHEDULE OF PENSIONS.				
<i>General.</i>				
Volunteer Corps.				
W. T. Rose, Ex-Quartermaster Sergeant .. .. .	1,920		1,921.68	
Fire Brigade.				
Capt. J. G. Dyson, Ex-Chief Officer .. .. .	4,570		4,573.00	
R. O. Jackson, Ex-Stores Officer .. .. .	1,480		1,479.72	
M. W. Pett, Ex-Chief Officer .. .. .	3,920		3,376.74	
S. M. Vincent, Ex-District Officer .. .. .	1,930		1,930.08	
Police Force.				
J. G. Adams, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	2,750		2,753.84	
A. H. Aiers, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	2,740		2,742.64	
A. H. Aiers, Ex-Assistant Commissioner .. .. .	2,150		2,149.90	
R. C. Aiers, Ex-Deputy Commissioner .. .. .	5,580		3,822.05	
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Ex-Commissioner .. .. .	5,590		5,594.40	
C. E. Beale, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	1,930		1,934.28	
J. Bourke, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	2,680		2,678.32	
W. Champney, Ex-Sub-Inspector .. .. .	1,660		1,662.96	
A. J. P. Coghlan, Ex-Assistant Commissioner .. .. .	4,670		4,204.17	
T. Crookdake, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	2,730		2,732.88	
R. J. Crouch, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	2,670		2,667.00	
C. Dewing, Ex-Assistant Commissioner .. .. .	2,770		2,769.24	
F. J. Dunne, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	1,560		1,556.64	
E. A. Eva, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	1,490		1,493.72	
E. W. Everson, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	5,590		5,590.00	
T. Foley, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	2,000		2,004.20	
J. F. Franklin, Ex-Head-Gaoler .. .. .	2,940		2,937.08	
Y. Fukumoto, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	3,850		3,854.00	
M. Ganly, Ex-Sub-Inspector .. .. .	1,290		1,286.72	
M. J. Gibson, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	1,010		1,011.20	
D. Gimane, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	1,420		1,420.96	
T. P. Givens, Ex-Deputy Commissioner .. .. .	3,500		3,497.88	
A. G. W. Groves, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	1,570		1,574.84	
G. H. Hall, Ex-Sub-Inspector .. .. .	940		935.68	
G. Hermitage, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	1,250		1,247.56	
T. Hirai, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	3,750		3,746.00	
G. C. Holt, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	1,280		1,282.52	
W. H. Howell, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	1,570		1,572.04	
J. W. Jackson, Ex-Deputy Superintendent of Gaols .. .. .	3,670		3,669.92	
H. J. Jefferson, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	1,320		1,324.00	
K. Kasumi, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	3,800		3,795.00	
W. W. Kay, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	3,190		3,187.40	
T. Kerrigan, Ex-Assistant Commissioner .. .. .	4,570		4,572.04	
W. R. Kinipple, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	1,580		1,584.60	
A. J. Knight, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	950		950.00	
J. Knight, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	1,710		1,706.28	
P. Lavelle, Ex-Sub-Inspector .. .. .	1,690		1,688.12	
C. H. Lilley, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	1,550		1,545.44	
A. G. Long, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	1,360		1,355.24	
J. F. Lovell, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	2,510		2,508.00	
W. D. MacGillivray, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	1,440		1,443.36	
A. Mackintosh, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	2,850		2,846.16	
C. Maguire, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	2,070		2,068.52	
R. M. J. Martin, Ex-Extra Commissioner .. .. .	5,590		5,594.40	
K. J. McEuen, Ex-Commissioner .. .. .	16,780		16,780.00	
W. McGillivray, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	2,360		2,355.00	
T. McKenna, Ex-Honorary Assistant Commissioner .. .. .	3,010		3,010.00	
D. McKenzie, Ex-Head Gaoler .. .. .	1,380		1,379.00	
J. McPhee, Ex-Sub-Inspector .. .. .	1,300		1,304.32	
C. Mills, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	1,490		1,485.32	
J. F. W. Milne, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	1,200		1,200.00	
F. Mitchell, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	2,720		2,717.48	
S. Nakagawa, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	3,750		3,751.04	
R. Ockwell, Ex-Sub-Inspector .. .. .	1,270		1,274.12	
J. O'Toole, Ex-Honorary Assistant Commissioner .. .. .	2,850		2,854.56	
H. E. Peck, Ex-Assistant Commissioner .. .. .	4,450		4,450.36	
C. G. Phillips, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	1,540		1,536.00	
C. Powell, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	3,320		3,320.28	
J. W. Prince, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	1,760		1,759.90	
P. W. Reeves, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	1,960		1,962.24	
W. Robertson, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	2,470		2,467.00	
J. Sameshima, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	2,230		2,234.00	
H. J. Schmidt, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	1,540		1,538.48	
J. Shaw, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	1,900		1,900.68	
U. Shibuye, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	3,890		3,886.00	
J. Sinclair, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	2,820		2,820.00	
M. O. Springfield, Ex-Deputy Commissioner .. .. .	3,590		3,594.40	
T. I. Vaughan, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	2,020		2,018.16	
F. L. Wainwright, Ex-Assistant Commissioner .. .. .	3,310		3,310.48	
<i>Carried forward</i>	201,510		198,749.44	

## SCHEDULE D.—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	201,510		198,749.44	
GENERAL CHARGES—continued.				
SCHEDULE OF PENSIONS—continued.				
<i>General—continued.</i>				
Police Force.—continued.				
E. F. Walker, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	2,310		2,314.68	
C. Weatherhead, Ex-Assistant Commissioner .. .. .	2,960		2,963.64	
D. J. Webb, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	1,410		1,407.00	
J. E. Wheeler, Ex-Assistant Commissioner .. .. .	5,590		5,594.40	
W. Whiting, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	2,740		2,735.68	
S. C. Young, Ex-Deputy Commissioner .. .. .	5,680		5,683.00	
Health Department.				
F. W. Ambrose, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	3,170		3,174.80	
Miss A. Ashbridge-Thomlinson, Ex-Matron .. .. .	2,450		2,453.16	
H. Bland, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	1,720		1,717.48	
H. G. Brewster-Gow, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	2,980		2,978.00	
Dr. C. N. Davis, Ex-Commissioner .. .. .	5,590		5,594.40	
Miss L. M. Dawson, Ex-Senior Matron (now Mrs. L. M. Jones)	2,100		2,096.48	
J. S. Graham, Ex-Senior Assistant .. .. .	2,350		2,349.64	
Miss A. Harding, Ex-Nurse .. .. .	1,190		1,190.20	
D. Heathcote, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	1,910		1,910.48	
E. Kilner, Ex-Senior Chief Inspector .. .. .	1,680		1,681.12	
G. Mingozi, Ex-Sanitary Overseer .. .. .	1,350		1,353.84	
Miss M. M. Murphy, Ex-Matron .. .. .	2,190		2,190.20	
W. Palmer, Ex-Custodian .. .. .	1,190		1,190.20	
B. T. Pridaux, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	1,690		1,688.12	
Miss E. Rice, Ex-Matron .. .. .	1,930		1,931.92	
H. V. Starling, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	1,780		1,781.00	
Miss E. A. M. Stillwell, Ex-Matron .. .. .	2,050		2,051.76	
Miss E. Summerskill, Ex-Matron .. .. .	1,890		1,888.12	
W. J. Terrill, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	2,080		2,079.72	
G. J. Turnbull, Ex-Departmental Secretary .. .. .	2,610		2,607.00	
P. Veit, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .	3,040		3,037.00	
F. G. C. Walker, Ex-Chief Analyst .. .. .	4,750		4,753.84	
Miss L. Williams, Ex-Nurse .. .. .	1,750		1,750.00	
E. O. Wilson, Ex-Chief Analyst .. .. .	4,710		4,713.00	
Public Works Department.				
C. S. Aitken, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	2,020		2,020.00	
F. P. Bartley, Ex-Assistant Land Surveyor .. .. .	2,260		2,257.36	
W. J. Bidgood, Ex-Assistant Building Surveyor .. .. .	3,320		3,324.48	
A. C. Brennan-Craddock, Ex-Senior Assistant Engineer .. .. .	4,010		4,010.00	
A. W. C. Browne, Ex-Custodian .. .. .	1,440		1,440.00	
A. J. Clements, Ex-Highways Engineer .. .. .	4,890		4,890.92	
H. C. Clements, Ex-Workshops Engineer .. .. .	4,580		4,581.00	
H. H. Cox, Ex-Senior Clerk of Works .. .. .	2,680		2,678.32	
H. E. Denny, Ex-Sewerage Engineer .. .. .	2,840		2,838.00	
A. Diercking, Ex-Accountant .. .. .	2,660		2,655.96	
P. Gaunt, Ex-Chief Sanitation Chemist .. .. .	2,240		2,237.76	
C. W. Glover, Ex-Senior Assistant Engineer .. .. .	2,930		2,926.00	
C. Harpur, Ex-Commissioner .. .. .	5,590		5,594.40	
R. J. Harris, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	2,010		2,012.60	
W. Harvey, Ex-Accountant .. .. .	5,170		5,166.00	
F. G. Helsby, Ex-Deputy Commissioner .. .. .	5,280		5,275.52	
W. S. Hibbard, Ex-Senior Clerk of Works .. .. .	2,780		2,615.73	
A. J. R. Hodges, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	1,710		1,711.00	
J. Johnstone, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	2,540		2,537.08	
W. C. Johnstone, Ex-Accountant .. .. .	2,310		2,310.00	
H. E. Jones, Ex-Senior Clerical Assistant .. .. .	2,710		2,709.08	
W. A. B. Leach, Ex-Clerk of Works .. .. .	1,880		1,876.92	
J. E. Morgan, Ex-Chief Inspector .. .. .	2,290		2,290.92	
J. E. Needham, Ex-Extra Commissioner .. .. .	5,590		5,594.40	
G. H. Rendall, Ex-Departmental Secretary .. .. .	4,510		4,506.00	
R. P. Roberts, Ex-Assistant Land Surveyor .. .. .	2,570		2,566.44	
W. E. Sauer, Ex-Land Surveyor .. .. .	4,380		4,380.40	
R. E. Scatchard, Ex-Assistant Land Surveyor .. .. .	4,500		4,499.28	
H. Schultz, Ex-Custodian .. .. .	830		833.56	
T. Thurmheer, Ex-Sub-Accountant .. .. .	2,310		2,306.28	
R. C. Turner, Ex-Architect .. .. .	2,780		2,779.00	
J. Weidman, Ex-Inspector .. .. .	1,540		1,541.00	
A. C. Wheeler, Ex-Senior Assistant Architect .. .. .	3,060		3,063.00	
R. C. Young, Ex-Building Surveyor .. .. .	4,590		4,594.00	
Orchestra and Band.				
R. Dramis, Ex-Musician .. .. .	1,290		1,285.32	
A. de Kryger, Ex-Assistant Conductor .. .. .	1,750		1,746.84	
R. Santos, Ex-Musician .. .. .	330		325.88	
<i>Carried forward</i>	390,520		387,589.77	

## SCHEDULE D.—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	390,520		387,589.77	
GENERAL CHARGES—continued.				
SCHEDULE OF PENSIONS—continued.				
<i>General.—continued.</i>				
Finance Department—Finance Office.				
J. C. Bostow, Ex-Deputy Treasurer and Comptroller ..	5,120		5,121.68	
Major J. T. Ford, Ex-Treasurer and Controller ..	8,350		8,350.00	
T. H. Hutchison, Ex-Accountant ..	2,800		2,797.20	
G. O. Jackson, Ex-Accountant ..	4,630		4,629.00	
L. D. Lemaire, Ex-Assistant Accountant ..	3,560		3,555.24	
A. W. Macphail, Ex-Deputy Treasurer ..	5,590		5,594.40	
S. J. Williams, Ex-Assistant ..	2,770		2,767.84	
Finance Department—Revenue Office.				
E. L. Allen, Ex-Commissioner ..	3,710		3,714.68	
V. H. Bourne, Ex-Deputy Treasurer—Revenue ..	8,350		8,350.00	
A. Dahl, Ex-Chief Inspector ..	1,230		1,232.16	
F. George, Ex-Inspector ..	1,360		1,358.04	
J. H. Inwood, Ex-Inspector ..	2,760		2,760.84	
J. A. J. Johanson, Ex-Chief Inspector ..	1,910		1,913.28	
E. A. Lake, Ex-Chief Inspector ..	3,180		3,181.00	
D. McAlister, Ex-Inspector ..	1,570		1,569.24	
E. Mellows, Ex-Inspector ..	1,960		1,958.04	
D. Sullivan, Ex-Assistant Inspector (now R. Randells) ..	1,770		1,766.44	
T. E. Wilson, Ex-Inspector ..	1,930		1,930.00	
Secretariat				
Mrs. R. E. Ede, Ex-Secretary General's Secretary ..	1,740		1,741.00	
S. Fessenden, Ex-Secretary General ..	5,590		5,590.00	
Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, Ex-Commissioner General ..	5,590		5,594.40	
J. R. Jones, Ex-Secretary ..	5,590		5,594.40	
J. M. McKee, Ex-Deputy Secretary ..	5,590		5,594.40	
E. S. B. Rowe, Ex-Secretary ..	5,590		5,590.00	
Former Electricity Department.				
H. J. Andrews, Ex-Storekeeper ..	2,020		2,020.60	
C. H. Bailey, Ex-Office Assistant ..	1,890		1,887.24	
M. P. Baker, Ex-Meter Testing Engineer ..	3,530		3,533.44	
S. T. Clarke, Ex-Turbine House Superintendent ..	2,190		2,191.96	
M. Conlon, Ex-Storekeeper ..	1,430		1,425.68	
P. B. Critchley, Ex-Mechanical Assistant ..	1,590		1,591.60	
W. F. Dearn, Ex-Assistant Installation Inspector ..	1,400		1,402.80	
A. J. Emery, Ex-Transport Mechanic ..	1,570		1,573.20	
G. Ewart, Ex-Consumers' Engineer ..	3,660		3,662.16	
W. J. Furness, Ex-Senior Installation Inspector ..	1,290		1,293.88	
O. L. Ibert, Ex-Assistant Distribution Engineer ..	1,180		1,175.96	
C. Knight, Ex-Assistant Engineer—Distribution ..	2,640		2,643.04	
A. Mitchell, Ex-Maintenance Assistant ..	1,810		1,811.08	
Widow of the late T. Moodie, Ex-Charge Engineer ..	1,680		1,680.00	
T. Murphy, Ex-Meters Assistant ..	2,020		2,018.12	
V. Olsen, Ex-Meter Engineer ..	3,180		3,175.20	
F. W. Snape, Ex-Senior Meter Inspector ..	1,960		1,957.08	
		517,800		514,886.09
<i>Education.</i>				
Schools for Foreign Children.				
G. M. Billings, Ex-Headmaster ..	2,290		2,286.72	
Miss M. C. Cardwell, Ex-Assistant Mistress ..	950		945.44	
Mrs. A. Davey, Ex-Assistant Mistress ..	1,800		1,797.20	
Miss F. M. Gaunt, Ex-Matron ..	1,160		1,155.24	
S. Hore, Ex-Senior Assistant Master ..	3,160		3,159.44	
Mrs. H. G. Hunter, Ex-Assistant Mistress ..	2,880		2,878.00	
Miss J. Patterson, Ex-Headmistress ..	1,650		1,650.00	
J. J. Pope, Ex-Assistant Master ..	2,770		2,773.00	
R. Ross, Ex-Headmaster ..	4,200		4,195.80	
Miss M. C. Rudge, Ex-Assistant Mistress ..	1,850		1,852.00	
Miss A. A. Samson, Ex-Assistant Mistress ..	1,980		1,981.80	
A. J. Stewart, Ex-Headmaster ..	4,130		4,132.88	
Miss G. M. Ware, Ex-Headmistress ..	3,890		3,885.00	
H. G. Witcher, Ex-Senior Assistant Master ..	3,290		3,288.12	
		36,000		35,980.64
Schools for Chinese Children.				
Mrs. A. M. Burke-Scott, Ex-Assistant Mistress ..	2,150		2,146.84	
W. C. Divers, Ex-Assistant Master ..	2,020		2,018.16	
D. Drake, Ex-Assistant Master ..	2,630		2,626.00	
G. S. F. Kemp, Ex-Headmaster ..	3,510		3,513.28	
L. Kershaw, Ex-Headmaster ..	3,820		3,818.00	
Mrs. A. M. Kirk, Ex-Assistant Mistress ..	3,000		2,996.00	
L. H. Turner, Ex-Headmaster ..	3,220		3,216.80	
		20,350		20,335.08
<i>Carried forward</i>		574,150		571,201.81

SCHEDULE D.—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>		574,150		571,201.81
GENERAL CHARGES— <i>continued.</i>				
SCHEDULE OF PENSIONS— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Provision for Pending Retirements.</i>				
Police Force.				
C. J. Bull, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .			33.74	
W. E. Fairbairn, Ex-Assistant Commissioner .. .. .			4,529.32	
S. Fukui, Ex-Sergeant .. .. .			384.42	
G. W. Gilbert, Ex-Deputy Commissioner .. .. .			5,072.93	
S. Iwashita, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .			756.98	
H. S. Kim, Ex-Office Assistant .. .. .			656.30	
Widow of the late Liu Yung Kuei, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .			1,298.63	
K. Nanafuji, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .			114.09	
F. C. Stubbings, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .			2,467.03	
Widow of the late Tan Shao Liang, Ex-Superintendent .. .. .			1,695.13	
R. W. Yorke, Ex-Deputy Commissioner .. .. .			848.17	
Health Department.				
G. H. Platt, Ex-Mental Attendant .. .. .		40,280	80.37	
Miss E. L. Warren, Ex-Senior Matron .. .. .			2,228.81	
Public Works Department.				
C. H. Hopkins, Ex-Senior Assistant Engineer .. .. .			2,633.87	
W. J. Kerr, Ex-Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces .. .. .			1,068.75	
G. E. Knight, Ex-Assistant .. .. .			713.25	
E. McIntyre, Ex-Senior Assistant .. .. .			2,878.54	
R. A. Thomas, Ex-Senior Clerk of Works .. .. .			1,806.75	
Finance Department—Finance Office.				
H. E. Middleton, Ex-Assistant Treasurer .. .. .			1,998.11	
Secretariat.				
J. W. Fraser, Ex-Chief Assistant .. .. .			1,797.33	
		614,430		33,062.52
				604,264.33

## LAND.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1940.	Additions during the year.	Adjustments of Area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1940.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Administration Building .. .. .	4,456,727.29			4,456,727.29
Volunteer Corps.				
Barracks, Alcock Road .. .. .	39,510.50			39,510.50
Magazine, Eastern District .. .. .	624.34			624.34
Mobilization Store .. .. .	6,138.46			6,138.46
Quarters, Yu Yuen Road .. .. .	58,980.00			58,980.00
Rifle Range .. .. .	2,002,400.00			2,002,400.00
Fire Brigade.				
Stations.				
Bubbling Well .. .. .	123,175.00			123,175.00
Central .. .. .			823,720.27	823,720.27
Honan Road (Temporary) .. .. .	823,720.27		Cr. 823,720.27	
Hongkew .. .. .	217,911.89			217,911.89
Ichang Road .. .. .	47,552.45			47,552.45
Point (Sub-Station) .. .. .	47,484.20			47,484.20
Sinza .. .. .	114,528.67			114,528.67
Wayside (Sub-Station) .. .. .	56,643.36			56,643.36
Woosung (Sub-Station) .. .. .	125,400.01		Cr. 20,214.01	105,186.00
Yangtszepoo .. .. .	92,307.69			92,307.69
Quarters.				
Avenue Road .. .. .	74,786.01			74,786.01
Yangtszepoo Road .. .. .	184,342.66			184,342.66
Police Force.				
Stations.				
Central .. .. .	781,454.54			781,454.54
Chengtuo Road and Quarters .. .. .	225,969.23			225,969.23
Gordon Road, Training Depot and Dog Kennels .. .. .	863,439.72			863,439.72
Hongkew .. .. .	558,293.71			558,293.71
Louza .. .. .	889,111.90		Cr. 52,426.57	836,685.33
Pootoo Road .. .. .	71,710.49			71,710.49
Sinza .. .. .	444,688.11			444,688.11
Wayside .. .. .	102,290.91			102,290.91
West Hongkew .. .. .	196,096.31			196,096.31
Yangtszepoo and Dog Kennels .. .. .	102,564.47			102,564.47
Yulin Road, Reserve Unit Depot and Quarters .. .. .	84,907.69			84,907.69
Barracks.				
Chengtuo Road .. .. .	209,013.99			209,013.99
Wayside .. .. .	66,386.01			66,386.01
Hospital .. .. .	98,783.23			98,783.23
Quarters.				
Carter Road .. .. .	86,160.84			86,160.84
Mafoos and Stables, Chemulpo Road .. .. .	8,987.41			8,987.41
Indians and Chinese, Wayside .. .. .	66,990.21			66,990.21
Depots.				
Riesha Licensing, Fearon Road .. .. .	71,622.37			71,622.37
Riesha Licensing and Inspection, Point Road .. .. .	52,609.51			52,609.51
Gaol and Reformatory.				
Ward Road .. .. .	1,129,065.72			1,129,065.72
Quarters, Alcock Road .. .. .	41,786.28			41,786.28
Sikh Crematorium .. .. .	6,776.62			6,776.62
Sikh Gurdwara .. .. .	23,230.00			23,230.00
Health Department.				
Hospitals.				
Country .. .. .	7,510.00			7,510.00
Isolation, for Foreigners .. .. .	1,720,938.44		Cr. 4,878.46	1,716,059.98
Isolation, for Chinese .. .. .	367,107.69		Cr. 6,692.31	360,415.38
Mental .. .. .	174,137.06			174,137.06
Mental, Singapore Road (site) .. .. .	446,072.83		Cr. 198,127.47	247,945.36
Mokanshan Sanatorium .. .. .	16,123.34			16,123.34
Tuberculosis Sanatorium .. .. .	85,124.00			85,124.00
Western Fever (site) .. .. .	689,388.14		5,736.36	695,124.50
Quarters.				
Nurses, Hannen Road .. .. .	459,356.66		Cr. 105,186.00	354,170.66
Nurses, Woosung Road .. .. .	46,246.16			46,246.16
Victoria Nurses' Home .. .. .	183,241.00			183,241.00
Mortuary, Hart Road .. .. .			16,467.13	16,467.13
District Offices .. .. .	141,230.42			141,230.42
Markets .. .. .	2,843,552.86		Cr. 16,900.70	2,826,652.16
Abattoir .. .. .	414,257.35			414,257.35
Disposal Plant .. .. .	51,725.88			51,725.88
Meat Market and Cold Storage .. .. .	125,615.38			125,615.38
Open Air Swimming Pool and Kiosk .. .. .	73,940.00			73,940.00
Pig Slaughter House, Whashing Road .. .. .	13,716.08			13,716.08
Vaccine Institute (site) .. .. .	58,539.85			58,539.85
Central Laundry .. .. .	82,107.70			82,107.70
<i>Carried forward</i>	22,654,102.91		Cr. 382,222.03	22,271,880.88

## LAND—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1940.	Additions during the year.	Adjustments of Area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1940.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	22,654,102.91		Cr. 382,222.03	22,271,880.88
<b>Public Works Department.</b>				
<b>Depots.</b>				
Antung Road .. .. .	386,013.98		Cr. 249,622.37	136,391.61
Baikal Road .. .. .	4,000.00			4,000.00
Brenan Road .. .. .	17,950.00			17,950.00
Carter Road .. .. .	822,965.04			822,965.04
Dixwell Road .. .. .	98,349.65			98,349.65
Ewo Road .. .. .	464,503.50			464,503.50
Fearon Road .. .. .	108,503.51			108,503.51
Gordon Road (2) .. .. .	104,811.19			104,811.19
Markham Road .. .. .	68,188.81			68,188.81
North Honan Road .. .. .	201,209.79			201,209.79
Park Road .. .. .	91,241.95			91,241.95
Penang Road .. .. .	75,800.70			75,800.70
Sawgin and Wuchow Roads .. .. .	131,580.42			131,580.42
Soochow Creek .. .. .	21,384.62			21,384.62
Soochow Road .. .. .	354,685.31			354,685.31
Warren Road .. .. .	10,336.00			10,336.00
Yangchow Road .. .. .	33,987.41			33,987.41
Yochow Road .. .. .	147,947.55		Cr. 147,947.55	
Garage, Tungchow Road .. .. .	83,481.82			83,481.82
<b>Public Wharves.</b>				
Wayside .. .. .	357,146.85			357,146.85
Yangtzeppoo .. .. .	419,759.44			419,759.44
<b>Incinerators.</b>				
Eastern District .. .. .	100,565.04			100,565.04
Western District .. .. .	143,201.60			143,201.60
<b>Sewerage Treatment Works</b>	505,469.05			505,469.05
<b>Public Latrines</b> .. .. .	210,855.67			210,855.67
<b>Parks and Open Spaces.</b>				
Hongkew Park .. .. .	2,810,490.00			2,810,490.00
Jessfield Park .. .. .	2,347,200.00			2,347,200.00
Jordan Park .. .. .	395,046.69			395,046.69
Kiaochow Park .. .. .	1,029,276.00			1,029,276.00
Nanyang Children's Garden .. .. .	196,153.84			196,153.84
Nursery, Hungjao Road .. .. .	339,388.00			339,388.00
Quinsan Square Children's Garden .. .. .	764,464.34		Cr. 731,258.31	* 33,206.03
Studley Park .. .. .	118,558.74			118,558.74
Wayside Park .. .. .	588,800.00			588,800.00
<b>Education.</b>				
<b>Schools for Foreign Children.</b>				
Public School for Girls .. .. .	523,375.00			523,375.00
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls .. .. .	492,500.70			492,500.70
Western District Public School .. .. .	267,850.00		71,000.00	338,850.00
<b>Schools for Chinese Children.</b>				
Ellis Kadoorie Public School .. .. .	465,328.67			465,328.67
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School .. .. .	212,895.11			212,895.11
Secondary School for Girls .. .. .	185,133.57			185,133.57
<b>Primary Schools.</b>				
Boone Road .. .. .	269,692.31			269,692.31
Cunningham Road .. .. .	510,724.47		Cr. 9,693.71	501,030.76
Kinchow Road .. .. .	212,895.11			212,895.11
Sinza Road .. .. .	308,359.44			308,359.44
Wayside Road .. .. .	133,888.11			133,888.11
Singapore Road .. .. .			198,127.47	198,127.47
Reading Room .. .. .			9,693.71	9,693.71
<b>Surplus Land</b> .. .. .	6,363,826.78		Cr. 683,833.38	5,679,993.40
	46,153,888.69		Cr. 1,925,756.17	44,228,132.52

\* Original Cost (Assessed Value \$764,464.34).



## BUILDINGS.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1940.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1940.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Administration Building .. .. .	2,140,282.44	87,586.82	4,529,243.33	6,581,938.95
<b>Volunteer Corps.</b>				
Barracks, Alcock Road .. .. .	48,343.71	2,008.44	104,639.73	150,975.00
Magazine, Eastern District .. .. .	7,376.68	154.77	797.09	8,019.00
Mobilization Store .. .. .	9,653.40	202.53	1,043.13	10,494.00
Quarters, Yu Yuen Road .. .. .	21,428.24	664.28	23,786.04	44,550.00
Rifle Range .. .. .	80,918.85	3,679.19	220,329.95	297,569.61
<b>Fire Brigade.</b>				
<b>Stations.</b>				
Bubbling Well .. .. .	228,778.03	7,046.78	250,488.69	472,219.94
Central .. .. .		2,292.00	230,749.51	228,457.51
Honan Road (Temporary) .. .. .	6,317.19	63.17	Cr. 6,254.02	
Hongkew .. .. .	127,406.03	7,194.06	498,106.02	618,017.99
Ichang Road .. .. .	329,748.50	10,326.48	377,438.09	696,860.11
Point (Sub-Station) .. .. .	8,835.83	176.86	102.53	8,761.50
Sinza .. .. .	39,438.51	1,612.39	84,569.99	122,396.11
Woosung (Sub-Station) .. .. .	11,716.22	387.00	26,983.78	38,313.00
Yangtzepoo .. .. .	69,684.77	3,511.85	215,603.53	281,776.45
<b>Quarters.</b>				
Avenue Road .. .. .	10,890.49	287.90	7,118.41	17,721.00
Yangtzepoo .. .. .	25,610.06	805.10	29,546.04	54,351.00
<b>Police Force.</b>				
<b>Stations.</b>				
Bubbling Well .. .. .	83,479.53	1,669.79	8,187.20	89,996.94
Central .. .. .	1,343,932.59	47,264.33	2,059,613.90	3,356,282.16
*Chengt'u Road and Quarters .. .. .	531,965.31	15,466.26	471,719.29	988,218.34
*Gordon Road, Training Depot and Dog Kennels .. .. .	287,671.42	9,442.31	384,254.11	662,483.22
Hongkew .. .. .	346,877.25	12,408.77	550,601.76	885,070.24
Louza .. .. .	133,279.22	4,755.79	223,806.96	352,330.39
Pootoo Road .. .. .	23,670.36	1,123.70	65,539.69	88,086.35
Sinza .. .. .	78,555.01	3,142.55	165,970.25	241,382.71
Wayside .. .. .	38,275.71	1,769.76	100,807.05	137,313.00
West Hongkew .. .. .	70,420.49	2,405.20	100,525.34	168,540.63
Yangtzepoo and Dog Kennels .. .. .	1,020,652.13	24,728.52	443,339.65	1,439,265.26
Yulin Road, Reserve Unit Depot and Quarters .. .. .	867,650.40	34,444.50	1,722,535.19	2,555,741.09
<b>Barracks.</b>				
Chengt'u Road .. .. .	457,959.11	18,769.59	965,620.48	1,401,810.00
Wayside .. .. .	611,222.27	17,552.22	538,889.95	1,132,560.00
Yangtzepoo .. .. .	830,123.50	24,401.24	788,177.74	1,593,900.00
<b>Hospital</b> .. .. .	616,391.33	17,603.91	534,192.18	1,132,979.60
<b>Quarters.</b>				
Chengt'u Road .. .. .	16,961.31		Cr. 16,961.31	
Cartor Road .. .. .	400,919.02	10,884.19	292,359.19	682,394.02
Mafoos and Stables, Chemilpo Road .. .. .	7,402.18	264.02	11,671.84	18,810.00
Indians and Chinese, Wayside .. .. .	58,348.36	2,618.48	145,735.12	201,465.00
<b>Depots.</b>				
Ricscha Licensing, Fearon Road .. .. .	10,780.00	357.80	14,327.80	24,750.00
Ricscha Licensing and Inspection, Point Road .. .. .	13,771.49	256.11	146.62	13,662.00
<b>Gaol and Reformatory.</b>				
Ward Road .. .. .	4,323,315.30	151,546.15	6,555,966.04	10,727,735.19
Quarters, Alcock Road .. .. .	455,722.31	12,674.22	360,534.91	803,583.00
<b>Health Department.</b>				
<b>Hospitals.</b>				
*Isolation, for Foreigners .. .. .	265,675.67	11,915.76	667,176.17	920,936.08
Isolation, for Chinese .. .. .	9,710.90	204.11	16,086.21	25,593.00
Mental .. .. .	16,127.54	689.28	36,833.74	52,272.00
Mokanshan Sanatorium .. .. .	40,619.17	816.19	787.02	40,590.00
Tuberculosis Sanatorium .. .. .	128,424.91	2,772.25	21,659.34	147,312.00
Western Fever, boundary wall .. .. .	22,043.73	462.44	2,376.71	23,958.00
<b>Quarters.</b>				
Nurses, Hannen Road .. .. .	22,630.42	952.30	50,195.88	71,874.00
Nurses, Woosung Road .. .. .	4,739.16	237.39	14,308.23	18,810.00
Victoria Nurses' Home .. .. .	1,040,386.74	28,923.87	822,017.13	1,833,480.00
<b>Mortuary, Hart Road</b> .. .. .			24,616.65	24,616.65
<b>District Offices</b> .. .. .	150,854.02	4,567.51	157,582.24	303,868.72
<b>Markets</b> .. .. .	1,520,555.07	72,900.55	4,271,613.04	5,719,267.56
<b>Abattoir</b> .. .. .	2,365,091.99	62,480.92	1,541,558.93	3,844,170.00
<b>Disposal Plant</b> .. .. .	97,476.41	3,207.76	126,879.58	221,148.23
<b>Meat Market and Cold Storage.</b> .. .. .	234,897.48	10,543.97	587,560.40	811,913.91
<b>Open Air Swimming Pool and Kiosk</b> .. .. .	75,981.07	1,771.81	25,978.74	100,188.00
<b>Pig Slaughter House, Whashing Road</b> .. .. .	25,387.09	897.87	39,266.78	63,756.00
<b>Central Laundry</b> .. .. .	70,698.37	1,714.98	31,011.64	99,995.03
<i>Carried forward</i>	21,887,074.29	748,906.02	31,519,361.22	52,657,529.49

\* A portion of this building is being used as a Branch Revenue Office.

## BUILDINGS—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1940.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1940.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	21,887,074.29	748,906.02	31,519,361.22	52,657,529.49
<b>Public Works Department.</b>				
<b>Depots.</b>				
Antung Road .. .. .	18,171.42	576.71	21,510.29	39,105.00
Carter Road .. .. .	90,072.32	1,251.22	Cr. 60,629.85	28,191.25
Dixwell Road .. .. .	7,864.90	309.65	15,313.75	22,869.00
Ewo Road .. .. .	5,094.72	215.95	11,456.23	16,335.00
Fearon Road .. .. .	10,677.80	436.78	21,562.49	31,803.51
Gordon Road (2) .. .. .	27,224.36	1,270.24	73,781.80	99,735.92
North Honan Road .. .. .	1,413.74	28.14	40	1,386.00
Sawjin and Wuchow Roads .. .. .	81,420.14	2,361.20	74,094.06	153,153.00
Sochoow Road .. .. .	2,603.78	4,490.10	261,365.32	259,479.00
Yoehow Road .. .. .	131,541.42	1,168.41	Cr. 130,373.01	
Garage, Tungchow Road .. .. .	68,152.01	2,994.52	163,329.51	223,987.00
Mechanical and Electrical Section, Amoy Road .. .. .	37,530.64		Cr. 37,530.64	
Pingchiao Quarry .. .. .		594.87	29,893.21	29,298.34
<b>Incinerators.</b>				
Eastern District .. .. .	184,795.29	4,993.95	131,652.66	311,454.00
Western District .. .. .	464,124.93	10,933.25	169,716.32	622,908.00
Work Shelters .. .. .	2,214.44		Cr. 2,214.44	
Kiosks and Wells for Tide Recorders .. .. .	641.40	13.42	65.02	693.00
Public Landing Accommodation .. .. .	17,491.21	366.91	1,946.79	19,071.09
Public Latrines .. .. .	85,141.45		Cr. 85,141.45	
<b>Parks and Open Spaces.</b>				
Chinese Public Garden .. .. .	3,243.28	131.43	6,639.15	9,801.00
Hongkey Park .. .. .	119,442.91	5,121.43	274,451.52	388,773.00
Jessfield Park .. .. .	122,170.97	3,721.71	137,522.41	255,971.67
Kiaochow Park .. .. .	20,040.38	600.40	20,100.02	39,600.00
Nanyang Children's Garden .. .. .	3,478.35	133.78	6,456.43	9,801.00
Nursery, Hungjiao Road .. .. .	236.44	4.37	15.93	247.50
Public Garden .. .. .	48,713.18	1,487.13	51,773.95	99,000.00
Quinsan Square, Children's Garden .. .. .	315.35	9.15	287.80	594.00
Sochoow Road Children's Garden .. .. .	3,859.92	80.60	378.63	4,158.00
Studley Park .. .. .	4,261.78	89.62	480.84	4,653.00
Wayside Park .. .. .	12,801.73	392.05	13,723.32	26,136.00
<b>Education.</b>				
<b>Schools for Foreign Children.</b>				
Public School for Girls .. .. .	205,928.99	8,482.29	438,898.88	636,345.58
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls .. .. .	332,023.56	16,630.24	902,796.68	1,268,190.00
Western District Public School .. .. .	218,633.80	10,219.34	591,919.11	800,303.57
<b>Schools for Chinese Children.</b>				
Ellis Kadoorie Public School .. .. .	186,180.10	6,811.80	311,069.49	490,437.79
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School .. .. .	97,760.75	5,552.61	360,716.86	452,925.00
Polytechnic Public School .. .. .	148,375.13	7,584.75	463,208.62	603,999.00
Secondary School for Girls .. .. .	279,720.10	10,676.20	510,977.10	730,921.00
<b>Primary Schools.</b>				
Boone Road .. .. .	52,288.50	2,086.87	104,636.37	154,836.00
Cunningham Road .. .. .	53,124.36	2,797.24	174,006.88	224,331.00
Kinchow Road .. .. .	317,276.08	9,388.76	307,496.68	615,384.00
*Sinza Road .. .. .	318,814.74	6,719.15	42,898.31	354,993.90
Wayside Road .. .. .	20,406.39	1,004.06	59,797.67	79,200.00
Singapore Road .. .. .		98.83	63,999.65	63,900.82
Reading Room .. .. .			16,849.79	16,849.79
<b>Vacant Buildings.</b>				
Amoy Road .. .. .	137,210.27		Cr. 137,210.27	
Great Western Road .. .. .	27,315.30	573.15	2,957.85	29,700.00
Public School for Girls, Boone Road .. .. .	33,734.16	1,037.34	36,603.18	69,300.00
Singapore Road .. .. .	9,882.52	270.00	17,117.48	26,730.00
Muirhead Road .. .. .		5,557.00	555,700.00	550,143.00
	25,950,490.30	888,203.14	37,516,040.06	62,578,327.22

\* A portion of this building is being used as a Branch Revenue Office.

Note.—The values of all Municipal buildings have been re-assessed during the course of the year under review.

## STOCK AND STORES, PLANT, ETC.

Property.	Value at	Depreciation.	Additions,	Value at
	January 1, 1940.		Adjustments and Sales during the year.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>Volunteer Corps.</b>				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	29,263.26	2,926.33	708.78	27,045.71
Vickers Guns, Tripods and Spare Parts .. .. .	5,258.93	788.84		4,470.09
Morris Tubes .. .. .	641.83	32.09		609.74
Rifles, Revolvers, Breeching-up Tools, Sub-target Machine and Range Finders .. .. .	8,716.62	1,307.49		7,409.13
Saddles and Equipment .. .. .	535.47	107.09		428.38
Infantry Equipment .. .. .	1,480.18	296.04		1,184.14
Motor-Cars, Motor Trucks and Motor Bicycles .. .. .	75,206.30	11,978.79	Cr. 312.36	59,915.15
Armoured Cars .. .. .	3,639.12	727.82		2,911.30
Miscellaneous Topographical Stores .. .. .	6,176.80	617.68		5,559.12
Refrigerators .. .. .	2,615.96	261.60		2,354.36
Medical Stores .. .. .	347.86	69.57		278.29
Flags .. .. .	1,223.94	122.39		1,101.55
Camp Beds, etc. .. .. .	6,011.88	601.19		5,410.69
Fire Appliances .. .. .	703.49	140.70		562.79
Emergency Equipment .. .. .	2,118.18	423.64	11,074.41	12,768.95
Field Company Stores, Barbed Wire, Sandbags, Barricades, etc. . .	131,182.97	26,236.59		104,946.38
<b>Fire Brigade.</b>				
Motor Fire Engines, Escapes, Tenders and Fire Floats .. .. .	203,273.93	20,327.39	84,495.61	267,442.15
General Plant, etc. .. .. .	77,593.20	7,759.32	8,099.18	77,933.06
Fire Bells and Fire Alarms .. .. .	6,588.67	329.43		6,259.24
Smoke Helmets and Fittings .. .. .	89.85	8.99		80.86
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	41,071.56	4,167.16	3,211.58	40,715.98
Motor-Cars .. .. .	27,315.59	5,463.12		21,852.47
Hydrant Indicator Plates .. .. .	2,959.33	295.93	200.68	2,864.08
Petrol Pumps and Tanks .. .. .	3,772.48	377.25		3,395.23
Motor Ambulances .. .. .	39,301.51	7,860.30	21,048.87	52,490.08
Rescue and Reviving Apparatus .. .. .	15,103.41	1,510.34	4,602.38	18,195.45
Refrigerators .. .. .	3,238.63	323.86		2,914.77
<b>Police Force.</b>				
Furniture and Fittings .. .. .	280,404.01	28,040.40	19,310.65	271,674.26
Furniture at District Court .. .. .	2,619.22	261.92		2,357.30
Motor Vehicles and Accessories .. .. .	275,927.18	55,185.44		220,741.74
Fire Hose and Appliances .. .. .	944.94	188.99		755.95
Arms, Rifle Stands, etc. .. .. .	86,931.04	13,025.85	Cr. 92.01	73,815.15
Ambulance Litters, Bicycles, Prisoners' Chains, Leg Irons, etc. . .	12,579.41	1,240.75	Cr. 171.94	11,166.72
Saddlery, Accoutrements and Stable Furniture .. .. .	559.06	111.81		447.25
Electric Lamps, Fans and Fittings .. .. .	13,781.39	1,374.81	Cr. 33.26	12,373.32
Printing Machine and Type .. .. .	148.81	14.88		133.93
Lethal Chamber for Destroying Dogs .. .. .	55.03	5.50		49.53
Studio Camera and Accessories .. .. .	1,038.08	103.81		934.27
Athletic Apparatus .. .. .	162.47	16.25		146.22
Steam Dyeing Vat and Washing Machine .. .. .	14.53	1.45		13.08
House-boats .. .. .	3,238.09	323.81		2,914.28
Traffic Control Gear .. .. .	15,553.62	3,110.72	796.55	13,239.45
Bullet Proof Vests and Gas Masks .. .. .	9,610.23	961.02		8,649.21
Band Instruments .. .. .	283.99	42.60		241.39
Steam Disinfection Plant .. .. .	4,954.45	495.45		4,459.00
Wireless Apparatus .. .. .	9,177.13	1,376.57		7,800.56
Petrol Pumps and Tanks .. .. .	577.03	57.70	4,178.67	4,698.00
Electric Recording System .. .. .	3,996.88	399.69		3,597.19
Refrigerators .. .. .	18,302.76	1,830.28		16,472.48
Weighing Machines .. .. .	5,326.03	532.60		4,793.43
<b>Health Department.</b>				
Motor-Cars, Motor Disinfection Vans, etc. .. .. .	48,271.28	9,217.23	8,051.73	47,105.78
Electric Pumping Machinery .. .. .	337.33	33.73		303.60
Furniture, Apparatus and Sundries .. .. .	174,812.45	17,481.25	22,165.97	179,497.17
Refrigerating Plant .. .. .	8,934.39	893.44		8,040.95
Abattoir Fittings and Equipment .. .. .	441,233.48	44,123.35		397,110.13
Petrol Pumps and Tanks .. .. .	590.90	50.09		450.81
Steam Disinfecter .. .. .	8,825.96	882.60		7,943.36
X-Ray Apparatus .. .. .	21,553.08	2,155.31		19,397.77
Sterilizing Plant .. .. .	1,388.94	138.89		1,250.05
<i>Carried forward</i>	2,148,974.14	281,739.13	187,335.46	2,053,670.47

STOCK AND STORES, PLANT, ETC.—*continued.*

Property.	Value at January 1, 1940.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1940.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	2,148,074.14	281,739.13	187,335.46	2,053,670.47
<b>Health Department—<i>continued.</i></b>				
Swimming Pool, Filtration Plant .. .. .	14,177.63	1,417.76		12,759.87
Meat Market and Cold Storage Equipment .. .. .	172,059.23	17,205.92		154,853.31
Police Hospital Air Cooling Plant .. .. .	14,200.14	1,420.01		12,780.13
Disposal Plant Equipment .. .. .	17,653.62	1,765.36	1,106.56	16,994.82
Central Laundry Fittings and Equipment .. .. .	22,553.04	2,255.30		20,297.74
<b>Public Works Department.</b>				
Furniture, Fittings, etc. .. .. .	61,201.28	6,120.13	4,798.73	59,879.88
Motor-Cars, Wagons and Bicycles, Vacuum Tank Wagons and Accessories .. .. .	234,445.72	44,487.08	65,663.91	255,622.55
Road Rollers, Water Wagons, Scarifiers and Dredger, Hand Winches and Pumps .. .. .	66,403.72	4,980.28		61,423.44
Lawn Mowers, Sweeping Machines, Hand Carts and Rollers, Garden Seats and Lamp Pillars .. .. .	59,617.70	4,471.33	2,510.48	57,656.85
Tar Boiling Plant, Spraying Machine, etc. .. .. .	9,031.49	903.15		8,128.34
Workshops Plant and Machinery .. .. .	21,806.93	2,180.69		19,626.24
Quarry Plant and Machinery .. .. .			19,989.38	19,989.38
Bituminous Paving Plant .. .. .	44,409.63	4,440.96		39,968.67
Pontoons and Connecting Bridges .. .. .	28,709.36	2,153.20		26,556.16
Steel Sheet Piles .. .. .	18,497.34	1,849.73		16,647.61
Laboratory Apparatus .. .. .	4,286.61	428.66		3,857.95
Light Railway and Tipping Wagons .. .. .	2,980.03	298.00		2,682.03
Gasoline Tanks .. .. .	207.34	20.73		186.61
Portable Air Compressor .. .. .	184.38	36.88		147.50
Electric Crane .. .. .	3,284.59	328.46		2,956.13
Sewerage Plant and Machinery .. .. .	298,304.68	29,830.47		268,474.21
Incinerating Plant and Machinery .. .. .	212,104.98	42,421.00		169,683.98
Weighbridges .. .. .	3,482.62	348.26		3,134.36
Concrete Mixers and Concrete Block Machines .. .. .	28,814.98	2,881.50		25,933.48
Timber Working Machinery .. .. .	9,786.71	978.67		8,808.04
Motor Cranes .. .. .	4,885.01	488.50		4,396.51
Granulator and Stone Crushers .. .. .	9,123.48	912.35	11,382.93	19,594.06
Ordure Carts .. .. .	43,167.20	4,316.72		38,850.48
Drain Cleaning Equipment .. .. .	1,297.87	129.79		1,168.08
Motor House-boat and Motor Sampan .. .. .			755.24	755.24
<b>Municipal Orchestra and Band.</b>				
Instruments, Music Stands, etc. .. .. .	4,437.86	665.68		3,772.18
Furniture .. .. .	2,058.39	308.76		1,749.63
Music .. .. .	594.41			594.41
<b>Public Library.</b>				
Books .. .. .	10,489.51			10,489.51
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	2,352.08	235.21	745.65	2,862.52
<b>Finance Department.</b>				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	27,043.42	2,704.34	9,138.95	33,478.03
Safes .. .. .	368.74	136.87	1,000.00	1,231.87
Motor-Cars .. .. .	5,932.25	1,021.76	Cr. 823.44	4,087.05
Weighbridge .. .. .	2,567.53	256.75		2,310.78
<b>Secretariat.</b>				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	28,097.53	2,809.75	1,630.35	26,948.13
Motor-Cars .. .. .			64,556.45	64,556.45
<b>Legal Department.</b>				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	1,806.16	180.62	45.00	1,670.54
<b>Chinese Studies and Translation Office.</b>				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	2,474.41	247.44		2,226.97
<b>Industrial Section.</b>				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	2,075.86	207.59	6,007.30	7,875.57
Motor-Cars .. .. .	6,499.42	1,299.88		5,199.54
<i>Carried forward</i>	3,651,549.02	470,884.67	375,872.95	3,556,537.30

## STOCK AND STORES, PLANT, ETC.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1940.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1940.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>Volunteer Corps.</b>				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	29,263.26	2,926.33	708.78	27,045.71
Vickers Guns, Tripods and Spare Parts .. .. .	5,258.93	788.84		4,470.09
Morris Tubes .. .. .	641.83	32.09		609.74
Rifles, Revolvers, Breeching-up Tools, Sub-target Machine and Range Finders .. .. .	8,716.62	1,307.49		7,409.13
Saddles and Equipment .. .. .	535.47	107.09		428.38
Infantry Equipment .. .. .	1,480.18	296.04		1,184.14
Motor-Cars, Motor Trucks and Motor Bicycles .. .. .	75,206.30	11,978.79	Cr. 312.36	59,915.15
Armoured Cars .. .. .	3,639.12	727.82		2,911.30
Miscellaneous Topographical Stores .. .. .	6,176.80	617.68		5,559.12
Refrigerators .. .. .	2,615.96	261.60		2,354.36
Medical Stores .. .. .	347.86	69.57		278.29
Flags .. .. .	1,223.94	122.39		1,101.55
Camp Beds, etc. .. .. .	6,011.88	601.19		5,410.69
Fire Appliances .. .. .	703.49	140.70		562.79
Emergency Equipment .. .. .	2,118.18	423.64	11,074.41	12,768.95
Field Company Stores, Barbed Wire, Sandbags, Barricades, etc. . .	131,182.97	26,236.59		104,946.38
<b>Fire Brigade.</b>				
Motor Fire Engines, Escapes, Tenders and Fire Floats .. .. .	203,273.93	20,327.39	84,495.61	267,442.15
General Plant, etc. .. .. .	77,593.20	7,759.32	8,099.18	77,933.06
Fire Bells and Fire Alarms .. .. .	6,588.67	329.43		6,259.24
Smoke Helmets and Fittings .. .. .	89.85	8.99		80.86
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	41,671.56	4,167.16	3,211.58	40,715.98
Motor-Cars .. .. .	27,315.59	5,463.12		21,852.47
Hydrant Indicator Plates .. .. .	2,959.33	295.93	200.68	2,864.08
Petrol Pumps and Tanks .. .. .	3,772.48	377.25		3,395.23
Motor Ambulances .. .. .	39,301.51	7,860.30	21,048.87	52,490.08
Rescue and Reviving Apparatus .. .. .	15,103.41	1,510.34	4,602.38	18,195.45
Refrigerators .. .. .	3,238.63	323.86		2,914.77
<b>Police Force.</b>				
Furniture and Fittings .. .. .	280,404.01	28,040.40	19,310.65	271,674.26
Furniture at District Court .. .. .	2,619.22	261.92		2,357.30
Motor Vehicles and Accessories .. .. .	275,927.18	55,185.44		220,741.74
Fire Hose and Appliances .. .. .	944.94	188.99		755.95
Arms, Rifle Stands, etc. .. .. .	86,931.04	13,025.85	Cr. 92.01	73,813.15
Ambulance Litters, Bicycles, Prisoners' Chains, Leg Irons, etc. . .	12,579.41	1,240.75	Cr. 171.94	11,166.72
Saddlery, Accoutrements and Stable Furniture .. .. .	559.06	111.81		447.25
Electric Lamps, Fans and Fittings .. .. .	13,781.39	1,374.81	Cr. 33.26	12,373.32
Printing Machine and Type .. .. .	148.81	14.88		133.93
Lethal Chamber for Destroying Dogs .. .. .	55.03	5.50		49.53
Studio Camera and Accessories .. .. .	1,038.08	103.81		934.27
Athletic Apparatus .. .. .	162.47	16.25		146.22
Steam Dyeing Vat and Washing Machine .. .. .	14.53	1.45		13.08
House-boats .. .. .	3,238.09	323.81		2,914.28
Traffic Control Gear .. .. .	15,553.62	3,110.72	796.55	13,239.45
Bullet Proof Vests and Gas Masks .. .. .	9,610.23	961.02		8,649.21
Band Instruments .. .. .	283.99	42.60		241.39
Steam Disinfection Plant .. .. .	4,954.45	495.45		4,459.00
Wireless Apparatus .. .. .	9,177.13	1,376.57		7,800.56
Petrol Pumps and Tanks .. .. .	577.03	57.70	4,178.67	4,698.00
Electric Recording System .. .. .	3,996.88	399.69		3,597.19
Refrigerators .. .. .	18,302.76	1,830.28		16,472.48
Weighing Machines .. .. .	5,326.03	532.60		4,793.43
<b>Health Department.</b>				
Motor-Cars, Motor Disinfection Vans, etc. .. .. .	48,271.28	9,217.23	8,051.73	47,105.78
Electric Pumping Machinery .. .. .	337.33	33.73		303.60
Furniture, Apparatus and Sundries .. .. .	171,812.45	17,481.25	22,165.97	179,497.17
Refrigerating Plant .. .. .	8,934.39	893.44		8,040.95
Abattoir Fittings and Equipment .. .. .	441,233.48	44,123.35		397,110.13
Petrol Pumps and Tanks .. .. .	590.90	50.09		450.81
Steam Disinfector .. .. .	8,825.96	882.60		7,943.36
X-Ray Apparatus .. .. .	21,553.08	2,153.31		19,397.77
Sterilizing Plant .. .. .	1,388.94	138.89		1,250.05
<i>Carried forward</i>	2,148,974.14	281,739.13	187,335.46	2,053,670.47

STOCK AND STORES, PLANT, ETC.—*continued.*

Property.	Value at January 1, 1940.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1940.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	2,148,074.14	281,739.13	187,335.46	2,053,670.47
<b>Health Department—<i>continued.</i></b>				
Swimming Pool, Filtration Plant	14,177.63	1,417.76		12,759.87
Meat Market and Cold Storage Equipment	172,059.23	17,205.92		154,853.31
Police Hospital Air Cooling Plant	14,200.14	1,420.01		12,780.13
Disposal Plant Equipment	17,653.62	1,765.36	1,106.56	16,994.82
Central Laundry Fittings and Equipment	22,553.04	2,255.30		20,297.74
<b>Public Works Department.</b>				
Furniture, Fittings, etc.	61,201.28	6,120.13	4,798.73	59,879.88
Motor-Cars, Wagons and Bicycles, Vacuum Tank Wagons and Accessories	234,445.72	44,487.08	65,663.91	255,622.55
Road Rollers, Water Wagons, Scarifiers and Dredger, Hand Winches and Pumps	66,403.72	4,980.28		61,423.44
Lawn Mowers, Sweeping Machines, Hand Carts and Rollers, Garden Seats and Lamp Pillars	59,617.70	4,471.33	2,510.48	57,656.85
Tar Boiling Plant, Spraying Machine, etc.	9,031.49	903.15		8,128.34
Workshops Plant and Machinery	21,806.93	2,180.69		19,626.24
Quarry Plant and Machinery			19,989.38	19,989.38
Bituminous Paving Plant	44,409.63	4,440.96		39,968.67
Pontoons and Connecting Bridges	28,709.36	2,153.20		26,556.16
Steel Sheet Piles	18,497.34	1,849.73		16,647.61
Laboratory Apparatus	4,286.61	428.66		3,857.95
Light Railway and Tipping Wagons	2,980.03	298.00		2,682.03
Gasoline Tanks	207.34	20.73		186.61
Portable Air Compressor	184.38	36.88		147.50
Electric Crane	3,284.59	328.46		2,956.13
Sewerage Plant and Machinery	298,304.68	29,830.47		268,474.21
Incinerating Plant and Machinery	212,104.98	42,421.00		169,683.98
Weighbridges	3,482.62	348.26		3,134.36
Concrete Mixers and Concrete Block Machines	28,814.98	2,881.50		25,933.48
Timber Working Machinery	9,786.71	978.67		8,808.04
Motor Cranes	4,885.01	488.50		4,396.51
Granulator and Stone Crushers	9,123.48	912.35	11,382.93	19,594.06
Ordure Carts	43,167.20	4,316.72		38,850.48
Drain Cleaning Equipment	1,297.87	129.79		1,168.08
Motor House-boat and Motor Sampan			755.24	755.24
<b>Municipal Orchestra and Band.</b>				
Instruments, Music Stands, etc.	4,437.86	665.68		3,772.18
Furniture	2,058.39	308.76		1,749.63
Music	594.41			594.41
<b>Public Library.</b>				
Books	10,489.51			10,489.51
Furniture and Sundries	2,352.08	235.21	745.65	2,862.52
<b>Finance Department.</b>				
Furniture and Sundries	27,043.42	2,704.34	9,138.95	33,478.03
Safes	368.74	136.87	1,000.00	1,231.87
Motor-Cars	5,932.25	1,021.76	Cr. 823.44	4,087.05
Weighbridge	2,567.53	256.75		2,310.78
<b>Secretariat.</b>				
Furniture and Sundries	28,097.53	2,809.75	1,630.35	26,948.13
Motor-Cars			64,556.45	64,556.45
<b>Legal Department.</b>				
Furniture and Sundries	1,806.16	180.62	45.00	1,670.54
<b>Chinese Studies and Translation Office.</b>				
Furniture and Sundries	2,474.41	247.44		2,226.97
<b>Industrial Section.</b>				
Furniture and Sundries	2,075.86	207.59	6,007.30	7,875.57
Motor-Cars	6,499.42	1,299.88		5,199.54
<i>Carried forward</i>	3,651,549.02	470,884.67	375,872.95	3,556,537.30

STOCK AND STORES, PLANT, ETC.—*continued.*

Property.	Value at January 1, 1940.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1940.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>Brought forward</i>	3,651,549.02	470,884.67	375,872.95	3,556,537.30
Education.				
Education Office.				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	1,942.96	194.30	48.00	1,796.66
Schools for Foreign Children.				
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	6,005.72	600.57		5,405.15
Laboratory Apparatus .. .. .	327.86	49.18		278.68
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Boys.				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	4,153.89	415.39		3,738.50
Western District Public School.				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	10,278.96	1,027.90		9,251.06
Laboratory Apparatus .. .. .	5,836.61	875.49		4,961.12
Manual Training Equipment .. .. .	1,249.74	124.97		1,124.77
Public School for Girls.				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	11,726.52	1,172.65	255.57	10,809.44
Laboratory Apparatus .. .. .	30.93	4.64		26.29
Domestic Science Equipment .. .. .	241.17	36.18		204.99
Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls.				
Domestic Science Equipment .. .. .	429.14	64.37		364.77
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	11,363.58	1,136.36		10,227.22
Laboratory Apparatus .. .. .	474.20	71.13		403.07
Thomas Hanbury Hostel for Girls.				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	3,621.86	362.19		3,259.67
Schools for Chinese Children.				
Public School for Chinese.				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	956.20	95.62		860.58
Laboratory Apparatus .. .. .	196.03	29.40		166.63
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	8,186.46	818.65		7,367.81
Laboratory Apparatus .. .. .	7,019.06	1,052.86		5,966.20
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	6,289.72	628.97	55.00	5,715.75
Fire Hose and Appliances .. .. .	79.45	15.89		63.56
Laboratory Apparatus .. .. .	3,169.15	475.37		2,693.78
Manual Training Equipment .. .. .	1,871.39	187.14		1,684.25
Physical Training Equipment .. .. .	105.34	10.53		94.81
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese.				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	10,142.86	1,014.29		9,128.57
Laboratory Apparatus .. .. .	1,490.44	223.57		1,266.87
Manual Training Equipment .. .. .	923.99	92.40		831.59
Gymnastic Apparatus .. .. .	159.77	15.98		143.79
Secondary School for Chinese Girls.				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	13,316.53	1,331.65		11,984.88
Laboratory Apparatus .. .. .	2,464.74	369.71		2,095.03
Primary Schools for Chinese.				
Furniture and Sundries .. .. .	45,160.67	4,516.07	1,096.86	41,741.46
Laboratory Apparatus .. .. .	1,532.45	232.87		1,319.58
	<b>3,812,316.41</b>	<b>488,130.96</b>	<b>377,328.38</b>	<b>3,701,513.83</b>
Consumable Stores.				
Volunteer Corps.				
Ammunition .. .. .	114,479.78		Cr. 18,673.72	95,806.06
Tinned Rations .. .. .	14,389.01		Cr. 3,083.72	11,305.29
Police Force.				
Uniform .. .. .	233,384.99		149,507.40	382,892.39
Ammunition .. .. .	66,062.66		65,733.48	131,796.14
Public Works Department.				
Road Materials .. .. .	338,931.33		19,265.20	358,196.53
Sundry Materials .. .. .	166,342.18		24,213.58	190,555.76
Building Materials .. .. .	34,007.24		Cr. 34,007.24	
Stores in Godown .. .. .	5,219.05		338.02	5,557.07
Tools .. .. .	64,844.23		23,844.33	88,688.56
	<b>1,037,660.47</b>		<b>227,137.33</b>	<b>1,264,797.80</b>

## CONCRETEWARE MANUFACTORY.

Dr.

## WORKING ACCOUNT.

Cr.

	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
To Stock at December 31, 1939.			By Concreteware, Cement, Reinforcing Steel, etc., sold and used.		
Concreteware .. .. .	32,287.91		Concreteware .. .. .	184,216.11	
Cement .. .. .	17,645.85		Cement .. .. .	408,746.12	
Reinforcing Steel.. .. .	22,274.99	72,208.75	Reinforcing Steel .. .. .	9,822.40	602,784.63
„ Manufacturing Account.			„ Stock at December 31, 1940.		
Cost of Concreteware made .. .. .		111,980.94	Concreteware .. .. .	74,628.77	
„ Purchases.			Cement .. .. .	381,942.39	
Cement .. .. .	710,761.23		Reinforcing Steel .. .. .	22,095.83	478,666.99
Reinforcing Steel.. .. .	9,080.34	719,841.57			
„ Balance being gross profit carried down .. .. .		177,420.36			
		1,081,451.62			1,081,451.62
To Pay of Chinese Staff .. .. .	17,833.62		By Gross profit brought down .. .. .		177,420.36
„ Supervision, Accountancy and Secretarial Charges .. .. .	15,945.00		„ Sale of Residuals .. .. .		1,180.00
„ Depreciation .. .. .	2,291.42		„ Testing Fees .. .. .		3,727.36
„ Interest .. .. .	18,571.69				
„ Lighting and Heating .. .. .	366.37				
„ Miscellaneous .. .. .	4,659.36	59,667.46			
„ Balance being net profit for half year transferred to Adjustment Account .. .. .		122,660.26			
		182,327.72			182,327.72

## BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES	Dollars.	Dollars.	ASSETS	Dollars.	Dollars.
Capital Account.. .. .		160,404.62	Land .. .. .		39,397.76
Sundry Creditors .. .. .		863.93	Buildings.		
Cash due to General Funds .. .. .		294,121.41	Balance at December 31, 1939 .. .. .	83,968.00	
Adjustment Account .. .. .		152,140.56	Less—Depreciation .. .. .	2,291.42	81,676.58
			Plant.		
			Manufacturing and Testing Machines, etc. .. .. .		6,602.60
			Furniture and Sundries .. .. .		50.00
			Stock at December 31, 1940.		
			Concreteware and Cement.. .. .	456,571.16	
			Reinforcing Steel .. .. .	22,095.83	478,666.99
			Sundry Debtors .. .. .		1,136.59
		607,530.52			607,530.52



## CONVICT LABOUR.

<i>Dr</i>	WORKING ACCOUNT.				<i>Cr.</i>
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>To</i> Stock at December 31, 1939 .. .. .		273,672.49	<i>By</i> Sales .. .. .		527,095.36
„ Cost of Materials .. .. .		430,697.37	„ Stock at December 31, 1940 .. .. .		380,839.09
„ Balance being gross profit carried down .. .. .		203,564.59			907,934.45
		<u>907,934.45</u>			<u>907,934.45</u>
<i>To</i> Pay of Chinese Staff .. .. .	13,340.56		<i>By</i> Gross profit brought down .. .. .		203,564.59
„ Supervision Charges .. .. .	23,828.31				
„ Secretarial and Accountancy Charges .. .. .	3,930.00				
„ Interest .. .. .	24,131.16				
„ Depreciation .. .. .	7,241.57				
„ Miscellaneous .. .. .	5,362.10				
„ Haulage .. .. .	2,092.94				
		79,976.64			
„ Balance being net profit transferred to Adjustment Account .. .. .		123,587.95			
		<u>203,564.59</u>			<u>203,564.59</u>

## BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES		Dollars.	Dollars.	ASSETS		Dollars.	Dollars.
Capital Account .. .. .			170,112.24	Land .. .. .			40,139.16
Sundry Creditors .. .. .			20,481.78	Buildings.			
Reserve for Leave Pay and Passages .. .. .			12,703.47	Balance at December 31, 1939 .. .. .	7,482.33		
Cash due to General Funds .. .. .			233,766.60	Less—Depreciation .. .. .	358.40		7,123.93
Adjustment Account .. .. .			128,546.89	Plant.			
				Balance at December 31, 1939 .. .. .	27,511.48		
				Less—Depreciation .. .. .	6,883.17		
				Additions .. .. .	20,628.31		
				Motor Truck .. .. .	28,391.80		49,020.11
				Stock at December 31, 1940 .. .. .			100.00
				Sundry Debtors .. .. .			380,839.09
							88,388.69
			<u>565,610.98</u>				<u>565,610.98</u>

## INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT.

<i>Dr.</i>	ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT.				<i>Cr.</i>
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
<i>To</i> Contributions transferred to Ordinary Income.			<i>By</i> Convict Labour.		
Convict Labour .. .. .	45,000.00		Balance of Profit brought forward	49,958.94	
Concreteware Manufactory .. .. .	20,000.00		Profit for year transferred .. .. .	123,587.95	
		65,000.00	„ Concreteware Manufactory.		173,546.89
„ Balance of Profit carried forward.			Balance of Profit brought forward	49,480.30	
Convict Labour .. .. .	128,546.89		Profit for year transferred .. .. .	122,660.26	
Concreteware Manufactory .. .. .	152,140.56		„ Balance .. .. .		172,140.56
		280,687.45			527,888.01
„ Cash due to General Funds.					
Convict Labour .. .. .	233,766.60				
Concreteware Manufactory .. .. .	294,121.41				
		527,888.01			
		<u>873,575.46</u>			<u>873,575.46</u>