

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1916

AND

BUDGET

FOR THE YEAR 1917.

SHANGHAI

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MUNICIPAL REPORT.

The Council herein submits to the Ratepayers the Annual Report on Public Matters, together with the Financial Statement for the year ending December 31, 1916, and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1917.

The resignation of Mr. Akira Ishii was recorded on March 8. No further change in the Council for 1915/6 took place before the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers. Mr. A. Hide did not seek re-election. At the Election held on January 20 and 21, the gentlemen hereunder mentioned were declared to have been elected and at their first meeting on March 22, upon the proposal of Mr. White-Cooper, seconded by Count Jezierski, Mr. Pearce was re-elected Chairman; Mr. White-Cooper was re-elected to the Vice Chair. The Council resolved itself into Standing Committees as follows :—

Finance Committee.—Count L. JEZIERSKI, Baron YOSHIKI FUJIMURA and Mr. E. C. PEARCE.

Works Committee.— Messrs. E. I. EZRA, W. L. MERRIMAN and E. C. RICHARDS.

Watch Committee.— Messrs. A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER, J. JOHNSTONE and C. G. S. MACKIE.

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

<i>Band Committee.</i> —	Mr. JOHNSTONE.
<i>Chinese Educational Committee.</i> —	Mr. EZRA.
<i>Foreign Educational Committee.</i> —	Mr. PEARCE.
<i>Permanent Educational Committee.</i> —	Mr. PEARCE.
<i>Public Recreation Ground Committee.</i> —	Mr. MACKIE.

On August 2, Mr. J. Johnstone resigned office, in accordance with the Standing Order requiring the resignation of any member desiring to be absent for at least three months, and upon his return in October, he was invited to resume his seat.

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

Watch Committee	11
Works Committee	16
Finance Committee	9

The Council went into recess from August 2 to September 13.

WATCH MATTERS.

REPORT OF OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Strength.—The strength of the Corps on 31 December 1916 was:—

Unit.	Officers	Other Ranks.	Total.
Staff	5	1	6
Quartermaster Staff	—	1	1
Medical Staff	8	—	8
Light Horse	4	37	41
Artillery	3	30	33
Maxim Company	2	52	54
Engineer Company	4	50	54
" A " Company	3	107	110
" B " Company	3	67	70
Customs Company	2	43	45
German Company	1	50	51
American Company	3	84	87
Portuguese Company	3	71	74
Japanese Company	2	78	80
Chinese Company	3	88	91
Austro-Hungarian Company	1	29	30
Shanghai Scottish Company	4	94	98
Italian Company	1	36	37
Maritime Company	1	24	25
Buglers	—	12	12
Total Actives	53	954	1,007
First Reserves	3	102	105
German Reserves	1	64	65
Light Horse Reserves	1	8	9
Maritime Reserves	—	29	29
Portuguese Reserves	—	9	9
Second Reserves	—	25	25
Total	58	1,191	1,249

The following table shows the number joining and leaving the Corps with the strength at the end of each month :—

Month.	Joined.	Left.	Strength.
January	99	42	1,231
February	57	38	1,250
March	44	40	1,254
April	17	35	1,236
May	40	59	1,217
June	60	41	1,236
July	45	18	1,263
August	37	60	1,240
September	17	22	1,235
October	73	33	1,275
November	19	17	1,277
December	20	48	1,249

The average strength for 12 months was 1,247 as against 1,168 for 1915.

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

Left Shanghai	200
After 3 or more years' service	—
Pressure of business	108
Ill health and death	23
Miscellaneous	122

During the year the fluctuation in strength was less than in 1915 and the total did not fall below 1,200 in any month, the lowest being 1,216 in January, and the highest 1,277 in November.

Staff.—The following changes have taken place on the Staff :—

Lieut. S. S. Sellick, Corps Musketry Instructor, resigned his Commission on his departure for War Service.

Captain S. A. Ransom was transferred from the Staff to Command the American Company at the request of its members.

Major H. W. Pileher was transferred from the Command of "A" Company British to the Staff and appointed Director of Infantry Training.

Captain C. H. Godfrey was transferred from the Command of the Engineers to the Staff and appointed Engineer Staff Officer.

Sergeant S. Wise, Depot King's Own Scottish Borderers, and Sergeant G. Smith, 3rd Batta, Northampton Regiment, were taken on the strength as Staff Sergeant Instructors on 29 January. Sergeant G. Smith's services were terminated on 19 May and he left for England on 29 May. Staff Sergeant S. Wise was promoted Corps Sergeant Major on 1 December.

Acting Quartermaster Sergeant W. T. Rose was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant on 1 January.

Medical Staff.—Dr. N. H. Bolton was granted a Commission as Lieut. on 5 January, he afterwards resigned, and joined the Light Horse as a trooper.

Captain J. E. Murray was granted 9 months' leave from 2 October.

Quartermaster Staff.—Captain S. A. Ransom relinquished the position of Quartermaster upon transfer to Command the American Company, and Captain C. H. Godfrey assumed the Quartermaster duties temporarily.

Light Horse.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 35, the Squadron had 24 First Class Efficients, 8 Second Class Efficients, 1 Recruit, and 2 Non-Efficients. The percentage of First Class Efficients was 70.59. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 61.79. The Classification was Marksmen 1, First Class Shots 1, Second Class Shots 8, Third Class Shots 22, Recruits 1, and not exercised nil.

The total strength of the Squadron on 31 December was 41.

Sergeant-Major H. Queh was granted a Commission as 2nd Lieut. on 5 January.

The Squadron lost by death Trooper N. Maxwell.

Artillery.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 36, the Battery had 33 First Class Efficients, 1 Second Class Efficient, 2 Recruits. The percentage of First Class Efficients was 97.05. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 92.58. The Classification was Marksmen 3, First Class Shots 6, Second Class Shots 15, Third Class Shots 7, Recruits 2, and not exercised nil.

The total strength of the Battery on 31 December was 33. A Commission as 2nd Lieut. was issued to Mr. A. J. Stewart on 16 February. 2nd Lieut. S. B. Neill was promoted to Lieut. on 2 June.

Captain R. W. Davis' Commission was renewed for a further period of 3 years.

During the year 13 ponies were destroyed, being unfit for Artillery Work.

The following gentlemen have kindly presented ponies for use in the Battery :—

Mr. Peaeoek and Mr. Sturt.

The Battery is still very much handicapped in training by not having facilities for gun practice. As a substitute, .303 barrels have been fitted in the 15 pdrs. and gun laying practice can thus be obtained in a modified form at the Rifle Range but, independent of this, it is absolutely essential that the guns be tested occasionally with their own ammunition, to ensure that the mechanism is reliable and in working order.

The Barnes Cup competed for in April was won by the Artillery as was also the Efficiency Shield for the year 1915.

Maxim Battery.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 50, the Battery had 24 First Class Efficients, 13 Second Class Efficients, 4 Recruits, and 9 Non-Efficients. The percentage of First Class Efficients was 52.17. The Musketry Figure of Merit was

Part II, 75.62. The Classification was Marksmen 3, First Class Shots 4, Second Class Shots 17, Third Class Shots 19, Recruits 4, and not exercised 1.

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

2nd Lieut. F. R. Ormston resigned his Commission on 13 February.

2nd Lieut. E. B. Heaton-Smith was promoted to Lieut. on 10 March.

Sergeant D. L. Ralph was promoted to be 2nd Lieut. on 21 June, and resigned his Commission on 27 July.

During the year improved traversing gear has been fitted to the guns which gives a wider angle of fire and greater accuracy.

Engineers.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 57, the Company had 34 First Class Efficient, 18 Second Class Efficient, 6 Recruits, and 9 Non-Efficient. The percentage of First Class Efficient was 66.66. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 77.28. The Classification was Marksmen 2, First Class Shots 3, Second Class Shots 19, Third Class Shots 23, Recruits 6.

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

Lieut. C. D. Pearson was promoted Captain on 24 May.

Sergeant R. C. Young was granted a Commission as 2nd Lieut. on 21 June.

One of the godowns at Headquarters has been converted into a workshop, where a lot of useful work is done in the evenings.

A suspension bridge 55 feet span was constructed over a creek at the Kiangwan Camp in November, and afterwards stood the test of Infantry in "fours" marching over it in step and with step broken.

In this work the Maritime Company, under Captain Dixon, rendered considerable assistance.

"A" *Company British.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 111, the Company had 90 First Class Efficient, 6 Second Class Efficient, 7 Recruits, and 8 Non-Efficient. The percentage of First Class Efficient was 86.53. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 82.34. The Classification was Marksmen 14, First Class Shots 9, Second Class Shots 13, Third Class Shots 59, Recruits 7 and not exercised 4.

The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 110.

Commissions and Promotions have been granted as under :—

Lieut. G. M. Billings to be Captain from 24 May.

2nd Lieut. W. J. Monk to be Lieutenant from 3 March.

Col.-Sergeant St. G. R. Clark to be 2nd Lieut. from 21 June.

Mr. G. M. Jameson to be Captain on the Retired List in recognition of his services while a member of "A" Company.

The Company lost by death Pte. G. T. Symons.

"B" *Company British.*—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 70, the Company had 48 First Class Efficient, 10 Second Class Efficient, 1 Recruit, and 11 Non-Efficient. The percentage of First Class Efficient was 69.56. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 67.33. The Classification was Marksmen 4, First Class Shots 6, Second Class Shots 18, Third Class Shots 33, Recruits 1, and not exercised 5.

The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 70.

Commissions and Promotions have been granted as under :—

Mr. V. H. Lanning to be 2nd Lieut. from 8 March.

2nd Lieut. J. H. Crocker to be Lieutenant from 6 January.

Long leave was granted to Captain L. J. Cubitt and Lieutenant J. H. Crocker.

The Company lost by death Pte. M. H. Dixon.

Customs Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 41, the Company had 28 First Class Efficient, 8 Second Class Efficient, 3 Recruits, and 2 Non-Efficient. The percentage of First Class Efficient was 73.68. The Musketry Figure of Merit was

Part II, 54.86. The Classification was Marksmen Nil, First Class Shots 1, Second Class Shots 12, Third Class Shots 23, Recruits 3, and not exercised 1.

The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 45.

Commissions and Promotions were granted as under :—

2nd Lieut. H. D. Hilliard to be Lieutenant from 10 March.

Corporal J. H. Cubbon to be 2nd Lieut. from 21 June.

Lieut. H. D. Hilliard to be Captain from 13 December.

German Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 26, the Company had 7 First Class Efficient, 2 Second Class Efficient, 3 Recruits, and 14 Non-Efficient. The percentage of First Class Efficient was 30.43. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 89.91. The Classification was Marksmen 2, First Class Shots 1, Second Class Shots 14, Third Class Shots 6, Recruits 3, and not exercised nil.

The strength of the Active Company on 31 December was 51 and the Reserves 65, making a total of 116.

Lieut. K. Blickle was transferred from the German Reserves to Command the Active Company on 30 August.

American Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 75, the Company had 51 First Class Efficient, 11 Second Class Efficient, 6 Recruits, and 7 Non-Efficient. The percentage of First Class Efficient was 73.91. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 100.09. The Classification was Marksmen 20, First Class Shots 6, Second Class Shots 19, Third Class Shots 14, Recruits 6, and not exercised 6.

The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 87.

Commissions were granted as under :—

Messrs. F. R. Newman and H. B. Sanford to be 2nd Lieut. from 5 January.

Captain S. A. Ransom was transferred from the Staff to Command the American Company on 16 February.

2nd Lieut. F. R. Newman resigned his commission on 3 November.

During the year the American Company has won the Inter-Company Challenge Shield.

Portuguese Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 82, the Company had 59 First Class Efficient, 4 Second Class Efficient, 12 Recruits, and 7 Non-Efficient. The percentage of First Class Efficient was 84.28. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 81.32. The Classification was Marksmen 3, First Class Shots 7, Second Class Shots 31, Third Class Shots 26, Recruits 12, and not exercised nil.

The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 74.

Japanese Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 52, the Company had 7 First Class Efficient, 2 Second Class Efficient, 19 Recruits, and 24 Non-Efficient. The percentage of First Class Efficient was 21.21. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 45.83. The Classification was Marksmen nil, First Class Shots 1, Second Class Shots 5, Third Class Shots 16, Recruits 19, and not exercised 9.

The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 80.

Lieut. T. Yamauchi was promoted to Captain on 13 December.

Chinese Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 77, the Company had 66 First Class Efficient, 9 Second Class Efficient, Recruits nil, and 2 Non-Efficient. The percentage of First Class Efficient was 85.71. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 41.15. The Classification was Marksmen nil, First Class Shots nil, Second Class Shots 7, Third Class Shots 66, Recruits nil, and not exercised 1.

The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 91.

2nd Lieut. T. A. Zee was promoted to Lieut. on 16 August.

The Company lost by death Ptes. Lin Zer Zung and Ting Shih Gee.

Austro-Hungarian Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 30, the Company had 14 First Class Efficient, 12 Second Class Efficient, 3 Recruits,

and 1 Non-Efficient. The percentage of First Class Efficientes was 51.85. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 72.11. The Classification was Marksmen 2, First Class Shots 1, Second Class Shots 12, Third Class Shots 12, Recruits 3, and not exercised nil.

The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 30.

Captain F. E. Sonntag resigned his Commission on 28 February and again accepted Command of the Company on 26 July.

Sergeant-Major B. E. Loew was promoted to be 2nd Lieut. on 21 June and resigned his Commission on 29 July.

Shanghai Scottish.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 96, the Company had 55 First Class Efficientes, 16 Second Class Efficientes, 5 Recruits, and 20 Non-Efficientes. The percentage of First Class Efficientes was 60.43. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 73.05. The Classification was Marksmen 10, First Class Shots 7, Second Class Shots 33, Third Class Shots 22, Recruits 5, and not exercised 16.

The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 98.

Commissions and Promotions have been granted as under :—

2nd Lieut. J. S. Chisholm to be Lieut. from 17 March.

Col.-Sgt. H. B. Stewart to be 2nd Lieut. from 21 June.

Lieut. J. S. Chisholm was granted 8 months' leave from 1 January.

Italian Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ending 30 April, out of a total strength of 44, the Company had 12 First Class Efficientes, 11 Second Class Efficientes, 4 Recruits, and 17 Non-Efficientes. The percentage of First Class Efficientes was 30.00. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II, 37.73. The Classification was Marksmen nil, First Class Shots nil, Second Class Shots 4, Third Class Shots 15, Recruits 11, and not exercised 13.

The total strength of the Company on 31 December was 37.

Maritime Company.—The strength of the Active Company on 31 December was 25, and the Reserves 29, making a total of 54.

A Commission as Captain was granted to Mr. A. W. Dixon on 12 January.

In last year's Report the Maritime Company was referred to as an emergency Unit, but during the year the keen enthusiasm of the members under the able leadership of Captain Dixon has brought about a development far beyond the original intention. A reorganisation of the Unit into Actives and Reserves was officially authorised by the Council on 13 July. The Actives are armed with rifles and man two Nordenfeldt guns, while the Reserves retain the duties for which the Unit was originally formed.

Buglers.—The death of Sergeant Drummer Ben Inglis on 28 May was a great loss to the Corps. Sergeant Ollerdesen is now in charge of the Buglers and their total strength on 31 December was 12.

First Reserves.—2nd Lieut. C. M. Bain resigned his Commission on 2 January.

Captain H. W. Daldy was granted 9 months' leave from 30 June and resigned his Commission on 21 December upon obtaining a British Army Commission in England.

Lieut. D. C. Dick resigned his Commission on 2 November and was granted retired rank of Captain in recognition of his services in the Customs Company.

2nd Lieut. G. A. Johnson was promoted to be Lieut. on 27 October.

The strength of the First Reserves on 31 December was 105 and the Second Reserves 25, making a total of 130.

German Reserves.—See German Company.

Municipal Challenge Cup.—The 1915 competition for this trophy was won by Pte. Nelleman of "B" Company British, and the 1916 competition was won by Sergeant R. K. Hykes, American Company.

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

First Class Efficientes 567, Second Class Efficientes 121, Recruits 76, Non-Efficientes 133. The percentage of the first named was 63.60 against 69.10 for 1915.

The decrease in percentage of First Class Efficient and increase in number of Non-Efficient are accounted for in some measure by the number of Recruits who joined during the year. There was also a falling off in some Units in Musketry Classification, due partly to a curtailed supply of ammunition, partly to lack of a Corps Musketry Instructor to take the Recruits and, I regret to say, in some cases due to slackness on the part of the men themselves.

Since May the Third Class Shots of the previous year and Recruits have attended special instruction under Sgt.-Major Wise with .22 bore rifles, and afterwards at the Range, and the average improvement has been so marked that I consider it is worth recording :—

Averages of Third Class Shots and Recruits of the undermentioned units.

Unit.	Number Fired.	Average.	Average.	Did not attend.
		1915-16.	1916-17.	
Artillery	3 3rd Class Shots fired	59.00	111.56	—
”	5 Recruits fired	—	85.02	—
Maxim Company	15 3rd Class Shots fired	44.06	117.35	} 4
”	12 Recruits fired	—	135.40	
Engineer Company	15 3rd Class Shots fired	56.00	125.26	} 4
”	6 Recruits fired	—	101.66	
“ A ” Company	55 3rd Class Shots fired	52.00	111.66	} 2
”	15 Recruits fired	—	108.00	
“ B ” Company	25 3rd Class Shots fired	51.00	101.08	} 4
”	7 Recruits fired	—	94.85	
Customs Company	13 3rd Class Shots fired	34.53	99.82	} 5
”	10 Recruits fired	—	125.05	
American Company	4 3rd Class Shots fired	64.75	122.05	—
”	4 Recruits fired	—	108.85	—
Portuguese Company	17 3rd Class Shots fired	56.41	100.64	} 3
”	7 Recruits fired	—	92.00	
Japanese Company	13 3rd Class Shots fired	53.30	120.92	—
”	48 Recruits fired	—	102.67	—
Chinese Company	56 3rd Class Shots fired	39.16	103.25	} 6
”	15 Recruits fired	—	93.00	
Scottish Company	8 3rd Class Shots fired	50.52	108.05	} 8
”	17 Recruits fired	—	110.41	
Italian Company	1 3rd Class Shots fired	28.00	115.00	27

Annual Inspection.—Again it was not possible to have a ceremonial Inspection, and the Corps paraded on Saturday, 29 April, for a Unit point to point route march to the Range, where they carried out attack practice and trench digging with covering fire. The Chairman and other members of the Council gave the Volunteers great encouragement by their presence.

Camp.—A Camp was formed at Kiangwan from 3 to 8 November inclusive. For a week previous there had been a considerable quantity of rain, and although the march to Camp was over a dry road and without rain, the anticipation of last year’s experience being repeated had a deterrent effect on some who could have attended, with the result that the marching in state and attendance was less than it should have been.

The marching in State of the following Units was :—

Staff	5
Artillery	25
Maxims	23
Engineers	21
"A" Company British	28
"B" Company British	24
Japanese	34
Chinese	77
Shanghai Scottish	19
Maritime	13
Buglers	6
Total	275

A Church parade was held on Sunday, 5 November, the Corps Chaplain taking the service. Immediately afterwards field operations were carried out in conjunction with a force who were not in Camp, under Captain Ransom, and many useful lessons were learnt.

Although the attendance was smaller than last year, there was a great deal of useful instructional work accomplished.

I cannot urge too strongly the value of Camp instruction for the Volunteers, and the best form of Camp would be one on service lines and attendance at it compulsory for efficiency. To effect this change, would mean the entire cost being borne by the Council, for so long as men have to contribute to the cost of the Camp, it cannot be made compulsory.

Annual Corps Rifle Meeting.—Owing to the curtailed supply of ammunition the usual Corps Rifle Meeting was not held.

Before closing I wish to express my great appreciation of the valuable assistance I have received from Major Pilcher, Captain Canning and Captain Godfrey, and also the excellent work performed by the Orderly Room Staff—Sergt.-Major S. Wise, and Quartermaster Sergt. W. T. Rose. I am also mindful of the untiring zeal displayed by the Officers Commanding Units and their Subaltern Officers, upon whom must always rest the responsibility for the individual efficiency of their Units and who, with their Non-Commissioned Officers, bear the burden of teaching and training the Corps.

The Seniority Roll of the Officers of the Corps :—

Major	T. E. Trueman, Commandant	14 November 1906	Lieut.	R. M. Saker	15 January 1911
"	G. Hanwell	25 April 1911	"	R. Gerngross	19 June 1912
"	H. W. Pilcher	10 April 1912	"	K. Blicke	27 December 1912
"	G. R. Wingrove (Reserve Co.)	6 September 1915	"	D. M. Gutterres	18 January 1914
Captain	S. A. Ransom	21 March 1906	"	F. M. Nield	28 October 1914
"	C. Stepharius	15 May 1907	"	H. S. Liudsay	30 December 1914
"	W. J. N. Dyer	31 May 1908	"	A. H. Swan	4 February 1915
"	R. J. Marshall	1 June 1908	"	J. T. W. Brooke	18 February 1915
"	H. G. Patrick	10 February 1909	"	E. Carniero	22 July 1915
"	L. E. Canning	1 December 1909	"	N. Oki	12 August 1915
"	C. H. Godfrey	29 June 1910	"	G. L. Campbell	10 December 1915
"	G. Grayrigge	15 February 1911	"	M. Commencini	16 December 1915
"	R. H. Gaskin	1 November 1911	"	J. H. Crocker	6 January 1916
"	R. W. Davis	4 June 1913	"	W. J. Monk	3 March 1916
"	P. Crighton	5 November 1913	"	E. B. Heaton-Smith	10 March 1916
"	W. B. Billinghamurst	21 January 1914	"	J. S. Chisholm	17 March 1916
"	N. C. Davis	21 January 1914	"	S. B. Neill	2 June 1916
"	A. M. Diniz	25 March 1914	"	T. A. Zee	16 September 1916
"	J. D. Gordon	20 May 1914	"	G. A. Johnson	27 October 1916
"	C. H. Rutherford	10 December 1914	2nd Lieut.	H. Quelch	5 January 1916
"	J. Elliot-Murray	30 December 1914	"	H. B. Sanford	5 January 1916
"	L. J. Cubitt	13 October 1915	"	A. J. Stewart	16 February 1916
"	A. W. Dixon	12 January 1916	"	V. H. Lanning	8 March 1916
"	C. D. Pearson	24 May 1916	"	R. C. Young	21 June 1916
"	G. M. Billings	24 May 1916	"	St G. R. Clark	21 June 1916
"	F. E. Sonntag	26 July 1916	"	H. B. Stewart	21 June 1916
"	H. D. Hilliard	13 December 1916	"	J. H. Cubbon	21 June 1916
"	T. Yamauchi	13 December 1916			

Commissions.

Commissions have been issued to the following :—

Dr. N. H. Bolton	2nd Lieut. Medical Staff	5 January 1916, on first appointment.
H. Quelch	2nd Lieut. Light Horse	5 January 1916, on first appointment.
A. J. Stewart	2nd Lieut. Artillery	16 February 1916, on first appointment.
S. B. Neill	Lieut. Artillery	2 June 1916, on promotion.
E. B. Heaton-Smith	Lieut. Maxim Battery	10 March 1916, on promotion.
D. L. Ralph	2nd Lieut. Maxim Battery	21 June 1916, on first appointment.
C. D. Pearson	Captain Engineer Company	24 May 1916, on promotion.
R. C. Young	2nd Lieut. Engineer Company	21 June 1916, on promotion.
W. J. Monk	Lieut. "A" Company	3 March 1916, on promotion.
G. M. Billings	Captain "A" Company	24 May 1916, on promotion.
St. G. R. Clark	2nd Lieut. "A" Company	21 June 1916, on first appointment.
V. H. Lanning	2nd Lieut. "B" Company	8 March 1916, on first appointment.
J. H. Crocker	Lieut. "B" Company	6 January 1916, on promotion.
H. D. Hilliard	Lieut. Customs Company	10 March 1916, on promotion.
J. H. Cubbon	2nd Lieut. Customs Company	21 June 1916, on first appointment.
K. Blicke	Lieut. German Company	30 August 1916, on first appointment.
F. R. Newman	2nd Lieut. American Company	5 January 1916, on first appointment.
H. B. Sanford	2nd Lieut. American Company	5 January 1916, on first appointment.
E. Carniero	Lieut. Portuguese Company	22 July 1915, on promotion.
N. Oki	Lieut. Japanese Company	12 August 1915, on promotion.
T. A. Zee	Lieut. Chinese Company	16 August 1916, on promotion.
B. E. Loew	2nd Lieut. Austrian Company	21 June 1916, on first appointment.
F. E. Sonntag	Captain Austrian Company	26 July 1916, on first appointment.
G. L. Campbell	Lieut. Shanghai Scottish	10 December 1916, on promotion.
J. S. Chisholm	Lieut. Shanghai Scottish	17 March 1916, on promotion.
H. B. Stewart	2nd Lieut. Shanghai Scottish	21 June 1916, on first appointment.
M. Commencini	Lieut. Italian Company	16 December 1916, on promotion.
A. W. Dixon	Captain Maritime Company	12 January 1916, on first appointment.
G. A. Johnson	Lieut. 1st Reserves	27 October 1916, on promotion.

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

Captain R. W. Davis	Artillery	4 June.
Captain C. H. Godfrey	Engineer Staff Officer	2 August.
Captain L. E. Canning	Corps Staff Officer	2 August.

The following have resigned their Commissions :—

2nd Lieut. F. R. Ormston	Maxim Battery	13 February.
2nd Lieut. D. L. Ralph	Maxim Battery	27 July.
2nd Lieut. N. H. Bolton	Medical Staff	12 October.
2nd Lieut. F. R. Newman	American	3 November.
Captain F. E. Sonntag	Austrian Company	28 February.
2nd Lieut. B. E. Loew	Austrian Company	29 July.
Lieut. D. C. Dick	First Reserves	2 November
Captain H. W. Daldy	First Reserves	21 December.

Details of the Strength of the Corps :—

STAFF.

Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant. Major G. R. Wingrove, Staff Reserve Officer.
 Major H. W. Pilcher, Director of Infantry Training. Rev. A. J. Walker, Chaplain.
 Captain L. E. Canning, Corps Staff Officer. Sergeant-Major S. Wise, Corps Sergeant-Major
 Captain C. H. Godfrey, Engineer Staff Officer. Quartermaster Sergeant W. T. Rose, Quartermaster Sergeant.

MEDICAL STAFF.

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

LIGHT HORSE.

Captain P. Crighton.
 Lieut. H. S. Lindsay.
 2nd Lieut. H. Quelch.
 37 N. C. Officers and Men.

ARTILLERY.

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

MAXIM BATTERY.

Captain R. H. Gaskin.
 Lieut. E. B. Heaton-Smith.
 52 N. C. Officers and Men.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Captain C. D. Pearson.
 Lieut. J. T. W. Brooke.
 2nd Lieut. R. C. Young.
 50 N. C. Officers and Men.

"A" COMPANY.

Captain G. M. Billings.
 Lieut. W. J. Monk.
 2nd Lieut. St G. R. Clark.
 107 N. C. Officers and Men.

"B" COMPANY.

Captain L. J. Cubitt.
 Lieut. J. H. Crocker.
 2nd Lieut. V. H. Lanning.
 67 N. C. Officers and Men.

CUSTOMS COMPANY.

Captain H. P. Hilliard.
 2nd Lieut. H. J. Cubbon.
 43 N. C. Officers and Men.

GERMAN COMPANY.

Lieut. K. Blicke.
 50 N. C. Officers and Men.

AMERICAN COMPANY.

Captain S. A. Ransom.
 Lieut. A. H. Swan.
 2nd Lieut. H. B. Sanford.
 84 N. C. Officers and Men

PORTUGUESE COMPANY

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

JAPANESE COMPANY.

Captain T. Yamauchi.
 Lieut. N. Oki.
 78 N. C. Officers and Men.

CHINESE COMPANY.

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

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COMPANY.

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

SHANGHAI SCOTTISH.

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

ITALIAN COMPANY.

Lieut. M. Commenciui.
 36 N. C. Officers and Men.

BUGLERS.

12 N. C. Officers and Men.

FIRST RESERVES.

Lieut. G. A. Johnson.
 102 N. C. Officers and Men.

SECOND RESERVES.

25 Men.

GERMAN RESERVE.

Captain C. Stepharius.
 64 N. C. Officers and Men.

LIGHT HORSE RESERVE.

Captain W. J. N. Dyer.
 8 Members.

RESERVE OFFICERS.

Captain J. D. D. Gordou.

QUARTERMASTERS' CORPS.

1 Man.

MARITIME COMPANY.

Captain A. W. Dixon.
 and 54 Men.

TOTAL STRENGTH.

	Officers.	Rank	& File.	Total.
Active	53	954		1007
Reserve	5	237		242
Totals	58	1191		1249

RETIRED LIST.

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

T. E. TRUEMAN,

Major, Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

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

Bandoliers, leather, brown	1022	Leggings, Canvas (Maritime Company)	43
Bandoliers, web, Light Horse	48	Leggings, Canvas (Austro-Hungarian Company)	30
Barricades	3	Leggings, Brown, Leather	24
Bayonets, Rifle, Short Lee Enfield	815	Leggings, canvas, (American Company)	153
Belts, American Officers'	3	Medical Stores :—Ambulance Boxes	6
Belts, Cross, Light Horse	5	Medical Stores, First Aid Haversacks	12
Belt, Drum-Major & Colour	1	Medical Stores, Medicine Boxes	3
Belts, Sam Browne, Officers	79	Medical Stores, Pictorial Mannikin	1
Belts, Waist, Brown	1121	Medical Stores, Skeleton Articulated	1
Belts, Web, Cartridge, American Co.	60	Medical Stores, Stretchers, Wheeled	2
Belts, Web, Sword, Light Horse	63	Pouches, Ammunition	215
Bits, bridoon and curb (spare)	83	Protectors, F. S.	1066
Bottles, water	1125	Pull throughs	2649
Bottles, Oil	1167	Range Finders, Weldons	2
Buckets, rifle and carbine	78	Reflectors, mirror	3
Bugles	20	Revolvers, Webley Mk III	65
Bayonets, Long III Class (B)	907	Revolvers, Webley R. I. C.	28
Bayonet, Fighting Kits	12	Revolvers, Cases, leather	100
Cartridges, Dummy	1000	Revolvers, Lanyards	107
Carbines	183	Revolvers, Pouches	75
Carbines, New	100	Revolvers, Rods, Cleaning	35
Chains, shoulder, Light Horse	61	Rifles, Short, Class A.	809
Cloths, saddle	3	Rifles, Long, Class B.	907
Coats, warm, British	1130	Rifles, B. S. A. Air	4
Colours, S. V. C.	1	Rifles, W. O. miniature	6
Die for American Company Cap Badge	1	Rifles, 22 Rim Fire	6
Drums, bass	1	Rollers, body	36
Drums, side	2	Roueo	1
Engineer Stores (See List)	100	Ropes, head, staff	6
Flags, Marching past	6	Ropes, head with links	50
Flag, Municipal S. V. C.	1	Rugs, pony	32
Flags, No Parade	4	Revolvers, Webley, 476	24
Frogs, brown	952	Saddles, Sowars, "B"	50
Gauntlets, pairs, Light Horse	58	Saddles, Light Horse	24
Guns, machine, Maxim	6	Saddles, M. I.	5
Guns, machine, filling belt	1	Safes	2
Guns, barrels, spare	11	Slings, rifle and carbine	1172
Guns, belts (250 rounds)	96	Spurs, pairs	117
Guns, boxes, spare parts	6	Sub-Target Rifle Machine	1
Guns, Limbers	6	Swords, Officers'	52
Guns, Machine, Rexer	2	Swords, Officers, American	3
Guns, saddlery, sets	2	Swords, Troopers, Light Horse	71
Guns, equipment, Infantry	2	Swords, assorted (incomplete)	14
Guns, machine, Nordenfeldt	2	Sandbags	1000
Guns, Krupp, 75 mm. (incomplete)	6	Telephones, Field	79
Girths	12	Telescope and Stand	1
Hats, Campaign (American Company)	94	Tents	26
Hats, Colonial	128	Trophies : Cup, Municipal Challenge	1
Haversacks	1070	Trophies : Cup, Recruits	1
Helmets	1350	Trophies : Shield, General Efficiency	1
Knots, Sword, Officers', brown	68	Trophies : Shield, Inter-Company, Challenge	1
Lamps, Magazine	2	Trumpets	2
Lamps, Mobilisation	12	Tubes, Morris	6
Lances, Cavalry	39	Typewriters	3
Leggings, Black Leather (German Company)	60	Whistles, Officers'	25

T. E. TRUEMAN,

Major, Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

FIRE BRIGADE.**CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT.**

Personnel.—The permanent staff of the Brigade consisted of :—

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

On December 31 the effective strength of the Volunteer Members, Officers and Firemen of the Brigade was 43.

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

<i>Foreman</i>	R. W. Skinner,
<i>1st Assistant</i>	R. A. Stuart,
<i>2nd</i> „	D. Campbell,
	and 7 Firemen.

Deluge (No. 4) Company.

<i>Foreman</i>	M. A. Annett,
<i>1st Assistant</i>	J. W. Stavers,
<i>2nd</i> „	H. P. B. Jones,
	and 8 Firemen.

Hongkew (No. 2) Company.

<i>Foreman</i>	A. F. Fenton,
<i>1st Assistant</i>	J. E. R. Harris,
<i>2nd</i> „	C. F. Harris,
	and 11 Firemen.

Victoria (No. 7) Company.

<i>Foreman</i>	M. B. Mathews,
<i>1st Assistant</i>	W. S. Clay,
<i>2nd</i> „	N. P. Thomson,
	and 5 Firemen.

In addition to the foregoing, there were 8 Bell Tower Watchmen, and a Chinese Staff of 132 (consisting of Office and Store Staff, Motormen, Artificers, Watchmen, etc.).

The strength of all Companies is still considerably reduced ; mainly owing to the War, and varied from a total of 40 to 48 during the year.

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

Deluge (No. 4) Company.

Officers on December 31, 1915.	<i>Foreman</i>	C. W. Porter,
	<i>1st Assistant</i>	W. O. Lancaster,
	<i>2nd</i> „	G. C. Nazer,
January 1, 1916.	<i>Foreman</i>	C. W. Porter resigned.
	<i>1st Assistant</i>	W. O. Lancaster resigned.
January 6, 1916.	<i>2nd</i> „	G. C. Nazer appointed Foreman.
	<i>Fireman</i>	M. A. Annett appointed 1st Assistant.
	„	L. A. Pardoe appointed 2nd Assistant.
August 15, 1916.	<i>Foreman</i>	G. C. Nazer resigned.
November 4, 1916.	<i>2nd Assistant</i>	L. A. Pardoe resigned.
November 16, 1916.	<i>1st</i> „	M. A. Annett appointed Foreman.
	<i>Fireman</i>	J. W. Stavers appointed 1st Assistant.
	„	H. P. B. Jones appointed 2nd Assistant.

Victoria (No. 7) Company.

Officers on December 31, 1915.	<i>Foreman</i>	J. E. Davy,
	<i>1st Assistant</i>	E. B. Clarke,
	<i>2nd</i> „	M. B. Mathews,
January 27, 1916.	<i>Foreman</i>	J. E. Davy resigned.
April 13, 1916.	<i>1st Assistant</i>	E. B. Clarke appointed Foreman.
	<i>2nd</i> „	M. B. Mathews appointed 1st Assistant.
	<i>Fireman</i>	J. Feely appointed 2nd Assistant.
August 31, 1916.	<i>Foreman</i>	E. B. Clarke resigned.
October 21, 1916.	<i>2nd Assistant</i>	J. Feely resigned.
December 7, 1916.	<i>1st</i> „	M. B. Mathews appointed Foreman.
	<i>Fireman</i>	W. S. Clay appointed 1st Assistant.
	„	N. P. Thomson appointed 2nd Assistant.

Attendance Cups.—It was decided to bring the fire year, August 1 to July 31, into conformity with the Municipal year. To effect this two sets of Attendance Cups were given this year; one set for the Brigade year and another for the Municipal year.

The winners of the Attendance Cups for the Brigade year, August 1, 1915, to July 31, 1916, are as follows :—

<i>Mih-Ho-Loong Company</i>	Fireman T. E. Mitchell.
<i>Hongkew Company</i>	Fireman P. C. Mansfield.
<i>Deluge Company</i>	Fireman W. G. Smith.
<i>Victoria Company</i>	Foreman M. B. Mathews.

The winners of the Attendance Cups for the Municipal year ending December 31, 1916 are :—

<i>Mih-Ho-Loong Company</i>	Fireman H. W. P. McMeekin.
<i>Hongkew Company</i>	Fireman P. C. Mansfield.
<i>Deluge Company</i>	Fireman W. G. Smith.
<i>Victoria Company</i>	Foreman M. B. Mathews.

Jubilee and Annual Inspection.—As the Jubilee of the Brigade fell due during June, it was decided to combine the Annual Inspection with the Jubilee Celebrations. In order to make the display worthy of the occasion, the present officers decided to invite some of the old members to co-operate with them in the formation of a Fire Brigade Jubilee Celebration Committee and this was done. The French Concession Brigade, formerly under the old S. F. D., were also invited to participate. The date chosen for the celebration was June 17, when the following programme was successfully carried out :—

AFTERNOON 3 O'CLOCK.

1. Procession of Past and Present Members of the Brigades and their gear from The Bund to Thibet Road.
2. March Past.
3. Inspection by Members of both Councils.
4. Presentation of Attendance Cups and Long Service Medals.
5. Photograph.
6. Display with hand appliances by Very Old Members under Mr. Brodie A. Clarke (one of the original Members).
7. Display with horsed and pony appliances by Old Members under Mr. A. W. Burkill.
8. Drill by S. F. B.
9. Company Drills.
10. Combined display by both Brigades with motor appliances under Chief Officer M. W. Pett and Lieut. J. Dantin.
11. Pumping display (Finale).

EVENING 9 O'CLOCK.

1. Torchlight Procession.
2. House on Fire scene, Thibet Road.

In the course of the afternoon, Mr. White-Cooper, Chairman of the Watch Committee, addressed the assembly, which was a large and representative one, and gave a resumé of the history of the Brigade from its formation. He also announced that to mark the occasion the Council had decided to remove a long standing grievance by awarding the long service medal to the following past members of the Brigade who had left before the medal was instituted :—Messrs. W. R. Kahler, L. Moore, A. Berthet, C. F. Gram, H. S. King, C. W. Cooper, G. J. T. Newman and J. Hamon : in conclusion he said that the thanks of the Community were due to the Brigade from its inception for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties. Three hearty cheers were then given for Mrs. E. C. Pearce who kindly presented the Council's Long Service Medals and Attendance Cups. Mr. Pearce then returned thanks on her behalf and expressed his appreciation of the Brigade as Chairman of the Council, as a ratepayer, and as an old fireman. The programme for the afternoon concluded with drills by members of the Brigades, past and present, which were promptly carried out and proved thoroughly interesting to the large gathering of spectators. The torchlight procession in the evening was decidedly picturesque and historical: all the machines were decorated with torches or lanterns and presented a fine spectacle as they moved through the crowded streets. On arrival at Thibet

Road the decorations were removed from the machines and the Brigade prepared for the "House on Fire" display, which consisted of realistic rescues from the "house" which was made to appear as if on fire. As soon as the rescues were effected, the structure was set on fire, and being full of a large quantity of readily combustible materials, was soon a mass of flames. A number of jets were laid on and the fire was quickly got under and extinguished by a section of the Brigade—the remainder having unfortunately been called away, soon after this part of the programme commenced, to a large fire at Yangtszepoo.

It is of interest to note that the Jubilee Day commenced with a small fire at 4 a.m., off North Shanse Road, and ended with a large one at East Yangtszepoo Road, and with the burning of the structure at Thibet Road the traditional rule of three was once again fulfilled.

The Jubilee display saw the last of the horsed gear except for Departmental purposes: the two new motor pumps ordered from Messrs. Dennis Bros., and the four Cadillac chassis, purchased at the beginning of the year and fitted with bodies in the Brigade Workshop, made their first appearance before the Public on this occasion.

Competition.—The Annual Competition for the Insurance Companies' Challenge Shield took place on the Public Recreation Ground on November 18. The form of the competition this year was a novel one, and different from anything previously attempted. It was drawn up to represent, as near as possible, actual conditions at a fire and included the use of the new Light Motor Hose Tenders attached to each Company and also a rescue. The Hongkew Company, with a good drill, won easily with a total time of 205 4/5 seconds; the runners up being the Deluge Company.

Long Service Medals.—Firemen A. R. Moores and L. H. Turner, both of Hongkew (No. 2) Company, having completed 5 years' efficient service, became entitled to the Council's Long Service Medal.

Fires.—The number of calls to fires, or supposed fires, during the year was 190 (a decrease of 42 on the previous year). Of these calls 149 proved to be genuine fires on assessed property within the Settlement, and 24 false alarms. The Brigade also attended 17 fires outside the Settlement.

The calls were received as follows:—

Watch Towers	77
Exchange Telephones	62
Police	33
Street Fire Alarms	14
Staff and Messengers	4

Loss.—The total loss during the year on buildings and contents within the Settlement is estimated at Tls. 192,485 (Foreign, Tls. 50,425; Chinese, Tls. 142,060), a decrease of Tls. 299,290 on that of last year. The estimated value of buildings and contents at risk at the above fires was Tls. 2,255,200 (Foreign, Tls. 1,255,000; Chinese, Tls. 1,000,200), the loss thus being slightly over 9%. The fire loss, which is estimated at under two lakhs, and three lakhs less than the previous year, is the lowest within recent years, and the percentage of the loss of property at risk is without doubt the lowest in the history of the Brigade. This satisfactory result is attributable mainly to the great improvement in the equipment of the Brigade and the better calls received. It was, however, fortunate that there was no large Foreign fire.

I regret to have to report that the loss of life from fire during the past year was serious, no less than 9 persons losing their lives at fires attended by the Brigade, whilst 23 persons were injured; this loss however is 8 less than last year. The particulars of the fires at which lives were lost are as follows:—

(a) *No. X. 102 off North Shanse Road, March 5.*—A woman and her son, aged seven, were burnt to death, whilst two other persons were injured in escaping from the burning premises. The house was in the centre of a large block, and the fire was difficult to localise owing to the confusing alleyways.

(b) *No. 1327 Yanjtszepoo Road, June 17.*—Whilst the Brigade were at Thibet Road during the Jubilee Celebrations, a call was received to the above fire, and on arrival this and the adjoining houses were found to be well alight. It was not until the next morning that it was reported that two apprentices were missing, and unfortunately their bodies were found near where the fire must have originated.

(c) *No. P. 225 off North Honan Road, September 21.*—The premises were a mass of flames on the arrival of the Brigade, and it was not until some time after that it was rumoured that three children were missing. The bodies of a boy and two girls were found in the débris of the building where the fire originated. A woman and her son were injured in escaping from the same premises; the only staircase being cut off by fire.

(d) *No. P. 228 Nanking Road*, November 11.—Two men attempted to escape through the premises at the back but these also being on fire they perished in the flames. Their remains were not found for some days afterwards.

In no case is any blame to be attached to the Brigade for the loss of life.

Stations: Central Station.—With the dispensation of ponies and horses, the stables were converted into quarters for motormen and other members of the Chinese staff, this somewhat relieved the congestion at this Station. The old wood sliding poles are gradually being replaced by metal ones. One of the bedrooms on the first floor of the Station was taken over and converted into an office, and another was adapted as a small store, thus providing extra office accommodation and store space. Generally speaking, I can only reiterate my remarks of previous reports that this Station is in a bad position, is too small as a Central Station and Brigade Headquarters, and should be replaced as soon as possible by an up-to-date building.

Hongkew Station.—The new Hongkew Station at the junction of Range and Woosung Roads, under course of erection, is nearing completion, and will I trust be ready for occupation in three months.

Sinza Station.—The spare engine-room has proved of great utility as a store, etc., pending the erection of a suitable workshop and store for the Brigade.

Soochow Road Sub-Station.—The congestion at this Station is still acute, pending the provision of a proper workshop and store.

Yangtzeppoo District Station.—An excellent site was obtained near the junction of Yangtzeppoo and Lay Roads for this Station, and I hope that the building will be commenced and completed this year, as the number of fires in the Yangtzeppoo district continues to prove that the Brigade cannot afford the necessary fire protection in this district from such a distance as the nearest Station, *i.e.* Hongkew.

Proposed Bubbling Well District Station.—The position of this Station depends somewhat on the proposed Settlement extension, but owing to the growing necessity for the better fire protection of the Western District, I think it advisable that a site be procured forthwith, and a Station erected, without awaiting the extension.

Fire Float.—As the accommodation for the Float staff is very cramped, I have recommended the provision of additional living quarters in the shape of a suitable boat to be moored alongside.

The services of the Fire Float were not required on as many occasions as during the previous year, but there is little doubt that at the Nantao conflagration on April 24, the Brigade with the Float and the River Police with the Customs Float “Huning” saved the situation, as the fire had got completely out of hand and would have swept the whole of the wharves north and south of the godown on fire but for their timely arrival. At the commencement the pump of the Float was run at its hardest for over six hours, and it continued pumping for sixteen days on the burning debris to assist the salvage operations. As suggested in last year’s Report, a light motor fire float is required, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable boat at the present time, owing to the War, it is advisable to allow this matter to remain in abeyance.

Motorisation of the Brigade.—The motorisation of the Brigade was completed on June 17, the occasion of the celebration of the Brigade Jubilee. On that day, three horsed engines, two ladder wagons and six pony hose reels were taken out of commission and replaced by two 300 gallon motor pumps and four light fast motor tenders, thus was the whole of the remaining horsed and pony gear dispensed with, and the total number of motor machines in commission with the Brigade increased to fifteen. The two motor pumps alluded to are of the Dennis type, speed 35 miles per hour fully loaded, and capable of delivering 300 gallons at high pressure and 400 gallons at low pressure, per minute. The engines of these machines are fitted with auxiliary kerosene carburettors, the intention being to utilise kerosene while pumping. The experiment was made owing to the continued increase in the cost of petrol, and I am pleased to say that it has proved highly successful, as at every fire the engines, whilst pumping, have worked on kerosene with an efficiency of more than 80 % of that given by petrol and with reliability. It is also interesting to note that although not originally required, both machines run extremely well on the road with kerosene after the vapourisers have been heated by the engine running on petrol. As far as can be ascertained these two motor fire pumps are two of the first, if not the first, to be fitted and run with kerosene carburettors. The four light motor

hose tenders were four Cadillac chassis 30-40 h.p., with self-starters, obtained locally, and fitted with specially large pneumatic tyres. They were completely fitted out with bodies, ladders, etc., in the Brigade workshop and have proved of great benefit as not only are they easily started, but they are very fast and light. They carry five men and a driver and the following gear:—One 20 foot extension ladder, four 6 foot 6 in. sealing ladders, and 500 feet of hose flaked in the centre box, whilst a detachable hose reel at the back carries another 400 feet; there are also three 50 foot lengths of hose, making a total of 1,050 feet of 2½ inch hose. A quantity of 1½ inch hose for dealing with small fires, and other contingent appliances are also included in the equipment. These machines are rather unique, as it is possible, with the reel undetached, to lay out hose from the back, from a hydrant up to a fire. The reel can also be used if necessary for alleyway work or for a further supply of hose.

A machine was ordered from Messrs. Dennis Bros. of Guildford, England, during the early part of the year, similar to the two motor pumps mentioned above, but without body or pump. It has already been shipped and is expected to arrive shortly: it will be fitted out in the Brigade workshop as an escape tender.

Enquiries are being made for a new pump which will be required for the new Yangtzepoo Station, also for a lorry to supersede the horsed van now used for general departmental purposes.

Motor Equipment.—No. 1 Company.—The Leyland Motor Pump (No. 6) was overhauled after 2 years' continuous service, and is in good order with the exception of the tyres, which require replacing. A Light Motor Hose Tender (No. 11) was placed in commission with the Company on June 17.

No. 2 Company.—The Heavy Motor Tender (No. 4), which has been in commission for 6 years, has been relegated to the third turn-out machine with the advent of the Dennis Motor Pump (No. 8) on June 17. A Light Motor Hose Tender (No. 12) was also put into commission with the Company on the same date.

No. 4 Company.—The 400 gallon Hatfield Pump (No. 9) was transferred to No. 7 Company and replaced by one of the new Dennis pumps (No. 7) on June 17. A Light Motor Hose Tender (No. 13) was also placed in commission. The Heavy Motor Tender (No. 1), the original Merryweather Motor Tender in commission with the Brigade, in use for 11 years, is still in commission.

No. 7 Company.—Motor (No. 9) was transferred from No. 4 Company on June 17. A Light Motor Hose Tender (No. 14) was also placed in commission on this date. The Heavy Motor Tender (No. 2) is being fitted with a 300 gallon direct driven turbine pump of the Mather and Platt make.

The 800 gallon Motor Fire King (No. 3) and the 85 foot Turntable Escape (No. 5), being extra heavy machines and only used for special fires, are detached from any particular Company and are to be used by the Brigade, in general, as is the case with the Fire Float. Both these machines, though not often used, have proved of great utility at the more serious fires. The Light Motor Hose Tender (No. 10), although a reserve machine, has been in practically continuous commission, and has done good work.

Horsed Equipment.—The Merryweather 400 gallon "Gem" Engine, previously in commission with the Deluge Company, has been fitted with a new boiler with an oil fuel burner. It has been retained and is being adapted for motor draught.

The two old Shand Mason Engines, which have been in practically continuous commission with the Hongkew and Victoria Companies for over 45 years, and which did splendid service during that period, were sold to the Chinese City Brigade, as were also a number of pony hose reels.

The van used for carrying some of the Chinese members of the staff and damping down gear, is, owing to the rest of the Brigade being all motor, now too slow, and requires replacement by a motor vehicle.

General Equipment.—Two 55 foot escapes, under construction departmentally, are nearing completion. Four smoke helmets, on order for nearly two years (the delivery of which has been held up owing to the War), are expected shortly. A quantity of hose was obtained in excess of requirement owing to the rapid rise in price and the increasing difficulty of obtaining same. During the year the last screw coupling was taken out of commission—all the couplings now being of the instantaneous pattern. Six detachable hand hose reels were made (four with rubber tyres and wire wheels, and two with plain wood wheels), these were fitted to the Light Motor Hose Tenders and to the two Dennis Motor Pumps. Four light 20 foot extension ladders for the Light Motor Hose Tenders, and another similar ladder for reserve were constructed. A large

number of screw fittings such as breeching pieces, branch pipes, etc., were converted to the instantaneous pattern. One length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch suction on each machine was fitted with double female coupling so that they can be coupled direct to the $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch outlet of the new pattern hydrant without the use of an adaptor. Each pump also carries a 15 foot length of 3 inch suction with $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch instantaneous coupling for speedy coupling up to the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch outlet of the old pattern hydrant.

Accidents.—Two accidents, where material damage was done, occurred to motors whilst en route to fires, but I am pleased to say that no serious injuries were received by members of the Brigade or staff nor injuries caused to the general public. As in previous years the cause of accidents to Brigade machines can be attributable to traffic generally not giving assistance by drawing to one side, or stopping, on hearing the approach of a fire engine. With the ever increasing traffic, the prevention of accidents grows a more difficult subject, and it is to be hoped that traffic generally will recognise the public necessity and service of the Brigade and give it a clear road whilst proceeding to or from fires.

Alarm Service.—The street fire alarms, few in number, are not used as often as they should be: no doubt owing to their being inconspicuous. To make them more noticeable, direction plates for day, and a red electric light by night, are being erected, thus drawing the attention of the public to their position and use. The installation of a comprehensive system of street fire alarms is a matter of urgency but is necessarily held up owing to the War. There has been a marked improvement in the Brigade being notified at an early stage of a fire. It can be readily seen that with the generally inferior construction of Foreign buildings, and the flimsy construction of Chinese buildings and their contents, it is of the utmost importance that the earliest information of a fire should be sent to the Brigade. To give some idea of the rate at which fires burn here I give as an illustration a recent fire off the Broadway where, according to information received, one house was a mass of flames in three minutes and gutted in six minutes from the upsetting of a lamp, which caused the fire: this was a normal fire without assistance from wind or other causes. I also wish to draw attention to the custom here, especially of Foreigners, of telephoning to a Police Station or a District Fire Station, and sometimes to a member of the Brigade, directing the number of men and machines required: this only causes unnecessary delay and confusion. All that is required is to notify the Central Fire Station (Telephone 366 or 150), where all calls are received and transmitted, stating that there is a fire, the nearest road junction, and if possible giving particulars as to the class of the building and the address. A good deal of annoyance has been caused by persons ringing up the Central Fire Station on hearing the general alarm or a fire bell, the Watchman thus being considerably hampered and delayed in sending out the required calls. It is only reasonable to request persons who are not connected with the Brigade to refrain from making such enquiries. Another point to which attention must be drawn is the dangerous practice of the staffs of large industrial concerns, whose premises are fitted out with private fire appliances, attempting to deal with an outbreak of fire without also at the same time informing the Brigade. Fires have, in some instances, got beyond control and the Brigade been forced to deal with a serious outbreak; had they been called at the beginning heavy losses might have been prevented or the damage minimised. The calling of the Brigade only when absolutely necessary is done with good intent and is an old custom here, but it is to be sincerely hoped that, in the future, whatever the fire may be, one of the first steps taken will be the notifying of the Brigade.

Water Supply.—During the year 65 new stand post hydrants of the treble outlet pattern have been erected where new mains have been laid by the Shanghai Waterworks Co; there were also 17 of the old pattern single outlet hydrants erected, making a total of 82. As mentioned in my previous reports, the question of water supply generally for fire protection is a very serious one, but in view of the coming arbitration with the Waterworks Co. it is inadvisable to pass any further comment other than to say that it is to be hoped that this matter will be so settled that there will be little cause for complaint in the future. Owing to congestion in other directions, the erection of street hydrant indicator plates has been delayed, but a start has been made, and the work will now be completed as quickly as possible. The necessary periodical inspection and testing of hydrants, which has not been carried out in the past, is now being done provisionally by the staff of the Brigade as it has been found absolutely necessary for this important work to be carried out forthwith.

Fire Protection and Inspection of Buildings.—As regards the fire protection of buildings, I am pleased to say there has been a great improvement in the provision of mains, hydrants, pumping connections

and the necessary minor appliances, etc., in the large new Foreign buildings recently erected or in the course of construction, although in some instances owners have looked upon the requirements of this Department as being rather unnecessary. In this respect the new building rules will be beneficial to the proper fire protection of large Foreign buildings inasmuch as measures are contained therein for the provision of the necessary installations. To maintain the fire appliances in an efficient order necessitates proper inspection as otherwise there is a liability of their only affording a false sense of security. It is proposed to regularly inspect all buildings so fitted periodically, so that the appliances, etc., may be maintained in thorough working order. This will entail considerable extra work on the Department and will necessitate an addition to the staff. In recent years the majority of newly licensed premises, both Foreign and Chinese, have been provided with means of escape in case of fire, but in a great many cases, as soon as the premises have been declared fit and a licence issued, the exits have been blocked, staircases removed or covered over to provide additional floor area or accommodation, and the whole benefit derived from the necessary stipulated improvements nullified. This can only be rectified by the regular inspection of such premises in a similar manner as has been found necessary by Brigades elsewhere. The inspection and control of licensed premises as regards fire protection is one requiring attention and will be capable of proper regulation when the new building rules and the traffic and licensing bye-laws come into force, as also will be the control of dangerous and hazardous trades and the storage of extra hazardous merchandise. The new building rules will also allow for the necessary provision of means of egress in case of fire from buildings where a number of persons are employed or reside. It is to be regretted that better precaution against fire and the detection of an outbreak, such as sprinklers and automatic fire alarms respectively, are not taken advantage of more than they are. If this was done there is little doubt that the fire waste would be considerably reduced.

Incendiary Fires.—During the last few months of the year the cause of a large percentage of the fires could not be traced. It is to be feared that the influence of the criminal benefit derived from incendiary fires in some of the large Chinese cities not far distant is having a reactionary effect here. In this respect the very prompt settlement made by some insurance companies, more especially Chinese, in this town, without the fullest inquiry and a proper assessment and adjustment of loss has a bad effect, as it is naturally a strong inducement to commit arson, as also is the excessive over-insurance of property and contents. I think that if it was possible to hold fire inquests, as in other Far Eastern towns, it would be more clearly seen that inducements to commit arson are offered here which should, and could, be restricted.

General.—As regards personnel, as mentioned in my Report for 1915, I regret to have to again report that the number of the Volunteer members of the Brigade was throughout the year very low (from 40 to 48), moreover the changes were numerous. Without doubt, the minimum strength of the Volunteer members of the Brigade should be 100, supported by a properly trained paid staff. In this respect it must be remembered that very large and high blocks of Foreign buildings are constantly being erected, apart from those already in existence, and that in other large towns where the buildings are no greater and the fire hazards less, the head of the Brigade has three times the number of men under his command.

It is only fair to state that since the beginning of the War over 30 have left for the greater service: the strength of the Brigade has been seriously depleted thereby, but the work done by the small number of the Brigade has been worthy of praise. The War does not, however, altogether account for the reduced strength or the constant changes: there must be a large number of men who are fitted for Brigade work, but possibly some are prevented from joining the Brigade. If the strength of the Volunteer members of the Brigade is to be maintained it is necessary for the heads of some of the firms to encourage their employees to join.

It was fortunate that there were no serious fires in Foreign buildings, as with the depleted ranks of the Brigade, and the large percentage of its members inexperienced in dealing with such fires, it is extremely doubtful whether a large Foreign fire could have been successfully coped with. As it was, one or two of the Chinese fires taxed the resources as regards personnel to the utmost.

Owing to the filling-in of the Yangkingpang and the formation of the Avenue Edward VII, it was considered advisable that there should be a working arrangement with the French Concession Brigade that

both bodies should deal with fires on either side of this important thoroughfare and also on the other boundary road to Siccawei, and an arrangement was effected accordingly.

A number of the Brigade and the staff were on duty at several public and private entertainments, etc., during the year and it is pleasing to note that the promoters realise the benefit of having trained men with fire appliances on the spot. The services of the Brigade in this direction were in much greater demand during the past year than has hitherto been the case.

I append tables giving detailed particulars of appliances, fires attended and calls received, etc.

M. W. PETT,
Chief Officer.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CALLS TO FIRES OR SUPPOSED FIRES SINCE 1907.

Year	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Month										
January	17	27	29	11	19	15	15	9	18	38
February	20	17	16	9	13	8	13	6	18	23
March	18	25	16	10	11	3	13	9	20	20
April	22	21	9	7	7	1	10	15	11	25
May	12	28	17	9	10	4	10	21	11	29
June	13	15	6	8	9	11	5	10	4	18
July	11	13	13	3	3	2	5	5	6	6
August	3	15	9	8	7	6	6	6	4	14
September	13	13	9	9	7	7	9	3	10	9
October	15	18	10	21	6	11	7	6	4	7
November	23	15	14	16	9	5	10	4	15	8
December	23	25	13	20	14	8	12	17	15	14
Totals	190	232	161	131	115	81	115	111	136	*211

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

MONTHLY RETURN OF FIRES, 1916, SHOWING TIME OCCUPIED, WATER USED, ESTIMATED RISK AND DAMAGE, ETC.

Month.	Number of Calls attended.				Alarm given.		Time of day.		Time occupied.		Lives lost.	Injuries to.		Estimated Amount at Risk.		Estimated Amount of Damage.		Houses.		Water used at Fires in Gallons.
	Inside.	Outside.	False Alarms.	Total.	General Alarm.	Station Call.	8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	6 p.m. to 8 a.m.	Brigade.	Staff.		Firemen.	Other Persons.	Foreign Buildings	Chinese Buildings	Foreign Buildings	Chinese Buildings	Destroyed.	Damaged.	
January	13	2	2	17	7	10	6	11	10.10	52.30	...	...	108,000	30,500	30,100	5,000	8	6	183,490
February	15	3	2	20	6	14	7	13	10.20	47.30	...	1	49,000	57,500	3,100	800	...	7	25,104	
March	14	1	3	18	10	8	6	12	12.10	52.30	2	...	464,000	33,000	1,325	9,200	7	16	116,675	
April	19	1	2	22	6	16	11	11	20.25	234.00	...	...	4,000	100,400	500	6,800	4	17	326,350
May	8	2	2	12	7	5	5	7	13.00	817.30	...	...	10,000	51,000	50	6,000	1	13	186,099
June	12	.	1	13	8	5	4	9	12.00	360.00	2	...	350,000	43,300	600	21,100	15	10	206,245	
July	9	1	1	11	1	10	8	3	3.40	13.00	...	2	50,000	27,000	...	500	...	2	8,842	
August	3	...	...	3	2	1	1	2	2.30	78.00	...	...	...	32,000	...	7,350	...	4	67,842
September	11	2	...	13	8	5	4	9	8.50	80.00	3	1	100,000	29,250	1,750	3,260	2	13	118,604	
October	12	1	2	15	6	9	2	13	13.15	115.00	...	...	19,500	63,250	12,300	8,700	2	8	224,312
November	14	3	6	23	9	14	3	20	15.00	180.30	2	...	500	286,500	200	32,700	9	26	200,893	
December	19	1	3	23	11	12	10	13	14.50	318.00	...	...	100,000	246,500	500	40,650	14	42	438,832
Totals	149	17	24	190	81	109	67	123	136.10	2,348.30	9	4	1,255,000	1,000,200	50,425	142,060	62	164	2,103,288	

REPORT OF CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

BRANCHES OF THE FORCE.

Foreign.—The Authorised Strength of the Foreign Branch, and its actual composition on December 31, 1916, was as follows :—

	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Actual.</i>
Chief Inspectors	5	3
Chief Detective Inspector	1	1
Gaoler	1	1
Inspectors	11	10
Detective Inspectors	2	2
Assistant Gaoler	1	1
Sub-Inspectors	12	9
Detective Sub-Inspectors	5	5
Sergeants	100	78
Detective Sergeants	13	14
Senior Warders	4	4
Constables	105	37
Detective Constables	11	5
Warders	13	10
	284	180

The above list does not include 49 men on War Service.

Owing to the War no recruits were enlisted from Home, but two men were recruited locally ; 10 men resigned, 2 were invalided and 1 dismissed for misconduct.

The rank of Acting Sergeant was abolished on January 1, 1916, and all men holding that rank were appointed Sergeants.

A substantial rise of pay was granted to this Branch during the year and was made retrospective from January 1. In addition the Terms of Service were thoroughly revised.

Of the men proceeding on War Service, I regret to report that Sergeant G. W. Bradish and Constable P. J. Heckford were killed in action and the following were severely wounded :—

Sergeant Grimble, lost both legs ; was granted the D.C.M.

Sergeant Dowding

Constable Stubbings.

Constable Orr, lost his left arm.

Constable Howarth, left jaw shot away.

Warder Reuter, lost one leg.

Detective-Sergeant Kay is a prisoner-of-war.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF OFFENCES BY FOREIGN MEMBERS OF THE FORCE.

	Drunkenness.	Neglect of Duty.	Minor Offences.	Total.
1913	17	9	14	40
1914	15	6	52	73
1915	10	16	37	63
1916	4	20	8	32

The average daily number of men sick during the year was 4.28.

Japanese.—A contingent of Japanese Police recruited from the Tokio Metropolitan Police Force, consisting of 1 Inspector, 2 Sergeants and 27 Constables, arrived on November 20, and are now undergoing a course of training at the Police Dépôt. They will prove of considerable value in the districts in the Settlement inhabited by Japanese.

In addition to the above there are 3 Japanese interpreters who have been employed in the Force for a number of years past.

Sikh.—The discipline of the Branch throughout the year has been excellent. This is the more satisfactory as the elements of unrest in India, which naturally affect the Sikh wherever he may be, have not been entirely absent. Local agitators have also not been idle, but while these do not, as a rule, interfere with the interior economy of the Force, nevertheless their machinations are not without effect on the minds of a certain class of Sikh. As will be seen from the statistics, crime has been appreciably decreased and the general tone of the Branch is one of content. This may partly be ascribed to the excellent conditions of local exchange from the point of view of the Sikh. Although the cost of living has increased, this has been more than neutralised by the rise in exchange. Considerable savings have been remitted to India, and the work is undoubtedly attractive to the Sikh under present conditions.

The new Police Gurdwara at Gordon Road was opened on July 21 under distinguished patronage. A new Granthi has been obtained for the North Szechuen Road Gurdwara and religious matters appear to be in a more healthy state among the Sikhs than has been the case during the last ten years. This is much more important than is apparent to the outside observer, as their religion is a very strong factor in the everyday life of the Sikh.

Considerable improvement was shown in the Annual Musketry Course.

Recruiting has been practically the same as in 1915. The class of recruit has been distinctly good, but recruits have been difficult to obtain.

The supervision of Police watchmen has been neither more nor less satisfactory than in previous years. The system is working better, but the class of men available is against the best results.

Shanghai harbours, as in previous years, a considerable number of seditionists, but they have been less active than in 1915. An interesting case in which 24 Indians were arrested in Frenchtown on October 24 resulted in the deportation of 8 well known seditionists. As a class, the Pathans have given more trouble to the Police than other Indians. They are independent and quarrelsome, with a passion for gambling.

The registration of Indians by the British Consulate, with the assistance of the Police, has proceeded systematically and has been of inestimable value to the latter. This system furnishes the Police with particulars and antecedents of nearly every Indian in Shanghai, and employers engaging watchmen would do well to make preliminary enquiries from the Police.

The number of unemployed Indians in Shanghai is approximately 40, but there is little real distress among them.

STRENGTH OF THE SIKH BRANCH.

On January 1.	Dismissed.	Resigned and Time expired.	Invalided.	Died.	Enlisted.	On December 31.
<i>Police.</i>						
1915 457	15	17	9	1	31	446
1916 446	5	13	14	3	42	453
<i>Gaol.</i>						
1915 115	8	3	3	1	18	118
1916 118	4	8	4	0	16	118

OFFENCES DEALT WITH.

Drank on duty.	Drunk.	Asleep on duty.	Assault on Natives.	Insolent and Insubordinate Conduct.	Minor offences dealt with by fines
<i>Police.</i>					
1915 12	42	13	26	12	40
1916 6	36	7	11	3	69
<i>Gaol.</i>					
1915 1	2	1	10	0	50
1916 0	1	2	9	3	26

INDIAN WATCHMEN UNDER POLICE SUPERVISION.

At present under supervision.	Resigned.	Dismissed for misconduct.	Temporarily Employed.	Total.
1915 167	7	23	58	255
1916 175	13	55	38	281

Chinese.—The authorised strength of the Uniform Branch for 1916 was 87 Sergeants and 1,139 Constables. This number has been maintained without difficulty during the year. The majority of men enlisted were from the northern and western provinces—Chihli, Shantung, Honan and Anhui. Very few suitable local men presented themselves for enlistment.

The discipline of the Branch has been good. The number of men dismissed the Force for serious offences and continued breach of regulations has been considerably below that of the two previous years. The number of deserters has increased: a large proportion of these were men who were granted leave to visit their homes owing to the unsettled state of the country, and who failed to return.

The work of the Branch has been well up to the usual average. A considerable number of men have received special rewards and promotion for prompt action in the capture of armed robbers, burglars, etc. During the year two Constables were shot by armed robbers, whilst in the execution of their duty, and both subsequently died. About 50% of the Branch have passed a Musketry Course and are qualified to carry carbines on duty. Considering the poor condition of the carbines the result of their shooting on the range was satisfactory.

The health of the Branch has been good: 18 men were invalided and 8 died during the year. The daily average of men on the sick list has been 20.15 or 1.57% of the strength.

The demand for Chinese watchmen under Police supervision continues to increase, the number at present employed being 282 as against 166 at the commencement of the year. About 90 of these men have passed a course of instruction in the use of Automatic pistols and are armed when on duty. A list of candidates is kept and suitable men can usually be obtained on application to the Officer in charge of the Chinese Branch at the Central Police Station.

The following tables show the comparative strength of the whole Chinese Branch on December 31 1915, and December 31, 1916, respectively:—

Duties.	On Dec. 31, 1915.	Enlisted or engaged.	Transferred from other duties.	Dismissed.	Invalided.	Absconded.	Resigned.	Died.	Transferred to other duties.	On Dec. 31, 1916.
Uniform	1,159	207	3	48	18	45	18	8	15	1,217
Detective	79		13	1	1			1	4	85
Clerical and Teaching	50	17		3			3		1	60
Subordinate	174	59	1	35		2	18	1		178
Totals	1,462	283	17	87	19	47	39	10	20	1,540

Mounted Branch.—The strength on December 31, 1916, was as follows:—

- 1 Trooper Inspector.
- 2 Foreign Troopers.
- 2 Sikh Trooper Havildars.
- 23 Sikh Troopers.

The stud consists of 7 horses and 35 ponies. Owing to the kindness of certain residents, who have presented 2 horses and 11 ponies, it has not been necessary to purchase any remounts during the year. One pony was injured by a tramcar and one by a motorcar: both had to be destroyed. For various reasons 2

horses and 11 ponies were cast. The health of the animals was well maintained and at the end of the year the stud is in excellent condition. 29 cases of sickness have been treated in the police stables and 10 cases by the Veterinary Surgeons. Forage has been plentiful and prices lower than in 1915. During the year 10 escorts and 35 special service parties were furnished. Riding and drill received the usual attention and the troopers and animals are efficient. The cost of the stud including forage, shoeing, clipping, mafoos' wages, veterinary expenses, etc., has averaged \$15.20 per animal per month.

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

<i>Name.</i>	<i>By whom presented.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
"Big Willie"	E. Moller, Esq.	January 12
"Nell Gwynne"	R. B. Mauchan, Esq.	February 23
"Mochoar"	Mrs. Bingham	March 30
"The Knight"	J. Liou, Esq.	April 6
"Mango Tree"	C. R. Burkill, Esq.	April 17
"Inkermann"	I. Ezra, Esq.	May 23
"Cornfield"	H. E. Morriss, Esq.	May 28
"Barton Hill"	J. Liddell, Esq.	May 30
"Minstrel"	W. R. Lemarchand, Esq.	June 12
"Nightlight"	L. J. A. March, Esq.	August 20
"The Spook"	C. A. Skinner, Esq.	September 5
"Bobs"	A. W. Burkill, Esq.	November 1
"Buckingham Dahlia"	Sir Paul Chater	December 12

TRAINING DEPOT.

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

The war conditions still make it impossible to obtain any recruits from Europe. Two recruits were taken on locally during the year, but one resigned shortly after the completion of his training.

Japanese.—On November 20, 1916, 30 Japanese Police, consisting of 1 Inspector, 2 Sergeants and 27 Constables, arrived from Japan and were posted to the Dépôt for training. These men had served in the Tokio Police for terms varying from 2 to 7 years. The Staff for training purposes consists of the Foreign Staff assisted by an Interpreter. Progress and conduct have been very satisfactory.

Sikh.—The Staff consists of 4 Drill Instructors and 1 Constable who acts as instructor in Police duties, English, etc., under the supervision of the Foreign Staff. There were 17 recruits under training on January 1, 1916, and during the year 40 Police and 18 Warders were taken on the strength. This is an increase of 8 Police and 1 Warder over last year's figures. 1 Police recruit was dismissed for misconduct. With this exception the conduct of the recruits has been very good. 20 Police and 6 Warders underwent the usual course of instruction on returning from long leave. 7 Police were instructed in the use of the automatic pistol with a view to employment as bicycle patrols. 2 Warders also received similar instruction.

On July 21, 1916, the Police Gurdwara was opened by E. C. Pearce, Esq., Chairman of the Municipal Council, in the presence of the British Consul, Members of the Municipal Council, The Commandant and other officers of the S. V. C., and members of the Fire Brigade, etc.

Chinese.—The Staff consists of 4 Drill Instructors and 1 Teacher who acts as instructor in Police duties, etc., under the supervision of the Foreign Staff. On January 1, 1916, there were 17 recruits in training and during the year 218 were taken on the strength: an increase of 56 over last year's figures. Of this number 3 resigned, 6 were discharged as unlikely to become efficient, 5 were invalided and 4 were transferred to the Gaol as Warders. The health of the recruits, with the exception of an apparently mild form of Beri-Beri which was responsible for the number invalided as shown above, has been good. The conduct of the recruits has also been good.

During the year 136 Chinese watchmen were trained in the use of the automatic pistol. Of this number 129 were passed out as efficient, leaving 7 still under training. 19 Chinese Police also received a similar training for the purpose of employment as bicycle patrols.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

The actual strength on December 31, 1916, was :—

Foreign.—

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

Chinese.—

- 12 Detective Sergeants.
- 73 Detective Constables.
- 6 Clerks.
- 7 Translators and Interpreters.
- 2 Compositors.
- 1 Photographer.
- 5 Uniform Constables.

Amongst the crimes of a more than usually serious nature there has to be recorded one case in which a Chinese Government detective was murdered by an ex-Lieutenant of the Revolutionary Army who has up to the present evaded arrest; and a case wherein a Chinese Constable, stationed at Yangtsepoo, was stabbed and killed whilst off duty in connexion with some trouble over money matters and in which two persons were arrested, tried and convicted of manslaughter.

The Police have suffered somewhat heavily during the year in the execution of their duty in endeavouring to arrest armed robbers. One Chinese Constable was shot and died as a result of attempting to arrest robbers in Chengtu Road, another succumbed to a bullet wound received from a fleeing robber in Shantung Road, a Chinese Police watchman was killed by a band whom he tried to intercept as they were hurrying away with their booty on Foochow Road, and a Sikh watchman died after being wounded by a man who had committed a robbery in Hart Road.

Four Chinese, one of whom afterwards died, were wounded at the scene of a robbery in Lau Dong Ka Loong. Two men were convicted of being participants in this robbery and have been executed while another is at present awaiting sentence.

A case of death by poisoning occurred in Louza district, and three persons were charged on suspicion but they were subsequently acquitted on account of insufficient evidence.

Two Japanese were murdered towards the end of July. Three arrests were made, and a trial which occupied 36 hearings ensued at the Mixed Court. At the time of writing judgment has not been given.

Five persons were killed or died of wounds and 14 were injured by the Chapei Police using the rifles, with which they were armed, on North Szechuen Road Extension on May 5. One Chapei Constable, who was seen to fire at and wound several persons, was brought down with a revolver shot by a Municipal Police Sergeant, and subsequently died.

Two Indian watchmen were murdered in a hut at Pootung on October 1. The murderer was subsequently arrested by the Municipal Police and paid the extreme penalty of the law.

On several occasions unidentified and unclaimed bodies or parts of bodies have been found, once in a basket in an alleyway in the West Hongkew district and in three instances on pieces of waste ground in various parts of the Settlement.

The number of armed robberies which occur each year continues steadily to grow. In 1912 there were 27; in 1913, 28; in 1914, 98; in 1915, 109; and in 1916, 196.

In cases where the robberies were committed by persons who were unarmed the increase has not been so high. In 1912 there were 17; in 1913, 48; in 1914, 22; in 1915, 13; and in 1916, 25.

The arrests made during the year 1916 totalled 287. 11 of these persons were charged with crimes committed prior to January 1, 1916, and 14 were claimed by the Chinese Authorities for offences committed beyond the limits of the Settlement.

31 of those who were remitted to the Court of the Military Governor were sentenced to death and were duly executed in the presence of a representative of the Municipal Police.

88 of the armed robberies and 11 of those in which no arms were used were reported during the first quarter of the year, and during this period 97 of the total number of arrests above referred to were made.

During the year 2 persons were killed and 6 were injured as the result of bomb explosions. These casualties, though quite high enough, are comparatively small when the number of bombs which have been handled and which were found to be dangerous is taken into consideration.

39 persons were charged and convicted of running a form of lottery known as the Hua Hui.

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

	Records filed to date.	Identifications made to date.
To December 31, 1910	9,811	2,335
„ 1911	19,752	6,404
„ 1912	28,167	11,104
„ 1913	35,877	15,589
„ 1914	46,318	19,665
„ 1915	55,783	23,291
„ 1916	65,307	26,855

The departmental photographer has taken 3,494 photographs during the year and the printing office has been responsible for the issue of 314,662 circulars of various descriptions.

Before the first month of the year had passed there were indications of trouble in more than one quarter, and the prospects of tranquillity in the region around the Settlement were by no means bright.

The standard of rebellion against the Monarchical movement had been raised in Yunnan. Chen Chi Mei had reached Shanghai, found a refuge and established moveable headquarters beyond the Settlement borders. Largely through the medium of persons whose nationality was not that of China, his emissaries in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere busily remitted money and former members of the disbanded “Iron and Blood,” “Gloriously Restored,” “Dare to Die,” “Bomb Throwing,” and other bodies, singly, and in twos and threes drifted back to the place where their regiments were raised and re-gathered, either under their old leaders or under others appointed to fill their places. Their wages were sometimes paid, sometimes they were in arrears, and sometimes they were doled out in teashops and private houses in sums scarcely sufficient for their daily needs. This did not much disturb men who were not unaccustomed to this mode of living, and they speedily commenced a practice with which many of them were familiar and supplemented their incomes by extortion and robbery. In the month of January a band of them was seen reconnoitring in the vicinity of a Chinese Police Station on the Southern side of Shanghai, but they vanished when detected and were not again much noticed in force until the month of April when they were reported as leaving Shanghai and congregating in centres such as Wukiang, Kiangyin and places in Chekiang where declarations of independence had been issued and where there were prospects of plunder.

The record of robberies which had risen high in the first three months of the year fell over 20 per cent during the month in which this exodus took place.

For a time preceding this period there were manifestations of activity on the part of certain secret societies which seem to have a subterranean connexion with all political cliques, and in addition there were disturbances attended with loss of life, of a very widespread nature, at places on the other side of the river at Pootung. These were caused partly by famine sufferers and partly by farmers who resented the imposition of taxes which had not been levied before and which were new to the district.

Sun Yat Sen arrived in the beginning of May and was followed by Huang Hsing who landed a week or two afterwards. They took up their abode in the district frequented by Chen Chi Mei and a number of the men, who with others had held out at Nanking in 1913 for a considerable time after they had been abandoned by their leader. Huang Hsing died at his residence on Route Ferguson about five months later.

An attempt was made with the help of certain persons, who were not Chinese, to seize a gunboat at Woosung on May 5, but it ended disastrously. A number of the assailants were captured, some were killed, others were drowned, and the remainder fled back to Shanghai in the boats which they had commandeered for the occasion.

On land it was clear that neither Woosung nor the Arsenal would ever be taken by such forces as the Koh Ming Tang could muster, and numerous attempts which cost huge sums of money were made to buy over the officers and men of the Shanghai garrison. These measures, although unsuccessful here, bore fruit in Kiangyin and the revolt of a Commander at that place gave the garrison an independence which they did not hold for very long. It was all over in ten days.

The declaration of independence on the part of the province of Chekiang on April 11 caused a discontinuance of the railway traffic between Hangchow and Shanghai which was not resumed until well into the month of June. The relationship of that province with Kiangsu was extremely strained and for about two months the sentries of the opposing forces glared at each other over the boundary line.

Chen Chi Mei, who was responsible for a good many of the political murders which stained the opening pages in the history of the republic, was himself murdered in the house of a Japanese at 14 Rue Chapsal in the French Concession on May 18. His death was a serious blow to his party, but there were others ready to take up his mantle and carry on his work. The death, however, of Yuan Shih Kai on June 6 rendered unnecessary any further action on the part of his opponents, and the military organisations, such as they were, of the Koh Ming Tang in this locality gradually crumbled and fell.

The Commanders of the men-of-war of the first and third squadrons under Admiral T. S. Lee, following the example of the places above mentioned, announced themselves independent of the Government at Peking on June 25 on the ground that the Military Party of the Republic were arrogating to themselves too much power. Their declaration had little effect on the situation and was annulled on July 14.

A question which, in the latter half of the year, caused considerable anxiety to those charged with maintaining the peace and good order of the Settlement, and which proved most distracting to the leaders of the Koh Ming Tang was how to remunerate and disband the numerous gangs which had been gathered to Shanghai. Schemes of repatriation were suggested and after a good deal of consideration one was put into force by which the Government, through the Military Governor, supplied each applicant with the wherewithal to transport himself to the place of his birth. Some others are believed to have been dealt with subsequently by funds supplied through the two Chinese Chambers of Commerce. As to the exact number who actually left, particulars are lacking. Many, however, under the Government scheme have gone mostly up the river to the towns and cities of the interior. but a few are still here and amongst them, unfortunately, are the men whose skill in manufacturing and whose knowledge in handling bombs is enabling them to acquire and squander considerable wealth at the expense of their rich and easily terrorised fellow countrymen.

The closing days of the year were marked by a recrudescence of political unrest in the Chekiang province, by numbers of reports of robberies committed at night in the region around Shanghai, by bands of men whose numbers were estimated as being much greater than the numbers of those which composed these gangs in years gone by, and by conflicts between the local soldiery and armed bodies of salt smugglers in which the advantage was not always on the side of the soldiers.

That the particular class of crime which prevails in the Settlement is also common to the places around it is evident from the fact that at the Headquarters of the Criminal Investigation Department there are unexecuted warrants issued at the instance of the Chinese Authorities for the arrest of no fewer than 474 persons on charges of robbery committed in places under Chinese jurisdiction. There are also unexecuted warrants for 96 persons who are wanted for murder, for 45 who are wanted in connexion with bomb outrages and for 50 who are wanted for embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds.

Comparative return of larcenies for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916 :—

STATION	1914			1915			1916		
	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage
Central	696	213	31	457	174	38	566	149	26
Louza	819	276	34	942	408	43	1,016	388	38
Hongkew	869	241	28	870	235	27	982	238	24
West Hongkew	442	160	36	501	180	35	440	182	41
N.Sz-chuen Road	55	19	35	89	25	28	98	29	30
Wayside	170	113	66	176	104	60	170	87	51
Harbin Road	223	81	36	164	70	49	174	100	57
Yangtszepoo	120	67	56	120	44	36	124	58	47
Sinza	475	120	25	674	126	18	807	160	20
Gordon Road	44	17	39	52	17	33	45	12	27
Bubbling Well	177	47	27	183	22	12	200	35	18
Totals	4,090	1,354	33	4,233	1,405	33	4,622	1,438	31

GAOL.

Staff.—The foreign Staff have performed their duties satisfactorily and the extra work involved by the still further depletion of numbers owing to war conditions has been cheerfully undertaken by the remainder.

On the part of the Indian Staff there has been a marked improvement in general conduct and attention to duty, although the health of the men has not been so good as in the last few years.

Convicts.—The system by which prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment served their sentences in the Police Station cells was abolished early in the year. All prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment are now sent direct from the Mixed Court to the Gaol by motor van. At first sight the use of motor transport may appear extravagant; but it must be borne in mind that the new system releases a large number of Police for duty who previously had to wait at the Mixed Court until all the cases were finished to escort prisoners back to the station on foot. A considerable saving is also effected in feeding prisoners in large numbers at the Gaol instead of in small numbers at the various stations. This change of system caused an immediate rise in the number of convicts by 110. The further increase in the number in Gaol at the end of the year must be attributed to the growth of the Chinese population in the Settlement and the corresponding percentage of criminals. The health of the convicts has been extremely good.

Buildings.—The suggestion contained in the Report for 1915 that more cell accommodation should be provided in the near future has taken shape: plans for two new cell blocks have been approved and tenders for their erection have been called for.

Convict Labour.—The difficulty of obtaining supplies of Coir Yarn for the mat and matting industry necessitated the stopping of the looms for a considerable period which accounts for the reduced output compared with former years.

The output of articles for use in various Municipal Departments was not far below that in former years: on the other hand the demand for Gaol workshop products by the public still fails to reach the figure attained before the outbreak of war in 1914. Outside labour in the form of stonebreaking for the Public Works Department ceased in the month of May owing to lack of Foreign Warders necessary for supervision, and there is no immediate prospect of the resumption of this form of labour. Part of the printing machinery has been delivered, and this new Gaol industry will be taken in hand when the remainder of the plant is received.

Reformatory.—The Chinese Warders have shown better attention to their duties than was the case in 1915.

The health of the boys has been good. A remarkable improvement is seen in the physical and mental condition of those committed to the Reformatory, provided the period of confinement is of sufficient length to permit of the sound routine and teaching taking the necessary effect.

Boys sent to the Reformatory for terms of less than nine months naturally take very little interest in their work, knowing that they cannot hope to become proficient at a trade or to be qualified to take over the instruction of squads of newcomers. The short term Reformatory boy is almost invariably a slacker and does much to lower the standard which might otherwise be attained. The present large number of short term boys is to be regretted. The Chinese Y.M.C.A. has continued its voluntary work of supervising the boys' school lessons twice weekly and of holding bright musical services on Sunday mornings. Owing to the absence of the Foreign Secretary it is temporarily unable to look after the welfare of the boys requiring assistance on release. Such boys have in consequence been taken before the Court before release and sent to various Chinese Institutes and Guilds to be cared for.

	Gaol.	Reformatory.
Number of prisoners on January 1, 1916	1,302	67
Admitted during the year	3,886	71
Re-admitted	140	24
Total passing through	5,328	162
Discharged time expired	3,412	90
" on doctor's recommendation	3	
" by order of Court	15	2
" on remission of sentence	153	5
" on payment of fine	12	
Died	59	1
Transferred to Station cells	57	6
" Hospital	84	18
" Reformatory	5	
Handed over to Chinese Authorities	6	
In Hospital	6	1
In Station	1	
In Gaol and Reformatory January 1, 1917	1,515	39
	5,328	162

Daily Average for 1916	1,485.65	57.09
Assisted on release by order of Court		5
" " on Gaol application to Court		10
	In Gaol January 1.	In Gaol December 31.
Gaol	1,302	1,515
Reformatory	67	39
	Admitted during the year.	
	3,886	

The highest number of prisoners in the Gaol during 1916 was 1,556 and the lowest 1,274. The corresponding figures for the Reformatory were 69 and 38. The number of convicts conveyed in the motor van was 4,790 at a cost of Tls. 0.417 per convict. The number of miles covered by the van was 3,326.7.

Localities claimed by prisoners.

	Gaol.	Reformatory.
Shanghai	328	11
Pootung	327	4
Nanziang	18	2
Sungkiang	61	
Nanking	86	
Chinkiang	97	
Kiangpei	618	22
Soochow	238	5
Woosieh	113	2
Ningpo	560	7
Hupoh	80	1
Canton	90	3
Foochow	14	
Tientsin	15	
Kiangsi	20	
Anhwei	112	
Other places	1,109	14
	<hr/> 3,886	<hr/> 71

TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE INSPECTION.

The strength of the Traffic Staff on December 31, 1916, was as follows :—

Foreign	Sikh	Chinese
1 Inspector 1 Sub-Inspector 10 Sergeants 2 Constables	8 Havildars 90 Constables	6 Sergeants 181 Constables 2 Interpreters

The growth of the Central and Northern Districts of Shanghai is largely upwards : buildings of four, five and even six storeys are now replacing those of the old one-storey type. Each floor of these new buildings is often occupied by more people than inhabited the whole of the old one ; yet the streets, narrow enough in the first place, with few exceptions remain practically the same width. Congestion is, therefore, bound to occur and it must tend to increase as time goes on. Whatever traffic control measures are taken it can never be entirely prevented. This is shown by the condition of certain parts of London where the regulation of traffic is admittedly excellent. In Cheapside and on Ludgate Hill, for example, a complete block of all moving traffic for several minutes together is no unusual thing.

In addition to an increasing population and to the narrowness of the streets a third factor in the traffic situation in Shanghai is the number and variety of vehicles in use. It is estimated that in the Central and Northern Districts not less than 3,000 rickshas per square mile ply for hire in the streets.

An innovation was made during the year in the regulation of traffic on the Nanking Road, main East and West traffic being occasionally held up to allow cross traffic to proceed. Some difficulty was

experienced at first owing to the fact that drivers of vehicles had become accustomed to Nanking Road traffic always having the right of way. In this and other similar matters a little more assistance on the part of the public would go a long way towards improving traffic conditions in the Settlement, where, it should be remembered, Police control is carried on under circumstances far more difficult than at Home.

An improvement to be looked for in 1917 is the opening of the Avenue Edward VII as a thoroughfare suitable for fast traffic from the Bund to the Western district. This road is now being policed and lighted, and should in time attract a considerable volume of traffic from the Nanking Road.

The Fire Brigade Jubilee, comprising a display and lantern procession, was celebrated on June 17. The display was held on the Thibet Road opposite the Race Course, the whole of the road between Cemetery Road and the Nanking Road being closed to traffic. The lantern procession started from the Soochow Road near H.B.M. Consulate, paraded the various streets of both Settlements and finished on the Thibet Road. Both events passed off satisfactorily and attracted a very large number of sightseers. The crowds were orderly and easily handled by the Police.

One of the largest and most imposing funeral processions ever seen in the Settlement took place on December 5 when the cortège of the late General Tsai Ao was escorted from the French Bund, via Avenue Edward VII and Honan Road, to the Szechuen Guild in Chapei. The route was lined by many thousands of spectators and some idea of the length of the procession may be gathered from the fact that it took just one hour to pass a given point.

During the past year attention has been devoted to the question of special traffic islands placed at tramway stopping places. The first was tried experimentally on the Bund just south of the Nanking Road junction, and proved to be a success. It relieves to a great extent the former congestion on the footpath outside the Palace Hotel, and reduces the danger to which tram passengers were exposed at this junction while waiting for cars to arrive. Others of the same kind have been placed at the south end of the Bund, and at the Nanking and Chekiang Roads' junction. Additional traffic islands of the ordinary type have been introduced at the junction of Mohawk Road and Bubbling Well Road, Bubbling Well Road and Carter Road, and Soochow Road and the Bund. A continuous system of islands is also in course of erection along the whole length of Avenue Edward VII and Thibet Road.

On September 21 the railless tram system was extended to Honan Road Bridge. This route is well patronised and the extension is justified. Through running of the ordinary service from Bubbling Well to Marche de L'Est has helped to relieve the congestion of cars outside the Shanghai Club, which was formerly a continual source of obstruction and complaint. Two additional routes have been added, namely Route 11, Rifle Range to Bund (south end) and Route 12, Mohawk Road to Range Road; and several alterations in stopping places have been made in order to facilitate the passage of other traffic.

The number of cars in use by the Company are as follow :

Tram Cars	90
Trailers	70
Railless Cars	7

The number of passengers carried by the Company in this Settlement in 1916 was 69,089,432, an increase of 9,339,722, over the figure for 1915.

The number of motor cars in the Settlement continues to increase. The number now registered is 737, an increase of 586 in the last 6 years. The highest number of public cars reached during the year was 105.

There are now 872 chauffeurs registered in the Settlement. Much time, trouble, and expense would be saved if employers would avail themselves of the detailed records of these men's services which are kept in the Traffic Inspector's Office at the Central Police Station. It is to be regretted that fuller use is not made of these records as it frequently happens that an entirely undesirable man obtains a position who would never have been engaged if the employer had first consulted the Traffic Inspector as to his character.

The following comparative table gives particulars in regard to chauffeurs for 1915 and 1916 :—

	1915.	1916.
Convictions in Mixed Court	220	296
Permits cancelled	17	5
Permits suspended	28	25
Chauffeurs examined and passed	148	155
Chauffeurs examined and failed	29	39
Total number of chauffeurs	737	872

During the year 84 Provisional Permits were issued to owners, and 126 to chauffeurs.

The number of public ricshas has been gradually reduced to 7,500 but circumstances will probably necessitate a slight increase in the near future.

Chiefly owing to the increasing use of motor cars, the number of public carriages is diminishing. During the past year several stable proprietors have had to give up business, being unable to make a profitable living. All stables are regularly visited both day and night and ponies and carriages are inspected by a Foreign Sergeant specially detailed for this work. Speaking generally, they are maintained in a clean and good condition.

During the year 27 persons were killed and 539 injured as a result of street accidents. In October alone seven persons were killed by motor cars. Two chauffeurs were charged with manslaughter; their sentences being 6 and 3 months' imprisonment respectively together with a fine of \$100 and their permits cancelled in each case. The list of fatalities caused by tramcars shows a decrease: 7 against 12 for the previous year. One person was killed, and 121 injured by improperly getting on or off tramcars in motion.

ACCIDENTS 1916.

	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Due to:—</i>				
Tram Cars		3	7	192
Motor Cars and Cycles		7	18	200
Carriages			1	41
Fire Trucks				2
Carts		2	1	40
Bicycles				17
Runaways and Led ponies				5
Ricshas and barrows		1		29
1916		13	27	526
1915		16	26	530

SUMMARY OF ACCIDENTS IN WHICH TRAMCARS WERE INVOLVED YEAR BY YEAR
FROM 1909 TO 1916.

Year.	Total passengers [thousands].	Total number of accidents per million passengers.	Cases of personal injury per million passengers.
1909	11,772	46.72	19.54
1910	18,751	33.92	18.82
1911	27,257	23.18	14.60
1912	40,734	18.24	10.85
1913	47,686	16.10	8.03
1914	55,647	13.62	6.27
1915	59,750	9.44	5.16
1916	69,089	8.49	3.97

MIXED COURT.

The administration of the Mixed Court continued on the same lines as in 1915. It is to be regretted that the machinery for dispensing justice moved even more slowly than in previous years. For instance, the average time taken for a Chinese civil petition to reach a first hearing stage was eleven months as against 9½ months in 1915. The Criminal Special Hearing List was in a state of congestion throughout almost the entire year and frequent inquests, some extending over several sittings of the Court, added still further to the congestion. The prospects for 1917 are, however, brighter, as the recent appointment of an Assessor to sit in Chinese Civil Cases and the addition of another court-room to be taken into use after the New Year holidays will enable more Court sessions to be held. To further assist, the Magistrates and Assessors may possibly agree to shorten the Summer Vacation.

A general idea of the amount of work performed during the past year may be gathered from the following return of sessions held :—

Ordinary Criminal Sessions	593
Special Criminal Sessions	327
Sessions for Foreign Civil Cases	130
Sessions for Chinese Civil Cases	297
	Grand Total 1,347

The Foreign Staff consists of :—

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

Taking each branch of the work at the Court separately :—

Criminal Cases.—An increased number of criminal cases was remanded from the ordinary morning sessions for special hearing. Many of those so remanded occupied the Court's attention for several hearings, notably one which lasted for 36 hearings. Prosecutions in connexion with the importation of prohibited opium appear in the Court's records for, it is believed, the first time. Counsel were engaged in a greater number of cases than in previous years and it was in consequence more difficult to arrange suitable hearing dates.

The total number of persons coming before the Court during the year on criminal charges was 40,229, being 2,656 less than in 1915. This is accounted for by 4,674 fewer cases less than in the year 1915.

The following table shows variations for the year 1916 compared with 1915 :—

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>1915.</i>	<i>1916.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Assault	589	462		127
Cruelty to Children	25	8		17
Intimidation	118	95		23
Kidnapping	112	68		44
Malicious Prosecution	4	14	10	
Murder	53	15		38
Wounding	36	23		13
Burglary	233	184		49
Cruelty to Animals	86	147	61	
Fraud	79	55		24
Larceny	3,117	2,976		141
Malicious Damage	153	36		117
Robbery	187	282	95	
Unlawful possession	278	218		60
Carriage	396	341		55
Dog	188	268	80	

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>1915.</i>	<i>1916.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Foodshop	214	60		154
Hawkers	362	637	275	
Opium	90	257	167	
Ricshas	23,415	18,741		4,674
Wheelbarrows	1,797	2,283	486	
House Refuse	1,482	1,292		190
Lotteries	60	150	90	
Nuisance	4,883	6,709	1,826	
Traffic	652	741	89	
Coining	26	14		12
Fighting and creating a disturbance	937	706		231
Gambling	488	541	53	
Loitering with Intent	150	239	89	
Returning from Expulsion	149	101		48

176 persons were handed over to the Chinese Authorities for trial or execution on the charges given below :—

Abduction	2
Assault	1
Bombs (Manufacturing, etc.)	2
Deserting from the Army	1
Embezzlement	2
Escaping from custody	1
False pretences	2
Insanity	3
Kidnapping	16
Larceny	18
Loitering	2
Murder	7
Rebellion	3
Robbery	100
Returning from Expulsion	1
Smuggling	1
Trafficking in Women and Children	10
Unlawful possession	3
Wounding	1

There were 8 foreigners, unrecognised by any Consulate, before the Court during the year.

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

British.—Messrs. C. F. Garstin and P. Grant Jones. Messrs. G. P. Byrne and L. King sat during the absence of the Assessors on short leave. On December 22, Mr. Garstin proceeded to England on long leave, and on December 27 Mr. G. P. Byrne was appointed as Assessor.

American.—Messrs. M. F. Perkins and A. Krisel. On March 7 Mr. Perkins proceeded to America on long leave, his place being taken by Mr. G. F. Bickford. Mr. Krisel proceeded to America on long leave on August 10 and his place on the bench was filled by Mr. S. Sokobin. Mr. Perkins returned from long leave on October 27 and resumed duty as Mixed Court Assessor.

German.—Mr. K. Schirmer, Dr. G. Pernitzsch and Dr. E. Michelsen.

The Magistrates remained the same as in 1915, *viz.*, Messrs. Kuan Chun, Wong Chia Hsi, Yu Ying Vong and Waung Tuh Chi. Magistrate Niel of the French Mixed Court continues to assist by sitting once a week.

Chinese Civil Cases.—There were only two Assessors available until December 1 to hear Chinese Civil Cases. 1,867 cases were heard, an increase of 275 over the previous year. The number of petitions

filed requiring a hearing was 1,210. Those filed for the purposes of record numbered 566. The number awaiting a first hearing on December 31 was 306, a decrease of 30.

The Summer Vacation was taken in the case of one Chinese Civil Court from July 15 to September 1, and in the other from August 1 to September 21.

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

Messrs. Grant Jones, Perkins, Krisel and Ros.

Foreign Civil Cases.—There were only 238 cases filed during the year as against 344 in 1915. Of these 91 were withdrawn before becoming due for a hearing. A lapse of several months must still occur between the date of filing and the first hearing.

Chinese Authorities.—Armed robbers sent to the Arsenal Authorities for execution were found on two occasions to have been transferred to the City Court and there sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. Attempts to have them returned to this Settlement have so far failed.

Relations between the Mixed Court and the Chinese Authorities have on the whole been good, but in a few instances it required pressure from the Assessor through his Consulate to induce an official to take action.

Security Office.—Despite heavy fines inflicted by the Court in 1915 on would-be fraudulent guarantors, eight attempts were made to file fraudulent security bonds all of which were followed by convictions. It can only be surmised that this class of guarantor makes exorbitant charges to cover the great risk run.

House of Detention.—At the end of the year there were 76 persons under detention as against 111 at the end of 1915. During the year 471 persons were committed and 506 released.

The health of the inmates of the House of Detention has been remarkably good, mainly due to the better sanitary condition of the Court compound.

Women's Prison.—On December 31 there were 61 prisoners in custody as against 73 on the last day of 1915. During the year the total number of female prisoners received into the female cells was 765 and the number sent to Hospital was 29. The average number of prisoners in custody during the year was 63 and the average number in Hospital at one time was 8. At first sight this may seem to be rather a high percentage of sickness amongst the female prisoners, but many of them are diseased and emaciated when received into custody. Several of the female prisoners shown as being in Hospital were suffering from Beri-Beri and have been in and out of Hospital for considerable periods. These incurable cases were brought to the notice of the Court on the recommendation of the Medical Officer in December and were ordered to be released on medical grounds.

Lawyers.—At the end of 1916 the names of 122 lawyers appeared on the roll. Their nationality is :—

58 Chinese.	3 Austrian.
33 British.	2 Portuguese.
11 American.	2 German.
6 Japanese.	1 Italian.
5 French.	1 Spanish.

Buildings.—The old Civil Court building has been thoroughly repaired and renovated and will be taken into use at the beginning of 1917. The insanitary stabling built against it was demolished and new ferro-concrete stabling, coach-house and mafoos' quarters erected on the site with entrance direct into North Chekiang Road. Several structures which encumbered the rear of the compound have been removed letting in more light and air to the Court Rooms. The work of re-constructing the interiors of the other Court Rooms and adjacent offices is already well in hand and will be completed early in 1917.

Fines.—The amount realised from this source is greatly in excess of the amount given in the estimates for 1916 and will help to counterbalance the expenditure both contemplated and already incurred in improving and altering the Mixed Court buildings and fixtures.

Appeal List.—There were at the end of the year, awaiting the formation of an Appeal Court, 55 Chinese Civil cases including 5 in connexion with land disputes and the others involving Tls. 365,861 plus \$43,283, and 8 Foreign Civil cases including 1 in connexion with a land dispute and the others involving Tls. 17,365 and \$8,400.

RETURN OF FOREIGN CIVIL CASES FOR 1916.

NATIONALITY.	Cases filed.	Withdrawn or Postponed.	In Course of Hearing.	Unable to Locate.	Heard or Settled.
American	29	15	2	5	4
Austrian	8	3		2	3
British	121	40	2	15	54
Belgian	2				2
Danish	1	1			
German	26	13	1	6	5
Italian	11	4		1	5
Japanese	23	6	2	10	1
Netherlands	2	1			
Norwegian	1			1	
Portuguese	3	1			1
Spanish	9	5		2	1
Turkish	2	2			
Total	238	91	7	42	76

FOREIGN CIVIL CASES.

Warrants issued	51
" executed	19
" withdrawn	20
Summonses issued	242
" served	160
" withdrawn	54
Persons apprehended on Warrants	20
" appearing on summonses	140
Sealing orders issued	1,047
" executed	290
" not executed (claim settled)	561
" withdrawn	153
" pending	43
Reopening orders executed	143

CHINESE CIVIL CASES.

Petitions filed requiring a hearing by Court	1,210
" of a miscellaneous nature	566
Cases added to hearing list	923
" heard	1,867
" in course of hearing	11
" concluded	986
" awaiting first hearing on December 31, 1916	306
Summonses issued	1,165
" served	1,025
" withdrawn	50
Warrants issued	539
" executed	294
" withdrawn	117
Persons arrested on warrant	316
" summoned	1,222
" failed to appear on first summons	826
Sealing orders issued	272
" executed	107
" not executed (claim settled)	153
" withdrawn	9
" pending	3
Reopening orders executed	66

K. J. McEUN,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

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

	Foreigners.	Chinese.	Remarks.
Persons apprehended	761	66,554	
Persons discharged by Magistrates	44	1,141	
Persons summarily convicted	342	37,868	
Persons committed for trial or sent to higher Courts	11	9	
Persons convicted and sentenced by higher Courts	6	8	
Persons acquitted by higher Courts	5	1	
Criminal offences reported to Police within Settlement Limits	744	3,811	
Persons apprehended for criminal offences	70	4,883	
Persons apprehended for divers other offences	598	52,085	
Persons apprehended for felony or larceny	55	4,850	
Persons acquitted by higher Courts of felony or larceny	6	2	
Persons summarily convicted of felony or larceny	35	3,738	
Persons discharged for felony or larceny	14	600	
Persons tried and convicted of felony or larceny	35	2,293	
Total Value of property reported stolen or lost within Settlement limits			\$635,809.73
Total Value of property recovered			\$264,505.03
Net loss			\$371,304.70
Number of Police commended by Judicial Authorities in criminal cases	4	9	
Persons handed over to Authorities of other places for criminal offences	1	204	
Persons received from Authorities of other places for criminal offences		89	
Persons apprehended by Criminal Investigation Branch for criminal offences	23	2,383	
Persons reported missing within Settlement Limits	2	887	
Persons found and restored to relatives or friends by Police		498	
Persons found by friends or returned home	2	190	
Suicides committed	1	40	
Suicides attempted and prevented by Police, etc.	5	65	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers summoned and convicted	1	42	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers summoned and dismissed	1		
Drivers, etc. of vehicles arrested or summoned and convicted	3	4,734	
Drivers, etc. of vehicles arrested or summoned and dismissed	1	53	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and convicted	178	15,247	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and dismissed	8	330	
Doors and/or windows found open or insecurely fastened	23	311	
Houses empty or with no person in charge entered by thieves	4	55	
Persons conveyed by prison van		3,648	
Police attending Courts, Inquests, etc.	2,762	9,557	Sikhs 2,427
Persons escorted through the Settlement to and from other places		2,369	
Police engaged in such service		524	
Runaway horses and/or ponies stopped			23
Accidents reported within Settlement limits			1,280
Accidents where persons were injured	13	639	
Accidents where death ensued		52	
Dogs seized by Police			2,564
Dogs shot by Police or destroyed at kennels			2,631
Dogs sent to Kennels			1,930
Dogs restored to owners			634
Dogs escaped or died			3
Dogs killed and afterwards certified to be suffering from rabies			1
Dogs killed certified not to have suffered from rabies			14
Cases reported in which persons have been bitten by dogs certified to be suffering from rabies		7	
Ditto. not suspected to be suffering from rabies	7	83	

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

OFFENCES	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		O-t.		Nov.		Dec.		Total	
	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.
Arson							2																			2
Assault	5	71	3	57	5	77	8	79	8	119	10	107	12	128	13	97	10	99	11	74	12	81	6	84	103	1,073
Beggars, Hawkers and Ragpickers		2576		1502		1687		1573		1657		1318		1348		1371		1507		1289		1954		1680		19,505
Breach of Municipal Regulations, Garbage								1								2										3
" " " Traffic			27	29		31		29		41		28		31		26		41		38		36		35		392
" " " Nuisance			5	5		7		7	1	9		5		5		5	1	7		1	2	1		9	4	69
" " " Miscellaneous			3	1	4	11		8		11		5		9		4		1		4		11	2	6	3	77
Burglary			1					2		1						1				1						6
Children, trafficking, etc.			3	4				4											2		1		5			19
Coining			1			1													1							3
Civil offences			6	4	1	9		2		6		4		1		5		4		3		10			1	54
Cruelty to animals			7	5		2		2		3		1		10		6		7		17		11		22		93
" children												1		3				3								7
Cutting and wounding													1													1
Drunkennes	24	4	25	4	17	7	17	7	19	1	16	2	19	3	7	3	18	1	14	3	9	8	10	6	195	49
Embezzlement			1																							1
Expulsion, returning after										1		2		1		1				1		2				8
Extortion			4	3		14		4		8		9		2		9				6		9		4		72
False pretences, obtaining goods and money under			4		1	1	2			4		2		1		3		2		6		1		1	1	27
Fighting and creating a disturbance	3	204		158	1	202		168	2	199	7	192	10	243	9	218	3	119	6	163		176	12	207	53	2,249
Forgery						1								1				1								3
Fraud			2	3		2								1		2		2	1	1		1			1	11
Furious driving					1	1								1												3
Gambling			6	9		3		1		4		1				1				3		1		1		30
Insanity						1				1																2
Kidnapping			6	1		8		7		12		19		16		12		18		9		12		18		129
Larceny	2	172	2	77		148		117		92		87		111		100	3	130	2	85		145		165	9	1,429
Loitering			13	34		33		10		11		13		10		13	2	17		23		14		19	2	210
Prostitution (soliciting)			2	2		2		2		2		2		4		4		4		3		3		3		33
Rape			1																							1
Receiving stolen property					1	4				2				2		1						1		1		12
Robbery			1	1						6		3		2												13
Stray children			29	32		39		28		34		40		28		21		17		18		27		24		337
Suicide (attempted)			1	1		1		2		3		1		3		3		4		2		2		2		25
Unlawful possession			35	30		40		36	2	28		26		23		23		24		40		44		22	2	371
Vagrancy				1																		1			1	1
Wilful damage	1	6	2	14	1	8	1	8		17	2	7	3	11	2	11		18	2	15	2	13	2	26	18	154
Miscellaneous cases	3	83	2	64	2	84	3	71	2	83	1	58	1	88	1	82		66		40	1	75	2	79	18	882
Jinricsha licences suspended			267	673		875		595		840		579		958		740		969		948		550		1,070		9,064
" " confiscated			167	212		425		355		1,070		354		333		243		391		401		832		428		5,211

III.—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS APPREHENDED AND CHARGED.

OFFENCES.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
<i>(1) Offences against the person :—</i>													
Assault	10	3	2	6		2	9	6	1			4	43
Causing grievous bodily harm	1												1
Cutting and wounding		1			1								2
Desertion							1	3	3	3	1	1	12
Indecent assault												1	1
Manslaughter					1								1
Murder and attempted murder									1	2			3
Sodomy						1					1		2
Stabbing a Ricsha Coolie				2									2
Suicide, attempted	1		1										2
<i>(2) Offences against property :—</i>													
False pretences								1					1
Forging and disposing of Passport						1							1
Forging opium labels				1	1		2					1	4
Fraud					2	1	1	1	2			2	12
Larceny		1	2									1	4
Malicious damage												1	1
Receiving stolen property											1		1
<i>(3) Offences of a public nature :—</i>													
Breach of Licensing Bye-Law or of Licence Conditions :—													
Dog			2	3	5	25	9	8	5	5	4	2	68
Handcart					1			1	1				3
Liquor		1	1			1		2	5				10
Lodging house					1	1							2
Morphia, selling without a license								2					2
Motor Car						2	1			1			4
Ricsha						1		1					2
Theatre			1										1
Breach of Municipal Bye-laws and Regulations :—													
Arms and Fire-arms	1								3			1	5
Dangerous materials, storing of	1												1
Being an idle and undesirable person	1	1						2					4
Contempt of Court									1	1			2
Creating a disturbance and in possession of opium and/or trafficking in same			5										5
Defence of the Realm Act		1					1						2
Drunk, disorderly and assault, etc.	6	11	9	8	12	8	5	10	9	5	5	8	96
Failing to register as British Subject						1							1
Fighting and creating a disturbance	1				1								2
Gambling and/or permitting gambling		3		1					1				5
Guilty of conduct likely to cause a breach of the Peace								26	2				28
Indecent picture postcards, dealing in												1	1
In possession of forged Bank notes									1				1
Loitering and in possession of dangerous weapons		1											1
Morphine, unlawful possession of, and/or smuggling same								1		1			2
Obstruction											1		1
Obstructing the Police								1			1		2
Representing themselves to be Police Constables								2					2
Returning after expulsion or deportation		1	1	1									3
Riding a bicycle after sunset without a light					1	1		1		2	2	1	8
Smuggling opium and/or in possession of smuggled opium								9	4	5	2	5	25
Soliciting alms and assault		1	2				1			1			5
Unlawful Gaming							1						1
Unlawful possession of opium and a revolver	1					1					1		3
Unlawfully searching for opium									1				1
Uttering a counterfeit note			1										1
Vagrancy					1	2	1	4	3	1	2	1	15
Various		1				4			1				6
Totals	23	31	22	22	32	47	41	76	45	24	20	28	411

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

OFFENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
(1) <i>Offences against the person :—</i>													
Abduction	6	3	1	8	4	1	4	9	11	3		4	54
Allowing children in brothels	1		2	1				1			2		7
Assault	28	29	20	42	50	55	66	45	47	37	25	18	462
Attempted suicide	6	5	2	2	7	10	4	7	8	6	7	7	71
Cruelty to children	1					1	2	3			1		8
False imprisonment	2		3	2			2						9
Intimidation	3		1		3		1		84		2	1	95
Kidnapping	8		8		9	2	4	8	2	13	8	6	68
Malicious Prosecution	1				3			4	4		2		14
Manslaughter	1			4	1	4	1	1	2	1			15
Murder, and attempted murder		1	5	1		1	1	1	4	2	1		15
Rape		2			1		1	1				2	7
Wounding	1		1		1	3	3	1	1	3	2	7	23
(2) <i>Offences against property :—</i>													
Arson, (or criminal negligence)			1	1			3	1					6
Burglary	22	9	20	17	20	17	13	6	25	16	14	5	184
Cruelty to animals	16	6	5	14	8	11	8	10	21	18	14	16	147
Embezzlement	5	5	2	5	2	3	4	7	3	1	4	7	48
Extortion	3	2	13	6	9	10	20	20	10	9	10	7	119
False pretences	8	1	5	8	9	6	6	8	3	3	10	6	73
Forgery			1		2	1	4	1			2	3	14
Fraud	7	2	2	6	6	5	9	2	4	4	4	4	55
Godownbreaking	2	5		5	8	1			1	3	2	1	28
Housebreaking	11	4	3	5	3		3	1	3	2	5	21	61
Larceny	265	224	341	257	275	246	242	260	195	214	226	231	2976
Malicious damage	1	5		2		6	2		1	17	1	1	36
Receiving stolen property	10	9	15	17	20	9	15	16	8	4	11	5	139
Robbery	22	39	30	29	14	12	17	19	19	36	32	13	282
Unlawful possession	15	10	5	20	31	31	12	24	28	13	15	11	218
(3) <i>Offences of a Public Nature :—</i>													
Breach of Licensing Bye-laws or of License conditions respecting :—													
Cargo boats									1				1
Carriages	21	30	27	31	22	41	19	34	38	9	27	42	341
Carts	44	39	48	25	41	22	29	47	32	27	39	54	447
Clubs		3		3	1				1			1	9
Dairies		1	3							1	4	1	10
Dogs	9	3	3	11	10	108	42	27	12	9	17	17	268
Foodshops	4	7	3	4	2	8	11	9	6	1	3	2	60
Hawkers	58	35	64	30	45	61	70	87	51	51	30	55	637
Laundries	4	2	9		2	3	1	2		2			25
Livery stables				1	3								4
Lodging houses		2	7	2				1	12	3	5	3	35
Motor Cars	10	20	25	23	19	24	34	40	23	5	23	22	268
Opium	4	6	9	1	7	13	55	46	50	38	20	8	257
Pawshops	1		1	2			1				3		8
Rickshas	1053	1083	1806	1506	1359	1807	1444	1413	1552	1802	1823	2093	18,741
Sedan chair				1									1
Tea shops	3	2	7	10	2	5	5	3	4		10	4	55
Wheelbarrows	136	154	232	177	242	215	101	173	225	186	258	184	2283
Wine shops	6		2	1		8	5	2	5	4	3	3	39
Breach of Municipal Bye-laws and Regulations respecting :—													
Arms	4			6				2					12
Buildings	1	1	1			1	1						5
Dangerous materials, storing of										5	1		6
Fireworks	7	39	2	2			1	2	5	1	1	4	64
House refuse	105	77	129	98	126	137	75	87	130	153	76	99	1292
Illegal arrests		1						1					2
Indecent advertisements		1	1			1					1		4
Lotteries	36			7	18	9	20	14	28	6	6	6	150
Nuisances	480	421	539	507	630	382	381	596	677	621	778	697	6709
Prostitutes	15	1	10	16	10	28	28	49	30	16	6	155	364
Straw		1									1		2
Sunshades									7	4			11
Traffic	70	18	75	65	21	49	90	93	33	96	86	45	741
Bribery	1		1	3	6	12	1	2			2	2	30
Coining	1			2						7	3	1	14
Coin, uttering counterfeit	4	5		1	4	9	3	6	7	3		2	44
Contempt of Court		2	1				1	4	2		1		11
Fighting and creating a disturbance	80	47	71	28	99	43	68	62	54	58	41	55	706
Functioning as Police		1						1					2
Gambling	26	156	103	51	48	3	29	26	5	70	2	22	541
Gaol breaking	1							1					2
Libel							3						3
Loitering with intent	17	17	20	21	7	12	19	24	13	4	28	57	239
Obstructing the Police		2	1					1		1			5
Perjury		1	1	1	1		1		1	2		1	9
Returning from expulsion	8	6	9	8	4	4	5	11	15	10	9	12	101
Smuggling	1		1						4				8
Trademarks, infringement of			2		1						2	2	7
Trafficking in women and children	1	7	2	5	1			12	8	7	11		54
Vagrancy	2	10	9	1	7	12	2	6	11	14	3	3	80
(4) <i>Miscellaneous Cases :—</i>													
Husband and wife		2	5					1		2			10
Insanity				1		3			2		2	1	9
Passing food to prisoners	1							1	1				3
Seeking protection of Door of Hope	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	2	2	5	2	28
Stray, ill-treated and kidnapped children	2						4	3			1	3	13
Witnesses in criminal cases	11	8	22	10	13	12	10	20	12	18	14	8	158
Various	5	1	3	11	20	2	7	4	3	7	4		67
Total	2679	2574	3741	3126	3259	3173	3015	3371	3548	3650	3749	4044	40,229

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

SENTENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Bail forfeited	1745	1715	2716	2101	2228	2186	1969	2249	2185	2692	2880	3233	28,499
Case withdrawn	1	2	6	9	4	10	17	4	8	6	7	11	88
Cautioned	20	25	22	28	23	28	22	37	110	25	42	25	407
Compensation		1	2			3	3	1	3	6	2		21
Dismissed	102	70	78	97	117	78	135	145	101	98	96	91	1,208
Expulsion			6	2		1	2	4			5	1	21
Fined	396	431	439	505	456	491	488	485	476	466	353	336	5,322
Handed to Parents or Guardians	3	3	4	3	5	2	8	7	6	7	4	9	61
Imprisonment	304	238	334	291	349	286	295	323	248	284	258	210	3,150
" and Expulsion	65	29	55	57	39	42	32	67	59	13	52	50	560
" and Fined					1								1
Reformatory	6	3	4	7	12	4	5	6	5	2	3	8	65
Released on Security	2	4	16	5	4	11	7	11	12	7	6	8	93
Sent to Chinese Authorities	21	20	25	9	8	25	16	12	15	18	12	16	197
" Military Governor of Shanghai	5	24	20	6			1	8	2		7	2	75
" Anti-kidnapping Society					1				1		2	1	5
" Door of Hope	1	4	9	2	6	3	8	5	4	4	6	2	54
" Local Guilds	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	4	4	20
" Sinza Refuge		3	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	1	2	4	25
" French Police			1							1		1	3
" Japanese Authorities									1				1
Various	3	2	2	3	3		3	4	5	18	8	2	53
Total	2674	2574	3741	3126	3259	3473	3015	3371	3548	3650	3749	4044	40,229

VI.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRESTS.

1907-1916.

OFFENCES.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Arson	82	28	15	10	12	23	12	24	10	6
Assault	858	701	807	904	813	879	894	712	589	462
Burglary and housebreaking	317	362	310	355	464	351	298	264	329	275
Coining	2	1	4	9	95	9	5	6	26	14
Cruelty to animals	56	54	73	124	11	85	101	97	86	147
Cutting and wounding	44	34	37	49	28	41	52	30	35	23
Disorderly & improper conduct, including drunkenness, fight- ing and creating disturbance	1,195	1,931	2,403	2,295	1,910	2,876	1,628	1,544	937	706
Embezzlement	32	20	81	45	66	65	62	51	48	48
Forgery	2	4	5	4	6	11	4	15	18	14
Fraud	197	87	131	141	117	114	66	121	79	55
Furious riding or driving	143	195	198	192	105					
Gambling	566	456	480	869	722	922	701	663	488	691
Kidnapping	288	310	331	302	276	210	280	353	228	176
Larceny from person, dwellings, etc.	3,626	3,857	3,554	4,281	4,254	3,470	3,427	3,091	3,117	2,976
Loitering	247	285	243	199	442	295	259	311	150	239
Manslaughter	1		13	15	7	25	7	13	7	15
Misdemeanour	5,472	5,774	4,475	4,665	7,027	1,362	10,011	1,517	5,893	2,613
Murder	35	13	26	20	15	26	26	65	53	15
Nuisance, including firing of crackers & burning joss-paper	19,526	22,725	18,376	14,616	10,778	11,167	9,114	11,102	6,365	8,065
Obstruction	19,128	19,111	20,675	21,316	18,886	21,743	16,191	23,947	23,415	22,718
Obtaining goods or money under false pretences	20	98	141	95	123	113	114	86	92	73
Property, receiving stolen	91	113	142	138	164	143	170	115	130	139
Possession, unlawful	236	323	415	522	536	440	399	273	278	218
Rape	1	9	10	1	3	1	7	2	5	7
Returning after deportation	56	117	253	277	285	252	171	216	149	101
Rioting and destroying property	1		19	1						
Robbery	138	56	97	115	66	86	207	167	187	282
Squeezing	112	156	135	91	80	95	99	68		
Suicide, attempted	42	30	63	77	77	63	64	68	60	71
Uttering	16	27	32	42	41	36	46	51	56	44
Wilful damage	35	8	44	42	29	23	28	26	154	36
Total	52,565	56,928	53,569	51,833	47,139	46,164	41,119	47,998	42,985	40,229

POLICE FORCE—JAPANESE BRANCH.

The difficulty of maintaining adequate police protection for the Settlement has engaged the serious attention of the Council throughout the past two years. Formerly the ever increasing demands upon the services of the Force due to the normal expansion of Municipal activities were adequately met, although, at various periods of political unrest, the influx of hundreds of refugees and disbanded soldiers, a large proportion of whom belonged to the criminal and mendicant classes, strained the resources of the Force to a degree which occasioned some anxiety. It was not, however, until the advent of war in Europe in 1914 that the question assumed a serious aspect. The depletion of the Foreign Branch which followed as a result of the eagerness of its members to volunteer for war service and the impossibility of filling the vacancies by obtaining new recruits from home, soon made it manifest that other means to meet the exigencies of the situation would have to be resorted to. The number of foreign constables provided for in the Budget for 1914 was 105, and for the current year 68, whilst the actual strength at the end of the half-year was 42. From these figures it will be seen that the strength of the Foreign Branch had dwindled to 40 per cent of its effectives in 1914 and that unless some radical change in the composition of the Force was instituted, the policing of the Settlement in an efficient and adequate manner could not continue to be satisfactorily performed. Some endeavour was made in the direction of a gradual proportionate increase of the Chinese Branch, but extensive application of this means of supplying the needs in question was considered unsatisfactory.

In July of this year, in connexion with representations by the Japanese Residents' Corporation on the subject of a shooting affray in the North Szechuen Road Extension, the Council devoted attention to the desirability of forming a Japanese Branch of the Force. The increase in this section of the Community from 3,361 in 1910 to 7,169, as ascertained by the census taken last year, as also the disadvantages which had been experienced owing to differences of language, were considerations which pointed to the necessity for such a measure. Through the good offices of H.I.J.M. Consul-General it was ascertained that Japanese of suitable capabilities could be obtained and arrangements for the engagement and passage from Japan of 30 recruits were accordingly authorised. The men were selected by an officer of the Force in conjunction with the Chief of the Tokio Police Force and they arrived in November and are at present undergoing a preliminary course of instruction prior to being posted for duty in the Hongkew district.

POLICING BEYOND LIMITS.

Attempts by the Chinese Local Authorities to exercise Police control on Municipal roads beyond the limits of the Settlement, which have too often led to conflicts of authority, have happily within recent times occurred, only at rare intervals: in one instance only was it found necessary to call the attention of the Consular Body to an incident of the sort in this year. The Police Report together with the Council's protest are set out in the following correspondence:—

Council Room, Shanghai, December 11, 1915.

SIR.—I have the honour to transmit to you for the information of the Consular Body an extract from the Daily Police Report, from which you will note that yesterday morning Mr. Springfield, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was stopped in his motor car on the Hungjao Road by Chinese soldiers.

It is hardly needful to point out in the first place that if Chinese soldiers make use of Municipal roads they are culpable of trespass: and that if they function thereon they commit a notable breach of recognised usage, for which even recent unusual circumstances, form no adequate justification. The incident in question sufficiently shows in the Council's opinion that a breach of this rule is likely to lead to untoward and possibly serious results; and I have accordingly the honour to express the hope that representations may be made to the Chinese Authorities forthwith in order to prevent any recurrence.

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

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

Shanghai, January 4, 1916.

SIR.—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 11 and, representations having been made, we received an answer from Mr. Chow Chin-piao, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, a copy and free translation of which I annex herewith for your consideration.

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

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

Translation of letter from Chow Chin-piao, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, to the Senior Consul, December 31, 1915.

SIR.—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 21 saying that Mr. Springfield, Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Municipal Council, was stopped by soldiers in his motor car on the Hungjao Road.

I have now written to Mr. Yang, Defence Commissioner of Sungkiang and Shanghai, to order the military and police to be careful for the future.

I have the honour to give you this answer and hope you will kindly bring it to the knowledge of the Chairman of the Municipal Council.

POLICE REPORT.

Mr. Springfield, Assistant Superintendent of Police, reports that at 6 a.m. on December 10 he was proceeding alone in his motor car along the Hungjao Road. At a point about 50 yards from the Siccawei Road corner his car was suddenly stopped, and he was surrounded by about 10 Chinese soldiers, levelling their rifles, some of whom closed in and held their weapons a couple of inches from his head. They were in a highly excited state and, though informed of his identity and business, they continued to cover him with their rifles. He attempted to show them a Chinese card, but they intimated that any movement would mean shooting. He was obliged to keep still for several minutes until an officer arrived, and then, on remonstrating, was allowed to proceed. Mr. Springfield after proceeding 100 yards was thereafter again obstructed by another group of soldiers, who once more covered him with their rifles, and he had difficulty in making them realise that he had already passed one patrol. The soldiers were so excited that any of their rifles might have gone off accidentally.

This took place on the Municipal Road: he was single-handed and without arms and his car was at a standstill.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 19, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 4 enclosing the reply of the Chinese Authorities on the subject of the functioning of Chinese soldiers on the Hungjao Road which was the subject of a previous Police Report, and to express to you the Council's gratification upon learning that instructions have been given that more care is to be exercised for the future.

In communicating your acknowledgment of the Chinese Authorities' despatch on this subject I trust that you will be so good as to impress upon them the feature of the incident which is considered to be of special importance: it was not the Council's wish to request redress for the inconvenience occasioned to the Foreign resident, fortunately, on this occasion, a Municipal Police Officer, who coped with the situation satisfactorily; but to obtain recognition of the fact that a trespass has been committed of a kind which has been somewhat too frequent in the past. Provided that this is clearly understood, the Council's requirements are fully satisfied.

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

E. C. PEARCE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

ARMED ROBBERIES.

Representations by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the frequency of armed robberies in the Settlement were submitted to the Council in January. After due consideration of the views expressed by the Chinese Bankers, on whose behalf the representations were made, the recommendations of the Captain-Superintendent of Police were approved to adopt special precautionary measures in the district bounded by the Ningpo, Peking, Tientsin and Honan Roads, the locality in which most of the Chinese Banks are situated. At the same time, in view of the peculiar apathy displayed by the Chinese public during the perpetration of crimes of this class, it was considered advisable to issue the appended Notification, warning residents of the precautions to be taken against armed thieves and of the steps which should be taken in cases of attempted intimidation or extortion.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 21, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 21 on the subject of armed robberies in the Settlement, and in reply to point out, in the first place, that the action of the Police in the specific case in question was in the Council's opinion, not lacking in promptitude, for an armed Chinese Constable reached the alleyway within half a minute of the alarm; within a few minutes several Foreign and Chinese Police, fully armed, arrived on the scene, and one of the robbers was arrested, though the remainder succeeded in escaping over the roofs. During the past two years no other robberies have taken place in this particular neighbourhood. The Police supervision does not therefore appear to have been remiss.

If ordinary precautions had been taken by the proprietors of the bank in question, this robbery might easily have been prevented. Some of the exchange shops have complied with the frequent and urgent representations of the Police that properly protected counters and grilles be utilised by way of precaution in handling large sums of money. This simple measure, which is regarded as absolutely necessary in every large foreign town, was omitted by the establishment in question, and consequently it was entirely at the mercy of the armed desperadoes upon their sudden advent. I am directed to request that you will be so good as to arrange that such shops in this neighbourhood where large sums of money are habitually handled, shall comply with the Police recommendation as to the provision of properly protected counters and grills.

It has been noted that the two watchmen in the alleyway were not included among the number of the watchmen who are supervised by the Police. This, and other considerations, point to the advisability of substituting for the present watchmen, a number of men who are more fully controlled, instructed in the use of carbines and armed with these weapons during their patrol duties; and the Captain-Superintendent is giving attention to this point. The Council will also give further attention to the suggestion as to the establishment, at the expense of the exchange shops, of a small Police depôt in the neighbourhood.

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

The CHAIRMAN,
Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Translation of letter from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to the Council, January 28, 1916.

The Chamber has received the Council's letter of January 21, translation of which indicates that the Chinese banks in the vicinity of the Tientsin Road should provide counters and grills, and refers to the establishment of a police depot at the bankers' expense as a measure of additional precaution. Therefrom it is noted that all necessary steps are being taken for their protection for which an expression of thanks is now conveyed to the Council. The Chamber has forwarded a translation of the Council's note for the information of the bankers, and a reply has now been received from them submitting three suggestions for consideration, viz. :—

- (1) They request the appointment of additional plain-clothes detectives for investigating and watching purposes.
- (2) As the provision of grills is unsuitable they ask the issue of instructions to the Police to exercise care and also vigilance in the matter of the conveyance of specie and money on the streets, also the issue of additional arms, and
- (3) They are of opinion that the annual cost for the provision of a police depot in their neighbourhood should be discussed and decided.

As the above suggestions seem useful, the Chamber accordingly forwards a copy of the views as expressed by the bankers, for the Council's consideration, and for reply to be transmitted to them accordingly.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 11, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 28, enclosing a communication from the Chinese bankers wherein certain suggestions on the subject of armed robberies in the Settlement are submitted for consideration by the Council.

In reply thereto I am directed to inform you that arrangements are being made for arming the watchmen employed by the Bank Guild, and for the training of certain of their number in the use of firearms.

I am also directed to inform you that the cost of the construction of the small Police depot, to which my letter of January 21 refers, is estimated at approximately Tls. 300; this will be the only additional expenditure which the Chinese bankers will be called upon to meet. The assent of the landowner concerned is being sought for the erection of this depot on a site in the Honan Road, recommended by the Captain-Superintendent, and as soon as a definite reply has been received, a further communication will be made to you.

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

The CHAIRMAN,
Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Shanghai, February 17, 1916.

SIR,—With reference to the Council's letter of February 11, informing us of the steps which the Council has taken to safeguard the interests of the Chinese bankers by the construction of a small police depot at a cost of approximately Tls. 300; we have little doubt that this measure will go far towards protecting the large Chinese interests in the quarters concerned from further attempted armed robberies; and that the arming of the watchmen employed by the Bankers' Guild should give a complete sense of security to those interests they are protecting.

We wish to observe that we have no complaints regarding the work performed by the Police Force and the measures which have been adopted; and we realise that if the recommendations contained in the Council's letter of January 21 could be fully carried out good results would follow. We recognise that large sums of money are handled in a manner which is foreign to that in use in any other country, and that considerable risks are run. We also note that the number of crimes which have taken place during the last two years in the particular locality in question is only one, which was the subject of our letter to the Council of December 21, and that this was in a network of alleyways which were not policed by the Municipal Police, and were protected by watchmen engaged by the landlords. It is fair to admit that had the gates of these alleys not been closed at the time, the police would have been able to enter and probably effect more than the one arrest which was successfully made.

The police work throughout the Settlement is rendered more difficult at the present time owing to the recent political situation: there is also considerable distress in surrounding districts, especially Pootung, where the effect of the 1915 typhoon is still felt, and where the recent rice and cotton crops have not been very good: this attracted a large number of bad characters, who, failing to find employment, can hardly be prevented from resorting to thefts and robberies.

A visit, however, to the locality to which the bankers referred now assures us that the Police are fully alive to the local needs, and are sparing no effort to prevent any crimes from occurring in the future. We thank the Council for its courteous reply.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
CHU PAO-SAN,
Chairman.
CHU LI-CHI,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2358.

(Translation.)

Chinese residents are reminded that this is the season of the year when thefts and robberies are rife. The efforts of the Police to prevent them must, however, be aided by the public: in this connexion two points are to be noted: (1) All should take reasonable care to close doors and windows when possible especially towards evening, and to avoid opening doors carelessly to all comers: dwellers in alleyways should not encourage the passage of hawkers and loiterers. (2) As to robberies the arrest of the assailants is difficult unless the persons robbed boldly call for assistance, instead of tamely submitting to what are often empty threats. By this means the efforts of the Police will be materially aided and larceny of all kinds will be stamped out.

Certain persons are approaching merchants and residents with a view to extortion. This is to notify that the Council is taking constant precautions as usual to preserve order, and that inside the Settlement there will not be the least modification of standing procedure affecting peaceable Chinese residents. They need suffer no alarm.

All classes and conditions should note that no uncertain state of affairs in distant places beyond the limits of the Settlement in any way affects the possession of all law-abiding Chinese residents in the said Settlement of their rights, privileges and immunities, and that anyone attempting by force or threat or other form of compulsion to interfere with any such resident in the pursuit of his lawful business, or by force, or threat or other form of compulsion to induce any such resident to subscribe to the funds of any political party or society, will on detection be arrested and punished as a law-breaker.

If anybody attempts to molest or intimidate any resident or merchant in the Settlement, or attempts the extortion of money or valuables, or commits similar abuses, immediate information should be given by the concerned to the nearest Police Station or to any member of the Council with a statement of the circumstances in detail, whereupon his assailant will forthwith be arrested and the case brought before the Mixed Court for investigation and severe punishment without the least leniency. Warning is duly given. Let all obey.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 31, 1916.

IRREGULAR ARREST.

The kidnapping of a Chinese resident by the local Republican Administration, of which there has been no prominent instance since the year 1912 (*vide* the Report for that year p. 114B), occurred in November 1915 and was the subject of protest, but no redress resulted, and the correspondence is now embodied in this Report for convenience of record. The Police reports placed beyond doubt the fact that the abduction was effected within the limits of the Settlement.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 19, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the enclosed Police reports for the information of the Consular Body, as to the circumstances of the irregular arrest of a Chinese named Chang made on a Municipal Road at 10 p.m. on November 11, and reported to the Police on November 13.

There are evidences that the kidnapping of this resident, who is apparently a political refugee, has been effected with official authority or connivance. The cessation of irregularities of this nature has for some months been a satisfactory feature of the Police administration of the Chinese Authorities on the outskirts of the Settlement and has given ground for the hope that it has been realised that insistence upon the necessary hearing at the Mixed Court occasions little if any delay in the realisation of the requirements of justice with reference to refugee offenders. I have the honour to request that representations be made to the Chinese Authorities requesting the rendition of this resident to the custody of the Municipal Police in order that if he has committed any offence a charge may be laid against him accordingly in the Mixed Court, in conformity with standing procedure, and I trust that the Consular Body will make this case the subject of an emphatic protest with a view to checking a recrudescence of this objectionable practice.

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

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

(seven Police Reports enclosed.)

Shanghai, December 15, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to let you have for your consideration a copy and translation of a letter received from Mr. Chow Chin-piao, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, concerning the arrest of the Chinese named Chang Sien-zien, resident of this Settlement.

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

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

Translation of letter from Mr. Chow Chin-piao, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, to Senior Consul, November 29, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter on the subject of the arrest of Chang Sien-zien in the Foreign Settlement asking that he be handed over to the Municipal police for trial at the Foreign Mixed Court.

After an inquiry the Chinese police have reported to this Office as follows: "On the night of November 11, a rebel named Chang Sien-zien was arrested at the front of the alleyway west of Foo Shun Li inside of Zer Teh Li in Chinese territory. The man was immediately sent to Nanking under police escort and was transported to Peking."

The alleyway Foo Shun Li is near the Settlement, I accordingly directed the police to draw a plan showing the place where the arrest took place. Now they have sent me the plan and I note that the place is undoubtedly in Chinese territory.

I have the honour to send you herewith an original plan for your information.

MIXED COURT WARRANTS.

The appended correspondence with the Registrar of H.M. Supreme Court and with the Senior British Assessor are included herein for purpose of record.

Shanghai, December 21, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed by the Judge to inform you that the jury in the case Y. S. Kumsoo v. Meyer Shibbeth when they brought in their verdict added the following expression of opinion : “The Jury is of the opinion that it is contrary to public policy that any corporation or combine should possess the powers apparently exercised by the Opium Combine or that the Municipal Police Force should be the medium by which such powers are exercised.”

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. W. KING,
Registrar.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 5, 1917.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 21 written by direction of the Judge of H.M. Supreme Court informing the Council that the Jury in the recent case Y. S. Kumsoo v. Shibbeth added the following expression of opinion to their verdict :

“The Jury is of opinion that it is contrary to public policy that any corporation or combine should possess the powers apparently exercised by the Opium Combine or that the Municipal Police Force should be the medium by which such powers are exercised.”

In reply I am directed to inform you that so far as this expression of opinion refers to the Municipal Police it discloses a misunderstanding by the Jury of the true status of the Council and the Police vis-a-vis the Mixed Court. In executing the process of this Court the Police are carrying out the functions exercised by the Court “runners” prior to the Revolution of 1911, and in doing so they are carrying out a duty which is imposed by the rules of that Court, which have the sanction of the Consular Body acting under the instructions of the Diplomatic Body in Peking.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Assistant Secretary.

G. W. KING, Esq.,
Registrar, H.M. Supreme Court.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 12, 1917.

SIR,—In reporting your statement in the Mixed Court on December 29 on H.M. Supreme Court case Kumsoo v. Meyer Shibbeth the “North-China Daily News” quotes you as having said :—

“I have, in order to allay popular misapprehension on the subject, so far back as November 1 last intimated in writing to the Municipal Council our opinion that search warrants in future should only issue after a more rigid examination of the informer as to the grounds of his information.”

These remarks appear to have created the impression that the examination of informers as to the grounds of their information is a duty which falls upon the Police, I am accordingly directed to inform you that the Council would much appreciate any action on your part which would tend to dispel misapprehension on this point.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Assistant Secretary.

P. GRANT JONES, Esq.,
Senior Mixed Court Assessor.

Shanghai, January 13, 1917.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of January 12 I would refer you to the memorandum enclosed in H.M. Consul-General's communication of November 2 to the Chairman of the Council, the last paragraph of which would appear to be sufficiently clear.

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

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

EXTRACT FROM MEMORANDUM.

“I may add, for the information of the Council, that in view of the number of searches which have proved abortive it appears to me desirable that applications for these warrants should be made on more complete enquiry in future. The issue of a warrant is a matter which is, of course, entirely within the discretion of the Court, but the Court must have regard to the possibility that an informer, inspired by the large rewards offered for seizures, may base his information on mere rumour. In my opinion this objection will be overcome by a more rigid examination of the informer as to the source of his information, before issue of the warrant.”

LEKIN COLLECTION.

Operations by lekin collectorates on the Soochow Creek have been the subject of complaint by Chinese merchants and residents from time to time during the last ten years. The following is an extract from a Police report in this connexion submitted in the year 1909 which led to representations addressed to the Consular Body as set forth on pp. 97 *et seq.* of the Report for that year :—

Lekin.—The latest attempt to strangle trade within Settlement limits was made by the Chinese authorities at Jessfield village on November 25. Upon this date two boats containing wine were held up in the Soochow Creek and prevented from proceeding into the Settlement. They were forcibly taken to a large lekin boat on the north bank of the Soochow Creek and there detained upon the owners refusing to pay a landing tax to the Chinese authorities. The present station is said to be under the jurisdiction of a chief revenue official at Nantao. From all appearances the establishment at Jessfield was not a mere temporary affair, but was evidently appointed by some high authority and intended to be on a permanent basis.

In September the activities of a station which is stated to have been established some years since for the purpose of collecting lekin on goods in transit to and from the interior through the godowns and wharves of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway were brought to the Council's notice by Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas. Representations on the subject were thereupon addressed to the Consular Body.

Shanghai, September 16, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to draw the Council's attention to the levying of lekin by the Chinese Authorities on cargo conveyed by boats on the Soochow Creek, proceeding from one locality in the Settlement to another.

We enclose plan showing the position of a lekin boat stationed in the Soochow Creek, opposite the Foo Foong Flour Mill (Cadastral Lot 4950 Western). All boats carrying cargo passing the lekin boat are held up by the Petty Officials functioning thereon and illegal duties levied.

As this is a matter which concerns the interests of the Community, we shall be much obliged if the Council will kindly investigate the matter with a view to the removal of the lekin boat and the punishment of the officials responsible therefor.

We are, yours faithfully,
ATKINSON & DALLAS, LD.

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

Council Room, Shanghai, September 20, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 16 on the subject of the operations of a lekin boat on the Soochow Creek. Careful attention is being given to the matter of your complaint; and in the meanwhile the payment of the levy in question should be refused and I shall be obliged if you will notify the Police on the next occasion when any boat is detained as you describe. The boat should be left with the lekin collectors while the report is being made to the Police.

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

Messrs. ATKINSON & DALLAS, LD.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 18, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter received from Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd., stating that attempts have been made by a boat stationed in the Soochow Creek opposite the Foo Foong Flour Mill, to exact payment of lekin on cargo in transit. The facts thus disclosed recall the illegal levy of a landing-tax as to which you were so good as to intervene in the year 1909, as set forth in correspondence published on pp. 97 *et seq.* of the Municipal Report for that year.

I have the honour, in addressing you once more upon this subject, to request that representations be made to the Chinese Authorities requiring removal of the boat in question, and asking that instructions be given with a view to discontinuance of such irregular levies.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER,
Acting Chairman.

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

SALT INSPECTORATE OFFICE.

The provisional removal of the Sungkiang District Salt Inspectorate office from Chapei into the Settlement was approved by the Council in accordance with the request contained in the following correspondence, subject to a modification in the Chinese text of the signboard at the entrance to the office which makes it clear that the office exercises functions only outside the Settlement.

The approved text of the sign-board is as follows :—

界事以僅分務松
內務外管 所稽江
無與稽租 核鹽
關租核界

This is translated as follows :—“The branch office of the Sungkiang Salt Inspectorate (alone dealing with extra-Settlement matters and having no concern inside the Settlement).”

Salt Inspectorate Office, Shanghai, April 29, 1916.

SIR,—It has been found advisable to remove this Office, hitherto located in the Chapei District of Shanghai, to the International Settlement.

I therefore venture to approach the Municipal Council with the request to kindly let me know whether there are any objections on their part to the proposed removal. I undertake that this office will exercise no administrative functions whatsoever in the Settlement: and shall be willing to remove the office from the Settlement at any time after reasonable notice, should the Council so desire.

I remain, yours faithfully,
GEO. BRAUNS,
Foreign District Inspector.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 5, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 29 suggesting the removal to the Foreign Settlement of the local office of the Inspectorate of the Chinese Government Salt Revenue, of which you are in charge.

In reply I am directed to state that the Council assents to this arrangement, in view of your undertaking that the office will not exercise any administrative functions and make no collection in the Settlement whatsoever, and that you will be willing to remove it after reasonable notice, should the Council so desire; and on the understanding that no Chinese sign-board shall be used outside the premises.

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

G. BRAUNS, Esq.

Salt Inspectorate Office, Shanghai, May 16, 1916.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 5, No. 16/275, conveying the Municipal Council's assent to the removal of this office to the International Settlement.

With regard to the question of sign-board, I may add that since the new premises of this office form part of a large building (terrace) in Markham Road and that there are many residential flats, etc., in this building, and since a good many daily callers may be expected at this office, it appears necessary to have a sign-board at the entrance of this office, in Chinese and English, for the facility of callers and to avoid bother to other residents in the house by mistakes on the part of our callers.

The text of the intended signboard to be, in Chinese and English, “The Sungkiang District Inspectorate of the Chinese Government Salt Revenue.”

Hoping for an early reply.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEO. BRAUNS,
Foreign District Inspector.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

SALTPETRE AND SULPHUR MONOPOLY.

The appended interchange of letters with the Mixed Court Magistrate completes the correspondence on the same subject published in the last Report. The Council reiterated its intention to maintain the sale of saltpetre and sulphur in the Settlement free from the restrictions of Chinese Government control.

Translation of letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate, January 5, 1916.

Directions have been received from the Shanghai Taoyin as follows :—

“A letter from the saltpetre head office for the Province of Kiangsu states that the sale of saltpetre in Shanghai was the subject of instructions in May from the Generalissimo, authorising a change to be made whereby the Fu Li Company should receive the contract; that the sign-board of the former office ought properly therefore to be at once removed; but that several months' time has elapsed and the former office still continues to hang its sign-board; that the head office fears confusion as to proper identity which would not only affect the trade, but would also be much prejudicial to the revenue; and the Taoyin is accordingly requested to take note and it is hoped that he will give directions to the Mixed Court to order the office in question at once to cancel its sign as a saltpetre office, in due respect for official instructions, and for the protection of trade. On receipt of this the Taoyin observes that the sale of saltpetre in the entire Province has formerly been the subject of directions by the Generalissimo directing that intimations be given that the sale is in the hands of the Fu Li Company as monopolists; and directions to the Mixed Court have already been given, and are on record for compliance in this sense. It is not clear therefore how it comes about that the previous office in question still displays the sign-board, and in view of the letter which has been received, directions are now given to the Magistrate to take note and to compel its cancellation without disobedience or delay.”

The Magistrate upon receipt of this duly writes to request the Captain-Superintendent to take note and requests that he will at once despatch Police to proceed forthwith to the previous saltpetre office and compel it at once to cancel the sign-board which is hung out; and hopes also for the favour of a reply.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 19, 1916.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of January 5 to the Captain-Superintendent of Police on the subject of the sale of saltpetre and sulphur, I am directed once more to refer to the Council's letter to yourself of November 26, 1913, and to its more recent communication of July 12 last, wherein it was pointed out that this matter is not one which affects the Foreign Settlement, and that within its limits the traffic in saltpetre and sulphur is free.

The Council consequently can give no recognition to the monopoly to which you refer, or the suggestion as to intervention in the operations of the rival establishment.

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

KUAN CHUN, Esq.,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

As practical sanitation is a business proposition some kind of balance sheet would not seem to be out of place so as to show the return for expenditure incurred. It should be possible to calculate the actual cost of disease prevented and of lives saved by preventive measures. Unless this can be done it is difficult to justify expenditure.

The general death-rate both among the Foreign resident community and among the Chinese has been the lowest for twenty years. In such a balance sheet the general death-rate and reference to general sanitary improvement in vague terms is of less importance than the demonstration of definite diseases prevented and lives actually saved by preventive measures. About half the deaths are attributable to the normal wearing out of tissues and to organic disease, which are mainly beyond the scope of present day preventive medicine.

The demonstration of lives actually saved is particularly obvious in regard to preventive measures against Smallpox. 14,426 free vaccinations were done by the Health Office during the year: of these 10,500 were primary vaccinations of children. Allowing half of these children as not coming in contact with infection or naturally immune, it would be a low estimate in China to reckon that 5,250 cases of Smallpox will thus be prevented and, with a case fatality of 30%, 1,575 lives saved. The actual cost of this vaccination, Tls. 2,000 at the outside, seems absurdly small in proportion to the results gained, which may be calculated at less than half a tael for each case of Smallpox prevented or one and a quarter taels for each life saved. It is very difficult to find a health investment which pays such good dividends as vaccination in China. It seems probable that Shanghai will be the first city in China to stamp out Smallpox although there are indications of the creation of rivalry with other cities wherein the vaccination idea has at last caught on. Any pride, however, resulting from freedom from Smallpox, while other places suffer heavily, is sure to have a fall, for, in the absence of the scourge, people are apt to neglect vaccination with the sure result of a severe epidemic after years of comparative freedom. The community is now enjoying an immunity resulting from the 60,000 free vaccinations done during the last nine years. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the activity of the Health Office has stimulated competition among several charitable institutions, which have also undertaken campaigns of gratuitous vaccination.

In this connexion it may be noted that the modern tendency is to make all preventive measures so far as possible a charge on the public rather than on the individual. The ability of the public for making use of opportunities provided for keeping well is a good index to the common sense of any community. Vaccination against Smallpox has the advantage of simplicity and, as regards this work of the Health Office, the confidence of the public has in recent years been readily secured.

As regards Plague the results, though quantitatively less, are almost as definite. As a result of careful localisation of infection by the examination for Plague of rats found dead, the rat-proofing of houses with the object of insulating man from the rat has been concentrated on the right areas. This and the daily collection of house refuse and its storage in rat-proof receptacles, so as to deprive the rat of its main source of subsistence, have more than any other measures resulted in a remarkable reduction in the number of plague-infected rats and an entire absence of human cases which augurs well for the future. Apart from the number of deaths prevented the freedom from harassment by quarantine restrictions is one which will be readily appreciated by a mercantile community. The preventive measures against Plague are cumbersome in comparison with those against Smallpox, but they are measures of precision having the single object of insulating man from the rat which is the source of infection. The expenditure on Plague prevention measures was about ten times as great as Smallpox, but the impending danger of a plague epidemic and quarantine restrictions bulk so largely that the expenditure seems fully justified and will probably admit of early reduction, more especially on the less essential measures, such as rat catching.

In dealing with Hydrophobia a credit balance may be claimed. Without considering the number of bites by rabid animals prevented by reducing the number of dogs by licence, capture and destruction, and by muzzling; the Pasteur Treatment, which is given as part of the work of the Municipal Laboratory, can claim at least fifteen lives saved during the year at an expenditure of less than Tls. 1,000, a low rate even in a country where man has been regarded as a weed.

The following general Public Health Notice for Foreigners has been published during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR FOREIGNERS.

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

Public Measures.

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

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

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

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

Vaccination is provided gratuitously at the Branch Health Offices.

Individual Measures.

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

Do not consume :—

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

Food on which flies have settled.

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

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

Aerated waters and other drinks unless of best quality.

Alcoholic drinks during the hot weather.

Ice-cream unless made of boiled materials.

Uncooked oysters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.—METEOROLOGY OF SHANGHAI.

		JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	YEAR 1916
BAROMETER	MEAN INCHES	30.324	30.152	30.186	29.990	29.899	29.694	29.718	29.646	29.892	30.154	30.271	30.295	30.021
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+0.003	-0.096	+0.019	-0.016	+0.026	-0.038	+0.038	-0.074	-0.014	+0.050	+0.028	-0.015	-0.007
TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	40.65	40.73	44.96	57.20	65.60	74.50	79.42	79.06	75.17	62.76	53.38	42.42	59.65
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+2.70	+1.36	-1.11	+1.08	+0.11	+1.13	-1.04	-1.25	+2.21	-0.64	+1.41	+0.32	+0.52
DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	16.73	12.07	16.80	17.80	17.32	16.02	16.67	16.47	15.16	17.35	16.74	18.12	16.44
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+3.07	-1.80	+2.02	+1.64	-0.60	+0.46	+1.19	+0.59	-0.64	+0.08	-0.91	+1.83	+0.58
DEGREE OF HUMIDITY	MEAN (SATURATION-100)	78.7	79.7	73.2	80.5	79.6	85.2	86.0	85.0	84.1	79.3	79.9	78.0	80.8
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-0.6	+0.9	-6.1	+0.2	-0.1	+0.9	+1.8	+0.7	+1.0	-0.6	+2.0	+1.7	+0.1
RAINFALL	AMOUNT IN INCHES	0.74	2.70	3.14	5.04	4.58	8.85	9.23	6.81	3.46	2.69	1.70	1.05	49.99
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-1.39	+0.40	-0.35	+1.25	+1.02	+1.81	+3.18	+1.14	-1.12	-0.69	-0.29	-0.19	+0.42

The above figures have been kindly furnished for this report by the Director of the Siceawei Observatory.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Foreign Population of the Settlement North of the Yangkingpang, including the outside roads and Pootuug, at the last census taken on October 16, 1915, was 18,519, and consisted of 8,197 men, 6,044 women and 4,278 children. The foreign shipping population, which numbered 2,296, was not included. The foreign population for the middle of 1916 was calculated as 19,050. The census of the foreign population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows the following expansion: 1,666, 1,673, 2,197, 3,673, 3,821, 4,684, 6,774, 11,497, 13,536, 18,519.

The Chinese Population on October 16, 1915, was 620,401 and consisted of 284,188 men, 165,623 women and 170,581 children. The Chinese population for the middle of 1916 was calculated as 630,510. The census of the Chinese population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows roughly the following expansion: 75,000, 96,000, 108,000, 126,000, 168,000, 241,000, 345,000, 452,000, 488,000, 620,401.

Deaths.

Deaths among the Resident Foreign Population.—During the year 1916 the total corrected number of deaths registered among foreigners, including non-Chinese Asiatics, was 339; of this number 266 occurred among the resident population.

Six months spent continuously in Shanghai is taken to constitute residence as in former reports. As the non-resident population is a variable and indeterminate factor, the deaths in this category are eliminated in the calculation of the death-rate. The death-rate per thousand per annum, therefore, calculated from 266 deaths occurring among the resident foreign population of 19,050, is 14, as against 15.4 in 1915. The deaths of 63 children (persons under 15) have been registered, as against 86 last year; of the deaths among adults, 129 were men and 74 women; of children, 24 were boys and 39 girls. The mean age at death among the adult resident population was 40.7.

Smallpox, the most obviously preventable of all diseases, was practically non-existent throughout the year.

A few cases suspicious of Cholera occurred but the bacteriological diagnosis was not fully confirmed.

Typhoid fever showed a somewhat decreased incidence, while that of the Paratyphoid infections was particularly marked.

Scarlet fever was more prevalent and of severe type.

A moderate number of cases of Diphtheria occurred of mild type.

There has been a remarkable reduction in the number of plague-infected rats and an entire absence of human cases.

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

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

There was some reduction in the number of cases of Amœbic Dysentery and there was no fatality from Liver Abscess.

Deaths among the Chinese Population.—8,198 deaths among the Chinese have been reported, compared with 10,217, 8,156, 8,329, 8,524, 6,799, 9,663, 8,062, 8,453 and 8,173 in sequence of preceding years.

The death-rate per thousand per annum is 13. Of the deaths, 4,532 were male and 3,666 female. The deaths of 2,873 children (persons under 15) have been registered; of these, 1,449 were boys and 1,424 girls.

DEATHS AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	...	2	10
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	4	1	...	...	9
Measles	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	7	4	10	8	6	5	2	3	4	3	5	4	61
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	9
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	1	10
Sprue	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Acute Diarrhœa	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	9
Chronic Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Alcoholism	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Cancer	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cardio-vascular Diseases	5	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	25
Bronchitis	2	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	14
Diseases of Kidney	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Heatstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Suicide	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5
All other causes	7	8	10	7	7	10	1	11	6	4	5	7	83
Total	27	19	30	22	24	23	10	23	24	21	19	24	266

DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN OF THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	0
Cholera	0
Typhoid Fever	0
Paratyphoid Fever	0
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	6
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Measles	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	0
Tuberculosis	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	7
Malaria	0
Lobar Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrophobia	0
Beri-beri	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Syphilis	0
Plague	0
Typhus Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	1	3	...	...	4
Acute Diarrhœa	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	5
Chronic Diarrhœa	0
Abscess of Liver	0
Sarcoma	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	0
Bronchitis	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5
Diseases of Kidney	0
Heatstroke	0
Drowning	0
All other causes	...	2	1	5	3	5	0	3	2	2	2	1	26
Total	1	5	4	10	3	7	3	8	9	5	3	5	63

TOTAL FOREIGN DEATHS.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	3	1	...	4	14
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	4	1	...	...	10
Measles	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	8	7	11	8	6	5	3	3	5	3	6	4	69
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lobar Pneumonia	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	8
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Beri-beri	2	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	2	1	1	2	15
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dysentery	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	7	3	1	15
Sprue	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Acute Diarrhoea	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	9
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	7
Cancer	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	8
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cardio-vascular Diseases	5	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	...	30
Bronchitis	2	3	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	2	16
Diseases of Kidney	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4
Heatstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	7
All other causes	10	9	15	9	8	10	1	12	9	7	5	11	106
Total	35	25	39	25	27	28	13	25	32	32	25	33	339

Nationality of Deaths among Foreign Residents	
American	11
Austro-Hungarian	2
British	77
Belgian	1
Danish	1
Dutch	1
Filipino	4
French	2
German	13
Greek	0
Italian	3
Japanese	109
Portuguese	26
Russian	3
Scandinavian	4
Spanish	6
Swiss	1
Turkish	2

Ages at Death of Foreign Residents	
One year and under	33
Over one year and up to ten	27
Ten to twenty	20
Twenty to thirty	42
Thirty to forty	50
Forty to fifty	39
Fifty to sixty	23
Sixty to seventy	23
Seventy to eighty	6
Eighty to ninety	3
Mean age at death	31.5
Mean age at death of adults	40.7

DEATH-RATE DURING TWENTY YEARS.

Year.	FOREIGNERS.						CHINESE. Death-Rate of Chinese Population.
	Residents.					Non-Residents. Total Deaths.	
	Adults.	Children	Total Deaths.	Population.	Death-Rate of Resident Population.		
1895	45	35	80	4,684	17.1	44	
1896	59	29	88	4,834	18.2	47	
1897	42	27	69	4,909	14.5	32	
1898	61	24	85	5,240	16.2	17	
1899	75	29	104	5,510	18.9	28	
1900	81	16	97	6,774	14.3	60	
1901	91	37	128	7,000	18.3	91	
1902	81	57	138	7,600	18.1	125	30.9
1903	86	46	132	8,300	15.9	82	21.2
1904	76	40	116	9,000	12.9	78	19.2
1905	96	33	129	11,497	11.2	112	14.2
1906	109	37	146	11,904	12.3	71	12.3
1907	153	92	245	12,311	19.9	83	21.9
1908	159	72	231	12,718	18.2	73	17.2
1909	149	102	251	13,125	18.1	73	17.3
1910	189	85	274	13,536	20.2	68	17.5
1911	158	73	231	14,532	15.9	39	13.8
1912	192	102	294	15,529	18.9	49	19.3
1913	204	103	307	16,525	18.6	60	15.8
1914	205	110	315	17,522	18.0	72	16.2
1915	199	86	285	18,519	15.4	95	13.2
1916	203	63	266	19,050	14.0	73	13.0

RETURN OF CHINESE DEATHS.

Month.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Tuberculosis.	Plague	All causes.	
January	0	0	2	7	85	0	607	
February	1	0	2	5	76	0	587	
March	1	0	6	36	85	0	730	
April	0	0	1	43	76	0	695	
May	1	0	1	39	80	0	711	
June	0	0	6	23	93	0	676	
July	0	0	3	25	85	0	714	
August	0	0	1	21	109	0	786	
September	0	0	2	10	104	0	741	
October	0	0	7	7	101	0	746	
November	0	0	3	7	70	0	598	
December	0	0	5	11	70	0	607	
TOTALS	3	0	39	234	1,034	0	8,198	
Chinese Population							630,510	
Death-rate among Chinese							13	

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notification.

In the absence of legal obligation to notify, an arrangement has been made with the qualified medical practitioners of Shanghai requiring notification of Infectious Disease for the facilitation of preventive measures, in consideration of the use of the resources of the Public Health Laboratory for the purposes of pathological diagnosis and the payment of a fee of one tael for each case. The notifiable diseases are—Smallpox, Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Tuberculosis, Plague, Anthrax, Glanders, Leprosy and Hydrophobia. Tls. 379 was paid for notification fees, as against Tls. 110, Tls. 367, Tls. 239, Tls. 390 and Tls. 294 in the five preceding years.

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

During the year 86 Bills of Health for ships and cargoes were issued, as against 90 in the previous year.

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

Isolation.

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

Disinfection.

17,682 rooms were disinfected, as against 7,122, 10,369, 14,858 and 17,514 in the four preceding years; 151,542 articles have been disinfected by steam, compared with 118,324 and 149,407 in the two preceding years. 26,352 articles were disinfected by formalin, compared with 29,046 last year. The Disinfection Station adjoins the Isolation Hospital. Prior to disinfection each disinfector puts on a sterile overall. The general method of disinfecting in a house after a case of infectious disease is first to remove to the Station everything that can be disinfected by steam; then to spray and wash walls, floors, fittings and furniture with disinfecting solution (cyllin). Fragile and delicate articles, such as bonnets, books and photographs, are disinfected by formalin. In many cases, such as after Typhoid Fever or Diphtheria, disinfection of walls, etc., is not considered always necessary, the washing with disinfectant being then limited to articles that have been actually in contact with infected material. After disinfection, painting or colour washing of walls and ceiling is advised to be done by the occupier before the room is again occupied.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Smallpox	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	5	2	0	0	1	1	2	3	16	6	3	2	41
Dysentery	4	4	0	1	1	1	6	20	22	19	3	3	84
Diphtheria	3	5	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	5	1	21
Scarlet Fever	1	2	2	5	2	1	2	3	6	0	1	2	27
Typhus Fever	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tuberculosis	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	6
Hydrophobia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	16	3	9	5	3	10	29	46	27	12	8	182

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

**DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONG
THE RESIDENT POPULATION DURING TWENTY YEARS.**

Year.	Small-pox.		Cholera.		Typhoid Fever.		Diph- theria.		Scarlet Fever		Tuberculosis	
	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
1896	19	316	10		8		1		0		9	
1897	2	92	0		6		1		0		9	
1898	2	65	0		7		1		0		9	
1899	7	183	0		6		0		0		10	
1900	0	54	0		4		2		2		14	
1901	1	31	0		6		3		11		17	
1902	3	434	8		6		8		27	1,500	7	
1903	7	241	3	162	13		3		1	2	26	
1904	11	759	1	0	7		2		3	0	11	
1905	14	246	0	0	7		2		1	0	15	
1906	0	29	4	193	11		1		3	5	14	
1907	21	863	18	655	7		1	62	14	79	35	960
1908	5	143	1	8	8		1	54	2	33	29	938
1909	0	19	4	0	7		2	36	3	9	32	828
1910	13	304	0	0	13		1	49	7	109	37	618
1911	10	156	0	0	9		3	55	2	35	33	789
1912	3	124	14	0	13		2	103	11	146	33	1,096
1913	12	207	0	0	19		5	113	15	115	38	1,008
1914	11	162	0	0	17		4	75	5	144	56	1,051
1915	15	106	0	0	11		1	54	1	147	59	1,024
1916	0	3	0	0	10		1	39	9	234	61	1,034

Smallpox.

There was practically no Smallpox during the year. It is too soon to say that Smallpox has been stamped out but the time is coming when such a claim may be made provided the public continue to work with the Health Office for the common benefit.

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

Vaccination is done free for all Chinese and indigent foreigners applying at the Branch Health Offices. Vaccine is also supplied free to the Chinese hospitals in Shanghai. 14,426 vaccinations have been done by the Health Office during the year, as compared with 465, 380, 520, 1,418, 4,649, 3,244, 4,608, 4,933, 6,108, 13,029, 11,273, and 18,029 in previous years.

There is no doubt that vaccination repeated until it no longer takes prevents Smallpox. The criterion of efficient vaccination is inability to be vaccinated. In Shanghai there exists so much Smallpox

infection that vaccination should be repeated every three years. Where previous good vaccination is not shown by white net-like scars, aggregating at least one square inch in area, particular care should be taken to get efficiently vaccinated.

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

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

Vaccination.

STATION.	VACCINATIONS.	
Eastern District—No. 1 Branch Health Office	246	2,650
No. 2 " "	572	
No. 3 " "	591	
No. 4 " "	687	
3,273 Lower Yangtszepoo Road	290	
702 " "	264	
Nothern District—No. 1 Branch Health Office	499	2,865
No. 2 " "	1,163	
No. 3 " "	279	
No. 4 " "	418	
No. 5 " "	506	
Central District—No. 1 Branch Health Office	514	3,191
No. 2 " "	871	
No. 3 " "	998	
No. 4 " "	808	
Western District—No. 1 Branch Health Office	1,923	3,225
No. 2 " "	628	
No. 3 " "	674	
Municipal Gaol	2,225	2,495
Indian Police Hospital	28	
Chinese Police Hospital	242	
		14,426

Cholera.

Acute diarrhoea of choleraic type was not prevalent, but a few cases suspicious of Cholera occurred, the bacteriological diagnosis of which was not fully confirmed. Further attempts were made to limit the facilities of the street hawkers for selling dangerous food-stuffs. Practically all the foods sold hot are safe : also such articles as pea-nuts in shells : whilst cold food exposed to flies is notoriously unsafe. The number of street hawkers has been reduced by licensing at a monthly fee and later on it may be possible to control the nature of the produce sold with the object of reducing the sale of dangerous foods. A licence fee was imposed on fruit shops and stalls and has done good in eliminating some stalls and smaller shops where fly-infected fruit was sold.

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

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

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

Typhoid Fever.

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

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

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

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

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

Paratyphoid Fever.

The application of the agglutination test in the Laboratory has helped to differentiate these fevers closely allied to Typhoid and which were previously grouped as mild Typhoid but are now known to be separate entities and recognisable clinically. Cases of Paratyphoid B predominate over those of A in the proportion of 3 to 1. It has been the practice when issuing typhoid vaccines from the Laboratory to combine the organisms of Paratyphoid fevers A and B. The reaction is scarcely greater for the combined vaccines while the protection is secured against all three infections, to the great content of those who are wise enough to appreciate the value of preventive medicine. Considering that the blood of 60 cases examined in the Municipal Laboratory by the agglutination test showed typhoid infection, and no less than 233 paratyphoid infection, the loss of service to business firms occasioned thereby should clearly demonstrate the advisability of having their staffs protected by the mixed typhoid and paratyphoid vaccination, material for which is prepared in, and always obtainable from, the Municipal Laboratory. It is proposed to make Paratyphoid fever a notifiable disease in 1917.

Dysentery.

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

Servants with Chronic Dysentery are numerous and are carriers of infection by finger infection of food. A house-boy, for example, with Chronic Dysentery cutting bread and butter is practically certain to pass on the infection to the consumer. Such chronic cases may pursue their usual avocations so that it is advisable to have any house-boy, cook or coolie, who appears to be getting thin, pale or weak, seen by a doctor and his fæces examined for Dysentery Amœba in the Municipal Laboratory so as to ensure the safety of the household.

Amœbic Dysentery is endemic in Shanghai and a frequent cause of chronic invalidism. The Emetin treatment has, however, much improved conditions. Liver abscess, for example, being now less in evidence as a result of Dysentery.

The disease appears to be carried by cysts, the amœba assuming a more resistant capsulated form, which are passed in large numbers in the fæces of persons suffering or convalescent from untreated or improperly treated Dysentery. Such persons, especially if house servants, are a great danger by infecting food, dishes, glasses, napkins, etc., with their fingers. Again, a fly within a few minutes of feeding on infected fæces begins to deposit droplets of liquid excrement and, in these, unaltered and living dysentery cysts occur. Thousands of such cysts may pass through a single fly and be deposited on food, etc., and the persons who consume the food become infected with Dysentery.

Hookworm Disease.

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

Measles.

There was a moderate prevalence of this disease.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria was of mild type. 39 foreign cases were admitted into the Isolation Hospital with no deaths. Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied free to indigent patients in Shanghai on the recommendation of the physician. In any case of suspected Diphtheria, antitoxin should be given at once, without waiting for the result of the bacterial diagnosis. Formerly bad drains and sewer-gas were given as one of the causes of Diphtheria; this is a fetish which dies hard, and tends to obscure the real cause, namely, direct transfer of infection from a previous case or carrier, and to mislead the public in whose hands prevention really lies. The control of Diphtheria is almost entirely the control of the infective person. The use of antitoxin has reduced the case fatality to one quarter of what it was but has not materially reduced the number of cases.

Scarlet Fever.

The annual admission of Foreign cases into the Isolation Hospital in sequence of years since 1902 has been 34, 7, 11, 11, 20, 70, 25, 9, 32, 22, 64, 56, 42, 38, and 57 during the current year. Of these 498 cases, 81 proved fatal, a case fatality of 16.3% as compared with a case fatality during the current year of 19.3. Among 99 cases admitted to the Chinese Isolation Hospital the case fatality was 21%.

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

The occurrence of Scarlet fever appears to have been first recognised in Japan in 1900. The case fatality in Japan varies from 21.9% in 1909 when 1,537 cases were recorded for the whole country to 6.3% in 1914 when 1,250 cases were recorded. Its first occurrence, prevalence and excessive fatality in Shanghai appears to conform with Japan.

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

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

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis remained the great cause of death both among Chinese and Foreigners. The chief contributory cause was the excessive overcrowding which prevailed. The good work, inaugurated and carried on for some years by the King's Daughters' Society which, among other work, visited cases of Tuberculosis among indigent foreigners and showed them what was required in the way of isolation and carrying out of proper preventive treatment, has been continued by the appointment of a Municipal District Nurse. An extension of the Isolation Hospital was begun which will be ready for use sometime in 1917. It is proposed to use the new pavilion for general infectious cases and to devote the old pavilion entirely to cases of Tuberculosis among Foreigners.

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

Plague.

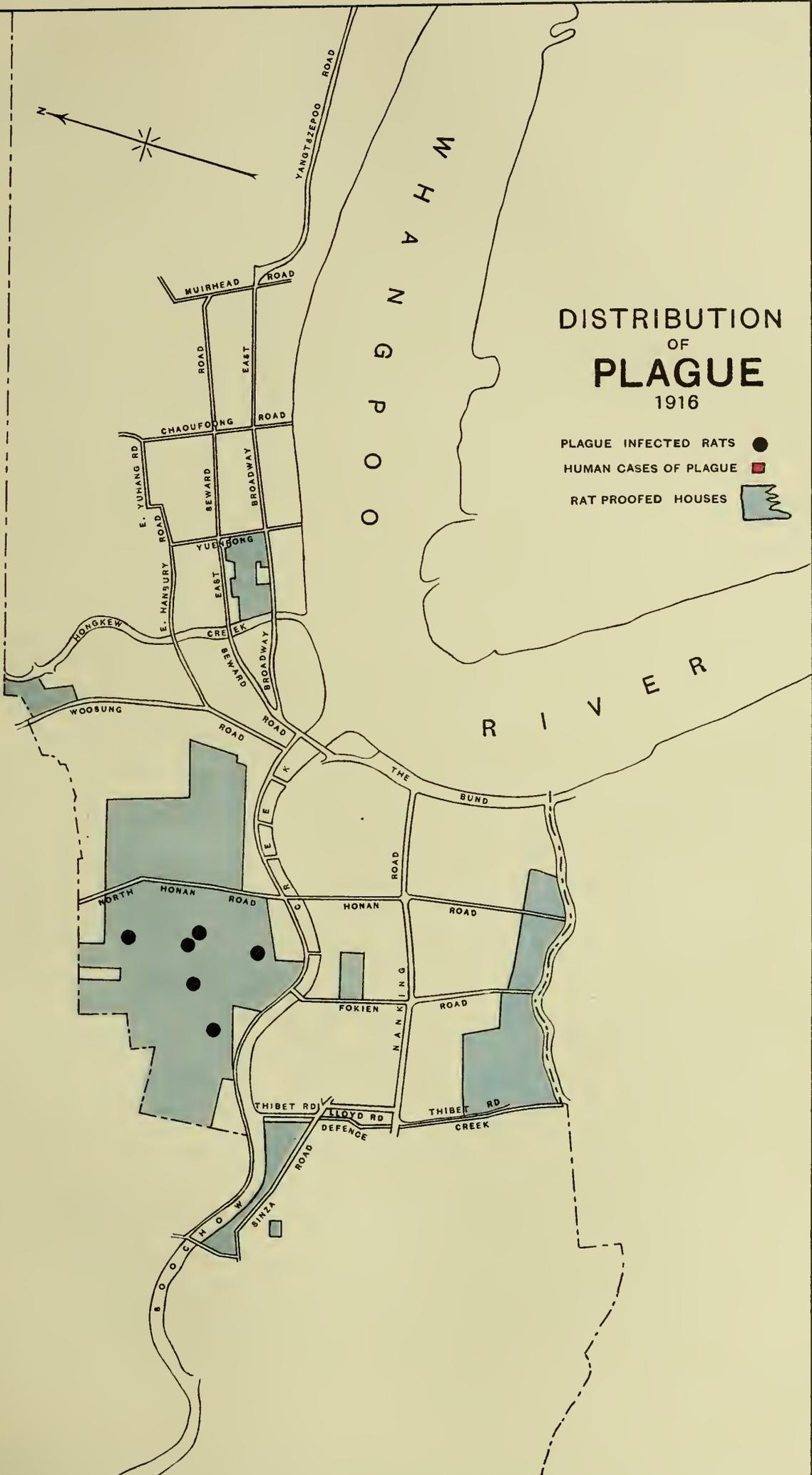
There has been a remarkable reduction in the number of plague-infected rats and an entire absence of human cases during the year.

Plague-infected rats were found in December 1908. A complete plague survey of the Settlement has been maintained since. During 1916, 16,426 rats were found dead and brought to the Laboratory for examination, and of these 6 were plague-infected, compared with 117, 249, 138, 95, 122, 186 and 76 during the six preceding years. During the year 170,269 rats were trapped and burnt; each rat costs at least five cents to catch. These, with the rats found dead and examined for plague, brought the total number of rats visibly accounted for to 186,695. In addition to the trapping, close on six million phosphorous baits were laid, about a ton of poison being used, which seems a powerful method in dealing rapidly with infected foci. Poisoning on so large a scale carried with it certain risks but, since using poisoned enbes coloured bright blue instead of the usual method of spreading the poison on bread, no cases of adventitious poisoning have been reported. 1,809 houses, in plague foci, were temporarily rat-proofed and pulicidally disinfected at an average cost of \$1.50 each house; bedding, etc., being passed through the steam disinfector. This temporary rat-proofing included the plastering up of rat



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



holes, bricking up and wire-netting places permitting ingress of rats into houses: the furniture of the house being removed to permit of thorough examination for rat holes and runs.

1,671 houses were permanently rat-proofed by laying solid ground floors, removing ceilings, lath and plaster partitions and other hollow spaces so as to deprive rats of accommodation. All food shops are now required to be rat-proof as one of the conditions of licence. Owing to difficulty in obtaining a regular supply of tarred stone chips, a rat-proofing material consisting of 1 part cement to 15 of screened ashes was used at a reduction in cost of \$12 as against \$18 for tarred chips. As a rat-proofing material it is superior to tarred chips though there may be a greater liability to rot on the part of the floor boards which is met by the application of antiseptic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC MEASURES.

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

INDIVIDUAL MEASURES.

No rats. No plague.

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

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

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

		DISTRICT.				Total
		Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
January	Rats examined	278	559	155	201	1,193
	Plague-infected	0	1	0	0	1
February	Rats examined	291	515	134	206	1,146
	Plague-infected	0	2	0	0	2
March	Rats examined	348	583	184	303	1,418
	Plague-infected	0	1	0	0	1
April	Rats examined	291	559	170	286	1,306
	Plague-infected	0	1	0	0	1
May	Rats examined	332	594	168	267	1,361
	Plague-infected	0	1	0	0	1
June	Rats examined	267	703	159	269	1,398
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
July	Rats examined	328	786	157	265	1,536
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
August	Rats examined	284	697	141	268	1,390
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
September	Rats examined	276	699	175	267	1,417
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
October	Rats examined	295	735	193	293	1,516
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
November	Rats examined	276	705	176	269	1,426
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
December	Rats examined	268	668	149	234	1,319
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
Year 1916	Rats examined	3,534	7,803	1,961	3,128	16,426
	Plague-infected	0	6	0	0	6

Annual Incidence of Plague.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Plague Infected Rats	49	187	249	138	95	122	186	76	6
Human Plague Cases	0	0	6	0	18	10	26	1	0

Summary of Plague Prevention Work.

	DISTRICT.				Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
Rats found dead and brought to the Laboratory for examination	3,534	7,803	1,961	3,128	16,426
Rats plague-infected	0	6	0	0	6
Human Cases	0	0	0	0	0
Number of traps in operation	3,200	3,200	2,500	1,400	10,300
Number of rats trapped and burnt	48,325	53,834	41,358	26,752	170,269
Poisoned baits laid	1,881,400	1,983,450	1,138,000	872,800	5,878,650
Houses temporarily rat-proofed and disinfected under notice to occupier	0	1,809	0	0	1,809
Houses rat-proofed under notice to owner	7	1,583	56	25	1,671
Persons vaccinated against plague	0	0	0	0	0

Danger from Yellow Fever.

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

Malaria.

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

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

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

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

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

Beri-beri.

The incidence of Beri-beri among the Municipal prisoners has diminished. The cause of this disease remains under close observation, though up to the present wrapt in obscurity. The evidence preponderates in favour of the disease being an infective one having no direct relation to food but infective through body vermin. At the Gaol there were 6 cases as against 27, 34, 134, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5, 78, 16, 7, 2, 2, 13, 0, and 13 in succeeding years from 1899.

Acute Lobar Pneumonia.

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

Rabies.

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

In addition 114 persons bitten by dogs found not to be rabid came to the Health Office for advice. This very large number of dog bites shows how indifferent the public are to the proper muzzling of dogs. Dog owners often think that their own pets are harmless and fail to realize their responsibility to the public. In fact, Shanghai is not a suitable place for keeping dogs. The possession of dogs should be subject to the limitation that such possession must not interfere with the security, health and comfort of other people. The licence fee should be considerably increased. There is always a reservoir of rabies infection on the borders of the Settlement from which Shanghai dogs may be infected.

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

It is absolutely necessary for persons bitten by rabid animals or animals suspected of rabies to have the Pasteur Treatment. This is given at the Municipal Health Office and takes about 3 weeks. The fee for Pasteur Treatment is Tls. 50 reducible in cases of necessity.

Observation Kennels.	
Dogs admitted	129
Died	16
Declared rabid	8
Returned to Police and Destroyed	23
Returned to owners	90

Leprosy.

Leprosy is a disease which so seldom concerns Foreigners in Shanghai that its study is somewhat neglected. Cases are met with occasionally, though it seldom figures in the death statistics of either Foreigners or Chinese. There appears to be no urgent call for special preventive measures.

Cattle Plague.

Cattle Plague prevailed in many of the dairies during the year. In the Northern District all the dairies were infected and about 25% of the cattle lost. In the Eastern District there were 122 deaths, only two dairies escaping, including one where the Chinese dairyman himself applied the gall method of immunisation. In the Western District some of the dairies were infected, resulting in the loss of 200 cows, calves and buffaloes.

Immunisation by Koch's gall method is usually available from the Municipal Laboratory but seldom asked for. The ordinary preventive measures of isolating sick animals and thorough disinfection were carried out so far as possible.

Kölle and Turner's simultaneous method of immunisation by virulent cattle plague blood and immune serum can be recommended as producing a greater degree of immunity than the gall method, but its application is more difficult and there may be some slight loss of cattle as a direct result. There seems little doubt that were dairymen to have their cattle thus immunised they would be saved subsequent financial loss from outbreaks of Cattle Plague, but the results have not been uniformly successful.

Five oxen were rejected from Cattle Plague at the Slaughter-house during the year, as against 6, 12, 7, 56, 5, 8, 3,0, 0 and 0 during preceding years.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Inasmuch as the study of the life history of pathogenic organisms must precede all adequate measures for preventing the diseases which they cause, no pains have been spared to develop the resources of the Municipal Laboratory. It is the centre of work of the Health Department. Its purposes have been the investigation of diseases met with in Shanghai, the diagnosis of infective disease, the preparation of preventive and curative remedies against these diseases, and the analysis of products bearing on the Public Health. The matters which have been under investigation have been the causes of variation in virulence of Smallpox vaccine, Cholera antitoxic serum, the natural filtration of water through alluvium, the suitability of fruits and vegetables as media for the growth of certain pathogenic organisms, preventive inoculation against Cattle Plague, the causation of Beri-beri, the incubation period of the Rabies in China, the prevalence of Malta Fever, the natural disposal of organic matter in house refuse and the purification of watercloset sewage.

Pathological Diagnosis.

The diagnostic service is being well utilised, not only by local medical practitioners, but by those in other parts of China. 21,146 specimens were examined as against 350, 601 806, 918, 779, 3,240, 18,265, 20,559, 21,469, 23,322, 21,430, 19,865 and 16,582 during the preceding years.

Regarding the Wassermann test, which is now available in the Laboratory, it may be recorded that it is not infallible: it may be negative when Syphilis exists and in some cases the reaction may be doubtful. Nevertheless it will detect the disease in the vast majority of cases. Hand in hand with diagnosis by this test goes treatment with the Salvarsan group, which promptly removes the mucous lesions of Syphilis and, as an inevitable consequence, reduces the chances of a case infecting others even though he may not be himself completely cured. It remains to be seen whether these same instrumentalities (the Wassermann test and Salvarsan therapy) can be deliberately employed by the sanitarian as Public Health measures, e.g. as a preliminary to marriage or life insurance or entry into public service. Taking the average of all forms of Syphilis the Wassermann reaction is given in 60% of cases.

Laboratory Diagnosis.

Disease.	Positive Results.	No. of Specimens.
Typhoid Fever	60	236
Para-Typhoid	233	425
Diphtheria	87	596
Malaria	24	127
Dysentery	111	253
Cholera	0	27
Plague	0	0
Plague in rats	6	17,942
Tuberculosis	78	360
Relapsing Fever	4	15
Malta Fever	0	1
Gonorrhœa	29	84
Rabies	31	36
Wassermann tests	29	96
Foodstuffs Tested		522
Miscellaneous		426
		21,146

Analyses.

Milk.—433 samples of milk have been examined during the year and of these 23 were returned as adulterated. In 13 samples the nature of the adulteration was addition of water, the extent of adulteration being indicated in the following table:—

2	samples	contained	from	1	to	10	%	of	added	water.
7	„	„	„	10	to	20	„	„	„	„
2	„	„	„	20	to	30	„	„	„	„
1	„	„	„	30	to	40	„	„	„	„
1	„	„	„	40	to	50	„	„	„	„

3 of those which contained added water also contained starch. Cream had been abstracted from seven samples. In connexion with samples of milk sent in by the public for examination, it may be noted that lactometers give misleading results at temperatures much above 60°F. For example, a milk which, when tested at 60°F would be at the normal mark, at 95°F, would show an adulteration of 17% of water. The following table shows a satisfactory progressive improvement in the quality of milk as a result of frequent testing and inspection :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Number of samples examined	345	365	383	467	449	456	511	505	430	433
Percentage found adulterated	35	24	19.3	13.7	12	14.7	8.8	8.7	3.7	4.6

Analysis of Shanghai Waterworks Water.

Month.	Solids.		Hardness.	Chlorine.	Nitrates.	Saline Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed in 1 hour at 37° C.	Bacteria per c.c	Organisms of the Coli group present in c.c.
	Total.	Volatile.								
January	15.0	6.0	9.4	2.1	0.0360	0.0017	0.0118	0.0320	77	2.0
February	15.4	6.2	9.3	2.2	0.0570	0.0017	0.0119	0.0300	68	1.0
March	14.4	5.9	9.3	2.1	0.0580	0.0016	0.0118	0.0320	186	1.0
April	15.2	6.0	9.4	2.4	0.0560	0.0018	0.0119	0.0330	24	1.0
May	16.3	6.1	9.0	3.0	0.0580	0.0017	0.0116	0.0320	30	2.0
June	16.8	6.2	9.3	3.1	0.0560	0.0018	0.0119	0.0300	56	0.5
July	16.2	6.0	9.4	2.9	0.0570	0.0018	0.0117	0.0320	90	2.0
August	16.1	6.1	9.3	2.8	0.0580	0.0016	0.0118	0.0300	84	1.0
September	16.6	6.0	9.5	2.9	0.0560	0.0018	0.0117	0.0320	74	0.5
October	17.0	6.3	9.4	3.0	0.0580	0.0017	0.0118	0.0300	42	0.5
November	16.2	6.1	9.3	2.9	0.0560	0.0018	0.0116	0.0300	280	0.25
December	16.0	6.1	9.3	3.1	0.0570	0.0016	0.0117	0.0310	330	0.5

Toxicological Work.—In connexion with police enquiries blood and other stains, explosives, stomach contents, anti-opium medicines, chemicals, drugs and foods were examined.

Foods, Liquors, etc.—Food analyses have comprised bread, flour, liquors, etc. A large number of samples of ice-cream and iced drinks were tested for bacterial contamination, the majority being found unfit for food and condemned.

Miscellaneous Analyses.—These included analyses of medicines, urine, albumen, yolk, etc.

Manufacture of Rat-poison.—3,000 lbs. of phosphorus poison has been prepared for use in rat destruction. This preparation contains 1 in 80 of yellow phosphorus and is coloured a distinct blue to minimise risk. It is issued in the form of small cubes.

Vaccines.

The supply of glycerinated calf vaccine has been widely distributed in the Far East. 23,488 tubes were sent out from the Laboratory during the year—the equivalent of 117,440 persons protected against Smallpox. The number of tubes of vaccine issued from the Laboratory in successive years since 1898 has been 5,000, 6,000, 22,500, 13,000, 12,000, 34,000, 28,500, 21,432, 15,958, 19,995, 16,879, 17,460, 10,044, 10,993, 20,005, 21,328, 19,801 and 23,488 respectively. The vaccine is sent out in tubes sufficing for five vaccinations, each tube bearing a label marked “SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL LABORATORY,” the date of issue from the Laboratory, and the number of the calf yielding the vaccine, so that any fault can be traced to the source. The vaccine is guaranteed effective for one month after the date marked on the tube if kept under suitable conditions. Vaccine is also sent out in bulk in rubber stoppered tubes

containing one or more grams, in which form it is convenient for making a large number of consecutive vaccinations.

An account of the number of vaccinations made by the Health Office will be found under the heading of Smallpox.

As light and heat destroy the vaccine virus it is advisable to use it as fresh as possible and to keep it in the dark and, during high temperatures, in an ice-chest. The vaccine is glycerinated and kept in the Laboratory before issue with the object of eliminating extraneous organisms. It is obtained from calves proved healthy by post-mortem examination and is tested as regards purity and activity before issue.

Those who have occasion to use Smallpox vaccine during the warm weather should remember its great sensitiveness to even a moderately elevated temperature. It may be noted that vaccine at a temperature of 57° C. becomes inert in 5 minutes. Even at 37° C., a temperature often reached in summer in China, vaccine is rendered inert in 24 hours. On the other hand at 5° C. below zero vaccine will remain unaltered for a year. Unless, therefore, there is some special reason, vaccination during the warm weather, say, between May 1 and September 30, is inadvisable in China owing to rapid loss of effectivity at the prevailing atmospheric temperature. For this reason Smallpox vaccine between these dates cannot be guaranteed effective. The best time for vaccination undoubtedly is in the early winter months, that is to say, before Smallpox becomes prevalent. The Chinese following their old custom of inoculation still hanker after spring vaccination.

Plague, Typhoid and other bacterial vaccines have been sent out from the Laboratory. The demand for bacterial vaccines is increasing. 140 autogenous bacterial vaccines were prepared during the year.

Anti-Rabic Treatment of Pasteur.

Since the opening of the Shanghai Pasteur Institute in 1899, 559 persons have received the treatment. Among these there were 7 deaths from Hydrophobia, a mortality of 1.25%, eliminating those who died of Hydrophobia within 15 days after the completion of the treatment which cannot be charged to its failure but to a want of time to establish immunity. During the present year one fatal case was reported, a Police dog coolie who commenced treatment 3 days after being severely bitten on the hand by a rabid dog died of Hydrophobia 10 days after completion of treatment, that is to say, symptoms developed before immunity could be established. During the past year 57 persons were treated, in 31 of which the animals responsible were proved rabid by inoculation. 46 of the cases were the result of dog bites within the vicinity of Shanghai.

129 dogs were admitted to the Observation Kennels, 8 of which proved rabid. 36 animals suspected of Rabies were examined in the Laboratory and of these 31 were proved rabid by inoculation. The incubation period of Rabies in rabbits inoculated with the brain of dogs sent to the Laboratory for examination averaged 13 days.

V.—HOSPITALS.

The Municipal Hospital system has been concentrated in the vicinity of the Isolation Hospital and Nursing Home so as to coordinate this part of the work of the Health Department.

In order to provide for adequate training of native nurses for the Chinese Hospitals under the Department, the learning of Chinese has been encouraged and there are now four nurses studying the language with this object.

Isolation Hospital.

Isolation for cases of infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road. There is a separate hospital for Chinese cases. Admission to either hospital is voluntary and the institutions are for the benefit not only of the patients admitted but of the community. Every endeavour is made to make the hospital as comfortable as possible and the surroundings pleasant, while the fees are arranged so that in no case may the question of payment of fees prevent any one from coming into the hospital. Admission to the Hospital is free, a charge being made for single rooms and luxuries only. Wherever possible the patients or their friends arrange for medical attendance. The building of a three storey ferro-concrete pavilion to the west of the administration block was commenced early in the year and should be ready for occupation sometime in 1917. This was designed to provide a single building for the isolation of all foreign cases of acute dangerous infectious diseases, which could also be used for Tuberculosis; but it is considered best that cases of Tuberculosis be nursed in the old pavilion exclusively.

Admission to the Chinese Hospital is free, but a small charge is made for private rooms. In the Chinese Hospital patients may be attended by their own doctors if they so desire. Considerable improvement has resulted from the organisation of the nursing of Chinese by Chinese under the supervision of the Matron. It is gratifying to be able to report the increasing popularity of this hospital. The need for extension is becoming urgent.

Ambulances are provided for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious disease to the Isolation Hospital. Other vehicles used for conveyance of cases of infectious disease to the hospital are detained at the hospital until disinfected.

Cases in Isolation Hospital.

Disease.	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Smallpox	3	1	3	2
Cholera	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	39	0	19	4
Scarlet Fever	57	11	99	21
Tuberculosis	0	0	3	0
Plague	0	0	0	0
Measles	15	0	16	1
Relapsing Fever	0	0	15	0
Beri-beri	0	0	3	0
Leprosy	0	0	3	0
Syphilis	0	0	1	0
Chancroid	0	0	13	0
Gonorrhœa	0	0	306	0
Other diseases	91	0	212	7
Total	205	12	693	35

Victoria Nursing Home.

Four new nurses joined the staff during the year while seven terminated their service. The deficiency was filled by the engagement of five Japanese nurses and by taking more probationers into training.

The popularity of the maternity section necessitated additional accommodation, consisting of an up-to-date labour room, sterilising room, a small operation room, night nursery and two first class rooms for patients, while a connexion was made with No. 5 Range Road so as to make it available in the event of an overflow.

The excellent work of the King's Daughters' Society in providing a district nurse was prevented from falling into desuetude by the appointment of a Municipal Nurse to carry on and if possible develop this work, especially in regard to the prevention of Tuberculosis and of other preventable diseases.

Private Nursing Service.

The private nursing staff was organised on home co-operation lines by arrangement with the Private Nurses Association of Shanghai. No. 35 Boone Road was rented and occupied as a residence for the Municipal private nursing staff, where also outside nurses on the Co-operation obtain board and lodging at fixed rates, 5% being deducted from their own earnings for cost of management. At the end of the year there were two Municipal nurses engaged on private nursing work and ten nurses working on the Co-operation with a likelihood of a further increase.

Ordinary medical or surgical cases	daily rate Tls.	5.00
Infectious	" "	6.00
Mental and alcoholic	" "	6.00
Maternity	" "	6.00
Visiting cases not exceeding one hour	" "	2.00
Visiting cases, half-day	" "	3.00

Maternity Nurses must be paid half-fees from date of engagement until sent for.

Visits are not made to cases of infectious disease.

In addition to the above charges, travelling expenses should be paid.

Travelling expenses comprise any incidental expenses incurred by the Nurse in reaching her patient, such as tram, ricsha and carriage fares, etc. In the case of out-ports, first class fare by rail or boat is included, also the cost of meals required en route.

It is especially requested that the health of the Nurse be considered, particularly as regards food, sleep and out-door exercise.

If the Nurse is sitting up at night, she will require eight consecutive hours out of the patient's room for sleep, also two hours for out-door exercise. If a Nurse is not sitting up but has disturbed nights with her patient it should be remembered that she will require extra rest and fresh air during the day.

Tls. 1.00 a week for laundry should be allowed the Nurse unless washing is provided.

Accounts to be settled on leaving the case.

Where a Nurse is called upon to nurse more than one patient in a house, an extra half-fee will be charged for each additional patient.

After nursing infectious cases, one week's fees at full rates will be charged for quarantine.

RULES FOR CO-OPERATION NURSES.

Nurses retain their own fees less 5 per cent, which is paid to the Co-operation.

Nurses may live either in their own homes or at 35 Boone Road as vacancies occur.

Living at 35 Boone Road the charges are :—

*Bed-room	\$10.00 to \$25 a month.
Morning tea	10 cents
Full breakfast	50 cents. Pot of tea with toast or bread and butter 25 cents.
Tiffin	75 cents.
Afternoon tea	25 cents. Cup of tea only 10 cents.
Dinner	\$1.00

Visitors are charged at the same rates.

Only meals that are taken are charged for.

Monthly Rate. An inclusive charge for meals will be made at the rate of \$50.00 a month to any Nurse living at 35 Boone Road for more than two consecutive weeks, and a weekly rate of \$14.00 for over one week. For periods of a week or less, the above mentioned daily rates will be charged.

Fires in bedrooms 20 cents a settle of soft coal.

Nurses provide their own laundry.

Electric fans are not provided except in the dining room. Any Nurse wishing to use her own fan may do so on paying for the electricity at 20 cents a day if used for sleeping, and 10 cents a day if used only at odd times.

After leaving a case first breakfast is allowed in bedroom.

As far as possible 24 hours' notice should be given by Nurses to the Superintendent before coming to the Institute.

Boots and shoes are cleaned free but polish must be provided.

The charge by the night is \$1.00 for bed and breakfast.

*Nurses not wishing to pay for a bedroom by the month may pay by the night, but this does not insure the same bedroom. In this case they are expected to have all their things packed up when out.

Work of Victoria Nursing Home.

	CASES ADMITTED					NURSED OUTSIDE				
	Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Mental	Infectious	Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Mental	Infectious
January	24	28	9	3	0	3	0	3	0	0
February	19	19	8	3	0	1	0	3	0	0
March	13	23	10	6	0	0	0	4	0	1
April	12	11	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	14	11	4	1	0	1	1	3	0	0
June	17	18	4	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
July	26	11	8	2	0	2	0	1	0	0
August	15	16	10	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
September	23	12	11	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
October	24	22	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
November	16	23	14	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
December	18	25	19	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	226	219	113	35	1	13	1	17	0	1
Cases admitted 594					Nursed outside 32					

Mental Wards.

The Mental wards appear to adequately fulfil their present function. They were thoroughly overhauled during the year and in part refurnished. 35 cases were received during the year. Admission is procured by the signature of Form A or Form B obtainable from the Matron. Form A requires the signature of the person immediately responsible for patient, who undertakes responsibility for payment of fees, provision of medical attendance, for procuring any order that may be required by the law of the country to which the patient belongs, and for removal of patient after six months if still remaining in the wards. Form B is used when no one immediately responsible is forthcoming, the responsibility then naturally devolving upon the Consul of the nationality of the patient. There still remain cases where a Consul will not assume responsibility and some sort of humane provision should be made for these cases to prevent them from becoming a nuisance or a danger both to the public and themselves, and at the same time to keep the Mental wards from being filled with chronic lunatics, for which class of case they were never intended.

Police Hospitals.

Indian Police.—The average number of days off duty sick in sequence of years was 7, 8, 6.5, 6.2, 4.8, 11 and 10.1 during the year under review. This high figure was mainly due to the prolonged periods of stay in Hospital of cases of Typhoid and Para-typhoid fever, Dysentery and venereal disease

There was an increase in the number of cases of Typhoid fever and, in all, obvious breaches of the Public Health Rules, such as consumption of unboiled milk and unsterilised vegetables and fruit, were found on investigation of the origin of the cases. Constant supervision by those in immediate charge is necessary to see that the Public Health Rules are carried out. Venereal disease shows a considerable reduction due to prophylactic treatment. This is not at present compulsory, but men who contract venereal disease and have not availed themselves of prophylactic treatment lose their pay while off duty. Tuberculosis of the lungs was again the chief cause of invaliding out of the service.

Chinese Police.—The average number of days off duty sick in sequence of years was 5, 3.8, 4.5, 4, 4.7 and 5.25 during the year under review. Tuberculosis was the chief cause of invaliding out of the service. Much of the sickness was due, as in the case of the Indian Police, to preventable intestinal infection. The amount of venereal disease is excessive but the Chinese Police will not voluntarily submit themselves to the measures of prophylaxis in operation at the Hospital so that there has been no such reduction of the number of cases as obtains among the Indian Police.

Chinese Prisoners.—There has been a marked reduction in the number of prisoners for hospital treatment due to all prisoners now serving the whole of their sentence at the Gaol. This has necessitated special care in the examination of prisoners admitted to the Gaol. All such prisoners are kept in quarantine in special cells for one month. This measure has been successful in preventing the introduction of infectious disease into the Gaol. Five cases of Relapsing fever admitted during the incubation period were detected and isolated: measures of disinfection and segregation of contacts for 14 days prevented any spread of the disease.

Gaol.—Tuberculosis was again the main cause of death, most of the cases having signs of the disease on admission. Segregation of the tuberculous and of suspects is carried out and a special weekly examination of all prisoners losing weight with a view to detection of early cases. The overcrowding has been aggravated by the admission of 1,315 more prisoners than during the previous year.

Four new cases of Beri-beri occurred. Since 1899 the number of cases of Beri-beri among prisoners in the Gaol in sequence of years was 27, 34, 134, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5, 78, 16, 7, 0, 2, 13, 0 and 6 during the year under review. From 1899 to 1901 the ordinary sanitary measures of isolation and disinfection were carefully carried out without success, no special measures against infestation with body vermin being taken. The new Gaol, presumably vermin free, was then occupied and at first no cases of Beri-beri occurred, in marked contrast to the severe infection in the old Gaol. From 1904 till 1909 the cases of Beri-beri gradually increased, reaching a maximum in 1909 when the Gaol was found infested throughout with bugs. During the last four years measures were taken to exterminate bugs which are held responsible for the reduction in the number of cases of Beri-beri. The diet during the whole of this period was substantially the same.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of Amoebic Dysentery. The number of cases in sequence of years was 6, 40, 9, 20, 41, 37, 120 and 73 during the year under review. As there should be no possibility of infection from food, other than food which may be thrown over the outside wall, it is thought that 'carriers' may be responsible, especially as the Gaol is now overcrowded, three prisoners often being placed in a cell designed for one only.

Sanatorium.

The Municipal Sanatorium was opened on June 24 and closed on November 15. Since its opening in 1907 the number of visitors each year has been 9, 71, 62, 76, 81, 108, 87, 126, 136 and 106 during the past year. Of the visitors 55 were men, 25 women and 26 children. As regards Departments the Police sent 78, Health Office 10, Electricity Department 1, Band 10, and Public Works Department 7. The larger of the two houses, 'Drumshough,' underwent further dilapidation by typhoons and decay, and it is proposed to demolish it and build four inexpensive two-roomed bungalows on part of this site. 'New Drumshough,' conveniently situated near the original Sanatorium building, 'Prospect Point' was rented for the season to replace the accommodation lost by the dilapidation of 'Drumshough.'

Ambulance Service.

Horse ambulances are provided for the transport of patients to and from the Municipal Hospitals at a cost of Tls. 2. Hand ambulances are available free of charge. For emergencies hand ambulances are available at all the Police Stations. The introduction of a motor ambulance system for general purposes is proposed.

Police and Gaol Hospitals.

	INDIAN POLICE HOSPITAL			CHINESE POLICE HOSPITAL						GAOL HOSPITAL		
	Admitted	Died	Invalided out of the Service	Admitted		Died		Police Invalided	Prisoners Released	Admitted.	Died.	Released.
				Police	Prisoners	Police	Prisoners					
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever	14	...	...	10	4	1	2	...	...	4	2	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	15	2	13	3	11	...	7	5	...	59	52	3
Malaria	2	...	...	27	5	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Lobar pneumonia	5	...	...	9	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beri-beri	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	6	2	...
Syphilis	1	...	...	5	4	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	9	...	...	39	25	...	1	...	...	73	3	...
Sprue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Diarrhoea	34	...	...	64	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	17	1	...
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardio-vascular Diseases	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	46	1	1	20	2	...	...	...	...	57	...	...
Diseases of Kidney	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Heatstroke	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trachoma	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Conjunctivitis	19	...	...	89	1	...	...	...	...	42	...	...
Fistula	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Hæmorrhoids	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Diseases of the skin	29	...	...	50	6	...	...	...	...	629	...	...
Gonorrhœa	8	...	...	30	7	...	...	...	...	77	...	...
Chancroid	6	...	...	12	17	...	...	...	...	114	...	...
Severe injury	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slight injury	29	...	...	76	27	...	...	...	...	274	...	...
Slight ailments	125	...	...	171	22	...	...	...	...	97	...	...
All other causes	220	1	2	84	53	...	3	2	...	167	...	...
Total	576	4	16	713	215	2	16	9	0	1,674	60	3
				Indian Police		Chinese Police		Prisoners				
Number of out-patients				1,010		638		134				
Average number of days off duty sick				10.1		5.25						
Average strength of force				571		1,225						
Vaccinations at Police Hospital				28		242						
Vaccinations at Gaol								2,225				
Admitted to Gaol								3,957				
Average number in Gaol								1,485				

VI.—SANITARY INSPECTION.

By means of a system, inaugurated eight years ago, of examinations in Public Health work as applicable locally, divided into three stages each carrying extra pay, health inspectors, recruited locally, are being trained to a higher state of efficiency. In addition, monetary encouragement is given to obtain, while on long leave, the certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute and other examining bodies in touch with sanitary work. As a rule, our men find little difficulty in obtaining these home diplomas. A knowledge of the Chinese language by the foreign sanitary staff is compulsory, being essential for the conduct of health work among the Chinese population and for the proper control of the large Chinese staff. As regards general qualification it is recognised that a sanitary inspector is greatly handicapped in his work unless he has tact, courtesy and patience.

Branch Health Offices.

The Branch Health Offices in each of the sixteen sub-districts into which the Settlement is divided for sanitary purposes have proved indispensable centres for sanitary work. Each Office controls the sanitation of the Sub-district in which it is situate, an area containing some 40,000 inhabitants, or 4,000 houses. Complete sets of books for record are provided. Vaccinations are done weekly during the proper season; public-health notices are distributed; enquiries are answered; deaths and cases of infectious disease may be reported and lectures on sanitary matters are given weekly. The Sub-district has been made the sanitary unit with its own complete staff and the Sub-district Office is a Health Office in miniature full of possibilities for the future.

Public Health Notices.

The circulation of public health notices in Chinese has been found to be a good way of propagating sanitary knowledge. The following notices have been widely distributed, namely: the general Public Health Notice, the Tuberculosis, Vaccination, Cholera, Plague Prevention and Mosquito notices. A translation of such parts of the Annual Report as concern the Chinese population has been made and distributed. A translation of the Public Health Notices into Japanese has also been made for the benefit of the Japanese community. A booklet in English and Chinese giving a simple account of the causation and prevention of Tuberculosis of the Lungs is available for distribution. A notice in English and Chinese giving information regarding Rabies is also available.

Lectures.

A Chinese of the educated class is provided for each District to lecture on health matters once weekly at each Branch Health Office. The subjects taken are those appropriate to the season, such as the notices dealing with vaccination and Smallpox, plague prevention by rat-proofing houses and rat destruction, Tuberculosis, Cholera, mosquito reduction and general preventive measures. These lectures are calculated to remove ignorant prejudices and promote better feeling between the Chinese and the Health Office with a view to disease prevention. At many of the native schools the same lecturer gives short lessons to the pupils by arrangement with the schoolmaster, and is generally well received. It is expected by means of pictures, lantern demonstration and models to develop this important means of health education of the people.

Chinese Dwellings.

The question of Plague has an important bearing on the construction of Chinese dwellings. This was recognised at the time the Chinese Building Rules were first drawn out. It is held that a house which provides places where rats may obtain seclusion is insanitary on account of the special danger the Settlement runs from Plague. The amendment of the Chinese Building Rules made four years ago called for solid ground floors and prohibited hollow lath and plaster walls and partitions. It is now satisfactory to be able to record that the new Building Rules just published recognise the necessity as a plague preventive measure of doing away with the hollow ceiling of the ground floor room. The important question of rat-proofing the roof and roof space remains to be solved and it is one which should no longer baffle the ingenuity of the more progressive architects. The fact remains that the common rat in Shanghai is a roof rat (*Mus rattus* 70% local species). What is wanted is a non-inflammable roof material impervious to rats and providing no hollow spaces accessible to rats which at the

same time will be durable, rainproof and comparatively non-conducting as regards heat. In view of the overcrowding and the fondness of the Chinese for roof stages it is thought that a flat roof of concrete reinforced by bamboo would provide a roof sufficiently durable for a house of Chinese construction. Such a roof, besides being ideal from the plague point of view by excluding rats, would have the additional advantage of providing a place for airing and storage of odds and ends and be less danger from the point of view of fire than the present stages, which greatly interfere with ventilation and lighting of the back yards. An ordinary Chinese curved tiled roof provides unlimited accommodation for rats. Each row of overlapping tiles forms a run; while the tiles are so loose and soft that rats can without difficulty penetrate and live in comfort and seclusion within, at the same time having ready access to the interior of the house. It should be remembered that ceilings in Chinese houses are a foreign innovation, and by no means a desirable one from a sanitary point of view. Further particulars will be found under the heading of Plague.

Foreign Dwellings.

The attention of architects is called to the clauses in the Public Health Notice headed "Kitchen," wherein it is suggested that every house should, if possible, have a serving-room adjoining the dining room and separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be fitted with a washing-up sink, germ-proof filter, shelves for all the table utensils, groceries, etc., and room for the ice-chest. It is held that the separation of the serving-room from the kitchen is an important means of preventing those food infections which are so prevalent in Shanghai and which are brought into a house chiefly by infected vegetables. Cooking destroys the infective material, so that food that leaves the kitchen should reach the table without contamination. This can be ensured by having table utensils kept in, and the service of food done from, a serving-room kept quite separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be rather a part of the dining-room than of the kitchen. As an additional safeguard a place for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking may be provided in the yard outside the kitchen. A great number of foreign houses lack a proper serving-room and use the space under the staircase for that important purpose. This space is usually too small, dark and ill-ventilated and is often without a washing-up sink. The wooden zinc-lined sinks are frequently abominable, and glazed earthenware sinks with proper waste pipes of lead should replace them.

Many foreign houses are infested with rats and, should Plague become prevalent, may become a source of great danger. In these houses the gratings under the ground floor are generally found loose or broken so that the interior of the house is easily accessible to rats, which then make use of all the hollow spaces which ceilings and lath and plaster partitions provide. It is advisable to have the ground floor as far as possible solid. The floor of the kitchen, larder, and outhouses should be solid and of cement if possible. Lath and plaster partitions should be avoided, but if used may be made fairly rat-proof by being constructed solid for about a foot from the floor, as rats generally obtain access by gnawing through near the floor level. The reinforced concrete method of construction is well suited to local conditions in view of the need for rat-proof buildings.

The absence of any special reference to lath and plaster partitions in the Building Rules recently published is an unexpected sanitary defect. These hollow partitions result in practically every new dwelling house not of ferro-concrete construction being soon over-run by rats. The small additional cost of solid partitions or the occlusion of the portion near the floor and ceiling by some rat-resisting material would compensate the tenants by the freedom from such troublesome parasites as rats, without considering the plague danger. As regards hollow ceilings there is a tendency towards solid floors and flat roofs in modern building construction which indicates that in the near future an architect who designs a building wherein rats may live and multiply unmolested may be looked upon as an enemy of society.

Those about to rent houses are advised to ask the Health Officer for a sanitary inspection and a certificate of good sanitation before closing with the landlord.

House Refuse.

The disposal of house refuse is beset with difficulties, but they have so far been satisfactorily met. Owing, however, to the great increase in the population the difficulties of safe disposal are increasing. Prior to 1909 house refuse was all barged away beyond Settlement limits but the large quantities which were dumped into the Whangpoo and the Soochow Creek led to justifiable complaints from the Harbour Authorities. Since then great improvement has been effected mainly by developing a demand for house

refuse for agricultural purposes and by using the burnt-out remains of refuse heaps for raising low land mainly as an anti-mosquito measure. At the present time all house refuse, amounting to some 130,000 tons annually, is either disposed of to country boats as a manure or used for raising low land. What is wanted are several sites where refuse can be stored for two years, that is to say, until it has had time to purify itself, when it can be used for any sort of raising purpose. As the banks of the Soochow Creek are getting rapidly built up, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain dumping sites near enough to give the boats time to return to the shoots by the next morning. The quantity of refuse that has to be dealt with during the summer months (when there is no demand from up country for agricultural purposes) is enormous. It may become advisable to have refuse destructors, especially in the neighbourhood of the Hongkew Creek where there are fewer facilities for disposing of refuse by boat on account of the difficulty in navigating refuse boats on the Hongkew Creek and the Whangpoo river. However, a destructor leaves some 30% of ash still to be disposed of, and cannot be compared to the present method for purposes of economy, costing some 50 cents a ton for disposal as against 3.4 by the present method.

The cost of disposal was \$5,782, as against \$8,305, \$6,430, \$7,105, \$4,910, \$3,700, \$1,602, \$2,494 and \$3,972 in the preceding eight years. The cost of collection of house refuse in Shanghai is 18.2 Mexican cents a ton and of disposal of the same 3.4 cents a ton; together 21.6 cents a ton, or 5¼d. a ton, as against 9s/1d. for London house refuse.

House Refuse Disposal.

Shoots	Yang-tzepoo	Fearon	Kansuh	Shan-tung	Thibet	Mark-ham	Total
Tons collected and brought to the shoots @ 5 barrowloads to the ton	0	26,509	20,250	29,311	49,722	4,504	130,296
Tons sent to Dépôt ascertained by cubic measurement of boatloads leaving shoots	0	13,243	5,870	23,505	22,325	0	64,943
Tons sold to country-boatmen for agricultural purposes	0	13,266	11,380	5,802	27,297	4,504	65,249
Average price per ton cents	0	5.4	6.7	5.4	5.3	6.0	5.7
Tons not brought to shoots used for filling and raising purposes	5,888	16,927	2,240	0	0	13,567	38,622
Receipts from filling and raising \$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paid boat contractor who also has the privilege of sale of refuse to country boatmen at the shoots \$	0						1,395
Dredging \$	0		0	83	0	83	166
Depôt							
Tons dumped at depôt ascertained by cubic measurement at the depôt @ 50 cubic feet to the ton allowing 25% for shrinkage							64,943
Cost of Labour for unloading							\$4,221
Dredging							0
Total cost during the year							\$5,782

Ultimate Disposal of House Refuse.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Sold to country boatmen for agricultural purposes	38.7%	57%	45%	40.5%	52%	58.7%	48.1%	42.8%	43.8%	38.7%
Used for filling and raising low land	0	3.4%	21%	21%	16.6%	15%	22.4%	25.6%	22.1%	22.8%
Dumped at Dépôt	61.3%	39.6%	34%	38.5%	31.4%	26.3%	29.5%	31.6%	34.1%	38.5%
Cost of disposal per ton in Mexican cents	7.3	7.1	5.4	5.5	4.5	2.7	1.1	1.7	2.5	3.4

House Refuse Receptacles.

Primarily as a plague preventive measure, in order to limit the food supply of rats, 5,212 house refuse receptacles, rat-and-fly-proof, have been erected during the last five years. After years of experiment, the form of receptacle now erected appears to fulfil its object best. The Chinese like them and mostly use them instead of throwing their garbage outside their doors; so that in all save the worst neighbourhoods a marked improvement in the cleanliness of alleys is found. It is apparent that rats will thus be deprived of a vast store of nourishment and, as the rat population is to a large extent regulated by the amount of the available food supply, this is held to be a radical plague preventive measure.

Creeks.

Regarding these important natural tide-flushed drains, the object has been the abolition of stagnant water and the maintenance of tidal channels open, clean and clear. When a creek gets into such a condition that a daily tidal flushing is not obtainable, its conversion into a covered sewer is, if it is in a residential district, generally desirable; but the filling-in or converting of creeks that are accessible to all tides is seldom advisable from a sanitary point of view.

Mosquito Reduction.

A special staff was organised which worked from the beginning of April until the end of October. The work of the Chinese staff required very careful foreign supervision, as the results of good work were not directly apparent and the detection of bad work required assiduous care on the part of the foreign inspector.

Co-operation was obtained from a few Foreigners but most Chinese showed complete indifference, amounting occasionally to active opposition. No prosecutions were undertaken to enforce these mosquito extermination measures.

A good class of coolie was obtained, paid at the rate of \$10 monthly, and fines inflicted on finding mosquito larvæ in places recently worked through. The coolies worked in couples in an area exactly delimited. Each area was further sub-divided into seven for each day in the week and a time-table kept so that it could be known exactly where each mosquito couple was working at any time. The Inspector accompanied and gave detailed instructions to each pair of coolies early in the season and made written notes of those unusual places where stagnant water was likely to be found, such as native gardens, empty houses, defective paving, gullies in unfrequented places, etc., *i.e.* those places which were likely to be beyond a coolie's intelligence to think of or beyond his courage to enter; these places subsequently received the special attention of the Inspector. Practical roadside demonstrations were given of the way mosquitoes develop and how to prevent them developing by getting rid of all collections of stagnant water.

With greater attention to detail and increased foreign supervision considerable further improvement is anticipated. But though persuasive methods are theoretically very excellent, it is found in practice that nothing short of making mosquito breeding a punishable offence will succeed in making mosquito reduction work in Shanghai quite satisfactory.

It is interesting to note that a very small fish, the *Haplochilus melastigma*, closely allied to the Barbadoes 'Millions' and well known as a voracious devourer of mosquito larvæ in India, is quite common in those Shanghai creeks which are clean and have vegetation in them; probably accounting for the freedom of some creeks and ponds from mosquito larvæ.

MOSQUITO NOTICE.

NO STAGNANT WATER—NO MOSQUITOES.

Mosquitoes carry *Malaria* and other diseases.

Mosquitoes cannot multiply except in *stagnant water*. Where stagnant water cannot be *abolished* the use of kerosene sprinkled on the surface so as to form a film will kill mosquito "wrigglers," as it prevents them breathing when they come to the surface.

Old tins and bottles, broken crockery, flower-pots and unconsidered *articles of this kind capable of holding rain water* should be carefully *collected* from the garden and backyard and placed in the house refuse receptacle for removal.

Tubs, kongs, water plants, flower pots, saucers or other *vessels of water* which cannot be dispensed with should be *emptied or sprinkled with kerosene once a week*.

Gardeners' kongs, dug-outs, wells, and water barrels should be done away with, water for the garden, etc., being derived directly from the tap or, if that be impossible, the kongs, etc., should be oiled once a week or kept securely covered so that mosquitoes cannot get to the water to lay their eggs.

Have the water from kennels, chicken coops, etc., regularly emptied out.

Keep drains and rain water roof channels clean and clear and in good repair. *Gully traps* that are not frequently flushed should be oiled weekly.

Shallow *rain water pools and slushy places* can generally be obliterated by a *scratch drain or levelled* with house ashes, *ponds and ditches* by *filling-in* with house refuse covered with a little earth or ashes.

Ornamental ponds may be kept free from mosquitoes by *small fish* but, if mosquito "wrigglers" be found, the water should be *oiled weekly* preparatory to *filling-in*.

A *weekly inspection* of house and surroundings should be made. It may be remembered that a small unheeded pot of water will suffice to breed sufficient mosquitoes to irritate a whole neighbourhood.

Flies.

The fly picks up diseases and hands them around. He contaminates food with his feet and is a germ carrier of the most pestilent kind. Against what has been truly described as "the deadly house fly," the careful collection and disposal of house refuse is a measure of primary importance. Among other public measures has been the requirement as one of the conditions of licence, in premises licensed for the purpose of safeguarding the food supply, of adequate means being taken to prevent the access of flies to foodstuffs by the use of perforated zinc in windows and spring slam doors. This screening against flies is also an important individual measure and should be applied to the serving room, kitchen and servants' latrine; while cleanliness should be maintained in and about the house, so as to deprive the insect of food and of breeding-places. The provision of 5,212 fly-proof cement and iron refuse receptacles throughout the Settlement had for one of its objects the diminution of flies.

Laundries.

All the laundries within the Settlement are licensed and regularly inspected. The system of sanitary control has been one of frequent inspection, so as to make the licencees reluctant to transgress the terms of their licences, rather than one having for its object a large number of prosecutions.

Lodging Houses.

The native lodging houses and hotels have been regularly inspected and those of the lower class periodically disinfected, and permanently rat-proofed.

Lime-Washing.

During the year all the premises licensed for Public Health purposes have been lime-washed and cleansing operations of the nature of disinfection have been carried out in insanitary property in many parts of the Settlement.

Waterclosets.

The past policy of the Health Office has been one of unequivocal opposition to the introduction of water-closets. An extension of this policy was an endeavour to limit their number after it was found impossible to prevent introduction. The point of view is now an entirely different one, namely, to devise the most suitable manner for dealing with a necessary evil, especially to be able to meet the important question of disposal of water-closet drainage so that the water supply may be safeguarded.

The Sub-Committee on Water-closets of the Building Rules Commission, of which the Health Officer was a member, recommended that water-closets should drain into cesspools and that the Council should remove the contents. It was implied that removal would be done by tank carts and that disposal would be on similar lines to the disposal of nightsoil, namely, to be taken up country by boats and used on land as a manure. It seemed, however, to be recognised that there was a limit to the adoption of this method and it was stated that 1,000 water-closets might be the limit.

As a sequence to recommending the cesspool and tank cart removal system it appeared to the Sub-committee advisable to forbid the use of septic tanks.

After a period of working according to the rules formulated the difficulties of dealing with the increasing number of water-closets became more apparent.

Seeing that only a small section of the community will be likely to install water-closets, say not more than 13,000 persons or 1/50th of the population, the necessity for a big, costly and difficult sewage scheme consisting of a separate drainage system for water-closets and purification works began to appear less insistent.

It would seem the obvious duty of a health officer to recommend the method which would effect the greatest degree of purification. But sanitation is largely a financial matter and a due sense of proportion is required in recommending measures. A separate drainage system for water-closets with purification works would probably result in a greater degree of purification before discharge into the waterways than any other practicable method.

Attention may here be called to the peculiar conditions which exist in Shanghai :

1. The great preponderance of the Chinese population which will continue to use the old conservancy methods.
2. Faecal contamination of the waterways by the very large boat population against which it is practically impossible to do anything effectively. It is calculated that this boat population (12,600 in 1910 for this Settlement alone) is considerably greater than the probable number of users of water-closets.
3. The existence of populous areas beyond Settlement limits over which the Council has no control.

These circumstances minimise the necessity for an ideal scheme of purification within the Settlement.

The conditions in Shanghai and in this Settlement are so different from those at home that the methods of English sewage practice are not necessarily applicable.

The advantage to be derived from the adoption of a separate water-closet drainage system and purification works should be commensurate with the large expenditure involved. Practical financial values rather than ideal results should be looked for.

There can be little doubt that the present method of disposal of water-closet sewage by means of cesspools and tank carts and disposal in the same way as nightsoil will soon become impracticable. This might be overcome by having tank boats to discharge cesspool contents outside Woosung on a falling tide, but no precedent whatever can be found for this mode of disposal, which would seem to be within the region of unrestrained extravagance.

The only other practical way of disposal that intervenes between the cesspool emptied by tank carts and disposed of in the same way as nightsoil and a separate sewage system with purification works is the septic tank as applied to individual water-closet installations on somewhat similar lines to those in use in the French Concession.

Although it appeared necessary to condemn septic tanks when fighting against the introduction of water-closets and for their limitation after introduction, they may now be looked on with more favour and every opportunity taken for collecting information regarding their value and possibilities of improvement.

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 PER ANNUM AMONG RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY		
	Typhoid fever	All diseases
1902	0.79	18.1
1903	1.57	15.9
1904	0.77	12.9
1905	0.62	11.2
1906	0.92	12.3
1907	0.57	19.9
1908	0.63	18.2
1909	0.53	18.1
1910	0.96	20.2
1911	0.62	15.9
1912	0.84	18.9
1913	1.15	18.6
1914	0.97	18.0
1915	0.59	15.4
1916	0.52	14.0

septic tanks introduced 1910

These figures show that neither in the general death rate, nor in the death rate for typhoid fever, which is the recognised index of water-borne disease through faecal contamination, is there any appreciable sign of danger resulting from the use of septic tanks in the French Concession during recent years.

AVERAGE OF DATA OF MONTHLY ANALYSES OF SHANGHAI WATERWORKS COMPANY'S WATER.

Year	Solids		Hardness	Chloride	Nitrates	Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 1 hour at 37°C	Bacteria per c.c.	Organisms of Coli group present in c.c.
	Total	Volatile								
1902	17.1	8.0	11.7	3.4	0.072	0.0007	.0117		176	
1903	16.9	8.6	11.7	2.9	0.058	Nil	.0125		77	
1904	16.6	8.4	10.7	2.4	0.074	0.0033	.0200		134	
1905	16.1	8.6	11.3	2.6	0.049	0.0053	.0125		98	
1906	14.5	6.5	11.5	2.0	0.030	0.0068	.0107		64	
1907	13.4	5.7	9.9	1.7	0.0551	0.0019	0.0275		84	
1908	12.2	6.0	8.2	1.8	0.0784	0.0021	0.0128		72	
1909	12.4	6.5	7.6	1.9	0.0467	0.0032	0.0123		53	
1910	11.5	5.4	7.8	1.6	0.0429	0.0023	0.0160		94	(Septic tanks introduced 1910)
1911	11.0	5.5	7.8	1.6	0.0407	0.0021	0.0173	0.0275	84	
1912	11.8	4.8	7.6	1.7	0.0468	0.0019	0.0102	0.0239	122	
1913	12.8	5.3	8.3	2.2	0.0462	0.0018	0.0100	0.0283	107	
1914	15.4	5.8	9.1	2.4	0.0582	0.0014	0.0112	0.0291	77	
1915	16.9	5.8	9.2	2.9	0.0576	0.0015	0.0117	0.0302	108	1.3
1916	15.9	6.0	9.3	2.7	0.0569	0.0017	0.0117	0.0311	111	1.0

These figures show :

- (1) That Whangpoo River water has been and remains a water of remarkable chemical purity.
- (2) That the self-purification naturally effected by the big volume of water which flows down the Whangpoo and the purification subsequently effected at the Waterworks is such as to effectively deal with the increasing quantity of domestic sewage contamination which the great increase in population must have given rise to.
- (3) That as no progressive deterioration in chemical purity is shown it may safely be concluded that there is a very considerable margin of safety, that is to say, the Whangpoo River is able to self-purify a very considerable addition of sewage contamination.
- (4) No progressive increase of bacterial contamination.

The main conclusions from the two preceding tables, which are prepared from figures already published in annual reports, are :

- (1) That the introduction of 130 septic tanks in connexion with water-closet installations in the French Concession has had no appreciable effect on the incidence of Typhoid fever, which is the best index of water-borne disease.
- (2) That the self purification effected by the Whangpoo River is such as to effectively deal with the increasing quantity of domestic sewage contamination and that there remains a large margin of safety.
- (3) That measures adopted for dealing with the disposal of water-closet sewage may be effectively checked by the actual figures furnished by water analysis and vital statistics.

The British Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal which issued its final report in 1915 says that domestic sewage (*i.e.* water-closet drainage plus sullage) treated in septic tanks not longer than 24 hours shows (1) a 25% diminution of solid matter (2) an effluent as bacteriologically impure as the sewage entering (3) an effluent not more easily oxidised in its subsequent passage through aerobic filters and (4) that it is now generally recognised that the chief benefits resulting are settlement, partial liquefaction of suspended matter and equalisation in strength.

The Royal Commission considered septic tank treatment of domestic sewage rather than water-closet sewage and merely as a preliminary to subsequent aerobic treatment. The finding as regards the bacterial content is not so damaging as it appears, for the septic tank process is one which depends on a great increase in bacterial growth under anaerobic conditions for liquefying suspended matter. The important consideration, so far as septic tanks for water-closet installations are concerned, is rather the nature of the bacteria than the number. The pathogenic bacteria in water-closet drainage constitute the main danger in Shanghai.

These pathogenic bacteria, such as typhoid fever and cholera, are aerobic organisms, that is to say, only grow in the presence of oxygen. The anaerobic conditions of the septic tank are inimical to these organisms, so that the septic tank is calculated to destroy disease germs and at the same time dissolve a considerable part of the suspended matter—both valuable points in favour of the adoption of septic tanks for water-closet installations in Shanghai.

Professor Sir Leonard Rogers, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriologist at the Medical College, Calcutta, and the leading authority on scientific medicine in India, after a series of tests on 'the influence of the septic tank on pathogenic bacteria' concludes: 'The septic tank process is inimical to most of the pathogenic organisms. There is little likelihood of the Cholera bacillus surviving the action of the septic tank process. The chemical conditions of the septic tank are distinctly inimical to the Typhoid bacillus, which rapidly decreases and, after a few days, disappears. The Malta fever organism, the Shiga bacillus of Dysentery and the Plague bacillus die out very rapidly.'

Again, Professor W. J. Simpson, Professor of Hygiene at King's College, London, Lecturer in Hygiene in the London School of Tropical Medicine and previously Health Officer of Calcutta says: 'Notwithstanding the concentrated nature of Indian sewage it is quite as effectually dealt with by the bacterial or septic tank system. Indian sewage treated on the same estimates as English sewage results in failure. Of the different systems probably the septic tank is the most suited to the tropics. Larger tanks and more prolonged exposure under anaerobic conditions are required in the tropics.'

In Shanghai the problem is not the treatment of domestic sewage but of water-closet sewage alone. As the destruction of disease germs is the main criterion, and the liquefaction of solid faecal matter of next importance, it is considered that the longer the stay in the septic tank the better.

A tank large enough for a three days accumulation is considered most suitable, that is to say, an apparatus a little larger than the cesspools now required by the rules. The construction should be of concrete and be divided into three compartments, the inflow and outflow pipes opening below the surface so as not to disturb the purifying scum, and the third compartment to contain a rough filter to retain any solid particles that may have escaped liquefaction or sedimentation. At the exit there would be an inspection box for the taking of samples. Each compartment would be provided with a manhole to remove sludge about every six months. The tank should be protected so far as possible from the cold so as to promote bacterial growth. It is expected that a well designed septic tank of this nature will in addition to destroying or reducing the number of any disease germs that may be present also effect such a degree of purification as will render the effluent suitable for discharge into existing sewers, drainage ditches or creeks.

It is recommended that a trial be made in Municipal buildings under close supervision with a view to adoption if it meets with approval.

Note.

The members of the Sub-Committee of the Building Rules Commission, appointed to draw up Rules with respect to Water Closets, having given full consideration to the reports of the Health Officer contained in the Municipal Gazette of October 12, 1916, and in his Annual Report for 1916, wish to dissociate themselves entirely from the views expressed therein as they consider that it is impossible to so treat the effluent from Septic tanks of individual installations that it may be safely discharged into the source of the water supply and that the adoption of such septic tanks would constitute a grave menace to the Public Health of the Settlement.

As the members of the Sub-Committee hold these views, it has been decided to request Dr. G. J. Fowler, F.I.C., Professor of Applied Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science and late Consulting Bacteriologist to the Corporation of Manchester, to visit Shanghai and to advise what method of disposal of water-closet drainage is best suited to local conditions.

Ordure Removal.

The removal of ordure continues to be efficiently done and is a source of considerable profit to the community. The amount paid monthly by the contractor in the sequence of agreements was in 1899 \$3,200, 1902 \$4,100, 1905 \$5,300, 1908 \$6,000, 1910 \$7,500, 1913 \$10,050 and for 1916 \$14,800.

There is a ready demand throughout the greater part of the year for use in growing such crops as rape, rice, melons, mulberry and indigo, and were it not for its employment also in growing market produce for the table, which it is practically impossible to prevent, the method of disposal is more sanitary than any other and, as regards the economy of nature, practically perfect. A wide area is served by Shanghai, including Kiangwan, Pootung, Sungkiang, Wangdoo, Nanziang and Tsingpo. Nightsoil has been frequently observed applied to crops straight from the boats without any dilution.

As to the disposal of the content of water-closet cesspools it was soon evident that this was unmarketable for agricultural purposes. The boatmen who came to buy nightsoil refused to have even a small quantity in their boats. The Contractor then supplied boats ostensibly with the object of himself disposing

of the stuff up country; but after long watching he was detected in the middle of the night dumping in the creek not far from the loading station. This being contrary to agreement the maximum fine was inflicted. A method of mixing was then tried, the cesspool stuff being collected in 80 gallon iron tank handcarts to half full, being subsequently completely filled with ordinary nightsoil from Chinese houses or public latrines. Up to the present this is the method by which the present daily quantity of 2,500 gallons of watercloset cesspool contents is disposed of. How long this method may be feasible it is difficult to say; but a limit in the near future seems probable. From 59 waterclosets alone in three buildings in the Central district, 1,700 gallons daily is so disposed, equivalent to 29 gallons of liquid from each watercloset or say fifty times the bulk of nightsoil which would have been removed under the commode system.

Storage of Dangerous Materials.

Licensing and inspection have been carried out of premises for the storage of dangerous materials namely, those which, on account of fire or explosion, may endanger life or property such as gunpowder and similar nitrate mixtures, dynamite, blasting gelatine, carbonate, nitro-cotton, smokeless powder, picric acid and similar nitro-compounds, chlorate mixtures, fulminates, fireworks, ammunition, benzene and other very volatile and inflammable coal tar products, petrol, gasolene and other very volatile and inflammable petroleum products, acetylene, calcium carbide, yellow phosphorus, or any material containing any of these as an ingredient in dangerous quantity. It is understood that plans for the manufacture of dangerous materials are included in this schedule.

General Sanitary Work.

	District.				Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
Vaccination against Smallpox	3,191	2,865	2,650	3,225	11,931
Enquiries after notification of Foreign cases of infectious disease	32	133	69	59	293
Enquiries after notification of Chinese cases of and deaths from infectious disease	328	756	813	332	2,229
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	1,695	10,316	1,906	3,765	13,682
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	22,165	49,302	21,948	29,909	123,324
Houses cleansed and limewashed	194	3,996	3,716	1,124	9,030
Ventilation and lighting amended	1	1	37	0	39
Defective drainage amended	273	510	384	307	1,474
Insanitary wells abolished	0	4	6	10	20
Proper water supply provided	2	3	7	0	12
Rat-and-fly-proof refuse receptacles provided	36	148	82	162	428
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	383	90	53	128	654
Ordure pits and kongs abolished	0	1	1,079	2,375	3,455
Exposed coffined corpses removed and buried	6	163	306	18	493
Smoke nuisances suppressed	4	44	18	9	75
Offensive trade processes amended	0	0	3	0	3
Beggar boats removed	0	0	201	2	203
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the public	212	210	61	131	614
Insanitary conditions reported by the Health Office	815	1,182	1,248	549	3,794
Written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	4	112	60	29	205
Second written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	1	4	24	7	36
Notices of intention to proceed served	0	1	15	0	16
Samples taken for analysis	41	115	151	193	500
Pounds of unsound food destroyed	5,034	9,853	12,061	8,007	34,955
Food prosecutions	232	443	127	34	836
House refuse prosecutions	286	570	442	86	1,384
Laundry and other prosecutions	4	24	63	24	115
Tons of ordure removed	21,011	30,131	36,820	17,708	105,670
Tons of house refuse removed	78,901	39,721	26,788	18,071	103,481
Outside Hawkers Licensed	4,434	3,556	3,632	2,692	14,314

Swimming Bath.

The Public Swimming Bath was open from May 1 to October 31. The number of persons admitted was 14,674 as against 11,327, 9,124, 9,831, 13,592, 14,104, 12,202, 14,321 and 14,751 in sequence of previous years. 1,581 women and girls and 5,330 boys used the bath. The condition of the water was regularly tested and, by the use of one part in a million of copper sulphate at each filling, a satisfactory degree of purity was maintained and the "sore ears," so frequent an occurrence in local swimming baths, were seldom heard of. Lessons in swimming were given throughout the season by the Inspector on duty, 50 persons being thus taught this useful and healthy accomplishment.

VII.—FOOD.

As the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food, food inspection has been considered of paramount importance. The foreign food supply is under complete sanitary supervision and the same is gradually being done for the Chinese, premises being licensed as soon as the necessary conditions have been met.

Water Supply.

The periodic analyses of water supply by the Shanghai Waterworks Co. show that filtration is as a rule carefully done. The introduction of water-closets has emphasized the importance of establishing local standards of sewage contamination, so as to be able to detect smaller differences in the amount of such contamination.

Milk Supply.

There has been a progressive improvement in the quality of milk supplied as is shown by the analytical figures to be found under the heading of Laboratory. The standard of cleanliness in dairies has been maintained. The windows of the milk rooms are required to be unopenable and provided with perforated zinc instead of glass and the door with a spring slam to prevent ingress of flies. Cattle Plague is dealt with under that heading. Efforts are being made to prevent the smuggling of milk from unlicensed dairies outside the Settlement.

Aerated Waters, Ice Cream, etc.

Close supervision has been exercised over aerated water factories and places where ice-cream and iced drinks are made. A large number of samples were submitted to examination in the Municipal Laboratory and, especially in the case of ice-cream, a large proportion were found unfit for consumption.

Fresh Food Shops.

The licensed butchers, poultry, game and vegetable shops have been kept in good sanitary condition. The regulation of fruit shops has presented great difficulty. Endeavour has been made to get the dealers to keep thin skinned fruits in fly-proof cases but with indifferent success. It is considered best to rely on the public, both Foreign and Chinese, to sterilise fruit, as it is impossible to ensure that fruit is not exposed to infection by flies at some stage of its journey from the plant to the consumer. The imposition of a licence fee of \$10 each quarter effected a satisfactory reduction in the number of dangerous fruit shops and stalls.

38,789 lbs. of unsound fruit, vegetables, etc., were seized, and destroyed after confirmation by a Magistrate and the Health Officer, or given to the Little Sisters of the Poor when left in the hands of the Police to escape prosecution. The native ice-cream and cool-drink dealers have received the attention of the Inspectors. The sale of cut melon has been discouraged. In every case where the sale of bad food was detected the vendors were given the option of prosecution at the Mixed Court or confiscation.

Residents are requested not to patronise hawkers of fruit and other foodstuffs who come to their houses.

Hawkers.

The monthly fee of two dollars for hawkers of fresh foodstuffs outside the markets has had an inhibitory effect, but a considerable number have escaped payment. These itinerant hawkers are calculated to do much harm by selling infected fruit, etc., on the streets and wharves.

Meat Supply.

The examination of cattle and carcasses at the Municipal Slaughter House affords adequate protection of the meat supply. There was an increase in the kill during the year.

Good meat is stamped with a circular stamp for beef and a triangular stamp for mutton, pork and veal, with the words "KILLED MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER HOUSE" and the date of slaughter. Meat inferior in quality, but free from disease, passed for sale on stalls only, is marked "2nd QUALITY." No meat for foreign consumption is allowed to be sold from any shop or brought into the Settlement unless it bears a Municipal stamp. Meat killed under proper supervision at Tsingtao has been permitted in Japanese shops.

Such grease-shops as are within the Settlement are under frequent inspection so that no nuisance or danger to Public Health is caused by them. 1,353 oxen, 1,492 buffaloes, 200 sheep and 144 ponies were dealt with at these places.

Markets.

Small markets are required in the North Fokien Road near the Soochow Creek and at Jessfield. The extension of the Hongkew Market has been justified by results. The increase in the market fees has produced a satisfactory increase in revenue without interfering with business or increasing the price of food. A new Municipal Market was opened in Wuchow Road. Sinza Market was enlarged by the addition of an additional wing. A new departure was the licensing of a private market in Annam Road known as Haroon Market under conditions somewhat similar to those in Municipal Markets and without license fee.

Rejections at Slaughter House.

	Oxen.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Cattle Plague	5	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	2	0	0	0
Liver flukes	2	0	0	0
Swine fever	0	0	0	13
Bruising	4	6	0	0
Poor condition	31	1	0	0
Other Conditions	22	0	0	0
Total	66	7	0	13

Slaughter House Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds
Oxen	16,784	66	0
Sheep	29,549	7	2
Calves	4,368	0	0
Pigs	3,236	13	0

Variation in Prices of some Common Domestic Things.

		1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Beef	lb.	\$.07	.08	.07	.07	.08	.13	.17	.19	.19	.19	.18	.18	.18	.19
Fowls	lb.	.11	.11	.12	.10	.10	.14	.16	.16	.18	.18	.19	.19	.19	.19
Eggs	doz.	.07	.07	.08	.08	.09	.12	.14	.15	.16	.16	.16	.17	.17	.18
Snipe	each	.10	.11	.12	.12	.12	.14	.17	.19	.19	.17	.17	.17	.16	.15
Samli	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.14	.16	.20	.40	.40	.25	.25	.26	.34	.35	.37
Potatoes	picul	1.60	.90	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.50	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.25	2.00	1.92	2.08	2.09
Milk	bottle	.10	.10	.10	.11	.11	.12	.14	.18	.18	.18	.18	.20	.20	.20
Rice	200lbs.	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.50	4.80	7.50	8.60	8.20	7.75	6.92	7.98	7.78
Barley	picul							2.40	3.45	3.85	2.65	2.70	2.97	3.00	2.87
Laundry	100				2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
House Coal	Ton	Tls.9.00	9.25	9.25	11.00	11.00	12.50	9.00	9.70	9.60	8.60	9.00	9.66	9.75	9.70
Exchange	Tael =	5/7¼	5/2½	4/9½	4/4¾	3/8½	2/8½	2/8¼	2/4¾	2/5½	2/8½	2/8½	2/5¾	2/3½	2/11¾

Markets.

	1905.	1910.	1911	1912.	1913.	1914	1915	1916.
Maloo	380 stalls 380 spaces 19 shops	395 stalls 414 spaces 31 shops	387 stalls 459 spaces 26 shops	391 stalls 430 spaces 25 shops	393 stalls 413 spaces 26 shops	413 stalls 390 spaces 24 shops	398 stalls 376 spaces 25 shops	400 stalls 368 spaces 26 shops
Hongkew	380 stalls 500 spaces	564 stalls 430 spaces	568 stalls 444 spaces	573 stalls 457 spaces	614 stalls 515 spaces	897 stalls 647 spaces	1088 stalls 61 spaces	1073 stalls 76 spaces
Elgin	70 stalls 180 spaces	106 stalls 337 spaces	109 stalls 360 spaces	101 stalls 342 spaces	113 stalls 398 spaces	124 stalls 337 spaces	130 stalls 241 spaces	140 stalls 258 spaces
Sinza	56 stalls 80 spaces	115 stalls 328 spaces	112 stalls 363 spaces	133 stalls 318 spaces	176 stalls 321 spaces	176 stalls 350 spaces	168 stalls 318 spaces	174 stalls 319 spaces
Wayside	30 stalls 45 spaces	30 stalls 115 spaces	27 stalls 80 spaces	26 stalls 84 spaces	30 stalls 90 spaces	35 stalls 78 spaces	38 stalls 64 spaces	41 stalls 63 spaces
Mohawk	16 stalls 32 spaces	24 stalls 66 spaces	22 stalls 71 spaces	31 stalls 94 spaces	32 stalls 86 spaces	37 stalls 88 spaces	71 stalls 42 spaces	74 stalls 53 spaces
East Hongkew		72 stalls 202 spaces	69 stalls 202 spaces	70 stalls 217 spaces	77 stalls 204 spaces	80 stalls 191 spaces	81 stalls 156 spaces	88 stalls 155 spaces
Yangtzepoo		33 stalls 130 spaces	22 stalls 90 spaces	23 stalls 92 spaces	26 stalls 90 spaces	28 stalls 79 spaces	28 stalls 79 spaces	29 stalls 84 spaces
Quetta	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 stalls 116 spaces	34 stalls 93 spaces
Wuchow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 stalls 32 spaces

Prosecutions.

Offence.	No.	Penalties.
CENTRAL DISTRICT.		
Breach of lodging house regulations	1	Fined \$10.
Breach of food shop regulations	3	Fined \$2—\$10 and ordered to amend.
Selling Milk from unlicensed dairies	2	Fined \$5—\$10 or 2 weeks' imprisonment.
Unlicensed Hawkers (foodstuffs)	142	Fined 50 cents to \$5.
Dumping house refuse	285	Fined 50 cents to \$5.
Miscellaneous	89	Fined \$1—\$10, and 10 days' imprisonment.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.		
Breach of market licence conditions	10	Fined \$2—\$15 & 1 month's imprisonment.
Breach of food shop regulations	9	Fined \$2—\$30.
Breach of laundry regulations	11	Fined \$1—\$20.
Pouring ordure down drains	4	Fined \$1—\$10.
Contravention of Byelaw XXXIV	434	Fined \$1—\$5.
Dumping house refuse	570	Fined \$0.50—\$5.
Miscellaneous	9	Fined \$3 and 2 days' to 14 days' imprisonment.
EASTERN DISTRICT.		
Breach of Lodging house regulations	5	Fined \$2—\$5.
Breach of foodshop regulations	22	Fined \$1—\$10.
Breach of Dairy regulations	2	Fined \$2—10.
Selling unsound ice cream etc.	12	Fined \$1—\$10.
Pouring ordure down drains	20	Fined \$1—\$3.
Hawking unsound fruit	12	Fined \$1—\$2.
Unlicensed hawkers (foodstuffs)	88	Fined \$0.50—\$2.
Dumping house refuse	442	Fined \$0.50—\$5.
Miscellaneous	29	Fined \$1.—\$15
WESTERN DISTRICT.		
Breach of dairy regulations	2	Fined \$5—\$15.
Breach of foodshop regulations	7	Fined \$2—\$5.
Breach of lodging house regulations	1	Ordered to amend.
Dumping house refuse	86	Fined \$0.50—\$3.
Hawking unsound fruit	5	Fined \$0.50—\$1.
Unlicensed Hawkers (foodstuffs)	20	Fined \$0.50—\$2.
Pouring ordure down drains	8	Fined \$2—\$3.
Miscellaneous	15	Fined \$1—\$10.

VIII.—CEMETERIES.

Bubbling Well Cemetery and Crematorium.—The first class sections will afford accommodation for four years, allowing for 500 unused reservations. The second class plots will barely last one and a half years. The remaining nursery land will be prepared for burial purposes during 1917 and will give accommodation for six years more allowing for increased population. The large circular plot at the west end, used at present as an ornamental shrubbery, will provide 250 additional spaces if required. It would appear, therefore, that this cemetery will not suffice for the needs of the community for more than five years unless the corner lots adjacent to the Bubbling Well are acquired. This is very desirable in order to round off the property, while it would greatly improve the appearance of the Cemetery and the Bubbling Well carriage turn. It would appear advisable to go further out and buy cheaper land for future burial requirements. The crematorium has operated satisfactorily and has been maintained in a good state of repair.

Pahsienjao Cemetery.—The appearance of this fine old cemetery has been improved by general repairs and the planting of new trees and shrubs. Practically all the unreserved space is now occupied.

Shantung Road Cemetery.—This cemetery, which contains the mortal remains of many of the earliest residents of the Settlement, has been appropriately cared for and presents a neat appearance.

Pootung Cemetery.—The upkeep of this cemetery is a matter of some difficulty in the absence of a permanent wall round it. Some damage was done to the gardener's house and fence by the large fire in the adjoining Carlowitz godown in the spring.

Soldiers' Cemetery.—This Cemetery, which holds the mortal remains of those British soldiers who died in the early strenuous years of the history of the Settlement, 1862 to 1865, during the foreign military defence of Shanghai against the Taiping rebels, has been maintained in proper order.

Cemeteries.

	Year Opened.	Year Closed.	Total Burials.	Burials 1916	Spaces available for Burial			
					Reserved		Unreserved	
					1st class	2nd class	1st class	2nd class
Soldiers	1862	1865	305					
Pootung	1859	1904	1,783					
Shantung Road	1841	1871	469					
Pahsienjao	1869		3,181	43	336	70	30	
Bubbling Well	1898		2,515 and 239 cremations	131 and 7 cremations	408	30	783 223	

Public Mortuary.

Month.	Foreign bodies	Chinese bodies	Autopsies	Inquests
January	7	11	1	4
February	4	6	2	1
March	12	10	4	5
April	8	22	5	14
May	8	24	6	16
June	8	16	5	8
July	4	12	1	6
August	4	20	1	11
September	5	14	4	4
October	4	18	2	12
November	2	20	1	4
December	7	22	4	9
Total	73	195	36	94

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

VICTORIA NURSING HOME.

The desirability of giving private nurses an opportunity of working in co-operation with the Home was brought to the Council's notice in January and, on the Health Officer's recommendation, the scheme outlined in the subjoined report was tentatively approved. The attached correspondence with the Association sets forth the financial arrangements in detail and is included herein for purpose of record.

NURSES' CO-OPERATION.

In London and elsewhere Nurses' Co-operations have proved successful. The Co-operation obtains employment for nurses at private cases, provides board and lodging at a fixed rate, if required, during the time the nurse is not at a case, and collects the fees; returning the whole amount to the nurse less expenses of any board and lodging and less a fixed percentage to cover expenses of management, varying from 5 to 15 per cent. of the fees obtained. Otherwise, the nurse is independent, a condition of life apparently much valued by the nurses, and one resulting in work of increased quality and quantity, corresponding to piece work as against salaried work. The nurses would themselves arrange for short or long leave and passage, as a nurse working independently can frequently obtain employment at a holiday resort and can obtain a free passage in return for taking a patient home.

As to accommodation, there are at present 4 vacant rooms for nurses at the Victoria Nursing Home. These will scarcely suffice to accommodate the full authorised staff of 36 nurses, so that, in any case, the renting of one or more small houses in the vicinity may soon be required. However, the present accommodation will suffice for a trial of the Co-operation plan: the expenses entailed will be trivial, and, if successful, the advantage to the public great.

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

Shanghai, May 3, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to my recent telephonic conversation with you I beg to enclose 2 copies of an extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of this Committee held on February 9, 1916, a complete copy of which was forwarded to you shortly after it took place.

2. I shall be glad to know whether the proposals made as to the method of dealing with the Monthly Accounts of our Nurses will suit the requirements of the Council. If so, I shall be pleased to hear from the Treasurer on the subject.

3. Kindly advise me whether the Council would have any objection to give our Nurses the assistance asked for in the matter of collecting bad debts, should occasion arise.

Yours faithfully,
H. MIDDLETON,
Honorary Treasurer.

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

PRIVATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

*Extract from Minutes of a Committee Meeting held at the Victoria Nursing Home on Wednesday,
February 9, 1916, at 5.15 p.m.*

Finances.—The Chairman thought it would be in the best interests of the Nurses if care was taken to keep their monetary interests in the hands of this Committee for the present. With this object in view it was agreed that all bills against patients should be prepared on a printed form (headed Private Nurses' Association) the counterfoils of which would be kept by the Superintendent of the Institute, who would collect and pay over to the Honorary Treasurer, through the Honorary Secretary, all sums, including board and lodging, due under the rules from the Nurses who are members of this Association. The Honorary Treasurer would then be in a position to prepare accounts periodically for the information of the Committee and the members. Copies of these accounts would be sent to the Shanghai Municipal Council for their information, and arrangements would be made for settling accounts with the Council either monthly or quarterly as might be found convenient.

Bad Debts.—It was suggested that some help might be given to Nurses in the matter of collecting bills not promptly paid by patients at the time the Nurses were leaving. It was agreed to ask the Shanghai Municipal Council to permit one of their Collectors to try and recover such outstandings in consideration of a fee which might be arranged on a suitable percentage basis.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 15, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 3 on the subject of co-operation between the Private Nurses' Association and the Victoria Nursing Home on the basis described in the Municipal Gazette of February 3, and in reply to inform you that as an experimental measure the Council has no objection to the proposal that the Tax Office shall collect the fees due to private nurses, that the Association shall distribute them and make payment for the board and lodging of these nurses in the Victoria Nursing Home in accordance with a scale of charges approved by the Health Officer. It is to be understood that the work of collection to be undertaken by the Tax Office is subject to the condition that its volume will not be so appreciable as to affect other work ; and, when there is more precise knowledge on this point, that the charge to be made to the Association therefor shall be the subject of arrangement hereafter.

In accordance with your suggestion the Municipal Treasurer will confer with you as to the periods and manner of submission of the accounts relating to these transactions.

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

H. MIDDLETON, Esq.,
Honorary Treasurer, Private Nurses' Association.

LAUNDRY GUILD.

Past experience has shown that Chinese business guilds have almost invariably proved to be monopolistic in character, and the undesirability of giving them official recognition is illustrated in the Reports for 1907, 1908 and 1915 with reference to applications by Associations of Furniture Shops, of Hotwater Dealers, of Restaurateurs, and of Tailors. As indicated in the subjoined interchange of letters, the Council's sanction and approval to the establishment of a guild of laundrymen was refused on the ground that it would prejudice independent action by other laundrymen and might be the immediate cause of increased laundry charges in the Settlement.

Shanghai, July 7, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that 153 washermen doing laundry work for foreigners in the Settlements of Shanghai and its vicinity have formed themselves into a society or guild for mutual protection and assistance and have appointed me as their legal adviser. No administrative functions will be exercised by this society and no monopoly is attempted. If the members break any of the rules they shall only be liable to a civil action for breach of contract. Such guilds are very common in China and even westerners are compelled by modern conditions to organise and combine if they do not wish to go under. Besides, it will be an advantage to the authorities and police to deal with an organised body of this nature, especially in the detection of crime. From the copy of the agreement enclosed herewith you will be satisfied that all the objects are lawful and are on the lines of friendly and trade-protection societies at home. The Shanghai washermen have all along been peaceful and law-abiding, faithfully fulfilling their duties in their humble sphere to the public, and are determined to preserve these traditions in the future.

It is therefore to be hoped that the Council will be pleased to give its recognition and sanction to this guild, and any further information required will be gladly offered by myself and the President and Vice-President whose names are subjoined hereto and who were duly elected by the members.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. SALMON,

"SHANGHAI LAUNDRY GUILD."

President: Foo Ping-sung (傅炳生), of Foo Ziang Li Hong (傅祥利號), 262 Harbin Road, Shanghai.

Vice-President: Foo Hao-yu (傅浩雨), of Foo Hao Yu Hong (傅浩雨號), 418 Dent Road, Shanghai.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

This Agreement made at Shanghai in the Republic of China this fifteenth day of the fifth Chinese lunar moon of the fifth year of the Chinese Republic corresponding to the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and sixteen between the several persons firms and companies whose names chops and addresses are subscribed affixed and entered in the schedule hereto all laundrymen and laundry proprietors working for foreigners at Shanghai and the neighbourhood thereof. Whereas the parties hereto are desirous of forming themselves into a Guild or Association for the purpose of providing mutual aid and helpfulness to the members succouring members in distress or poverty preventing the undue raising or lowering of rates by members assisting the authorities in apprehending and bringing to justice guilty members or their employes and servants and tracing stolen property and generally for the purpose of promoting and protecting their said trade by lawful means. And with the objects aforesaid in consideration of the mutual benefits and protection to be secured thereunder by them respectively have agreed to enter into this agreement upon the terms and conditions hereinafter expressed. Now it is hereby agreed for the consideration aforesaid as follows:—

1. The Name of the said Guild or Association shall be the "Shanghai Laundry Guild."
2. The Members of the Guild shall comprise all persons signing this agreement as well as all 'bona fide' laundrymen who shall from time to time sign this agreement and agree to conform to its terms.
3. The Affairs of the Guild shall be managed by a Committee consisting of a President, a Vice-President and two representatives from each district of Shanghai and its vicinity.
4. The Committee shall hold office for six months and shall be elected by the members at the half-yearly general meetings with power to fill up vacancies in their number pending a general election.
5. The Members of the Committee shall give their services free of charge but they shall be entitled to engage a paid accountant, secretary and coolies to assist them.
6. General Meetings shall be held once every six months and oftener at the discretion of the Committee who shall also be bound to hold a general meeting on the written requisition of thirty members.
7. The Committee shall from time to time frame a scale of charges for various kinds of laundry work by which the members shall be bound provided that in relation to old customers the members shall have unfettered discretion to charge any rate they like.
8. Each Member shall be liable to contribute the sum of thirty cents in small money monthly per each ironing table to be used by him.

9. These Contributions shall be utilized for the general expenses of the Guild as well as for the relief of distressed members and their dependents and payment of their funeral expenses at the discretion of the Committee and as far as the funds permit.

10. Proper Account books of all receipts and disbursements shall be kept by the accountant under the supervision of the Committee.

11. It shall be the duty of every member to furnish the Committee all the information in his power that will conduce to the benefit and protection from fraud of the other members and especially to assist the Police and the authorities to bring members and their employees guilty of larceny and criminal misappropriation to justice and to trace stolen property.

In Witness whereof the parties hereto have in the schedule hereinafter attached subscribed their signatures and affixed their chops the day and year first above written.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 25, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 7 on the subject of the proposed establishment of a guild by 153 Chinese laundrymen.

In reply I am directed to state that it appears that a certain number of the laundrymen are not in favour of enrolling on account of the somewhat high fee of thirty cents monthly per ironing table apparently intended to be collected by the guild; and the Council is of opinion that the effect of the association in question will probably tend to a monopoly in its favour, thus prejudicing the independent action of a number of other laundrymen.

The Council cannot give any recognition or approval of this organization.

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

J. E. SALMON, Esq.

PAULUN HOSPITAL.

Correspondence with the Hospital Committee referring to the accounts for 1916 and the Municipal Grant for 1917.

Shanghai, January 7, 1917.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of February 28, 1914, the undersigned Committee of the Paulun Hospital begs to renew its application to the Council for an annual grant of Tls. 2,000 in aid of the Hospital for 1917.

The accounts for 1916 as per enclosed statement show a loss on working account.

For details we beg to refer to enclosed medical report.

Trusting that our request will be met with the same kind consideration by the Council as in former years and expressing our thanks to the Council in anticipation.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,
THE MEMBERS OF THE PAULUN HOSPITAL COMMITTEE,
Dr. VON SCHAB,
Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

MEDICAL REPORT.

During the year 1916 there have been treated 9,368 patients (9,155 male and 213 female ones), of which 1,039 were admitted to the hospital. Compared with the 3 previous years the numbers are as follows :—

1913—5,197 and 580

1914—6,398 and 630

1915—6,685 and 981

The cases were :—

Eye diseases	2,873
Surgical cases	2,284
Internal diseases	1,418
Venereal „	1,234
Skin diseases	1,205
Ear diseases	181
Women's diseases	137
Obstetrical cases	34
Mental diseases	2
	9,368

785 surgical operations were performed of which 295 were major ones. X-rays were applied in 258 cases.

79 indigent cases have been fed and treated as in-patients during 1,448 days.

Dr. R. GERNGROSS.
Dr. E. BIRT.
Dr. G. BLUMENSTOCK.
Dr. HÖFLING.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		
Donations		\$ 761.85
Municipal Council's Grant	Tls. 2,000	2,749.15
Interest from Paulun Memorial Fund		1,509.21
Receipts at Hospital from Patients		12,549.06
Receipts at X-ray Department		2,445.54
Loss in Working Account		1,055.37
		\$21,070.18

EXPENSES.

Instruments, Drugs, Bandages, Cotton	\$ 5,361.37
Household requisites, Furniture	1,105.95
Land and House Taxes	268.68
Fire Insurance	96.55
Telephone	62.35
Expenses at X-ray Department	2,838.67
Expenses at Hospital :—	
Wages to Chinese	\$2,959.20
Salaries	3,000.00
Food supply	1,034.05
Washing, Soap, etc.	720.63
Repairs	879.33
Stationery	69.10
Coals, Ice, Water	680.62
Gas and Electricity	1,509.64
Miscellaneous	434.04
	<u>\$11,286.61</u>
	<u>\$21,070.18</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.

Donation from Mrs. McBain	\$1,355.01
Debit Balance with Bank	3,140.13
	<u>\$4,495.14</u>

ASSETS.

Capital short January 1, 1916	\$3,439.77
Loss in Working Account 1916	1,055.37
	<u>\$4,495.14</u>

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, December 31, 1916.

Dr. O. VON SCHAB,
E. SIEBERT.

Audited and found correct,
CARL FRISCHEN,
Auditor.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 12, 1917.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 7, containing the Report and Accounts for the Paulun Hospital for the past year.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council accedes to your request to renew the Grant of Tls. 2,000 towards the funds of the Hospital for 1917, and will make provision in the forthcoming Budget accordingly.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Assistant Secretary.

Dr. VON SCHAB,
For the Committee, Paulun Hospital.

GENERAL.

OPIUM.

In pursuance of the measures for the suppression of the sale of opium in the Settlement, provided under Resolution V passed by the Ratepayers at their Annual Meeting in 1915, the second and third half-yearly drawings for the closure of opium shops took place at the Town Hall on December 30, 1915, and June 30, 1916, respectively. On each occasion three months' notice to close was given and one-quarter of the total number of licences was accordingly withdrawn on March 31 and a further quarter on September 30. Three-fourths of the shops have thus been closed to date and elimination of the remainder will take place on March 31, 1917.

As a natural result of the exhaustion of existing stocks, the price of opium advanced considerably and the large profits obtainable led to an enormous increase in the smuggling of contraband opium, with consequent increase in the number of prosecutions instituted at the Mixed Court. It is to be noted in connexion therewith that a considerable measure of secrecy has of necessity to be observed in the execution of the search warrants issued by the Court, but as the procedure adopted to this end was open to certain objections, representations on the subject were made by the Council with the result that an amended procedure was approved in December whereby applicants for search warrants are required to state that the premises to be searched are owned by Chinese subjects: the warrants must be executed within 48 hours after issue, otherwise they lapse and, after execution, are returned to the Court with the result of the search endorsed thereon. Correspondence on the subject of the execution of the Mixed Court warrants will be found under the heading Mixed Court Warrants.

With regard to the sale of smuggled opium by licensed shops in the Settlement correspondence took place in the early part of the year with Messrs. White-Cooper, Oppe and Master on behalf of the Opium Combine and others, as a result of which the Council authorised the issue of an amended licence condition as follows:—

XII.—OPIUM SHOP.

3.—That no opium be smoked or consumed on the premises, and that proof be produced to the satisfaction of the Overseer of Taxes, as and when required, of the provenance of all opium on the premises, and of payment of duty thereon, and that no smuggled opium be knowingly sold on the premises.

Shanghai, January 8, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—We are desired by the Shanghai Opium Combine and the Opium Guild to bring to the notice of the Council the sale in opium shops licensed by the Council of smuggled opium, and to suggest means for its suppression.

As you are doubtless aware no opium is allowed to be sold in China other than certificated Indian opium. The importation or sale of all other opium such as uncertificated Indian, Persian or Manchurian opium, is prohibited both by Treaty and by the laws of China.

In pursuance of the policy of China, which has the approval of the Treaty Powers, the trade in opium will eventually be extinguished; and with this object the export from India and import into China of certificated Indian opium has long ceased, and, when the existing stocks have been exhausted, no further opium will come from India to take their place.

The steady exhaustion of existing stocks has caused a great rise in price and this has brought about a very large amount of smuggling. The Customs have been successful in seizing great quantities of smuggled opium; but, in spite of their vigilance, a considerable amount finds its way into the Settlement, and is sold by the smaller opium shops. The respectable shops have nothing to do with the sale of smuggled opium, but the small shops deal in it; and the evil has increased to such an extent, that it seriously prejudices the legitimate business of respectable shops. Legitimate opium is perfectly easily distinguished from smuggled opium, as every piece and packet bears the Government stamps, while the smuggled variety is of course unstamped; and, apart from any stamp, the Persian and Manchurian opiums are quite different from Indian and Chinese varieties. Any dealer in raw opium can therefore distinguish at once whether he is buying legitimate opium or smuggled opium.

The suggestion we make is that it should be made a condition of the licensing of all opium shops that they only deal in legitimate opium, *i.e.*, certificated Indian opium.

If it is found that they stock smuggled opium it can be seized and their license can be cancelled, and they can be dealt with by the Mixed Court.

The respectable shops are unanimous in support of this suggestion, and ask that the Council give it their careful and sympathetic consideration.

We are, yours faithfully,
WHITE-COOPER, OPPE & MASTER.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 21, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 8 on the subject of the sale of smuggled opium in the Settlement and in reply to inform you that the Council entirely discountenances the sale of smuggled opium in licensed opium shops: and with a view to strict observance for the future of Article 15 Chapter IV of the International Opium Convention of January 23, 1912, has directed the inclusion and enforcement forthwith, of an additional provision in the licence, prohibiting its sale on such premises.

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

Messrs. WHITE-COOPER, OPPE & MASTER.

Extract from the International Opium Convention.

Article 15.—The contracting Powers having treaties with China (Treaty Powers), shall, in conjunction with the Chinese Government, take the necessary measures to prevent the smuggling into Chinese territory, as well as into their Far Eastern colonies and into the leased territories which they occupy in China, of raw and prepared opium. . . .

The following correspondence relating to the withdrawal of an Opium Shop licence following on a prosecution in the Mixed Court is worthy of record:—

Shanghai, May 26, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—Our client Mr. Van Chi-ngo (范季吾) instructs us to write to you with reference to the licence for his opium shop No. 225 Canton Road.

Our client was prosecuted on the 21st ult., for having sold smuggled opium and as a result was fined Tls. 5,000 and his licence for the current month has been withdrawn.

We are instructed that the amount of smuggled opium involved was very small and at the time of the search there was none on the premises. The shop has been in existence for 30 years and during this period no complaints have ever been made in connexion with our client's business and our client is so far as we understand a respectable and law-abiding Chinese.

In these circumstances we write to enquire whether the Council will consider an application for renewal of licence on such terms as to security or otherwise as the Council may deem necessary.

Yours faithfully,
HANSON, MCNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT.

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

Council Room, Shanghai, May 29, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 26, applying for the renewal of the Opium Shop Licence for No. 225 Canton Road, which was withdrawn as a result of recent proceedings in the Mixed Court.

In reply, I am directed to point out that your clients were well aware that all Opium Shop Licences are subject to withdrawal or suspension on breach of any of the conditions attached thereto, one of which provides that no smuggled opium be knowingly sold on the premises. Under the circumstances the Council has with regret formed the opinion that your application cannot be granted.

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

Messrs. HANSON, MCNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT.

Shanghai, May 31, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—We thank you for your letter dated the 29th instant, in which you informed us that the Council could not grant our application for the renewal of the Opium Shop Licence for No. 225 Canton Road.

We now beg to say that our client, Mr. Van Chi-ngo (范季吾) holds another licence for his Opium Shop at No. 478 Canton Road. He desires to do as much business as he can during the short remaining period during which the sale of opium is permitted in the Settlement. For this purpose he desires to remove his business now carried on at No. 478 to No. 225 Canton Road, and we are instructed to write and ask whether the Council would treat this as a case of ordinary removal of business premises, and permit the licence for No. 478 to be used for No. 225 Canton Road on such terms as to fees, security, etc., as may be deemed necessary.

Yours faithfully,
HANSON, MCNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT.

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

Council Room, Shanghai, June 9, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of May 31 requesting permission to transfer the Opium Shop Licence for No. 478 Canton Road to No. 225 Canton Road. I am directed to inform you that the Council is of opinion that compliance would be a virtual reversal of its decision communicated to you in my letter of May 29, not to extend the licence for No. 225 Canton Road. This application cannot therefore be entertained.

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

Messrs. HANSON, MCNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT.

The appended correspondence with Mr. E. S. Little is published in accordance with his request :—

Shanghai, April 8, 1916.

SIR,—I have received your letter dated April 3 and note you confirm as correct the paragraph on page 96 of the Municipal Gazette of Wednesday, March 22, 1916. The paragraph reads as follows :—

“In the light of Mr. E. S. Little's recent representations, the members learn with considerable diversion of certain overtures which he has made to Mr. Ezra, and the course of negotiations into which he has entered with the design of acquiring the whole of the stocks by purchase, acting as the representative of a clique of Chinese officials, whom he describes as ‘very influential.’”

The facts of the case are as follows :—

In order to obviate the necessity of continuing the agitation in Shanghai of closing up the opium shops and in order to bring the opium trade to an end, I attempted to persuade the Chinese Government to certain acts. Briefly what was sought to be accomplished was :—

- 1.—The Chinese Central Government to take over the stocks of opium at Tls. 5,000 per chest.
- 2.—The opium to be financed by the issue by the Government of negotiable national bonds bearing 5 per cent interest.
- 3.—The Banks to accept the bonds with the opium stored in neutral godowns as collateral security.
- 4.—The whole of the provinces and ports of China to be immediately closed to opium trade and the whole trade in the drug brought to an immediate end.
- 5.—The British Government to be advised of all the terms of the negotiations and to sanction the same.
- 6.—The opium to be used only for medicinal purposes under the license of the Government. It was estimated that the supply would be sufficient for 20 or 25 years.
- 7.—I enclose herewith copy of Mr. Edward Ezra's letter to me dated December 14, 1914, which shows that they perfectly well understood the terms of the agreement. I also supplied the British Minister with copies of the correspondence. At the same time I informed the Committee of the Shanghai Missionary Association, who called upon me, of the negotiations that were then in progress with the Chinese Government.

There is other correspondence from myself to H.M. Minister and to other persons all working to the same point, but it is not necessary for me to send to you for publication, neither is it necessary for me to send for publication my letter dated December 12 to which the above-named letter of December 14, 1914, is a reply and which practically embodies all the terms of my letter. I shall be quite prepared if you desire it to send to you copies of the whole of the correspondence for your perusal.

It is quite obvious that this correspondence could not be made public at the time. Unfortunately the whole of the negotiations broke down. The Central Government made something like Twenty-one Millions of Dollars out of the Shanghai opium stocks in additional taxation. In the light of present knowledge I cannot but feel that the Chinese Government yielded to that attractive offer which gave them a large amount of ready cash, whereas my negotiations if they had been successful would have caused them to have paid out a large sum of money and have entirely closed the trade. There can be no possible doubt but that my solution would have been infinitely more to the advantage of the Chinese nation.

In view of the above facts and the enclosed letter I trust the Council will recognise that the minute now standing in the books of the Council in which it states that I was “acting as the representative of a clique of Chinese officials” “with the design of acquiring the whole of the stocks by purchase” should be explained.

I venture also to think that if the whole of the facts had been correctly presented to the Council, they would not have commenced the minute with the words “The members learn with considerable diversion of certain overtures, etc.”

I shall be glad if you will please publish this letter together with the enclosure.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD S. LITTLE.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

(ENCLOSURE).

Shanghai, December 14, 1914.

DEAR MR. LITTLE,—Many thanks for your note. It is impossible for me, a single trader, to commit all the merchants without consulting them, but if our private negotiations result in a workable arrangement I shall utilize all my influence to obtain the desired result. I shall be happy to recommend all holders of opium to accept the following :—

- 1.—The amount of opium so included not to exceed 8,000 cases (The present stock is 8,000).
- 2.—The merchants to surrender to the Chinese Government their stocks at a reasonable price to be agreed upon.

3.—Although the present market values are about Tls. 6,800 to Tls. 7,100 per chest, in order to encourage your friends I will suggest that Tls. 5,000 to Tls. 5,500 (according to the kind of opium) be taken as the sale price. It is quite impossible to ascertain the cost price, as the bulk of the present holdings are held by so many different people, who have purchased locally as well as elsewhere at various times and at different rates, also there are numerous Bearer Orders known as Bearer Orders which have changed hands dozens of times. Interest and charges also vary. The selling rate suggested by me will cause heavy loss to many holders who own stocks costing much higher prices but I believe this difficulty can be overcome.

4.—The opium to be stored in some neutral godown approved by both parties to be at the risk and expense of the buyers.

5.—The Government to issue Bonds for the full amount at the agreed price of the opium at an agreed rate of interest. The Bonds to be valued at market prices current in Europe for Chinese Government Loan Bonds and to be of similar financial value as the Loan Bonds and must be of a negotiable nature.

6.—The Bonds must be of such a standing as will be acceptable by the Foreign Bankers with whom the major portion of the present stock of opium is under lien.

7.—Interest on Bonds at 5 per cent.

8.—Upon the removal of any opium from the neutral godown a proportionate amount of bonds to be redeemed by the Government.

9.—The bonds to be redeemed 10 years from date at the most.

It is understood that if the Chinese Government agree to the above terms I will at once communicate with all holders of opium including the Bankers and do my best jointly with you to effect a settlement. When my arrangements have been effected the Chinese Government will communicate the result to the British Government and a supplementary convention be signed by the two Governments confirming and approving the sale and the financial bond arrangements.

It is understood that the above is private and confidential and not for publication.

In conclusion it must be understood if anything tangible results the British Government must be informed of the present negotiations and their approval will be a *sine qua non* for their continuance.

Yours truly,
EDWARD I. EZRA.

E. S. LITTLE, Esq.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 27, 1916.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of April 8, of which the receipt has previously been acknowledged, I am directed to inform you that the Council has given close attention to the statement which it contains.

In reply I am directed in the first place to inform you that the Council's reference, in its proceedings, to your negotiations with the Chinese officials on the subject of opium, which you describe, was not intended to imply that these negotiations were not conducted with, or on behalf of, the Chinese Government: or to record any disagreeable impression of these negotiations: it was not actuated by any wish to place any construction upon them other than that which is set forth in your letter under reply; and a note in this sense has been recorded at the Council's last meeting.

I am directed to add that there is no objection on the part of Mr. Ezra to the publication of the enclosure with your letter.

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

E. S. LITTLE, Esq.

COURT OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The Court for 1916 was constituted, in accordance with the provisions of Article XXVII of the Land Regulations, by the election of the consular representatives of Denmark, Great Britain and Belgium.

No cases were heard during the year.

CHARITY ORGANISATION.

The activities of the Charity Organisation Committee were prominently in public notice during the year and in connexion therewith the important question whether or not the Council should assume responsibility for foreign poor relief in the Settlement was definitely resolved. As pointed out in the Report for last year the assumption by the Council of this responsibility had never been contemplated. The fundamental principle underlying the establishment of the Organisation was that it should be a purely voluntary one and the chief condition upon which the initial grant of Tls. 3,600 per annum was authorised was an undertaking by the Committee to obtain by voluntary subscription the requisite funds wherewith to function, as expressed in the Chairman's speech in support of the resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in 1914.

Faced with the prospect of a deficit in funds, the Committee in February addressed further representations to the Council recommending the establishment of an Industrial Home for indigent foreigners, to be maintained at the public expense, but in the view that such a departure from established procedure could not be made except under express direction of the Ratepayers, the suggestion was disapproved :—

Shanghai, February 9, 1916.

SIR,—We have the honour to refer to the Committee's letter to the Council in November last (Municipal Gazette, Vol. viii, pp. 343-4, December 2, 1915), wherein it was suggested that the cost of relief of the indigent poor in Shanghai should be borne by the Ratepayers as a whole.

The Committee are impressed by the fact that a very large proportion of cases at present in receipt of relief are such as might be described as Workhouse cases, a term, however, which it is not suggested should be adopted in Shanghai.

There can be no doubt that in other places they would be dealt with in some public institution supported by public funds.

There are a certain number of foreigners in Shanghai who—under present conditions—must either beg, starve or come to the Charity Organisation Committee for relief. At present these cases are supported by a few of the charitably disposed of the Shanghai public and begging is a profitable and popular trade.

We suggest that the support of these cases should fall on all residents proportionately and by dealing with these cases in an industrial home the public will feel assured that all cases are being properly provided for and the private giving of alms to so-called distressed foreigners will cease.

At the request of the Charity Organisation Committee four of their members have gone carefully into the question and have drawn up a report, a copy of which is appended.

In commending this report to the consideration of the Council the Committee would respectfully draw attention to the fact that the cost of a Municipal Industrial Home on the lines indicated would be equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ on the assessed rentals of *foreign houses only* and that even then the estimate of \$15,100 per annum makes provision for taking over the administration of the present Work Shelters for which for the year 1915 some \$2,700 was paid by the Council.

The fear has been expressed that the adoption of such measures as are suggested in the Committee's report would possibly tend to make Shanghai a 'dumping ground' for foreign ne'er-do-wells and bad characters. We would point out that the organisation of charity in Shanghai by your Committee has already been effective in reducing this evil, and that if the suggested scheme were adopted more effective measures could be taken to make Shanghai still less desirable as a haunt for the professional beggar.

The Committee beg that the Council will give the whole of this important problem their earnest and sympathetic attention, and hope that they will see their way to include the sum required in their Budget. If the Council feel, however, that such step should not be taken without a mandate from the Ratepayers, we beg that they will be prepared to move, or at least to support, a resolution at the next Ratepayers Meeting giving effect to the measures herein suggested.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

G. M. BILLINGS
 PHILIP PEEBLES
 E. L. ALLEN
 EDWARD I. EZRA
 IRENE C. MERRIMAN
 CHAS. H. GODFREY
 W. H. PRICE
 MARY WHEELOCK.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE CHARITY ORGANISATION COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO
THE QUESTION OF A MUNICIPAL INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE INDIGENT POOR.

The Committee has held four Meetings and has had before it sketch plans showing approximately the accommodation considered necessary.

The Committee after very careful consideration has come to the following conclusions:—

I. That the need for such an Institution is imperative.

II. That the Institution will prove the most efficient and economical way of dealing with distress in Shanghai.

III. That the whole of the Foreign casual relief can be dealt with by such an Institution.

IV. That there is reason to believe that when the Institution is established it will receive the full support of the various Consuls and the public.

V. That the Institution should be known as the "Municipal Industrial Home."

In further reference to the foregoing it may be pointed out:

I & II. For the last 3 months of 1915 there were from 6 to 10 cases accommodated nightly in the Work Shelters at a cost to the Council of some \$65 per month for food alone. The expenses of running the Work Shelters for 1915 was Tls. 1,950, say \$2,700.

There were 42 cases receiving food from the Charity Organisation Committee at a cost of approximately \$900 per month.

There were 10 cases receiving fuel and oil from the Charity Organisation Committee at a cost of approximately \$45 per month.

There were 12 persons or families living in Charity Organisation Committee houses or receiving rent at a cost of \$100 per month.

The above make a total cost of \$15,240 per annum for which no adequate return in the form of work is received.

The whole of those cases could be dealt with in the Institution where work more in keeping with the benefits derived would be imposed.

III.—Certain cases at present dealt with at the Women's Home could be dealt with at the Municipal Home at a considerable saving in cost to the public. The Committee understands that an application has been or will be made to the Council for a grant of Tls. 2,000 for this work

Building Site.—The neighbourhood of Tongshan Road is considered to be the most suitable. An area of not less than 10 mow is suggested. The site of the Police Eastern Depôt on Chaoufoong Road, at present unoccupied, would prove a very satisfactory site.

Cost.—Exclusive of the cost of site the Estimated Cost for a Home for 40 inmates is:—

<i>Capital Cost.</i>	
Building	Tls. 40,000
Furnishing	7,000
Sundries	3,000
	Tls. 50,000
	at 6% per annum—Tls. 3,000, say \$4,000
<i>Running Expenses.</i>	
Master and Matron salary	\$1,800
Chinese servants	1,000
Food (40 Inmates)	6,000
Fuel, light and water	2,000
Sundries	300
	11,100
	\$15,100

which it will be seen is actually less than is being paid out at present.

It may also be noted that this amount is only .00412 per cent. of the Council's Annual expenditure and .00206 per cent. on the assessed rentals of rateable foreign houses in Shanghai.

The following table of Poor Rates in England is of interest:—

Southampton $2\frac{3}{4}$	.11354
Liverpool $1\frac{9}{8}$	.09063
Manchester $1\frac{1}{6}\frac{3}{4}$	.07813
Leeds $1\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{2}$	.07708
Bristol $1\frac{1}{3}$	.06250
Exeter $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$	.05938
Bath $1\frac{1}{2}$	.05833
Cardiff $1\frac{1}{0}\frac{1}{2}$	.05208
Preston $0\frac{9}{9}$	.03750
Shanghai	.00206

General.—It has been found in England after many years experiment and experience that the only way to deal with casual relief economically and satisfactorily is by means of such an Institution as is here suggested. By this means only can the cost per head for relief be reduced to the minimum and those in receipt of relief can be given suitable work which, even if not of itself directly profitable, is essential for the moral welfare of the person relieved.

The Committee regret to have to record the opinion that under present conditions in Shanghai, the Work Shelters are a failure. The principal cause of this is that so many charitably disposed persons will not do their duty to the community and refuse to assist casual beggars.

The fundamental idea has been—from the outset—that no destitute foreigner should be able to say that he could not find a bed and be supplied with supper and breakfast in return for a fair amount of work. In order to give him an opportunity of obtaining employment he could be out and about town for some 6 to 8 hours a day.

In Shanghai there is no necessity for any destitute foreigner to beg for the wherewithal to pay for a night's lodging or even for 7 nights' board and lodging. What happens at present is that these men carry on their begging and in 9 out of 10 cases can afford to return to the Work Shelters in an intoxicated condition. Until the public realize that giving in such cases does more harm than good, the objects of the Charity Organisation Committee will be defeated. If residents would only realize this, close their hearts and pockets to the wily mendicant, give only through the official channel of the Charity Organisation Committee then we should not be faced with the sorry spectacle of 10 able-bodied men—out of work—eking out a miserable existence in the Work Shelters.

It may be asked what has this to do with the establishment of a Municipal Industrial Home. It has a very distinct bearing on it. In such an Institute the men would not be allowed out begging and drinking. At present all that we can do, and one is reluctant to do it, is to put the men on the streets and trust to someone reporting them for begging so that proceedings may be taken against them in the Courts of their respective nationalities. This may sound heartless but unless residents charitably bent will assist the Charity Organisation Committee *by not assisting the men*—it is the kindest thing that can be done.

Suggested Work Shelter for Asiatics.—From the above report it will be gathered that the proposed Municipal Industrial Home would embrace the work at present undertaken by the Work Shelters.

The present premises on Soochow Road would form an admirable site for a Work Shelter for destitute Asiatics excluding Chinese who cannot be received under present conditions, nor can the Charity Organisation Committee offer them any relief. The Committee is of opinion that there is a pressing need for a Work Shelter for Asiatics excluding Chinese,

PHILIP PEEBLES.
W. H. PRICE.
CHAS. H. GODFREY.
MARY WHEELLOCK.

Shanghai, January 18, 1916.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 1, 1916.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,— I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 9 enclosing a report of a sub-committee of the Charity Organisation Committee in which the establishment and maintenance out of the rates of a Municipal Industrial Home for poor foreigners is recommended.

I have the honour to point out in the first place that the duty of supporting or repatriating foreign paupers falls on the Governments of the countries to which they belong. Foreigners here are subject to, and enjoy the benefit of, the laws of their own countries, all of which I believe provide that persons applying for Consular relief shall be subject to various punishments if they abuse the privileges accorded or disobey the rules in force. Relief by the Council is not protected by any such safeguards.

This difficulty was fully realized when the Casual Ward was instituted. Its primary aim was to provide a place where beachcombers and the like might be sent to obtain meals and a few nights' lodging in return for work performed, and so to check indiscriminate begging. It was an experiment and according to your report it seems not entirely to have achieved its object; its benefits have doubtless been abused.

If the experiment had been a genuine success the Council might be willing to extend it; but in view of your report that the Work Shelters are a failure it is difficult to understand the reasons for the large extension which you advocate, not to be confined to providing food and lodging to all destitute foreigners but also to Asiatics excluding Chinese. The Council notes that in some towns in England the cost of poor relief exceeds 2s. in the £ in spite of the restrictions imposed on pauperism. It seems not unlikely that in Shanghai, in the inevitable absence of such restrictions, this cost might be equalled if not exceeded.

A rapidly-growing gathering of cosmopolitan paupers would readily turn to Shanghai from all parts of China and from adjacent countries as a convenient refuge, and would permanently burden this Community with their maintenance.

If the Ratepayers were to admit such an unprecedented measure of International philanthropy they would have cause to regret it deeply in the near future.

The only reason advanced by the Sub-Committee to justify this proposal is, that among the frequenters of the existing Municipal Casual Ward or Work Shelter, the undeserving, are now able to roam about and abuse private charity but that when the home is established this abuse will cease. No indication is supplied as to what influence or powers will confine the activities of these persons within the proposed Home, any more effectively than they can now be confined in

the Casual Ward. The same abuse of charity was the reason which was urged upon the Council in the year 1909 as justifying the establishment of the Casual Ward. The alleged failure of the Ward to effect the object for which it was founded is now advanced as the reason for establishing a similar institution on a more ambitious scale.

The Council's opinion may, in conclusion, be summarised as follows:—

That it has no duty to undertake the assistance of foreign and some Asiatic paupers by providing indoor relief in the manner proposed.

That the lack of Municipal powers of control over the recipients of relief makes such provision undesirable.

That the cost would be exceedingly heavy, and that to maintain the foreign poor by taxation both of foreigners and Chinese appears hardly equitable even if permissible under the Land Regulations, while the maintenance of Chinese poor in addition would, as the Committee recognises, be impossible.

That no sufficient reasons are shown to make it seem probable that the Home would achieve the objects in view.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
your most obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

The CHARITY ORGANISATION COMMITTEE.

Reluctant to abandon the charitable work already undertaken before every attempt had been made to obtain the necessary financial support, the Committee submitted the matter to the judgment of the Ratepayers, and the following amendment to the Council's Budget Resolution was proposed by the Rev. A. J. Walker and passed by the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting in March.

Amendment to Resolution V.—Subject to the further inquiries of a special committee to be appointed by the Council and subject to such committee's recommendations, the Council be empowered to include a sum of Tls. 15,000 in the Budget as a grant to the Charity Organisation Committee for its general purpose in place of the sum of Tls. 3,600 already mentioned therein.

A Special Committee was accordingly appointed by the Council, whose report is appended:—

Shanghai, June 2, 1916.

SIR,—As Chairman of the Committee appointed under the provisions of the amendment to Resolution V., passed at the Ratepayers' Meeting held on March 21, 1916, I have now to hand you the Report of that Committee which has been compiled after very careful investigation and consideration.

A minority report by Mr. Peebles is also submitted.

Five meetings of the Committee were held and the Minutes are sent to you herewith with the suggestion that they be filed in the Council's archives.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER,
Chairman.

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

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AMENDMENT TO
RESOLUTION V., PASSED AT THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING OF MARCH 21, 1916.

The Constitution of the Special Committee was as follows:—

Rev. C. E. Darwent
Rev. Brother Faust
Messrs. A. S. P. White-Cooper
C. Selby Moore
P. Peebles
S. Fessenden

Meetings were held on April 18, 28, May 12 and 19. At the first meeting Mr. White-Cooper was elected Chairman and Mr. E. L. Allen was appointed Secretary.

SUBJECT MATTER OF REFERENCE.

By a resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held in March 1914 the Council was authorized to provide a sum of Tls. 3,600 per annum to defray the office expenses and salary of a paid Secretary for the Charity Organisation Committee: this grant was expressly stated to be for the work of organising existing charities and any further sums required by the C.O.C. were to be collected from the general public. The C.O.C. has undertaken the work not only of organising charities, but of providing relief, thereby incurring considerable expense; and it now estimates the sum required to carry on its work, including such pauper relief, at Tls. 15,000. This sum it asked the Council to provide, in place of the Tls. 3,600 previously given for the cost of organisation; and, as the Council refused to depart from the

principle laid down at the Ratepayers' Meeting of 1914, namely, that relief afforded to the poor could not be provided by taxation, the sanction of the Ratepayers was asked on the terms of the amendment to Resolution V.

The amendment reads as follows :—

“That subject to the further enquiries of a special Committee to be appointed by the Council, and subject to such Committee's recommendations, the Council be empowered to include a sum of Tls. 15,000 in the Budget as a grant to the Charity Organisation Committee for its general purposes in place of the sum of Tls. 3,600 already mentioned therein.”

The annual amount actually required for pauper relief was expressly stated by the C.O.C. not to be a matter which primarily concerned this Committee; but it was rather a matter of principle as to whether pauper relief is, or is not, a fair charge on the rates; further, that relief should be afforded to all foreign poor including Asiatics other than Chinese.

PRINCIPAL CONSIDERATIONS.

This Committee dealt with the matter under the following general headings :—

- (1) On whom does the legal responsibility for the support of paupers primarily rest.
- (2) Has the Council power under the Land Regulations to provide poor relief.
- (3) How is poor relief now being dealt with and why are the present measures inadequate.
- (4) Is it under present circumstances expedient for the Council to undertake poor relief.

RESPONSIBILITY AND POWER.

The first two questions were referred to a sub-committee of this Committee, and their report is contained in the appendix to this report. It is to the effect that the Council has no legal responsibility to maintain or assist paupers—the word “legal” being used in contradistinction to “moral”; and that it is not empowered by the Land Regulations to raise money by taxation for poor relief.

It has, however, generally been admitted that, where there is a genuine and urgent need, it is undesirable to lay too much stress on lack of specific power in the Land Regulations: since they were framed the conditions of life in Shanghai have altered materially.

This Committee, therefore, proceeded to enquire whether the need for Municipal Pauper Relief was so genuine and urgent as to justify it in making a recommendation in favour of the grant asked for by the C.O.C.

PRESENT MEASURES AND THEIR ADEQUACY.

This committee accordingly proceeded with the 3rd question—namely “How is poor relief now being dealt with and why are the present measures inadequate?”

To obtain an answer to this question the evidence was taken of two gentlemen thoroughly familiar with the subject, Mr. Wood, the Secretary of the C.O.C., and Mr. Gutterres, the Secretary of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

EVIDENCE OF MR. WOOD.

The evidence of Mr. Wood was to the following effect :—

Of the applicants to the C.O.C. for relief about 60 per cent are Portuguese: British subjects, of whom the majority are Indians or Eurasians, constitute from 8 per cent to 10 per cent: the remainder are of miscellaneous nationalities. Very few white men are applicants for relief. The Indians invariably belong to a class which has lost caste. Most of the applicants have lost their situations through ill-health, and a large number are suffering from tuberculosis or malnutrition and are quite incapable of work of any description. Some are women deserted by their husbands. Their relations are unable to assist them. During the past year there has been no noticeable increase in the number of cases. Many of the cases consist of elderly people in poor health and when once on the C.O.C. books there is little prospect of getting rid of them. Since the C.O.C. started, *i.e.*, during the last year and 9 months, 292 cases have been assisted.

The C.O.C. renders assistance in the following ways :—

It accommodates about 30 indigent people in 4 houses which it rents, where they are lodged and fed: most of the inmates of these houses are Portuguese but there is now one Russian and one Korean. Outdoor relief takes the form of food, fuel, payment of rent, clothes, etc., but no money is given. In addition to those so housed there are now 42 families and individuals obtaining relief in the form of food, etc. No work is exacted, as many are totally unfit for work of any description and there are no facilities for inaugurating work.

EVIDENCE OF MR. GUTTERRES.

The evidence of Mr. Gutterres is to the following effect :—

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul relieves the poor of any religion: on an average about 18 families at any one time enjoy relief. Applicants are principally Portuguese, women and children, but there are also Filipinos, French and British (including Indians). They usually have relations but they are either too poor themselves or cannot be compelled to assist. There has been a slight increase in the number of applicants recently, due probably to firms reducing their staffs owing to the war. No German cases come under the Society's notice, as this class of poor is, apparently, adequately provided for by their own nationals.

A large number of the Portuguese hail from Macao, but many are Shanghai born and bred. The Society does not maintain cases, but assists with food in the form of rice, and with medical supplies. Sometimes rents are paid and persons assisted with passage money to leave Shanghai; it also assists with the education of the children.

OTHER SOURCES OF RELIEF.

Enquiries were made as to the work of other Societies and it appears that the C.O.C. has taken over the management of the Poor Relief of the St. George's Society and the St. Andrew's Society, those societies refunding the expense incurred. The same course is adopted with the American Relief Society, American poor being, however, well looked after by the American Society and Consulate. Japanese poor are looked after by the Japanese, and German poor by the Germans. There are also the work shelters for able-bodied single men which can accommodate 12 persons, but in which there are at present only 4.

CONCLUSIONS FROM EVIDENCE.

The result is as follows :—

The population of the International Settlement of Shanghai in 1915 consisted of—

Japanese	7,196
British	4,822
Portuguese	1,323
American	1,307
German	1,155
Indian	1,009

Then come the Russians with 361 and other nationals with less than 300 persons in each case.

From these we may eliminate, as being adequately provided for by their own nationals, the Japanese, Americans and Germans, and, for the most part, the British. The population of Portuguese is slightly less now than it was 10 years ago and they form 60 per cent. of the cases.

It appears to this committee that the amount of poverty in the International Settlement is small in proportion to the population, and that it can hardly be said to be on the increase as such slight increase as there may be is due to a temporary cause. The present measures for dealing with it seem on the whole to be adequate.

EXPEDIENCY.

The fourth question is whether it is expedient under present circumstances for the Council to undertake poor relief. The case for the C.O.C. is set out in the memorandum printed in the appendix to this report.

THE CASE FOR MUNICIPAL RELIEF.

The C.O.C. bases its claim for Municipal assistance largely on the principle that the cost of poor relief should fall on the rates and be borne by all alike, rather than be borne by the few. It appears to be increasingly difficult to collect subscriptions from the charitable; whereas the total cost, if thrown on the rates, would involve only a minute addition to the taxes paid by each individual.

PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

The principle involved is an important one and needs careful consideration, as to its ultimate effects both on the Municipality and on the recipients of relief.

EFFECT ON MUNICIPALITY.

First as regards the Municipality. If poor relief is provided by the Municipality of this Settlement to all foreigners and Asiatics other than Chinese, the inevitable result will be that it will attract a large amount of the poor, the thriftless, the tuberculous, and the aged from all parts of the Far East; the cost will be heavy, and the class of persons so drawn to this place will not be advantageous to the community as a whole.

EFFECT ON RECIPIENTS.

Secondly as regards the recipients. Poor relief when given by the State has a deteriorating effect on the character of the recipient. Being provided by the State it comes to be claimed as of right, and the certainty of relief tends to diminish thrift and self-reliance.

In the English Poor Law Report of 1909, which was the outcome of 5 years of investigation, attention was called to the abundant evidence of the growing disinclination of sons and daughters to contribute towards the support of aged parents, and it is stated that "it is difficult not to connect this decrease in the sense of filial affection and responsibility with the general feeling that if the children fail, the state is bound to step in."

A well-known American Economist goes so far as to say that once a man has resorted to state relief he is "industrially dead." The experience of the Poor Law Commission in England was that "in-door relief has bred a class of lazy parasites willing to submit to any conditions so long as they are well fed and relieved from all responsibilities . . . even from the point of view of the old people the workhouse proves to have failed in very many places, and shows the paradoxical result of rapidly increasing cost with diminished efficiency."

Difficult as it is in England the problem is far more difficult in Shanghai, owing to the variety of nationalities concerned, and to exterritoriality. This difficulty is referred to in the sub-committee's report, and must be obvious to all.

PRIVATE CHARITY.

Indiscriminate private charity is the most harmful of all methods of coping with distress; but private effort, wisely directed, is probably the best. It does not tend to pauperise the recipient, as state aid does, and it can be kept within limits. The present system of National Relief provided by private charity, is probably the only workable system in the

complex world of Shanghai. Poor relief provided out of the rates would probably aggravate rather than alleviate pauperism here.

In view of the above considerations this Committee cannot recommend the inclusion in the budget of any sum for the C.O.C. other than that required to defray the expenses of organisation of charitable effort.

Here follows :—

- (1) Report of sub-committee.
- (2) Mr. Peebles' Memorandum.

Dated June 1, 1916.

A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER.
C. SELBY MOORE.
BR. FAUST.
C. E. DARWENT.
STIRLING FESSENDEN.

APPENDIX.

The Legal Responsibility for the Maintenance of the Poor in Shanghai.

The question which we are asked is as follows :—

There are in Shanghai persons of almost every nationality of every age, of every shade of character, of every degree of physical or moral incapacity who from time to time desire to be maintained or assisted at the cost of some person or some body other than themselves, and we are asked to say on whom the responsibility for their maintenance or assistance rests.

1.—The responsibility to maintain himself lies primarily on the individual—if capable of so doing.

2.—In the second place it lies upon his family. The father must maintain the son or grandson, and the son or grandson the father or grandfather and so on; English law enforces this obligation, and, as it is a natural duty, its application would appear to be universal.

3.—Failing both these, has the state of which the person is a citizen any obligation? The state has no such obligation. When a person resides in his own country he enjoys the advantages of the poor relief (if any) which that country affords, and in the same way is liable for the taxation which is necessary to provide such poor relief. If he emigrates to China he is relieved from the burden of taxation but loses such advantages as residence in his home land would afford in the event of his becoming necessitous.

Persons who come to China enjoy certain privileges embodied in the term *extritoriality*. This means that as China is considered a "barbarous" country, their obligations and duties are determined and enforced by the laws of their own country; but it does not mean that their own country extends to them the many advantages which those who do not emigrate enjoy.

The elaborate machinery required for the proper administration of poor relief cannot be applied in China for the maintenance by a treaty power of its nationals, and no Power would spend money on the maintenance abroad of paupers who have chosen to emigrate.

4.—Failing the state to which the person belongs is the Municipal Council responsible?

Foreigners from all parts of the world have settled in various treaty ports in China, and Municipal Government has been instituted in some form or other in all the larger ports. In some towns such as Shanghai we find an International Municipal Council administering one part of the town, while another part is administered by a French Council.

In Hankow and Tientsin and other ports there are numerous National Concessions the towns being split up into many administrative areas under different control.

We are asked whether the Council for the part of Shanghai known as the International Settlement is responsible for the maintenance of the poor therein other than Chinese. The principle is the same of course as regards all or any municipalities whether British or French, Russian or German or International and whether in Shanghai, Hankow or Tientsin.

Our answer is in the negative, for the following reasons :—

(1) By the Land Regulations there is no power to raise money for poor relief.

(2) It would be difficult for one part of a town, e.g., the International Settlement to provide maintenance for paupers while another part declined to do so, as all the paupers would flock to that part of the town where such relief was provided, and the residents therein would be taxed accordingly.

(3) A Municipality is a very different thing from a state. A state has the power to make, administer, and enforce laws of universal applicability throughout the state; a municipality in a treaty port has no power to make, administer or enforce laws: at most it can set in motion the Consular Court of the National concerned: such powers as it has are applicable to part only of a town and are limited to the administration of Municipal affairs. A state may or may not provide poor relief. Doubtless an Englishman in England is entitled to such relief and can be maintained in a workhouse under the provisions of the English Poor Laws; whether an Indian, Turk or a Malay, a Filipino, Cuban or Brazilian is entitled in his own country to such privileges is doubtful to say the least of it, and such persons would therefore seem to have no claim, as of right, to any privileges for poor relief from the community in any extritorial treaty port greater than their own country would afford.

Every state has always left the maintenance of the poor to private charity until the number of poor grew so large that the state had to interfere. In England over 1,500,000 people obtain poor relief per annum, i.e., about 47 per 1,000 of

the population. Under such circumstances the state has to step in to regularise the situation, keeping in mind the importance of enforcing upon the individual the primary duty of being self-supporting. All English poor relief has aimed at being "deterrent." The workhouse doubtless provides maintenance, but it is maintenance under the strictest discipline. The state can enforce such discipline: the Municipality in an extraterritorial treaty port cannot do so. It seems to us therefore, that it is not the duty of any municipality in a Treaty Port of China to provide poor relief.

The result is as follows: every person must maintain himself if capable: failing that, his blood relations must assist; but neither the state to which he belongs, nor the municipality of the treaty port in which he resides, or which he visits, is under any legal obligation to maintain or assist him if reduced to poverty. This does not, of course, apply to the assistance afforded by Consuls in finding ships or passages for able-bodied persons, but to what is commonly known as poor relief.

Dated April 27, 1916.

A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER.
S. FESSENDEN.

MEMORANDUM BY MR. PEBBLES ON PAUPER RELIEF AND WHY THE PRESENT MEASURES ARE INADEQUATE.

I propose to deal with this question under two headings:—

First—Excluding the work of the C.O.C.

Secondly—Including the work of the C.O.C.

First.—Excluding the work of the C.O.C.—The Special Committee has already come to the conclusion that there are a number of people in Shanghai who from one cause or another are unable to support themselves and that in a number of cases these people have no relatives on whom they can rely for support. The logical outcome of this has also been agreed, i.e., that such persons must either be supported, beg or starve.

The National and other Societies assist in the support of many of these paupers but as can be proved by the C.O.C. register a very considerable number are left unprovided for.

We have it from the Society of St. Vincent de Paul that their funds are limited and that their method of relief consists of dividing their appropriation for relief amongst the applicants with the result that the greater the number of applicants the less each receives. Their funds will not permit of the entire support of any case. The form of relief is mainly rice and small money payments, in some cases rent is paid.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is the only Society dealing to any extent with the poor of the Portuguese and semi-Asiatic Communities. It is in these communities that the greatest amount of distress exists. Pauper cases, though much less numerous, occur amongst other continental nationals and although at many Consulates there exists some form of a relief fund the amount available is very limited and relief when given is often insufficient to keep the case even in the poorest accommodation. (Note:—In more than one case where the C.O.C. have been instrumental in getting a conviction against a continental subject for begging, the Consul concerned has had to pay for the keep of the vagrant in the British goal out of his private purse). Without the aid of the C.O.C. practically all the foregoing cases would be compelled to beg for the balance of the amount necessary to support life. *Given an excuse to beg even for a small amount, begging will soon become a very profitable trade.*

Amongst the British community there are certain cases who are not supported at all or insufficiently supported by the National Society. This is particularly the case with Indians who have lost caste, for such there is no provision at all and they are a most difficult class to deal with.

Possibly the greatest deficiency in the present methods of relief is that none of the National or other Societies are in a position to give time to the finding of employment. Employment, wherever possible, is undoubtedly the best and only profitable way of meeting distress. What can be done in this way will be mentioned later, but success in this part of the work can only be looked for where a Society has an officer in a position to give a great deal of time to the work.

The weak points of the Pauper Relief Work as at present carried out, other than by the C.O.C., may be summarized as follows:—

- (a) The funds are insufficient.
- (b) Paupers are only partially provided for.
- (c) The excuse to beg is not removed.
- (d) No organised attempt at employment or finding employment is possible.
- (e) The form of relief, being mostly in money, is the worst possible.
- (f) Certain cases receive no help at all.

Secondly.—Including the work of the C.O.C.—The C.O.C. have in the past endeavoured to meet all the foregoing cases. After making every endeavour to get the case supported either wholly or in part by some charitable society it has drawn on its funds for the balance necessary to keep the case from actual want, with the result that, so far as can be ascertained, practically all overlapping in cases dealt with by the C.O.C. has been stopped, and the need for any case to beg has been removed.

It is submitted, though this is very difficult to prove, that less is now spent on pauper relief than before the C.O.C. commenced work. In support of this it can be proved by more than one case that a beggar has made more in one week than the C.O.C. spend on a case in three months.

There are three main reasons why the work carried on by the united charities including the C.O.C. is inadequate.

First.—There is no provision for exacting service for relief given. This is met only to a very limited extent by the Work Shelters, here only 12 cases can be dealt with at one time. It is of no use for married men. Only white men are admitted. Women either with or without families are unprovided for.

A certain number of women are given sewing in Mrs. Wheelock's and Mrs. Merriman's work room and the amount they earn helps towards the support of the women and their families.

There still remains, however, a very considerable proportion of cases for whom no work can be found.

The C.O.C. is unanimous in the opinion that to give relief and to exact nothing in return is to encourage pauperism, whereas to exact work for aid given will deter pauperism. Unfortunately the C.O.C. is not in a position to offer temporary employment to their cases.

Second.—The C.O.C. is convinced that the present method of giving outdoor relief, paying or obtaining payment of rents is not the most economical way of dealing with paupers.

Third.—The difficulty of raising funds for the work.

The C.O.C. has been in operation now for two years and many appeals have been made to the public for help and except for subscriptions from the Race Club and from a few firms and individuals interested in the work, nothing has been forthcoming. Except for the Council's grant and the Race Club's subscription the C.O.C. would have had to shut down for lack of funds months ago.

Employment Bureau.

That the most important part of all relief work is finding employment for such as might otherwise become paupers will be admitted and in this the C.O.C. have met with considerable success in finding employment for 154 cases. This has entailed a very great amount of work by the Secretary and is only possible where a Society has a Secretary giving his whole time to the work.

There is one point which, though not immediately connected with the subject of this memorandum, should be in fairness put on record.

It has been stated in this Committee that to put pauper relief on the rates will be to advertise Shanghai as a home for all the riff raff of the East and will result in making this a dumping ground for beachcombers.

The C.O.C. has been working for two years and has advertised itself fairly freely and is no doubt very well known to the beachcomber class and the result is that Shanghai is more free to-day of these undesirables than it has been for years past. The object of the C.O.C. has been to make Shanghai very uncomfortable to the beachcomber, and it has succeeded so far that ten very well-known cases, some of whom have been a nuisance here for a long time, have either been shipped away by their Consuls or have managed to get away to softer places. Other less well-known cases have also found it desirable to leave Shanghai. It is confidently submitted that the C.O.C. as a Council Committee with the full power of the Council behind them and the support of the Consuls could do far more than it has been able to do in the past to make Shanghai avoided by the beachcomber.

PHILIP PEEBLES.

May 16, 1916.

MINORITY REPORT BY MR. PEEBLES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION V, PASSED AT THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING OF MARCH 21, 1916.

I find myself in disagreement with the majority of this Committee on the following points for the reasons hereinafter stated:—

The Report of the Sub-Committee dealing with legal responsibility discounts the urgency of the question of local pauper relief. It is pointed out that England only adopted State aid when pauperism became too great a tax on private charity. It was further submitted by the majority of the Committee that pauperism had increased tremendously since the introduction of state aid and had reached in 1909 the figure of about 4.7 per cent. of the population. Poor relief in England was first given rate aid by Act of Parliament in 1536. It is reasonable to suppose that the percentage of paupers was at that time very considerably less than in 1909. Probably well under 2 per cent. If the Japanese and Germans (who provide for their own poor) are excluded it will be seen that pauperism in Shanghai is, if anything, more pressing than was the case in England when it was found essential to institute a poor rate.

I disagree that the present measures of dealing with pauperism are adequate. My reasons are contained in the memorandum attached to the majority report.

I consider that the contention that Municipal poor relief would attract the poor, thriftless and other undesirables to Shanghai to be utterly unfounded and entirely opposed to the evidence submitted to this Committee as to the effect on these classes of organised relief as administered by the C.O.C.

I cannot agree that poor relief when given by the State has a more deteriorating effect on the character of the recipient than when similar relief is given by private charities. I am, however, confident, and my opinion is upheld by others who have had considerable practical experience, that relief given without exacting some service must have this effect. I submit that only under Municipal control can such service be enforced. In the matter of Shanghai becoming a dumping ground for undesirables it is obvious that the ratepayers have no moral responsibility for paupers from other parts who have not established a domicile in Shanghai. Should such cases occur Consular aid in shipping such cases back to their most recent port of domicile should be sought.

I agree that indiscriminate private charity is the most harmful of all methods of coping with distress and it is probable that the surest way to check this is to place the charge of supporting paupers on the rates.

That the present system of national relief provided by private charity is far from satisfactory is proved conclusively by the excellent living made by beggars and the comparatively large sums given away in indiscriminate private charity before the inauguration of the C.O.C. Finally I am convinced that the best interests of the ratepayers will be served by a system of rate-aided relief whereby begging will be made not only unnecessary but unprofitable, beachcombing abolished and each ratepayer compelled to pay his very small share towards the support of the destitute of Shanghai.

PHILIP PEEBLES.

May 31, 1916.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 7, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Municipal Charity Committee and the report by the minority of one member.

After careful perusal, and seeking for consistency of reasoning in the minority report, the members have met with difficulties in more than one particular, similar to those which they experienced in examining the report of the Charity Organisation Sub-Committee of January 18, 1916. It is, for example, a mis-statement, that only under Municipal control can service be enforced in return for relief given. In return for relief, service can now be enforced no more effectively by the Council than by individuals: obviously also additional control or enforcement would not be provided by additional Municipal expenditure. Another conclusion the Council finds clear:—diminution of mendicancy was the primary purpose of the formation and upkeep by Municipal expenditure of the existing public Casual Ward or Work Shelter; indiscriminate charity was stated by the Sub-Committee to have caused failure in that purpose; such charity cannot be stopped by additional Municipal expenditure; this alleged failure, and the continuance of mendicancy in spite of the public Work Shelter is an argument against, not for, larger expenditure with the same purpose, either upon an industrial home or upon the requested grant of Tls. 15,000.

The Council is entirely at one with the views expressed in your report, and I have the honour to convey to you an expression of its thanks for the exhaustive work of which it gives evidence, by yourself and the members of the Committee.

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

A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Charity Committee.

Agreeing with the views expressed in the Majority Report of the Special Committee and being of opinion that the activities of the Charity Organisation Committee had apparently extended in scope beyond the objects originally contemplated, the Council considered that authorisation of an additional grant was not justified. There was thus no alternative but to accept the resignation of the Committee submitted in the appended correspondence. As, however, the work of organisation in preventing duplication of charitable work, and in operating an employment bureau, which were the primary functions of the Committee, as originally proposed to the Ratepayers, was of obvious advantage, an arrangement was made with the King's Daughters' Society to continue this work temporarily and a grant was issued for the remainder of the year proportionate to the provision for the whole of the year contained in the Budget. The Report and Statement of Accounts of the new Charity Organisation Society for the period August 15 to December 31, 1916, are appended:—

Council Room, Shanghai, June 10, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to hand you herewith copy of the report of the Special Committee appointed by the amendment to Resolution V passed at the last Annual Meeting of Ratepayers; with copy of the Council's reply to the Chairman of the Committee, wherefrom you will note that the Council is generally in agreement with the views expressed in the majority report, and is consequently precluded from authorising the issue of the additional grant of Tls. 15,000, which the Charity Organisation Committee has sought to obtain.

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

E. I. EZRA, Esq.,
Chairman, Charity Organisation Committee.

Shanghai, June 21, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated June 10, 1916, in which you notify the Charity Organisation Committee that the Council has adopted the report of the Special Committee. The present members of my Committee being convinced that the necessary funds cannot be obtained by voluntary subscriptions feel that the only course open to them is to tender their resignation to the Council. They will, however, gladly give such information as they possess to any new Committee which the Council may appoint.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD I. EZRA,
Chairman, Charity Organisation Committee.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 24, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 21 and in reply thereto to state that the Council regrets the differences of view which have become manifest as to the principal objects of the Committee's institution, as to what funds are necessary to enable them to be carried out, and as to the source from which such funds should be obtained. Nevertheless, I am directed to convey to the Committee an assurance that those of its activities which the Council recognizes to be within the statements upon which the Ratepayers originally permitted the grant, have been watched with profoundly appreciative interest, and that the possibility of their cessation is contemplated with regret.

I am directed to convey to you an expression of the members' earnest hope that the Committee will withhold its resignation and endeavour to continue its original work of organising the charitable efforts of the several local societies, and of operating an employment bureau, with the added supervision of the Casual Ward or Work Shelter. To enable this to be done the Council would not hesitate to authorise a proportionate increase in the grant of Tls. 3,600 for the remainder of the year.

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

E. I. EZRA, Esq.,
Chairman, Charity Organisation Committee.

Shanghai, June 27, 1916.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant in which you express the Council's hope that the Charity Organisation Committee will continue its original work of organising the charitable efforts of the several local societies and of operating an employment bureau with the added supervision of the Casual Ward and the Council's offer of a proportionate increase in the grant of Tls. 3,600 for the remainder of the year.

In reply I have to inform you that my Committee are unanimously and firmly of the opinion that as it is practically impossible to obtain sufficient support from private subscriptions, their work under these conditions, without funds to relieve cases not otherwise provided for, is impossible and consequently regret that their decision to wind up the organisation must take effect.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD I. EZRA,
Chairman, Charity Organisation Committee.

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

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

Report and Statement of Accounts for the period August 15 to December 31, 1916 :—

Shanghai, December 31, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—The Committee of the Charity Organisation Society beg to submit their report on the different forms of work undertaken during the period extending from August 15 to December 31.

The total number of cases dealt with amounts to 134, including investigations on behalf of the various societies, funds and individuals, and are distributed as follows :—

1.—Found work	16
2.—Helped in other ways	15
3.—Sent out of Shanghai	7
4.—Still wanting work	25
5.—Impossible cases	7
6.—Investigations	64
	134

Attached will be found a detailed list of the above, with a few cases cited for attention.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
KATE EVERALL,
Chairman.

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

The Committee of the Charity Organisation Society beg to enclose under same cover a summary of the cases with which they have dealt during the time they have had charge of the work. They have endeavoured to make it as far as possible an Investigating and Employment or Central Relief Bureau, as it was found on inquiry that there had been no appreciable increase in the cases applying to the other benevolent societies for help since the closing of the last Charity Organisation Society. They have not given food as previously as it had been proved by many who had worked for numbers of years amongst the poor of Shanghai that the class applying for food are quite able to live on Chinese food, the majority preferring it.

As, in addition to the National Societies, the different Consulates and Religious Bodies have relief funds, charity has only been given from the Central Relief Bureau in exceptional and really deserving cases and where the recipients came under none of the existing benevolent societies in Shanghai.

The Committee is, therefore, satisfied after careful investigation that no deserving case is left without assistance.

Cases Under No. 1.—Only two have so far turned out to be worthless.

Cases Under No. 2.—These are cases requiring various forms of correspondence and interviews, relating to schooling, clothing, etc.

Cases Under No. 3.—This portion, endeavouring to get individuals away from Shanghai, perhaps entails the most work. Thanks to the assistance of one of the benevolent societies a man who had been a burden on the community for some years was sent back to his home.

In another case a lad who had been on the books for over two months was sent away after repeated efforts. Owing to his being a coloured man, though British, crews refused to work with him. The second time that he signed on the ship's articles he was put ashore by the doctor suffering from fever. Up to then he had been at the Work Shelter, it was thought advisable not to send him back there on his return from hospital so he was kept by charitable means at the Hanbury Institute until he was eventually got away on the s.s. "Brinkburn."

Cases Under No. 4.—These are the largest percentage as they include a number of Portuguese and Filipinos though there are a few of other nationalities. It has been noticed that the people applying for work are of a much better class than formerly.

Cases Under No. 5.—Are those which have to be left to the police to deal with as they think fit. One is already in jail and two are suspiciously Chinese.

Cases Under No. 6.—Are those sent for investigation by individuals or funds and have been reported to their different societies.

KATE EVERALL,
Chairman.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

INCOME.		\$
Municipal Grant Tls. 1,350		1,857.07
Donations		10.30
		<u>\$1,867.37</u>
EXPENDITURE.		\$
Salaries and Wages		492.57
Rent, Rates, Telephone		417.09
Printing, Stationery, and Postage		11.28
Fuel, Light, Water		26.85
Miscellaneous		52.00
Cash in hand		9.92
" Bank		857.66
		<u>\$1,867.37</u>

Audited and found in order,
H. S. BENNER,

P. M. STEWART,
Honorary Treasurer.

January 3, 1917.

FOREIGN WOMEN'S HOME.

As indicated in the subjoined correspondence the following amendment to the Council's Budget Resolution :—

Amendment of Resolution V.—That Tls. 3,000 be added to the Budget as a grant to the "Foreign Women's Home" was proposed by Mr. Calder Marshall and passed by the Ratepayers at their Annual Meeting on March 21.

Shanghai, January 18, 1916.

SIR,—The Committee and the Foreign Women's Home desire to put the following points before you for your consideration :—

(a) In 1910 it was decided by a few Shanghai ladies to open a Home, to be known as the "Foreign Women's Home" for the purpose of providing a refuge for destitute European and American women. These ladies hoped by means of the Home to be able to find employment for, and otherwise to aid, respectable women, and to afford every possible assistance to women anxious to give up a vicious life, to regain self-respect and lead useful lives.

(b) The Home was inaugurated, and has so far been run, without appeal to the ratepayers, but its gradually increasing work has not been accompanied by increased subscriptions, nor does the Committee see any possibility, with the numerous calls upon charity at this time, of the work continuing to be carried on without assistance from the rates.

(c) Our experience during the past six years has convinced us of the absolute need of such an institution as the Home, and it will at once be recognised as a work carried on in the interests of the Community.

(d) It will be seen from the accompanying record of some of the cases dealt with that in many instances the mental and moral condition of the individuals concerned necessitates special care, and it is advisable in the interests of the work as a whole that they should have accommodation separate from other inmates of the Home. This has long been recognised as desirable, and recent experience has made this separate accommodation imperative.

(e) Beside much valuable voluntary help the Committee have the services of two experienced resident workers. The necessary extension of the work also entails further expense in respect of rent.

(f) Taking all these considerations into review the Committee of the "Foreign Women's Home" respectfully submit to the Municipal Council that a grant of Tls. 3,000 per annum be granted from the rates to enable the work to be effectively carried on. If the Council see fit to make this grant, the Committee would undertake to make such extension of the work as to satisfactorily deal with the problem mentioned in paragraph (d).

(g) We append a list of signatures of medical men and others in the Settlement who have expressed their conviction of the need of the work, and their willingness to support the Committee's application. It will also be seen that your Charity Organisation Committee have expressed their entire sympathy with, and willingness to support, our application for assistance from the rates.

ANNIE M. MATHESON,

Honorary Secretary.

ANNIE DE SAUSMAREZ,

President, Foreign Women's Home Committee.

E. H. FRASER,

G. W. KING,

W. B. BILLINGHURST,

R. CALDER MARSHALL,

W. H. PRICE,

HENRY S. HOUGHTON,

Advisory Council,

For the Charity Organisation Committee.

R. B. WOOD, *Secretary.*

A. G. PARROTT,

MARGARET H. POLK, M.D.

Medical Officers of the Home.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,

CARL A. HEDBLOM, M.D.,

N. MACLEOD.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 8, 1916.

MADAM,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 18, addressed to the Chairman on the subject of the work of the Foreign Women's Home and applying for a grant of Tls. 3,000 from the public funds towards the cost of its maintenance.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the Chairman and members of Council are very much in sympathy with the conviction of the Committee of the Home that there is an unquestionable need for an institution of this nature in the

Settlement; and appreciate the valuable and excellent work which the Committee has performed. It is not, however, in the Council's opinion, of a kind which should properly be supported out of the public funds, but by private benevolence. In spite of the increasing claims which private individuals are called upon to bear, the charity which has enabled the Home to function successfully during the first five years of its activities will, it is hoped, continue unstinted. The Council would not, however, oppose any objections to such arguments as may be advanced on behalf of the Home if its claims are submitted to the Ratepayers in order to enlist the support of all sections of the Community.

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

Mrs. MATHESON,
Honorary Secretary,
The Foreign Women's Home.

Shanghai, February 15, 1916.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 8, conveying the Council's decision in regard to the application of my Committee for a grant of Tls. 3,000 per annum from the rates to enable them effectively to carry on their work.

The Committee very much regret that the Council is unable to see its way to accede to the application.

The Committee would call the Council's attention to the international character of the work, and would emphasize the fact that it is largely concerned in assisting respectable women who may be in unfortunate circumstances, and has therefore a reasonable claim upon the sympathy and support of the ratepayers.

In consideration of these facts the Committee beg that the Council will give its active support to the following resolution which is to be proposed at the forthcoming Ratepayers' Meeting :—

“In consideration of the services rendered to the Community by the Work of the Foreign Women's Home in receiving and helping destitute foreign women of all nationalities, a grant of Tls. 3,000 per annum be made from the rates to enable the Committee to effectively carry on their work.”

My Committee will be glad if you will bring this before the Municipal Council at the earliest opportunity.

I have the honour to be, Sir, yours truly,
ANNIE M. MATHESON,
Honorary Secretary,
FOREIGN WOMEN'S HOME COMMITTEE.

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

Council Room, Shanghai, February 18, 1916.

MADAM,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 15, requesting the Council's support at the forthcoming Ratepayers' Meeting of the resolution which you intend to propose in the terms set forth in your letter.

In reply thereto I am directed to inform you that, as the members recognise the good work of the institution, the resolution which you intend to submit for the consideration of the Ratepayers will not be actively opposed. The Council is, on the other hand, of the opinion that the work of the Home is not of a kind which should properly be assisted out of the public funds, and is therefor unable, with regret, to give support to the resolution.

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

Mrs. G. MATHESON,
Honorary Secretary,
Foreign Women's Home Committee.

In accordance with the Ratepayers' decision, a grant of Tls. 3,000 has since been issued.

TRAMWAYS.

Railless Trams.—Negotiations with the Tramway Company were concluded for an extension of the railless tram route as outlined in the speech of the Chairman of the Council at the Ratepayers' Meeting in March 1916. The new route extends from Fokien Road, along Peking Road eastwards, as far as Honan Road, and thence northwards to the Soochow Creek. Upon the terms agreed cement concrete to a depth of 8-in. has been laid in the sections of roadway affected, at a cost of approximately Tls. 15,300, of which the Company agreed to pay one-half without additional charge for maintenance. The Company has undertaken to make every effort to prevent more than one car at any one time utilizing the portion of Honan Road between Peking Road and the Soochow Creek.

In the following letter the Company notified the Council of the inauguration of the extended service to Honan Road Bridge as follows :—

Shanghai, September 13, 1916.

SIR,—I beg to send you, herewith, list of fares proposed to be charged on the extended Railless route :—

Fokien Road (South End)	1st and 3rd Class fares
2 1 Foochow Road	
2 1 2 1 Nanking Road	
3 2 2 1 2 1 Peking and Fokien Roads Corner	
3 2 3 2 2 1 2 1 Honan Road Bridge	

I understand from the Municipal Engineer that the concreted road will be available for use by our Cars on 21st instant, and it is proposed, with the Council's approval, to inaugurate the extended service to Honan Road Bridge on that date.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. MCCOLL,
General Manager.

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

Rolling Stock.—In order to relieve the congestion on Routes Nos. 5 and 7, an increase in the number of trailer-cars from 55 to 70 has been sanctioned.

WATER SUPPLY.

Correspondence with the Waterworks Company disclosing a custom practised by the Company requiring a contribution from individual ratepayers to the cost of mains extensions on outlying roads.

Clause 4 of the Agreement with the Company obliges provision of water to "every person residing in the Settlement or in districts in which roads or lands under the control of the Council shall be opened and mains or pipes laid;" Clause 7 obliges the Company to lay mains on roads under the control of the Council as the Council may require; with the proviso that the Council shall pay to the Company the difference between 10 per cent per annum on the relative expenditure, and the net profit thereon, until the profit amounts to 10 per cent.

In view of these provisions in the Agreement, the Council maintains that applicants for the laying of mains on outlying roads should be informed of the terms of Clause 7; and that, otherwise, if the Company insists upon a lump contribution from individual ratepayers as a condition to laying mains for their supply on outlying roads, this is not in accordance with the Agreement.

Shanghai, June 2, 1916.

DEAR SIRS,—As instructed in your letter of May 30, I beg to enclose herewith our tender for installing hot and cold water services at your new residence, Tifeng and Great Western Roads.

You will note that I have included the full cost of building-in the range: should, however, a recess be provided by the builder, our tender can be reduced by Tls. 20.

I have allowed for the rain-water pipe being immediately opposite the fittings, or within a distance of 5 feet of same.

Regarding the water-closets, I am not sure if the Municipal Council will agree to two soil tanks for one residence, but this is a point which you will, doubtless, take up with them yourselves.

I have, you will note, quoted on two 5 ft. 6 in. baths, as we do not stock 6 ft. lengths, nor can we obtain same locally; our experience has been that a bath of 5 ft. 6 in. is suited to normal requirements.

I have not included the cost of any painting in our tender, as this will, I think, be carried out more economically by the builder.

We have at present no main in either Tifeng or Great Western Road at this point, and I estimate that the cost of extending our main will be approximately Tls. 1,900. I am prepared to lay this main subject to a contribution from you of one-third of the cost, say Tls. 630.

I beg to return your plan herewith.

Yours faithfully,

A. P. WOOD.

Engineer-in-Chief and Secretary.

Messrs. DENHAM & ROSE.

Shanghai, June 15, 1916.

DEAR SIRS,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of yesterday with reference to a new main in Great Western Road, between Siccawei and Tifeng Roads.

I regret that this point was not considered when the land was purchased, as I should have then been glad to inform you under what conditions a main could be laid.

In view of your assurance that some of the land on the east side of Tifeng Road is now being sold, and that the remainder will, probably, be built over in the next year or two, I am prepared to lay this main subject to a contribution from Mr. Blix of 25 per cent of the cost of the said main, which I estimate will be Tls. 1,890, *i.e.* 25 per cent being Tls. 475.

Should this not meet with your approval, the only alternative is to lay a special service-pipe of sufficient size for Mr. Blix's requirements; in this case, we shall, of course, require that the whole of the cost of the said service, Tls. 580, be paid for, but on its removal, or replacement, we will credit you with the value of the piping as removed, less the cost of removing it; this will probably mean a refund of about Tls. 200, depending on the time it is left in the ground.

Yours faithfully,

A. P. WOOD,

Engineer-in-Chief and Secretary.

Messrs. DENHAM & ROSE.

Shanghai, June 29, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—I am building a private residence at the corner of Great Western and Tifeng Roads and in order to obtain a water supply, I am asked by the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Ltd., to contribute a part of the cost of the main. The distance of my land from Siccawei Road as scaled from the map is less than 800 feet. I understand that a sale of the land on the east side of the Tifeng Road is now being negotiated and there can be little doubt that before long all the land

near my site will be built on, particularly in view of the widening of Great Western Road which is in progress. Of this the Shanghai Waterworks Company must surely be aware.

I have before me a letter from the Municipal Electrical Engineer of yesterday's date from which I shall beg to quote the following :—

“ Mr. Blix's house.

“ In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, there will be no difficulty in connecting the above house to the electricity supply mains when the house is completed, etc.”

The difference between this ready, businesslike response of the Municipal Electrical Engineer and the attitude taken by the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Ltd., is very great.

The Shanghai Waterworks Company, Ltd., is a big, rich concern and knowing very well that the compulsory extension of the water main is in any case a matter of a few months, it seems to me highly unjust that I shall be required to pay a part of the extension in addition to the ordinary water rate.

As a ratepayer I beg to approach you and shall be obliged if you will kindly assist me in this matter.

I have the honour to be, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
C. BLIX.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, July 8, 1916.

DEAR SIRS,—I beg to refer to your letter of June 15 addressed to Messrs. Denham & Rose in regard to the question of water supply to my house now under construction at the corner of the Great Western and Tifeng Roads. I must protest against your attitude in making the necessary extension of the main subject to a contribution from me of a part of the cost of the main and I base my protest on Article VII of your Company's Agreement with the Shanghai Municipal Council of 1905.

I beg to submit to you that my house is a very short distance away from the nearest main and that by taking up the position you are now doing you are trying to enforce a practice which is entirely detrimental to the ratepayers.

That the Great Western and Tifeng Roads will develop even to a greater extent than is the case with Yuyuen Road is obvious in view of the extensive improvements of the Great Western Road now in progress.

It seems to me therefore very unfair for your Company to insist on a contribution from me which is contrary to the spirit of the Agreement referred to.

I beg to express the opinion that there should be a provision for automatically extending the mains for such distance as may be reasonable. This is done by the Electricity Department and also by the Gas Company and the Telephone Company.

I hereby beg to apply for the necessary connexions with your water system at my house to give me an adequate supply of water without any other contribution from me than the usual water rate.

Trusting that you will comply with my request and awaiting the favour of an early reply.

I have the honour to be, Dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
C. BLIX.

The SHANGHAI WATERWORKS Co., LD.

Shanghai, July 18, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—I have delayed answering your letter of July 8 as it was necessary to submit the same to my Board of Directors.

I would like to talk the matter over with you and shall be much obliged if you will kindly call at this office any time after 11 a.m.

Yours faithfully,
F. B. PITCAIRN,
Acting Engineer-in-Chief and Secretary.

C. BLIX, Esq.

Shanghai, August 3, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith some correspondence between the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Ltd., and myself in regard to supplying water to my house now under construction at the corner of the Great Western and Tifeng Roads.

As will be seen from the letters from the Waterworks Co., they make the extension of the main subject to a contribution from me, at first one-third and later one-quarter of the cost of the main.

I have pointed out to the Waterworks Co. that my house is a very short distance away from the nearest main and that in view of the extensive improvements of the Great Western Road now in progress, a rapid development of this district is obvious.

It is a well-known fact that the Waterworks Co. have on previous occasions had recourse to a similar attitude as taken in this case and the following questions naturally present themselves: Are the Shanghai public to pay for the extensions of the mains out of their own pockets in addition to the usual water rate? Is the Shanghai Municipal Council's Agreement of 1905 with the Waterworks Co. a meaningless scrap of paper?

I beg to express the opinion that the practice indulged in by the Waterworks Co. is entirely contrary to the spirit of the Agreement referred to and detrimental to the interests of the public. If the building of houses in districts under

Municipal control and surrounded by Municipal roads is to be subject to conditions dictated by a private company, this must naturally interfere with the development of Shanghai. I suggest that this very serious question of water supply has actually for years prevented or delayed the development of districts where, without doubt, the water mains ought to have been extended.

At the request of the Acting Engineer-in-Chief and Secretary, I called at his office and was told, among other things, that he had been instructed by his Board of Directors to collect more information about the number of houses to be built in that district. I was also told that the Waterworks Co. knew of one land investment company who were going to build. Yet, in spite of that knowledge, I was to be the victim.

As a ratepayer, I apply to the Shanghai Municipal Council for assistance and beg to request that the necessary steps be taken in this matter and also that the whole correspondence be published in the next issue of the Municipal Gazette.

I have the honour to be, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
C. BLIX.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 12, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that a letter has been received from Mr. C. Blix forwarding copies of correspondence with your Company on the subject of the laying of a water-main in the Great Western Road west of Siccawei Road. He states that the Company, before consenting to extend the existing water-main at Siccawei Road as far as the corner of Tifeng Road, requires from him a contribution towards the capital cost, which, at first fixed at one-third, was subsequently reduced to one quarter.

I am directed to state that this correspondence has produced an impression of astonishment that in view of the terms of your Agreement with the Council it should be thought possible to stipulate for contributions from individuals towards the cost of extending mains to newly erected dwellings situated within a reasonable distance. In this instance where it would appear that there is some expectation that further building operations on the same road are shortly to be undertaken such a stipulation is regarded as especially strange. It is considered that only circumstances of an exceptional nature could justify payments for water supply other than those publicly agreed upon and that, in view of express provision for such cases contained in the Agreement the Company might, with propriety, in the first place address the Council with a view to application of Clause VII thereof. The Council will not demur to the reasonable request of the consumer to publish the correspondence which has passed.

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

F. B. PITCAIRN, Esq.,
Acting Engineer-in-Chief and Secretary,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, August 16, 1916.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 12, in reference to water supply to Mr. Blix's new house.

This letter will be submitted to my Directors at the next Board Meeting, which is to be held on August 23, after which a reply will be sent.

Yours faithfully,
F. B. PITCAIRN,
Acting Engineer-in-Chief and Secretary.

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

Shanghai, August 23, 1916.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 12th inst., I am directed to say that Mr. Blix has courteously forwarded a copy of his letter to this office. This letter contains a mistake with regard to Mr. Blix's interview with the writer. Mr. Blix was informed that The Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd., owns land in the neighbourhood of his house, and that inquiries would be made as to the probabilities of the property being developed in the near future. Since that date my Directors have been given to understand that this Land Company are not at present contemplating building.

In your letter under reply, you refer to Clause VII of the Company's Agreement with the Council dated July, 1905, the writer endeavoured to explain to Mr. Blix that he was being asked to pay 10% on the capital cost of the main for 2½ years, and not part of the capital outlay. It was also suggested that Mr. Blix should approach the Council in reference to applying Clause VII of the Agreement, this he refused to do.

Mr. Blix also stated that he would not require water before November next, and was promised that if before then there is any indication of other properties in this neighbourhood being developed, the whole matter will be reconsidered.

I am further directed to point out that where one house only is connected to a new main a very considerable amount of water will have to be wasted in periodically flushing the said main, which will more than swallow up the profit that is made on the sale of water to the house, but should the Council wish to apply the above-mentioned clause, my Directors will be pleased to have a main laid in Great Western Road as soon as possible.

With regard to the Company's custom of asking for a lump sum contribution, instead of an annual charge, this matter was gone into between the Company and the Council in 1912 with reference to the water supply to the Riverside Power Station, vide the Council's letter No. 12/107 dated February 19, 1912.

My Directors will be glad if the Council will publish this letter when they publish Mr. Blix's letters.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. B. PITCAIRN,
Acting Engineer-in-Chief and Secretary.

The ACTING SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 4, 1916.

SIR,—I enclose copies of my letter to the Waterworks Co. of August 12 and of the Company's reply of August 23, on the subject of the laying of a water main in the Great Western Road, west of Siccawei Road, and I am directed to request you to be good enough to submit your comments thereon, particularly upon the statement that it was suggested that you should approach the Council with a view to the application of Clause VII of the agreement.

I am also directed to enquire whether you have any objection to the publication in the Municipal Gazette of the whole of the correspondence on this subject when it is completed.

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

C. BLIX, Esq.

Shanghai, September 5, 1916.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date enclosing copies of your correspondence with the Waterworks Co., on the subject of water supply to my house now under construction.

The letter from the Waterworks Co. contains two mistakes with regard to my interview with the Acting Engineer-in-Chief and Secretary.

The idea that the contribution requested from me represented 10 per cent on the capital cost of the main for 2½ years is new to me. I was in the first place asked to pay one-third of the cost of the main and this was later reduced to one-quarter. Why this has now been converted to represent a certain percentage for a certain number of years, I cannot understand. But why for 2½ years.

In my opinion this new construction of the Waterworks Co.'s demand is worse than ever.

As to it being suggested to me that I should approach the Council in reference to applying Clause VII of the Agreement, the matter is as follows: I told the Acting Engineer-in-Chief and Secretary that unless the Waterworks Co. could see their way to lay the main as requested by me, I intended to approach the Council in the matter and also to request that the correspondence be published in the Municipal Gazette.

This course the Acting Engineer-in-Chief and Secretary most emphatically requested me not to take as, he said, the Council ought to be left out of it. I maintained, however, that I intended to go to the Municipal Council and that I insisted on a reply in writing from the Waterworks Co. I agreed to wait for the answer till after the second meeting of the Directors of the Waterworks Co. from the day of my interview.

I am, so far, without the promised reply.

Trusting that this letter will be published when the Waterworks Co.'s letter under reference above is published.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
C. BLIX.

The ACTING SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 6, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to reply to your letter of August 23, with further reference to the charge which you have been levying before extending mains to new houses on outlying roads.

As to the statement that explanations were given to Mr. Blix "that he was being asked to pay 10 per cent of the capital cost of the main for 2½ years, and not part of the capital outlay" he writes as follows:—

"The idea that the contribution requested from me represented 10 per cent of the capital cost of the main for 2½ years is new to me. I was in the first place asked to pay one-third of the cost of the main and this was later reduced to one-quarter. Why this has now been converted to represent a certain percentage for a certain number of years, I cannot understand. But why for 2½ years? In my opinion this new construction of the Waterworks Co.'s demand is worse than ever."

As to the statement that "it was also suggested that Mr. Blix should approach the Council in reference to applying Clause VII of the Agreement, this he refused to do," Mr. Blix writes—

"As to it being suggested to me that I should approach the Council in reference to applying Clause VII of the Agreement, the matter is as follows: I told the Acting Engineer-in-Chief that unless the Waterworks Co. could see their way to lay the main as requested by me, I intended to approach the Council in the matter and also to request that the correspondence be published in the Municipal Gazette."

That in the first instance the Company gave no choice to Mr. Blix of paying for any given number of years an annual percentage on the cost; and that long after its demand it undoubtedly did not mention Clause VII and its tenour to him until he informed you that it was within his knowledge are indisputable facts of which the Council has been aware for some time.

The Council is obliged to contradict your statement that "the Company's custom of asking for a lump sum contribution instead of an annual charge was gone into between the Company and the Council in 1912 with reference to the water supply to the Riverside Power Station."

This is at variance with fact. No custom was mentioned; therefore it was certainly not "gone into." The circumstances were that in that year the Council desired water for fire extinction to the new Station and to provide drinking water for the staff quarters near by. The Company offered to lay the main either for an annual charge of 10 per cent on the cost as stipulated in Clause VII, or alternatively for a single contribution based upon half the actual cost. In this instance, it was anticipated that the supply required would be very small and the erection of new houses along the course of the main whereby the annual payment would be reduced, as contemplated under Clause VII, seemed very remote therefore the Council preferred the offer of a single payment. Your letter implies that in this negotiation it was made known to the Council, or established as a custom, that you should stipulate for payment of part of the capital cost as a condition precedent to the extension of mains to new houses. The members have difficulty in believing that the Company truly places such a construction upon this transaction, and of course find that it provides no explanation of the treatment of Mr. Blix's application.

The Council has sympathy with the view of this Ratepayer that as other public supply companies readily consent to extend their mains without charge for reasonable distances it would be suitable that the Waterworks Company should do likewise. The opinion is reiterated that if the Company thinks this impracticable the proper course is to refer applications to the Council for decision as to treatment under Clause VII; and that if the Company omitting this obvious step, insists upon payment by individuals of an arbitrary contribution to the capital cost, as a condition precedent to supplying them, in districts where mains are laid, this is a contravention of the terms of its agreement with the Council.

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

F. B. PITCAIRN, Esq.,
Acting Engineer-in-Chief and Secretary,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

The matter referred to in the subjoined correspondence has been referred to arbitration :—

Shanghai, November 8, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We write to draw your attention to the following correspondence. Under date May 13, 1915, we received the following from the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. :—

New Building, Kiangse Road.—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly arrange for the water rate for the different offices and flats in the above building to be included in the rental, the Company to collect from you the rate for the whole building (less any portion unoccupied).

The water rates will be as follows :—

4 per cent. on the rentals of residential flats.

3 per cent. on the rentals of offices.

\$80.00 per annum for supply to 4 fire hydrants.

I may mention that this arrangement is made for similar buildings in Shanghai. We wrote them on June 3, 1915, as follows :—

"In reply to proposal contained in your letter May 13, 1915, we would ask :

"Are we permitted to order installed one meter to measure all the water used in the building whether used by ourselves or our tenants ?

"At what rate per 1,000 gallons would such (water) be charged ?

"Would that meter's being installed relieve us from the charge you seek to impose (\$80.00 per annum) for supply of four fire hydrants ?"

Under date June 4, 1915, we received the following :—

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, requesting that the water supply to your new building be charged for by meter.

"In reply I beg to inform you that this form of charge is limited, by the Company's Agreement with the Municipal Council to Consumers for other than ordinary domestic purposes."

"The maximum rate for ordinary domestic purposes is 4 per cent on the rental, but in the case of offices, the Company is prepared to reduce the charge to 3 per cent.

"The fire hydrants are supplied from a separate connexion to the main, and their efficiency is to some extent impaired, owing to the reduction in the discharge, if a meter is fixed. I would point out that the charge of \$80.00 per annum for four hydrants includes all the water used in case of fire."

On June 4, 1915, we wrote to the Waterworks Co. :—

"It is not clear to us from your letter June 4, so we write to inquire if you would refuse if requested to install a meter in our new building, Kiangse Road.

"In replying we would ask you to bear in mind that there are no flats—only offices and that therefore 'ordinary domestic purposes' may not be held to apply to this building."

To this letter we received the following reply dated June 7, 1915 :

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and in reply beg to inform you that, in view of the very definite decisions given in law cases in England, and the opinion expressed by the Municipal Council in Shanghai that the water supply to offices is for 'ordinary domestic requirements,' the Company has no option but to charge you the water rate laid down for such in its Agreement with the Municipal Council, i.e., not exceeding 4 per cent. on the rental. Under these circumstances, the Company considers that it has no right to grant your request to install a meter, and charge for the actual consumption of water.

"I trust the above explanation will be satisfactory, and that you will now see your way to accept the Company's offer to supply your new premises at a rate of 3 per cent. on the rental for office requirements.

"P.S.—I understand no water will be used for the godown, the rent of which would therefore be deducted in assessing water rate."

To the foregoing we have never replied.

Under date November 5, 1915, we received the following from the Waterworks Co. :—

"With reference to the water supply to your new building in Kiangse Road, I shall be obliged if you will kindly sign and return one copy of each of the enclosed forms of contract.

"Will you please let us know each month the rentals of the offices occupied."

The contracts mentioned call upon us to pay—

\$80 per annum for supply to four fire hydrants.

3 per cent. on the rentals of Nos. 42-43-44 Kiangse Road.

\$1 per month for two or less water closets.

\$0.30 per month for each additional water closet.

Our object in addressing you in connexion with this matter is that we consider the schedule of charges demanded is unreasonably high, that it is being applied to a class of building and occupancy which perhaps was not contemplated in Shanghai when the schedule was agreed to, so we turn to you as the party to the contract with the Waterworks Company representing the interests of the ratepayers to ascertain if it is your interpretation of the contract that you have made with them that we and our tenants must accede to their demands : that there is no appeal ?

Estimating the rental value of the offices at Tls. 17,500 it would be required to pay to the Waterworks Co. per annum.

On Tls. 17,500 3%	Tls. 525.00
For 14 W. C.'s per month \$4.60 by 12	\$55.20
For 4 fire hydrants p.a.	80.00
	\$135.20 @ 73
	98.70
	Tls. 623.70

Tls. 623.70 @ 73 = about \$854 Mex. which at \$4.00 per 10,000 Gallons would pay for 2,135,000 gallons.

Fire hydrants \$80 @ \$4 per 10,000 gallons =	200,000 gallons
W. C.'s 55.20 @ \$4 per 10,000 gallons =	138,000 "
Balance (Wash hand basins & cleaning)	1,797,000 "
	2,135,000 gallons

We object to the charge for 200,000 gallons for fire hydrants and would ask if there were a fire and the hydrants were employed, whether the water so used would be debited to the Council by the Waterworks Co. under any existing contract with the Council ?

The allotment for 14 W.C.'s, viz., 138,000 gallons = 9,857 gallons per W. C. @ 2 gallons per flush = 4,928 flushes, i.e., each W.C. must be flushed 16 times during each of the 300 working days of the year.

The remaining item on the above schedule, viz., 1,797,000 gallons is so unreasonable that we hesitate to accept same and would ask if you can suggest any way by which we can, under the contract that you have made for us as ratepayers, bring our payments for water more closely in line with what we might consume.

For what we use we are willing to pay a fair price.

Yours faithfully,
CHINA & JAPAN TRADING CO., LD.,
FREDK. A. FAIRCHILD.
Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, November 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—Continuing our letter of November 8, 1915, we have to advise receipt of the following letter of November 25, 1915, from the Shanghai Waterworks Co. :—

New Building, Kiangse Road.—With reference to the contract sent you on the 5th instant for water supply to the above premises, I shall be obliged by your returning one copy of each signed at your earliest convenience."

In reply we have written them as per copy enclosed dated November 26, 1915, which we send you to complete your file on this subject.

We trust that it may be possible to induce the Waterworks Co. to meet the reasonable suggestion that we have made.

Yours faithfully,
 CHINA & JAPAN TRADING CO., LD.,
 FREDK. A. FAIRCHILD,
Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, November 26, 1915.

DEAR SIRs.—In reply to yours of November 25, asking us to sign and return one copy of the Contract sent to us on November 5, we beg to advise that we are not at present able to comply with your request having submitted this matter on November 5, 1915, to the Municipal Council.

The quantity of water likely to be consumed in our building is not large as the building is to be used only for offices.

Unless compelled to we do not wish to engage to pay for a supply of water so much in excess of what it would seem to us possible to be consumed by our tenants or ourselves.

We are prepared to pay a reasonable price for what we use and a meter on the premises to measure what is used (except in the fire hydrants) would seem to us a more equitable arrangement than what you have submitted.

Yours faithfully,
 CHINA & JAPAN TRADING CO., LD.,
 FREDK. A. FAIRCHILD,
Manager.

The SHANGHAI WATERWORKS Co., LD.

Shanghai, November 26, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—The building of offices and flats on Cadastral Lot 61, Central District, is nearing completion and the Shanghai Waterworks Company requires us to sign a form of contract for the supply of water thereto at rates which appear to us excessively high, and not strictly in accordance with the terms of the Agreement between the Municipal Council and the Shanghai Waterworks Co. dated July 1, 1905.

The building is a large block comprising both offices and flats. The estimated gross annual rental being Tls. 65,860 for office accommodation and Tls. 15,980 for dwelling accommodation.

The Company demands payment at the following rates:—

- 4% on gross rentals for flats.
- 3% " " " " offices
- \$100 per annum for supply to fire hydrants.
- \$1 per month for two water closets.
- \$0.30 per month for each additional water closet.

The charge for the supply to hydrants appears to us to be unreasonable, and we do not think we ought to be asked to face a recurring charge which in no way affects our rentals or insurance rates. That such improvements—and as they are for the benefit of our tenants and the general public, they may be considered as public improvements—should be taxed so heavily is a discouragement to property owners to meet the wishes of the fire department.

The charge for water closets is not warranted in the case of the flats as the 4 per cent. water rate covers "ordinary domestic purposes." So far as the offices are concerned, we are of the opinion that we are entitled to payment by meter for this portion of our building at the agreement rates, as we do not think the offices can be held to come in under the heading of "foreign dwellings for ordinary domestic purposes."

The following analyses will disclose the absurdity of the rates demanded by the Company for the office accommodation:—

	Tls.
3% Water rate on Tls. 65,860	1,975.80
For fire hydrants	\$100.00
For 16 W.C.'s	64.40
	\$164.40 @ 73=118.55
	Tls. 2,094.35

Tls. 2,094.35 @ 73 equals \$2,869, which at the meter rate sanctioned by the Agreement will pay for 8,143,333 gallons.

Fire hydrants \$100 @ \$4 per 10,000 gallons equals	250,000 gallons
Water closets \$64 @ \$4 per 10,000 gallons equals	161,000 "
For 11 lavatories arranged to contain 21 urinals and 26 lavatory basins	7,732,333 "
	Total 8,143,333 gallons

Taking a working year of 300 days, the lavatories would need to consume 25,774 gallons of water, and each urinal and lavatory basin would require to consume 550 gallons a day to justify such a rate.

If we are justified in assuming that such charges sanctioned by the Agreement were based on an average rate of \$4 per 10,000 gallons, the extortionate nature of the Company's demands will be apparent.

For the reasons stated above, we feel that we are entitled to ask for a meter rate for our office accommodation, if not for the whole building, and as the Agreement was entered into by the Municipal Council on the part of the whole community, we shall be obliged if you will bring the matter before the notice of the Council with a request that any rights we may possess under the said Agreement may be enforced.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
GEORGE MCBAIN.

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

Shanghai, November 30, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—Since our letter of the 26th instant, the Shanghai Waterworks Company has definitely refused to supply water to our new offices and flats unless we previously sign a contract agreeing to the terms mentioned in our letter to you.

The matter is urgent, and we must, therefore, ask the Council to enforce any rights we may have under the Agreement of July 1, 1905, without undue delay.

The Council is a party to the Agreement on behalf of the community, and as each individual member thereof is not a party thereto, it would appear that the only authority who can enforce our rights under the said agreement is the Municipal Council.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
GEORGE MCBAIN.

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

Shanghai, December 2, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—I understand that protests have been lodged with the Council by Messrs. George McBain and The China & Japan Trading Co. against the excessive charges levied by the Shanghai Waterworks Co. for the supply of water to buildings recently erected by these firms.

When the charges for the supply of water to the Union Building were being fixed, we protested strongly to the Secretary of the Waterworks Co., but without effect and we now desire to associate ourselves with the above firms in requesting the Council to take action in the matter with a view to a reduction in the charges.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LD.
C. M. G. BURNIE,
Agent.

The ACTING SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, December 21, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—For your information we give below correspondence with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., viz. :—

From them November 9 should be December 9, 1915.

“With further reference to our former correspondence with regard to the water rate for your new offices, I consider it advisable to let you know that the water supply cannot be turned on unless the contract is signed.

“As I understand a part of your new premises is now occupied, to save inconvenience to your tenants, I shall be obliged if you will kindly return signed the contracts sent you on the 5th ulto.”

Ours in reply dated December 9, 1915.

“In reply to yours received to-day dated November 9, 1915, we beg to state that we are ready and willing to sign a contract with your Company for the supply of water to our new building.

If it is your intention to refuse to supply us with any water unless and until we sign a contract upon your terms we would request you to advise us in writing, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on this subject.”

From them dated December 16, 1915.

“In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, my Directors wish me to draw your attention to the correspondence that has already passed, and to again point out that the rates proposed are in accordance with the Company's Agreement with the Municipal Council, and its usual scale of charges.

“They, therefore, regret that they will be unable to supply water to your premises, unless the forms of contract already sent you are returned duly signed.”

Ours in reply December 17, 1915.

"We received December 17 yours December 16, 1915, and note your statement that the rates proposed are in accordance with the Company's Agreement with the Municipal Council.

"Whether that is so or not is at present being considered by the Council with whose deliberations on this subject we do not care to interfere.

"It has been suggested to us that we sign contracts with you for the supply of water pending the Council's decision with the proviso that any such arrangement shall be without prejudice to the rate payable.

"That we are willing to do and we submit this proposal to you for your consideration assuming that you and your Directors are like ourselves seeking a settlement of the points at issue between us upon an equitable basis.

"It would be an indication to us of your willingness to treat us fairly in this matter if you would (without prejudice to your position) install a meter and determine about what the consumption of water on our premises would be?

"The supply of water to our building at present is limited to that used in the heating apparatus installed by your goodselves, your work in the lavatories being as yet uncompleted."

From them dated December 20, 1915.

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th instant and in reply beg to inform you that the question you have submitted to the Municipal Council is one that has already been decided by that body.

"I quote from a letter signed by the Secretary, and dated May 30, 1912 :

'In the Council's opinion, water consumed in offices is water used for domestic purposes, for uses which, if exercised in a dwelling house, would be domestic, do not become other than domestic because exercised elsewhere.'

'Inasmuch, therefore, as the rate which the Company has proposed is within the fixed maximum of 4 per cent. on the rent, it is in accordance with the agreement forementioned.'

"To charge you by meter would be to act contrary to the Company's agreement, furthermore, the water rate is not based upon the estimated consumption of water; a building of high rental may pay for more water than is consumed, but in the same way, one of low rental may pay for less.

I regret, therefore, I must adhere to our letter of the 16th instant and request you to be good enough to sign and return the contracts at your early convenience."

We do not wish to take any action which will interfere with any steps you may be taking in this matter but the time is not far distant when we shall require a supply of water for our building.

Yours faithfully,
CHINA AND JAPAN TRADING CO., LD.
FREDK. A. FAIRCHILD,
Manager.

The ACTING SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 28, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the China and Japan Trading Co., Ltd., Messrs. Geo. McBain, and the Union Insurance Company of Canton, Ltd., have approached the Council on the subject of the charges for water supply to their new premises, and request relief on the ground that these charges are not in accordance with the Council's agreement with the Company, and are excessive.

The Council desires an amicable discussion in order, if possible, to arrive at an understanding such as may prove acceptable to all parties; and, therefore, without prejudice, places certain considerations before the Waterworks Company.

These should suffice to convince the Company that there is apparently good ground for inquiries as to whether the terms of the Agreement of 1905 justify the position which it has taken: and that it is expedient that the Company should at once offer a reasonable compromise to the three consumers lest a dispute should develop between the Company and the Council touching the effect of the Agreement.

The Council is of opinion that in the meantime the premises in question should be supplied without delay on an understanding such as that suggested in the letter addressed by the China and Japan Trading Company to yourselves on December 17.

It should in the first place be understood that the present Council in determining its attitude to this question feels in no way hampered by the support which its predecessors felt disposed to give to the Company in the Fobes' case, in the year 1912. This was an expression of opinion wholly without reference to future matters. Moreover the circumstances are now in many respects different.

The terms of the agreement, taken together with the prior more ample expressions of intention, are found on examination to leave little room for doubt as to the intentions of the parties with respect to cases of this kind.

Clause 5 of the agreement provides for supply to consumers in new houses at rates based on the annexed schedule, i.e. in new buildings comparable to those mentioned in the schedule, the rates are to be similar to and in the same proportion to those therein laid down. Thus an example of the reasonable treatment which the complaining consumers ought to have been offered seems to be furnished by the schedule rate for No. 2 Yuenmingyuen Road tenanted by Messrs. Gibb,

Livingston & Co., namely as regards the office portion \$5 per month, which appears to work out at about 1 per cent. on the rental. The original expression of intention in this sense is to be found in the record of an interview between the Chairman of the Council and Mr. A. McLeod representing the Company which took place on September 2, 1904. The Chairman of the Council describes the understanding which took place:—

“It was agreed that present rates were not to be increased unless an entire change of occupancy takes place, and that rates for new houses were to be generally based on the rates at present in force.” The Council subsequently required the omission of the word ‘generally,’ and this was agreed to.

By the last paragraph of Clause 5 of the agreement, protection of the Company against wastage under the per cent. rental charge is provided by the meter charge. It follows that the parties contemplated the meter charge as in practice always greater than the per cent. rental charge which would be demanded: the implication is clear that the meter charge was intended to be a maximum rate in any event. The original expression of intention in this sense is to be found in the same record where the Chairman of the Council continues his description of the understanding above quoted: “In cases where occupancy is entirely changed, or of new houses, the tenants to have option of a maximum of 4 per cent. on rental or meter rate if objection is taken to the rate imposed.”

It must not be lost to view that the material placed before the Ratepayers in the year 1905, was a draft, more fully expressed than the final text, and that the Chairman in proposing it for their approval, pronounced, in a formal and public manner, that the changes which the final document might undergo were intended to be “some changes in the actual wording” in order to “more precisely define” certain points. If this more precise definition is found to have left some points defined not precisely enough, this could not be treated as implying any change of intention by the parties.

When it is found in Clause 6 of the draft that “for all other purposes covered by this clause the consumers shall pay only for water actually consumed”; these words show that the parties of course contemplated supply by meter to future consumers for other purposes besides trade, business or manufacture. If it is maintained that the buildings in question are not foreign dwellings this quotation would confirm a contention that another phrase in Clause 5 of the draft, prescribing that the per cent rental rate shall apply “to foreign private dwellings,” not “boarding-houses . . . etc.,” was designed to except, with boarding-houses, any other sort of large building, *i.e.*, a business building such for instance as those now under consideration; and that these are, therefore, entitled to a charge by meter.

The matter is susceptible of other argument in detail: other points may doubtless possibly be called into question. But the incredible assumption that the parties overlooked provision for acceptable and reasonable charges to offices and business premises other than those used for the purposes defined in Clause 1 of the final text will of course not bear examination.

With regard to the charges for fire hydrants, according to the agreement the concerned can insist upon a charge regulated by meter; as reduction of pressure renders this undesirable, the charge should be based upon probable consumption. Waterclosets in the Council’s opinion might be charged at a reasonable rate per cent of the rent.

In conclusion I am directed to state that the Council trusts that the Company in its conduct of this question will not depend upon unreal distinctions relating to the letter of the final text, but will bear in mind the spirit of the negotiations preceding the Agreement; and the purposes and intentions which the members and the directors held in view, and will therein seek an equitable interpretation of its obligations.

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

A. P. WOOD, Esq.,
Engineer-in-Chief, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, January 14, 1916.

SIR,—Your letter of December 28, on the subject of the Company’s charges for water supply to the new premises of the China and Japan Trading Co., Ltd., Messrs. George McBain and the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., also the rates charged for private fire hydrants, has received the very careful consideration of my Directors, who much regret that its tenor is such as to preclude any discussion, amicable or otherwise.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. P. WOOD,
Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief.

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

PUBLIC BAND. THE BAND COMMITTEE.

The Committee at the end of 1915 consisted of :—

Messrs. F. J. Burrett
J. Johnstone
R. Lundt

At the meeting of the Committee on February 15, 1916, Mr. Burrett was elected Chairman. The constitution of the Committee has remained unchanged during 1916.

CONDUCTOR'S REPORT.

The personnel of the Band has undergone considerable change during the past year. The number of musicians at the close of the year was 30, 10 foreign musicians and 20 Manilamen. Miss Macleod continued to act as temporary leader during the early part of the year until May and the quality of the performances owed much to her able assistance.

Public Performances.—The public performances consisted of Sunday concerts in the Town Hall which continued until May 7, and public dances on Friday afternoons. The open air concerts began as usual after the Spring races and continued until the end of September, with performances daily in the Public Gardens, the Hongkew Recreation Ground and the Public Recreation Ground. The Volunteer Corps required the services of the Band on several occasions and many engagements were filled including performances during the Races.

Sunday Concerts.—The detention as prisoners of war in Japan of several of the leading musicians has naturally been reflected in the quality of these performances: during the first five months of the year consistent effort was made to maintain the concerts at their former high standard, but with further depletion of the number of musicians available at the beginning of the winter season in November, the character of the concerts had to be altered, and works which formerly were well within the competence of the Band have not since been attempted. The programmes accordingly during the present season have been of a less ambitious character.

Repertory.—A fairly large number of works were performed for the first time in the year 1916. The novelties in the repertory include the following works :—

First Symphony	}	Beethoven	Overtures :—		
Third Symphony			“Cleopatra”	Enna	
Eighth Symphony			“Hansel and Gretel”	Humperdinck	
Fourth Symphony (Scherzo only)		Tschaikowsky	“Alceste”	Gluck	
Suite “Impressions d’Italie”		Charpentier	Variations “Helena”	Bantock	
Suite “Algerienne”		St. Saëns	Symphonic Poem “Phaeton”	St. Saëns	
Suite de Ballet		Gretry	“Norwegian Artists Carnival”	Svendsen	
Suite in D		Bach	Ballet music from “La Gioconda”	Ponchielli	
Choral and Fugue		Bach	Valse de Concert	Glazounow	
Scherzo		Schubert	Violoncello—Concerto	Feral	
			Cello Solo (Miss Elizabeth Hammond)		

The larger works performed were :—

Symphonies Nos. 5 and 6	Tschaikowsky	“In the Steppes of Central Asia”	Borodin
„ “From the New World”	Dvorak	Petite Suite	Cuthbert Nunn
„ in E flat major	Mozart	Danza Piemontese	Sinigaglia
„ “The Surprise”	Haydn	Overtures :—	
„ No. 7	Beethoven	Ossian	Gade
Symphonic Poems :—		The Naiads	Sterndale Bennett
“Tasso”	Liszt	Egmont	Beethoven
Finlandia	Sibelius	Le Carnaval Romain	Berlioz
Trauermarsch from “Die Gotterdammerung”		Parsifal	Wagner
	Wagner	Tell	Rossini
Serenade “In the Far East”	Bantock	Mignon	Thomas
Serenade Volkmann		Phedre	Massenet
Cello Solo : Mr. J. Brandt.		Rhapsodies No. 2	Liszt
Suite “Casse Noisette”	Tschaikowsky	„ “Welsh”	German

PROFESSOR RUDOLF BUCK,
Conductor.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PERMANENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Committee has remained without change during the year, and stands as follows :—

Mr. E. C. PEARCE, <i>Member of Council.</i>	
Dr. R. S. IVY, <i>Chairman, Foreign Educational Committee.</i>	
Mr. E. I. EZRA, <i>Chairman, Chinese Educational Committee.</i>	
Rev. Dr. F. L. HAWKS-POTT	}
Mr. A. S. WILSON	

Elected at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.

Dr. Hawks-Pott, re-elected Chairman of the Committee by his colleagues, retained the chair throughout the year under review.

Four meetings of the Committee have been held.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AND GRANTS-IN-AID.

The annual inspection of the schools in receipt of grants-in-aid was held in June and October.

In accordance with the views expressed in the Majority Report of the Permanent Education Committee, which was adopted by the Council and published last year, the Council declined to entertain the application for an annual grant-in-aid contained in the subjoined correspondence, in connexion with the proposal to establish a British School in the Western District :—

Shanghai, July 20, 1916.

SIR,—The question of a new school in the Western District having been recently raised, a meeting of some British residents interested in education, including representatives of the British Patriotic Societies and of the Cathedral and High Schools was held on Monday, June 4, and the following resolutions were passed :—

Resolutions.

1. That this meeting records its opinion that the formation of a British School in the Western District is a necessity.
2. That an annual Municipal Grant-in-Aid to such a school is justifiable.

It would seem that though the General Educational Committee in its report of 1911 was in favour of the principle of National Schools, aided, under proper conditions, from rates, the Council, guided by a Majority Report of the Permanent Education Committee of 1915, does not at present acquiesce in this policy.

The Majority Report in question was fully discussed at our first meeting and it was after due consideration that the above resolutions were passed. We venture to think that, under the circumstances, the Council will be prepared to discuss the matter afresh, though we are aware that some change in their policy is necessary if our views meet with sympathy.

We suggest, as a preliminary, that three or four of our body meet the members of the Permanent Education Committee in order that the Council may more fully understand our views before coming to a decision in the matter of a Western District School.

This letter and the enclosed suggested scheme for Grants-in-Aid to National Schools have been endorsed by the following :—

Sir H. de Sausmarez	Messrs. C. E. Darwent
Messrs. D. McColl	W. H. Rees
R. S. Ivy	W. H. Price
A. J. Walker	H. C. Patrick
E. I. Ezra	A. R. Duncan
T. E. Trueman	A. H. Mancell
C. B. Kaye	R. N. Truman

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. B. STEWART.

The ACTING SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure.)

SCHEME FOR MUNICIPAL AID TO FOREIGN NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

- (1) For the purposes of this Scheme, a Foreign National School shall be any School :—
 - (a) Which is located in one or more buildings in the Foreign Settlement and which is managed by a single Foreign Committee of one nationality, the membership of which is communicated to the Council by the Consul-General concerned.
 - (b) which is not in any sense a commercial undertaking.
 - (c) which efficiently educates, as its first object, at least 50 children of both sexes of the nationality of the School and whose parents (or guardians responsible for their support) are usually residents in the Foreign Settlement.
 - (d) which does not adopt any bias or policy calculated to impair the general acceptability of the School to the nationals of the School resident in the Foreign Settlement.

(e) which is open to inspection by the Council and which furnishes all required information regarding the School and its working.

(f) the books and accounts of which (embodying the Capital Expenditure, Income and Expenditure and all relative vouchers) are open to inspection by the Council.

(2) A Grant-in-Aid shall be paid by the Council to any Foreign National School as defined in Clause 1, on the following basis :—

(a) The amount of the Grant shall be one-third of the average total cost per pupil at the School for the year for which the Grant is desired, provided that the grant shall not be in excess of the rate of Taels 75 per pupil per annum.

(b) In reckoning the average number of pupils for the purpose of Clause 2, (a) there shall not be included children whose parents (or guardians responsible for their support) are not usually resident in Shanghai, nor children of a nationality which has in Shanghai a National School of its own receiving a Grant-in-Aid from the Council.

(c) In reckoning the total cost for the purpose of Clause 2 (a) there shall be included rent paid or assessed or interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the cost of the land and buildings, plus 2 per cent. per annum on the cost of the buildings, but no allowance shall be included for honorary services or for boarding.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 11, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 20 embodying the views of a Committee of British residents on the subject of the formation of a British school in the Western District, and the desirability of an annual Municipal grant-in-aid therefor.

In reply I am directed, in the first place, to point out that your impression that the General Educational Committee in its report of the year 1911 was in favour of Municipal grants to national schools is, in the members' opinion, erroneous. Paragraph 7 of that report suggests the sympathetic treatment of those schools: therefore in a tentative manner it advises that the Council might make a grant, but it qualifies that advice by showing that such grant should only be made on the recommendation of the Permanent Education Committee, and that the advice is proffered "only while present conditions last." The Committee has recommended adversely. The conditions are changed.

Moreover, clear guidance is furnished as to how this tentative advice is to be interpreted: it is stated that the larger nationalities should have state schools, that "if the British had such a school the problem would become much simpler," and that "under a system of national schools there would be no difficulty as to the Educational vote, which would be confined to charitable grants and to the cost of the Council's schools." These pronouncements clearly convey that when a British school is formed there should then in the Committee's opinion be no Municipal grant-in-aid thereto, and no grants to other national schools. Thus if the report of the General Educational Committee of 1911 is the basis of your request, the second resolution seems in the Council's opinion to lack reasonable sequence upon the first.

Moreover, as no British school was established, the Council, after a proper length of time, proceeded to erect the new Public School in the North Szechuen Road, and because considerable amounts have been devoted thereto, it cannot now favour the suggestion that it should advocate more expenditure of public money upon needs which those disbursements were designed to cover.

The recent majority report of the Permanent Education Committee, to which you refer, lays down the principles which the Council has adopted as correct; and under the circumstances it is difficult to foresee any useful purpose for the suggested meeting.

The submission by a Committee such as your own of a definite scheme for Municipal action and expenditure, after the Permanent Education Committee and the Council have not admitted, but indeed after they have formally rejected, the principles upon which such a scheme is based, is, in the members' opinion, not appropriate; and in the details there are certain peculiarities to which they have no wish at present to draw particular attention.

In conclusion I am directed to inform you that the Council after very careful consideration can find no basis for concurrence in the views which you have put forward, and suggests that an endeavour be made to fulfil the wishes of the British ratepayers by some means more simple and practicable.

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

H. B. STEWART, Esq.

The following further letter relates to the inclusion of the name of Dr. R. S. Ivy in the above list of names :—

Shanghai, October 3, 1916.

SIR,—The publication in the Municipal Gazette of September 28 of the correspondence on the subject of a proposal to establish a British School in the Western District has drawn my attention to the fact that the name of Dr. R. S. Ivy has inadvertently been included in the list of those who endorsed the scheme submitted to you.

Dr. Ivy attended the meeting held on Monday, June 4, having been invited to do so as the representative of Masonic educational interests, but he did not vote for the resolutions then adopted; neither did he endorse the scheme ultimately submitted to the Council, and it was entirely due to inadvertence that his name was mentioned in my letter of July 20.

As the publication of Dr. Ivy's name in the above connexion places him in a somewhat anomalous position, I should be obliged if this explanation of the facts could also be published in the Municipal Gazette.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. B. STEWART.

The ACTING SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE.*Translation of letter from St. Joseph's Institution.*

Shanghai, January 20, 1917.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you enclosed the accounts of our Providence Orphanage for the year 1916.

Kindly convey to the Members of Council our best thanks for the very generous help which the Municipal Council has given to this very important work.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
M. DE STE. PHILOMENE,
Mother Superior.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

WORKING ACCOUNT.**RECEIPTS.**

Grant : English Municipality	\$4,054.10
Grant : French Municipality	4,054.10
Fees received	1,920.00
Donation	966.00
Revenue of the Work-room	1,002.27
	<u>\$11,996.47</u>
Difference	11,740.42
	<u>\$23,736.89</u>

EXPENSES.

128 pupils at \$8 per month	\$12,288.00
Location (part)	5,578.00
Washing	3,072.00
Water	108.00
Fuel and Light	475.00
Medicines	215.00
Outside Teachers (part)	192.00
Servants (2)	276.00
Books and Stationery	141.84
Shoes	215.50
House linen and clothes	519.58
Excursions as rewards	32.52
Annual Prizes	118.00
Furniture	736.45
Typewriter	94.00
Whitewashing and repairs	275.00
	<u>\$23,736.89</u>

102 Boarders entirely free of charge.

26 Boarders paying on an average \$6 per month.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Shanghai, January 20, 1917.

DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure in forwarding you, herewith, the Working Account of the Orphanage, attached to the College, for the year 1916. The increased cost of living accounts for an increase in the expenditure as compared with 1915. 195 pupils attended the Orphanage, viz. :—

BOARDERS :—27 at an average pension of \$8 per
month=\$2,160
54 entirely free.

} Received \$1,261

DAY SCHOLARS :—45 at \$2 per month=\$900
22 at \$1 per month=\$220
57 entirely free.

} Received \$675

I will feel greatly indebted to you if you will kindly convey to the Members of the Municipal Council our sincerest thanks for their generous help towards the education and welfare of our orphans and poor.

I have the honour to be, yours very sincerely,
BROTHER NAZIANZE,
*Director.*N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, Municipal Council.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Municipal Grant, Tls. 2,500	\$3,457.02
<i>Fees</i> —Day Scholars	675.00
Boarders	1,261.00
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	300.00
Debit Balance	10,711.83
	<u>\$16,404.85</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Board of 71 boys at \$10 per month for 10 months	\$7,100.00
Board of 36 boys at \$10 per month for 2 months (holidays)	720.00
Washing and mending	1,533.60
New Clothes	456.00
Games	42.00
Medical Attendance	115.00
Medicines	43.00
Stationery and Books supplied	327.00
Fuel, Light and Water	560.00
Shoes and Boots supplied	539.25
Repairs to Premises (part)	285.00
Servants' Wages	184.00
Salaries of Teachers	4,500.00
	<u>\$16,404.85</u>

BROTHER NAZIANZE,
Director.

INSTITUTION OF THE HOLY FAMILY.

Shanghai, January 22, 1917.

SIR,—I beg to enclose the Financial Statement of our Institution for the year 1916. The number of pupils having increased, we have been obliged to build an annex to the school, for which we are in debt. Pray accept our grateful thanks for the assistance you give us, thus helping us towards the continuance of our work.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MARIE DE STE. SIMON,
Mother Superior.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Grant : Tls. 1,500	\$2,074.72
School Fees, Day Scholars	2,196.00
	<u>\$4,270.72</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries to Teachers	\$10,944.00
Salaries to Extra Teachers	1,655.00
Food, Boarders	3,312.00
Food, Half-Boarders	1,420.00
Washing	828.00
Water	120.00
Lighting	159.56
Fuel	875.70
Repairing of Buildings	1,681.48
Infirmary	58.85
Linen and Clothes	1,210.73
Books and Stationery	156.42
Servants	600.00
	<u>\$23,021.74</u>
Loan for Buildings	\$38,736.00
23 Boarders :—	
13 gratis, 16 at very reduced fees, equivalent to 10 gratis	} <i>Gratis</i>
51 Half-Boarders	
183 Day Scholars	
81 Day Scholars at very reduced fees.	

Petition by residents for the provision of a school for girls and a kindergarten in the Western District :—

Shanghai, June 1, 1916.

SIR,—We, the undersigned ratepayers, and residents in the Western District request that the Council will provide us with a school for girls and little boys.

The trend of the foreign population during the last ten years has been to this district and there are no signs of its cessation. The existing school for girls is too distant for little ones to attend, and the site, the house, and the locality are all unsuitable.

Edward I. Ezra	D. E. J. Abraham	D. C. Aldridge
E. E. Parsons	A. E. Moses	H. B. Stewart
M. E. A. Sparke	E. S. Kadooric	Mrs. F. J. Hinton
M. E. Crossley	M. Perry	Mrs. H. Edward McCann
E. M. Hide	R. E. Toeg	O. L. Ilbert
K. Thomas	S. E. Toeg	Mrs. O. L. Ilbert
E. E. Hinton	M. Simmons	Mrs. C. S. Taylor
J. M. Kent	T. Toledano	Mrs. Millard
M. A. Quin	W. H. Tenney	E. M. Cheetham
R. M. Algar	J. H. Richards	Ellis Pugh
E. Wallace	L. M. Beytagh	A. E. Lanning
L. N. Gilson	R. V. Mackinyn	Percy Fowler
R. P. Whitham	L. Forum	R. Calder-Marshall
J. J. Dawe	A. M. Cumming	E. M. Bidwell
Margaret Schlee	S. A. Serebrianikoff	R. Welch
E. K. Ransay	M. L. Hopkins	J. A. Trevor Thomas
A. J. Welch	A. E. Sandbach	J. A. W. Loureiro
C. D. Pearson	A. W. Meathrel	P. Stanion
L. E. Canning	M. McLennan	R. H. Beesley
T. W. Spottiswoode	J. Valentine	R. M. Saker
F. A. Robinson	J. C. Macdougall	P. Crighton
J. A. Fredericks	O. Crewe-Read.	Jean S. Armistead
E. E. Shalmoon	F. H. Lowe	Annie P. Phillips

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 12, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 1 on the subject of the provision of a school for girls and a kindergarten in the Western District.

In reply I am directed to inform you that this question is receiving the Council's careful attention, and such decision on the subject as may hereafter be arrived at will be notified for public information in the Municipal Gazette.

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

E. I. EZRA, Esq., and others.

After careful consideration of this matter, the Permanent Education and Foreign Educational Committees unanimously recommended the erection of a School for Girls in the Western District and provision has accordingly been made in the Budget for the forthcoming year for the purchase of a suitable site.

FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Richard resigned in March and the vacancy was not filled. Mr. E. C. Pearce succeeded Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper as the Council's representative. The remaining members were re-nominated by the Council for 1916, and no further change took place during the rest of the year :--

Mesdames BILLINGHURST
 MERRIMAN
 Mr. C. P. DAWSON
 Dr. R. S. IVY
 Mr. E. C. PEARCE
 Dr. S. I. WOODBRIDGE

Upon the proposal of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Dr. Woodbridge, Dr. Ivy was re-elected Chairman of the Committee at its meeting on April 18. Seven meetings of the Committee have been held during the year.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Attendance.—The increase in the number of scholars recorded for 1914 and 1915 was steadily maintained during 1916. It is satisfactory to note that the past two years have seen the attendance increase from 114 in December, 1914, to 163 in December, 1916, a rise of nearly fifty per cent.

TABLE A.

Form	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
VI	12	11	12	11	12	12	10	10	10	10
V	25	25	24	24	24	23	21	21	21	21
IV	28	29	32	32	29	29	30	30	30	30
III	30	31	32	33	31	31	29	29	29	29
II	29	28	27	30	32	32	39	33	38	38
I	21	21	20	21	22	22	30	35	35	35
Total	145	145	147	151	150	149	159	163	163	163

TABLE B.

	Total on Roll.			Percentage Present.		
	1914	1915	1916	1914	1915	1916
January	117	115	145	90.8	93	92.4
February	120	118	145	92	91.5	92.3
March	122	120	147	93	93	92.5
April	122	122	151	90.9	94.2	92.1
May	120	122	150	88.5	94	92.5
June	118	123	149	97.7	94.7	89.7
September	111	128	159	80.2	81.5	85.8
October	112	132	163	90	94.4	92.5
November	115	134	163	89.4	96.6	95.7
December	114	138	163	87.5	93.2	90.8

TABLE C.

New pupils admitted :—

January	13
February	2
March	5
April	6
May	3
June	1
September	22
October	7
November	0
December	1
	—
Total	60
	—

TABLE D.

New pupils admitted :—

	1914	1915	1916
January	4	18	13
February	3	0	2
March	1	4	5
April	1	5	6
May	1	0	3
June	0	2	1
September	7	10	22
October	4	6	7
November	0	4	0
December	0	4	1
Total	21	53	60

TABLE E.

Number withdrawn :—

To enter employment	11
Transferred to other schools	8
Withdrawn owing to parents leaving Shanghai	13
Withdrawn owing to straitened circumstances	2
Left without reason given	1
	—
Total	35
	—

Health.—The health of the school is satisfactory. Although there have been several periods when infectious sickness of a more or less serious kind was prevalent among children in Shanghai, the school records shew very few cases.

A careful watch is kept on the health of the school, the system in force being, briefly, as follows :—The attendance register is marked every morning and every afternoon and notices are promptly sent to the parents of all absentees, asking for the reason for absence and, if such is due to sickness, the nature of the sickness. The result of this enquiry is noted in the register and, in the case of infectious disease, proper steps are taken. The Health Officer also notifies the Headmaster of any dangerous illness among children as soon as it comes to his knowledge.

TABLE F.

Shewing cases of sickness of a more serious kind :—

	Fever.*		Scarlet Fever		Typhoid Fever		Chicken-pox.	
	Family	Children	Family	Children	Family	Children	Family	Children
January								
February								
March	1	1					2	2
April								
May	1	1					2	2
June							4	4
September	1	1						
October								
November			2	2 (i)	1	1	1	1
December	1	2	1	2 (i)				
Total	4	5	3	4	1	1	9	9

* Notified as Shanghai Fever or Dengue Fever.

(i) These boys did not themselves have the disease but were kept away on account of the illness of other members of the family.

Work.—The remarks made in the Headmaster's report for 1915 remain applicable to the year now under review as the work has proceeded along the same lines.

Shortage of Staff has again to be recorded, but possible ill-effects from this source have been very largely remedied by the hard work and self-sacrifice of the remaining members.

Conduct and Discipline.—An excellent spirit prevails throughout the school and it is gratifying to record that the school has now reached a stage of development where public opinion among the scholars themselves is almost a sure safeguard of the tone of the school.

The School Captain for the year was Goldman, A. P. As a student and as Captain of School his bearing and character have been exemplary, and under his guidance the system of Prefects proved excellent in maintaining the public spirit and discipline of the school.

Scholarships, Bursaries, etc.—

St. Andrew's Bursary.—The following boys were awarded Bursaries as a result of a competitive examination held by the St. Andrew's Society :—

Ferguson, A. Bursary of Sixty Dollars.

MacLennan, W. Bursary of Forty Dollars.

Cambridge Local Examination.—The results of the Examination held in December 1915 were received in April and are as follows :—

Candidates entered	22
Successful	19
Honours gained	5
Marks of Distinction gained	5

Senior :— Pass : (under 19)

Nash, E. T.

Marks of Distinction in Religious Knowledge and English Language and Literature.

Junior :— Honours, Third Class :

Ferguson, J.

Pass : (under 16)

Goldman, A. P.

Mark of Distinction in Drawing.

Heal, F. W.

Haimovitch, H.

MacLennan, D. C.

(over 16)

Cooke, E. J.

Mimmy, Ez.

Morgan, H.

Moses, L.

Preliminary :—Honours, Second Class :

Ferguson, A.	Mark of Distinction in Geometry.
Pearson, T. C. G.	
Wheeler, S. H.	Mark of Distinction in Geometry.

Preliminary :—Honours, Third Class :

Godsil, H.

Pass : (under 14)

Brown, J. B.

Parsons, H. M.

Pass :—(between 14 and 16)

Abdoolkyum, M.

Heal, F. J.

Mahon, J.

For purposes of comparison it may be noted that :—

Of all candidates in Great Britain	71 per cent. were successful,
	22 per cent. gained honours,
Of all Colonial candidates	55 per cent. were successful,
	11 per cent. gained honours.

While of the candidates entered from the school, 86 per cent. were successful and 26 per cent. gained honours.

Speech Day and Exhibition of Work.—The Annual Speech Day was held on December 21 at the school and the opportunity was taken of inviting parents and the public generally to view the school and to inspect the work exhibited in the Class-rooms. The Presentation of Prizes was made by Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., in the School Hall and there were present the Chairman and Members of the Council, and of the Foreign Educational Committee, and a very large gathering of parents and others.

The programme comprised :—

PART I.

(on the South Lawn.)

1. Boxing. An exhibition given by the Lower School, Middle School, and Upper School.
2. Demonstration of Physical Exercise as practised throughout the School, by boys from Forms VI, V, IV, III. (Upper and Middle Schools.)

The Headmaster wishes to point out that the greatest importance is attached to the organised outdoor and field games and athletics. Boys are taken through a course of regular formal physical exercise and drill, without apparatus, and in the open air when weather permits, but this should properly be regarded rather as supplementary to the outdoor games than in any other sense.

3. Demonstration of Organised Physical Exercise Games by boys of Forms II and I. (Lower School.)

(i) "Medicine Ball"

(ii) "Overhead Ball"

(iii) "Catch Ball"

(iv) "Somersault Ball"

4. Display by School Troop of Baden-Powell Scouts, assisted by "Wolf-cubs," "Pocohontas," or "The Capture of Capt. John Smith."

PART II.

(In the School Hall.)

5. French Song by 14 boys of Forms II and III.
6. Song. Upper and Middle School, Middle and Lower School.
Soloist : Kent, X.
7. Presentation of Prizes by Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G.

After the presentation of prizes there was an interval during which tea and refreshments were served in O and R Rooms. Visitors were invited at this time, or at their leisure at any other time during the

afternoon, to view the School and to inspect the work exhibited in Class-rooms. It was to be understood that the work shewn was not Specimen Work in the sense of its being work to which a large amount of special attention had been given. The object of the staff had been to put before parents and visitors a true representation of the normal work of the school. The work, so far as space permitted, of all the boys in a class-room was shewn, in the subjects chosen, and an opportunity was thus afforded parents of seeing their boys' work side by side with that of other boys of the same standing in the school.

Parents found the names of the boys in the respective forms posted at the class-room doors, and the name of each boy on his own desk. In this way it was possible to obtain in some measure a picture of the conditions under which the boys work.

8. Song. Whole School. Soloists : Brown, J. and Kent, N.
Brown, J. and Brown, C.
Kent, N. and Kent, R.

9. English Play. A Scene from Shakespeare's Historical Play : Henry IV, Part I.

Athletics and Games.—All boys are members of the School Athletic Club, to which the annual subscription is one dollar, and games are played every afternoon in which various members of the staff supervise, or take an active interest in some form. The boys are placed in six classes for games : the 1st Eleven, under 15, under 13, under 12, under 11, and under 10.

Matches are played between these teams and between Forms, in addition to the usual inter-school matches.

“Medicine Ball” has been introduced and is keenly taken up by the boys.

Basket Ball equipment has just been obtained and this will be added to the school games next year.

Athletics.—The Annual Athletic Sports Meeting was held on May 27, 1916, when a successful function was closed by the presentation of prizes by Mrs. G. M. Billings. The Members of the Foreign Educational Committee were present and rendered assistance during the afternoon. A pleasant feature of this annual gathering is the interest shewn and the help rendered by the Public School Old Boys.

Cricket.—The Annual Match with the Holy Trinity Cathedral School, in which boys of approximately equal ages are chosen to play from each school, was a very interesting one : the School won by 15 runs, the score being Public School 75, Holy Trinity Cathedral School 60.

Boxing is attracting much interest in the school and many boys are learning eagerly the fine points of the art. This healthy and robust exercise is receiving much encouragement and some very fair exhibitions of skill have been given in the inter-form contests. Inter-school contests are being arranged.

The effect of the close association between masters and boys is clearly shewn in the indoor work of the school and the tone of the boys generally.

A summary of the results in games played during 1916.

Football :—

1st Eleven	Won 3	Lost 5	Drew 2
Under 15	„ 9	„ 3	„ 0
Under 13	„ 4	„ 1	„ 1
Under 12	„ 6	„ 4	„ 2
Under 11	„ 4	„ 3	„ 1
Under 10	(practice and inter-form games only).		

Cricket :—

1st Eleven	Won 3	Lost 2
Under 15	}	(practice and inter-form games only).
Under 13		
Under 12		
Under 11		
Under 10		

Swimming.—The boys have the use of the Swimming Bath near the school and attend for a part of an afternoon twice a week.

Two masters supervise swimming instruction and practice.

The Library.—The first instalment of three hundred books, being the result of the gift of Mr. Edward I. Ezra, supplemented by a grant from the Council, arrived in January. These books have been in constant circulation ever since. The boys have shown the greatest appreciation; some sixty to a hundred books are taken out every week and several, owing to constant use, have had to be re-bound. Recently an appeal was made to the boys, with the result that they subscribed \$24.80 and presented sixty books. Two tables for draughts and chess have also been provided.

All this is very encouraging and the Library is rapidly becoming a comfortable sitting-room in which boys can work or play on wet days, a very necessary feature of a day school.

The School Baden-Powell Scouts.—The School Section of the 1st Shanghai Troop of Baden-Powell Scouts began with twelve scouts in two patrols ("Stags" and "Beavers") inaugurated by Assistant Scoutmaster A. M. Scott. The lateness of parades proving an obstacle to home-work, one of the school staff, Assistant Scoutmaster S. Hore, took over the command with Assistant Scoutmaster Scott as signalling-instructor. Two new patrols have since been formed ("Curlews" and "Bears"), bringing the number from twelve to twenty-eight scouts. The scouts are keen and efficient, many of them being 1st Class, with badges, and there are two King's scouts. In September 1915, the "Beaver" Patrol (School Section), won the Efficiency Shield. On many public occasions the assistance rendered by the School Scouts has called forth praise and letters of thanks. The increasing size of the Section has called for changes of organisation, with the result that at the opening of the New Year the Section will be raised to the dignity of a School Troop, taking its name from the School, with Scoutmaster S. Hore in command, and Mr. A. M. Scott as Assistant-Scoutmaster.

The Wolf-cubs, inaugurated by Mr. Hore, now number nearly 30 and are incorporated with the 1st Shanghai Pack of Baden-Powell Wolf-cubs. They are under the command of the Cub-mistress Mrs. L. F. Garner, and are doing good work, holding their own with the Cathedral, High School, and other sections. Much is expected from them in the competition to be held in January between the various School Sections, in the School grounds.

General.—Special attention will in future be devoted to modern languages, to which end a new master is being engaged who will devote almost all his time to this work.

In spite of shortage of staff and the extra work called for by the increasing number of pupils, there has been no falling off in the work of the school. This could not be claimed but for the loyal support and close interest in the welfare of the School shown by my colleagues on the staff.

G. M. BILLINGS,
Headmaster.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HEADMISTRESS'S REPORT.

The forward movement of the year has been the introduction of cookery lessons. These have been given to Form V.L., a group of 10 girls, every Friday by Miss Newbery. The boys' laboratory of former days was easily converted into a kitchen. The girls have been regular in attendance, industrious and enterprising. At the examination each girl cooked a tiffin of three courses—the lowest mark obtained being 96 per cent. In future every girl who passes through the school will receive 40 lessons in cookery at the age of 15 years.

Attendance.—We close the year with 199 on the roll. Forms V and VI have been depleted during the year by 16 girls, 14 of whom left to go to work.

Sixteen little boys are ready for transfer to the Boys' School.

Changes in the Staff.—Miss G. Newbery (Cookery, South Kensington) joined in March. Miss Hutchison was on leave from April to October. Miss Martin was invalided at the end of June. Miss Stevens joined in September.

In August Miss Alice Manning, Student Mistress, passed the National Froebel Union's Examination, Part I of the Higher Certificate.

The third Athletic Meeting was held on May 26.

The School Captain for 1916, elected by the pupils, was Miss Lydia Allen.

The Lower School Entertainment was held on December 6, the last of an enjoyable series managed by Miss Samson who has left the parent school to take charge of 24 Kungping Road.

Miss Rangel resigned the lunch counter in May owing to ill-health. It is found that the profits are not sufficient to repay a foreigner for her time and trouble. A Chinese cook was engaged, who serves at the lunch counter and cooks a hot tiffin for those who desire it. This arrangement is found to work well, with supervision from the staff, several of whom take tiffin at school.

The Cambridge Local Examination results for 1915 were as follows :—

Seniors—

Passed, Cantorovitch, R.
 Macgregor, H.
 Remedios, M.
 Soelberg, C.
 Solomon, F.
 Sudka, K.

Juniors.—

Class III "BK" Bojeson, M.
 Passed, Toeg, M.
 Preliminaries.—
 Passed, Day, E.
 Smith, E.
 Moses, A.

The turfing of the playground has been completed. Two large spaces of asphalt have been left for use during wet weather. The borders have been planted with flowering shrubs.

Form III class room has been refurnished.

The twenty school gardens have been increased to twenty-seven.

J. PATTERSON,
Headmistress.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

In September the boys were transferred to the new premises in Haskell Road, leaving the girls and infants occupying the boys' late quarters in Boone Road. The advantages of improved accommodation, greater space and more open surroundings very soon made themselves evident in the tone and carriage of the boys and in the work of the classes.

Attendance.—The attendance throughout the year has ranged between 150 and 162 boys, of whom about half have been boarders. Ten boys were transferred to the Infants' Department, thirteen left to enter employment, two went to Bedford Grammar School, two died during their holiday at home at Midsummer, six transferred to the Public School, two transferred to the French Municipal School and eight left Shanghai. Punctuality and regularity were satisfactory. Absences are accounted for by sickness.

Work and Syllabus.—The Syllabus has followed the lines of the Cambridge Locals, and in addition it has been possible to make a strong feature of commercial subjects and also to introduce a more general study of Chinese. In English the composition is still weak in construction and unreal in conception. It is proposed to give increased time to this subject. Arithmetic is fairly good. In geography the syllabus proceeds from local to distant features and this subject has been attacked with thoroughness. History appears to better advantage this year than hitherto and the relative success is ascribed to the improvement in the boys' power to express themselves. In drawing, more work and better work has been accomplished than in any previous year. In shorthand the work is characterized by commendable progress. Bookkeeping papers are neat and show a fair acquaintance with the subject. Business Method was introduced as a new subject and boys of the Upper Forms have had explained to them the features of office routine, the simpler details of commercial transactions and the documents more frequently used. There has also been an attempt to correlate commercial geography by dealing with Customs returns, shipping lines and the imports and exports of Far-eastern sea and river ports.

Examinations.—Owing to changes in the staff the usual monthly examinations were abandoned for examinations at the end of each quarter. Individual reports on the examinations and the term work were issued to parents at the close of each half year. The Cambridge Local successes were :

Junior	R. Moalem
	M. Allen
Preliminary	F. Symonsen
	H. Emamooden
	J. Vaughan

Inspections.—The school was inspected by the Permanent Education Committee on June 21 and on October 24.

Health.—The health this year has occasioned more anxiety than last year. The most obstinate cases that came up for treatment were those of eleven boys who developed mumps one after another. One boy had dysentery, one had diphtheria, two suffered from ophthalmia, there were two slight cases of sunstroke also one broken arm and one severe sprain. Three boys have suffered from malaria and one from scarlet fever. The provision of a tuck shop in the school in October has at last done away with the pestiferous Chinese hawker of sweetmeats who, till then, survived all efforts to dislodge him permanently from the neighbourhood of the school gates.

General.—The library has been increased by one or two books periodically throughout the year. It is well used. The Annual Prize Distribution took place when the school broke up for Christmas, the Chairman of the Council and members of the Educational Committee were present.

I have to acknowledge suitably the gift of a typewriting machine from H. Hanbury, Esq., prizes for Business Method and for English Composition (anonymously), a special prize for the study of the Chinese language from H. E. Dr. Wu Ting Fang and the regular issue of the "Little Newspaper" for the library from H. Browett, Esq.

TABLE OF FEES PAID.

	1915			1916		
	Boarders	Day Boys	Total	Boarders	Day Boys	Total
January						
Full fees	45	69		54	79	
Reduced fees	7	1		11	1	
Compounded	6			4		
Free	10	3	141	10	3	162
February						
Full fees	47	72		55	75	
Reduced fees	7	1		11	1	
Compounded	6			4		
Free	10	3	146	10	3	159
March						
Full fees	48	75		55	78	
Reduced fees	7	1		11	1	
Compounded	6			4		
Free	10	3	150	10	3	162
April						
Full fees	47	78		55	73	
Reduced fees	7	1		11	1	
Compounded	6			4		
Free	10	3	152	10	3	157
May						
Full fees	48	83		55	68	
Reduced fees	7	1		11	1	
Compounded	6			4		
Free	10	3	158	10	3	162
June						
Full fees	47	83		51	74	
Reduced fees	7	1		12	1	
Compounded	6			4		
Free	11	3	158	13	1	156
July						
Full fees				6		
Reduced fees				4		
Compounded				3		
Free	24		24	10		23
August						
Full fees				6		
Reduced fees				4		
Compounded				3		
Free	24		24	10		23
September						
Full fees	56	87		40	80	
Reduced fees	7	1		11	1	
Compounded	5			4		
Free	10	3	169	11	2	149
October						
Full fees	56	91		40	79	
Reduced fees	7	1		12	1	
Compounded	5			4		
Free	10	3	173	11	2	149
November						
Full fees	56	91		45	76	
Reduced fees	7	1		12	1	
Compounded	5			4		
Free	10	3	173	10	4	152
December						
Full fees	56	91		45	76	
Reduced fees	7	1		12	1	
Compounded	5			4		
Free	10	2	172	10	4	152

	ROLL.			ROLL.		
	1915			1916		
	Boarders	Day Boys	Total	Boarders	Day Boys	Total
January	67	74	141	79	83	162
February	69	77	146	80	79	159
March	70	80	150	80	82	162
April	70	82	152	80	77	157
May	71	87	158	80	72	152
June	71	87	158	80	76	156
July	24	0	24	23	0	23
August	24	0	24	23	0	23
September	78	91	169	66	83	149
October	78	95	173	67	82	149
November	80	92	172	71	81	152
December	80	93	173	71	81	152

SICKNESS AMONG STAFF.

	Days off duty.
Masters	17
Mistresses	Nil
Matrons	Nil

SICKNESS AMONG SCHOLARS (BOARDERS).

	Slight	Serious	Total
Biliousness	10	—	10
Boils	2	—	2
Feverish Cold	5	—	5
Dysentery	—	1	1
Malaria	3	—	3
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1
Mumps	2	9	11
Ophthalmia	1	1	2
Sunstroke	2	—	2
Sore ears	1	—	1
Wounds	1	—	1
Sprain	1	1	2
Broken limb	—	1	1
	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 42

NATIONALITIES.

British	48
Russian	22
Japanese	22
German and Austrian	15
American	14
Korean	6
French	4
Portuguese	3
Scandinavian	5
Belgian and Swiss	2
Bulgarian	1
Greek	2
Unregistered	8

RELIGIONS.		AGES.	
Protestants	90	Over 16 years	20
Buddhists	20	14—16	36
Catholics	17	12—14	42
Jews	17	10—12	35
Mahommedans	5	8—10	17
Greek Church	3	Under 8	2
	—		—
	152		152
	—		—

WAR SERVICE.

(Wounded)	Andersen, W. D.	2nd Lieut., Durham Light Infantry.
(Died of wounds)	Dufour, L. A.	Sergt. 403rd Infanterie, 4CI. France. (Decorated for Conspicuous Bravery).
(Wounded)	Dufour, C.	403rd Infanterie, 4CI. France.
(Invalided)	Evans, H. P.	Trooper, King Edward's Light Horse. (Returned to England and re-enlisted in Royal Flying Corps).
	Hyndman, G.	British Army.
	Hyndman, T.	British Army.
	Porter, J.	British Army.
(Wounded)	Rowell, G.	Royal Navy. Dardanelles.
	Koval, A.	Russian Army.
	Seredkin, M.	180 Vindow Regt., Russian Army.
	Evans, V.	British Army.
(Wounded)	Watson, W. A.	155th Bn. West Yorkshire Regt.
	Ferris, W. H.	British Army.
	Conner, C. A.	10th Bn. West Yorkshire Regt.
	Singer, A.	Royal Engineers, France.
	Tilburn, K.	Sergt. Instructor, A.N.Z.A.C.S.
	Evans, A.	Royal Navy.

A. J. STEWART,
Headmaster.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HEADMISTRESS'S REPORT.

Attendance.—Previous to the conversion of the School into the Girls' School, numbers were restricted to 40 boarders and 60 day children, these numbers were fully maintained and many applications refused.

At the commencement of the Winter term when we came into possession of the entire building, the School opened with 51 boarders and 88 day children.

The School can accommodate 150 children and there is no doubt as Spring advances the number will be complete. The attendance has been good, the daily average being between 94 and 96 per cent.

At the close of the Winter term five girls, two of whom were entered for the Senior Cambridge Examination left, having finished their course, one girl has gone to England to complete her education, and a boy from transition form is entered for the Public School.

Staff.—The growth of the School after the conversion of the building made it necessary to augment the Staff. Miss Meech was engaged to take Form II, Miss Alliston Form I and in October Miss Hammond arrived from England and was given Form III. Each Mistress now being responsible for her form only sets at liberty a Mistress for the English form, which is composed of girls who enter the School late and have none or very little knowledge of the English language and have always hindered the general progress of the classes.

The School is now well and efficiently equipped and under the improved conditions good results are anticipated in the coming year.

The engagement of a third Matron relieved the Mistresses of all supervision of the children after school hours ; this change was welcomed with great satisfaction.

Work.—The results of the terminal examinations show a distinct improvement in the work of some of the upper form girls. It is not so general as one would like to see ; the slackness of a few girls spoil the whole of the form generally. The English language takes a prominent place in the subjects which are taught as the girls when leaving school depend on their knowledge of it for obtaining good positions.

Great attention has been paid to reading and the result is very encouraging ; the literature selected for the year for the upper forms was Lorna Doone, Christmas Carols, *Virginibus Puerisque* and *Hiawatha*. For the lower forms very simple story books which they understand and enjoy. It is the aim of the Staff to encourage good wholesome reading.

Eight of the senior girls attended cooking classes given by Miss Newbery weekly at the Public School for Girls. The examination was not all that could be desired ; evidently it was looked upon as a pleasing diversion and not as part of the school curriculum.

Sports.—Tennis was played very little this year, chiefly owing to the condition of the court. Pending the alterations to the building it was largely occupied by workmen and their tools. Hockey started in November. Miss Hammond was appointed Sports Mistress and went with the team on Wednesdays and Saturdays to Hongkew Recreation Ground for practice.

Health.—The general health of the School has been excellent, there are no cases of sickness to report.

General.—One of the great events of the School's history took place this year when the boys vacated the building and we became sole possessors. It was not until the end of November that we finally settled in our new quarters, the early part of the term was much disturbed by shifting from room to room according to the pleasure of the workmen, eventually all was completed and staff quarters and class rooms rendered habitable. With these changes all former inconveniences have disappeared and we now work under pleasanter conditions.

The main innovations are :—class rooms for each form, sitting rooms for Mistresses, Matrons and children, an office for secretarial work, an observation room and a dormitory away from sleeping quarters, which is kept free should an infectious outbreak occur which can be nursed in the school.

A new feature of the School is the opening of a Kindergarten Department and the admission of small boys up to the age of eight years, the commencement augurs well for its future, many parents agree that it is a considerable boon to be able to place their small boys here before attending either the Public or Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.

The Annual Prize giving was held at the School on February 2, Mrs. Ivy kindly consented to present the prizes, the programme was confined to a few items, and the gathering of parents and friends was small as only a few weeks previous to the event the School had been declared free of infection after an outbreak of measles.

E. H. MAYHEW,
Headmistress.

CHINESE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. O. R. Coales during 1915, Mr. H. Phillips was invited and consented to rejoin the Committee. The membership otherwise remained as at the end of 1915 and now stands as follows :—

Messrs. E. I. Ezra, *Chairman.*
Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees
H. Phillips
Shen Tun Ho
Chicheh Nieh

Two meetings of the Committee have been held.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Headmasters of the Chinese Schools drew attention to the fact that certain alterations had been made in the conditions governing the Cambridge Local Examinations for 1917 which rendered them less suitable for Chinese students: they accordingly advocated utilising the Hongkong Local Examinations as a test of progress for the future.

The proximity of Hongkong and the consequently more expeditious publication of results; the greater suitability of the English tests for Chinese students; the inclusion of a *viva voce* examination in Mandarin, and the provision for written examination in Chinese are advantages which, in the opinion of the Chinese Educational Committee and the Council, rendered the change expedient. In 1917, the Hongkong Local Examinations will accordingly be substituted for the Cambridge Local Examinations in the Council's Schools for Chinese, but in accordance with the recommendation of the Permanent Education Committee all necessary facilities will be given to candidates for other examinations.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

The year 1916 was the twelfth in the history of the school which was founded in the Autumn of 1904.

Enrolment and Attendance.—The School year, consisting as it does of a Summer and a Winter term, began on February 21 with a full enrolment of 400 pupils, and more than 200 candidates for admission had to be sent away. The demand for admission at the beginning of the Winter Term was, as usual, by no means as great, but no difficulty was found in filling the School. The daily attendance has been very encouraging throughout the year, and for several years the regular and punctual attendance of the pupils has been a matter of course.

Staff.—In September Mr. L. C. Healey, an assistant master on the English side, was transferred to the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, Mr. W. A. Hearn, B.A., filling the vacancy thus caused. In September also, Mr. Yuen Sn, an old pupil of the school and a graduate of St. John's University, took the place of Mr. Zia I-ding, a pupil teacher, who left to enter the University of Hongkong. In the Chinese Department Mr. Yih Vong-tseung filled the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Yao Yih-sze.

The teaching staff ordinarily consists of five professionally trained and certificated English masters with four English-speaking Chinese on the English side, and eight teachers of Chinese in the Chinese Department.

Normal School.—The lectures for the Chinese teachers connected with the School have been continued throughout the year, together with model and criticism lessons. Specially valuable work has been done in Psychology and in Phonetics to the great gain of the School as a whole. The average Chinese teacher who has had no normal training is almost as helpless in a school as a novice would be, say, in an electric power-house.

Work.—There has been little change in the work of either the English or the Chinese Department. In the former Solid Geometry has been introduced in order to bring the curriculum of the School into harmony with the requirements of the Hongkong University examinations. All the pupils are taught to sing, and there is a dram and fife band connected with the School. In the Chinese Department the actual use of spoken Mandarin has been encouraged by the establishment of a Debating Society which meets regularly on the third Friday in each month. The Chief Teacher of Chinese usually acts as Chairman at the meetings, and the subject for debate is dealt with by the pupils, who are allowed to use only Mandarin.

Examinations.—The whole School was examined in English and in Chinese at the end of the Summer and the Winter Terms, and in December eight pupils took the Senior Local Examination of the University of Cambridge.

Results of Cambridge Local Examinations, 1915.—

Seniors :—Passed under 19 years of age :

Ho Sien-ching,
Wei Foh-yuen,
Wong Tse-kong,
Zia I-ding,

Juniors :—Passed under 16 years of age :

Pan Van-sung,
Kwok Tah-wah,

Passed over 16 years of age :

Loh Sui-yoong,
Chang Tsing-yung.

Hongkong Matriculation Examination.—In July one of the pupils, Zia I-ding, in addition to gaining the Cambridge Senior Certificate, passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Hongkong, with honours, and gained the "President's Scholarship" of \$400 per annum for five years.

School Certificate.—Certificates of having completed the School course and of having passed the Sixth Form Examination in English and Chinese were issued to the following:—

King Jen-ling,
Zia I-ding,
Wei Foh-yuen,
Wong Tse-kong.

Physical Education.—The physical development of the pupils has been mainly in the hands of the English assistant masters, and has taken the form of games and organised exercise including drill. Purely military drill has given place to scout work, and each of the 400 pupils is dressed in scout shirt and knickers for the drill lesson at which the drum and fife band is often in unmistakable evidence. An inter-form football tournament has been one of the features of the year, and the usual athletic sports were held in May.

The Boy Scout Movement.—The Boy Scouts Association of China founded at the School in April, 1913, has grown to such an extent that there are now troops of scouts affiliated with the Association in all the large cities of China. The scouts in Shanghai alone now number more than six hundred. The 1st Shanghai Troop, consisting of pupils of the school, won the first place in the Autumn Rally, as well as the "All Shanghai Signalling Shield" in the Spring. Sincere thanks are due to the Scoutmaster and Assistant Scoutmasters for the untiring care exercised over the scouts connected with the School. It is pleasant to record that four of the old pupils who have grown up with the movement have received commissions as Scoutmasters or Assistant Scoutmasters.

Former Pupils.—The recording of the doings of former pupils of the School is mainly an attractive task. Two old pupils have graduated in Engineering from Durham University (Armstrong College), one as a Bachelor, and the other as a Master of Science, with the University Diploma in Civil Engineering in addition. Four former pupils are undergraduates at Hongkong University, one having passed the Intermediate Examination in the Arts Course.

In the commercial world I am able to report that one well-known insurance society has engaged another of the old pupils, making altogether seven who have left the School to enter the service of this particular company.

G. S. F. KEMP,
Headmaster.

ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Enrolment.—The numbers for both terms fell short of our possible. For the Spring term 376 were enrolled and for the Winter term 369. In past years it has been noteworthy that pupils enrolled slowly, thereby rendering a good commencement impossible. During 1916 and especially during the Winter term there was a decided improvement in this respect: there is still room for improvement, however, but this weakness is likely to persist until it is possible for us to select our pupils. Only fear of exclusion will bring some pupils to their work when the term commences and we have never been in a position to be able to send pupils away because the school was full.

Classification.—Classification was harder this year than last as there was a decided and most unsatisfactory rise in the percentage of new pupils. For the Spring term this percentage rose from 25.75 to 28.2 and for the Winter Term from 18.65 to 30.6. These high percentages are to be deplored for not only do they make classification difficult, but such a large percentage of new boys makes the work much harder for the teachers. From the very first the percentage of boys well advanced in years has been large and these boys leave school when they have learned as much English as will be useful. Such boys have no intention of preparing for Local Examinations.

Attendance.—Too much attention cannot be paid to attendance for progress depends on regularity of attendance more than on anything else. Many of the excuses given are trivial and have to do with the customs of the people. Gradually, however, it is being borne in upon the pupils and parents that illness is the

only good excuse. It is to be hoped too that the time is near when no school boy will be married. In the first part of the year both the Chinese New Year Holidays and the Summer Holidays fell, and immediately before both a sudden and serious fall has to be recorded. The attendance dropped from 90.5 per cent. to 74.1 per cent. just before the former holiday and from 93.8 per cent. to 85.7 per cent. just before the latter. The drop at mid-summer was not so serious as in former years due to the fact that the school closed a week earlier. The attendance was decidedly better than in 1915. That year the average weekly attendance was 92.9 per cent.: for 1916 it was 94.3 per cent. From the New Year till Mid-summer the average weekly attendance was 93.5 per cent.: from the beginning of September till December 31 it was 95.5 per cent., the difference being due almost entirely to the holiday seasons. The school was open 41 weeks and the average attendance during 24 weeks was above 95 per cent. Only on the two occasions specified above did the attendance fall below 90 per cent. The highest attendance during the year was 359 and the lowest 228.

Work—English.—The work during 1916 was carried on much in the same way as it was the previous year. There were a great many changes in the staff, however, due chiefly to the opening of the Nich Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese. In addition to the heavy loss through transfer we had one loss by death and one through expiry of temporary agreement. All these losses told on the efficiency of work, for experienced men had, in most cases, to be replaced by inexperienced men. Still the work went on, and the whole year, and especially the latter part of it, was marked by splendid feeling between teachers and pupils. Last year we remarked on the reduction of the average age of the pupils. The same is not true this year as most of the new pupils were boys who started English too late. There is a good number of young boys of great promise but the average age is far too high to be satisfactory. The work done throughout the year in Mathematics was very satisfactory. All the Upper School studied Algebra also the two upper classes in the Lower School. Geometry was confined to Forms II, III, and IV but in view of the Hongkong Local Examinations it became apparent that work in this subject would have to be begun earlier if it was to be done satisfactorily. All the classes had regular instruction in Arithmetic. In the Lower School the ordinary subjects were studied and good work done; but the pupils there were not far enough advanced in English to profit much from some of them. Drawing had not the same amount of attention as in former years, partly because our Art Master was away on war service and partly from lack of time. But all classes had some drawing though the work had to be distributed. In the Lower School great attention was paid to written work and most of it was very neatly done. Throughout the school there was regular practice in conversation and much time and great care were given to grammar, composition and translation. Forms III and IV studied Julius Caesar and Treasure Island and were deeply interested in both. The same forms had instruction in one of the periods of history prescribed for the Hongkong Local Examination. The plan begun last year of appointing boys captains of companies was continued and under the supervision of the foreign members of the staff worked well. Those boys who were scouts, and especially patrol leaders, carried out this work very well indeed and demonstrated the value of scouting. After Mr. Healey joined the staff the drill was greatly modified. Much less time was given to formal drill and organized play was substituted; and there is no doubt that the play was much more popular than the drill.

Work—Chinese.—There were no radical departures from last year. But one fact becomes more and more evident as the years pass, and that is the value of experience in the management of boys. At first the Chinese teachers of Chinese were well nigh hopeless as disciplinarians but, though there is still much to be desired in this direction, there was a distinct improvement: and better discipline means better work.

Speech Day.—Elaborate preparations were made for Speech Day and much energy expended. Just about an hour before the ceremony was announced to commence a storm broke over the settlement and flooded the streets. Of parents and friends there were only a few and many of the boys failed to put in an appearance. The programme arranged was, however, carried through most successfully. Dr. Hawks Pott gave a most interesting address which many of the boys understood and enjoyed. Mr. Yih Ming Tsah addressed the boys in Chinese. Mr. Ezra, Chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee, congratulated the boys and the masters on the work done during the session and prizes were distributed to the first boy in each class, Chinese and English.

Athletics.—As in former years the chief athletic event of the year was the Annual Sports held on the second Saturday in November. The other Public Schools for Chinese were invited to take part in three

open events, the 100 Yards, Tug-of-War, and Relay Race. The Public School for Chinese won the first of these events and carried off our flag: we retained the others. On the previous Saturday all the Public Schools for Chinese took part in a competition for the Chairman's Cup presented by Mr. E. C. Pearce, and the Nieh Chih Kuei School had the great honour of winning it—a highly remarkable and creditable win. The two other schools tied. The boys took part in an invitation meeting at St. John's University and did well. The school did not win the championship but that was chiefly because the number of competitors from the school was small; but more first prizes came to this school than to any other. In summer the tennis courts were well patronized and the competitions, in which members of the staff also took part, were exceedingly popular. In winter football was the chief recreation and the school eleven acquitted itself with great credit, winning nearly all matches.

Visitors.—Not many visitors called to see us but Mr. Kadoorie never fails to look us up when he comes to Shanghai. Sir Charles Eliot did not call but, thanks to the China Association, the head masters had the opportunity of meeting him and exchanging views re Chinese education in Shanghai in its relation to Hongkong University. And we had our annual visit from the Permanent Educational Committee.

New Features.—When this school was built no provision was made for heating, but there is no doubt that the boys feel the cold: the foreign masters certainly do. Early in the year stoves were introduced into four rooms and the results there were so satisfactory that there was a demand for an extension of the heating.

There is no room in the school where Drawing, and especially Model Drawing, can be taught satisfactorily, yet something is needed and it is not easy to find a remedy.

A large number of boys took tiffin in the school. An attempt was made some time ago, when all the class rooms came into use, to get the boys to tiffin outside. But none of the restaurants near was willing to cater for the boys at the rate they were paying. It might be possible to devise something that would serve the purpose of both Dining Room and Drawing Room.

ROBERT G. DOWIE,
Headmaster.

NIEH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

The Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese was opened on February 21, 1916, with 46 boys in attendance.

Type of Student.—The type of student enrolled was satisfactory. The ages of the students varied from 7 to 29, though, fortunately, only one student was over the age of 20. The average age of the remainder was 14, and 13 of the boys were well under that age. The enrolment since the opening day has consisted mainly of younger boys, so that the average age has not increased to any appreciable extent. Most of the boys at present in the School are likely to remain with us for some years to come.

Classification.—Many of the students had attended school before coming to us, but, as the schools attended had been mainly under Chinese control, so that the study of English had been confined to one or two hours a week, our beginners' classes claimed 40 per cent of the total number enrolled. The attainments of the remainder, however, were so varied that 7 other classes had to be formed, and, even then, some of the classes had to be worked in two sections. As a consequence of the number of classes necessary, the Staff on the English side was kept well employed during the year.

On the Chinese side the attainments of the pupils were less varied, but even here, 6 classes had to be formed and it was found necessary to employ an extra Assistant Teacher of Chinese.

Enrolment.—By the end of the first week, in spite of the unpropitious weather, the number of students enrolled had increased to 54, and, by the beginning of April, 60 fees had been received, a satisfactory state of affairs when the situation of the School is considered. Before the end of the first term the number in attendance had decreased to 50, as several of the older boys had left for business.

At the beginning of the Winter term, which commenced on September 4, 92 per cent of the boys on roll at the close of the preceding term returned to us, and 21 new boys were enrolled. The strength of the School is now 67. This is an increase upon the number enrolled during the first term of the year, a rather unusual state of affairs for a school for Chinese, and this increase augurs well for the next term which is to commence after the Chinese New Year.

Attendance and Health of School.—The attendance has been remarkably good. The weekly percentage of attendance varied from 93.6 to 99.7 and the monthly percentages were :—

February	97.9 per cent
March	95.9 „
April	96.1 „
May	95.8 „
June	96.4 „
July	97.5 „
September	95.9 „
October	97.2 „
November	95.1 „
December	97.0 „

The percentage of attendance for the half-year ended July 7 was 96.2, and for the half-year ended December 31, 96.1.

These results could not have been obtained had the school not been very free from sickness. This freedom from sickness has been due to the situation of the school, whereby every boy has been assured of at least five-and-a-half hours of fresh air a day, and to the efforts of the members of the staff, who have laboured by means of drill games, cross-country running, etc., to counteract the effects of the average Chinese place of residence.

Staff.—At the opening of the school the staff consisted of a Headmaster, 1 Foreign Assistant Master, 1 Chinese Teacher of English, 2 Pupil Teachers of English, 1 Chief Teacher and 2 Assistant Teachers of Chinese. The staff on the English side has remained unchanged, but on the Chinese side there have been two resignations and three appointments. From the point of view of the number of classes necessary on the English side, if boys are to take their proper place in the school, an extra Foreign Assistant is needed, and this need will be increased as time goes on.

Work.—The work of the school has been carried on steadily throughout the year, and the result has been a marked improvement. No time has been wasted upon ‘display’ work, but the whole period has been spent in the laying of a foundation of useful knowledge on which the work of future years can be built. The greatest improvement has been shown amongst the younger boys, and if the progress they have been making can be maintained, many of them should bring credit to the school in years to come.

The English of the pupils has considerably improved, especially the spoken English. The boys of the lower classes, in particular, have been quick to learn, and, though the vocabulary is necessarily limited, the pronunciation, in general, is good. The written English does not equal the spoken English, but, considering the shortness of the time since the opening of the school, satisfactory progress has been made in this subject. The Reading varies, the best work being done by the younger boys. The minds of the older boys are more set, and it is difficult for them to rid their minds of errors that have been forced upon them in the schools previously attended. Literature has been taught to Forms III and II, and Drawing and Geography lessons have been given throughout the school with the exception of the lower classes, in which the time has been occupied mainly in Reading, Writing, Conversation and Arithmetic. Object lessons have been made a feature of the work in the Preparatory department of the school, and the vocabulary of the pupils has been increased considerably thereby.

Mathematics and Science.—The Mathematics and the Science of the school have been in the hands of Mr. A. F. T. Holland, who has effected a great improvement in the boys’ knowledge of these subjects. The work has been varied and arduous, and great credit is due to Mr. Holland for the results obtained. Algebra has been commenced with Form I and with Classes I and Ia, and steady progress has been made in this subject by Forms III and II. Geometry has been taught only in Forms III and II, the boys of which forms have covered 15 propositions in Book I. They have also been working through a course of practical geometry in which they have taken great interest and have done good work.

Science.—The teaching of formal science has necessarily been dependent on the boys’ progress in mathematics. Many of the pupils had had very little grounding in mathematics, and they had no idea whatever of its application to natural science. The students in Forms III and II have followed a course of

Elementary Mechanics, with correlated lessons on Mensuration and the English and metric systems of measurement. A course in Heat has been commenced with Forms III, II, and I, including Thermometry and Thermal measurements, and the physical effects of heat. Preparation is being made for more extended courses in Physics, especially in the direction of Theoretical and Practical Chemistry. The equipment of the laboratory is proceeding with this in view, and it is already stocked with standard apparatus and reagents for demonstration in elementary inorganic chemistry. The pupils show the greatest interest in the experimental side of these subjects, but are as yet slow in grasping principles involved.

Manual Training.—An entirely new departure was made when Manual Training was introduced in accordance with the expressed wishes of Mr. Chicheh Nieh, the donor of the land on which the school stands. The importance of Manual Training can hardly be overestimated. It is a preparation for useful work; it is essential for the inculcation of correct ideas regarding the dignity of labour: and experience has shown that manual work has a useful reflex action on all the ordinary subjects of instruction. The advantages of Manual Training are physical, mental, and moral. The eye and the hand are trained to their best use, and aptitude and handiness are created; the brain is stimulated to habits of attention, and knowledge is made definite and precise; a love for work is created, a love of neatness and order is inculcated, and the will is trained, since determination and perseverance are essential if good work is to be performed.

The classes were started on September 6, under the supervision of Mr. L. Kershaw. As is usual with the Chinese, the preliminary work was voted a nuisance, but it is interesting to note that 75 per cent of the boys taking Manual Training kept steadily to the work. With Chinese boys this can be regarded as an indication of the success of the venture. During the past year the classes have been held in the Lecture Room of the School, but, since we are now assured that Manual Training has come to stay, we can regard a special room for the work as a future necessity.

Athletics.—We have been able to do very little football, owing to the smallness of the playing-field, and, for the same reason, the prospects for the future are not bright. To make up for the lack of football, it has been found necessary to resort to cross-country running and to paper-chasing, for which the surrounding country is admirably suited in the season, and to the constant use of the medicine ball.

The first Sports Meeting was held on November 4, on our own ground. The meeting was under the direction of Mr. Holland, to whose efforts was due the success attained. The main feature of the meeting was the competition for the Chairman's Cup, a handsome trophy presented by E. C. Pearce, Esq., for competition amongst the Public Schools for Chinese. We were successful in winning the Cup, which thus remains with us, at least till the Spring of 1917.

LIONEL H. TURNER,
Headmaster.

POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Owing to certain outstanding leases, complete occupation of the site of the new Polytechnic Public School for Chinese has not yet proved feasible; at the same time, as a pressing need existed for provision of further educational facilities for Chinese in the Central District, it was decided to erect a temporary school building on that part of the site which is vacant, sufficient to accommodate 100 boys. Plans accordingly were approved and tenders were obtained in December and the lowest, that of Sing Fah Kee Tls. 3,225, was accepted. The building is now practically complete and a number of applications for admission have already been received.

MUNICIPAL COINAGE.

The subjoined correspondence with the British Chamber of Commerce and the China Association on the subject of currency reform and the licensing of exchange shops is included herein for purpose of reference :—

Shanghai, July 17, 1916.

SIR,—For some time this Chamber has had under consideration the very important and complicated question of Subsidiary Coinage. In spite of repeated representations made to the Chinese Government on the question (by such bodies as the China Association and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce) matters appear to be going from bad to worse, the latest development, so far as Shanghai is concerned, being the issue of a large number of spurious twenty-cent pieces, followed closely by the wide dissemination of false reports concerning the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, with the probable object of causing a run on the Bank and thus depreciating the value of its note issue.

In connexion with the issue of spurious twenty-cent pieces referred to above, my Committee are informed that there are estimated to be in Shanghai more than two thousand cash shops which are probably controlled by a few men. These shops depend for their existence upon local conditions, and it is obvious that in the hands of unscrupulous persons they exercise a power which might easily be used to the serious detriment of the Foreign and Chinese community.

In the opinion of my Committee the existing state of affairs points definitely to the desirability of some action on the part of the Municipal Council having for its object the improvement of local currency conditions, and the control of the cash shops by the issue of licences.

The establishment of a Municipal Currency is a project not to be contemplated without the fullest possible investigation, and my Committee, therefore, suggest the appointment by the Council of a Special Currency Commission to go into the whole question. It is further suggested that, as the revision of the Council's Bye-laws is now under consideration, the opportunity should be taken to introduce cash shop licences, thus bringing these institutions under the control of the Police.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. W. BURKILL,
Vice-Chairman.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 11, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 17 on the subject of subsidiary coinage.

In reply I am directed to state that the Council entirely appreciates how serious is this question and, sharing the Chamber's opinion, regards the issue of a quantity of spurious coins as a further sinister development of a condition which urgently demands remedy.

On the other hand the suggestion as to the establishment of a Municipal currency, which has been advanced in several quarters, is felt to be so fraught with impediments and objections that it is doubted whether the appointment of a special commission would lead to useful result. The Council is of opinion, in any case, that the appointment of such a commission and its objects would not be within the sphere of proper Municipal activities.

Your views upon the need for a system of licence for exchange shops have been discussed by the members with considerable interest, and I am directed to inform you that they have no hesitation in forthwith complying with your suggestion that the advisability of imposing licences be brought to the notice of the Special Bye-laws Committee to whose favourable attention it will be earnestly commended.

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

A. W. BURKILL, Esq.,
Vice-Chairman, British Chamber of Commerce.

Shanghai, August 12, 1916.

SIR,—As you no doubt are aware the question of subsidiary coinage has for some time past been prominently before my Committee and some time ago a joint Sub-Committee representing the China Association and the British Chamber of Commerce was constituted to consider and report upon the subject.

The matter has recently again been brought urgently to the notice of my Committee by the issue by the Chinese Government Mint at Nanking of a great number of small silver coins, chiefly twenty-cent pieces, a portion of which are spurious and all of which would seem to contain a very much lower percentage of silver than the old coins already upon the market.

My Committee have addressed Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., on the subject, urging that strong representations should be made at once to Peking protesting against this action on the part of the Chinese Government Mint from whom every support in providing a sound currency ought to be expected instead of a deliberate issue of debased coins. Considerable

unrest and dislocation of trade was caused by the refusal of a large number of exchange shops, tradesmen and others to accept the coins and they were only subsequently accepted at a discount. The whole currency question in China is, as you are aware, in a most unsatisfactory state and, as it does not seem that there is any real chance of practical reform of the currency generally at any rate for a very long time, it is with the view of urging the Shanghai Municipal Council to deal with the question of currency in the Settlement that my Committee now addresses you. The subject of subsidiary coinage and the establishment of a Municipal currency has occupied a good deal of space in the local Press during the last few weeks and my Committee trusts that, after consideration of this letter, the Council will see their way to appointing a Special Commission to go into the question thoroughly, to call evidence of leading Bankers and merchants and large employers of labour in Shanghai and to report on the feasibility or otherwise of establishing a Municipal currency.

The unreliability of the existing currency presses hardly upon the poorer classes in Shanghai. Coolies are to a large extent at the mercy of shroffs and compradores who have the handling of the money to pay them and the purchasing value of small silver coins varies from day to day very much at the will of the numerous exchange shops in Shanghai, most of the purchases made by the poorer classes being in copper coins—in addition there is the depreciation in the copper coins to be considered—the present purchasing power of copper cents being a great deal less than six or seven years ago.

Furthermore as the coinage depreciates employers of labour have to pay more and more to their employees to maintain the same rate of remuneration as before and to give their employees an equivalent purchasing power. The best remedy in the opinion of my Committee would be the establishment of a Municipal currency and the licensing of exchange shops in the Settlement. The exchange shops might be licensed at once which would be a source of revenue to the Council and would give a feeling of security to the population generally and might act as a check on the manipulation at present practised, one of the conditions of the licence being that if and when a Municipal currency is established such shops should deal with such currency at its full par value only, *i.e.*, exchange it for Mexican or British dollars at its face value.

My Committee makes the following suggestions for consideration :—

The only true solution of the present difficulty is for the Municipal Council to issue its own subsidiary silver and copper or cupra-nickel currency based on the Mexican or British dollar. The scheme would involve the manufacture and issue of half cent and one cent cupra-nickel coins and five, ten and twenty cent silver.

The risk of counterfeiting can be guarded against and may be considered negligible.

The Council would not utilize any profit made out of the business except for the purpose of building up a reserve fund for the replacing of worn coins and for redeeming and remelting the whole currency at such time as the Chinese Government is prepared to replace it with something equally reliable.

The risk of loss to the Council, even if the scheme should prove to be a fiasco and the coins not acceptable to the residents of Shanghai, would be confined to the cost of coining and remelting and of any variation of price in the few tons of copper and nickel it would be necessary to purchase.

To maintain the new currency at its par face value the Council would at all times be ready through its Bankers to exchange it for Mexican or British dollars.

My Committee think that a scheme of Municipal currency would be acceptable to the residents of Shanghai, except perhaps to the before mentioned exchange shops; and enquiries which have been made show that it would be warmly welcomed by the great body of wage earners, of shopkeepers and of employers of labour.

My Committee even think that it might be expected that the demand for sound money, represented by the Municipal coins, would, unless checked, extend far beyond the bounds of the Settlement and there would be a danger of the issue exceeding limits which it would be wise or proper for the Municipality to undertake. To keep it within bounds therefore the co-operation of the Chinese Government should be secured to make the circulation of Municipal coins illegal outside the Settlement except in the few villages near by where labourers in the Settlement reside.

There would therefore be no question of the infringement of China's Sovereign Rights as the issue would be an entirely domestic concern of the Municipality and it may be pointed out that at present none of the official Chinese currencies are recognized in the Settlement, the real money basis on which trade is conducted being *sycee*, which is manufactured by private melting shops, the Mexican dollar and Foreign Bank Notes. Chinese dollars and subsidiary silver and copper coins circulate as commodities varying in value in relation to the basis of *sycee* and Mexican dollars.

The silver coins suggested to be issued would be similar to those issued by the Hongkong Government and would consist of 5, 10 and 20 cent pieces, 800 fine, of the following weight :—

20 cents	83.81 grains.
10 "	41.90 "
5 "	20.95 "

This is slightly higher than the corresponding weight of a Mexican or of a British trade dollar and would allow of about 7 per cent of wear before the coins become lighter than their complement of these units.

The charges for carriage and minting would at a liberal estimate be 6 per cent and the net profit therefore about 5 per cent.

With regard to the copper coinage, when the Tramway Company proposed to issue its own tokens and get them manufactured by the Bombay mint, the mint master recommended a token made of an alloy unsuited to native work and therefore not easily saleable and difficult to counterfeit. The alloy suggested was what is used for small coins in India, *viz.*, 25 per cent nickel and 75 per cent copper. The coins would have a milled serrated edge to facilitate the detection of counterfeits as counterfeits are seldom well milled. It would also be perforated which would make it more distinctive. The Bombay mint would no doubt be prepared to manufacture these coins, also the silver coins, for a small charge.

The present price of copper, say £110 per ton, would hardly allow of the coinage of cupra-nickel coins at the moment, but at £70 per ton for copper—about the price in normal times—the coins could be produced with a liberal margin of profit.

Assuming the population to be served by the new coinage to be 1 million, it is estimated, judging by the experience of the Hongkong Government, that it would be necessary to coin in all a face value of \$4½ millions of silver coins and \$500,000 of cupra-nickel.

For the coinage of subsidiary silver coins, the Council could ship sycee to Bombay or buy silver in Bombay if the price there were favourable, as sometimes happens.

With regard to the cupra-nickel coinage, the simplest plan would be to buy them from the Bombay Mint which could obtain the metals there.

Coinage could be undertaken gradually, say at the rate of \$250,000 per month, so that the coins would be put into circulation by easy stages. If the new coins did not find general acceptance the coinage could be suspended at any time and no great harm would be done.

To establish their value, the Council should, after giving sufficient notice, accept only the new coins in payment of Municipal dues and the Tramway Company and the stores should follow suit in due course. Arrangements should be made beforehand with the large employers of labour that their workmen and coolies be paid in the new coinage.

Each coin should bear the inscription in English and Chinese that it is the 1/200, 1/100, 1/20, 1/10 or 1/5 of a dollar as the case may be.

The Council would arrange with the European and Chinese Banks to accept the coins at their full face value and with its own Bankers to redeem them on presentation.

My Committee trust that the Council will give full and careful consideration to the above suggestions and urge the appointment of a Special Commission fully to enquire into the question.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. STEPHEN,
Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 17, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 12, on the subject of subsidiary coinage.

In reply I have the honour in the first place to enquire whether the report of the joint Sub-Committee, to which you refer, can be transmitted for the Council's information.

The need for currency reform, recently brought into prominence by the issue of a number of spurious coins, is entirely appreciated, but the establishment of a new currency as a Municipal undertaking is at once recognized to be so beset with impediments and objections, that we feel that no deliberations of a special commission would occasion confidence on our part in the propriety of applying any portion of the public funds to this project. The appointment of such a commission cannot therefore at present be expected to be productive of useful result: its appointment must moreover in our opinion be regarded as beyond the proper sphere of the Council's activities; and this step might eventually be found to be premature if it should precede the consultation which you suggest, with the Consular Body and the endeavour to obtain some measure of co-operation from the Chinese Government.

The advisability of licensing exchange shops has been the subject of discussion, and in deference to your views it is the Council's intention to bring this point to the notice of the Special Bye-laws Committee in due course with a strong recommendation that it receive favourable consideration.

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

A. STEPHEN, Esq.,
Chairman, China Association.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Rev. C. E. Darwent was absent from Shanghai for a period of three months from the beginning of August. Prior to his departure, at a meeting held on July 28, he resigned the chairmanship of the committee which was thereupon assumed by Mr. A. S. Wilson on election: no further change took place during the year and the committee now stands as follows:—

Mr. A. S. Wilson, *Chairman*,
 Rev. C. E. Darwent
 „ D. MacGillivray, D.D.

The committee met on three occasions and attention was chiefly given to the careful selection and periodical purchase of additional books. Towards the end of the year it was decided to sell a number of three volume novels and old books which are seldom read; and which had become more or less dilapidated and to replace others in the nature of standard works by gradual purchase of new editions. The following notice was issued for the information of the public:—

The Library, situated at the northwest corner of the Town Hall, is open *to the public* without charge as a Reading Room from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. *To Subscribers* for the exchange of books from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. The subscription is as follows:—

\$16	per year
9	„ half-year
5	„ quarter
2	„ month

Subscribers are entitled to the loan of four books at a time, and in addition certain magazines are provided for circulation, of which one at a time is allowed to each subscriber.

The Library contains about 12,650 volumes, of which some 6,400 are devoted to Fiction; 2,250 to Travel and History 1,470 to Biography and the rest to Scientific and General subjects. Additions to these are constantly made.

Residents desirous of subscribing should communicate with Mrs. Allen, the Librarian at the Town Hall.

SEMAPHORE SERVICE.

The following statement of accounts of the service was forwarded by the French Council in accordance with the arrangement made in 1897 :—

[Translation.]

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1916.

	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Semaphore Staff Salaries.</i>		
European Staff	8,679.00	
Chinese	1,842.50	
	10,521.50	
<i>Telephone Service.</i>		
Subscription for Semaphore and Observatory	399.86	
<i>Electricity</i>		
Lighting	562.58	
Maintenance and installation of apparatus	282.68	
	845.26	
<i>Subscription.</i>		
To Observatory and for 1 Chinese clerk		390.00
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses.</i>		
Locomotion for telegrams, Tramway fares and Season tickets	171.28	
Coolies extras	34.84	
Making Flags, tailor's wages	53.58	
Maintenance of bamboo signals	13.30	
Stationery	35.25	
Purchase and maintenance of furniture	184.88	
Oil, petrol, cotton waste	36.75	
Heating of stations	55.39	
Purchase and maintenance (messenger's bicycle)	76.15	
Adjustment of Meridian Ball	94.45	
Repairs to apparatus and purchases	157.50	
Repairs and painting of stations, mast and Meridian Ball	308.15	
Purchase of bunting, rope and cloth	286.00	
Watermeter at Semaphore, hire	3.60	
	1,511.12	
<i>Total Expenses for the Year</i>		Tls. 13,667.74

Of which one-half to be reimbursed by the Municipal Council, Tls. 6,833.87.

J. DANTIN.
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

MUNICIPAL STAFF.

WAR SERVICE.—

It has been learnt that Lieut. C. J. Smith, formerly Clerical Assistant in the Electricity Department, has been decorated with the Military Cross, and that Lieut. W. Bowden-Betts, formerly Assistant Mains Engineer in the Electricity Department, has been awarded the Medaille Militaire by the French Government, and has been given the Freedom of the City of London.

The following members of the Staff availed themselves during the year of the provisions of Order No. 3797 relating to British subjects volunteering for war service, which was published on p. 154B of the Report for 1914.

Police Force.—Mr. R. M. J. Martin, Assistant Superintendent; Sergeants W. McGillivray, W. H. Coles and J. R. Malone, Constable H. Young and Warders E. Alderson and W. C. Grant.

Public Works Department.—Messrs. G. H. Rendall and F. P. Bartley, Surveying Assistants.

Electricity Department.—Messrs. F. H. Laurence, Meter Tester, and H. G. Reed, Assistant Store-keeper.

Secretariat.—Mr. W. E. Leveson, Secretary.

The death of the following members of the Staff while on active service is recorded :—

Police Force.—Sergeant G. W. Bradish, Constable P. J. Heckford.

Public Works Department.—Assistant District Inspector F. O. R. Turner.

Electricity Department.—Collector W. G. Green.

The following Order relating to the terms under which British members of the Staff were allowed to volunteer for War Service was issued on October 18.

Order No. 4328.—Voluntary war service under the terms of Order No. 3797 shall not adversely affect the seniority of employes who rejoin the Service under the terms of that Order: their rank and rate of pay shall upon rejoining be treated accordingly.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—

Acting Quartermaster Sergeant W. T. Rose was promoted to be Quartermaster Sergeant on January 1 and Staff Sergeant S. Wise was promoted to be Sergeant Major on December 1; the service of Staff Sergeant G. Smith terminated on May 19.

FIRE BRIGADE.—

Long leave was granted to Mr. H. Lent, Departmental Engineer, and Mr. H. Campbell was appointed temporarily in his stead.

POLICE.—

Captain A. H. Hilton-Johnson, Deputy Superintendent, and Sergeant E. R. Engley returned from war service on May 9 and June 14 respectively. Three months' special leave was granted to Chief Inspector Ramsay from July 15, and Sub-Inspector Brown, 1 Sergeant and 2 Constables were granted long leave during the year.

Inspector J. Bourke was promoted to be Chief Inspector on November 1. The rank of Acting Sergeant was abolished on January 1, and the holders of that rank were promoted to be Sergeants. 6 Constables were promoted to be Sergeants on April 1.

The services of 3 Sergeants and 10 Constables terminated for various reasons during the year and 2 recruits were engaged locally.

As stated elsewhere in this Report a Japanese Branch of the Force was established in the latter part of the year when the engagement of a draft of 30 Japanese Police including 1 Inspector, 2 Sergeants and 27 Constables was approved. The men arrived in November and are still in training at the Gordon Road Police Depot.

In the Gaol Staff, Warders Miles, Grant and Buckingham were granted long leave.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—

The terms Chief Inspector and Inspector were substituted for those of Inspector and Assistant Inspector respectively.

Messrs. N. J. Hughes and F. J. Drakeford were appointed Inspectors and Mr. W. J. Singer was engaged temporarily as Sanitary Overseer, his service subsequently terminated as also did that of Sanitary Overseer Drnen. Long leave was granted to Inspector W. J. Terrill.

Miss M. G. Newbery was appointed Housekeeper at the Victoria Nursing Home. Miss L. M. Dawson acted as Matron of the Isolation Hospital for Chinese during the absence of Miss M. M. Murphy on long leave.

In the Nursing Staff 7 European and 5 Japanese Nurses were engaged and the services of 10 European and 2 Japanese Nurses terminated. Long leave was granted to Nurse Harding.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—

Long leave was granted to Mr. F. P. Bartley, Surveying Assistant, and to 1 Assistant Inspector and 1 Stenographer; the services of Mr. C. F. Laessoe, 2nd Assistant Engineer, A. Loonis and G. Stevens Surveying Assistants, and 3 Assistant District Inspectors terminated.

Messrs. H. F. Merrill and K. H. Gardner were engaged temporarily as 2nd Assistant Engineer and Junior Assistant Engineer respectively; and 5 Assistant District Inspectors received appointments.

Mr. A. T. Kriger was appointed Assistant Inspector at the Pingchiao Quarry vice Inspector Field who was granted long leave; Messrs. B. Hunting, W. Stuart and R. Kaarsberg were appointed Clerical Assistants, the two latter temporarily.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

The services of 2nd Foreman Mechanic A. Wright, Show Room Assistant S. T. N. Rocksberg and Assistant Storekeeper J. D. M. Pringle terminated. The following received appointments.—Messrs. L. Smith and A. H. Meggitt as Shift Engineers, A. L. Biggs and J. J. O'Leary as Assistant Storekeepers, Leave was granted to Mains Foreman A. Leach and J. J. Marshgreen.

In the Clerical Staff Mr. H. B. Woodford was appointed Secretary. Mr. A. Habecost was promoted to be Controller of Stores. The temporary services of Messrs. J. H. Eldridge and D. J. Donne terminated, and Messrs. W. T. H. Forrest and W. C. Fisher were engaged temporarily.

BAND.

The services of Musicians J. Morscher, F. Petre, A. Plemenik, O. Elmann, J. Alinsod, E. A. Arambulo, G. Fernando and P. Natividad terminated and Messrs. R. Dramis, H. B. Stone, G. Genovese, T. Percu, V. Bagaman, P. Bonifacio and S. Toledo received appointments.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Public School.—On the Boys' Side Mr. D. Drake was appointed an Assistant Master, and the temporary service of Mr. M. M. Skinner terminated. Mrs. Newcomb's service terminated on January 30, she was re-engaged temporarily in September.

On the Girls' Side Miss C. W. Stevens was appointed Assistant Mistress and long leave was granted to Miss E. G. A. Hutchison. Miss W. Martin was invalided on June 30.

Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home.—On the Boys' Side Mrs. K. E. Brown, Mrs. M. G. Stuart and Mrs. R. Peach were appointed Assistant Mistresses and the services of Mr. W. Ferguson, Assistant Master, Miss A. A. Wilson, Miss L. S. Ward, Miss B. Harding and Miss A. P. Thomson, Assistant Mistresses, terminated. Mrs. A. Thompson was promoted to be Matron and Mrs. K. Artindale and Mrs. Kiloh were appointed as Assistant Matrons; the service of the last named subsequently terminated as also did those of Mrs. E. M. Gheeting and Mrs. Phillips, Matrons.

On the Girls' Side Miss F. M. Alliston, Miss G. W. Meech and Miss H. F. Hammond were appointed as Assistant Mistresses, Miss O. M. Parsons was appointed as Music Mistress vice Miss L. Sharpe whose service terminated; and Mrs. A. F. Phillips and Mrs. M. Groat were appointed as Matrons.

Public School for Chinese.—Mr. W. A. Hearn was appointed as an Assistant Master and Mr. L. C. Healey was transferred to the staff of the Ellis Kadooric Public School for Chinese.

Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.—Messrs. O. F. Barcus and J. Johnson were appointed as Assistant Masters: the service of the last named and that of Mr. A. G. Beaumont terminated during the year. Mr. L. H. Turner was appointed Headmaster at the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese to which school Mr. A. F. T. Holland was transferred.

Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.—The school was opened on February 21 when Mr. L. H. Turner assumed charge as Headmaster. Mr. L. Kershaw was appointed as an Assistant Master but was subsequently transferred to the staff of the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese; his place was filled by the transfer of Mr. Holland from that School.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Long leave was granted to Mr. H. E. Kimpton, Assistant, whose service subsequently terminated and Mr. C. J. Passikides was appointed Assistant.

SECRETARIAT.

Long leave was granted to Mr. J. M. McKee, Assistant, from April 19. The services of Miss K. Flood, Stenographer and Typist, and Mr. H. J. D. Lowe, Junior Assistant terminated. Mr. J. Egan was appointed as an Assistant and Mr. C. T. Hall Junior Assistant.

In the Tax Office long leave was granted to Messrs. W. C. H. Knight, Assistant, and G. Crank, Collector. Mr. W. Cobb was engaged as Collector.

The following return shows the personnel of the Municipal Foreign Staff on January 1, 1917, with the dates of expiry of agreements where existing:—

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.			
Sergeant-Major	S. Wise	Dec 4 1915	Jan 28 1919
Quartermaster-Sergeant	W. T. Rose	Mar 16 1910	Dec 31 1918
FIRE BRIGADE.			
Chief Officer	M. W. Pett	Nov 16 1912	Dec 23 1918
Departmental Engineer	H. Lent	Mar 24 1909	
Clerical Assistant	H. Upton	Mar 1 1915	Feb 28 1918
POLICE FORCE.			
Captain-Superintendent	K. J. McEuen	Apl 19 1900	Sep 15 1919
Deputy Superintendent	Capt. A. H. Hilton-Johnson	Apl 15 1908	do.
Assistant Superintendent	Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	May 1 1907	Sep 30 1917
do.	(R. M. J. Martin)	Nov 10 1905	do.
do.	M. O. Springfield	do.	Dec 19 1917
Chief Detective Officer	(C. G. Kirk)	Nov 9 1910	Nov 8 1917
Legal Assistant	K. E. Newman	Jan 9 1914	Feb 16 1917
Cadet	(K. M. Bourne)	Jun 12 1914	Jul 19 1917
do.	(F. L. Wainwright)	do.	do.
Chief Inspector	J. Ramsay	Aug 31 1883	Aug 30 1918
do.	T. M. Wilson	Sep 20 1883	Mar 14 1917
do.	J. Bourke	Nov 16 1886	Feb 25 1919
Chief Detective Inspector	W. Armstrong	Aug 1 1893	Jul 31 1918
1st Class Inspector	A. H. Aiers	Nov 1 1889	Jan 31 1918
do.	C. Dewing	Mar 25 1901	Mar 24 1918
do.	W. R. Kinipple	Jul 10 1903	Aug 16 1918
do.	E. H. Lynch	Aug 7 1895	May 15 1918
do.	J. McGregor	Mar 19 1891	Feb 24 1919
do.	A. Eek	Jan 9 1893	Oct 4 1918
do.	T. W. Spottiswoode	Dec 1 1896	Aug 26 1919

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
2nd Class Inspector	G. W. Merrison	Jun 14 1899	Mar 6 1917
do.	G. Johnson	Sep 14 1896	Oct 25 1919
do.	T. I. Vaughan	Nov 16 1900	Nov 15 1917
3rd Class Inspector	M. Fitzgibbon	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1917
do.	J. O'Toole	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1917
Sub-Inspector	W. H. Howell	May 17 1900	Mar 14 1918
do.	W. G. Brown	Feb 21 1899	Dec 29 1919
do.	J. Burnside	Dec 27 1900	Dec 26 1917
do.	M. Gibson	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1917
do.	R. C. Aiers	May 17 1900	Mar 18 1918
do.	J. E. Wheeler	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1918
do.	A. McGregor	Jul 17 1902	Jul 16 1919
do.	P. W. Reeves	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1918
do.	J. Coll	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1917
do.	T. Kerrigan	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1917
do.	S. C. Young	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1919
do.	J. Dee	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1917
do.	(C. Mills)	Jul 17 1903	
do.	W. Brewster	Jul 22 1905	Jul 21 1917
do.	J. Cruickshank	do.	do.
1st Class Sergeant	J. Campbell	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1919
do.	C. Maguire	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1917
do.	J. Shaw	Oct 24 1903	Oct 23 1918
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 7 1902	Dec 22 1917
do.	S. Costelloe	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1918
do.	T. Crookdake	Feb 2 1906	Mar 12 1918
do.	P. J. Doylend	Mar 23 1903	Mar 22 1918
do.	A. J. Ferguson	Oct 31 1905	Dec 8 1917
do.	(W. M. McSwiney)	Apl 28 1905	Jun 5 1917
do.	W. Moore	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1917
do.	W. Whiting	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1917
do.	J. Hamilton	Sep 29 1906	Dec 4 1918
do.	T. H. Steele	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1918
do.	P. Lavelle	Apl 9 1906	Apl 8 1918
do.	P. J. Dunne	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1918
do.	T. Foley	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1918
do.	M. Ganly	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1918
do.	(M. O'Regan)	Sep 14 1904	
do.	J. A. Mackenzie	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1918
do.	T. McKenna	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1919
do.	T. Brown	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1919
do.	J. Colter	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1919
do.	T. P. Givens	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1919
do.	G. Hermitage	Nov 16 1905	Nov 15 1917
do.	J. F. Prosser	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1919
do.	J. Sullivan	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1919
do.	T. Elliott	do.	do.
do.	C. Hamilton	Sep 29 1906	Dec 4 1918
do.	W. Jones	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1919
do.	James McKenzie	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1919
do.	J. Rush	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1919
do.	G. Sale	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1919
do.	C. H. Taylor	do.	do.
do.	J. Wilson	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1919
do.	J. W. Prince	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1919
do.	G. R. Welch	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1917
do.	J. Anderson	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1917
do.	W. E. Fairbairn	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1919
do.	C. Hepburn	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1919
do.	F. Langford	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1917

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where Existing.
1st Class Sergeant	C. Morris	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1919
do.	J. Sinclair	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1917
do.	W. C. Woodfield	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1919
do.	J. F. W. Milne	do.	do.
do.	A. G. Long	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1919
do.	C. H. Lilley	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1917
do.	J. H. Tait	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1917
do.	G. C. Holt	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1919
do.	G. Morgan	Nov 22 1907	Nov 21 1919
do.	H. E. Peck	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1917
do.	I. C. Kiloh	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1917
do.	A. Mackintosh	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1919
do.	W. Abbott	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1919
do.	J. A. Nield	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1917
do.	A. Paterson	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1917
do.	B. J. Selvey	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1917
do.	M. L. Baillie	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1917
do.	G. McKay	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1919
do.	R. Wilson	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1917
2nd Class Sergeant	(A. J. P. Coghlan)	Oct 12 1907	
do.	(W. W. Kay)	do.	
do.	(E. L. Gladwish)	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1917
do.	P. Curtin	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1917
do.	A. J. Emery	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1919
do.	(W. D. McGillivray)	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1918
do.	T. Dunne	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1917
do.	(P. Dowding)	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1917
do.	(W. McGillivray)	Oct 9 1909	Nov 26 1918
do.	C. Powell	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1917
do.	F. Shipley	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1917
do.	E. Ring	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1918
do.	J. Huiter	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1917
do.	(W. H. Coles)	Oct 9 1909	Nov 26 1918
do.	P. S. Page	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1917
do.	R. Ockwell	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1918
do.	L. E. Todd	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1917
do.	W. Spark	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1917
do.	G. Gilbert	May 7 1910	Jun 19 1919
do.	R. J. Crouch	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1917
do.	C. McGillivray	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1918
do.	S. H. Rawlings	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1917
do.	T. Robertson	Mar 25 1911	May 17 1917
do.	J. G. Adams	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1917
3rd Class Sergeant	(J. Ross)	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1917
do.	(H. J. Beach)	Oct 9 1909	
do.	(D. McInnes)	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1917
do.	(T. H. Odey)	Feb 26 1910	
do.	G. S. Dovey	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1917
do.	W. Robertson	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1917
do.	D. J. Webb	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1917
do.	(E. F. Walker)	Mar 10 1910	Apr 27 1919
do.	(C. E. Beale)	Jun 4 1910	
do.	J. Griffin	Nov 5 1910	Dec 23 1919
do.	W. Champney	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1917
do.	(J. R. Malone)	Jun 4 1910	Jul 19 1919
do.	(E. E. Pilbeam)	Sep 9 1910	
do.	G. Sadler	Sep 9 1910	Oct 16 1919
do.	J. A. Freema	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1917
do.	P. Keane	Sep 5 1911	Oct 24 1917
do.	C. W. Higgs	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1917

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
3rd Class Sergeant	F. C. Bridger	Aug 26 1911	Oct 9 1917
do.	D. Ginnane	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1918
do.	J. Mason	Sep 14 1912	Oct 27 1918
do.	F. Mitchell	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1919
do.	J. A. Quayle	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1918
do.	J. Sullivan	do.	do.
do.	R. W. Yorke	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1919
do.	B. Hemingway	do.	do.
do.	J. Robertson	May 10 1913	Jun 22 1919
1st Class Constable	(C. Burnie)	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1917
do.	J. Village	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1917
do.	G. H. Hall	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1917
do.	W. Rousell	Mar 25 1911	May 17 1917
do.	(W. J. Elliott)	Aug 26 1911	Oct 9 1917
do.	F. G. Pascall	do.	do.
do.	T. S. Fry	Sep 5 1911	Oct 24 1917
do.	J. Rowan	do.	do.
do.	A. S. Sullivan	do.	do.
do.	A. O'Dwyer	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1918
do.	(H. Young)	Feb 26 1910	Apr 10 1919
do.	C. Doyle	Sep 14 1912	Oct 27 1918
do.	T. J. Fitzpatrick	do.	do.
do.	J. Lawson	do.	do.
do.	E. C. Rock	do.	do.
do.	M. Fitzpatrick	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1918
do.	H. Schmidt	Feb 12 1913	May 11 1919
do.	W. T. Bartlett	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1919
do.	A. Groves	do.	do.
do.	E. W. Jenner	do.	do.
do.	E. W. Overson	do.	do.
do.	E. Ritchie	do.	do.
do.	C. J. Bull	May 10 1913	Jun 22 1919
do.	H. J. Jefferson	do.	do.
do.	J. J. Kilkenny	do.	do.
do.	N. White	do.	do.
do.	R. Shellswell	do.	do.
do.	C. Schooler	May 7 1914	Jun 19 1917
do.	F. A. Treacher	May 10 1913	Jun 22 1919
2nd Class Constable	(J. F. Gabbutt)	Sep 14 1912	
do.	(W. J. Russell)	do.	
do.	(N. J. Bournes)	Jan 3 1913	
do.	(W. M. Calder)	do.	
do.	(T. Howarth)	do.	
do.	(R. Conduit)	May 10 1913	
do.	(A. Peters)	do.	
do.	(A. D. Hendry)	do.	
do.	H. C. Pelling	May 7 1914	Jun 19 1917
do.	J. B. Clissold	Jan 24 1914	Mar 9 1917
do.	W. Howells	do.	do.
do.	J. Knight	do.	do.
do.	W. J. MacDermott	do.	do.
do.	C. W. Morgan	do.	do.
do.	J. Watson	do.	do.
do.	J. Withers	do.	do.
do.	M. E. Ashley	May 7 1914	Jun 19 1917
do.	H. Clay	do.	do.
do.	C. J. Curtis	do.	do.
do.	J. T. A. Dixon	do.	do.
do.	A. Eite	do.	do.
do.	A. J. Knight	do.	do.
do.	A. D. Macmillan	do.	do.

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
3rd Class Constable	(J. W. Litt)	May 10 1913	
do.	(R. A. Orr)	do.	
do.	(B. Fearn)	Jan 24 1914	Mar 9 1917
do.	(A. A. V. Scudamore)	do.	do.
do.	(J. F. Lovell)	Mar 1 1914	Mar 15 1917
do.	(E. A. Eva)	May 7 1914	Jun 19 1917
do.	(J. W. F. Mackenzie)	do.	do.
do.	(C. G. Phillips)	do.	do.
do.	(F. C. Stubbings)	do.	do.
do.	(A. D. Trowell)	do.	do.
Probationary Constable	(A. M. Cameron)	Sep 15 1914	
do.	F. E. Clark	Dec 8 1916	
Head Gaoler	C. Weatherhead	Dec 28 1901	Dec 27 1919
Assistant Gaoler	R. Sims	Jan 6 1905	Feb 13 1917
Senior Warder	D. McKenzie	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1918
do.	M. Hally.	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1917
do.	J. F. Franklin	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1917
do.	H. Radford	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1919
1st Class Warder	R. C. Blyton	Jul 10 1909	Aug 9 1918
do.	H. Champney	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1917
do.	F. J. Miles	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1917
do.	(F. Reuter)	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1917
do.	F. Buckingham	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1917
do.	F. Down	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1917
do.	(A. H. Chamberlain)	Mar 25 1911	May 17 1917
do.	V. G. Westwood	Aug 26 1911	Oct 9 1917
do.	J. W. Jackson	Aug 27 1910	Oct 13 1919
do.	(E. Alderson)	Sep 9 1910	Oct 16 1919
do.	(W. C. Grant)	Sep 9 1910	
do.	M. Hanrahan	Jan 24 1914	Mar 9 1917
2nd Class Warder	J. R. Vousden	Jau 24 1914	Mar 9 1917
3rd Class Warder	(J. Reynolds)	Sep 14 1912	
Office Assistant	P. K. Kanazashi	Jau 26 1915	
Japanese Interpreter	Motoaki Nakai	Apl 1 1909	Aug 31 1917
do.	Suyezo Nakagawa	do.	do.
do.	Tsunasaki Maruyama	Aug 13 1910	Oct 31 1917

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Health Officer	A. Stanley, M.D., B.S., (Lond.), D.P.H.	Feb 11 1898	Dec 31 1917
Assistant Health Officer	A. Moore, M.D. (Dub.), D.P.H. D.T.M.	Jan 10 1902	Jan 9 1917
2nd Assistant Health Officer	C. N. Davis, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.D.T.M.	Jan 17 1908	Feb 24 1917
Assistant	(F. G. C. Walker, A.I.C.)	Aug 3 1905	Sep 10 1917
do.	E. O. Wilson	Aug 27 1909	Oct 2 1918
Chief Inspector	(H. Bland)	May 26 1904	
do.	C. Hill	Mar 8 1900	Apl 16 1918
do.	E. Kilner	Aug 21 1902	Sep 30 1917
do.	F. J. W. Melville	May 1 1906	Jun 30 1919
Inspector	F. W. Ambrose	Jul 10 1911	Jul 9 1917
do.	R. W. Burton	Mar 5 1915	Mar 4 1918
do.	(A. J. Castle)	Jan 1 1914	
do.	C. Champion	Mar 1 1891	Dec 31 1918
do.	W. J. Dean	May 16 1900	Dec 31 1918
do.	F. J. Drakeford	May 1 1916	Jul 31 1919
do.	J. S. Graham	Oct 1 1911	Dec 31 1918
do.	G. B. Haines	Jun 1 1913	Aug 31 1919
do.	C. Houghton	Jun 9 1899	Jun 8 1919
do.	N. J. Hughes	Mar 1 1916	May 31 1919
do.	D. P. W. Jones	Apl 1 1910	Mar 31 1919

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Inspector	(W. R. O. W. Melville)	Jun 7 1911	Jun 6 1917
do.	M. A. Popp	Mar 13 1911	Mar 12 1917
do.	B. T. Prideaux	Sep 10 1907	Dec 31 1918
do.	H. V. Starling	Oct 3 1905	Dec 31 1918
do.	W. J. Terrill	Jul 1 1906	do.
do.	G. J. Turnbull	Apl 1 1910	Mar 31 1919
do.	P. Veit	May 26 1911	Dec 31 1918
do.	A. Watson	Mar 23 1903	Dec 31 1918
Sanitary Overseer	G. Mingozzi	Mar 26 1915	
Japanese Interpreter	Tokichi Torigoye	May 1 1913	May 31 1919
Matron, Victoria Nursing Home	Miss E. Summerskill	Aug 30 1907	Aug 31 1918
do. Isolation Hospital	Miss A. Bradford	Aug 7 1902	Sep 16 1917
do. Isolation Hospital for Chinese	Miss M. M. Murphy	Nov 11 1904	
Matron, Mokanshan Sanatorium	Mrs. M. Garton-Stone	Dec 12 1914	Dec 11 1917
Nurse	Miss M. Buchanan	Sep 18 1915	Oct 30 1918
do.	Miss G. L. Burgell	Oct 23 1914	Oct 22 1917
do.	Miss M. E. Clark	Feb 5 1916	Apl 6 1919
do.	Miss M. I. Clarke	Jul 10 1914	Aug 21 1917
do.	Miss S. A. Cockshaw	Jan 15 1914	Jan 14 1917
do.	Miss L. J. Corin	Jun 23 1916	Aug 6 1919
do.	Miss D. M. Dalton	Jul 25 1913	Aug 31 1919
do.	Miss L. M. Dawson	do.	
do.	Miss E. L. Firbank	Jan 9 1914	Feb 16 1917
do.	Miss M. S. A. Grimes	Apl 24 1908	May 31 1917
do.	Miss M. Hirata	Feb 15 1912	
do.	Miss M. Hisako	Jun 1 1916	
do.	Miss C. Hutton	Apl 28 1905	Apl 24 1918
do.	Miss G. Morriss	Oct 23 1914	Oct 22 1917
do.	Miss E. Norsworthy	Feb 18 1915	Feb 17 1918
do.	Miss E. Petry	Jul 7 1916	Aug 18 1919
do.	Miss B. Phillips	Jun 28 1914	Jul 12 1917
do.	Miss E. Rice	May 3 1914	May 17 1917
do.	Miss E. McNelly	Mar 7 1913	Apr 13 1919
do.	Miss F. H. Saunders	Sep 18 1915	Oct 30 1918
do.	Miss S. Seki	Jun 1 1916	Jun 14 1919
do.	Miss E. Stillwell	Jun 28 1914	Jul 12 1917
do.	Miss E. M. Swanson	Jul 21 1916	Sep 6 1919
do.	Miss E. J. Swinton	Dec 1 1913	
do.	Mrs. E. Thomas	Juu 21 1907	Jul 28 1919
do.	Miss A. A. Thomlinson	Mar 22 1914	Apl 6 1917
do.	Miss A. Wae	Nov 1 1916	
Assistant Nurse	Miss A. Harding	Apl 25 1906	Apl 24 1918
Probationer	Miss A. Berthet	Oct 15 1916	
do.	Miss A. M. Donald	Jan 24 1916	Jan 23 1919
do.	Miss E. M. Howell	Jan 1 1915	Dec 31 1917
do.	Miss M. Macdonald	Dec 6 1915	Dec 5 1918
do.	Miss F. Taylor	Feb 1 1915	Feb 10 1918
do.	Miss I. Taylor	Sep 1 1916	
Attendant, Victoria Nursing Home	G. Macdonald	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1919
Female Attendant, Mental Ward	Mrs. A. M. Corti	Dec 1 1915	Oct 31 1919
Custodian, Isolation Hospital	W. Palmer	Nov 3 1910	May 31 1919
Housekeeper, Victoria Nursing Home	Miss M. G. Newbery	Mar 1 1916	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Engineer and Surveyor	C. H. Godfrey, M.Inst.C.E.	Dec 10 1897	Nov 28 1918
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor	C. Harpur	Jul 25 1902	Dec 31 1918
Chief Assistant Engineer	(J. E. Needham)	Dec 2 1904	Jan 3 1917
Assistant Engineer	F. G. Helsby, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E.	Apl 19 1907	May 19 1919

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing
2nd Assistant Engineer	H. F. Merrill	Jun 9 1916	
do.	(H. E. Pollard, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E.)	Jul 21 1907	
do.	(M. H. Shorto, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E.)	Oct 21 1912	
do.	A. C. B. Craddock	Sep 5 1912	Sep 4 1918
Junior Assistant Engineer	K. H. Gardner	Jul 10 1916	
Engineering Assistant	J. B. Johns	Apl 24 1907	Apl 23 1919
do.	C. Lüthy	May 1 1909	Apl 30 1918
Chief Architectural Assistant	R. C. Turner	Mar 11 1904	Apl 13 1919
Architectural Assistant	R. C. Young	Nov 22 1907	Dec 30 1919
do.	(R. L. Wall, A.R.I.B.A.)	Apl 21 1913	
Chief Surveying Assistant	W. E. Sauer	Oct 22 1903	Feb 28 1918
Surveying Assistant	P. Ayres	Jan 21 1914	Jul 6 1917
do.	(F. P. Bartley)	Oct 18 1906	Nov 23 1918
do.	C. Cazier	Nov 17 1914	Apl 30 1919
do.	A. J. Clements	Nov 20 1911	Nov 19 1917
do.	(A. F. Gimson, B.Sc. Lond.)	Apl 21 1913	
do.	L. W. D. Hoffman	Jun 10 1907	Dec 31 1918
do.	L. J. Hughes	Jan 15 1914	Jun 28 1917
do.	E. McIntyre	Jun 15 1914	Jun 28 1917
do.	W. A. L. Pardoe	Apl 21 1913	May 4 1919
do.	(G. H. Rendall)	May 18 1902	Dec 31 1917
do.	R. P. Roberts	Apl 1 1914	Mar 31 1917
do.	R. E. Scatchard	Feb 16 1906	Mar 25 1918
do.	T. W. R. Wilson	Apl 15 1907	Apl 15 1919
Building Surveyor	H. Ross	Oct 24 1904	Oct 5 1917
Chief Clerk	A. Diercking	Dec 1 1899	Dec 31 1918
Clerical Assistant	W. Harvey	Oct 1 1914	Sep 30 1917
do.	B. Hunting	Mar 1 1916	Feb 28 1919
do.	R. Karsberg	Aug 11 1916	
do.	W. Stuart	Apl 3 1916	
do.	T. Thurnheer	Jul 1 1903	Jun 30 1918
Junior Clerk	(T. R. Evans)	Nov 6 1913	
do.	J. O. L. Martin	Jul 1 1915	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss G. McInnes	Feb 1 1905	Jan 31 1917
do.	Miss A. Scott	Mar 1 1911	
Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces	D. MacGregor	Jan 22 1904	Feb 28 1919
Assistant do.	W. H. Etterley	Sep 9 1910	
Park Keeper	R. R. Crooks	Mar 1 1915	Feb 28 1918
Clerk-of-Works	J. Eitter	Mar 1 1882	Dec 31 1917
do.	W. A. B. Leach	Sep 18 1902	Oct 28 1917
do.	L. Spiegler	Nov 9 1914	Nov 8 1917
Overseer, Pingchiao Quarry	D. J. Stuart-Murray	Sep 15 1909	Dec 31 1917
Assistant Inspector do.	A. T. Kriger	Aug 11 1916	
District Inspector, Concreteware Yard	J. Pringle	Mar 11 1911	Dec 31 1918
District Inspector	W. J. Bidgood	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1917
do.	W. V. Field	Sep 17 1910	
do.	H. Fitzgeorge	Sep 15 1914	Sep 14 1917
do.	(A. T. Gray)	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1917
do.	R. J. Harris	Apl 1 1912	Dec 31 1918
do.	W. S. Hibbard	Oct 10 1906	Sep 30 1917
do.	(H. E. Jones)	May 13 1907	
do.	J. Lamont	Sep 15 1914	Sep 14 1917
do.	M. MacLennan	Nov 1 1906	Dec 31 1918
do.	P. Ryan	Dec 16 1913	Mar 15 1917
do.	H. Schultz	May 28 1884	Dec 31 1917
do.	A. R. Scott	Sep 2 1912	Oct 31 1918
do.	A. R. White	Jun 1 1908	Sep 16 1918
Assistant District Inspector	E. Brown	Oct 3 1908	Dec 31 1918
do.	J. T. Course	May 8 1916	
do.	H. H. Cox	Jan 1 1916	

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Assistant District Inspector	(W. Fletcher)	May 8 1915	
do.	J. Johnstone	Jul 1 1916	
do.	P. A. Russell	Dec 16 1913	Mar 15 1917
do.	E. E. Sizemore	Jul 18 1916	
do.	J. Weidman	Aug 1 1915	
Custodian, Town Hall	W. J. Roberts	Feb 15 1881	Dec 31 1918

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

Engineer in Chief and Manager	T. H. U. Aldridge, M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E.	Mar 21 1901	
Deputy Engineer in Chief and Manager	A. H. Blagden, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.	May 15 1902	Jun 22 1917
Chief Electrical Assistant	W. J. Williams, A.M.I.E.E. M.A.M.C.F.I.E.E.	May 29 1911	May 28 1917
Chief Mechanical Assistant	(F. G. Payne, A.M.I.Mech.E.)	Jul 8 1904	
Consumers' Engineer	(R. A. Williams, B.Sc. (Wales) A.M.I.E.E. A.M.I.Mech.E.)	May 22 1910	
Power Stations Superintendent	W. E. Nops	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1917
Foreman Mechanic	P. B. Critchley	Aug 27 1903	Aug 26 1917
Second Foreman Mechanic	S. T. Clark	May 24 1912	May 23 1918
Electrical Assistant in Power Station	J. E. Wilson	May 4 1913	
Shift Engineer	A. D. Buchanan	Jan 12 1913	
do.	C. W. Glover	Oct 27 1914	Oct 26 1917
do.	A. A. Malcolm	Mar 1 1915	Feb 28 1918
do.	A. H. Meggitt	Apl 19 1916	
do.	(A. Mitchell)	Mar 14 1910	
do.	J. C. O'Kane	Nov 29 1915	
do.	R. Peden	May 29 1915	May 28 1918
do.	T. Rogers	Jul 6 1913	
do.	L. Smith	Feb 1 1916	
do.	J. Stoddart	Mar 2 1914	Mar 1 1917
Mains Engineer	G. F. Hoyland	Feb 2 1913	Feb 16 1919
Assistant Mains Engineer	O. L. Ilbert, A.M.I.E.E.	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1917
do.	(W. B. Betts)	Jan 29 1914	Jul 12 1917
do.	C. Knight	Jul 25 1913	
House Service Mains Assistant	H. W. Thwaites	Apl 26 1907	Jun 1 1919
do.	F. J. Gayes	Mar 17 1912	Apl 8 1918
Mains Foreman	A. Leach	Jun 18 1911	Jul 3 1917
do.	G. A. Marshgreen	Aug 25 1912	Sep 8 1918
do.	J. J. Marshgreen	Jun 18 1911	Jul 3 1917
do.	H. Perry	Jan 1 1915	Dec 31 1917
Sub-Station and Power Engineer	C. S. Taylor, A.M.I.E.E.	Mar 10 1913	Mar 9 1919
Assistant Power Engineer	G. Ewart	Nov 25 1907	
Power Department Assistant	J. J. Brooks	Nov 13 1914	Nov 12 1917
Senior Installation Inspector	W. J. Furness	Mar 11 1907	Mar 10 1919
Installation Inspector	J. F. Jones	Oct 20 1912	Nov 3 1918
do.	J. J. Murphy	Jul 6 1913	
do.	W. F. Dearn	Jan 18 1905	Apl 22 1917
Chief Meter Tester	V. Olsen, Assoc. Amer. I.E.E.	Aug 15 1910	
Assistant Meter Tester	M. P. Baker	Apl 6 1913	Apl 20 1919
do.	(F. H. Lawrence)	Apl 13 1913	
do.	F. Ward	Mar 13 1907	Mar 12 1919
do.	C. Ward	Aug 22 1910	
Draughtsman	C. E. Pearson	Jul 1 1912	
Secretary	H. B. Woodford	Aug 30 1907	Apr 9 1919
Clerk	J. F. Caie	Sep 22 1914	
do.	W. T. Bertenshaw	Aug 23 1909	Aug 22 1918
do.	W. S. Clay	May 2 1909	May 19 1918
do.	W. C. Fisher	Dec 1 1916	
do.	W. T. H. Forrest	Aug 1 1916	
do.	S. M. Gidley	Oct 1 1915	
do.	A. Habecost	May 1 1914	Apl 30 1917

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Clerk	T. H. Harden	Nov 1 1915	
do.	J. W. Harding	Sep 29 1911	Oct 16 1917
do.	(H. McAdam)	Sep 1 1911	
do.	(C. A. Peake)	Apl 1 1914	Mar 31 1917
do.	J. A. Smallbones	Nov 2 1914	Nov 1 1917
do.	(C. J. Smith)	May 17 1914	May 31 1917
Junior Clerk	(R. B. Roach)	Dec 16 1912	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss G. L. Bateman	Mar 16 1914	Jun 15 1917
do.	Miss D. M. Dixon	Jan 2 1913	
do.	Miss A. M. Gutierrez	Oct 15 1910	
do.	Miss S. E. Johansson	Jun 26 1914	
Storekeeper	A. Kane	Nov 16 1903	
Assistant Storekeeper	H. J. Andrews	Jun 1 1913	May 31 1919
do.	A. L. Biggs	Feb 1 1916	
do.	(H. G. Reed)	Dec 18 1914	Dec 17 1917
do.	J. J. O'Leary	Sep 1 1916	
Show Room Assistant	N. Bowey, A.M.I.Mech.E.	Jan 12 1913	Jan 26 1919
do.	(M. Conlon)	Feb 1 1908	
do.	A. E. Knibb	May 20 1915	May 19 1919
Collector	C. H. Bailey	Jun 1 1912	May 31 1918
do.	(A. Murphy)	Aug 25 1906	
do.	C. Wagstaff	May 1 1904	Apl 30 1919
do.	J. R. Lee	Sep 7 1915	
Meter Reader	O. Hedin	Jun 17 1898	Jun 16 1918
do.	(T. Murphy)	May 10 1909	
do.	F. W. Snape	Apl 20 1910	Apl 19 1919

PUBLIC BAND.

Conductor	Professor R. Buck	Nov 24 1906	Dec 23 1918
Assistant Conductor	(H. Millies)	Oct 20 1910	
Musician	D. Alberti	Feb 16 1915	Feb 15 1918
do.	O. Barz	Jan 6 1911	Jan 19 1917
do.	W. Biswang	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1918
do.	J. Brandt	Dec 23 1912	Jan 7 1919
do.	L. Cattapan	Jul 7 1914	Jun 6 1917
do.	R. Dramis	Jun 1 1916	
do.	(P. Engel)	Oct 2 1912	
do.	(M. Gareis)	Sep 5 1909	
do.	G. Genovese	Dec 1 1916	
do.	A. de Kryger	Sep 5 1909	Sep 22 1918
do.	T. Perou	Dec 6 1916	
do.	G. Preussler	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1918
do.	(J. Pröfener)	Nov 7 1906	
do.	H. B. Stone	Sep 9 1916	
do.	A. Strok	Nov 1 1913	
do.	G. Alberto	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1917
do.	V. Bagaman	May 15 1916	May 14 1919
do.	P. Bonifacio	Jun 1 1916	May 31 1919
do.	P. Brevá	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1917
do.	F. Calibo	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1917
do.	M. de la Cruz	Mar 25 1913	Mar 24 1919
do.	P. Dias	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1917
do.	P. Fernandez	Oct 15 1914	Oct 14 1917
do.	C. Legaspi	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1917
do.	M. Muyot	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1917
do.	J. Pintado	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1917
do.	B. Sado	Jul 1 1905	Nov 21 1918

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Musician	H. Sanjuan	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1917
do.	R. Santos	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1917
do.	S. Toledo	Jun 1 1916	May 31 1919
do.	D. Trinidad	Sep 1 1908	Aug 31 1917
do.	F. Udtuhan	Nov 23 1914	Nov 22 1917
do.	N. Zamora	Aug 21 1910	Aug 20 1919

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmaster	G. M. Billings, B.A. (Oxon)	Jun 1 1903	May 31 1918
Assistant Master	D. Drake	Jan 6 1916	Jan 5 1919
do.	W. E. Hayward	Dec 6 1915	Dec 26 1918
do.	S. Hore	Aug 28 1912	Mar 8 1917
do.	R. Ross, B.A. (Oxon)	Jan 29 1910	Mar 11 1919
Assistant Mistress	Mrs. F. L. Garner	Jun 1 1903	Dec 31 1918
do.	Mrs. Newcomb	Sep 6 1916	

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Headmistress	Miss J. Patterson	Jul 1 1893	Apl 19 1917
Assistant Mistress	Miss E. H. Astill	Sep 1 1905	Aug 31 1917
do.	Miss L. J. Bucklar	Jul 24 1915	Aug 31 1918
do.	Miss M. C. Cardwell	Feb 1 1895	Sep 30 1918
do.	Miss E. A. Hoodless	Dec 1 1909	Nov 30 1918
do.	Miss E. G. A. Hutchison	Mar 15 1910	Feb 28 1917
do.	Mrs. E. Murray	Mar 13 1911	Jun 12 1917
do.	Miss B. B. Rasmussen	Apl 3 1915	Apl 2 1919
do.	Miss A. A. Samson	Jan 13 1912	Mar 3 1918
do.	Miss A. D. Simon	Apl 19 1915	Apl 18 1918
do.	Miss C. W. Stevens	Aug 18 1916	Sep 29 1919
do.	Miss D. Ware	Sep 14 1914	Dec 13 1917
Student Mistress	Miss F. Macgregor	Jan 1 1915	
do.	Miss A. M. Manning	Jul 1 1913	

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmaster	A. J. Stewart	Jun 7 1901	
Assistant Master	(W. D. Anderson)	Jul 26 1914	Aug 10 1917
do.	W. C. Divers	May 1 1909	Apl 30 1917
do.	J. A. Jackson	Dec 23 1915	
Assistant Mistress	Mrs. K. E. Brown	Oct 6 1916	
do.	Mrs. R. Peach	Jan 11 1916	
do.	Mrs. M. G. Stuart	May 22 1916	
Matron	Mrs. A. Thompson	Jun 5 1913	Feb 24 1919
Assistant Matron	Mrs. K. Artindale	Sep 1 1916	

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Headmistress	Miss E. H. Mayhew	Oct 9 1906	Oct 8 1918
Assistant Mistress	Miss F. M. Alliston	Sep 6 1916	Sep 5 1919
do.	Miss I. W. Beckingsale	Dec 22 1914	Dec 21 1917
do.	Mrs. A. Davey	Mar 4 1913	Mar 3 1918
do.	Miss H. F. Hammond	Aug 18 1916	Sep 29 1919
do.	Miss G. W. Meech	Sep 1 1916	Aug 31 1919
do.	Miss R. H. Rees	Jan 8 1915	Jan 7 1918
do.	Miss E. Rudge	Dec 22 1914	Dec 21 1917
Music Mistress	Miss O. M. Parsons	Nov 1 1916	
Matron	Miss F. M. Gaunt	Mar 18 1912	Sep 30 1918
do.	Mrs. M. Groat	Sep 25 1916	Sep 24 1919
do.	Mrs. A. F. Phillips	Sep 1 1916	Aug 31 1919

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
Headmaster	G. S. F. Kemp	Jan 8 1904	Feb 5 1919
Assistant Master	T. G. Baillie, B.Sc.	Oct 2 1915	Nov 15 1918
do.	W. A. Hearn, B.A.	Sep 4 1916	
do.	H. E. Jones	Nov 22 1914	Nov 21 1917
do.	(S. Rayner)	Aug 15 1908	Sep 28 1917
Assistant Mistress	Miss M. L. Barbor	Nov 1 1915	
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
Headmaster	R. G. Dowie	Sep 1 1912	Aug 31 1918
Assistant Master	O. F. Barcus	Sep 4 1916	
do.	L. C. Healey	Aug 14 1912	Sep 25 1918
do.	L. Kershaw	Dec 31 1915	Feb 26 1919
do.	(F. C. Millington)	Jan 4 1915	Jan 3 1918
NIEH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
Headmaster	L. H. Turner	Nov 20 1909	Jan 5 1919
Assistant Master	A. F. T. Holland	Nov 22 1914	Nov 21 1917
PUBLIC LIBRARY.			
Librarian	Mrs. H. Allen	Jun 1 1913	May 31 1919
CHINESE STUDY.			
Director	F. Rawlinson	Jan 1 1914	
Acting Director	R. A. Parker	Feb 1 1916	
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.			
Treasurer	E. F. Goodale, A.C.A.	Oct 11 1907	Jan 31 1919
Deputy Treasurer	(J. C. Bosustow)	Jul 11 1901	Apl 6 1917
Assistant Treasurer	(J. T. Ford, A.C.A.)	Mar 6 1908	do.
Assistant	W. J. Burke-Scott	Mar 17 1913	Mar 16 1919
do.	G. H. Charlton	Nov 1 1910	Oct 31 1919
do.	(T. H. Hutchison)	Aug 23 1909	Aug 22 1918
do.	G. O. Jackson	Jun 1 1915	May 31 1918
do.	L. D. Lemaire	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1918
do.	A. W. Macphail	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1918
do.	H. M. Mann, A.C.A.	Feb 3 1911	Mar 4 1917
do.	C. J. Passikides	Jul 1 1916	
do.	D. L. Twomey	Dec 1 1915	
do.	S. J. Williams	Dec 1 1915	
Junior Clerk	(C. Wilson)	Mar 21 1910	
Stenographer	Miss d'A. Graham	Jun 1 1914	Jun 30 1918
SECRETARIAT.			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.			
Secretary	(W. E. Leveson)	Oct 1 1897	Mar 31 1918
Acting Secretary	J. B. Mackinnon	Mar 1 1906	Feb 28 1918
Assistant Secretary	N. O. Liddell	Jul 20 1915	Jan 31 1919
do.	E. S. B. Rowe	Aug 4 1905	Dec 31 1917
Assistant	J. M. McKee	Nov 1 1908	Oct 31 1917
do.	(A. G. Nugent)	Jan 1 1911	
do.	(R. F. Barff)	Jul 1 1914	
do.	J. Egan	Feb 1 1916	
Junior Assistant	N. M. Harloe	May 7 1914	
do.	T. L. Rawsthorne	May 1 1915	
do.	E. T. Nash	Dec 20 1915	
do.	C. J. Hall	Apr 15 1916	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss C. Allan	May 1 1914	Apl 30 1917

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
TAX OFFICE.			
Overseer of Taxes	E. L. Allen	Mar 26 1889	Mar 14 1917
Assistant Overseer of Taxes	F. A. Sampson	Sep 24 1889	Jun 30 1917
Assistant	V. H. Bourne	Feb 16 1911	Nov 30 1917
do.	A. J. Hadley	Oct 8 1910	Jan 24 1918
do.	W. C. H. Knight	Dec 10 1909	Dec 9 1918
Junior Clerk	V. H. Watton	May 1 1913	
Inspector of Taxes	D. McAlister	Jun 1 1899	Dec 31 1918
Tax Collector	S. Chilver	Nov 1 1889	Mar 8 1917
do.	W. Cobb	Jan 17 1916	Sep 30 1919
do.	G. Crank	Oct 1 1888	Dec 31 1918
do.	A. Dahl	Aug 6 1894	do.
do.	J. J. H. Dearn	May 17 1898	May 16 1919
do.	F. George	Sep 1 1907	Dec 31 1918
do.	J. H. Inwood	May 1 1915	Apl 30 1918
do.	J. A. J. Johansson	Jul 2 1895	Dec 31 1918
do.	C. E. Larsen	Oct 25 1906	do.
do.	G. E. Marshall	Dec 10 1889	do.
do.	(E. Mellows)	Oct 22 1903	
do.	H. C. W. Schroder	Apl 4 1902	Dec 31 1918
do.	E. H. Solly	Nov 1 1915	Oct 31 1918
do.	D. Sullivan	Apl 1 1915	Sep 30 1919
do.	T. Watanabe	Dec 1 1915	Nov 30 1918
do.	T. E. Wilson	Jul 1 1907	Dec 31 1918
do.	E. Zillig	Jul 1 1904	Jun 30 1919

WEATHER DIAGRAM

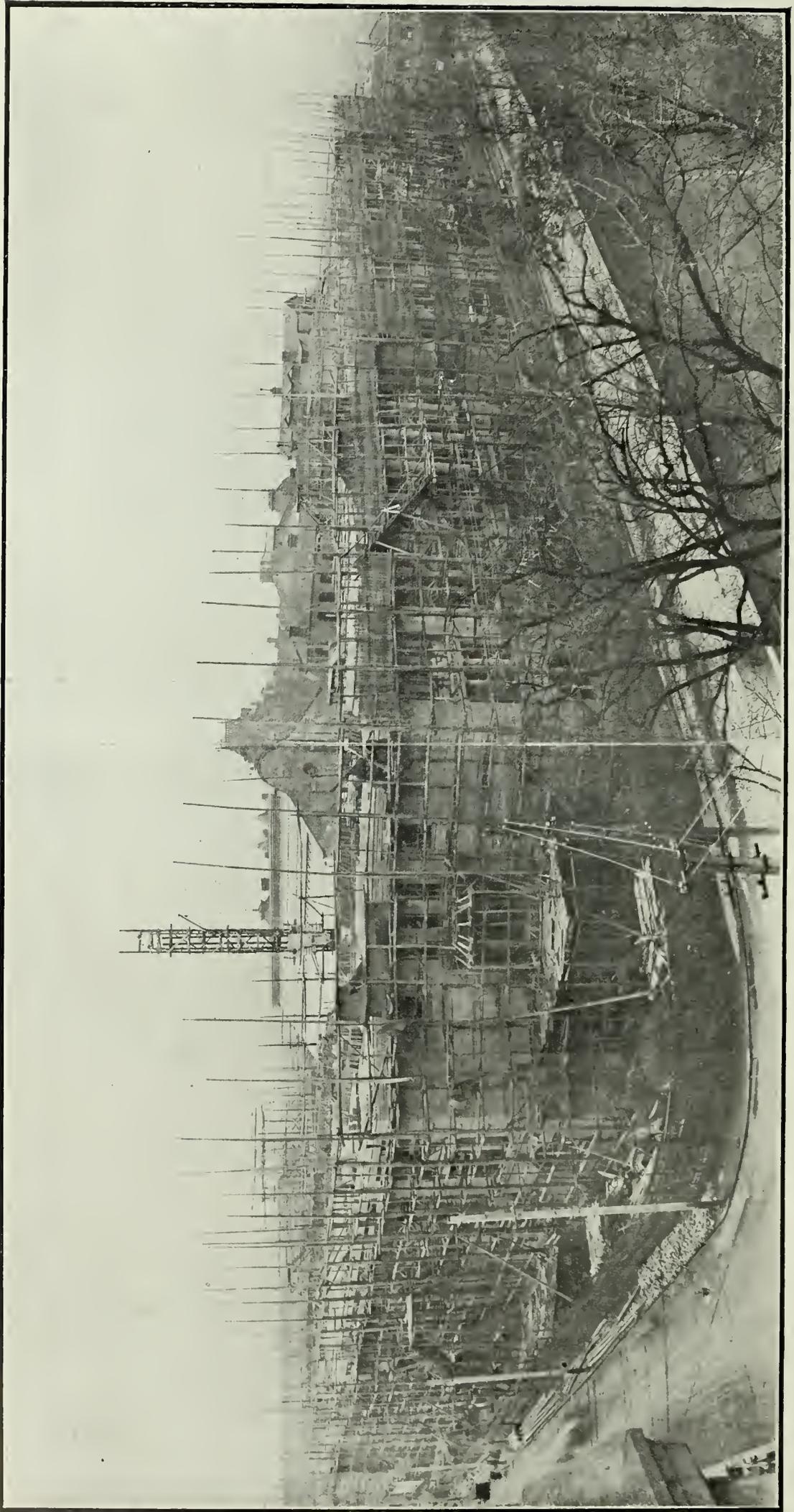
1916

DATE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1	○	F O O O	F O O O	○	○	○	○	○	O O R R	○	○	F O O O
2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	O O R O	○	○	○	F O O O
3	F O O O	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	R	○
4	○	O O R R	○	○	○	○	O O R O	○	O O R R	○	R O O O	○
5	R O O O	R	○	○	○	O O O R	O O R O	○	○	○	○	○
6	R O O O	R R O O	○	○	O O O R	R	○	○	○	○	R O R O	○
7	R O O O	○	R O O O	○	○	○	O O R R	O O O R	○	○	R O O O	○
8	R R R R	○	○	○	○	O R R O	○	O O R O	○	O O O R	R R O O	○
9	R O O O	○	○	R	○	O R O O	○	○	○	R	○	F O O O
10	F O O O	○	R	○	R	○	○	R O O O	O O O R	○	○	○
11	F O O O	○	○	○	R O O O	○	○	R O R O	○	○	○	○
12	F O O O	F O O O	○	○	○	○	O O O R	O O O O	O R O O	○	○	○
13	F O O O	F O O O	○	○	○	○	O R O O	○	○	○	○	R R O O
14	F O O O	F O O O	○	O O R R	○	○	○	○	O R R R	○	○	○
15	F O O O	F O O O	○	R R R O	○	R	O O O R	○	○	○	○	F O O O
16	F O O O	○	○	○	R R O O	○	O O O R	○	O O O R	○	R O O O	F O O O
17	F O O O	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
18	F O O O	○	○	○	R R O O	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
19	F O O O	○	R	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
20	F O O O	R	O O R R	R	○	R	○	○	○	○	○	F O O O
21	○	○	R R O O	R R O R	○	R	O O C R	○	○	○	○	F O O O
22	O O R R	R	○	○	○	○	○	○	O O R O	○	○	F O O O
23	F	○	○	R	○	O O O R	○	○	O R R R	○	○	○
24	F O O F	○	○	R R O O	R	○	○	O O R R	R	○	○	F O O O
25	F O O O	○	○	○	○	○	○	R R O O	○	○	○	R R O F
26	○	F O O O	○	R O O O	O O O R	O R R R	○	○	○	○	○	F
27	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	R	○	F
28	○	O R O R	○	R	○	R	O O O R	○	○	R O R O	○	F O O O
29	○	○	○	○	○	R R R O	○	○	○	R	○	R
30	○	○	O O R R	R R O O	○	○	○	O O O R	○	○	○	R O O O
31	○	○	R	○	○	○	○	○	○	R	○	○

EXPLANATORY NOTE

6 A.M.	9 A.M.
TO	TO
9 A.M.	NOON
NOON	3 P.M.
TO	TO
3 P.M.	6 P.M.

O	DENOTES DRY WEATHER
R	DENOTES RAINY WEATHER
F	DENOTES FROST
S	DENOTES SNOW



NEW CENTRAL OFFICES IN COURSE OF ERECTION, JANUARY, 1917.

WORKS MATTERS.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The following are the more important of the public works that have been completed or proceeded with during the year :—

Central Offices.
Riverside Power Station Extension.
Hongkew Fire Station.
Sikh Gurdwara, Gordon Road Police Station.
Isolation Hospital Extension.
Wuchow Road Market.
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.
Pingliang Road Bridge.
Kwangchow Road Bridge.
Yuenfong Road Bridge, reconstruction.
Kiangwan Road Bridge.
Concrete bunding west of North Honan Road.
Concrete bunding at Tatung Road
Timber bunding at Cadastral Lots 4627 and 4628 W.
Concrete bunding, Markham Road.
Concrete bunding, Lay Road.
Yates Road sewer.
Medhurst Road sewer.
Chengtu Road sewer.
Chaoufoong Road sewer.
East Yuhang Road culverting.
Avenue Road culverting.
Avenue Edward VII, making up.
Thibet Road, making up.
Peking Road, concrete paving.
Honan Road, concrete paving.
Ferry Road, ballasting and metalling.
Yuyuen Road, ballasting and metalling.
Hardoon Road, ballasting and metalling.
Roads in north-west portion of Eastern District, making up.
Dalny Road, ballasting and metalling.
Pingliang Road, raising.

The various contracts entered into during the year have been carried out satisfactorily on the whole.

The making up of the Thibet Road from Avenue Edward VII to Sinza Road and of the Avenue Edward VII from The Bund to Thibet Road has been completed and two of the widest roads in Shanghai have thereby resulted. In the latter the work was carried out conjointly by the Department and the French Public Works Department, each constructing the road on their respective sides of the central boundary line. The demolition of the concrete bridge at the Bund and the lowering of the tram track was successfully carried out without stoppage of the tram traffic at this point.

With regard to the question of the lighting of this road, it was decided that centrally situated street islands should be placed at fairly short intervals along the length of the road and that 1,000 c.p. half-watt nitrogen lamps on standards should be erected thereon. At the time of writing this work still remains to

be done but it should be completed in the early part of 1917. In the meantime temporary lighting has been provided. As a natural sequence to the making up of this road, steps have been taken as regards the improvement of Great Western Road from Chengtu Road to Siccawei Road. By mutual arrangement between the two Councils the existing Changpang will be culverted by the French Council and the roadway will be widened so as eventually to be 70 feet wide. The bends in the existing roadway will be straightened out as much as possible, some of this work having been already carried out in the course of the year. The roadway will be constructed so as to have two footways each 12 feet wide, a centre riding track 16 feet wide and two macadam strips each 15 feet wide, one on each side of the riding track. At the same time it has been arranged to schedule Manila Road which runs from Avenue Edward VII to Great Western Road for an eventual width of 70 feet. With the completion of these works a fine wide thoroughfare will result from Siccawei Road to the Bund, varying in width from 70 feet at its western end to 110 feet at the town end.

A feature of new road work carried out during the year has been the development of the roads in the north-west portion of the Eastern District. Prior to the carrying out of this work, this portion of the Settlement was very badly provided for in the matter of roads, and the work undertaken has had an undoubted effect in its opening up and development. The new roads so constructed include Urga Road, Wuchow Road, Hailar Road, East Yalu Road and Yuenfong Road, and the money spent on the work would appear to be justified by the results already obtained in the betterment and improvement of the district generally.

The railless car route has been extended and a concrete roadway has been constructed in Peking Road from Fokien Road to Honan Road, and in Honan Road from Peking Road to the Soochow Creek. The railless cars now ply from the Avenue Edward VII to Soochow Road via Fokien Road, Peking Road and Honan Road.

The macadam tram tracks have presented some difficulty in past years in their proper maintenance, and during the year tar macadam has been substituted in the place of the waterbound macadam in Bubbling Well Road, in Broadway as far east as Wayside, and in North Szechuen Road from North Soochow Road to Range Road. Whereas the binding material in the ordinary macadam on the tracks is washed out on almost every occasion that heavy falls of rain occur it has been found that tar macadam, forming an almost impervious and waterproof surface, is not liable to this drawback, and it is anticipated that this form of construction will give satisfaction.

The surfacing of the roads with bituminous material has been carried out rather more extensively than in past years. The results may be said to be eminently satisfactory, a good road surface being formed by the treatment and the life of the road being materially increased.

During the year systematic tests have been carried out on various bituminous materials with a view of ascertaining their relative values for dust prevention, road preservation and road construction. The following physical and chemical tests have been made on a number of samples collected during the year.

1. *Physical tests on Tars and Asphalts.*

Specific gravity.

Melting points as indicated by softening, dropping and flowing.

Volatility.

Ductility.

Viscosity.

Consistency.

2. *Chemical tests on Tars and Asphalts.*

Fractionalisation.

Determination of free carbon.

.. fixed carbon.

.. inorganic matter soluble.

.. organic matter soluble.

.. parafine scale.

.. bitumen soluble in carbon tetrachloride.

.. bitumen soluble in parafine naphtha.

Mechanical analyses have also been made of the various kinds of sand and stone used in bituminous road construction. The results of the foregoing tests have been tabulated and it is hoped by means of the laboratory control, coupled with the actual practical trials on the roads, to ascertain with certainty which of the various materials that have been and are being used are best suited to the somewhat peculiar conditions appertaining to Shanghai.

In connexion with road works in general, records have been drawn up and filed during the year wherein is recorded in both diagrammatic and statistical form the history of each road under the control of the Council. These records are such that, as far as is known, there is indicated the present construction of the road, both as regards the foundation and the surface, the nature of any alterations that have recently been effected in the construction, and also any maintenance work that has recently been carried out. As any new work or maintenance work is completed in the future this will be duly indicated in the files for the particular road affected and so a complete record of each road will be maintained. The files, whilst being very useful in the present, will prove more and more valuable as time goes on. They will indicate amongst other items of interest in regard to roads, which particular forms of construction are best adapted to local conditions. It will also be possible to keep a check on the nature of any maintenance work which may be carried out from time to time on any particular road and to locate, by means of the frequency with which such work is recorded, any defects in its quality.

As a complement to these files, plans are being prepared, from surveys recently completed and drawn to the scale of 50 feet to the inch, on which are shown details of all existing works on the roads. The sizes, depths and positions of the following underground works, so far as it is possible to ascertain, are being recorded, viz. : sewers, gas mains, water mains, telephone cables, electricity cables, telegraph cables and tramway cables. Items above ground recorded are the following :—electric lamps, gas lamps, hydrants, standards, etc. Any alterations or additions will be duly recorded. The preparation of the plans is well in hand and when completed will afford, together with the road files, complete information in all respects regarding each road.

A number of very useful drainage works have been carried out—in all cases drainage improvements have resulted and in a number of cases a further advantage has been gained in so far that road widenings have materialised therefrom. Among the latter may be mentioned the works carried out in Yates Road, Medhurst Road, Yuenfong Road, Chengtu Road and Avenue Road.

Three of the old Yangkingpang Bridges have been or are being re-erected, two of them being used to span the Yangtze-poo Creek, one at Pingliang Road and the other at Kwangchow Road, and the third to replace the defective timber bridge at Yuenfong Road across the Singkeipang. The trough plates from the Burkill Road Bridge and Nanking Road Bridge across the old Defence Creek have been utilised in the construction of the bridge that carries the diverted Kiangwan Road across the Sawginkiang.

Through the courtesy of the Director of Siccawei Observatory early information was received on September 22 that Shanghai was threatened with a typhoon and all possible precautions were taken to protect the Council's property on the waterfront and elsewhere. Fortunately the typhoon changed its course and though a very heavy blow was experienced, no damage to the Council's property resulted.

In previous reports I have drawn attention to the unnecessary amount of work which is thrown on the Cadastral Office staff through the lack of thought or indifference of some applicants for title deeds : Before a title deed is issued by a Consulate the applicant is required to furnish a certificate from the Cadastral Office that stones have been erected to mark the boundaries of the lot. The forms on which requests for such certificates are made make it very clear that the stones should be in order before applications for certificates are sent in. During 1916 no less than 160 applications were made when no stones had been erected or that were in the wrong positions or incorrectly numbered. Of the 160 lots above referred to 138 had to be inspected twice, 17 three times, 3 four times and 2 five times, making a total of 349 inspections for 160 lots. Each of these inspections involves a member of the staff travelling a considerable distance with a resulting waste of time, and some of the firms who have given so much trouble would do well to take note of the following brief warning :—

No stones—no certificates.

No certificates—no title deeds.

It is remarkable that despite the increase in the price of nearly all building materials and the tightness of money, the number of new buildings erected in 1916 shows practically no decline; moreover, the capital expended has steadily risen until during the year under review, plans have been approved for new buildings, the estimated value of which is Tls. 6,323,000 (1915 Tls. 4,982,500).

There is no doubt that when such extensive building operations are carried on under such adverse conditions the work done is to satisfy immediate requirements only and that when the building market is again normal there will be something in the nature of a boom in the local building trade.

It would seem that the economical radius for Chinese houses from the Central District westwards has at last been reached, and that the trend of building speculation in this class of property is now definitely inclining towards the east, in which part of the Settlement over 2,220 dwellings have been erected within the last twelve months. Considerable building activity is also noticeable outside the Settlement limits, on the north, within a similar radius from the business centre.

In a recently erected large block of Chinese houses in the Northern District it was found that within a few weeks of their completion a considerable number of the houses had been altered and added to by the tenants, without a permit, as soon as they occupied the premises. The most popular form of addition was to build a storey constructed of matchboarding over the one-storied kitchens and open yard space at the rear. It is needless to state that had a permit for this work been applied for it would not have been granted. The alterations were in most cases of a very flimsy nature and carried out with such ignorance and total lack of regard for the safety of the building that its whole stability was sometimes endangered. When this state of affairs was discovered the foreign agents for the property were written to, with a view to having the premises restored to their original state, but they replied that they were quite unable to give any assistance in the matter, although they admitted that the work was done without their consent and also that they would be glad of the assistance of this Department to remedy the state of affairs complained of. Upon receipt of this admission and request each of the tenants concerned was cautioned that unless the work done without a permit was removed within one week of such caution it would be demolished. However at the expiry of the time allowed 28 of the tenants had made no move in the matter, so the additions complained of were demolished by the Public Works Department.

Great assistance might easily be given to the Building Inspection staff if landlords would notify the tenants of a house or other building, when they first occupy the premises, that no structural or other alterations will be allowed without their permission and that if such permission be given the work must be carried out under capable foreign supervision. Apparently, however, it would seem that a great number of the local landlords and estate agents take little or no interest in their properties so long as they are well let and it is not uncommon to find that a well designed building or block of buildings has been so altered, without a permit, within a few months of its completion, as to be quite different from that shown on the original plans. This is a more serious matter than it at first appears to be, as frequently the carefully thought out exits are either temporarily blocked or cut off permanently. Without the assistance of the owners and agents it is practically impossible for anything adequate to be done. This will the more readily be understood when it is remembered that an average of about 7,000 structures are built each year.

Efforts have been made during the year to provide proper means of egress from all newly licenced buildings, such as theatres, cinema halls, hotels, lodging houses, tea shops and similar premises. It will no doubt surprise many readers of this Report to learn that some of the larger Chinese theatres have accommodation for between 1,500 and 3,000 persons. Many Chinese hotels are also very extensive, it being not uncommon to find upwards of 200 rooms under one roof. So far, fortunately, no fire of a serious nature has occurred in any of the larger aforementioned premises, but if it should the attendant loss of life would be appalling. The new Building Rules will it is hoped materially help to provide better built and safer licensed premises. The fact that many large Chinese hotels are built almost entirely of wood is unfortunately often lost sight of when means of egress are being considered by the architect for the work, it apparently being considered unnecessary to provide a sufficient number of adequate fire escape staircases, because the premises consist of only one floor above the ground level. The fallacy of this reasoning will be admitted by any one who has observed the panic which takes place amongst the Chinese occupants of even the smallest house when a fire occurs.

BRIDGES.

The number of bridges controlled by the Department is fifty, classsified as follows :—

Steel	9
Concrete	10
Timber	31

There are also 201 concrete cross culverts varying in span from 3 feet to 12 feet.

Soochow Creek.—The construction in steelwork of the *Sinza Stone Bridge* was completed during the year by the Chinese Authorities. The south approach to the new bridge has been temporarily made up by the Department pending the proper carrying out of the work. It is anticipated that the latter work will be carried out during 1917.

Extensive repairs have been carried out on the following timber bridges :—*Chapoo Road, Szechuen Road, Honan Road, and Thibet Road.*

The Garden Bridge and Chekiang Road Bridge have been painted by contract.

Markham Road Bridge.—The construction of the new timber structure was commenced towards the end of the year and will be completed early in 1917. The new bridge is of exactly the same construction as the old one except that Oregon pine is being used instead of hardwood. The work is being carried out by contract.

Yangkingpang.—The reinforced concrete bridge at the Bund has been demolished.

Hongkew Creek.—The bridges have been painted but only minor repairs have been effected.

Yangtsepoo Creek.—Steel bridges with plain concrete abutments are being constructed at Pingliang Road and Kwangchow Road. In both cases the steel bridges that crossed the old Yangkingpang are being utilised and the work carried out by direct labour. At Pingliang Road the old Szechuen Road Bridge is being re-erected and at Kwangchow Road the old Yunnan Road Bridge.

Sawginkiang.—To carry the new Kiangwan Road over the creek a steel bridge has been erected in three spans, the trough plates from the old Defence Creek Bridges at Nanking Road and Burkill Road being used. The work was carried out by direct labour.

Singkeipang.—Instead of carrying out extensive repairs to the old timber bridge it was decided to replace it by the Kiangse Road Bridge from the old Yangkingpang. The abutments were constructed in concrete and faced with the stone from the Yangkingpang bunding. The work was carried out by direct labour.

Minor Creeks.—Fairly extensive repairs have been carried out on the small wooden bridges along the Hungjao Road and the Rubicon Road.

CADASTRAL OFFICE AND SURVEY WORK.

Survey of Districts.—The re-survey of the Settlement has been continued during the year. Two hundred and thirty-four permanent survey standards were laid down in the Central, Eastern, Western and west of Western Districts, and twenty-six miles of traverses were completed. An area of approximately 8,480 mow in the Central, Eastern and Western Districts has been surveyed in detail and plotted to a scale of 50 feet to an inch.

The following are particulars of general work done during 1916 :—

Official measurements attended	779
Official plans of lots, not inside Settlement, forwarded by Consulates	572
Lots examined to ascertain whether the title deed proposed to be issued covers rights of way or public roads	779

Certificates issued with regard to erection of Boundary Stones :—

British Consulate	405
American „	89
German „	8
Japanese „	6
Danish „	1

New lots placed under taxation :—

Central District	1
Northern „	12
Eastern „	47
Western „	60

Total 120

Areas revised

121

Lots surveyed in connexion with road improvements :—

	<i>Central.</i>	<i>Northern.</i>	<i>Eastern.</i>	<i>Western.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Widnings	83	91	136	193	503
Extensions	—	2	102	16	120
	83	93	238	209	623

Number of M.C.R. Stones erected 609.

Official plans prepared :—

British Consulate	230 in triplicate.
American „	36 in quadruplicate.
German „	11 „
Japanese „	9 „
Italian „	7 „
Belgian „	2 „
Danish „	1 „
Netherlands „	1 „

1,360 sets of plans of all descriptions have been prepared.

BUILDINGS.

Central Offices.

Work has proceeded uninterruptedly throughout the year, the granite facade having now reached to the top of the main columns and the second floor of concrete has been completed and about half the third floor. The Drill Hall has been roofed in but the south end wall remains incomplete and will be carried up uniformly with the adjacent masonry.

The preliminary plans of the entire heating scheme were received from London in June, together with an exhaustive report from the Heating Engineer, Mr. Nobbs, who has since been instructed to proceed with the complete plans, specifications and quantities, whereupon estimates will be obtained. Invitations for heating tenders were advertised for in England, America and locally, and the applicants will be supplied with all the necessary plans and particulars as soon as these arrive from England.

A portion of the ground floor has been occupied as carpenters' shop and depôt for the Central District, thus saving the outgoing rent of buildings heretofore occupied in Szechuen Road.

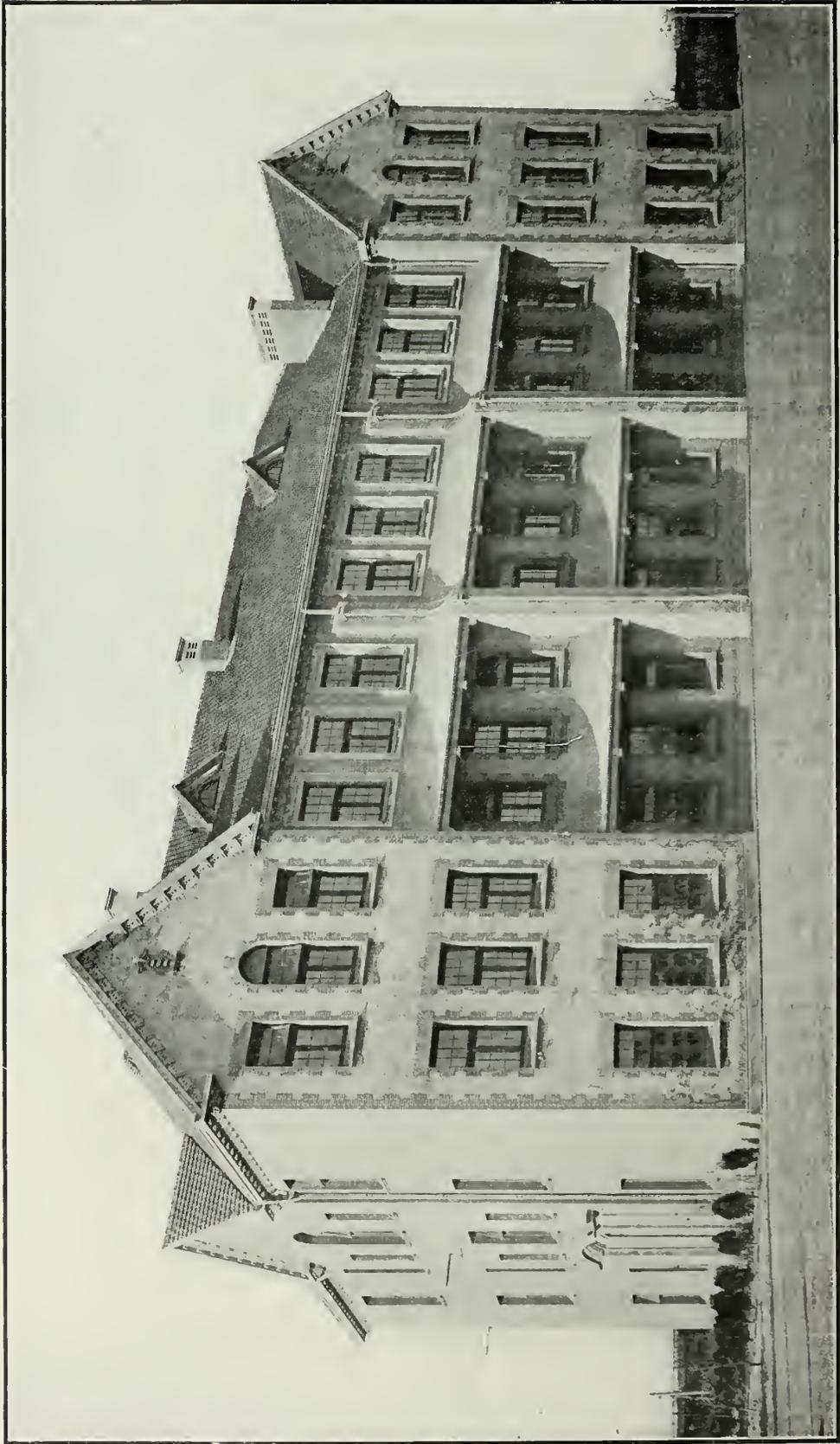
Fire Brigade.

Hongkew Fire Station.—The building, described in last year's Report, page 6B, has been practically completed during the year; a few unfinished items, however, prevent immediate occupation.

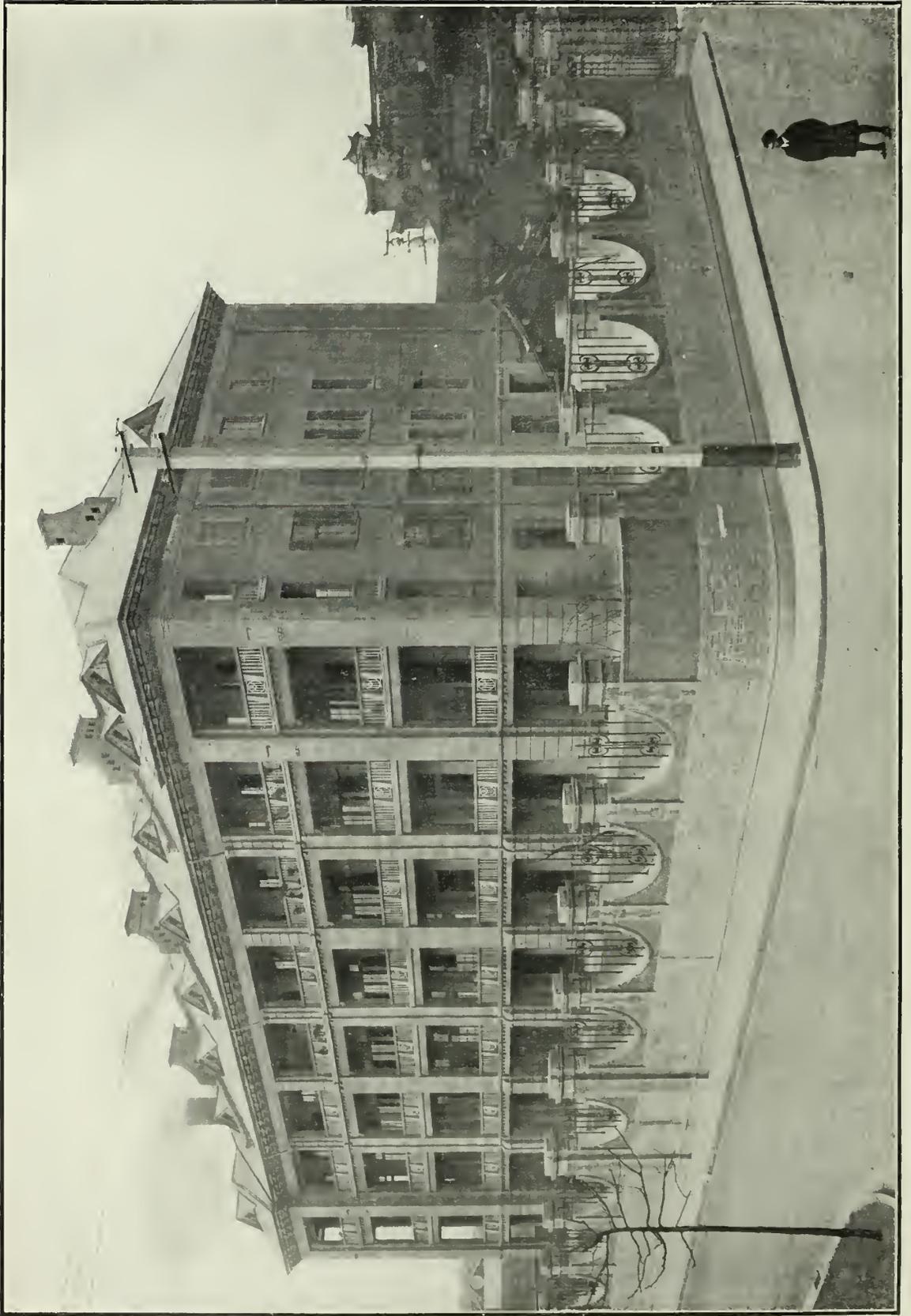
Police Force.

Gordon Road Police Station : Gurdwara.—This building has been completed and was opened with considerable ceremony on July 21. Particulars of the building are given in last year's Report, page 6B.

Gaol.—Plans have been prepared for the two new cell blocks, to be erected on the vacant part at the north end of the enclosure. When these blocks are completed a total addition of 920 cells will result.



NIEH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE—BAIKAL AND KINCHOW ROADS.



THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—HASKELL ROAD.

In preparing the preliminary sketch plans six alternative arrangements were considered, some of which illustrated the central-radiating plan as in use in Japan, but after careful investigation it was decided that no real economy in warders or supervision would result. Tenders have now been obtained and work will proceed immediately.

Health Department.

Isolation Hospital—West Block.—This new block was erected very rapidly during the early part of the year, but owing to the delay in delivery of steel windows and other fittings from England the final details cannot safely be completed. The building is described on page 7B of last year's Report.

Wuchow Road Market.—This market covering an area of 8,600 sq. feet was completed early in the year. It is constructed entirely of reinforced concrete on similar lines to the Hongkew Market Extension, with the exception that the roof and columns of this new market are built strong enough to be used as a floor for a market extension or other purpose.

Refuse Shoot—Thibet Road.—The old defective timber shoot along the Soochow Road at Thibet Road has been replaced by a reinforced concrete structure.

Public Works Department.

Sinza Depôt.—Consequent on the moving of the existing Depôt from its old site along the Sinza Road to a site north of the old one, and immediately to the south of the Soochow Creek, it was necessary to re-erect the inspector's office and the two iron store sheds.

Thorne Road Depôt.—The re-arrangement of this depôt was rendered necessary on account of the erection of the new Hongkew Fire Station. The removal and re-erection of the existing offices and store sheds was accordingly carried out.

North Honan Road Depôt.—One of the old defective matsheds has been replaced by a brick structure.

Wayside Depôt.—An inspector's office, store sheds and boundary wall have been erected and the steam roller shed from the old Ward Road Depôt has been re-erected.

Electricity Department.

Substations.—During the year three Electricity Transformer Stations were completed on Kwanghsin Markham and Brenan Roads. Some deviation from the former type of substation has been made by constructing a double exterior wall with an air space of 1' 9" between, to act as ventilating flue for the lower storeys.

Riverside Power Station.—The civil engineering part of the new extension, which was commenced at the beginning of the year, has been designed and carried out by this Department as in the case of the original buildings. The works consist of the construction in reinforced concrete of the Boiler and Turbine House Raft Foundation, the Switch and Transformer House, the 6 ft diameter Circulating Water Discharge pipe, 4 additional Pump Chambers with separating Doek and the necessary foundations for the Coalhandling plant. With the exception of the building of the Pump House no engineering difficulty has been experienced. The Pump Chambers are constructed in the same way as the existing ones with the exception that they are of a larger size and their lowest floor is 6 feet lower than that of the present Pump Chambers or 9 feet below Customs Zero. The Rafts of the new Boiler and Turbine House are of an unusually heavy type as a result of the considerable distance between the heavy concentrated loads.

Educational Department.

Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.—Designs and specifications for the entire furnishing of this building were prepared in February and estimates obtained locally. The premises have since been occupied.

Thomas Hanbury School for Girls.—Since the boys took possession of their new school in Haskell Road, the old building has undergone considerable alterations to make more suitable provision for the girls, who now occupy the entire building. The accommodation is, however, far from what it might be, and the erection of a more convenient and up-to-date building may call for consideration at no distant date.

Polytechnic Public School for Chinese.—A portion of the site of the old Polytechnic at the corner of Kwangse and Pakhoi Roads having become available for use, a small temporary school building has been

erected to meet immediate requirements until such time as the entire site may be utilised and a permanent structure erected. The building is a low one-storey block, providing five classrooms each 17' 3" × 17' 6", thus giving accommodation for 100 boys. The building was completed in November, and the furniture and fittings are in progress.

ROADS.

Works Completed on Existing Roads and Road Extensions.

Central District.—Avenue Edward VII.—The Bund Bridge has been removed and the tram rails have been lowered to the level of the new road. The two culverts have been extended to the bunding line by both the Council and the French Municipal Council and a stone-pitched bunding constructed along the River front. The road has been made up for its full width from the Bund to Thibet Road except in the places where widenings are still required. Street islands have been erected at intervals along the centre of the roadway and standards erected thereon to take the street lights. By mutual arrangement the upkeep of this road is undertaken from The Bund to Shantung Road by the French Public Works Department and from Shantung Road to Thibet Road by this Department.

Thibet Road.—The making up of this road between Cemetery Road and Avenue Edward VII has been carried out, thus completing the road throughout the entire length culverted, *i.e.* from Peking Road to Avenue Edward VII.

Peking Road and Honan Road.—The waterbound macadam has been replaced by concrete, in Peking Road from Fokien Road to Honan Road, and in Honan Road from Peking Road to Soochow Road; the work being undertaken in order to accommodate the railless cars.

Szechuen Road.—The cork block asphalt paving that existed for a length of 30 feet north of Foochow Road has been replaced by asphaltic concrete.

The surfaces of the following roads have been treated with a coating of bituminous material :—

The Bund.

Soochow Road from The Bund to Yuenmingyuen Road, and from Kiangse Road to Honan Road.

Hankow Road from Kiangse Road to Honan Road.

Kiukiang Road from Kiangse Road to Honan Road.

Jinkee Road from The Bund to Szechuen Road.

Peking Road from The Bund to Yuenmingyuen Road.

Honan Road from Hankow Road to Foochow Road.

Kiukiang Road from the Bund to Szechuen Road.

Northern District.—Alabaster Road.—The relaying of the 2' 3" × 1' 6" sewer between Winchester Road and Thibet Road has been completed.

North Kiangse Road.—The relaying of the sewer between the Soochow Creek and Tiendong Road has been completed.

Scott Road.—This road has been raised for a portion of its length north of Dixwell Road.

Woohang Road.—The chippaving from Seward Road to Miller Road has been replaced by ballasting and metalling.

Haskell Road.—The road has been made up in front of the new Thomas Hanbury School.

North Shanse Road.—A 12" diameter sewer has been laid for a length of 250 feet north of Tongdongkaloong and the road has been chippaved for its full width from Tongdongkaloong to Tsepo Road.

North Szechuen Road.—Tar macadam has been laid on the tram track from North Soochow Road to Range Road in place of the waterbound macadam. Two important widenings have been carried out in this road, one between Tiendong Road and Woohang Road and the other opposite Dixwell Road.

The surfaces of the following roads have been treated with a coating of bituminous material :—

Whangpoo Road from the Garden Bridge approach to Astor Road.

Astor Road.

Road crossing the Rifle Range at its south end.

Eastern District.—East Yalu Road.—A 12' wide strip from Wuehow Road to Chaoufoong Road has been ballasted and metalled.

Whashing Road.—The 1' 6" × 1' sewer has been extended outward to the new bunding along the river front, new landing steps have been constructed and the road filled and ballasted and metalled up to them. The road has been raised, from Rangoon Road to Baikal Road, with mud supplied by the Shanghai Waterworks Company.

Urga Road.—A 12" diameter sewer has been laid from Sawgin Road to East Yalu Road. The road has been raised from the East Yalu Road to Hailar Road and a 12' wide strip, of the same section, has been ballasted and metalled.

Wuehow Road has been made up for its full width from East Yalu Road to Sawgin Road, the carriageway being constructed of chippaving laid on a lime concrete foundation and the short, unnamed road just north of Wuehow Road Market has been similarly made up.

Hailar Road has been filled in and raised from Wuehow Road to Urga Road and the same section has been laid with chippaving on a lime concrete foundation.

Chaoufoong Road.—A 12" diameter sewer has been laid from East Yuhang Road to Yoehow Road and the ditch that was there formerly has been filled in.

Yuenfong Road.—A 12" diameter sewer has been laid between East Yalu Road and East Hanbury Road and the same section has been laid with chippaving on a lime concrete foundation.

Yangchow Road.—A 12" diameter sewer has been laid from Thorburn Road to the eastern boundary of Cadastral Lot 2970 and the same section filled in and raised for its full width and ballasted and metalled for half its width.

Tongshan Road.—A 3' diameter culvert has been laid in the creek fronting Cadastral Lot 1630 and this section of the creek has been filled in.

Yoehow Road.—A 9" diameter sewer has been laid from Chaoufoong Road to the western boundary of Cadastral Lot 1318A.

Kungping Road.—A side ditch has been cut out and the road raised and formed north of Yoehow Road.

East Yuhang Road.—A 3' diameter culvert has been laid from Singkeipang Road to Yilkwong Road and the creek has been filled in. This road has been raised from Chaoufoong Road to Chusan Road with mud obtained from the dredging of the Singkeipang.

Yilkwong Road.—The 4' 6" diameter culvert has been relaid from East Yuhang Road to East Hanbury Road. This work had to be undertaken as a contingent one to that detailed above for East Yuhang Road.

Yangtszepoo Road.—A 2' 3" × 1' 6" diameter sewer has been laid and the creek filled in fronting the piece of unregistered land south of Cadastral Lot 6651. A 9" diameter sewer has been laid west of Sungpang Road. A 3' diameter culvert has been laid opposite Cadastral Lot 6445, opposite Tongting Road, and for a length of 30 feet west of Tongting Road. The trees on the south side of the road from the Yangtszepoo Creek to Tongting Road have been moved so as to bring them in line with the footpath which will eventually be made 12' wide. The latter has been formed for a portion of this length.

Pingliang Road has been raised and graded from Yangtszepoo Creek to Ningwu Road chiefly with road screenings from the various districts.

Dalny Road has been ballasted and metalled for its whole length from Yangtszepoo Road to Ward Road.

Tungehow Road.—A 9" diameter sewer has been laid north of East Yalu Road.

Kinchow Road has been raised from north of Baikal Road to Wayside Road.

Baikal Road.—A 3' diameter sewer has been laid west of Lay Road and opposite Cadastral Lot 3316.

Wetmore Road.—The 12" diameter sewer, which formerly had a fall from Yangtszepoo Road with its outlet into the Whangpoo close to the Waterworks intake, has been relaid so as to fall towards Yangtszepoo Road. The size of the new sewer is 1' 6" × 1' for the lower portion and 12" diameter for the remainder of its length.

Broadway East.—The waterbound macadam on the tram track from Dixwell Road to Muirhead Road has been replaced with tar macadam,

The surfaces of the following roads have been treated with a coating of bituminous material :—

- Thorburn Road from Ward Road to Baikal Road.
- Ward Road for a length of 1,500 feet west of Lay Road.
- Broadway East from Wayside to Kungping Road.
- Yangtsepoo Road east of Tramway terminus.

Western District.—Avenue Road.—A 3' diameter culvert has been laid from Medhurst Road to Carter Road and the side ditch filled in. The road has been made up along the resultant widening. The making up of the Avenue Road east of Park Road to connect up with the former Pingehiao Road has been carried out and a continuous thoroughfare now exists along the road from Thibet Road to Hart Road.

Bubbling Well Road.—The Yungzeenpang in front of the Burlington Hotel has been culverted with 4' 6" diameter tubes and the roadway widened in consequence. The tar macadam has been relaid on the tram track from Thibet Road to Carter Road.

Markham Road has been widened by the construction of a new concrete bunding where it adjoins the Soochow Creek and the widened part has been filled in, ballasted and metalled.

Hardoon Road.—A 12" diameter sewer has been laid from Great Western Road to Bubbling Well Road and this section of the road has been ballasted and metalled for its full width.

Annam Road.—A 12" diameter sewer has been laid and the road has been ballasted and metalled for its full width from Hardoon Road to the western boundary of Cadastral Lot 2547.

Great Western Road has been widened and deviated at various places between Manila Road and Siccawei Road and at such places the roadway has been ballasted and metalled, and footways made up to the standard width.

Chengtun Road.—A 2' 3" × 1' 6" sewer has been laid for part of the length and a 1' 6" × 1' sewer for the remainder of the length from Avenue Road to Sinza Road and the old existing creek filled in.

Kiaochow Road.—A 3' diameter culvert has been laid in front of the premises of the Arts and Crafts Factory, and the side ditch filled in. Similar work has been carried out for a length of 30 feet opposite Cadastral Lot 6115.

Myburgh Road.—A 12" diameter sewer has been laid between Sinza Road and the Soochow Creek, and this section of the road ballasted and metalled for its full width.

Hart Road.—A 3' diameter culvert has been laid and the side ditch filled in from Avenue Road to Sinza Road.

Ferry Road.—A 12' wide strip has been ballasted and metalled from Robison Road to Ichang Road.

Yuyuen Road.—A 12' wide strip has been ballasted and metalled from west of Tifeng Road to Edinburgh Road.

Jessfield Road.—A 12" diameter sewer has been laid in Jessfield Road through the village from Robison Road to the Soochow Creek.

Macao Road has been raised and graded from West Soochow Road to Tonquin Road.

Yates Road.—A 2' 3" × 1' 6" sewer has been laid from Weihaiwei Road to Great Western Road, and the side ditch has been filled in.

Medhurst Road.—A 3' diameter culvert has been laid from Bubbling Well Road to Avenue Road and the side ditch has been filled in.

The surfaces of the following roads have been treated with a coating of bituminous material :—

- Tifeng Road.
- Sinza Road from Kiaochow Road to Carter Road.
- Bubbling Well Road from Carter Road to Siccawei Road.
- Siccawei Road from Bubbling Well Road to French Boundary.
- Love Lane from Bubbling Well Road to Yates Road.
- Seymour Road from Great Western Road to Weihaiwei Road.
- Weihaiwei Road from Mohawk Road to Seymour Road.
- Gordon Road from Bubbling Well Road to Ichang Road.
- Chungking Road.

Jessfield Road from Robison Road to Jessfield Ferry.
 Ferry Road from Bubbling Well Road to Sinza Road.
 Ferry Road from Robison Road to Ichang Road.
 Hart Road from Sinza Road to Connaught Road.
 Kiaochow Road from Yuyuen Road to Robison Road.
 Annam Road from Haroon Road to Hart Road.
 Haroon Road from Great Western Road to Bubbling Well Road.
 Connaught Road from Jessfield Road to Gordon Road.
 Great Western Road from Siccawei Road to Tifeng Road.

Description and Mileage of Roads and Footways.

The mileage of roads under the control of the Council is about 126 miles and may be classified as follows :—

Description.	DISTRICTS.				Total Mileage
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
Macadamized	<i>Miles</i> 11·212	<i>Miles</i> 14·131	<i>Miles</i> 18·759	<i>Miles</i> 33·401	77·503
Paved	8·713	6·320	3·047	2·666	20·746
Unmetalled		0·812	6·747	19·961	27·520
Total	19·925	21·263	28·553	56·028	125·769

and the mileage of footways as follows :—

Description	DISTRICTS.				Total Mileage
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
Paved	<i>Miles</i> 31·021	<i>Miles</i> 27·480	<i>Miles</i> 13·641	<i>Miles</i> 18·897	91·039
Unpaved	0·214	2·671	2·585	10·984	16·454
Total	31·235	30·151	16·226	29·881	107·493

Trenches opened and made good during the year.

	Central District		Northern District		Eastern District		Western District		Totals	
	Feet run	Super feet	Feet run	Super feet	Feet run	Super feet	Feet run	Super feet	Feet run	Super feet
Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd.	3,696	6,495	4,218	7,787	2,457	3,691	5,584	8,815	15,955	26,788
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	5,194	16,945	7,003	18,009	9,038	21,937	8,280	16,238	29,515	73,129
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	976	2,285	1,349	4,578	1,959	2,833	5,978	16,299	10,262	25,995
Electricity Department	1,010	1,736	1,953	5,301	10,359	66,222	783	1,603	14,105	74,862
Total	10,876	27,461	14,523	35,675	23,813	94,683	20,625	42,955	69,837	200,774

Tramway Track.

The maintenance of the macadamised area of the track and the cleaning of the rail grooves has been carried out by the Department by arrangement with the Tramway Company.

The existing waterbound macadam has been replaced by tar macadam in Bubbling Well Road from Thibet Road to Carter Road, in North Szechuen Road from North Soochow Road to Range Road, and in Broadway East from the Hongkew Creek to Wayside. It is anticipated that this will result in a much more satisfactory form of road than the former macadam which called for incessant repairs.

The two 18" wood block margins on the Bund having become worn by traffic the Company has been called upon to renew them.

The tracks have been lowered at the Bund Bridge and Chekiang Road Bridge across the old Yangkingpang, consequent on the removal of these bridges. Traffic was not interfered with during the carrying out of the works.

The laying of a concrete road in Peking Road from Fokien Road to Honan Road and in Honan Road from Peking Road to Soochow Road has enabled the railless car route to be extended accordingly. The route now extends from Avenue Edward VII to the Soochow Road via Fokien Road, Peking Road and Honan Road.

New rails have been laid at the junction of Muirhead Road and Broadway East to enable the trams to travel direct from Muirhead Road westwards along Broadway East.

The turnout which previously existed at the junction of Avenue Edward VII and Chekiang Road has been moved to the junction of Pakhoi Road and Chekiang Road.

Cleansing and Watering.

The boating contract for the removal of road refuse from the various shoots to approved dumping grounds has been carried out satisfactorily.

The ponies employed by the Department have been supplied in accordance with the contract holding with the Horse Bazaar.

Repairs to carts and harness have all been carried out by direct departmental labour at the Tungchow Road Workshops.

A steam water wagon, obtained from England, commenced working on the roads towards the end of August. The working of this machine has been carefully watched and results noted. It can be adjusted to water widths of roads of 21 feet, 12 feet and 7 feet respectively, and it has been found that it can replace four of the ordinary pony watercarts. The relative costs show that for equivalent areas the former method of watering is about 15 per cent. cheaper than the latter.

A fall of snow occurred during January, the work of removal being rendered somewhat difficult on account of the snow becoming frozen. The labour employed on the work totalled 3,800 men and the cost of removal amounted to Tls. 720.

Plant.—The particulars and dispositions of the Rolling Stock on December 31, 1916, were as follows :—

Description	Central and Western Districts	Northern and Eastern Districts	Total
Water Carts	37	24	61
Steam Water Wagon	1	—	1
Gully Carts	10	9	19
Dust Carts	21	15	36
Machine Scrapers	11	2	13
Machine Brushes	22	14	36
Works Carts	39	37	76
Garbage Carts	16	—	16
Sets of Harness	104	79	183
Steam Rollers	—	—	11

ROAD SWEEPINGS, GULLY DEPOSIT, ETC., COLLECTED.

Month.	Garbage Cartloads.	Road Detritus Cartloads.	Gully Deposit Cartloads.	Total.
January	59	8,359	894	9,312
February	23	3,141	991	4,155
March	37	3,456	1,038	4,531
April	89	3,394	1,076	4,559
May	89	3,699	1,048	4,836
June	90	3,640	1,072	4,802
July	93	3,932	976	5,001
August	93	4,095	985	5,173
September	90	3,898	1,008	4,996
October	93	3,922	1,014	5,029
November	90	3,746	1,043	4,879
December	93	3,691	1,057	4,841
Totals	939	48,973	12,202	62,114

Of the 48,973 cartloads of road detritus collected, 761 cartloads were used for raising land in private gardens and 4,012 cartloads for raising new roads.

Water Supply.

The following is the Annual Return supplied by the Waterworks Company :—

WATER SUPPLIED FOR WATERING ROADS AND ALL OTHER MUNICIPAL PURPOSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1916.

Month.	Cartloads.	Gallons.	All other Purposes.	Water used Total Gallons.
January	11,754	2,350,800	4,144,240	6,495,040
February	11,424	2,284,800	3,276,854	5,561,654
March	22,930	4,586,000	4,086,925	8,672,925
April	22,930	4,586,000	4,786,350	9,372,350
May	35,777	7,155,400	5,115,349	12,270,749
June	33,773	6,754,600	5,791,745	12,546,345
July	45,026	9,005,200	7,276,592	16,281,792
August	46,348	9,269,600	7,014,892	16,284,492
September	35,792	7,158,400	7,810,304	14,968,704
October	32,584	6,516,800	6,247,862	12,764,662
November	21,289	4,257,800	5,585,993	9,843,793
December	15,805	3,161,000	5,589,782	8,750,782
Total	335,432	67,086,400	66,726,888	133,813,288
Watering Roads on 317 days, 335,432 cartloads		67,086,400 gallons.		
Police Stations, Abattoirs, Markets, Latrines, etc.		51,111,000 "		
Electric Light Works		7,440,000 "		
Making Roads, Steam Rollers and Washing Carts, etc.		5,592,600 "		
Sanitary purposes		480,000 "		
Used at Fires		2,103,288 "		
		Total 133,813,288 gallons.		
Daily Average 366,612 Gallons.				

Fire Hydrants.

Sixty-eight additional hydrants for fire and street watering purposes have been erected on Municipal roads as follows :—

<i>Central District.</i>			
Sungkiang Road	2	additional No. 2 pattern	
Thibet Road	2	" "	2 "
Sungkiang Road	1	" "	5 "
Thibet Road	10	" "	5 "
<i>Northern District.</i>			
Hailar Road	3	" "	4 "
Scott Road	2	" "	4 "
Scott Road	2	" "	5 "
<i>Eastern District.</i>			
East Yuhang Road	2	" "	4 "
Harbin Road	3	" "	4 "
Ward Road	1	" "	4 "
Urga Road	7	" "	5 "
Baikal Road	3	" "	5 "
Ward Road	2	" "	5 "
Yuenfong Road	3	" "	5 "
<i>Western District.</i>			
Hardoon Road	4	" "	4 "
Tatung Road	3	" "	4 "
Hardoon Road	1	" "	5 "
Tatung Road	2	" "	5 "
<i>Outside the Settlement.</i>			
North Szechuen Road Ex.	1	" "	4 "
Hungjao Road	4	" "	4 "
Tifeng Road	1	" "	4 "
Yuyuen Road	3	" "	4 "
Great Western Road	4	" "	4 "
Dixwell Road Ex.	2	" "	5 "
Total	68		

Water Mains.

The following lengths of water mains have been laid on Municipal roads :—

<i>Central District.</i>			
Thibet Road	12" main		2,479 feet
<i>Northern District.</i>			
Hailar Road	6" main	618 feet	
East Yalu Road	6" ..	693 ..	
Scott Road	6" ..	960 ..	
			2,271 ..
<i>Eastern District.</i>			
Yuenfong Road	12" main	600 feet	
Sawgin Road	6" ..	1,002 ..	
Harbin Road	6" ..	410 ..	
Baikal Road	6" ..	828 ..	
Ward Road	6" ..	606 ..	
			3,446 ..

Western District.

Hardoon Road	6'' main	868 feet	
Tatung Road	6'' ,,	874 ,,	
		<hr/>	1,742 feet

Outside the Settlement.

Dixwell Road Ext.	9'' main	903 feet	
Hungjao Road	6'' ,,	2,481 ,,	
Tifeng Road	6'' ,,	447 ,,	
Great Western Road	6'' ,,	1,081 ,,	
		<hr/>	4,912 ,,
	Total	<hr/>	14,850 feet

In addition to the above the following mains have been enlarged :—

Yuenfong Road	6'' pipe relaid in	9''	1,200 feet
Sungkiang Road	6'' ,, ,,	12''	360 ,,
Dixwell Road	6'' ,, ,,	9''	560 ,,

LABOUR.

The following table shows the average number of men employed daily upon public works, exclusive of contractors' employes :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Foremen	205	202	205	205	203	203	207	206	207	209	209	210
Artisans	357	300	416	354	329	405	434	453	446	322	396	393
Coolies	2,655	2,211	2,720	3,014	2,940	2,623	2,743	3,127	3,139	2,663	2,865	2,487
Mafoos	166	167	157	166	167	160	161	166	166	166	166	167
Convicts	174	173	200	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Convict Labour.

An average number of 182 convicts per day was employed for 52 working days during the first four months of the year in breaking stone at Wayside Depôt. It was found to be impossible to continue with this work after the end of April owing to shortage of warders.

The amount earned with stone breaking was Tls. 850.76.

Bass brooms have been manufactured for the Department valued at \$528.

Convicts were also employed throughout the year on white-washing at the Gaol and the earnings on this account amounted to Tls. 665.

Iron grill doors, landings, etc., were supplied by convict labour for use on the Gaol buildings to a value of \$1,109.

Work Shelters.

The nationalities of the inmates were as follows :—

British	16
Swedish	5
Norwegian	5
Polish	4
Chilean	3
Dutch	2
Spanish	2
Italian	2
American	2
Portuguese	2
Greek	1
German	1
Turkish	1
Austrian	1
Finnish	1

The number of admissions and bundles of wood chopped were as follows :—

Month	Admissions.	Bundles of Wood chopped.
January	282	326
February	189	249
March	75	136
April	158	123
May	117	90
June	87	300
July	14	32
August	—	—
September	43	118
October	29	100
November	29	126
December	2	3
	1,025	1,603

CREEKS AND RIVER.

Dredging.

The minor creeks have been regularly cleaned out by means of hand dredging as has been found necessary from time to time in order to properly conserve them.

The mud dredged from the Wayside Public Wharf by the Council's steam dredger has been used for raising Kwangchow Road and Pingliang Road.

The mud dredged by contract from the Singkeipang has been used for raising East Yuhang Road east of Chaoufoong Road.

The following table shows the amount of mud removed from the main creeks during the year :—

Bund Foreshore and Soochow Creek	452 fong
Wayside Public Wharf	1,118 „
Tszepang	442 „
Singkeipang	1,000 „
Defence Creek	609 „

Bundings.

Soochow Creek.—A reinforced concrete bunding has been constructed under contract, where Markham Road adjoins the Soochow Creek.

A contract was entered into in May for the construction of a plain concrete bunding to replace the defective timber bunding for a length of 260 feet west of North Honan Road, and the work was completed towards the end of the year.

A timber bunding has been constructed in front of Cadastral Lots 4627 and 4628, where the Mokanshan Road joins the West Soochow Road.

Extensive repairs have been carried out on the timber bundings as part of the usual maintenance necessary for this class of bunding.

A contract has been entered into for the construction of a plain concrete bunding along West Soochow Road opposite Tatung Road and Cadastral Lots 806 and 807.

Yangtszepoo Creek.—The defective timber bunding south of the Yangtszepoo Road is being replaced by a concrete bunding extending out to the Bund line. The work is being carried out by contract at the joint expense of the Council and the Chinese Maritime Customs.

Hongkew Creek.—Extensive repairs have been carried out on the timber bundings.

Landing Accommodation.

Pontoons.—The Passenger Pontoons have all been overhauled and scraped and painted under contract. The pontoon formerly at Tsingpoo Road has been moved to Fearon Road.

Landing Stages.—Six timber landing stages, along the Soochow Creek, have been replaced with reinforced concrete structures. Two wooden jetties have been constructed in front of Cadastral Lots 4627 and 4628 W. where Mokanshan Road joins West Soochow Road. Three concrete jetties have been constructed in Markham Road adjoining the new concrete bunding.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The following tables show the number of street lamps in lighting on December 31, 1916 :—

Gas.

Type	Removed during 1916					Erected during 1916					In lighting December 31, 1916				
	District					District					District				
	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total
"C" Burners	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	119	215	35	105	474
Refuge lamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Bijou Burners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	25	—	42
Flame Burners	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	49	2	4	1	56
Other Burners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	5	14
High pressure lamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	6	—	—	36
Total	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	2	199	249	65	111	624

Electricity.

Type	Removed during 1916					Erected during 1916					In lighting December 31, 1916				
	District					District					District				
	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total
Flame Arcs	9	1	—	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enclosed Arcs	6	13	7	6	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metallic Filaments 2,000 c.p.	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4
400 c.p.	—	—	1	—	1	16	24	5	9	46	96	127	39	61	323
200 c.p.	4	12	12	4	24	49	—	5	5	59	122	5	30	37	194
100 c.p.	—	—	16	2	18	1	6	—	28	35	7	7	104	83	201
60 c.p.	27	1	4	—	32	2	32	39	64	137	83	119	239	420	861
Total	46	27	40	14	119	72	62	49	106	281	312	258	412	601	1,583

The following table shows the fines which have been imposed for defective and/or unlighted lamps.

Month.	Electricity.	Gas.
January	Tls. 175.52	\$23.10
February	75.03	8.40
March	41.25	10.50
April	158.70	20.10
May	53.40	8.40
June	40.55	3.00
July	45.50	3.60
August	36.81	7.50
September	83.59	17.10
October	174.74	19.50
November	97.44	8.70
December	69.98	18.00
	Tls. 1,052.51	\$147.90

NEW BUILDINGS.

The most important buildings and blocks of houses erected or in progress during the year were:—

Central District.—55 Chinese houses, Chekiang and Foochow Roads; 78 Chinese houses, Chekiang and Kiukiang Roads; 201 Chinese houses, Fokien, Nanking and Hoopoh Roads; 27 Chinese houses, Nanking and Yunnan Roads; 45 Chinese houses, Thibet, Lloyd and Chefoo Roads; 75 Chinese houses, Yunnan and Thibet Roads; 1 block offices and flats, The Bund; 1 block shops and hotel, Chekiang and Nanking Roads; 4 blocks shops, offices and flats, Nanking, Kwangse and Kiukiang Roads; 1 store and hotel, Nanking and Kinwooka; 29 Chinese houses, 9 shops, offices and flats, Nanking and Kiangse Roads; 1 garage, Yuenming-yuen and Soochow Roads.

Northern District.—33 Chinese houses, Boundary and North Chekiang Roads; 30 Chinese houses, Chapoo Road; 7 shops and 1 godown, Chapoo and North Soochow Roads; 50 Chinese houses, Cunningham and Boone Roads; 188 Chinese houses, North Fokien Road; 88 Chinese houses, Haining Road; 1 Telephone Exchange, Haining and Fusan Roads; 50 Chinese houses, North Honan Road; 50 Chinese houses, Kashing and Fearon Roads; 25 Chinese houses, Purdon Road; 28 Chinese houses, Range Road; 23 Chinese houses, North Soochow Road; 1 godown, 20 Chinese houses, North Soochow and North Fokien Roads; 3 godowns, and 1 shop, North Soochow Road; 102 Chinese houses, North Szechuen and Tsungming Roads.

Eastern District.—19 Foreign houses, Baikal Road; 22 Chinese houses, Baikal Road; 2 godowns, 6 shops, Dixwell Road and Market Street; 36 Chinese houses, Hailar and Urga Roads; 29 Chinese houses, Hailar Road; 46 Chinese houses, Hwakee Road and Market Street; 488 Chinese houses, Thorburn, Yangchow and Yangtszepoo Roads; 106 Chinese houses, 1 bathhouse, Thorburn Road; 65 Chinese houses, Tongshan and Chusan Roads; 65 Chinese houses, Tongshan Road; 167 Chinese houses, Urga and East Yalu Roads; 32 Chinese houses, Urga and Hailar Roads; 27 Chinese houses, Ward Road; 40 Chinese houses, Wuchow Road; 1 Mill, offices and 39 Chinese houses, Wuchow and Sawgin Roads; 43 Chinese houses, Wuchow Road; 302 Chinese houses and 10 godowns in Yangtszepoo Road.

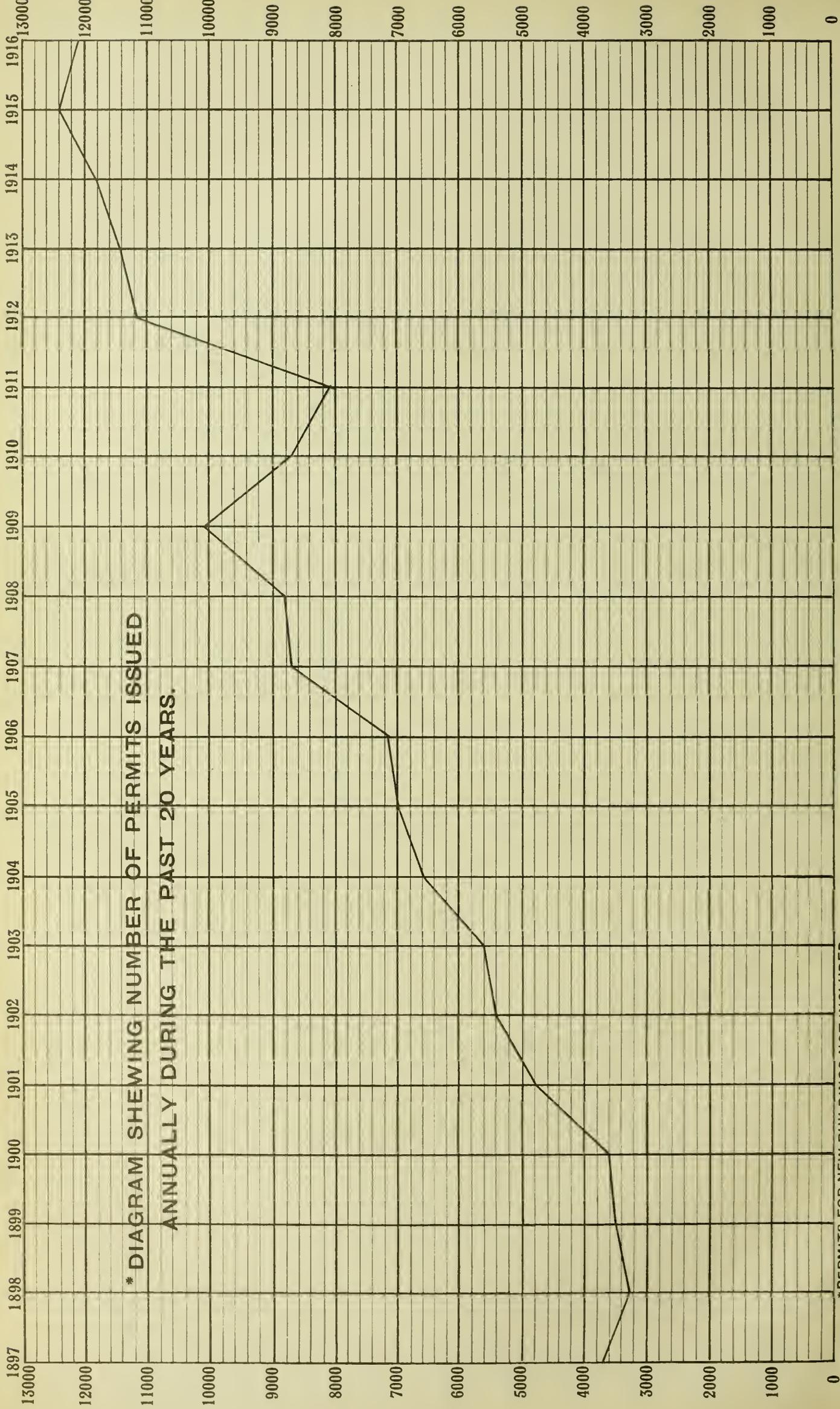
Western District.—92 Chinese houses and 1 market, Hardoon, Annam and Bubbling Well Roads; 27 Chinese houses, Avenue Edward VII; 33 Chinese houses, Bubbling Well Road; 29 Chinese houses, off Bubbling Well Road; 35 Chinese houses, and 2 foreign houses, Burkill Road; 47 Chinese houses, Sinza and Chengtu Roads; 24 Chinese houses, Chengtu Road; 33 Chinese houses, Connaught Road; 2 Filatures, etc., Connaught Road; 60 Chinese houses, Markham and Wuting Roads; 26 Chinese houses, Medhurst Road; 29 Chinese houses, Myburgh Road; 2 godowns and 19 Chinese houses, West Soochow Road; 1 Mill, etc. West Soochow Road; 24 Chinese houses, Shanhaikwan Road; 21 Chinese houses, Tamsui Road; 1,112 Chinese houses and 2 markets, Tatung, Sinza and West Soochow Roads.

New Building Permits.

During the year permits have been issued for the erection of 6,767 structures as against 6,892 structures in 1915, and 8,824 in 1914.

For the sake of comparison the figures for the last ten years are given:—

Year.	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	Total.
1907	987	1,141	848	1,912	4,888
1908	497	841	603	1,140	3,081
1909	309	429	558	784	2,080
1910	555	601	515	696	2,367
1911	479	139	355	280	1,253
1912	533	1,035	956	939	3,513
1913	702	1,160	538	2,035	4,435
1914	1,380	1,622	2,153	3,669	8,824
1915	848	1,848	1,411	2,785	6,892
1916	879	1,042	2,221	2,625	6,767



* DIAGRAM SHEWING NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED ANNUALLY DURING THE PAST 20 YEARS.

* PERMITS FOR NEW BUILDINGS NOT INCLUDED.

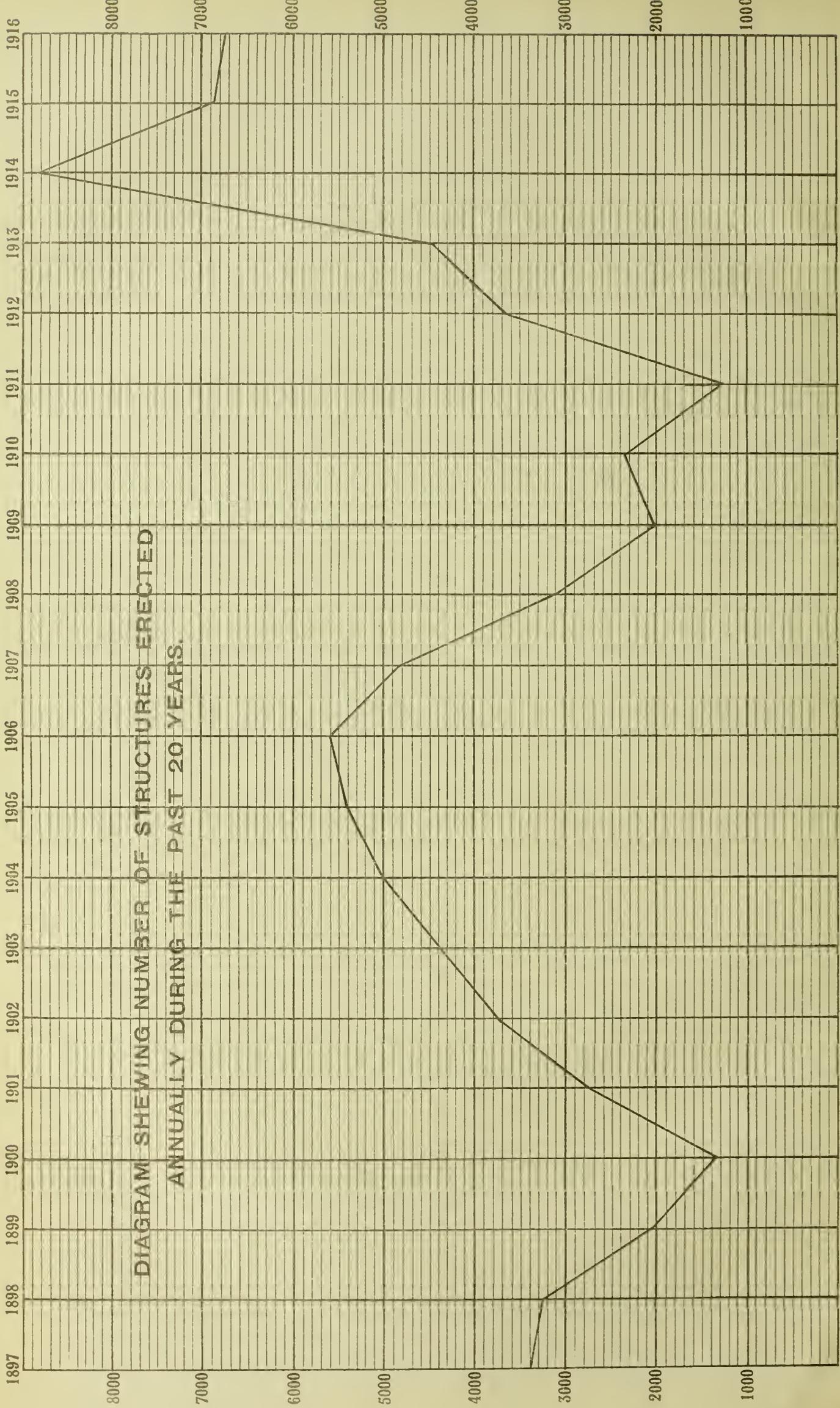


DIAGRAM SHEWING NUMBER OF STRUCTURES ERECTED ANNUALLY DURING THE PAST 20 YEARS.

The new buildings erected during the year as compared with the years 1914 and 1915 may be classified as follows :—

Description.	1916	1915	1914
Chinese houses	5,903	6,134	7,869
Foreign buildings	89	41	149
Godowns	41	27	29
Stables	15	21	24
Sheds	103	100	144
Miscellaneous	616	569	609
Total	6,767	6,892	8,824

Dangerous Buildings.—28 Notices have been issued affecting 105 houses.

Plans submitted for approval.—801—291 by Foreigners, 510 by Chinese.

Drain Connexions to Public Sewers.—217 Connexions have been made as against 267 during 1915 and 332 during 1914.

The following is a list of permits issued. A list of those issued during 1914 and 1915 is appended for the sake of comparison :—

Description.	1916	1915	1914
New Buildings	644	677	674
General	334	460	327
General (Minor purposes)	5,866	6,221	5,459
Landing Materials	543	529	646
Sunshades	3,441	3,276	3,095
Gas Company	685	755	546
Waterworks Company	1,237	1,113	1,136
Tramway Company	26	—	—
Total	12,776	13,031	11,883

Renewals of building permits are not included.

Summary of Work Done.

Description of Work	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Buildings under construction*	260	231	260	255	269	255	263	258	259	291	281	264	
Plans submitted for approval	53	50	93	64	69	70	55	88	73	79	58	49	801
Plans approved	41	39	71	54	57	59	41	70	58	61	52	41	644
Inspections by Inspectors	2,813	2,019	2,824	3,357	3,532	3,667	3,316	2,141	2,179	2,557	2,132	1,967	32,504
Boundary Walls erected	2	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	1	4	2	28
Carpenters' sheds, erected	5	1	2	4	2	7	10	13	26	8	4	7	89
Repairs effected to Buildings	58	44	67	65	54	59	104	90	94	62	68	42	807
New shop fronts inserted	23	21	60	31	19	23	39	53	57	49	43	28	446
Shop Fronts, etc., painted	238	117	209	156	117	123	170	193	215	205	154	191	2,088
Alterations effected	34	30	41	43	34	17	38	29	57	38	36	30	4,275
Fences erected	24	14	18	27	11	32	33	21	19	21	19	17	256
Signboards erected	283	276	498	356	234	273	449	503	257	577	437	406	4,549
Drying stages erected	0	0	2	3	0	2	1	0	4	1	0	0	13
Temporary mat sunshades erected	36	16	33	80	195	369	152	36	49	52	71	40	1,129
Temporary cloth sunshades erected	0	152	527	1,224	629	645	128	43	63	25	5	0	3,441

*These figures refer to the number of blocks of buildings under construction, the number of houses would be considerably greater.

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

Quarrying.—17,613 fong of good stone was blasted in addition to 1,663 fong of inferior stone rejected. 67,951 feet of borings were drilled and blasted. 5,950 lbs of gelignite were used giving an average of 3.23 fong per lb. of explosive.

Plant.—The No. 1 Machine (Baxter 16" x 9") worked 246½ days and produced 2,727.5 fong of stone.

The No. 2 Machine (Gates) worked 310½ days and produced 6,095 fong of stone.

The No. 3 Machine (Baxter 24" x 15") worked 120½ days and produced 3,118.5 fong of stone.

A fracture appeared during the year at the opposing end of the frame of the large 24" x 15" Baxter Stonebreaker, which necessitated shutting down this machine until a new frame was procured. Owing to the uncertainty of freight and the high cost of metal in Europe at present a new frame was cast locally, advantage being taken to strengthen it by increasing the thickness of metal and adding webs. This frame has been in use now for some time and so far has proved satisfactory.

Large repairs were found necessary to the "Loco" Boiler at the Quarry, old metal was cut out and a patch 8' x 12' was fitted on the bottom of the main shell. Owing to the inaccessibility of this boiler and the fact that no boiler tubes could be bought in the local market, great difficulty was experienced in fitting this patch, but this was eventually overcome by withdrawing the tube plate and tubes and finally setting back the tube plate 3" on the main shell, utilising all the old tubes.

Buildings.—All buildings with the exception of the No. 3 (top) Bungalow are in a good state of repair. During the year one room in No. 2 Bungalow has been refloored and two rooms of No. 1 Bungalow, with Singapore redwood planks. The No. 2 Engine House has been renewed on three sides with rustic boarding, work on the remaining portion of the building being deferred until it is convenient to stop the Crusher.

Bunding.—A short length of stone bunding was built on hardwood piles at the northwest corner of the Carpenters' shop to prevent further encroachment of the creek.

Labour.—The average number of coolies employed daily for the 332 working days was 155 exclusive of artizans.

Accidents.—Two fatal accidents occurred during the year. In January while two boring coolies were at work a huge rock which had been examined and considered safe fell without any warning and caught one man as he tried to run to safety, inflicting injuries from which he died a few hours later. The second fatal accident happened on December 28. The man, a boring coolie, was working near the top of the Quarry face and in trying to recover his rope which had slipped from his hand he lost his balance and fell headlong to the ground, a distance of some 150 feet.

Materials Produced.

	Fong.	Fong.
Unbroken Stone	689.00	
Quarry spalls	593.50	
Handbroken ¾" chips	4,389.50	
Machine broken ¾" chips	6,151.00	
" " ¼" "	3,848.50	
" sand	1,941.50	
		17,613.00

Materials Dispatched.

To Public Works Department :—		
Unbroken Stone	689.00	
Quarry spalls	593.50	
Hand broken ¾" chips	4,389.50	
Machine broken ¾" chips	5,598.00	
" " ¼" "	3,803.50	
" sand	1,898.50	
		16,972.00
To Hangehow Chinese Authorities :—		
Machine broken ¾" chips	553.00	
" " ¼" "	45.00	
" sand	43.00	
		641.00
	Total	17,613.00
	In Stock December 31, 1916	Nil

(1 Fong = 100 cubic feet.)

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

All the plant and machinery under the control of the Department has been in operation constantly throughout the year and maintained in good order.

With the exception of the plant at the Pingchiao Quarry only the usual working repairs were found necessary.

As far as is possible nearly all the plant at Tungchow Road Workshops is repaired at the works. During the year 1,740 orders for work were received and passed through the shops; owing to the shortage of plant it was found necessary to hire plant and work overtime to cope with the work.

BOILER INSPECTION.

During the year 58 inspections of boilers have been made. In most cases the boilers were found in good condition. Visits were also made of boilers while under pressure, so that safety valves and water gauge cocks might be effectively tested. Cases are still found where safety valves are wedged down but I am pleased to report that these cases are not so frequent as in former years.

CONCRETEWARE.

The total output of concreteware during the year amounted to 256,666 pieces as against 264,406 pieces in 1915. The following is a list of the various articles made:—

Machine made pipes 4", 6", 9" and 12"	23,380
Circular tubes 3' and 4' 6"	1,106
Egg-shaped tubes 1' 6" × 1', 2' 3" × 1' 6", 3' × 2'	1,091
Reinforced concrete piles and sheet piles	1,125
Manhole shafts, slabs, covers and bricks	25,829
Kerbs and channels	8,075
Grave slabs	684
Gullies and covers	608
M. C. R. Stones and boundary stones	824
Kitchen sinks	25
Bends	386
Inverts	126
Junctions	125
Bench Marks	60
Facing bricks for New Central Offices	184,900
Cable ducts and bottom	2,205
Fence posts	315
Cable poles	16
Roof tiles and ridge tiles	5,745
Miscellaneous	41
Total	<u>256,666</u>

The substitution of steel moulds for wooden moulds for standard articles has this year been continued owing to the good results obtained by the use of the former last year.

Forty-seven consignments of cement have been tested in accordance with the Municipal Standard Specification. The total quantity of cement passed through the Yard was 21,340 casks (3,620 tons) as against 27,260 casks in 1915. Ninety concrete blocks have been tested for compressive resistance in connexion with various Municipal buildings.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Engineer & Surveyor.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

YANGTSEPOO FIRE STATION.—

A site for a new fire station has been acquired in Yangtzepoo Road near the corner of Lay Road and adjoining the Yangtzepoo Police Station. The property, consisting of B.C. Lot 3759 and part of B.C. Lot 5028, was purchased from Messrs. Davies and Brooke at the rate of Tls. 3,065 per Mow, or Tls. 25,402 for Mow 8.288.

PURDON MARKET.—

With reference to the negotiations with the Shanghai Land Investment Company for the purchase of Lot 676, contained in the Report of 1915, page 20B, the unregistered land required to complete the site, Mow 0.910, has been purchased for a lump sum of Tls. 14,000 inclusive of expenses in connexion with the removal of house property and graves, and payment to the lessee of four of the houses of a sum of \$4,899 for cancellation of the lease and vacation of the buildings.

HOUSE REFUSE DEPOT.—

Upon the recommendation of the Health Officer, a piece of unregistered land bordering upon the Soochow Creek, north of Robison Road and opposite the termination of Kiaochow Road, has been purchased at a cost of Tls. 1,800 per Mow, or Tls. 23,040 for Mow 12.8.

LATRINE SITE.—

The offer of the Chinese owner has been accepted to sell a piece of unregistered land about 120 ft. west of Jansen Road at the rate of Tls. 4,000 per Mow or Tls. 1,080 for Mow 0.270.

JESSFIELD DEPOT.—

The lease of this depot having terminated, arrangements have been concluded with Mrs. Canning for its purchase for the sum of Tls. 1,800. The lot measures Mow 0.881.

ELECTRICITY SUBSTATIONS.—

Woochung Road.—Lot 882 has been purchased at the rate of Tls. 18,000 per Mow, Tls. 6,480 for Mow 0.360.

Kiaochow Road.—An arrangement has been concluded with Mr. G. D. Coutts whereby this site, measuring Mow 0.675, has been handed over for inclusion in Lot 6140 in return for the cession of an alternative site, measuring Mow 0.8, on the northern boundary of the lot together with the surrender of a strip of land at the south-west corner of the lot, measuring Mow 0.095, which is required for improving the Kiaochow and Connaught Roads.

SURPLUS LAND.—

North Shanse Road.—Of the surplus land purchased in the course of negotiations for extending the North Shanse Road during 1915, *vide* Report for that year, two more strips have been sold to the owners of adjacent properties, in each case, at the original cost plus half the cost of the land in the road, *i.e.* B.C. Lot 8766, Mow 0.452, for Tls. 6,006, and B.C. Lot 8644, Mow 0.929 for Tls. 14,420. As a condition of sale of the last mentioned area a piece of unregistered land west of this strip, required for the Tongdongkaloong, has been surrendered at the proclamation price, Tls. 500 per Mow, or Tls. 134 for Mow 0.267.

Avenue Road.—In return for the surrender of a small piece of land at the corner of Lot 112 (B.C. Lot 1484) measuring Mow 0.012, arrangements have been made for the retrocession to Mr. F. M. Gratton of part of B.C. Lot 1940 opposite Lot 112, and measuring Mow 0.088, which was originally surrendered by him but is no longer required for road purposes owing to the through connexion of Avenue Road with Peking Road. At the same time, to provide Lot 111 with access to the new road, a strip of the Council's holding of surplus land, Lot 115, measuring 10 feet in width, and Mow 0.08 in area, has been sold to the Banque Belge pour l'Étranger for the sum of Tls. 1,382.

Paoshan B.C. Lot 177.—The offer of Messrs. Algar and Co., Ltd., to buy the southernmost portion of this lot measuring approximately Mow 0.5 for Tls. 1,000 has been accepted.

Various pieces of surplus land were acquired during the year in the course of road negotiations and particulars will be found under "Road Extensions and Widening."

Here follows a complete schedule of properties owned or controlled by the Council.

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
CENTRAL OFFICES	T 1932	168 C	57, 59	26.006
VOLUNTEER CORPS				
Rifle Range	T 511	N	57 Pao., etc.	241.547
Riding School	T 1811, 654	3948 W	7553	3.611
Artillery Stables	L	W		
FIRE BRIGADE				
Soochow Road Sub-Station		C		1.206
Hongkew Station	L 21	1071 N	1530	0.869
Hongkew Station (new site)	T 2063	1153 N	8339	1.378
Victoria Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	1.510
Yangtzepoo		5027 E	3759	8.288
POLICE FORCE				
Louza Station	T 168	621 C	1722	7.000
Casual Ward	L 53	572 C	1305	
Hongkew Station	T 71	1068 N	1157	7.450
West Hongkew Station	T 1911	545 N	2345	3.894
North Szechuen Road Station	L 52	N	4 U.S. Pao.	
Sikh Gurdwara	T 1917	N	525 Pao.	2.323
Harbin Road Station	L 31	484 E	3649	2.617
Wayside Station	T 1450	2000 E	2261	2.913
Eastern Depôt	T 1553	1318 E	4238	15.500
Gaol	T 1438	1970 E	3932	26.805
Reformatory	L 62	E		
Yangtzepoo Station	T 203	5037 E	973	3.005
Yinghsiangkong Police Post	L 44	E		
Bubbling Well Station	L 25	W		6.886
Carter Road Quarters	T 408	1180 W	1672	1.586
Gordon Road Station (Western Depôt)	T 1458	3810 W	5755	15.135
Dog Kennels	T 1458	4262 W	5755	0.641
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	6.820
HEALTH OFFICE				
HOSPITALS				
Victoria Nursing Home	T 2155	979 N	2765	24.904
Isolation Hospital	T 1623	1150 N	4287	39.802
Mokanshan Sanatorium	T 1696			38.500
PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH	T 511, 654	N	57 Pao.	1.420
MARKETS				
Maloo	T 132	631 C	1305	4.032
Hongkew	T 1850	1070 N	1525, 1967	9.939
Elgin	T 749	534 N	3948	5.280
Purdon	T 2220	676 N	8648	1.609
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.845
East Hongkew	T 1292	845 E	2195	1.721
Yangtzepoo	T 1925	2757 E	7222, 7554	0.833
Sungpan	T 2006	6858 E	2664	2.684
Sinza	T 1806	456 W	7552	2.665
Mohawk	T 1104	1620 W	5195	0.758
Wuchow Road	T 2153	371 E	8448	1.810
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE	T 227	1081 N	560, 564	4.667
CATTLE SHEDS	T 1623	1150 N	4287	5.710
HOUSE REFUSE DEPOT	T 1994	4432 W	2638, 3692, 5513, 7550/1	6.049
" "	T	W		12.800
CEMETERIES				
Shantung Road	T 24	251 C	74	9.091
Bubbling Well	T 1449	2580 W	2179	61.085
Pahsienjao	T 1714	Fr. Sett.	813	48.250
Pootung	T 1622		181	31.056
Soldiers				4.361
Plague	T 500	E	2843	3.389
LATRINES AND URINALS				
Buntongloong	T 1221	368A C	5754	0.131
Fokien Road	T 1749	4523 C	7361	0.063
Boone Road	T 466	420 N		0.044
Durpoe Road	T 312	814 N	649 U.S.	0.269
Haining Road	T 544	150 N	3328	0.064
" "				0.076
Kansuh Road	T 437A	120 N		0.017
North Chekiang Road	T 1085	245 N	4693	0.077
North Honan Road		676 N	1790	0.141
North Shans Road	T 2065	568 N	8360	0.079
Thorne Road	T 1211	1153 N	4287	0.032
Batavia Road	T 2088	2769 E	8299	0.105
Broadway East	T 383	631 E	2093	0.209
Chaoufoong Road	T 2062	1212 E	8326	0.072
Dent Road	L	E		
Dixwell Road		483 E	4490	0.063
East Hanbury Road		258 E		0.252
East Seward Road	T 360	699 E	2062	0.200
East Yalu Road	T 1828	218 E	7535	0.028
Hwakee Road	T 320	574 E	2006	0.176
Jansen Road	T 2259	2733 E	9046	0.270

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
LATRINES AND URINALS--cont.				
Kwenming Road		E		0.072
Lay Road	T 1712	5050 E	7176	0.155
Mukden Road	L 31	485 E	2318	0.078
Rangoon Road	T 1615	4080 E	7039	0.050
Thorburn Road	T 1230	3183 E	5864	0.164
Wetmore Road	L		2400	0.065
Avenue Road	T 644	547 W	3751	0.124
Carter Road	T 1716	3023 W	7250	0.133
Mohawk Estate 2	T 537	W		0.038
" " 3	T 538	W		0.038
Moji Road	T 1745	4386 W	7291	0.067
Park Road	T 643, 753	392 W	3750	0.190
Pingchiao Road	T 2039	W	8203	0.069
Sinza Road	T 683	599 W	3793	0.144
Stonebridge Road	T 1982	693 W	7947	0.090
Taising Road	T 605	298 W	3531	0.056
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT				
TOWN HALL	T 132	631 C	1305	2.670
WAYSIDE PUBLIC WHARF	T 1836	2372 E	4507	15.706
DEPÔTS				
Soochow Road	L 53, 61	572 C	555	0.982
Shause Road	T 1938	267 C	409	0.190
Thorne Road	T 1623	1153 N	4287	15.690
North Chekiang Road	T 544	150 N	3328	1.179
North Honan Road	T 919	691 N	4444	3.520
Lay Road	L 30	5160 E		5.070
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.876
Yangtszepoo Road	L	2372 E		
Burkill Road	L	W		
Sinza	T 614	860 W	3587	7.780
Markham Road	T 96	4328 W	1190	1.331
" "	T 630	3522 W	1020	2.760
Jessfield Road	T 11	W		0.881
Soochow Creek	T 929	4931/2 W	4563	4.311
AVENUE ROAD QUARTERS	T 1820	442 W	7426	1.205
CARPENTER'S SHOP	L	C		
WORKSHOPS	T 1292	845,853 E	2195	4.320 2.231
DRAINAGE CREEKS				
Near Connaught Road	T 1133	3930 W	5435	0.253
Near Robison Road	T 1134	5156 W	5436	0.570
Near Siccawei Road	T 548	2601 W		0.119
" "	T 598	W		0.471
" "	L 22			
PINGCHIAO QUARRY				
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES				
Bund Foreshore		C		
Soochow Creek Foreshore		C		
Public Garden		C		27.978
Reserve Garden		C		4.211
Chinese Garden	T 229	C		6.216
Quinsan Square	T 1138	898 N	2220	10.272
Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 1379, 1822	N	various Pao.	265.953
Wayside Park	T 1507	3700 E	3136	36.608
Public Recreation Ground	L 18	1309 W	715	402.524
Jessfield Park	T 2130	W	4020	200.000
Brenan Piece	T 1309	W	5974	4.950
Warren Piece	T	W		6.951
NURSERIES				
Hungjao Road		W	6929	15.555
" "		W	6930	90.157
Siccawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	14.460
ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT				
Offices	L 77	C		
Fearon Road Station	T 299, 312	1082 N	2058, 597 U.S.	4.100
Riverside Station	T 1441	6054 E	1499	42.828
Showroom	L 57	C		
" "	L 80	N		
Godown	L 78	E		
Depôt	L 74	E		
Sub-stations				
Chekiang Road	T 1927	472C C	7740	0.169
Foochow Road	T 2051	664 C	8290	0.228
Ningpo Road	T 1943	328A C	8290	0.195
Shause Road	T 1938	267 C	409	0.261
Alabaster Road	T 1821	13 N	7572	0.040
North Honan Road Depôt included in	T 919	691 N		
West Hongkew Police Station included in	T 1911	545 N		
Woohang Road	T 2173	882 N	2098 U.S.	0.360

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT—cont.				
Sub-stations				
Tungchow Road	T 1292	853 E	2195	0.133
Ward Road	T 2157	2081 E	8673	0.527
Wayside Police Station included in	T 1450	2000 E		
Wayside Road	T	5690 E	8700	1.377
Yangtsepoo Road	L 84	6013 E		0.165
Bubbling Well Police Station included in	L 25	W		
Bubbling Well Road	T 2136	2588 W	7163	0.346
Ferry Road	T 1933	3350 W	3093,3798	0.604
Haiphong Road	T	W		0.600
Kiaochoo Road	T 2260	6135 W	9048	0.800
Macao Road	T 2118	5203 W	8530	0.795
Markham Road Depôt included in	T 630	W		
Medhurst Road	T 2229	3101 W	8521	0.837
Stonebridge Road	T 1982	693 W	7947	0.098
Tonquin Road	T 2061	4641 W	8325	0.574
Weihaiwei Road	T 2172	2307 W	8760	0.982
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT				
Public School for Boys	T 511	N	57, 58 Pao.	27.089
Public School for Girls	T 1159	899 N	2007	10.874
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	T 2072	N	867 Pao.	8.583
" " " Girls	T 216	1045 N	1526	4.019
Public School for Chinese	T 839	503 N	3031	12.546
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	T 1852	924 W	7555, 7617	9.506
Nieh Chih-kuei Public School for Chinese	T 2111	2332 E	8098	8.988
Chinese Polytechnic	T 2164	687 C	931	9.773
SURPLUS LAND				
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 791	N	177 Pao.	3.235
" " "	T 792	N	178 Pao.	1.150
" " "	T 793	N	179 Pao.	0.390
" " "	T 794	N	180 Pao.	2.200
" " "	T 511	N	57 Pao.	14.127
" " "	T 2076	N	201 Pao.	2.456
North Shansse Road	T 2208	372 N	8767	0.089
Baikal Road	T 1517	3899 E	6846	1.396
" "	T 1517	3896 E	6847	0.365
Dalny Road	T 1468	2697 E	1312 U.S.	0.394
" "	T 1468	2698 E	1312 U.S.	2.027
Kinchow Road	T 2240	2242 E	8988	1.027
Kirin Road	T	3720 E		0.072
" "	T 1507	3722 E	3136	0.347
" "	T 1809	3723 E	6631	0.860
Rangoon Road	T 1434	4072 E	6174	1.067
Thorburn Road	T 1213	3286 E	1120 U.S.	0.718
Ward Road	T 1098	1940 E	212 G	0.102
Wayside Road	T 1245	3611 E	3901	0.160
" "	T 1251	3610 E	3039	1.374
" "	T 1507	3575 E	3136	3.181
Whashing Road	T 1799	2988 E	2405	0.484
" "	T 2221	3973 E	2306	1.197
" "	T 1799	2989 E	2405	0.049
Wuchow Road	T 1731	437 E	7257	0.257
Yochow Road	T 1553	1318A E	4238	1.710
Avenue Road	T 742	1115 W	3119	0.082
" "	T 2192	114 W	2667	1.228
" "	T 2192	115 W	2667	0.168
Bubbling Well and Hart Roads	T 2154	2471 W	5868	0.868
Chungking Road	T 2191	1500 W	8776	0.241
Connaught Road	T 882	3556 W	4513	0.358
" "	T 1458	3661 W	5755	0.376
Gordon Road	T 1811	4334 W	7553	1.495
Great Western Road	T 1135	1768 W	5460	0.269
Jessfield Road	T 1244	W	5783	0.053
" "	T 1568		6986	0.333
Markham Road	T 1811	4335 W	7553	0.935
Medhurst Road	T 1621	3050 W	44 G	0.043
" "	T 1838	3104 W	7594	0.057
Moulmein Road	T 2242	2289 W	7346	0.168
Nanyang Road	T 1349	2837 W	6099	0.129
Shanhaikwan Road	T 1513	977 W	4559	1.168
Siccawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	0.051
Sinza Road	T 1180	2701 W	3178	1.254
Tatung Road	T 1503	1122 W	6722	0.041
Tonquin Road	T 2061	4641 W	8325	0.418
Warren Road	T 2129	W	8144	0.188
West Soochow Road	T 1849	4724 W	3285	0.500
" " "	T 2101	672 W	503	0.731
Wuting Road	T 2258	3580 W	8995	1.052
Yates Road	T 692	2155 W	2478	0.498
Yuyuen Road	T 2082	2610 W		1.711

ROAD EXTENSIONS AND WIDENINGS.

The plans showing new roads and modifications of existing roads in the five districts of the Settlement were issued on January 27, *vide* Notification No. 2355. Among the more important improvements for which provision was made were the following :—

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Kwangse Road to be extended through to the Avenue Edward VII.

Lloyd Road to be reduced to 40 feet in width.

Thibet Road to be a uniform width of 80 feet from the Peking Road to the Avenue Edward VII.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Darroeh Road to include the extension of the existing road of this name northwards to meet the North Szechuen Road.

Dixwell Road to include the extension from the Settlement boundary to the North Szechuen Road.

Kiangwan Road to include that portion of the former North Szechuen Road Extension from the Public Swimming Bath to Kiangwan.

North Szechuen Road to include the thoroughfare hitherto known as North Szechuen Road Extension from Range Road to the Public Swimming Bath and thence west and north following the railway line as far as the Hongkew Recreation Ground.

Tiendong Road to be 40 feet in width between Seward and Chapoo Roads.

Woosung Road to be 40 feet in width between Boone and Tiendong Roads.

Wonglo Road to apply also to the extension of this road south of the North Szechuen Road.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Batavia Road to be deviated to connect with Madras Road.

The triangular piece of land enclosed by Batavia and Yangchow Roads to be acquired for public purposes.

Madras Road in Section A to be removed from the plan.

Muirhead Road—A 15-foot splay to replace the curve at the corner of Lot 1132.

Yangchow Road to be extended to meet the Batavia Road.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Avenue Road.—The land required to effect through connexion with the Peking Road having been obtained, the Avenue Road will be considered to extend up to Peking Road Bridge and the name Pingehiao Road will accordingly be disused.

Hardoon Road to connect with the extension heretofore known as Annam Road.

A new 40-foot road to be known as the Lungmen Road to connect the Yates and Chengtu Roads.

Sinza Road.—The section of this road west of Kiaohow Road to be deviated southwards to include the creek within the road line and, at Lot 672, the road to be deviated to meet the West Soehow Road at a right angle.

Weihaiwei Road.—The section of this road between Hardoon and Hart Roads which it was proposed to call Matao Road to be known as Annam Road.

Shengko Charges.—Interchange of correspondence with the Conservancy Board recording that shengko charges in connexion with the extension of public roads to the Normal Line will be waived :—

Council Room, Shanghai, July 26, 1915.

SIR,—With regard to the various roads leading from Broadway East and the Yangtzepoo Road to the Whangpoo River, the fact that adjoining riparian lot-owners are filling and bunding their properties up to the Conservancy Normal Line, renders it necessary for the Council in each case to prolong these public thoroughfares.

The question of payment of shengko consequently arises, and the Council directs me to enquire if the Conservancy Board would be willing to waive shengko charges in respect of the road-land in question, I am to inform you that no separate title deeds are issued for these roads, the land for which, in the majority of cases, while surrendered under deed for public purposes, remains included in the title deeds for adjoining lots.

If, therefore, the Council is permitted to raise and bund the new strips, dedicating them to public use, the procedure will be in accordance with the provisions of Article VI of the Land Regulations.

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

H. VON HEIDENSTAM, Esq.,
Engineer-in-Chief, Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

Shanghai, August 28, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 26 in regard to shengko charges for road-land. The Council's proposal has been duly submitted to the Board who now have the matter under consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. VON HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-Chief.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 11, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to the Council's letter to yourself of July 26, 1915, on the subject of the extension of the various roads leading from Broadway East and Yangtsepoo Road to the Whangpoo and to request that you will be so good as to bring this matter to the attention of the Conservancy Board at your early convenience.

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

H. VON HEIDENSTAM, Esq.,
Engineer-in-Chief, Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

Shanghai, August 17, 1916.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 11 on the subject of the extension of the various roads leading from Broadway East and Yangtsepoo Road to the Whangpoo. In reply, I am directed by the Board to inform you that the Board is willing to waive shengko charges in respect of the various areas required for the extension of the existing roads leading from Broadway East and Yangtsepoo Road to the River up to the Conservancy Normal Line, on the understanding that the Council will obtain the approval of the owners of the riparian lots concerned and raise and suitably bund the new strips and dedicate them to public use.

I am further directed to request you to furnish cadastral plans in the scale of 1 in.=50 ft. of each of the areas in question, showing their size and position in regard to the adjoining lots, to be included, after approval by the Board, in the Board's shengko plans.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. VON HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-Chief.

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

The amount expended in acquiring land and in road construction during the year has been as follows:—

Land for widenings	Tls. 163,530.70
Land for extensions	„ 21,659.38
Construction work	„ 124,310.27
	<u>Tls. 309,500.35</u>

Particulars are contained in the usual summary appended :—

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Land.</i>	<i>Construction.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Land.</i>	<i>Construction.</i>
<i>Central District.—</i>	Tls.	Tls.	<i>Eastern District—cont.</i>	Tls.	Tls.
Amoy	2,659.15	381.01	Kungping	1,022.92	155.58
Canton	615.31	140.91	Lay		172.94
Chekiang	427.71	154.12	Liping		76.62
Fokien		193.83	Ningkuo		37.67
Foochow		264.74	Pingyang	150.26	
Hankow	1,371.97	108.45	Pingliang		8,929.88
Hongkong		84.45	Sawgin		781.92
Hoopeh		70.00	Singkeipang	278.46	
Kwangsc	25.50		Tengyueh	2,688.10	313.37
Kiangsc	51,790.00		Thorburn		790.24
Kiukiang	142.08		Tongshan	340.25	33.81
Nanking	62,237.00		Urga	75.22	4,973.49
Newchwang	986.75		Ward		257.24
Peking	978.85	35.86	Whashing	492.16	1,472.77
Shanse	430.24		Wuchow	904.00	5,710.20
Shantung	2,923.92	337.92	Yangchow	375.03	746.62
Szechuen		317.65	Yangtszepoo		2,708.70
Thibet	633.30		Yochow	200.00	931.13
			Yuenfong		2,104.54
<i>Northern District.—</i>			<i>Western District.—</i>		
Boone		76.29	Annam		1,190.03
Boundary		240.96	Avenue	1,433.13	3,898.76
Broadway	3,726.56	909.48	Brenan		71.30
Chapoo		509.26	Bubbling Well		1,693.56
Darroch		123.42	Chengtu	1,587.08	1,006.78
Dixwell		39.04	Chungking	366.10	
Haining		276.88	Connaught	30.69	163.30
Haskell		2,087.54	Ferry		5,742.27
Jehol	291.60		Great Western	2,542.31	4,601.89
Kiangwan		5,028.98	Haroon		3,288.65
Miller		60.05	Hart		688.80
Minghong		415.92	Jessfield		124.06
Nanxing		57.54	Kiaochoy	30.70	165.84
North Fokien		120.32	Macao		582.75
North Honan	2,320.31	301.94	Mandalay		207.72
North Shanse	1,312.01	1,295.85	Markham	437.42	1,789.64
North Soochow		117.15	Medhurst	192.57	73.09
North Szechuen	24,177.59	7,060.11	Moulmein	217.58	
Scott		1,016.16	Myburgh		1,337.50
Tiendong	1,459.25	222.26	Tatung		2,422.37
Tongdongkaloong	153.87		Tonquin		27.96
Woosung	1,407.99	593.10	Warren		34.79
<i>Eastern District.—</i>			Weihaiwei	495.82	441.66
Baikal		292.71	West Soochow		185.65
Chaoufoong		686.09	Wuting	3,501.46	351.69
Chinwangtao		589.38	Yates	284.08	64.87
Dalny		4,732.06	Yuyuen		8,690.09
Dixwell	6,054.44				
East Broadway		901.67			
East Yalu		6,125.67	Miscellaneous	95.65	2,593.72
East Yuhang	30.09	1,202.82	Permanent Paving		9,407.06
Hailar	61.35	4,495.50			
Hohng		267.50			
Kinchow	1,232.29	1,133.11			
				Tls. 185,190.08	Tls. 124,310.27

Here follow details of the extensions and widenings settled during 1916 :—

CENTRAL DISTRICT.**AVENUE EDWARD VII.—**

Interchange of letters with the French Council on the subject of the name of the new wide thoroughfare on the site of the former Yangkingpang.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 22, 1915.

Sir,—I am directed to request that you will be good enough to obtain the assent of the French Council to naming the whole of the new thoroughfare from the Bund to the Manila Road by the name "Avenue Edward VII."

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

J. Dantin, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Municipal Council, December 29, 1915.

SIR.—In reply to your letter of December 22, I have the honour to inform you that at its sitting on December 23, the Municipal Commission expressed its entire approval of the Municipal Council's proposal to give the name "Avenue Edward VII" to the avenue which will extend from the Bund to Manila Road.

The Commission readily avails of this opportunity of showing that in consonance with the Council's views it desired to perpetuate the local memory of the illustrious sovereign.

I am, etc.,
J. DANTIN,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

An arrangement has been concluded between the Engineers of the two Councils whereunder, with effect from July 1, the maintenance of this thoroughfare from the Bund to the Shantung Road was undertaken by the French Council, and the section between Shantung and Thibet Roads by the Council. The areas maintained under this arrangement are approximately equal.

BUND AND CANTON ROAD.—

With reference to the negotiations on the subject of Lot 56, contained on pp. 153/4 of the Report of 1911, deeds of surrender for the land required for road purposes have been executed, and particulars of the areas and compensation paid, are as follows :—

Mow 0.249 at the assessed value, Tls. 87,000 per mow	Tls. 21,663
Plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	2,166
	<hr/> 23,829
Less two-thirds for betterment	15,886
	<hr/> Tls. 7,943

CANTON AND SHANTUNG ROADS.—

The claim of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., has been accepted for the surrender from Lot 436 of the strips required for widening these roads at the assessed value, Tls. 25,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, and less one-third for betterment, or Tls. 2,456.67 for Mow 0.134.

NANKING ROAD.—

Petition from 25 Ratepayers in connexion with which the Council has decided to effect the widening of the Nanking Road at the point in question :—

Shanghai, August 29, 1916.

The undersigned earnestly commend to the Council's attention the desirability of effecting the widening of the Nanking Road at the narrow part on the Kiangse Road corner ex Lot 83: they suggest that in view of the forthcoming improvement of the buildings on parts of the lot not affected by the Nanking Road, the owner may, at the present juncture, be willing forthwith to surrender the portion scheduled for that road: and in that event they wish earnestly to urge that

the surrender should not be deferred until rebuilding in the ordinary course, but should be arranged forthwith; and that consequent extra expenditure will be largely set off by the enhancement in the land value which will probably ensue during the remaining life of the buildings.

C. E. Anton	H. Hanbury	T. E. Trueman
A. W. Burkill	C. Selby Moore	R. Calder Marshall
L. Midwood	O. M. Green	H. E. Brewer
Frank H. Crossley	C. W. Wrightson	Sennet Frères
Vilhelm Meyer	F. Ayscough	Chas. M. Bain
Duncan McNeill	Edward S. Little	Alex. Samson
E. E. Clark	H. H. Girardet	L. E. Canning
G. A. Richardson	R. McE. Dalgliesh	Reginald Master
	Ed. White	

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

NEWCHWANG ROAD.—

In accordance with the request of Messrs. White-Cooper, Oppe and Master, the question of the compensation payable in respect of the area required from Lot 605 for widening this road was referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners whose Award is appended:—

Shanghai, June 29, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We understand that the Council require the surrender of a strip of land about 37 feet 6 inches in length along the Newchwang Road frontage of Lot 605 for the purpose of widening Newchwang Road to a width of 30 feet. The strip of land is 8 feet wide at the west end and 8 feet 3 inches at the east or Chekiang Road end. The above lot forms part of the "Hogg Estate" for the Trustees of which estate we are acting. They are prepared to surrender the strip of land above mentioned on payment of Tls. 1,905 compensation. This figure is arrived at as follows:—The frontage of the lot on the Chekiang Road, prior to the strip being surrendered, is sufficient to admit of eight Chinese shops being built facing Chekiang Road—after the strip surrendered is deducted the frontage will only allow of seven shops being erected. The rent of these shops is \$20 a month. The owners of the lot therefore will, owing to the surrender, lose the rent (\$20) of one shop per month. The total loss will accordingly work out:—

Loss of rent of 1 shop at \$20 say Tls. 15 per moon	
Gross annual loss of rental	Tls. 185
Less annual outgoings	62
	<hr/>
Net annual loss of rental	Tls. 123
Tls. 123 capitalized at 6 per cent.	Tls. 2,050
Add 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	205
	<hr/>
	2,255
Less cost of building one shop	350
	<hr/>
Amount of compensation	Tls. 1,905
	<hr/>

The fact that all the shops front on Chekiang Road, which is the main business thoroughfare, renders the widening of Newchwang Road of no material benefit to our client's property. We trust the Council with the above facts and figures before them will agree with our client's claim for compensation, when the surrender can be effected without delay.

Yours faithfully,

WHITE-COOPER, OPPE & MASTER.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 22, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of June 29, on the subject of the strip of Lot 605 which it is proposed to include in the Newchwang Road, I am directed to point out that the Council is unable to admit that the loss of 8 feet of Chekiang Road frontage is equivalent to the loss of one shop; in addition to this 6 per cent. is a low rate of capitalisation.

I am also directed to inform you that, if compensation is paid in this case at a higher rate per mow than that at which the property is assessed for taxation, the assessment of the lot will automatically be increased under Resolution V of the Ratepayers passed in 1909.

In these circumstances the Council directs me to suggest that you accept the terms of surrender usual in cases such as the present, viz., the assessed value of the strip, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, and less one-third for betterment, *i.e.*, for the Mow 0.046 in question, the sum of Tls. 542.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

Messrs. WHITE-COOPER, OPPE & MASTER.

Shanghai, July 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 22. Our clients are not prepared to accept the suggestion contained therein and we shall accordingly be obliged by your arranging to have the matter brought before the next sitting of the Land Commissioners.

Yours faithfully,
WHITE-COOPER, OPPE & MASTER.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. 103.

AWARD.

The registered owners are represented by :—

Mr. R. F. C. Master of Messrs. White-Cooper, Oppe & Master, and Mr. R. B. Moorhead of Messrs. Moorhead & Halse
The Council is represented by the Acting Secretary, the Deputy Engineer being in attendance.

Mr. Master, referring to the published correspondence, points out that the surrender of this land allows the erection of only seven shops with a frontage of 11 feet 1½ inches each on the area formerly covered by eight shops with a 10 feet 9 inches frontage. The small increased capacity of each shop, resulting from the 4¾ inches wider front, would not justify the owners in claiming a higher rent than \$20 per month, which was the rent received in this neighbourhood for other shops of the smaller measurement. They had stated their claim on the basis of loss of rent as the surrender of this land was of no benefit to their property, which already had its frontage on the Chekiang Road, and consequently the usual conditions which the Council claim should govern surrenders ought not to apply in this case. These conditions were possibly equitable in the case of undeveloped property which might reasonably be held to benefit from road widening or road making, where more frontage resulted, but they were not so in such a case as the present, where the only benefit accruing was to the property fronting the Newchwang Road. The Chekiang Road on which their houses fronted was over 30 feet wide while the Newchwang Road was a road of no great importance, not crossing, but only leading into the Chekiang Road; and its increased width in no sense improved their property.

In reply to the Commissioners, Mr. Moorhead states that the rent of these shops had been fixed at \$20 per month for some years past, and that figure was more likely to be increased than reduced in the future. They had capitalised their claim for rentals at 6 per cent., that being the usual rate for property situated in the Central District.

The Acting Secretary replies, that in the Council's opinion, there is undoubted betterment to this property by the widening of the Newchwang Road. Surrenders had been made in the Shans Road identical with the present one where the owners had recognised betterment. As regards the 6 per cent. basis for capitalisation, they had, in 1909, agreed as to the compensation payable to Mr. Lester in respect of land situated in a more populous part of the Central District, and in that instance Mr. Lester had accepted a 7½ per cent. capitalisation.

Both parties having withdrawn the Commissioners decide :

That, in their opinion, the general betterment accruing to Lot No. 605 from the widening of the Newchwang Road is offset by the reduction in the frontage facing the Chekiang Road and they therefore award the sum of Tls. 809.60 as compensation, based on the assessed value of the area surrendered, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

H. G. SIMMS, }
C. M. G. BURNIE, } *Land Commissioners, 1915/6.*

L. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, February 16, 1916.

PEKING AND CHEKIANG ROADS.

Correspondence with Messrs. Hanson, McNeill, Jones and Wright relating to the terms of compensation for the expropriation ex Lot 586 :—

Shanghai, January 29, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the surrender for road widening of the two strips of land from Cadastral Lot 586 we beg to make the following claim from the Council :—

For Mow 0.043 coloured red on your plan at the rate of Tls. 16,000 per mow	Tls. 688
For Mow 0.014 coloured yellow on plan at the rate of Tls. 18,000 per mow	252
Plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	94

Total amount of claim Tls. 1,034

Yours truly,
HANSON, McNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT.

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

Council Room, Shanghai, March 17, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to refer to your letter of January 29, containing your claim for two strips of land scheduled from Lot 586 for the Peking and Chekiang Roads.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that in accordance with many similar surrenders which have been effected in this road during recent years, the Council authorises a counter-offer as follows:—

For the Peking Road, Mow 0.043 at the assessed value, Tls. 16,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment	Tls. 505
For the Chekiang Road, Mow 0.014, at the assessed value, Tls. 16,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	246
	<u>Tls. 751</u>

The Council notes that your claim is at the rate of Tls. 18,000 per mow, doubtless based on the rate of compensation paid for the portion of the lot surrendered in April 1912, but I am directed to remind you that this rate of compensation was allowed, specially because at that time you consented to surrender a considerable area over and above that which was officially scheduled.

I am directed to express the hope that the terms now offered will be acceptable.

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

Messrs. HANSON, McNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT.

Shanghai, March 20, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, offering compensation for the surrender of two portions of Cadastral Lot 586 to the Council for the sum of Tls. 505 for Mow 0.043 and Tls. 246 for Mow 0.014. In reply we beg to say that, while we agree to the compensation of Tls. 246 in respect to the surrender of Mow 0.014, we regret we are not prepared to accept the Council's figure, namely, Tls. 505 for the other surrender for the reason that the Council have deducted one-third for betterment.

Yours truly,
HANSON, McNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT.

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

Council Room, Shanghai, March 31, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of March 20 with further reference to the surrender from Lot 586 of the strips of land scheduled for the Peking and Chekiang Roads, the Council notes your acceptance of the offer of Tls. 246 for the strip measuring Mow 0.014 but that you object to a deduction for betterment in the case of the strip of land required for the Peking Road.

In this connexion I am directed to state that the Council's policy with respect to widenings from all properties in the Peking Road is laid down in the Annual Report for 1909, page 190, and this policy has consistently been carried out. I may add that in accordance therewith a deduction of one-third for betterment was made from the claims made by you in the cases of Lots 189, 197, 297 and 454A, and in view of the result it can hardly be argued that subsequent development has not justified the Council's view of the matter.

I am directed, therefore, to re-affirm the terms contained in my letter of March 17, and to request that you will be good enough to accept the compensation offered, of Tls. 505, in respect of the strip of land measuring Mow 0.043.

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

Messrs. HANSON, McNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT.

Shanghai, April 3, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 31st ulto., we have now decided to accept the Council's offer to pay for compensation in respect to the surrender of the two strips from Cadastral Lot 586, in terms of your letter to us of the 17th ulto.

Yours truly,
HANSON, McNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT.

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

SHANSE ROAD.—

The refusal of Messrs. Probst, Hanbury and Co., Ltd., to consent to a deduction for betterment in respect of the widening of this road from Lot 270 necessitated settlement of the matter by the Land Commissioners :—

Shanghai, October 11, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of August 27 re surrender ex Cadastral Lot No. 270 Central, for widening the Shanse Road in accordance with plan accompanying yours of the above date, we are willing to surrender the strip in question said to measure Mow 0.015 for the sum of Three hundred and seventy-nine taels five mace (*Taels 379.50*).

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

For and on behalf of:—

PROBST, HANBURY & Co., LD.,
F. RAYDEN,
Director.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 21, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 11 to the Municipal Engineer on the subject of the widening of the Shanse Road ex Cadastral Lot 270, and in reply thereto to state that the Council is prepared to pay compensation at the assessed value of the property subject to the usual deduction of one-third in recognition of the enhanced value due to the widening of the road to 30 feet.

The area required from your holding aggregates Mow 0.015 and the amount payable will therefore be as follows :—

Mow 0.015 at Tls. 23,000 per mow	Tls. 345.00
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	34.50
	<hr/>
	379.50
Less one-third for betterment	126.50
	<hr/>
	Tls. 253.00

I am directed to request your acceptance of these terms.

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

Messrs. PROBST, HANBURY & Co., LD.

Shanghai, October 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. re surrender of land ex Cadastral Lot No. 270 for widening the Shanse Road, and note from it the Council is prepared to pay compensation at the assessed value plus 10 per cent. but “subject to the usual deduction of one-third in recognition of the enhanced value due to the widening of the road to 30 feet.”

In reply we beg to say we do not admit any “usual deduction,” each case being supposed to be dealt with on its own merits.

Further, we do not admit a “recognition of the enhanced value due to the widening of the road to 30 feet,” as we maintain and always have done that the widening of roads in purely Chinese localities does not enhance the value of the property fronting those roads, and for that reason we must refuse to accept the Council’s offer.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

For and on behalf of:—

PROBST, HANBURY & Co., LD.,
L. MIDWOOD,
Director.

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

Council Room, Shanghai, November 1, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 25 on the subject of the surrender of land from Lot 270 for widening the Shanse Road.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that it has been the Council’s constant practice to reduce claims by one-third for betterment with respect to expropriations from properties developed with foreign buildings and shops, for widenings to a width of 40 feet; but from properties developed with Chinese houses and shops for widenings to a width of 30 feet only. This practice has been upheld by the decisions of the Land Commission in numerous cases; and in renewing the

Council's offer as set forth in my letter of October 21, which is considered equitable compensation, I am directed to state that failing its acceptance, it has been decided that the question of the amount payable shall be referred for settlement by the Commission.

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

MESSRS. PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LD.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE No. 104.
AWARD.

The registered owner is represented by Mr. J. Ambrose (Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.). The Council is represented by the Acting Secretary, the Deputy Engineer being in attendance.

Mr. Ambrose referring to the correspondence, states that he wishes to emphasise their dissent from the Council's attitude generally in the matter of the widening of purely Chinese thoroughfares. In their opinion such road-widening is of no benefit to properties in purely Chinese localities, and is merely a question of public utility. He would refer to the Chekiang-Amoy Road case—Case No. 58—wherein the Commissioners upheld this view. He denies that a road of 30 feet width is of direct benefit to Chinese property fronting thereon and instances the Chihli Road, a 10 to 15 feet thoroughfare with shops as popular and as profitable, from the Chinese viewpoint, as shops situated on the Tientsin Road, a road of twice its width and seeming importance.

The Acting Secretary replies that the Commissioners having seen the property no doubt realise the benefits which would accrue from the road widening. The Council's claim for one-third deduction for betterment followed their general practice in such surrenders, which practice had been continuously upheld by the Commissioners.

Both parties having withdrawn the Commissioners decide :—

That in their opinion the betterment accruing to Lot No. 270 by the widening of the Shanse Road justified the deduction of one-third claimed by the Council and award compensation in the sum of Tls. 253.

H. E. CAMPBELL, }
C. M. G. BURNIE, } *Land Commissioners, 1915/16.*
H. G. SIMMS, }

L. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, February 16, 1916.

THIBET ROAD.—

With reference to the correspondence on the subject of the scheduled area of Lot 1, Western contained on pp. 32B *et seq* of the Report for 1915, the award of the Land Commissioners is as follows :—

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE No. 106.
AWARD.

Mr. Gilbert Davies, of Messrs. Davies and Brooke, represents the beneficial owner, Mrs. Chen Hsin-hsieh; the Council are represented by their Secretary, the Deputy Engineer being in attendance.

The Secretary of the Council refers to Messrs. Davies and Brooke's claim that the title deed covers the ownership of the land in question. The history of land acquisition in Shanghai proves that owners have always so appreciated the value of frontage and that some of the main roads in the Settlement, though once covered by such instruments, have been freely placed at the public service. The path now disputed has always been regarded as a public pathway, but apart from that, the fact that the land has not been utilised by the owner for many years justifies the Council's claim for free surrender.

Again it is self-evident that, even if the public had not thus obtained the prescriptive right to this path and the creek, the improvement conferred upon the owner's property through the construction of the magnificent new thoroughfare starting from the Peking Road and continuing to the Bund, alone justifies the Council's claim for a free surrender, and in view of these facts they were compelled to regard the amended claim submitted on December 15, 1915, as wholly unreasonable.

Questioned by the Chairman the Secretary states that a public "right of way" had always been held to exist over this path, which was previously chiefly used by rickshas and wheel-barrows; and it is so shown on the Municipal plans.

In reply Mr. Davies insists that the owner had always retained the right to close the road. The title deed showed ownership up to half of the Chow King Creek and he would remind the Commissioners of the claim recently made by the Race Club Stewards to half of the Defence Creek, which right, though ultimately waived, was not surrendered. This path had been made up by the owner of the property and at her own expense. He would point out that they had already met the Council by only claiming on the basis of the 1911 Assessment value of Tls. 18,000 per mow, whereas the present market value approximated Tls. 30,000 per mow.

Questioned by the Chairman, Mr. Davies states that as far as he is aware, the path has never been closed to public use by way of asserting private ownership. The Chairman also suggests that the Council's letter of October 22, 1915, was not a definite refusal of Messrs. Davies and Brooke's offer of the 6th idem., which would justify the amended claim of November 2 last.

The Secretary points out that the southern boundary of this property is the Race Course Creek which Mr. Davies admits was surrendered without compensation.

The hearing is adjourned at this point to enable the Commissioners to obtain further information. The hearing is resumed on Thursday, July 6, 1916.

The Secretary of the Council produces a Surrender Deed dated 1896 signed by Messrs. Dowdall and Hanson on behalf of the owner as evidence that the pathway, at that date undeveloped, was not apparently regarded as private property. In any case no attempt would appear to have been then made to uphold the private ownership of the pathway, as the appellants were now claiming.

Mr. Davies in rebuttal produces a plan of the present buildings erected about 1896 under his supervision and explains how the path had been laid down solely with the object of giving access to the rear portions of the owner's property. He points out that the plan attached to the Council's Surrender Deed is not sufficiently accurate to prove their statement that the pathway was included in that surrender. He dissents from the Chairman's suggestion that the filling in of the Defence Creek is entirely responsible for the increase in value of the property to Tls. 30,000 per mow; such increase is purely the result of market conditions uninfluenced by the cause suggested.

Both parties having withdrawn the Commissioners decide as follows:—

That, in their opinion, the enormous improvements accruing to the owner's property by the making up of the Thibet Road justify the Council's claim for the free surrender requested in their letter of September 17, 1915, and they award accordingly.

H. E. CAMPBELL,
A. BROOKE SMITH, } *Land Commissioners, 1916/17.*
H. G. SIMMS,

L. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary.

Subsequent correspondence on the subject of this award is as follows:—

Shanghai, September 27, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 28, together with Surrender Deed in triplicate for certain portions of land on the east side of Cadastral Lot No. 1 (W), B. C. 514, Thibet Road Extension, and in reply we have to inform you that we cannot agree to the acceptance of these deeds as submitted to us. Our client is prepared for the deeds being signed by the registered owners as regards the portion covered by half the Defence Creek and by the small road on the east side of the lot, but she declines to surrender at present the rounded portions at the north-east and south-east corners. These, she maintains, should come under a separate case before the Land Commissioners, when the existing buildings are pulled down if no agreement is come to previously. When the case relative to this property came before the Commissioners on June 22 and July 6, no discussion took place and no mention whatsoever was made regarding these two corner portions.

The Commissioners' award was as follows:—

"That in their opinion, the enormous improvements accruing to the owner's property by the making up of the Thibet Road justify the Council's claim for the free surrender requested in their letter of September 17, 1915, and they award accordingly."

The Council's letter referred to distinctly describes the land in question as the "narrow roadway extending along the west bank of the Defence Creek between the Nanking and Burkill Roads" and "the site of the Defence Creek."

In these circumstances we return the Surrender Deeds for rectification.

Yours faithfully,
DAVIES & BROOKE.

J. B. MACKINNON, Esq.

Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 5, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that in pursuance of the award of the Commissioners in Case 106, Thibet Road, published in the Municipal Gazette of July 20, deeds for the free surrender of the pieces of land shown on the plan enclosed in my letter to you of April 25 were submitted to Messrs. Davies and Brooke for signature.

The deeds were recently returned with an intimation that the beneficial owner would agree to the signature of the deeds for the free surrender from B.C. Lot No. 514 of the portions of land covered by half of the Defence Creek and by the small road on the east side of the lot, but that she declined to surrender the rounded portions at the North-East and South-East corners, contending that inasmuch as their surrender was not covered by the award, it should be the subject of a separate submission to the Commissioners when the existing buildings are pulled down.

The Council thinks it self-evident that the award refers to the whole of the land shown to be subject to surrender on the plan submitted on April 25 and signed by Messrs. Davies and Brooke. The awards are customarily made in accordance with the area shown on the plan, and on the copies of correspondence between the Council and the owners concerned, submitted to the Commissioners. From reference thereto, it will be noted that in the Council's letter to Messrs. Davies and Brooke of October 22, 1915, it is distinctly stated that "from Lot 1," the area in the old roadway measuring Mow 0.561 will be required for the road as well as two small pieces of land at the corners of the lot measuring Mow 0.078 and Mow 0.108 respectively while the piece of land coloured green which is in the bed of the old creek and which measures Mow 0.077 will be available for inclusion within the building area of the property.

The Council, therefore, submits that although no specific reference is made to the letter of October 22, 1915, in the Award, the Commissioners intended that it should apply not only to the portions of land referred to by Messrs. Davies and Brooke, but also to the two small corner pieces in question. I am directed to request the Commissioners' confirmation of this view.

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

L. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Secretary, Land Commission.

Shanghai, November 7, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to hand you the enclosed copy of letter addressed to Messrs. Davies and Brooke recording the Commissioners' ruling on the points raised in your letter of October 5 and in the enclosures thereto.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
L. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary, Land Commission.

The ACTING SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure.)

Shanghai, November 7, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to confirm the Commissioners' ruling given before your Mr. Gilbert Davies on Thursday, November 2, on the points raised in your letter to the Council dated September 27, namely, that the Award given on June 22, 1916, includes, and was intended to include, free surrender of the rounded portions at the North-east and South-east corners of Cadastral Lot No. 1, Western District.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
L. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary, Land Commission.

Messrs. DAVIES & BROOKE.

THIBET, PEKING AND LLOYD ROADS.—

An offer by Mr. Y. K. Zea Sih-vang was accepted to surrender without compensation from Lot 596 the area scheduled for the Thibet and Peking Roads, measuring Mow 0.291, upon condition that the strip of surplus land, Lot 595, measuring Mow 0.072, be also utilised for road purposes, and that he be permitted to include within his property a strip of land in the Lloyd Road measuring Mow 0.205 by which the width of this latter road will be reduced to 40 feet. As a further condition of the transaction, the entire property is to be rebuilt so that the improvements of the Thibet, Peking and Lloyd Roads will be effected simultaneously.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder:—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. No.	Area Mow.	Compensation.
Amoy	S. A. Levy	443	0.302	Tls. 2,657†
Hankow	Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright	406	0.080	1,291†
Hankow and Chekiang	S. A. Haroon	613	0.005	100*
„ „ Kwangse	„	633	0.003	51*
Kiukiang	„	629	0.005	140*
Thibet	Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright	1334	0.099	450
„ and Kiukiang	Mission du Chihli Oriental	633	0.004	86*
„ and Yunnan	„	633	0.004	86*
Yunnan and Nanking	„	633	0.003	65*

* At the assessed value.

† At the assessed value plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.**BROADWAY.—**

The question of the compensation payable in respect of the widening of Broadway ex Lot 1011 was referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners. The correspondence and award are as follows :—

Shanghai, March 27, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—The buildings on Cadastral Lot 1011, Northern District, are now nearly completed and the bamboo fence removed. Would you, therefore, be good enough to give instructions to immediately relay the road to the new line and complete the footpath in the Broadway so that our tenants may be able to occupy the aforesaid new buildings without interference with their business.

With regard to the surrender from the above lot, it measures Mow 0.180 at Tls. 22,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, or a total of Tls. 4,356.

Please have the surrender deed drawn on these terms and sent to us for signature and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, ESQ.,
Municipal Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 5, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 27, to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the surrender from Lot 1011 of the area scheduled for the widening of Broadway. In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council accepts your claim, at the assessed value, plus ten per cent. for compulsory surrender provided that a deduction is made of one-third for betterment in accordance with the usual practice in such cases. On these terms, therefore, the amount of compensation will be Tls. 2,904 for Mow 0.180.

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

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Shanghai, April 13, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. on the subject of our claim in respect to the land surrender from Cadastral Lot 1011, Northern District, for widening the Broadway in which you state the Council accepts our claim subject to a deduction of one-third for betterment.

In reply, we are aware that in a case or cases before the Land Commission for similar surrenders in the Broadway, the Commissioners have in part or wholly deducted one-third for betterment, but the fact that such a procedure has been adopted in the past does not make it an equitable one, nor that it should apply to this or any subsequent surrender. We, in fact, consider there is and can be no justification for such a deduction, as the reasons always put forward by successive Councils for road widenings have been to facilitate public traffic, that is, that the widenings are being undertaken for the benefit of the public, and as such it is only right and just that the public should bear the whole cost of such surrenders.

If road widenings were undertaken for the benefit of the owners, there might be some ground for the Council's claim to a deduction of one-third for betterment, but we have never yet heard of the Council putting forward such a claim, as it recognises that owners have in the very great majority of cases a strong objection to any such surrenders, no matter how much they may be required in the interests of the public.

Further, the Council can have no reason for supposing that the shops just completed are bringing a higher rental than would have been obtained for them had they been erected on the old line of frontage. The reverse is in fact the case, as larger shops could have been erected for which it is only reasonable to suppose higher rentals could have been obtained, and as we contend that the basis of value is the amount of income derivable from a property which we have every reason for saying has in this case been reduced by the surrender, it follows that such surrender constitutes a worsement and not a betterment.

We admit there is a distinct betterment to the road at the junction of the Broadway and Nanzing Road, but to the road only, which in no way constitutes a betterment to the lot, and under such conditions as above stated, we must refuse to accept the Council's counter-offer of Tls. 2,904 for the surrender.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

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

Council Room, Shanghai, April 27, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of April 13 with further reference to the widening of Broadway ex Lot 1011, I am directed to state that the Council is not in agreement with your contention that a surrender for the purpose of this improvement will not constitute a betterment to the property. The terms of compensation contained in my letter of April 5, involving a payment of Tls. 2,904 for Mow 0.180, are adhered to, and I am directed to state that in the alternative, if you so desire, the question of the compensation payable will be referred to the Land Commission for settlement.

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

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Shanghai, May 1, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, relative to the surrender ex Cadastral Lot 1011 Broadway, in which you say the Council adheres to the amount of compensation offered in yours of the 5th ultimo, viz., Tls. 2,904, and that if we are not prepared to accept that offer, the question of compensation, if we so desire, to be referred to the Land Commission.

In reply we agree to submit it to the Land Commissioners, but we must request you to notify us when the Commissioners intend visiting the site so that we may have our representative there to show them how the rounding of the corner of the Broadway and Nanzing Road has been carried out entirely for the benefit of the public, and which rounding we consider to be rather a worsement than a betterment to the lot.

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

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. 108.

AWARD.

The registered owner is represented by Mr. James Ambrose. The Secretary represents the Council, the Municipal Engineer being in attendance.

The Secretary of the Council contends at length against the statement that public benefits alone accrue from this widening as stated in the appellant's correspondence. The Council's standpoint is that a claim for free surrender is justified if the property greatly benefits but where such benefits are shared the betterment should be admitted and shared by both Council—or public—and owner. In this case the owner's objections to surrender without deduction for betterment are not valid. The improvements have resulted in better and newer shops, which would certainly be more lettable than the old ones. Yet the Council's contention is based not simply on the outturn from such property but on its capabilities, and undoubtedly the wider thoroughfare gives the owner greater facilities for developing his property which, as the Commissioners were aware, is largely foreign.

Mr. Ambrose strongly dissents from the Council's view. The owner has derived no benefit from this road widening; the public alone benefit and should pay for it. He has always protested against betterment deduction in similar surrenders, and, in this particular case, so far from the owner's property being improved, he would prove that the lesser area had resulted in considerable loss. He submits the following figures to show the loss by the surrender based on the old rental derived from the buildings prior to removal :—

The gross rental derived from the old buildings on the lot was \$957 per moon at 12½ moons—per annum \$11,803.	
The total area of the lot on which the buildings stood prior to the surrender was 19,024 sup. feet or a rental of \$0.6204 per sup. foot.	
The area surrendered is 0 mow, 1 fun, 8 li, 0 haou or 1,307 sup. feet @ \$0.6204 per foot	\$810.86
Less 25 per cent, for expenses	202.71
Net loss per annum by surrender	\$608.15
@ exchange 72.00—per annum	Tls. 437.87
Capitalized @ 7 per cent.	Tls. 6,255.00

On being questioned as to the rentals now received for the new shops Mr. Ambrose declines to discuss the point. He holds that it is not pertinent to the owner's contention that his property has not received any benefit by the road widening and he objects to the suggestion that the wider road in this immediate locality is a general improvement.

The Secretary refers to the almost identical circumstances and to the similar arguments then advanced by Mr. Ambrose re the surrender of part of Cadastral Lot 1019 (Case No. 88) and he invites attention to the then Commissioners' decision as to the undoubted betterment in that case. In the case of neighbouring Lots 1013A, 1023 and 1026, owners had readily admitted betterment deductions of one-third. He would remind Mr. Ambrose that progressive improvement of locality coincided with progressive improvement of property.

Mr. Ambrose concludes by insisting that the widening of the Nanzing Road corner was entirely for the public benefit. The new shops improved the property only and not the general neighbourhood.

Both parties having withdrawn the Commissioners decide as follows :—

That, in their opinion, the general improvement to Cadastral Lot 1011, Northern District, in consequence of the widening of Broadway, justifies the Council's claim for a betterment deduction of one-third and they award compensation in the sum of Taels 2,904 accordingly.

H. E. CAMPBELL, A. BROOKE SMITH, H. G. SIMMS,	}	<i>Land Commissioners 1916/7.</i> L. HUTCHINSON, <i>Secretary.</i>
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JEHOL ROAD.—

The land required for completion of this Road northwards to the Settlement Boundary has been purchased from the Chinese owners, at the proclamation price Tls. 500 per mow, or Tls. 280 for an area of Mow 0.559.

NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD.—

In connexion with the project for widening this road to 60 feet, the claim of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., has been accepted for the surrender of two strips of land from Lots 682 and 678 at the assessed values of these lots Tls. 11,000 and Tls. 12,000 per mow respectively, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, and with a sum of Tls. 3,180 added as the cost of enclosing verandas and re-instating walls. The total sum payable is Tls. 15,023 for an area of Mow 0.948.

Negotiations with Messrs. White-Cooper, Oppe and Master have been concluded whereby in return for the surrender without compensation from P.B.C. Lot 125 and J.C. Lot 221 of Mow 3.8 of land on the west of these lots for the continuation of the road along the railway to a width of 40 feet, the Council's strip of surplus land on the south frontage of the lots measuring Mow 0.1 has been incorporated in the road.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder :—

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Agent or Owner.</i>	<i>Cad. No.</i>	<i>Area Mow.</i>	<i>Compensation.</i>
Broadway	American Church Mission	1023	0.048	Tls. 630.60‡
North Honan	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	684	0.234	2,316†
North Szechuen	Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.	B.C. 620 Pao	0.672	3,024
Tiendong	Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright	806	0.083	1,293
Woosung	Rev. V. Mouly	925	0.072	648*
"	"	928	0.071	710*
"	A. W. Burkill	860	0.048	739†

* At the assessed value.

† At the assessed value plus ten per cent. for compulsory surrender.

‡ At the assessed value plus ten per cent. for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.

EASTERN DISTRICT,

The following purchases of Chinese owned land have been made in this District, and plans and Chinese deeds of surrender therefor have been forwarded as usual through the Senior Consul to the Chinese Land Office for record :—

For the Kungping Road between Tongshan Road and the Settlement Boundary, Mow 7.852 at a cost of Tls. 953.66.

For the Mukden Road north of lot 481, Mow 0.033 at a cost of Tls. 8.

For the Tongshan Road, at its junction with the East Hanbury Road, Mow 0.141, and compensation for removal of four houses, Tls. 335.25.

For the Urga and Mukden Roads at their point of junction, Mow 0.050 for Tls. 12.50.

For the Wuchow Road between East Hanbury Road and the Sawginkiang, Mow 3.6 at a cost of Tls. 900.

DELHI (KWANGHSIN) ROAD.—

Settlement of the question of compensation for the scheduled area of Lots 6013 and 6015 was referred to the Land Commissioners, with the following result :—

Shanghai, October 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and the San Sing Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., to write you regarding the land required by the Council from their respective properties for the purpose of forming the Delhi Road.

The Board of Directors of both companies desire to emphasize the fact that their properties will derive no benefit whatever by the formation of a road between them, that they desire no further frontages than the lengthy frontages to the Yangtzepoo Road and the Whangpoo River which both properties at present possess, and, furthermore that long experience has proved it is undesirable for a mill to have more than one boundary upon a road; nevertheless, as the Council have decided that for the benefit of the public a road should be driven through the two properties, the Directors are willing to agree to the proposal and to support the Council in every manner possible.

I am instructed to inform you that the land scheduled will be surrendered upon payment at the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender and re-instatement at the Council's expense of all existing buildings and structures to the new line, the Council also to pay for any alterations to the two mill's water supply pipes or drains which may be found necessary. I am further instructed to inform you that the two Boards of Directors will not entertain any proposal of deduction for the reasons stated above, and I may add that the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. have already suffered heavy extra expense on account of setting back their new mill (now being constructed) to the scheduled building line, which extra expense would have been avoided had this company been able to extend it over the land scheduled for the Delhi Road.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
GEO. A. JOHNSON.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 20, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 27 to the Municipal Engineer on the subject of the Delhi Road.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council desires, as opportunity arises, to proceed with the construction of this road in its scheduled position. It is considered that the road cannot but prove of great advantage to the properties on each side of it, and I am directed therefore to request that the requisite surrenders be made without compensation by the owners interested.

I may add that such important buildings as are affected by the road line will be allowed to remain for the time being, and until re-building takes place, but that the Council will defray the cost of reinstatement of such outhouses, fences, etc., as are within the line of the road.

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

G. A. JOHNSON, Esq.

Shanghai, December 1, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 20th ult., regarding the surrender of land for the Delhi Road.

I am instructed to kindly request the Municipal Council to explicitly set forth the reason why they consider that the land in question should be surrendered without compensation.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will let me have an early reply.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
GEO. A. JOHNSON.

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

Council Room, Shanghai, December 10, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 1, on the subject of the surrender of the land required for the construction of the Delhi Road.

In reply thereto, I am directed in the first place to point out that the riverine frontage of the two lots, is approximately 2,600 feet, their depth between the River and the Yangtszepoo Road is about 1,200 feet, and their area is equivalent to that of the Public Recreation Ground: and to state that from a property of this character, the ground which would justify free surrender, is the betterment which the construction of the road will confer.

The Council cannot concur in the view which you have previously expressed that the due fulfilment of traffic requirements, and improved access, will not constitute a benefit: this is obtainable to a full degree only by means of a public road. It would be difficult to dispute the fact that, for the adequate police, health and fire protection of these properties, the lack of a cross road is a serious disability: by the remedy of which they will also unquestionably profit. A third and very notable advantage will be the enhanced market value consequent upon an additional 2,400 feet of road frontage. A fourth benefit to be conferred by the proposed expropriation will be uniformity of frontage on the new public road, in replacement of the irregular boundary line between the two lots. These are the reasons for which, it is evident, the requisite surrender should be without compensation.

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

G. A. JOHNSON, Esq.

Shanghai, February 10, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Directors of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. and the San Sing Cotton Co. to forward you the enclosed report drawn up by them in answer to your letter dated December 10 last.

Should the Municipal Council still insist on their contention that the land should be surrendered without compensation, I am directed to request them to make arrangements for an arbitration upon the case, as in the case of surrender of land for the Mysore Road, and shall be obliged if you will forward for approval the name of the arbitrator the Council suggest.

The claim of the two owners concerned will be as stated in my letter to the Municipal Engineer dated October 27 last.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
GEO. A. JOHNSON.

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

(Enclosure).

MEMORANDUM.

It is stated by the Municipal Council in their letter dated December 10 that (1) because of the size of the combined properties of the San Sing Cotton Co. and the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co.; the opening up of the scheduled Delhi Road must constitute a betterment to the properties in question; (2) that traffic requirements can only be properly met by the formation of the scheduled road, and the additional access will constitute a benefit; that lack of the scheduled road means inadequate police, health and fire protection: (3) that the additional road frontage the two properties will obtain will enhance their market value; (4) that the road will form a more uniform boundary between the two properties than the existing boundary, and that this will be a benefit to both properties.

(1). The only betterment or betterments that can possibly accrue to the properties in question would arise from judicious internal development by the respective owners, both properties being self-contained and independent: many years of varied experience has proved that this is the essential condition for properties belonging to large industrial concerns; the two properties between them possess unbroken road and riverine frontages of about 4,000 feet and in consequence cannot be considered to require either additional road or river frontages. A glance at the Municipal plan of the district makes apparent the fact that any advantage that can arise from the formation of the Delhi Road will be solely for the public, and for the owners of land situated to the North-west of the Yangtszepoo Road, as the opening up of the Delhi Road will afford them direct access to the Whangpoo River at the expense of the two cotton companies.

That such an extensive area of the "B" Section of the Eastern District is in the substantive ownership of progressive and enterprising companies as the "San Sing" and "Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co." should be highly gratifying to the Municipal Council, these two companies having for many years contributed directly large sums to the Municipal exchequer in the form of land and house tax, and indirectly through the enormous sums the companies have paid to their staffs and operatives, thus helping to increase the prosperity and general demands in that district; these factors of themselves should carry sufficient weight to convince the Council that the two companies are deserving of some measure of reciprocity, and that encouragement should be extended to them in order that they may continue, and increase, these contributions to the Municipal exchequer.

Although in their schemes for extension due allowance was made for the area to be surrendered from their compounds, the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. has already been put to large extra expense in the construction of their No. 3 mill owing to difficulties encountered, which difficulties would not have been met with had it been possible to build right up to the existing boundary between the two properties.

In so far as the present and future requirements of the two companies are concerned the opening up of the Delhi Road cannot now, or in the future, confer the slightest benefit either to the owners or to their employees; to sum up, as far as the companies are concerned the projected road is uncalled for and undesirable.

(2). With regard to traffic requirements and general public utility, these would be far better served by continuing the Kandahar Road across the Yangtze-poo Road down to the Whangpoo River.

As to additional access; police, health and fire protection: the first of these is undesirable as it is not required and tends to increase the labours of the companies' staffs of watchmen to a degree corresponding to the increased number of gateways and additional length of road frontages. The labours of the Municipal Police will be increased as the operatives from the two mills, and other characters, will doubtless assemble upon the Delhi Road and friction, and other causes demanding direct police supervision, will arise.

Health and fire protection are amply provided for by the existing long road and river frontages, and the easy accesses enjoyed by the companies both to the Yangtze-poo Road and Whangpoo River; it was lately proved that the properties were quite self-contained and well supplied in the matter of fire protection. The opening up of the Delhi Road can in no way whatever improve the prevailing conditions of health and sanitation which are amply provided for at present, and for the future.

(3). With regard to the Council's allegation that the market value of the properties will be enhanced by the additional road frontages the Delhi Road will afford, it is sufficient to remind the Council that both the companies concerned are permanent owners of the properties in question, and they neither seek nor desire to enter into any land speculations with their properties; their only interest and wish is to follow without extraneous interruption the legitimate business for which their companies were formed, and to extend such business to the best advantage of their shareholders in particular, and Shanghai in general.

(4). As to the uniformity or otherwise of the boundary line between the two properties, the experience of many years has proved that this is a matter of indifference with companies whose properties adjoin, as in this case, when those years have been marked by continuous exchange of neighbourly courtesies on mutual affairs which has cemented a sincere regard between the two companies; furthermore the result of the properties adjoining has been to lessen the tasks of watchmen, and tended to help supervision.

In conclusion the Municipal Council must thoroughly understand that the scheduled Delhi Road is not desired by either company, that they consider the opening up of such road will destroy the advantages they now enjoy in possessing self-contained and well protected compounds, that the Delhi Road will form a source of additional expenses to them in the future, and has already caused great extra expense through interfering with and rendering more difficult the schemes of extension.

Furthermore, as already pointed out, the public requirements will be far better served if the Kandahar Road is continued on to the Whangpoo River, and at a far less cost to the Municipal purse as it would go through vacant and undeveloped land requiring no removal of existing buildings such as in the case of the two cotton companies' properties.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 16, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 10, with further reference to the matter of the surrender from Lots 6013 and 6015 of the land required for the Delhi Road, and in reply thereto I am directed to state that in accordance with Article VIA of the Land Regulations the question of the compensation, if any, to be paid or given for the land so required, taking into account the increase or, as you apparently contend, the decrease in value of the remainder of the properties, will be referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners.

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

G. A. JOHNSON, Esq.

Council Room, Shanghai April 3, 1916.

SIR,—Referring to the correspondence published in the Municipal Gazette of February 24, I forward herewith a plan which has been prepared for the information of the Land Commissioners showing the portion of Lots 6013 and 6015 required for inclusion in the Kwanghsin (Delhi) Road.

This plan I am to request that you will be so good as to return to this office signed by or on behalf of the registered owners, it being understood that the signature will indicate only the accuracy of the details contained therein.

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

G. A. JOHNSON, Esq.

Shanghai, April 28, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—With regard to your letters dated February 16 and April 3 wherein you inform me that the question of land surrender from Cadastral Lot 6013 and 6015 to form the Kwanghsin Road (Delhi Road) will be referred to the Land Commissioners for settlement.

In my letter dated February 10 a request was made that the question of compensation should be the subject of arbitration, that the Council should submit the name of the arbitrator they proposed; a precedent for such proceeding was instituted by the Council last year in the case of land surrendered from B.C. Lots 2269 and 1499 for the Simla Road, a land surrender case similar to the one in question.

The Directors of the two Cotton Companies I represent are quite willing to admit that in ordinary straightforward land surrenders for roads the Land Commissioners appointed under Land Regulation VIA are the proper persons to deal with the question of compensation, but in this case there are several points involved, the exact valuation of which can only be adjudged by a land expert; furthermore, there is the purely technical point of the shengkoed portion of foreshore which the Council mark upon their plan as "Free surrender" but which shengkoed foreshore has always been a part and parcel of the two Cadastral Lots, to be reclaimed at such time that the owners wish, and at their leisure, and therefore must be treated in similar manner to the remainder of land to be surrendered; this technical point as to proprietary rights is outside the purpose for which the Land Commission was appointed under Land Regulation VIA, namely to assess the amount, if any, of compensation.

The contention of the owners is that the Land Commission has no power to adjudge this particular case, nor do they agree to the case being brought before the Land Commission.

I am, therefore, directed to request the Council to refer the case to arbitration, this being the correct method of obtaining a decision upon the points involved,

I am, yours faithfully,
GEO. A. JOHNSON.

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

Council Room, Shanghai, May 10, 1916.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 28 on the subject of the question of the compensation payable in respect of the land for the Kwanghsin Road scheduled from Lots 6013 and 6015.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that in all cases where land is required to be compulsorily surrendered for public roads, and in which such land has been duly scheduled on the official plans of Road Extensions and Widening, the procedure for expropriation is definitely laid down in Article VI *et seq.* of the Land Regulations, and involves reference of the question of the compensation payable, if any, to the Land Commissioners. The precedent for arbitration proceedings to which you refer is inapplicable, because the case in question was not of a kind with which the Land Commissioners were empowered to deal.

The point you mention as to shengkoed accretions, which you describe as technical, is entirely covered by Regulation VI which provides for the surrender to public use of such beach ground required for roads.

I am directed, therefore, to state that the Council cannot accede to your request for arbitration upon this matter.

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

G. A. JOHNSON, Esq.

Shanghai, May 31, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of May 10, informing me that the Council do not agree to arbitration on the various points involved in the question of surrender of land from Cadastral Lots 6013 and 6015, Eastern District, for the formation of the Kwanghsin Road.

I am instructed to inform you that the owners of above properties are still of opinion that the case in question is not of that character with which the Land Commissioners are empowered to deal, and that in placing the case before them the Council are acting against the wishes of the owners, who reserve the right to take whatever action they deem fit afterwards.

I return the plan you sent and you will see that the owners have signed to the effect that it is not correct to state that any portion is subject to compulsory free surrender; I am to point out that the plan is incorrect inasmuch as a portion of the Council's plan hatched red and marked as "Subject to compulsory free surrender" was held under title deed many years before the road in question was scheduled; furthermore the remaining portion hatched red and also marked "Subject to compulsory free surrender" comes under the question of proprietary rights upon which the Land Commissioners are not empowered to give judgment.

Yours faithfully,
GEO. A. JOHNSON.

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

Council Room, Shanghai, July 8, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the remarks contained in your letter of May 31, I forward herewith for signature an amended plan prepared for the information of the Land Commissioners, from which is excluded that portion of the lot which on the former plan was hatched in red. I am to request that you will be good enough to return the plan to this office signed by yourself on behalf of the registered owners, on the understanding, as heretofore, that the signature will indicate only the accuracy of the details contained therein.

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

Messrs. LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRISS.

Shanghai, July 17, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith I return the Council's plan prepared for the information of the Land Commissioners; signed, without prejudice, on behalf of the two owners concerned.

Yours faithfully,
GEO. A. JOHNSON.

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

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. 110A.

AWARD.

Mr. G. A. Johnson of Messrs. Lester, Johnson and Morriss represents the registered owners, The Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, Mr. Horatio Robertson, a Director of the said Company, being also present. The Council is represented by its Acting Secretary, the Deputy Engineer being in attendance.

The Acting Secretary states that the Council's case is set out in its letter of December 10, 1915. Land Regulation VI has been recognised both by the Council and the community in general to impose a certain duty and obligation upon landowners to surrender land for roads which advance the development of large partially developed areas such as this; and the Council holds that this is particularly a case in which free surrender would comply with the intention of that Regulation. The claimants deny betterment other than that accruing to the public only: but property owners as a class constantly lose sight of the fact that they form part of the public; consequently the arguments advanced against betterment, as in this case, have an entirely individual application. Many property owners have admitted the justice of free surrender in similar cases, and reference to the Land Commissioners' Award in Case No. 73 (Batavia Road Cadastral Lot 2758, Eastern District), would show that the Commission then supported that view and compelled free surrender in almost similar circumstances. The Council further justified its claim for free surrender, (1) on the grounds of improved access to the whole property, (2) undoubtedly enhanced market value due to the fact that the whole of the large area covered by the lot must be considerably improved by the road system projected; and (3) the advantage conferred by the road as against the present irregular boundary lines.

Mr. Johnson refers to the report attached to his letter of February 10. He takes exception to a free surrender being called for on land which was acquired and registered on a date subsequent to its being scheduled. He denies that the facilities which the Council referred to are desired and states that the Owners have been put to great trouble and expense in removing some of their important buildings to a new position on the site of a previous pond, which Mr. Robertson confirms.

Mr. Johnson denies the right claimed by the Council to acquire land without paying for it though he admits that exceptional circumstances where undoubted benefit results may justify a free surrender. This road, by giving river access, will advantage properties to the north of the Yangtzepoo Road only, which access the Council desire to procure at his principals' expense; their requirements in this direction were already fully satisfied. The road would not even be a continuation of a thoroughfare on the north side of the Yangtzepoo Road. It would mean extra expense for policing the new gateways which *may* be erected to the new road.

The Acting Secretary replies that the claimant's view suggested ownership of this land in perpetuity, which was quite an incorrect standpoint. The effect of the road must be viewed apart from such considerations and undoubtedly the value of the property would be increased by its completion. Owners should have acquainted themselves with the scheduling of the land when purchasing it, and means of protesting were provided for in the Land Regulations. If the road had been a continuation of the Kandahar Road and not been placed on the boundaries of the claimants' lot it would have unfairly prejudiced Cadastral Lot 6017: the present course was not detrimental to any interest.

Mr. Johnson concluded by stating that previous decisions of the Commission should not prejudice his claim; each case ought to be judged on its own merits,

Both parties having withdrawn the Commissioners make the following award :—

That compensation be paid on the ascertained area to be surrendered, rated at the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender but less one-third for betterment: the Council to reinstate all outbuildings and fences within the line of the road and to reimburse all expenses which may be incurred in connexion with the removal and relaying of the claimants' water pipes and mains as may be necessary.

H. E. CAMPBELL,	}	<i>Land Commissioners, 1916/7.</i>
A. BROOKE SMITH,		
H. G. SIMMS,		
		L. HUTCHINSON, <i>Secretary.</i>

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CASE No. 110B.

AWARD.

Mr. G. A. Johnson of Messrs. Lester, Johnson and Morriss represents the registered owner and the beneficial owners (The San Sing Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited). The Council is represented by its Acting Secretary, the Deputy Engineer being in attendance.

As the projected Kwanghsin Road will form the Eastern boundary of the above Cadastral Lot No. 6013 and the Western boundary of Cadastral Lot 6015, by consent of both parties the argument heard in connexion with the latter lot (Case No. 110A) was accepted and agreed as governing the surrender of the scheduled portion of this lot.

The Commissioners' award is as follows :—

That compensation be paid on the ascertained area to be surrendered, rated at the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender but less one-third for betterment; the Council to reinstate all outbuildings and fences within the line of the road and to reimburse all expenses which may be incurred in connexion with the removal and relaying of the claimants' water pipes and mains as may be necessary.

H. E. CAMPBELL,	}	<i>Land Commissioners, 1916/7.</i>
A. BROOKE SMITH,		
H. G. SIMMS,		
		L. HUTCHINSON, <i>Secretary.</i>

DIXWELL ROAD.—

The claim on behalf of the Little Sisters of the Poor for the surrender of a piece of unregistered land south of Lot 68, which is scheduled for this road, was accepted in view of the small size of the property: a sum of Tls. 1,500 in respect of an area measuring Mow 0.350, and including the value of eight houses thereon.

EAST YALU ROAD.—

The offer of Mr. A. E. Algar was accepted to surrender without compensation the strip of Lot 825 measuring Mow 0.031 scheduled for widening this road.

EAST YALU AND SINGKEIPANG ROADS.—

Negotiations have been concluded with Mr. W. S. Emens whereunder a strip, 30 feet wide, of the scheduled area of Lot 818 required for the latter road, has been surrendered without compensation, and the additional width required to increase the road to 40 feet has been paid for at the assessed value Tls. 2,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, with Tls. 133.08 added as the cost of mud filling, a total payment of Tls. 276.08 for Mow 0.065. The strip of this lot scheduled for the East Yalu Road was subject to compulsory free surrender.

KINGHOW ROAD AND SURPLUS LAND.—

Negotiations have been concluded with the Chinese owners of a piece of unregistered land required to extend this road to Wayside Road, whereby the road land and a strip of surplus land adjoining, has been purchased at the rate of Tls. 824 per mow or approximately Tls. 1,942.

PAOTING ROAD.—

The unregistered land for the section of this road between Kwenming and Tongshan Roads has been acquired at the proclamation rate, Tls. 250 per mow, an area of Mow 4.210 for Tls. 1,100, inclusive of fees.

PINGYANG ROAD.—

At the request of the owner of Lot 6490, Captain J. E. Glen, the line of this road has been deviated between Pingliang and Yangtsepoo Roads in order to avoid unduly reducing his lot and at the same time to secure a better line of roadway. Under this arrangement, Captain Glen has purchased a piece of unregistered land west of his property, and surrendered for the road on the deviated line Mow 0.233 of his original holding, without compensation, and Mow 1.480 of the newly purchased land, at the proclamation rate for roads in this district, Tls. 100 per mow.

TENGYUEH (SAMARANG) ROAD.—

Compensation for the land required for this extension ex Lot 6044 was arranged, after reference to the Land Commission, as follows :—

Shanghai, June 11, 1915.

DEAR SIRS,—Herewith I beg to hand you a plan showing in red the area required from B.C. Lot 2183 for the purpose of the Samarang Road Extension.

I shall be obliged if you will inform me whether, in the event of the extension being carried out, you will be prepared to make a free surrender of the necessary land.

I may say that I consider the construction of the Road will enhance the value of this property.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. GODFREY,
Engineer & Surveyor.

Messrs. THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER Co., LD.

Shanghai, June 24, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We have for acknowledgment your favour of the 11th instant, asking whether, in the event of the Samarang Road extension being carried out, as per plan submitted, we would be prepared to make a free surrender of the necessary land.

In reply we regret that we cannot agree to your request in that Cadastral Lot 6044 has been laid out as a Timber and Sawmill Yard with a private road opening on to the Yangtsepoo Road, and the proposed Samarang Road will not be an improvement to our property of any advantage to us.

We are, Dear Sir, your faithfully,
THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER Co., LD.,
C. L. SEITZ,
General Manager.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 24, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of June 24 to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the projected Samarang Road, I am directed to state that, in view of what you write, and of replies to similar communications received from other owners concerned, the Council has decided for the present to take no further step in the matter of constructing this scheduled road.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER Co., LD.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 20, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the correspondence which took place in June and July of this year on the subject of the Samarang Road I am directed to state that the Council proposes, in the interests of all frontage owners, to proceed at an early date with the construction of the road and I am directed, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to surrender without compensation the area which is scheduled from Lot 6044 and which measures Mow 1.140.

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

Messrs. THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER Co., LD.

Shanghai, November 22, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 20th instant, asking a free surrender of land for the Samarang Road extension, we beg to refer you to our letter to the Municipal Engineer and Surveyor of June 24 wherein we declined to agree to a similar request.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER CO., LD.,
C. L. SEITZ,
General Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 26, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of November 22 on the subject of the surrender of the land scheduled from Lot 6044 for the Samarang Road, I am directed to state that the Council has decided to proceed with the construction of this road.

I shall be glad, therefore, to receive from you a statement of the compensation, to which you consider that you are entitled.

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

Messrs. THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER CO., LD.

Shanghai, December 3, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 26th ult., we shall be pleased to submit a statement of the compensation to which we consider we will be entitled in connexion with surrender of land for the making of the Samarang Road, if you will be so kind as to let us have a plan showing the measurements, etc., of the portion of our property required for the purpose.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER CO., LD.,
C. L. SEITZ,
General Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 8, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the request contained in your letter of December 3, herewith I enclose plan showing the area from Lot 6044 which is scheduled for widening the Samarang Road.

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

Messrs. THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER CO., LD.

Shanghai, December 23, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We have for acknowledgment your letter No. 15/676 enclosing plan showing the area from Cadastral Lot No. 6044 which is scheduled for the construction of the Samarang Road.

Whilst we desire to meet the Council in any reasonable desire for such road extension work and would be willing to sell the land required at the assessed value, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, we beg to point out that the line of the proposed road encroaches considerably on our log canal. As this canal is necessary for our yard system of handling timber it would have to be widened by cutting away the east bank to correspond to the width of encroachment by Samarang Road on the west side thereof. For the expenses connected with such reinstatement of the canal as well as moving our boundary fence we would require reimbursement by the Council.

As the costs involved would be considerable we venture to suggest that it might be advisable to alter the line of the proposed road from the long curve as planned, so as to bring it approximately at a right angle to the Yangtsepoo Road running straight along our western boundary, for which purpose arrangements could doubtless be made to obtain a surrender of the necessary land out of Cadastral Lot 6042, which has not so far been improved for commercial purposes.

If this suggestion is adopted the Council might have to include in its purchase the small triangular piece of land which projects into our property at the N. W. corner adjoining Yangtsepoo Road and, in this event, we may state that we would be prepared to buy this piece of land at a fair valuation from the Council, thus running our western boundary in a straight line for about 550-ft. from Yangtsepoo Road along the proposed Samarang Road.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER CO., LD.
C. L. SEITZ,
General Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 20, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 23 containing your claim for the surrender from Lot 6044 for the strip of land required for the Samarang Road.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that in view of the advantage which will accrue to the property by the construction of the road the Council regards your claim as too high; and that it would prefer if you are willing that the question of the compensation, if any payable in respect of this surrender, be referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners.

With regard to your claim for reinstating the log canal, it is to be observed that your Company has recently sold a piece of land to the owners of Lot 6043 adjoining, thereby diminishing the width of the canal at its narrowest part to 34 feet; but that where it borders the projected new road its width is not less than 50 feet.

By your proposed slight deviation of the road the benefit of 600 feet of frontage would accrue to your Company without providing land for its construction. The expropriation of this land entirely from the owners on the opposite side of the road would be obviously unfair to them. The Council is, therefore, unable to entertain this proposal.

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

Messrs. THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER CO., LD.

Shanghai, February 21, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—We have for acknowledgement the receipt of your letter of the 20th ult.

In reply thereto we beg to state that we are quite willing that the claim for compensation for surrender of the land required ex our property, Cadastral Lot No. 6044, be referred to the Land Commissioners for settlement.

Said claim stands as follows:—

Value of Land to be surrendered:—

Mow 1.140 at Tls. 1,200 per mow (being assessed value)	Tls. 1,368.00
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	136.80
	<u>Tls. 1,504.80</u>
Estimated cost of digging out of log canal to reinstate width and arrangements as at present existing, including removal and re-erection of fence, say	1,000.00
	<u>Tls. 2,504.80</u>

In regard to the estimated cost of Tls. 1,000 for reinstatement of log canal and fence necessitated by the proposed road extension we suggest that same be undertaken by the Council when the work of road widening is being done and if this is agreed to, our claim then would stand at Tls. 1,504.80 for the land actually to be surrendered.

We note that, in your letter before us, you call attention to the recent sale of a part of Cadastral Lot 6044 to the owners of Cadastral Lot 6043 adjoining, thereby diminishing the width of the log canal at its narrowest part to 34 feet, whereas, where it borders the projected road its width is not less than fifty feet. Whilst the sale of part of Cadastral Lot 6044 has no bearing on the land surrender required for the Samarang Road extension, we nevertheless wish to state for your information, that one of the conditions of the sale to the owners of Cadastral Lot 6043 was that they must bear the expense of digging out the log canal to its original width and the work will be taken in hand in due course.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER CO., LD.,
C. L. SEITZ,
General Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 18, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of February 21, I forward herewith a plan which has been prepared for the information of the Land Commissioners, showing the portion of Lot 6044, which is required for inclusion in the Teng-yueh (Samarang) Road Extension.

This plan I am to request that you will be so good as to return to this office signed by yourselves, it being understood that the signature will indicate only the accuracy of the details contained therein.

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

Messrs. THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER CO., LD.

Shanghai, April 28, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—We return herewith the plan of B.C. Lot 2183 as forwarded to us with yours of the 18th instant.

We wish to point out that the area of B.C. Lot 2183 (Cad. 6044), according to our title deeds, is Mow 79.813 instead of Mow 74.983 as shown on your plan, and we would request you to make amendments thereon accordingly. Otherwise the plan is apparently in order.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
 THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER Co., LD.,
 C. L. SEITZ,
General Agent and Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. 107.

AWARD.

Mr. C. L. Seitz represents the registered owners, the Council being represented by their Secretary. The Municipal Engineer is in attendance.

The Secretary of the Council maintains that the proposed road must greatly increase the future value of the property lying on both sides of it and directly lead to enormously improved access to the water frontage desirable in the development of the appellant's property. This benefit would be accentuated by the future industrial development of the district. Reference to the plan would show that the surrender asked for would not seriously prejudice the minimum width of 50 feet required by the owners for their log canal.

Mr. C. L. Seitz states that the property has been developed as a self contained timber yard and is provided with its own private road. The land was almost regular in shape being practically all square, and the log canals which ran on both sides of the yard, had been constructed at their own expense. He explains how these canals are necessary to their business and must be at least 50 feet wide. The new road was of no advantage to them in any way and they were prepared to give a guarantee that, if circumstances should lead them to vary that conclusion they would pay for the right of access thereto.

The Secretary points out that the immediate effect on the properties in such cases is not so material as the eventual potential value of the improvement and suggests that this aspect should be considered as justifying the Council's claim for a free surrender. Mr. Seitz replies that there was no intention of developing the land except as a timber yard and concludes by insisting that the proposed road in no way improves their property.

Both parties having withdrawn the Commissioners decide as follows :—

That, in their opinion, the owners' claim for compensation in the sum of Tls. 2,504.80 as set forth in their letter to the Council dated February 21, 1916, is justified by the absence of any benefit accruing to their property in consequence of the extension of the Tengyueh Road, and they award accordingly.

H. E. CAMPBELL,
 A. BROOKE SMITH, } *Land Commissioners for 1916/7.*
 H. G. SIMMS, }
 I. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary.

Owing to the refusal of the owners of Lot 6042 to admit betterment in respect of the surrender of the strip of land scheduled for this road, the question was referred to the Land Commissioners who deducted one-third from the claim in terms of the following correspondence and award.

Shanghai, June 11, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith I beg to hand you a plan showing in red the area required from U.S.C. Lot 542 for the purpose of the Samarang Road Extension.

I shall be obliged if you will inform me whether, in the event of the extension being carried out, the registered owner will be prepared to make a free surrender of the necessary land. I may say that I consider the construction of the road will enhance the value of this property.

Yours faithfully,
 C. H. GODFREY,
Engineer and Surveyor.

W. A. C. PLATT, Esq.

Shanghai, June 23, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of June 11 addressed to Mr. Platt, we must point out that the extension of the Samarang Road will not materially benefit U.S. Lot 542 as access to the lot is obtainable not only from Yang-tzepoo Road but from the river. The owner, therefore, sees no reason why he should make a free surrender. The adjoining property has been valued at Tls. 2,000 per mow, and the owner is prepared to surrender at that figure. Upon the plan which accompanied your letter under reply, it is to be noted that there is a small area between the part coloured red and that coloured green on the north-east side of the proposed road. This piece would also have to be included in the surrender.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Engineer and Surveyor.

Yours faithfully,
PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 24, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of June 23 to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the projected Samarang Road, I am directed to state that, in view of what you write, and of replies to similar communications received from other owners concerned, the Council has decided for the present to take no further step in the matter of constructing this scheduled road.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 20, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the correspondence which took place in June and July of this year, on the subject of the Samarang Road, in view of the increasingly evident desirability in the interest of all frontage owners of proceeding with the construction of the road, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to surrender without compensation the area which is scheduled from Lot 6042 and which measures Mow 2.729.

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

Messrs. PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 27, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to refer to the Council's letter of November 20, 1915, on the subject of the surrender from Lot 6042 of land scheduled for the Tengyueh (Samarang) Road, and to enquire whether this matter is making satisfactory progress towards settlement.

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

Messrs. PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

Shanghai, May 18, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—We acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 27 and regret that owing to the absence from Shanghai of the owner it has remained unanswered so long.

We must refer you to our letter of June 23 last, when it was intimated that the owner did not wish the road to be carried through and saw no material benefit to his property resulting from it. He instructs us to repeat the offer contained in our letter above referred to.

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

Yours faithfully,
PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 25, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of May 18, with further reference to the surrender from Lot 6042 of the area required for the Tengyueh Road, I am directed to state that the Council remains of opinion that the construction of the Tengyueh Road will convert this lot into a valuable corner site, and in the circumstances it is considered that the small strip of land required for the road should be surrendered without payment.

I am directed, therefore, to state that the Council proposes to refer this matter for settlement by the Land Commissioners.

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

Messrs. PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. 109.

AWARD.

Mr. A. S. Wilson (of Messrs. Platt, Macleod and Wilson) appears as attorney for the beneficial owner. The Council are represented by Mr. E. S. B. Rowe, Assistant Secretary, the Deputy Engineer being in attendance.

On the Council's behalf the Assistant Secretary states that the Council's claim is one for the recognition of betterment. It rests on the general principle that development of any district with new roads enhances the value of property in the vicinity, and to that extent constitutes betterment. At the same time he alludes to the decision of the Commissioners in the case of Cadastral Lot 6044 (Land Commission Case 107), in which the owners, the China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., were awarded full compensation. In that case the owners were able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that by reason of the existing and future development of their property, the proposed new road would be of no benefit to them. He submits that in ordinary circumstances the converting of a property, such as that now concerned, into a corner site must render it of greater value either for development or for purposes of sale, and that if such is denied, the onus lies upon the claimants of proving that betterment does not exist.

Mr. Wilson, in reply, refers in detail to the correspondence and claims that in so far as the interest of the owners is concerned no further steps with regard to the road were desirable subsequent to the Council's letter of July 24, 1915. It was evident, therefore, that others were interested in the development now projected and he concluded that the owners of Cadastral Lot 6043—the Amos Bird Co.—had urged the extension referred to in the Council's letter of November 20.

His principals' land is cultivated and, so far as he is aware, is not held for other purposes; further, the projected road leads nowhere and is not even a continuation of any thoroughfare north of the Yangtsepoo Road. He suggests that it is not fair treatment of their property to require an undesired surrender at the call of the owners of Cadastral Lot 6013. The owners of that Lot are an industrial concern, to whom the road would be an advantage, while the access it would give to the cultivated land of his principals would be most objectionable.

The Assistant Secretary replies that the development of this road has not primarily been undertaken in the interests of the Amos Bird Co., but is one of a series of roads leading from Yangtsepoo Road to the River front and part of a general programme for developing the road system of the Eastern District. He also points out that a public path exists along the eastern edge of the property allowing easy access thereto.

Mr. Wilson admits that the road may possibly improve the eventual potential value of the land but such improvement may be delayed for many years, and in the meantime his principals are to be deprived of the cultivated area to be surrendered. He submits that though betterment might ultimately result it would not prove sufficiently marked as to justify the free surrender claimed by the Council.

Both parties having withdrawn the Commissioners decide as follows :—

That, in their opinion, the benefits accruing to Cadastral Lot 6042 by the construction of the Tengyueh Road will be fully recognised by the deduction of one-third for betterment. They, therefore, award compensation on the basis of the scheduled area to be surrendered rated at the assessed value, plus ten per cent for compulsory surrender, less one-third for betterment.

H. E. CAMPBELL, }
H. G. SIMMS, } *Land Commissioners 1916/7.*
A. BROOKE SMITH, }

L. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary.

TONGTING (SIMLA) ROAD.—

With reference to the Award on the subject of the compensation payable for the land in this road, published in pp. 43B–47B of the Report for last year, a certificate by the Arbitrator was received that the concrete bunding at the end of the road was not taken into account in the amount of the Award, and an additional sum of Tls. 1,597 was accordingly paid in respect of a 37 ft. length of bunding.

WHASHING AND YANGCHOW ROADS.—

The offer of Messrs. Probst, Hanbury and Co., Ltd., was accepted to sell Lot 3973 at the rate of Tls. 800 per mow or Tls. 1,602 for Mow 2.002. Of this area Mow 0.805 has been used for road purposes and Mow 1.197 is available for use or resale hereafter as surplus land.

YANGCHOW ROAD.

Negotiations with Messrs. Algar and Co., Ltd., were concluded for the surrender, without compensation, of the area required for this road, from Lot 2970, measuring Mow 0.305. The scheduled area of Lot 2971, in the same ownership, and measuring Mow 0.055, has been surrendered without compensation under Article VI of the Land Regulations.

WESTERN DISTRICT,

AVENUE ROAD.—

In accordance with the request of Messrs. Davies and Brooke, the question of the compensation payable in respect of the strip of Lot 1110 scheduled for an improvement to this road was referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners, whose Award is appended :—

Shanghai, April 23, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We have to thank you for the plan accompanying your letter dated the 27th inst., showing the portion of land to be surrendered for public use from Lot 1110. We note that a strip about 10 feet wide is required from this lot, and no land has been scheduled on the opposite side of the road. Would it be possible for this to be re-arranged, and 5 feet taken from the opposite side of the road, or even 3 feet, instead of the whole of the amount being taken from the above lot? We should be much obliged if you would give this matter your consideration.

Yours faithfully,
DAVIES & BROOKE.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 8, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 23, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the area of Lot 1110 scheduled for the widening of the Avenue Road.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council is willing to comply with your request provided that you are able to make arrangement for the deviation with the owners concerned and that you will defray the extra cost involved.

I am, however, to point out that the northern frontage to the road is already entirely built over while the southern frontage is not; that a widening on the north would involve negotiations with the owners of four different lots; and that your supposition that these properties have not contributed to the roadway is scarcely correct since a considerable area in the present roadway was surrendered before registration of the lots.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. DAVIES & BROOKE.

Shanghai, June 24, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We are sending you herewith plans shewing the proposed new buildings on Cadastral Lots 1100, 1107 and 1110 Avenue Road, together with an application for a building permit. You will see on the plans that we have shewn the building line on Avenue Road straight, instead of curved, as laid down on the plan shewing the portion scheduled for acquirement by the Municipal Council. The full width of 10 feet will be surrendered on either end of the frontage, and in view of the fact that another strip has previously been surrendered from this lot, for the widening of the Avenue Road, and that a considerable portion of the opposite lot, not being built over, could probably be acquired by the Council without difficulty,—we have to ask if you will kindly use your best efforts to have the plan passed according to this line. Should this difference in the building line which we have proposed be likely to occasion any delay in the issue of the permit, we should be very much obliged if a provisional permit could be issued, leaving the question of the Avenue Road building line in abeyance, so that the remainder of the buildings could be begun at once.

Yours faithfully,
DAVIES & BROOKE.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 6, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of June 24, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, I am directed to inform you that the Council is with regret unable to comply with your request for a deviation, however slight, of the scheduled building line of Lot 1110, Avenue Road.

The Avenue Road is an important thoroughfare leading through the Western District and the Council is resolved to lose no opportunity of widening it to the standard measurement, 40 feet.

Were you able to secure from the owners of Lots 1111 and 1114 their undertaking to surrender the necessary triangular strip corresponding to the strip over which you desire to build, the Council would, as stated in my letter of May 8, have no objection to the transfer.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. DAVIES & BROOKE.

Shanghai, July 13, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We are now ready to commence building operations on Lot 1110 and submit below our claim for compensation for the area of land required by the Council for the widening of Avenue Road. The present road is 30 feet wide, and the additional width will in no way benefit the Chinese shops which we are erecting on the frontage. We therefore, presume that the Council will not expect any deduction from the assessed value on account of betterment.

Our claim is therefore :—

Mow 0.570 at Tls. 6,500 per mow	Tls. 3,705.00
Plus 10 per cent. for compulsory sale	„ 370.50
	<u>Total Tls. 4,075.50</u>

An early reply would oblige.

Yours faithfully,
DAVIES & BROOKE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 14, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of July 13 on the subject of the widening of the Avenue Road ex Lot 1110, I am directed to state that as regards betterment the Council is arranging the whole of this public improvement on the basis of a one-third reduction. I enclose a copy of the Municipal Gazette for July 10, 1913, wherein you will find correspondence relating to Lot 1090 somewhat to the east of the property now in question, and I am directed to express the hope that your claim may be reduced in the same manner.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. DAVIES & BROOKE.

Shanghai, October 4, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter dated August 14 last in which you refer us to certain correspondence between Mr. A. E. Algar and yourself with reference to the surrender of a portion of Cadastral Lot 1090 for which Mr. Algar eventually agreed on behalf of his client to accept compensation from the Council with the deduction of one-third on account of betterment. In reply we have to say that, according to our information, the reduction was agreed to by reason of the proximity of the lot to the Sinza market, and for the premises required by tradesmen connected with the market a wider road was considered to be some advantage.

In the case of Cadastral Lot 1110 no such circumstances are present and no advantage is gained by our clients through the widening of the road beyond thirty feet. The linking up of the Avenue Road with the Peking Road so as to create a broad trunk thoroughfare, though possibly an advantage to the general public, is of no special benefit to our clients who are therefore unable to accept your suggestion that our claim should be in any way reduced.

Yours faithfully,
DAVIES & BROOKE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 14, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of October 4 with further reference to the compensation in respect of the strip of Lot 1110 required to widen the Avenue Road, I am directed to state that the terms of payment for the surrender ex Lot 1090 bore no reference to the proximity or otherwise of a public market, nor to any other question than the betterment accruing to the lot by the provision of improved road facilities.

In the Council's opinion it is beyond question that Lot 1110 and Lot 1090 both share in the betterment obtained by properties on this road owing to the development of what was formerly an unimportant section of roadway into a broad trunk thoroughfare of the first importance.

I am directed, therefore, to express the hope that you will be good enough to use your good offices with your client, and arrange that the claim in respect of the requisite strip of Lot 1110 shall be reduced by one-third for betterment.

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

Messrs. DAVIES & BROOKE.

Shanghai, January 4, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your letter of October 14 last, after further consultation with our client, we are unable to agree to the reduction of our claim on account of betterment as we do not consider that the widening of the Avenue Road from 30 feet to 40 feet will be of any advantage to the property. We have, therefore, to request that the matter be referred to the Land Commissioners for settlement.

We are, yours faithfully,
DAVIES & BROOKE.

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

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. 105.

AWARD.

Mr. J. T. W. Brooke of Messrs. Davics and Brooke appears on behalf of the beneficial owner, Mrs. Chin Hsin-chieh. The Council are represented by their Secretary, the Deputy Engineer being in attendance.

The Secretary of the Council states that the Council's case is set forth in the printed correspondence. The linking up of the Avenue and Peking Roads involves the widening of the former, and property fronting that road must, in their opinion, greatly benefit from such a continuous and important thoroughfare. This improvement was voluntarily admitted by certain owners in connexion with the Peking Road widening, and in the case of Lot 1090, which was adjacent to the property in dispute, Mr. Algar readily agreed to a reduction of one-third for betterment. As the Commissioners were aware the Council invariably claimed a betterment deduction of one-third in the case of properties fronting a 40 feet trunk road, in circumstances similar to the present case.

Mr. Brooke denies that any comparison can be made between the Peking and Avenue Roads. He contends that the Avenue Road is a purely Chinese locality and refers to the Council's letter to Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Company, dated November 1, 1915, wherein the principle that betterment should not be exacted in respect of Chinese property for road widenings beyond 30 feet in width is admitted. Peking Road is more foreign than Chinese and as such calls for a 40 feet road. In any case the proposed broad thoroughfare is not yet completed, a portion of it in the vicinity of Thibet Road is still very narrow and devious, and consequently the betterment claimed on this account does not yet exist. But any betterment of their property is entirely prospective and cannot be proved. Such advantages as may result will, in their opinion be felt rather in the relief to traffic congestion than in betterment of their property. As regards Lot 1090 his principal was also the beneficial owner in that case for whom Mr. Algar then acted, and he was advised that compliance with the Council's request for betterment deduction in that instance was only admitted because the property adjoined the existing market and it suited the owner to develop it as a centre for marketing tradesmen.

The Secretary criticises Mr. Brooke's views on the respective foreign and Chinese nature of the two thoroughfares as being the reverse of the generally accepted ideas. He also mentions that the property now disputed is only 300 yards from the market Mr. Brooke refers to, and urges this as an additional reason for the deduction claimed.

Mr. Brooke concludes by stating that their chief objection to the deduction is contained in the fact that the additional width confers no actual benefit on their property. He explains his reference to the Peking Road as a foreign thoroughfare in the light of its probable development as a Chinese business quarter with foreign buildings of the class now being erected on the Nanking Road.

Both parties having withdrawn the Commissioners decide :—

That, in their opinion, betterment does result from this road widening in the degree claimed by the Council and they award compensation in the sum of Tls. 2,717, calculated as follows :—

Mow 0.570 @ Tls. 6,500 per mow	Tls. 3,705.00
Plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	370.50
	4,075.50
Less one-third for betterment	1,358.50
	Tls. 2,717.00

H. E. CAMPBELL,
A. BROOKE SMITH,
H. G. SIMMS, } *Land Commissioners 1916/17.*

L. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary.

BUBBLING WELL AND YUYUEN ROADS.—

Arrangements have been concluded, through Messrs. Brandt and Rodgers, with the head priest of the Bubbling Well Temple for the surrender of three strips of land scheduled for these roads upon the terms contained in the following letter, and enclosure :—

Shanghai, April 5, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—We have been instructed by the Head Priest of the Bubbling Well Temple to reply to your letter of February 21 last on the subject of the proposed surrender of land from the Temple's property for the widening of the Bubbling Well and Yuyuen Roads and to inform you that as it has been decided to settle the question in dispute amicably, he is prepared to grant a free surrender of the two lots of land under certain conditions which he has embodied in a petition enclosed herewith, written in the Chinese language and duly signed and sealed by him.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
BRANDT & RODGERS.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

(ENCLOSURE).

Translation of a petition from Lan Fong, head priest of the Bubbling Well Temple, to the Council, dated April, 1916.

In the Bubbling Well Temple within the jurisdiction of the Council, hawkers' stalls are placed on the public road outside the premises during the time of the ceremonial procession and pilgrimage, and the Council has hitherto given them permission and protection.

It is now noted that a portion of the temple property on the east is required for road purposes and the writer is prepared to surrender it free, on condition that, as heretofore, the Council will give its permission and protection and free licences to hawkers on the annual occasions of ceremonial processions and sacrifices when people place stalls in the temple precincts for the sale of miscellaneous articles. He trusts that the Council will approve these terms accordingly.

CHENGTU ROAD.—

The unregistered land required for this road between Avenue and Sinza Roads was purchased at the proclamation price, Tls. 300 per mow, or Tls. 1,110 for Mow 3.7.

GREAT WESTERN ROAD.—

An arrangement with Messrs. Davies and Brooke has been concluded for the adoption of a give and take arrangement in respect of the rectification of the line of the Great Western Road involving the surrender of a strip of land measuring Mow 0.018 with inclusion in the property of a strip of the existing road land measuring Mow 0.006, payment to be made for the excess area at the assessed value, Tls. 3,500 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

GREAT WESTERN AND HART ROADS.—

A similar arrangement was made with the Tramway Company for a rectification in the boundaries of the Company's property, as follows :—An area, measuring Mow 0.064, to be surrendered free under Article VI of the Land Regulations for the Great Western Road, and three strips, aggregating Mow 0.073 to be surrendered for widening Great Western Road and improving Hart Road corner in return for permission to include within the boundaries of the lot a strip of the present road land measuring Mow 0.003 and payment for the difference in area, Mow 0.070, at the assessed value, Tls. 3,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, or Tls. 231. A further strip of road land measuring Mow 0.029 fronting the existing brick wall is available for inclusion within the Company's property when the wall is rebuilt, upon refund of a proportionate amount of the compensation.

HARDOON AND ANNAM ROADS.—

The Hardoon Road and 300 feet of the Annam Road (formerly Matao Road) have been sewered and metalled in return for a contribution by Mr. S. A. Hardoon of Tls. 2,688, made up as follows :—

<i>Haroon Road</i> from Great Western to Annam Road : half cost of 12in.	
sewer and two-thirds cost of ballasting and metalling	Tls. 1,584
<i>Annam Road.</i> —Half cost of 12in. sewer and two-thirds cost of ballast-	
ing and metalling	1,104
	Tls. 2,688

The section of the Hardoon Road between Annam and Bubbling Well Roads was sewered and metalled wholly at the public cost.

HART ROAD.—

At the request of the Inspectorate General of Customs, the creek in Hart Road opposite the Customs property was filled, with incorporation in the road of part of the land thus obtained in return for the surrender by the Customs of three small strips of land on the bank between the creek and the former road line, and payment of a contribution towards the filling and culverting expenditure, proportionate to the creek land included within the Customs property, a sum of Tls. 1,760 in respect of an area of Mow 0.957.

MOKANSHAN ROAD.—

The Chinese beneficial owner of Lot 4560 contributed Tls. 960 for the metalling of a 12-foot strip of this road for a distance of 200 feet, with construction at the end of it of a wooden bunding and jetty in the Soochow Creek, as follows :—

Half cost of bunding	Tls. 650
Cost of ballasting and metalling a 12-foot strip of the road	420
	<hr/>
	Tls. 1,070
Less value of road land surrendered from Lot 4560	110
	<hr/>
	Tls. 960
	<hr/>

MOULMEIN ROAD.—

Expropriation without compensation of the scheduled area of Lots 2200 and 2220 was effected after reference to the Land Commissioners. The correspondence and award are appended :—

Shanghai, July 4, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—We are now instructed to negotiate for the surrender of the Mow 0.943 ex B.C. Lot 2576 required for the Moulmein Road Extension.

In view of the fact that the proposed road will to a certain extent improve B.C. Lot 2576 we are prepared to surrender the land in question for the sum of taels one thousand five hundred and fifty-five (Tls. 1,555).

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT Co., LD.,
PHILIP PEBBLES,
Manager.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 17, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of July 4 to the Municipal Engineer on the subject of the surrender from Lot 2220 of the strip of land required for the Moulmein Road, I am directed to state that the Council is of the opinion that the strip in question together with the scheduled strip of Lot 2200 adjoining, which is in the same ownership, should be surrendered without compensation, and trusts that you will exert your best endeavours to bring about an understanding on this basis.

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

Messrs. THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT Co., LD.

Shanghai, July 21, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of July 17 on the subject of the proposed surrender from Cadastral Lot 2220 Western, for the extension of the Moulmein Road, we have to inform you that we cannot agree with the Council's opinion that the land required should be surrendered without compensation. We consider the offer contained in our letter of July 4 to be a generous one and we are not prepared to recommend the acceptance of less compensation than the amount of our claim of July 4.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT Co., LD.,
PHILIP PEBBLES,
Manager.

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

Council Room, Shanghai, July 28, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of July 21 with further reference to the proposed surrender from Lot 2220 of the area required for the Moulmein Road, I am directed to refer to my letter of July 17, in which it was pointed out that the Council desires that you will be good enough at the same time to surrender the scheduled strip of Lot 2200, adjoining.

The Council is of the opinion that the surrender of these two triangular strips of land, by providing this property with frontage upon a public road 40-feet in width, cannot but constitute a betterment to the property so marked as to justify surrender without compensation.

I am directed, therefore, to repeat the Council's request that you will be good enough to exert your best endeavours to arrange this matter accordingly.

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

Messrs. THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

Shanghai, October 24, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to our previous letters re the surrenders required ex Cadastral Lots 2220 and 2200 for the Moulmein Road Extension the beneficial owner is not prepared to surrender for less than the assessed value plus 10 per cent and less one half for betterment. In the event of the Council not accepting these terms we are instructed to ask that the matter be referred to the Land Commission at an early date.

Should it suit the Council's convenience there is no objection to their taking possession of the required land forthwith.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.,
PHILIP PEEBLES,
Manager.

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

Council Room, Shanghai, November 10, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of October 24 on the subject of the surrender of the scheduled area of Lots 2200 and 2220 for the Moulmein Road, I am directed to state that, in accordance with your request, the question of the compensation, if any, payable in respect of this surrender will be referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners.

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

Messrs. THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. 112.

AWARD.

Mr. P. Peebles appears on behalf of the registered owners. The Council is represented by Mr. E. S. B. Rowe, Assistant Secretary, the Deputy Engineer being in attendance.

The Assistant Secretary states that this case concerns a property situated on the line of the Moulmein Road, which without the new road cannot suitably be developed. He submits that the betterment to be derived by the property from the construction of the road is so marked as to warrant surrender of the road land without compensation. The Company offers to surrender on payment of one-half compensation, but with this the Council is not content since other owners of land similarly situated have surrendered the necessary road land free. He further cites the Award of the Commissioners in Case No. 91, where, in almost identical circumstances, the Commissioners upheld the Council's request for free surrender.

Mr. Peebles, after eliciting that the present hearing refers only to the two Cadastral Lots 2200 and 2220, objects to the Council's claim for free surrender on the ground that acceptance of such a claim would constitute an admission of betterment which, in his opinion, does not exist. He proceeds to argue that, in Shanghai, betterment ought only to be treated as the margin of improvement to the property between the date of surrender and the next quinquennial assessment, as when a re-assessment is made, improvements are taken into consideration and the assessed value of the land is increased accordingly.

It, therefore, follows that betterment ought only to represent the capitalised annual value of the improvement (*i.e.*, in rent earning capacity) between the date of the surrender and the next assessment—in this case a few months—and on this basis the Council's demand for free surrender was greatly in excess of what they were justified in asking. When dealing with betterment in Home practice this principle was now commonly followed, and it must be obvious that as each subsequent assessment increases the taxable value of the land so the authorities gradually reimburse themselves for the cost of acquiring the land.

In reply, the Assistant Secretary states that the assessment of land in the settlement is made solely for the purpose of taxation and that re-assessments have not always been made every five years: it would in practice be a very difficult matter to assess compensation on any such basis, and in this connexion he instances the Award of the Commissioners in Case No. 45 wherein it was held that the existing practice operates with as little injustice as any method which could uniformly be applied under existing conditions.

In conclusion Mr. Peebles re-asserts the contention of the Land Investment Co. that the betterment to be derived by the property from the construction of the road does not warrant surrender of the scheduled area without compensation.

Both parties having withdrawn the Commissioners decide as follows:—

That, in their opinion, the construction of the Moulmein Road, which links up the Bubbling Well, Weihaiwei and Great Western Roads, affords such beneficial road access to Cadastral Lots 2200 and 2220 as to justify the Council's claim for free surrender of the area scheduled, and they award accordingly.

H. E. CAMPBELL, H. G. SIMMS, A. BROOKE SMITH,	}	<i>Land Commissioners 1916/7.</i>
L. HUTCHINSON, <i>Secretary.</i>		

SINZA ROAD.—

The offer of Messrs. Denham and Rose was accepted to surrender without compensation from Lot 3247, the area scheduled for the widening of this road, measuring Mow 0.007.

WUTING ROAD.—

The offer of the Chinese owner was accepted to sell a strip of unregistered land on the line of this projected road north of Lot 3464 at the rate of Tls. 2,000 per mow, or Tls. 3,938 for Mow 1.969. Of this area, Mow 0.917 is required for the road, and the remainder, a strip of frontage land, 512-ft. in length, and measuring Mow 1.052, is available as surplus land for use or re-sale hereafter.

Negotiations were concluded with the Chinese owners concerned for the purchase of the remaining unregistered land required for this road at the proclamation rate, Tls. 300 per mow, i.e., Mow 3.150 at a cost of Tls. 945. The relative deeds of surrender have been forwarded as usual through the Senior Consul to the Joint Measurement Office for record.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder:—

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Agents or Owner.</i>	<i>Cad. No.</i>	<i>Area Mow.</i>	<i>Compensation.</i>
Avenue and Medhurst	American Church Mission	2965	0.087	Tls. 383†
Bubbling Well and Gordon	Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd.	2891	0.040	220†
Chengt'u	Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright	1025	0.150	413§
Great Western	Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd.	2399	0.007	27†
"	Moorhead and Halse	{ 2348, 2350 } { 2351, 2353 }	0.507	1.975†
"	R. Lundt	1797	0.124	477†
Hart and Bubbling Well	Lester, Johnson & Morriss	2760	0.528	1,917†
Moulmein and Weihaiwei	Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd.	2228, 2244	0.110	419†
Weihaiwei and Yates	Algar & Co., Ltd.	2049	0.087	566
Wuting and Markham	Davies & Brooke	3515	0.403	1,182‡

†At the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

‡At the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.

§At the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender and less one-half for betterment.

LAND COMMISSION.

The constitution of the Commission for the year 1916-17 has been as follows :—

Mr. H. E. Campbell was re-elected in January as the Council's representative and consented to serve.

Mr. H. G. Simms being again the only nominee proposed by registered land owners was considered to be elected as Commissioner.

Mr. C. M. G. Burnie, the ratepayers' representative, resigned his seat in March and at the Ratepayers' meeting, Mr. A. Brooke-Smith, proposed by Mr. Brodie A. Clarke, and seconded by Mr. J. Liddell, was elected a Commissioner.

Meetings of the Commission were held on January 28, June 22, July 6 and November 2, at which eight cases of expropriation of land for public use were submitted for decision. The awards in each case are recorded under the heading "Road Extensions and Widening" in the earlier part of this Report.

Meeting of January 28, 1916.

Case 103	W. H. J. & L. Hogg	Newchwang Road.
Case 104	E. Iveson	Shanse Road.

Meeting of June 22, 1916.

Case 105	Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient	Avenue Road.
Case 106	Congregation de la Mission des Lazaristes	Thibet Road.

Meeting of July 6, 1916.

Case 107	China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	Tengyueh Road.
Case 108	E. E. Sassoon	Broadway.

Meeting of November 2, 1916.

Case 110a	Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Kwanghsin Road.
Case 110b	H. C. Marshall	"

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

THE PARKS COMMITTEE.

The members of the Parks Committee were re-nominated. The Committee has met for discussion three times during the course of the year, and the various questions connected with the Parks and Open Spaces have received careful attention.

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

Committee.—The Committee of Management of the Ground at the close of 1916 is as follows :—

Dr. N. MACLEOD, *Chairman.*

Messrs. W. S. JACKSON, *Steward of the Race Club.*

C. G. S. MACKIE, *Member of Council.*

C. W. WRIGHTSON, *Representative of the Recreation Fund Trustees.*

P. PEEBLES.

Levy of Fees on Clubs.—Correspondence in continuation of that published on pp. 62/64B of the Report for 1915 :—

MEMORANDUM.

RE THE QUESTION.

Whether, if Contributions be collected from Clubs using the Public Recreation Ground on the racecourse, such contributions should go to the Lessors, the Recreation Fund Trustees, or to the Lessees, the Shanghai Municipal Council.

A Sub-Committee consisting of C. G. S. Mackie, Esq., representing the Municipal Council, C. W. Wrightson, Esq., representing the Trustees and P. Peebles, Esq., representing the Ground Committee, having fully considered the correspondence and bearing of this question are unanimously of opinion that when the letter of the Council written on April 30, 1915, and published in the Municipal Gazette of May 6, 1915, was authorised, there were a number of facts connected with the case which had not received sufficient consideration. The present memorandum is intended to call attention to the more important of these.

The first lease of the land to the Council dates from 1894. Article 5 of it says, "The entire control and management of the said land shall be vested in a Committee." This fact is important inasmuch as the said Committee now in office supports the demand of the Trustees. The "only object" the Council of the time had in view, (see their letter of September 17, 1896), was "to secure to the residents for as long a period as possible the use of the interior of the Race Course." Replying to this letter the Trustees gave the Council the refusal of the ground at successive periods of five years "on conditions to be on each occasion mutually agreed upon."

This understanding held till August 31, 1914, when the last period expired.

During that year the Trustees at the request of the Council had made a grant of Tls. 20,000 towards the purchase of the Western Park. This involved the sacrifice of about a third of the liquid capital of the Fund, and reduced its income by no less than Tls. 1,200 per annum. To reimburse themselves gradually the Trustees in their report for the year outlined a scheme under which the Council should pay an increased rental, and Clubs using the ground should also contribute something. Previously the rent paid by the Council little more than covered the Chinese Government Land Tax, and Clubs though benefiting from semi-exclusive privileges contributed nothing. Some of the more important of these on being consulted expressed their entire willingness to fall in with the Trustees' scheme.

The Council was written to on January 27, 1915, the Trustees emphasising their opinion that "all users" of the ground should contribute, both Council and Clubs. The Council's reply of February 6, 1915, recognises "the force of the Trustees' views and consents to pay the increase." Looking upon this as a complete acceptance of their scheme, the Trustees in conjunction with the Ground Committee drew up a set of simple rules and regulations showing the conditions under which Clubs were given their limited rights. These rules were submitted for the formal approval of the Council on April 24, 1915. The Council's reply came in the form of a *non possumus*. Such matters as the receipt of contributions from Clubs were "beyond the province of the Trustees." The Council did say, however, that they would be "guided by the advice of the Committee."

Meanwhile the Trustees, supposing their scheme accepted as a whole, had agreed to an extension of the old lease for a period of ten years without other change than an increase in the Council's rent from Tls. 600 to Tls. 1,200. When it was discovered that only half the scheme was accepted, the Trustees placed the matter before their legal advisers for their opinion. This was given on October 25, 1915, and is favourable to the view taken by the Trustees. It holds that "the terms of the new lease have not yet been settled," and that the Trustees can terminate the present tenancy by half a year's notice to quit.

Finally, the Sub-Committee have taken into consideration the actual conditions under which the Trustees are acting. The whole of the land included within the racecourse is now valued at something like Tls. 5,000,000. From this hitherto the Trustees have had practically no return. Their regular revenue therefrom during recent years has amounted to a little over Tls. 1,000, of which nearly half goes to the Chinese Government, and the rest is swallowed up in other expenses. During the last two years the Trustees have suffered a net loss of some Tls. 1,100, owing to expenditure on improvements,

Under the terms of their Trust, the Trustees are "in all ways and things to protect and keep the said lands for their benefit and collective ownership," not of course their own personal benefit, but that of the community now and in days to come. It is for the future that their preparations are made, and they did not consider that something like a dollar a year each from the playing members of Clubs would be too much to ask as a contribution for that purpose.

C. GORDON MACKIE,

Representing the Municipal Council.

C. W. WRIGHTSON,

Representing the Recreation Fund Trustees.

PHILIP PEEBLES,

Representing the Ground Committee.

Shanghai, December 10, 1915.

154 Bubbling Well Road, March 25, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Shanghai Recreation Fund Trustees held yesterday, the question of contributions from Clubs using the unenclosed portions of the race course came up for consideration.

During the course of the discussion it became very apparent that the difference of opinion on the matter between the Council and the Trustees arose from a misunderstanding. The Council appear to have thought that the Trustees wished to enforce payment of an extra rental from Clubs using the outer ground, notwithstanding the fact that this land was already leased to the Municipality.

It was here that the misapprehension arose. The Trustees had no intention whatever of taking any legal action or making any claim, legal or illegal, upon these Clubs. From friendly conversation with members of the more important of them, it was learnt that contributions purely voluntary would be made in the most willing manner, and nothing further than this was, or is, contemplated. Had the essentially voluntary nature of the proposed contributions been somewhat more clearly emphasized in our early correspondence on the subject, subsequent misunderstanding might have been avoided.

As it is, the Trustees venture to hope that the Council, now fully acquainted with the nature of their aims, will be able to accept their point of view. Nothing whatever is contemplated in any way derogatory to the rights of the Council as laid down in their lease, nor to the powers of the Ground Committee by them appointed. The Trustees would further suggest that, to render this perfectly clear, a new form of lease should be drawn up for the express purpose of defining the rights of the parties in such a manner as to preclude all risk of future differences of opinion on this or other points, the new form to include a special proviso that voluntary contributions of whatever nature or amount made to the Recreation Fund by Clubs using portions of the outer ground carry with them no claims or rights of any description whatsoever.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

C. W. WRIGHTSON,

Chairman, Recreation Fund Trustees.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,

Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 16, 1916.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of March 25, on the subject of contributions from clubs, which use that part of the interior of the race course leased to the Council, it has been noted that the contributions are now designed to be of a nature entirely voluntary: not obligatory, as was intimated in the Trustees' letter of January 27, which stated that the Trustees were of opinion that they may rightly call upon all users of the property, and that a list of charges has been drawn up.

As regards your suggestion that the lease should be drawn up in a new form, I am directed to state that if the voluntary character of the proposed contributions is clearly established, there is no wish at present to alter the terms upon which use of the ground is made, or the conditions of the Council's lease as extended by the formal correspondence which has been published for general information.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

C. W. WRIGHTSON, Esq.,

Chairman, Recreation Fund Trustees.

General Regulations.—The appended code of Regulations governing the use of the Ground was drawn up by the Committee of Management and has received the Council's provisional sanction:—

- 1.—With the exception of certain hours when training or racing is in progress, and subject to the decision of the Committee, the ground is open to the public at all times.
- 2.—Only properly organised games are, however, permitted, and for these the Committee allot certain spaces to approved Clubs.
- 3.—Permits to use these spaces hold good for one season only and may, at the will of the Committee, be withdrawn at any time.
- 4.—Players must confine themselves as closely as possible to their allotted space, and as far as possible avoid interference with the play of other Clubs.
- 5.—Such playing spaces are to be used for purposes of athletic sport only, and Club Committees are required to see that no objectionable practices of any kind are permitted.

6.—Clubs may, with the permission of the Ground Committee and at their own expense, put up matsheds or other approved structures, and they must, also at their own expense, remove them when called on to do so.

7.—Clubs or members of Clubs playing when a notice is posted closing the ground will risk the withdrawal of their permit.

8.—Visitors and non-members of Clubs may play with members, but no non-member shall be permitted to play without the sanction of the Club concerned, and such Club shall be responsible for such non-member's observance of these regulations.

9.—The Committee may at their discretion permit an entrance fee to be charged to view any game played on the Public Recreation Ground, and may permit the erection of a fence round any portion thereof in connexion with such, or other, purpose, and thus suspend for the time being the privileges of the Club to whom that portion has been allotted, but the right of the public to enter other portions of the Ground at the same time without payment will remain, and will only be withdrawn by the Committee under circumstances of unusual character.

Entrance Gates.—About 25 feet of the creek at the Loongfei entrance has been filled, the kerb has been set to an improved curve, and an open iron railing has been erected in place of the existing fence. One-half of the cost was defrayed by the Race Club.

THE POINT GARDEN.—

The following correspondence contains the terms upon which by the courtesy of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., the vacant land at the Point, Lot 6067, is made available for public use as an open space :—

Shanghai, October 8, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to our conversation, I am pleased to inform you my Directors are prepared to lease to the Council Lot 6067, to be used as a Public Garden for a nominal rental, sufficient to cover taxes, say Tls. 30 per annum.

The general terms of the lease would be as follows :—

"The Council to undertake to repair the bunding and keep the same in order as well as the property."

"The lease to be terminable by either party giving twelve months notice."

Upon hearing from you that the Council is prepared to take over the property, further details with regard to the lease can be arranged.

I am returning the plans you kindly sent me.

Yours faithfully,

A. P. WOOD,

Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 7, 1912.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of October 8, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, I am directed to state that the Council is not prepared at present to proceed with the suggestion that Lot 6067 (The Point) be converted into a Public Garden. Your offer to lease the lot for this purpose cannot therefore be accepted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

A. P. WOOD, Esq.,

Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 17, 1915.

SIR,—Referring to your letter to the Municipal Engineer of October 8, 1912, and to the Council's reply of November 7 following, I am now directed to enquire whether your Company is prepared to renew its offer to lease the vacant land (Lot 6067) at The Point to the Council for public use.

The Parks Committee is of opinion that a small laid-out space and a few seats in this position would be appreciated by the public, and the Council has, in anticipation of your assent, sanctioned the expenditure involved.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

A. P. WOOD, Esq.,

Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, August 23, 1915.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 17th instant on the subject of the Council leasing the Company's vacant land (Lot 6067) at The Point, for public use, I am pleased to inform you that my Directors are prepared to renew the offer contained in the letter of October 8, 1912, with the exception that the lease is to be terminable by either party giving three months, instead of twelve months' notice.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. P. WOOD,

Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief, Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

The following Regulations have been adopted :—

REGULATIONS.

- 1.—The general management of the Garden is in the hands of the Parks Committee.
- 2.—The Garden is open to the Public between the hours of 5 a.m. and midnight from May 1 to October 15, and 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. from October 16 to April 30.
- 3.—This garden is reserved exclusively for the foreign community.
- 4.—No persons are admitted unless respectably dressed.
- 5.—No bicycles are admitted.
- 6.—Shooting, lighting fires and playing ball games are strictly prohibited.
- 7.—The Police have instructions to enforce these Regulations.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 15, 1916.

STUDLEY PARK.—

Petition with reply on the subject of a proposal to purchase a piece of land in the Wayside district for the purpose of a children's playground :—

Shanghai, July 31, 1916.

SIR,—We, the undersigned ratepayers in the Wayside district, beg to bring the following facts to your notice :—

For a considerable number of years the piece of land known as Studley Park, situate between the Wayside and Baikal Roads, has been rented as a playing field for children, the necessary funds for rent and upkeep being raised by quarterly contributions from parents interested. This arrangement has been known as the Studley Park Fund, and appreciation of its work may be gathered from the fact that it has never been necessary to employ a shroff to collect contributions : the strongest argument, it is considered, which can be brought forward. Printed statement of accounts showing that from June, 1915, to April of this year, such contributions amounted to no less a sum than \$475 is enclosed herewith.

This piece of land has, however, recently changed ownership, and therewith the Studley Park Fund has perforce come to an end, much to the regret of its contributors. Building operations are now in progress on the Baikal Road portion, and it is feared the same procedure will speedily follow on the Wayside Road end which remains. The latter is well wooded and affords abundant shade, notwithstanding the havoc which the typhoon of July, 1915, wrought. Swings have been erected, seats provided, and the ground, having been kept in good order furnishes an ideal place in which children may play.

It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that the Council take steps to acquire this land, and thus perpetuate the work which the Studley Park Fund has carried on for so many years.

It may be argued that the Wayside Park exists to meet such a need. This, however, is not the case, for the simple reason that Wayside Park is too far away. Little children, resident in the Wayside district, which is a very populous one, cannot regularly travel over a mile to play.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,

RONALD MACDONALD,	E. E. BICHARD,
J. S. SYMONS,	B. PARK,
A. E. EMANUEL,	J. MACARTHUR,
C. J. HEAD,	J. TIPPIN,
JOHN E. LUCAS,	A. C. NEWCOMB,
J. G. CARNAGHAN,	F. C. ARMISTEAD,
JOHN DOUGLAS,	H. W. STRIKE.

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

Council Room, Shanghai, September 19, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of July 31 on the subject of the piece of land known as Studley Park, I am directed to state that the Council has given attention to your request for its purchase as a playground for children, and to inform you that in view of the many urgent demands upon the public funds and the fact that considerable expenditure would be involved for which the Budget does not provide, this measure is found to be impracticable.

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

R. MACDONALD, Esq., and others.

Shanghai, October 26, 1916.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of 19th ultimo, and subsequent interviews, it is fully appreciated that in the absence of any appropriation in the Budget, the purchase in question at present is impracticable; and it is the intention of the signatories to advocate to the Ratepayers that such provision be made in the Budget for 1917.

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

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
RONALD MACDONALD.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

(To the Municipal Engineer.)

Climatic influence.—Since plant life from bud to fruit is dependent on solar heat, and consequently gives a natural index as to the climatic conditions, the inference drawn from the condition of plant life during the past year is that the calendar was a month in advance compared with former years. The flowering of spring plants was three weeks later than usual, Roses and Sweet Peas which have frequently finished flowering in the second week in May were but unfolding their buds in the third week and were in good condition about the middle of June. Cotton, when compared with other years, appeared so poor in July that it was anticipated the yield would be small, yet in the autumn there was a bumper, if not a record crop. Chrysanthemums, which are generally cut down by frost about the second week in November, bore flowers in good condition till nearly Christmas. In July there was an excess of rain, which ruined to a considerable extent tropical Annuals and killed many seedling plants, otherwise the climatic conditions were favourable to plant growth. Early summer flowering plants, having a cooler and longer growing season to mature in, gave a better yield of superior quality flowers and fruits. Similarly autumn flowering plants appeared this year to the greatest advantage, and the flowers were specially good during the months when the parks could be most enjoyed. Conditions which gave better flowers naturally gave a larger crop of food plants. Rice and other cereals in autumn were good and were harvested under ideal conditions, and wheat, like other early summer plants, attained its full development with a bounteous harvest in May.

Experimental Cultivation.—Further experiments with the object of improving local Cotton were carried out. Seeds of the best plants of last year were sown in deeply dug land which, however, was not manured. The plants received one dressing of superphosphate, one of potash and one of sulphate of ammonia. Compared with last year, when nitrogenous manures were frequently used, the plants this year had a more branching habit and gave a better crop, but did not grow so tall. Next year it is proposed to grow them under the same conditions as they are grown by the Chinese farmer, except that the seeds will be from plants which have been highly cultivated for some years. As, however, experimental cotton cultivation has been taken up by the Shanghai Cotton Anti-adulteration Association, future experiments may be left to the Association, who are in a position to specialise on this one subject and can place a greater area under cultivation, and provide a supervisor who can devote more time to this work.

A small piece of land was devoted to experiments with oil beans: the returns were satisfactory. The main object was to ascertain the effect of the application of calcic and potash manures on a plant which obtains its nitrogenous food direct from the atmosphere through the agency of symbiotic fungi. It may be asked in what way these experiments benefit Shanghai? The reply is that any improvement of plants or crops is worth developing, and since these experiments cost nothing, there is every reason to continue them. Plant improvement is not a "flash in the pan" but is the work of years. Pear seedlings have been known to take thirty years to produce their first fruits and then 95 per cent of them were valueless, yet the obtaining of one superior variety was well worth the time and labour. By selection and cultivation the yield of plants can be enormously increased. On this basis, the value of the cotton harvested in the vicinity of Shanghai might in time be of far greater importance to the trade of the port than now. In the same way the yield of rice, beans and other crops might be materially increased. Though the farmer is not for many years likely to till his soil with steam ploughs or motor driven harrows, there is no doubt he would appreciate plants giving a greater crop and which do not require much alteration in his customary methods. This is evidenced by the great increase in new kinds of horticultural products grown locally by the Chinese in the past decade. Flowers which ten years ago were unknown can now be purchased locally as cheaply as they can be had in Europe. Chinese flower shops are numerous and in addition to the markets, there are four foreign florists in Shanghai. Not only in the sale of flowers is improvement marked, but also in food plants, as the quality of vegetables has been materially improved. These improvements with all their prospective benefit to the community, indicate the value of continuing experiments as



PLANE TREE (*PLATANUS ORIENTALIS* VAR. *ACERIFOLIA*.)

The tree shown in the photograph is probably the largest of its kind in China. It was presented to Mr. E. Jenner Hogg by the late Sir Thomas Hanbury, who sent it from his garden in Italy, and it was planted by Mr. Hogg in its present position about 30 years ago.

to what can readily be grown in Shanghai. Mention may here be made of the excellent results obtained with Chrysanthemum seedlings of which fully 2,000 were raised. The seeds were from selected plants grown locally which had been artificially fertilized. Many of the new varieties were of new and attractive colouring. As they were grown naturally, it is not possible to say whether if given special cultivation they would be superior in size.

Park Control.—Parks are a necessity for the health of any community. When it is realised that during the summer months over 10,000 foreigners spend a portion of each day in the parks, it is apparent that everything possible to ensure their pleasure and comfort is essential. On entering the gates the visitor, who comes for relaxation, pleasure or play, anticipates freedom of action from the annoyances of the streets: and such conveniences and attention as he may require to enjoy his leisure.

Additions and Improvements.—A children's playground in the Western District still remains on the list of desirable Settlement improvements. In proposing the acquisition of Jessfield Park, Dr. Macleod stated "the public never regrets purchasing land for public purposes." Park land is a certain asset and it is doubtful if any branch of municipal activity gives greater satisfaction than the provision of well laid out parks, in which amid beautiful surroundings ample open air recreation can be obtained.

Taking the average annual expenditure of the last ten years at about Tls. 30,000 equal to Tls. 2 per annum per head of the foreign population and considering the hours that thousands of people spend daily enjoying the facilities provided, the amount thus expended cannot but be considered justified.

Reserve Garden.—Due to the facilities now provided in Jessfield Park, where a number of plants are grown, the appearance of the conservatories was enhanced as there were more plants for furnishing them. During the year a number of hot house plants were obtained from the Singapore Botanic Garden. These will increase the variety and whilst giving additional interest will not reduce the displays of popular flowering plants which are the main features in the winter months.

Public Garden.—As usual this is the favourite resort and has been much frequented. Endeavour was made to maintain it in a bright and attractive condition. It must be admitted that the turf has been rather spoiled by excessive use. More flowers are used in this garden than in any of the parks, yet it is doubtful if the effect is as good as in the Hongkew Recreation Ground, where breadth of turf creates an atmosphere and colour is seen to greatest advantage.

The Band concerts, especially in the evenings, were well attended. Canvas chairs were let out on hire as by this method seats were assured to the public without necessitating attendance an hour before the concert to obtain them.

Jessfield Park.—A section was raised and laid out as a lawn, undulated in parts to produce a slight valley effect leading to a formal rose garden. This garden is enclosed by banks and has a sunken appearance. As a background Camphor trees are planted. On one side the bank slopes towards an Iris pond which contains purple Japanese Iris, whilst the slope is planted with pink rambler roses. The mounds are planted with trees, chiefly Cherries and Maples. Approximately 6,000 fong of mud was used in raising another portion which will be laid out next spring. A combined pergola and summer house was erected on the bank overlooking the rose garden, of an ornate design, with supports for climbing roses, shade and seats. The large beds will in time be filled with a good assortment of the best roses. Plants of 150 varieties are expected to arrive early in the spring. This park was visited by considerable numbers during the summer. As a spot for picnic parties it is ideal and as the numbers who come for this reason are increasing, arrangements will have to be made to provide greater facilities for them. It is possible that the Shanghai and Hangchow Railway branch line will next year have an influence on the number of frequenters.

Regarding the future design of this ground nothing need be added to that advocated in last year's Report, "that this should present three marked features (A) the Wild garden consisting of woodlands, "meadows, streams and lakes, as nearly rural as possible and an ideal spot for picnic and other parties. (B) "the botanic garden containing as large a representative collection of Chinese trees and shrubs as possible; "a collection which were it possible to completely represent would at once be the largest and most interesting "national collection in the world (C) the decorative section which might be of a bold style after the ideas

“of Le Notre, the designer of Versailles, comprising large lawns, statuesque avenues, fountains and formal gardens with suitable statuary. In addition a park providing for the accommodation of a large collection of the flora of China would undoubtedly be the fitting place for an aviary in which the wild birds of China could be studied: whilst a collection of animals forming a small zoological collection would also be of interest to students of National History and a pleasure to all.” Such a park will undoubtedly require a considerable area of land to insure that each section is adequate. The suggestion that a zoological section should be here created was favourably commented on in the North China Daily News. If this project materializes, a section will have to be set apart for a zoological garden and suitable buildings will have to be erected for the animals and birds.

Hongkew Recreation Ground.—Throughout the whole year the playing areas were in much request. During the winter on Saturdays all available space was occupied. In summer tennis is the chief game and about 40 courts are in use daily. Baseball was played to a greater extent than in former years, whilst the popularity of golf appears to increase despite the fact that the playing hours are limited.

The summer evening athletic meets, inaugurated last year, were not held this summer but the track was employed for various gatherings. The shrubberies were thinned out, so that the better class of shrubs will have more space to develop. The summer houses were repaired and a bridge originally made for use during the raising of the ground was replaced by a rustic and more ornate structure. The Band concerts were well attended. In this ground space, water and an absence of traffic renders it possible to enjoy music better than in the Public Garden, and the children who romp about in the vicinity of the bandstand in the Public Garden to the annoyance of the public, are conspicuous by their absence.

The general appearance of the entire ground was good—shrubs flowered freely and the flower gardens were maintained in good order.

Public Recreation Ground.—No alterations were here effected, the lawns were maintained in good condition and the various flower gardens were bright and attractive.

Chinese Public Garden.—A group of flower beds was changed but no other alteration was made. The garden was well attended.

Quinsan Square.—This, which may be described as a Children’s playground, was congested daily. No park area in the Settlement is so much utilised as this small space. It is in every way a real city lung. Its popularity unfortunately detracts from its general appearance as the turf is entirely worn out every year.

Wayside Park.—The second Dutch garden was completed in the spring. Water lilies produced a splendid effect and were in flower from May to October. Tennis was played daily in the warmer months. There was an increased number of visitors to the ground, due chiefly to tennis players. Children do not frequent it as much as was anticipated.

Foreshores.—The section of the Bund between the Yangkingpang and the Custom House was entirely surrounded by chains and stanchions, with the result that the turf this year remained in good condition, whilst the plots between the Custom House and the Public Garden were maintained in good order. Practically nothing was done to the Soochow Road Foreshore as it tends to become more and more a landing place for building material. Its appearance might be improved if it was surrounded by a hedge and planted with shrubs.

Carriage Turns.—A small plot at Wayside which formerly consisted of an evergreen clump of privet was laid out in a series of mounds in imitation of a Japanese garden landscape with various dwarf plants. Bubbling Well Carriage Turn was regularly attended to as were the plots on Hart and Yuyuen Roads. At the junction of Brennan and Yuyuen Roads directly in front of an entrance to Jessfield Park a triangular plot is being laid out.

Brennan Piece was regularly attended to and is as popular as ever. Beyond the removal of a few shrubs no other change was effected.

Warren Piece.—With the exception of a few feet of macquered land this plot on Warren and Brennan Roads was enclosed by a low rough stone wall surmounted by a hedge of evergreen hawthorn.

The Point.—A number of trees and shrubs were planted. A circular fixed seat was placed under a tree and a rustic pergola with seats was erected.

TRANSFER OF THE TSINGPOO ROAD PONTOON.

At the request of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., the Council has sanctioned the removal of the public landing stage at the end of the Tsingpoo Road to a new position opposite the Fearon Road.

Notice of the intended change was published in the Gazette of January 6, and as no protests were received, negotiations for the transfer were concluded in terms of the following correspondence :—

Shanghai, November 25, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to inform you that we are negotiating for the sale of Heard's Wharf (Cadastral Lot 1010) and the intending purchasers require us to arrange for the removal of the Public Jetty at the end of Tsingpoo Road to the corner of Heard's Wharf at the end of Fearon Road, the jetty to be of the same frontage measurement in the proposed new position as it now occupies in its present position. The object of this is to have a continuous and unbroken extension to the present Nippon Yusen Kaisha Wharf.

We shall be glad to learn at your early convenience that you can give your consent to the proposed change.

All expenses in such connexion will be borne by us.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,
General Agents.
 SHANGHAI & HONGKEW WHARF CO., LD..

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

Council Room, Shanghai, January 21, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of November 25, 1915, on the subject of the proposed removal of the pontoon at Tsingpoo Road to the end of the Fearon Road, and to the note published therewith in the Gazette of January 6, I am directed to state that no protests by the public against the proposed alteration have been received and that the Council is accordingly willing to continue the negotiations for transfer. Will you please, therefore, forward a plan showing what is proposed, so that the Council's consideration of the matter may proceed.

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

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.

Shanghai, January 27, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 21st instant we now beg to hand you plan showing the proposed alteration in the position of the public jetty at present situated at the bottom of Tsingpoo Road.

We shall be glad to have early intimation that the work of re-erecting the pontoon in its new position may be proceeded with and shall be pleased to carry out any alterations or improvements that the Council's Municipal Engineer may suggest.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Agents,
 SHANGHAI & HONGKEW WHARF CO., LD.

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

Council Room, Shanghai, February 5, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of January 27, forwarding a plan showing the proposed alteration in the position of the Tsingpoo Road Jetty, I am directed to state that the plan accompanying your letter shows the pontoon in a position which in the opinion of the Works Committee is too far to the east where it would obstruct traffic entering and leaving the Hongkew Creek, while there is insufficient clearance between the west side of the Municipal Pontoon and the proposed new pontoon.

I enclose herewith a plan prepared by the Municipal Engineer showing in red the new position for the Municipal Pontoon and Shelter as proposed on the plans submitted by Messrs. Bisset and Company. The Council considers that this arrangement is more suitable, and I am directed to request that you will be so good as to make an alteration accordingly.

Before the Council's formal sanction to the proposed transfer, I am directed in the first place to enquire—

(i) whether you will undertake that permission will be given to make use of the new pontoons to be placed off the Tsingpoo Road for landing and embarking cargo without charge, which was given by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in respect of its pontoons in 1891, and re-affirmed in 1908, as a condition precedent to the transfer of the public pontoon from the Woochang Road to its present position at the end of the Tsingpoo Road.

(ii) whether you will undertake that no vessel shall at any time overlap the eastern end of the new pontoon off Heard's Wharf to the detriment of the access to the public pontoon at the end of the Fearon Road.

(iii) whether you are prepared to give the Council an indefeasible right to retain the Fearon Road Pontoon and Shelter in its new position.

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

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.

Shanghai, March 9, 1916.

SIR,—We acknowledge receipt of your letter of 5th ultimo and, having communicated with the intending buyers, we are now able to reply as follows:—

We are prepared to agree to the Council's request regarding the relative positions of the new pontoons as set forth in the enclosed Council's plan dated January 31.

We are also prepared to accept conditions No. 1 and No. 3 in your letter under acknowledgement provided that condition No. 2 shall be modified to enable a vessel to overlap the eastern end of the Tsingpoo Road new pontoon up to but not beyond the point marked with a cross, as shown on the enclosed plan, 200 feet from the eastern end of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Nanzing Road pontoon. The present frontage of Heard's Wharf extends "from the middle of Tsingpoo Road to the creek 200 feet" (see Mr. Glass' letter of June 15, 1908, in published correspondence herewith). It is the desire of the intending buyers to retain the same length of frontage in the new position.

It is probable that this overlapping will in practice seldom occur, and in any case the minimum clearance of 40 feet between the new pontoons will not be interfered with.

In view of the fact that we are prepared to give permission for the landing and embarking of cargo on the new pontoon without charge, and have agreed to decrease the originally proposed length of the new pontoon, we trust the Council will sanction the above mentioned amendment of Condition No. 2.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Agents,
SHANGHAI & HONGKEW WHARF CO., LD.

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

Council Room, Shanghai, March 17, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 9, on the subject of the proposed alteration in position of the Tsingpoo Road Jetty to the end of the Fearon Road, from which the Council notes your final acceptance of Conditions (i) and (iii) set forth in my letter of February 5.

The proposed modification of Condition (ii) is acceptable to the Council. I am directed, therefore, to state that there is no objection to proceeding with the work of transfer and to request that detailed drawings be submitted to the Engineer before operations are begun, so that the work may be performed to his satisfaction.

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

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.

Shanghai, March 28, 1916.

DEAR SIR,—We thank you for your letter of 17th instant. With regard to the transfer of the public pontoon to Fearon Road we suggest that the most satisfactory method of meeting the Council's requirements would be for the Council's Engineer to draw up detailed drawings, and we shall be pleased to learn that this is agreeable to you.

The intending buyers of Heard's Wharf desire at present to move Heard's Wharf Pontoon to a new position 50 feet from the end of the present Nippon Yusen Kaisha pontoon and to delay the building of a longer pontoon which was originally intended. They now ask us for your consent to the following:—

1.—The owners of Heard's Wharf after the removal reserve absolute right of freely using the entire length of the frontage 200 feet, irrespective of the position of the pontoon.

2.—The owners of the Wharf have always the liberty to keep the pontoon in any position within the limit of the frontage, provided the minimum clearance of 40 feet is left between the pontoons of the Wharf and the Public Jetty.

3.—The owners of the Wharf may connect their two pontoons, placed 50 feet apart, with a bridge.

We shall be glad of your confirmation.

We are, Dear Sir, your obedient servants,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Agents,
SHANGHAI & HONGKEW WHARF CO., LD.

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

—————
Council Room, Shanghai, April 13, 1916.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of March 28, with further reference to the North Yangtze Road Pontoons, I am directed to state that plans showing the proposed alterations have been forwarded to the Municipal Engineer by Messrs. Bisset and Co., and that the arrangement shown therein is considered satisfactory. To the three clauses for which you ask the Council's consent, there appears to be no objection so long as it is clearly understood that the terms of Clause 1, do not interfere with the right of the public to land and embark cargo on the new pontoon without charge, as set forth in my letter of February 5, and which was recognised in your letter of March 9.

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

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.

RULES WITH RESPECT TO NEW BUILDINGS.

Report of the Commission appointed for the revision of the Building Rules :—

Shanghai, November 17, 1916.

SIR,—The Commission was appointed by the Municipal Council on July 1, 1914, with instructions to revise the Rules with respect to New Buildings both Foreign and Chinese.

The constitution of the Commission was as follows :—

Messrs. H. C. Gulland (*Chairman*),
 F. H. Crossley,
 E. C. Emmett,
 C. H. Godfrey (*Municipal Engineer*),
 S. J. Halse,
 P. Peebles,
 M. W. Pett (*Chief Officer, Fire Brigade*),
 W. H. Trenchard Davis with
 Mr. G. H. Wright as (*Legal Adviser*).

Mr. Gulland left Shanghai in November, 1915, and Mr. E. I. Ezra was elected Chairman.

The number of regular meetings held by the Commission has been 24 and in addition numerous sub-committee meetings of the technical members have been held which have by request been attended by certain members of the staff of the Public Works Department.

The present Rules for Chinese Buildings were drawn up in 1901 and the Rules for Foreign Buildings in 1903. That within certain limits they have served a useful purpose goes without saying, but it became apparent early in the deliberations of the Commission that the present day requirements of Shanghai—to say nothing of the future—pointed to the necessity of a more stringent code of Rules which while, to a certain extent, rectifying the deficiencies in the old Rules, should not impose any restrictions which might be considered unreasonable on building owners. That the suggested code of Rules now submitted has been prepared by a Commission representing the interests of property holders, architects, fire insurance companies, as well as a member and two officials of the Municipal Council should, in the absence of a minority report on any question, appear to indicate that the Code now submitted is framed in such a manner as to commend itself to the public.

The Commission has not failed to avail itself to the fullest extent of information to be obtained from the regulations issued by the London County Council and the Corporations of Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester, and wishes to record its indebtedness to the above bodies and to convey its acknowledgments for passages which have, on occasions, been reproduced *in extenso*.

It must be pointed out that if a code of Rules such as that now submitted is to become operative and successful, effective means must be taken to secure their proper enforcement.

Some idea of the extent of building operations in Shanghai may be gathered from the following table which shows the number of plans approved and structures erected during certain months within the last one and a half years :—

Month	No. of Plans approved 1915.	No. of Structures covered by plans approved.
—	—	—
March	75	527
April	54	601
June	75	1,258
August	55	1,024
September	73	713
December	71	686
	1916.	
February	39	1,274
March	71	1,139

It will be seen that the total during the period March 1915, to March 1916, *i.e.*, 8 months is 513 plans approved for the erection of 7,222 structures.

The Commission is compelled to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that in a number of instances building contracts are entered into without adequate provision for supervision by a qualified architect or even by some person with sufficient technical knowledge to make his supervision of value. In such cases an unnecessary strain is placed upon members of the staff of the Public Works Department who are frequently called upon to afford technical assistance. That the Public Works Department should be expected to act in any capacity as architects to individual members of the public is wrong and would be altogether unnecessary had it been possible to carry out the scheme of Registration of Architects proposed some years ago. The Commission is fully aware that failure in this was in no way attributable to the Council. The fact remains, however, that this failure continues to react on the Council's staff.

The Commission would draw special attention to the fact that there is a certain contractual relationship between architect and client and certain responsibilities undertaken by the architect in respect to both building owner and building contractor and it is considered very undesirable that any part of such responsibility should be held to devolve upon the Public Works Department.

The Commission strongly recommend that a sufficient penalty clause for non-compliance with the new Building Rules be enforced by the Council and that the Public Works Department be instructed not to give architectural assistance to builders who may wish to proceed with work without competent supervision.

The Commission has endeavoured to frame the Rules now submitted in such a form that there may be little, if any, room for ambiguity.

The Commission desires to draw the Council's special attention to the following Rules in the Foreign Code, viz. :—

- 14. Height of Buildings.
- 15. Limitation of Godown Capacity.
- 23.F Matshades.

At first sight these Rules may appear somewhat stringent but after mature deliberation the members of the Commission are unanimous in recommending them for the Council's approval.

It will be noted that in certain cases, particularly where licences will be required, the draft rules leave to no inconsiderable extent discretionary power to the Council and considerable discussion may be expected as to what premises should be licensed and what should not. It is, therefore, suggested that in such cases a board should be appointed consisting of the Municipal Engineer, Captain Superintendent of Police, and Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, on whose recommendations the Council should act in the absence of an appeal to the Watch Committee in which event the latter should be regarded as the final licensing tribunal.

The following Codes accompany this Report :—

- Rules with respect to New Foreign Buildings.
- Rules with respect to New Chinese Buildings.
- Rules with respect to Reinforced Concrete Buildings.
- Rules with respect to Structural Steel.

The Rules with respect to Water Closets were forwarded to the Council in November, 1915.

It appears to this Commission that the effectual application of the proposed New Building Rules and the necessary supervision of the increasing number of new buildings in the Foreign Settlement will call for an augmentation of the Public Works Department's Staff particularly as regards Building Inspectors.

EDWARD I. EZRA (*Chairman*),
FRANK H. CROSSLEY,
W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
E. C. EMMETT,
CHAS. H. GODFREY,
S. J. HALSE,
PHILIP PEEBLES,
M. W. PETT,
G. H. WRIGHT.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 11, 1916.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Building Rules Commission together with a draft of the proposed new building rules and to convey to you an expression of the Council's appreciation of the care devoted by yourself and the members of the Commission to this work.

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

E. I. EZRA, Esq.,
Chairman, Building Rules Commission.

The proposed new rules are under consideration by the Council, and copies thereof have been communicated to the Land Commissioners for their opinion, as prescribed by Article XXX of the Land Regulations. The proposed new rules will not come into operation until six months after publication; they will be distributed to Ratepayers with the Report for the current year, and in the meantime, copies have been furnished to the various Consulates and to all architects and surveyors, foreign contractors, and Building and Engineering Associations in the Settlement. The appended Notification on the subject appeared in the Municipal Gazette on December 21.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

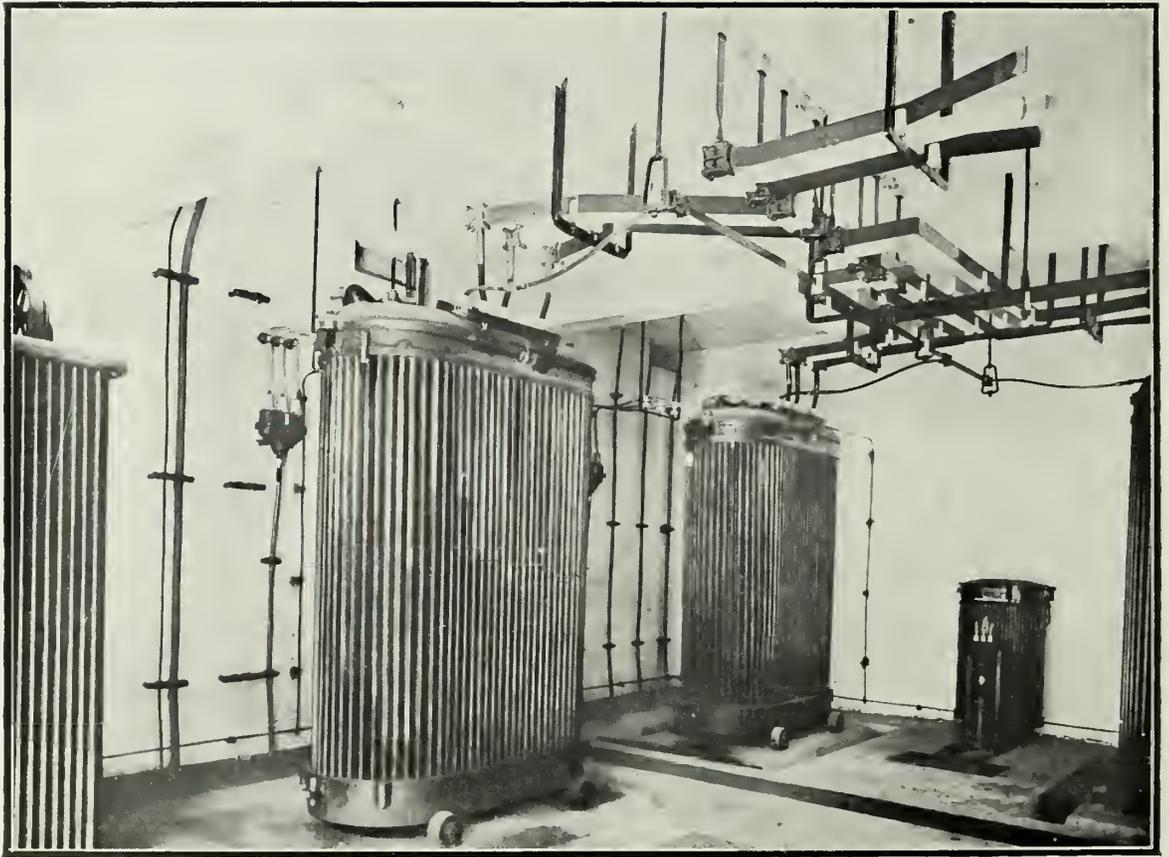
No. 2409.

BUILDING RULES.

Draft copies of the proposed new rules may be obtained upon application to the Municipal Engineer at the offices of the Public Works Department, 7A The Bund.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

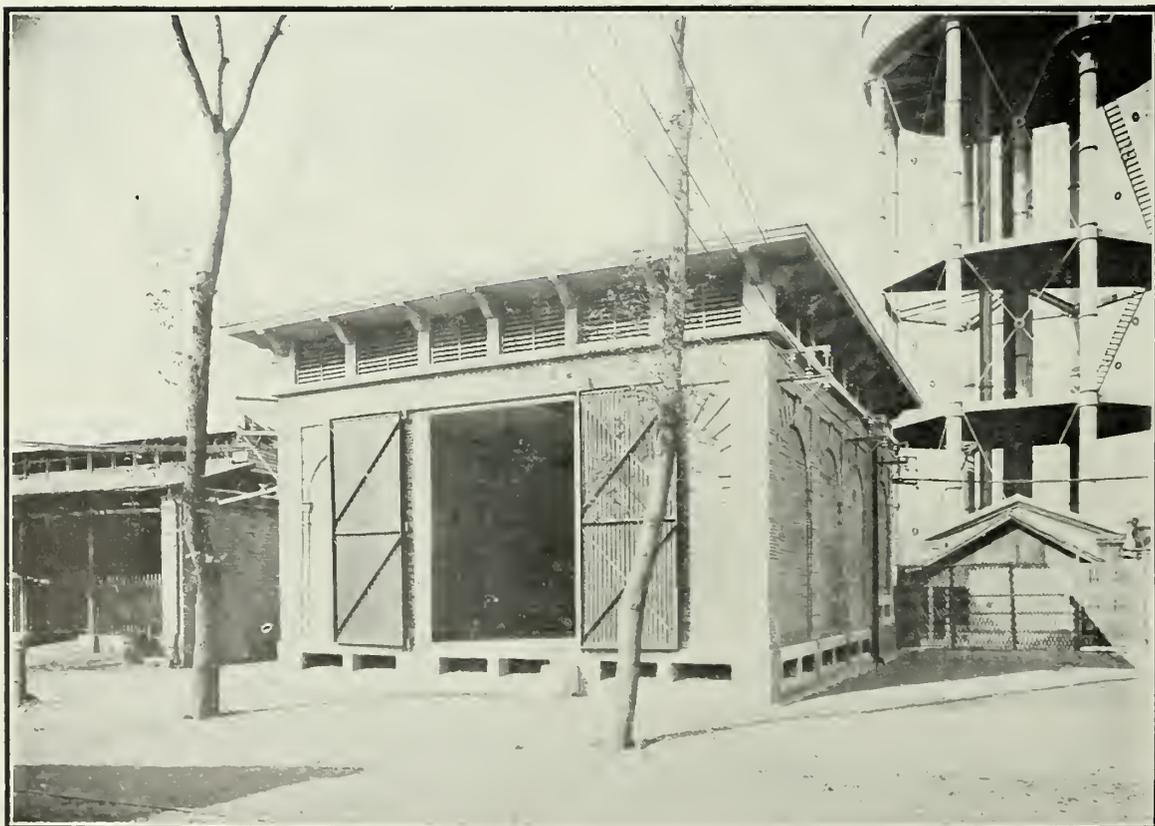
Council Room, Shanghai, December 21, 1916.



Three-phase 2,000 kilowatt sub-station. Interior—Transformer Room.



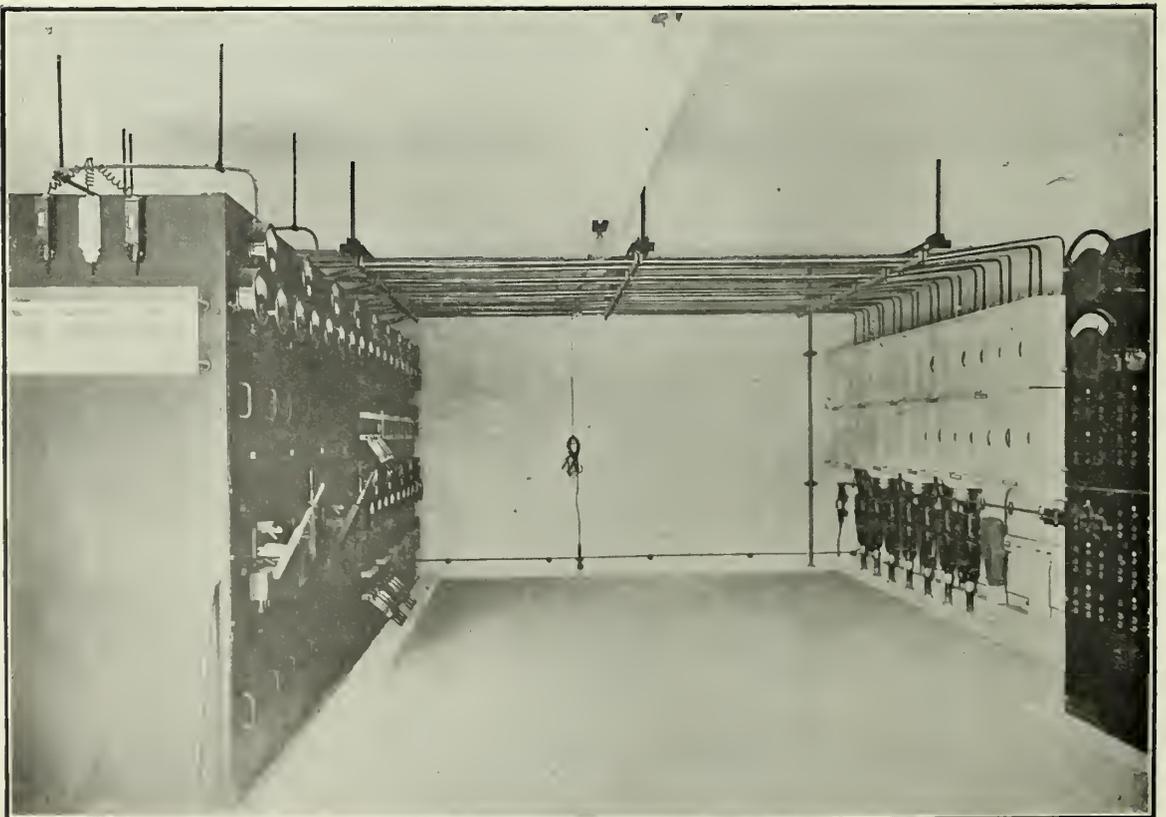
Three-phase 2,000 kilowatt sub-station. Exterior.



A local mill supply sub-station of 3,000 horse power capacity. This building occupies an area of 1,200 superficial feet as compared with 27,250 superficial feet required for 1,500 H.P. steam power plant of Engine and Boiler Houses, chimney, circulating pumps for condenser, circulating water cooling reservoir, coal store, ash heap.



Three-phase 2,000 kilowatt sub-station. Interior—Extra High Pressure Switch Gear.



Three-phase 2,000 kilowatt sub-station. Interior—Low Pressure Switchgear.

ELECTRICITY MATTERS.

The constitution of the Electricity Committee at the beginning of the year was as follows :—

Messrs. A. W. Burkill (*Chairman*).
C. M. Bain.
F. A. Fairchild.
P. Peebles.
A. S. P. White-Cooper

Mr. Fairchild resigned his seat in March, and Mr. C. G. S. Mackie accepted nomination to fill the vacancy. The Committee has met 11 times during the year for discussion of the affairs of the Department.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF AND MANAGER.

Notwithstanding the difficulties under which the generation and distribution of electricity was maintained during the year, and particularly during the last quarter of the year, owing to shortage of generating plant and underground trunk cables, the year's working resulted in a large expansion of business both in the output of electrical energy and in the financial turn-over. Throughout the year the strain on the power stations was a cause of anxiety as they were called upon to sustain a demand greater than they were designed for. In my last year's report I had to bring to light the serious defects of the two German built 2,000 K.W. turbo-alternators. This year another tale of disaster concerning one of the 5,000 kilowatt A. E. G. machines could be told, but as so much has already been published in the Municipal Gazette and the Press during the year it need not be repeated. For a period during the winter of 1916, the full supply of electricity could not always be kept up, and in order not to interfere with the ordinary supply of private and public lighting, heat, and power for industrial purposes, it became necessary to place some of the more recently connected large power users on a restricted supply between the hours of 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. The curtailment of power to these particular users naturally caused much inconvenience and doubtless some loss, but it is pleasing to record that they met the Department in a fair and generous manner, realising the difficulties under which the service was being maintained. I should make it known, however, that all important contracts for power supply made during 1915 and 1916 contained the proviso that a restricted hour service might become imperative, in order to safeguard the interests of other consumers of longer standing.

The difficulties encountered in the boiler house at Riverside, owing to the continuously increasing demand for electricity, were due to the impossibility in keeping the boilers in an efficient condition. Few opportunities occurred for cleaning or overhauling them and the brickwork furnace settings instead of being properly rebuilt (as is periodically necessary) could only be patched up as opportunity offered. To these conditions, due entirely to the demand being greater than the means for supplying it, further loss was suffered by the breakdown of the No. 3 A.E.G. alternator, because whilst this machine was out of commission less efficient machines had to be run, consequently the coal costs naturally rose during that period. This machine was repaired and put into commission again, but the repairs cannot be regarded as permanent or as restoring the machine to its original condition, and there is the possibility that it may give out again before additional generating plant, now being provided under the extension scheme, can be put into use.

Whilst the plant installed at the Riverside and Fearon Road power stations was not added to the units generated were respectively 69,796,698 and 7,763,986, an increase over 1915 of 14,951,283 and 317,958 units. This result was of course only made possible by utilising the whole plant available and there was practically no spare plant at all. It is now usually accepted that a public electricity supply undertaking should always have at least 30% spare generating plant to allow for contingencies, and in this connection it

may be of interest to quote from a report by Mr. Lackie, the engineer-in-chief of the Glasgow municipal undertaking, in which he draws his Committee's attention to the plant shortage at Glasgow and urges the commencement of the proposed new power station extensions. He appends a statement shewing the maximum demand, plant capacity and amount of spare plant in other undertakings, municipal and company owned, which were comparable to Glasgow, as follows :—

Name of town.	Maximum demand. K.W.	Plant Capacity K.W.	Spares.	Percentage of spares.
Glasgow	50,000	54,550	4,550	9%
Birmingham	33,000	41,505	8,500	25%
Edinburgh	11,400	20,390	8,990	80%
Dundee	7,014	16,500	9,486	120%
Leeds	16,700	26,600	9,900	60%
Liverpool	23,511	44,600	21,089	90%
Manchester	49,897	57,300	7,403	17%
Sheffield	23,618	26,000	2,382	10%
Companies.				
Charing Cross	12,664	26,480	13,816	100%
Central	10,443	19,695	9,252	90%
Chelsea	19,739	30,000	10,261	50%
City of London	13,700	20,300	6,600	50%

The local position in Shanghai was worse than Glasgow as these figures illustrate :—

19,167 19,600 433 2.2%

In the light of these figures it will be understood how critical was the situation, and for that matter still is, and how acute is the need for additional plant.

With the Riverside Station operating under such adverse conditions it might have been expected that the Works Costs per unit sold—both stations included—would have risen slightly above last year's figure of 1.78 tael cents, but actually a slight reduction to 1.77 cents has been made. The "Analysis of Works Costs" shewn below is the overall result obtained by both Riverside and Fearon Road stations, in the latter of which the running costs are at least 45% higher than in the former.

ANALYSIS OF WORKS COSTS.

UNITS SOLD AND ACCOUNTED FOR									
Account.	1913 21,888,230 Tls.	Per Unit	1914 32,885,822 Tls.	Per Unit	1915 49,827,555 Tls.	Per Unit	1916. Units 62,402,478	Per Unit	Decrease or Increase over previous year
		Cand.		Cand.		Cand.	Tls.	Cand.	Cand.
Coal	231,985	1.06	336,186	1.02	420,408	.85	594,862	.95	+ .1
Oil, Waste, Water and Stores	22,283	.10	26,128	.08	37,159	.07	49,331	.08	+ .01
Wages	52,964	.24	59,972	.18	69,487	.14	69,955	.11	— .03
Repairs and Main- tenance	151,902	.69	168,533	.51	190,294	.38	206,322	.33	— .05
Rent, Rates and Taxes	14,277	.07	20,780	.07	24,807	.05	27,097	.05	— .00
Management Ex- penses	107,604	.49	137,999	.42	144,494	.29	155,230	.25	— .04
Total	581,015	2.65	749,603	2.28	886,649	1.78	1,102,797	1.77	— .01

The increase in "coal costs" is due to the higher price paid for coal, and also to the state of the boilers described above.

In concluding this section of the Report, I desire to be allowed to express my appreciation of the successful efforts made, under an almost continuous strain, by the staff at both power stations in maintaining an uninterrupted service, in which the duties of the distributing engineers called for no less sustained and active co-operation.

PLANT CAPACITY.

The plant capacity of the two stations 19,600 K.W., viz.:—Riverside 14,000 K.W. and Fearon Road 5,600 K.W. was not altered during the year.

MAXIMUM LOAD.

The highest maximum load which occurred simultaneously at both stations was 19,167, and the load delivered to the feeders, 18,617 which is an increase of 4,708 K.W. and is the largest increase in any one year so far recorded (see Comparative Table). The maximum load would have been considerably higher but for the restricted supply during the peak load to some of the power users already referred to.

The load was made up as follows :—

Riverside	14,000	Kilowatts	
Fearon Road	3,973	„	Alternating current supply.
„	1,194	„	Direct current supply.
Total	19,167	„	

LOAD FACTOR.

The Load Factor of 38.2% is slightly lower than that of 1915 when it was 40.8% but it may nevertheless be regarded as extremely satisfactory and compares favourably with the latest obtainable load factors of the five largest municipal undertakings in Great Britain as set out below.

Year Ending	Undertaking	Units Sold per annum	Maximum Demand in K. W.	Load Factor.	Units sold per kilowatt of Maximum Demand.
1915	Manchester	127,735,646	50,460	29.0%	2,530
1916	Glasgow	112,794,461	45,880	27.99%	2,458
1915	Birmingham	82,909,182	34,569	27.38%	2,400
1916	Sheffield	77,868,027	31,706	27.96%	2,470
1916	Shanghai	62,402,478	18,617	38.2%	3,350
1915	Liverpool	53,974,979	23,511	26.21%	2,300

UNITS GENERATED.

The total units generated at both stations amounted to 77,560,684 of which Riverside generated 69,796,698.

The units used at both stations directly in the generation of energy were 6,236,039 or 8.04% of the total generated. In 1914 the percentage was 9.92, and in 1915—8.27.

UNITS ACCOUNTED FOR.

241,682 units were used for miscellaneous purposes such as Fearon Road station lighting, stores, godowns, offices, quarters, showroom, also for office and showroom heating, and energy used by the meter testing department.

UNITS SOLD.

The total sales of electrical energy amounted to 62,160,796, an increase of 24.9% over the 1915 sales.

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	Increase.
Private Lighting	3,634,623	5,455,885	8,607,546	12,325,247	14,073,166	14,285,888	1.5%
Public Lighting	913,679	938,784	987,517	1,055,272	1,005,259	1,058,772	5.3%
Heating and Cooking	58,580	118,585	271,655	395,675	679,704	899,585	32.3%
Power	761,724	2,307,482	6,934,051	15,230,639	30,633,455	42,042,853	37.2%
Traction	2,551,235	2,859,334	3,127,677	3,626,833	3,395,813	3,873,698	14.1%
Total	7,919,841	11,680,070	19,928,446	32,633,671	49,787,397	62,160,796	24.9%

The small increase of 1.5% in private lighting may seem disappointing, but it is to a great extent the result of the replacement of current limiters by meters; whilst the actual sales increase is small the revenue obtained per unit has satisfactorily increased.

An encouraging feature is the 32% growth of the sales for heating and cooking, particularly as the number of radiators on hire was restricted to the number in use in 1915 on account of generating plant shortage. It demonstrates in no uncertain way the popularity of this form of heating and cooking which is no longer looked upon as a luxury for the few but a necessity for the many.

The steady growth of the power supply business continues with a sale of units 37.2% more than in 1915.

Traction supply to Tramways Co. is 14.1% up.

DISTRIBUTION.

During the year 144.79 miles of cable have been erected for extending and enlarging the overhead mains, and 20.43 miles of Extra High Tension, 1.47 of Low Tension and 0.72 miles of underground Pilot Cable laid.

The various purposes for which the above was used are set out below:—

E.H.T. 22,000 volt 3-core split conductor trunk cable underground extended	17.87 miles.
E.H.T. 6,600 volt 3-core feeder cable extended	2.56 ..
E.H.T. overhead extended	10.23 ..
" " enlarged	1.58 ..
Low Tension underground extended	1.47 ..
" " Pilot cable extended	0.72 ..
Low Tension overhead distributors extended	36.01 ..
" " " enlarged	22.78 ..
" " feeders extended	9.48 ..
" " " enlarged	0.20 ..
Direct current mains extended	0.38 ..
Low Tension alleyway distributors extended	33.00 ..
Public Lighting mains extended	20.99 ..
Private road and alleyway lighting mains extended	9.40 ..
Poles Erected—New	1,604
" —Renewed	703

TRANSFORMER SUB-STATIONS.

During the summer months thunderstorms were experienced with more than usual frequency and severity, but comparatively little damage was caused to transformers or sub-station switchgear, due to the efficient lightning arrester equipment installed in the power stations and various sub-stations.

The following summary shows the number and capacity of transformer units installed and disconnected. The greater part of the disconnections consisted of single-phase transformers rendered unnecessary owing to the localities in which they were in use having been changed over to three-phase supply. Several old single-phase transformers were sold at good prices.

Transformers installed :—

Pole Type	= 6	Total Capacity =	100 K.W.
Sub-station Type	= 38	„	= 10,407.5 „
	—		—————
	44		10,507.5 „
	—		—————

Transformers disconnected :—

Pole Type	= 11	„	= 180 K.W.
Sub-station Type	= 47	„	= 8,041 „
	—		—————
	58		8,221 „
	—		—————

Summary :—

Nett increase during year	= 2,286.5 K.W.
Total installed transformer capacity December 31, 1916	= 20,571 „

The sub-station work in progress and completed during the year was as follows :—

New 3-phase sub-stations commissioned	= 9
New single phase sub-stations commissioned	= 2
Existing 3-phase sub-stations dismantled	= 2
Existing 1-phase sub-stations dismantled	= 11
3-phase sub-stations in course of completion	= 3
Single phase temporary sub-stations in course of completion	= 1

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The remaining enclosed and flame arc lamps were disconnected and replaced by nitrogen filled half watt metal filament lamps. Extensive alterations have been made to the public lighting mains and fittings with the view to secure greater reliability. The result is a better service as evidenced by the fines for lamps out having fallen from Tls. 2,501 in 1915 to Tls. 998 last year. This is equivalent to a reduction of 60%. It is true that the typhoon of 1915 was responsible for more than one-third of the total fines incurred during that year, but, supposing that no typhoon had occurred in 1915, the fines for that year would still have been 40 per cent. higher than those for 1916.

It should be noted that these improvements are also partly due to the co-operation of the Police, who, by promptly reporting lamp failures as soon as possible after their occurrence, help towards keeping the number of unlighted lamps down to the minimum.

Street Lamps connected at the end of the year :—

861	60 c.p.	Metal Filament Lamps.
201	100 „	„ „
194	200 „	„ „
323	400 „	„ „
4	2,000 „	„ „
—		
Total	1,583	
—		

The following street lamps were connected during the year :—

60	60 c.p.	Metal Filament Lamps.
17	100 "	" "
27	200 "	" "
53	400 "	" "
4	2,000 "	" "
<hr/>		
Total	161	
<hr/>		
32	Enclosed arc lamps were disconnected.	
12	Flame	" "

PRIVATE ROAD AND ALLEYWAY LIGHTING.

Perhaps one of the most striking indications of the suitability of electricity for street lighting, in preference to any other kind of illuminant, is the rapidly increasing rate at which electric lamps are being installed in private roads and alleyways, in many cases displacing other types of lamps. It is also a significant fact that during the last three years not one of these lamps has been disconnected. The following figures give the results for the last three years :—

	Lamps connected.
1913	32
1914	80
1915	99
1916	220

At the time of writing 153 lamps, in addition to the above, have been requisitioned for and will be connected during 1917. It seems probable, therefore, that the figure for 1917 will again shew a large increase over that for 1916.

The lamps mentioned above are the same as those in use for lighting the streets and are charged for at the same contract rates.

In addition to the demand for these lamps of street lighting type, the number of installations for lighting alleyways, in which the landlord supplies the wiring, fittings, lamps and the electricity used is charged by meter, is increasing at a corresponding rate.

HOUSE SERVICE CONNEXIONS.

The nett increase in service connexions—after allowing for disconnexions—was 3,755 bringing the total to 21,859.

INCREASE IN EQUIVALENT 30-WATT LAMPS.

The recorded number of additional 30-watt (equivalent) lamps connected during the year is 73,755 which raises the total to 694,833. This figure includes the 30-watt lamp equivalent of fans, radiators and cookers, but not street lamps or motors which are rated separately as such, the former in number of lamps and the latter in horse power.

HEATING AND COOKING.

Owing to the shortage of generating plant, before referred to, it was not considered advisable to connect any more radiators than were in use the previous winter, viz. 1,218, consequently there was a loss of new business in this particular line, for the number of applications for radiators was so great that had the Department been in a position to connect more, the sale of units for heating would have been greater still. That there was a sale of 899,585 heating units, or 32.3 per cent. more than in the previous year, is an indication of the position which domestic heating is likely to hold in future. This satisfactory achievement would not, however, have been possible but for the cheap price at which electricity is sold for heating. Attractive and convenient as electric heating undoubtedly is, progress depends upon an attractive rate to the consumer.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

A record number of motors were connected during the year and their aggregate horse-power reached the highest figure since industrial supply was first commenced. During 1915 the nett horse-power added was 2,365; in the past year under review the additions rose by 5,793 horse power. At the end of the year a total of 20,340 connected horse-power was on the mains. With these increases in unsettled times it is reasonable to anticipate expansion on a more extensive scale when conditions become normal, and it would not seem to be unduly optimistic to estimate a connected load of over 50,000 horse-power within the next four years. It is noteworthy that one large cotton spinning company, which in two of its local mills takes a demand of 2,100 kilowatts from the Department, decided during the year to abandon one of its generators and come on to the mains for a supplementary supply, raising its demand to 2,860 K.W. in all.

The following summary shews the extent of the power department's activities during the year :—

Motors connected on three-phase supply	7,000.9 Horse Power.
" " single-phase supply	971.75 "
Motors disconnected three-phase supply	1,479.5 "
" " single-phase supply	699.6 "
Nett Motors connected during year	5,793.55 "
Total of Motors connected at December 31, 1916,	20,340.55 Horse Power.

Notwithstanding the retarding effect of the Notification restricting the connection of power load during the last few months of the year, the above figures constitute a record so far as the progress of this branch of the department is concerned, and represents an increase of 240 per cent. upon the total horse power connected during the previous year; the total horse power connected up to December 31, 1916, has been increased by 25 per cent. during the past year.

Amongst the larger power installations dealt with during the year may be mentioned the following:—

San Sing Cotton Mill	= 795 H.P.
Hsen Hsing Cotton Mill	= 585 "
Hung Yue Cotton Mill	= 580 "
Foh Sing (No. 3) Flour Mill	= 405 "
Dah Yue Oil Mill	= 290 "
Naigai Wata Kaisha—additions	= 800 "

ELECTRIC VEHICLES.

For the first time electric vehicles were introduced into Shanghai. The Department purchased three Milburn light cars, and one Waverley, also a 2-ton General Vehicle Co. and a 700 lb. Milburn truck. These have all proved so satisfactory that two more trucks, one of 2-tons and the other of 1-ton carrying capacity, have been ordered from the General Vehicle Co. Careful monthly records are kept of the operating costs of both the cars and the trucks which shew that the former effect a saving of about 9 per cent per annum over cheap petrol driven cars, including capital and running costs all in, on a basis of 25 miles run per day. With a daily mileage of 50 miles the saving is in the neighbourhood of 30 per cent. In addition to the electric cars used by the Department there were also three privately owned ones on the road, and I am given to understand that they have also given satisfaction to their owners. There are several more now on order for private use, and there is little doubt that in a few years electricians will form no inconsiderable proportion of the total cars in Shanghai. The Department is making arrangements to hire out small motor-generator charging sets for the use of individual owners, the charging sets being installed in their garages. A more general use of electric cars and trucks should lead to a further profitable line of business for the Department, as although the sale of electricity for charging purposes is unlikely to run into such large figures as in power supply, yet nevertheless all units sold at "off peak" times are profitable, and any means which may tend to obtain this end ought to be cultivated.

STAFF.

The European staff at the end of the year numbered 76 of whom 13 are serving in His Majesty's Forces.

I have to record with regret the loss of Mr. W. G. Green, Collector in the Department, who was killed in action in France.

The Chinese staff is 1,099.

I wish to express to the Committee my appreciation of the work and loyal cooperation of the entire staff during the past year, two essential factors to the harmonious administration and successful achievements of the Department.

FINANCIAL.

The year's business has resulted in a nett profit of Tls. 338,809, after meeting all capital charges and writing off Tls. 356,973, for depreciation. The profit is thus Tls. 22,268, in excess of the estimate. There is little doubt that the profit would have been greater still had it not been for the coal costs exceeding the estimated amount owing to the conditions under which the Riverside station was operating (referred to in the opening section of this Report).

The estimated and actual sales of energy are set out below :—

	UNITS	
	Estimated	Actual
Private Lighting	15,000,000	14,285,888
Heating	800,000	899,585
Power	36,000,000	42,042,853
Public Lighting	1,000,000	1,058,772
Traction	3,500,000	3,873,698
	56,300,000	62,160,796

The estimated profit for 1917 is Tls. 309,800, interest to the extent of Tls. 386,000 is allowed for, and depreciation Tls. 401,618.

In explanation of the smaller estimated profit for 1917 it should be noted that the price of coal having risen fifty per cent. above last year's prices it became necessary to increase the price of electricity to consumers. The question was whether the rate of profit should be maintained—which could only be done by raising the rate per unit to consumers still higher—or the Department remain content with a smaller profit and give the benefit to consumers. The latter course was followed. It should not be overlooked that the heavy interest charge on the cost of the new plant being installed comes out of Revenue Account notwithstanding that only a small proportion of the machinery will be productive this year.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	Equivalent No. of 30 Watt lamps connected.	% Increase.	No. of House Service connections added during the Year.	Units					Sold.			Coal, Tons.	Lbs. Coal per Unit Sold.	Max. Load K. W.	% Increase.	% Load Factor.
				Private Lighting.	Public Lighting.	Power and Heating	Traction.	Accounted for and used at Works.	Total Units Sold and Accounted for.	% Increase.						
1901	21,812	27%	53						568,669	8%	4,850	19.10	320	9%		
1902	31,841	46%	139						754,342	32%	4,570	13.57	444	38%		
1903	42,500	34%	270						996,021	32%	6,072	13.65	580	26%		
1904	66,840	57%	402	853,147	319,499	16,834		25,082	1,214,562	22%	8,679	16.00	858	48%	16.2	
1905	88,201	31%	249	1,277,140	410,241	31,350		54,592	1,776,323	45%	10,629	13.40	1,090	27%	18.6	
1906	108,525	23%	414	1,704,563	451,950	65,932		85,230	2,307,675	30%	12,681	12.30	1,411	29%	18.6	
1907	140,846	30%	529	2,065,499	457,207	141,146		79,536	2,743,388	19%	13,489	11.01	1,630	15%	19.2	
1908	171,918	22%	622	2,391,586	445,143	158,455	1,430,889	206,702	4,632,775	68%	14,099	6.82	2,500	53%	21.1	
1909	190,634	11%	537	2,740,487	632,314	323,461	2,001,718	290,856	5,988,836	29%	16,137	6.04	3,100	24%	22.05	
1910	215,405	12%	658	3,164,996	801,613	453,826	2,110,208	303,507	6,834,150	14%	17,304	5.67	3,240	4.5%	24.06	
1911	267,476	24%	741	3,634,623	913,679	820,304	2,551,235	380,596	8,300,437	21%	20,456	5.52	4,007	24%	23.65	
1912	337,159	26%	2,201	5,455,885	938,784	2,426,065	2,859,334	450,469	12,130,537	46%	27,267	5.04	6,060	50%	23.52	
1913	428,755	27%	4,108	8,607,546	987,517	7,205,706	3,127,677	1,959,784	21,888,230	80%	46,181	4.73	8,100	35%	30.8	
1914	528,717	23%	3,968	12,325,247	1,055,272	15,626,314	3,626,838	252,151	32,885,822	50%	55,616	3.79	11,190	38%	33.6	
1915	621,078	17%	3,149	14,073,166	1,005,259	11,313,159	3,395,813	226,731	50,014,128	52%	75,189	3.05	13,909	24%	40.8	
1916	694,833	12%	3,755	14,285,888	1,058,772	12,942,438	3,873,698	241,682	62,402,478	25%	99,038	3.23	18,617	33.8%	38.2	

RIVERSIDE EXTENSIONS.

At the time of writing this Report (February 20) there is only 2.13 miles more of the 22,000 volt split conductor underground cable to be laid to complete the four trunk mains—each of approximately five miles length—connecting Riverside Power Station with the Fearon Road Station. This is the first instalment of such high pressure underground cable in Shanghai, the extensive underground system already in existence consists of 6,600 volt cables. As far as I know there are so far only a few large supply undertakings using

underground cables designed for such high pressure as 22,000 volts in Great Britain and the Dominions. In Melbourne 20,000 volts is being used in the Government Railways electrification scheme, and the Sydney Municipality is using 33,000 volt cables. The Argentine Railways have adopted 20,000 volts and in the United States the Boston Edison Co., is, I believe, the first to introduce 22,000 volt underground cable, which was supplied and laid by the same firm as secured the Shanghai contract, viz. the British Insulated and Helsby Cables Co., Ltd. The Shanghai undertaking may therefore be regarded as keeping well up to date in modern practice.

Notwithstanding the delays, unavoidable in these abnormal times, in receiving plans and drawings from the manufacturers supplying various sections of the plant, considerable progress has been made in the re-inforced concrete foundations and buildings at Riverside. Both the boiler house and turbine room rafts were completed, and the boiler supports built up to a certain level at which work thereon has had to stop pending the arrival of parts of the boiler plant from England as these particular parts have to be built into the concrete foundations.

In the turbine room the concrete block upon which the 10,000 K.W. General Electric turbo-alternator will sit is already finished, and the construction of the foundation blocks for the 10,000 K.W. Parsons machine is now proceeding. Good progress is being made in the construction of the four new pump chambers, the lower parts of which have now been sunk below the river low tide level and are being built up to their designed dimensions.

An interesting feature of the extensions will be the new 22,000 volt combined switchgear and transformer house which is being constructed throughout of re-inforced concrete. The general arrangement of this building was designed by the Electricity Department to accommodate the new switchgear and step up transformers. It will possess novel features which the adoption of the 22,000 volt transmission system—together with the large generating units switch control, demands.

The actual constructional designs of the concrete foundations and buildings were made, and the work is being carried out to the specification and under the supervision of the Public Works Department to the requirements of this Department, and they present a series of features both of local and general interest.

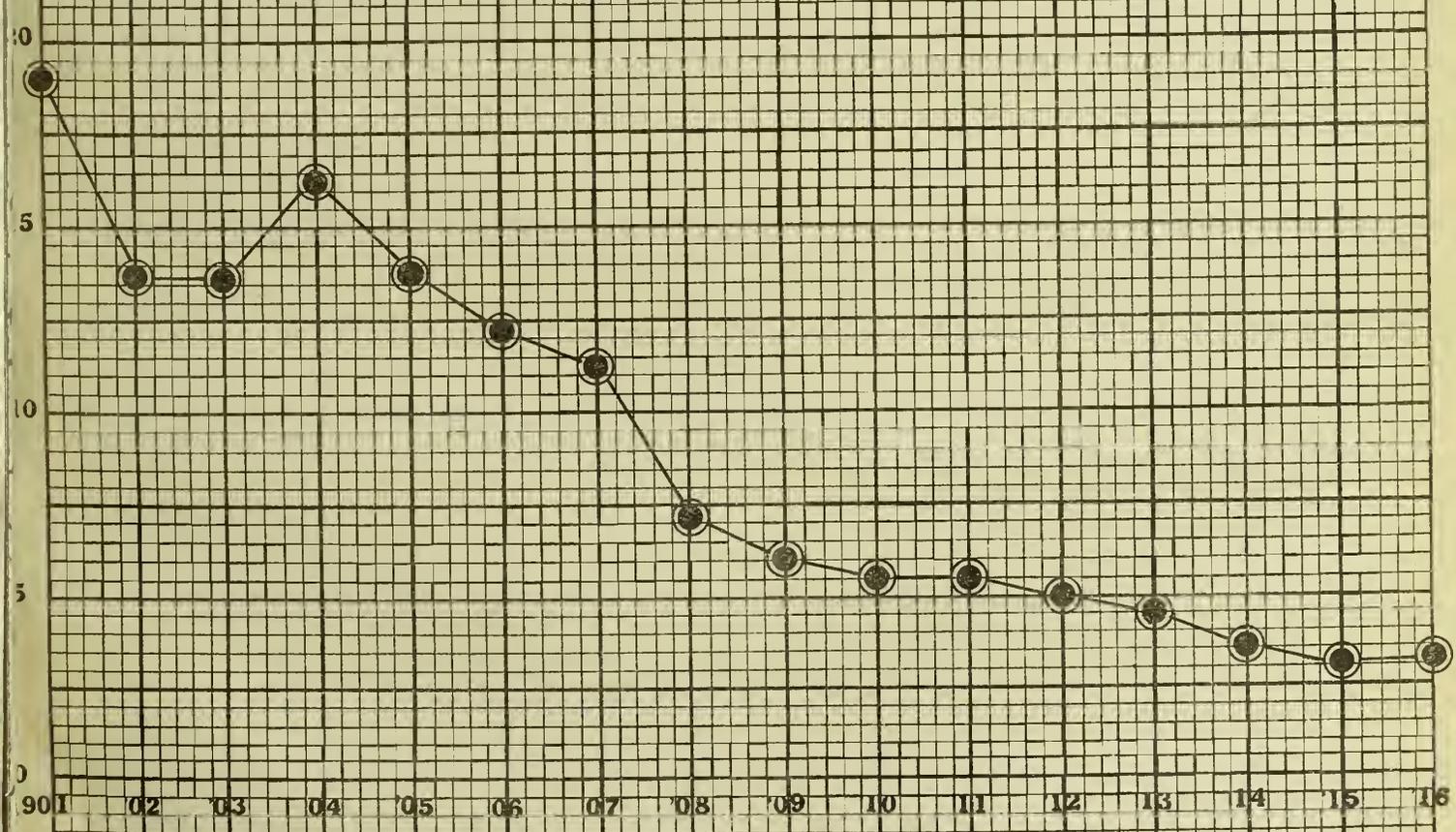
Unfortunately there has been considerable delay in getting the steelwork for the new power station from the United States, due primarily to the difficulty of getting freight handled from the factories to the coast, and then again to the shortage of shipping. This has necessitated the erection of a large temporary matshed structure over a part of the turbine room in order to allow the erection of the General Electric Co's., 10,000 K.W. turbo-alternator to be proceeded with, this machine having arrived in good time; consequently the erection of this machine is going on under the temporary roof, and the steelwork for the buildings will have to be erected later when it arrives. About half the steelwork has now arrived but unfortunately consists of parts of the turbine room and parts of the boiler house. It is unfortunate that the complete boiler house has not come, since if that were here that section of the building could be put up before the arrival of the boiler plant. It is still possible, however, that the balance of the material may arrive in time to permit the completion of the boiler house.

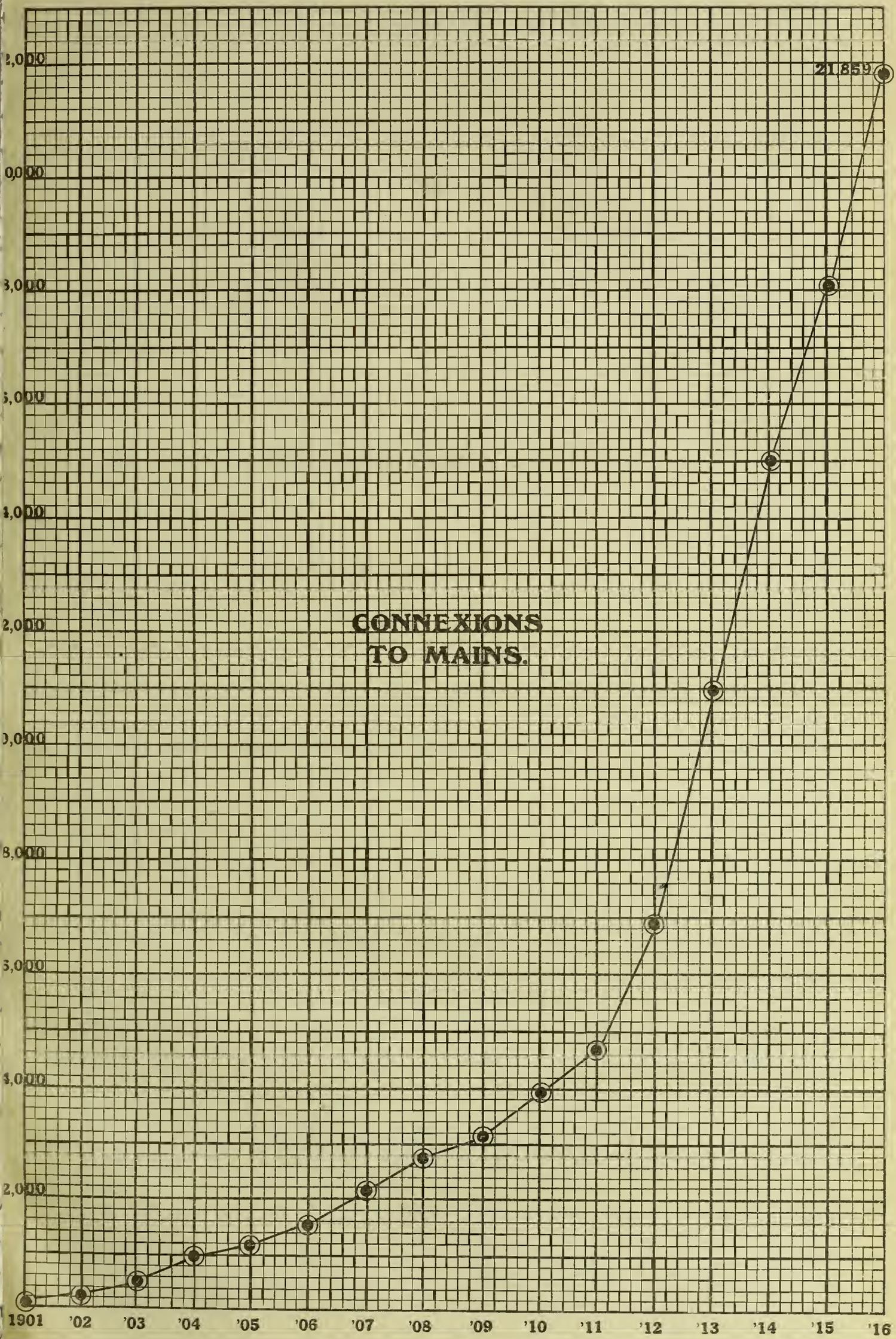
A quantity of the auxiliary machinery such as draught fans, pumps, fan engines, fan motors, etc., has already arrived. Advices from England indicate that the main contracts are well forward: not of course up to specified delivery dates but nevertheless well advanced, and most of the plant is nearing completion. The main switchgear is practically finished, the Fraser and Chalmers 5,000 kilowatt turbine should be ready for shipment quite soon. It will be recalled that Messrs. Parsons were unable to promise early delivery of their 10,000 kilowatt machine, but work is well advanced on it. The delays which have occurred in connection with this contract have been principally due to the difficulty of obtaining the steel forgings, a difficulty which is being experienced by engineering concerns not only in Great Britain but equally in the United States.

With regard to the boiler plant I understand this has been—with the exception of the boiler tubes—ready for shipment for some time, but licence to ship it had not yet been obtained. It has been extremely difficult to get the necessary steel tubes for these boilers. As it was at the time impossible to procure them in Great Britain arrangements were made by the contractors to have them made in America. It subsequently transpired that they could not after all be obtained from that country and eventually arrangements were concluded to secure the necessary quantity in Great Britain. It is feared, however, that this tube

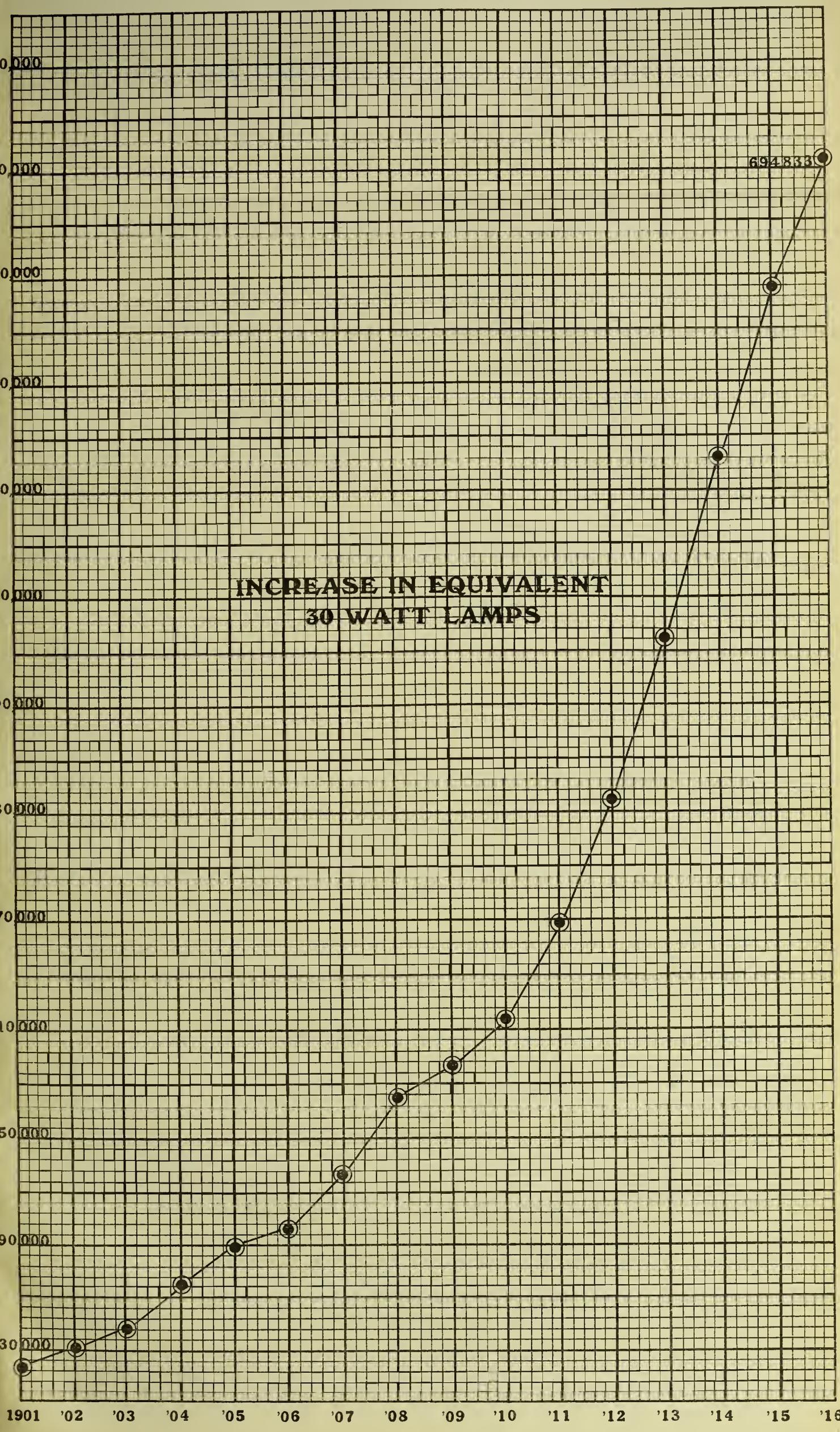
POUNDS COAL PER UNIT SOLD

LBS
COAL

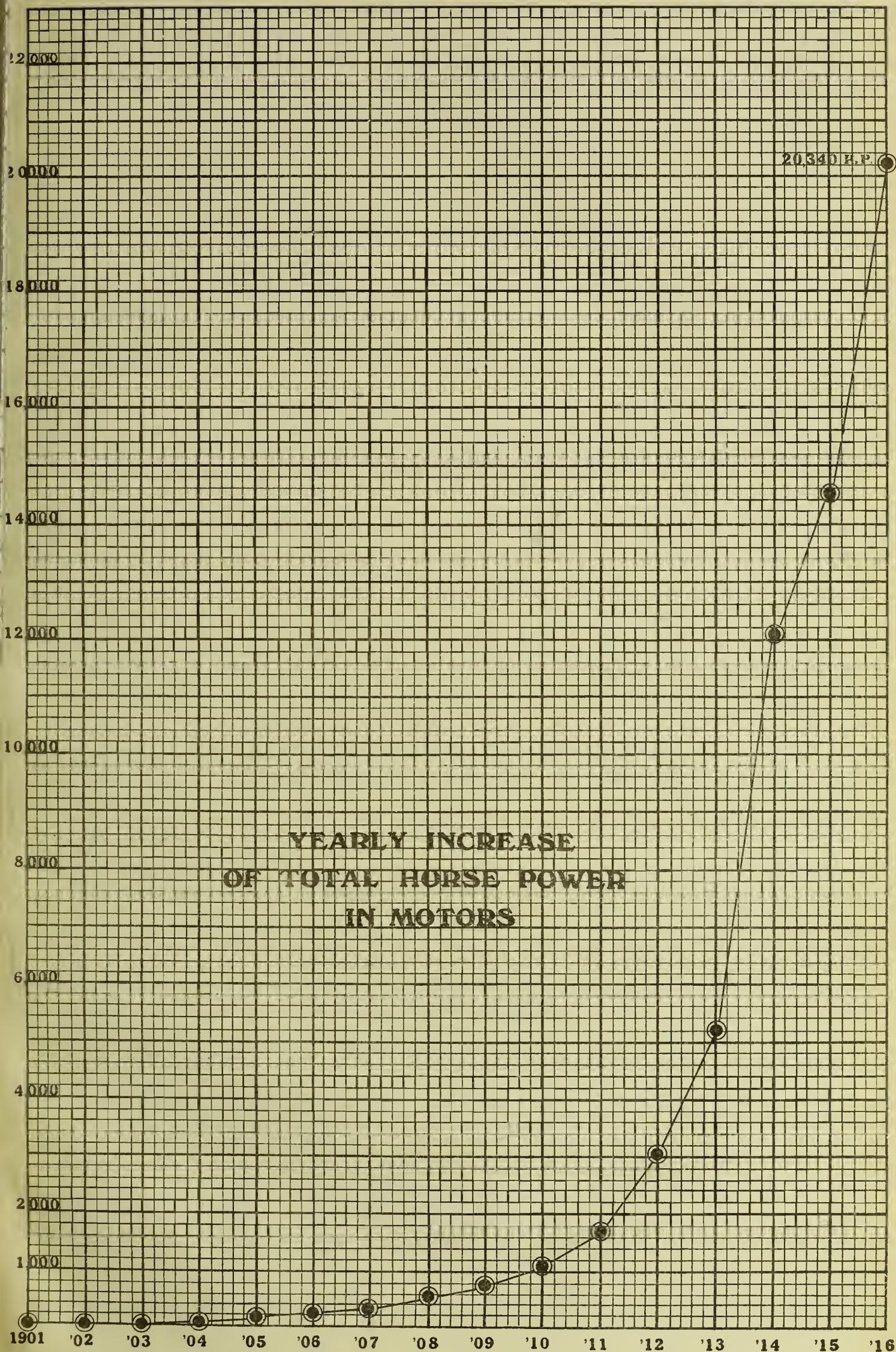




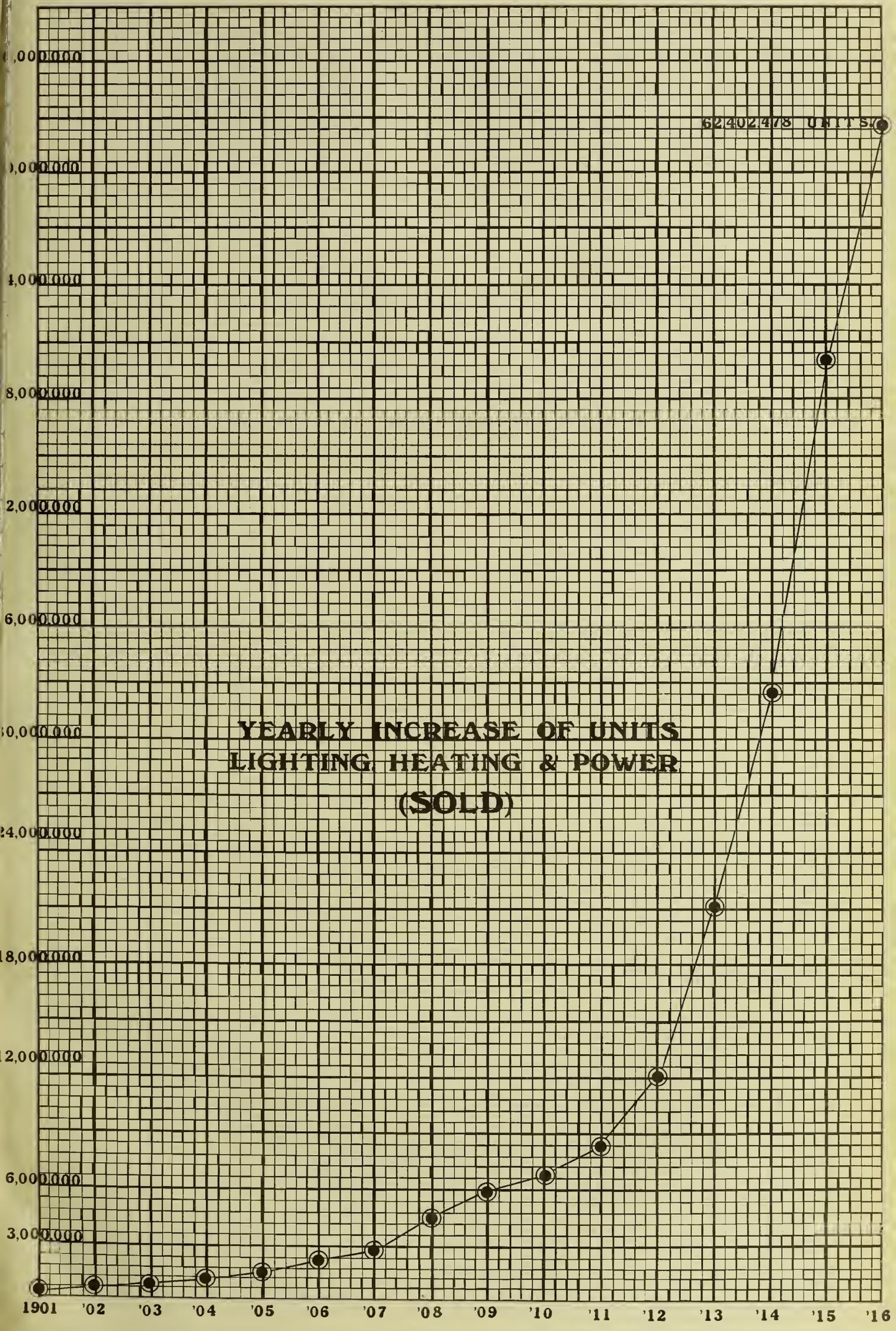
**INCREASE IN EQUIVALENT
30 WATT LAMPS**

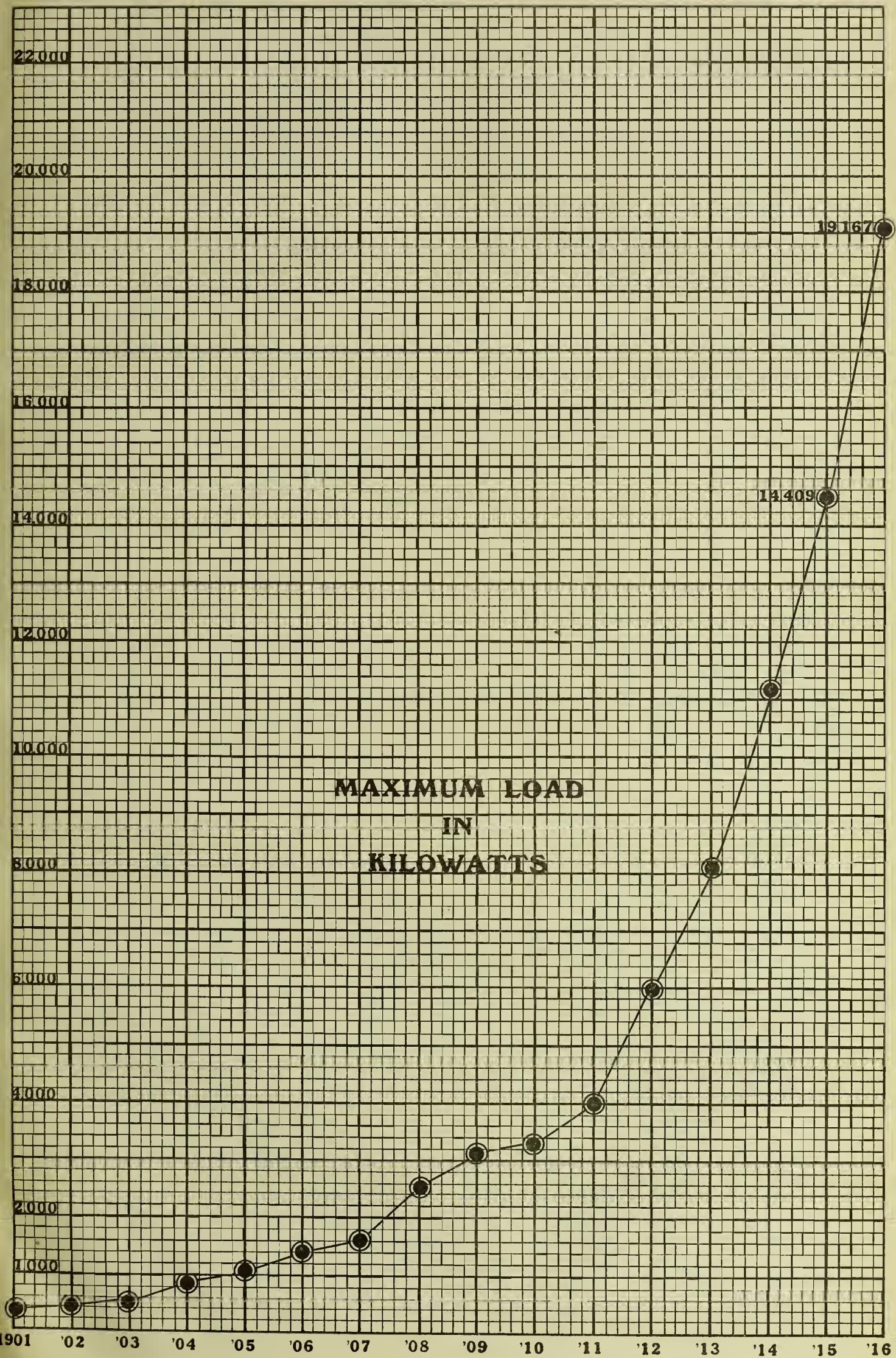


**YEARLY INCREASE
OF TOTAL HORSE POWER
IN MOTORS**

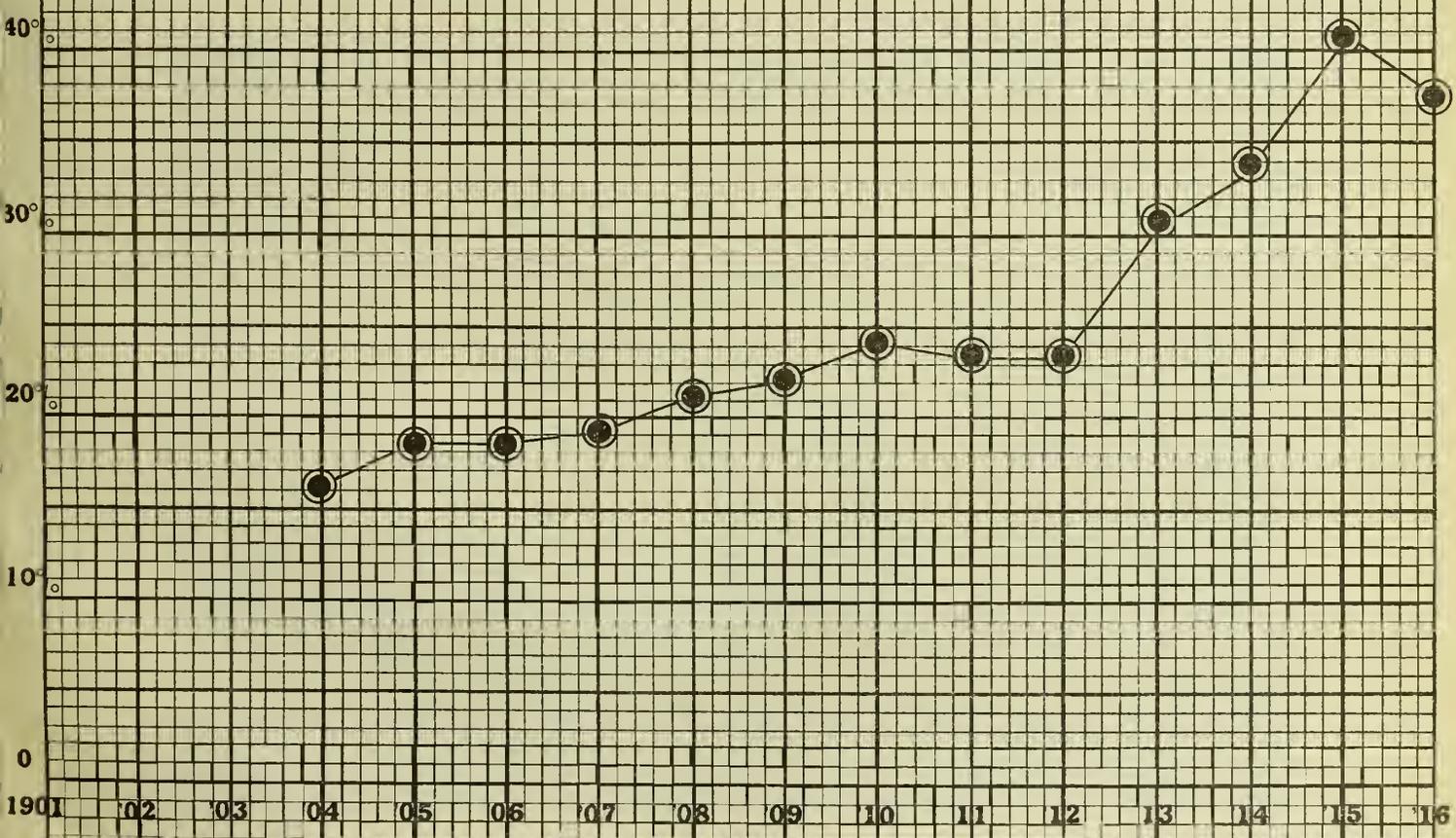


**YEARLY INCREASE OF UNITS
LIGHTING HEATING & POWER
(SOLD)**





LOAD FACTOR





A local installation of nine $7\frac{1}{2}$ horse power motors driving cotton scutching machines.
(This is a conversion from steam drive and the motors are mounted upon the brackets previously utilised for supporting the shafting).



A local installation of five 80 horse power motors driving 1,000 looms.

difficulty is likely to delay the arrival of the boiler plant and that none of the new boilers will be available for service until later in the year than was anticipated.

That the various sections of plant are so nearly completed, and that a quantity is already here, is, in my opinion, an achievement of which British manufacturers can be proud when all the restrictions and difficulties under which they are labouring are taken into account.

OUTLOOK.

Notwithstanding the fifteen per cent increase on the price for light, heat and power (other than bulk supply where special provision is embodied in contracts) which was introduced at the beginning of this (1917) year as the result of the price of coal having risen over fifty per cent, the applications for supply for various purposes continue, and there has so far been no falling off as might have been expected with the increased rates. Particularly satisfactory is the steady growth of the power demand. The restricted supply to a number of power users, and the limitation in the extent to which new lighting consumers can be connected, owing to the present plant shortage, will doubtless influence the expansion of business this year, and neither the maximum load next winter nor the total sales of electricity are likely to reach such a high figure as would normally occur if no limitations and restrictions had to be imposed. It is estimated that the sales of electricity in 1917 will be 71,000,000 units.

In spite of the war new cotton mills and other factories requiring power are being built, but on the other hand there are other industrial schemes which have been postponed until better times arrive, when it is not unreasonable to expect that the Department will be called upon to meet a demand very much greater than at any time during recent years.

ESTIMATE FOR 1917.

											Tls.	Tls.
REVENUE.												
<i>Light, Heat, Power, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,685,182
<i>Rent of Motors, Heating Apparatus, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		40,000
											TAEELS	2,725,182
EXPENDITURE.												
<i>Generation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,165,655
<i>Distribution</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		193,000
<i>Management</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		147,672
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,835
<i>Rents and Taxes</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		26,272
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18,000
<i>Depreciation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		389,870
<i>Special for Fearon Road Plant</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		11,748
<i>Interest</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		386,020
<i>Contribution to Rates</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		55,277
<i>Sundries and Contingencies</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20,000
												2,415,349
Balance												309,833
											TAEELS	2,725,182

N.B.—The above estimate is shewn in a form comparable with the Revenue Account; the following details as to personal emoluments are added in accordance with the practice obtaining in the Council's Accounts.

Pay and Allowances.

Engineer-in-Chief and Manager	Tls. 18,000
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief and Manager	9,030
Chief Electrical Assistant	6,489
Power Stations Superintendent	5,684
Power Station Assistant	3,120
9 Shift Engineers	23,738
2 Foreman Mechanics	7,621
Sub-station and Power Engineer	4,800
Assistant Power Engineer	4,200
Foreman Electrician	2,728
1 Mains Engineer	4,800
3 Assistant Mains Engineers	11,595
2 House Service Mains Assistants	6,480
4 Mains Foremen	11,453
Draughtsman	4,500
Chief Meter Tester	4,200
3 Meter Testers	8,220
3 Installation Inspectors	9,660
Assistant Installation Inspector	2,528
2 Show Room Assistants	5,160
Secretary	6,000
10 Clerical Assistants	27,996
4 Stenographers and Typists	5,580
3 Collectors	6,540
2 Meter Readers	4,800
4 Storekeepers	8,420
Superannuation	20,094
Allowances	4,108
Ricsha Allowances	5,430
Chinese Staff	144,900

Tls. 387,874

ESTIMATE FOR 1917—continued.

	£	s.	d.	Tls.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.				
RIVERSIDE POWER STATION EXTENSIONS.				
The following contracts have been placed.				
Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd.—Eight Marine Type Water Tube Boilers, Mechanical Stokers, feed water heaters, fans and chimneys	65,217	0	0	
The General Electric Co. of New York.—One 10,000 K.W. turbo-alternator	31,720	0	0	
Messrs. C. A. Parsons, Ltd.—One 10,000 K.W. turbo-alternator	32,605	0	0	
" Fraser and Chalmers, Ltd.—One 5,000 K.W. turbo-alternator	16,009	0	0	
The Westinghouse Electric Export Co. Pittsburgh—Static transformers	15,890	0	0	
Messrs. Scholey & Co., Ltd.—"Taylor" underfeed stokers for two boilers	5,370	0	0	
Messrs. Fraser & Chalmers, Ltd.—Coal Handling and conveying plant	11,317	0	0	
The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.—Extra high pressure (22,000 volts) switchgear for Riverside Station	7,575	0	0	
Extra high pressure (22,000 volts) switchgear for Fearon Road Station	3,000	0	0	
High pressure (6,600 volts) switchgear for Fearon Road Station	1,565	0	0	
Messrs. Mather & Platt, Ltd.—Two Motor driven centrifugal circulating water pumps	3,697	0	0	
The British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd.—40,000 yards 3-core split conductor paper insulated, lead covered and steel armoured underground cables	43,490	0	0	
The United States Steel Products Co.—Steelwork for buildings	8,026	0	0	
The British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd.—500 K.V.A. Transformer	1,833	0	0	
Messrs. Aiton & Co., Ltd.—Steel Exhaust pipes	180	0	0	
Steam and air pump discharge pipes	413	5	0	
The Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd.—				
Cast Iron pipes and bends	1,130	0	0	
Cast Iron flanged pipes	740	17	2	
Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd.—Sluice valves, etc.	1,012	10	0	
The Lea Recorder Co., Ltd.—Lea Recorders	671	17	6	
Messrs. Mather & Platt, Ltd.—Boiler Feed Pumps	676	8	0	
Messrs. Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd.—Vertical Feed Pumps	1,165	15	0	
	253,304	12	8	
Freight, insurance, duty, commission, etc.	50,660	18	6	
	303,965	11	2	
It was anticipated that of the above sum £220,649.10.0 would have been expended during 1916, owing, however, to manufacturers failing to adhere to the specified dates for shipment of material due to the war, the sum of £83,681 only was paid	83,681	0	0	
Balance to be paid on above contracts =	220,284	11	2	
Of the above sum it is anticipated that the sum of £195,000 will be required during 1917				
	£120,000 at 2/10 = Tls.	847,058.00		
	£ 75,000 at 3/3	461,538.00		
Local expenditure on Riverside Extensions		165,000.00		1,473,596.00
GENERAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.				
Messrs. A. Reyrolle & Co.—Switches	282	0	0	
" Fuse Boxes	835	17	6	
" Feeder Protective Gear	475	17	0	
" Insulators	30	0	0	
The British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd.—				
Transformers	2,630	10	0	
Messrs Elliott Bros. Voltmeter	14	0	0	
Messrs. Bullers, Ltd. Steel Poles	163	2	6	
The British Westinghouse Co., Ltd. Motors	2,064	17	2	
" Synchroscope	7	19	0	
" Ammeters, etc.	112	8	0	
" Switches	244	0	0	
" Current transformers	106	10	0	
R. W. Paul.— Voltmeter	14	15	3	
Siemens Bros. Dynamo Works Ammeters	10	9	6	
Messrs. Everett, Edgcumbe & Co. Instruments	32	9	9	
Earthing resistance	115	0	0	
Messrs. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Fuse Boxes	409	10	0	
" Compound & Tape	73	5	6	
" Armoured cable	1,257	0	0	
The British Thomson-Houston & Co., Ltd.— Motors	1,434	0	0	
" Transformers	136	8	0	
" Sub-station Switchgear (6,600 v.)	1,936	0	0	
" Switchgear for Fearon Road (22,000 v.)	1,000	0	0	
The British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd.—Split Conductor Armoured Cable	24,000	0	0	
Messrs. Richard, Johnson & Nephew, Ltd.—Steel wire	80	0	0	
Messrs. Drennan & Cooper.—Nichrome wire	50	0	0	
The Weston Electrical Instrument Co.—Portable ammeters and wattmeters	115	16	3	
Meters	6,000	0	0	
22,000 volt Switchgear for Tonquin Road Sub-station	3,000	0	0	
	46,631	15	5	
Freight, insurance, duty and commission	9,926	7	1	
	56,558	2	6	
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.—Weatherproof Cable	1,664	14	4	
Furukawa & Co.—Bare Cable	2,548	17	6	
Takata & Co.—Vulcanized Cable	160	9	8	
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.—Megger Testing Set	26	0	0	
	60,958	4	0	
at 3s./3d.				= 375,128.00
Carried forward				1,848,724.00

ESTIMATE FOR 1917—continued.

	<i>Brought forward</i>	Tls.
Andersen, Meyer & Co. :—		1,848,724.00
The General Electric Co. of New York		
625 K.V.A. Oil Cooled Transformers	G. \$29,625.00	
62.5 K.V.A. do.	2,940.00	
Sockets and Receptacles	610.00	
Reflectors	1,552.00	
Testing transformers	750.00	
Oil Switches	876.30	
The General Vehicle Co.		
2 Electric Trucks	5,885.00	
The Standard Underground Cable Co.		
11,000 volt 3-core Cable	15,605.00	
6,600 volt " "	4,441.00	
The Westinghouse Electric Export Co.		
3-Phase oil-cooled transformers	3,027.89	
Motors	779.48	
	at Ex. 80	66,091.67
	Yen	51,960.00
Messrs. Furukawa & Co.—Bare Cable		1,270.00
Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.—Mica		
	at Ex. 63	53,230.00
		33,535.00
Boundary Wall at Riverside Power Station		15,026.00
Concrete Poles		1,152.00
Galvanized Iron Wire		600.00
Insulators		1,875.00
Joint Boxes		2,100.00
Mica Tubes		500.00
Fuse Holders		500.00
Oregon Pine Poles		47,425.00
Bitumen		1,500.00
Cast Iron Sleeves		6,944.00
Copper Bar		1,290.00
Sundries		150,000.00
		2,193,876.00

T. H. U. ALDRIDGE, M.I.E.E., M.I.MECH.E.,
Engineer in Chief and Manager.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

In giving effect to the recommendations of the Special Electricity Committee, advantage has been taken of the opportunity afforded, to re-arrange the accounts in a form more closely approximating that adopted by Municipalities in England.

Account No. 7 writes up the assets shown in last year's Balance Sheet to their original value, and the amount set aside for depreciation is now shown separately in the Balance Sheet. The question of the most suitable method of providing for loan redemption is still under discussion, and will be dealt with in the accounts for next year.

REVENUE AND NET REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The following figures compare the sale of Electricity and Profit for the year under review, with the corresponding figures for 1915. In order to make the comparison of more practical value, the amount debited in Net Revenue Account in 1915 under the heading "Contribution to General Funds," has been written back.

	1915	1916	Increase
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Sale of Electricity—			
Private Lighting and Power	1,542,314	1,907,548	365,234
Heating	17,008	22,500	5,492
Public Lighting	64,866	68,889	4,023
Traction, etc.	76,203	77,928	1,725
Revenue Account	537,440	666,361	128,921
Net Revenue Account	293,329	378,549	85,220

BALANCE SHEET.

Stores.—Details of the amount appearing under this heading are given below.

	Tls.	Tls.
Coal		
Fearon Road	3,470	
Riverside	20,831	
	24,301	
Cable		
Fearon Road	147,810	
Riverside	1,095	
	148,905	
Lamps		
Fearon Road	30,872	
Riverside	149	
Show Room, Nanking Road	12,391	
	43,412	
Meters		
Fearon Road		21,300
Motors		
Fearon Road		40,259
Sundries		
Fearon Road	267,223	
Riverside	22,994	
Show Room, Nanking Road	913	
	291,130	
		569,307

Sundry Debtors and Payments in Advance.—Details of these figures are as undernoted :—

	Tls.	Tls.
Debit Notes Outstanding.		
Prior to 1916		1,245
1916		
March Quarter	2,045	
June ,,	142	
September ,,	12,165	
December ,,	490,173	
		504,525
Payments in Advance		8,787
		<u>514,557</u>

General Reserve Account.—The balance at credit of Net Revenue Account on December 31, 1915, has been transferred to this heading and represents over 12 per cent of the capital outlay of the undertaking.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

Table I contains the Revenue Account figures for the years 1912/1916 reduced to the ratio "per unit sold"; the capital outlay at the end of each period; the return on capital outlay; and the ratio of power units to the total number of units sold.

Table II shows the variations that have taken place in the capital cost per kilowatt.

TABLE I.

INCOME PER UNIT SOLD	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens
Sale of Electricity	6.46	5.04	4.12	3.41	3.34
Miscellaneous	.06	.04	.06	.06	.06
Total	6.52	5.08	4.18	3.47	3.40
EXPENDITURE PER UNIT SOLD					
	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens
Generation	1.66	1.63	1.34	1.11	1.19
Distribution	.77	.67	.47	.33	.29
Rent and Taxes	.07	.05	.05	.04	.04
Insurance	.05	.04	.03	.02	.02
Management	.72	.52	.40	.28	.24
Depreciation	1.21	.90	.72	.61	.55
	4.48	3.81	3.01	2.39	2.33
Balance	2.04	1.27	1.17	1.08	1.07
Total	6.52	5.08	4.18	3.47	3.40
Capital outlay at Dec. 31	Tls. 3,439,677	Tls. 4,257,046	Tls. 5,445,508	Tls. 6,037,882	Tls. 7,487,241
Return on Capital Outlay	6.93%	5.89%	6.98%	8.91%	8.90%
Ratio of Power Units to Total	20%	35%	47%	62%	68%

NOTES. (a)—Although the comparative figures contained in Table I give a reliable indication of the financial results of the Department during the years in question, it must be remembered that they simply show the average price obtained, and the average cost of producing each unit sold. The figures are not intended to (nor do they) give any clue to the relative costs of production as between the various groups of consumers.

(b)—The Engineer-in-Chief and Manager points out that it is not correct to take the capital outlay at the end of each year as the basis for calculating the "return on capital outlay." While this is perfectly true, I am of the opinion that it would be still more incorrect to base the calculations on the capital outlay at the commencement of each year, for the reason that this method would ignore the capital expenditure incurred on various dates during the year. At the same time it is only fair to the Department to add, that if it were possible to calculate the exact "return on capital outlay," the percentage figures would be somewhat higher than those given in the above Table.

TABLE II.

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Plant Capacity	K.W. 5,600	K.W. 9,600	K.W. 14,600	K.W. 19,600	K.W. 19,600
Capital cost per Kilowatt	Tls. 614	Tls. 445	Tls. 373	Tls. 308	Tls. 382
Maximum Demand	K.W. 6,000	K.W. 8,100	K.W. 11,190	K.W. 14,400	K.W. 19,167
Capital cost per Kilowatt	Tls. 573	Tls. 528	Tls. 487	Tls. 419	Tls. 391

E. F. GOODALE A.C.A.,
Treasurer.

ELECTRICITY

Dr.

No. 1.—REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE

	Tls.	Tls.
To GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY—		
Coal	594,861.90	
Salaries and Wages	69,955.18	
Oil, Waste, Water and Stores	49,331.76	
Repairs	23,041.65	
Passages	627.63	
Miscellaneous Charges	1,734.73	
	<u>739,552.85</u>	739,552.85
„ DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY—		
Salaries and Wages	94,357.82	
Maintenance and Repairs	59,418.65	
Passages	1,175.05	
Miscellaneous Charges	25,967.21	
	<u>180,918.73</u>	180,918.73
„ RENT, RATES AND TAXES		22,637.95
„ INSURANCE		12,529.30
„ MANAGEMENT EXPENSES—		
Fees to Members of Committee	3,750.00	
Salaries and Wages	100,863.50	
Advertising	6,287.78	
Miscellaneous Charges	19,655.49	
Show Rooms—	130,556.77	
Salaries and Wages	10,665.51	
Rent, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	4,613.28	
Passages	346.87	
Miscellaneous Charges	977.46	
	<u>16,603.12</u>	147,159.89
„ DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT		345,429.66
Buildings at 2 per cent	13,930.85	
Plant Generation „ 7 „	129,955.90	
Plant Distribution—		
Mains „ 3 „	50,826.03	
House Service „ 10 „	17,793.64	
Meters „ 10 „	26,862.24	
Transformers and Gear „ 12½ „	56,545.38	
Public Lighting „ 12½ „	10,125.72	
Workshop Plant „ 7 „	478.93	
Sundry Instruments and Tools „ 20 „	1,223.58	
Plant on Hire „ 12½ „	32,241.12	
Motor Cars, Lorry and Carriage at 20% and „ 12½ „	1,383.27	
Electric Cars „ 12½ „	2,156.62	
Furniture „ 5 „	1,906.33	
	<u>345,429.66</u>	
„ BALANCE CARRIED TO NET REVENUE ACCOUNT		666,360.98
	TALS ...	2,114,589.36

ELECTRICITY

Dr.

No. 2.—NET REVENUE

	Tls.
To Interest	249,350.04
„ Special Charges Account, Plant Extension	2,694.15
„ Expenses in connection with change of voltage on Distributing Mains	224.56
„ Amount written off on re-valuation of Stores	8,112.14
„ Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts	9,647.18
„ Brokerage—Less Premia—on issue of Debentures	6,431.38
„ Expenses of visit of Mr. A. H. Prece (half)	5,196.32
„ Reserve Account—Fearon Road Station—Special Depreciation of Plant	11,543.76
„ Balance carried to Appropriation Account... ..	378,549.43
TAEELS ...	<u>671,748.96</u>

No. 3.—NET REVENUE

	Tls.
To Contribution to General Funds	39,740.00
„ Balance carried forward	338,809.43
TAEELS ...	<u>378,549.43</u>

No. 4.—DEPRECIATION

	Tls.
To Depreciation on assets, sold, written off and fully depreciated prior to January 1, 1916	245,580.86
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ during the year	67,478.57
„ Balance carried forward	1,428,376.99
TAEELS ...	<u>1,741,436.42</u>

No. 5.—RESERVE ACCOUNT

	Tls.
To Amount written off against Plant sold	7,232.00
„ Balance carried forward	129,957.79
TAEELS ...	<u>137,189.79</u>

No. 6.—GENERAL RESERVE

	Tls.
To Plant sold and written off	20,490.34
„ Balance carried forward	924,830.25
TAEELS ...	<u>945,320.59</u>

DEPARTMENT.**ACCOUNT.**

Cr.

											Tls.	
<i>By</i>	Revenue Account—balance therefrom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	666,360.98
„	Dividend and Bonus on 1 share, Union Insurance Society of Canton...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144.64
„	Superannuation refunded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,188.55
„	Profit on Installation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,054.79
TAEELS											...	<u>671,748.96</u>

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

											Tls.	
<i>By</i>	Net Revenue Account—balance therefrom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378,549.43
TAEELS											...	<u>378,549.43</u>

ACCOUNT.

											Tls.	
<i>By</i>	Depreciation written off assets prior to January 1, 1916, now written back	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,396,006.76
„	„ for the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345,429.66
TAEELS											...	<u>1,741,436.42</u>

FEARON ROAD STATION—SPECIAL DEPRECIATION.

											Tls.	
<i>By</i>	Balance from 1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125,646.03
„	Amount reserved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,543.76
TAEELS											...	<u>137,189.79</u>

ACCOUNT.

											Tls.	
<i>By</i>	Transfer from Net Revenue Account—Balance at December 31, 1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	921,278.46
„	Receipts from Sales of old Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,042.13
TAEELS											...	<u>945,320.59</u>

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

No. 7.—Capital Outlay Adjustment Account January 1, 1916.

	As per Balance Sheet December 31, 1915.	Add Depreciation written back.	Deduct Assets Fully Depreciated, sold, or written off.	Capital Outlay at January 1, 1916.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND :—				
Fearon Road Station	32,800.00			32,800.00
Riverside Station	62,932.78			62,932.78
Sub-Stations	51,736.80			51,736.80
<i>Total Outlay on Land Tls. 147,469.58</i>				
BUILDINGS :—				
Fearon Road Station	207,884.29	43,968.96	3,366.93	248,486.32
Riverside Station	339,017.51	18,674.29		357,691.80
Sub-Stations	87,078.95	3,286.23		90,365.18
<i>Total Outlay on Buildings Tls. 696,543.30</i>				
PLANT GENERATION :—				
Fearon Road Station	504,374.36	529,188.18	39,938.77	993,623.77
Riverside Station	723,573.68	98,818.19		822,391.87
<i>Total Outlay on Plant Generation Tls. 1,816,015.64</i>				
PLANT DISTRIBUTION :—				
Mains, Overhead	873,737.57	134,978.02		1,008,715.59
do. Underground	624,686.40	38,554.07		663,240.47
House Service	150,614.07	89,174.78	61,852.43(a)	177,936.42
Meters	170,451.98	115,711.42	17,540.99(a)	268,622.41
Transformers and Gear	359,644.52	178,534.34	86,647.35	451,531.51
Public Lighting	38,459.17	68,864.49	26,317.90	81,005.76
Workshop Plant	5,962.70	879.18		6,841.88
<i>Total Outlay on Plant Distribution Tls. 2,657,894.04</i>				
SUNDRY INSTRUMENTS AND TOOLS... ..	5,493.30	624.59		6,117.89
PLANT ON HIRE	202,992.87	54,936.06		257,928.93
MOTOR CARS, LORRY AND CARRIAGE	3,795.29	13,281.32	9,916.49	7,160.12
ELECTRIC MOTOR CARS... ..	16,957.74	...	...	16,957.74
FURNITURE	31,594.13	6,532.64		38,126.77
STORES	393,489.86			393,489.86
TOTALS ...	4,887,277.97	1,396,006.76	245,580.86	6,037,703.87

(a) Includes transfer of Current Limiters from House Service to Meters amounting to Tls. 16,443.39.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

No. 8.—Capital Outlay Account for the Year ended December 31, 1916.

	Capital Outlay at January 1, 1916, as per Account No. 7	Additions during the year.	Deduct Assets fully depreciated, sold, or written off.	Capital Outlay at December 31, 1916.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND :—				
Fearon Road Station	32,800.00			32,800.00
Riverside Station	62,932.78			62,932.78
Sub-Stations	51,736.80	1,476.94		53,213.74
<i>Total outlay on Land Tls. 148,946.52</i>				
BUILDINGS :—				
Fearon Road Station	248,486.32	1,239.47		249,725.79
Riverside Station	357,691.80	212,444.21		570,136.01
Sub-Stations	90,365.18	19,087.87	400.00	109,053.05
<i>Total outlay on Buildings Tls. 928,914.85</i>				
PLANT GENERATION :—				
Fearon Road Station	993,623.77	1,041.88	40,486.88	954,178.77
Riverside Station	822,391.87	391,754.46		1,214,146.33
<i>Total outlay on Plant Generation Tls. 2,168,325.10</i>				
PLANT DISTRIBUTION :—				
Mains Overhead	1,008,715.59	134,069.97		1,142,785.56
do. Underground... ..	663,240.47	404,689.71		1,067,930.18
House Service	177,936.42	30,635.51	6,144.30	202,427.63
Meters	268,622.41	31,085.21	12,350.70	287,356.92
Transformers and Gear	451,531.51	48,231.99	15,286.70	484,476.80
Public Lighting	81,005.76	5,832.49	15,163.15	71,675.10
Workshop Plant	6,841.88	503.62		7,345.50
<i>Total outlay on Plant Distribution Tls. 3,263,997.69</i>				
SUNDRY INSTRUMENTS AND TOOLS	6,117.89	405.51		6,523.40
PLANT ON HIRE	257,928.93	70,701.91	1,127.62	327,503.22
MOTOR CARS, LORRY AND CARRIAGE... ..	7,160.12	2,540.52	650.00	9,050.64
ELECTRIC MOTOR CARS	16,957.74	6,871.42		23,829.16
FURNITURE	38,126.77	2,716.74		40,843.51
STORES	393,489.86	179,408.97	3,591.56	569,307.27
TAEELS ...	6,037,703.87	1,544,738.40	95,200.91	7,487,241.36

ELECTRICITY

No. 9.—BALANCE SHEET

Dr.

		Tls.	Tls.
LIABILITIES.			
To	LOANS FROM GENERAL FUNDS, AT DECEMBER 31, 1915	3,819,000.00	
	Issued during the year	1,250,000.00	5,069,000.00
<p><i>Note.</i>—The interest carried by the above Loans is as undernoted :—</p>			
	Loans at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$	Tls. 1,175,000	
	" 6 "	" 3,894,000	
		" 5,069,000	
..	DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS		290,021.38
..	SUNDRY CREDITORS		227,462.60
..	OVERDRAFT WITH COMPRADORE	12,834.18	
	Less—Cash in hand	442.10	12,392.38
..	DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT (No. 4), balance at credit thereof		1,428,376.99
..	RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION OF STORES		10,000.00
..	RESERVE ACCOUNT (No. 5) FEARON ROAD STATION—SPECIAL DEPRECIATION, balance at credit thereof		129,957.79
..	RESERVE FOR BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS :—		
	Balance at December 31, 1915	5,494.71	
	Add—Amount reserved during the year	9,647.18	
		15,141.89	
	Less—Bad Debts written off	4,855.68	10,286.21
..	GENERAL RESERVE ACCOUNT (No. 6), balance at credit thereof		924,830.25
..	NET REVENUE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (No. 3), balance at credit thereof		338,809.43
<p><i>Note.</i>—There are Contingent Liabilities under contracts for the supply of Plant, Lamps, etc., amounting to approximately Tls. 1,830,000.</p>			
		TOTALS ...	8,441,137.03

We have examined the foregoing account with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

G. H. & N. THOMSON, Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

FINANCE MATTERS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

ESTIMATES.

The original Estimates submitted for the Ratepayers' approval showed a Surplus on the Ordinary Budget of Tls. 326,000 and a Final Deficit of Tls. 32,192, these figures being subsequently amended as under :

	Tls.
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget (original)	326,000
<i>Less</i> —Amendment to Resolution V, Grant to Foreign Women's Home	3,000
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget (amended)	323,000
Estimated Final Deficit (original)	32,192
<i>Add</i> —Adjustment as above	3,000
Estimated Final Deficit (amended)	35,192

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial transactions of the year are summarised below :—

	Tls.
Ordinary Income	3,333,151
<i>Less</i> :—	
Ordinary Expenditure	2,925,573
Surplus on Ordinary Budget, carried to Extraordinary Income	407,578
Extraordinary Expenditure	1,163,018
<i>Less</i> :—	
Extraordinary Income	690,334
Final Deficit carried forward to 1917	472,684

The Surplus on the Ordinary Budget of Tls. 407,578 is Tls. 84,578 in excess of the figure estimated, this increase being accounted for as under :—

	Expended	
	Over Tls.	Under Tls.
Volunteer Corps		4,814
Fire Brigade	4,105	
Police Force	56,288	
Health Department		20,657
Public Works Department	19,970	
Public Band		3,731
Public Library		967
Educational Department		11,248
Finance Department	2,155	
Carried forward	82,518	41,417

	Expended	
	Over Tls.	Under Tls.
Brought forward	82,518	41,417
Secretariat	8,679	
General Charges	14,649	
Interest		16,681
Stock and Stores		27,025
<i>Add</i> :—		
Income— increase		105,301
Balance—being net increase in the Surplus on the Ordinary Budget over the estimated figure	84,578	
	<u>190,424</u>	<u>190,424</u>

Police Force—Overspent Tls. 56,288.

The Foreign Branch Terms of Service were revised as from January 1, and the increased pay granted thereunder is reflected in the accounts.

The usual comparative figures showing expenditure during the past five years under “Pay and Allowances” are given below, but it is to be noted that those referring to the Foreign Branch are materially affected by the number of men now on War Service.

Pay and Allowances.	1912 Tls.	1913 Tls.	1914 Tls.	1915 Tls.	1916 Tls.
Foreign Branch	357,309	372,593	374,754	336,596	350,630
Sikh Branch	111,306	110,249	116,563	120,163	119,188
Chinese Branch	176,131	178,996	182,351	189,217	196,965
	<u>Tls. 644,746</u>	<u>661,838</u>	<u>673,668</u>	<u>645,976</u>	<u>666,783</u>

Health Department—Underspent Tls. 20,657.

The delay in obtaining delivery of the “Laboratory Apparatus” ordered from England has resulted in this appropriation being considerably underspent. Plague Prevention measures during the year have only cost Tls. 23,952 against an appropriation of Tls. 40,000. The Steam Vacuum Wagons provided for under “Stock and Stores” have not yet been secured.

Public Works Department—Overspent Tls. 19,970.

The appropriations for “General,” “Creeks and River,” “Drainage” and “Maintenance of Roads,” have all been slightly exceeded.

General Charges—Overspent Tls. 14,649.

The above excess is accounted for as follows :—

	Tls.
Fire Brigade Jubilee Celebration	1,040
Shanghai Boy Scouts	105
Compensation in connexion with the sinking of the “Yasaka Maru”	2,454
Trust Funds Investment, brokerage, insurance, etc., on War Bonds	1,813
Discount on debenture issue	335
	<u>5,747</u>
<i>Add</i>	
Difference between estimated and actual figures	8,902
	<u>Tls. 14,649</u>

Ordinary Income.

The increase of Tls. 105,301 over the figure estimated is fully dealt with in the Report of the Overseer of Taxes.

Extraordinary Expenditure.

The actual expenditure under this heading during the year has been Tls. 1,163,018, as against an estimated expenditure of Tls. 1,038,192. The following is a list of items included in the Budget but upon which no outlay has been incurred.

	Tls.
Bridges.	
"Stone Bridge," south approach, nominal	100
Yangtzepoo Creek at Ward Road	4,000
Singkeipang Creek near Dixwell Road	300
Bundings.	
Concrete Bunding Lay Road, south of Yangtzepoo Road	23,500
Land.	
Isolation Hospital Extension	} nominal
Bubbling Well Cemetery Extension		100
Market at Corner of Tonquin and Macao Roads	6,000
Mohawk Market Extension	1,500
Playgrounds for Children	2,000
Buildings.	
Gordon Road Police Station, revolver range	5,000
Gaol, additional cells	25,000
Hospital for Indians	10,000
Mokanshan Sanatorium, reconstruction of bungalow	2,000
Mohawk Market Extension	1,500
Sinza " "	2,200
Market at corner of Tonquin and Macao Roads	4,000
Latrines	1,000
Public School for Boys, servants' quarters	1,000
	Tls. 89,200

Expenditure has been incurred amounting to Tls. 20,663 for which no provision was made in the Budget; the details making up this figure are given below:—

	Tls.
Bridges.	
Kiangwan Road	5,759
Bundings.	
Concrete Bunding at end of Simla Road	1,597
Land.	
Rifle Range, subsoil drainage	589
Buildings.	
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese in Central District	3,311
Roads.	
Permanent paving	18,027
<i>Less.</i>	
Contribution	8,620
	9,407
	Tls. 20,663

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

The Profits earned during the year, together with the balances brought forward from 1915, have enabled the following Cash Contributions to be transferred to Ordinary Income.

Convict Labour	Tls. 9,000
Concreteware Manufactory	10,000
Pingchiao Quarry	20,000
Tungchow Road Workshop	6,000

LOANS.**SILVER LOANS.**

The Authorised Loan for 1916 was Tls. 1,900,000 of which amount Tls. 1,250,000 was required for Electricity purposes. The Loan was advertised for issue in the month of April when the average rate of exchange was 2/10½. From April to the early part of November applications came in steadily, but in December with the average rate of exchange at 3/6½ no further enquiries were received. The holders of the 5% Loan of 1896 (due for repayment during the year) were given the option of conversion at 99½ per cent, and debenture holders to the value of Tls. 66,900, out of a total of Tls. 99,000, availed themselves of this option.

Including an amount of Tls. 89,100 allocated to the Trust Funds, the total issue of debentures during the year was Tls. 1,400,000 and of this amount Tls. 1,250,000 was transferred to the Electricity Department. The average price of issue (exclusive of brokerage) was Tls. 99.91 per cent.

The Budget appropriation for the Redemption of Debentures (Tls. 202,200) was applied in redeeming the 5 per cent. Loan of 1896 (Tls. 99,000) and the balance (Tls. 103,200) has been transferred to Extraordinary Income in place of issuing a similar amount of the current year's Loan.

As the result of the year's transactions the Council's liabilities on Silver Loans (excluding the Electricity Department) have been increased by Tls. 51,000.

The Loans outstanding for General Purposes at December 31 (Tls. 3,100,100) represent 93.01 per cent. of the year's Ordinary Income.

STERLING LOAN.

No additional debentures have been issued during the year on account of the Sterling Loan.

STERLING CURRENT ACCOUNT.

The balance at credit of this account on January 1 (£1,472-19-3 at Ex. 2/6½ = Tls. 11,662.22) has been transferred to Extraordinary Income, and the Council's sterling transactions are now incorporated in the Financial Statement.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

Statement A compares Income and Expenditure during the years 1912 to 1916.

Statement B gives percentages, calculated on Income, of the figures contained in A.

The following Statement compares the Ordinary Income and Expenditure totals for the years 1915 and 1916.

	1915	1916	Increase
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income	3,051,017	3,333,151	282,134
„ Expenditure	2,781,752	2,925,573	143,821
			<u>Tls. 138,313</u>

STAFF.

Five members of the Staff (including the Deputy and the Assistant Treasurer) were on War Service at the close of the year. The duties of the Deputy Treasurer have been performed by Mr. H. M. Mann since October 1915.

CONCLUSION.

The preparation of the Budget and Financial Statement in time for the Annual Meeting of Rate-payers is now a matter of great difficulty. It is difficult to see how the work can be completed next year within the time allowed by the Land Regulations.

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.
Treasurer.

OVERSEER OF TAXES' REPORT.

The year 1916 has marked another large increase in the Ordinary Revenue. This has been due chiefly to the continuation of building operations on a large scale and to the high licence fees charged on the remaining Opium Shops. During the year the revenue has been collected with little, if any, friction, making it difficult to realize that other parts of the world are experiencing times of exceptional financial stress. When Shanghai will be seriously affected by the European political situation it is hard to foresee; but it is not unreasonable to expect that a time will come when the fortunes of war will react on the financial prosperity of the port.

The total Ordinary Income collected from all sources amounts to Tls. 3,333,151 against Tls. 3,051,017 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 282,134.

Compared with the Budget estimate the revenue shows an increase of Tls. 105,301 made up as under:—

Description.	1916.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Budget.	Income.		
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Land Tax	682,000	682,177	177	
General Municipal Rate—Foreign	580,000	601,878	21,878	
General Municipal Rate—Chinese	900,000	918,645	18,645	
Special Advertisement Rate	700	1,318	618	
Wharfage Dues	185,000	207,001	22,001	
Licence Fees	612,860	651,570	38,710	
Rent of Municipal Properties	97,290	96,904		386
Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings.	170,000	173,658	3,658	
	3,227,850	3,333,151	105,687	386

Land Tax.—The total income from this source amounted to Tls. 682,177, showing an increase of Tls. 1,772 over last year. During the year 159 new lots, representing an assessment of Tls. 278,240, have been added to the register and taxed. The following table shows the income derived from each district as compared with the previous year:—

District	1916.	1915.
	Tls.	Tls.
Central	320,656	320,827
Northern	112,891	112,767
Eastern	134,204	133,557
Western	114,426	113,254
	682,177	680,405

A re-assessment of land has been made under provision of Resolution X passed at the last Ratepayers Meeting and the new values will form the basis for taxation during the forthcoming year.

General Municipal Rate—Foreign.—The revenue from this source has exceeded the budget estimate by Tls. 21,878 the total being Tls. 601,878 against Tls. 569,053 in 1915. During the year 92 new houses have been brought under taxation with an aggregate assessment of Tls. 214,725, and 57 houses have been demolished representing an assessment of Tls. 70,046.

Building operations continue to be extensively pursued both within and beyond Settlement limits. Residents in some of the outlying districts are called upon to pay General Municipal Rate under the provision of the Council's agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., others use water supplied by the Chinese Waterworks and, although practically enjoying the privileges of the Settlement, they do not contribute anything to the Council's revenue.

General Municipal Rate—Chinese.—This source of revenue also shows a substantial increase, the figures being Tls. 918,645 against Tls. 847,637 in 1915.

Details of the houses and assessments on December 31, 1916, and the income derived therefrom, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statements :—

INSIDE LIMITS.

	Foreign.		Chinese.	
	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.
Houses.—Occupied	3,194	3,114	56,774	54,083
Unoccupied	174	253	2,192	1,856
Total	3,368	3,367	58,966	55,939
Assessment	Tls. 5,302,209	Tls. 5,180,145	\$ 11,494,335	\$ 10,521,720
Income	Tls. 580,791	Tls. 550,140	Tls. 914,129	Tls. 843,521

OUTSIDE LIMITS.

	Foreign.		Chinese.	
	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.
Houses.—Occupied	544	536	1,208	1,169
Unoccupied	15	26	15	11
Total	559	562	1,223	1,180
Assessment	Tls. 380,917	Tls. 373,931	\$ 109,462	\$ 104,038
Income	Tls. 21,087	Tls. 18,913	Tls. 4,516	Tls. 4,116

Special Advertisement Rate.—This rate, which forms only a very small source of revenue, continues to fulfil its purpose by keeping down objectionable advertisements from the principal residential districts of the Settlement. The fees collected amount to Tls. 1,318 against Tls. 610 in 1915,

Wharfage Dues.—Contrary to expectation the income from this source shows an increase over last year. The estimate, which was a very conservative one, has been exceeded by Tls. 22,001. The income for each quarter, compared with the previous four years, is given below :—

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
March Quarter	47,891	41,901	54,761	53,036	40,530
June "	52,185	41,713	51,529	50,763	52,053
September "	53,714	49,659	44,517	55,535	52,648
December "	53,211	50,016	38,555	55,911	59,531
	207,001	183,289	189,362	215,245	204,782

Licence Fees.—Details of all licences and the fees collected are given in the tables attached to this Report.

The total income from Licence Fees produced Tls. 651,570, against Tls. 598,292 in 1915, or an increase of Tls. 53,278. The estimates have been exceeded by Tls. 38,710.

The excess and deficiency on the Budget estimates for the year are as under :—

<i>Excess on :—</i>	Tls.	<i>Deficiency on :—</i>	Tls.
Tavern	325	Foreign Liquor Seller	204
Chinese Club	538	Billiard and Bowling Saloon	34
Chinese Wine Shop	1,921	Chinese Lodging House	354
Tea Shop	4,850	Theatre—Foreign	15
Fruit Shop and Stall	1,652	" Chinese	787
Pawn Shop	967	Cargo Boat	203
Opium Shop	20,666	Ferry and Passenger Boat	13
Private Pony and Carriage	947	Launch	258
Motor Car	1,202	Chinese Boat	461
Cart	1,267	Sampan	62
Private Ricsha	4,748	Livery Stable	560
Sedan Chair	4	Public Ricsha	2,721
Wheelbarrow	3,840		
Firearms	1,000		
Dog	455		
	44,382		
<i>Less—Deficiency</i>	5,672		
			Tls. 5,672
Net Excess	Tls. 38,710		

Opium Houses and Opium Shops.—The public consumption of opium having ceased since December 31, 1909 ; and, as the sale of the drug for private use will shortly be prohibited, it may not, at the present juncture, be out of place to review the opium trade as it has affected the Municipal Revenue in the past.

1870.—As far back as 1870 when the total Municipal Revenue from all sources amounted to Tls. 299,811 the receipts from licensed opium houses amounted to Tls. 10,496. In this year the receipts from other sources included Land Tax Tls. 14,032, House Tax Tls. 42,115 and Wharfage Dues Tls. 100,599.

1881.—The receipts from Opium Houses in the year 1881 had grown to Tls. 21,593 and the revenue for each subsequent year to date is given in the appended table.

1904.—In the year 1904 a clear distinction was made between Opium Houses and Opium Shops. The former described the establishments which were licensed for opium smoking on the premises, while the latter denoted shops for the sale of the drug, but did not cover permission for consumption on the premises. In the table previously referred to the receipts from each class of establishment are shown separately during the years 1904 to 1909.

1906.—The year 1906 saw a revived attempt on the part of the central government to check the widespread habit of opium smoking and some interesting correspondence then took place between the Consular Authorities and the Municipal Council as set out in the Annual Report for 1907 pages 51/61. As an indication of the Council's readiness to co-operate in the suppression movement it was decided to refuse all applications for new Opium House licences.

1907.—Accordingly from July 1907 no new opium houses were permitted. The gradual extinction of the opium habit from the Settlement may be said to have commenced from this date and the Council's revenue from opium for 1907 showed a falling off compared with the previous year.

1908.—Energetic measures were taken in the following year (1908). On July 1 a quarter of the opium smoking establishments were closed, and a further quarter on December 31, the method of closure is dealt with in detail in the Council's Annual Report for that year, see page 236.

1909.—Thus half of the houses were closed during 1908. Half of the remainder were closed on June 30, 1909, and the balance on December 31, 1909. The year 1909 therefore witnessed the official closing of all opium smoking establishments in the Settlement.

As pointed out in my Report for that year this fact by no means denoted the abolition of opium smoking and this is borne out by the fact that "Shops" for the sale of the drug for private consumption have continued to do a lucrative trade. A material increase in the licence fees charged was made from April 1909.

After the closure of the last Opium "Houses" the "Shops" began to show a steady increase and as the licence fees were raised, a considerable increase in revenue resulted.

1915.—In the year 1915 the Council laid down its programme for the gradual suppression of "Shops" for the sale of opium: the decision, which has been strictly adhered to, aimed at their total extinction during the period from March 1915 to March 1917. Public drawings took place at the Town Hall and all interested were invited to attend. The first drawing was held in June 1915 and the shops drawn were given three months' notice in which to close. Subsequent drawings took place in December 1915 and in June 1916. Thus the last shops will cease to exist on March 31, 1917. As the number of shops were reduced the fees on the remaining ones were increased, thus maintaining the revenue for 1916.

It may here be noted that the measures for closing the opium dens and the subsequent reduction in shops for the sale of opium have been carried out entirely without difficulty or disturbance of any kind.

It will be interesting to note whether the opium smoking habit will cease with the closure of the opium shops or whether private smoking will be continued as heretofore.

Revenue derived from Opium Licences.

Year	Houses and Shops	Year	Houses and Shops
	Tls.		Tls.
1881	25,593	1899	47,763
1882	25,118	1900	47,577
1883	27,919	1901	48,060
1884	24,321	1902	51,078
1885	24,655	1903	58,316
1886	26,034		
1887	27,572		Houses Shops
1888	29,359	1904	58,456 2,747
1889	31,186	1905	63,395 5,308
1890	32,114	1906	65,268 5,434
1891	33,002	1907	61,093 4,290
1892	32,812	1908	48,454 5,770
1893	34,085	1909	40,420 21,955
1894	36,150		
1895	38,787		Shops
1896	40,908	1910	55,128
1897	47,179	1911	62,631
1898	50,324	1912	67,664
		1913	86,386
		1914	122,624
		1915	137,290
		1916	180,666

Foreign Liquor Sellers.—The receipts from foreign liquor sellers produced Tls. 21,796, against Tls. 17,717 in 1915. The licence fee was increased on April 1 from Tls. 50 to Tls. 75 per quarter.

Tea Shops.—The licence fees for tea shops were revised from April 1 and as a result the receipts for the year totalled Tls. 15,850, against Tls. 9,816 for 1915. These shops are now taxed according to class, the fees ranging from Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 50 per month, instead of per table as heretofore.

Launches.—A slight increase in the licence fee for launches was introduced from April 1, the fees being collected in Taels instead of in dollars as heretofore. The receipts for 1916 amount to Tls. 2,942 against Tls. 2,353 in 1915.

Vehicle Licences.—The following table gives the average number of all vehicle licences issued per licensing term during the last ten years :—

Year.	Ricscha.		Carriage.		Motor Car. *	Wheelbarrow. †	Sedan Chair. *	Cart. †
	Public. †	Private. *	Public. †	Private. *				
1907	8,204	5,625	642	993	96	7,386	661	1,090
1908§	8,173	4,719	595	916	119	7,060	619	1,046
1909	8,471	4,727	591	851	134	6,661	484	973
1910	7,786	4,712	574	792	151	5,804	331	982
1911	6,508	4,608	535	742	217	5,310	199	958
1912	8,445	4,817	520	749	268	5,790	94	1,003
1913	8,621	5,156	525	753	342	6,437	46	1,230
1914	8,718	5,149	455	735	443	6,938	35	1,400
1915	8,920	4,896	333	720	539	6,777	28	1,425
1916	7,487	5,368	284	731	673	7,460	25	1,546

* Issued Quarterly.

† Issued monthly.

§ Tramways commenced running in February 1908.

Motor Cars.—The fees for motor car licences underwent a slight modification from April 1. Public motor cars are now charged Tls. 8 per quarter and are also required to be licensed by the French Council while the fee on Heavy Motor Cars has been raised to Tls. 35 per quarter.

The number of cars has steadily increased during the year and the revenue from licence fees amounts to Tls. 25,202 against Tls. 20,197 in 1915.

The following table gives a description of the motor driven vehicles on the register on December 31, 1916, compared with the same date in 1915 :—

Description.	1916	1915
Motor Cars—Private	542	473
Public	91	78
Trade	12	11
Lorries and Vans	16	13
Cycles	75	60
	736	635

Ricschas.—As a result of the Council's decision to limit the number of public ricschas no more than 7,500 have been licensed during any one month of this year. While the resultant improvement in traffic conditions may not be so apparent, the revenue has been materially affected by the restriction. Private ricschas on the other hand have considerably increased in number.

It might be supposed that the effect of the trams would be to lessen the demand for ricschas but this does not appear to be the case. As the Settlement grows the public naturally do more travelling and ricschas serve a valuable purpose as feeders for trams.

Slaughter House Fees.—The fees from this source produced Tls. 13,678 against Tls. 12,763 in 1915. The number of butchers from whom these fees were collected averaged 43 per month against 37 during the previous year. The number of animals killed during the year is given in the Health Officer's Report.

Markets.—The receipts from Market Fees amount to Tls. 88,580 against Tls. 81,091 in 1915, and the following comparative summary gives the total collected from each Market in dollars :—

	1916.	1915.
Maloo	\$29,689.50	\$25,128.50
Elgin	14,009.00	11,936.00
Hongkew	40,797.00	41,094.00
East Hongkew	9,892.00	8,368.00
Wayside	3,891.00	3,217.00
Yangtszepoo	2,778.00	2,790.00
Quetta	2,863.00	2,043.00
Mohawk	3,746.00	3,496.00
Wuchow	926.00	—
Sinza	14,558.00	14,079.00
	<u>\$123,149.50</u>	<u>\$112,151.50</u>

Fruit Shops and Stalls.—With a view primarily of protecting the Public Health a new licence was imposed on all fruit shops and stalls within Settlement limits from April 1. Particulars of the number of licences issued and the revenue derived therefrom from each district are given below :—

District	Average Number Licensed per quarter	Income
Central	65	\$ 1,960
Northern	95	2,835
Eastern	39	1,180
Western	17	500
Total	216	6,475

The following tables are appended :—

Summary of Chinese General Municipal Rate.

Summary of Chinese Houses and Assessments.

Comparative Statement of licence fees for the years 1914/16.

Statement of revenue from licence fees during the past ten years.

E. L. ALLEN,
Overseer of Taxes.

SUMMARY OF CHINESE GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.

	DECEMBER QUARTER 1915.					MARCH QUARTER 1916.					JUNE QUARTER 1916.					SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1916.							
	DISTRICT.					DISTRICT.					DISTRICT.					DISTRICT.							
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.	Total.		
Houses occupied by Chinese	11,198	14,493	14,573	12,255	1,150	11,341	14,585	14,668	12,575	1,162	54,331	11,236	14,741	14,840	13,249	1,164	55,230	11,253	14,748	15,293	13,420	1,187	55,901
Houses occupied by Foreigners	112	964	281	207	19	1,583	1,019	297	210	21	1,660	110	1,043	289	208	21	1,671	105	1,062	299	207	23	1,686
Houses unoccupied	267	235	445	909	11	1,867	248	399	875	19	2,057	183	323	426	531	11	1,474	207	294	653	613	13	1,780
Total	11,577	15,692	15,299	13,371	1,180	57,119	11,702	16,003	15,481	13,660	1,202	58,048	11,529	16,107	15,555	1,196	58,375	11,565	16,104	16,245	14,240	1,223	59,377
Assessments \$	4,992,352	2,570,543	1,313,194	1,645,931	104,038	10,625,748	5,062,578	2,767,827	1,351,091	1,748,883	106,750	11,037,129	4,994,883	2,799,045	1,359,295	1,886,401	111,145,858	5,011,905	2,838,305	1,484,949	1,992,221	109,462	11,386,842
Rates collected from Chinese	139,606	67,571	36,344	44,139	1,467	289,129	141,609	70,772	46,588	1,477	297,622	142,319	72,461	37,985	53,366	1,501	307,662	142,288	72,530	38,871	53,013	1,516	310,218
Rates collected from Foreigners	2,807	6,609	851	437	1	10,704	2,892	6,301	455	2	11,128	2,756	7,270	873	454	1	11,353	2,491	7,614	932	499	2	11,508
Total \$	142,415	74,180	37,195	44,576	1,468	299,833	144,501	77,673	47,043	1,479	308,750	145,105	79,731	38,858	53,820	1,501	319,015	144,749	80,144	39,803	55,512	1,518	321,726
Rates on unoccupied houses \$	7,389	2,680	2,946	4,712	21	16,848	7,293	5,090	5,345	49	20,063	4,688	3,921	1,743	2,712	17	13,084	5,477	4,602	3,072	4,178	48	17,377
Average Assessment per house \$	431.23	163.73	85.83	123.00	88.20	186.03	432.62	172.95	87.27	138.01	190.14	433.24	173.76	87.39	134.55	88.81	180.94	433.37	176.25	88.33	133.90	89.50	191.77
Average Rate per house \$	12.94	4.91	2.57	3.69	1.32	5.58	12.98	5.19	2.62	1.33	5.70	13.00	5.21	2.62	4.05	1.33	5.73	13.00	5.29	2.65	4.20	1.34	5.75
Average unoccupied houses	2.0%	1.0%	2.0%	6.0%	1%	3.0%	2.0%	2.5%	6.0%	1.5%	3.5%	1.0%	2.9%	2.0%	3.0%	1.0%	2.5%	1.0%	1.8%	4%	4.0%	1%	3%

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LICENCE FEES FOR THE YEARS 1914-16.

Description	1916.			1915.			1914.		
	Number of Licences.	Amount. Tls. cts.	Average.	Number of Licences	Amount. Tls. cts.	Average.	Number of Licences	Amount. Tls. cts.	Average.
			Number.			Tls. cts.			Number.	Tls. cts.	Number.	Tls. cts.
Tavern	284	18,825.00	* 72	258	17,534.00	* 64	259	17,387.00	* 65
Foreign Liquor Seller	324	21,795.85	* 81	365	17,716.72	* 91	400	19,284.08	* 100
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	78	526.00	* 19	112	557.50	* 28	88	562.50	* 22
Chinese Club	164	4,037.60	* 41	141	3,512.50	* 35	129	3,175.02	* 32
Chinese Lodging House	1,418	13,145.50	* 354	1,448	12,563.20	* 362	1,461	11,378.80	* 365
Chinese Wine Shop	4,430	33,421.28	* 1,107	4,107	31,352.00	* 1,027	3,884	29,613.34	* 971
Tea Shop	8,453	15,849.50	704	8,206	9,816.10	684	7,918	9,289.70	635
Fruit Shop and Stall	648	4,652.12	* 216	211	5,517.40	18	215	5,702.31	18
Foreign Theatre	212	5,685.33	18	262	9,246.00	22	277	9,029.00	23
Chinese Theatre	247	9,213.19	21	1,183	22,217.58	* 286	1,118	21,303.51	* 279
Pawn Shop	1,184	23,967.44	* 296	6,454	137,290.25	538	7,426	32,624.90	619
Opium Shop	3,122	180,665.50	260	649	1,661.55	54	637	1,600.48	53
Cargo-boat, Foreign	669	1,730.64	56	9,763	3,993.31	† 1,627	9,245	3,742.04	† 1,541
" Chinese	9,899	4,065.00	† 1,650	765	1,107.42	64	762	1,098.97	63
Ferry and Passenger Boat	766	1,085.55	63	1,411	2,353.36	118	1,448	2,401.09	121
Launch	1,362	2,911.62	113	20,913	4,867.97	1,743	22,259	5,020.13	1,855
Chinese Boat	19,529	4,839.00	1,627	1,545	1,116.48	† 258	1,541	1,110.85	† 257
Sampun	1,583	1,133.12	† 264	3,242	12,800.31	* 810	3,378	13,080.59	* 844
Pony	3,331	12,946.97	* 833	2,880	41,941.96	* 4,896	20,595	44,021.66	* 5,149
Private owned Carriage	2,924	45,748.46	* 5,368	1,157	15,571.89	463	6,957	20,796.81	580
Riesha	21,473	13,440.09	422	3,998	20,196.71	* 539	5,466	16,618.68	413
Horses	1,078	25,202.48	* 673	541	1,713.00	45	591	1,965.00	49
Ponies	5,060	1,611.00	42	10,977	21,954.00	915	10,807	21,014.00	901
Carrriages	3,407	23,310.00	980	5,680	2,700.00	465	5,401	2,700.50	460
Horses	2,691	3,145.50	521	107,041	154,690.11	8,020	104,022	151,077.21	8,718
Pony Carts and Waggon ^s	501	129,278.79	7,187	111	256.09	* 28	139	267.65	* 35
Hand Carts	11,755	204.30	* 25	81,332	40,727.43	6,777	83,253	41,670.48	6,938
Trolleys	6,291	44,835.72	7,460	12	1,600.00	* 3	17	2,175.00	* 4
Public Riesha	89,845	1,500.00	* 3	2,432	1,751.87	203	2,309	1,735.85	200
Sedan Chair	90	2,954.64	215						
Wheelbarrow	89,522								
Firearms	12								
Dog	2,582								

* Quarterly Average. † Bi-monthly Average.

STATEMENT SHOWING REVENUE FROM LICENCE FEES DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Tavern	Tls. 5,458	Tls. 6,251	Tls. 7,396	Tls. 14,914	Tls. 15,270	Tls. 15,871	Tls. 16,573	Tls. 17,387	Tls. 17,534	Tls. 18,825
Restaurant	4,660	4,760	4,295	16,776	19,240	19,392	19,483	19,284	17,717	21,796
Foreign Liquor Seller	18,764	18,363	17,552	729	708	582	663	562	558	526
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	690	668	630	2,975	2,788	2,808	3,146	3,175	3,513	4,088
Chinese Club	4,768	6,647	7,146	7,082	6,833	7,773	10,672	11,379	12,563	13,146
Chinese Lodging House	7,583	9,958	15,102	19,134	25,324	26,273	28,584	29,619	31,352	33,421
Chinese Wine Shop	5,460	5,896	8,567	9,522	9,576	8,977	9,484	9,290	9,816	15,850
Tea Shop										4,652
Fruit Shop and Stall	1,658	2,249	4,611	5,039	3,992	4,396	4,744	5,702	5,517	5,585
Foreign Theatre	2,727	3,728	4,197	5,630	6,617	7,251	8,711	9,029	9,245	9,213
Chinese Theatre	17,342	16,881	16,130	18,908	19,524	17,724	19,392	21,304	22,218	23,967
Pawn Shop	61,094	48,454	40,420	55,129	62,631	67,664	86,386	122,624	137,290	180,666
Opium House	4,290	5,770	21,955	5,539	5,424	5,301	5,471	5,348	5,655	5,797
Opium Shop	5,781	5,264	5,292	1,082	1,074	1,073	1,052	1,099	1,107	1,087
Cargo Boat	1,163	1,108	1,082	2,243	2,269	2,259	2,221	2,404	2,353	2,942
Ferry and Passenger Boat	2,198	2,253	2,274	3,254	3,565	3,753	4,708	5,020	4,868	4,539
Launch	3,835	3,652	3,365	1,199	1,063	981	1,110	1,111	1,117	1,138
Chinese Boat	1,663	1,470	1,341	14,886	13,958	13,934	13,785	13,091	12,800	12,947
Sampan	12,232	15,368	16,185	26,754	25,335	24,385	24,143	20,797	15,575	13,440
Private Owned Pony and Carriage	29,717	27,611	27,634	5,449	8,029	10,043	12,376	16,619	20,197	25,202
Livery Stables	1,520	2,428	3,027	19,715	18,325	19,384	22,945	26,266	26,457	28,267
Motor Car	16,960	15,894	18,300	41,265	40,581	42,678	44,709	44,022	41,942	45,748
Cart	31,645	37,252	41,039	128,568	116,630	151,004	151,519	151,077	154,690	129,279
Private Owned Ricsha	108,311	107,699	112,540	2,889	1,729	798	363	268	226	204
Public Ricsha	5,778	5,450	4,264	34,878	31,927	34,795	38,670	41,670	40,727	44,840
Sedan Chair	37,632	33,302	36,914	1,650	1,725	4,125	2,400	2,175	1,500	1,500
Wheelbarrow		2,025	2,175	983	1,314	1,384	1,784	1,736	1,755	2,955
Firearms	810	956	1,047	426,822	445,451	494,608	535,097	582,058	598,292	651,570
Dogs										
	393,739	391,357	426,822	446,152	445,451	494,608	535,097	582,058	598,292	651,570

*Note.—Taverns and Restaurants were amalgamated under the heading of "Taverns" in 1910.

Chinese Clubs were first licensed in 1909.

Opium Houses were abolished in 1910.

The Firearms Licence was inaugurated in 1908.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR
THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1916.

ORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.				
At 6/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property.— <i>Less</i> 15 per cent				
Central District	320,800		320,655.55	
Northern District	112,800		112,890.92	
Eastern District	134,400		134,204.41	
Western District	114,000		114,426.35	
		682,000		682,177.23
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.				
Foreign.				
At 12 per cent on assessed rental of rateable foreign houses. ...	560,402		580,791.13	
At 6 per cent on the same, beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	19,598	580,000	21,087.13	601,878.26
Chinese.				
At 12 per cent on assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses. ...	895,688		914,128.78	
At 6 per cent on the same, beyond Settlement limits, as above	4,312	900,000	4,515.93	918,644.71
Special Advertisement Rate		700		1,318.23
WHARFAGE DUES.				
Council's share of dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House.				
March Quarter			47,890.54	
June Quarter			52,184.55	
September Quarter		185,000	53,714.31	
December Quarter			53,211.31	
				207,000.71
<i>Carried forward</i>		2,347,700		2,411,019.14

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		2,347,700		2,411,019.14
LICENCE FEES.				
Tavern	18,500		18,825.00	
Foreign Liquor Seller	22,000		21,795.85	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	560		526.00	
Chinese Club	3,500		4,037.60	
Chinese Lodging House	13,500		13,145.50	
Chinese Wine Shop	31,500		33,421.28	
Tea Shop	11,000		15,849.90	
Fruit Shop and Stalls	3,000		4,652.12	
Foreign Theatre	5,600		5,585.33	
Chinese Theatre	10,000		9,213.19	
Pawn Shop	23,000		23,967.44	
Opium Shop	160,000		180,666.50	
Cargo Boat	6,000		5,796.64	
Ferry and Passenger Boat	1,100		1,086.55	
Launch	3,200		2,941.62	
Chinese Boat	5,000		4,539.00	
Sampan	1,200		1,138.12	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage	12,000		12,946.97	
Livery Stable	14,000		13,440.09	
Motor Car	24,000		25,202.48	
Cart	27,000		28,266.50	
Private-owned Ricscha	41,000		45,748.46	
Public Ricscha	132,000		129,278.79	
Sedan Chair	200		204.30	
Wheelbarrow	41,000		44,839.72	
Firearms	500		1,500.00	
Dog	2,500		2,954.64	
		612,860		651,569.59
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.				
Markets.				
Maloo	19,600		21,354.84	
Elgin	9,600		10,075.57	
Hongkew	30,500		29,346.96	
East Hongkew	6,800		7,115.00	
Wayside	2,600		2,798.57	
Yangtzepoo	2,000		1,998.11	
Quetta Road	2,750		2,059.38	
Mohawk	3,000		2,694.28	
Sinza	11,250		10,471.57	
Wuchow			665.36	
		88,100		88,579.64
Town Hall		800		190.00
Firemen's Quarters.				
Central Station	1,500		1,450.00	
Hongkew Station	400		408.00	
Siuza Station	650		593.50	
		2,550		2,451.50
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Quarters		5,340		5,340.00
Miscellaneous		500		342.55
REVENUE FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.				
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., Final Dividend for 1915 and Interim dividend for 1916 on 2 145 Shares	41,180		39,944.97	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Royalty	5,750		1,000.00	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Dividend on 1,333 shares from April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916	5,330		6,665.00	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5 per cent. on gross receipts from Tramway Service	39,500		41,308.37	
Electricity Department. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on balance of Net Revenue Account at December 31, 1914	39,740		39,740.00	
Convict Labour. Contribution to General Funds	1,000		9,000.00	
Concreteware Manufactory " "	20,000		10,000.00	
Pingchiao Quarry " "	15,000		20,000.00	
Tungchow Road Workshop " "	2,500		6,000.00	
		170,000		173,658.34
Totals carried to Summary		3,227,850		3,333,150.76

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	5,270		5,736.13	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	2,300		2,260.10	
							7,570		7,996.23
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		240		240.00
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		620		936.29
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...		225		121.54
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,300		2,053.89
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		241.00
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		650		803.74
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,146.99
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		560		559.44
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		400		347.50
<i>Postage</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		217.65
<i>Uniform</i>	...	...	...	...	...		10,000		6,105.17
<i>Band</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		942.90
<i>Artillery Ponies</i>	...	...	...	...	...		5,000		5,741.87
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,417.76
<i>Ammunition</i>	...	...	...	...	...		15,400		12,840.52
<i>Camp of Exercise</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,500		4,076.31
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		85		85.65
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,200		3,012.60
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		253.21
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,787.79
							55,000		50,928.05
<i>Less—Sale of Cartridge Cases, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		3,741.81
Totals carried to Summary							52,000		47,186.24
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Barrels for Short Rifles</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,760		
<i>Ponies</i>	...	...	...	...	...		450		334.60
<i>Component Parts of Saddlery</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		
<i>Engineer Company—Stores</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		603.14
<i>Accoutrements</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		1,290.17
<i>Gymnasium Equipment</i>	...	...	...	...	...		300		175.26
<i>23 Canvas Tents</i>	...	...	...	...	...				716.81
<i>Winter Overcoats</i>	...	...	...	...	...				269.06
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		864.50
<i>Ammunition</i>	...	...	...	...	...		10,350		9,054.13
Totals carried to Summary							18,360		13,307.67
<i>Credit.</i>									
Value of Stores issued	...	...	...	...	...		17,430		14,131.03
Totals carried to Summary							Cr. 17,430		Cr. 14,131.03

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreigners	18,490		18,954.64	
Chinese	18,320		19,863.57	
		36,810		38,818.21
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,440		1,464.60
<i>Passages</i>		650		207.27
<i>Medical Aid</i>		250		274.49
<i>Locomotion</i>		950		1,173.41
<i>Fuel</i>		4,000		4,319.41
<i>Light</i>		1,600		1,582.38
<i>Water</i>		1,200		855.50
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		600		534.18
<i>Insurance</i>		2,200		2,118.14
<i>Uniform</i>		4,500		5,034.48
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i>		5,000		6,416.85
<i>Hose Renewals</i>		6,000		6,744.33
<i>Telephones and Fire Alarms</i>		2,500		2,204.01
<i>Stud.</i>				
Fodder	1,000		1,340.56	
Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	100		293.50	
Veterinary Services	50		11.00	
Repairs to Harness and Stable Sundries	100		159.16	
		1,250		1,804.22
<i>Refreshments for Firemen at Fires</i>		400		308.10
<i>Company Cups, etc.</i>				667.28
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		700		587.54
		70,050		75,114.40
<i>Less—Receipts for Services of Fire Float, etc.</i>	1,000		2,100.00	
" " Watching and Salvage Services	500		359.39	
		1,500		2,459.39
Totals carried to Summary		68,550		72,655.01
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>4 Motor Hose Tenders</i>		17,000		17,491.13
<i>2 " Fire Engines</i>		17,000		16,930.15
<i>1 " Escape Tender</i>		6,000		4,990.76
<i>3 Hand Escapes</i>		1,800		940.09
<i>Ladders and Life Saving Appliances</i>		1,000		426.97
<i>Hose Fittings and Attachments</i>		1,000		1,571.48
<i>General Appliances and Tools</i>		2,500		2,554.95
<i>Hydrant Indicator Plates</i>		1,500		
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		250		246.36
<i>Accumulator Charging Set</i>		400		456.00
Totals carried to Summary		48,450		45,607.89

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.								Estimated.		Actual.	
								Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE FORCE.											
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>											
<i>Foreign Branch.</i>											
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	282,580		325,916.32		
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,640		20,944.19		
<i>Allowances.</i>											
Mixed Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,420		3,420.00		
Depôt	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		25.00		
Stenographer	...	...	...	...	...	...	240		240.00		
Drill Instructor	...	...	...	...	...	...	170		84.00		
									307,350		350,629.51
<i>Sikh Branch.</i>											
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,290		96,475.02		
Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,500		14,504.70		
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500		2,957.09		
<i>Allowances.</i>											
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,880		4,480.66		
Drill	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		65.07		
Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	700		705.71		
									119,970		119,188.25
<i>Chinese Branch.</i>											
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	199,435		195,580.75		
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		224.35		
<i>Allowances.</i>											
Gatemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	170		158.30		
Drill and Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	580		566.30		
Merit	...	...	...	...	...	...	445		435.65		
									200,880		196,965.35
<i>Superannuation</i>									38,000		40,536.58
<i>Passages</i>									10,000		12,613.75
<i>Recruiting Expenses in England</i>									500		1,483.21
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>									54,000		67,670.95
<i>Locomotion</i>									15,250		17,155.49
<i>Medical Aid.</i>											
Pay of Sikh Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	700		697.04		
Medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,228.47		
Hospital Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500		9,301.96		
									12,200		11,227.47
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>											
Pay of Mafoos	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700		1,646.72		
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900		3,829.95		
Repairs to Saddlery	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		173.23		
									5,800		5,649.90
<i>Fuel</i>									25,500		26,173.38
<i>Light.</i>											
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,550		12,923.07		
Oil for Police Lamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250		1,211.93		
									13,800		14,135.00
<i>Water</i>									3,860		3,999.52
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>									7,900		6,559.30
<i>Insurance</i>									2,530		2,623.64
<i>Telephone Service</i>									4,120		4,197.00
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>									500		78.49
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>											
Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000		34,245.60		
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000		5,560.44		
Photographs	...	...	...	...	...	...	780		583.74		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400		3,948.80		
<i>Expenses of Catching Stray Dogs</i>									40,180		44,338.58
									2,250		2,297.70
<i>Carried forward</i>									864,590		927,523.07

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		864,590		927,523.07
POLICE FORCE—continued.				
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>				
Furniture, etc.	8,040		12,527.24	
Arms	300		396.07	
		8,340		12,923.31
<i>Gratuities</i>		2,000		983.02
<i>Musketry Course</i>		5,000		3,117.34
<i>Legal Expenses</i>		500		1,444.63
<i>Contribution to Recreation and Rewards Fund</i>				868.60
<i>Mixed Court.</i>				
Pay of Court Officials	16,460		16,624.00	
Pay and Expenses of Police	34,680		34,110.00	
Grant to Sinza Refuge	500		500.00	
Sundry Expenses	11,000		10,585.11	
		62,640		61,819.11
<i>Secret Service</i>				908.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		4,320		4,858.24
		947,390		1,014,445.32
<i>Less.</i>				
Mixed Court Fines	29,000		47,182.02	
" Filing and Hearing Fees	17,800		15,964.91	
" Pay and Expenses of Police, transferred	34,680		34,110.00	
Convict Labour	8,500		2,580.00	
Receipts for Special Services	29,000		29,911.05	
Proceeds from Sale of Unclaimed Property	1,500		562.08	
Dog Redemption Fees	750		1,466.73	
Fines for lost and damaged Licence Plates... ..			220.80	
		121,230		131,997.59
Totals carried to Summary		826,160		882,447.73
STOCK AND STORES.				
Furniture and Sundries		4,000		4,567.21
" for Mixed Court		300		984.65
Fire Hose		700		1,193.52
Motor Car		1,350		1,600.00
Saddlery, etc.		400		403.11
5 Bicycles		400		946.00
30 Revolvers		900		
Uniform and Equipment		58,000		57,330.19
2 Police Boxes		300		278.90
Miscellaneous		1,000		512.93
		67,350		67,816.51
Totals carried to Summary		67,350		67,816.51
<i>Credit.</i>				
Value of Stores issued		55,000		68,008.42
Totals carried to Summary		Cr. 55,000		Cr. 68,008.42

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.				
HEALTH OFFICE.				
GENERAL.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreigners	88,140		91,778.67	
Language Bonus	3,750		3,690.00	
Chinese	44,100		43,716.27	
		135,990		139,184.94
<i>Superannuation</i>		8,600		9,135.56
<i>Passages</i>		1,000		483.45
<i>Locomotion</i>		4,000		3,575.95
<i>Fuel</i>		1,200		1,037.19
<i>Light</i>		600		598.39
<i>Water</i>		3,750		3,555.09
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,250		919.34
<i>Insurance</i>		1,150		1,317.96
<i>Telephone Service</i>		700		646.00
<i>Notification of Infectious Disease</i>		500		410.00
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>		12,000		6,958.44
<i>Disinfection</i>		5,400		4,361.54
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>		2,500		2,008.23
<i>House Refuse Disposal</i>		2,000		1,393.29
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		500		582.08
<i>Rent of Sub-District Offices</i>		2,100		1,901.07
<i>Working Expenses of Vacuum Tank Wagons</i>		1,000		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500		515.70
		184,740		178,586.22
PLAGUE PREVENTION.				
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>			9,335.40	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>			721.92	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>			708.05	
<i>Disinfection</i>		40,000	2,863.83	
<i>Rat-proofing Materials, etc.</i>			10,242.37	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			80.48	
				23,952.05
MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.				
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	3,500		2,914.79	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>	3,000		5,933.03	
		6,500		8,847.82
		231,240		211,386.09
<i>Less.</i>				
Receipts from Laboratory	18,000		18,814.58	
Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory	1,000		1,000.00	
Slaughter House Fees	12,500		13,644.21	
Ordure Disposal	133,200		130,793.19	
		164,700		164,251.98
Totals carried to Summary		66,540		47,134.11

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS.				
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	34,495		30,110.48	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	4,000		4,556.68	
		38,495		34,667.16
<i>Locomotion</i>		500		560.11
<i>Fuel</i>		5,500		5,808.86
<i>Light</i>		1,500		1,762.57
<i>Water</i>		400		725.16
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		250		295.01
<i>Insurance</i>		520		502.85
<i>Telephone Service</i>		250		258.93
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		5,000		4,714.63
<i>Messing</i>		23,000		19,324.83
<i>Washing</i>		3,000		3,042.48
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		4,000		4,812.64
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		750		693.84
		83,165		77,169.07
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		45,000		42,535.17
Totals carried to Summary		38,165		34,633.90
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	12,000		10,038.74	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,750		1,687.52	
		13,750		11,726.26
<i>Fuel</i>		1,750		1,609.71
<i>Light</i>		750		678.64
<i>Water</i>		125		173.40
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		150		97.31
<i>Insurance</i>		360		368.90
<i>Telephone Service</i>		180		177.00
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		1,000		797.73
<i>Messing</i>		6,000		4,715.93
<i>Washing</i>		800		655.81
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,250		1,121.90
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		350		304.39
		26,465		22,426.98
<i>Less—Receipts from Patients</i>		2,000		509.74
Totals carried to Summary		24,465		21,917.24

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	2,510		2,382.85	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	2,000		1,832.73	
		4,510		4,215.58
<i>Fuel</i>		500		338.11
<i>Light</i>		300		260.83
<i>Water</i>		100		106.20
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100		59.57
<i>Insurance</i>		75		75.38
<i>Telephone Service</i>		55		41.00
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		850		1,027.57
<i>Messing</i>		3,100		2,250.05
<i>Washing</i>		500		405.89
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,000		1,504.70
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		200		41.78
		11,290		10,326.66
<i>Less—Receipts from Patients</i>	6,000		1,966.38	
Registration Fees, etc.	2,600		2,590.49	
Contribution from French Municipal Council	600		600.00	
		9,200		5,156.87
Totals carried to Summary		2,090		5,169.79
POLICE HOSPITAL (SIKHS).				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	760		736.60	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	430		418.22	
		1,190		1,154.82
<i>Fuel</i>		350		316.54
<i>Light</i>		100		162.20
<i>Water</i>		100		56.20
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		50		35.76
<i>Insurance</i>		35		35.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>		25		26.00
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		500		654.94
<i>Messing</i>		1,500		1,307.95
<i>Washing</i>		150		131.62
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		550		226.85
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		50		69.81
		4,600		4,207.69
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		5,500		5,255.00
Totals carried to Summary		Cr. 900		Cr. 1,047.31

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>				
HOSPITALS—<i>continued.</i>				
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE.)				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,110		741.27	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	2,700		2,578.59	
		3,810		3,319.86
<i>Fuel</i>		450		478.15
<i>Light</i>		125		224.50
<i>Water</i>		100		56.20
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		50		40.22
<i>Insurance</i>		50		49.50
<i>Telephone Service</i>		25		26.00
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		850		1,091.32
<i>Messing</i>		1,750		1,631.76
<i>Washing</i>		230		172.75
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		500		324.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		150		244.39
		8,090		7,658.65
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		6,500		6,140.00
Totals carried to Summary		1,590		1,518.65
SANATORIUM.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	875		522.61	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	650		653.09	
		1,525		1,175.70
<i>Locomotion</i>		300		202.68
<i>Fuel</i>		175		126.16
<i>Light</i>		75		148.64
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		25		53.14
<i>Insurance</i>		30		30.00
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		75		15.30
<i>Messing</i>		3,000		3,238.35
<i>Washing</i>		200		221.58
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		250		806.31
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		170		202.06
		5,825		6,219.92
<i>Less—Receipts from Visitors</i>		2,000		1,169.51
Totals carried to Summary		3,825		5,050.41

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.								
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Part Service of Assistant Inspector	...	...	...	...	360		360.00	
" " Custodian of Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	240		240.00	
						600		600.00
Chinese						3,000		2,822.17
						3,600		3,422.17
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	60		60.00	
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	3,200		3,031.00	
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	200		197.65	
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	75		73.90	
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	55		52.00	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	150		129.24	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	150		203.44	
						3,890		3,747.23
						7,490		7,169.40
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation</i>	...	...	...	...	500		350.00	
" Grave making	...	...	...	...	3,750		3,121.25	
" Grave spaces	...	...	...	...	2,750		2,550.00	
" Reservations	...	...	...	...	300		429.83	
						7,300		6,451.08
Totals carried to Summary						190		718.32
SWIMMING BATH.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigner.								
Part Service of Assistant Inspector	...	...	...	...	180		180.00	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	240		213.23	
						420		393.23
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	20		18.00	
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	75		70.90	
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...	500		503.00	
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	40		40.50	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	75		92.25	
						710		724.65
						1,130		1,117.88
<i>Less—Receipts from Bathers</i>	...	...	...	...		800		782.91
Totals carried to Summary						330		334.97
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.								
<i>Medical Attendance.</i>								
Municipal Surgeons	...	...	...	...	8,000		8,000.00	
Attendance on Families	...	...	...	...	1,000		2,051.38	
						9,000		10,051.38
<i>Port Health Work—Contribution to maintenance of Customs</i>								
Quarantine Station	...	...	...	...		6,000		6,000.00
Grant to General Hospital	...	...	...	...	11,500		10,656.16	
" Shantung Road Hospital	...	...	...	...	5,000		5,000.00	
" St. Luke's Hospital	...	...	...	...	5,000		5,000.00	
" Paulun Hospital	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,000.00	
						23,500		22,656.16
Totals carried to Summary						38,500		38,707.54
STOCK AND STORES.								
2 Steam Vacuum Tank Wagons	...	...	...	...		16,000		
Laboratory and Sanitary Apparatus	...	...	...	...		500		131.58
Office Furniture	...	...	...	...		250		86.00
Hospital Fittings and Furniture	...	...	...	...		5,000		3,813.52
Totals carried to Summary						21,750		4,031.10

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.				
GENERAL.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreigners.				
Pay	176,785		181,808.76	
Language Bonus	500		864.00	
Chinese.				
Pay	21,225		22,488.88	
<i>Superannuation</i>		198,510		205,161.64
<i>Passages</i>		16,500		16,347.45
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		2,500		3,144.60
<i>Medical Aid</i>		300		47.33
<i>Locomotion</i>		12,100		132.20
<i>Fuel</i>		650		13,653.79
<i>Light</i>		650		918.36
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		3,000		725.14
<i>Insurance</i>		160		3,462.52
<i>Telephone Service</i>		1,400		155.14
<i>Drawing Materials and Plans</i>		3,800		1,591.20
<i>Surveying Instruments</i>		500		3,001.80
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500		993.79
				625.77
		240,570		249,960.73
<i>Less—Building Permit Fees</i>	4,000		3,849.75	
Private Works Supervision Fees	16,000		20,418.99	
Miscellaneous Permit Fees	8,000		6,405.57	
Sale of Plans and Tracings, etc.	1,250		1,248.08	
Charged to Industrial Undertakings, etc.	21,950		19,475.48	
		51,200		51,397.87
Totals carried to Summary		189,370		198,562.86
BUILDINGS.				
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds:—</i>				
Volunteer Corps		1,360		877.21
Fire Brigade		4,800		3,268.99
Police Force:—				
Stations and Quarters	14,400		16,742.77	
Gaol	6,725		4,713.96	
Mixed Court	5,540		6,948.66	
		26,665		28,405.39
Health Department:—				
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc.	5,635		7,288.18	
Victoria Nursing Home	2,985		2,953.64	
Mental Ward	850		556.91	
Maternity Ward	1,025		1,149.83	
Nurses' Quarters	1,210		874.46	
Isolation Hospital	4,150		1,602.39	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	1,730		1,015.60	
Police Hospital (Sikhs)	380		195.35	
Police Hospital (Chinese)	600		1,505.68	
Mokanshan Sanatorium	100		209.59	
Cemeteries	925		1,425.51	
Public Swimming Bath	595		387.42	
		20,185		19,164.56
Public Works Department:—				
Offices	520		498.71	
Town Hall	5,000		5,160.23	
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc.	1,390		1,146.36	
		6,910		6,805.30
Parks and Open Spaces... ..		500		763.09
Educational Department:—				
Public School for Boys	1,215		1,023.68	
Public School for Girls	1,800		1,767.88	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	320		3,945.71	
Girls	1,730			
Public School for Chinese	1,720		1,578.33	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	505		501.04	
Nieh Chih-kuei Public School for Chinese			312.92	
		7,290		9,129.56
Finance Department		290		39.51
Secretariat		325		370.13
Miscellaneous				70.17
Totals carried to Summary		68,325		68,893.91

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>				
CREEKS AND RIVER.				
<i>Repairs and Renewals to:—</i>				
Bridges	16,600		26,959.92	
Bundings	13,000		8,792.99	
Jetties and Pontoons	7,860		6,883.09	
		37,460		42,636.00
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i>		11,080		9,769.36
		48,540		52,405.36
<i>Less.—Receipts for hire of Dredger</i>		750		1,035.00
Totals carried to Summary		47,790		51,370.36
DRAINAGE.				
<i>Reconstructing Sewers in—</i>				
N. Kiangse Road from N. Soochow Road to Tsepoo Road, balance of cost	800		756.72	
Alabaster Road between Winchester Road and N. Thibet Road, balance of cost	400		405.20	
Wetmore Road		1,200	1,216.44	2,378.36
<i>Maintenance of Sewers</i>		7,160		8,413.84
Totals carried to Summary		8,360		10,792.20

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.				
ROADS.				
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Chinese.				
Metalling Labour		47,200		50,170.87
Locomotion		500		596.58
Insurance		670		671.20
<i>Materials:—</i>				
Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc.		130,000		128,144.60
Haulage		22,800		20,097.19
Tools, renewals and repairs		11,900		10,270.25
Boundary Stones		100		538.41
Street Name Plates		900		823.72
Working Expenses of Steam Rollers		7,850		10,983.67
Chinese Government Land Tax		250		221.15
Maintenance of Carts and Harness		825		932.06
Raking and Repairing Mud Roads		10,570		15,567.19
Roadside Railings		1,000		662.52
Miscellaneous		500		677.10
		235,065		240,356.51
<i>Less—</i> Refund from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface		6,420		6,422.12
Totals carried to Summary		228,645		233,934.39
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreigners	3,600		2,480.00	
Chinese	23,000		22,520.09	
		26,600		25,000.09
Superannuation		360		192.00
Passages				371.25
Locomotion		520		496.49
Insurance		635		637.26
Medical Aid		100		90.00
<i>Materials.</i>				
Water	15,140		13,680.00	
Gritting Wood Paving	520		564.30	
		15,660		14,244.30
Haulage		44,230		42,272.56
Tools, renewals and repairs		2,470		2,008.15
Working Expenses of Steam Water Wagon		300		263.58
Maintenance of Carts and Harness		4,340		6,211.20
Barging away Road Detritus		2,585		3,522.00
Miscellaneous		200		314.01
		98,000		95,622.89
<i>Less—</i> Refund by Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves		2,200		2,220.00
Totals carried to Summary		95,800		93,402.89

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.				
LIGHTING.				
<i>Electricity</i>		68,750		67,381.89
<i>Gas</i>		22,000		22,253.49
<i>Oil</i>		100		85.54
<i>Extensions.</i>				
<i>Electricity and Gas</i>		1,500		2,497.48
Totals carried to Summary		92,350		92,218.40
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
<i>Foreigners</i>	9,410		9,390.87	
<i>Chinese</i>	17,500		18,723.51	
		26,910		28,114.38
<i>Superannuation</i>		840		917.66
<i>Locomotion</i>		800		781.11
<i>Stud</i>		720		720.00
<i>Fuel</i>		600		453.75
<i>Water</i>		360		351.60
<i>Lighting Gardens</i>		1,300		1,181.46
<i>Insurance</i>		230		229.50
<i>Telephone Service</i>		170		168.00
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i>		1,250		591.77
<i>Working Expenses of Motor Lawn Mowers</i>		400		346.98
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>		400		481.74
<i>Painting and Repairs</i>		2,750		3,403.73
<i>Trees, Shrubs, Seeds and Turf</i>		2,500		1,590.99
<i>Mud, Sand, Gravel and Manure</i>		1,250		1,094.23
<i>Poles, Stakes, Flower Pots, etc.</i>		2,000		3,148.45
<i>Matsheds and Fences</i>		1,000		795.21
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,000		1,913.55
		44,480		46,284.11
<i>Less—Receipts for hire of Plants, etc.</i>		100		469.25
Totals carried to Summary		44,380		45,814.86
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Tar Macadam Plant</i>		11,500		
<i>Steam Water Wagon</i>		4,500	5,682.59	
<i>Steam Roller</i>		4,500	3,783.25	
<i>Motor Car</i>		2,300	2,300.00	
<i>Pumps</i>		600	600.00	
<i>Surveying and Levelling Instruments</i>		500	236.52	
<i>Garden Seats and Chairs</i>		500	501.10	
<i>Handcarts</i>		100	349.75	
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		1,000	1,343.09	
<i>Road Materials, etc.</i>		300,000	288,923.66	
Totals carried to Summary		325,500	303,719.96	
<i>Credit.</i>				
Value of Stores issued		325,000	297,752.91	
Totals carried to Summary		Cr. 325,000	Cr. 297,752.91	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC BAND.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Europeans	30,465		28,350.35	
Manilamen	16,950		16,005.88	
Private Services	3,700		4,261.26	
Chinese	300		287.27	
		51,415		48,904.76
<i>Superannuation</i>		4,480		4,190.17
<i>Passages</i>		350		892.02
<i>Medical Aid</i>		100		65.34
<i>Locomotion</i>		400		409.91
<i>Uniform</i>		550		643.99
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		400		379.86
<i>New Music</i>		500		453.56
<i>Repairs to Instruments</i>		200		238.91
<i>Insurance</i>		20		15.52
<i>Telephone Service</i>		100		108.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		125		486.84
		58,640		56,788.88
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	1,500		1,500.00	
<i>Receipts for Private Services</i>	3,500		5,380.27	
		5,000		6,880.27
Totals carried to Summary		53,640		49,908.61
STOCK AND STORES.				
Instruments and Sundries				54.15
Totals carried to Summary				54.15
PUBLIC LIBRARY.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreigner.				
Librarian			1,340.00	
Chinese	1,340		575.05	
	600			
		1,940		1,915.05
<i>Superannuation</i>		135		134.00
<i>Fuel</i>		60		60.16
<i>Light</i>		150		132.60
<i>Insurance</i>		30		10.56
<i>Telephone Service</i>		55		52.00
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		110		140.38
<i>Books</i>		1,300		492.59
<i>Papers and Magazines</i>		450		469.12
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		25		15.22
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		50		29.33
		4,305		3,451.01
<i>Less—Subscriptions, etc.</i>		1,025		1,137.91
Totals carried to Summary		3,280		2,313.10

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.									
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	30,290		27,131.72	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	1,430		1,453.41	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		31,720		28,585.13
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,650		2,484.74
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,555		163.25
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...				192.11
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		11.28
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		550		489.42
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		75		90.50
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		800		867.79
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		190		192.38
<i>Laboratory</i>	...	...	...	...	...		125		128.00
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		272.62
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...		850		887.48
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		200		229.24
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		326.41
							600		430.31
							39,815		35,355.66
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	8,500		9,489.57	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	700		773.58	
							9,200		10,263.15
							30,615		25,092.51
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...		550		487.01
							550		487.01
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	25,210		24,541.33	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	850		845.16	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		26,060		25,386.49
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,270		2,275.44
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,400		1,064.45
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...				152.82
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		65.89
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		300		273.09
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		75		62.20
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		510		556.60
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		155		154.36
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...		55		52.00
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		600		518.00
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...		200		51.76
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		160		198.44
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		195.58
							400		385.56
							32,435		31,393.28
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	9,750		9,866.27	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	400		436.47	
							10,150		10,302.74
							22,285		21,090.54
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...		400		247.11
							400		247.11

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.									
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	16,710		15,310.65	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	1,700		1,533.19	
							18,410		16,843.84
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,600		1,270.56
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		880		
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		141.87
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...		400		1,221.78
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		950		1,056.83
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		750		516.33
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		600		962.89
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		155		122.16
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		70		78.19
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...		600		311.68
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...		70		42.24
<i>Messing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		5,560		3,892.36
<i>Clothing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,499.54
<i>Washing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		607.43
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		800		217.28
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		750		692.21
							34,095		29,477.19
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	11,000		10,223.77	
<i>Sale of Text Books, Clothing, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,280.50	
							12,000		11,504.27
							22,095		17,972.92
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...		9,000		11,332.59
							9,000		11,332.59
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	9,435		10,585.26	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		948.40	
							10,435		11,533.66
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,250		1,358.70
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		365		321.67
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		158.49
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		1,068.69
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		661.11
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		545.90
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		350		375.67
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		90		89.96
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		25		24.00
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...		200		194.59
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...		60		66.96
<i>Messing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,400		3,572.14
<i>Clothing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,917.27
<i>Washing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		460		531.79
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		900		717.42
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		475		704.40
							20,710		23,842.42
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	6,000		7,179.12	
<i>Sale of Text Books, Clothing, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	350		886.14	
							6,350		8,065.26
							14,360		15,777.16
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,250		2,571.22
							2,250		2,571.22

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.									
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	17,245		16,639.57	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	6,880		6,908.18	
							24,125		23,547.75
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,600		1,475.72
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		118.01
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		60		95.50
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		233.23
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		125		124.08
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		72.00
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...		700		116.92
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		108.30
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		300		454.30
							27,760		26,345.81
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	11,525		11,510.39	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		595.76	
							12,525		12,106.15
Totals carried to Summary							15,235		14,239.66
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...		300		400.04
Totals carried to Summary							300		400.04
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	15,800		12,975.42	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	5,190		5,099.28	
							20,990		18,074.70
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,170		1,052.09
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		430		1,427.88
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		285.06
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		120		81.78
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		20		24.60
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		517.48
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		120		121.50
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		90		88.00
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...		275		253.35
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		50		87.01
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		200		223.43
							24,215		22,236.88
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	11,525		10,741.33	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	725		773.60	
							12,250		11,514.93
Totals carried to Summary							11,965		10,721.95
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		48.41
Totals carried to Summary							150		48.41

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>				
NIEH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreigners	6,935		6,763.97	
Chinese	2,680		2,520.38	
		9,615		9,284.35
<i>Superannuation</i>		650		676.41
<i>Fuel</i>		350		154.73
<i>Light</i>		50		107.00
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		750		682.80
<i>Insurance</i>		125		105.30
<i>Telephone Service</i>		100		89.11
<i>Laboratory</i>		250		209.03
<i>Text Books</i>		550		482.57
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		400		321.99
		12,840		12,113.29
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	2,920		1,824.86	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	180		135.98	
		3,100		1,960.84
Totals carried to Summary		9,740		10,152.45
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		5,000		4,899.35
Totals carried to Summary		5,000		4,899.35
GRANTS IN AID.				
St. Joseph's Institute		3,000		3,000.00
St. Xavier's College... ..		2,500		2,500.00
Shanghai Jewish School		1,000		1,000.00
Institution of the Holy Family		1,500		1,500.00
Totals carried to Summary		8,000		8,000.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.				
TREASURER'S OFFICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreigners	43,375		45,497.74	
Chinese	13,250		12,708.89	
		56,625		58,206.63
<i>Superannuation</i>		3,800		4,344.77
<i>Passages</i>		1,135		569.10
<i>Fuel</i>		250		200.00
<i>Light</i>		350		327.50
<i>Insurance</i>		25		22.94
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		2,500		3,267.91
<i>Telephone Service</i>		350		335.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		350		337.53
		65,385		67,611.38
<i>Loss</i> —Charged to Industrial Undertakings		4,200		4,200.00
Totals carried to Summary		61,185		63,411.38
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Compradore, Shroffs, etc.		7,820		7,673.04
Miscellaneous		700		775.22
Totals carried to Summary		8,520		8,448.26
STOCK AND STORES.				
Furniture and Sundries		600		251.96
Totals carried to Summary		600		251.96

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARIAT.				
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreigners	35,720		39,405.45	
Chinese	6,840		6,916.30	
		42,560		46,321.75
<i>Superannuation</i>		3,360		3,650.35
<i>Passages</i>		1,330		1,389.05
<i>Fuel</i>		300		324.38
<i>Light</i>		250		367.67
<i>Insurance</i>		20		16.88
<i>Telephone Service</i>		800		927.53
<i>Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.</i>	2,000		3,560.38	
<i>Printing Annual Report and Budget</i>	4,200		4,456.22	
<i>Printing Municipal Gazette</i>	4,500		4,379.55	
		10,700		12,396.15
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		800		874.08
		60,120		66,267.84
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>		2,400		2,400.00
Totals carried to Summary		57,720		63,867.84
TAX OFFICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreigners	55,830		57,711.21	
Language Bonus	1,250		1,152.00	
Chinese	21,780		22,153.33	
		78,860		81,016.54
<i>Superannuation</i>		5,480		5,632.80
<i>Passages</i>		1,330		1,780.82
<i>Uniform</i>		1,650		1,624.47
<i>Medical Aid</i>		200		317.70
<i>Locomotion</i>		5,300		5,432.25
<i>Fuel</i>		175		111.88
<i>Light</i>		500		533.60
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		4,000		4,148.39
<i>Telephone Service</i>		95		116.76
<i>Insurance</i>		20		7.89
<i>House Number and Licence Plates</i>		6,600		5,433.81
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		400		379.51
		104,610		106,536.41
<i>Less—Receipts from sale of Licence Plates, etc.</i>		6,000		5,395.58
Totals carried to Summary		98,610		101,140.83
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		500		822.84
Totals carried to Summary		500		822.84

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
GENERAL CHARGES.				
Legal Retainer and Opinions		1,000		1,212.03
Audit Fee		1,900		1,900.00
Sempahore Service... ..		4,700		6,833.87
Pew Rents and Relief of Poor		500		259.00
Attached Employé		3,630		3,630.00
Director of Chinese Studies		3,300		3,840.58
Reporter's Retainer		600		600.00
Pension of Accountant resigned (£500)		4,000		3,399.46
Annuity to the widow of the late G. M. Hart		200		200.00
London Agents—allowance for additional office accommodation (£100)			800	673.51
Work Shelters—rent and sundry expenses		2,000		2,325.89
Special Electricity Committee, sundry expenses		2,000		7,933.58
Building Rules Commission, sundry expenses		2,000		1,510.17
Fire Brigade Jubilee Celebration				1,040.00
Grants in Aid :—				
Municipal Service Club	720		720.00	
Door of Hope	2,000		2,000.00	
Door of Hope—(Stray Children's Home)	6,000		6,595.34	
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children	2,000		2,000.00	
Shanghai Museum	1,000		1,000.00	
Charity Organisation Committee	3,600		2,398.58	
King's Daughters' Society, Charity Organisation			1,350.00	
Foreign Women's Home... ..	3,000		3,000.00	
Shanghai Boy Scouts			105.00	
		18,320		19,168.92
Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.				
Volunteer Corps		6,000		6,000.00
Fire Brigade		300		300.00
Police Force.				
Stations	3,370		3,372.00	
Quarters	16,950		17,166.56	
Reformatory	3,600		3,600.00	
		23,920		24,138.56
Health Department.				
Mokanshan Sanatorium			300.00	
Quarters, Private Nursing Service			425.00	
Latrines, etc.	15		11.82	
		15		736.82
Public Works Department.				
Temporary Offices	3,600		3,600.00	
Public Recreation Ground	1,200		1,200.00	
Depôts	3,150		3,718.23	
Road Widening	2,810		2,652.13	
		10,760		11,170.36
Parks and Open Spaces.				
The Point				30.00
Educational Department.				
Public School for Girls	450		125.00	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	1,800		1,215.00	
Finance Department		2,250		1,340.00
Council Room and Secretariat		5,800		5,800.00
		5,820		5,820.00
Compensation in connexion with the sinking of the "Yasaka Maru"				2,453.73
Trust Funds Investment, brokerage, insurance, etc., on War Bonds				1,812.92
Discount on debenture issue				334.50
Totals carried to Summary		99,815		114,463.90

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
INTEREST.				
Municipal Loans	420,590		439,718.91	
<i>Less.</i>				
Charged to Electricity Department	223,260		260,020.46	
		197,330		179,698.45
Superannuation Fund			84,387.94	
Police Deferred Pay			2,018.62	
Municipal Savings Bank		105,250	6,401.66	
Deposit Accounts			1,184.52	
Miscellaneous			1,900.26	
				95,893.00
		302,580		275,591.45
<i>Less.</i>				
Trust Funds Investments			91,375.72	
Industrial Accounts		116,250	12,784.92	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Current Account			1,781.33	
				105,941.97
Totals carried to Summary		186,330		169,649.48
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.				
Debentures of the Loan 1896 redeemed				99,000.00
Balance of appropriation transferred to Extraordinary Income		202,200		103,200.00
Totals carried to Summary		202,200		202,200.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tlg.	Tls.	Tls.
Surplus on Ordinary Budget		323,000		407,578.25
Debentures—				
6 per cent	1,900,000		1,400,000.00	
<i>Less</i> —allocated to Electricity Department	1,250,000		1,250,000.00	
		650,000		150,000.00
Redemption of Debentures—balance of appropriation for the year, transferred				103,200.00
London Sterling Current Account—balance at January 1, 1916, £1,472 : 19 : 3 at Ex. 2/6, 1/8				11,662 22
Miscellaneous—				
Trust Funds—amounts written off during the year.				
Superannuation Fund			14,000.38	
Deferred Pay		30,000	796.45	
			14,796.83	
Sundries			3,096.56	
				17,893.39
Totals carried to Summary		1,003,000		690,333.86

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Deficit from 1915</i>		97,482		97,482.31
<i>Bridges.</i>				
Markham Road, reconstruction of main span	7,000		7,008.70	
"Stone Bridge," south approach, nominal	100			
Re-erection of steel bridges from the Yangkingpang in the following situations :—				
Yangtsepoo Creek at Ward Road	4,000			
" " Pingliang (Madras) Road	3,760		7,574.79	
" " Kwangchow (Bangkok) Road	6,000		5,725.04	
Singkeipang Creek near Dixwell Road	300			
Kiangwan Road			5,758.95	
	21,160		26,067.48	
<i>Less—Contribution from Chinese</i>	3,500		2,000.00	
		17,660		24,067.48
<i>Bundings.</i>				
<i>Soochow Creek.</i>				
Concrete Bunding between North Shanse and North Honan Roads, portion of cost	10,000		7,874.61	
Wooden Bunding and 2 Jetties opposite Cad. Lots 4627 and 4628 W.	7,220		7,768.82	
Concrete Bunding and Jetties on Markham Road, balance of cost	15,800		16,357.34	
<i>Yangtsepoo Creek.</i>				
Concrete Bunding Lay Road, South of Yangtsepoo Road	23,500			
<i>Whangpoo River.</i>				
Concrete Bunding at end of Simla Road			1,596.88	
	56,520		33,597.65	
<i>Less—Contributions from frontagers</i>	15,360		3,607.50	
		41,160		29,990.15
<i>Drainage.</i>				
Constructing the following new sewers, etc :—				
Yates Road, between Great Western and Weihaiwei Roads	3,000		2,892.62	
Medhurst Road, between Bubbling Well and Avenue Roads	2,400		1,845.05	
Chengtou Road, between Avenue and Sinza Roads	5,900		4,673.92	
Jessfield Village	830		1,482.55	
Myburgh Road, between Sinza Road and Soochow Creek	1,020		1,138.13	
Chaoufoong Road, between Yochow and East Yuhang Roads	2,300		2,814.39	
Yangtsepoo Road, west of Sungpan (Quetta) Road	1,040		1,183.01	
Urga Road, between Sawgin and East Yalu Roads	1,500		2,284.18	
Yuenfong Road, south of East Yalu Road	300		618.03	
East Yuhang Road, between Singkeipang and Yihkwang Roads	2,000		2,332.27	
Yangkingpang Culvert, balance of cost	38,000		34,086.67	
Defence Creek Culvert, " "	10,000		7,346.42	
Bubbling Well Road Culvert, opposite the Burlington Hotel, balance of cost	500		1,084.97	
Avenue Road Sewer, between Carter and Medhurst Roads, balance of cost	3,000		3,345.84	
Miscellaneous	1,000		7,885.83	
	72,790		75,013.88	
<i>Less—Contributions from frontagers</i>	7,670		5,947.66	
		65,120		69,066.22
<i>Landing Stages.</i>				
<i>Soochow Creek.</i>				
Replacement of 8 timber jetties in concrete... ..	2,500		2,223.42	
<i>Whangpoo River.</i>				
Landing Steps at Whashing Road	800		651.18	
		3,300		2,874.60
<i>Carried forward</i>		224,722		223,480.76

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.				Estimated.		Actual.	
				Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Land.</i>	<i>Brought forward</i>				224,722		223,480.76
Volunteer Corps.							
Rifle Range, sub-soil drainage	...	...	...			588.58	
Fire Brigade.							
Station for Yangtzepoo District, nominal	...	...	...	100		25,505.32	
Health Department.							
House Refuse Depôts	...	...	...	20,000		16,832.33	
Isolation Hospital Extension	...	...	...		100		
Bubbling Well Cemetery Extension	...	...	nominal				
Market at corner of Tonquin and Macao Roads	...	...	...	6,000			
Mohawk Market Extension	...	...	...		1,500		
Purdon Market, balance of cost	...	...	...		18,000	17,043.46	
Latrines	...	...	...		1,000	1,089.75	
Public Works Department.							
Depôts	...	...	...	10,000		1,850.00	
Park and Open Spaces.							
Jessfield Park Extension, portion of cost	...	...	...	100,000		46,948.37	
" raising and turfing	...	...	...	10,000		9,331.45	
Wayside Park, laying out	...	...	...		1,000	593.92	
Playgrounds for Children	...	...	...		2,000		
Educational Department.							
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, raising and laying out	...	...	...	1,200		1,044.63	
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, raising and laying out	...	...	...		900	1,504.00	
Surplus Land	...	...	...		1,000	6,189.56	
				172,800		128,521.37	
<i>Less—Sale of Surplus Land</i>	...	...	...			22,808.00	
					172,800		105,713.37
<i>Buildings.</i>							
Central Offices, portion of cost	...	...	...	200,000		335,863.20	
Fire Brigade.							
Hongkew Station, balance of cost	...	...	...	55,600		53,529.64	
Police Force.							
Central Station, alterations	...	...	...	850		640.74	
West Hongkow Station, extension of Gurdwara	...	...	...	500		460.66	
Gordon Road Station, revolver range	...	...	...		5,000		
Gordon Road Station, Gurdwara, balance of cost	...	...	...		8,150	7,788.96	
Gaol, additional cells, portion of cost	...	...	...		25,000		
Health Department.							
Victoria Nursing Home, alterations, balance of cost	...	...	...	3,800		2,842.57	
Isolation Hospital Extension, portion of cost	...	...	...	65,000		82,340.49	
Hospital for Indians, portion of cost	...	...	...		10,000		
Mokanshan Sanatorium, reconstruction of bungalow, portion of cost	...	...	...		2,000		
Mohawk Market Extension	...	...	...		1,500		
Sinza	...	...	...		2,200		
Market at corner of Tonquin and Macao Roads	...	...	...		4,000		
Wuchow Road Market, balance of cost	...	...	...		1,750	2,832.97	
Thibet Road Refuse Shoot, reconstruction	...	...	...		2,000	3,136.06	
Latrines	...	...	...		1,000		
Public Works Department.							
North Honan Road Depôt, tool-shed	...	...	...		400	309.44	
Ewo Road Depôt, office and boundary wall	...	...	...		920	1,655.24	
Educational Department.							
Public School for Boys, servants' quarters	...	...	...		1,000		
Public School for Chinese, boundary wall	...	...	...		1,500	1,279.56	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, balance of cost	...	...	...		19,500	24,626.51	
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, balance of cost	...	...	...		4,000	3,706.00	
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese in Central District	...	...	...			3,311.35	
					415,670		524,323.39
<i>Roads.</i>							
Acquiring land for new roads and extensions of existing roads	...	...	...	150,000		21,659.38	
" " widening existing roads	...	...	...			163,530.70	
Making up and metalling the above	...	...	...		75,000	114,903.21	
*Permanent paving	...	...	...			18,027.06	
						318,120.35	
<i>*Less—Contribution from the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.</i>	...	...	...			8,620.00	
					225,000		309,500.35
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...		1,038,192		1,163,017.87

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1916—continued.

SUMMARY.

Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	Expenditure.		Income.	Expenditure.		Income.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income:—			3,227,850			3,333,150.76
Ordinary Expenditure:—						
Volunteer Corps		52,000		47,186.24		
Fire Brigade		68,550		72,655.01		
Police Force		826,160		882,447.73		
Health Department.						
Office	66,540			47,134.11		
Hospitals.						
Victoria Nursing Home ...	38,165			34,633.90		
Isolation Hospital	24,465			21,917.24		
" " Chinese	2,090			5,169.79		
Police Hospital—Sikhs ...	Cr. 900			Cr. 1,047.31		
" " Chinese	1,590			1,518.65		
Sanatorium	3,825			5,050.41		
Cemeteries, etc.	190			718.32		
Swimming Bath	330			334.97		
Extra-Departmental	38,500			38,707.54		
		174,795			154,137.62	
Public Works Department.						
General	189,370			198,562.86		
Buildings	68,325			68,893.91		
Creeks and River	47,790			51,370.36		
Drainage	8,360			10,792.20		
Roads.						
Maintenance	228,645			233,934.39		
Cleaving	95,800			93,402.89		
Lighting	92,350			92,218.40		
Parks and Open Spaces ...	44,380			45,814.86		
		775,020			794,989.87	
Public Band		53,640			49,908.61	
Public Library		3,280			2,313.10	
Educational Department.						
Public School for Boys	30,615			25,092.51		
" " Girls	22,285			21,090.54		
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	22,095			17,972.92		
" " Girls	14,360			15,777.16		
Public School for Chinese... ..	15,235			14,239.66		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for						
Chinese	11,965			10,721.95		
Nieh Chih Kuei " " "	9,740			10,152.45		
Grants-in-aid	8,000			8,000.00		
		134,295			123,047.19	
Finance Department.						
Treasurer's Office	61,185			63,411.38		
Compradore's Office	8,520			8,448.26		
		69,705			71,859.64	
Secretariat.						
Secretary's Office	57,720			63,867.84		
Tax Office	98,610			101,140.83		
		156,330			165,008.67	
General Charges		99,815			114,463.90	
Interest		185,330			169,649.48	
Redemption of Debentures ...		202,200			202,200.00	
Stock and Stores:—						
Volunteer Corps	18,360			13,307.67		
Fire Brigade	48,450			45,607.89		
Police Force	67,350			67,816.51		
Health Department	21,750			4,031.10		
Public Works Department ...	325,500			303,719.96		
Public Band				54.15		
Public School for Boys	550			487.01		
" " Girls	400			247.11		
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	9,000			11,332.59		
" " Girls	2,250			2,571.22		
Public School for Chinese ...	300			400.04		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for						
Chinese	150			48.41		
Nieh Chih Kuei " " "	5,000			4,899.35		
Finance Department	600			251.96		
Secretariat	500			822.84		
Less—Stores issued, etc.	500,160			455,597.81		
Volunteer Corps 17,430				14,131.03		
Police Force 55,000				68,008.42		
Public Works Department 325,000				297,752.91		
	397,430					
		102,730		379,892.36	75,705.45	
Surplus, carried to Extraordinary		2,904,850	3,227,850	2,925,572.51	3,333,150.76	
Income		323,000		407,578.25		
		3,227,850	3,227,850	3,333,150.76	3,333,150.76	
Extraordinary Income			1,003,000			690,333.86
Extraordinary Expenditure		1,038,192		1,163,017.87		472,684.01
Deficit, carried forward to 1917			35,192			
		1,038,192	1,038,192	1,163,017.87	1,163,017.87	

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
70 SILVER LOANS :—								
Loan of 1897 at 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...		263,400.00	
Do. 1900 " 5½ "	...	...	...	...	...		31,700.00	
Do. 1901 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		45,100.00	
Do. 1902 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		139,500.00	
Do. 1903 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		425,400.00	
Do. 1904 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		163,000.00	
Do. 1905 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		285,900.00	
Do. 1907 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		500,000.00	
Do. 1908 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		650,000.00	
Do. 1909 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		300,000.00	
Do. 1910 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		313,800.00	
Do. 1911 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		350,000.00	
Do. 1912 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		340,000.00	
Do. 1913 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		756,300.00	
Do. 1913 " 5½ "	...	...	...	...	...		500,000.00	
Do. 1914 " 5½ "	...	...	...	...	...		900,000.00	
Do. 1915 " 5½ "	...	...	...	...	...		800,000.00	
Do. 1916 " 6 "	...	...	...	...	...		1,400,000.00	
Allocation of Loans as under :—								
General Purposes.								
Loans at 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	268,400.00		
Do. 5½ "	...	...	...	...	...	1,056,700.00		
Do. 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	1,775,000.00		
Electricity Department.								
Loans at 5½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	1,175,000.00	3,160,100.00	
Do. 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	3,894,000.00	5,069,000.00	
							8,169,100.00	
" STERLING LOAN of 1905 at 4 per cent : Authorised £50,000, Issued £20,000 at Ex. 3/5 13								114,798.21
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, TEMPORARY LOAN								400,000.00
" INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—Adjustment Account								12,273.43
" TRUST FUNDS :—								
Superannuation Fund	...	...	...	...	...		1,423,794.51	
Municipal Savings Bank	...	...	...	...	...		89,748.03	
Sikh Police Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...		40,574.96	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		4,451.60	
Deposits :—								
Foreign and Chinese Liquor Sellers	...	...	...	...	...	6,291.40		
Firearms Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	750.00		
Livery Stables	...	...	...	...	...	250.00		
Billiard and Bowling Saloons	...	...	...	...	...	71.78		
Foreign and Chinese Theatres	...	...	...	...	...	3,580.88		
Public Rickshas	...	...	...	...	...	877.00		
Motor Car	...	...	...	...	...	1,200.00		
Pawn Shop...	...	...	...	...	...	20,680.00		
Volunteer Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	1,258.91		
Ordure Contractor	...	...	...	...	...	21,489.60		
Sundry Contractors	...	...	...	...	...	10,924.80		
Probationary Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	721.80		
Mixed Court	...	...	...	...	...	26,887.82		
							94,983.99	
" SUNDRY CREDITORS								1,653,553.09
" OVERDRAFTS—								242,867.38
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION							61,270.70	
COMPRADORE							32,511.23	
								93,781.93
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, SUNDRY LIABILITIES								3,033,327.60
" GENERAL BALANCE								6,416,532.52
								20,136,234.16

We have examined the foregoing Accounts with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

G. H. & N. THOMSON, Chartered Accountants.
Auditors.

DECEMBER 31, 1916.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
ASSETS			
By LAND			5,607,354.57
„ BUILDINGS—		2,767,903.61	
<i>Less</i> —Depreciation		36,790.10	
			2,731,113.51
„ STOCK AND STORES—		724,291.43	
<i>Less</i> —Depreciation		51,176.76	
			673,114.67
„ SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LD.— 2,145 Shares £20 each at Tls. 210			450,450.00
„ SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., LD.— 1,333 Shares Tls. 50 each at Tls. 87			115,971.00
„ INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—			
Pingchiao Quarry		41,123.12	
Convict Labour		27,037.75	
Concreteware Manufactory		71,642.53	
Tungchow Road Workshop		47,498.16	
			187,301.56
„ TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENTS—			
<i>Silver Securities—</i>			
<i>Debentures at par</i>			
Shanghai Municipal Council		371,800.00	
French Municipal Council		104,000.00	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.		61,300.00	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.		477,700.00	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.		29,000.00	
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.		100,000.00	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.		6,600.00	
Shanghai Race Club		143,200.00	
Country Club		500.00	
<i>Gold Securities at cost—</i>			
British War Loan $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. £30,000		232,032.38	
French War Loan 5 per cent. Frs. 320,000.00		78,426.97	
Russian War Loan $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Rbls. 150,000.00		77,445.65	
<i>Fixed Deposits—</i>			
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		2,964.00	
International Banking Corporation		52.97	
			1,685,021.97
„ SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE			239,455.41
„ HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION Sterling Current Account £925.17.6 at Ex. $3/5\frac{1}{2}$			5,314.44
„ ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, SUNDRY ASSETS			8,441,137.03
			<u>20,136,234.16</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

A.

B.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	A.					B.				
	19 12 Tls.	1913 Tls.	1914 Tls.	1915 Tls.	1916 Tls.	1912 %	1913 %	1914 %	1915 %	1916 %
Volunteer Corps	43,038.29	42,490.92	46,466.11	47,342.22	47,186.24					
Stock and Stores	2,644.39	3,449.02	9,235.04	9,779.59	Cr. 823.36					
	45,682.68	45,939.94	55,701.15	57,121.81	46,362.88	1.67	1.61	1.90	1.87	1.39
Fire Brigade	53,987.01	63,021.56	59,047.24	66,771.18	72,655.01					
Stock and Stores	1,592.44	13,483.51	10,809.16	10,542.87	45,607.89					
	55,579.45	76,505.07	69,856.40	77,314.05	118,262.90	2.03	2.68	2.38	2.53	3.55
Police Force	854,250.70	888,858.53	891,927.52	849,370.70	882,447.73					
Stock and Stores	9,174.80	11,724.01	28,863.92	31,335.54	Cr. 191.91					
	863,425.50	900,582.54	920,791.44	880,706.24	882,255.82	31.58	31.51	31.38	28.87	26.47
Health Department	206,896.64	170,646.54	180,699.85	203,267.55	154,137.62					
Stock and Stores	3,972.17	8,310.53	7,284.36	4,740.95	4,031.10					
	210,868.81	178,957.07	187,984.21	208,008.50	158,168.72	7.71	6.26	6.41	6.82	4.76
Public Works Department	588,340.27	613,433.44	674,094.26	708,179.83	794,989.87					
Stock and Stores	Cr. 8,418.25	Cr. 6,820.02	31,039.00	38,318.08	5,967.05					
	579,922.02	606,613.42	705,133.26	746,497.91	800,956.92	21.22	21.23	24.03	24.46	24.03
Public Band	50,793.89	56,771.25	51,470.18	50,893.11	49,908.61					
Stock and Stores	—	86.44	160.80	18.75	54.15					
	50,793.89	56,857.69	51,630.98	50,911.86	49,962.76	1.86	1.99	1.76	1.66	1.50
Public Library		1,678.23	2,326.39	2,440.46	2,313.10					
Stock and Stores		113.40	—	36.60	—					
		1,791.63	2,326.39	2,477.06	2,313.10		.06	.08	.08	.07
Educational Department	55,180.34	66,833.55	87,300.24	110,464.18	123,047.19					
Stock and Stores	1,440.46	2,480.53	6,176.18	4,493.13	19,985.73					
	56,620.80	69,314.08	93,476.42	114,957.31	143,032.92	2.07	2.43	3.18	3.77	4.29
Finance Department	58,154.89	63,130.07	71,500.42	69,350.51	71,859.64					
Stock and Stores	1,413.68	712.53	984.68	522.40	251.96					
	59,568.57	63,842.60	72,485.10	69,872.91	72,111.60	2.18	2.23	2.47	2.30	2.16
Secretariat	141,321.03	145,060.50	155,686.50	164,040.83	165,008.67					
Stock and Stores	427.55	415.12	764.77	523.70	822.84					
	141,748.58	145,475.62	156,451.27	164,564.53	165,831.51	5.18	5.09	5.33	5.40	4.98
General Charges	66,601.56	80,842.25	108,239.81	106,388.36	114,463.90	2.43	2.82	3.69	3.50	3.43
Interest	103,353.85	115,360.68	124,932.50	147,231.66	169,649.48	3.78	4.03	4.26	4.82	5.09
Redemption of Debentures	138,600.00	142,200.00	151,210.00	155,700.00	202,200.00	5.07	4.98	5.15	5.10	6.06
Total Ordinary Expenditure	2,372,765.71	2,484,282.59	2,700,218.93	2,781,752.20	2,925,572.51	86.78	86.92	92.02	91.18	87.77
Surplus	361,479.67	373,723.42	234,162.65	269,264.97	407,578.25	13.22	13.08	7.98	8.82	12.23
Total Ordinary Income	2,734,245.38	2,858,006.01	2,934,381.58	3,051,017.17	3,333,150.76	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

CONVICT LABOUR.**Working Account.**

Dr.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at December 31, 1915		5,204.37	By Sales		28,455.70
„ Cost of Materials	14,988.84		„ Stock at December 31, 1916		5,524.64
„ Pay and Expenses of Warders	2,580.00				
„ Secretarial and Accountancy Charges	950.00				
„ Interest	1,987.74				
„ Depreciation	305.42				
„ Miscellaneous	422.31				
		21,234.31			
„ Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment A/c		7,541.66			
	TAEELS...	33,980.34		TAEELS...	33,980.34

Balance Sheet.

Dr.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account		27,037.75	By Land		9,063.00
„ Sundry Creditors		319.60	„ Buildings—		
„ Adjustment Account		4,633.17	Balance at December 31, 1915	11,500.03	
			Less—Depreciation	266.26	
					11,243.77
			„ Plant—		
			Balance at December 31, 1915	276.09	
			Less—Depreciation	49.16	
			Additions	226.93	
				2,794.91	
			„ Stock at December 31, 1916		3,021.84
			„ Sundry Debtors		5,524.64
			„ Cash in General Funds		1,029.88
					2,107.39
	TAEELS...	31,990.52		TAEELS ...	31,990.52

CONCRETEWARE MANUFACTORY.**Working Account.**

Dr.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at December 31, 1915—			By Concreteware, Cement and Steel Bars sold		
Concreteware	15,564.16		and used—		
Cement	1,059.33		Concreteware	51,729.47	
Steel Bars	7,830.89		Cement	57,242.70	
		24,454.38	Steel Bars, etc.	5,466.24	
„ Manufacturing Account—					114,438.41
Concreteware made		52,768.89	„ Manufacturing Account—		
„ Cement purchased	58,323.21		Profit on Manufacture		8,240.09
„ Iron and Steel „	300.00		„ Stock at December 31, 1916—		
		58,623.21	Concreteware	23,710.87	
„ Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment A/c		20,331.90	Cement	6,412.65	
			Steel Bars, etc.	3,376.36	
					33,499.88
	TAEELS ..	156,178.38		TAEELS...	156,178.38

Dr.

Balance Sheet.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account		71,642.53	By Land		75,082.50
„ Reserve Account		31,704.84	„ Buildings—		
„ Sundry Creditors		3,138.55	Balance at December 31, 1915	14,516.25	
„ Adjustment Account		27,231.35	Less—Depreciation	323.69	
				14,192.56	
			Additions	1,581.11	
					15,773.67
			„ Plant—		
			Manufacturing Machines, Moulds, etc.		
			Balance at December 31, 1915	8,362.92	
			Less—Depreciation	1,024.19	
			Additions	7,338.73	
				1,455.77	
					8,794.50
			„ Stock at December 31, 1916—		
			Concreteware and Cement	30,123.52	
			Steel Bars, etc.	3,376.36	
					33,499.88
			„ Sundry Debtors		175.06
			„ Cash in General Funds		391.66
	TAEELS...	133,717.27		TAEELS...	133,717.27

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

Dr.	Working Account.				Cr.
To Stock at December 31, 1915	Tls.	Tls.	By Stone, etc., sold and supplied, Tons 73,260.99	Tls.	Tls.
" Supervision Charges and Passages	6,636.10	2,337.76	" Stock at Quarry on December 31, 1916 ...		152,617.11
" Secretarial and Accountancy Charges	950.00				2,317.99
" Quarrying	16,106.97				
" Transport	64,343.70				
" Stone-breakers	20,086.99				
<i>Add</i> —Spare parts taken into use at cost	3,106.19				
	23,193.18				
" Breaking chips by hand	4,565.52				
" Steam Launch— Working Expenses	736.49				
" Motor Houseboat— Working Expenses	2,756.63				
	3,493.12				
" Repairs to Buildings	605.01				
" Lease	1,600.00				
" Interest	2,467.38				
" Depreciation	4,322.94				
" Miscellaneous	3,800.79				
	132,084.71				
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment Account		20,512.63			
TAELS ...		154,935.10	TAELS ...		154,935.10

Dr.	Balance Sheet.				Cr.
To Capital Account	Tls.	Tls.	By Buildings: Balance at December 31, 1915	Tls.	Tls.
" Lease Account: Credit against value of Materials to be supplied under terms of lease		41,123.12	<i>Less</i> —Depreciation	8,642.81	
" Sundry Creditors		1,529.30		397.40	8,245.41
" Adjustment Account		512.63	" Plant and Machinery: Balance at December 31, 1915	16,300.65	
			<i>Less</i> —Depreciation ... Tls. 3,505.29		
			Spare parts taken into use 3,106.19	6,611.48	
				9,689.17	
			Additions	6,558.57	16,247.74
			" Steam-launch "Swift"		600.00
			" Motor Houseboat: Balance at December 31, 1915	4,981.11	
			<i>Less</i> —Depreciation	269.55	
				4,711.56	
			Additions	409.84	5,121.40
			" Furniture and Sundries: Balance at December 31, 1915	293.94	
			<i>Less</i> —Depreciation	150.70	
				143.24	
			Additions	515.12	658.36
			" Stock at Quarry:— Stone and Sand	2,317.99	
			Explosives	2,627.11	
					4,945.10
			" Sundry Debtors		16.31
			" Cash at Quarry	1,134.13	
			" " in General Funds	6,287.15	
					7,421.28
			" Suspense Account		8,000.00
TAELS ...		51,255.60	TAELS ...		51,255.60

**TUNGCHOW ROAD WORKSHOP.
Working Account.**

<i>Dr.</i>	Tls.	Tls.	<i>Cr.</i>	Tls.	Tls.
To Materials	39,467.83		By Work Executed		70,345.40
" Supervision Charges	3,752.84		" Sale of old Iron		174.24
" Secretarial and Accountancy Charges	950.00				
" Pay of Foremen and Chinese Staff	14,808.41				
" Coal, Power, etc.	2,082.26				
" Interest	3,017.28				
" Depreciation	1,015.16				
" Miscellaneous	1,297.10				
	66,390.88				
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment Account		4,128.76			
TAEELS ...		70,519.64	TAEELS ...		70,519.64

<i>Dr.</i>	Tls.	Tls.	<i>Cr.</i>	Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account		47,498.16	By Land—		
" Sundry Creditors		8,272.89	Balance at December 31, 1915	19,653.00	
" Adjustment Account		918.95	Less—Sale to Electricity Department	1,210.00	
				18,443.00	
			" Buildings—		
			Balance at December 31, 1915	23,082.19	
			Less—Depreciation	484.60	
				22,597.59	
			Additions	484.97	
				23,082.56	
			" Plant—		
			Balance at December 31, 1915	4,632.67	
			Less—Depreciation	530.56	
				4,102.11	
			Additions	263.94	
				4,366.05	
			" Stock at December 31, 1916		7,311.16
			" Cash in General Funds		3,487.23
TAEELS ...		56,690.00	TAEELS ...		56,690.00

<i>Dr.</i>	Tls.	Tls.	<i>Cr.</i>	Tls.	Tls.
To Cash Contributions transferred to Ordinary Income.			By Balances of Profit brought forward—		
Convict Labour	9,000.00		Convict Labour	6,091.51	
Concreteware Manufactory	10,000.00		Concreteware Manufactory	16,899.45	
Pingchiao Quarry	20,000.00		Tungchow Road Workshop	2,790.19	
Tungchow Road Workshop	6,000.00				25,781.15
		45,000.00	" Profits for year transferred—		
" Balances of Profit carried forward—			Convict Labour	7,541.66	
Convict Labour	4,633.17		Concreteware Manufactory	20,331.90	
Concreteware Manufactory	27,231.35		Pingchiao Quarry	20,512.63	
Pingchiao Quarry	512.63		Tungchow Road Workshop	4,128.76	
Tungchow Road Workshop	918.95			52,514.95	
		33,296.10	" Cash in General Funds—		
" Balance		12,273.43	Convict Labour	2,107.39	
			Concreteware Manufactory	391.56	
			Pingchiao Quarry	6,287.15	
			Tungchow Road Workshop	3,487.23	
TAEELS ...		90,569.53	TAEELS ...		90,569.53

POLICE RECREATION AND REWARDS FUND.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Tls.		Tls.
Balance at December 31, 1915	1,040.78	Rewards	2,701.86
Fines	579.59	Books, magazines and newspapers	619.98
Donations	2,741.61	Shooting prizes	182.27
Balance at December 31, 1916, transferred to Police General Account	868.60	Repairs to house-boats, etc.	881.17
		Grant towards Christmas dinner	99.77
		" " Ice	453.54
		Athletic requisites	250.00
		Miscellaneous	41.99
	<u>Tls. 5,230.58</u>		<u>Tls. 5,230.58</u>

GURDWARA BUILDING FUND.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Tls.		Tls.
Balance at December 31, 1916	83.87	Balance at December 31, 1915	57.78
		Fire Insurance	23.64
		Chiuese Government Land Tax	2.45
	<u>Tls. 83.87</u>		<u>Tls. 83.87</u>

LAND.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1916.	Additions during the year.	Adjustment of Area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1916.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central Offices	1,384,342.56			1,384,342.56
Town Hall	69,420.00			69,420.00
Volunteer Corps.—				
Rifle Range	283,280.71			283,280.71
" " Extension... ..	237,588.95	588.58		238,177.53
" " New Stop Butts	26,168.68			26,168.68
Riding School	7,222.00			7,222.00
Fire Brigade.—				
Hongkew Station	14,597.42			14,597.42
Sinza Station	12,080.00			12,080.00
Yangtsepoo Station		25,505.32		25,505.32
Workshop	20,570.00			20,570.00
Police Force.—				
Stations.				
Hongkew	104,300.00			104,300.00
Louza	126,000.00			126,000.00
Sinza	54,560.00			54,560.00
Wayside	13,108.50			13,108.50
West Hongkew	29,205.00			29,205.00
Yangtsepoo	6,911.50			6,911.50
Gaol	71,352.00			71,352.00
Eastern Depôt	20,150.00			20,150.00
Western Depôt	34,053.75			34,053.75
Carter Road Quarters	7,930.00			7,930.00
Dog Kennels	1,282.00			1,282.00
Sikh Gurdwara	4,661.96			4,661.96
Health Department.—				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home	239,971.58			239,971.58
Isolation Hospital	235,215.00			235,215.00
" " for Chinese	63,300.00			63,300.00
Mokanshan Sanatorium	6,423.91			6,423.91
Public Swimming Bath	3,550.00			3,550.00
Markets.—				
East Hongkew	5,163.00			5,163.00
Elgin	39,600.00			39,600.00
Hongkew	157,448.50			157,448.50
Maloo	104,832.00			104,832.00
Mohawk	3,790.00			3,790.00
Purdon	5,845.77	17,013.46		22,889.23
Sungpan (Quetta)... ..	4,604.93			4,604.93
Sinza	22,698.04			22,698.04
Wayside	2,535.00			2,535.00
Wuchow	5,348.87			5,348.87
Yangtsepoo	2,849.25			2,849.25
Slaughter House	32,669.00			32,669.00
Cattle Sheds	42,825.00			42,825.00
House Refuse Depôts	9,977.18	16,832.33		26,809.51
Public Works Department.—				
Quarters, Avenue Road	9,640.00			9,640.00
Wayside Public Wharf	86,458.24			86,458.24
Depôts.—				
Great Western Road	816.00			816.00
Jessfield		1,850.00		1,850.00
Markham Road	9,660.00			9,660.00
Markham Road, Stoneware Yard	4,658.50			4,658.50
North Chekiang Road	9,432.00			9,432.00
North Honan Road	28,160.00			28,160.00
Sinza Road	35,010.00			35,010.00
Soochow Creek	4,924.56			4,924.56
Thorne Road	42,592.50			42,592.50
Wayside	2,628.00			2,628.00
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Brenan Piece	9,080.66			9,080.66
Warren Piece	3,455.46			3,455.46
Hongkew Recreation Ground	697,991.28			697,991.28
Jessfield Park	172,191.67	56,279.82		228,471.49
Quinsan Square	154,080.00			154,080.00
Wayside Park	52,715.21	593.92		53,309.13
Playgrounds for Children	582.63			582.63
Nurseries.—				
Hungjao Road	13,211.40			13,211.40
Siccawei Road	7,083.80			7,083.80
<i>Carried forward</i>	4,861,803.97	118,693.43		4,980,497.40

LAND—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1916.	Additions during the year.	Adjustment of Area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1916.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>				
	4,861,803.97	118,693.43		4,980,497.40
Educational Department.—				
Public School for Boys	56,804.87			56,804.87
" for Girls	152,236.00			152,236.00
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	55,813.12	1,044.63		56,857.75
" " for Girls	52,247.00			52,247.00
Public School for Chinese	94,095.00			94,095.00
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	43,790.41			43,790.41
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	12,583.20	1,504.00		14,087.20
Latrines and Urinals.—				
Avenue Road	855.00			855.00
Batavia Road	612.73			612.73
Broadway East.	940.50			940.50
Buntoongloong	1,834.00			1,834.00
Boone Road	352.00			352.00
Carter Road	399.00			399.00
Chaoufoong Road	160.86			160.86
Durpoe Road	2,690.00			2,690.00
East Hanbury Road	1,512.00			1,512.00
East Seward Road	1,000.00			1,000.00
East Yalu Road	112.35			112.35
Fokien Road	756.00			756.00
Haining Road	512.00			512.00
Hwukce Road	1,144.00			1,144.00
Jansen Road		1,089.75		1,089.75
Jehol Road	442.22		Cr. 442.22	
Kansuh Road	127.50			127.50
Lay Road	186.00			186.00
Mohawk Estate	342.00			342.00
Moji Road	60.30			60.30
North Chekiang Road... ..	693.00			693.00
North Shause Road	689.89			689.89
Park Road	1,140.00			1,140.00
Rangoon Road	50.00			50.00
Sinza Road	720.00			720.00
Stonebridge Road	933.89			933.89
Thorburn Road	114.80			114.80
Thorne Road	240.00			240.00
Taising Road	252.00			252.00
Wuchow Road	848.10			848.10
Drainage Creeks.—				
Near Connaught Road... ..	152.00			152.00
" Robison Road	570.00			570.00
" Siccawei Road	590.00			590.00
Surplus Land.—				
Avenue Road	23,993.66	315.50	Cr. 1,317.60	22,991.56
Baikal Road	983.60			983.60
Bubbling Well Road	1,379.00			1,379.00
Chungking Road	1,208.26	138.08		1,346.34
Connaught Road	1,920.00			1,920.00
Dalny Road	788.00			788.00
Dalny and Yulin Roads	4,054.00			4,054.00
Gordon Road	3,026.86			3,026.86
Jessfield Road	981.43			981.43
Kiaochow Road	362.00	230.55		592.55
Kirin Road	1,996.80			1,996.80
Kinchow Road		659.72		659.72
Markham Road	1,870.00			1,870.00
Medhurst Road	230.32			230.32
Moulmein Road	811.19	3.56		814.75
Nanyang Road	451.50			451.50
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	14,960.00		Cr. 1,000.00	13,960.00
North Shause Road	10,242.29	1,560.82	Cr. 11,096.84	706.27
North Szechuen Road Extension	6,309.40			6,309.40
Old Boundary Stone Site	21.00			21.00
Peking Road	1,090.42			1,090.42
Rangoon Road	1,067.00			1,067.00
Rifle Range	30,775.79			30,775.79
Sinza Road	3,135.00			3,135.00
Siccawei Road	230.00			230.00
Shanhaikwan Road	4,544.36			4,544.36
Thorburn Road	1,148.80			1,148.80
Tatung Road	1,455.00			1,455.00
Ward Road	255.00			255.00
Warren Road	36.17			36.17
Wayside Road	3,979.20			3,979.20
West Soochow Road	7,402.22			7,402.22
Whashing Road	543.38	968.51		1,511.89
Wuting Road		2,112.82		2,112.82
Yates Road	1,992.00			1,992.00
Yochow Road	2,052.00			2,052.00
Yuyuen Road Extension	6,988.50			6,988.50
	Tls. 5,492,689.86	128,521.37	Cr. 13,856.66	5,607,354.57

BUILDINGS.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1916.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31 1916.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central Offices—				
Old Buildings	110,495.16	2,809.90	610.74	138,326.00
New "	280,219.79		335,863.20	616,082.99
Town Hall	113,758.06	2,275.16		111,482.90
Volunteer Corps.—				
Rifle Range	5,827.47	116.55		5,710.92
Fire Brigade.—				
Stations.				
Hongkew				
Old Buildings	10,069.53	201.39		9,868.14
New "	10,993.39		53,529.64	64,523.03
Sinza	40,474.62	809.49		39,665.13
Victoria	2,696.32	53.93		2,642.39
Workshop	3,268.30	65.37		3,202.93
Bell Tower, Shantung Road	2,042.67	40.85		2,001.82
Police Force.—				
Stations.				
Louza	40,528.21	810.56		39,717.65
Hongkew	49,465.55	989.31		48,476.24
West Hongkew	52,827.36	1,056.55	460.66	52,231.47
Wayside	39,270.23	785.40		38,484.83
Yangtsepoo	12,025.43	240.51		11,784.92
Sinza	45,314.32	906.29		44,408.03
Gordon Road (Depôt)	123,835.19	2,476.70	7,788.96	129,147.45
Bubbling Well	29,967.10	599.34		29,367.76
Gaol	236,777.34	4,735.55		232,041.79
Carter Road Quarters	6,128.04	122.56		6,005.48
Dog Kennels	933.89	18.68		915.21
Health Department.—				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home and Mental Ward	130,705.60	2,614.11	2,842.57	130,934.06
Isolation Hospital	154,976.65	3,099.63	82,340.49	234,217.61
" " for Chinese	18,792.68	375.85		18,416.83
Police Hospital for Sikhs	4,679.21	93.58		4,585.63
" " " Chinese	17,401.75	348.04		17,053.71
Mokanshan Sanatorium	1,746.90	34.94		1,711.96
Public Swimming Bath	18,001.57	360.03		17,641.54
Sub-District Office	1,097.85	21.96		1,075.89
Cemeteries.—				
Crematorium, Bubbling Well	26,856.09	537.12		26,318.97
Crematorium for Sikhs	325.66	6.51		319.05
Soldiers' Cemetery	3,233.81	64.68		3,169.13
Markets.				
East Hongkew	7,663.80	153.28		7,510.52
Elgin	9,724.90	194.50		9,530.40
Hongkew	47,961.55	959.23		47,002.32
Maloo	68,634.11	1,372.68		67,261.43
Mohawk	2,042.67	40.85		2,001.82
Sungpan (Quetta)	4,959.45	99.19		4,860.26
Sinza	9,918.59	198.37		9,720.22
Wayside	3,758.54	75.17		3,683.37
Wuchow	7,673.00		2,832.97	10,505.97
Yangtsepoo	3,514.53	70.29		3,444.24
Slaughter House	16,341.45	326.83		16,014.62
Cattle Sheds	17,060.49	341.23		16,719.26
Quarters, Woosung Road	5,502.74	110.05		5,392.69
Carried forward	1,829,491.46	30,612.11	486,299.23	2,285,178.58

BUILDINGS—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1916.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1916.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,829,491.46	30,612.11	486,299.23	2,285,178.58
Public Works Department.—				
Quarters, Avenue Road	11,386.72	227.73		11,158.99
Depôts.			1,655.24	1,655.24
Ewo Road				514.57
Hart Road	525.07	10.50		558.28
Markham Road	569.67	11.39		2,210.03
North Chekiang Road	2,255.13	45.10		2,962.86
Soochow Road	3,023.33	60.47		5,960.95
Sinza Road	6,082.60	121.65		2,580.08
Thorne Road, Carpenters' Shops	2,632.73	52.65		640.59
Wayside	663.66	13.07		259.46
Steam Roller Shed (Yunnan Road)	264.76	5.30		2,243.84
Office, Northern District	1,973.88	39.48	309.44	729.84
Kiosks and Wells for Tide Recorders	744.73	14.89		2,519.85
Work Shelters	2,571.28	51.43		
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Hongkew Recreation Ground	3,384.87	67.70		3,317.17
Public Garden	16,071.85	321.44		13,730.41
Reserve Garden	12,915.13	258.30		12,656.83
Nursery, Hungjao Road	274.55	5.49		269.06
Quinsan Square	366.18	7.32		358.86
Wayside Park	487.90	9.76		478.14
Educational Department.—				
Public School for Boys	74,679.46	1,493.59		73,185.87
" for Girls	40,418.56	808.37		39,610.19
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	58,623.02		24,626.51	83,249.53
" for Girls	33,465.28	669.31		32,795.97
Public School for Chinese	47,279.88	945.60	1,279.56	47,613.84
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	46,872.37	937.45		45,934.92
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	49,702.21		3,706.00	53,408.21
Polytechnic			3,311.35	3,311.35
Tls.	2,246,716.28	36,790.10	521,187.33	2,731,113.51

STOCK AND STORES.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1916.	Depreciation	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1916.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Volunteer Corps.—				
Furniture and Sundries	3,791.66	379.17	1,039.76	4,452.25
Maxim and Nordenfeldt Guns	1,577.21	236.58		1,340.63
Morris Tubes	1,571.69	78.58		1,493.11
Rifles, Carbines, Revolvers and Breeching Up Tools, Sub-target Machine	23,941.15	3,591.17		20,349.98
Light Horse Saddles and Equipment	1,811.12	362.22		1,448.90
Battery Harness and Ponies	1,176.07	235.21	834.60	1,775.46
Infantry Equipment	3,818.20	763.64	1,274.15	4,328.71
Engineer Company Stores	1,502.84	300.56	603.14	1,805.42
Ammunition	29,816.88		Cr. 4,916.87	24,900.01
Winter Overcoats	4,450.06	890.01	269.06	3,829.11
Motor Car	2,070.00	207.00		1,863.00
Canvas Tents			716.81	716.81
Fire Brigade.—				
Steam Engines, Motor Fire Engines, Escapes, Tenders & Steam Fire Float	59,827.70	5,982.77	39,412.04	93,256.97
Fire Hose	6,000.00			6,000.00
Harness	316.11	63.22		252.89
Trucks, General Plant, etc.	24,324.92	2,432.49	5,364.90	27,257.33
Horses and Ponies	1,328.71	137.50	Cr. 778.71	412.50
Fire Bells	2,639.19	131.96		2,507.23
Smoke Helmets and Fittings	155.76	15.58	584.59	724.77
Automatic Water Heater	346.67	69.33		277.34
Furniture and Sundries	2,051.94	205.19	246.36	2,093.11
Police Force.—				
Furniture, Fittings and Carriages	59,734.23	5,973.42	4,038.20	57,799.01
do. at Mixed Court	1,992.68	199.27	984.65	2,778.06
Motor Cars, Motor Prison Van and Accessories	9,788.24	978.82	1,600.00	10,409.42
Fire Hose and Appliances	4,691.72	938.34	1,193.52	4,946.90
Arms, Rifle Stands, etc.	20,857.41	3,128.61	43.04	17,771.84
Ambulance Litters, Bicycles, Lamps, Whistles, Prisoners' Chains, Leg Irons, Tools, Carts, etc.	13,750.46	1,375.05	1,376.31	13,751.72
Saddlery Accoutrements and Stable Furniture	1,490.64	298.13	403.11	1,595.62
Electric Lamps, Fans and Fittings	7,601.87	760.19	529.01	7,370.69
Stores in godown	1,350.00			1,350.00
Printing Type	395.72	39.57	Cr. 120.84	235.31
Lethal Chamber for destroying Dogs	493.39	49.34		444.05
Studio Camera and Accessories	329.15	32.92		296.23
Athletic Apparatus	146.14	14.61	98.24	229.77
Steam Dyeing Vat and Washing Machine	130.23	13.02		117.21
Police Telephone Boxes	977.87	97.79	278.90	1,158.98
Uniform	33,432.37		Cr. 8,260.35	25,172.02
Ammunition	1,501.89			1,501.89
Legal Library	361.18	36.12	12.30	337.36
Health Department.—				
Motor Car, Carriage, etc.	2,169.54	216.95		1,952.59
Furniture, Apparatus and Sundries	52,959.63	5,295.96	4,031.10	51,694.77
Public Works Department.—				
Furniture, Fittings, Plans of Settlement, etc.	13,963.39	1,396.34	1,436.06	14,003.11
Motor Cars and Accessories	7,142.18	714.22	2,300.00	8,727.96
Steam Road Rollers, Steam Water Wagon, Scarifiers and Dredger, Hand Winches and Diaphragm Pumps	22,747.57	1,706.07	10,065.84	31,107.34
Hand Rollers, Lawn-mowers, Sweeping Machines, Garden Seats and Public Lamp Pillars	23,364.80	1,752.36	2,683.87	24,296.31
Carriages, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc.	7,916.99	791.70	964.39	8,089.68
Harness	414.59	82.92		331.67
Tools, Danger Lamps, Shovels, Rakes, Tar Boiling Plant and Spraying Machines, etc.	9,057.07	905.71	Cr. 3,125.91	5,025.45
Tar Macadam Plant			3,462.00	3,462.00
Stores in Godown	12,703.53		56.98	12,760.51
Pontoons and connecting Bridges	49,467.05	3,710.03		45,757.02
Boundary Stones, Road Materials, Iron Gully and Manhole Covers	57,204.13		Cr. 11,503.26	45,700.87
Flags	993.95	198.79	27.91	823.07
Bass Brooms, and spare parts for Carts, Machine Brushes and Steam Rollers	3,369.62		Cr. 400.83	2,968.79
Town Hall.—				
Furniture and Sundries	2,596.72	259.67	502.00	2,839.05
Work Shelters.—				
Furniture and Sundries	132.54	13.25		119.29
Public Band.—				
Instruments, Music Stands, etc.	947.55	142.13	54.15	859.57
Furniture	105.90	15.89		90.01
Music	425.00			425.00
<i>Carried forward</i>	599,224.82	47,219.37	57,380.22	609,385.67

STOCK AND STORES—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1916.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1916.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	599,224.82	47,219.37	57,380.22	609,385.67
Public Library.—				
Books	7,500.00			7,500.00
Furniture and Sundries	938.45	93.84		844.61
Public School for Boys.—				
Furniture and Sundries	2,576.43	257.64	487.01	2,805.80
Laboratory Apparatus	702.11	105.32		596.79
Public School for Girls.—				
Furniture and Sundries	4,389.80	438.98	247.11	4,197.93
Laboratory Apparatus	109.60	16.44		93.16
Thomas Hanbury Schools—				
Furniture and Sundries	6,739.20	673.92	13,903.81	19,969.09
Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and Sundries	4,218.66	421.87	400.04	4,196.83
Band Instruments	84.26	12.64		71.62
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and Sundries	5,269.95	527.00	48.41	4,791.36
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and Sundries			4,899.35	4,899.35
Finance Department.—				
Furniture and Sundries	4,045.61	404.56	251.96	3,893.01
Safes	1,940.22	194.02		1,746.20
Secretariat.—				
Furniture and Sundries	8,111.57	811.16	822.84	8,123.25
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
	645,850.68	51,176.76	78,440.75	673,114.67

ESTIMATES FOR 1917

with

Remarks thereon by the Council for 1916.

The following Budget of Municipal Income and Expenditure is submitted for the approval of the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting to be held in March 1917.

The <i>Ordinary Income</i> for the year is estimated at	Tls. 3,462,350
and the <i>Ordinary Expenditure</i> at	3,236,435
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leaving a Surplus on the Ordinary Budget of	225,915
It is proposed to raise by debentures during the year the sum of	1,000,000
to which can be added miscellaneous income of	20,000
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and the <i>Extraordinary Income</i> will amount to	1,245,915
The deficit brought forward from 1916 is	Tls. 472,684
and <i>Extraordinary Expenditure</i> is recommended aggregating	862,740
	<hr/>
	1,335,424
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leaving a deficit to be carried forward to 1918 of	89,509
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ORDINARY INCOME.

Land Tax Tls. 832,500.—The whole of the Settlement has been re-valued for the purposes of taxation in accordance with Resolution X passed at the last Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, and Land Tax for 1917 will be levied on the new assessment. The aggregate nett value for taxation has increased from Tls. 133,725,000 to Tls. 150,000,000, or an increase of approximately 12 per cent. over that for last year.

Every item of expenditure which was not considered absolutely necessary has been eliminated from the Budget by the Finance Committee with a view to confining expenditure within such limits as would obviate any increase in taxation, but to maintain so far as possible the surplus of income over expenditure at a figure which can be regarded as a proper margin of safety it has been considered necessary to recommend the reduction of the Rebate which has stood at 15 per cent. since 1912 to 7½ per cent.

As the necessity for reducing the Rebate may be questioned so long as the Ordinary Revenue shows a surplus over the Ordinary Expenditure, it may not be out of place to refer to certain remarks made by Mr. Landale in 1909 when introducing the Budget for that year, namely, that it was desirable that a surplus on the Ordinary Budget should be maintained of at least 10 per cent. on the total Ordinary Income, and that to reverse the safe policy of former Councils in carrying forward any surplus on the Ordinary Budget to Extraordinary Income instead of borrowing the full amount required for Extraordinary Expenditure would unquestionably jeopardise the Council's sound financial position and deprive Municipal debentures of their gilt edged character. The total estimated income for 1917 after reduction of the Rebate on Land Tax to 7½ per cent. is Tls. 3,462,350, so that a 10 per cent. margin would be Tls. 346,235 as compared with the actual surplus shown Tls. 225,915. Thus even after the reduction of the Rebate the surplus on the Ordinary Budget is considerably below the figure laid down by Mr. Landale as desirable, and is, in the Council's opinion, no more than is necessary if the credit of the Municipality is to be maintained at its present high level.

General Municipal Rate, Tls. 1,580,000.—The Foreign Rate is estimated at Tls. 625,000 and the Chinese Rate at Tls. 955,000 as compared with the receipts for 1916, Tls. 601,878 and Tls. 918,645 respectively. The total increase of Tls. 59,477 is in anticipation of the continued expansion of property development,

Wharfage Dues, Tls. 200,000.—The actual receipts for 1916 were Tls. 207,000 or Tls. 22,000 in excess of the estimate which was essentially a conservative one. The estimate for this year has been fixed after careful consideration of the condition of trade and the stringency of freight.

Licence Fees, Tls. 564,100.—Compared with last year's receipts, Tls. 651,570. The closure of the last of the opium shops on March 31 will result in a loss of licence revenue for the year of Tls. 130,666 which will, it is anticipated, be reduced to Tls. 87,470 by increases notably in the receipts from Public Ricshas, Tls. 11,000, from Motor Cars Tls. 2,800, and from Fruit Shops and Stalls Tls. 2,350, and also by the Licensing of Eating Houses Tls. 9,000, and, subject to the passing of the Amended Byelaws, by the licensing of Tobacco Shops Tls. 10,000, and of Exchange Shops Tls. 5,000.

Rent of Municipal Properties, Tls. 101,290.—The increase of Tls. 4,386 which is foreshadowed is almost entirely due to improved receipts from market fees and to the opening of the Wuchow and Purdon Markets.

Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings, Tls. 183,210.—An increase of Tls. 9,552 over the receipts for 1916. Although the Council's holding of Waterworks shares has been increased, the dividend therefrom shows a fall from Tls. 41,180 for 1916 to Tls. 36,600 traceable to the high rate of exchange. The item Shanghai Gas Company's discount which has appeared in previous Budgets now disappears, but provision is included for the annual royalty of Tls. 1,000 which has been substituted therefor. A substantial increase is looked for in the royalty in respect of the gross receipts from the Tramway Service. The interest on the balance of the net revenue account of the Electricity Department on December 31, 1915, is Tls. 55,280, an increase of Tls. 15,540 over the figure for last year. The estimate assumes continuance for the time being of the present system of re-investment of profits, but it is possible that this system may be amended as the result of further consideration during the year. The contributions to General Funds, from Convict Labour, Concreteware Manufactory, Pingchiao Quarry and Tungchow Road Workshop are the same as for 1916, viz : Tls. 1,000, Tls. 20,000, Tls. 15,000 and Tls. 2,500 respectively.

RATES, TAXES, DUES AND FEES.

The Council recommends that the following be levied :—

Land Tax at the rate of 6/10ths of one per cent., on the assessed values, from renters of land within the limits of the Settlement, from January 1, 1917, payable half-yearly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 12 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement, from the occupants, from April 1, 1917, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 6 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., from the occupants, from April 1, 1917, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

Special Advertisement Rate.—From Tls. 0.05 to Tls. 5 per square foot of advertisement per annum from the occupier of land upon which any building carrying advertisements, advertising hoarding or station is erected.

Wharfage Dues on all goods passed through the Custom-house under the following tariff :—

		<i>Hk. Tls.</i>
<i>On Silk.</i> —Steam Filature,	per picul	0.320
Raw and White,	„	0.160
Yellow, Native,	„	0.135
Wild, Raw,	„	0.100
„ Filature,	„	0.120
Re-reeled, Native,	„	0.250
„ Filature,	„	0.300
Cocoons,	„	0.060
<i>On Tea.</i> —Black and Green,	„	0.015
Brick,	„	0.010
Dust,	„	0.003
<i>On Treasure.</i> —	per Tls. 1,000	0.300

On all other dutiable goods 2% on the amount of duty levied.

On all goods classed as “duty free” by the Customs $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1% on the declared value.

Licence Fees.—From the date when the Amended Byelaws come into operation until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable in advance as follows :—

Tobacco Shop	* From Tls. 1 to Tls. 25 per quarter.
Exchange Shop	* From Tls. 1 to Tls. 25 per quarter.
From April 1 until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable in advance unless otherwise specified, as follows :—	
Tavern	* From Tls. 45 to Tls. 125 per quarter.
Foreign Liquor Seller, payable by all dealers in Foreign Wines, Spirits or Beer, wholesale or retail	Tls. 75 per quarter.
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	Tls. 3 per quarter for each table or alley.
Chinese Club	Tls. 25 per quarter.
Chinese Lodging House	* From Tls. 3 to Tls. 80 per quarter.
Chinese Wine Shop	* From Tls. 3 to Tls. 40 per quarter.
Tea Shop	* From Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 50 per month.
Foreign Theatre, Music Hall, Circus, Dancing Saloon, Exhibition or Show	* From Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 5 for every day or night open.
Chinese Theatre	* From Tls. 6 to Tls. 100 per month.
Pawnshop	* From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent per annum on business done, payable quarterly.
Eating House :—	
Chinese Food Shops	* From \$1 to \$20 per quarter.
Restaurants	* From Tls. 10 to Tls. 25 per quarter.
Cargo Boat	* From \$0.25 to \$4.50 per month.
Ferry or Passenger Boat	\$2 per month, payable on demand.
Launch	Tls. 2 per month, or Tls. 5 if carrying passengers.

*According to class.

Chinese Boat	* From \$0.10 to \$0.60 per month, payable on demand
Sampan	€1 per two months, payable on demand.
Private-owned Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey.	€1.50 per quarter.
Private-owned Carriage	€4.50 per quarter.
Livery Stable :—	
Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey	€3 per quarter.
Carriage	€12 per quarter.
Private-owned Motor-car :—	
Bicycle	Tls. 5 per quarter.
Car	Tls. 10 per quarter.
Van or Lorry	* Tls. 15 to Tls. 35 per quarter.
Public Motor-car	Tls. 8 per quarter.
Cart	* From Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 6 per month.
Private-owned Ricscha	€3 per quarter.
Public Ricscha, payable by the proprietor	† €2 per ricscha per month.
Private-owned Sedan-chair	€3 per quarter.
Public Sedan-chair	€6 per quarter.
Wheelbarrow	† Tls. 0.50 per month.
Firearms, payable by—	
Wholesale Importers	Tls. 150 per quarter.
Retail Sellers	Tls. 75 per quarter.
Dog	€2 for the year or portion thereof.
<i>Slaughterhouse Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox killed	€0.85
,, ,, Sheep ,,	€0.10
,, ,, Calf ,,	€0.25
,, ,, Pig ,,	€0.20
<i>Special Permit Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox killed	€0.50
,, ,, Sheep ,,	€0.25
,, ,, Calf ,,	€0.25
,, ,, Pig ,,	€0.40
<i>Export Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox exported from the Cattle-shed	€0.75
,, ,, Sheep ,, ,, ,,	€0.05
,, ,, Calf ,, ,, ,,	€0.20
<i>Water Supply :—</i>	
For cleaning every Ox Hide	€0.02
,, ,, ,, Entrails	€0.02
<i>Market Fees :—</i>	
Fruit shops and fruit stalls	€10 per quarter.
Shop	From \$7 to \$8 per month according to position.
Stall space of 6 feet by 4 feet	€3 per month.
Basket ,, ,, 4 ,, ,, 2 ,,	€1 ,,
Street hawkers	€2 ,,
<i>Permit Fees :—</i>	
For minor building operations	Tls. 1.00
,, bundings	Tls. 2.50
,, placing ladders for house repairs	Tls. 0.50
,, erecting sign-boards, lamps, or fences	Tls. 0.50
,, mud-filling, etc.	Tls. 0.50
,, ceremonial arches	Tls. 5.00
,, ,, if to cross streets 25 feet wide	Tls. 50
,, calico sunshade over streets	Tls. 0.50 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 0.50.
,, mat sunshade over streets	Tls. 2.00 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 2.00.

* According to class.

† Exclusive of licence-plate.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Volunteer Corps, Tls. 60,510.—This estimate is Tls. 7,580 higher than that for 1916. The most notable increase is for Uniform, Tls. 8,000 more than for last year due to the advance in the price of material and to the increase in the number of recruits. The appropriation for Ammunition is slightly higher than for 1916.

Fire Brigade, Tls. 80,770.—A decrease of Tls. 36,230, traceable to smaller requirements under Stock and Stores. The appropriations under this heading for 1916 included provision for extensive and important additions to the motor gear.

Police Force, Tls. 969,940, an advance of Tls. 131,430 over the estimates for last year which is chiefly traceable to the revised scale of Pay for the Foreign Branch, foreshadowed in the Chairman's speech at the last Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, to the establishment of the Japanese Branch in respect of which the estimated expenditure is Tls. 23,860, and to an increase of over 100 in the authorised strength of the Chinese Branch rendered necessary by the institution of new Police boxes, armed posts, Police beats on Avenue Edward VII, cycle patrols and new beats in the several growing districts. Uniform and Equipment accounts for an increase of Tls. 11,000 due to the advance in the cost of material, to the establishment of the Japanese Branch and to the increase in the Chinese Branch. The higher cost of coal accounts for a substantial increase of the appropriation under Fuel.

Health Department, Tls. 227,855.—The Pay of the Foreign Staff shows an increase of approximately Tls. 10,000 due to the renewal of the agreements of the two Assistant Health Officers and to the increase in Pay accorded to the Outdoor employes in this Department. In view of the diminution in the number of plague-infected rats, and of a total absence of human plague cases, the appropriation for plague prevention has been reduced to Tls. 25,000 on the understanding as heretofore that strict adherence to this estimate is not expected should special measures become necessary during the year. The advance in the price of oil accounts for an increase in the provision for Mosquito Extermination. The estimates for the several Hospitals and for the Private Nursing Service, which appears in the Budget for the first time, show an advance of approximately Tls. 20,000 chiefly traceable to the higher cost of fuel, light, water and messing and to a reduction from Tls. 6,000 to Tls. 2,000 in the estimate of fees from patients at the Isolation Hospital for Chinese. Stock and Stores account for an increase of Tls. 9,500, mainly attributable to the fittings and furniture ordered for the Isolation Hospital Extension. A contribution of Tls. 3,500 towards the expenses of treating indigent patients is included in the Grant-in-aid to the General Hospital of Tls. 15,000.

Public Works Department, Tls. 867,225.—Comparison between this and last year's estimate shows an increase in the total for this year of Tls. 91,705. This is substantially accounted for by an increase of Tls. 9,000 in the Pay of the Foreign Staff and by increases of approximately Tls. 2,000 in the cost of maintenance and repairs to buildings, of Tls. 4,300 for repairs and renewals to bridges and the dredging and cleaning of creeks, of Tls. 3,000 for the reconstruction and maintenance of sewers and of Tls. 13,345 for the maintenance, cleansing and watering, of roads. Lighting accounts for an increase of Tls. 16,230 and Parks and Open Spaces for Tls. 5,840.

Public Band, Tls. 44,955.—In comparison with the estimate for last year a decrease of Tls. 8,700 is shown which is accounted for by the fact that further engagements of foreign musicians are not at present contemplated.

Educational Department, Tls. 148,915.—The estimates for all the schools have been closely scrutinised by the several Educational Committees and being of a routine nature call for little comment. The total estimate is practically the same as that for 1916. In the case of all the foreign schools and of the Nieh Chih-kuei Public School for Chinese increases in fees are anticipated. Provision appears in the Budget for the first time for the Polytechnic School, but it is recognised that the estimate cannot be a close one. The educational Grants-in-aid will remain at Tls. 8,000.

General Charges, Tls. 176,445.—The Grants-in-aid remain the same as for last year with the exception that the grant to the Door of Hope is increased from Tls. 2,000 to Tls. 2,500, and a special grant of Tls. 1,500 is included. The Council has assumed that it was the Ratepayers' intention that the grant of Tls. 3,000 voted at the last Annual Meeting for the Foreign Women's Home should be an annual one and provision therefor has been made accordingly.

Redemption of Debentures, Tls. 203,700.—Since the year 1911 this appropriation has been calculated on the “original loan issues” instead of on the former basis of “loans outstanding.” The reason for this amendment was fully explained in the Introductory Notes to the Budget for 1911, but through the inadvertent retention of the words “repayment of proportionate amount of Debentures outstanding” misunderstanding has arisen, and the wording has therefore been altered to “proportionate amount set aside for Loan Redemption.”

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Bridges, Tls. 6,500.—This estimate which is arrived at after excision of provision for the making up of the south approaches to the Stone Bridge and for the re-construction on the Fahwah Creek of two of the steel bridges from the Yangkingpang, includes the balance of the cost of the bridge over the Yangtszepoo Creek at Kwangehow Road and of the Markham Road Bridge which has now been completed and is open to traffic.

Bundings, Tls. 49,670.—Provision for the construction of a concrete bunding on the Jessfield Road east of the railway has been postponed for financial considerations. The other works appearing under this heading are either such as the Council has already agreed to undertake, or are partially completed, or are in its opinion necessary.

Drainage, Tls. 17,450.—The sewer in Ferry Road between Sinza and Connaught Roads and in Connaught Road between Ferry and Gordon Roads is part of a main drainage scheme for the district. The present system north of Avenue Road is in an unsatisfactory condition and the new scheme will have a distinct and material effect in improving it. The laying of a sewer in Gordon Road between Avenue and Sinza Roads is a work to which the Council is already committed.

Land, Tls. 156,200.—The appropriation of Tls. 30,000 for Public Works Depôts includes provision for a depôt in the Northern District and also for the necessary financial adjustment in connexion with the Sinza Depôt exchange of sites. Tls. 50,000 is included for further payments for purchases already made and still to be made for Jessfield Park: provision is also included for the purchase of a site for a school for girls in the Western District, Tls. 50,000.

Buildings, Tls. 459,120.—The third year's expenditure on the new Central Offices accounts for Tls. 200,000: the progress on this work during the past year has been very satisfactory: the bulk of the heavy and costly masonry is nearing completion. As there is at the present time great difficulty in dealing with cotton fires in the Yangtszepoo District, provision is made for a portion of the cost of erecting a station on a site adjoining the Yangtszepoo Police Station. In furtherance of a progressive scheme for increased accommodation for convicts, plans have been approved and the tender accepted for the construction of two new five-storied buildings each containing 460 cells. For financial reasons the re-building of the Sikhs' quarters at Louza Station, and the construction of a hospital for Indians have been postponed.

Roads, Tls. 170,000.—The expenditure for the acquisition of land for, and the making up and metalling of, roads is almost entirely dependent upon building activity in the Settlement: this estimate is not accordingly based on the expenditure of past years. Provision for the permanent paving with asphaltic concrete of the Bund between Soochow Road and Avenue Edward VII and of Szechuen Road from Nanking Road to Peking Road at an estimated cost of Tls. 60,000 has been excised as the expenditure would not, in the Council's opinion, be justified at a time when every effort is necessary to curtail Extraordinary Expenditure.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917.

Estimate for the year January 1 to December 31, 1917.

ORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.			
At 6/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property as follows:—			
Central District Tael 72,000,000			
Northern „ 26,700,000			
Eastern „ 31,900,000			
Western „ 25,500,000			
			156,100,000
Less on value of property occupied by Churches, Cemeteries and Municipal Properties 6,100,000			
			<u>150,000,000</u>
Less 7½%		900,000	
		67,500	832,500
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.			
FOREIGN.			
At 12 per cent on Tls. 5,300,000, being assessed rental of rateable Foreign houses	636,000		
At 6 per cent on Tls. 380,000, being the same beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 22,800			
			658,800
Less—Allowance for vacant houses 33,800			
		625,000	
CHINESE.			
At 12 per cent on \$11,500,000, being assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses at exchange 72 993,600			
At 6 per cent on \$110,000, being the same beyond Settlement limits as above at exchange 72 4,752			
			998,352
Less—Allowance for vacant houses 43,352			
		955,000	
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT RATE.			
		1,250	
			1,581,250
WHARFAGE DUES.			
Council's share of Dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House			200,000
LICENCE FEES.			
Tavern 19,000			
Foreign Liquor Seller 23,000			
Billiard and Bowling Saloon 500			
Eating House 9,000			
Chinese Club 4,500			
Chinese Lodging House 13,500			
Chinese Wine Shop 34,500			
Tea Shop 17,500			
Fruit Shop and Stall 7,000			
Foreign Theatre 5,500			
Chinese Theatre 10,000			
Pawn Shop 24,000			
Exchange Shop 5,000			
Opium Shop 50,000			
Tobacco Shop 10,000			
Cargo Boat 5,800			
Ferry and Passenger Boat 1,100			
Launch 3,200			
Chinese Boat 4,500			
Sampan 1,200			
Private-owned Pony and Carriage 13,000			
Livery Stable 13,000			
Motor Car 28,000			
Cart 28,500			
Private-owned Ricscha 46,000			
Public Ricscha 140,000			
Sedan Chair 200			
Wheelbarrow 42,000			
Firearms 1,000			
Dog 3,600			
			564,100
			3,177,850
			<i>Carried forward</i>

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			3,177,850
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.			
Markets—			
Maloo	21,400		
Elgin	10,100		
Hongkew	30,000		
East Hongkew	7,000		
Wayside	2,800		
Yangtsepoo	2,100		
Sungpan Road	2,100		
Mohawk	3,000		
Sinza	11,250		
Wuchow	1,000		
Purdon	1,500		
		92,250	
Town Hall		100	
Firemen's Quarters—			
Central Station	1,500		
Hongkew Station	950		
Sinza Station	650		
		3,100	
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Quarters		5,340	
Miscellaneous		500	
			101,290
REVENUE FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.			
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.			
Final dividend for 1916 and Interim dividend for 1917 on 2,470 shares ...		36,600	
<i>Note. 975 fully paid shares were issued to the Council under provision of the Agreement of July 1, 1905.</i>			
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Royalty		1,000	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.			
Dividend on 1,333 shares from April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917		5,330	
<i>Note. 1,000 fully paid shares were issued to the Council under provision of the Agreement of June 15, 1908.</i>			
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5% on gross receipts from Tramway Service		46,500	
Electricity Department, Interest at 6% per annum on balance of Net Revenue Account at December 31, 1915		55,280	
Convict Labour, Contribution to General Funds		1,000	
Concreteware Manufactory " "		20,000	
Pingchiao Quarry " "		15,000	
Tungchow Road Workshop " "		2,500	
			183,210
Total carried to Summary ...			3,462,350

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Commandant	8,555		
Quartermaster Sergeant	2,400		
Sergeant Major	1,920		
	12,875		
<i>Less—On War Service</i>	8,555		
		4,320	
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Town Hall, Riding School and Orderly Room Staff		2,300	
			6,620
<i>Superannuation</i>		240	
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,600	
<i>Fuel</i>		300	
<i>Light</i>		700	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,000	
<i>Insurance</i>		620	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		400	
<i>Postage</i>		250	
<i>Uniform</i>		18,000	
<i>Band</i>		1,000	
<i>Artillery Ponies</i>		5,500	
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements</i>		1,500	
<i>Ammunition</i>		15,600	
<i>Camp of Exercise</i>		3,500	
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>		80	
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>		3,200	
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>		250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		2,000	
		55,740	
<i>Less—Sale of Cartridge Cases, etc.</i>		5,000	
			50,740
Total carried to Summary			57,360
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Barrels for Short Rifles</i>			2,000
<i>Ponies</i>			600
<i>Component Parts of Saddlery</i>			2,000
<i>Engineer Company—Stores</i>			750
<i>Accoutrements</i>			3,000
<i>Gymnasium Equipment</i>			300
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			500
<i>Ammunition</i>			11,000
Total carried to Summary			20,150
<i>Credit.</i>			
Value of Stores issued			17,000
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 17,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Chief Officer	9,000		
Departmental Engineer	1,380		
Clerical Assistant	2,550		
Watchmen at Bell Towers	3,520		
		16,450	
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Office and Store Staff	1,070		
General Staff	11,600		
Artificers	4,510		
Mafoos	300		
Watchmen at Stations	2,600		
		20,080	
			36,530
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,190	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		300	
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,000	
<i>Fuel</i>		4,500	
<i>Light</i>		1,800	
<i>Water</i>		1,200	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		600	
<i>Insurance</i>		2,400	
<i>Uniform</i>		4,500	
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i>		6,500	
<i>Hose Renewals</i>		5,000	
<i>Telephones and Fire Alarms</i>		2,250	
<i>Stud</i>		500	
<i>Refreshments for Firemen at Fires</i>		400	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		600	
		32,740	
<i>Less—Receipts for Services of Fire Float, etc.</i>	1,000		
" " <i>Watching and Salvage Services</i>	500		
		1,500	
			31,210
Total carried to Summary			67,770
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Electric Motor Tender</i>			4,500
<i>Motor Bicycle</i>			350
<i>Ladders and Life Saving Appliances</i>			1,000
<i>Hose Fittings and Attachments</i>			1,000
<i>General Appliances and Tools</i>			2,000
<i>Hydrant Indicator Plates</i>			1,500
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			2,150
<i>Quarters for Staff of Fire Float</i>			500
			13,000
Total carried to Summary			13,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

POLICE FORCE.							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>									
Foreign Branch.									
Pay.									
Captain Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000		
Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,400		
3 Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,700		
2 Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,040		
Chief Detective Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,580		
Legal Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,690		
5 Chief Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,200		
Chief Detective Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900		
12 Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,850		
2 Detective Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,670		
Head Gaoler	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300		
12 Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,650		
5 Detective Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,830		
Sergeant Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,680		
Assistant Gaoler	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,220		
96 Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	134,830		
17 Detective Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,220		
4 Senior Warders	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,140		
57 Constables (authorised strength 105)	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,720		
<i>Less—Promotions: already included under the pay of higher ranks</i>							15,180		
<i>Resignations</i>							3,500		
							18,680		
								43,040	
								14,460	
								17,770	
								2,100	
								396,270	
<i>Less—On War Service</i>								76,140	
								320,130	
								24,000	
<i>Language Bonus Allowances.</i>									
Mixed Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600		
Depôt	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		
Stenographer	...	...	...	...	...	...	240		
								3,940	
Japanese Branch.									
Pay.									
1 Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,320		
2 Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,580		
27 Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,200		
4 Interpreters	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,810		
1 Clerical Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080		
								21,990	
<i>Deferred Pay</i>								1,400	
<i>Language Bonus</i>								470	
								23,860	
Sikh Branch.									
Pay.									
2 Jemadars	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,540		
2 Havildar Majors	...	...	...	...	...	...	560		
Head Warder	...	...	...	...	...	...	380		
50 Havildars	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,300		
12 Havildar Warders	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,850		
415 Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,000		
104 Warders	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,300		
2 Granthis	...	...	...	...	...	...	440		
18 Cooks	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500		
								98,870	
<i>Deferred Pay</i>								14,500	
<i>Language Bonus</i>								2,750	
<i>Allowances.</i>									
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500		
Drill	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		
Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	740		
								5,340	
									121,460
<i>Carried forward</i>									493,390

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			493,390
POLICE FORCE—<i>continued.</i>			
Chinese Branch.			
Pay.			
91 Sergeants		15,320	
12 Detective Sergeants		3,860	
1228 Constables		140,000	
78 Detective Constables		15,850	
24 Clerks and Writers		14,540	
10 Teachers		3,550	
23 Interpreters		9,040	
Fitter		135	
2 Reformatory Instructors		180	
Guarantor Checker		180	
81 Messengers and Coolies		6,310	
27 Wharf Watchmen		3,250	
		212,215	
Language Bonus		270	
Allowances.			
Gate-men	200		
Drill and Traffic	600		
Merit	445		
		1,245	
			213,730
<i>Superannuation</i>		42,500	
<i>Passages</i>		10,000	
<i>Recruiting Expenses</i>		500	
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>		65,000	
<i>Locomotion</i>		19,000	
<i>Medical Aid.</i>			
Pay of Sikh Assistant	700		
Medicines	1,000		
Hospital Charges	10,500		
		12,200	
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>			
Pay of Mafoos	1,700		
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	3,900		
Repairs to Saddlery	200		
		5,800	
<i>Fuel</i>		34,000	
<i>Light—General</i>			
Oil for Police lamps	15,300		
	1,250		
		16,550	
<i>Water</i>		4,580	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		8,500	
<i>Insurance</i>		2,800	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		4,450	
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>		500	
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>			
Food	31,160		
Clothing	6,000		
Photographs	780		
Miscellaneous	3,800		
		41,740	
<i>Carried forward</i>		268,120	707,120

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		268,120	707,120
POLICE FORCE—continued.			
<i>Expenses of catching Stray Dogs</i>		2,580	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>			
Furniture, etc.	13,500		
Arms	400		
		13,900	
<i>Gratuities</i>		2,000	
<i>Musketry Course</i>		6,200	
<i>Legal Expenses</i>		500	
<i>Mixed Court.</i>			
Pay of Court Officials	16,820		
Pay and Expenses of Police	35,250		
Grant to Sinza Refuge	500		
Sundry Expenses	11,000		
		63,570	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		4,500	
			361,370
<i>Less—Mixed Court Fines</i>		30,000	
" Filing and Hearing Fees		16,000	
" Pay and Expenses of Police transferred		35,250	
Convict Labour " " " "		2,600	
Receipts for Special Services		31,000	
Proceeds from sale of Unclaimed Property		1,000	
Dog Redemption Fees		1,500	
			117,350
Total carried to Summary			951,140
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			4,550
" <i>for Mixed Court</i>			2,500
<i>Fire Hose</i>			550
<i>Motor Car</i>			1,100
<i>Motor Launch</i>			4,000
<i>2 Motor Ambulances</i>			5,000
<i>Saddlery, etc.</i>			400
<i>15 Bicycles</i>			1,350
<i>30 Revolvers</i>			900
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>			63,000
<i>3 Police Boxes</i>			450
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			1,000
Total carried to Summary			84,800
<i>Credit</i>			
Value of Stores issued			66,000
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 66,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
HEALTH OFFICE.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Health Officer	13,200		
2 Assistant Health Officers	17,790		
2 Assistants	7,800		
4 Chief Inspectors	16,725		
24 Inspectors	51,375		
Sanitary Overseers	2,500		
Japanese Interpreter	960		
	110,350		
<i>Less—On War Service</i>	11,880		
	98,470		
Language Bonus		4,000	
Chinese.— <i>Pay.</i>			
23 Foremen	3,500		
370 House Refuse Coolies	27,000		
Disinfectors, Market Coolies, Office Staff, etc.	14,000		
	44,500		
		146,970	
<i>Superannuation</i>		10,000	
<i>Passages</i>		2,000	
<i>Locomotion</i>		4,000	
<i>Fuel</i>		1,200	
<i>Light</i>		700	
<i>Water</i>		3,750	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,250	
<i>Insurance</i>		1,360	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		700	
<i>Notification of Infectious Disease</i>		500	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>		10,000	
<i>Disinfection</i>		4,800	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>		2,500	
<i>House Refuse Disposal</i>		3,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		500	
<i>Rent of Sub-district Offices</i>		2,100	
<i>Working expenses of Vacuum Tank Wagons</i>		500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500	
		196,330	
PLAGUE PREVENTION.			
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>			
Rat Coolies			} 25,000
Rat Proofers			
Transport Coolies			
Sanitary Apparatus and Materials			
Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals			
Disinfection			
Rat-proofing Materials, etc.			
Miscellaneous			
MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.			
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>			
Coolies		3,000	
Sanitary Apparatus and Materials, etc.		6,000	
		9,000	
			230,330
<i>Less—Receipts from Laboratory</i>		19,000	
Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory		1,000	
Slaughterhouse Fees		13,500	
Ordure Disposal		133,200	
		166,700	
			63,630
Total carried to Summary			

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917--continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE--continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT--continued.			
HOSPITALS.			
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	32,810		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	5,000		
		37,810	
<i>Locomotion</i>		600	
<i>Fuel</i>		6,500	
<i>Light</i>		1,850	
<i>Water</i>		2,000	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		250	
<i>Insurance</i>		520	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		275	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		5,500	
<i>Messing</i>		23,000	
<i>Washing</i>		3,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		4,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		750	
		86,055	
<i>Less--Fees from Patients</i>		42,500	
			43,555
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	13,310		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,800		
		15,110	
<i>Fuel</i>		2,500	
<i>Light</i>		1,200	
<i>Water</i>		1,000	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		200	
<i>Insurance</i>		100	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		300	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		1,000	
<i>Messing</i>		7,500	
<i>Washing</i>		1,100	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		2,250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		750	
		33,310	
<i>Less--Receipts from Patients...</i>		2,000	
			31,310
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	2,275		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,850		
		4,125	
<i>Fuel</i>		500	
<i>Light</i>		300	
<i>Water</i>		400	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100	
<i>Insurance</i>		75	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		55	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		1,000	
<i>Messing</i>		3,100	
<i>Washing</i>		500	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		150	
		11,305	
<i>Less--Receipts from Patients</i>	2,000		
Registration Fees, etc.	2,600		
Contribution from French Municipal Council	600		
		5,200	
			6,105
<i>Carried forward</i>			80,970

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

<i>Brought forward</i>	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
			80,970
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—continued.			
HOSPITALS—continued.			
POLICE HOSPITAL (SIKHS).			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,380		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	430		
		1,810	
<i>Fuel</i>		425	
<i>Light</i>		200	
<i>Water</i>		400	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		50	
<i>Insurance</i>		35	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		25	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		750	
<i>Messing</i>		1,500	
<i>Washing</i>		150	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		550	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		50	
		5,945	
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		5,500	
			445
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE).			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,380		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	2,700		
		4,080	
<i>Fuel</i>		550	
<i>Light</i>		250	
<i>Water</i>		100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		50	
<i>Insurance</i>		50	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		25	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		1,150	
<i>Messing</i>		1,750	
<i>Washing</i>		230	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		200	
		8,935	
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		6,500	
			2,435
SANATORIUM.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	935		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	650		
		1,585	
<i>Locomotion</i>		300	
<i>Fuel</i>		175	
<i>Light</i>		150	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		50	
<i>Insurance</i>		30	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		75	
<i>Messing</i>		3,000	
<i>Washing</i>		200	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		800	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		200	
		6,565	
<i>Less—Receipts from Visitors...</i>		2,000	
			4,565
<i>Carried forward</i>			88,415

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

<i>Brought forward</i>	Tls.	Tls.	Tls. 88,415
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HOSPITALS—continued.			
PRIVATE NURSING SERVICE.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Superintendent</i>	1,525		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	450		
		1,975	
<i>Fuel</i>		250	
<i>Light</i>		150	
<i>Water</i>		50	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		50	
<i>Insurance</i>		25	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		65	
<i>Messing</i>		1,500	
<i>Washing</i>		200	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		100	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		75	
<i>Less—Receipts from Co-operation Nurses :—</i>		4,440	
Percentage on fees earned	600		
Board and Lodging charges	2,710		
Assessed value of Board of Municipal Nurses	500		
		3,810	
Total carried to Summary			630
			89,045

DETAILS OF PAY AND SUNDRY EXPENSES OF NURSING STAFF.

Pay.					
4 <i>Matrons</i>				5,600	
34 <i>Nurses</i>				26,400	
6 <i>Probationer Nurses</i>				1,140	
1 <i>Housekeeper</i>				780	
2 <i>Attendants</i>				2,040	
<i>Custodians</i>				1,080	
Sundry Expenses.					37,040
<i>Superannuation</i>				6,050	
<i>Passages</i>				6,500	
<i>Uniform</i>				1,000	
<i>Language Bonus</i>				500	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>				1,000	
					15,050
					Tls. 52,090

Allocated to the various hospitals as under :—

<i>Victoria Nursing Home</i>	32,810
<i>Isolation Hospital</i>	13,310
<i>Isolation Hospital for Chinese</i>	2,275
<i>Police Hospital (Sikhs)</i>	1,380
" <i>(Chinese)</i>	1,380
<i>Sanatorium</i>	935
	Tls. 52,090

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.			
<i>Pay</i>			
Foreigners.			
Part Service of Inspector	360		
" " Custodian of Isolation Hospital	240		
		600	
Chinese		3,000	
<i>Superannuation</i>		60	3,600
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>		3,200	
<i>Fuel</i>		200	
<i>Insurance</i>		75	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		55	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		150	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		150	
			3,890
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation</i>		500	7,490
" Grave making		3,750	
" Grave Spaces		2,750	
" Reservation		300	
			7,300
Total carried to Summary			190
SWIMMING BATH.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigner.			
Part Service of Inspector		180	
Chinese		240	
			420
<i>Superannuation</i>		20	
<i>Light</i>		85	
<i>Water</i>		500	
<i>Insurance</i>		40	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		75	
			720
<i>Less—Receipts from Bathers...</i>			1,140
			800
Total carried to Summary			340
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.			
<i>Medical Attendance.</i>			
Municipal Surgeons		8,000	
Attendance on Families		2,400	
			10,400
<i>Port Health Work.—Contribution to maintenance of Customs Quarantine Station</i>			6,000
<i>Grant to General Hospital</i>		15,000	
" <i>Shantung Road Hospital</i>		5,000	
" <i>St. Luke's Hospital</i>		5,000	
" <i>Paulun Hospital</i>		2,000	
			27,000
Total carried to Summary			43,400
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>2 Steam Vacuum Tank Wagons</i>			14,000
<i>Laboratory and Sanitary Apparatus</i>			1,000
<i>Office Furniture</i>			250
<i>Hospital Fittings and Furniture</i>			16,000
Total carried to Summary			31,250

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Engineer and Surveyor		12,960	
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor		8,400	
2 Assistant Engineers		10,980	
5 Second Assistant Engineers ..		15,070	
3 Engineering Assistants		12,600	
Chief Architectural Assistant		7,200	
2 Architectural Assistants		7,800	
Chief Surveying Assistant		6,000	
11 Surveying Assistants		39,150	
Chief Clerk		5,100	
9 Clerical Assistants		21,875	
Building Surveyor		4,800	
5 Clerks of Works		16,865	
13 Inspectors		31,680	
9 Assistant Inspectors		15,730	
Custodian of Town Hall		1,980	
		218,190	
<i>Less—On War Service</i>		33,630	
		184,560	
Consulting Engineer		1,000	
Language Bonus		720	
Chinese.			
Survey Staff	8,000		
Draughtsmen, Tracers, etc.	8,500		
Writers	3,495		
Storekeepers	630		
Office Boys, Messengers and Coolies	2,260		
Chinese Tuition	180		
		23,065	
			209,345
<i>Superannuation</i>		16,000	
<i>Passages</i>		2,500	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		300	
<i>Locomotion</i>		14,000	
<i>Fuel</i>		900	
<i>Light</i>		800	
<i>Water</i>		180	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		3,500	
<i>Insurance</i>		150	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		1,600	
<i>Drawing Materials and Plans</i>		3,820	
<i>Surveying Instruments</i>		500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		450	
			44,700
			254,045
<i>Less—Building Permit Fees</i>		4,000	
Private Works Supervision Fees		16,000	
Miscellaneous Permit Fees		6,000	
Sale of Plans and Tracings		1,000	
Charged to Industrial Undertakings, etc.		19,000	
			46,000
Total carried to Summary			208,045

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
BUILDINGS.			
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds:—</i>			
Volunteer Corps			2,325
Fire Brigade			3,325
Police Force:—			
Stations and Quarters		17,285	
Gaol		6,645	
Mixed Court		3,000	
			26,930
Health Department:—			
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc.		5,610	
Victoria Nursing Home		2,835	
Mental Ward		600	
Maternity Ward		510	
Nurses' Quarters		1,290	
Private Nursing Association		210	
Isolation Hospital		3,235	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese		1,730	
Police Hospital (Sikhs)		500	
Police Hospital (Chinese)		700	
Mokanshan Sanatorium		475	
Cemeteries		655	
Public Swimming Bath		485	
			18,835
Public Works Department:—			
Offices		520	
Town Hall		4,740	
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc.		1,875	
			7,135
Parks and Open Spaces			500
Educational Department:—			
Public School for Boys		4,285	
Public School for Girls		1,360	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys		790	
" " Girls		1,845	
Public School for Chiuese		1,165	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese		800	
Nieh Chih Kuei " "		655	
			10,900
Finance Department		260	
Secretariat		300	
			560
Total carried to Summary			70,510
CREEKS AND RIVER.			
<i>Repairs and Renewals to:—</i>			
Bridges		21,200	
Bundings		12,000	
Jetties and pontoons		7,300	
			40,500
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i>			12,360
<i>Less,</i>			
Receipts for hire of Dredger			52,860
			750
Total carried to Summary			52,110
DRAINAGE.			
<i>Reconstructing Sewer in:—</i>			
Hoopeh Road from Hankow to Nanking Road			3,300
<i>Maintenance of Sewers</i>			8,070
Total carried to Summary			11,370

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
ROADS.			
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Chinese.			
Metalling Labour		49,300	
Locomotion		650	
Insurance		630	
<i>Materials:—</i>			
Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc.		132,000	
Haulage		22,800	
Tools, renewals and repairs		12,500	
Boundary Stones		100	
Street Name-plates		900	
Working Expenses of Steam Rollers		10,500	
Chinese Government Land Tax		250	
Maintenance of Carts and Harness		1,250	
Raking and Repairing Mud Roads		13,200	
Roadside Railings		1,000	
Miscellaneous		500	
		245,580	
<i>Less—</i>			
Refund from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface		10,000	
			235,580
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Overseers	3,600		
Chinese.			
Cleansing Labour	23,500		
		27,100	
Superannuation		360	
Locomotion		500	
Insurance		600	
Medical Aid		100	
<i>Materials.</i>			
Water	15,500		
Gritting Wood Paving	700		
		16,200	
Haulage		14,000	
Tools, renewals and repairs		4,000	
Working Expenses of Steam Water Wagon		900	
Maintenance of Carts and Harness		6,800	
Barging away Road Detritus		3,600	
Miscellaneous		250	
		104,410	
<i>Less—</i> Refund by Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves		2,200	
			102,210
Total carried to Summary			337,790

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

								Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.										
LIGHTING.										
<i>Electricity</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			82,950
<i>Gas</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			22,530
<i>Oil</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			100
<i>Extensions.</i>										
Electricity and Gas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			3,000
Total carried to Summary								...	...	108,580
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
<i>Foreigners.</i>										
Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800		
Assistant Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,640		
Park-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560		
Indian Watchmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		
									10,000	
<i>Chinese.</i>										
Writer, Foremen, Gardeners, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,600		
Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000		
									19,600	
										29,600
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		900	
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		800	
<i>Haulage</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		720	
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		600	
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		550	
<i>Lighting Gardens</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,400	
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		230	
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		170	
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,250	
<i>Working Expenses of Motor Lawn Mowers</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400	
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
<i>Painting and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000	
<i>Trees, Shrubs, Seeds and Turf</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500	
<i>Mud, Sand, Gravel and Manure</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500	
<i>Poles, Stakes, Flower Pots, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,300	
<i>Matsheds and Fences</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,750	
										21,070
Less—Receipts for Hire of Chairs, etc.								...	...	50,670
										450
Total carried to Summary								...	...	50,220
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Tar Macadam Plant</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			12,800
<i>Steel Sheet Piles</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			14,000
<i>Steam Roller</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4,500
<i>2 Motor Cars</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2,200
<i>Motor Wagon</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2,000
<i>Surveying Instruments</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			500
<i>Garden Seats</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			500
<i>Handcarts</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			500
<i>Typewriting Machines</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			600
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,000
<i>Road Materials, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			300,000
Total carried to Summary								...	...	338,600
<i>Credit.</i>										
Value of Stores issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			310,000
Total carried to Summary								...	...	Cr. 310,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC BAND.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Europeans.			
Conductor	6,480		
Assistant Conductor	3,420		
14 Musicians	24,830		
	34,730		
<i>Less</i> —On War Service	10,560		
		24,170	
Manilamen.			
21 Musicians		16,050	
Private Services		3,550	
Chinese.			
Librarian and Coolies		300	
			44,070
<i>Superannuation</i>		3,820	
<i>Passages</i>		620	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		100	
<i>Locomotion</i>		400	
<i>Uniform</i>		600	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		400	
<i>New Music</i>		450	
<i>Repairs to Instruments</i>		250	
<i>Insurance</i>		20	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		100	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		125	
			6,885
			50,955
<i>Less</i> —Contribution from French Municipal Council		1,500	
Receipts for Private Services	4,500		
			6,000
			44,955
PUBLIC LIBRARY.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Librarian	1,440		
Chinese	600		
			2,040
<i>Superannuation</i>		145	
<i>Fuel</i>		75	
<i>Light</i>		150	
<i>Insurance</i>		30	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		55	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		130	
<i>Books</i>		800	
<i>Papers and Magazines</i>		450	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		25	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		50	
			1,910
<i>Less</i> —Subscriptions, etc.			3,950
			1,150
			2,800

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.								Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners.										
Headmaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,400			
5 Assistant Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,940			
2 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,100			
Chines									29,440	
									1,520	30,960
<i>Superannuation</i>									2,735	
<i>Passages</i>									800	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>									300	
<i>Medical Aid</i>									100	
<i>Fuel</i>									550	
<i>Light</i>									100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>									800	
<i>Insurance</i>									190	
<i>Telephone Service</i>									130	
<i>Laboratory</i>									300	
<i>Text Books</i>									1,000	
<i>Form Prizes</i>									200	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>									350	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>									400	
										7,955
										38,915
<i>Less—School Fees</i>									10,000	
<i>Sale of Text Books</i>									800	
										10,800
Total carried to Summary										28,115
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>										750
Total carried to Summary										750
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners.										
Headmistress	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,620			
12 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,270			
3 Student Mistresses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800			
Chinese									27,690	
									1,025	28,715
<i>Superannuation</i>									2,590	
<i>Passages</i>									1,300	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>									300	
<i>Medical Aid</i>									100	
<i>Fuel</i>									400	
<i>Light</i>									100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>									500	
<i>Insurance</i>									160	
<i>Telephone Service</i>									140	
<i>Text Books</i>									500	
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>									150	
<i>Form Prizes</i>									200	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>									250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>									400	
										7,090
										35,805
<i>Less—School Fees</i>									10,500	
<i>Sale of Text Books</i>									450	
										10,950
Total carried to Summary										24,855
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>										550
Total carried to Summary										550

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—*continued.*ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Headmaster	...	...	...	...	...	5,040		
5 Assistant Masters	...	...	...	...	...	9,500		
4 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	6,720		
2 Matrons	...	...	...	...	...	1,200		
						22,460		
<i>Less—On War Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2,405		
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...		20,055	
							1,800	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,420	21,855
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		200	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...		200	
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...		800	
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,750	
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		575	
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		950	
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		230	
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		110	
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...		400	
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...		50	
<i>Messing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		5,000	
<i>Clothing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,500	
<i>Washing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		650	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		550	
								14,985
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...		12,000	36,840
<i>Sale of Text Books, Clothing, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,200	
								13,200
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...			23,640
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...			750
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...			750
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Headmistress	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		
8 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	8,280		
3 Matrons	...	...	...	...	...	2,275		
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...		13,555	
							1,400	14,955
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,875	
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...		650	
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,300	
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		450	
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		120	
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		40	
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250	
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		120	
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...		80	
<i>Messing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		4,750	
<i>Clothing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,500	
<i>Washing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		775	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500	
								14,510
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...		8,000	29,465
<i>Sale of Text Books, Clothing, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		800	
								8,800
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...			20,665
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...			860
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...			860

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay</i>			
Foreigners.			
Headmaster	7,200		
4 Assistant Masters	11,475		
Temporary Assistant Mistress	1,500		
	20,175		
<i>Less—On War Service</i>	3,600	16,575	
Chinese.			
Teachers and Clerk	6,920		
Coolies and Watchmen	640	7,560	
			24,135
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,300	
<i>Fuel</i>		100	
<i>Light</i>		100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		200	
<i>Insurance</i>		125	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		75	
<i>Text Books</i>		100	
<i>Form Prizes</i>		75	
<i>Hongkong Local Examination Fees</i>		150	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		150	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300	
			2,675
<i>Less—School Fees</i>			26,810
			11,525
Total carried to Summary			15,285
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			300
Total carried to Summary			300
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay</i>			
Foreigners.			
Headmaster	5,400		
4 Assistant Masters	10,400		
	15,800		
<i>Less—On War Service</i>	2,400	13,400	
Chinese.			
Teachers and Clerk	4,800		
Coolies and Watchmen	575	5,375	
			18,775
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,135	
<i>Fuel</i>		150	
<i>Light</i>		40	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		500	
<i>Insurance</i>		120	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		90	
<i>Text Books</i>		275	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		100	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		200	
			2,610
<i>Less—School Fees</i>			21,385
Sale of Text Books, etc.		11,525	
		850	
			12,375
Total carried to Summary			9,010
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			400
Total carried to Summary			400

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>			
NIH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Headmaster... ..	4,800		
Assistant Master	3,035		
Assistant Mistress	1,650		
Manual Training Instructor	900		
		10,385	
Chinese.			
Teachers	2,630		
Coolies and Watchmen	560		
		3,190	
			13,575
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,040	
<i>Passages</i>		300	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		100	
<i>Fuel</i>		250	
<i>Light</i>		50	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		300	
<i>Insurance</i>		125	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		100	
<i>Laboratory</i>		100	
<i>Text Books</i>		250	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		50	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		250	
			2,915
			16,490
<i>Less—School Fees</i>		3,500	
Sale of Text Books, etc.		200	
			3,700
Total carried to Summary			12,790
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			550
Total carried to Summary			550
POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Chinese.			
Teachers		1,925	
Coolies and Watchmen		320	
			2,245
<i>Fuel</i>		50	
<i>Light</i>		50	
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		50	
<i>Insurance</i>		10	
<i>Telephone</i>		60	
<i>Text Books</i>		30	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		50	
			300
			2,545
<i>Less—School Fees</i>		1,750	
Total carried to Summary			795
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			1,600
Total carried to Summary			1,600
GRANTS IN AID.			
<i>St. Joseph's Institute</i>			3,000
<i>St. Xavier's College</i>			2,500
<i>Shanghai Jewish School</i>			1,000
<i>Institution of the Holy Family</i>			1,500
Total carried to Summary			8,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.			
TREASURER'S OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Treasurer	12,000		
Deputy Treasurer	6,600		
Assistant Treasurer	6,000		
11 Assistants	34,950		
Stenographer	1,200		
	60,750		
<i>Less—On War Service</i>	16,860		
		43,890	
Chinese.			
Chief Assistant	1,440		
23 Assistants	10,740		
Office Boys and Coolies	1,580		
		13,760	
		57,650	
<i>Superannuation</i>		4,000	
<i>Fuel</i>		250	
<i>Light</i>		400	
<i>Insurance</i>		25	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		3,500	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		385	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		350	
		66,560	
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>		4,200	
		62,360	
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Compradore, Shroffs, etc.		7,950	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		750	
		8,700	
Total carried to Summary			71,060
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			750
Total carried to Summary			750

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
GENERAL CHARGES.			
<i>Legal Retainer and Opinions</i>			1,000
<i>Audit Fee</i>			1,900
<i>Semaphore Service</i>			6,750
<i>Pew Rents and Relief of Poor</i>			500
<i>Attached Employé</i>			3,630
<i>Direction of Chinese Studies</i>			3,000
<i>Reporter's Retainer</i>			600
<i>Pension of Accountant, resigned (£500)</i>			3,100
<i>Annuity to the widow of the late G. M. Hart</i>			200
<i>London Agents, allowance for additional office accommodation (£100)</i>			625
<i>Work Shelters, rent and sundry expenses</i>			2,450
<i>Land Assessment, fees and expenses</i>			11,300
<i>Grants in Aid.</i>			
Municipal Service Club		720	
Door of Hope		2,500	
" " (Special Grant)		1,500	
" " (Stray Children's Home)		6,500	
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children		2,000	
Shanghai Museum		1,000	
King's Daughters' Society, Charity Organization		3,600	
Foreign Women's Home		3,000	
			20,820
<i>Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.</i>			
Volunteer Corps.			
Temporary Offices		1,240	
Fire Brigade.			
Hanbury Road Station		300	
Police Force.			
Stations.			
Bubbling Well	560		
Harbin Road	1,390		
North Szechuen Road	1,320		
Yinghsiangkong	100		
Quarters	20,350		
Reformatory	3,600		
		27,320	
Health Department.			
Quarters, Private Nursing Service	1,020		
Sanatorium	300		
Latrines, etc.	15		
Public Works Department.		1,335	
Temporary Offices	3,600		
Public Recreation Ground	1,200		
Depôts	1,220		
Road Widening.			
Hankow, Honan and Kiangse Roads ex. Cad. Lots 165 and 166	2,500		
Miscellaneous	185		
		8,705	
Public School for Girls.			
Additional Premises		1,500	
Finance Department.			
Temporary Offices		5,800	
Council Room and Secretariat.			
Temporary Offices		5,820	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., 325 Shares		68,550	
			120,570
Total carried to Summary			176,445
INTEREST.			
Municipal Loans	530,520		
<i>Less.</i> —Charged to Electricity Department	319,260		
		211,260	
Trust Funds, etc.		110,300	
<i>Less.</i> —Trust Funds Investments, etc.			321,560
			104,570
Total carried to Summary			216,990
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.			
Proportionate amount set aside for Loan Redemption			203,700
Total carried to Summary			203,700

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—*continued.*EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	<i>Brought forward</i>	Tls.	Tls. 5,200	Tls. 550,104
<i>Land—continued.</i>				
Public Works Department.				
Depôts			30,000	
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Jessfield Park, additional land		50,000		
" laying out and raising		10,000		
Playgrounds for Children		10,000		
			70,000	
Educational Department.				
School for Girls in Western District			50,000	
Surplus Land... ..			1,000	
				156,200
<i>Buildings.</i>				
Central Offices, portion of cost			200,000	
Fire Brigade.				
Yangtzepoo Station, portion of cost		5,000		
Under Construction :—				
Hongkew Station, balance of cost		18,200		
			23,200	
Police Force.				
Gordon Road Station, revolver range		5,100		
Wayside Station, detective office		1,750		
Gaoi, 2 blocks of cells, portion of cost... ..		175,000		
			181,850	
Health Department.				
Isolation Hospital, renewal of roof covering		5,000		
Purdon Market		14,500		
Mokanshan Sanatorium ; 4 small bungalows		6,000		
Under Construction :—				
Isolation Hospital Extension, balance of cost		21,000		
Latrines		1,000		
			47,500	
Public Works Department.				
Gordon Road Depôt, carpenters' shop		700		
Thorne Road Depôt, office and store sheds		1,200		
Sinza Depôt, steam roller shed		2,000		
North Honan Road Depôt, store shed		620		
Markhau Road Depôt, inspector's office		650		
			5,170	
Educational Department.				
Public School for Boys, servants' quarters		1,000		
Under Construction :—				
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese, balance of cost		400		
			1,400	
				459,120
<i>Roads.</i>				
Acquiring Land for new roads and extension of existing roads				
" " widening existing roads			100,000	
Making up and metalling the above			70,000	
				170,000
				1,333,424
				1,333,424

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1917—continued.

SUMMARY.					Expenditure	Income		
					Tls.	Tls.		
Totals from preceding pages.					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income				3,462,350
Ordinary Expenditure :—								
Volunteer Corps	57,360			
Fire Brigade	67,770			
Police Force	951,140			
Health Department :—								
Office	63,630			
Hospitals	89,045			
Cemeteries	190			
Swimming Bath	340			
Extra-Departmental	43,400			
					196,605			
Public Works Department :—								
General	208,045			
Buildings	70,510			
Creeks and River	52,110			
Drainage	11,370			
Roads	337,790			
Lighting	108,580			
Parks and Open Spaces	50,220			
					838,625			
Public Band	44,955			
Public Library	2,800			
Educational Department :—								
Public School for Boys	28,115			
" " Girls	24,855			
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	23,640			
" " Girls	20,665			
Public School for Chinese	15,285			
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	9,010			
Nieh Chih Kuei	12,790			
Polytechnic	795			
Grants-in-aid	8,000			
					143,155			
Finance Department	71,060			
Secretariat	163,520			
General Charges	176,445			
Interest	216,990			
Redemption of Debentures	203,700			
						3,134,125		
Stock and Stores :—								
Volunteer Corps	20,150			
Fire Brigade	13,000			
Police Force	84,800			
Health Department	31,250			
Public Works Department	338,600			
Public School for Boys	750			
" " Girls	550			
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	750			
" " Girls	860			
Public School for Chinese	300			
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	400			
Nieh Chih Kuei	550			
Polytechnic	1,600			
Finance Department	750			
Secretariat	1,000			
					495,310			
Less.—Value of Stores issued :—								
Volunteer Corps	17,000			
Police Force	66,000			
Public Works Department	310,000			
					393,000			
						102,310		
							3,236,435	
Surplus on Ordinary Budget, carried to Extraordinary Income			225,915	
							3,462,350	3,462,350
Extraordinary Income				1,245,915
Extraordinary Expenditure			1,335,424	
Deficit to be carried forward				89,509
							1,335,424	1,335,424

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